

**NCC Federal Site Review for the
New Civic Campus of The Ottawa Hospital**

November 2016



**NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION
COMMISSION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE**

Canada

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2016, the National Capital Commission (NCC) was asked by the Honourable Mélanie Joly, Minister of Canadian Heritage, to undertake a review of the prospective federal sites selected by The Ottawa Hospital for its new Civic Campus.

In order to fulfill the Minister's mandate, the NCC developed an approach consisting of a five-step process:

1. Validation of requirements
2. Development of evaluation criteria
3. List of federal sites
4. Comparison of sites
5. Ranking of sites, targeting a site recommendation.

This report documents the background and methodology, as well as the public and stakeholder input into the federal site selection process.

In order to oversee and provide expert feedback throughout the process, the NCC created a joint sub-committee, known as the Evaluation Committee, which was composed of members from the NCC's Board of Directors and its Advisory Committee on Planning, Design and Realty (ACPDR). The process also included public consultations, targeted stakeholder meetings and a briefing for elected representatives. Feedback from the public consultations led to the refinement of the criteria, and influenced the subsequent development of detailed indicators and indicator measures.

In total, 21 site evaluation criteria were identified to measure the relative performance of 12 candidate sites. The comparative analysis of the 12 sites was organized through a comprehensive evaluation matrix. In order to populate the matrix, information was sought, over the course of the review, from several external sources, including The Ottawa Hospital and its consultant team, the Ottawa Paramedic Service, the City of Ottawa, and affected federal departments and agencies.

The Evaluation Committee received the results of the input from the public consultation and a draft evaluation matrix to support its review of the 12 candidate sites. The committee was asked to provide input on the opportunities and constraints of the sites, based on the draft criteria ratings and the public and stakeholder input. As the evaluation proceeded, the least preferred sites were gradually eliminated from contention.

Based on the review of the material provided, and informed by their participation throughout the review process, a clear majority of the Evaluation Committee members recommended Tunney's Pasture as the preferred site. NCC staff was asked to provide additional information on issues related to cost, emergency access and impacts on existing federal functions. In early November, the requested information was provided to the committee, and the members agreed to move forward with the recommended site to the Board of Directors.

The Tunney's Pasture site emerged as the most suitable location based on the comparative analysis of the 12 potential sites, using the 21 criteria, grouped under three themes.

Functional and operational hospital interests

- The site's area of 20 hectares (50 acres) meets the projected land requirements.
- The configuration is well suited to accommodate the anticipated hospital layout.
- The location optimizes the distribution of existing hospitals across the urban community.
- It is located in closest proximity to the region's urban core.
- The site provides good roadway access for patient and emergency access (e.g. Scott Street, Sir John A. Macdonald Parkway, Holland Avenue).

Regional and local interests

- The site provides the best access to the expanding light rail transit (LRT) system. (Confederation Line, Tunney's Station in 2018, westward extension projected in 2023).
- The site is well served by existing municipal infrastructure.
- It offers a positive contribution to the population intensification and mixed-use urban development expected along the western LRT corridor.
- The location will support planned developments at LeBreton Flats, the islands and Bayview Station.
- It is well integrated into the urban fabric, and affords opportunities to mitigate impacts on adjacent properties.
- The site features several access points, and offers benefits from an emergency preparedness perspective.

Capital interests

- The site is associated with the least impact on natural, public recreational and agricultural functions, and is occupied by many surface parking areas.
- Any potential impacts to the heritage character of the site could be mitigated through design.
- Selection of this site avoids impacts to the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site.
- Selection of this site may displace some existing federal facilities; however, the NCC-approved Tunney's Pasture Master Plan already envisions the divestiture of the western half of the site for non-federal mixed-use development.
- It may offer opportunities for partnerships or adaptive reuse, given the presence of Health Canada's existing facilities on-site.

Public Consultations

The NCC's site review was supported by extensive input from public sector partners, key stakeholders and experts, as well as the general public. More than 400 people attended the September 22 open house and presentation at the Canadian War Museum, and 7,695 people responded to the online survey on the potential sites and draft selection criteria, between September 22 and October 6, 2016.

Based on a comprehensive review of the evaluation criteria, the NCC recommends Tunney's Pasture as the preferred site for the 2016 Federal Site Review for the New Civic Campus of The Ottawa Hospital.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background on NCC's Role

1.1.1. Purpose of the Review

The National Capital Commission (NCC) was mandated to conduct a federal site selection process for the new Civic Campus of The Ottawa Hospital (TOH). The purpose of the NCC Federal Site Review for the New Civic Campus of TOH ('Federal Site Review') is to recommend a federal site most suitable to develop the new Civic Campus.

1.1.2. Mandate Letter

On May 20, 2016, the NCC received a mandate letter from the Honourable Melanie Joly, Minister of Canadian Heritage (Appendix A). In the letter, the Minister asks the NCC to "...review the prospective sites selected by the Ottawa Hospital for the new Civic campus and provide me with a recommendation and justification of the NCC's preferred site. As part of this review, I would expect the NCC to prioritize the necessity of a site in the urban core". The Minister's mandate letter requests that the NCC provide a timeline and schedule of activities to implement this review and that the entire process be completed by the end of November 2016.

The NCC responded to the mandate letter on June 17, 2016 (Appendix B). The NCC confirmed the scope of the review, including the establishment of a search area by the NCC and the development of a set of evaluation criteria to assess a list of candidate sites. The NCC committed to consultations with key stakeholders and experts to support the development of evaluation criteria and the revalidation of land requirements. The NCC also confirmed the establishment of a joint subcommittee consisting of members from the NCC Board of Directors and the NCC's Advisory Committee on Planning, Design and Realty (ACPDR) to work with staff in order to analyze and evaluate the sites.

1.1.3. Section 11 of the National Capital Act

The NCC is a federal crown corporation that was created by the Parliament of Canada under the *National Capital Act*. Section 11 of the *National Capital Act* outlines the Commission's responsibility to coordinate the development of federal lands in the National Capital Region in accordance with federal plans. The Minister's request to conduct the federal site review for the new Civic Campus of TOH is consistent with this element of the NCC's mandate.

1.1.4. Scope of the Review

The Federal Site Review consists of an assessment and evaluation of federal properties within the region's urban core in order to determine which site would be most suitable for use for the new Civic Campus of TOH.

The review excludes sites that are not currently under federal ownership, with the exception of the site of the existing Civic Campus.

The review focuses solely on site selection and does not include a review of the new Civic Campus program requirements projected by TOH. Health care delivery is not within the NCC's mandate or expertise. Provincial and local bodies are primarily responsible for health care planning, funding and implementation.

1.1.5. Future NCC Federal Approval Role

In addition to the NCC's responsibility to coordinate the development of federal lands in the National Capital Region, the NCC is mandated under Section 12 of the *National Capital Act* to approve developments on federal lands and federal works in the National Capital Region. In determining whether to approve a proposal and thereby issue a 'Federal Land Use and Design Approval', the NCC must consider the site, location, design and plans, and the proposed use. Section 12 also sets out the NCC's obligation to approve the sale of any federal lands in the National Capital Region.

As such, should the final site on which the new Civic Campus is built consist of lands under federal ownership, the NCC will work closely with TOH to advance any necessary amendment(s) to federal plans and to prepare site-specific guidance on planning, design and environmental objectives relevant to the pursuit of the federal planning framework's policy direction and legal obligations. Subsequently, as detailed plans are developed in the future for the new hospital facility on federal lands, the proposed development will be subject to the NCC's review in support of the issuance of a Federal Land Use and Design Approval. Should a transaction or sale of federal lands be required, the NCC's approval process will also be required.

1.2. Summary of the Process

The Federal Site Review consisted of a five-step process, which was endorsed by the Board of Directors on June 28, 2016:

- 1) Validation of the hospital's requirements;
- 2) Development of evaluation criteria;
- 3) Confirmation of a list of all federal sites that could reasonably accommodate a new hospital;
- 4) Relative comparison of all candidate sites; and
- 5) Ranking of candidate sites based on the criteria, targeting a site recommendation.

Figure 1 – Process



The process also incorporated consultations with key stakeholders and experts, as well as the public at large, to support the evaluation process.

1.2.1. Hospital Requirements (June to August 2016)

As a first step, the NCC validated requirements for the new Civic Campus with TOH, in collaboration with the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care and the Champlain Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) and TOH's consultant team from HDR Inc. Following a restructuring of Ontario hospitals between 1996 and 2000, TOH began the preparation of a master plan for its facilities beyond 2020. In 2008, the Hospital concluded that the existing Civic Hospital on Carling Avenue was too old and it would be too costly to rebuild. The TOH Master Plan¹ would identify the needs for the future of the community it serves and proceed in a strategic direction to move the Civic campus, in its entirety, to a new site. This Master Plan was endorsed, that same year, by the Champlain Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), the provincial oversight body. The Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care reaffirmed endorsement of the plan in 2014, and validated again for the purpose of this review in 2016. TOH has been consistently working towards the cornerstone of the 2008 Master Plan goal of a new greenfield development site for the Civic.

In order to support this step, NCC staff requested additional information on a number of aspects of the hospital's projected functional program. In particular, additional information regarding land area requirements and hospital parking needs was sought from TOH and their consultant team. Further information on the hospital requirements is provided in Section 3.

¹ The Ottawa Hospital Master Plan 2020/2021 – Executive Summary (June 2008)

In the Province of Ontario, healthcare services are coordinated via Champlain LHIN.² These services are on a regional scale. The boundaries of the LHIN include the City of Ottawa and extend into abutting Counties. The Civic is a designated trauma care hospital within the LHIN.

Figure 2

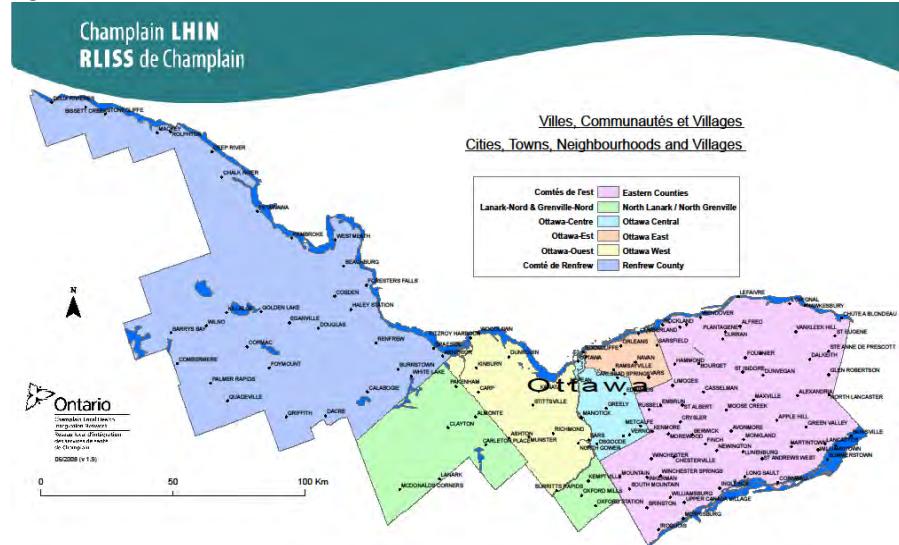
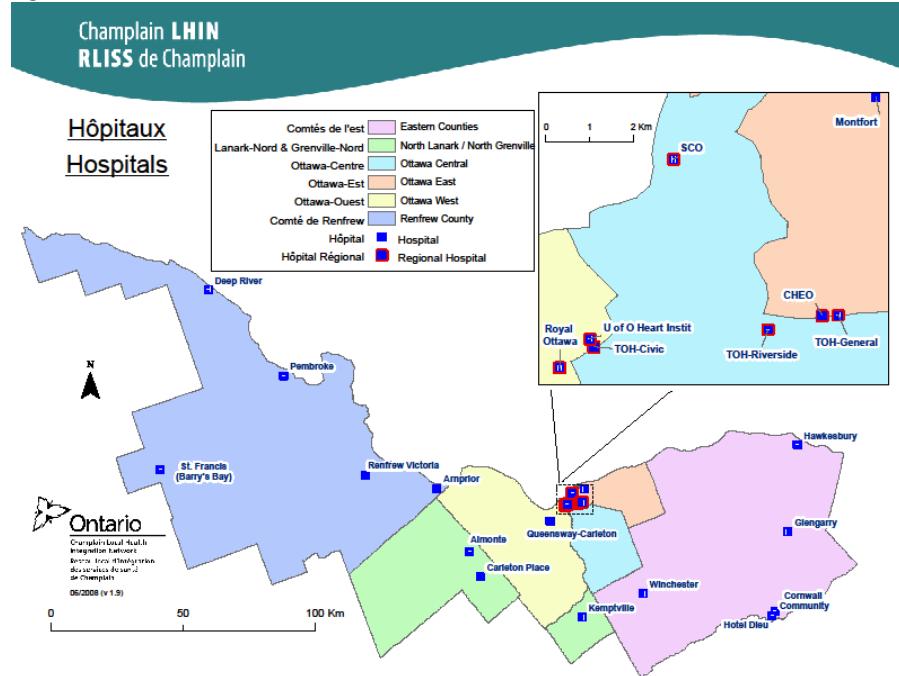


Figure 3



² The purpose of the Champlain Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) is to help coordinate health services so that people receive care in a timely way. The LHIN does not provide services directly. The mandate is to ensure the services are well organized, appropriately funded and meet the needs of residents of all ages. The Champlain LHIN plans, coordinates and funds health services which include Community Health Centres, long-term care homes and hospitals.

1.2.2. Evaluation Methodology (August to October 2016)

A methodology for evaluating the sites was developed. This included the identification of 21 evaluation criteria, which were developed with significant input from TOH and its consultants, affected federal departments and agencies, targeted stakeholder groups, and the general public.

Further information on the criteria and the evaluation methodology is provided in Section 4.

1.2.3. Identification of Candidate Sites (August to October 2016)

A total of 12 candidate sites were retained for the Federal Site Review. The NCC Board of Directors requested staff to include the existing hospital site in any site selection process. The review excludes sites that are not currently under federal ownership, with the exception of the site of the existing Civic Campus. The search area was further refined as being west of the Rideau River, given the existing medical facilities located east of the Rideau River (TOH General campus, Riverside campus, CHEO, Hopital Montfort). The sites were identified using the basic hospital requirements (from TOH and their consultants HDR) with input from affected federal departments and agencies. The identification of a site did not indicate the support from the responsible federal department for the site being included in the review process.

Further information on the site identification process is provided in Section 5.

1.2.4. Evaluation of Candidate Sites (October to November 2016)

The comparative analysis of the 12 candidate sites was completed via the preparation of a comprehensive evaluation matrix. The evaluation matrix rates each site on the basis of 21 evaluation criteria. More detailed information on the evaluation of the sites can be found in Section 6.

1.3. Joint NCC Board/ACPDR Subcommittee

The NCC appointed a joint sub-committee ('Evaluation Committee') comprised of members of the NCC Board of Directors and three (3) members of the NCC Advisory Committee on Planning, Design and Realty (ACPDR) as well as the NCC Chief Executive Officer (ex-officio) to provide oversight to the review process, evaluate the sites and provide a site recommendation to the Board of Directors. (Appendix C)

A team of NCC professional staff was formed to provide background information and analysis to support the evaluation committee. Throughout the process, staff provided updates to the Evaluation Committee to report on new information received and analysis conducted. The Evaluation Committee participated in an evaluation workshop whose outcome formed the basis for the Evaluation Committee's recommendation. More detailed information on the evaluation of the sites can be found in Section 6.

1.4. Summary of Public Consultation & Stakeholder Input

1.4.1. Public Consultation

The NCC held an open house and public consultation at the Canadian War Museum on September 22, 2016. This gave the public an opportunity to review materials related to the consultation, as well as ask questions and converse with representatives from the NCC. The open house also included a formal presentation, followed by a question and answer session.

Members of the public were able to participate in person by attending the public consultation at the Canadian War Museum, or online by viewing the live webcast of the presentation and question and answer session. Questions from the public were submitted in-person or online through social media channels.

Following the open house event, the online consultation survey was conducted to gather public feedback on the draft selection criteria and candidate sites from September 22, 2016 to October 6, 2016. More than 400 people attended the in-person consultation or viewed the webcast, while 7,695 completed the online survey.

More detailed information on the public consultation process is provided in the Public Consultation Summary Report (Appendix I) and Public Engagement Report (Appendix J).

1.4.2. Subject Matter Expertise

The NCC is an organization with multi-disciplinary professional expertise. A core team of professionals was created to participate and support the review process. This team consisted of specialists in architecture, planning, transportation, urban design, heritage, archeology, agriculture / agronomy and engineering.

In response to the public and stakeholder input on the importance of cultural heritage criteria, the NCC formed a peer review group of professionals who participated in a cultural heritage workshop. An analysis report rating each of the sites was prepared by the NCC Heritage Program staff, in consultation with staff at Parks Canada, Public Services and Procurement Canada (Heritage Conservation Directorate), Agricultural and Agri-Food Canada, and the City of Ottawa (Appendix H).

The NCC engaged limited specialized technical expertise, as required, to provide additional support and to complement staff expertise.

2. FEDERAL LANDS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

The *National Capital Act* seeks to preserve and enhance Canada's Capital as a place of national importance and pride. As such, the federal government has acquired extensive land holdings in Canada's Capital Region during the past century.

The following section provides information on federal lands and a summary of the overarching federal planning framework of relevance to the candidate sites identified in the Federal Site Review.

2.1. NCC – National Interest Land Mass

Certain properties in the National Capital Region are deemed to be lands of national interest and are prioritized by the NCC. Lands of national interest are lands that are symbolically meaningful to Canadians. They are lands that are needed in order to achieve the NCC's long term plans for Canada's Capital Region and that should remain within federal ownership. Lands of national interest are often referred to as the National Interest Land Mass (NILM). Federally owned lands that are not lands of national interest are referred to as non-NILM.

2.2. NCC – Plan for Canada's Capital

The Plan for Canada's Capital is the federal government's lead land use planning policy document for the entire National Capital Region. It communicates the federal government's vision for the Capital and provides policies to guide land use decisions in support of federal functions in the Capital. The renewed plan is being prepared in view of approval by the Board in January 2017.

2.3. NCC – Capital Urban Lands Plan

The Capital Urban Lands Plan (2015) is a land use plan to guide the planning, protection and development of urban lands in the Capital that are under federal ownership. The Plan provides land use designations for federal lands. The plan applies to the lands that extend to the Greenbelt boundary on the Ontario side, and those located within the urban perimeter on the Quebec side.

2.4. NCC – Canada's Capital Greenbelt Master Plan

The National Capital Greenbelt, introduced over 60 years ago to shape the character and beauty of the capital, is now part of the region's vast network of natural spaces. The Greenbelt is significant because of its location, size and role in providing a place for residents and visitors to experience nature and a breath of fresh air. The Greenbelt is made up of 20,000 hectares of green space, including farms, forests and wetlands. Most of the land is administered by the NCC and other federal departments, making it the largest publicly owned greenbelt in the world. Lands within the Greenbelt are designated as NILM.

The Greenbelt Master Plan (2013) renews and expands upon the original vision for the Greenbelt so that future generations of Canadians can continue to enjoy a superior quality of life in Canada's Capital.

2.5. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada – CEF National Historic Site Management Plan

The federal government created the Central Experimental Farm in 1886, to introduce profitable new agricultural methods and products.

A rectangular parcel of land was selected, over 400 hectares in area, approximately 3 kilometers from Parliament Hill. The Farm was divided into three main zones – a core administrative area, experimental fields, plots and shelterbelts and an arboretum with ornamental gardens. Located on a desirable site due to its variety of soil types and access to land, water, and rail transport, the farm would serve both Ontario and Quebec. As the city of Ottawa grew, the Farm was gradually absorbed into the urban environment and is now situated well within the city limits. The Farm itself continued to expand as well, acquiring new lands to the south and to the west into the 1940s.

In 1997, on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the Central Experimental Farm was designated a national historic site because:

- As a cultural landscape, the more than 400-hectare farm in the heart of the Nation's Capital reflects the 19th-century philosophy of agriculture and carefully integrates an administrative core and a range of other buildings with arboretum, ornamental gardens, display beds and experimental fields in a picturesque composition;
- Since its establishment in 1886, the farm has made significant scientific contributions to agriculture in Canada by uniting scientific experimentation with practical verification, as exemplified by the development of the hardy strains of wheat that were so influential in expanding Western Canadian agriculture;
- A rare example of a farm within a city, the Central Experimental Farm has become a symbol of the central role agriculture has played in shaping the country.

In 2003, AAFC commissioned the preparation of a Management Plan to provide a long-term framework for managing the Central Experimental Farm as both a National Historic Site and an active research landscape. The management plan vision for the CEF is:

- To sustain a cultural landscape of national historic significance through a reinvigorated and ongoing agricultural research program.

The objectives include:

- To strengthen the research identity of the Farm, as the most important path of continuity between its past, present and future;
- To develop appropriate governance models, that recognize its identity and enhance its relationship to the site;
- To provide clear rules of engagement for other agencies and partners;
- To ensure the commemorative and ecological integrity of the cultural landscape and its cultural and natural resources;
- To interpret and present the site to the public, as a scientific landscape of national significance;
- To develop appropriate patterns of access, circulation and open space; and
- To establish clear and sustainable relationships with the adjacent urban context.

2.6. Public Services and Procurement Canada – Tunney's Pasture Master Plan

Tunney's Pasture is the site of a government office complex, located approximately four kilometers west of the City of Ottawa's downtown core. The 49-hectare site is bounded by the Ottawa River and the Sir John A. Macdonald Parkway to the north, Scott Street and the transitway to the south, Parkdale Avenue to the east, and the community of Champlain Park to the west.

Jacques Gréber's Plan for the National Capital identified this area as a federal government employment centre and in the 1950s and 1960s, the federal Department of Public Works began construction of the existing complex of buildings. It is now the work site of 10,000 federal government employees.

In 2014, the NCC approved the master plan for the site developed by Public Works and Government Services Canada (now Public Services and Procurement Canada) to guide Tunney's Pasture's transformation from a traditional employment centre to a vibrant, mixed-use neighbourhood. The plan is founded upon transit-oriented development best practices, progressively integrating with surrounding neighbourhoods, and providing a high quality public realm and amenities for the broader community.

In meeting the above objectives, key features of the Tunney's Pasture Master Plan include:

- An employment retail hub and key transit station civic plaza at Tunney's Station, providing a community focal point and an entrance gateway to Tunney's Pasture;
- The capacity for office and other employment opportunities for approximately 22,000 to 25,000 employees;
- The capacity for a multi-unit residential development of 3,400 to 3,700 units, offering opportunities to live close to work and public transit;
- A block devoted to a major community park for active community use;
- Integration with adjacent neighbourhoods and enhanced connectivity and interface with Ottawa River lands;
- A development strategy for lands along Parkdale Avenue that sensitively addresses uses, heights and open-space connections;
- Enhanced connectivity through a finer grain urban street grid, pedestrian/cycling routes and community linkages; and
- Built-in flexibility to support federal portfolio needs and address variations in real estate market demands.

The plan does not mention specific budget figures. The private sector's role in the redevelopment is still to be determined, but the plan does suggest public-private partnerships could be part of the project. The report states that "transforming Tunney's Pasture requires effective partnerships between public and private bodies to make strategic investments in new developments and replacing existing facilities to create a new mixed-use community".

Figure 4 – Tunney's Pasture Master Plan Rendering



2.7. Other Federal Departments and Agencies

Under Section 12 of the *National Capital Act*, all federal departments are subject to land use and long range planning approvals. Federal employee accommodations strategies are developed in participation with PSPC, NCC and client departments.

3. STEP 1: HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Overview

Following a provincial restructuring of Ontario hospitals between 1996 and 2000, The Ottawa Hospital (TOH) began the preparation of a master plan for its facilities beyond 2020. As part of its own long range planning process, in 2008, the hospital concluded that the existing Civic Hospital on Carling Avenue was too old and it would be too costly to rebuild on the site. A new master plan was endorsed that same year by the Champlain Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), the provincial oversight body. Between 2008 and 2013, in consultation with local, provincial and federal agencies the hospital reviewed 12 potential hospital sites and the hospital concluded that a site across from the existing Civic campus would be the optimal location for a new Hospital.

The new hospital's site and program requirements were defined by TOH and have had a direct impact on site selection. The NCC validated these requirements with TOH, in collaboration with the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care (MOHLTC)³ and the Champlain Local Health Integration Network (LHIN). It is important to note that the NCC's mandate as part of the Federal Site Review is focused on site selection. As such, the NCC did not fundamentally challenge the program requirements identified by TOH.

More specifically, in order to properly assess the needs of the hospital with regards to land and locational requirements, the NCC reviewed existing information on the hospital's projected functional program. The NCC also requested additional information from TOH and their consultant team (HDR Inc.) regarding a number of elements, including details regarding site size requirements and parking needs.

The site selection review process was expressly not a hospital design process. The NCC did not reconsider the need for new hospital program requirements, as this is not within its mandate. The role of the NCC in this exercise rests under Section 11 of the *National Capital Act*. Provincial and local bodies are responsible for broader health care planning, funding and implementation.

The following summarizes the key hospital requirements that have a bearing on site selection. These were subsequently taken into consideration in the identification of candidate sites (Section 5) and were the basis for the development of evaluation criteria related to the hospital's functional and operational needs (Section 4).

3.2. Location

- Located in the centre of the city or towards the west or southwest of the city.
- Proximity to existing Civic Campus and downtown population.
- Supports an effective distribution of hospitals across Ottawa.

3.3. Site Size

The 2008 TOH Master Plan contains a recommendation for a site of between **50 and 60 acres** in size. This is the figure that was used in TOH's April 2016 report.⁴

In August 2016, upon NCC's request for further information on site size requirements, TOH and their consultant HDR provided a more specific ideal site size requirement of **24.96 ha (61.67 acres)**, based on the following component breakdown⁵:

- Building footprint: 5.96 hectares (14.72 acres)
- Surface parking: 9.45 hectares (23.35 acres)
- Circulation and servicing: 2.31 hectares (5.71 acres)

³ Provincial MOHLTC letter – support (May 14, 2012, validated 2016)

⁴ The New Civic Campus: A 21st Century Hospital -Site Selection Review and Information Report (April 2016).

⁵ Breakdown identified in HDR Memo dated August 3 2016 ('Land needed for new Civic Campus'). The site area component breakdowns are occasionally inconsistent in some of TOH supporting materials from 2008 to 2016. Areas should be treated as approximate, within 0.4 ha /1.0 acre.

- Courtyards, external wellness elements, meditation gardens, landscaping, other amenities: 3.08 hectares (7.61 acres)
- Dedicated space available for future development and/or replacement of the facility: 4.16 hectares (10.28 acres)

It is important to note that HDR looked at the development on a hypothetical greenfield site utilizing TOH hospital program information regarding current and future needs. HRD indicated that developing a plan for a hospital on a hypothetical site is a “highly unusual approach”, as most hospitals are designed on predetermined sites that have existing features or constraints.

This approach allowed HDR to design a ‘test fit’ based on an unrestricted site and thereby set a benchmark as to what the ideal size and shaped site would be from the point of view of optimizing the delivery of healthcare services, without having to consider site-specific limitations that typically influence the design. This approach also allowed HDR to easily incorporate MOHLTC’s master planning guidance; in particular a preference to develop horizontally rather than vertically given an unrestricted, hypothetical site.

The total site size requirement used in the Federal Site Review is based on the projected functional program provided in the August 2016 report, with one modification. During the validation exercise in consultation with other stakeholders and experts, it was determined that it would be reasonable to assume that a portion of the projected area for surface parking could be made available for future development, when necessary. As a result, the total site size requirement based on the projected functional program was reduced to 50 acres. This figure corresponds to the recommendation in the 2008 TOH Master Plan of between 50 and 60 acres. An infographic of proportional representation of hospital land uses is in Appendix G.

3.4. Site Shape

- Square or rectangular sites generally yield the highest useable acreage and greatest flexibility.
- Flat or gently sloping sites are easier to site-plan and less costly to develop.

3.5. Transportation Requirements

- Site allows for multiple (two or more) road access points.
- Site allows for a helipad.
- Public transportation can be integrated into the campus.
- Efficient/effective accessibility to and from Highway 416 and/or Highway 417 (for public access and industry access).
- Potential to link new hospital to the existing Ottawa pathway networks.

3.6. Parking Requirements

- All public and staff parking to be located on the site of the hospital.
- Total land requirement for surface parking of approximately 10 hectares (25 acres).

At the request of the NCC, the hospital provided various detailed scenarios for the number of parking spaces required and the associated land area required (based on surface parking):

	Outside 600m of rapid transit station	Within 600m of rapid transit station
Method 1 – Based on City of Ottawa Zoning By-law 2008-250 requirements	3,021 (9.69 ha/23.9 acres)	2,591 (8.31 ha/20.5 acres)
Method 2a – Based on existing supply rate (pre-construction & during construction)⁶	Pre-construction: 3,933 (12.62 ha/31.2 acres) During construction: 3,597 (11.54 ha/28.5 acres)	
Method 2b – Based on existing demand rate	3,357 (10.77 ha/26.6 acres)	2,878 (9.23 ha/22.8 acres)

The hospital concluded that ‘Method 2a – during construction’ was the most appropriate method to calculate parking needs since this is based on recent data on both the parking supply and demand side for the existing campus, and provides some buffer for peak parking events at the future hospital. The total parking spaces, without reductions due to proximity to transit, would be **3,597** spaces and therefore require approximately **11.54 ha** (28.5 acres).

This requirement can be reduced by 15% (to **3,060** spaces) by applying a similar methodology contained in the current City of Ottawa Zoning (Comprehensive Zoning By-law 2008-250) if the campus is located within 600m of a rapid transit station, resulting in the need for approximately **10 ha** (approximately 25 acres).

⁶ This refers to existing Civic site, construction in the P3 and Courtyard lots since December 2014, which has made unavailable a total of 239 regular parking spaces and 2 handicapped spaces.

4. STEP 2: DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1. Criteria

In order to evaluate the candidate sites in terms of their suitability to accommodate the proposed use, NCC staff considered the two previous site review exercises conducted by TOH in 2008 and 2016 and took note of the evaluation criteria put forward. In both exercises, the criteria focused on the hospital's primary needs, including issues related to adequate site area, emergency access and ease of construction. These criteria were carried forward and grouped under the Functional/Operational Hospital Interests employed for the purposes of this exercise.

The NCC developed two additional categories of criteria for the purpose of the Federal Site Review in order to take into account a broader range of considerations.

The second category of criteria responds to objectives relating to the NCC's Capital-building mandate, and more generally factors related to federal land use. The criteria include considerations related to the impacts on existing federal functions (e.g., office accommodations, public science facilities, etc.) and the related costs that would be incurred as a result of the dedication of federal lands for use by a hospital. These criteria also consider possible impacts on the Capital's greenspaces, natural features, and protected views.

The third category of criteria is intended to capture regional and local objectives. Criteria included compatibility with municipal planning objectives, integration with the municipal transportation and transit network, and the availability of site servicing (water, storm and sanitary sewers).

A total of **21 criteria** were developed (see Tables 1 to 3 below). These criteria were formally categorized under the following three themes in order to reflect the range of objectives to be considered in the site selection:

1. **Functional/Operational Hospital Interests** (reflecting requirements provided by TOH)
2. **Capital Interests** (reflecting interests that are primarily federal in nature)
3. **Regional/Local Interests** (reflecting interests that are primarily local and regional in nature)

In some cases capital interests overlap with regional and local interests (e.g., natural environment). In such cases the criteria were categorized according to best fit. The categories serve to structure the criteria and to identify the fact that multiple interests are taken into consideration in the evaluation.

4.2. Indicators

Once criteria were established, one or several measurable **indicators** were developed for each criterion in order to rate each sites' performance.

The following table outlines the criteria and indicators that were used to evaluate the sites in regards to **Functional/Operational Hospital Interests**.

Table 1: Functional/Operation Hospital Interests – Criteria and Indicators

Functional/Operational Hospital Interests		
Criterion	Purpose	Indicator
1. Site size	To evaluate to what extent the sites respond to the requirements identified by TOH.	Adequate site area for TOH proposed functional program
2. Site location	To evaluate the location of the sites in response to the TOH's desired location in the core urban area. ⁷	Distance from Central Area

⁷ The Central Area is defined as per the City of Ottawa Official Plan.

3. Site configuration	To evaluate the capacity of the sites, based on their shape, to accommodate the proposed functional program of TOH.	Parcel shape
4. Optimal hospital distribution	To evaluate how each site contributes to optimal hospital distribution in the City of Ottawa, based on the location of other existing hospitals.	Distance from other hospitals
5. Emergency access	To evaluate the suitability of emergency access to each site. ⁸	Road access Access to 400-series highway Suitability for air ambulance
6. Constructability	To evaluate each site in regards to particular issues that may impact constructability.	Contamination Geotechnical conditions Demolition

The following table outlines the criteria and indicators that were used to evaluate the sites in regards to **Capital Interests**.

Table 2: Capital Interests – Criteria and Indicators

Capital Interests		
Criteria	Purpose	Indicators
1. Federal planning framework	To evaluate the level of conformity between the proposed used and the policies and designations established in the federal land use planning framework.	Conformity with the Plan for Canada's Capital (1999)
		Conformity with applicable master plans (NCC and other federal plans)
2. Cultural heritage	To evaluate the anticipated impact of the proposed use on various types of cultural heritage resources.	Impact on cultural heritage resources including: - National Historic Sites /UNESCO World Heritage Site; - Federally, provincially or municipally recognized heritage properties; - Cultural landscapes (e.g., NCC parks or parkways), and - Known or potential archaeological sites.
3. Federal government facilities and functions (including research)	To evaluate the anticipated impact of the proposed use in terms of displacement of existing federal facilities and functions.	Displacement of existing or planned future federal employment facilities (e.g., office accommodations)
		Displacement of existing or planned public science facilities (e.g. agricultural research facilities)
4. Cost implications for federal government	To evaluate anticipated costs to the federal government as a result of siting the proposed use. ⁹	Value of land (opportunity cost)
		Costs of demolition of federal buildings/infrastructure
		Cost of relocating federal facilities or functions to other sites
5. Views protection ¹⁰	To evaluate the anticipated impact of the proposed use on identified federal views.	Presence of identified federal views
6. Natural environment	To evaluate the anticipated impact of the proposed use on key natural environment components.	Presence of a greenspace and/or natural habitat (e.g., forests, woodlands, lakes and wetlands, abandoned fields, parks)
		Fragmentation of ecological corridor
		Impact on water quality (based on permeability)
		Presence of species at risk and critical habitats

⁸ The evaluation of roads and access to a 400-series highway is based on existing road infrastructure and location. The evaluation does not consider current Level of Service (LoS). There is insufficient data readily available in terms of projected LoS at the time of construction and it is anticipated that given the scale of the proposed use, road infrastructure modifications would be required which would alter the current LoS. While it is anticipated that all sites could accommodate the proposed use, a comprehensive transportation study that goes beyond the scope of this evaluation will be required for the selected site to identify current and projected transportation trends and make specific recommendations.

⁹ These indicators were measured in a relative manner whereby anticipated magnitude of costs were rated as high, medium or low in relation to the anticipated costs for the other sites.

¹⁰ This criterion only evaluated identified federal views, as per existing federal plans, policies and/or visual assessments.

7. Agriculture	To evaluate the anticipated impact of the proposed use on existing agricultural uses or land that could be used for agricultural purposes.	Impact on existing and potential agricultural use and function including quantity of productive land, infrastructure (farm buildings, tile drainage, etc.) and farm operation Soil capability
8. Capital public uses	To evaluate the anticipated impact of the proposed use ¹¹ on existing public uses.	Impact on recreational greenspace Impact on Capital pathway system

The following table outlines the criteria and indicators that were used to evaluate the sites in regards to **Regional/Local Interests**.

Table 3: Regional/Local Interests – Criteria and Indicators

Regional/Local Interests		
Criterion	Purpose	Indicator
1. Municipal planning framework	To evaluate the level of conformity between the proposed used and the policies and designations established in the municipal planning framework.	Conformity with the City of Ottawa Official Plan.
2. City building	To evaluate the potential of the proposed use to contribute to good city building. ¹²	Proximity to commercial amenities Integration in existing urban fabric
3. Roads	To evaluate the accessibility to the site via the existing road network based on road hierarchy. ¹³	
4. Active transportation	To evaluate the accessibility to each site via active modes of transportation (walking and cycling).	Pedestrian and cyclist access
5. Transit network integration	To evaluate how accessible each site is in terms of the transit network to ensure convenient access via this mode of transportation. ¹⁴	Proximity to existing or proposed rapid transit network
6. Infrastructure servicing	To evaluate the potential for servicing each site (stormwater, sanitary, water).	Potential for servicing
7. Preparedness/ responsiveness to major emergencies	To evaluate each site in regards to responsiveness and preparedness in the case of major emergencies. ¹⁵	Susceptibility to vulnerabilities Number of access points

¹¹ Both formal and informal public uses were considered (e.g., greenspace that is not formally identified for recreational uses but used as such).

¹² Principles of good city building were drawn from existing municipal planning orientations and urban planning best practices, with an emphasis on opportunities for mixed use development and good integration in the existing urban fabric.

¹³ The evaluation does not consider current Level of Service (LoS). There is insufficient data readily available in terms of projected LoS at the time of construction and it is anticipated that given the scale of the proposed use, road infrastructure modifications would be required which would alter the current LoS. While it is anticipated that all sites could accommodate the proposed use, a comprehensive transportation study that goes beyond the scope of this evaluation will be required for the selected site to identify current and projected transportation trends and make specific recommendations.

¹⁴ Given significant ongoing investments in rapid transit, this criterion takes into consideration the timing and likelihood of the presence of a rapid transit station (Light-rail-transit or bus-rapid-transit). The city's 2031 Affordable Network and 2031 Network Concept are both considered in the evaluation. The evaluation assumes that LRT provides a better level of service than BRT.

¹⁵ Vulnerabilities include flooding, unstable soils or geology, active rail lines, fire risk from adjacent uses, security issues due to proximity to targets.

4.3. Indicator Measures

Indicator measures were then developed for each indicator in order to allow the NCC to rate the performance of each site against the indicator. Each indicator measure corresponds to a rating based on the following scale¹⁶:

- Very Good
- Good
- Poor
- Very Poor

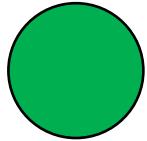
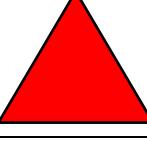
The indicator measures were developed in such a way as to allow sites to be differentiated via their performance against given indicators.

The complete evaluation matrix, which includes the criteria, indicators and indicator measures, can be found in Appendix E.

4.4. Site Evaluation

The methodology set out for the actual evaluation of each site consisted of a 2-step process:

- 1) Each indicator was assigned a rating (Very Good, Good, Poor, Very Poor) based on available data.
- 2) Each criterion was assigned a final score based on its respective indicator ratings, using the following four symbols¹⁷:

	Site achieves high performance based on indicators.
	Site achieves moderately high performance based on indicators.
	Site achieves moderately low performance based on indicators.
	Site achieves low performance based on indicators.

This process resulted in assigning **21 distinct records** to each site (i.e., one record per criterion). The evaluation process is further described in Section 6.

¹⁶ There are a few exceptions where not all four ratings are present for a given indicator. In the case of the indicators under 'Cost implications for federal government', a relative rating of 'High', 'Medium' and 'Low' is used.

¹⁷ In cases where the criterion only has one associated indicator, the final score for the criterion reflects the rating assigned to the indicator. In cases where the criterion has more than one associated indicator, the final score for the criterion reflects a global consideration of all the applicable indicators, taking into account their relative importance.

4.5. Public and Stakeholder Input

General findings from the public consultation (summarized in Section 1.4) show the top rated criteria included emergency access to arterial roads, major highways and air ambulance; responsiveness to major emergencies, including number of access points; and integration with the transportation network and consideration of City's future growth and expansion.

Stakeholders and interested parties also submitted comments and letters directly to the NCC. There were many letters of support for the important value of continuing research at the CEF. These supporters of research done at CEF understood the importance of locating a new hospital facility, however did not support the CEF sites for a hospital use. Copies of letters submitted are found in Appendix L.

Feedback received led to the refinement of the criteria and influenced the subsequent development of detailed indicators and indicator measures for each criterion. Significant changes as a result of the consultation process included:

- Highest rating for rapid-transit proximity based on a distance of 400m, in order to recognize benefits of proximity for people with lower mobility (seniors, persons with disabilities, etc.);
- City building indicators refined to include integration to existing fabric and proximity to commercial amenities;
- Agriculture criterion re-categorized as a Capital Interest; and
- Displacement of public science/research functions listed as a separate indicator to evaluate impact on existing federal government facilities and functions.

These changes were incorporated in the final evaluation matrix of the criteria worksheet. Additional information on the feedback received is provided in the Public Consultation Summary Report (Appendix I) and Public Engagement Report (Appendix J).

The complete draft evaluation matrix was reviewed by the Evaluation Committee, which identified some revisions that have been incorporated into the final evaluation matrix appended to this report (Appendix M).

5. STEP 3: IDENTIFICATION OF CANDIDATE SITES

5.1. Initial Search Parameters

In order to identify a list of candidate sites, the first step involved the determination of a search area within the City of Ottawa. In order to respond to the distribution of existing health care facilities, federal sites located east of the Rideau River were not considered as a part of this Federal Site Review. It was also determined that the urban boundary as defined by the City of Ottawa's Official Plan could serve as a reasonable outer limit for the search area. NCC staff focused their search on federal sites located in proximity to the urban core as requested in the mandate letter; as such, the site search prioritized sites inside of the Greenbelt or just within the Greenbelt. Only sites under federal ownership were considered as a part of this exercise.

Figure 5 – Search Area and Existing Hospitals



5.2. Previous TOH Site Reviews

Previous site selection processes were undertaken by TOH in 2008 (12 sites) and 2016 (4 sites). These site selection processes were managed and overseen by TOH directly. As part of the 2008 TOH review, NCC provided site details specific to NCC-owned sites only.

5.2.1. 2008 TOH Site Review

The 2008 site review included a total of 12 sites, of which seven were retained as part of the current Federal Site Review. The list of 12 candidate sites included three sites that are no longer available and two sites located east of the Rideau River, beyond the search area for this exercise. As a result, these five sites were not evaluated as a part of the Federal Site Review.

The sites that are no longer available are the Bayview Yards (currently under development as an Innovation Centre), Woodroffe Avenue at Baseline Road (now occupied by the Algonquin College Centre for Construction Excellence) and the former Nortel site at Carling Avenue and Moodie Drive (which will accommodate the Department of National Defense). The two sites located east of the Rideau River that were considered in 2008 are Hurdman Station and Confederation Heights.

Sites retained from 2008 TOH site review:

- Site 1: Tunney's Pasture – Scott St.
- Site 5: Woodroffe Ave. – West Hunt Club Rd
- Site 6: Merivale Rd/Woodroffe Ave. corridor
- Site 7: Central Experimental Farm – Baseline Rd – Merivale Rd
- Site 9: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (west)

- Site 11: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (east)
- Site 12: Booth St. complex

5.2.2. 2016 TOH Site Review

All four sites explored by TOH in 2016 were included among list of possible candidate sites as part of the current Federal Site Review.

Sites retained from 2016 TOH site review:

- Site 1: Tunney's Pasture – Scott St. *also considered in 2008 TOH site review
- Site 9: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (west) *also considered in 2008 TOH site review
- Site 10: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (central)
- Site 11: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (east) *also considered in 2008 TOH site review

5.3. Additional Sites Considered

All federal sites within the search area described above were reviewed for their potential use. Parcels of an adequate size that could reasonably accommodate a major health care facility were retained. In addition to the eight sites retained from the two previous site reviews undertaken by TOH, NCC staff identified four new candidate sites.

Sites not considered in previous TOH site reviews:

- Site 2: Lincoln Fields – Pinecrest Creek
- Site 3: West Hunt Club Rd (north) – Hwy 416
- Site 4: West Hunt Club Rd (south) – Hwy 416
- Site 8: Existing Ottawa Hospital – Civic Campus

Moreover the boundaries of Site 11 (Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (east)), previously reviewed by TOH, were modified to exclude existing buildings including the Dominion Observatory at the CEF and to include additional lands to the east owned by PSPC and the NCC.

The Civic Campus' current site is under the ownership of the City of Ottawa. It is the only non-federal site included on the list of candidate sites. Its inclusion was intended to consider the opportunities and constraints presented by redeveloping the new hospital campus on its existing site. Other potential sites under non-federal ownership were not identified or considered as a part of this exercise.

5.4. Candidate Sites

In total, **12 candidate sites** were retained for the Federal Site Review (Appendix F). The following section provides basic information about the identified sites.

5.4.1. Site 1: Tunney's Pasture – Scott St.

The Tunney's Pasture campus is a major federal employment centre accommodating approximately 10,000 federal public servants on a 49-hectare campus. The site is located on the western portion of the campus, bounded by Scott Street and the future LRT transit corridor to the south, Chardon Driveway to the east, and Goldenrod Driveway / Columbine Driveway to the north. Much of the candidate site area is currently occupied by surface parking. Significant buildings on the site include the Sir Frederik G. Banting Research Centre and the Jeanne Mance Building. Among the 12 candidate site, the site is positioned closest to the Central Area. The Tunney's Pasture Master Plan envisions that much of this quadrant would be redeveloped for non-federal mixed-uses. The site is adjacent to NCC greenspace and the Sir John A. Macdonald Parkway.

- Land Area: 21 hectares / 52 acres
- Owner: Public Services and Procurement Canada
- National Interest Land Mass Status: No
- Existing Land Use: Federal employment / facilities

- Long term planned use: Non-federal mixed-use development

5.4.2. Site 2: Lincoln Fields – Pinecrest Creek

Site 2 includes an existing greenspace corridor extending from Richmond Road in the north to Highway 417 in the south following Pinecrest Creek. The corridor accommodates the existing bus transitway and the Lincoln Fields transit station, which is located north of Carling Avenue near the western terminus of the Sir John A. Macdonald Parkway. The bus transitway is planned for conversion to LRT in the coming years. The irregular land area is bordered mainly by residential land uses with limited commercial (local shopping centre) and institutional uses (e.g., school).

- Land Area: 36 hectares / 88 acres
- Owner: NCC
- National Interest Land Mass Status: Yes
- Existing Land Use: Transit Corridor / greenspace
- Long term planned use: LRT Corridor / greenspace

5.4.3. Site 3: West Hunt Club Rd (north) – Hwy 416

Site 3 is located within Canada's Capital Greenbelt, south of the Bruce Pit recreational area and north of West Hunt Club Road. The site is currently occupied by an active agricultural operation in the north and regenerating natural lands to the east and south.

- Land Area: 26 hectares / 64 acres
- Owner: NCC
- National Interest Land Mass Status: Yes
- Existing Land Use: Agriculture
- Long term planned use: Agriculture

5.4.4. Site 4: West Hunt Club Rd (south) – Hwy 416

Site 4 is located within Canada's Capital Greenbelt south of West Hunt Club Road. The site is under the custody of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency which operates a research facility off of Fallowfield Road, to the south of this candidate site. The site is currently actively cultivated for agricultural crops.

- Land Area: 22 hectares / 55 acres
- Owner: Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- National Interest Land Mass Status: Yes
- Existing Land Use: Agriculture
- Long term planned use: Agriculture

5.4.5. Site 5: Woodroffe Ave. – West Hunt Club Rd

Also located in the Greenbelt, Site 5 is located at the southwest corner of West Hunt Club and Woodroffe Avenue, across from the Nepean Sportsplex. The site is occupied by an active agricultural operation. The buildings of the Greenbelt Research Farm are located to the south and west of the identified site area.

- Land Area: 41 hectares / 100 acres
- Owner: NCC
- National Interest Land Mass Status: Yes
- Existing Land Use: Agriculture
- Long term planned use: Agriculture

5.4.6. Site 6: Merivale Rd/Woodroffe Ave. corridor

Site 6 is a remnant parcel that is not required to support federal program requirements located between Merivale Road and Woodroffe Avenue. The relatively narrow parcel is currently used informally as greenspace. The site is bounded to the south by an active rail corridor. Residential development largely surrounds the site in all directions.

- Land Area: 38 hectares / 94 acres
- Owner: NCC
- National Interest Land Mass Status: No
- Existing Land Use: Informal greenspace
- Long term planned use: Non-federal uses

5.4.7. Site 7: Central Experimental Farm – Baseline Rd – Merivale Rd

Site 7 is located at the northeast corner of Baseline Road at Merivale Road. The site is currently occupied by Central Experimental Farm agricultural research fields. No significant buildings are currently located on the site. The headquarters of Agriculture and Agri-food Canada is located immediately west of Site 7. Otherwise, the site is bounded by the Farm's research fields to the north and east, residential uses to the west, as well as residential, commercial and institutional uses south of Baseline.

- Land Area: 25 hectares / 62 acres
- Owner: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- National Interest Land Mass Status: Yes
- Existing Land Use: Agricultural Research
- Long term planned use: Agricultural Research

5.4.8. Site 8: Existing Ottawa Hospital – Civic Campus

Site 8 is bounded by Parkdale Road to the west, Carling Avenue to the south, Melrose Avenue to the east and Ruskin Avenue to the north. The site is under municipal ownership and is occupied by the complex of buildings currently serving as the Civic Campus of TOH. The largely developed site is occupied by existing buildings related to the operation of the hospital campus with limited surface parking. The site is located to the north of the Central Experimental Farm. Residential land uses dominate the area to the west, north and east of the site. Some limited commercial development, including medical offices, exists along Carling Avenue to the west of the site.

- Land Area: 9 hectares / 23 acres
- Owner: City of Ottawa
- National Interest Land Mass Status: No
- Existing Land Use: Hospital
- Long term planned use: Non-federal uses

5.4.9. Site 9: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (west)

Site 9 is located along the northern edge of the Central Experimental Farm from the NCC Scenic Driveway in the west to the existing helipad in the east. It is located across Carling Avenue from the existing Civic Campus. The site is currently occupied by the Farm's agricultural research fields and test plots. The site is bounded by agricultural research fields to the south, existing federal facilities to the east, the scenic driveway and residential uses to the west and the existing hospital and residential uses to the north.

- Land Area: 22 hectares / 56 acres
- Owner: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- National Interest Land Mass Status: Yes
- Existing Land Use: Agricultural Research
- Long term planned use: Agricultural Research

5.4.10. Site 10: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (central)

Site 10 overlaps Site 9, in part. The northern boundary of the site extends along Carling Avenue from Parkdale Avenue in the west to Fairmont Avenue in the east. The western and southern portions of the site are occupied by agricultural research fields, with three significant federal buildings and associated parking areas in the northeastern quadrant of the site.

- Land Area: 26 hectares / 65 acres
- Owner: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- National Interest Land Mass Status: Yes
- Existing Land Use: Agricultural Research and Federal Facilities / Employment
- Long term planned use: Agricultural Research and Federal Facilities / Employment

5.4.11. Site 11: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (east)

Site 11 centres on the former site of the Sir John Carling Building towards the northeastern edge of the Central Experimental Farm. Site 11 was retained from the 2016 HDR report. However, its boundaries were modified to exclude existing buildings including the Dominion Observatory, creating an irregularly shaped parcel. Additional lands to the east including parcels under PSPC and NCC ownership were added to compensate for the loss in area occupied by existing buildings in the west. The modified candidate site is bounded by Carling Avenue to the north, Preston to the east and Prince of Wales to the southeast. The Sir John Carling Building's cafeteria annex remains on the site. Site 11 is proximate to an existing Carling rapid transit station on the Trillium Line and associated mixed-use intensification. Residential and office uses constitute the developed area to the north of the site, while federal research facilities, the Canada Agriculture Museum and the Arboretum are also adjacent.

- Land Area: 20 hectares / 50 acres
- Owner: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Public Services and Procurement Canada, NCC
- National Interest Land Mass Status: Yes
- Existing Land Use: Federal Facilities / Employment, Informal Greenspace, Parking
- Long term planned use: Federal Facilities / Employment, Greenspace

5.4.12. Site 12: Booth St. Complex

Site 12 is the site of the Booth Street complex. The site is bounded by Rochester Street to the west, Orangeville Street to the north, LeBreton Street South to the east and Carling Avenue to the south. The site area also includes the parcel at 299 Carling Avenue. The site is largely occupied by federal office and research facilities with some surface parking. The site borders Commissioner's Park to the south, residential uses to the east, Highway 417 and the residential land uses to the north, and mixed uses including residential, office and retail uses to the west. The site is bisected by the local road network including Booth Street.

- Land Area: 10 hectares / 26 acres
- Owner: Public Services and Procurement Canada, Natural Resources Canada
- National Interest Land Mass Status: Yes
- Existing Land Use: Agricultural Research and Federal Facilities / Employment
- Long term planned use: Agricultural Research and Federal Facilities / Employment

The 12 candidate sites were presented to the public between September 22 and October 6, 2016. No additional federal candidate sites were identified through consultations with federal partners, other stakeholders or the general public.

6. STEP 4: EVALUATION OF CANDIDATE SITES

6.1. Evaluation Process

The NCC undertook a comparative analysis of the 12 candidate sites organized via a comprehensive evaluation matrix. In order to populate the matrix, information was sought from several external sources over the course of the review. Cultural heritage considerations merited additional subject matter expertise; a peer-review committee consisting of experts and affected federal stakeholders was also convened to provide input.

As described in Section 4, the evaluation of each site consisted of a 2-step process:

- 1) Each indicator was assigned a rating (Very Good, Good, Poor, Very Poor) based on available data.
- 2) Each criterion was assigned a final score based on its respective indicator ratings.

A combined score for each site is not provided. The method used recognizes that the objective of the evaluation was to reflect the full suite of considerations in order to contribute to well-informed decision-making, and therefore allows for a review of the advantages and disadvantages of the sites in relation to each other. This holistic approach is typically hindered when providing a final combined score, as it triggers a focus on this score and precludes a more specific review of each separate criterion. It also requires the weighing of criteria, whereas such a land use decision requires an analysis of complex issues from multiple perspectives. The opportunity to assign significance to particular elements of the evaluation is left to the decision-makers.

NCC staff was primarily responsible for populating the evaluation matrix. In a number of cases information was sought from external sources. Key information regarding the functional hospital criteria was provided by TOH and their consultant team. The City of Ottawa provided pertinent information regarding the municipal planning framework, the existing and planned transportation and transit networks, as well as existing water, stormwater and sanitary sewer services. Affected federal departments and agencies including Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Parks Canada, and Public Services and Procurement Canada also provided information regarding existing federal assets and functions and provided feedback incorporated into the evaluation of several criteria under the Capital Interests criteria.

6.2. Evaluation Committee Workshop

6.2.1. Overview

The Evaluation Committee met on October 25, 2016. The members were provided with the results of the input received from the public consultation and a detailed draft evaluation matrix to support their review of the 12 candidate sites. Each member provided input on the opportunities and constraints of the sites based on the draft criteria ratings provided and the public and stakeholder input received. The workshop was an iterative process, whereby each step targeted an outcome to move forward. As the workshop proceeded, the least preferred sites were gradually eliminated from contention.

- Step 1 - Review criteria ratings – All sites
- Step 2 - Considerations for sites to be carried forward for detailed evaluations
- Step 3 - Moving towards developing a short list
- Step 4 - Evaluation and ranking of short listed sites
- Step 5 - Target consensus ranking, review of objectives attained

A final “Next Steps” component in the workshop identified some due diligence factors and a timeframe to report back to the Evaluation Committee, prior to the November 2016 Board meeting.

6.2.2. Screening

As part of the workshop, the Evaluation Committee reviewed the materials, background reports and information within the matrix document. This entailed a full discussion on the list of criteria used to complete the relative comparison and evaluation of the sites. Each member commented on the pros and cons of each of the twelve proposed sites, which resulted in the elimination of some sites from the list according to the criteria ratings.

After this exercise, seven sites were deemed unfit for the hospital, and five remained on a short list.

Members had a second opportunity to discuss the remaining five sites, and decided to remove two additional sites from the short list. The final short listed sites remaining for consideration were then subject to detailed comparison to each other, by each member.

As sites were eliminated, some criteria emerged more prominently as key strengths; for example, prioritized sites closest to the core, creating positive city building into mixed use, available rapid transit- LRT 2018 in place and lands designated as non-NILM.

Members discussed the ranking of the remaining sites, but consensus could not be reached on the preferred site. After discussions, a clear majority of the committee recommended that due diligence work be advanced on the majority's preferred site. There was consensus on the second ranked site.

6.3. Relative Strengths & Weaknesses of Each Site

The following section identifies the key strengths and weaknesses of each site.

Table 4: Key Strengths and Weaknesses

	Key Strengths	Key Weaknesses
Site 1: Tunney's Pasture – Scott St.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ideal parcel shape and size. ▪ Adjacent to Phase 1 LRT station. ▪ Adaptive re-use of a developed site. ▪ Good potential for active transportation. ▪ Great city-building potential – highly integrated into existing urban fabric. ▪ Closest site to urban core. ▪ Good road access. ▪ Good access to Highway 417. ▪ Potential synergies with Health Canada research assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential cost to federal government (value of land), ▪ Some displacement of offices. ▪ Requires reconsideration of Tunney's Master Plan redevelopment scenario. ▪ Potential costs of demolition
Site 2: Lincoln Fields – Pinecrest Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adjacent to Stage 2 LRT station. ▪ Good potential for active transportation. ▪ Low cost implications for federal government. ▪ Very good access to Highway 417. ▪ Very good road access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linear site creates significant design and functionality challenges. ▪ Impact on natural environment. ▪ Impact on formal recreational greenspace. ▪ Does not conform to federal planning framework for the site.
Site 3: West Hunt Club Rd (north) – Hwy 416	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ideal parcel shape and size. ▪ Very good road access. ▪ Good access to Highway 416. ▪ Low cost implications for federal government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distance from urban core. ▪ Isolated from urban fabric. ▪ Limited transit accessibility. ▪ Site servicing challenges. ▪ Significant impact on existing agricultural uses. ▪ Does not conform to federal planning framework for the site.
Site 4: West Hunt Club Rd (south) – Hwy 416	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ideal parcel shape and size. ▪ Very good road access. ▪ Good access to Highway 416. ▪ Lowest cost implications for federal government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distance from urban core. ▪ Isolated from urban fabric. ▪ Limited transit accessibility. ▪ Site servicing challenges. ▪ Impact on existing agricultural uses. ▪ Significant impact on natural environment. ▪ Does not conform to federal planning framework for the site.

	Key Strengths	Key Weaknesses
Site 5: Woodroffe Ave. – West Hunt Club Rd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ideal parcel shape and size. ▪ Lowest cost implications for federal government. ▪ Very good road access. ▪ Within 400m of existing BRT stop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant impact on existing agricultural uses. ▪ Distance from urban core. ▪ Does not conform to federal planning framework for the site.
Site 6: Merivale Rd/Woodroffe Ave. corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 400m of existing BRT stop. ▪ Low cost implications for federal government. ▪ Very good road access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linear site creates significant design and functionality challenges. ▪ Limited frontage along Merivale Rd and/or Woodroffe Ave. ▪ Proximity to rail corridor.
Site 7: Central Experimental Farm – Baseline Rd – Merivale Rd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ideal parcel shape and size. ▪ Very good road access. ▪ Low cost implications for federal government. ▪ Good access to Highway 417. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irreversible impact on the experimental fields and shelterbelts, elements identified as having national significance as part of the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site. ▪ Displaces agricultural plots subject to research. ▪ Does not conform to federal planning framework for the site. ▪ Not in close proximity to transit- oriented development or future urban intensification ▪ Poor connectivity to rapid rail transit
Site 8: Existing Ottawa Hospital – Civic Campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good road access. ▪ Good access to Highway 417. ▪ Lowest cost implications for federal government (not a federal site). ▪ No known physical vulnerabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small site size. ▪ Issues with transition of hospital uses during construction. ▪ Not in close proximity to transit- oriented development or future urban intensification ▪ Poor connectivity to rapid rail transit
Site 9: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (west)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ideal parcel shape and size. ▪ Very good road access. ▪ Very good access to Highway 417. ▪ Proximity to existing Civic Hospital would facilitate transition. ▪ Low cost implications for federal government. ▪ No known physical vulnerabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irreversible impact on the experimental fields and shelterbelts, views and cultural landscape elements identified as having national significance as part of the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site. ▪ Displaces agricultural plots subject to research. ▪ Does not conform to federal planning framework for the site. ▪ Not in close proximity to transit- oriented development or future urban intensification ▪ Poor connectivity to rapid rail transit
Site 10: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (central)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ideal parcel shape and size. ▪ Very good access to Highway 417. ▪ Proximity to existing Civic Hospital would facilitate transition. ▪ No known physical vulnerabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irreversible impact on buildings, experimental fields, views and cultural landscape elements identified as having national significance as part of the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site. ▪ Displaces agricultural plots subject to research and federal offices. ▪ No obvious alternative arterial road access

	Key Strengths	Key Weaknesses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ other than Carling Ave. ▪ Does not conform to federal planning framework for the site. ▪ Poor connectivity to rapid rail transit
Site 11: Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave. (east)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 400m of existing rapid transit station. ▪ Very good road access. ▪ Very good access to Highway 417. ▪ Proximity to existing Civic Hospital would facilitate transition. ▪ Good potential for active transportation. ▪ Low cost implications for federal government. ▪ Great city-building potential ▪ Site topography and configuration could generate great design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact on cultural heritage due to intrusion into boundary of Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site, proximity to Rideau Canal UNESCO World Heritage Site, and presence of heritage buildings. ▪ Moderate geotechnical challenges. ▪ Site topography and configuration could create design challenges. ▪ Does not conform to federal planning framework for the site.
Site 12: Booth St. Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adaptive re-use of a developed site. ▪ Within 400m of existing rapid transit station. ▪ Good access to Highway 417. ▪ Good road access. ▪ Good potential for active transportation. ▪ No known physical vulnerabilities. ▪ Excellent city-building potential – highly integrated into existing urban fabric. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small site size. ▪ Significant impacts on heritage buildings. ▪ Higher costs to federal government. ▪ Requires significant demolition and/or adaptive re-use of buildings.

6.4. Preferred Site

6.4.1. Considerations and Rationale

On the basis of the comparative analysis performed, the NCC Evaluation Committee recommends Tunney's Pasture as the preferred site for the new Civic Campus of TOH.

Figure 6 – Preferred Site



This site achieved a high relative rating based on the 21 criteria, in comparison with the other potential sites. With regards to the functional/operational hospital interests, the site size (approximately 50 acres / 20 hectares) and shape are well suited to accommodate the proposed TOH functional program. The site location aligns with TOH's desire to be in proximity to the urban core, and at a significant distance from other existing hospitals. The site also benefits from good vehicular access from major roads, including from Scott Street to the south and the Sir John A. Macdonald Parkway to the north. There are no known medical aircraft restrictions associated with this location.

From the perspective of regional and local interests, the site features excellent transit access given its location adjacent to Tunney's Pasture Phase 1 LRT Confederation Line Station, currently under construction, with completion in 2018. It is anticipated that the Phase 2 LRT extension to the Confederation Line will be completed by the time the hospital is constructed, further expanding rapid transit access to the site. The construction of an urban hospital at the preferred site will contribute to the continued evolution of an intensifying mixed-use inner urban community, with significant amenities in close proximity. The identified location and its environs are well-suited to development oriented towards LRT transit. The new hospital campus would also be well positioned to serve significant planned developments on the LeBreton Flats, the Islands and near Bayview Station. This area will contribute to the focus of population growth in the downtown area. There are multiple servicing opportunities available at this location and, from an emergency preparedness perspective, the site features several access points and limited susceptibility to vulnerabilities. The site is very well integrated into the existing urban fabric and affords opportunities to mitigate impacts on neighbouring properties. The proposed use is aligned with the overall strategic directions and growth management policies of the City of Ottawa Official Plan.

Finally from the perspective of capital interests, the impact of the proposed use on the natural environment, agricultural functions, or public recreational uses would be minor, as much of the site is already occupied by surface parking lots and buildings. From a cultural heritage standpoint, while there is a Federal Heritage Building on the site and others nearby, the potential impacts to the heritage character of these buildings and their setting could be mitigated through the design process. The proposed use would require displacement of existing federal offices and laboratories, but the site may offer opportunities for research partnerships or adaptive reuse given the presence of Health Canada's existing facilities. The demolition costs of existing built facilities on the preferred site have previously been considered given that several of the buildings were to be replaced with the non-federal mixed used development envisioned in the Tunney's Pasture Master Plan. There was no budget order of magnitude for potential future demolitions provided from PSPC as part of this review.

6.4.2. Risk Management

The recommended site rates well with respect to the criteria developed to reflect the hospital's functional and operational needs and rates very well for capital and regional objectives. The Evaluation Committee gave consideration to possible constraining factors that had been noted in previous analyses performed by TOH.

Table 5: Issues and Potential Mitigation Measures

Issues	Potential Mitigation Measures
Integration of existing buildings and associated costs	Three of the five existing buildings are not anticipated to be maintained over the long term as per the Tunney's Pasture Master Plan The projected built footprint requirement of the hospital could be adapted to make use of the area not occupied by existing buildings
Level of Service ¹⁸ constraints regarding roadway access to Highway 417 (e.g., Parkdale)	Arterial roadway access to the preferred site is good, alternative access to Highway 417 exists (e.g., Holland/Carling, Churchill/Carling) Level of Service constraints that exist today could be addressed in the coming decades, prior to the transition to a new site Same impacts applicable to other Carling Ave site options Emergency vehicle priority measures can be implemented
Distance from current site and impact on transition to the new facility	It is not anticipated that the location of the preferred site will have a significant impact on the transition to a new facility, given the expected approach is to relocate all components to the new site (15-20 year horizon)
Potential visual impact of Hospital design on the Sir John A. Macdonald Parkway	Through the transaction approval, the NCC can include design review and approval of the sections of the building that would be seen from the Parkway
Potential perceived increased traffic causing inconvenience to local residents	The hospital working and resident population is in a similar order of magnitude as the intended future mixed-use development.
Potential revenue impacts to PSPC on disposal	The anticipated revenue on the re-development would need to be balanced with the deemed future federal "contribution" values

NCC staff performed a due diligence review of these issues. Based on the information provided at the teleconference held on November 9, 2016, the Evaluation Committee maintained their recommendation of the preferred site.

¹⁸ Level of service (LOS) is a qualitative measure used to relate the quality of traffic service. LOS is used to analyze roadways by categorizing traffic flow and assigning quality levels of traffic based on performance measure like speed, density, etc. LOS may also be applied to pedestrian and cycling service.

7. STEP 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Recommendation

The NCC Evaluation Committee recommends Tunney's Pasture as the preferred site for the new Civic Campus of The Ottawa Hospital. The report and this recommendation will be submitted to the NCC Board of Directors on November 24 for decision.

7.2. Next Steps

On the assumption that the recommendation is approved by the NCC Board, the following actions will be required in order to advance a future transaction respecting federal lands for the new Civic Campus.

- NCC provides complete report supporting the final recommendation to the Minister of Canadian Heritage by end of November 2016.
- Government receives and reviews the NCC's recommendation and report.
- Government reviews the transaction options; i.e. long term lease at nominal fee, transfer of land in fee simple, restrictive covenants for issues of capital importance (potential impacts to NILM lands), etc.
- Preparation of submissions to Treasury Board by affected department, and for Federal Land Transaction Approval, as required, with conditions to ensure design quality along interface with NILM lands and connectivity to the River.

This transaction is expected to form part of the federal government's contribution to a new hospital facility. Future transactions for the recommended site would be subject to all relevant NCC approvals on federal lands and any applicable Treasury Board policies. The final decision rests with the federal government.

8. REFERENCES

Federal

NCC Plan for Canada's Capital
NCC Capital Urban Lands Plan (2015)
NCC Greenbelt Master Plan (2013)
Tunney's Pasture Master Plan
Central Experimental Farm Management Plan
Canadian Environmental Assessment Act

Provincial

Provincial Policy Statement
Provincial soils quality mapping

Municipal

City of Ottawa Official Plan
City of Ottawa Transportation Master Plan
City of Ottawa Infrastructure Master Plan
City of Ottawa Pedestrian Plan
City of Ottawa Cycling Plan
Municipal Heritage Registry

The Ottawa Hospital

HDR Memo – Land needed for New Civic Campus (August 3, 2016)
HDR Memo – Parking Study Final Report (August 2, 2016)
Site Selection Review and Information Report (April 2016)
The Ottawa Hospital Master Plan 2020/21 Executive Summary (June 2008)
Provincial MOHLTC letter – Master Plan endorsement (May 14, 2012, validated 2016)

APPENDICES

- A. Mandate Letter (May 2016)
- B. NCC response letter (June 2016)
- C. Joint Subcommittee (Evaluation Committee)
- D. Location plan
- E. Criteria table
- F. Candidate sites location map (12 sites)
- G. Hospital site area requirements – Proportional infographic
- H. Cultural heritage analysis (October 2016)
- I. Public Consultation Summary Report
- J. Public Engagement Report
- K. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- L. Copies of letters submitted
- M. Evaluation matrix
- N. Preferred site

RECEIVED
MAY 25 2016

Ministre
du Patrimoine canadien



Minister
of Canadian Heritage

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0M5

Mr. Russell Mills
Chairperson
National Capital Commission
202 – 40 Elgin Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 1C7

MAY 20 2016

Dear Mr. Mills:

As you know, The Ottawa Hospital announced at its public information session on March 7, 2016, that it would re-evaluate the proposal to build a new Civic campus on federal land at the Central Experimental Farm, as selected in 2014, and that it would consider additional prospective sites.

As the minister responsible for the National Capital Commission (NCC), I am committed to the NCC's role in overseeing the use of federal lands in the National Capital Region as part of the Commission's planning mandate.

Given this mandate, I am asking the NCC to review the prospective sites selected by The Ottawa Hospital for the new Civic campus and provide me with a recommendation and justification of the NCC's preferred site. As part of this review, I would expect the NCC to prioritize the necessity of a site in the urban core.

I respectfully ask the NCC to provide me with a timeline and schedule of activities to implement this review in June, 2016. I also ask that the entire process be completed by the end of November 2016.

I look forward to seeing the NCC's proposal to undertake this work. Please accept my best wishes.

Sincerely,

The Honourable Mélanie Joly, P.C., M.P.

Canada

Office of the Chair Cabinet du président
of the Board of Directors du conseil d'administration

June 17, 2016

The Honourable Mélanie Joly, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Canadian Heritage
15 Eddy Street
Gatineau QC K1A 0M5

Dear Minister:

I am writing to you in response to the mandate letter that you provided to the National Capital Commission (NCC) on May 20, 2016.

In your correspondence, you asked the NCC to undertake a review of the prospective sites selected by The Ottawa Hospital for a new Civic campus, and to provide you with a recommendation and justification of the NCC's preferred site. You further requested that the NCC provide a timeline and schedule of activities to complete this review by the end of November 2016.

Consistent with the corporation's mandate, under Section 11 of the *National Capital Act*, to coordinate the development of federal lands in the National Capital Region in accordance with federal plans, I am pleased to provide you with the NCC's proposed methodology and schedule of activities to implement the federal site review for the new Civic campus of The Ottawa Hospital.

The federal site review by the NCC will examine the suitability of the four sites announced by The Ottawa Hospital in April 2016, as well as other federal lands within the National Capital Region. The scope of the review will also include the re-validation of a core area site by the NCC. A set of evaluation criteria will be developed by the NCC to assess the sites.

To assist with the review, the NCC will establish a Joint Sub-committee of the NCC Board of Directors and the Advisory Committee on Planning, Design and Realty (ACPDR). This Joint Sub-committee will work with staff to analyze and rank the sites, as well as provide recommendations to be included in the final report to you.

To support the review, consultations with key stakeholders and experts will be used to define the evaluation criteria, including a validation of the area of land that is required. As well, an online public consultation will be held to invite local residents and all Canadians to provide input on the various sites.

.../2

Following the review process, a final report will be drafted and presented to the NCC's Board of Directors. This report will describe the advantages and disadvantages of each evaluated site and will rank the sites in order of preference. Once endorsed by the Board of Directors, the final report will be provided to your office.

To complete the federal site review for the new Civic campus of The Ottawa Hospital by the end of November 2016, the NCC has developed the following schedule of activities:

NCC Board of Directors' Approval of Joint Sub-committee Terms of Reference	June 28, 2016
Project Initiation and Consultations on Evaluation Criteria	July – August 2016
Site Evaluation / Meetings with Stakeholders	August – September 2016
Update to the NCC Board of Directors	September 12, 2016
Online Public Consultations	September – October 2016
Completion of Site Evaluation by the Joint Sub-committee	October 2016
NCC Board of Directors' Approval of Final Report and Site Recommendation	November 21, 2016
Report to Minister	End November 2016

Dr. Kristmanson and I would be pleased to meet with you at your convenience to discuss in further detail the NCC's review process should it be required.

Sincerely,



Russell Mills
Chair of the Board of Directors
National Capital Commission

Members of the Joint Committee for The Ottawa Hospital

Vivian Manasc

Vivian Manasc is an architect, and leads Manasc Isaac Architects, one of Alberta's leading architectural practices. She leads the design of outstanding sustainable buildings, as well as reimagined existing buildings, for public and corporate clients. Her work focuses on the facilitation of sustainable IDP (integrated design process) projects. Manasc Isaac is an innovator in cold-climate sustainable design, and has been recognized with many significant architectural awards, including the Governor General's Medal for Excellence in Architecture. Vivian Manasc is a fellow and past president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, past vice-president of the Canada Green Building Council, past vice-chair of the Board of Economic Development Edmonton, founding member of the Sustainable Building Symposium, and adjunct professor of architecture at the University of Calgary. She is also active in a number of community organizations. She received her architectural degree from McGill University and her Master of Business Administration from the University of Alberta. She is a LEED® accredited professional, and is co-author of the book *Agora Borealis: Engaging in Sustainable Architecture*.

Eha Naylor

Eha Naylor is a partner of Dillon, and she leads the landscape architecture and environmental design practice nationally. Her 33 years of consulting experience reflect a diversity of expertise in environmental planning and site design for both the public and private sectors, which has earned her numerous awards of recognition. Her skills include finding resolutions for complex, multi-disciplinary planning and design assignments. She has taught and lectured on environmentally based planning and sustainable community design at a number of universities. She is a full member of several professional associations, including the Ontario Professional Planners Institute, the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the Canadian Urban Institute and the Ontario Association of Landscape Architects. In 2000, she was named fellow of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects. Eha has served on several professional committees and has also appeared as an environmental planning expert witness for the Ontario Municipal Board and the Environmental Review Tribunal. She continues to lecture at a number of Canadian universities and, since 2004, has been a member of the University of Toronto Faculty Council for the Faculty of Architecture, Landscape and Design. She has served on several committees for the Washington-based Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards, and received the President's Award for her work.

Michael Pankiw

Michael Pankiw is currently director of planning, urban design and landscape architecture in the Edmonton office of IBI Group — a Canadian-based, internationally operating, multidisciplinary company with over 2,500 staff. Mr. Pankiw specializes in land use planning, facilities planning, public consultation and project management for public- and private-sector clients. He has worked with IBI Group for more than 35 years, at offices based in Calgary, Regina and Edmonton, and on

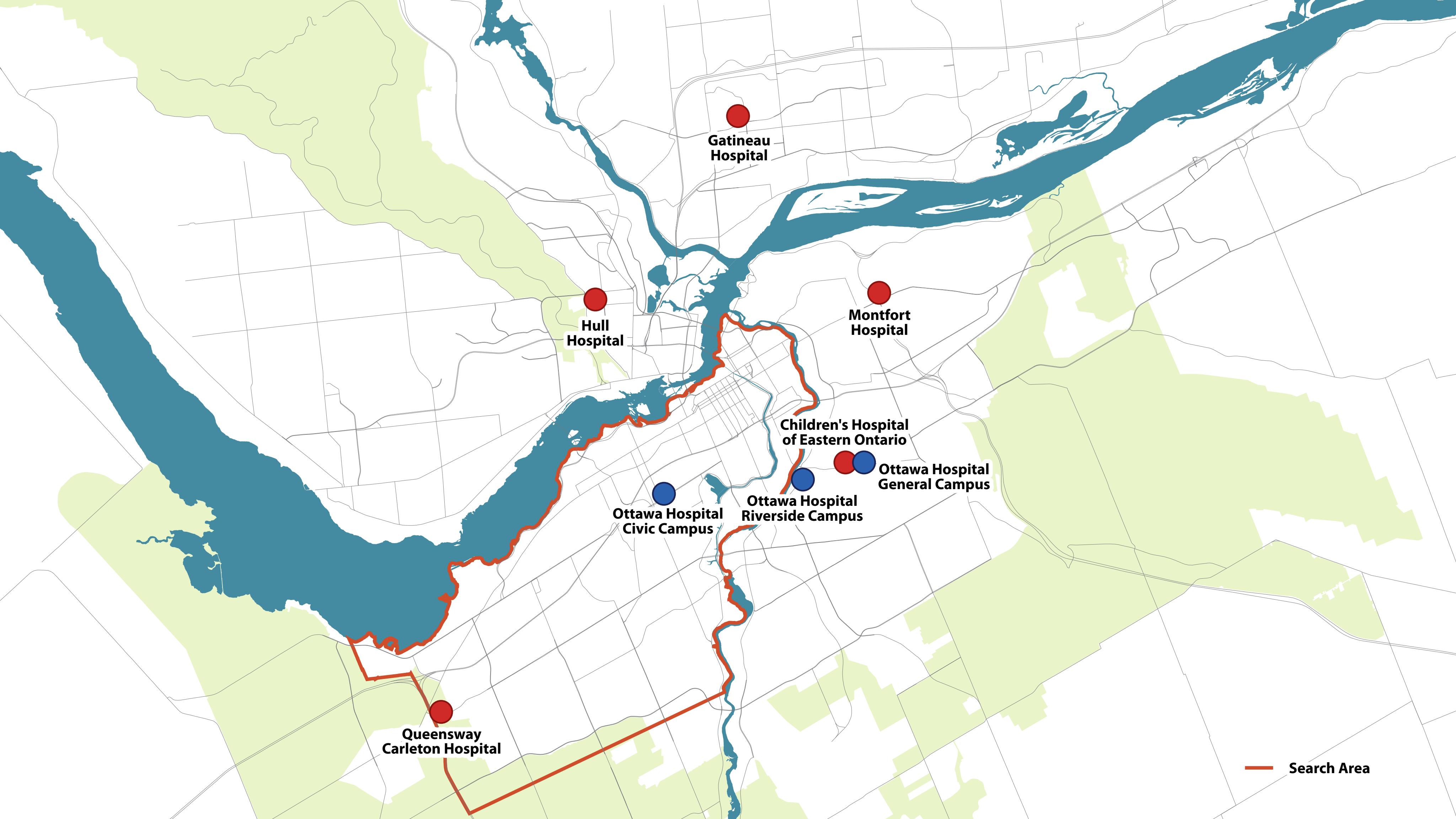
projects for clients such as the Edmonton International Airport, University of Alberta, City of Edmonton, Environment Canada and the National Energy Board. He has been a member of the Canadian Institute of Planners since 1980 and a member of the Alberta Professional Planners Institute since 1981. Mr. Pankiw has a BA in Urban Studies from Cornell University and a Master of City and Regional Planning from Rutgers University.

Julian Smith, MArch, OAA

Julian Smith is an architect, conservator, scholar and educator, who is internationally recognized for his contributions to heritage conservation, and particularly to cultural landscape theory and practice. Julian has been executive director of Willowbank since 2008, responsible for design and development work involving significant cultural sites in Canada, the United States, France, Italy, India, Sri Lanka and Japan. His projects include the restoration of the Vimy Monument in France and Aberdeen Pavilion in Ottawa, and master plans for Toronto's Parliament Buildings, Ottawa's Central Experimental Farm and a new campus for a historic college in south India. He has also developed policy documents for federal and provincial agencies in Canada, and has been Canadian delegate to UNESCO for the drafting of the new Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape. For six years, Julian served as chief restoration architect for the National Historic Sites program, later establishing his own architectural and planning practice, and founding and directing Carleton University's graduate program in Heritage Conservation. Julian has been architectural advisor to the trustees of Queen's University, a past member of the Advisory Committee to the Minister of Canadian Heritage and a frequent contributor to international forums. He is a recipient of Heritage Canada's Gabrielle Léger Award and the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario's Eric Arthur Award, both for lifetime achievement. In 2012, Julian Smith was invested as an honorary member of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, in part in recognition of his work on cultural landscape theory and practice. Julian holds a Master of Architecture from MIT, as well as a certificate in preservation planning from Cornell University.

Kay Stanley

Kay Stanley is a retired professional with extensive experience in educational and government environments, and expertise in the areas of domestic and international affairs, federal-provincial relations, and citizen engagement. She retired from the federal public service in 2002, after a distinguished career in senior management positions at Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Health Canada, Solicitor General Canada and Status of Women Canada. Much of this work focused on employment equity, health promotion and programs, and gender equality issues. Ms. Stanley began her career in the educational field, where she worked for 25 years. She also served several terms as president of teachers' federations, two of which she was instrumental in founding. Ms. Stanley is past president (1996–1999) and member of the alumni of the Association of Professional Executives of the Public Service of Canada. She has also been active in volunteer work, including serving in leadership positions with the Government of Canada Workplace Charitable Campaign, on the Board of Governors of The Ottawa Hospital (2002–2011), and in an advisory capacity with the University of Ottawa and Carleton University. Currently, she is involved with the Hospice at May Court, Eldercare Foundation (formerly Prosperity Fund) and the Ottawa Hospital Foundation. Kay Stanley holds a BA in political science from Carleton University, as well as a Teacher's Certificate.



CAPITAL INTERESTS			
CRITERIA	INDICATORS	INDICATOR MEASURES	RATING
1. Federal planning framework	Conformity with the Plan for Canada's Capital (1999)	Conforms, no amendment required	Very Good
		Partially conforms, requires minor amendment	Good
		Partially conforms, requires major amendment	Poor
		Does not conform, requires major amendment	Very Poor
	Conformity with applicable master plans (NCC and other federal plans)	Conforms, no amendment required	Very Good
		Partially conforms, requires minor amendment	Good
		Partially conforms, requires major amendment	Poor
		Does not conform, requires major amendment	Very Poor
2. Cultural heritage	Impact on cultural heritage resources including: - National Historic Sites /UNESCO World Heritage Site; - Federally, provincially or municipally recognized heritage properties; - Cultural landscapes (e.g., NCC parks or parkways); and - Known or potential archaeological sites.	No identified cultural heritage resources	Very Good
		Minor impact, potential for mitigation	Good
		Major impact	Poor
		Irreversible impact resulting in loss of cultural heritage value	Very Poor
3. Federal government facilities and functions including research	Displacement of existing or planned future federal employment facilities (e.g., office accommodations)	No displacement	Very Good
		Displaces planned future federal employment facilities	Good
		Displaces existing federal employment facilities that can be relocated to another site	Poor
		Displaces existing federal employment facilities that are difficult or impossible to relocate to another site	Very Poor
	Displacement of existing or planned public science facilities (e.g., agricultural research facilities)	No displacement	Very Good
		Displaces planned public science facilities	Good
		Displaces existing public science facilities that can be relocated to another site	Poor
		Displaces existing public science facilities that are difficult or impossible to relocate to another site	Very Poor
4. Cost implications for federal government	Value of land (opportunity cost)	Each cost factor is evaluated to be high, moderate or low in comparison with the other potential sites	
	Costs of demolition of federal buildings/infrastructure		
	Cost of relocating federal facilities or functions to other sites		
5. Views protection	Presence of identified federal views (as per federal plans, policies and/or visual assessments)	No identified federal views on site	Very Good
		Presence of federal views that are not formally protected and rated 'Low' or 'Medium to Low'	Good
		Presence of federal views that are not formally protected and rated 'Medium', 'Medium to High' or 'High'	Poor
		Presence of formally protected views	Very Poor
		None on the site	Very Good
6. Natural environment	Presence of a greenspace and/or natural habitat (e.g., forests, woodlands, lakes and wetlands, abandoned fields, parks)	On site with low significance	Good
		On site with moderate significance	Poor
		On site with major significance	Very Poor
		Site outside an ecological corridor or not considered a natural link	Very Good
	Fragmentation of ecological corridor	Site within an ecological corridor or considered a natural link	Very Poor
		Low impact	Good
	Impact on water quality (based on permeability)	Moderate to significant impact	Poor
		Low probability for potential habitat within the site.	Good
		Known presence of a potential critical habitat and/or the residence of a species at risk	Poor
	Presence of species at risk and critical habitats	Presence of a proposed and/or confirmed critical habitat.	Very Poor

7. Agriculture	Impact on existing and potential agricultural use and function including quantity of productive land, infrastructure (farm buildings, tile drainage, etc.) and farm operation	No impact	Very Good
		Low impact	Good
		Moderate impact	Poor
		Significant impact	Very Poor
	Soil capability	No impact (soil class 7 & unclassified and/or very limited capability for agricultural production)	Very Good
8. Capital public uses	Impact on recreational greenspace	Low impact (soil class 6)	Good
		Medium impact (soil class 4 & 5)	Poor
		Significant impact (soil class 1, 2 & 3)	Very Poor
		No impact	Very Good
	Impact on Capital pathway system	Low impact	Good
		Moderate impact	Poor
		Significant impact	Very Poor

REGIONAL/LOCAL INTERESTS

CRITERIA	INDICATORS	INDICATOR MEASURES	RATING
1. Municipal planning framework	Conformity with the City of Ottawa Official Plan	Conforms, no amendment required	Very Good
		Partially conforms, requires minor amendment	Good
		Partially conforms, requires major amendment	Poor
		Does not conform, requires major amendment	Very Poor
2. City building	Proximity to commercial amenities	Site has significant surrounding amenities within 500m	Very Good
		Site has moderate level of surrounding amenities within 500m or significant amenities within 500m-1km	Good
		Site has limited surrounding amenities within 1km distance	Poor
		Site has no surrounding amenities	Very Poor
	Integration in existing urban fabric	Highly integrated	Very Good
		Somewhat integrated	Good
		Somewhat isolated	Poor
		Highly isolated	Very Poor
3. Roads	Road access (people and goods)	Access from two or more arterial roads	Very Good
		Access from one arterial road	Good
		Access from at least one collector road but no arterial road	Poor
		No access from either an arterial or collector road	Very Poor
4. Active transportation	Pedestrian and cyclist access	Significant pedestrian and cyclist facilities are currently provided	Very Good
		Modest pedestrian and cyclist facilities are currently provided	Good
		Limited pedestrian and cyclist facilities are currently provided	Poor
		No pedestrian and cyclist facilities are currently provided	Very Poor
5. Transit network integration	Proximity to existing or proposed rapid transit network	Site is within 400m of existing or planned (2031 Affordable Network) LRT station	Very Good
		Site is within 400m of existing and planned (2031 Affordable Network) BRT station/stop	Good
		Site is between 400m and 800m of existing LRT or BRT station/stop or within 400m of planned (2031 Network Concept) LRT or BRT station/stop	Poor
		The site has no existing or planned (2031 Network Concept) rapid transit access	Very Poor

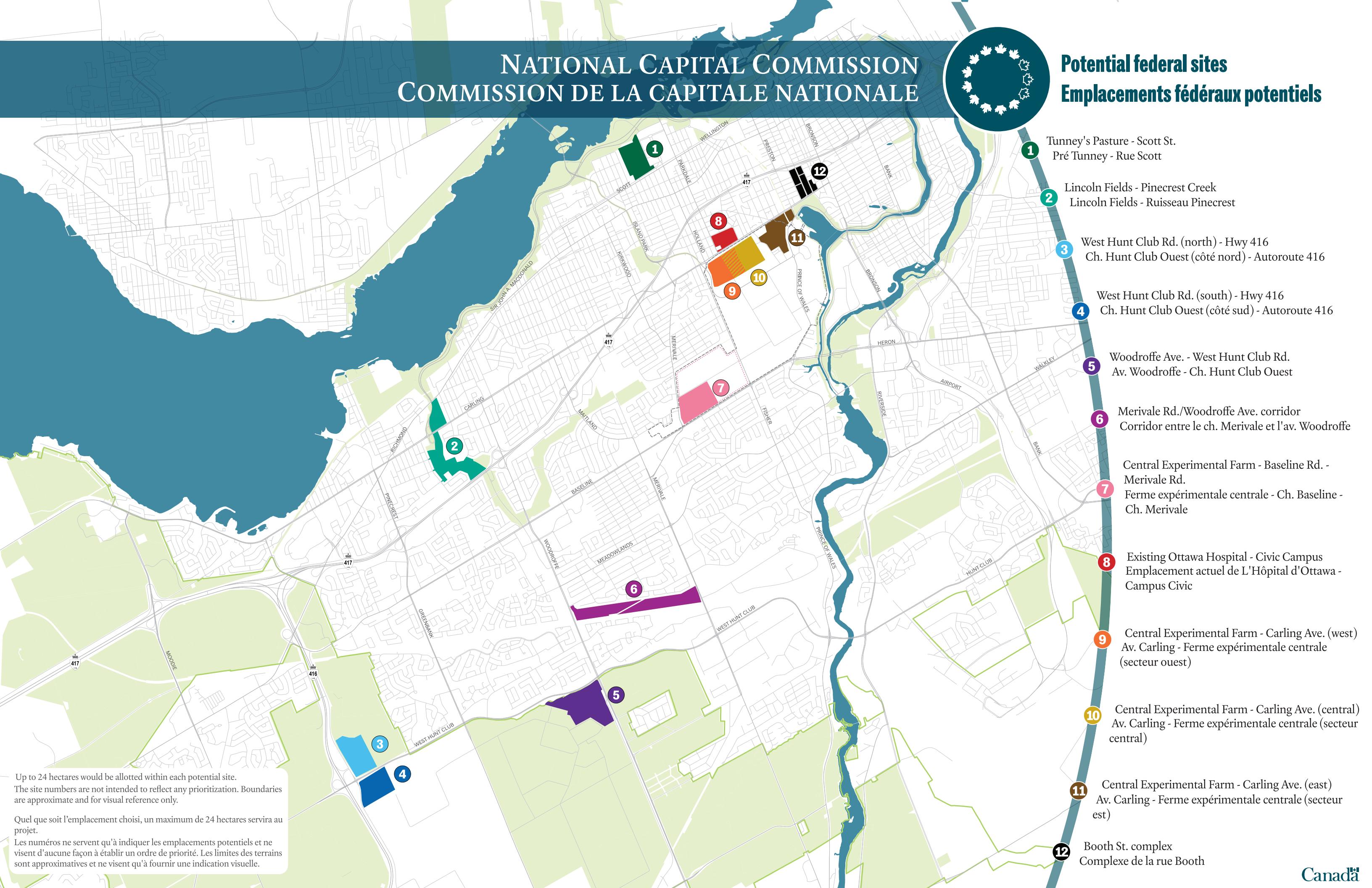
6. Infrastructure servicing	Potential for servicing	The site can be provided with municipal infrastructure and utilities comparable to typical development projects	Very Good
		The site can be provided municipal infrastructure and utilities, but it would involve moderate complexity and costs	Good
		The site can be provided municipal infrastructure and utilities, but it would be complex and costly	Poor
		Municipal infrastructure and utilities could not be provided to the site	Very Poor
7. Preparedness/ responsiveness to major emergencies	Susceptibility to vulnerabilities	Site has no known vulnerabilities (e.g., flood prone, unstable soils or geology, proximity to active industrial rail line, fire risk from adjacent uses, security issues- proximity to targets) that cannot be mitigated	Very Good
		Site has limited known vulnerabilities (e.g., flood prone, unstable soils or geology, fire risk from adjacent uses, security issues) that can be mitigated	Good
		Site has significant known vulnerabilities (e.g., flood prone, unstable soils or geology, proximity to active industrial rail line, fire risk from adjacent uses, security issues) that can be mitigated	Poor
		Site has known vulnerabilities (e.g., flood prone, unstable soils or geology, proximity to active industrial rail line, fire risk from adjacent uses, security issues) that cannot be mitigated	Very Poor
	Number of access points	Site has multiple access points (redundancy)	Very Good
		Site has single access point (no redundancy)	Very Poor
FUNCTIONAL/OPERATIONAL HOSPITAL INTERESTS			
CRITERIA	INDICATORS	INDICATOR MEASURES	RATING
1. Site size	Adequate site area for TOH proposed functional program	50 acres or more / 20 hectares or more	Very Good
		40 to 49 acres / 16 to 19 hectares	Good
		30 to 39 acres / 12 to 15 hectares	Poor
		Less than 30 acres / less than 12 hectares	Very Poor
2. Site location	Distance from Central Area (defined by the City of Ottawa Official Plan)	Site is within the Central Area	Very Good
		Site is within 5 km of the Central Area (straight line distance)	Good
		Site is within 5-10 km of the Central Area (straight line distance)	Poor
		Site is beyond 10 km of the Central Area (straight line distance)	Very Poor
3. Site configuration	Parcel shape	Parcel shape is regular (approximately square) and would accommodate projected functional program	Very Good
		Parcel shape is slightly irregular and functional program would require minor modifications	Good
		Parcel shape is irregular and functional program would require major modifications	Poor
		Parcel shape is irregular and functional program would require fundamental modifications	Very Poor
4. Optimal hospital distribution	Distance from other hospitals	Site is beyond 10 km of another urgent care hospital (straight line distance)	Very Good
		Site is within 5-10 km of another urgent care hospital (straight line distance)	Good
		Site is within 5 km of another urgent care hospital (straight line distance)	Poor
		Site is within 2 km of another urgent care hospital (straight line distance)	Very Poor
5. Emergency access	Road access	Site has potential for access from at least two arterial roads	Very Good
		Site has potential for access from one arterial road and/or multiple collector roads	Good
		Site has potential for access from one collector road and no potential for access from an arterial road	Poor
		Site has no potential for access from an arterial or collector road	Very Poor

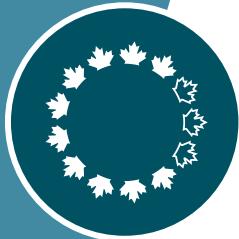
6. Constructability	Access to 400-series highway	Site has multiple access points to a 400-series highway within 2.5 km	Very Good
		Site has a single access to a 400-series highway within 2.5km and a second access between 2.5km and 5km	Good
		Site has multiple access points to a 400-series highway between 2.5km and 5km	Poor
		There is one access point or less between 2.5km and 5km	Very Poor
	Suitability for air ambulance	Site is suitable for air ambulance	Very Good
		Site is not suitable for air ambulance	Very Poor
	Contamination	No contamination	Very Good
		Minor contamination	Good
		Moderate contamination	Poor
		Significant contamination	Very Poor
	Geotechnical conditions	No geotechnical issues	Very Good
		Minor geotechnical issues	Good
		Moderate geotechnical issues	Poor
		Significant geotechnical issues	Very Poor
	Demolition	Little or no demolition required	Very Good
		Minor demolition required	Good
		Moderate demolition required	Poor
		Significant demolition required	Very Poor

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION COMMISSION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE



Potential federal sites Emplacements fédéraux potentiels



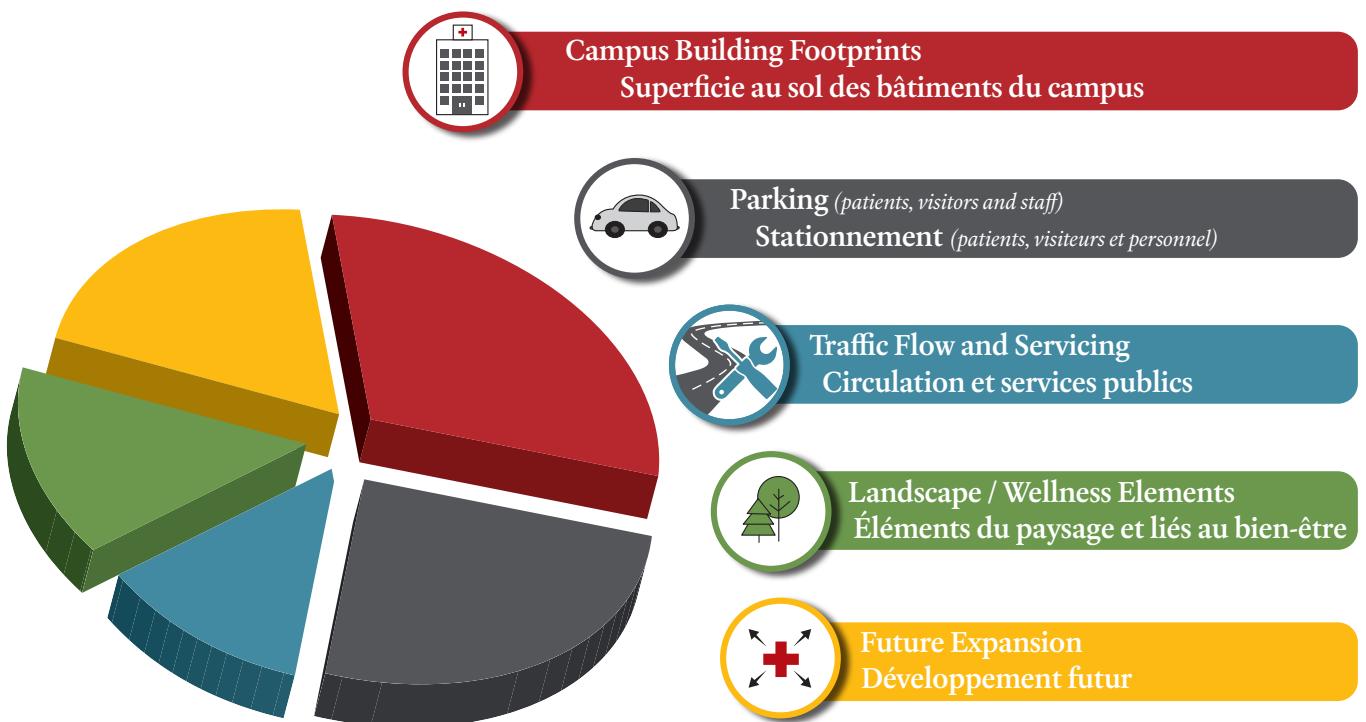


Hospital Site Requirements

Besoins liés à l'emplacement de l'hôpital

Proportional hospital land use requirements

Proportion du terrain nécessaire à l'hôpital



The Ottawa Hospital Site Assessments: Heritage Analysis

October 19, 2016

1. Introduction

Cultural heritage is an important criterion to consider in selecting a site for the Ottawa Hospital. Conservation is at the core of the National Capital Commission's mandate to,

"...prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance." (National Capital Act, 10.(1))

The analysis for each site includes consideration of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (the Rideau Canal), National Historic Sites (the Rideau Canal, the Central Experimental Farm), federally, provincially or municipally recognized heritage properties, cultural landscapes (such as the NCC parks or parkways) and archaeological potential. The intent is to examine the full suite of cultural resources that may be affected by locating the hospital on each site and to rate the site in terms of the potential impact on those resources.

This report was prepared by the NCC Heritage Program staff, in consultation with staff at Parks Canada, Public Services and Procurement Canada (Heritage Conservation Directorate), Agricultural and Agri-Food Canada, and the City of Ottawa.

The rating system is as follows:

- **Very good** means that no cultural heritage resources were identified;
- **Good** means that while cultural heritage resources are present, potential impacts could be mitigated through the design process;
- **Poor** means that locating the hospital on that site would result in major impacts to cultural heritage resources; and
- **Very poor** means that there would be an irreversible impact that cannot be mitigated, that would ultimately result in the loss of cultural heritage value.

2. Sites of National and International Significance

Several of the potential hospital sites are on or adjacent to sites of national or international heritage significance. These are outlined below.

- **The Rideau Canal**

The Rideau Canal is a 202 km system of connected rivers and lakes between Ottawa and Kingston and an engineering marvel that has been honoured with many distinctions:

- **A National Historic Site.** The Rideau Canal was first commemorated for its national significance in 1926 to mark the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of its construction. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada declared the Rideau Canal a national historic site because of:
 - *The construction of the canal system;*

- *The survival of a high number of original canal structures including locks, blockhouses, dams, weirs and original lockmasters' houses plus the integrity of most lockstations; and*
- *The unique historical environment of the canal system.*
- **A Canadian Heritage River.** In 2000, the Rideau Canal was designated under the Canadian Heritage River System for its outstanding human heritage and recreational values. These include the Canal system, its historical setting, the wide range of water based recreational activities, and water quality suitable for recreation.
- **A UNESCO World Heritage Site.** In 2007, the Rideau Canal was inscribed onto UNESCO's World Heritage List, proclaiming its universal value to humanity. The Rideau Canal was inscribed under two criteria:
 - *Criterion i: The Rideau Canal remains the best preserved example of a slackwater canal in North America demonstrating the use of European slackwater technology in North America on a large scale. It is the only canal dating from the great North American canal-building era of the early 19th century that remains operational along its original line with most of its original structures intact.*
 - *Criterion iv: The Rideau Canal is an extensive, well preserved and significant example of a canal which was used for military purposes linked to a significant stage in human history - that of the fight to control the north of the American continent.*

The Government of Canada, through the Parks Canada Agency, operates the canal and administers its lands, but relies heavily on partners and stakeholders to provide ongoing stewardship of the canal's shoreline and broader cultural landscape.

In Ottawa, the National Capital Commission administers the lands and parkways along the Canal and plays an important role in protecting its visual setting. In 2009, the NCC conducted a visual assessment of the Ottawa section of the Rideau Canal and in 2012, Parks Canada commissioned a landscape characterization study as part of an overall Rideau Corridor Landscape Strategy.

- **The Central Experimental Farm**

Eager to introduce profitable new agricultural methods and products, the federal government created the Central Experimental Farm in 1886. The Department of Agriculture selected a rectangular parcel of land, over 400 hectares in area, approximately 3 kilometers from Parliament Hill. Located on a desirable site, due to its variety of soil types and access to land, water, and rail transport, the farm would serve both Ontario and Québec. As the city of Ottawa grew, the Farm was gradually absorbed into the urban environment and is now situated well within the city limits.

The Central Experimental Farm was designated a national historic site of Canada in 1997 because:

- *as a cultural landscape, the more than 400-hectare farm in the heart of the Nation's Capital reflects the 19th-century philosophy of agriculture and carefully integrates an administrative core and a range of other buildings with arboretum, ornamental gardens, display beds and experimental fields in a picturesque composition;*
- *since its establishment in 1886, the farm has made significant scientific contributions to agriculture in Canada by uniting scientific experimentation with practical verification, as exemplified by the development of the hardy strains of wheat that were so influential in expanding Western Canadian agriculture;*

- *a rare example of a farm within a city, the Central Experimental Farm has become a symbol of the central role agriculture has played in shaping the country.*

An important reference document for evaluating heritage considerations for the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site is the Commemorative Integrity Statement (CIS) that was prepared to articulate the cultural resources that contribute to the site's designation. It also provides specific guidance regarding how to maintain the heritage value of the site over time.

At the level of the designated place as a whole, the CIS states that,

The designated place will be unimpaired and not under threat when:

- *the present boundaries and spatial balance of the Farm, which enhance understanding of the historic and on-going agricultural research function, are safeguarded and maintained;*
- *the surviving 19th century landscape plan, including the core administration, scientific and farm buildings, plus the arboretum, lawns, ornamental gardens and display beds,*
- *experimental fields, plots and shelterbelts, and circulation patterns set in a Picturesque composition, is safeguarded and maintained in accordance with recognized heritage conservation principles;*
- *a sufficiently large area to carry out and support the scientific research function is maintained; the character of a "farm" as defined by fields, utilitarian buildings and circulation patterns is recognized;*
- *the "farm within a city" remains sufficiently large to provide a contrast to the scale of urban development; and*
- *the historic values of the designated place are communicated to the public.*

The map in Appendix 1 provides a visual illustration of the heritage values and character-defining elements described in the CIS.

- **Canada's Capital Greenbelt**

According to Canada's Capital Greenbelt Master Plan (2013), “The Greenbelt, introduced over 60 years ago to shape the character and beauty of the National Capital, is now part of the region’s vast network of natural spaces. It is a place of sensitive natural areas, healthy local food, agriculture, research, forests, water and play, symbolic of the vast and diverse landscapes of Canada. Covering almost five percent of Canada’s Capital Region, the Greenbelt is significant because of its location, size and role in providing a place for residents and visitors to experience nature and a breath of fresh air.”

The Greenbelt forms part of the National Interest Land Mass as defined by the National Capital Commission. The conservation of cultural resources is an important objective in the Master Plan, including the following policies (p.81):

- *Conserve a mosaic of landscape features that visually express land stewardship, ecological diversity and the history of the Capital;*
- *Conserve buildings, structures and features of cultural heritage value (i.e. Lime Kiln, Carlsbad Springs, Rideau Canal) that celebrate the Capital’s rural history;*
- *Explore ways and locations to feature First Nations’ history within the Capital;*
- *Actively promote, in partnership with others, the distinction and relevance of Greenbelt cultural heritage features that link us to our past;*
- *Optimize partnership opportunities, where feasible, in the protection and promotion of Greenbelt cultural heritage;*

- *Encourage the development of more sustainable agriculture practices, buildings, and structures that also contribute to maintaining or promoting rural cultural heritage; and*
- *Protect identified archaeological and paleontological sites.*

Since 2006, the NCC has commissioned or conducted landscape, farmstead and barn studies, as well as visual assessments, in order to identify significant cultural resources in the Greenbelt.

3. Archaeology and the Site Ratings

It is important to note that while archaeological potential (both pre-contact and historical) provides important context in terms of the heritage analysis of the sites, it does not directly affect the individual site ratings. It is assumed that impacts to any archaeological resources found at these sites can be mitigated in the context of a hospital development.

Individual Site Analysis

Site 1. Tunney's Pasture	
Archaeological potential	This site has been assessed as having low pre-contact archaeological potential. Historical archaeological potential has yet to be determined.
Historical context	<p>Before its development into a government complex in the 1950s, this area was known as Lot 35, Concession A, Township of Nepean, and was named after Anthony Tunney, a farmer who pastured his cows on this piece of land.</p> <p>Jacques Gréber's Plan for the National Capital identified this area as federal government employment centre and in the 1950s and 1960s, the Department of Public Works began construction of the existing complex of buildings.</p> <p>The Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) has identified the Tunney's Pasture campus as linked to several important national historical themes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The rapid expansion of the civil service and the resulting construction projects sponsored by the Department of Public Works across the country in the post Second World War period;- The coming of age of a strong and interventionist federal government; and- The building of the Canadian welfare state following the war. <p>The Brooke Claxton Building is directly associated with several flagship plans and Acts in the area of health and welfare, including: the Canadian Pension Plan, the Canada Assistance Plan, Medicare and the <i>Canada Health Act</i>.</p>
Formal heritage recognition	<p>There are five designated Federal Heritage Buildings at Tunney's Pasture including: the Central Heating Plant (Recognized), the Statistics Canada Building (Recognized), the Health Protection Building (Recognized) the Brooke Claxton Building (Classified) and the R.H. Coats Building (Recognized).</p> <p>Only the Central Heating Plant (Building 13, 1950-52) is within proposed boundaries of the hospital site. It is a utilitarian building which is not associated with a government department or agency, but was the first building erected at Tunney's Pasture.</p>
Key heritage considerations	<p>The FHBRO Heritage Character Statement for the Central Heating Plant at Tunney's Pasture identifies the building as having significant historical associations, and architectural and environmental value.</p> <p>It is valued as a very good example of a utility building designed in the International Style, and is described as "very functional and adaptable, as demonstrated by the several additions harmoniously integrated into the</p>

	<p>building.” As the first building erected on the campus, it helped to define the character of the first phase of development and its relationship to the context has remained intact. The building has a high potential for being sensitively integrated into a new development for the site in a manner that could conserve its heritage values. A FHBRO Review of Intervention process would be required as part any redevelopment.</p> <p>There are four other Federal Heritage Buildings located on lands adjacent to the site, as part of the Tunney’s Pasture complex.</p>
Proposed rating	<p>Good. While there is a Federal Heritage Building on the site, and others nearby, the potential impacts to the heritage character of these buildings and their setting could be mitigated through the design process.</p>
References	<p>Tunney’s Pasture – List of Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Evaluated Buildings under the Treasury Board Heritage Buildings Policy, Parks Canada, September 2016.</p> <p>Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Parks Canada.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>TEN BUILDINGS – TUNNEY’S PASTURE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO BUILDING REPORTS:</i> - <i>2004-050 Finance Building (Bldg 2), Holland Avenue (1952-54)</i> - <i>2004-051 Statistics Canada (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) Building (Bldg 3), Holland Avenue (1950-53)</i> - <i>2004-052 Health Protection (Food and Drug Directorate) Building (Bldg 7), Holland Avenue (1953-55)</i> - <i>2004-053 Brooke Claxton Building (Bldg 9), De la Combine Boulevard (1961-64)</i> - <i>2004-054 Central Heating Plant (Bldg 13), Sorrel Street (1950-52)</i> - <i>2004-055 Butler Hut (Bldg 14), De la Combine Boulevard (ca. 1963)</i> - <i>2004-056 General Records Building (Public Archives Records Building) (Bldg 15), Goldenrod Street (1953-54)</i> - <i>2004-057 DND Data Centre (Taxation Data Centre) (Bldg 16), 1 Goldenrod Street (1961-62)</i> - <i>2004-058 Personnel Records Centre (Bldg 18), Goldenrod Street (1963-65)</i> - <i>2004-062 Finance Annex Building (Bldg 14), Yarrow Street (1957-58)</i> <p>Authors: Geneviève Charrois & Catherine Cournoyer, Historical Services Branch, Parks Canada</p> <p>Canadian Inventory of Historic Places: www.historicplaces.ca</p> <p>Government of Canada. Public Works and Government Services Canada. <i>Tunney’s Pasture Master Plan.</i> http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/biens-property/pdpt-tpmp/index-eng.html</p> <p>NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.</p>

Site 2. Lincoln Fields, Pinecrest Creek

Archaeological potential	Some areas on this site have been identified as having high and medium pre-contact archaeological potential. Historical archaeological potential is yet to be determined. The Belden <i>Historical Atlas of Carleton County</i> , 1879, shows a building situated within the site area, likely associated with a farm.
Historical context	The first European settlers arrived in this area in the 1820s and the lands were farmed well into the twentieth century. A portion of these lands were also used for the CPR and for Ottawa Transportation Commission streetcars and buses. In the 1950s, the Federal District Commission acquired the lands to enable the development of the Ottawa River Parkway.
Formal heritage recognition	None.
Key heritage considerations	No cultural heritage resources have been identified on or adjacent to this site by the NCC or the City of Ottawa. There are no buildings on the site. While this is a scenic area enjoyed by the local community, it does not have any formal heritage recognition.
Proposed rating	 Very good in that no cultural heritage resources were identified that would be impacted.
References	<p><i>Historical Atlas of Carleton County</i>, Belden Publishing Company, 1879.</p> <p>Aerial photographs, Pinecrest Creek, 1958, 1965 and 1995.</p> <p>NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.</p>

Site 3. West Hunt Club North – Hwy 16

Archaeological potential	This site has been assessed as having low pre-contact archaeological potential. Historical archaeological potential is yet to be determined. Belden's <i>Historical Atlas of Carleton County</i> , 1879 identifies a building partially located within the site boundary.
Historical context	The first European settlers arrived in this area in the 1820s and the lands were farmed well into the twentieth century. In 1879, the lands were part of several farm lots and the land was still in farming as late as the 1960s. After the creation of the National Capital Greenbelt by the NCC, part of the land was reforested.
Formal heritage recognition	None.
Key heritage considerations	No cultural heritage resources have been identified on or adjacent to this site by the NCC or the City of Ottawa. <i>Canada's Capital Greenbelt Master Plan</i> states that the value and contribution of the Greenbelt to the identity of Canada's Capital is in part that, "the Greenbelt is a living symbol of the natural and cultural landscapes that provide the foundation for much of Canada's inhabited areas." That said, in the various cultural landscape studies that have been prepared for the Greenbelt, this area has not been specifically identified as a landscape of heritage value. The <i>Greenbelt Visual Assessment Study</i> of 2008 identifies the site as part of a medium visual quality area, with no significant views.
Proposed rating	 Very good in that no cultural heritage resources were identified that would be impacted.
References	<i>Canada's Capital Greenbelt Master Plan</i> , National Capital Commission, 2013. <i>Visual Assessment of the Greenbelt</i> , National Capital Commission, 2008. <i>Evolution of Farming in the National Capital Greenbelt</i> , Contentworks, 2006. (prepared for the National Capital Commission). <i>Historical Atlas of Carleton County</i> , Belden Publishing Company, 1879. Aerial photographs, West Hunt Club, 1965 and 1995. NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.

Site 4. West Hunt Club South – Hwy 16

Archaeological potential	This site has been assessed as having low pre-contact archaeological potential. Historical archaeological potential is yet to be determined. Belden's <i>Historical Atlas of Carleton County</i> , 1879 does not show any buildings on the site.
Historical context	The first European settlers arrived in this area in the 1820s and the lands were farmed well into the twentieth century. In 1879, the lands were part of several farm lots and the land was still in farming as late as the 1960s and since the establishment of the National Capital Greenbelt.
Formal heritage recognition	None.
Key heritage considerations	<p>No cultural heritage resources have been identified on or adjacent to this site by the NCC or the City of Ottawa.</p> <p><i>Canada's Capital Greenbelt Master Plan</i> states that the value and contribution of the Greenbelt to the identity of Canada's Capital is in part that, "the Greenbelt is a living symbol of the natural and cultural landscapes that provide the foundation for much of Canada's inhabited areas."</p> <p>That said, in the various cultural landscape studies that have been prepared for the Greenbelt, this area has not been specifically identified as a landscape of heritage value.</p> <p>The <i>Greenbelt Visual Assessment Study</i> of 2008 identifies the site as part of a medium visual quality area. There is one identified view line that crosses the site, but this consideration will be captured under the visual impact criterion.</p>
Proposed rating	 Very good in that no cultural heritage resources were identified that would be impacted.
References	<p><i>Canada's Capital Greenbelt Master Plan</i>, National Capital Commission, 2013.</p> <p><i>Visual Assessment of the Greenbelt</i>, National Capital Commission, 2008.</p> <p><i>Evolution of Farming in the National Capital Greenbelt</i>, Contentworks, 2006. (prepared for the National Capital Commission).</p> <p><i>Historical Atlas of Carleton County</i>, Belden Publishing Company, 1879.</p> <p>Aerial photographs, West Hunt Club, 1965 and 1995.</p> <p>NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.</p>

Site 5. Woodroffe Ave., West Hunt Club

Archaeological potential	Some areas on this site have been identified as having medium pre-contact archaeological potential. Historical archaeological potential is yet to be determined. Belden's <i>Historical Atlas of Carleton County</i> , 1879 shows the site as farm lots with no buildings located within the site boundary.
Historical context	The first European settlers arrived in this area in the 1820s and the lands were farmed well into the twentieth century. In 1879, the lands were part of several farm lots and the land was still in farming as late as the 1960s and since the establishment of the National Capital Greenbelt.
Formal heritage recognition	None.
Key heritage considerations	No cultural heritage resources have been identified on or adjacent to this site by the NCC or the City of Ottawa. <i>Canada's Capital Greenbelt Master Plan</i> states that the value and contribution of the Greenbelt to the identity of Canada's Capital is in part that, "the Greenbelt is a living symbol of the natural and cultural landscapes that provide the foundation for much of Canada's inhabited areas." That said, in the various cultural landscape studies that have been prepared for the Greenbelt, this area has not been specifically identified as a landscape of heritage value. The <i>Greenbelt Visual Assessment Study</i> of 2008 identifies the site as part of a medium-low visual quality area, with no identified views.
Proposed rating	 Very good in that no cultural heritage resources were identified that would be impacted.
References	<i>Canada's Capital Greenbelt Master Plan</i> , National Capital Commission, 2013. <i>Visual Assessment of the Greenbelt</i> , National Capital Commission, 2008. <i>Evolution of Farming in the National Capital Greenbelt</i> , Contentworks, 2006. (prepared for the National Capital Commission). <i>Historical Atlas of Carleton County</i> , Belden Publishing Company, 1879. Aerial photographs, West Hunt Club, 1965 and 1995. NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.

Site 6. Merivale Ave., Woodroffe	
Archaeological potential	This site has been assessed as having low pre-contact archaeological potential. Historical archaeological potential is yet to be determined. Belden's <i>Historical Atlas of Carleton County</i> , 1879 identifies a building located within the site boundary.
Historical context	The first European settlers arrived in this area in the 1820s. In 1879, the lands were part of several farm lots. Later, a rail corridor was developed adjacent to the site. The lands were eventually acquired by the NCC.
Formal heritage recognition	None.
Key heritage considerations	No cultural heritage resources have been identified on or adjacent to this site by the NCC or the City of Ottawa.
Proposed rating	 Very good in that no cultural heritage resources were identified that would be impacted.
References	<i>Historical Atlas of Carleton County</i> , Belden Publishing Company, 1879. Aerial photographs, 1965 and 1995. NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.

Site 7. Central Experimental Farm – Baseline / Merivale

Archaeological potential	<p>This site has been assessed as having high and medium pre-contact archaeological potential.</p> <p>According to the <i>Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm</i>, this site has high historical archaeological potential, including the possibility of recovering unique pollen and seed samples through archaeological investigation.</p> <p>Archaeological resources may provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tangible evidence and potential for enhanced understanding of the evolution of the Farm; and - tangible evidence and enhanced understanding of the Farm's scientific contributions to agriculture in Canada.
Historical context	<p>This parcel of the farm was acquired during the CEF's expansion period in the 1940s. While not part of the original land mass of the farm, this site is today part of the designated National Historic Site, which is defined as the boundary of the CEF at the time of designation (1997).</p>
Formal heritage recognition	<p>Part of the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada.</p>
Key heritage considerations	<p>The site does not include any buildings or specific views identified in the Commemorative Integrity Statement (CIS) for the National Historic Site, but it does include experimental fields and shelterbelts which are identified as resources of national historic significance (also called "Level 1" cultural resources).</p> <p>Although no specific views related to this parcel are identified in the CIS, the document does reference the importance of "the view from any point along the periphery into the open fields."</p> <p>Building a hospital on this site would completely transform the fields and shelterbelts and would be contrary to the objectives stated in the CIS including that,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>the present boundaries and spatial balance of the Farm, which enhance understanding of the historic and on-going agricultural research function, are safeguarded and maintained;</i> - <i>the experimental fields, plots and shelterbelts, and circulation patterns set in a Picturesque composition, is safeguarded and maintained in accordance with recognized heritage conservation principles.</i> <p>The CIS also states that, <i>The cultural landscape will be unimpaired and not under threat when:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>future uses, including development or activities, for the Farm respect the historic and distinctive cultural landscape patterns</i>

	<p><i>and features through the application of recognized heritage conservation principles;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>additions and modifications to the landscape respect the surviving Picturesque character of the landscape.</i> <p>and that,</p> <p><i>...Archaeological resources will be unimpaired and not under threat when:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>any physical intervention on the site is preceded by archaeological consultation in accordance with recognized professional standards; and</i> - <i>the historic values of the archaeological resources are communicated to the public.</i>
Proposed rating	Very poor in that there would be an irreversible impact on the experimental fields and shelterbelts (as well as the views to those from the periphery) elements identified as having national significance. This would undermine the values of the National Historic Site as identified by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.
References	<p><i>Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Agenda Paper 1997-43.</i> Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario. Historical Services Branch, Parks Canada.</p> <p>Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, June 1997.</p> <p><i>Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site, Parks Canada.</i> July 1998.</p> <p><i>Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site Management Plan.</i> Agricultural and Agri-Food Canada, 2005.</p> <p>Site Plan of the Central Experimental Farm, 1897.</p> <p>Canadian Register of Historic Places. www.historicplaces.ca</p> <p>Department of Agriculture, Plan of property acquired for Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, ON.</p> <p>NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.</p>

Site 8. Existing Ottawa Hospital Civic Campus

Archaeological potential	Pre-contact and historical archaeological potential is yet to be determined.
Historical context	<p>The existing Civic campus of the Ottawa Hospital opened as the Ottawa Civic Hospital in 1924. The Ontario Legislature passed the Ottawa Civic Hospital Act in 1919, transferring provincial responsibility in of the area hospitals to the City of Ottawa as a municipal project. An important catalyst for this was influenza epidemic of 1917 during which the existing hospitals were unable to meet the demands.</p> <p>At the impetus of the then Mayor Harold Fisher, the Ottawa Civic Hospital was constructed on a site at what was at the time the edge of the City, opposite the Central Experimental Farm and surrounded by farm fields.</p> <p>During World War II, the Dutch Royal Family took refuge in Canada, and Princess Juliana gave birth to her daughter Princess Margriet at the Ottawa Civic Hospital.</p> <p>Since then, both the hospital and the community surrounding it have continued to grow and intensify. Several generations of Ottawans have relatives who were born or cared for at the Civic Hospital and several prominent individuals including Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and actor Dan Ackroyd were born there.</p>
Formal heritage recognition	The existing hospital building is not designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> but the City of Ottawa has identified the building as having cultural heritage value. It could be eligible for designation under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .
Key heritage considerations	Site redevelopment would affect the cultural heritage value of the existing Civic Hospital but impacts could be mitigated through the retention of character-defining elements of the building, such as the front portico.
Proposed rating	● Good in that although the property requires further heritage assessment, impacts to heritage values could be mitigated through the design process.
References	<p>City of Ottawa. History: 1870s-1940s City of Ottawa</p> <p><u>History of the Civic Hospital - The Ottawa Hospital</u> <u>https://www.ottawahospital.on.ca/wps/portal/Base/TheHospital/AboutOurHospital/OurHistory</u></p> <p><u>The Ottawa Hospital - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia</u> <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Ottawa_Hospital</u></p>

Site 9. Central Experimental Farm West

Archaeological potential	<p>This site has been assessed as having low pre-contact archaeological potential.</p> <p>According to the <i>Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm</i>, this site has high historical archaeological potential, including the possibility of recovering unique pollen and seed samples through archaeological investigation.</p> <p>Archaeological resources may provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tangible evidence and potential for enhanced understanding of the evolution of the Farm; and - tangible evidence and enhanced understanding of the Farm's scientific contributions to agriculture in Canada.
Historical context	<p>This parcel formed part of the original Central Experimental Farm landscape when the Farm was first established in 1886. It has been used continuously for agricultural research since that time.</p>
Formal recognition	<p>Part of the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada.</p>
Key heritage considerations	<p>The experimental fields themselves are identified as a cultural resource of national historic significance, and are part of the original landscape plan of the CEF.</p> <p>The <i>Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm</i> also identifies a view of national historic significance from Carling Avenue south across the fields at this site. Important views from the south of the site may also be affected by development in this area.</p> <p>This parcel influences the cultural landscape of the NCC's scenic driveway through the Farm.</p> <p>Any significant physical development on this site would therefore be in conflict with the recommendations in the Commemorative Integrity Statement to protect the designated place including, that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>the present boundaries and spatial balance of the Farm, which enhance understanding of the historic and on-going agricultural research function, are safeguarded and maintained;</i> - <i>the surviving 19th century landscape plan, including the core administration, scientific and farm buildings, plus the arboretum, lawns, ornamental gardens and display beds,</i> - <i>experimental fields, plots and shelterbelts, and circulation patterns set in a Picturesque composition, is safeguarded and maintained in accordance with recognized heritage conservation principles;</i> - <i>a sufficiently large area to carry out and support the scientific research function is maintained; the character of a "farm" as</i>

	<p><i>defined by fields, utilitarian buildings; and circulation patterns is recognized; and the “farm within a city” remains sufficiently large to provide a contrast to the scale of urban development; and the historic values of the designated place are communicated to the public.</i></p>
Proposed rating 	Very poor in that there would be an irreversible impact on the experimental fields and shelterbelts, views and cultural landscape elements identified as having national significance. This would undermine the values of the National Historic Site as identified by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.
References	<p><i>Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Agenda Paper 1997-43.</i> Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario. Historical Services Branch, Parks Canada.</p> <p>Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, June 1997.</p> <p><i>Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site, Parks Canada.</i> July 1998.</p> <p><i>Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site Management Plan.</i> Agricultural and Agri-Food Canada, 2005.</p> <p>Site Plan of the Central Experimental Farm, 1897.</p> <p>Canadian Register of Historic Places. www.historicplaces.ca</p> <p>NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.</p>

Site 10. Central Experimental Farm – Central

Archaeological potential	<p>This site has been assessed as having low pre-contact archaeological potential.</p> <p>According to the <i>Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm</i>, this site has high historical archaeological potential, including the possibility of recovering unique pollen and seed samples through archaeological investigation.</p> <p>Archaeological resources may provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tangible evidence and potential for enhanced understanding of the evolution of the Farm; and - tangible evidence and enhanced understanding of the Farm's scientific contributions to agriculture in Canada.
Historical context	<p>This parcel formed part of the original Central Experimental Farm landscape when the Farm was first established in 1886. A portion of this site has continued to be experimental fields since the establishment of the Farm, while another portion link with the central core of administrative, scientific, and functional farm buildings and spaces.</p>
Formal heritage recognition	<p>Part of the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada. Buildings 20 (the Neatby Building) and 22 (the Laboratory Services Building) are also Recognized Federal Heritage Buildings.</p>
Key heritage considerations	<p>This site includes three buildings that have been identified as cultural resources of national historic significance directly related to the designation of the CEF as a national historic site: Building 20 (the Neatby Building), Building 21 (the Header House) and Building 22 (the Laboratory Services Building). Buildings 20 and 22 are also Recognized Federal Heritage Buildings.</p> <p>The site also includes experimental fields which are identified as cultural resources of national historic significance and are part of the original landscape of the CEF.</p> <p>Important views from the south of the site may also be affected by development on this parcel.</p> <p>Any significant physical development on this site would therefore be in conflict with the recommendations in the Commemorative Integrity Statement to protect the designated place including, that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>the present boundaries and spatial balance of the Farm, which enhance understanding of the historic and on-going agricultural research function, are safeguarded and maintained;</i> - <i>the surviving 19th century landscape plan, including the core administration, scientific and farm buildings, plus the arboretum,</i>

	<p><i>lawns, ornamental gardens and display beds,</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>experimental fields, plots and shelterbelts, and circulation patterns set in a Picturesque composition, is safeguarded and maintained in accordance with recognized heritage conservation principles;</i> - <i>a sufficiently large area to carry out and support the scientific research function is maintained; the character of a “farm” as defined by fields, utilitarian buildings; and</i> - <i>circulation patterns is recognized; and the “farm within a city” remains sufficiently large to provide a contrast to the scale of urban development; and</i> - <i>the historic values of the designated place are communicated to the public.</i>
Proposed rating	 <p>Very poor in that there would be an irreversible impact on buildings, experimental fields, views and cultural landscape elements identified as having national significance. This would undermine the values of the National Historic Site as identified by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.</p>
References	<p><i>Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Agenda Paper 1997-43.</i> Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario. Historical Services Branch, Parks Canada.</p> <p>Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, June 1997.</p> <p><i>Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site, Parks Canada.</i> July 1998.</p> <p><i>Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site Management Plan.</i> Agricultural and Agri-Food Canada, 2005.</p> <p>Site Plan of the Central Experimental Farm, 1897.</p> <p>Canadian Register of Historic Places. www.historicplaces.ca</p> <p>NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.</p>

Site 11. Central Experimental Farm – East	
Archaeological potential	This site has been assessed as having low pre-contact archaeological potential. Historical archaeological potential requires further assessment.
Historical context	This parcel formed part of the original CEF landscape when it was first established in 1886. While it was originally partly experimental fields and partly meadow, it was later the site of the Sir John Carling Building. That building was demolished in 2014, leaving only the West Annex (the former cafeteria).
Formal heritage recognition	<p>Part of the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada.</p> <p>The Sir John Carling Building, a Recognized Federal Heritage Building, was demolished in 2014, but the West Annex was retained. The West Annex is planned for re-evaluation by the FHBRO. The City of Ottawa has identified the West Annex as having cultural heritage value.</p> <p>There are several designated Federal Heritage Buildings located in the vicinity of the proposed site.</p>
Key heritage considerations	<p>Unlike the other three potential sites on the Central Experimental Farm, this site does not include any resources (buildings, landscape features or views) identified in the Commemorative Integrity Statement as having national historic significance.</p> <p>Only a portion of the proposed site is located within the National Historic Site boundary, but it would still affect the “present boundaries and spatial balance of the Farm.”</p> <p>The site is also in the vicinity of several designated federal heritage buildings and this context would need to be considered in the design of a potential new building at the site. The West Annex may also be designated as a Federal Heritage Building and require consideration in the context of a proposed development.</p> <p>The site forms part of an original entrance to the Central Experimental Farm and the views to and from the site are important to the arrival experience at the Farm.</p> <p>The site is also within the broader visual setting of the Rideau Canal UNESCO World Heritage Site, and therefore any development on the site should consider views from the Canal. That being said, a high quality design for a new building at this site could enhance the visual landscape of the Canal. In the 2009 Visual Assessment of the Rideau Canal, those views are identified as being of High-Medium and Medium-Low visual quality at this site.</p>

Proposed rating		Poor in that there are multiple heritage considerations, including intrusion into the present boundary of the CEF National Historic Site and proximity to the Rideau Canal UNESCO World Heritage Site and several Federal Heritage Buildings. The West Annex may also require heritage consideration. There is potential to redevelop this site in ways that would mitigate negative impacts, or perhaps even enhance the setting. A context-sensitive approach would be required, however, that would likely require modifications to the hospital's functional program.
References		<p><i>Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Agenda Paper 1997-43.</i> Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario. Historical Services Branch, Parks Canada.</p> <p>Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, June 1997.</p> <p><i>Commemorative Integrity Statement for the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site</i>, Parks Canada. July 1998.</p> <p><i>Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site Management Plan.</i> Agricultural and Agri-Food Canada, 2005.</p> <p>Site Plan of the Central Experimental Farm, 1897.</p> <p>Canadian Register of Historic Places. www.historicplaces.ca</p> <p>Visual Assessment of the Rideau Canal Corridor, National Capital Commission, 2009.</p> <p>NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.</p>

Site 12. Booth Street Complex	
Archaeological potential	This site has been assessed as having low pre-contact archaeological potential. Historical archaeological potential requires further assessment.
Historical context	The government of Canada began purchasing land at this site in 1908, following the Geology and Mines Act of 1907 that created the Department of Mines. A fuel testing laboratory was erected in 1909, and the site was gradually expanded and developed into a larger complex of laboratories, research and administrative buildings.
Formal heritage recognition	The complex includes 13 Recognized Federal Heritage Buildings related to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources including administration and laboratory buildings. These buildings are being transferred out of the federal portfolio. The City of Ottawa has identified the Booth Street Complex as having cultural heritage value and is considering recommending buildings within the North East quadrant for designation under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .
Key heritage considerations	<p>These buildings are important for their association with the development of the Canadian mining and energy industries, including research into developing commercially viable methods of recovering metal from ores.</p> <p>Architecturally, they are designated for their good aesthetics and for the functional design for which they were built. Several of the buildings were designed by W.E. Noffke, an important Ottawa architect.</p> <p>Some of the character-defining elements of the buildings relate to their role as part of the complex as a whole which has retained its character since its important consolidation period in the 1930s.</p>
Proposed rating	 Very poor in that locating the hospital on this site would result in major impacts to multiple Federal Heritage Buildings that together form a cohesive complex. It is unlikely that these existing buildings would be integrated into a hospital development, and therefore would result in the loss of the heritage value of individual buildings and of the complex as a whole.
References	<p>List of Federal Heritage Building Designations at the Booth Street Complex, Ottawa, Ontario, Parks Canada, September 2016.</p> <p>Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Building Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 86-61 – <i>Four Structures on the EMR Complex, Booth Street, Ottawa</i>. By Shannon Ricketts, Architectural History Branch, Parks Canada. - 86-61 (resubmitted) – <i>Ore Dressing Laboratory, Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR), Canmet Complex, 550 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario</i>. By Edgar Tumak, Architectural History Branch, Parks Canada.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 87-108 – <i>Physical Metallurgy Laboratories, EMR Complex, Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario.</i> By Shannon Ricketts, Architectural History Branch, Parks Canada. - 92-43, 92-45a and 92-45b – <i>Chemical and Radioactive Ores Building (now CANMET), Geological Survey of Canada Building, Surveys and Mapping, 55, 601 and 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario.</i> By Leslie Maitland and Fern Graham, Architectural History Branch, Parks Canada. - 97-83 – <i>Administration Building, Natural Resources Canada, 588 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario.</i> By Joan Mattie, Historical Services Branch, Parks Canada. <p>Canadian Register of Historic Places: www.historicplaces.ca</p> <p>NCC Pre-contact archaeological potential map, 2002.</p>
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Public Consultation on the Ottawa Hospital Site Review – Final Report

November 4, 2016

Public Consultation: Ottawa Hospital Site Review

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I — Description

Background

The Ottawa Hospital provides health care services within Canada's Capital Region, serving Eastern Ontario, Western Quebec and Nunavut. As the third largest employer in the region, the hospital is an important resource. The National Capital Commission (NCC) was asked on May 20, 2016 by the Honourable Melanie Joly, Minister of Canadian Heritage, to undertake a review of potential federal sites for a new Civic Campus of the Ottawa Hospital, and to provide a recommendation, as well as justification for the NCC's preferred site.

On June 28, 2016, the NCC Board of Directors approved a process for selecting the site of the new Civic Campus of The Ottawa Hospital. This process included stakeholder and public consultations. A committee comprised of members of the NCC's Board of Directors and the NCC Advisory Committee on Planning, Design and Realty (ACPDR) was established to conduct the evaluation. The steps for the process include:

1. Revalidation of The Ottawa Hospital's requirements
2. Development of site selection criteria
3. Confirmation of a list of potential federal sites
4. Qualitative comparison of each site by criteria
5. Ranking of sites

The NCC commissioned Environics Research to facilitate an online public engagement exercise to help inform the evaluation committee and retrieve the public's input as part of this process.

Objective

The objective of the public consultation is:

- To receive input from the public and stakeholders on the draft selection criteria and the potential federal sites. These comments will inform the evaluation committee's assessment;

Consultation Overview

The NCC held an open house and public consultation at the Canadian War Museum on September 22, 2016. This gave the public an opportunity to review materials related to the consultation, as well as ask questions and converse with representatives from the NCC. The open house also included a formal presentation, followed by a question and answer session.

Members of the public were able to participate in person by attending the public consultation at the Canadian War Museum, or online by viewing the live webcast of the presentation and question and answer session. Questions from the public were submitted in-person or online through social media channels.

The online consultation survey was conducted to gather public feedback on the draft selection criteria and potential federal sites from September 22, 2016 at 3 pm to October 6, 2016 at 11:59 pm.

II – Consultation Process

In-Person Public Consultation

The public was invited to attend an in-person public consultation held at the Canadian War Museum (1 Vimy Place, Ottawa, Ontario).

Date and format:

Thursday, September 22, 2016

Open House: 3:00 pm to 9:30 pm

Presentation and Question and Answer session: 7:00 pm to 8:30 pm

Description:

More than 500 people attended the open house and presentations or viewed the webcast.

Online Consultation Survey

Date and Time: September 22, 2016 at 3PM (EST) to October 6, 2016 at 11:59PM (EST)

Methodology: The online survey was conducted by Environics Research, using the online survey platform *Sparq*. The survey included seven (7) subject-specific questions: five closed-ended questions; three (3) of which included batteries for ranking selection criteria. Two (2) subsequent open-ended questions were included for participant feedback. An additional six (6) questions were included to collect information on demographics and how participants found out about the survey. The survey was available in both English and French.

Access to the survey was provided through the following channels:

- Through the use of a URL, provided on postcards to participants at the in-person session held at the Canadian War Museum on September 22, 2016;
- Pre-programmed onto two (2) iPads which were made available to participants at the in-person session on September 22, 2016;
- Paper copies of the survey were also available at the in-person session. Once completed and submitted to Environics Research, the data was entered through the open survey link;
- An open link to the survey was provided through the NCC Ottawa Hospital Site Review project website (<http://www.ncc-ccn.gc.ca/property-management/what-we-manage/ottawa-hospital-site-review>), which was also communicated and shared via the NCC's social media accounts.

Example of Survey Link on Ottawa Hospital Site Review Project Website

The screenshot shows two side-by-side web pages from the National Capital Commission (NCC) website. The left page is titled 'What We Manage' and features a green banner for 'OTTAWA – GATINEAU, CANADA'S CAPITAL REGION'. It contains text about the Ottawa Hospital Site Review and a 'Take the survey' button, which is circled in red. The right page is titled 'Examen des emplacements potentiels de L'Hôpital d'Ottawa' and also features a 'Répondre au sondage' button, which is also circled in red.

In total, 7,695 surveys were completed during the fielding period through the various channels.

Completed surveys came primarily from the National Capital Region (NCR), with the balance from outside the region and across the country:

Region	Completed surveys	Percentage
NCR	7,440	97%
Outside NCR	255	3%
Total	7,695	100%

Of the final total of completed surveys, 24 were removed from the data set as they contained incoherent feedback (including symbols, numbers, straight-lining). The analysis that follows in this report is based on a final base size of **N=7,671 completed surveys**.

Of all the surveys included in the following analysis, **7,358 were submitted in English (96%)**, and **313 in French (4%)**.

The survey contained a link to the NCC website with additional information about the site selection process, as well as a link to an interactive map of the potential federal sites.

Participants wishing to review the information were able to visit the links in separate browser windows or tabs and then continue with the survey. The batteries for questions 3, 4, and 5 (potential criteria) were generated in random order to ensure equal opportunity of

ordered review by survey participants. The open-ended text boxes for questions 6 and 7 were limited to 1,000 characters based on past online survey volume and best practices.

An online survey was selected over other methodologies for the following reasons:

- Online surveys can be accessed broadly by the public. The tool was deemed appropriate to accommodate the (anticipated) large volume of public interest and commentary on the proposals;
- Reporting for this consultation had a relatively short timeline. By allowing participants to input their commentary directly into the online data base, resulting text analytics and analysis of comments could be expedited to accommodate reporting deadlines;
- Online surveys can accommodate supporting information/materials. If interested members of the public were unable to attend in-person meetings on September 22 to review proponent proposal information and presentations, similar information was made available online through the survey.

The complete survey questionnaire is included in Appendix 1.

Invitations and promotion

The public was invited to participate in the public consultation through email, social media engagement, advertising, web content, as well as a proactive media approach.

Email invitations were sent to the NCC Public Affairs database (more than 4,000 subscribers). The online survey was available through an open link, the NCC website, social media, and on postcards and via iPads at the public consultation open house and presentation events.

Participants

More than 500 people attended the in-person consultation or viewed the webcast, while 7,695 completed the online survey.

All members of the general public were welcome to participate in the online survey. The open link format did not exclude any participant and availability through the NCC website meant that interested participants who were unable to attend the in-person sessions (whether as a result of timing or geography) had the opportunity to review materials and provide feedback. While the overwhelming majority of survey participants were from the National Capital Region, feedback was also provided by participants from across the country.

The survey was provided in both French and English.

Text Analytics

The methodology of text analytics was selected to review and analyze all of the open-ended responses submitted as part of the online consultation (using text boxes for participants to input their comments, as opposed to providing closed-ended response categories). In addition to text analytics analysis, verbatim comments were reviewed to ensure analysis accuracy and provide a fulsome view of the input received from the public.

It is important to note that text analytics involve the use of automated algorithms to count and sort words used in responses. Text analytics techniques assist in identifying themes when analysing a large volume of survey responses that are often unstructured due to the open-ended format of responses.

The text analytics application used for the purpose of this project was KH Coder (<http://khc.sourceforge.net/en/>). KH Coder is used for quantitative content analysis or text mining and provides various types of search and statistical analysis functions. The output from KH Coder assists in summarizing themes and displaying results as data visualizations.

The text analytics output used for this analysis includes two formats:

- Listings of most common words, displayed as frequencies (counts); and
- Data visualization of common themes, patterns and relationships between words, displayed as diagrams (co-occurrence networks)

These outputs are accompanied by verbatim comments that are indicative of the frequencies and patterns that are observed in the data. Environics researchers were responsible for the detailed review of all verbatim responses for each survey question and the selection of comments to help contextualize consultation findings.

Both French and English responses were included in text analytics analysis. French comments were manually translated and the English version was included in the data set used for text analysis. French translation of the final report occurred after analysis and the English report were completed.

Co-Occurrence Network Diagrams - *a note on interpretation*

In this report, text analytics output is provided in the form of a co-occurrence network diagram. These illustrate the relationship between the top words mentioned by participants for each question. The size of the word “nodes” or circles indicate frequency of use (larger nodes = more frequently used words). The lines connecting the nodes indicate the strength of the relationship between words (number of times which these words are used together in comments). Thicker lines suggest stronger relationships, while lighter or dotted lines indicate a weaker relationship. Nodes are grouped by colour to demonstrate frequent trends and themes in the comments.

III — Consultation highlights

The following summary outlines the key findings from the ranking of draft selection criteria, as well as high-level summaries of the comments and themes uncovered through analysis of the two open-ended questions. Detailed findings of participant verbatim comments follow in the sections below.

General Findings Regarding the Ottawa Hospital Site Review

Awareness and familiarity with the plans to establish a new Ottawa Hospital Civic Campus in the National Capital Region is strong. Of the 7,358 surveys included in the analysis of the consultation, nearly all (96%) report they were previously aware of the plans and nine in ten (89%) report they were at least somewhat familiar with those plans.

Overall, most of the draft criteria proposed by the NCC were deemed to be important to participants. *Functional* and *Operational* draft criteria and *Regional* and *Local Interest* criteria were generally viewed as important, while *Capital Interest* criteria were among the criteria considered to be least important by participants.

The top three rated criteria are related to accessibility to the site itself. Of all criteria, **emergency access to arterial roads, major highways and air ambulance** is considered to be the most important, with 85% of participants ranking it as imperative (8, 9 and 10 on the 10-point scale). **Preparedness and responsiveness to major emergencies, including number of access points** is the next most vital criterion, with 84% of participants ranking it as important. The third most important criterion, with 81% ranking it as important, is **integration with the transportation network, including access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists**.

Survey participants offer a variety of suggestions for additional criteria that they feel may be important to include as part of the review. The most common themes participants feel should be considered include **general and specific needs of the hospital** (e.g. proximity for patients, staff and other facilities), **access to the site itself, evaluation of the proposed sites and current uses of the sites**, and **future growth and expansion**.

Finally, when participants provide an assessment on all 12 proposed federal sites using open-ended comments, much of the focus is on the suitability of the four proposed sites at the **Central Experimental Farm**. Many of those who advocate for using these lands argue that Ottawa requires a **centrally-located hospital** that is close to the main transportation network links and is situated near other health care facilities, such as the **Heart Institute**. However, those who argue against using lands at the Central Experimental Farm emphasize that **important agricultural research** will be threatened if one of these sites is chosen, and that a unique urban **greenspace** will be lost. Those who advocate for other sites typically mention **Tunney's Pasture** and the **Booth Street Complex** together because these locations offer available land and are close to transportation links.

Discussion about sites in southwest Ottawa (such as **West Hunt Club Road**) is divided between those who argue that population growth in this area makes it well-suited to accommodate a future hospital, and those who argue that these sites are too close to the existing **Queensway-Carleton Hospital**.

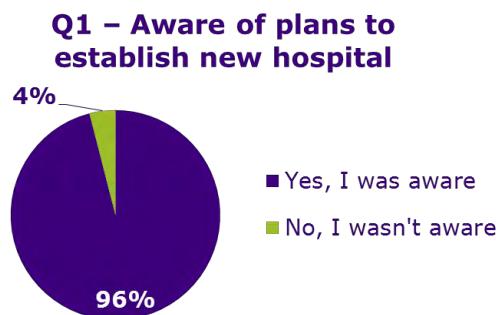
IV — Detailed feedback

Online survey feedback:

Summaries of comments received through the online survey are provided throughout the following section. Quantitative responses (closed-ended questions) have been illustrated using graphs. Comments provided in open-ended questions have been summarized and themed using text analytics (see methodology section) and rigorous review of all comments submitted through the online survey.

Question 1: Awareness of plans to establish a new Ottawa Hospital Civic Campus in National Capital Region

Nearly all who took part in the consultation report they were aware of the plans to establish a new Ottawa Civic Campus in the National Capital Region. Although awareness of the project is near-universal among those who completed the survey, awareness with the project was closely linked to age, with self-reported awareness increasing from 90 percent among those under the age of 30 to 99 percent among those 70 and older.

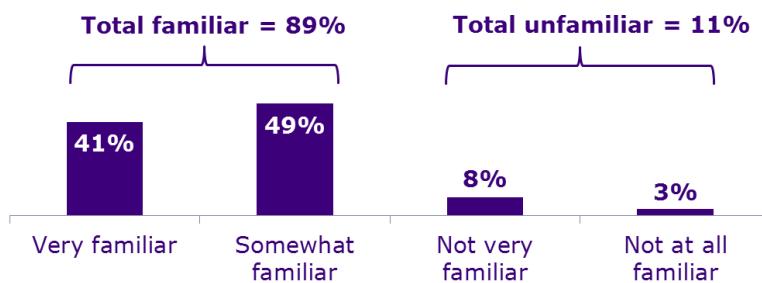


AWARENESS BY AGE GROUP						
<30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
90%	93%	95%	98%	98%	99%	

Question 2: Familiarity with plans to establish a new Ottawa Hospital Civic Campus in National Capital Region

Nearly nine in ten (89%) report they were at least somewhat acquainted with the plans to establish a new hospital, with two in five (41%) saying they are *very familiar* and an additional 49 percent indicating they are *somewhat familiar*. Familiarity is slightly higher among those who recently used the Ottawa Civic Hospital (91%, vs. 86% who have not), and those who work or have family members employed at the hospital (93%, vs. 89% who do not). As with awareness of the plans, familiarity is also linked to age; 78% of those under 30 report familiarity compared to 95% of those aged 60 and above.

Q2 – Familiarity with plans to establish new hospital



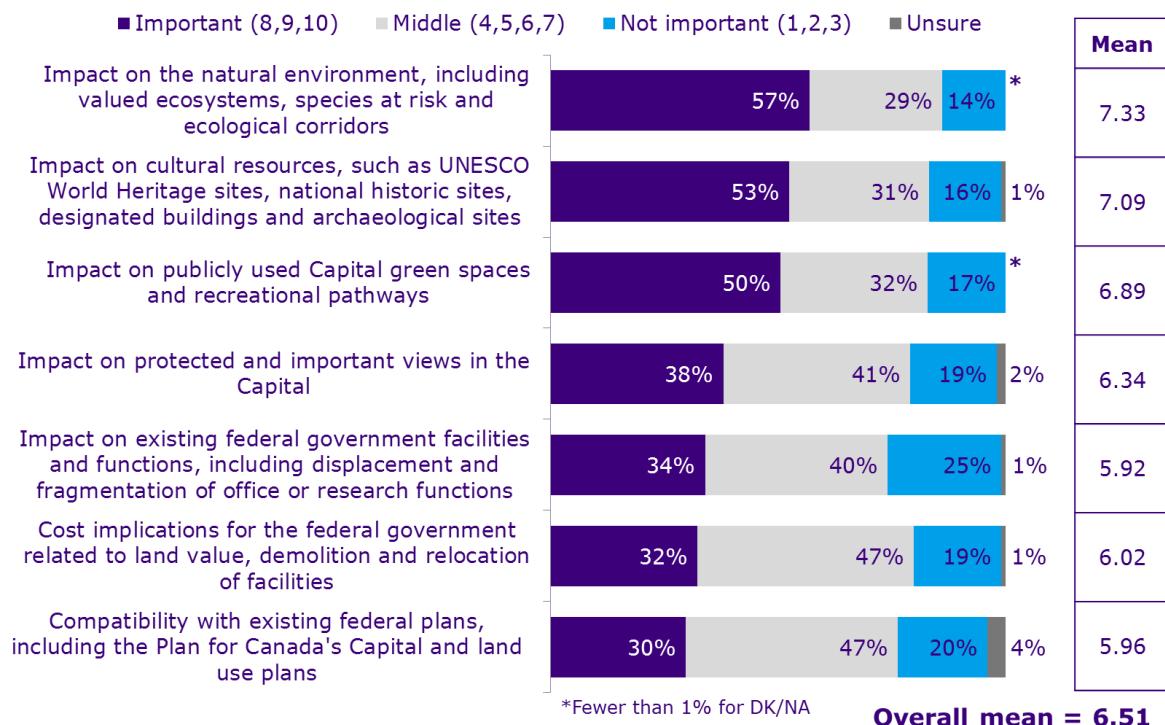
Question 3: Ranking of Capital Interest draft criteria

Participants were asked to rate selection criteria, beginning with those considered of *Capital Interest*. This was defined as “*those criteria that best address the federal interests in the Capital region*”.

Of the *Capital Interest* draft criteria, participants said that the impact on the natural environment was the most important with more than half (57%) ranking it as important. Impact on cultural resources, publicly used Capital green spaces and recreational pathways were also deemed important (53% and 50% respectively). Less importance was placed on the other criteria, including impact on protected and important views in the Capital (38%), impact on existing federal government facilities and functions (34%), cost implications for the federal government (32%), and compatibility with existing federal plans (30%).

It is important to note that “impact on existing federal government facilities and functions...” receives the lowest overall mean score of all of the criteria tested (5.92 on the 10pt scale).

Q3 – Rating importance of Capital Interest criteria



- Younger adults are more likely to attribute a higher importance on the impact on the natural environment (68% *important* among those under the age of 30 vs. 53% among those 70 years and over) and the impact on green spaces and recreational pathways (56% vs. 48% respectively).
- Older adults, meanwhile, are more likely than younger counterparts to place importance on the impact on existing federal government facilities/functions (41% among those over the age of 70 vs. just 28% among those aged 30-39) and on compatibility with existing federal plans (35% vs. 24% respectively).

A note on additional analysis

Additional analysis was performed on ranking data from Questions 3-5 using a re-coding of participants according to their support for or opposition to certain proposed sites. Tables used in the following sections of the report make reference to the following categories of participants (based upon manual review/interpretation of site-specific remarks in Q7):

Opposed to CEF: Respondents who provide comments in Q7 expressing opposition to one or more of the proposed Central Experimental Farm sites (Sites 7, 9, 10 and 11). These responses were identified by searching for the words “Farm,” “CEF,” “Site 7”, “Site 9,” “Site 10” and “Site 11” (N=1,550);

Support for CEF: Respondents who provide comments in Q7 which express support for one or more of the proposed Central Experimental Farm sites (Sites 7, 9, 10 and 11). These responses were identified by searching for the words “Farm,” “CEF,” “Site 7”, “Site 9,” “Site 10” and “Site 11” (N=1,390);

Support for Tunney’s Pasture: Respondents who provide comments in Q7 which express support for placing the hospital at Site 1 – Tunney’s Pasture. These responses were identified by searching for the key words “Tunney’s” and “Site 1” (N=871);

Support for Booth Street Complex: Respondents who provide comments in Q7 which express support for locating the hospital at Site 12 – Booth Street Complex. These responses were identified by searching for the key words “Booth” and “Site 12” (N=685)

It is possible that some comments in Q7 included both opposition to one site and support for another, in which case they would be coded into both applicable categories. For this reason, the total number of coded participants exceeds the final number of participants in the consultation.

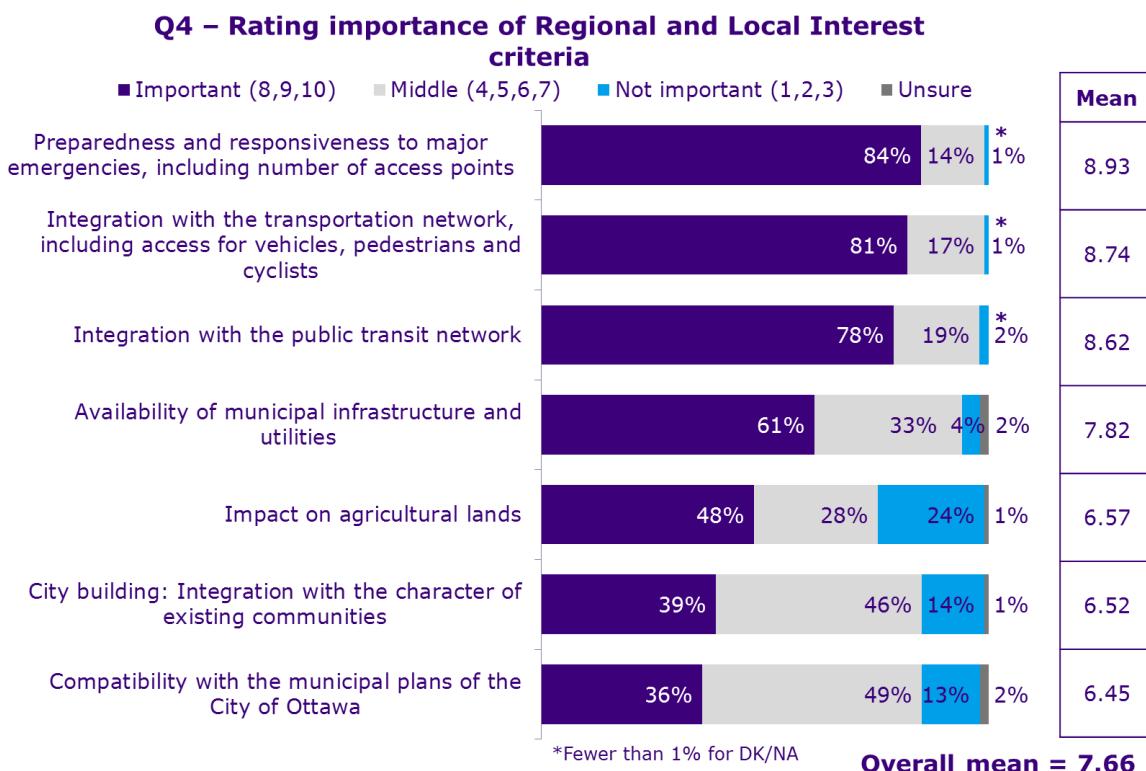
The table below indicates that there are significant differences between those who are opposed to placing the new Ottawa Hospital on one of the Central Experimental Farm sites and those who are in favour of locating the hospital there. The following table shows that for six of the seven *Capital Interest criteria*, those who do not want the hospital to be built at the CEF are much more likely to prioritize these criteria as important, particularly those related to the impact on the natural environment, green space and cultural resources. The only exception is on the cost implications for the federal government related to land value, demolition and relocation, in which case both groups perceive this criterion to be relatively unimportant (32% each).

	Total Important (8,9,10)	
	Opposed to CEF Sites (N=1,550)	Support CEF Sites (N=1,390)
Impact on the natural environment, including valued ecosystems, species at risk and ecological corridors	89%	31%
Impact on cultural resources, such as UNESCO World Heritage sites, national historic sites, designated buildings and archaeological sites	87%	29%
Impact on publicly used Capital green spaces and recreational pathways	85%	23%
Impact on protected and important views in the Capital	65%	20%
Impact on existing federal government facilities and functions, including displacement and fragmentation of office or research functions	61%	19%
Compatibility with existing federal plans, including the Plan for Canada's Capital and land use plans	45%	19%
Cost implications for the federal government related to land value, demolition and relocation of facilities	32%	32%

Question 4: Ranking of Regional and Local Interest draft criteria

The second set of criteria that participants were asked to rate was those related to *Regional and Local Interest*. This was defined as “*those criteria that best address the municipal and regional interests in the region*”.

The *Regional and Local Interest* draft criteria were generally rated as important, with 84 percent indicating that preparedness and responsiveness to major emergencies is most important overall. Integration with the transportation network, integration with the public transit network, and availability of municipal infrastructure and utilities are all seen as important by majorities of survey participants (81%, 78% and 61% respectively). Fewer than one half (48%) feel that the impact on agricultural lands is important, with city building and compatibility with municipal plans identified as the least important criteria (39% and 36%, respectively).



- Older participants are much more likely to prioritize the availability of municipal infrastructure and utilities (70% among those 70 years and older vs. 51% among those under the age of 30).

The following table shows there are significant differences between those who are in favour or opposed to building the hospital at the CEF, as well as with those who are in favour of siting the hospital at Tunney's Pasture or the Booth Street Complex (which were alternatives frequently mentioned by those opposed to building the hospital at the CEF):

- Protecting agricultural lands is significantly more important to those opposed to building at the CEF, while relatively few of those who want to put the hospital at the CEF say this is an issue (91% vs. 18%). Relatively high numbers of those in favour of locating the hospital at Tunney's Pasture (77%) or the Booth Street Complex (75%) say protecting agricultural lands is important.
- Preparedness and responsiveness to major emergencies is a more important priority to those who want to build at the CEF than for opponents of building at that location (89% vs. 74%), with a similar gap between pro- and anti-CEF advocates regarding the importance of municipal infrastructure and utilities being available (66% vs. 53%).
- Those in favour of placing the hospital at Tunney's Pasture or the Booth Street Complex are more likely to prioritize how the hospital will integrate with Ottawa's public transit system (88% and 85%, respectively, versus 72% among those who want the hospital built at the CEF).
- Advocates for Tunney's Pasture and the Booth Street Complex are also likely to say it is important for the hospital to be integrated with the broader transportation network (86% and 85% respectively).
- Integration with the character of existing communities and compatibility with the City of Ottawa's plans are also less important to those who want the hospital built on one of the CEF sites.

	Total Important (8,9,10)			
	Support CEF Sites (N=1,390)	Opposed to CEF Sites (N=1,550)	Support Tunney's Pasture (N=871)	Support Booth Street Complex (N=685)
Preparedness and responsiveness to major emergencies, including number of access points	89%	74%	79%	81%
Integration with the transportation network, including access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists	80%	76%	86%	85%
Integration with the public transit network	72%	79%	88%	85%
Availability of municipal infrastructure and utilities	66%	53%	60%	60%
Impact on agricultural lands	18%	91%	77%	75%
City building: Integration with the character of existing communities	32%	49%	49%	49%
Compatibility with the municipal plans of the City of Ottawa	32%	40%	41%	41%

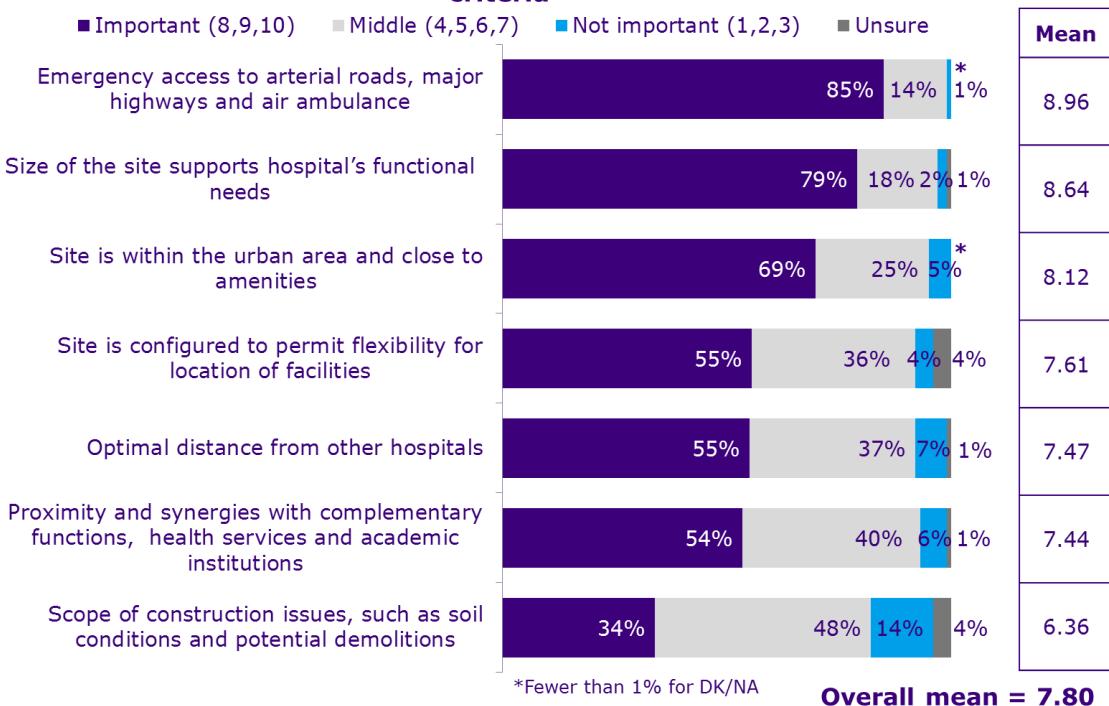
Question 5: Ranking of Functional and Operational draft criteria

The third and final ranking question involved evaluating the importance of Functional and Operational draft criteria. This was defined as “*those criteria that are important for the effective and efficient functioning of a hospital facility*”.

Several of the *Functional and Operational* draft criteria also scored very high on the importance scale. The most important among these criteria was emergency access to arterial roads, major highways and air ambulance, with 85% of participants saying this is critical. This was also the criterion that achieved the highest overall mean importance score of all the criteria tested.

Eight in ten (79%) report it is important for the size of the site to support the hospital’s functional needs, while seven in ten (69%) say it is important for the site to be within the urban area and close to amenities. Slight majorities of participants report it is essential for the site to permit flexibility for where facilities are located (55%), to be an optimal distance from other hospitals (55%), and to be in proximity and have synergies with complementary functions (54%). Just one third (34%) say the scope of construction issues is important.

Q5 – Rating importance of Functional and Operational criteria



- Older adults rate all of these criteria higher (more important) than their younger counterparts.
- While similar in orientation to other participants in most other respects, Ottawa Civic employees (as well as those who have hospital employees in their household) are more likely to rate these criteria as being higher in importance than those who do not work at the hospital. This is particularly pronounced for proximity/synergies with complementary functions, health services and academic institutions (68% among Ottawa Civic employees and their households compared to 50% among those who do not personally work and/or do not have a family member who works at the hospital).
- Those who live in the NCR are more likely to care about the site being within the urban area and close to amenities (70% vs. 56% among those from outside the NCR) and being the optimal distance from other hospitals (55% vs. 48% respectively).

The following table shows that those who want the hospital built at one of the four CEF sites are significantly more likely than opponents of using these sites to prioritize all but one of these *Functional and Operational Criteria*.

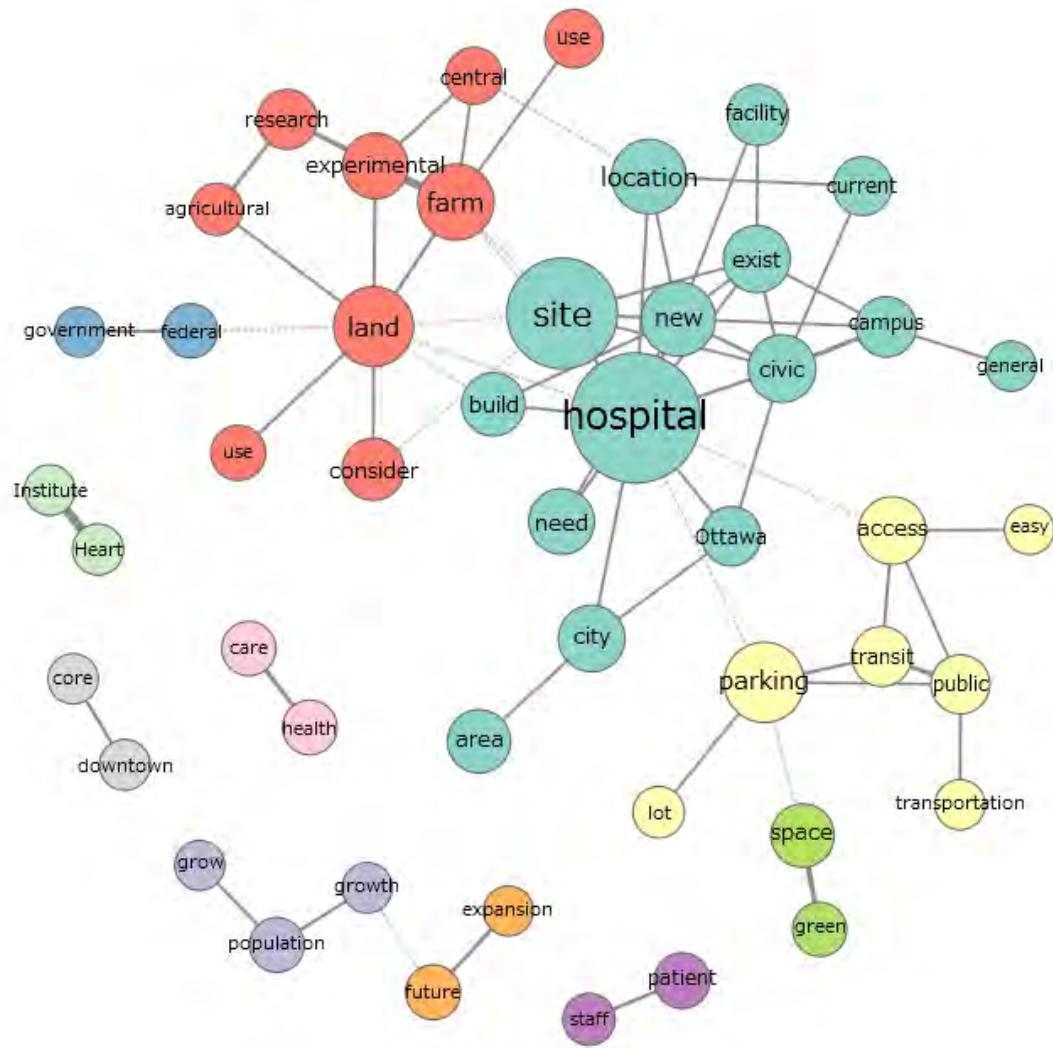
Those who are in favour of building at the Booth Street Complex also place a high level of emphasis on some of these functional criteria, particularly emergency access to arterial roads and major highways, its location within an urban area, distance to other hospitals and synergies with other complementary functions.

	Total Important (8,9,10)			
	Support CEF Sites (N=1,390)	Opposed to CEF Sites (N=1,550)	Support Tunney's Pasture (N=871)	Support Booth Street Complex (N=685)
Emergency access to arterial roads, major highways and air ambulance	92%	71%	76%	80%
Size of the site supports hospital's functional needs	90%	60%	65%	65%
Site is within the urban area and close to amenities	85%	50%	67%	70%
Site is configured to permit flexibility for location of facilities	70%	38%	42%	43%
Optimal distance from other hospitals	71%	37%	43%	51%
Proximity and synergies with complementary functions, health services and academic institutions	71%	35%	39%	45%
Scope of construction issues, such as soil conditions and potential demolitions	35%	35%	32%	31%

Question 6: Feedback on additional criteria that should be considered as part of the review

After ranking the three sets of draft criteria, survey participants were asked if there were any criteria that may have been missed and that should be considered as part of the review process. Participants had a variety of suggestions for additional criteria that they feel may be important to include as part of the review.

Below is analysis of the results of this feedback using text analytics, as described in the methodology section of this report. The following co-occurrence network diagram highlights the relationship between groupings of words (themes) in the responses to this question. Thicker lines signify stronger relationships between words.



The above co-occurrence network diagram identifies the most common themes regarding the additional criteria that survey participants feel should be considered. These themes include:

- **General discussion of the needs of the hospital:** Participants feel there is a need to meet the primary needs of the hospital, concerning its proximity to its current patient population, access for staff, and other facilities it works alongside.
- **Access to the site:** Also of importance to many survey participants is how patients, staff and visitors will be able to access the hospital itself. Easy access by major roads and public transportation is emphasized here as important. Some highlight a requirement for adequate parking.
- **Proposed sites:** A number of participants report that the current use of proposed sites should be taken into account, with many on either side of the debate involving sites located on the Central Experimental Farm.
- **Future growth:** Some survey participants feel it is necessary to address the *current* needs of the growing population, while others note the need to plan ahead for *future* growth and possible expansion of the site.
- **Specific and various needs of the hospital:** Other participants point at a need to focus on the provision of health care in general, or to consider the relationship of the proposed site with the Heart Institute. Some say the patients and staff of the hospital are an important consideration, especially concerning access and relocation.

The following table highlights verbatim comments associated with these groupings of words that are often used in combination with one another:

Word Grouping	Quote
Hospital, site, location, current, build, exist, new, civic, facility, campus, general, need, Ottawa, city, area	<p><i>"A view to the future growth of the city and rural areas. Ottawa is growing outward, south, east and west, and there is a need for quick and easy access to medical facilities."</i></p> <p><i>"The city's demographics and unmet medical needs in outlying areas."</i></p> <p><i>"The need to have the new hospital as close as possible to the facilities of the existing hospital, heart institute and neighbouring clinics."</i></p> <p><i>"The need to be able to transition to the new facilities while maintaining patient care. The ability to move to the new facilities in an organised manner one department at a time. The ability to prioritise departments in need to fast track new facilities so they can move sooner while still having access to the rest of the Hospital."</i></p> <p><i>"The necessity of an urban hospital that serves the needs of those that if they were to drive themselves or arrive by ambulance to the Montfort, Queensway-Carleton, or General they would die. In other words, Ottawa-Centre needs a hospital that is close to the LRT, and other access points; as well as does not disrupt vital ecological land reserved for research for the betterment of the human race."</i></p> <p><i>"Need of the community must outweigh concerns of a few. Civic campus is old and in need of a new facility. Heart institute expansion and close proximity of new civic is a "no brainer"!"</i></p>

	<p><i>“Functionality for the actual hospital itself. What is important to the experts in the hospital field for their operations.”</i></p> <p><i>“The length of time it will take to construct the hospital due to the location current status. For example does one site take 10 years later to finish than other site?”</i></p> <p><i>“Proximity to current location so as to minimize the negative impact on people who have built aspects of their lives around this site (e.g. Health care, real estate investments, employment, volunteer work, etc.).”</i></p> <p><i>“What impact does site selection have on the General Campus? Could the General Campus be expanded, add floors to create one super hospital? There is plenty of land, and the Campus is central enough.”</i></p> <p><i>« La proximité avec les autres campus de l’hôpital d’Ottawa (Riverside et Général) est essentielle si on veut maintenir une cohésion à l’intérieur de l’Institution. On a qu’à regarder la popularité des navettes reliant entre 3 campus. Un site trop éloigné des 2 autres pourrait nuire à cette cohésion. »</i></p> <p><i>“Should be as close to existing facility as possible in order to utilize existing staff. In cases emergency having staff and workers close by is invaluable.”</i></p> <p><i>“Transition from the existing facility needs to be as simple as possible.”</i></p>
Parking, lot, transit, public, transportation, access, easy	<p><i>“Proximity to public transport, and the need to minimize parking and avoid big spread out parking lots.”</i></p> <p><i>« La facilité d'accès et les places de stationnements sont importants. »</i></p> <p><i>“The importance of rapid and easy accessibility for people in urgent need of life saving medical aid.”</i></p> <p><i>“Access to transit (bus or LRT). The current site is easy to access by bus or car so the new location must also be easy to access.”</i></p> <p><i>“Physical accessibility for people with disabilities and seniors. Needs to be easy to get to for persons with disabilities.”</i></p> <p><i>“The cost involved in providing public transportation options to each site.”</i></p> <p><i>“Accessibility by air, ambulance, vehicle and public transit are key elements to deciding where the new Civic Campus should be located as is distance to other hospitals within the city's core.”</i></p> <p><i>“Adequate parking facilities and reasonable public transportation for both patients, families and staff.”</i></p> <p><i>“Parking- lots of it for visitors and patients with proper sized spots. Most people do not take public transit to the hospital.”</i></p> <p><i>“The importance of rapid and easy accessibility for people in urgent need of life saving medical aid.”</i></p>

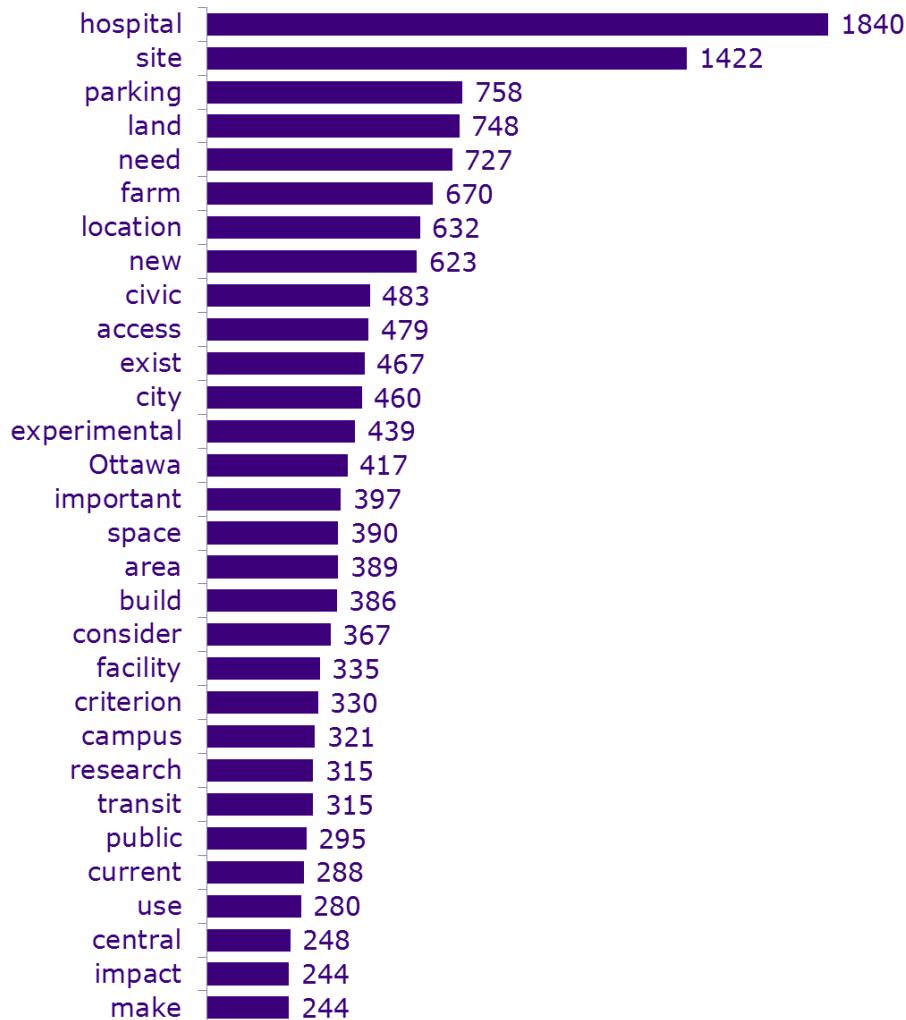
	<p><i>“Regarding public transit, you should have made a distinction between future light rail and existing bus service.”</i></p> <p><i>“There has to be lots of room for parking, both for employees and patients.”</i></p>
Space, green	<p><i>“On doit tenir compte de nos espaces verts, de nos zones écologiques sensibles, du respect des espaces verts pour les générations futures. Ottawa est reconnu pour son cachet vert. Il faut le protéger. Pensons à nos enfants et à nos petits enfants. »</i></p> <p><i>“The important and ongoing research done on the experimental farm and the proximity and benefit this green space and research has for the citizens of Ottawa.”</i></p> <p><i>“The importance of preserving green space in the centre of the city for the benefit of both local residents and of Canadian and other visitors to the capital city of Canada.”</i></p> <p><i>“The negative Impact on Green Belt development, and other priceless nature spaces.”</i></p> <p><i>“Green space on site for patients.”</i></p>
Farm, use, land, consider, agricultural, research, experimental, central, use	<p><i>“Other potential uses of the proposed land / site.”</i></p> <p><i>“Utiliser des terrain privés. »</i></p> <p><i>“There should be a criteria to indicate how readily the purpose for which proposed sites are currently being used can be accomplished in another site. Offices can be relocated to other buildings; but living, breathing green space and experimental lands cannot simply be picked up and resumed elsewhere as readily.”</i></p> <p><i>“Would the site cause irreversible change from the existing use of the land?”</i></p> <p><i>“Total cost of land and building should be considered.”</i></p> <p><i>“Yes, there should have been a criteria related value of current use of land related to long-term research.”</i></p> <p><i>““Agricultural use” does not describe the current use of the Experimental Farms land.”</i></p> <p><i>“How important is it for the preservation of the central experimental farm.”</i></p> <p><i>“The city first and foremost needs a new Civic campus and ideally close to its current location. An area within the Experimental Farm is most promising. There are surely opportunities for increased farmland outside of the city - this is not an option for a hospital and people like me in the city that need to use the hospital regularly.”</i></p> <p><i>“I think there should have been a clear question on whether or not to use Central Experimental Farm lands.”</i></p> <p><i>“L’importance des capacités de recherche en matière d’agriculture dans un contexte mondial où la population de la planète est en perpétuelle croissance. »</i></p>

	<p><i>"Experimental farm is more than "agricultural land". It is a critical part of research facilities which should be clarified in the criteria."</i></p>
Federal, government	<p><i>"Should the federal government, in extension all Canadians, be responsible in finding/paying for land required a hospital that is a provincial responsibility."</i></p> <p><i>"Does the federal government have to provide a property; what about municipal and provincial lands, or even private property?"</i></p> <p><i>« Le choix du site ne fait pas mention de terrains appartenant au secteur privé ou autre que le gouvernement fédéral ou la CCN. »</i></p>
Grow, population, growth	<p><i>"The population growth within the city of Ottawa and rural areas."</i></p> <p><i>« Tenir compte de l'accroissement de population à l'Ouest et l'Est et Sud de la ville d'Ottawa! »</i></p> <p><i>"Focus on growing population areas; a focus on where people will be living not where they are living."</i></p> <p><i>"A new facility is required to provide emergent time sensitive health care to a growing and aging population."</i></p>
Future, expansion	<p><i>"Adequate size for future expansion needs."</i></p> <p><i>"Future expansion of the city has not been taken into account."</i></p> <p><i>« Le caractère durable et d'expansion de l'hôpital s'il faudrait l'agrandir dans le futur. Il doit y avoir du terrain de libre à côté. »</i></p>
Patient, staff	<p><i>"Adequate access to parking for patients and staff."</i></p> <p><i>"Impact, ease and cost of transition from old facility to new facility for patients and staff."</i></p> <p><i>"Relocation of staff and having parking for staff and patient."</i></p> <p><i>"How easy it will be to relocate the patients once the new site is done. The impact of staff working at the civic, how a change in location could effect their ability to perform required needs (living within a certain distance for emergencies)."</i></p> <p><i>"If The Ottawa Hospital is requested such a large space I think it would be important to ensure a portion of that land is kept as green space for patients, families, and staff. The added value of such has been proven time and time again by numerous studies."</i></p> <p><i>"The most important factor is ease of access for all citizens by public transport - bus or subway system. For staff, patients and visitors. This is more important than floors of parking spaces."</i></p>
Health, care	<p><i>« Les besoins de l'hôpital et de la population en terme de soins de santé spécialisés devraient être le premier critère. »</i></p>

	<p><i>“More weight should be given to the health-care requirements for the new hospital.”</i></p> <p><i>“Adjacencies or planning for adjacencies to existing sub-acute healthcare facilities such as old-age homes, nursing homes, palliative care spaces. Our population is aging and planning a hospital for the next 100 years should recognize this.”</i></p> <p><i>“Extending health care access to underserved communities.”</i></p>
Heart, Institute	<p><i>“Proximity to existing Heart Institute.”</i></p> <p><i>“Proximity to existing related hospital institutions such as heart Institute, intern residences, doctors’ offices, research centres etc. should be a factor considered in site selection.”</i></p> <p><i>“Currently the Heart Institute uses some of the civic campus facilities; If the Civic is moved far away, the Heart Institute will have to build the facilities that they are losing. Also when you have heart problems you have other problems that require tertiary care-- nephrology, endocrinology etc. -- all at the civic. Also this is vice versa-- you may have kidney problems, diabetes etc. and require heart specialities (Heart Institute). These are important issues that need to be addressed when establishing a new site for the Civic campus. This is an added expense we do not need also duplication of services.”</i></p>
Downtown, core	<p><i>“Ottawa needs a centrally located hospital...ambulances must have easy access from the downtown core.”</i></p> <p><i>“Ability to serve the population outside the downtown core.”</i></p> <p><i>“Yes, the fact that this will be the only hospital within easy reach of the downtown core. This is very important.”</i></p> <p><i>“Centralized - It should be part of Ottawa's downtown core.”</i></p> <p><i>“I think the Civic needs to remain somewhat in the core/close to downtown of Ottawa. This is partly due to transportation considerations. i.e. can you get to it on foot, bike, tram/train/bus. Pls do not move it somewhere that is impossible to get to on public transport from suburban areas.”</i></p>

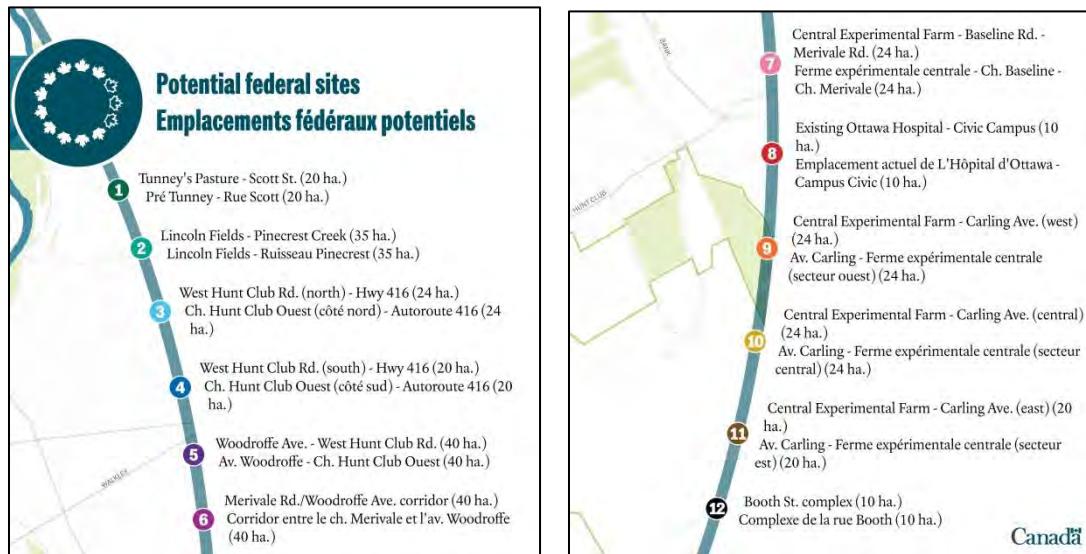
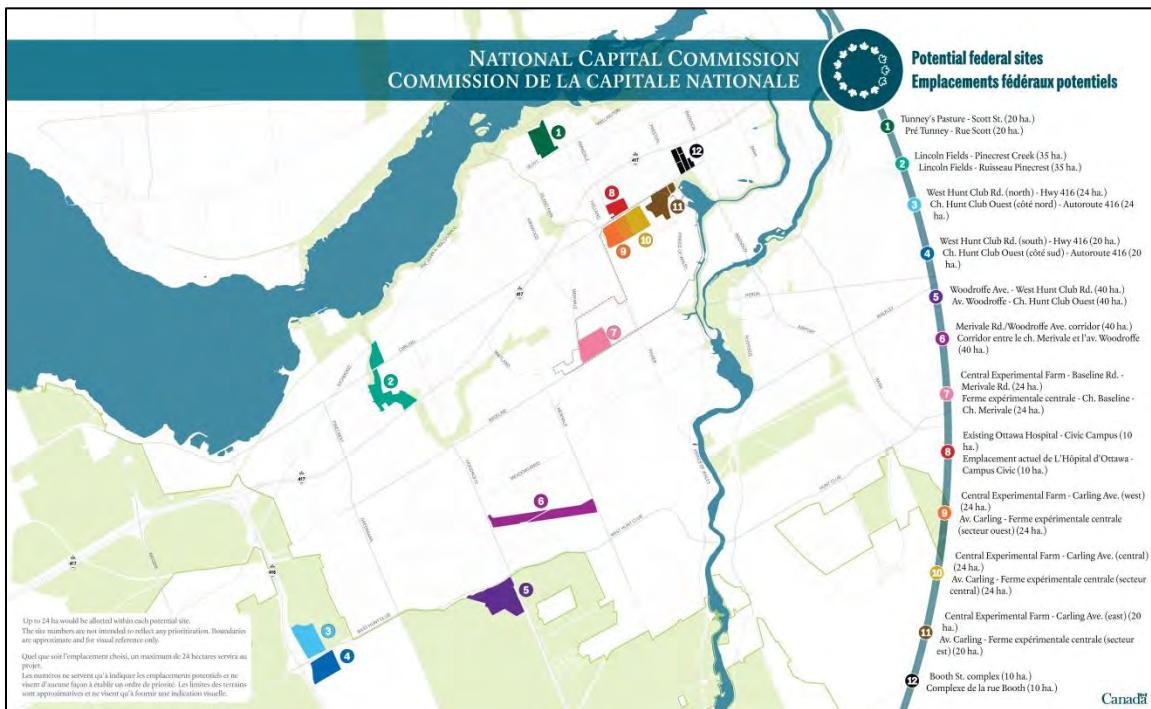
The following chart lists the top 30 words mentioned by participants in response to this question. Many of the same terms are shown in the preceding co-occurrence network diagram.

Q6 – Top 30 words by frequency



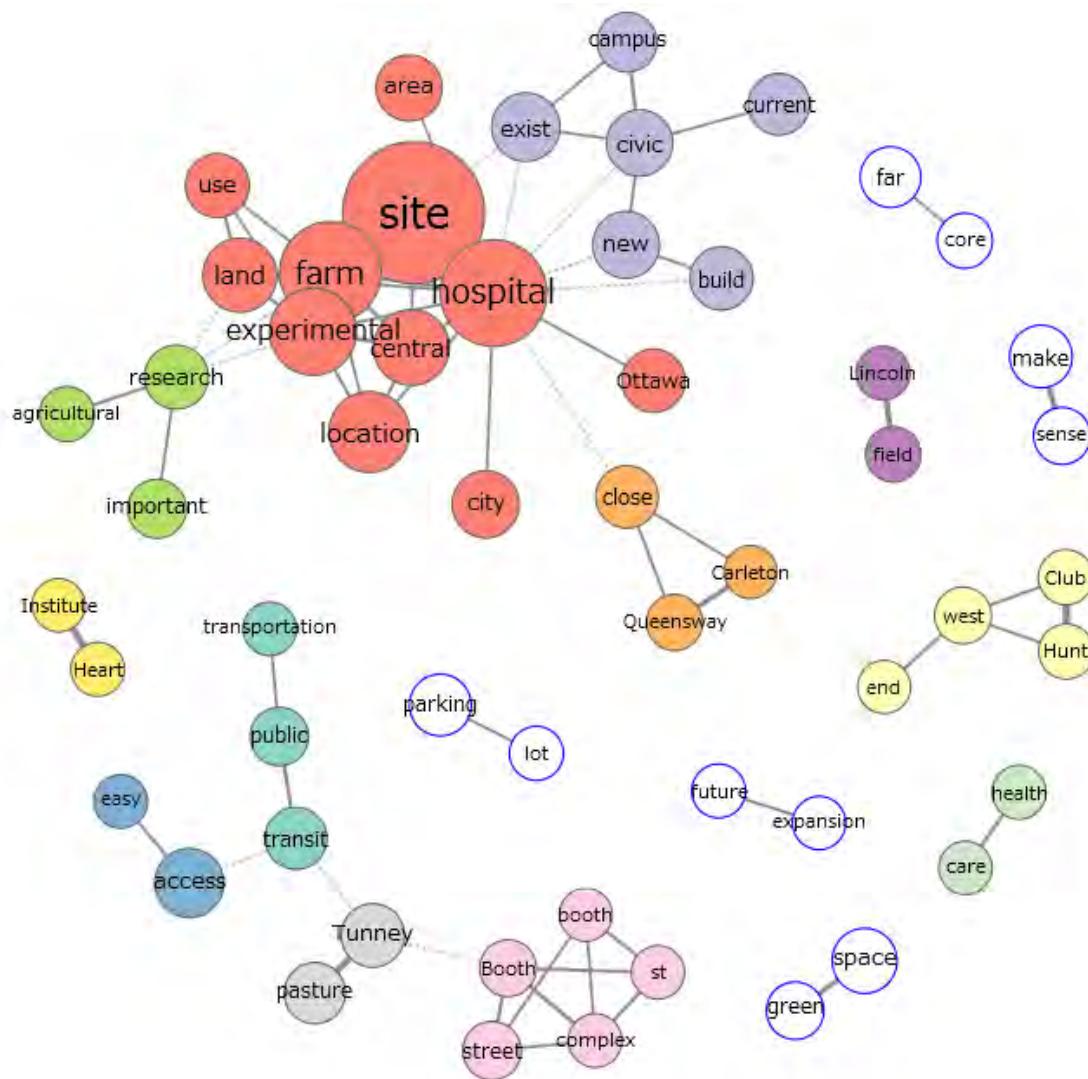
Question 7: Additional feedback on sites

For the last question of the survey, participants were shown an interactive map with all 12 proposed federal sites for the Ottawa Hospital's Civic Campus and asked to share any additional feedback regarding the sites.



Below, we analyze the results of feedback to this question using text analytics.

The following co-occurrence network diagram highlights the relationship between groupings of words in the responses to this question. Thicker lines signify stronger relationships between words.



The co-occurrence network diagram identifies the most common themes regarding the 12 proposed sites. These themes include:

- **The role of the Central Experimental Farm:** The Central Experimental Farm and its potential use as a new site for the hospital is the main point of contention in this discussion.
 - Those who favour using the site argue that it is the optimal location for a new hospital and that Ottawa's need for a new, accessible, centrally-located hospital makes this the right place to put this facility.
 - Those who argue against this location point out that siting the hospital at this location will be a great detriment to the CEF's historic role as an important agricultural research facility. This role, these advocates argue, is particularly important if climate change impacts future food security.
- **Accessing the new hospital:** A critical consideration that emerges in many comments is the accessibility of the hospital. Several participants comment that the facility should be accessible by public transit and located near major highways. Some also question the proposed parking requirements for this new facility, with others arguing that hospital staff (particularly those who need to go to other health care facilities) will need ample parking.
- **Other proposed sites:** Tunney's Pasture and the Booth Street Complex are both mentioned frequently (and often together) as desirable alternative locations for the new hospital, mainly because they are perceived to offer enough land to meet the hospital's requirements while also being relatively central and accessible.
- **Future growth and health care needs:** Another corollary discussion with respect to proposed sites has to do with locations in south and west Ottawa, such as those on West Hunt Club Road and Lincoln Fields. While some say that these sites are not desirable because they are too far from central and eastern neighbourhoods, others say that current and projected growth patterns in this part of the NCR make it more desirable to place this proposed hospital in this area.

The following table highlights verbatim quotes associated with these groupings of words that are often used in combination with one another:

Word Grouping	Quote
Site, hospital, central, build, new, area	<p><i>"I hope that the existing Civic Hospital could continue to be used in conjunction with the new one and therefore I feel it best suited to be either #9 or #10 with a tunnel going under Carling Ave. allowing easy access to each other. This central location is crucial to this area of Ottawa for easy access to a hospital when needed."</i></p> <p><i>"The Civic Hospital needs to stay centrally located in downtown Ottawa, easily accessible to ambulances, buses, cars and pedestrians."</i></p> <p><i>"I feel strongly that the hospital should remain in a central location; I feel that the West hunt club area is much too far, leaving a large majority of Ottawa's population with too far to travel to get to (emergency), attend follow up appointments, come for tests and imaging, and to visit loved ones."</i></p> <p><i>"I definitely favour the existing Ottawa Hospital site. It is central ... and a few expropriations of adjacent houses would be a better plan than taking an important part of the farm."</i></p> <p><i>« Je crois que l'hôpital doit rester aussi central que possible, incluant près de l'autoroute. Les emplacements 8-12 sont les meilleures options, avec 8, 11 et 12 comme idéal puisque ça remplace des édifices existants sans éliminer trop d'espace vert. »</i></p> <p><i>"I believe the site across from the existing Civic Hospital offers the best chance to leverage existing buildings, have the kind of central location required, and access to major transportation corridors."</i></p> <p><i>"Ottawa has (an) opportunity not available to most cities to build (a) new 'dream' hospital on (an) empty field in a central location with layout deemed best by hospital planners, with room for future expansion and with adequate affordable parking."</i></p> <p><i>"A central location is very important for access, should be easily accessible for public transit, and pedestrian and cyclist friendly. It would be lovely to have the hospital situated in a pleasant location ... especially for patients admitted for a longer term."</i></p> <p><i>"Please choose the site directly across from the existing civic hospital. Corn can grow anywhere but we need to have a central hospital."</i></p> <p><i>"Really, only sites 1 and 8-12 are at all worth considering, in my opinion. Ottawa needs a central hospital that is accessible to the downtown core, broadly defined."</i></p> <p><i>"I think too much focus has been on keeping the hospital central. The city is expanding incredibly so no matter where it goes it will be far for some."</i></p>

	<p><i>"I think it's really important to keep in mind that the current Civic hospital is actually no longer centrally located as the city has grown so much."</i></p> <p><i>"Given (the) location of other campuses, I favour a central location - but not in the Experimental farm (precious mandated green space) and not along the river (prime location for recreational uses)."</i></p>
Central, Experimental, Farm, location, land, use, important, agricultural, research	<p><i>"Please do not break up the Central Experimental Farm. As the Nation's Capital we should have a "Central Park" and the Farm is the only land that is not yet developed."</i></p> <p><i>"Don't touch the farm. Ottawa has the Central Experimental Farm, which is an invaluable green and agricultural space located inside the urban core. It is unique. What other urban centre wouldn't wish to have such a treasure?"</i></p> <p><i>"The Experimental Farm research benefits all Canadians, both farmers and consumers. The hospital should not be built on the Farm."</i></p> <p><i>« La disponibilité de terre vierge est essentielle à l'agriculture et ne peut pas augmenter, donc les édifices et stationnement devraient ré-utiliser des terrains déjà ruinés pour l'agriculture. »</i></p> <p><i>"The hospital should not be built on the land of the Central Experimental Farm. It is very valuable land used for research that has served the local and distant farming communities for over 150 years and developed some of the most important crops for Canada."</i></p> <p><i>"Placing the new facility on the Central Experimental Farm site is not acceptable. It will destroy important research facilities and greenspace."</i></p> <p><i>« Outre le fait que la ferme expérimentale soit le second attrait touristique après le parlement, c'est un lieu de recherche scientifique qui ne doit pas être altéré. Les besoins d'agrandissement de l'hôpital détruiront la Ferme. »</i></p> <p><i>"(I) would prefer not to have it located on Central Experimental Farm, it's an important agriculture and research site, as well as green space/pathway/public recreational area."</i></p> <p><i>"I would like to see the new site using part of the Experimental Farm and a tie in with health and agricultural research."</i></p> <p><i>"The Experimental Farm seems to be a sacred cow in this city. It doesn't make sense to me that there should be a huge and apparently untouchable patch of agricultural land in the centre of a major city."</i></p> <p><i>"I ride across the Farm daily and work using agricultural field data. However, I recognize that it is not 1955 anymore. A 1,000-acre farm in the centre of a city of one million makes no sense in terms of urban development/intensification/infrastructure."</i></p>

	<p><i>"The Central Experimental Farm is the best choice. Taking a small percentage of the total area to build a new hospital makes sense. Especially when any sort of research that was done on this parcel hasn't been done in years."</i></p> <p><i>"Any of the central experimental farm sites are the best. You can grow corn in Carp! No need to use this prime land for research."</i></p>
Civic, campus, current, new, hospital, exist(ing)	<p><i>"Sites 9 and 10 are my preferences. The areas are close to (the) existing Ottawa Hospital, Civic Campus and the existing hospital can continue to be utilized while construction can be done in stages. ... Once a new hospital is built the current site can continue to be used as a medical facility."</i></p> <p><i>"I don't think any of the proposed sites make any sense to me other than option 9. The existing Civic Campus can be used during the construction of the new Campus and services can be moved over slowly as areas are completed."</i></p> <p><i>"As (someone) who transports patients from the Civic Campus (through) a tunnel to the Heart Institute on a daily basis I can't stress enough how important it is for the well-being of future patients that the new site is as close to the current one as possible."</i></p> <p><i>"The new Civic needs to be proximate to where the existing Civic campus is in order to best serve the city. There are times when an extra 15+ minutes it could take to get to the new hospital campus could potentially be the difference between life and death."</i></p> <p><i>"Separating the existing Ottawa Hospital -Civic Campus from its current location does not solve the issue of expansion. Expand east or west from the current site. See what can happen if some residential property is available for purchase and expand."</i></p> <p><i>"The Civic is one campus of the Ottawa Hospital, which includes the Riverside and General campuses. I don't see any reason to expand/encroach into the Central Experimental Farm sites ... A new Civic hospital could potentially be split into two sites with outpatients and non-emergency health care and research remaining at the Civic Parkdale Clinic, and emergency work going to Tunney's Pasture."</i></p> <p><i>"The Civic campus has always been well located! We need a new, improved, modern hospital now and the original farm sites should have been a go! This delay is completely unacceptable!"</i></p>
Tunney, pasture, booth, street, complex	<p><i>"Tunney's Pasture offers both a wide transportation network and federal land that could be re-developed. Unlike the Experimental Farm, Tunney's has little or (no) heritage value; buildings could be removed to create lands for the new hospital."</i></p> <p><i>"Tunney's pasture or Booth Street would be excellent choices. If space doesn't permit, build up rather than out, build underground or multilevel parking, and cut back on parking requirements."</i></p> <p><i>"Ideal sites would be Tunney's Pasture and the Booth Street Complex as they remain close to the existing hospital while allowing for the existing hospital to operate during hospital construction."</i></p>

	<p><i>"Tunney's Pasture and the Booth Street Complex seem to be optimum sites. Their proximity to the existing Civic Hospital and possible transit, in addition to the fact that the NCC avoids the contentious development of the Experimental Farm make them desirable sites."</i></p> <p><i>"Both the Booth Street location and the Tunney's Pasture location represent ideal choices from my perspective. They remain centrally-located between the other main hospitals, well connected with existing and planned transit routes, and away from protected green spaces such as the experimental farm."</i></p> <p><i>"#1 Tunney's Pasture and #12 Booth St. Complex both fulfill the needs of the hospital and the community without major damage."</i></p> <p><i>"(The) Booth Street complex would seem to serve downtown well and be close to (Highway) 417 and old campus. (The) size is equal to what hospital has been fine with until now. We don't have room for urban sprawl in our downtown anyways. Tunney's (Pasture) also seems reasonable."</i></p>
Transit, public, transportation, access, easy, site	<p><i>"I would select a site with close access to public transit, preferably the LRT and with space with already existing unused buildings on it. I would not devote huge space to public parking but rather to hospital buildings. If (it is) near LRT, visitors and staff can use public transit."</i></p> <p><i>"The site selected should be easily accessible by public transit and from the Queensway, as well as from other major routes so that the public has several transportation options during periods of heavy traffic."</i></p> <p><i>"My hope is that the chosen site is based on accessibility for all transportation including public transportation and of course cycling. I believe Tunney's Pasture is the ideal location for the new hospital because of access for public transportation for patients and their families as well as for hospital employees."</i></p> <p><i>"I believe one of the most important components of locating the hospital is access. The current public transportation access to the Civic campus is slow and placing the hospital in the same general area seems like a poor decision."</i></p> <p><i>"Only 1 and 8 to 12 are within a reasonable distance with public transit for the population served. #2 is defensible given the availability of public and private transit. #7, although a shorter distance, is unacceptable since all public and private transportation is too indirect."</i></p> <p><i>"Numbers 1, and 12 are preferred ... (They are) near public transit, as many do not have access to vehicles, parking is often an issue. Staff, visitors could make good use of public transit. The general campus is difficult to access in non-peak hours."</i></p> <p><i>"I believe that site #11 is the best location. It is close to the old site, which makes for an easy transition. It's close to the downtown core. It's directly on the O-Train line with a station right across the street for easy public access."</i></p>

	<p><i>"The relative inaccessibility by public transit of the CEF locations compared to other sites along with the cost of relocation of the government facilities situated upon those sites seems to make them pale in comparison to sites that are not only more accessible by highway but are also closer to public transit. Proximity to major public transit stations such as Tunney's Pasture or Lincoln Fields at other sites would be more accessible to the public using the facility and to those visiting family in the hospital. By making the new hospital more accessible by main Transitway lines the city could cut down on the amount of parking and associated costs."</i></p>
Queensway, Carleton, close, hospital	<p><i>"I feel that we should not be close to another hospital (Queensway Carleton). The easiest and most efficient would be right across the street from the current location."</i></p> <p><i>"Geographically, Sites 2-6 do not make sense due to their proximity to another existing hospital, the Queensway-Carleton."</i></p> <p><i>"Sites 3 and 4 seem very close to the Queensway Carleton. Might be better to have something further East."</i></p> <p><i>"Why choose sites so close to the Queensway Carleton Hospital? Makes no sense."</i></p> <p><i>"I think some of the locations provided in the south of Ottawa don't make much sense considering the proximity to the Queensway Carleton Hospital. I would prefer a location closer to the downtown core and located near the LRT line."</i></p> <p><i>"Sites #3-6 are too far away from a core of people who need access to emergency services and west neighbourhoods already have the Queensway-Carleton Hospital nearby."</i></p> <p><i>"Barrhaven is growing and the western communities only have the small Queensway Carleton hospital."</i></p>
West, hunt, club, end	<p><i>"Given the location of the Ottawa Hospital General Campus, the optimal location for the Civic Campus ought to be in the west end. West Hunt Club may be ideal, given Ottawa's pattern of growth. However, it would require a big investment in infrastructure (public transit)."</i></p> <p><i>"My preference is to have the hospital in location 3 or 4 (West Hunt Club and 416). The reason being the southwest part of the city (South Barrhaven and South Kanata) has had substantial growth from new developments. The majority of the hospitals in Ottawa are in the east end (General, CHEO, Montfort), or central (ROH, Civic). Therefore, having an Ottawa Hospital Campus in the west end would serve a greater portion of the city."</i></p> <p><i>"My personal choices for top 3 are 1: #3&4 West Hunt Club; 2: Lincoln Fields - Pinecrest Creek; 3: Merivale Rd./Woodroffe Ave. corridor. The west end needs more hospital resources. #1 has great access and room to grow."</i></p> <p><i>"I am very concerned about the Pinecrest, Woodroffe and West Hunt Club sites (2, 3, 4, 5, 6). I live in Orleans and do not feel the eastern communities would be well served in an emergency given these west end locations."</i></p>

	<p><i>"The West Hunt Club area is too far from the core of the current site which serves a greater area of the west end."</i></p> <p><i>"I wouldn't want to be having a heart attack in Centretown and have to go all the way to Hunt Club or Woodroffe or Lincoln Fields (or even Smythe Rd.) for treatment. ... The west end already has a hospital. The Civic should stay exactly where it is and get renovated instead of rebuilt somewhere else."</i></p>
City, Ottawa, hospital	<p><i>"I think we should maximize the locations and services that are currently in place, and try to make easy ways to access all services efficiently. Also, it is important to take into account that some of the staff at the Ottawa Hospital work at multiple locations and require them to constantly move between sites. Therefore, locations should be in close proximity and not have multiple campuses all over Ottawa."</i></p> <p><i>"I am a physician on call at the Ottawa Hospital. This means that I am on call for emergencies at both the Civic and General campus at the same time. Having the campuses at the opposite ends of the city would dramatically reduce my ability treat both patient populations."</i></p> <p><i>"Considering the size of the city I think it is very important to consider building a hospital A) in an area where residents aren't already in close proximity to a hospital (all Ottawa's hospitals are central or east of the city) and B) easily accessible by public transit considering the exorbitant cost of parking at the hospital."</i></p> <p><i>"The City of Ottawa needs a new hospital. Agricultural research within the boundaries of the city needs to take a back seat. There are many research stations and experimental farms across Canada and over 90% of this farm on which research can be conducted."</i></p> <p><i>"I don't think the hospital should extend into the experimental farm and I think the hospital needs to respect that it is seeking a site in the middle of a capital city where land is valued and it needs to assess its requirements to reflect that."</i></p> <p><i>"Ottawa must have a hospital in the city, beside the highway. A world class institution does not belong in the suburbs or beyond. Ottawa is trying to densify, and become a true urban city - don't move a major institution away from the core."</i></p> <p><i>"Sites 3, 4, 5 and 6 are far too outside the city centre to be considered an 'Ottawa' hospital."</i></p>
Heart, institute	<p><i>"It is most logical and cost effective to build the new hospital across the road from the existing hospital on one of the Central Experimental Farm sites (9 or 10). The Heart Institute will be remaining in its current location and having the new hospital in close proximity is essential. It is important to have a stroke centre and trauma centre in a central urban location that is easily accessible to optimize patient care."</i></p> <p><i>"Are you going to move the Heart Institute and Civic at the same time? If not then the Civic and the Heart Institute must be close to support the patients at each complex. Physician and other health professionals support patients at both sites and</i></p>

	<p><i>will into the future.”</i></p> <p><i>“Thousands of dollars are currently being invested in enlarging the University of Ottawa Heart Institute … In my opinion, if the Civic Hospital were moved farther than the other side of Carling Avenue, on Experimental Farm property (#9-10), it would mean thousands of dollars wasted with the expansion of the Institute, which depends on the Civic Campus for many services and equipment.”</i></p> <p><i>“It is vital that the Civic be rebuilt close to the Heart Institute - they depend on each other so much.”</i></p> <p><i>“(The) new site should be located as close as possible to the Heart Institute and the existing Civic Campus.”</i></p>
Lincoln, field(s)	<p><i>“I would recommend avoid(ing) Site 2 (forest areas near Lincoln fields should be conserved) and Site 6 (only a small portion of the hospital faces an arterial street).”</i></p> <p><i>“The Lincoln Fields and Merivale/Woodroffe corridor sites are too close to existing health facilities and are not well suited to a hospital facility due to orientation and layout of these lands and their existing uses.”</i></p> <p><i>“Lincoln Fields seems to be the best option given its proximity to public transit and future LRT, as well as Carling and Richmond (arterial roads) and (the) SJAM Parkway. Additional space could be procured from private sector or integrated with the Lincoln Heights Mall.”</i></p> <p><i>“The old Walmart location by Lincoln Fields and other neglected commercial properties should have been considered.”</i></p> <p><i>“Site 2, Lincoln Fields, should be excluded as it would greatly affect the watershed of Pinecrest Creek, which flows in the Ottawa River. To locate a hospital there would endanger the ecological soundness of this watershed, and introduce additional pollutants in the Ottawa River, as the creek flows into the river.”</i></p>
Future, expansion	<p><i>“Je pense que les emplacements 3, 4 et 5 sont les plus appropriés car ils offrent les plus grandes surfaces, un accès autoroutier proche des 2 autoroutes 416 et 417, vers le sud ouest d’Ottawa et donc vers son essor le plus important. Ils sont dans un axe direct avec l’aéroport, proche de 2 autres grands axes (woodroffe et greenback). L'espace disponible autour permet une éventuelle expansion mais aussi le développement routier et les infrastructures de transports. »</i></p> <p><i>“Sites should also be considered that address future expansion of the city. While sites downtown may address current population centres, where will future population expansion primarily occur?”</i></p> <p><i>“Please provide a central location with enough room for future expansion and development. Let’s be proactive and plan in this city for once instead of thinking with our hearts.”</i></p> <p><i>“Pick a site that allows for easy future expansion. If you need 60 acres, get a site that has 120 acres.”</i></p>

	<p><i>"The current Carling campus is ideally located. Please expand across the street onto the experimental farm and allocate enough property for future expansion."</i></p> <p><i>"My preferred option is to stay away from prime farmland. We will never get the farmland back, and future expansion and parking will keep chipping away at a prime land resource."</i></p>
Green, space	<p><i>"It's fundamentally important that we protect the finite green space that we have within our urban boundary. We will never build/create more. If there are locations that require demolitions or a creative use of already paved areas, those options should be prioritized."</i></p> <p><i>"Pinecrest Creek and the Experimental Farm should not even be considered as they are providing essential green space/natural ecosystem to the city core."</i></p> <p><i>"Please don't destroy any more greenspace in the middle of the city."</i></p> <p><i>"People need green space. It reduces stress, encourages exercise and counteracts greenhouse gas emissions. I believe we will find more and more evidence on how important it is for peoples' mental and physical health. Ottawa needs to put more importance on preserving its existing green space, instead of viewing it as land available for development."</i></p> <p><i>"The key to better health is more green space, not more hospital."</i></p> <p><i>"I feel the Tunney's Pasture location would be the best choice for the new OCH campus. It has easy access with major roadway arteries and (is) close to transit. I most prefer this as it does not interfere with any of the treasured greenspace we have in our lovely city."</i></p>
Health, care	<p><i>"Need to keep location as close as possible to current site. What is more important: Health care or experimental food?"</i></p> <p><i>"My answers reflect the greater importance of health care to an agricultural research facility that can be relocated."</i></p> <p><i>"Please do not encroach on scientific uses of the experimental farm. Food security is as important as health care."</i></p> <p><i>"Pick the site that will provide the optimal healthcare to the citizens of Ottawa. That is the ultimate criteria."</i></p> <p><i>"The overwhelming criterion should be what makes most sense from the point of view of health care."</i></p> <p><i>"Need to ensure there is enough land to accommodate future growth and inclusion of health care centre of excellence clustering."</i></p>
Parking, lot	<p><i>"Having surface parking is a terrible idea. Either go underground or build a structure. Don't destroy green space for a parking lot."</i></p>

	<p><i>“All parking should be underground, and paid. This includes no free parking for staff. No surface parking, no free parking. Build a 21st century central hospital that supports active living, not a 20th century suburban parking lot with a hospital attached.”</i></p> <p><i>« L'hôpital est urbain et doit donc avoir une structure compacte. Des hectares de stationnement asphaltés sont un anachronisme pour un édifice public en 2016! »</i></p> <p><i>“Given the parking woes at the current site access to the new site by LRT should be given top priority. Using a lot of valuable land for parking is not sensible.”</i></p> <p><i>“It has to be somewhere easily accessible from the highways and have lots of parking.”</i></p> <p><i>“I believe the Civic Campus should stay close to its existing location. 9, 10, 11 are all wonderful locations with great parking lot potentials as that is always a challenge for both patients and TOH staff.”</i></p> <p><i>“There's no reason to ‘pave paradise and put up a parking lot’, even for a hospital. No more land is going to appear downtown for research. No more land is going to appear downtown period. Why wouldn't we re-use someplace we've already built on?”</i></p>
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In an effort to further explore sentiments regarding the sites located in the **Central Experimental Farm**, further analysis was performed with responses to Question 7 that mention this location. Out of 7,671 responses, a total of 2,940 (38%) make specific reference to the “Farm,” the “CEF” or Sites 7, 9, 10 and 11. Additional analysis of these verbatim comments reveals that a slight majority of those who completed the survey voice opposition to locating the new hospital on any of the four CEF sites. The balance express some degree of support for using one of these sites.

Comments regarding the CEF can be placed into three main categories:

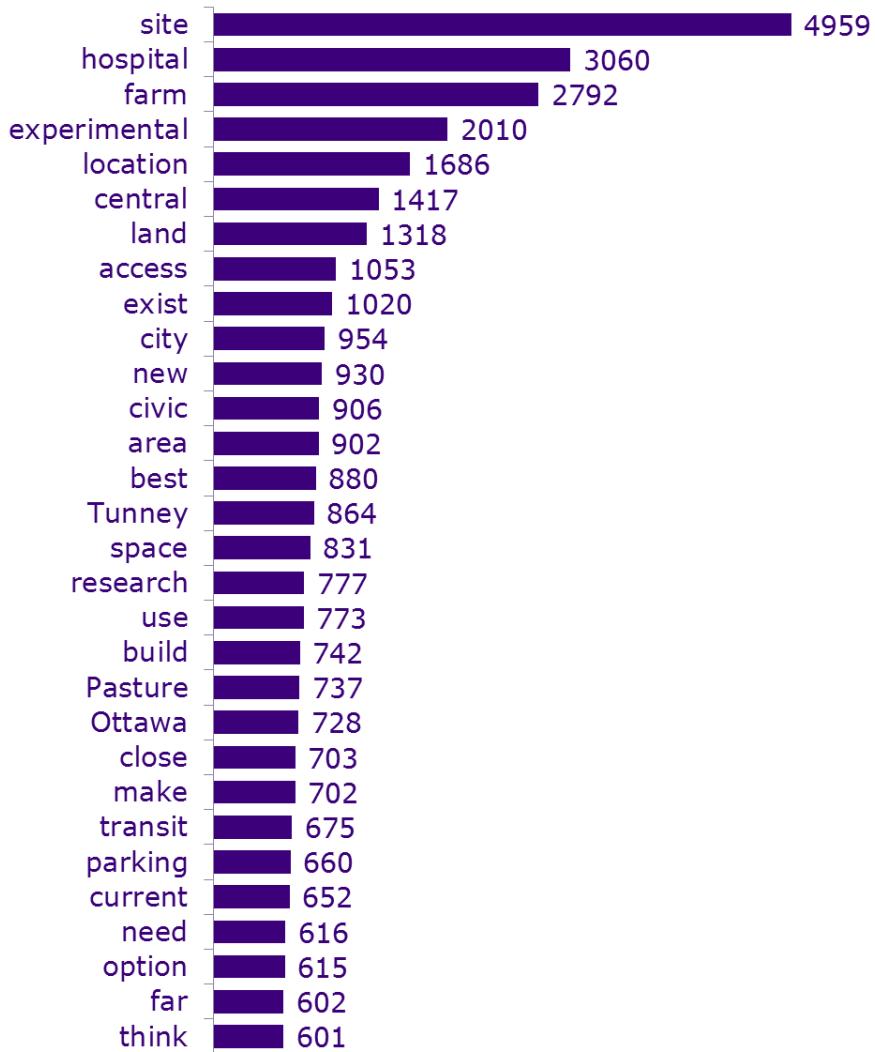
- Many of those who oppose locating the hospital on these lands are adamant that encroaching on the CEF will jeopardize longitudinal scientific research and eliminate important greenspace. Several of the participants who oppose the Farm sites in their comments recommend, instead, Tunney’s Pasture or the Booth Street Complex as centrally-located alternatives for the new hospital.
- Many of those who are in favour of building on the proposed CEF sites highlight the central location and proximity to transportation links, with many also indicating this is the most “logical” location.
- Further, a significant number of respondents express conditional support for Site 11 (at the location of the former Sir John Carling Building on Carling Avenue East) over Sites 7, 9 and 10 because they believe this would place the hospital on an under-utilized portion of the CEF and not encroach on areas currently used for agricultural research.

The following table provides a snapshot of these three sentiments, as expressed by those who discussed the Central Experimental Farm in their responses:

Comments opposed to the use of any CEF sites	Comments in favour of CEF sites	Comments in favour of Site 11 over Sites 7, 9 or 10
<p><i>"In my view, the Experimental Farm is untouchable! Food research/agriculture is the first 'health care' priority that a community and a nation must have. To build a parking lot on the Experimental Farm will be a travesty."</i></p>	<p><i>"(The) Experimental Farm has always been of marginal value for urban citizens. Why are we protecting a space no few get to use - currently growing crops that can be grown anywhere other than on prime development land."</i></p>	<p><i>"I support site 11 the greatest as it already was a previous building site on the farm, right next to expanding LRT, and has zero impact on the research conducted at the farm - zero."</i></p>
<p><i>"The Experimental Farm should be off limits. It is an important research site and should not be sacrificed."</i></p>	<p><i>"The original study that identified the Experimental Farm still makes the most logical case. I support this location."</i></p>	<p><i>"Sites 11 and 12 are the only viable options in my opinion. The Sir John Carling building site and adjacent land (Site 11) - including the air space over the O-Train corridor - are best of all. It's a shame these were positioned as 'Experimental Farm' as they are clearly different from the agricultural lands."</i></p>
<p><i>"It seems to me to be short-sighted to consider taking land from the Experimental Farm. Agriculture and agriculture research will continue to be important to our future. Choosing another location may cause inconveniences to the hospital, but that is all they are. Once that farm land and research is gone, it is gone forever."</i></p>	<p><i>"The Farm is the most logical choice, based on many technical criteria. The local community will resist it, as they do all change, but a hospital is an absolutely key piece of infrastructure that serves a very broad community: the patients, the residents, the medical staff, and the doctors of the NCR."</i></p>	<p><i>"I believe (Site) 11 represents the best option as it re-purposes space that was previously a Government of Canada office building and minimizes impact on research lands (of the Experimental Farm options)."</i></p>
<p><i>"I would be very disappointed if experimental farm lands were used for this new hospital. Ottawa has done a terrible job of protecting green space and it continues to be eaten up at an appalling pace."</i></p>	<p><i>"We do not need corn fields and or climate change research on prime land in the city centre. Please be realistic and build a hospital on the farmlands across from the existing hospital. Research and corn fields can be moved anywhere. Put people first."</i></p>	<p><i>"Of the Central Experimental Farm sites, only (Site) 11 should be considered. This site is not currently occupied and is not a site of valuable soils/crop research."</i></p>
<p><i>"It is inconceivable that any portion of the Experimental Farm would be compromised for the hospital. The Farm provides sustenance for the body to prevent hospital stays."</i></p>	<p><i>"In my opinion the site at the Experimental Farm is the best option. It is close to heart institute, It is a waste of money to continue to spend more money on this issue, just get it done."</i></p>	

The following chart lists the top 30 words mentioned by participants in response to this question. The word *site* is mentioned most often because in many of their answers, participants provide commentary regarding each of the 12 potential locations for the new hospital. The words *central*, *experimental* and *farm* are also frequently mentioned in responses as several participants made arguments regarding the benefits and drawbacks of building the new hospital at this location.

Q7 – Top 30 words by frequency



V — Next Steps

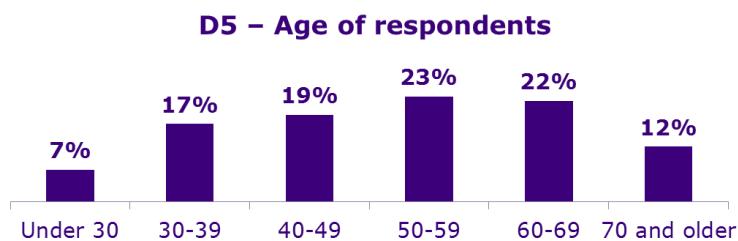
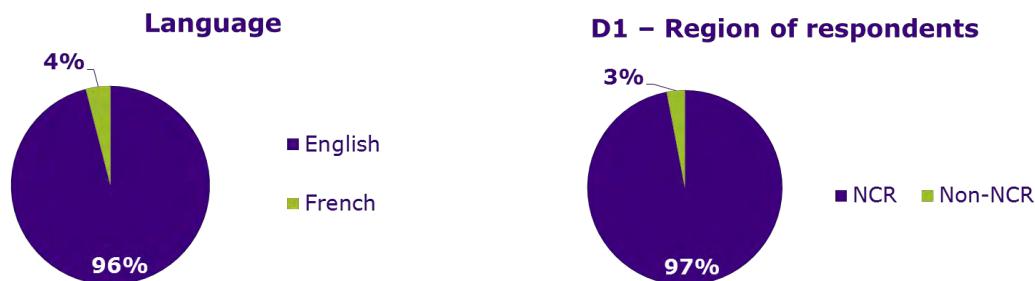
The evaluation committee was provided with a draft of this public consultation report prior to its deliberations in order to incorporate the public and stakeholder input in the review of each site. The results of the committee's evaluation will be presented to the NCC Board of Directors during its public meeting on November 24, 2016. Following a decision by the Board, the NCC's recommendation will be submitted to the Minister of Canadian Heritage for the federal government's decision.

Appendices

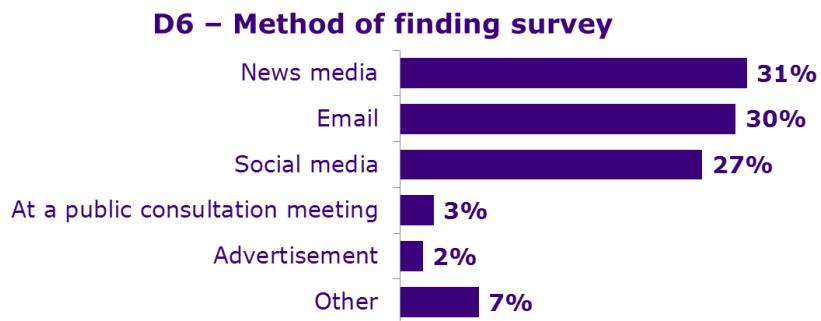
Appendix 1

Demographic Breakdown

The majority of those who participated in the consultation chose to complete the survey in English (96%). Nearly all (97%) were from the National Capital Region. Nearly six in ten participants (57%) were over the age of 50.



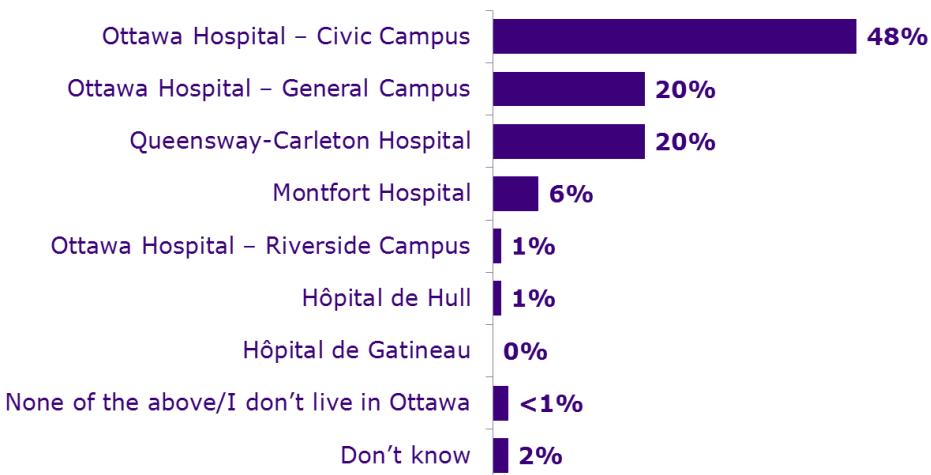
Majorities found out about the survey through news media (31%), email (30%) and social media (27%). Of those who selected “other”, word of mouth via family, friends, colleagues and other organizations (e.g. community associations, the Ottawa Hospital, and the NCC) was most common.



Use of National Capital Region Hospitals

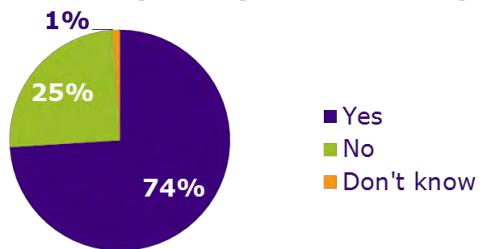
Half of participants (48%) said they would be most likely to visit the current Civic campus in the case of emergency, with one-fifth who would visit the General Campus and one-fifth who would visit Queensway-Carleton.

D2 – Hospitals likely to be visited in emergency



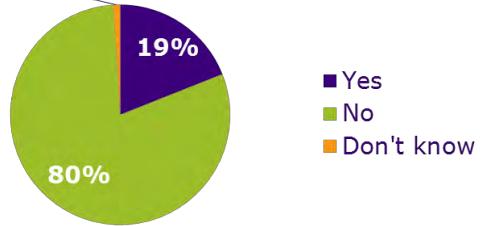
Three-quarters of consultation participants (74%) report they or a member of their family have recently used the Civic Hospital.

D3 – Recent use of Ottawa Civic Hospital by self or family



One in five (19%) say that they or a family member work or volunteer at the Civic Hospital.

D4 – Self or family member work/volunteer at Ottawa Civic Hospital



Appendix 2

Survey Questionnaire

Initial landing page 1:

The Ottawa Hospital (Civic Campus) Public Consultation Survey

English / Français

Introduction page:

Public Consultation Survey— The Ottawa Hospital

The NCC is conducting a [review](#) of potential federal sites for the new Civic Campus of The Ottawa Hospital to ensure that this world class health care facility benefits from a strong planning foundation. We want your input to ensure that the future site of the Ottawa Hospital's Civic Campus meets the needs of everyone that will depend on its health care services.

The NCC Board of Directors will be presented with the results of the site review process at its public meeting on November 23, 2016. The NCC's recommendation will then be submitted to the Minister of Canadian Heritage for the government's decision.

Please note that your answers will be confidential and that the personal information is only for the purposes of analyzing the results of this survey.

If you have any questions, please contact the NCC at 613-239-5000 or info@ncc-ccn.ca.

Button: Press [>>] to start the survey

Survey page 1:

1. Before today, were you aware that there are plans to establish a new Ottawa Hospital Civic Campus in the National Capital Region?

Yes, I was aware

No, I wasn't aware

2. How familiar are you with the issue of establishing a new Ottawa Hospital Civic Campus in the National Capital Region?

Very familiar

Somewhat familiar

Not very familiar

Not at all familiar

Survey page 2:

To help evaluate where the new Ottawa Civic Hospital should be located, the NCC has identified several criteria to be taken into consideration. These are tied to three broad themes:

1. Capital Interests : those criteria that best address the federal interests in the Capital region
2. Functional and Operational : those criteria that are important for the effective and efficient functioning of a hospital facility
3. Regional and Local Interests : those criteria that best address the municipal and regional interests in the region

Capital Interests

3. Please indicate using the scale below how important each of the following criteria are to you, with a 1 meaning this is “not at all important” to you personally and a 10 meaning it is “very important.” RANDOMIZE
 - a) Compatibility with existing federal plans, including the Plan for Canada's Capital and land use plans
 - b) Impact on cultural resources, such as UNESCO World Heritage sites, national historic sites, designated buildings and archaeological sites
 - c) Impact on existing federal government facilities and functions, including displacement and fragmentation of office or research functions
 - d) Cost implications for the federal government related to land value, demolition and relocation of facilities
 - e) Impact on protected and important views in the Capital
 - f) Impact on the natural environment, including valued ecosystems, species at risk and ecological corridors
 - g) Impact on publicly used Capital green spaces and recreational pathways

COLUMNS

1 – Not at all important

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 – Very important

99 - Unsure

Button: Back/Next

Survey page 3:

Regional and Local Interests

4. Please indicate using the scale below how important each of the following criteria are to you, with a 1 meaning this is “not at all important” to you personally and a 10 meaning it is “very important:” RANDOMIZE

- a) Compatibility with the municipal plans of the City of Ottawa
- b) City building; Integration with the character of existing communities
- c) Integration with the transportation network, including access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists
- d) Integration with the public transit network
- e) Availability of municipal infrastructure and utilities
- f) Impact on agricultural lands
- g) Preparedness and responsiveness to major emergencies, including number of access points

COLUMNS

1 – Not at all important

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 – Very important

99 - Unsure

Button: Back/Next

Survey page 4:

Functional and Operational

5. Please indicate using the scale below how important each of the following criteria are to you, with a 1 meaning this is “not at all important” to you personally and a 10 meaning it is “very important:” RANDOMIZE
- a) Size of the site supports hospital’s functional needs
 - b) Site is within the urban area and close to amenities
 - c) Site is configured to permit flexibility for location of facilities
 - d) Optimal distance from other hospitals
 - e) Emergency access to arterial roads, major highways and air ambulance
 - f) Scope of construction issues, such as soil conditions and potential demolitions
 - g) Proximity and synergies with complementary functions, health services and academic institutions

COLUMNS

1 – Not at all important

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 – Very important

99 - Unsure

Button: Back/Next

Survey page 5:

Additional Criteria

6. In your view, was anything missing from the proposed list of criteria for ranking and selecting a location for the new Ottawa Hospital Civic campus? Is there anything else that should be considered as part of the list? Please use the following text box to let us know (up to 1,000 characters).

OPEN END

7. The NCC examined all federal sites in the Capital Region's urban area that could be used for building a healthcare facility. Below are the 12 potential federal sites for the new Civic Campus of The Ottawa Hospital that are part of the review process.

[INSERT MAP]

Do you have any comments regarding any of the specific sites that you would like to share with the NCC? If so, please use the following text box to let us know (up to 1,000 characters).

OPEN END

Button: Back/Next

Survey page 6:

Demographics

Finally, please tell us a little bit more about you:

D1. What are the first three characters of your postal code? _____

D2. Which Ottawa-Gatineau area hospital would you be most likely to visit in an emergency?

Ottawa Hospital – General Campus

Ottawa Hospital – Civic Campus

Ottawa Hospital – Riverside Campus

Queensway-Carleton Hospital

Montfort Hospital

Hôpital de Gatineau

Hôpital de Hull

None of the above/I don't live in Ottawa

Don't know

D3. Have you or any of your immediate family members used the services of the Ottawa Civic Hospital in the past two years?

Yes

No

Don't know

D4. Do you or does a member of your family work or volunteer at Ottawa Civic Hospital?

Yes

No

Don't know

D5. In what year were you born? _____ CHOOSE YEAR FROM DROPODOWN

D6. How did you find out about this survey?

- a) Email
- b) Advertisement
- c) News Media
- d) Social media
- e) At a public consultation meeting
- f) Other: _____

Button: Submit

Survey page 7:

Thank you! Your feedback has been successfully received.

Should you have any further questions or comments, please contact the NCC at 613-239-5000 or info@ncc-ccn.ca.

Share this survey



Button: Exit Survey [REDIRECT TO: http://www.ncc-ccn.gc.ca/]

Upon clicking the Facebook or Twitter icons, users will be redirected to the social media site with a pre-populated post.



Public Consultation Report: Review of Potential Federal Sites for the New Civic Campus of The Ottawa Hospital

November 2016

I. Description

Background

The National Capital Commission (NCC) was asked on May 20, 2016, by the Honourable Melanie Joly, Minister of Canadian Heritage, to undertake a review of potential federal sites for a new Civic Campus of The Ottawa Hospital, and to provide a recommendation, as well as justification for the NCC's preferred site.

The NCC conducted the review with the aim of ensuring that this world-class health-care facility benefits from a strong planning foundation.

To meet the needs of all Canadians who will depend on The Ottawa Hospital in the coming decades, the NCC engaged the public and stakeholders in consultations, as part of the site review process.

Objective

The objective of the public consultation was as follows:

- To receive input from the public and stakeholders on the draft selection criteria and the potential federal sites.

These comments informed the evaluation committee's assessment.

Consultation overview

To begin the consultation process, the NCC held two targeted stakeholder meetings: in August and September. A variety of stakeholder groups were invited, including Ottawa's post-secondary institutions, professional associations representing urban planners and landscape architects, Ecology Ottawa, Ottawa Council on Aging, Ottawa Chamber of Commerce, Heritage Ottawa, Greenspace Alliance, and community association representatives.

The NCC then held a public consultation event at the Canadian War Museum, on September 22, 2016, which included an open house, presentation, and question and answer session. Members of the public could participate in person, by attending the public consultation, or online, by viewing the YouTube live webcast of the presentation and question and answer session. Questions from the public were submitted in person and online through social media channels.

An online consultation was conducted to gather public feedback from September 22, at 3 pm to October 6, at 11:59 pm.

II. Consultation process

Targeted stakeholder consultations

More than 20 local stakeholder groups were invited to meet with NCC staff on August 31 and September 14, 2016, for an overview of the selection process and draft criteria themes. Participants shared their views, identified issues and criteria that were important to them, and provided the NCC with information that they felt would support the overall process.

In-person public consultation

The public was invited to attend an in-person public consultation at the Canadian War Museum (1 Vimy Place, Ottawa, Ontario).

Date and format

Thursday, September 22, 2016

Open house: 3 pm to 9:30 pm

Presentations: 7 pm

Questions and answers: 7:30 pm

Both the presentations and question and answer sessions were broadcast live on YouTube.

Presentation to elected officials

A presentation was given at noon on September 22 at the Canadian War Museum for approximately 30 elected officials, and their representatives, from all levels of government.

Online consultation survey

The online survey was conducted by Environics Research Group.

The complete online survey report is included in the Appendix.

Date and time: September 22 at 3 pm (EDT) to October 6 at 11:59 pm (EDT)

Methodology

The online survey was conducted by Environics Research Group, using the online survey platform *Sparq*. The survey was available in both French and English. The complete survey questionnaire is included as part of the online survey report. Access to the survey was provided through the following channels:

- Pre-programmed onto iPads, which were made available to participants at the in-person sessions at the Canadian War Museum on September 22
- Through the use of a URL, provided on postcards to participants at the in-person session on September 22
- Paper copies of the survey, which were also available at the in-person session; once completed and submitted to NCC or Environics representatives, the data was input through the open survey link on the NCC Ottawa Hospital site review website
- An open-link to the survey, which was provided through the NCC Ottawa Hospital site review website (<http://nccconsultationccn.environics.ca/>).

In total, 7,695 surveys were submitted during the fielding period through the various channels. The survey landing page described the purpose of the survey, and provided respondents with a link to the project website, where more information about the NCC's review process was available.

Invitations and promotion

The public was invited to participate in the in-person and online public consultations through an email mail-out, social media engagement, advertising, web content and a proactive media approach. An advertising campaign was held in the weeks prior to and during the public consultation period, and included the following channels: *Ottawa Citizen*, *Le Droit*, Twitter, Facebook and Google. Email invitations were sent to the NCC Public Affairs database (over 4,000 subscribers). The online survey was available through an open link, the NCC website and social media, as well as via iPads at the public consultation open house and presentation events, in addition to being available through the URL which was provided on postcards at the in-person session.

Participants

Over 400 people attended the in-person consultation or viewed the webcast, while 7,695 submitted the online survey. All members of the general public were welcome to participate in the online survey. Availability through the NCC website meant that interested participants who were unable to attend the in-person session (as a result of timing or physical location) had the opportunity to review materials and provide feedback. The online survey was provided in both French and English.

III. Consultation highlights

The following are high-level summaries of the input received through analysis of the online survey, the in-person consultations, and feedback received through social media and the NCC's Contact Centre.

Feedback from targeted stakeholder consultations

Participants shared their concerns about a number of important issues, including site size, the need to ensure that citizens are engaged at every step of the process and the need to share as much information as possible. Suggestions were made that it would be important to look elsewhere in the province and across the country for similar hospital construction projects that the NCC could learn from. Concerns were also raised about the potential loss of important research work with building a hospital on part of the Central Experimental Farm, as well as the impact that this would have on adjoining farmland.

The NCC also received feedback on the importance of ensuring that the new site be mindful of the environment, that it be as accessible as possible via public transit or cycling, and that the configuration of the new site be mindful of existing traffic patterns. Some participants suggested that the information provided through the online questionnaire should be easy to understand and include visual aids such as maps. A majority of participants were grateful for the opportunity to contribute early in the process, and looked forward to participating in the next steps. The NCC benefited greatly from this exchange, and used the information gathered to inform its work in identifying the selection criteria and building the next steps in the public engagement process.

Feedback from the online survey

According to Environics Research, awareness and familiarity with the plans to establish a new Ottawa Hospital Civic Campus in the National Capital Region is strong. Of the 7,671 surveys included in the analysis of the consultation, nearly all (96%) report that they were previously aware of the plans, and nine in ten (89%) report that they were at least somewhat familiar with those plans.

Overall, most of the draft criteria proposed by the NCC were deemed to be important to participants. *Functional* and *Operational* draft criteria, and *Regional* and *Local Interest* criteria were generally viewed as important, while *Capital Interest* criteria were among the criteria considered to be least important by participants.

As per the results of the Environics survey, the top three rated criteria are related to accessibility of the site itself. Of all criteria, emergency access to arterial roads, major highways and air ambulance is considered to be the most important, with 85% of participants ranking it as imperative (8, 9 and 10 on the 10-point scale). Preparedness and responsiveness to major emergencies, including number of access points, is the next most

vital criterion, with 84% of participants ranking it as important. The third most important criterion, with 81% ranking it as important, is integration with the transportation network, including access for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists.

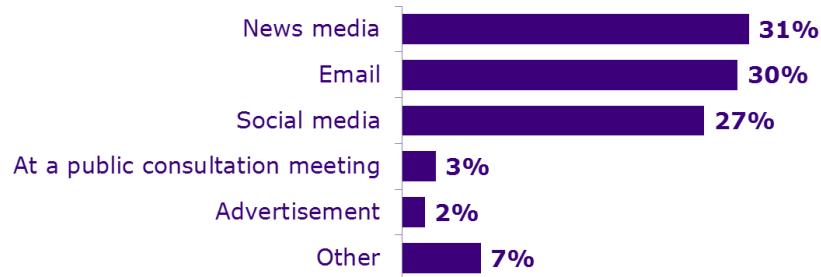
Survey participants offered a variety of suggestions for additional criteria that they felt may be important to include as part of the review. The most common themes that participants felt should be considered include general and specific needs of the hospital (e.g. proximity for patients, staff and other facilities), access to the site itself, evaluation of the proposed sites and current uses of the sites, and future growth and expansion.

Finally, according to Environics, when participants provided an assessment on all 12 proposed federal sites using open-ended comments, much of the focus was on the suitability of the four proposed sites at the Central Experimental Farm. Many of those who advocated for using these lands argued that Ottawa requires a centrally located hospital that is close to the main transportation network links and is situated near other health-care facilities, such as the Heart Institute. However, those who argued against using lands at the Central Experimental Farm emphasized that important agricultural research will be threatened if one of these sites is chosen, and that a unique urban green space will be lost. Those who advocated for other sites typically mentioned Tunney's Pasture and the Booth Street Complex together, because these locations offer available land and are close to transportation links.

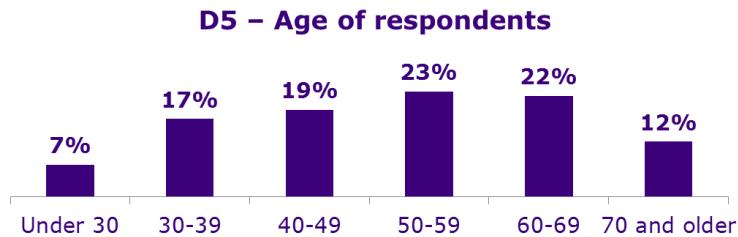
Discussion about sites in southwest Ottawa (such as West Hunt Club Road) was divided between those who argued that population growth in this area makes it well suited to accommodate a future hospital, and those who argued that these sites are too close to the existing Queensway-Carleton Hospital.

A majority of online survey respondents found out about the survey through news media (31%), email (30%) and social media (27%). Of those who selected “other,” word of mouth via family, friends, colleagues and other organizations (e.g. community associations, The Ottawa Hospital and the NCC) was the most common.

D6 – Method of finding survey



It is also worth noting that the majority of respondents were over the age of 50.



Feedback from in-person public consultation

Almost 400 individuals attended the consultation event. Twenty people provided input during the question and answer session. Questions and comments covered a range of topics, including the following:

Transportation/Access/Parking

- The importance of ensuring that future city plans, traffic patterns and travel times are considered
- Proximity to future light rail transit (LRT), bus services and proximity to the Queensway
- The new campus should be as accessible as possible, from all parts of the city.

Architecture/Design

- The issue of site size (footprint) was raised on a number of occasions
- The suggestion that additional engineers and architects be consulted, and that research be done on comparable construction projects elsewhere in the country

Environment/Agriculture

- Opposition to the use of agricultural land for this type of project
- Need to distinguish between agricultural land and the importance of the research that is being undertaken at the Central Experimental Farm
- Concerns were expressed over the permanent loss of research capacity in the context of climate change, environmental sustainability and food security
- Need to ensure that a complete picture exists of the research being carried out on the farm

Role of the NCC / Process

- Public input in the process is important
- Questions were raised regarding the federal government's role, the process that led to the identification of the 12 sites and the possibility of considering private, non-federally owned sites

The complete in-person consultation is available online via the NCC's YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eh8APy8VIpE>. In-person participants were also able to complete the online survey via iPads at the consultation session, or were given a postcard with the information to complete the survey.

Other comments received

Emails and contacts

The NCC received approximately 130 emails, letters and phone calls from the public, through its general email address (info@ncc-ccn.ca) and Contact Centre (telephone and correspondence). Many respondents provided significant information with regard to the historical importance and scientific significance of the Central Experimental Farm, including research materials and pictures. The site at Tunney's Pasture was frequently mentioned as an ideal site for its downtown location, proximity to transit and size. The Ottawa Hospital's preferred site on the Central Experimental Farm was referenced on numerous occasions by some as being ideal, while others worried about the impacts of construction on research.

The comments covered a wide variety of topics, with the majority falling into the following categories:

Access/Transportation/Parking

- Proximity to the LRT, OC Transpo and highways
- Easily accessible by all users, regardless of their point of origin
- Need for parking in relation to accessibility to public transit

Size/Architecture/Design

- Proposed size of the campus; a horizontal versus a vertical model
- Future layout and services of the campus
- Eventual campus factors in the needs of the elderly

Agricultural land / Scientific Research / Environment

- Current and historical role of the Central Experimental Farm in scientific research, significance and importance
- Loss of important research
- Importance of agricultural research in food production and security

Sites

- Importance of accessibility, and concerns over traffic congestion for some sites
- Future link between the new campus and the Heart Institute

Process

- The community wishes to continue to be involved in future steps of the process
- Feedback regarding the online survey's structure and ease of use

NCC's role

- How public input will be used in the process
- The NCC's mandate as it relates to this planning exercise

Social media

Social media (Twitter, Facebook) also offered the public an opportunity to provide their opinion, and generated feedback similar to the input received via email and telephone. The debate among users on social media often centred on the proposed sites at the Central Experimental Farm, with a majority of social media comments being in favour of using these sites.

Comments were expressed about the survey format, the NCC's role in this project, the need for a significant number of parking spaces and a proposed site not being located in the eastern part of the city. In addition, a large number of comments were made about the Heart Institute and its future links to the new campus.

Access (LRT, bus lines, highway access) was far and above the most frequently mentioned concern on social media, and was seen by the majority as being a very important factor.

IV. Next steps

In order to incorporate the public and stakeholder input in the review of each site, prior to its deliberations, the evaluation committee was provided with a draft of this public consultation report, along with a verbal presentation highlighting the principal findings. The results of the committee's evaluation will be presented to the NCC Board of Directors during its public meeting on November 24, 2016. Following a decision by the Board, the NCC's recommendation will be submitted to the Minister of Canadian Heritage for the federal government's decision.

Appendix

Environics Research – Online consultation Report (Full version)

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FEDERAL REVIEW OF THE OTTAWA HOSPITAL SITE SELECTION PROCESS 2016

October 2016

Introduction

The National Capital Commission (NCC) conducts strategic environmental assessments ('SEA') to inform decisions in support of sustainable development by incorporating environmental considerations into the development of plans. This SEA examines the Federal Review of the Ottawa Hospital Site Selection Process 2016 ('Federal Site Review').

A SEA is an environmental assessment that is conducted to address environmental effects of plans, programs and policies. The framework is provided by the Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plans and Program Proposals. The following methodology was followed for this SEA:

Step 1 – Preliminary Scan

A preliminary scan was conducted to evaluate direct and indirect outcomes stemming from the Federal Site Review. Public and stakeholder concerns were assessed and the contribution of each criterion was evaluated in response to two strategic plans that relate to environmental sustainability: A Plan for Sustainability and Resilience in the National Capital Region (2012), and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2019.

Step 2 – Detailed analysis of identified important environmental effects

A detailed analysis was conducted for each criterion used in the site selection process, identifying outcomes that could result in important positive or negative environmental effects. This analysis addresses factors such as scope, timing, location, magnitude, cumulative effects and risk. The SEA also identifies the main environmental concerns, including among others, degradation of sensitive areas and natural features, decrease in local economy and loss of cultural heritage and aboriginal resources.

Public and Stakeholder Feedback

The NCC held various consultation sessions with the public and external stakeholders, including an in-person public consultation and an online consultation survey. The main shared concerns were to ensure accessibility to the site (e.g., emergency access, preparedness and responsiveness to major emergencies, and integration with the transportation network), to address general and specific needs of the hospital (e.g., proximity for patients, staff and other facilities), to evaluate the current uses of the proposed sites, and to account for future demographic growth and expansion of the hospital.

Public comments focused on the suitability of the four of the twelve proposed sites which are located at the Central Experimental Farm. Some respondents advocated using these lands for a centrally-located hospital that is close to the main transportation networks and situated near other health care facilities, such as the Heart Institute. In contrast, those who opposed using lands at the Central Experimental Farm emphasized the potential threat to important agricultural

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Federal Review of the Ottawa Hospital Site Selection Process 2016

research and the loss of a unique urban greenspace. Other participants mentioned Tunney's Pasture and the Booth Street Complex as adequate sites due to their available land and the proximity of transportation links.

The Federal Site Review attempted to capture these concerns and adjust the criteria to better evaluate the twelve candidate sites.

Contribution to Strategic Plans for Sustainability

All of the criteria for the Federal Site Review were analyzed to assess whether their outcomes would contribute to the directions and targets of two strategic plans that relate to sustainable development: A Plan for Sustainability and Resilience in the National Capital Region (2012), and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2019.

The criteria for the Federal Site Review included the federal and municipal planning frameworks that aim to sustainably manage the growth and development in Canada's Capital Region. Some criteria strengthen the protection of valued Capital interests, such as the natural environment, agriculture, Capital public uses, views protection and cultural heritage; these generally support the policies of the strategic plans. Other criteria contribute to building a sustainable economy by assessing the project cost implications for the federal government and the constructability of the different sites. The Federal Site Review also focuses on promoting sustainable and active transport, urban integration, infrastructure servicing, and road accessibility for emergencies; these also address climate change and air pollution, as well as growth and development.

Site configuration and site size have an important impact on the hospital functional program, and will likely contribute to the creation of safe and healthy communities and a sustainable economy. However, they may not contribute to regional biodiversity and agriculture.

In summary, the criteria provide a comprehensive framework for the Federal Site Review. Overall, they contribute to the policies and directions of the two identified sustainable development strategic plans.

Detailed Analysis of Environmental Effects

The detailed analysis of environmental effects was conducted throughout the Federal Site Review using twenty one (21) evaluation criteria.

The criteria for the Federal Site Review consider many biophysical, social and cultural environmental components. Criteria related to Capital interest objectives guide the evaluation of potential impacts on the overall valued environmental components. For example, the natural environment criterion takes into account biophysical elements for determining potential impacts. It includes the following indicators: species at risk, presence of natural habitats and greenspaces, water quality and ecological corridor fragmentation. Other criteria consider social and cultural environmental components such as views protection, cultural heritage (including archeological resources), agriculture (including soil capability and agricultural lands), Capital public uses (including recreational greenspaces and Capital pathway network), and displacement of existing or planned future facilities (including federal employment facilities and public science facilities). The Federal Site Review also focuses on the municipal and federal

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Federal Review of the Ottawa Hospital Site Selection Process 2016

planning frameworks to integrate the land use of the future site with the protection of cultural heritage and natural assets.

The Federal Site Review also examines sustainable transportation alternatives, urban integration and site access when evaluating the location of the future hospital. Taking into account active transportation and transit network integration will promote sustainable mobility. It will increase the quality of life of the site users and decrease their impact on climate change. Urban integration may have positive effects on the local economy. Proximity of commercial amenities and existing urban fabric will enable economic synergies between the new hospital and other local businesses.

The hospital requirements for the future are also considered. This ideally implies, according to the requirements identified by The Ottawa Hospital, a suitable land parcel that is more than 50-acres in size, located within Ottawa's central area and at a minimum distance of 10 km from existing urgent care hospitals. The project itself should support the local economy and improve the built environment. The future hospital will support health care teaching and empower research professionals and programs, and will be a source of employment in the city. It should enhance health care services and experiences for the patient and their family. The cost implications for the federal government and site constructability take into account the costs for demolition, relocating facilities if required, and other technical issues such as soil contamination and geotechnical conditions.

However, the site size and site configuration criteria may have negative impacts. The land use change may have negative impacts associated with several environmental components, such as natural and cultural elements within and around the future hospital. Given its location and its urban integration, the future hospital may cause negative environmental effects in the urban area, such as intensification of vehicle use (parking lot), associated environmental nuisances in existing neighbouring communities, and deterioration of built and visual environments if excellence in design is not incorporated in the eventual hospital campus design.

Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects

The Federal Site Review and the evaluation criteria provide strong guidance for identifying potential environmental effects for the future hospital site. The change in the land use for the future hospital site could result in the loss of greenspaces and cultural heritage within the urban area, increase land fragmentation and environmental nuisances in sensitive areas, displace federal government facilities, bring challenges for sustainable mobility, and cause deterioration of water quality, built and visual environments, and agricultural soils. These effects will vary depending on the eventual site that is selected.

The potential negative effects can be mitigated by ensuring that project-specific environmental effects analyses are undertaken through the Federal Land Use, Design and Transaction Approvals process. Studies which examine environmental characteristics, including the presence of species at risk, sensitive sites and susceptibility to land erosion, should be considered for the recommended sites. The Federal Site Review recognizes the challenges of site capacity, overuse and the potential negative effects on agricultural soils, greenspaces, cultural heritage, federal government facilities and sustainable transportation, and will strive to minimize the amount of harm to the environment. Compensation measures to address potential

Strategic Environmental Assessment
Federal Review of the Ottawa Hospital Site Selection Process 2016

impacts on significant environmental features may need to be considered, depending on the scope of the project.

In general, residual effects are currently estimated to be minimal if the appropriate mitigation measures are implemented.

Conclusion

The Government of Canada is committed to the goal of sustainable development. Through the strategic environmental assessment process, environmental, economic and social considerations can be addressed when developing policy, plan and program proposals.

The Federal Site Review places emphasis on addressing potential impacts on the natural environment, cultural heritage, views protection, agriculture, Capital public uses and existing or planned future facilities. Furthermore, it provides guidance for promoting sustainable mobility, supporting building resilience, and improving urban integration. It addresses public concerns regarding the site's accessibility and the hospital's requirements, as well as the current uses of the proposed sites.

The following potential effects have been identified: loss of greenspaces and cultural heritage within the urban area, increase in land fragmentation and environmental nuisances in sensitive areas, displacement of federal government facilities, challenges for sustainable mobility, and deterioration of water quality, built and visual environments, and agricultural soils. These effects will vary depending on the eventual site that is selected.

Environmental effects analyses are required to determine the appropriate mitigation measures to ensure minimal residual effects.



*Patron: His Excellency the Right Honourable David Johnston
C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., C.D., Governor General of Canada*

*Président d'honneur : Son Excellence le très honorable David Johnston
C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., C.D., Gouverneur général du Canada*

March 27, 2015

The Hon. Leona Aglukkaq, P.C., M.P.
Minister of the Environment (Parks Canada)
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
10 Wellington Street, 28th Floor
Gatineau, Quebec
K1A 0H3

Re: Issues with Federal Stewardship of Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada

Dear Minister Aglukkaq,

Given your role as the Minister responsible for Parks Canada to administer the Historic Sites and Monuments Act and provide leadership for the protection of federal heritage resources, I am writing to inform you of a significant and high-profile misstep in the federal government's stewardship of a federally-owned National Historic Site, and to encourage your action.

This past November, John Baird, the Minister responsible for the National Capital Commission (NCC), announced that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) would transfer 60 acres from Field #1 of the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada to the NCC for development by the Ottawa Hospital. This was done with what appears to be very little consultation, or consideration of the heritage or research implications.

It is important that citizens and organizations are given the opportunity to make constructive and creative proposals to ensure that we can both protect the integrity of the historic site and address health infrastructure needs. These important Canadian values should not be thrust in opposition to each other.

I urge you, therefore, to intervene to allow for this consultation and reconsideration. I've attached a Briefing Note with analysis of the issues at play for your information and use.

.../2

I also want to bring to your attention the larger issue of inadequate protection of National Historic Sites and other heritage assets in federal hands. While the 167 National Historic Sites administered by Parks Canada benefit from a strong integrated management approach, which involves public accountability in all decisions, this is not the case with National Historic Sites administered by other federal departments, as we see with the Central Experimental Farm.

We would be pleased to assist the Government pro-actively avoid challenging situations and oversights such as these in future, by working with you on a legislated protocol – building on international best practices – to be followed when modifying or disposing of federal heritage sites.

I am reminded of the Auditor General of Canada's findings in November 2003, following an audit of heritage protection practices within several departments and agencies. She reported that built heritage under federal control "will be lost to future generations unless action to protect it is taken soon."

The Auditor General's 2003 report called for strengthening the federal legal framework to protect heritage property owned by the Government of Canada.

Minister, would you be willing to bring forward legal protection for heritage under federal jurisdiction? With the 150th anniversary of Confederation upon us, your action now to promote such measures would be a meaningful high-profile demonstration of the Government's commitment to this country's history, and a legacy for the future.

This would bring Canadian practice into line with other G7 countries. In the United States, for instance, the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) requires that any federal action affecting a heritage site undergo a process that includes public consultation.

And, Minister, will you intervene to ensure consultation and reconsideration regarding the transfer of 60 acres of Central Experimental Farm land?

My organization would be very pleased to assist you with both these matters in any way you deem appropriate.

Thank you very much in advance for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Natalie Bull
Executive Director

cc. The Hon. Pierre Polièvre , Minister of Employment and Social Development, Minister Responsible for the National Capital Commission
The Hon. Shelley Glover, Minister of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages
The Hon. Gerry Ritz, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Michael Ferguson, Auditor General of Canada
Dr. Jack Kitts, President and CEO, Ottawa Hospital
Dr. Mark Kristmanson, CEO, National Capital Commission
Russell Mills, Chair, National Capital Commission
Paul Dewar, Ottawa Centre and Foreign Affairs and NCC Critic, NDP
Marc Garneau, Foreign Affairs and NCC Critic, Liberal
The Hon. Stéphane Dion, Heritage Critic, Liberal
Pierre Nantel, Heritage Critic, NDP
Alan Latourelle, CEO, Parks Canada Agency
Chris Wiebe, Chair, Central Experimental Farm Advisory Committee
Leslie Maitland, President, Heritage Ottawa
Dr. Richard M. Alway, Chairman, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada

BRIEFING NOTE:**CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA****ISSUES RELATED TO PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF FIELD #1 (60 ACRES)**

In November 2015, John Baird, the Minister responsible for the National Capital Commission (NCC), announced that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) would transfer 60 acres from Field #1 of the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada to the NCC for use by the Ottawa Hospital.

A rare example of a farm within a city, the Central Experimental Farm (CEF) was established in 1886 as an agricultural and scientific research centre on land selected for its rich variety of soil types. In recognition of its historical, cultural and scientific significance—and the need to protect it from encroachment and inappropriate development—the Farm was designated a National Historic Site in 1998. The Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site Management Plan, created at the same time, recognizes that the national heritage value of the Farm resides in its history and contributions to Canadian science and farming, its overall design, its rural qualities in an urban setting, its heritage buildings, its experimental fields, and its historic landscape elements. The decision to sever CEF land for development represents a significant departure from this Plan.

The Management Plan Guidelines (V.3) discuss the CEF's Landscape Resources and particularly the Research Fields at length:

“Analysis: The intricate quilt of research fields within its structure of major and minor access roads and scattered support buildings is the largest and most coherent landscape resource within the Central Experimental Farm. The historic form of the Support Zone is resilient and allows for constant change of research species while retaining its overall landscape character.

Guidelines: The research direction established by the Management Plan should ensure the ongoing utilization of the fields in the Support Zone for scientific purposes. The Central Experimental Farm is uniquely positioned as a place to research field crops in proximity to urban development, a research topic of considerable importance itself as Canadian cities expand into their agricultural hinterlands. The major threat to the historic cultural landscape of the Support Zone is urban growth leading to pressure to widen roads and to modify their streetscapes to increasingly more urban treatments through and adjacent to the Farm. Generally, any proposed changes to roads affecting the cultural landscape of the Farm should be designed to enhance rather than damage landscape integrity.”

As the result of the Management Plan development process, the AAFC identified the scientific research identity of the CEF as the central heritage identity of the site.

The impact the proposed transfer of lands would have on the landscape integrity and research integrity of the CEF does not appear to have been fully appreciated and should be examined.

In addition, the Commemorative Integrity Statement (Appendix 1) in the CEF Management Plan clearly outlines the Objectives for the National Historic Site:

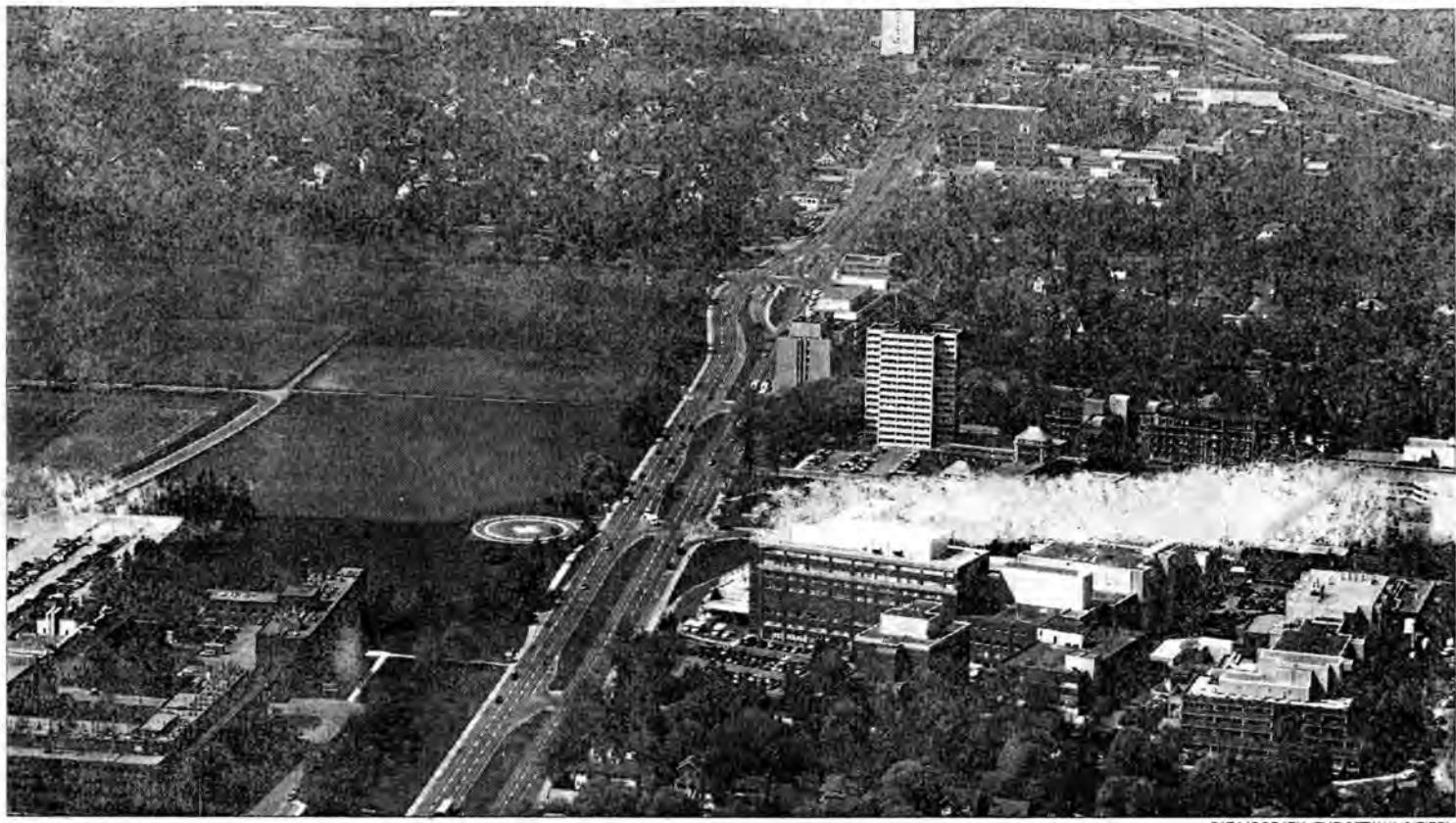
“The designated place will be unimpaired and not under threat when: the present boundaries and spatial balance of the Farm, which enhance understanding of the historic and on-going agricultural research function, are safeguarded and maintained; the surviving 19th century landscape plan, including the core administration, scientific and farm buildings, plus the arboretum, lawns, ornamental gardens and display beds, experimental fields, plots and shelterbelts, and circulation patterns set in a Picturesque composition, is safeguarded and maintained in accordance with recognized heritage conservation principles; a sufficiently large area to carry out and support the scientific research function is maintained; the character of a "farm" as defined by fields, utilitarian buildings and circulation patterns is recognized; and the "farm within a city" remains sufficiently large to provide a contrast to the scale of urban development.” (4.3)

The proposed land transfer will have many negative impacts on these Objectives, including:

- Disturbing the boundaries and current spatial balance of the Farm, including the disruption of the clearly defined primary zones; and
- Substantially eroding the land available to support and maintain the CEF’s scientific research function, which the AAFC identified as the central heritage identity of the site.

Natalie Bull
Executive Director
Heritage Canada The National Trust
March 27, 2015

RELOCATING THE CIVIC



PAT MCGRATH, THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has put the kibosh on a proposal to relocate The Ottawa Hospital's Civic campus to the Experimental Farm, shown in the left of the photo, just across the street from the Civic.

Not on our Experimental Farm, Dr. Kitts

Historical designation trumps CEO's musings on relocating hospital

BY KATIE DAUBS

Any plan to relocate The Ottawa Hospital's Civic campus to the Experimental Farm has been quashed by the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the custodians of the federal property.

Comparing it to opening a hotel on Parliament Hill, Michel Falardeau said it's not something the department would consider for the national historic site.

On Tuesday, Dr. Jack Kitts, the CEO and president of The Ottawa Hospital, said the Civic campus will need to relocate to maintain its position as a pre-eminent Canadian hospital. He pointed to the Experimental Farm across the street as an option — but stressed it was one of many and that the move is decades away.

The Ottawa Hospital said it is still too early to determine how

much space it will need for its relocation. The Civic campus takes up a city block bounded by Carling Avenue, Parkdale Avenue, Ruskin Road and Melrose Avenue.

Mr. Falardeau, who is the director of real property and building operations at the agriculture department, said it's not the first time someone has cast their eyes on the agricultural oasis at the city's centre. Comparing it to New York's Central Park, he called it prime real estate that developers "dream about getting their hands on."

But he said every square centimetre of the Experimental Farm is covered by its historic status, which designates the area as a cultural landscape.

He added that the farm is allowed to evolve for scientific purposes. Anything that fits into the farm's larger plan, like a new greenhouse or research centre — has to be approved by the National Capital Commission.

If the Civic campus relocation was viable, a proposal would go to the experimental farm's advisory council.

"In this situation, it's very clear it would change the nature of the farm," he said. "They would reject it."

David Flemming, the president of Heritage Ottawa, said people worked hard to get the historic designation so incursions like this could be avoided.

"Even though the hospital is a worthy cause and we could use more hospitals, it would change the whole nature of that side of Carling (Avenue)," he said.

River Ward Councillor Maria McRae said although Dr. Kitts' statement was measured, she couldn't believe it when she read it in the paper.

"There is no way that I would ever support a move like that," she said.

"Many people across Eastern Ontario cherish that farm," she added, calling it a piece of "Canadiana."

Ottawa is the only capital city in the world with a working farm in its boundaries. And although it doesn't make an impact on the city's skyline, an urban planning expert said that's precisely the point.

John Meligrana, a professor

at Queen's University, said those involved should do everything possible to look for alternate locations. "All of the cities are looking more and more the same," he said. "Why not preserve the things that make your city unique?"

The Experimental Farm was established in 1886. It is used as a research facility, with fields of experimental crops, livestock and various types of flora and fauna. There is also an arboretum, a museum, and the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada on site.

On Monday, the farm will celebrate the 10th anniversary of its designation as a national historic site.

And although it's not any closer to finding a location for the Civic, The Ottawa Hospital Foundation did have a spot of bright news yesterday — its Legacy Campaign raised more than \$108 million from community donors to improve patient care in the region. The donations are being matched by government and corporate donors for a grand total of \$384 million.

**Ministry of Health
and Long-Term Care**

Office of the Minister

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Tel. 416 327-4300
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**Ministère de la Santé
et des Soins de longue durée**

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HLTC2966MC-2015-4426

Feb 23 2016

Ms. Leslie Maitland
President
Heritage Ottawa
leslie.maitland@

Dear Ms. Maitland:

Thank you for your correspondence regarding a capital project for Ottawa. I appreciate the opportunity to respond.

Other than projects that are currently under construction, at the present time, there are no approved capital projects to build new or replacement hospitals in Ottawa. Government decisions regarding ministry support of hospital redevelopment are publicly announced.

Regional health services planning is within the purview of the Local Health Integration Networks (LHINs) that work with health service providers on the programs and services to be provided within LHIN boundaries. The ministry does not develop the plans for regional and local programs or for individual hospital facilities. Hospital proposals for new and expanded programs are subject to the Ministry-LHIN Joint Review Framework for Early Capital Planning Stages, which is available on the LHIN website. The ministry expects all hospitals to have long-term facility plans and update these plans every three to five years. To the extent that hospitals have expansion plans that exceed the capacity of their current site, hospitals are free to acquire additional property for health service expansion.

The ministry has not directly received any information from the Government of Canada regarding severing a portion of the Central Experimental Farm for a new hospital campus. Ministry staff understand that The Ottawa Hospital has been working with the Government of Canada to obtain land across the street from the Civic site for the planning of a replacement hospital on Carling Avenue and the land acquisition was announced by the National Capital Commission on November 3, 2014, (<http://www.ncc-ccn.gc.ca/property-management/news/2014-11-03/government-of-canada-facilitating-planning-of-a-new-world-class>).

Should the government approve the planning for any new or replacement hospital in Ottawa, the ministry will consider the siting recommendation(s) of the Champlain Local Health Integration Network (CLHIN). The ministry expects the hospital, working closely with the CLHIN, to recommend a siting option that is accessible to the population served and to undertake a detailed analysis of the options considered. Part of the analysis will include community/stakeholder consultation. It is not within the ministry's mandate to weigh the significance of institutions that do not deliver health services, in its review of siting options.

...2

Ms. Maitland

I would encourage your organisation to continue to convey its thoughts on matter the directly to the hospital, who I note is copied on your letter, and the CLHIN. I have provided the CLHIN contact information below.

Chantale LeClerc,
Chief Executive Officer
Champlain LHIN
1900 City Park Dr, Suite 204
Ottawa ON K1J 1A3
champlain@lhins.on.ca
Tel: 613.747.6784
Toll-free: 1.866.902.5446

I trust this information is of assistance. Thank you again for writing

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Eric Hoskins
Minister



Grassroots Innovation
Since 1939

**ONTARIO SOIL AND CROP
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**

1 Stone Road West, 1st Floor, Guelph, Ontario N1G 4Y2
Toll: 1-800-265-9751 Tel: 1-519-826-4214 www.ontariosoilcrop.org

January 28, 2016

The Honorable Lawrence MacAulay
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food
lawrence.MacAulay@parl.gc.ca

The Honorable Catharine McKenna
Minister of Environment and Climate Change
Catharine.McKenna@parl.gc.ca

Dear Ministers MacAulay and McKenna:

The Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association (OSCIA) has been alerted to plans approved by the previous government to devote 60 acres of the Central Experimental Farm (CEF) for construction of the new Ottawa Hospital. Progress to provide world-class health care to the citizens of the Region is important, but no more so than a commitment to leading edge agricultural science responsible to feed the citizens of the country. OSCIA, like so many other groups, holds the many accomplishments achieved on the CEF in the highest regard and feel it would be most unfortunate to render any portion of the historical experimental station to any other use but agriculture.

OSCIA, founded in 1939, is a unique non-profit farm organization. Its mission is to facilitate responsible economic management of soil, water, air and crops through development and communication of innovative farming practices. Our dedicated membership represents virtually all commodity groups across the province. The association is represented by more than 50 local county and district branches across the province and is a significant presence in all the major agricultural areas of Ontario. OSCIA is committed to four strategic directions: producer education, local association development, program delivery and consumer outreach.

The 129-year history of the CEF is well-known in agricultural circles, and the outstanding scientific accomplishments admired internationally. History has demonstrated that the discoveries here not only guide agricultural practice in eastern Ontario, but in fact across the Nation. As a national historic site, it remains a cultural landscape worth preserving. By exercising the stewardship deserving of the CEF and keeping the entire property intact, the important agricultural discoveries will continue to flourish. We fear carving up the property will diminish future capacity as a research facility.

Agriculture has relied upon the farm to host crop variety and performance trials for many years evaluating soybeans, wheat, canola and other crops. The CEF is home to long-term soil tillage studies (some of the longest in North America) that currently support a variety of important research and instructional work. A sample list includes:

- Soil carbon cycling and greenhouse gas emissions (contributes to an international research network);
- Soil quality monitoring for Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, and the University of Guelph (demonstrating the diverse groups in addition to AAFC that rely on the resources at CEF);
- Field laboratory instruction and characterization of soil and landscapes conducted annually with leading institutions in the region (University of Ottawa, Carleton University and Algonquin College).

The Central Experimentation Farm needs to be preserved in its entirety. We are adding our voice to the many who have chosen to write you, and ask for your leadership on this file.

Respectfully,

Andrew Graham
Executive Director

Copy: Alan Kruszel, OSCIA President

Friday, December 12th, 2014

The Hon. John Baird, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister Responsible for the NCC
Foreign Affairs
125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, ON K1A 0G2

Dear Minister Baird,

The Canadian Society of Landscape Architects (CSLA) would like to express the extreme concern of our members with the November 3rd, 2014 announcement that 60 acres of the Central Experimental Farm (CEF) lands would be developed to support the expansion of the Civic hospital and vehicle support (parking). **The Canadian Society of Landscape Architects (CSLA) respectfully requests that landscape architects be involved in any proposed Ottawa Hospital development on the Central Experimental Farm lands.**

Landscape architects today are engaged in the design, planning and management of urban, rural and natural environments in all Canadian provinces and territories and in many countries worldwide. Canadian landscape architects are well-regarded for their vision, creativity, sensitivity and practicality in all aspects of professional practice, creating unique functional outdoor spaces for our citizens, as well as protecting and enhancing the environment. The Canadian Society of Landscape Architects (CSLA) is the organization which gives landscape architects a national voice and, through its provincial component associations, regulates the profession of landscape architecture through licensing or certification of its members. As such, since 1999, a representative of the CSLA has been involved in the CEF's Advisory Committee (CEFAC).

The CEFAC was established to ensure public participation in the CEF's management. The CEFAC's members solicit opinions and advice from the organizations they represent and provide advice and recommendations to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) on the future of the Farm. Unfortunately, the CEFAC was not consulted about the transfer of 60 acres of the CEF to the Ottawa Hospital via the media and without opportunity to comment prior to this commitment. This is a missed opportunity, as CEFAC serves as an important means of assisting the federal government in its stewardship of this nationally significant site.

Ottawa is the only national capital *in the world* to have a working agricultural research centre located in the heart of the city. Founded in 1886, the CEF is an important designed research landscape as well as being a prominent public greenspace for Ottawa residents and visitors. In recognition of this importance the CEF was designated by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as a National Historic Site of Canada in 1998. The CEF's prominent research landscapes – shaped and cultivated over the past 125 years – should be celebrated with pride and seen as an opportunity to showcase Canada's world-class leadership in scientific research. Once this portion of the land is developed it is feared that it will be impossible to regain the land for agricultural research purposes and open space ever again.



As stewards of National Historic Sites and of Canadian landscapes, the CSLA strongly urges you to recognize the vital role of landscape architects as critical to any project such as the one contemplated here: planning, environmental assessments and meaningful consultations are a hallmark of the landscape architect's involvement as is the amelioration of the impact of intense development on a site that is currently core to the fabric of the open space in Ottawa.

We trust that the presence of a landscape architect can be assured in all work related to the development of a Ottawa Civic Hospital campus on Central Experimental Lands, should that work actually progress.

We look forward to a response on this urgent and serious matter at your earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

Carol Craig, AALA, FCSLA
President, CSLA

cc. The Hon. Gerry Ritz, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Dr. Jack Kitts, President and CEO, Ottawa Hospital
Dr. Mark Kristmanson, CEO, National Capital Commission
Russell Mills, Chair, National Capital Commission
The Hon. Leona Aglukkaq, Minister of Environment
Paul Dewar, Ottawa Centre and Foreign Affairs and NCC Critic, NDP
Marc Garneau, Foreign Affairs and NCC Critic, Liberal
The Hon. Stéphane Dion, Heritage Critic, Liberal
The Hon. Pierre Nantel, Heritage Critic, NDP
Alan Latourelle, CEO, Parks Canada Agency
Friends of the Central Experimental Farm
Ontario Association of Architects
Canadian Institute of Planners
Chris Wiebe, Chair, Central Experimental Farm Advisory Committee
Leslie Maitland, President, Heritage Ottawa

***COALITION TO PROTECT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA***

23 November 2015

The Honourable Lawrence MacAulay,
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food,
Lawrence.macaulay@parl.gc.ca

The Honourable Catherine McKenna,
Minister of Environment and Climate Change
(with responsibility for Parks Canada Agency and National Historic Sites of Canada),
Catherine.McKenna@parl.gc.ca

The Honourable Mélanie Joly,
Minister of Canadian Heritage
(with responsibility for the National Capital Commission)
Melanie.Joly@parl.gc.ca

RE: Win-Win: Saving the Central Experimental Farm and enabling Hospital Renewal: We can do it!

Dear Ministers McKenna, MacAulay, and Joly,

The Coalition warmly congratulates you on your election to the Parliament of Canada, and congratulates you for the appointments to your Ministries. We also warmly support this Government's renewed commitment to fact-based decision-making, for both science and history are fact-based disciplines with wide-ranging benefits to all Canadians. It is for this reason that we are writing to you, and seeking your leadership on this file.

As you know, the previous government announced the severance of sixty acres of the Central Experimental Farm (CEF) for the Ottawa Hospital in November 2014. We believe this decision, however generously intended, was made without an understanding of the national and international scientific and historic significance of the CEF. It was certainly done in contravention of the CEF's own Management Plan.

This land is not just any land. The fields proposed for transfer are the historically and scientifically most significant. Field No. 1 (the majority of the lands proposed for transfer) is the original section of the CEF, with records going back to 1886. The scientists conducting long term soil studies here contributed to the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which was awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize** in 2007 jointly with former Vice President Al Gore.

Agriculture and Science. The CEF is a nationally and internationally significant research centre. It is an open-air laboratory focussed on long-term experiments in agriculture. Studies

conducted here benefit farmers in adapting to Canada's demanding growing conditions. One cannot overestimate the importance of food security to Canadians, and the importance of the agricultural sector to the Canadian economy. The CEF has been and remains a centre of innovation and excellence in science research. Research undertaken on Field No. 1 includes the development of Marquis Wheat, which allowed stable wheat production and spurred the settlement of the Canadian prairies. The Fusarium head blight epidemic of 1981 drastically reduced the yield and quality of wheat, barley and corn crops in Eastern Canada. The first winter wheat variety that was resistant to Fusarium was bred at the CEF. As well, research here led to the complete transformation of eastern Canada's agricultural ambitions by making it possible to grow soybeans for human consumption and as animal feed. Research on soybeans started for both food-security and economic reasons in the early 1970s when the US placed an embargo on the export of soybeans. Canada responded by developing our own varieties.

The Environment and Climate Change. The CEF has been conducting long-range studies on the effect of climate change on agricultural lands. Due to the long term nature of soil studies, which tie in to data from the meteorological station located on the Farm, the research cannot be transplanted elsewhere. As we face increased pressure on agricultural lands in Canada and globally, the data gathered here are of increasing importance. The nearby construction of a large hospital would invalidate this work. Meteorological data have been collected at the CEF for over a century, and this continuity of data is important for understanding climate change.

Canada's Heritage in the National Capital. Founded in 1886 by the government of Sir John A Macdonald, the CEF's mission was to help farmers adapt to growing conditions in Canada. The successes were many, and many items that come to our table owe their excellence to the pioneering scientific achievements here. For these reasons, the CEF was designated a national historic site in 1997, as a scientific cultural landscape of national significance. There is no legislative protection for national historic sites and the federal government can only protect those NHS it owns, and then only if there is a will to do so. Because of the proposed severance, the Central Experimental Farm was identified as one of Canada's Ten Top Endangered Sites by the National Trust for Canada. The CEF is a heritage that belongs to all Canadians and is part of our legacy to generations to come. It should not be the government's to give away, but rather to steward responsibly.

Impact. Sixty acres is only 5 percent of the total land mass of the CEF but it is nearly 15 percent of the viable research lands, a significant impact on the research capacity of the CEF. Moreover, the impacts would go well beyond these sixty acres. The imposition of a large structure such as a hospital would impact drainage, wind patterns, surface heating, road systems and more. It might also curtail typical farming operations in the nearby vicinity, since one can foresee the Hospital objecting to the spraying of crops, and the spreading of fertilizers, composts and manure.

A Win-Win is possible. No one disputes that the Civic Campus of the Ottawa Hospital needs a new facility. It is reasonable and fair that all interested parties (federal, provincial, municipal governments; the Ottawa Hospital; concerned citizens and organisations) have open

consultations to search for a win-win scenario in which the Hospital gets the facilities it needs while the CEF remains an intact and important research institution and national historic site.

2015 has been declared the **International Year of Soil** by the United Nations, “to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of soil for food security and essential ecosystem functions.” Hospitals can be created in many places; soil cannot.

In 2017, let’s have this special place intact for all Canadians to celebrate our sesquicentennial. We respectfully ask that you, Honourable Ministers, lead us towards a win-win scenario. We would be pleased to meet and discuss this with you.

For more information, or to arrange a meeting/phone call, please contact Leslie Maitland, Heritage Ottawa at info@heritageottawa.org 613-230-8841 or 613-792-4945, or Julie Harris at jharris@contentworks.ca 613-730-4059.

Respectfully,

The Coalition to Protect the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada

Natalie Bull, National Trust for Canada

David Jeanes, President, Heritage Ottawa

Erwin A.J. Dreessen, PhD Co-chair, Greenspace Alliance of Canada’s Capital

Professor Peter Smith, FSB, FRSE, Institute of Biological & Environmental Sciences, University of Aberdeen

G. Clarke Topp, PAg, PhD, Soil Physicist, Environmental Scientist

Con Campbell, CM, SOM, PhD, FAIC, FCSS, FASA, FSSSA, Soil and Environmental Service

Paul Hallett, Professor of Soil Physics, Institute of Biological and Environmental Sciences, University of Aberdeen paul.hallett@abdn.ac.uk

David W. Hopkins, BSc, PhD Dsc CBio FSB Professor of Soil Science, Dean of Agriculture, Food & Environment, The Royal Agricultural University Cirencester, Gloucestershire

Nikita Lopoukhine, MSc, Canadian Geographic Society Fellow, Emeritus Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, Ex Chair of the Society for Ecological Restoration, Board member of Wildlands Network, National Trustee of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
Sidney Rosa Vieira, CPD Solos e Recusos Ambientais, Instituto Agronomico, Campinas SP Brazil
Lyette Fortin, Consultant in Architectural Conservation, Carleton University Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism.

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Robert Allsopp, Fellow, Canadian Society of Landscape Architects.

Robert Norman, President, Canadian Society of Landscape Architects

Freeman Cook, Environmental Scientist, Brisbane, Australia

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Dr. Christina Cameron, Université de Montréal, and Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage
Shirley Blumberg, CM, Fellow of RAIC
Dr. Dan Pennock, Professor Emeritus, Department of Soil Science, University of Saskatchewan, and Fellow of the Canadian Society of Soil Science, dan.pennock@usask.ca
Robert Brinker, Carlington Community Association, Ottawa
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Graham Saul, Ecology Ottawa
Maja Krzic, Faculty of Land and Food Systems, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, and President Elect, Canadian Society of Soil Science krzic@mail.ubc.ca maja.krzic@ubc.ca
Cathy Orlando, Citizens' Climate Lobby National Manager for Canada
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Barry Padolsky, B.Arch., M.Sc.Urban Design OAA, FRAIC, RCA, CAHP
Deirdre Laframboise, BES, MES, Executive Director of the Canadian Climate Forum
dlaframboise@climateforum.ca
Dr. Tom Pedersen, Chair of the Board, Canadian Climate Forum
Sarah Rice, Chair, Ottawa Food Policy Council.

CC:

Kirsty Duncan, Minister of Science, kirsty.duncan@parl.gc.ca
The Honourable Navdeep Bains, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development,
navdeep.bains@parl.gc.ca

The Honourable Eric Hoskins, MD. Minister of Health and Long Term Care, Province of Ontario
CSU.MOH@ontario.ca

Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations soils-2015@fao.org
The Nobel Peace Prize, Norwegian Nobel Committee postmaster@nobel.no

Former Vice President and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Al Gore, c/o info@carthagegroup.com

Dr. Mark Kristmanson, CEO, National Capital Commission

Dr. Jack Kitts, CEO, Ottawa Hospital

Mayor Jim Watson, City of Ottawa

Councillor Jeff Leiper, Kitchissippi Ward, City of Ottawa

Councillor Riley Brocklington, River Ward, City of Ottawa

The Honourable Yasir Naqvi, Minister of Infrastructure, Province of Ontario

Katie Gibbs, Evidence for Democracy katiegibbs@gmail.com

Friends of the Farm

Julie Dompierre, Executive Secretary, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, for distribution to the members of the board, please

**COALITION TO PROTECT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA**

19 June 2015

Mr. Jamie McCracken, Chair
Board of Governors
The Ottawa Hospital
1053 Carling Avenue, Box 100
Ottawa, ON K1Y 4E9

Sent by email to: board@toh.on.ca

Re: Severance of Land from the Central Experimental Farm for the Civic Hospital Campus

Dear Mr. McCracken,

Our coalition is extremely concerned with the Ottawa Hospital's stated intention to receive 60 acres of the Central Experimental Farm for a new campus. We are writing to you on this matter in the hope that you will reconsider this seemingly generous offer on the part of the federal government. Specifically, I would like to highlight for you the national significance of the Central Experimental Farm (CEF), historically and in our times.

A National Historic Site that Belongs to All Canadians

As a national historic site, the CEF is a place that has been identified for its importance to all Canadians. In a very real sense, it belongs to all Canadians, coast to coast to coast, and is part of this generation's legacy to our children. It was designated as a significant cultural landscape, and as a centre for scientific advances which has benefited Canada, and continues to do so. Clearly if it is dismembered, it will lose those qualities that made it an historic site. A decision such as this one sets a dangerous precedent for the future of the CEF.

An Internationally Significant Research Institution

The CEF is a nationally significant research centre, founded in 1886 to support agricultural science in a new country. To this day, the CEF is an open-air laboratory focussed on long-term experiments in agriculture. One cannot overstate the importance of agriculture to Canada's economy, and to the well-being of each and every one of us in terms of our long term health and future welfare. Agriculture Canada's own website says that [the Central Experimental Farm] "leads Eastern Canada ... in crop development, targeting corn, soy, spring wheat, winter wheat, oats and barley. The Centre has been at the forefront of pioneering gene isolation, gene transfer, and studying gene expression in crop plants for the last 25 years..."

Other scientists have spoken out against this proposal given the significance of the Farm. Please see correspondence from Professors Ian de la Roche and Pete Smith, of the University of British Columbia and the University of Aberdeen respectively: <http://greenspace-alliance.ca/CEF>. According to Professor Pete Smith of the University of Aberdeen, "These plots are part of the science community's global scientific platform to examine long term environmental change in agricultural ecosystems. Their destruction would be a loss to the planet, not just to Canada."

We have been told that 60 acres is only 6% of the total area of the Farm. But it is over 10% of the total usable crop area. That's a significant impact. Surely the Ottawa Hospital does not want to be a party to the dismemberment of an institution dedicated to scientific research in the pursuit of better lives for Canadians, and incidentally, the planet. 2015 has been declared the International Year of Soil by the United Nations, "to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of soil for food security and essential ecosystem functions." (from the Food and Agriculture Organisation website).

The federal government is the biggest single land owner in the national capital region. Many of these sizeable properties are unused or underused (the CEF is not one of those). We respectfully suggest that Tunney's Pasture, LeBreton Flats, the Booth Street Complex and other locations could house some or even all of the Civic's requirements.

We have been assured that the CEF is not for sale and the land is only being leased, but this is a rather specious assertion, for once removed from farmland it can never be recovered for its original purpose. Specifically, most of the area earmarked for transfer is known as Field No 1, where decades-long research is ongoing as part of an international research project.

We appeal to the Ottawa Hospital to reconsider your role in this proposal, and to return to your federal partners and look at options. Please do not be a party to this destruction.

For further information, please contact Leslie Maitland (613-792-4945) or Dr Clarke Topp (613-826-0863)

Yours sincerely,

Natalie Bull, National Trust for Canada
David Jeanes, President, Heritage Ottawa
Erwin A.J. Dreessen, PhD Co-chair, Greenspace Alliance of Canada's Capital
Professor Peter Smith, FSB, FRSE, Institute of Biological & Environmental Sciences, University of Aberdeen
G. Clarke Topp, PAg, PhD, Soil Physicist, Environmental Scientist
Con Campbell, CM, SOM, PhD, FAIC, FCSS, FASA, FSSSA, Soil and Environmental Service
Paul Hallett, Professor of Soil Physics, Institute of Biological and Environmental Sciences, University of Aberdeen
David W. Hopkins, BSc, PhD Dsc CBio FSB Professor of Soil Science, Dean of Agriculture, Food & Environment, The Royal Agricultural University Cirencester, Gloucestershire
Nikita Lopoukhine, MSc, Canadian Geographic Society Fellow, Emeritus Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, Ex Chair of the Society for Ecological Restoration, Board member of Wildlands Network, National Trustee of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
Sidney Rosa Vieira, CPD Solos e Recusos Ambientais, Instituto Agronomico, Campinas SP Brazil
Lyette Fortin, Consultant in Architectural Conservation, Carleton University Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism.
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
Robert Allsopp, Fellow, Canadian Society of Landscape Architects.
Robert Norman, President, Canadian Society of Landscape Architects
Freeman Cook, Environmental Scientist, Brisbane, Australia

Cc :

Jennifer Matthews, Board Liaison, Ottawa Hospital jematthews@toh.on.ca

Dr. Mark Kristmanson, CEO, National Capital Commission

The Honourable Gerry Ritz, Minister of Agriculture and AgriFoods Canada gerry.ritz@parl.gc.ca

The Honourable Leona Aglukkaq, Minister of the Environment responsible for Parks Canada Agency

Minister@ec.gc.ca

The Honourable Eric Hoskins, MD, Minister of Health and Long Term Care CSU.MOH@ontario.ca

The Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations soils-2015@fao.org

**Friends of the Central
Experimental Farm**



**Amis de la Ferme
expérimentale centrale**

For Immediate Release

Ottawa, Ontario – 4 November 2014

Friends of the Farm Seek Protection for National Historic Site

The Friends of the Central Experimental Farm have recently learned of the decision to lease 60 acres of the Central Experimental Farm to the Ottawa Hospital for construction of a new facility. The Friends support the building of hospitals but have great concerns about attrition to a National Historic Site.

The Friends of the Farm is a non-profit organization set up to help Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada preserve and enhance public areas of the Farm for the benefit of all Canadians, and to promote the Farm's historical significance and heritage values.

The decision to make the Farm a National Historic Site in 1998 was based on its cultural landscape, among other things, using a philosophy that integrates agricultural buildings with the Arboretum, Ornamental Gardens, display beds and experimental fields in a picturesque composition.

In addition to its historic site designation, the Farm has a National Historic Site Management Plan. The plan provides detailed guidelines to manage the Farm both as a National Historic Site and as an active research landscape.

Another outcome of the designation was the establishment of the Central Experimental Farm Advisory Council, including representatives from heritage and community organizations, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, as well as the Friends. The Council meets twice a year to consider a wide range of issues concerning the site, including threats to heritage buildings and landscapes, as well as non-heritage issues – all to ensure public participation in important matters related to the Farm as a National Historic Site. The Council was not consulted before this 60-acre decision was made. Stakeholders need to be engaged if they are to provide meaningful input to decisions affecting the Farm.

It's been apparent for some time that urban development in the form of intensification is starting to affect the periphery of the Farm. Decision-makers need to understand that the value of the Farm is much greater than its real estate value. For example, new studies are showing measurable health benefits from greenspace, which is decreasing in urban areas.

The Friends encourage all groups to make themselves heard about this news, as we wait for more information about it. We need to stand guard against erosion and loss of this Canadian treasure.

-30-

For more information, please contact:

Eric Jones, President
Friends of the Central Experimental Farm
Building 72, Arboretum, CEF
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www.friendsofthefarm.ca
Charitable Number 118913565RR0001

The Friends of the Central Experimental Farm preserve, protect, maintain and enhance the Dominion Arboretum, Ornamental Gardens, and other public areas of the Farm, in partnership with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, for the educational benefit and enjoyment of the public; and promote the Farm's historical significance and heritage values.

Office of the Auditor General and the
Commissioner of the Environment
and Sustainable Development
Subject: Petitions
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0G6

Sent by email to: petitions@oag-bvg.gc.ca

Contact information :

Leslie Maitland

Group:

Co-Chair of the Coalition to Protect the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada

Re: Protection of the Central Experimental Farm as a research facility and as a national historic site of Canada

I hereby submit this petition to the Auditor General of Canada under section 22 of *the Auditor General Act*.

(original signed by Leslie Maitland)

14 January 2016

Background:

Our Coalition asks for information about the transfer of 60 acres of on the Central Experimental Farm (CEF) in Ottawa from the control of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) to the National Capital Commission (NCC) and the negotiations to lease that land for a 99-year period to the Ottawa Hospital Corporation.

The CEF (including the specific acreage offered to the Ottawa Hospital) is a nationally and internationally significant research facility whose work directly concerns environmental issues, climate change, and the health and welfare of all Canadians. The CEF adapts crops to Canadian growing conditions (eg soy); conducts long term experiments on the effects of climate change on agriculture; studies crop yields, crop diseases, soil carbon and soil biodiversity. For its achievements, the CEF was declared a national historic site of Canada in 1997. The proposed severance of some of the most significant acreage will negatively impact the CEF as both a research facility and national historic site.

Questions:

Please send my questions to the departments concerned. I would like answers to the following questions:

1. Please ask the Minister of Canadian Heritage and the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) why the proposed transfer of the CEF 60 acres from AAFC to the NCC has apparently not been subjected to an environmental assessment, and why there have been no public hearings on this transfer?
2. Has the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change been consulted on the modifications to the CEF's status of National Historic Site and whether the proposal puts into jeopardy its status as a national treasure?
3. Has the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change determined that the closing down of environmental and climate change science as conducted at the CEF is acceptable?
4. Has the Minister of Science made a similar determination?
5. Has the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change reconciled the negative impacts to the science conducted at the CEF with her mandate letters and with Canada's commitment to the Paris Conference on Climate Change?
6. Finally, please ask the Ministers for Environment and Climate Change, Canadian Heritage, and Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada to make available to the general public the basis of the decisions that led to the choice of the CEF by releasing g the criteria used and the other sites considered.

This is a very important decision for Canada and future generations. I strongly support your petition process and I am looking forward to receiving a response.

Sincerely,

Leslie Maitland

Past President, Heritage Ottawa / Ex- Présidente, Patrimoine Ottawa
Co-Chair of the Coalition to Protect the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada



*Patron: His Excellency the Right Honourable David Johnston
C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., C.D., Governor General of Canada*

*Président d'honneur : Son Excellence le très honorable David Johnston
C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., C.D., Gouverneur général du Canada*

November 18, 2014

The Hon. John Baird, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister Responsible for the NCC
Foreign Affairs
125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, ON K1A 0G2

Dear Minister Baird,

As the national voice for the conservation of built heritage in Canada, the National Trust is following with concern the federal government's decision to transfer 60 acres of the Central Experimental Farm, National Historic Site of Canada to The Ottawa Hospital for the development of a future hospital campus.

A rare example of a farm within a city, the Central Experimental Farm (CEF) was established in 1886 as an agricultural and scientific research centre on land selected for its rich variety of soil types. In recognition of its historical, cultural and scientific significance—and the need to protect it from encroachment and inappropriate development—the Farm was designated a National Historic Site in 1998. The Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site Management Plan, created at the same time, recognizes that the national heritage value of the Farm resides in its history and contributions to Canadian science and farming, its overall design, its rural qualities in an urban setting, its heritage buildings, its experimental fields, and its historic landscape elements. As a demonstration of support for the heritage resources at the CEF, the National Trust (then known as the Heritage Canada Foundation) leased a portion of the Dominion Observatory as its headquarters from 1998 to 2001.

The decision to sever CEF land for development by The Ottawa Hospital represents a significant departure from this important Management Plan, and one made without consulting the Central Experimental Farm Advisory Council (CEFAC), a body created in 1998 to advise the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) on the implementation of the Management Plan and to engage the public more fully in the future evolution of the Farm. The Council is made up of representatives from AAFC as well as community and heritage organizations—including the National Trust. CEFAC serves as an important means of obtaining public input and providing advice and recommendations to assist AAFC in its stewardship role.

I would like to draw your attention to key materials in the Management Plan which foreground the need for discussion before any transfer of CEF land is finalized. In the Management Plan

.../2

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Guidelines (V.3), the CEF's Landscape Resources and particularly the Research Fields are discussed at length:

“Analysis: The intricate quilt of research fields within its structure of major and minor access roads and scattered support buildings is the largest and most coherent landscape resource within the Central Experimental Farm. The historic form of the Support Zone is resilient and allows for constant change of research species while retaining its overall landscape character.

Guidelines: The research direction established by the Management Plan should ensure the ongoing utilization of the fields in the Support Zone for scientific purposes. The Central Experimental Farm is uniquely positioned as a place to research field crops in proximity to urban development, a research topic of considerable importance itself as Canadian cities expand into their agricultural hinterlands. The major threat to the historic cultural landscape of the Support Zone is urban growth leading to pressure to widen roads and to modify their streetscapes to increasingly more urban treatments through and adjacent to the Farm. Generally, any proposed changes to roads affecting the cultural landscape of the Farm should be designed to enhance rather than damage landscape integrity.”

The impact the proposed transfer of lands to The Ottawa Hospital Corporation would have on the landscape integrity of the CEF has not yet been discussed.

Moreover, the Commemorative Integrity Statement (Appendix 1) in the CEF Management Plan clearly outlines the Objectives for the Designated Place:

“The designated place will be unimpaired and not under threat when: the present boundaries and spatial balance of the Farm, which enhance understanding of the historic and on-going agricultural research function, are safeguarded and maintained; the surviving 19th century landscape plan, including the core administration, scientific and farm buildings, plus the arboretum, lawns, ornamental gardens and display beds, experimental fields, plots and shelterbelts, and circulation patterns set in a Picturesque composition, is safeguarded and maintained in accordance with recognized heritage conservation principles; a sufficiently large area to carry out and support the scientific research function is maintained; the character of a "farm" as defined by fields, utilitarian buildings and circulation patterns is recognized; and the "farm within a city" remains sufficiently large to provide a contrast to the scale of urban development. The historic values of the designated place are communicated to the public” (4.3)

The proposed land transfer to The Ottawa Hospital Corporation will have a many negative impacts on these Objectives, including:

- Disturbing the current spatial balance of the Farm, including the disruption of the clearly defined primary zones – (1) the central core of science and administration buildings, (2) the experimental fields and plots with their bordering shelter belts, and (3) the arboretum, and ornamental gardens;

.../3

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- Substantially erode the land available to support and maintain the CEF's scientific research function. This is particularly important because, as the result of the Management Plan development process, the AAFC identified the scientific research identity of the CEF site as the central heritage identity of the site.
- Eliminating character-defining views of the experimental fields, including "the view southwest from Carling Avenue across the fields"(CIS, 5.2b)

As the steward of this nationally important site on behalf of the people of Canada, it is incumbent upon the federal government to protect the future integrity of this heritage treasure.

Would you be willing to revisit and potentially withdraw the decision to transfer 60 acres of CEF land to the NCC for the use of the Ottawa Hospital?

Would you be willing to delay the final transfer of the proposed lands to the NCC until thorough public discussion of this decision has occurred and consultation with CEFACT has taken place?

Will you ensure that any development of the proposed 60 acres respects the Commemorative Integrity Statement and ensures that the heritage values of the CEF are protected?

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Natalie Bull
Executive Director

cc. The Hon. Gerry Ritz, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
 Dr. Jack Kitts, President and CEO, Ottawa Hospital
 Dr. Mark Kristmanson, CEO, National Capital Commission
 Russell Mills, Chair, National Capital Commission
 The Hon. Leona Aglukkaq, Minister of Environment
 Paul Dewar, Ottawa Centre and Foreign Affairs and NCC Critic, NDP
 Marc Garneau, Foreign Affairs and NCC Critic, Liberal
 The Hon. Stéphane Dion, Heritage Critic, Liberal
 The Hon. Pierre Nantel, Heritage Critic, NDP
 Alan Latourelle, CEO, Parks Canada Agency
 Chris Wiebe, Chair, Central Experimental Farm Advisory Committee
 Leslie Maitland, President, Heritage Ottawa

We've changed our name and renewed our vision! *Nous avons changé notre nom et renouvelé notre vision!*

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Sans frais : 1 866 902-5446
www.rlisschamplain.on.ca

March 22, 2016

(Sent via email)

Ms. Leslie Maitland
The Coalition to Protect the Central Experimental Farm

Dear Ms. Maitland,

Thank you for your message regarding the redevelopment of The Ottawa Hospital.

This is an important issue for the Ottawa community, and I want to assure you that the Board of Directors of the Champlain Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) has been diligent in examining this project as it relates to our mandate.

The role of the Champlain LHIN in any capital process involving hospitals is to ensure the proposed programs and services fit with the needs of the community. On November 25, 2016, the Champlain LHIN Board endorsed the program and service elements outlined in the Ottawa Hospital's pre-capital plan to redevelop its Civic campus. The pre-capital stage represents an early phase stage of the process, and there will be more opportunities for the LHIN Board to examine any proposed programs and services in greater detail. The LHIN Board concluded that a new hospital site on undeveloped land in central Ottawa would meet the needs of the community and therefore endorsed the hospital's pre-capital plan. As stated by Champlain LHIN CEO Chantale LeClerc in the *Ottawa Citizen* on February 10, 2016, "... we would be open to any feasible site in central Ottawa."

We are pleased The Ottawa Hospital has initiated community engagement activities on its redevelopment plan, including creating a new public consultation committee and hosting a recent public forum attended by hundreds of local residents. We understand and expect that such activities will continue.

It is important to note that while LHIN endorsement of capital projects is essential, the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care is responsible for final approval.

We appreciate your participation in this important initiative.

Kind regards,

Jean-Pierre Boisclair, FCPA, FCA

Board Chair, Champlain LHIN

cc

Dr. Jack Kitts, CEO, Ottawa Hospital

Dr. Eric Hoskins, Minister for Health and Long Term Care

Hon. Yasir Naqvi, MPP Ottawa Centre

Jeff Leiper, Councillor, Kitchissippi Ward

Riley Brocklington, Councillor, River Ward

Jan Harder, Chair, Planning Committee

Hon. Catherine McKenna, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change

Hon. Mélanie Joly, Minister of Canadian Heritage (responsible for the National Capital Commission)

Hon. Lawrence MacAulay, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Natalie Bull, National Trust for Canada

David Jeanes, President, Heritage Ottawa

Erwin A.J. Dreessen, PhD Co-chair, Greenspace Alliance of Canada's Capital

Professor Peter Smith, FSB, FRSE, Institute of Biological & Environmental Sciences, University of Aberdeen

G. Clarke Topp, PAg, PhD, Soil Physicist, Environmental Scientist

Con Campbell, CM, SOM, PhD, FAIC, FCSS, FASA, FSSSA, Soil and Environmental Service

Paul Hallett, Professor of Soil Physics, Institute of Biological and Environmental Sciences, University of Aberdeen paul.hallett@abdn.ac.uk

David W. Hopkins, BSc, PhD Dsc CBio FSB Professor of Soil Science, Dean of Agriculture, Food & Environment, The Royal Agricultural University Cirencester, Gloucestershire

Nikita Lopoukhine, MSc, Canadian Geographic Society Fellow, Emeritus Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, Ex Chair of the Society for Ecological Restoration, Board member of Wildlands Network, National Trustee of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society

Sidney Rosa Vieira, CPD Solos e Recusos Ambientais, Instituto Agronomico, Campinas SP Brazil

Lyette Fortin, Consultant in Architectural Conservation, Carleton University Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism.

Hazel Christy, MBA, MCIP, President The Canadian Institute of Planners

19(1)

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada blorimer@raic.org

Robert Allsopp, Fellow, Canadian Society of Landscape Architects.

Robert Norman, President, Canadian Society of Landscape Architects

Freeman Cook, Environmental Scientist, Brisbane, Australia

Peter Anderson, PhD Candidate, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario peter.anderson@queensu.ca

Mike Beare, Msc, PhD, FNZSSS, Science Group Leader, New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research, Christchurch, New Zealand Mike.Beare@plantandfood.co.nz)

Jennifer Dungait, BSC, MSC, PhD FISoilSCI, Principal Research Scientist and Honorary Associate Professor, Rothamsted Research, North Wyke, UK jennifer.dungait@rothamsted.ac.uk

Chris van Kessel, Distinguished Professor and Chair, Department of Plant Sciences, University of California, Davis, California cvankessel@ucdavis.edu

Ken Van Rees, RPF, Head, Department of Soil Science, Director, Centre for Northern Agroforestry and Afforestation, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

19(1)

J. David Miller, PhD JAIHA, Carleton University. David.miller@carleton.ca

Myrna J. Simpson, PhD, Professor of Environmental Chemistry, University of Toronto, Scarborough, Ontario myrna.simpson@utoronto.ca

Julie Harris, Mus.St. Contentworks, Heritage Keeper for the Central Experimental Farm, Heritage Ottawa

Dr. Christina Cameron, Université de Montréal, and Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage

Shirley Blumberg, CM, Fellow of RAIC

Dr. Dan Pennock, Professor Emeritus, Department of Soil Science, University of Saskatchewan, and Fellow of the Canadian Society of Soil Science, dan.pennock@usask.ca

Robert Brinker, Carlington Community Association, Ottawa

Serge Buy, CEO, Agricultural Institute of Canada sbuy@aic.ca

Warren A. Dick, Professor, Soil Science, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH dick.5@osu.edu

Mari Wesche, Professor (ret'd), University of Ottawa, National Capital Region Group Leader, Citizen's Climate Lobby Canada, mwesche@xplornet.com

Graham Saul, Ecology Ottawa

Maja Krzic, Faculty of Land and Food Systems, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, and President Elect, Canadian Society of Soil Science krzic@mail.ubc.ca maja.krzic@ubc.ca

Cathy Orlando, Citizens' Climate Lobby National Manager for Canada

Dr. Les Lavkulich, Professor Emeritus, Faculty of Land and Food Systems, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC and Fellow of the Canadian Society of Soil Science, lml@mail.ubc.ca

Barry Padolsky, B.Arch., M.Sc.Urban Design OAA, FRAIC, RCA, CAHP

Deirdre Laframboise, BES, MES, Executive Director of the Canadian Climate Forum

dlaframboise 19(1)

Dr. Tom Pedersen, Chair of the Board, Canadian Climate Forum

Sarah Rice, Chair, Ottawa Food Policy Council.

Friends of the Farm

Phil Mount, Project Soil, pmount@wlu.ca

Ottawa

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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6
Tel.: 613-996-1119
Fax.: 613-996-0850



Ottawa

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Constituency

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HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

Circonscription

9711 rue Fourth, Bureau 1
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Tél. : 250-657-2000
Téléc. : 250-657-2004

The Honourable Catherine McKenna
Minister of Environment and Climate Change
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6

Elizabeth May
Member of Parliament / Députée
Saanich-Gulf Islands

April 21, 2016

Dear Minister,

I write to you today in support of the Coalition to Protect the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site. The Coalition is seeking an evidence-based review of the decision to allocate 60 acres of the Central Experimental Farm (CEF) to the Civic Hospital, one which involves the public and accounts for the vital contributions of the CEF to climate change and agriculture research. The current decision would diminish 15 per cent of the CEF's viable research lands and would have serious impacts on its ability to conduct scientific studies.

The CEF is a site of enormous historical and scientific significance. Some parts of the CEF that have been allocated for hospital development date back to 1886. The CEF is an open-air laboratory focused on long-term agricultural experiments. CEF research has provided pathways for stable wheat production and soybean cultivation for animal and human consumption, spurring innovation in Canada's agricultural industry.

Long-range soil studies are also underway at the CEF, which cannot be relocated. This research is crucial to Canada's understanding of climate change as it relates to soil health and carbon capture. Given Canada's ambitious position at the Paris Climate Negotiations, it would be very prudent to heed the Coalition's call to protect the CEF and their climate change research.



elizabeth.may@parl.gc.ca
www.elizabethmaymp.ca

The Coalition believes open consultation with the public and with stakeholders will enable the Civic Hospital to find a suitable site, while preserving the integrity of the CEF. To this effect, I urge you consider a broader consultation and alternate relocation options.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "EM".

Elizabeth May, O.C., M.P.
Saanich-Gulf Islands
Leader of the Green Party of Canada

Minister
of Agriculture and
Agri-Food



Ministre
de l'Agriculture et de
l'Agroalimentaire

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0C5

MAY 16 2016

Quote: 220160

Mr. Drew Orosz, P.Ag.
President
Ontario Institute of Agrologists
Ontario AGRICentre
100 Stone Road West, Suite 108
Guelph, Ontario N1G 5L3

Dear Mr. Orosz:

Thank you for your correspondence regarding the previous government's decision to transfer up to 60 acres of land from the Central Experimental Farm (CEF) to the National Capital Commission to enable a long-term lease with The Ottawa Hospital for the construction of its new Civic Campus.

The CEF undertakes important scientific research for the benefit of farmers and the agricultural industry across Canada. As an advocate of research and innovation in the sector, I understand the importance of the work done at the CEF. Research and innovation continue to be key to the success of our agriculture sector, and it is well known that the Farm has exceptional research capabilities.

The Government very much supports The Ottawa Hospital in its efforts to determine the best site for a new state-of-the-art facility. The Ottawa Hospital has indicated that it is currently reviewing its options, and we support that review. We consider it to be crucial that the public has the opportunity to express its views on the project. All interested stakeholders should be heard.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada officials will work collaboratively with the National Capital Commission, The Ottawa Hospital, and other federal departments to ensure due diligence with respect to final site selection.

Again, thank you for writing on this important matter.

Sincerely,

Lawrence MacAulay, PC, MP

Canada

Minister of the Environment



Ministre de l'Environnement

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H3

MAY 13 2016

Mr. Drew Orosz
President
Ontario Institute of Agrologists
Ontario AGRICentre
100 Stone Road West, Suite 108
Guelph ON N1G 5L3

Dear Mr. Orosz:

Thank you for your letter of March 24, 2016, regarding the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada.

As Minister of the Environment and Climate Change and Minister responsible for Parks Canada, I designate places, persons and events of national historic significance on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and the Monuments Board of Canada, the body that advises me on historical matters. The Board evaluates the significance of a nominated subject by considering whether it has had a national impact on Canadian history or represents a national example or illustration of Canadian human history. There are more than 970 national historic sites in Canada.

Parks Canada and the Board encourage the protection of the historic values of a national historic site and trust that the site will be managed in accordance with sound cultural resource management principles. However, the responsibility of protecting heritage sites, buildings and cultural resources on federal lands remains with each owner department or agency.

As the Experimental Farm land transfer falls under the purview of the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food and the Minister of Canadian Heritage, who is responsible for the National Capital Commission, I have taken the liberty of forwarding them a copy of our correspondence.

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Canada

- 2 -

I trust this information is helpful.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "CMK".

The Honourable Catherine McKenna, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Environment and Climate Change

c.c.: The Honourable Lawrence MacAulay, P.C., M.P.
The Honourable Mélanie Joly, P.C., M.P.



YASIR NAQVI

MPP/DÉPUTÉ

Ottawa Centre

July 27, 2015

BY EMAIL

Ms. Leslie Maitland
Leslie.maitland

Dear Ms. Maitland,

Thank you for your email regarding the Civic Campus of The Ottawa Hospital's plans for future growth. I appreciate the time you have taken to write and share your concerns with me, and I am pleased to take this opportunity to respond.

The Civic Campus has been at the centre of our community for nearly 100 years and remains an important part of our daily lives. For several years, The Ottawa Hospital has been looking at options for redevelopment of the Civic Campus. It was through this long term planning process that The Ottawa Hospital has identified the Central Experimental Farm as a potential expansion site.

The Farm was established in 1886 as the central research station for the federal Department of Agriculture, and was designated as a protected national historic site in 1998. Today, it houses major research significant to Canadian agriculture and serves as an educational public space to our community.

As you know, the federal government recently announced the transfer of 60 acres of the Farm from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to the National Capital Commission who will be offering it to The Ottawa Hospital as a potential site for a new Civic Campus.

The Ottawa Hospital is responsible for developing their long-term capital plan and this is the start of a very important conversation about the future of the Civic Campus and the delivery of health care services in our community over the next twenty years.

This is an important decision that we will need to make together, as a community. I want to stress that we are in the very early stages of planning and no decisions have been made. If this project moves forward, a new hospital would not begin for another 15 to 20 years and there are many decision points along the way.

I look forward to working with The Ottawa Hospital and the Champlain Local Health Integration Network (the provincial healthcare planning agency) on developing a long-term plan for the Civic Campus. To do this, we need to bring everyone to the table and consult broadly within the community because whatever we do, we must make sure that our Civic Campus continues to suit the needs of our growing and diverse community for years to come.

.../2



YASIR NAQVI

MPP/DÉPUTÉ

Ottawa Centre

-2-

One thing we all agree on is that we need a hospital in downtown Ottawa and I will do everything in my capacity to make sure that our hospital remains in the heart of our community, and that you have a say in what that hospital will look like.

Once again, thank you for writing. Please do not hesitate to contact me at my Community Office at any time to share your thoughts and concerns. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Yasir Naqvi".

Yasir Naqvi, MPP
Ottawa Centre

Community Office / Bureau communautaire

109 rue Catherine Street, Ottawa, ON K2P 0P4

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JUN 12 2015

Ms. Leslie Maitland
President
Heritage Ottawa

Dear Ms. Maitland:

Thank you for your correspondence of March 27, 2015, concerning the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada and the Civic Hospital campus.

As Minister of the Environment, I designate places, persons and events of national historic significance on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the body that advises me on historical matters. The Board evaluates the significance of a nominated subject by considering whether it has had a national impact on Canadian history or represents a national example or illustration of Canadian human history.

While a national historic designation helps to focus public attention on a particular site, it does not provide protection. Parks Canada and the Board encourage the protection of the historic values of a national historic site and trust that the site will be managed in accordance with sound cultural resource management principles. However, the responsibility of protecting heritage sites, buildings and cultural resources on federal land remains with each owner department.

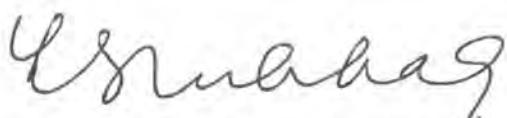
The proposed transfer of land does not jeopardize the designation of the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site. The Agency and the Board will be following the evolution of the file in collaboration with the National Capital Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

As the land transfer falls under the purview of the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and the National Capital Commission, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of our correspondence to the Honourable Gerry Ritz, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, and to the Honourable Pierre Poilievre, Minister responsible for the National Capital Commission.



Thank you for your interest in the preservation and commemoration of Canada's cultural heritage.

Sincerely,



The Honourable Leona Aglukkaq, P.C., M.P.
Minister of the Environment

c.c.: The Honourable Gerry Ritz, P.C., M.P.
The Honourable Pierre Poilievre, P.C., M.P.

To whom it may concern

On the recent Open House Ottawa day, my wife and I ventured forth to visit the Experimental Farm in the torrential rain to find out exactly what is at stake for the Farm in the current discussions about its future.

We must say we were greatly impressed with the quality of the exhibits and the full extent of what occurs in the lands that are the subject of current discussions. We spoke to scientists and technicians and learned a great deal. Coincidentally M.P.Poilievre(Carleton) asked a question that encompasses the whole issue. Attached to our document is the concise,authoritative reply from the Minister which has not received any public notice that we have seen. Therefore we provide his reply but have taken the liberty of adding brief Notes that identify the specific fields addressed by his reply to assist locating them in the fields.,so far as we know. We applaud the Minister for the thoroughness of his reply.

We feel that the document speaks for itself - world class, long-term experiments that have an incalculably large impact, long-term.

This is an Experimental Farm that has had such a long time existence that valid results can be obtained with significance in Canada and worldwide. So what looks like an empty field with nothing going on his far from that. We need the Farm to continue what it is doing.

We also need a new hospital location. We were told the land with the federal office building that was demolished on the property, is totally unsuitable for ever being used in field studies. It would seem that land would be available for the hospital - and everyone's needs would be satisfied. We hope that cooler heads will consider this alternative and it sure seems better than having Hospital staff running across Carling Avenue..

Sincerely,

Don Harper BScPhm , MBA
Lois Harper BA.,MEd, ARCT

2 Valleystream Dr.,Suite 541,
Ottawa,Ont.,K2H 0A5
613 356 4888



House of Commons
Chambre des communes
CANADA

INQUIRY OF MINISTRY DEMANDE DE RENSEIGNEMENT AU GOUVERNEMENT

PREPARE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH MARKING "ORIGINAL TEXT" OR "TRANSLATION"
PRÉPARER EN ANGLAIS ET EN FRANÇAIS EN INDIQANT "TEXTE ORIGINAL" OU "TRADUCTION"

QUESTION NO./N° DE LA QUESTION Q-184	BY/DE Mr. Poilievre (Carleton)	DATE April 28, 2016
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*NOTE: MARGINAL REFERENCES
ARE ODDS BASED ON WHAT WE LEARNED AT OPEN HOUSE OTTAWA*
J.D.H./G.L.H.

Signed by the Honourable Lawrence MacAulay, PC, MP

Reply by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food
Réponse du ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire

PRINT NAME OF SIGNATORY
INSCRIRE LE NOM DU SIGNATAIRE

SIGNATURE
MINISTER OR PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY
MINISTRE OU SECRÉTAIRE PARLEMENTAIRE

QUESTION

With regard to the 60 acres of Central Experimental Farm land that was assigned to the National Capital Commission in November 2014: (a) within the last 10 years, (i) what specifically has this portion of the farm been used for, (ii) what species of plants have been grown there, (iii) what experiments have been conducted there, (iv) what significant or successful research has come specifically as a result of this 60 acres of land; (b) has the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food conducted any studies in order to ascertain what the impact of this loss of land will be, in general, and on experimental research capabilities; (c) what has the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food done to date to mitigate the impact of losing this land; and (d) what does the Department plan to do in the future to mitigate the impact of losing this land

REPLY / RÉPONSE

ORIGINAL TEXT
TEXTE ORIGINAL

TRANSLATION
TRADUCTION

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (including the Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency)

- (a)(i) This portion of the Central Experimental Farm encompasses mostly what is known as Field 1. Although the plots in Field 1 were originally established for conducting specific single experiments, they evolved into a controlled research platform (like living laboratories) that can be used to conduct experiments requiring many years of field trials and data collection. These long term research plots provide very specific conditions for research that will help us understand key problems facing farmers today. For example, AAFC scientists have used the controlled research platform to study a variety of issues affecting soil health and crop yields, including the effects of tillage on Fusarium head blight infection, GHG emissions, and soil carbon sequestration. In the last 10 years, research conducted on this field includes:

Soil Tillage

The long-term soil tillage experiment has been underway since 1992. Changes caused by tillage and crop rotations take a long time to manifest their effects on soil quality, plant growth and yields. It also takes years to assess and understand the effects of management practices (tillage/crops) on the wider environment (e.g., greenhouse gas emissions, soil carbon sequestration). The data collected from these long-term experiments become more reliable and more valuable the longer the experiment is conducted. These data are essential for validating the computer models that are used to make economic and environmental predictions related to farm production.

Carbon Cycling

A soil carbon cycling experiment, started in 2007, is a part of an international network of soil experimental plots conducted in collaboration with three other countries. The location of these plots (in terms of climate, soil type and cropping system) is an important factor in making them unique. The CEF plots are one of seven long-term experiments conducted by AAFC (three in eastern Canada) that focus on tillage, and are the second oldest in the country. They also rank among the longest running tillage experiments in North America.

Fusarium Head Blight

The field study of wheat production and Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) outbreaks started in 2014. The goal of this research is to collect long-term soil biodiversity data (bacterial, fungal) from different times over the growing season. The data will provide information on the structure and dynamics of the microbial communities interacting with FHB. This study takes advantage of the fact that the disease is present in some of the plots and the soil has been well characterized. It will take at least 6-8 years for the microbial community to reach steady-state levels.

Greenhouse Gases Emissions

Since 2005, AAFC has been conducting field studies to measure greenhouse gases emissions (CO₂, N₂O, CH₄) from soil under different tillage and crop rotations. The long term aspect of this study will give accurate and meaningful data that will be used to improve agriculture practices.

NOTE A →

Long-term Canola Rotation

The goal of this long-term canola rotation study, which has been underway since 2012 at CEF, Quebec and Nova Scotia, is to better understand how canola fits into the existing cropping systems. In order to assess the economic, ecological and environmental impact of growing canola in existing cropping systems, long-term and cumulative data are essential.

NOTE B →

Historical Varieties

Historical varieties selected from different decades from the 1930s to today are grown together for purpose of comparing their agronomics qualities. Maintaining this research in the same field over a number of years allows for accurate assessment of attributes for each of the varieties. For example, a recent study examined the influence of increased atmospheric CO₂ concentration on growth and yield. This experiment has been running since 1992.

R&D Sensor Network

Since 2010, a network of sensors has been collecting a large amount of weather and soil environmental data for soil modeling studies.

- (ii) The species of plants that have been grown on this portion of the farm include mainly wheat, corn, soybeans, oats, barley and canola.
- (iii) The main experiments are described in section (i). Some plant breeding experiments have also been conducted for over 100 years to produce new varieties of wheat, corn, barley, oats and soybeans.
- (iv) Marquis Wheat

This wheat was developed by Charles Saunders at the CEF in the early 1900's, and it has been called the greatest practical triumph of Canadian agriculture. It has been credited as important as the railway in opening the Canadian west to settlement. In 1918, Marquis wheat was planted in over 20 million acres in Canada and the USA, replacing all other spring varieties grown at that time. Field 1 was used in the early development of Marquis.

2007 Nobel Peace Prize

Some of the work on soil carbon cycling performed on Field 1 contributed to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, who was awarded 2007 Nobel Peace Prize.

Maple Arrow Soybean

The production of soybeans was limited to southern Ontario until the 1970's. In 1976, Harvey Voldeng, from the CEF, released Maple Arrow, which allowed the expansion of soybean cultivation into eastern Ontario, increasing the area planted in soybeans in Ontario from 150,000 hectares to one million today. Soybeans are now even grown in Manitoba and Quebec thanks to the work at the CEF.

Maple Glen Soybean

Maple Glen was developed in 1987 by Harvey Voldeng and Elroy Cober. This variety is excellent for the production of tofu and greatly increased the demand for Ontario soybeans by the Japanese market. It received the Eastern Seed of the Year Award in 2015.

Naked Oats, AC Gehl

AAFC's Dr. Vern Burrows, a world recognized authority on oat breeding who has been breeding oats at the CEF for 60 years, developed a variety called AC Gehl, a hulless oat, also called naked oat and the Rice of the Prairies. This variety, which cooks and looks like rice, has twice the protein, 10 times the fibre and eight times the iron of white rice.

NOTE C → w w !

Weather Station

The weather station on the CEF has been in constant operation since 1889 and moved to its current location in 1952. Manual observations have been performed since its establishment and have been complemented by automated measurements since 2000. Its data is more reliable and used by many, even to fill the gaps in data from the Ottawa Airport site. The weather station requires being in the middle of a wide open flat space for accurate records to be obtained. New construction too close to its current location would change the local climate.

Wonder Winter Wheat

Fusarium head blight is a serious disease of many cereals. This variety of soft red winter wheat was developed at the CEF in 2002 by Dr. Radhey Pandeya for pastry production and was four times more tolerant to Fusarium than other varieties.

Short Season Corn Lines

In the 1950's and 60's researchers at CEF developed corn lines that needed less time to reach maturity. That work was fundamental in enabling producers to grow corn in colder areas farther north.

Frederick Wheat

This soft white winter wheat, developed at CEF, was popular for at least 15 years, occupying 90 percent of the wheat acreage in Eastern Canada, and was used as a quality and yield standard. It was once calculated in the 1980's that the value of developing Frederick was over \$500 million.

Natto Food Type Soybeans

In addition to soymilk and tofu, soybeans are used for this Japanese delicacy – natto (fermented soybeans). The first Canadian natto food type soybeans were developed at the CEF and opened up a new market for Ontario farmers.

- (b) AAFC has not conducted any studies on the impact of the loss of land. It is clear that the long-term experiments would be affected. Some could be restarted elsewhere, and this would cause a delay of only a few years. For other experiments, the data collected over the last 10-20 years could not be followed or compared to that collected at other sites across the country and the world.
- NOTE E - SEE BELOW*
- (c) AAFC has not conducted any studies on the impact of the loss of land.
- (d) The Government of Canada remains committed to the research at the Central Experimental Farm.

NOTE D GOOD NEWS!!

NOTE :

Note A- All these experiments are performed in field 1a -the only location on the farm

Note B - This work is done in the south part of field 1b. And a heat and drought stress study is in Field 11.

Note C- WoW!

Note D All above experiments are performed in field 1a

Note E The north part of field 1b is also used in a rotation basis. This year it was planted with corn. The area north of field 1 is used to provide breeder seed or is left fallow to rest.. The area west of field 1 is a buckthorn nursery to study the resistance of oats to rust. All of these experiments are conducted within the area denoted for transfer to the Hospital and includes fields 1, 11 and part of field 10 which are the few fields on the Farm that are irrigated.. Little of the rest of the farm is irrigated

It would seem to be obvious what a tragic loss it would be if all this was sacrificed, .

(2)

Candow, Sandra

From: Bureau, Lucie
Sent: Monday, October 31, 2016 1:32 PM
To: Candow, Sandra; Fournier, Luc
Subject: Fw: Back to the future

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Kristmanson, Mark <mark.kristmanson@ncc-ccn.ca>
Sent: Monday, October 31, 2016 1:24 PM
To: Bureau, Lucie
Subject: Fw: Back to the future

Fyi

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From:
Sent: Monday, October 31, 2016 1:13 PM
To: Kristmanson, Mark; Mark Taylor; Anita Vandenbeld; Bob Chiarelli
Reply To:
Cc: Jackie Holzman
Subject: Re: Back to the future

Dear Dr Kristmanson,

Your consideration of an alternative will be much appreciated.

Sincerely

On Monday, October 31, 2016 12:01 PM, Jackie Holzman wrote:

Thanks, You always have great suggestions.
The decision, at this point, is in the hands of the NCC who will make a recommendation to the Minister.,
You could write directly to the NCC and give them your views.
Warm regards, Jackie

On Oct 31, 2016, at 11:10 AM,
wrote:

Hi Jackie,

Congratulations to you and Jim for your recent statement about the Civic relocation. I am fully in support of your analysis with respect to the alternatives that have been put on the table. There is an additional alternative that needs to be studied.

In principal the Zeidler- [Architect: Eberhard Zeidler & B+H Archi]- internal street orientation provides acceptable challenges for repurposing existing structures when the existing functions are moved to a new stricture. The new structure as a floating high rise (see below) with an independent upper internal street could by far be the best bang for required bucks.

Site parking problems present and future could be dealt with PUZZLE PARKING (see below)s within the existing parking structure. In fact Puzzle Parking right now could help to reduce current parking shortages.

Cheers

A Floating Highrise? NYC Developers Plan to Build Above an Existing Building

>>>>
<image.png>z

WHAT IS PUZZLE PARKING?

The Eddy is home to Ottawa's first puzzle parking garage. Using a mechanical system that stores and stacks cars, then recalls your car automatically when you need it, the puzzle system is as small, efficient and green as parking can be. It offers:

1. Convenience – you no longer have to park, and you can recall your car anytime from your smart phone
 2. Safety – no need to navigate, or even set foot in, the garage
 3. A healthier environment – with no cars running in the building, interior air stays clean
 4. More living space – with less footage devoted to cars, more is devoted to people

[Learn more about the puzzle parking system](#)



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Copies ready via
E. Gregoricka
5 Nov 2016

College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences

School of Environment and Natural Resources

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330-263-3659 Fax

dick.5@osu.edu

April 2, 2016

Rt Hon Justin Trudeau Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6
Canada

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau

Re: The Central Experimental Farm and the Ottawa Hospital

I am writing to draw your attention to the issues surrounding the proposal to construct a new campus for the Civic Hospital on research fields at the Central Experimental Farm.

I encourage you to conserve this significant agricultural research institution, while guiding the Ottawa Hospital toward an appropriate site for the Civic Campus. I spent a sabbatic year away from The Ohio State University and at the Central Experimental Farm. It was a great time of collaboration for me. The facilities and land used to support agricultural research at the farm are excellent.

In this time of increasing food insecurity around the world, it is important that we prioritize agricultural research. I sincerely hope the location of the Central Experimental Farm is not compromised in any way.

Sincerely,

Warren A. Dick

School of Environment and Natural Resources – Professor of Soil Science
Editor, Agricultural and Environmental Letters Journal
The Ohio State University
1680 Madison Avenue
Wooster, OH 44691-4096
Phone: 330-263-3877
Fax: 330-263-3788
E-mail: dick.5@osu.edu
<http://senr.osu.edu/our-people/warren-dick>

cc:

Hon. Catherine McKenna, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change
Hon. Mélanie Joly, Minister of Canadian Heritage
Hon. Lawrence MacAulay, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

BUT FOR OHIO STATE



April 2, 2016

Rt Hon Justin Trudeau Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6
Canada

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau

Re: The Central Experimental Farm and the Ottawa Hospital

I am a Senior Researcher at the National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences in Japan. I recently learned about plans to construct a new campus for the Civic Hospital on research fields at the Central Experimental Farm. As a soil scientist working on soil health and soil carbon sequestration this concerns me because there are some important research experiments being conducted in those fields. In fact, some of the key research questions on climate change and agricultural sustainability can be examined *only* by the use of long-term plots.

Especially important are the long-term plots which contain experiments that provide important data on a number of important agricultural and ecological issues. The plots were first established more than two decades ago to study the effects of tillage on plant disease. Since then they have been used to study tillage effects on soil compaction and oxygen diffusion. More recently they have been used to evaluate the effects of tillage on soil greenhouse gas emissions and soil carbon sequestration. Now they are being sampled and analyzed to evaluate the effects of tillage on microbial diversity. All of this information is important not only for the Canadian government but also for the international scientific community.

Here in Japan we are planning to initiate research on the “4 per mil” research program proposed during COP21 in Paris. We envisage collaborating with scientists working on the long-term plots because of their history and the data associated with them. The ongoing research fits very well with the “4 per mil” program.



National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences

NIAES 3-1-3 Kannondai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8604 Tel: +81-29-838-8327 Fax: +81-29-838-3199

I understand that there are alternative locations outside of the Central Experimental Farm that would be suitable and available for the hospital. Surely you would consider those instead of the fields with important agricultural and environmental research experiments. I urge you to consider this for the sake of Canadian and international agricultural and environmental research.

Sincerely,

Rota Wagai

Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences
National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
3-1-3 Kannondai,
Tsukuba
305-8604
Japan

cc:

Hon. Catherine McKenna, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change
Hon. Mélanie Joly, Minister of Canadian Heritage
Hon. Lawrence MacAulay, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Minister Mélanie Joly, National Capital Commission
MPP Yasir Naqvi, Ottawa Centre



06 April 2016

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Prime Minister Justin Trudeau
 House of Commons
 Ottawa, Ontario
 Canada
 K1A 0A6

RE: Protecting the long-term soil plots on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

Dear Mr Trudeau,

Last year I was a signatory on a letter advocating protection of long-term soil experiments at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa from the building of a new civic hospital. I have now learnt that a decision on the hospital's location is imminent, with great interest expressed by the new government of Canada in selecting the most appropriate site. While the value of a civic hospital can not be disputed, the value of these plots to the international scientific community and food security in Canada is enormous. It will be impossible to replicate the long-term trends being monitored at the Central Experimental Farm for several decades if this resource is lost. Government decisions to protect soils and ensure agricultural productivity will be significantly weakened, and Canada's standing in agricultural science will diminish further.

Several weeks ago I appeared before a UK Parliamentary Select Committee to discuss Soil Health in the UK - <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/environmental-audit-committee/news-parliament-2015/soil-health-evidence-2-15-16/>. Accompanying me was Prof David Powlson from Rothamsted Research where the world's oldest agricultural experiment exists. Prof Powlson relied on 150 years of data from this UK treasure to answer questions about threats to soil and potential options to secure food production into the future.

As a Canadian, I have followed the saga of the Central Experimental Farm with bemusement. I work overseas because the UK offers better research conditions for scientists. Stripping Canada of the asset of the Central Experimental Farm will diminish its scientific standing even further. It will also diminish the capacity of the federal and provincial governments of Canada to make good policy decisions about the protection of soil, one of the earth's most precious resources.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Hallett
 Professor of Soil Physics



UNIVERSITY
OF ABERDEEN

Institute of Biological & Environmental Sciences
School of Biological Sciences
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Aberdeen AB24 3UU
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Rt. Hon Justin Trudeau,
Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

2nd April 2016

Dear Mr. Trudeau,

Re: Potential loss of valuable long term scientific experiments on the proposed site for Ottawa hospital

In 2015, I became aware of a proposal to use land housing long term field experiments run by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Ottawa, to accommodate the expansion of the local hospital. I wrote to Minister Ritz at that time to express my concerns, and I am now writing to you to ask you consider recommending another site for the hospital.

While I appreciate the need for improved local hospital services, the choice of site could not be worse, since it houses irreplaceable experimental plots which are of international significance, and these will be lost if the hospital development occurs here.

The particular block of land identified for this development has been used for many various long-term agricultural experiments, including those on soil processes, tillage management, nutrient cycling and soil carbon dynamics which have been ongoing now for several decades. The experiments are part of international experimental networks, such as the Soil Organic Matter Network (SOMNET) which I chaired for a number of years, and the Long Term Soils Experiments network now hosted by the International Soil Carbon Network. The soil processes monitored and tested in these experiments are slow, operating over the decadal timescale, and as such are of major scientific importance and provide data that would have taken many millions of Canadian Dollars to collect. These plots would, by definition, take decades to replace and the data become less valuable when a site is lost (as no follow up measurements are possible). As the Professor of Soils & Global change at the University of Aberdeen, I feel obliged to emphasize the international importance of these experimental plots at a time when the world's scientific community needs to learn from the insights provided by such long-term experiments.

These experiments help us understand carbon dynamics in soils and provide information to inform governmental policies in the context of global carbon balances and environmental change, thereby helping countries to fulfil their international

commitments. The importance of the research being undertaken at the Central Experimental Farm can be judged from the fact that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada soil scientists working on these sites were amongst the joint recipients, as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007. Further, the UN has recognized the importance of soils in the global ecosystem by designating the past year, 2015, as the International Year of Soils. This would be an incredibly unfortunate time to lose such a national, and international, treasure.

Following the historic agreement under the climate negotiations in Paris in December 2015, the ambitious targets to limit the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with an aim to limit the increase to less than 1.5°C, will be almost impossible to meet without mechanisms that remove carbon from the atmosphere, such as locking up carbon in the soil. To this ends, experiments such as those at the Central Experimental Farm are vital for showing us how much carbon can be stored, and for how long, and what practices are needed to increase the carbon store and maintain it. This information can only be ascertained from long term studies such as the experiment housed on the proposed hospital site – so now, more than ever before, we need to maintain these valuable experiments.

I understand that there are alternative locations on the Central Experimental Farm which do not have long-term experiments on them, which could be used instead for the hospital expansion. I would therefore ask you to consider whether it is possible to use an alternative block of land on the Farm for the planned hospital development.

In short, given the significance of the site, the new and pressing need for such experiments following the Paris Agreement, and the availability of alternatives, I feel that history would judge it a very short-sighted decision to site the hospital on these experimental fields. I very much hope that you will recommend siting the hospital expansion elsewhere. Thank you very much for considering this plea, and please do not hesitate to contact me using the details above should you require any further information.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Pete Smith, FRSB, FRSE
Professor of Soils & Global Change
Science Director of Scotland's ClimateXChange
Director-Food Systems of Scottish Food Security Alliance-Crops
Theme Leader for cross-University Theme on Environment and Food Security



30 November 2015

David W Hopkins
BSc PhD DSc FISoilSci CBiol FRSB
Professor of Soil Science
Dean of Agriculture, Food and Environment
The Royal Agricultural University
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6JS
UK

E: david.hopkins@rau.ac.uk

To whom it may concern:

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA

We understand that there are proposals to allocate land on the Central Experimental Farm for a hospital. Clearly, provision of healthcare is an important priority and we would not want this to be compromised. We are however concerned that the proposal will lead to the loss of irreplaceable research facilities, whilst we understand that alternative parcels of land are available on the farm which could be used.

The plots have been used for soil science research over several decades leading to research findings that are a credit to the sustained commitment of the Government of Canada to research for the benefit of agriculture and our understanding of the environment. The focus of the experimental plots has been on understanding soil processes and they have been one of the key facilities leading to Canadian Government research scientists making world-leading contributions to scientific understanding and to several of them sharing in the joint award of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Indeed, it is important to note that today, the President of the World Bank, Jim Yong Kim, has called for recognition of the importance of climate change to agriculture at the COP21 Conference in Paris.

Many soil processes operate over the period of years and decades so long-term experimental plots, such as those at the Central Experimental Farm, are invaluable and unfortunately relatively rare worldwide. The loss of the experimental plots would be a serious loss of research facilities and would be a particularly unfortunate and short-sighted decision during 2015, which has been designated as the International Year of Soils by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (<http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/en/> <http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/fr/>). History will judge.

Yours faithfully

D W Hopkins



ROYAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
CIRENCESTER

David W Hopkins BSc PhD DSc

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14 March 2016

Rt Hon Justin Trudeau Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa
Ontario
K1A 0A6
Canada

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau

The Central Experimental Farm and the Ottawa Hospital

I write to you to express my concerns about the proposal to construct a new expansion for the Civic Hospital in Ottawa on research land on the Central Experimental Farm. As a soil scientist and the Dean of Agriculture, Food and Environment at the oldest agricultural college in the world, I am very much aware of the importance of long-term experiments in agriculture and the environmental sciences. Moreover, I have personal experience that informs my concerns on this topic.

Several times over the last 15 years I have spent some time in Ottawa and conducted experiments on Field #1 with my soil science colleagues. Those experiments related to research on greenhouse gas emissions from tilled and no-tilled plots resulting in important findings published in high ranking scientific journals.

These Agriculture Canada facilities on the Central Experimental Farm are world-class. Important environmental research has been conducted, and currently is being conducted on the land identified for transfer to the hospital. This is not just about scientific and technical advancement; there is a massive humanitarian dimension. Research on Field #1 has helped to establish the expertise of

Agriculture Canada scientists as contributors to work the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and thereby contributed to Agriculture Canada scientists being recipients of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize (arguably the most prestigious humanitarian award in the world). In this time of growing awareness of the contribution of agriculture to greenhouse gas emissions, as well as its potential for promoting food insecurity around the world, it is important to prioritize the type of long-term research conducted on Field #1.

I am not saying that health care is not a worthy objective; of course it is. However, I understand that alternative areas of land on the Central Experimental Farm could be used for the hospital and this would spare Field #1 from development. I respectfully urge you to find a way to avoid losing the very important land devoted to long-term agricultural and environmental experiments on the Central Experimental Farm. The International Year of Soil finished at the end of 2015 after a year in which the importance of soils for humanity and the environment were highlighted (see footnote). I believe it would be more than unfortunate if these important research resources were to be lost in Canada, a country which has such a distinguished record in advancing knowledge in understanding in agriculture and the environment. It could be viewed as short-sighted and negligent. This is a once-in-a-lifetime decision; once these lands are lost for this purpose, there is no turning back and history will judge the wisdom.

Yours sincerely

David W Hopkins PhD DSc
Professor and Dean

cc

Minister Catherine McKenna, Environment and Climate Change
Minister Lawrence MacAulay, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Minister Mélanie Joly, National Capital Commission
MPP Yasir Naqvi, Ottawa Centre

Footnote



- Healthy soils are the basis for healthy food production
- Soils are the foundation for vegetation which is cultivated or managed for feed, fibre, fuel and medicinal products
- Soils support our planet's biodiversity and they host a quarter of the total
- Soils help to combat and adapt to climate change by playing a key role in the carbon cycle
- Soils store and filter water, improving our resilience to floods and droughts
- Soil is a non-renewable resource; its preservation is essential for food security and our sustainable future

From: Dan Pennock <dan.pennock@usask.ca>
Subject: Proposed Loss of Research Sites at Central Experimental Farm
Date: April 11, 2016 at 11:25:30 AM CST
To: Justin.Trudeau@parl.gc.ca

April 11, 2016

The Right Honourable Justin Trudeau

Prime Minister of Canada

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau:

I have continued to follow with great concern the status of the proposed transfer of research land from the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa to the Civic Hospital since my original communication to the Government of Canada dated January 13, 2015. The lack of progress on this issue continues to be very disappointing for myself and the soil science community in Canada more generally.

The Central Experimental Farm has for many years been one of the premier research facilities in soil science in Canada and hence developments there are followed with great interest across our nation. Although it has been recognized as a National Historic Site, its history alone would not, however, warrant our concern over the possible land transfer; rather it is the continuing role of this CEF land in top-flight soil science research that is the greater concern for the soil science community.

Increasingly the scientific community realizes that long-term experiments are essential to understanding soil functions in a changing world. There are at least two very important long-term experiments that I am aware of on the imperilled land. One was established in 1992 and compares tilled soils to no-till soils. The second is a major and very innovative study headed by AAFC scientists. This study assess the decomposition of organic matter in 10 sites with different climate/soil combinations in Canada and three international locations (Scotland, New Zealand, and California). There is considerable international interest in this experiment, and the loss of the “home” site is very unfortunate.

Interest in soil science was greatly enhanced by the recent events surrounding the International Year of Soils in 2015. Canadian soil science research was very prominent in the report produced by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization on the Status of the World’s Soil Resources (<http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/c6814873-efc3-41db-b7d3-2081a10ede50/>). The continued existence of key long-term research sites such as the ones that are threatened at the Central Experimental farm are critical to ensure this contribution of Canadian soil science in the future.

Sincerely,

Dr. Dan Pennock

Professor Emeritus, Department of Soil Science, University of Saskatchewan

Fellow, Canadian Society of Soil Science

An Open Letter on Science to Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau

April, 2016

The Right Honourable Justin Trudeau,
Office of the Prime Minister
80 Wellington Street Ottawa, ON
Canada K1A 0A2

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau,

As former scientists, science managers, and members of the leadership team that guided agricultural research conducted at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa, we urge you and your cabinet to protect this valuable scientific resource for the sake of all Canadians. Meeting today's complex environmental, public health, and innovation challenges requires that we strengthen not weaken our ability to be partners in these global issues. Recent events surrounding the loss of 10% of the research land at the Central Experimental Farm signals a lack of respect for science and for this National Historic Site.

The fields in question are in the middle of a long-term study that will provide advice on carbon capture through agricultural practices, a key component of meeting our global commitments on climate change. This was the site of development of short season soybeans, which currently provide the economy with \$2 Billion annually. Over 20 studies are currently underway in these fields, and this site has been continuously in research for over 125 years. During our tenure at Agriculture we strove to ensure the utmost in scientific rigour and value to Canada

We all would like to see a new state of the art health care facility built for the Ottawa Hospital and applaud those working hard to improve health and wellness for residents of the National Capital Region and Eastern Ontario. We feel that a robust and transparent site selection process is lacking and would like to ensure that one will be established if the Hospital is to benefit from a gift of federal land.

Scientific research on the farm studies the impact of climate change on agriculture. Farm scientists are working with partners around the globe to contribute to the world's understanding of climate change on agriculture and to develop strategies to manage change more effectively. Now more than ever, we need this research.

- Research here includes studies and monitoring programs underway to improve crop varieties, measure changes in crop yields, improve soil conditions, address crop pests and diseases, and increase Canada's food security and contributes to Canada's economy.
- Moving the research to another site would put the research clock back to zero and disrupt or displace other important studies. It would also cost millions of dollars and result in the loss of decades of public research.
- There is no legislative protection for national historic sites. Canada is the only G7 country with no such protection for its national heritage.

- Public consultation/information sessions conducted by the Ottawa Hospital concerning federal lands seems an abdication by the federal government of its responsibility as a steward of lands held in trust by Canadian taxpayers.
- The research conducted at the Farm contributes significantly to the economic well-being of Canada's agricultural sector.
- No federal department has launched a Strategic Environmental Assessment of this proposal, as they are required by Cabinet Directive to do. Due process has not been followed..

Sincerely,

Suggested signatorys

Dr. Lianne Dwyer, former Director Plant Research Center

Plant Research Center

Center for Land Resource Center

Dr. Norman Tape, former Director Food Research Center, and former member of Ottawa Hospital Board of Govenors

Dr. Ian deLa Roche, former Assistant Deputy Minister Research Agriculture Canada

Suzanne Vinet, former Deputy Minister Agriculture and AgriFood Canada

**Ysgol Amgylchedd,
Adnoddau Naturiol a
Daearyddiaeth
Prifysgol Bangor**

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P R I F F Y S G O L
BANGOR
U N I V E R S I T Y



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2nd April, 2016

To whom it may concern,

Re: Experimental plots at the Central Experimental Farm

Myself and colleagues at Bangor University in the United Kingdom have come to learn of the proposals to allocate land on the Central Experimental Farm for a hospital extension. Clearly, provision of healthcare is an important priority and we would not want this to be compromised. We are, however, concerned that the proposal will lead to the loss of irreplaceable research facilities, whilst we understand that alternative packets of land are available on the farm which could be used.

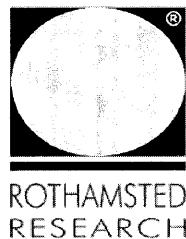
The plots have been used for soil science research over several decades leading to research findings that are a credit to the sustained commitment of the Government of Canada to research for the benefit of agriculture and our understanding of the environment. The focus of the experimental plots has been on understanding soil processes and they have been one of the key facilities leading to Canadian Government research scientists making world-leading contributions to scientific understanding and to several of them sharing in the joint award of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Many soil processes operate over the period of years and decades so long-term experimental plots, such as those at the Central Experimental Farm, are invaluable and unfortunately relatively rare worldwide. The loss of the experimental plots would be a serious loss of research facilities. If you require further information do not hesitate to contact me (Telephone +44 1248 382579 or email d.jones@bangor.ac.uk).

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Davey Jones

Patron: Her Majesty The Queen



Rothamsted Research
Harpenden, Herts, AL5 2JQ

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Director and Chief Executive:
Professor Achim Dobermann

Lawes Trust Senior Fellow
A.E. Johnston

Rt Hon Justin Trudeau Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6
Canada

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau,

RE: The Central Experimental Farm and the Ottawa Hospital

It has been my privilege to be involved with the Rothamsted long-term agricultural field experiments for more than 50 years and thus to have first-hand experience of the value of such experiments. Archival evidence suggests that some 20 years after starting the original eight large-scale field experiments in the 1840s-1850s Sir John Lawes, who was personally meeting the costs, was thinking about whether to continue. However, writing in the 1880s he commented that he had found that year on year the results were becoming ever more valuable. And their value has increased immeasurably, especially in recent decades. What is now evident is that for the crop grown in each experiment provided the crop, the soil, the climate and the management are appropriate for the cropping system, food production is sustainable – a most important message for today. But soil and crop and climate are not the same everywhere and to test cropping systems in a range of agro-climatological conditions requires long-term experiments in those regions. In some of the more recent Rothamsted experiments it was more than 20 years before yields began to decline but because these were long-term experiments it was possible to test modifying nutrient inputs and the control of weeds, pests and diseases to maintain crop yields and the lessons learnt could be communicated to farmers.

The importance of the experimental plots on the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa is because, as experience here at Rothamsted shows, it can take tens of years for the equilibrium between the biological, chemical and physical properties of the soils to be established. Research on these interactions on different soils and climates under the imposed experimental treatments allows us to better understand and control soil fertility and thus crop production and food security for future generations. The value of all long-term field experiments will increase as scientists seek to maintain crop production against a background of climate change.

I understand that there is a proposal that the site of the experimental plots should be used for a hospital. Is there nowhere else on the site that could be used for this building? Another site might be less convenient and the cost might be greater but how does that compare with the investment already made in the current experimental plots, the information already provided and the undoubtedly benefit that will come in future with the continuity of the plots.

Yours Sincerely

A.E. (Johnny) Johnston
Lawes Trust Senior Fellow
Rothamsted Research

cc

Minister Catherine McKenna, Environment and Climate Change
Minister Lawrence MacAulay, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Minister Mélanie Joly, National Capital Commission
MPP Yasir Naqvi, Ottawa Centre



Department of Geology

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May 24, 2016

Rt. Hon Justin Trudeau
Prime Minister
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0A6

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau:

I write in support of protecting the long-term experimental plots at the Central Experimental Farm (CEF). In addition to being nationally and internationally significant experiments that examine agricultural practices that guide policy, the plots and parcel of land are a hub for collaborative research and training the next generation of scientists. As a scientist and Canadian citizen, I am deeply concerned and disappointed that valuable research land on the CEF could be lost; I urge you to ensure that this does not happen.

The United Nations has recognized that the sustainable management of soils is critical for ensuring secure food production in the face of a changing climate and growing population. Soils provide numerous ecosystem services and identifying agricultural practices that enhance environmental quality and provide steady revenue to farmers helps to create a healthy environment and strong economy for present and future generations of Canadians. Long term experimental research is needed to evaluate farming practices because it allows us to detect meaningful changes in response to management which may otherwise be masked by year to year variations that occur in the short term. Moreover, long term experiments improve our ability to detect how agricultural practices affect carbon sequestration and the emission of greenhouse gases from the soil. Through science, these experiments contribute to ensuring food security and maintaining a healthy and productive Canada.

Establishing and maintaining these experiments is no small feat and is becoming more challenging with the recent cuts to funding for science in Canada. The long term experiments that have been ongoing at the CEF for decades have increased our understanding of the effects of crop rotation and tillage on numerous environmental and economic attributes of these systems (e.g. crop yield, soil carbon sequestration, pests and plant disease). These plots cannot simply be moved or transplanted; they are irreplaceable and priceless.

They are a national treasure that should be protected to ensure that we, as Canadians, are able to continue to build on our understanding of the impact of agricultural practices on the environment and the economy.

I am familiar with the long-term plots because I worked on them as a post-doctoral research fellow a few years ago. Now as a professor at Lakehead University I am continuing to use them in collaborative projects with Agriculture Canada scientists. I was recently awarded funding from the Grain Farmers of Ontario and the Ontario Ministry of Food and Rural Affairs to continue my research to examine the effects of climate change, crop rotation and tillage on soil health and carbon dynamics. These plots will play a central role in my research to develop a soil health test for Ontario, and will be instrumental in training undergraduate and graduate students in soil science.

I urge you to take the long view and protect this important and valuable research land. Scientific findings from these experimental plots have influenced policy at the provincial, national and international levels. These plots are recognized internationally for their value and contribution to science, and will continue to inspire current and future scientists to innovate and contribute to improve the lives of Canadians.

Sincerely,

Dr Amanda Diochon
Associate Professor (Geology) and Director, Water Resource Science

From: Warren Dick <dick.5@osu.edu>
Date: Wednesday, October 5, 2016 at 9:48 AM
To: "Yasir Naqvi, MPP (Constituency Office)" <ynaqvi.mpp.co@liberal.ola.org>
Subject: Re: REMINDER: Have Your Say in the NCC Land Review Consultation

Dear Yasir Naqvi,

Your email came to me and I would like to respond. I am a scientist at The Ohio State University with extensive experience in research, teaching and international agriculture. I also managed some long-term no-tillage and crop rotation plots in Ohio for 30 years. These sites have been invaluable in helping assess things like the impact of climate change on agricultural production and soil quality. In fact they were a major component of a \$20 million plus research project, funded by the US Department of Agriculture, that has just been completed.

A site like the Central Experimental Farm, with its own long-term and other important research plots and emphasis, cannot simply be picked up and moved to another site without losing extremely valuable information that accumulates over years. Research that is conducted on the same plots for many years is invaluable. I sincerely hope that this great investment that Canada has made at the Central Experimental Farm is not compromised due to other competing interests that can be met at other sites much easier than moving the Central Experimental Farm to another site.

Sincerely,

Warren

==

Warren A. Dick
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rec'd 5 Nov 2016

Luc Fournier
Director, Public Affairs

Sandra Candow
Principal Planner

Capital Planning Branch
National Capital Commission
202 - 40 Elgin Street
Ottawa, ON K1P 1C7

Luc Fournier : Luc.Fournier@ncc-ccn.ca
Sandra Candow: Sandra.candow@ncc-ccn.ca

Dear Luc and Sandra,

In an email sent on Oct. 11, 2016, I provided you with some information about the quality and quantity of land on the CEF. This was to help you to place an appropriate value on that land.

The purpose of this letter is to follow up with some information related to the value of the scientific research conducted on the CEF – particularly with regard to Field 1 (i.e., Site #9 Central Experimental Farm – Carling Ave). As you are aware, Field 1 is the site of a long-term research platform on which a number of studies have been and are currently being conducted.

It's always difficult to place a value, monetary or otherwise, on scientific research. We can estimate the cost of research conducted on Field 1 since studies there began in 1992, and have conservatively estimated this to be about \$24 million. This estimate simply tells us how much money was invested to conduct the research. But this type of estimate does not get at the full value of the research.

One approach to assess the holistic value of the research is to calculate a benefit-cost ratio by estimating on- and off-site benefits of the research. (An example of on-site benefits is improved soil health; an example of off-site benefits is the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.) The attached paper, written by economists at the University of Saskatchewan (i.e., not affiliated with Agriculture & AgriFood Canada), takes this approach. Through rigorous economic analysis they evaluate the economic returns of research and development investment in no-till farming (called Zero-Till in the paper). Results show that the rate of return for no-till research is significant: \$109 for every \$1 invested in research by the public sector. My point here is to illustrate that the returns on agricultural research are much greater than the investment in terms of economic, environmental and social benefits.

Another way to assess the value of the research conducted on Field 1 is to determine the scientific output from this research platform. Below is a list of more than 20 peer-reviewed publications from the research conducted on Field 1. This shows that AAFC scientists have used this controlled research platform since the early 1990s to study a variety of issues affecting soil health and crop yields, including the effects of tillage on *Fusarium* head blight infection (a serious crop disease), GHG emissions, and soil

carbon sequestration. At the bottom of the list are three reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that have cited research conducted on Field 1.

A third way to evaluate the scientific research is to hear from non-AAFC scientists who understand the importance and significance of the research and the research site itself. Attached is a compilation of some of the letters from national and international scientists who have written letters of support over the last year and a half to explain why the research on Field 1 is important. Note that several of the scientists have written more than once to articulate their views.

In combination, these three ways of assessing the value of the long-term research being conducted on Field 1, as well as the other fields of the Central Experimental Farm, point to an immense value, to Canadian farmers and citizens and also to the international scientific community.

Please let me know if you would like more information or clarification about any of this. I will be happy to help in any way that I can.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Gregorich
AAFC Research Scientist

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VandenBygaart, A.J., Gregorich, E.G., Angers, D.A., and McConkey, B.G. 2007. Assessment of the lateral and vertical variability of soil organic carbon. *Canadian Journal of Soil Science* 87: 433-444.

Bolinder, M.A., Andrén, O., Kätterer, T., de Jong, R., VandenBygaart, A.J., Angers, D.A., Parent, L-E., and Gregorich, E.G. 2007. Soil carbon dynamics in Canadian agricultural ecoregions: quantifying climatic influence on soil biological activity. *Agriculture Ecosystems & Environment*. 122:461-470.

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A. J. Franzluebbers, Follett, R.F., Johnson, J.M.F., Liebig, M.A., Gregorich, E.G., Parkin, T.B., Smith, J.L., Del Grosso, S.J., Jawson, M.D., Martens, D.A. 2006. Agricultural exhaust: A reason to invest in soil. *Journal of Soil & Water Conservation* 68:98-101.

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Coalition to Protect the Farm

Comments on site evaluation criteria for a new campus of the Ottawa Hospital

In our view, there needs to be two stages in this evaluation: a first one based on criteria relevant to federal government's objective and priorities, applied by the federal government only, resulting in the identification of candidate lands; and, a second one based on Ontario government/LHIN/TOH criteria regarding its own requirements for a hospital.

In the first stage, the federal government would apply its own land use criteria, starting with the Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property, and in particular its provisions regarding real property that is no longer required in support of a department's programs.

Is the land currently used for any federal program purpose? It would be reasonable for the federal government to first offer surplus lands or land that is not currently used for federal program purposes.

For land currently used for federal program purposes, it would be reasonable to consider land slated for development or redevelopment first, thereby disrupting a future plan, or potential eventuality, rather than a current operational program activity.

For all other land currently used for federal program purposes, then we suggest that the following criteria be applied.

Scientific Value (meaning, for the purpose of this exercise, land that is used to conduct scientific research on the land itself or to house laboratories and other facilities in which scientific research is conducted)

- Does this site have Scientific Value? If so, what is it?
- Is the Scientific Value of national, regional, or local importance?
- What would be the national, regional or local impact to the Scientific Value of this site if it were to be used for other than its current purpose? Negative? Improved? If negative, how might this impact be mitigated?

In application, this criterion would favour a parcel that has no scientific value as the site for the new hospital over one that does.

Heritage Value (for the purposes of this exercise, "heritage" means designated by a government for its heritage values in this order of importance: i) national historic site; ii) federally-designated heritage property either Classified or Recognized; iii) designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This latter doesn't generally apply to federal lands)

- Does this site have heritage value? If so, what is it?
- Is the Heritage Value of national, regional, or local importance?

- What would be the national, regional or local impact to the heritage value of this site if it were to be used for other than its current purpose? Negative? Improved? If negative, how might this impact be mitigated?

In application, this criterion would favour a parcel that has no heritage value as the site for the new hospital over one that does.

Greenspace Value (meaning, for the purpose of this exercise, the extent to which land is covered by trees, shrubs and ground cover, wetlands and watercourses, as inventoried and recognized in the City of Ottawa's Natural Heritage System and the National Capital Commission's own classification of greenspace)

- Does this site have Greenspace Value? If so, what is it?
- Is the Greenspace Value of national, regional, or local importance?
- What would be the national, regional or local impact to the greenspace value of this site if it were to be used for other than its current purpose? Negative? Improved? If negative, how might this impact be mitigated?

In application, this criterion would favour a parcel that has no greenspace value as the site for the new hospital over one that does. For example, a brownfield site would preferred to a greenfield site under this criterion.

Social/Economic Value (meaning, for the purpose of this exercise, the disruption or other impact of selecting a site on the federal programs being conducted there)

- Does this site have Social or Economic value? If so, what is it?
- Is the Social or Economic Value of national, regional, or local importance?
- What would be the national, regional or local impact to the Social or Economic value of this site if it were to be used for other than its current purpose? Negative? Improved? If negative, how might this impact be mitigated?

In application, this criterion would favour a parcel with lower social/economic value for the new hospital over one that has a high social/economic value.

The application of these criteria by the federal government should result in the rank ordering of all parcels evaluated from least willing, including off the table, to most willing to transfer. The Ontario government/LHIN/TOH would then assess the extent to which any of these meet their own requirements.

While not pretending to be experts in the field, we offer the following observations regarding the criteria used by TOH in its evaluation of sites for the new campus.

Criteria (Numbering from TOH 2016 evaluation grid):

1. Land area (50-60 acres)
 - TOH should adjust the design to best available site as regards service characteristics and population distribution, not the other way around.

- The footprint of the new hospital in line with other Canadian 21st century hospitals, such as the Humber, McGill's new hospital, and CHUM in Montreal, all built on much smaller parcels.

4. Access

- Vehicle Access: Access from 416/417 within a certain travelling time.
- Transit Access: meet City standard of within 800 meters of mass public transit.
- Traffic congestion around the site
- While considering vehicular access, look at strategies for facilitating the movement of emergency vehicles in congested cities. For example, New York City has designated emergency vehicle lanes throughout Manhattan.

10. Patient accessibility:

- Should be based on published, peer reviewed population studies.

August, 2016

OCT 26 2016

[Redacted]

October 20, 2016

Dr. Mark Kristmanson
Chief Executive Officer
National Capital Commission
202-40 Elgin Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1C7

Dear Mark:

Enclosed is an open letter to the NCC recommending a solution that we believe works best for the site of the new Ottawa Hospital's Civic campus.

Back in 1998 we, along with former Mayor Lorry Greenberg, headed a community group that successfully overturned a very bad decision by the Ontario government that would have put the health of our citizens at risk.

So, we feel that we have a vested interest in this major decision about the Civic site.

The bottom line is that, in our opinion, the original site chosen is the best for access and economy reasons. However, we heartily recommend that the NCC and the Ottawa Hospital work together to practically reconfigure site #9 and #10 to create a common sense solution.

We will be providing this open letter to the media in the next few days.

It would be appreciated if you could share this with the members of the Evaluation Committee.

Please feel free to contact us for further dialogue.

Sincerely,

James A. Durrell
Former Mayor of Ottawa

Jacquelin Holzman
Former Mayor of Ottawa

October 21, 2016

Here's a common sense solution to finding the right site for the new Civic Hospital campus

An open letter to the National Capital Commission from Jacquelin Holzman and Jim Durrell, former Ottawa Mayors, regarding the location of the new Ottawa Hospital's Civic site

In 1998, we, along with the late Mayor Lorry Greenberg helped to bring a bad decision to the public's attention. In our view, it did not put the safety and health of patients first and thereby put them at risk.

The province was trying to cut health care costs and proposed closing some local hospitals and adjusting the role of others. It had decided to downgrade the Civic Hospital to a community hospital meaning that the Civic would not have been able to handle any trauma cases. That would have been a disaster for the health of our community especially those in the west end and Ottawa Valley since it took ambulances less time to reach the Civic than the General from the Queensway. Since seconds and minutes matter, the public would have been put at risk. When you put all your eggs in one basket, there's no balance either. What would have happened if an infection had closed the General?

Fortunately, common sense won the day.

Now, all serious trauma cases either go directly to the Civic site or other hospital sites transfer their trauma cases there. That includes vehicle accidents, heart attacks, strokes and other serious emergencies. So, even though the Civic site has become the trauma centre, in case it needed to be shut down for a short period, trauma cases could be handled elsewhere.

Fast forward to 2016

Today, almost two decades later, we are faced with another major hospital-related decision – one that will impact on patient health and safety and our tax bills for generations - one where seconds and minutes matter just as much as they did in 1998.

You have the unenviable task of recommending the site of the new hospital. As former Ottawa mayors, we would like to share our thoughts with you.

The Civic campus is 92 years old. All agree that a new hospital must be built, one that takes into consideration evidence-based research that clearly provides guidance on how hospitals should be built in order to improve patient health, fight infections and run productively. The process began nine years ago when experts began looking at all aspects of building a new hospital:

- In 2007/2008 the Ottawa Hospital established a Steering Committee to guide the development of a new hospital. It concluded that a new hospital needed to be built and that between 50 and 60 acres would be needed. *The Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care agreed with the recommendations.*

- The Ottawa Hospital then engaged HDR Architecture Associates Inc. (HDR) to provide guidance on key components of a new hospital.
- Then, still in 2007/2008, the Steering Committee joined forces with Public Works and Government Services Canada, the National Capital Commission, Canada Lands Corporation, the City of Ottawa and HDR to identify potential sites. *Twelve criteria were developed.*
- Twelve potential sites were identified and assessed against the criteria.
- Two strong options emerged. 1. The 60 acre site on the Central Experimental Farm across from the current Civic, bounded by Carling and Fisher, and 2. Woodroffe and Hunt Club. The latter was removed as a preferred option because growth projections had changed.
- During 2013 and 2014, working together, the Ottawa Hospital, NCC and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada provided information to the federal government for a submission to Treasury Board to transfer land to the NCC in order to develop the new Civic campus.
- In November, 2014, a *Memorandum of Understanding* was developed and signed.
- The Government of Canada announced its approval to transfer 60 acres from the Farm to the NCC. It was only at this point that scientists at Agriculture and Agri-Feed Canada began to question the veracity of building on Field #1, home to world-class research.
- After health care experts had weighed in, public consultation by the NCC was planned for the summer and fall of 2015, but was put on hold until after the federal election.
- *The newly-formed federal government endorsed the building of a new Civic campus in the city's core.*
- It asked the Ottawa Hospital to conduct a review of four site options. The NCC decided to look at all 12 sites.
- *The NCC's public consultations have just recently concluded and the NCC will make its recommendation to the Minister of Heritage late November.*

The Common Sense Decision

Three important questions need to be asked:

1. What is the best location for the new Civic campus?
2. What site puts the needs of patients first?
3. What site balances their needs while protecting the taxpayer from unnecessary spending?

Since the key sites are on federal land, understandably, the new federal government asked for a review of such a major decision.

It will be at least ten years before the shovel will be in the ground. However, there is no time to waste as the provincial funds for hospital construction is limited. Other communities are also looking at hospital upgrades and we must get our request into the government as soon as possible.

The Three Top Contenders

We are not experts in hospital development and construction. But we both know our city and our citizens well, having led Ottawa as mayors. In our opinion, after reviewing what the experts have said, it makes sense that the three top contenders would be based close to the existing hospital:

1. Option #9 - The already-chosen site at the corner of Carling and Fisher
2. Option #10 – The land between options 9 and 11 which overlaps option #9
3. Option # 11 - The Sir John Carling site

Each has benefits which the final decision-makers will weigh. Importantly, the agricultural research at the Central Experimental Farm must be taken into consideration.

Option # 11 - The Sir John Carling site

1. When seconds and minutes count, this site is **further away** from the Queensway than are the Carling Avenue options #9 and #10. Depending on access roads, it might be a two minute difference. But when seconds and minutes count, how many lives will be lost due to that extra time?
2. The experts say that many buildings, some of which are heritage, will have to be moved or demolished to make room on this site. Estimates indicate that it could add significant cost – at least in the tens of millions. Could those dollars be spent more wisely? For example, to hire many more nurses or have more MRI machines.
3. Hundreds of trees would need to be cut down. Yes, we counted but stopped at 500!
4. Since the site is smaller than the other choices, parking garages versus surface parking would be needed, adding tens of millions to the cost.

Option # 10 –The land between #9 and #11

1. Ambulances coming from the Queensway could reach this site at the same time as Option 9.
2. This site, not being on a corner, would have only one main access point on Carling Avenue
3. It is primarily composed of open fields so there would be few trees to remove.
4. Capital costs would be higher to demolish or relocate existing larger buildings and a few smaller ones on the site.
5. Some parking lots already exist at the east end of this site.
6. This option would not encroach on the Field 1 research.

Option # 9 -The Carling/Fisher site – The Original First Choice

1. When seconds and minutes count, this corner lot is **closer** to the Queensway than the Sir John Carling site. How many lives will be saved because of it?
2. As a corner location, it has additional access from the Fisher/NCC Scenic Drive roads.
3. Only a handful of trees will need to be removed to make way for construction.
4. No buildings need to be relocated or demolished so the construction costs will be less.
5. This site encompasses Field #1, the home of long-term scientific research.
6. According to information from Environment and Climate Change Canada:

- a. "of the eight studies underway, two were completed in 2016, one in 2017 and the remainder will be completed in 2018."
 - b. "The knowledge generated from the two studies completed in March 2016 will not be affected by the decision to transfer the land from the Central Experimental Farm."
 - c. Re the study to be completed in 2017, it "will provide input into an Ontario-wide database. As such, the loss of one year of data on one site is unlikely to significantly impact the overall objectives of that more broadly based project."
 - d. Re the five studies to be completed in March 2018, "the conclusions of these studies mainly pertain to agricultural productivity and economy."
 - e. Re three additional studies planned for the site, "the study could be implemented on an alternative site."
7. Discussions with some scientists have indicated that it might be possible to move topsoil three to four feet deep from Field #1 to allow not-yet started research to be conducted without compromising any of it.
8. Construction would not begin for ten more years. So how would research be impeded?
9. What percentage of the needed acreage is already not used due to salt contamination from the nearby roads?

Parking

Regardless of which site is chosen, adequate parking is important. It is naïve to think that enhanced public transport will be used by tired doctors and nurses after a long shift. Family and friends play a major role in the well-being and recovery of patients. For many, coming to the hospital to help feed a loved one or bring them food and comfort, comes at a great cost to family life. Taking public transit for many is not an option as they are already stretched for time. Without adequate on-site parking, adjoining neighbourhoods are overrun with visitors' parking and cars circling trying to find a space. Whatever decision is made regarding parking, currently it is a major problem that needs to be solved. The common sense solution could include focusing parking on the existing Civic site or combining it with existing and new parking on site #10.

The Final Decision

In 1998, the right decision was made and people's lives were saved. Our citizens are now safer and healthier as a result. Because decision-makers put patients first – well before politics.

We trust our politicians and decision-makers to once again put the quality of the health care of patients and their families first with a common sense decision.

In our opinion:

#11 - Sir John Carling site should not be chosen primarily because:

- It will take ambulances longer to get to thereby putting patients at risk.

- The construction cost could escalate by at least tens of millions of dollars in order to remove or relocate the many buildings now on this site.
- A large number of trees would need to be removed.

#10 –Between #9 and #11, should be considered only after reconfigured with #9:

- It is closer to the Queensway than the Sir John Carling site and when seconds and minutes matter in saving a life, that is a huge factor.
- However, at least tens of millions of dollars estimated to remove or relocate existing buildings make it much more expensive than the site originally chosen.
- Not being on a corner, it has only one major access route.
- Very few trees would have to be removed.

#9 - The original site, should be seriously considered because:

- Like site #10, it is closer to the Queensway;
- As a corner location it has additional access from side roads other than Carling.
- There are no buildings on this site, so capital costs will be much less as a result.
- We have not found any indication that the agricultural experiments on the Central Experimental Farm's Field #1 will be impacted because:
 - a. most will be completed in 2018 – eight years before the first shovel goes in the ground; and
 - b. The knowledge gathered from the current research should not be impacted.

OUR RECOMMENDATION

It appears as if #9, the original site, is the best choice with more access and less capital costs.

However, we believe that sites #9 and #10 should be reconfigured to:

- increase access,
- minimize the costs of demolishing buildings;
- protect Field #1,
- always putting the health and safety of patients first.

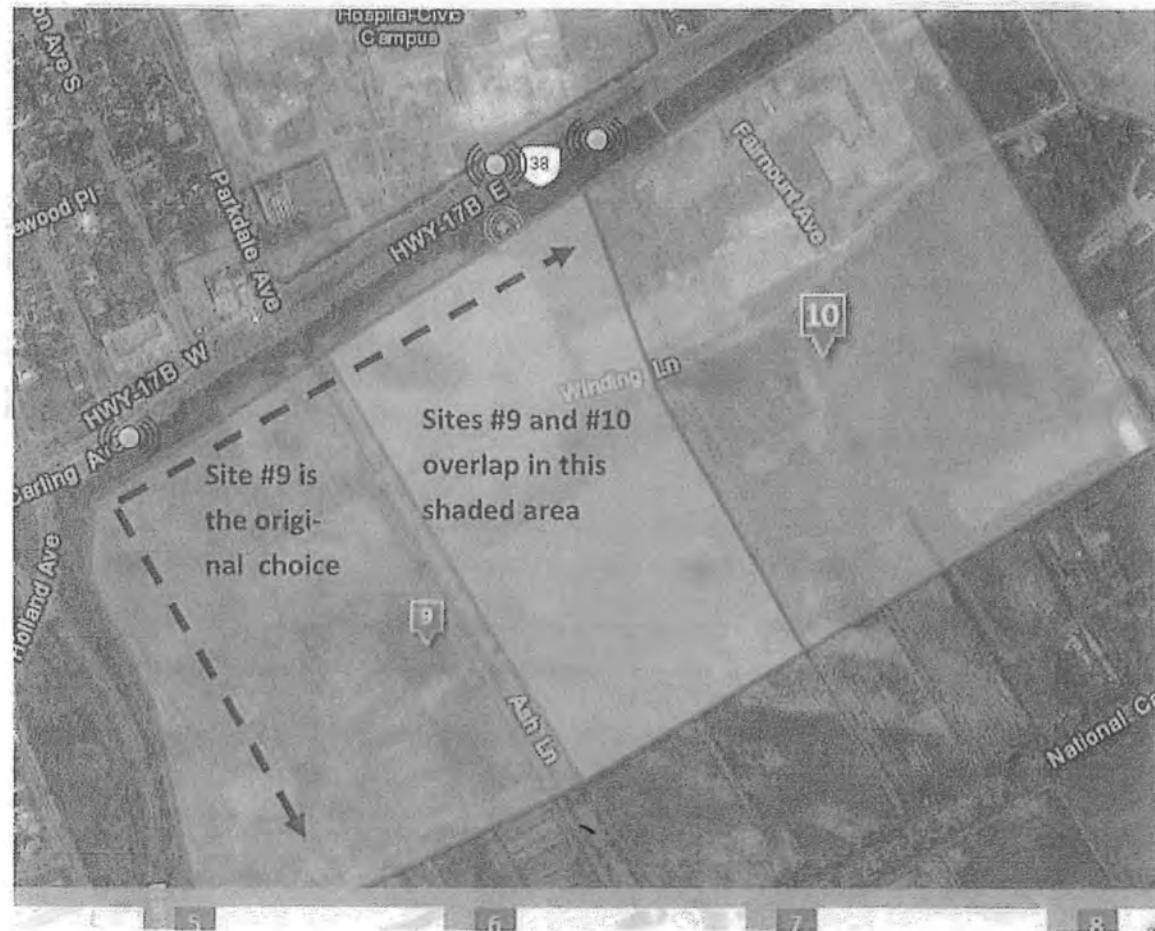
We heartily recommend that the NCC and the Ottawa Hospital work together to reconfigure sites #9 and #10 to create a common sense solution that works.

The NCC's Choice

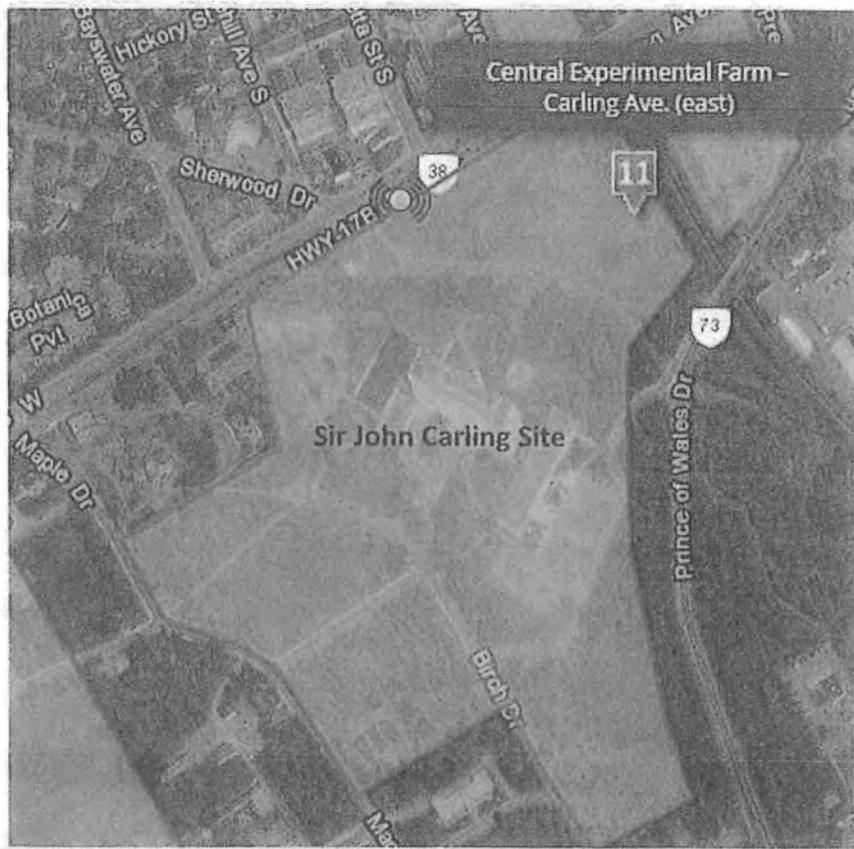
A good decision is one that puts the quality and safety of patients' health first and balances that with sound financial common sense.

This is a once-in-a-lifetime decision. We need to get it right.

We trust that you will.



Base maps are from the NCC website





HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sandra Candow
Project Lead, Ottawa Hospital Site Review
Chief of Federal Approvals
National Capital Commission
202-40 Elgin St
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Pierre Poilievre
MP - Carleton

www.PierreMP.ca

October 3, 2016

Dear Mrs. Candow,

I am writing to offer my input into the National Capital Commission's (NCC) Ottawa Hospital Site Review. In keeping with the NCC's three criteria for its site selection, I will offer my feedback on the hospital's needs, the research currently being conducted on the Central Experimental Farm (the Farm), and the land usability.

When then-NCC Minister John Baird and Ottawa Hospital Chief Executive Officer Jack Kitts announced in November 2014 that they would be using the federal land across the street from the current Civic Campus to build the new Civic Campus, they did not do so rashly. Their announcement was the result of seven years of talks and an expert panel's consideration of 12 sites – many of which are sites you are currently reviewing.

The government listened carefully to the hospital's needs. This is a 92 year-old hospital in desperate need of replacement. It has already taken nearly a decade to get this far, so I encourage the NCC to place the hospital's needs at the forefront of this review. The hospital asked and is still asking for 50-60 acres of land, which eliminates the Booth Street option from the NCC's possible sites. It must also be centrally located to serve the downtown core, which eliminates the West Hunt Club, Pinecrest Creek, and Merivale-Woodroffe Corridor options. As well, experts such as Doctor Chris Carruthers, the former Chief of Staff of the Ottawa Hospital, have opined that the new hospital must contain single rooms to prevent the spread of infection; must be located close to the University of Ottawa's Heart Institute; needs to offer close, quick access to Highway 417; and needs to be close to the Royal Ottawa Hospital so that the two can share equipment.¹ Locating the new hospital on the Farm met and continues to meet these criteria.

Some opponents of locating the Hospital on farm land claim that the Farm is sacrosanct. Some of them back up this claim by implying that the Farm won the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize.² This hyperbole does a disservice to the actual work that has been done by thousands of hardworking scientists. In reality, the 2007 Nobel

Peace Prize was awarded to Al Gore and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in recognition of their many years of research. Some of the IPCC's research may have included data from the Farm, but it is a mistake to conclude that the Farm "won" a Nobel Prize. In fact, so many of the IPCC's contributors have made this mistake that the IPCC was forced to clarify in 2012 that, no, its contributors are not Nobel Prize winners.³ It is clear that the Farm has contributed to many scientific studies in the past, but the question the NCC now faces is whether current and future research should outweigh the current need to replace a 92 year-old hospital.

Does the research currently being done outweigh the value of a new hospital? This is what the hospital's opponents claim. But what *specific* research is being done there? This is a question both Ottawa Mayor Jim Watson and I have asked the NCC, to which no answer has yet been given. A June 2016 document from Agriculture and Agri-Food Minister Lawrence MacAulay does briefly mention some soil tillage and carbon cycling experiments,⁴ but it does not satisfactorily answer the question.

To find greater specificity, a recent report by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development may help. In June 2016, her office compiled the responses from the federal government regarding the environmental impact of locating the new hospital on the Farm.⁵ According to a joint response from Environment and Climate Change Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the particular plot of the Farm that would be used for the new Civic Campus is being used as follows:

- There are currently eight experiments
 - Two were completed in March 2016 and would not be "affected by the decision to transfer the land from the Farm"
 - One will be completed in March 2017 but losing "one year of data on one site" would be "unlikely to significantly impact" the research project
 - Five will be completed by March 2018, and of these five, only one requires use of the Farm site because of its characteristics
- There are also three studies planned for a future date. One of these studies could be done on land elsewhere and the other two would preferably use the Farm because of its characteristics.

Opponents of locating the hospital on the Farm claim that the Farm is essential to environment and climate change research, but this report – compiled by the Environment Commissioner with responses from Environment and Climate Change Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada – says exactly the opposite. Even the departments' responses to the Commissioner with regards to the two future-planned studies that should be located on the Farm offer little specificity. My office will continue to seek clarification.

It is clear that the greater good would be served by using a small portion of the Farm – roughly six percent - to build a new state-of-the-art hospital facility. The timing of the experiments seems to offer a reasonable and practical solution: allow the five studies to conclude on schedule by March 2018, which would be almost five years before the Hospital would like to break ground in 2023. As for the two future-planned studies that the government says should be located on the Farm, there is no reason why they cannot be located on another part of the Farm, or at another site or facility. Making this decision now would allow Agriculture almost 18 months to find alternative sites.

As the NCC no doubt found in its search for the 12 potential sites it is now reviewing, it is not easy to find an appropriate-sized parcel of land in the downtown core of a G7 country's national capital. It is clear that whichever of the 12 sites is chosen, it will displace something else. Choosing Tunney's Pasture will displace thousands of current and future public servants, and require that a currently-planned residential development be cancelled; choosing either of the West Hunt Club locations will result in the loss of part of the Greenbelt. Likewise, it is clear that regardless of which site is chosen, someone will complain about something. Since the NCC's review process began, almost every site has seen at least one person or organization complain about some aspect of the potential site – whether it's Lincoln Fields or the Farm. We are building a G7 nation's capital, and it will require a vision that serves current and future residents well into the next century. I encourage the NCC to rely on its criteria of a functional and operational hospital that serves the capital's residents so that this vision is realized.

I hope that the NCC will conclude that the decision made two years ago was the right one, and allow the Ottawa Hospital to get on with building this important new hospital on the federal land directly across the street from the current Civic Campus.

Sincerely,

Hon. Pierre Poilievre P.C., M.P.
Carleton

¹ Chris Carruthers, *Why the new Civic must be built on the Farm – and fast*, Ottawa Citizen, May 2, 2016, online: <<http://ottawacitizen.com/opinion/columnists/carruthers-why-the-new-civic-must-be-built-on-the-farm-and-fast>>.

² Coalition to Protect the Central Experimental Farm, letter to federal ministers, November 23, 2015, online: <<http://www.csla-aapc.ca/sites/csla-aapc.ca/files/Advocacy/Coalition%20to%20Cabinet%20Nov%202015%20FINAL.pdf>>.

³ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Statement about the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize*, November 2012, online: <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/nobel/Nobel_statement_final.pdf>.

⁴ Inquiry of Ministry, Q-184, response tabled in the House of Commons on June 14, 2016.

⁵ Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, response to petition 388: *Protection of the Central Experimental Farm as a Research Facility and a National Historic Site of Canada*, online: <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/pet_388_e_41408.html>.

Healthy Food
is number “ONE”

The Central Experimental Farm has been supporting this mandate since it's inception in 1882
and
will continue into the future.
No segment of this interdisciplinary complex shall be dissected

CEF input is directed toward NATIONAL use

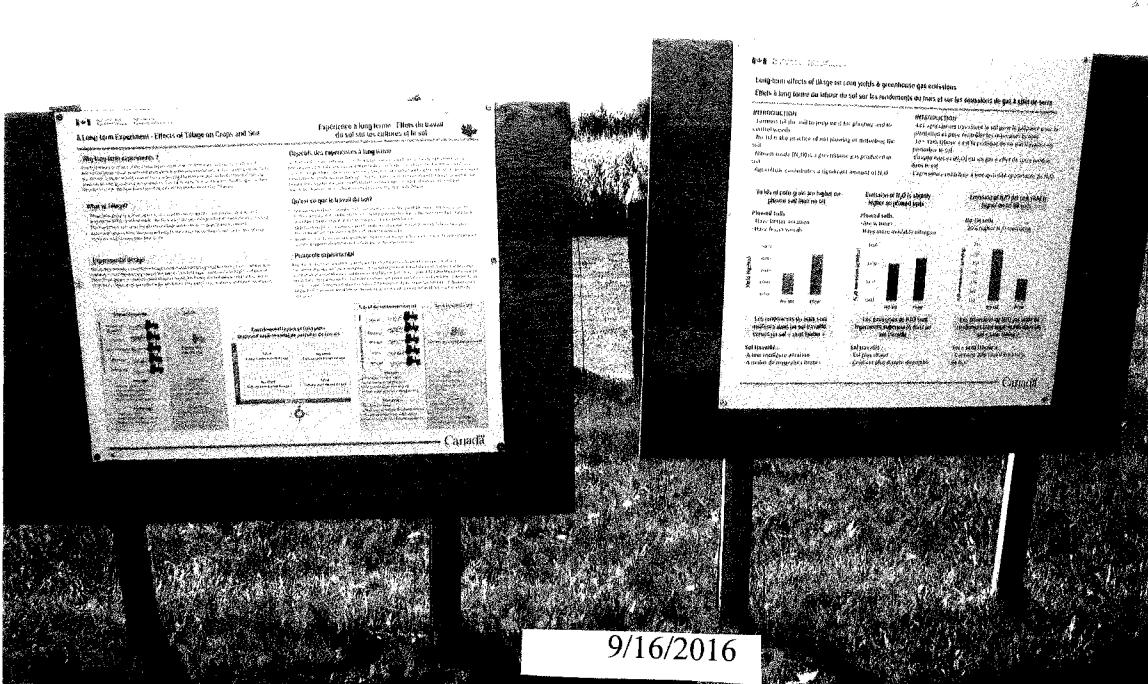
HANDS OFF

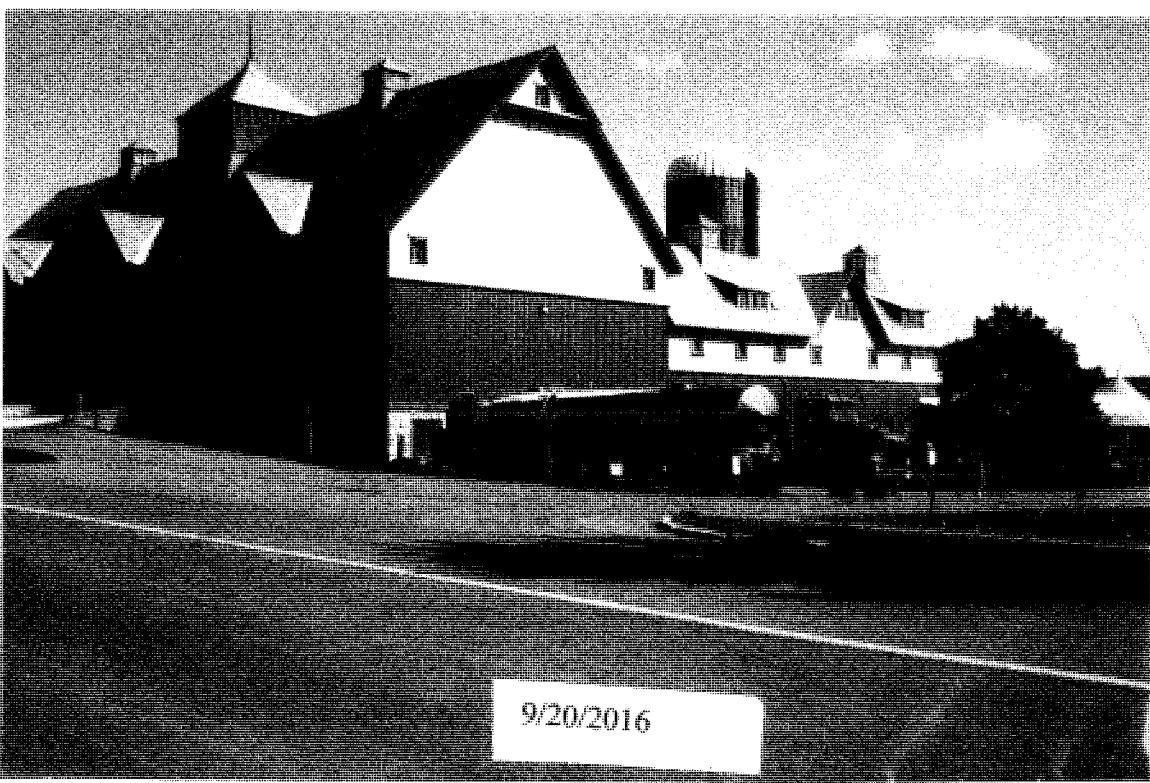
HERE-IN, images CEF RESEARCH SOIL, in use TODAY

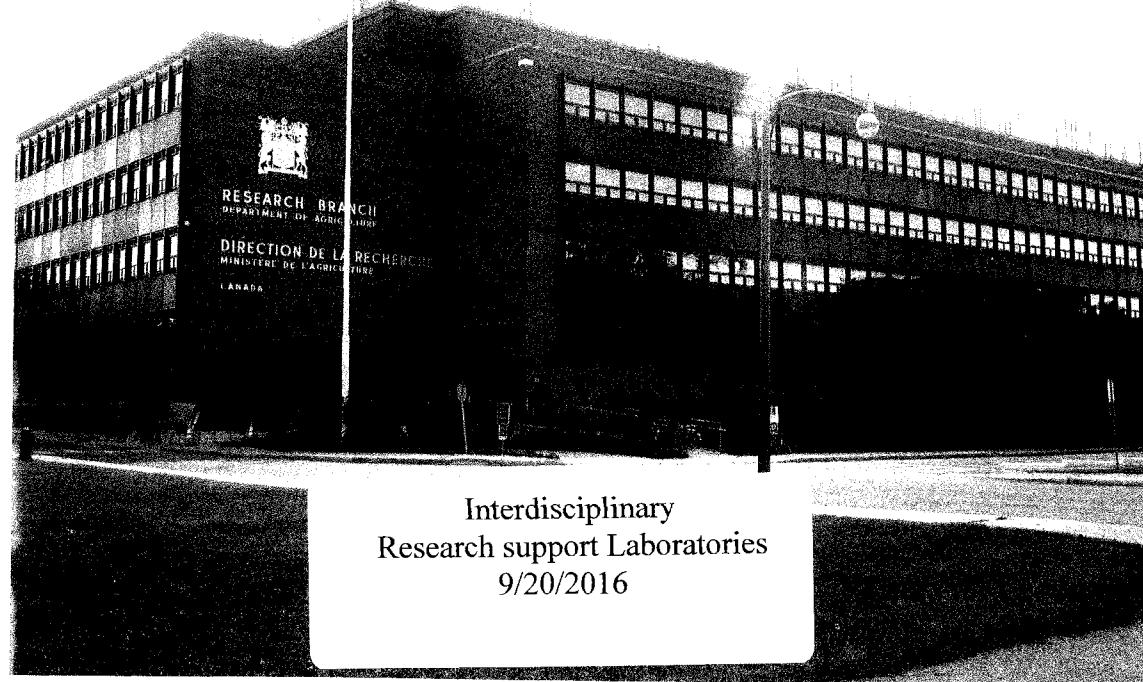
Hospitals
are number “Two”

The Civic Hospital campus must be RELOCATED
not expanded.
The availability of Healthy Food supersedes medicinal intervention

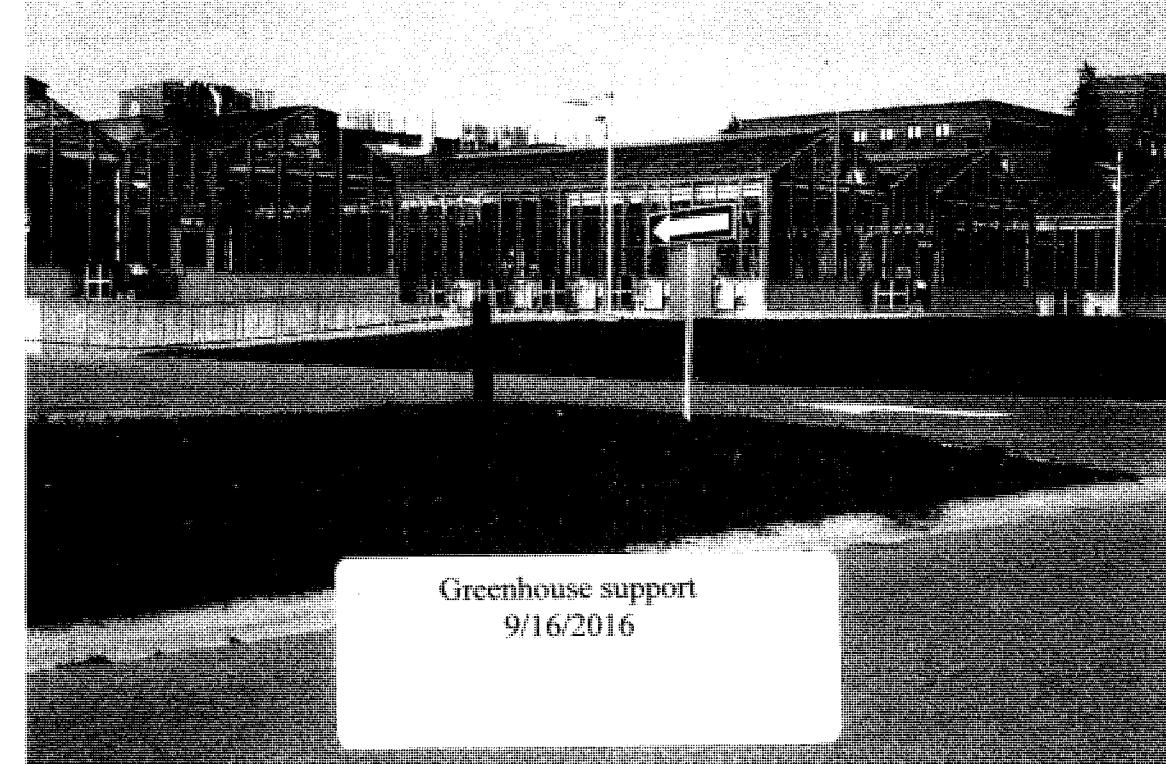
Hospital input is directed toward LOCAL use



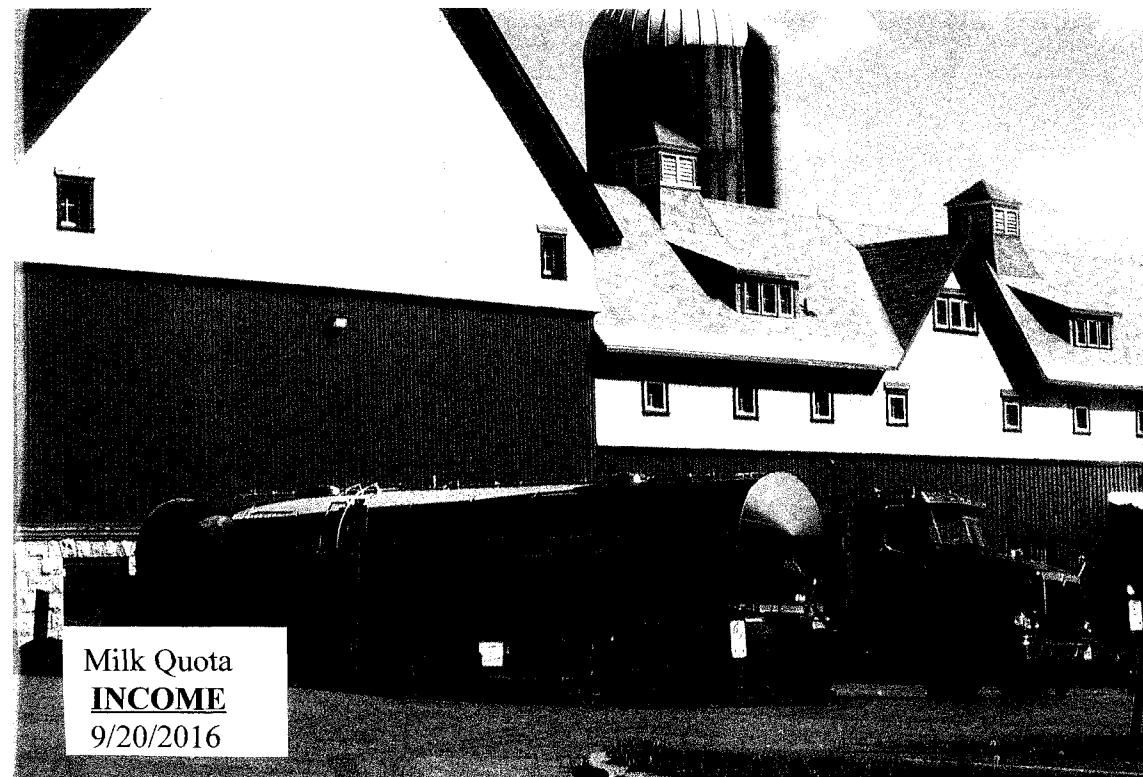




Interdisciplinary
Research support Laboratories
9/20/2016



Greenhouse support
9/16/2016



Milk Quota
INCOME
9/20/2016



Museum
Visit for a full day to learn the value
of the CEF Soil to our Economy
9/20/2016

Proposed Central Experimental Farm land for Hospital Expansion,

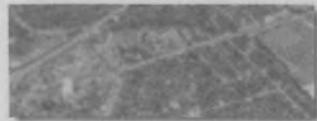
I strongly object to any loss of our Central Experimental farm land area for any reason, today or in the future. This specific Central Experimental soil area, identified for transfer, encompasses collated valuable soil information which has been gleaned for nearly 150 years. This information is essential for our Agriculture Economy. Ongoing research on this valuable segment of soil will continue to add important data to deal with natural evolving agricultural climate change issues thus, maintaining a progressive Agriculture Economy for future generations.

suggestion;

Expropriate a segment of land adjacent to Carling Ave., between Fisher Ave and Merrivale Road.
This prime area was hastily put in place during the WWII emergency and is probably in the eye of a commercial developer at the moment. Better Hospital than commercial high rise. Sewer, water and electrical services will require complete upgrade before any substantial "in fill" development can be done.

The process of expropriation "occurs when a public agency (for example, the provincial government and its agencies, regional districts, municipalities, school boards, post-secondary institutions and utilities) takes private property for a purpose deemed to be in the public interest".^L

Civic - Royal Ottawa Health Centre (Conglomerate)



Why not expropriate it now, install modern (below ground) services to support a new hospital for the next 100 years +/- . Note attached map identifying the suggested area. "Expropriation" has taken place in the past, Lebreton Flats, the Residential area at the Rockcliff air base and, in many Canadian cities as modernization takes place. The attached map will give a visual perspective to easy transportation linkages, especially the Queensway .

Also consider the Westgate Shopping area as it is rumoured to be completely overhauled.



Rothamsted Research
Harpenden, Herts, AL5 2JQ

Telephone: (+44) 01582 938646
Web: <http://www.rothamsted.ac.uk/>

Director and Chief Executive:
Professor Achim Dobermann

Lawes Trust Senior Fellow
A.E. Johnston

To whom it may concern

24 November 2015

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

It has been my privilege to be involved with the Rothamsted long-term agricultural field experiments for more than 50 years and thus to have first-hand experience of the value of such experiments. Archival evidence suggests that some 20 years after starting his experiments in the 1840s Sir John Lawes was thinking about whether to continue but writing in the 1880s he commented that he had found that year on year they had become more valuable. And this has proved to be so, especially in recent decades. What is now evident from these experiments is that for the crops grown provided the crop, the soil, the climate and the management are appropriate for the cropping system, food production is sustainable – a most important message for today. But soil and crop and climate are not the same everywhere and to test cropping systems in a range of agro-climatological conditions requires long-term experiments in those regions. In some of the more recent Rothamsted experiments it was more than 20 years before yields began to decline but because these were long-term experiments it was possible to test modifying nutrient inputs and the control of weeds, pests and diseases to maintain crop yields and the lessons learnt could be communicated to farmers.

The importance of the experimental plots on the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa is because, as experience here at Rothamsted shows, it can take tens of years for the equilibrium between the biological, chemical and physical properties of the soils to be established. Research on these interactions on different soils and climates under the imposed experimental treatments allows us to better understand and control soil fertility and thus crop production and food security for future generations.

I understand that there is a proposal that the site of the experimental plots should be used for a hospital. Is there nowhere else on the site that could be used for this building? Another site might be less convenient and the cost might be greater but how does that compare with the investment already made in the current experimental plots, the information already provided and the undoubtedly benefit that will come in future with the continuity of the plots.

Yours Sincerely

Johnny Johnston

A.E. (Johnny) Johnston
Lawes Trust Senior Fellow
Rothamsted Research

An Open Letter on Science to the Right Honourable Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada

April 19, 2016

The Right Honourable Justin Trudeau, P.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6
Justin.Trudeau@parl.gc.ca

Dear Prime Minister:

As former members of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's leadership team that has guided agricultural research at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa, we urge you and your cabinet to protect this valuable scientific resource and National Historic Site for the sake of all Canadians. Meeting today's complex environmental, public health, and innovation challenges requires that we strengthen our research capacity as we strive to adapt to these pressing global issues. The proposed transfer of critical research land from the Central Experimental Farm to the Ottawa Hospital will impede Canada's ability to meet these challenges.

Land on the Central Experimental Farm has been used for research for over 125 years. The fields slated for transfer to the Ottawa Hospital today support more than 20 studies on a wide range of crops and agricultural practices. Long-term studies over the past three decades at this site, have drawn collaborators from around the world and generated knowledge and farming methods to combat plant disease, boost crop yields, and promote soil health. They also contribute to international climate-change research through studies that examine greenhouse gas emissions and soil carbon sequestration under different agricultural practices. To be clear: we are talking about an outdoor laboratory in which the slowly-responding soil itself is the subject, and re-locating this laboratory to another soil site would reset the long-term research clock back to zero and disrupt or displace other important studies, costing millions of dollars and jeopardize decades of public-good research.

Destroying any part of this active research land seems hard to justify in simple economic terms. Canada's agriculture and food sector is a sustainable driver of our national economy, but keeping it sustainable pivots on productive research. For example, short-season soybeans were developed from over 25 years of research in these fields. Thanks to that work, today this crop is grown from Prince Edward Island to Alberta and contributes \$2 billion each year to Canada's economy, the cost of a new Ottawa Hospital every year. In the course of its long history, several hundred varieties and cultivars have been developed on the Central Experimental farm, generating vast returns on investment for the agriculture and food sector and for Canada.

We would all like to see a new state-of-the-art health care facility built in Ottawa, but we do not believe that valuable research fields of the Central Experimental Farm need to be sacrificed to achieve this. This land is far more valuable for its contribution to Canada's agricultural economy, innovation, food security, and environmental sustainability than as a hospital site. There are other viable sites for a hospital in Ottawa. We therefore respectfully urge you and your cabinet members to re-consider the transfer of Central Experimental Farm research land to the Ottawa Hospital and to preserve it for ongoing and future research.

Sincerely,

Gaetan Lussier, former Deputy Minister of Agriculture and AgriFood Canada

Dr. Brian Morrisey, former Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Dr. Arthur Olson, former Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Dr. Gordon Neish, former Director General, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Dr. Wayne Lindwall, former Director General, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Dr. Gilles L. Rousselle, former Director General, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Dr. Ian de la Roche, former Director General, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Dr. Lianne Dwyer, former Director Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Center

Dr. Norman Tape, former Director Food Research Center, and former member of Ottawa Hospital Board of Governors

Dr. Barry Grace, former Science Director, Biodiversity

Dr. Jean-Marc Deschênes, former Director Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Center

Dr. Richard Asselin, former Director Center for Land and Biological Resource Research

Dr. Wilf Keller, former AAFC Scientist, current president and CEO of AgWest Bio.

c.c. Hon. Catherine McKenna, P.C., Minister of Environment and Climate Change

Catherine.McKenna@parl.gc.ca

Hon. Lawrence MacAulay, P.C., Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Lawrence.MacAulay@parl.gc.ca

Hon. Mélanie Joly, P.C., Minister of Canadian Heritage hon.melanie.joly@canada.ca

Coalition to Protect the Central Experimental Farm National Historic Site of Canada

info@heritageottawa.org

ARNPRIOR REGION FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

The Honorable Lawrence MacAulay,
Minister of Agriculture and Agri - Food
Lawrence.macaulay@parl.gc.ca

The Honorable Catherine McKenna,
Minister of Environment and Climate Change
(With responsibility for Parks Canada Agency and National Historic sites of Canada)
Catherine.McKenna@parl.gc.ca

The Honorable Melanie Joly,
Minister of Canadian Heritage
(With responsibility for National Capital Commission)
Melanie.Joly@parl.gc.ca

Dear Ministers McKenna, MacAulay and Joly,

We are writing this letter on behalf of the Arnprior Region Federation of Agriculture (ARFA).

The Federation strongly supports the Coalition to protect the Central Experimental Farm National Historic site of Canada. This is not just any land. The land purposed for transfer is the most historic and scientifically significant agricultural property in Canada. Field No.1 is the original section of the CEF dating back to 1886.

We recognize the Civic Campus of the Ottawa Hospital needs a new facility. We also believe that the Coalition's proposal to find a win-win solution warrants careful consideration.

Yours Sincerely

Arnprior Region Federation of Agriculture

Chris Moore, ARFA President

Bruce Hudson, ARFA Vice President



ROYAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
CIRENCESTER

To whom it may concern:

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

We understand that there are proposals to allocate land on the Central Experimental Farm for a hospital. Clearly, provision of healthcare is an important priority and we would not want this to be compromised. We are however concerned that the proposal will lead to the loss of irreplaceable research facilities, whilst we understand that alternative parcels of land are available on the farm which could be used.

The plots have been used for soil science research over several decades leading to research findings that are a credit to the sustained commitment of the Government of Canada to research for the benefit of agriculture and our understanding of the environment. The focus of the experimental plots has been on understanding soil processes and they have been one of the key facilities leading to Canadian Government research scientists making world-leading contributions to scientific understanding and to several of them sharing in the joint award of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Many soil processes operate over the period of years and decades so long-term experimental plots, such as those at the Central Experimental Farm, are invaluable and unfortunately relatively rare worldwide. The loss of the experimental plots would be a serious loss of research facilities and would be a particularly unfortunate and short-sighted decision during 2015, which has been designated as the International Year of Soils by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (<http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/en/> <http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/fr/>). History will judge.

Yours faithfully

Dr John S Conway FGS FRGS FHEA FISoilSci
Director of Research
Principal Lecturer in Soil Science
Programme Manager, MSc International Rural Development & MSc Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security
Royal Agricultural University, Cirencester, Glos GL7 6JS
01285 652531
john.conway@rau.ac.uk

From: Delaroche, Ian [mailto:ian.delaroche@ubc.ca]
Sent: Tuesday, December 16, 2014 2:08 PM
To: bairdj@parl.gc.ca
Cc: Gerry.ritz@parl.gc.ca; paul.dewar@parl.gc.ca; Chris.Wiebe@ottawa.ca; jbkitts@toh.on.ca; andrea.lyon@agr.gc.ca
Subject: Future of Long-term Experimental Plots at the CEF.

Dear Honorable John Baird PC MP,

I was recently informed that the long-term research plots at the Central Experimental Farm will be disbanded and become part of the future site for the Ottawa Civic hospital. This heritage site has been under continuous cultivation for more than 125 years having served as part of a long-term crop rotation research experiment along with other sites both within Canada and internationally. These long term sites in Canada along with those at Rothamsted Station in the UK and the Morrow plots at the University of Illinois form some of the longest-monitored and continuously-cropped fields in the world. They continue to generate irreplaceable data on soil properties, agronomic practices and environmental impacts as a consequence of continuous crop production. This is critical if we are to ensure Canada continues to produce enough food to feed future generations. Combined with the nearby weather station at the CEF which dates to the late 1800s this represents an invaluable source of scientific data for future generations of researchers, farmers, and ultimately all Canadians.

As a responsible Canadian, I recognize the value that a new state of the art health care facility will bring to the citizens in the National Capital Region. I also applaud the leadership you are demonstrating and the financial support the government of Canada continues to provide for such initiatives through its infrastructure program. Nevertheless, I would ask that your officials please consider looking at another site on the CEF to locate the new hospital. Indeed, it would be a great loss if we were to abandon these historic experimental plots and the economic, social, and environmental benefits which are accruing from this research. I would hope there is a way to re-position the new hospital on land less critical to the continuation of these long-term studies. I am confident that the Central Experimental Farm Advisory Council and AAFC leadership would welcome working with the Ottawa Hospital, the NCC, and yourself on reaching a suitable solution.

Yours sincerely,

Ian de la Roche

Adjunct Professor, UBC
Former Director,
Agriculture Canada,
Plant Research Centre,
Central Experimental Farm

cc. Hon Gerry Ritz, Minister of AAFC

cc. Andrea Lyons, Deputy Minister of AAFC
cc. Dr. Jack Kitts, Chair Ottawa Hospital
cc. Mark Kristmanson, CEO of NCC
cc. Chris Weibe, Chair CEF Advisory Council

To: Sylvia Bleau: sylvie.bleau@lhins.on.ca
Cc: Hon. Lawrence MacAulay: lawrence.macaulay@parl.gc.ca
Hon. Mélanie Joly: melanie.joly@parl.gc.ca
Catherine McKenna: catherine.mckenna@parl.gc.ca

M. Jean-Pierre Boisclair
Chair, Champlain LHIN

Sent by email to: Sylvie Bleau, Executive Assistant, Champlain LHIN sylvie.bleau@lhins.ca.

Re: The Central Experimental Farm and the Ottawa Hospital

Dear Sir,

I write to you to express my concerns about the proposal to construct a new expansion for the Civic Hospital on research land on the Central Experimental Farm. As Dean of Agriculture, Food and Environment at the oldest agricultural college in the UK I am very much aware of the importance of long-term experiments in agriculture. Moreover, I have some personal experience that informs my concerns on this topic.

Several times over the last 15 years I've spent some time in Ottawa and conducted experiments on Field #1 with my soil science colleagues. Those experiments related to research on greenhouse gas emissions from tilled and no-tilled plots and some of that research resulted in important findings published in high ranking scientific journals.

The Agriculture Canada facilities and land used for agricultural research at the Central Experimental Farm are world-class. In this time of increasing awareness of the impact of agriculture on greenhouse gas emissions as well as food insecurity around the world, it is important that we prioritise the type of long-term research conducted on Field #1.

I urge you to find a way to avoid losing the very important land devoted to agricultural and environmental long-term experiments on the Central Experimental Farm.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. David Hopkins

Website: <https://www.rau.ac.uk/about/organisation/staff/professor-david-hopkins>

cc:

Hon. Catherine McKenna, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change
Hon. Mélanie Joly, Minister of Canadian Heritage

Hon. Lawrence MacAulay, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada



Rothamsted Research
Harpenden, Herts, AL5 2JQ

Telephone: (+44) 01582 938646
Web: <http://www.rothamsted.ac.uk/>

Director and Chief Executive:
Professor Achim Dobermann

Sustainable Soils Research Fellow
Prof Keith WT Goulding
E-mail: keith.goulding@bbsrc.ac.uk

23 November 2015

To whom it may concern:

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

I understand that there are proposals to allocate land on the Central Experimental Farm of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Ottawa for a hospital. Clearly, provision of healthcare is an important priority and I would not want this to be compromised. I am, however, concerned that the current proposal will lead to the loss of irreplaceable research facilities and I understand that suitable, alternative parcels of land are available on the farm.

The plots currently designated for building have been used for research to understand soil processes over several decades. They have led to discoveries that are a credit to the sustained commitment of the Government of Canada to research for the benefit of agriculture and our understanding of the environment. In particular, they were one of the key facilities that allowed Canadian Government research scientists to make world-leading contributions to scientific understanding, and to several of them sharing in the joint award of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Many soil processes operate over the period of years and decades so long-term experimental plots, such as those at the Central Experimental Farm, are invaluable. Unfortunately they are relatively rare worldwide. Building on the experimental plots would result in a serious loss of research facilities. It would be a particularly unfortunate and short-sighted decision to make in 2015, which has been designated as the International Year of Soils by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (<http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/en/> <http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/fr/>).

I urge you not to build on the plots.

Yours faithfully

Professor Keith Goulding
Sustainable Soils Research Fellow
Rothamsted Research



23 November 2015

Institute of Biological and Environmental Sciences
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Aberdeen, AB24 3UU
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To whom it may concern,

RE: EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

We understand that there are proposals to allocate land on the Central Experimental Farm for a hospital. Clearly, provision of healthcare is an important priority and we would not want this to be compromised. We are however concerned that the proposal will lead to the loss of irreplaceable research facilities, whilst we understand that alternative parcels of land are available on the farm which could be used.

The plots have been used for soil science research over several decades leading to research findings that are a credit to the sustained commitment of the Government of Canada to research for the benefit of agriculture and our understanding of the environment, including climate change. The focus of the experimental plots has been on understanding soil processes and they have been one of the key facilities leading to Canadian Government research scientists making world-leading contributions to scientific understanding and to several of them sharing in the joint award of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Many soil processes operate over the period of years and decades so long-term experimental plots, such as those at the Central Experimental Farm, are invaluable and unfortunately relatively rare worldwide. The loss of the experimental plots would be a serious loss of research facilities and would be a particularly unfortunate and short-sighted decision during 2015, which has been designated as the International Year of Soils by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (<http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/en/> <http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/fr/>). History will judge.

Yours faithfully,

Paul Hallett (Canadian Citizen)
Professor of Soil Physics

From: David Hopkins [mailto:David.Hopkins@rau.ac.uk]
Sent: Monday, February 16, 2015 9:33 AM
To: correspondancem@agr.gc.ca; gerry.ritz@parl.gc.ca; andrea.lyon@agr.gc.ca; jbkitts@toh.on.ca; Mark.kristmanson@ncc-ccn.ca; Chris Wiebe
Subject: The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa - Threat to Internationally Important Research Resources

To: The Hon Gerry Ritz, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Ms Andrea Lyon, Deputy Minister, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Dr Jack Kitts, President and CEO, Ottawa Hospital; Dr Mark Kristmanson, CEO, National Capital Commission; Mr Chris Wiebe, Chair, Central Experimental Farm Advisory Council

Dear Mr Ritz, Ms Lyon, Dr Kitts, Dr Kristmanson and Mr Wiebe

I write in connection with the possible use of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada land in Ottawa for the expansion of the local hospital. Of course, I realise the importance of expanding the hospital and would not in any way wish to see such an initiative stifled. However, the particular block of land intended for transfer is the site of important and irreplaceable experimental plots which will be lost if the hospital development goes ahead on this land. There are, however, according to my understanding, alternative locations on the Central Experimental Farm which do not have long-term experiments on them and which could be used for the hospital expansion. I would therefore ask you to consider whether it is possible to use an alternative block of land on the Farm for the hospital development.

The particular block of land identified for this development has been used for many various long-term agricultural experiments, including those on soil processes, tillage management, nutrient cycling and soil carbon dynamics which have been ongoing now for several decades. These soil processes are slow, operating over the decade timescale, so such experiments are of major scientific importance. As a soil scientist and dean of an agriculture university I cannot emphasise strongly enough the international importance of these experimental plots at a time when the world scientific community needs the insights from long-term experiments. These experiments help us understand carbon dynamics in soils and provide information to inform governmental policies in the context of global carbon balances and environmental change, thereby helping countries to fulfil their international commitments. The importance of the soil science research being undertaken at the Central Experimental Farm can be judged from the fact that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada soil scientists working on these sites were amongst the joint recipients, as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007. Further, the UN has recognized the importance of soils in the global ecosystem by designating 2015 as the International Year of Soils. It would be remarkably unfortunate and short-sighted if internationally significant long-term experimental sites were to be lost at this time.

Yours sincerely

D W Hopkins

+++++

David W Hopkins BSc PhD CBiol FSB
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Dean of Agriculture, Food & Environment

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+++++

PLEASE USE "CC" AND "REPLY TO ALL" SPARINGLY

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- 96.3% Undergraduate Employability rate
- 97.5% Postgraduate Employability rate
- UK top 10% for Graduate Employability
(Higher Education Statistics Authority, 2014)



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14 March 2016

Rt Hon Justin Trudeau Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa
Ontario
K1A 0A6
Canada

Dear Prime Minister Trudeau

The Central Experimental Farm and the Ottawa Hospital

I write to you to express my concerns about the proposal to construct a new expansion for the Civic Hospital in Ottawa on research land on the Central Experimental Farm. As a soil scientist and the Dean of Agriculture, Food and Environment at the oldest agricultural college in the world, I am very much aware of the importance of long-term experiments in agriculture and the environmental sciences. Moreover, I have personal experience that informs my concerns on this topic.

Several times over the last 15 years I have spent some time in Ottawa and conducted experiments on Field #1 with my soil science colleagues. Those experiments related to research on greenhouse gas emissions from tilled and no-tilled plots resulting in important findings published in high ranking scientific journals.

These Agriculture Canada facilities on the Central Experimental Farm are world-class. Important environmental research has been conducted, and currently is being conducted on the land identified for transfer to the hospital. This is not just about scientific and technical advancement; there is a massive humanitarian dimension. Research on Field #1 has helped to establish the expertise of

Agriculture Canada scientists as contributors to work the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and thereby contributed to Agriculture Canada scientists being recipients of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize (arguably the most prestigious humanitarian award in the world). In this time of growing awareness of the contribution of agriculture to greenhouse gas emissions, as well as its potential for promoting food insecurity around the world, it is important to prioritize the type of long-term research conducted on Field #1.

I am not saying that health care is not a worthy objective; of course it is. However, I understand that alternative areas of land on the Central Experimental Farm could be used for the hospital and this would spare Field #1 from development. I respectfully urge you to find a way to avoid losing the very important land devoted to long-term agricultural and environmental experiments on the Central Experimental Farm. The International Year of Soil finished at the end of 2015 after a year in which the importance of soils for humanity and the environment were highlighted (see footnote). I believe it would be more than unfortunate if these important research resources were to be lost in Canada, a country which has such a distinguished record in advancing knowledge in understanding in agriculture and the environment. It could be viewed as short-sighted and negligent. This is a once-in-a-lifetime decision; once these lands are lost for this purpose, there is no turning back and history will judge the wisdom.

Yours sincerely

David W Hopkins PhD DSc
Professor and Dean

cc

Minister Catherine McKenna, Environment and Climate Change
Minister Lawrence MacAulay, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Minister Mélanie Joly, National Capital Commission
MPP Yasir Naqvi, Ottawa Centre

Footnote



- Healthy soils are the basis for healthy food production
- Soils are the foundation for vegetation which is cultivated or managed for feed, fibre, fuel and medicinal products
- Soils support our planet's biodiversity and they host a quarter of the total
- Soils help to combat and adapt to climate change by playing a key role in the carbon cycle
- Soils store and filter water, improving our resilience to floods and droughts
- Soil is a non-renewable resource; its preservation is essential for food security and our sustainable future



30 November 2015

David W Hopkins

BSc PhD DSc FISoilSci CBiol FRSB

Professor of Soil Science

Dean of Agriculture, Food and Environment

The Royal Agricultural University

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To whom it may concern:

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA

We understand that there are proposals to allocate land on the Central Experimental Farm for a hospital. Clearly, provision of healthcare is an important priority and we would not want this to be compromised. We are however concerned that the proposal will lead to the loss of irreplaceable research facilities, whilst we understand that alternative packets of land are available on the farm which could be used.

The plots have been used for soil science research over several decades leading to research findings that are a credit to the sustained commitment of the Government of Canada to research for the benefit of agriculture and our understanding of the environment. The focus of the experimental plots has been on understanding soil processes and they have been one of the key facilities leading to Canadian Government research scientists making world-leading contributions to scientific understanding and to several of them sharing in the joint award of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Indeed, it is important to note that today, the President of the World Bank, Jim Yong Kim, has called for recognition of the importance of climate change to agriculture at the COP21 Conference in Paris.

Many soil processes operate over the period of years and decades so long-term experimental plots, such as those at the Central Experimental Farm, are invaluable and unfortunately relatively rare worldwide. The loss of the experimental plots would be a serious loss of research facilities and would be a particularly unfortunate and short-sighted decision during 2015, which has been designated as the International Year of Soils by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (<http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/en/> <http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/fr/>). History will judge.

Yours faithfully

D W Hopkins

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Adnoddau Naturol
Prifysgol Bangor**

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November 23rd, 2015

To whom it may concern:

Re: Experimental plots at the Central Experimental Farm

Myself and colleagues at Bangor University in the United Kingdom have come to learn of the proposals to allocate land on the Central Experimental Farm for a hospital extension. Clearly, provision of healthcare is an important priority and we would not want this to be compromised. We are, however, concerned that the proposal will lead to the loss of irreplaceable research facilities, whilst we understand that alternative parcels of land are available on the farm which could be used.

The plots have been used for soil science research over several decades leading to research findings that are a credit to the sustained commitment of the Government of Canada to research for the benefit of agriculture and our understanding of the environment. The focus of the experimental plots has been on understanding soil processes and they have been one of the key facilities leading to Canadian Government research scientists making world-leading contributions to scientific understanding and to several of them sharing in the joint award of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Many soil processes operate over the period of years and decades so long-term experimental plots, such as those at the Central Experimental Farm, are invaluable and unfortunately relatively rare worldwide. The loss of the experimental plots would be a serious loss of research facilities and would be a particularly unfortunate and short-sighted decision during 2015, which has been designated as the International Year of Soils by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (<http://www.fao.org/soils-2015/en/>). History will judge. If you require further information I can be contacted by telephone +44 1248 382579 or emailed directly at d.jones@bangor.ac.uk.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Davey Jones

May 2, 2016

The Honourable Lawrence MacAulay,
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
1341 Baseline Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Dear Minister MacAulay:

As a former research soil scientist on the Central Experimental Farm, I am writing to urge you and the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to protect the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. This Historical Site has been a key platform for innovative research science and discovery that has been ongoing for over a century. The gift-lease of 24 ha of the CEF by the previous government in 2014 to The Ottawa Hospital as a site on which to build a new Civic campus was extremely flawed and should be reversed unquestionably.

Mitigation of the impact of climate change on agricultural production has been a major focus of the twenty research studies on the proposed land transfer. Primary among these are long-term soil tillage and crop rotation experiments, which are linked to national and international networks of similar research. Given a 30-year time base for climate data, effective climate studies require a longer term duration than does other agricultural research. Cropping studies underway on the CEF include long-term crop rotations, heat and drought stress effects on crop yield, heat and drought tolerance in variety selection and those that address crop pests and diseases that arise from climate change. All of these soil and crop research programs will increase Canada's food security as the impact of climate change is realized and will contribute generously to Canada's economy.

To focus on one research area, optimizing soil resilience is essential to assure optimum agricultural response to environmental and climate changes now seen as rapidly accelerating. Soil tillage studies on the proposed gift-lease package demonstrate how the practice of minimum tillage reduces soil erosion, improves soil health and significantly decreases the agricultural contribution to greenhouse gases. Soils are the most complex materials on Earth, the skin of the earth, and are absolutely essential to our survival and that of the biosphere as we know it. Agriculture's effective response to climate change depends critically on maintaining optimum soil health. Moving the soil and crop research to another site would put the research clock back to zero. Soil is a resilient geologic resource in which change occurs at a geologic rate with research results showing their true value only after more than twenty years. The loss of such hard-earned data would be a major tragedy for any reason, and certainly not warranted for locating a hospital building site in proximity to its existing location.

Healthcare and its effective delivery for Eastern Ontario patients is extremely important to me and all Ottawans. Healthy nutritious food, however, is one of the major prerequisites for health. I have not heard one word of justification showing that a medicalized healthcare facility should have a higher priority and value than long-term agri-food research land and facilities which contribute significantly to producing healthy food, so essential to good health. Yet, the Ottawa Hospital has assumed the privilege of three of four building sites on the CEF. Why have we not heard, with firm commitment, that CEF research facilities are not available for urban development even for a needed renewed Civic Hospital?

The Central Experimental Farm is a National Historic Site of Canada. The long term management plan to assure this heritage status calls for renewed research mandates, noting the importance of long term studies and study sites to face uncertainty caused by changing climates. That AAFC has not called for reconsideration of the Ottawa Hospital's continuing intention to claim the CEF as a potential building site is a strong indictment that AAFC no longer supports long-term climate change research even at the core facility for agricultural research, the CEF National Historic Site.

Over the recent twenty-five years, AAFC has been promoting science policies where federal research scientists align with industrial partners both to obtain financial support for their research program which has the basic goal of benefiting their specific industry and to assure that the research findings are taken into that industry component. The federal science programs suffer greatly in at least two ways – a). Industry supported research is no longer freely and directly accessible to the public and b). A research scientist who alters her program to meet a particular industry priority is constrained from undertaking the innovative new ideas in which industry generally has little interest. The research on the 24 ha package is clearly for the public good of agriculture and food and very much worthy of uninterrupted continuation. When these research fields are not receiving your assurance to counter the move toward urban development on those research fields, a clear message is sent that publicly-supported agricultural research is no longer in future plans for AAFC.

Minister McKenna has indicated publicly that the lack of due process being taken for the transfer of land to the Ottawa Hospital warrants a reconsideration. Similarly, the transfer of 24 ha of prime long-term research plots to the National Capital Commission to allow lease-gifting must surely deserve due process reconsideration as well. It is totally incredible that a highly significant agricultural research facility and program was treated simply as a piece of real estate for development and has not been reconsidered by this time, one and a half years later.

Minister MacAulay, it is unconscionable that when scientists who have devoted their entire life to science and research are not consulted and only find out from the media that their research facilities and program will be terminated without notice, as happened in 2014, they become extremely demoralised and non-productive. Please, assure me by direct communication that the 2014 decision to gift-lease research plots to the Ottawa Hospital will be reversed.

Yours respectfully,

G Clarke Topp PAg, PhD, FCSSS, FSSSA
Soil Physicist & Environmental Scientist

CC: The Rt. Hon Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada;
Catherine McKenna, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change;
Mélanie Joly, Minister of Canadian Heritage;
Chris Warkentin, MP, Conservative AAFC critic;
Ruth Ellen Brosseau, MP, NDP AAFC critic;
Yasir Naqvi, MPP, Ottawa Centre;
Chandra Arya, MP Nepean.



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February 1, 2016

The Honourable Lawrence MacAulay,
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food,
Lawrence.macaulay@parl.gc.ca

The Honourable Catherine McKenna,
Minister of Environment and Climate Change
(with responsibility for Parks Canada Agency and National Historic Sites of Canada),
Catherine.McKenna@parl.gc.ca

The Honourable Mélanie Joly,
Minister of Canadian Heritage
(with responsibility for the National Capital Commission)
Melanie.Joly@parl.gc.ca

RE: Saving the Central Experimental Farm and enabling Hospital Renewal

Dear Ministers McKenna, MacAulay, and Joly,

We would like to congratulate you on your recent election to Parliament and to your appointment to your respective Ministries. The much-publicized commitment of the new government to transparency, scientific accuracy, and the democratic process are warmly welcomed, and it is in support of this commitment that the National Farmers Union-Ontario is writing to request that you reconsider the previous government's decision in November 2014 to sever sixty acres of the Central Experimental Farm (CEF) for the Ottawa Hospital.

The scientific, national, and international significance of this land is irreplaceable, and there is a significant ongoing desire to retain this land as an integral part of Canada's climate change strategy and to fulfill a deep need for public agricultural research. The land proposed for the transfer is composed of scientifically and historically significant acreage, which formed part of the original Central Experimental Farm with records going back as far as 1886. Scientists have conducted long-term soil tests on this land, which contributed to the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize-winning International Panel on Climate Change reports.

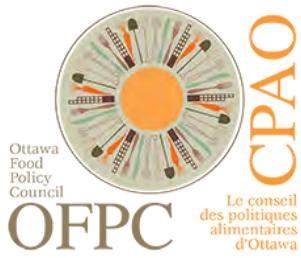
Studies done in the open-air laboratory at the Central Experimental Farm directly benefit Canada's agriculture sector, an industry responsible for over \$100 billion or almost 7% of national GDP. Climate change research is integral to assisting Canada's farmers' adaptation to climatic upheaval, and this will directly contribute to the food security of Canadians. Sixty acres may be only 5 percent of the total landmass of the CEF, but it is nearly 15 percent of the viable

research lands, a significant impact on the research capacity of the CEF. Moreover, the impacts would go well beyond these sixty acres. The imposition of a large structure such as a hospital would impact drainage, wind patterns, surface heating, road systems, and more. It might also curtail typical farming operations in the nearby vicinity, since one can foresee the hospital objecting to the spraying of crops and the spreading of fertilizers, composts, and manure.

For more information or to arrange a meeting/phone call, please contact Sarah Bakker, General Manager of the National Farmers Union – Ontario at office@nfuontario.ca or 1-888-832-9638.

Respectfully,

Karen Eatwell
President
National Farmers Union - Ontario



Dr. Jack Kitts, CEO Ottawa Hospital
Mr. Jamie McCracken, Chair of The Ottawa Hospital Board of Governors
Mr. Mark Kristmanson, CEO of the National Capital Commission
Mr. Paul Dewar, MP Ottawa Centre
Mr. Yasir Naqvi MPP Ottawa Centre

December 15, 2014

Dear Sirs,

Re: the recent decision to grant 60 acres of federal property currently committed to agricultural research to the Ottawa Hospital to build a state-of the art health care, research and teaching facility.

The Ottawa Food Policy Council (OFTC) understands that farmland preservation is a key issue for all municipalities in Canada. We would like more information on why this facility requires 60 acres. The only way to justify this loss is to capitalize on this unique opportunity to show leadership in demonstrating the intrinsic relationship between our food and health systems. The opportunities include joint research programs into how the healthy food supports health outcomes and policies to enable this, and demonstrating the role of food in health and healing by providing a garden, greenhouse and expanded in-house kitchen facilities in the plans to ensure fresh, healthy and culturally appropriate food to patients and staff.

The Ottawa Food Policy Council, established in 2012, is comprised of individuals representing all aspects of the food system to enable a broader and more coherent discussion and elaboration of policies related to food. As key stakeholders in this project we ask to be actively engaged, and propose a meeting with the new Civic Campus planning group to discuss how we can support the consultation and planning process.

It has been argued that we have a food and agricultural system that does not consider health, and a hospital system that does not prioritize healthy food. Let's change that. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Sarah Rice, Acting Chair
Ottawa Food Policy Council

c.c.: Central Experimental Farm Advisory Council
Champlain Cardiovascular Disease Prevention Network (Dr. Andrew Pipe)
Unpublished Ottawa



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Email: pete.smith@abdn.ac.uk

16th February 2015

Dear Minister Ritz

Re: Potential loss of valuable long term scientific experiments to make way for a hospital in Ottawa

I have recently been made aware of plans to use land used for long term field experiments by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada land in Ottawa, to accommodate the expansion of the local hospital. While I understand the need to local hospital services, the choice of site is extremely unfortunate. The site houses irreplaceable experimental plots which are of international significance, and these will be lost if the hospital development occurs here. I understand that there are alternative locations on the Central Experimental Farm which do not have long-term experiments on them, which could be used instead for the hospital expansion. I would therefore ask you to consider whether it is possible to use an alternative block of land on the Farm for the planned hospital development.

The particular block of land identified for this development has been used for many various long-term agricultural experiments, including those on soil processes, tillage management, nutrient cycling and soil carbon dynamics which have been ongoing now for several decades. The experiments are part of international experimental networks, such as the Soil Organic Matter Network (SOMNET) which I chaired for a number of years, and the Long Term Soils Experiments network now hosted by the International Soil Carbon Network. The soil processes monitored and tested in these experiments are slow, operating over the decadal timescale, and as such are of major scientific importance and provide data that would have taken many millions of Canadian Dollars to collect. These plots would, by definition, take decades to replace and the data become less valuable when a site is lost (as no follow up measurements are possible). As the Professor of Soils & Global change at the University of Aberdeen, I feel obliged to emphasise the international importance of these experimental plots at a time when the world's scientific community needs to learn from the insights provided by such long-term experiments.

These experiments help us understand carbon dynamics in soils and provide information to inform governmental policies in the context of global carbon balances and environmental change, thereby helping countries to fulfil their international commitments. The importance of the research being undertaken at the Central Experimental Farm can be judged from the fact that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada soil scientists working on these sites were amongst the joint recipients, as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007. Further, the UN has recognized the importance of soils in the global ecosystem by designating

2015 as the International Year of Soils. This would be an incredibly unfortunate time to lose such an international treasure. History would judge this a very short-sighted decision. Thank you very much for considering this plea seriously, and please do not hesitate to contact me using the details above should you require any more information.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Pete Smith, FSB, FRSE
Professor of Soils & Global Change
Science Director of Scotland's ClimateXChange
Director-Food Systems of Scottish Food Security Alliance-Crops
Theme Leader for cross-University Theme on Environment and Food Security



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Rt. Hon Justin Trudeau,
Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

2nd April 2016

Dear Mr. Trudeau,

Re: Potential loss of valuable long term scientific experiments on the proposed site for Ottawa hospital

In 2015, I became aware of a proposal to use land housing long term field experiments run by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Ottawa, to accommodate the expansion of the local hospital. I wrote to Minister Ritz at that time to express my concerns, and I am now writing to you to ask you consider recommending another site for the hospital.

While I appreciate the need for improved local hospital services, the choice of site could not be worse, since it houses irreplaceable experimental plots which are of international significance, and these will be lost if the hospital development occurs here.

The particular block of land identified for this development has been used for many various long-term agricultural experiments, including those on soil processes, tillage management, nutrient cycling and soil carbon dynamics which have been ongoing now for several decades. The experiments are part of international experimental networks, such as the Soil Organic Matter Network (SOMNET) which I chaired for a number of years, and the Long Term Soils Experiments network now hosted by the International Soil Carbon Network. The soil processes monitored and tested in these experiments are slow, operating over the decadal timescale, and as such are of major scientific importance and provide data that would have taken many millions of Canadian Dollars to collect.

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These experiments help us understand carbon dynamics in soils and provide information to inform governmental policies in the context of global carbon balances and environmental change, thereby helping countries to fulfil their international

commitments. The importance of the research being undertaken at the Central Experimental Farm can be judged from the fact that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada soil scientists working on these sites were amongst the joint recipients, as members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007. Further, the UN has recognized the importance of soils in the global ecosystem by designating the past year, 2015, as the International Year of Soils. This would be an incredibly unfortunate time to lose such a national, and international, treasure.

Following the historic agreement under the climate negotiations in Paris in December 2015, the ambitious targets to limit the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with an aim to limit the increase to less than 1.5°C, will be almost impossible to meet without mechanisms that remove carbon from the atmosphere, such as locking up carbon in the soil. To this ends, experiments such as those at the Central Experimental Farm are vital for showing us how much carbon can be stored, and for how long, and what practices are needed to increase the carbon store and maintain it. This information can only be ascertained from long term studies such as the experiment housed on the proposed hospital site – so now, more than ever before, we need to maintain these valuable experiments.

I understand that there are alternative locations on the Central Experimental Farm which do not have long-term experiments on them, which could be used instead for the hospital expansion. I would therefore ask you to consider whether it is possible to use an alternative block of land on the Farm for the planned hospital development.

In short, given the significance of the site, the new and pressing need for such experiments following the Paris Agreement, and the availability of alternatives, I feel that history would judge it a very short-sighted decision to site the hospital on these experimental fields. I very much hope that you will recommend siting the hospital expansion elsewhere. Thank you very much for considering this plea, and please do not hesitate to contact me using the details above should you require any further information.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Pete Smith, FRSB, FRSE
Professor of Soils & Global Change
Science Director of Scotland's ClimateXChange
Director-Food Systems of Scottish Food Security Alliance-Crops
Theme Leader for cross-University Theme on Environment and Food Security

Sent: Tuesday, January 13, 2015 3:43 PM
To: gerry.ritz@parl.gc.ca; correspondancem@agr.gc.ca
Cc: bairdj@parl.gc.ca; andrea.lyon@agr.gc.ca; jbkitts@toh.on.ca; Mark.kristmanson@ncc-ccn.ca; Chris Wiebe
Subject: Loss of Central Experimental Farm Research Sites

Dear Minister Ritz:

My colleagues in the Canadian Society of Soil Science have recently informed me of the possible transfer of research land from the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa to the Civic Hospital. This is very disappointing news to myself and the soil science community in Canada more generally.

The Central Experimental Farm has for many years been one of the premier research facilities in soil science in Canada and hence developments there are followed with great interest across our nation. Although it has been recognized as a National Historic Site, its history alone would not, however, warrant our concern over the possible land transfer; rather it is the continuing role of this CEF land in top-flight soil science research that is the greater concern for the soil science community.

Increasingly the scientific community realizes that long-term experiments are essential to understanding soil functions in a changing world. There are two very important long-term experiments on the imperilled land. One was established in 1992 and compares tilled soils to no-till soils. The second is a major and very innovative study headed by AAFC scientists. This study assesses the decomposition of organic matter in 10 sites with different climate/soil combinations in Canada and three international locations (Scotland, New Zealand, and California). There is considerable international interest in this experiment, and the loss of the "home" site is very unfortunate.

I hope that every other alternative, including use of other, less critical sites on the CEF was examined before this decision was made. This year has been declared by the UN as the International Year of Soils, and an announcement that a way had been found to preserve these critical research sites would be welcome news indeed for the soil science community.

Sincerely,

Dr. Dan Pennock

Fellow, Canadian Society of Soil Science
Canadian representative on the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils and
Professor of Soil Science, University of Saskatchewan
51 Campus Drive
Saskatoon SK S7N 5A8



CANADIAN SOCIETY OF SOIL SCIENCE

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE LA SCIENCE DU SOL

December 22, 2014

The Hon. John Baird, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister Responsible for the NCC
Foreign Affairs
125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, ON K1A 0G2

Dear Minister Baird,

One of the primary mandates of our scientific society is to “promote the wise use of soil for the benefit of all society” in Canada. I am writing to express my concern about the federal government’s decision to transfer 60 acres of the Central Experimental Farm to The Ottawa Hospital for the future development of a hospital campus. Soils are the foundation of a strong and vibrant agricultural system in Canada, and one of the main losses of soil is through the transformation of agricultural land for residential, commercial or industrial purposes.

The dissemination of research and the practical application of findings in soil science to the Canadian public are important to the Canadian Society of Soil Science. The transfer of this valuable land in Ottawa will result in the loss of scientifically significant agricultural field experiments, which have been conducted on that parcel of land since the late 1880s. This is part of our heritage and a continual source of insight into soil function. There are very few places in the world where agricultural experiments have been running so long, and the data generated from those experiments have helped make Canadian agriculture profitable and secured the livelihoods of Canadian farmers, while also contributing to international scientific knowledge and practice.

The federal government sets an example in how it manages its agricultural, environmental and scientific resources on behalf of the people of Canada. I therefore urge you and the senior managers at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and the Civic Hospital to find an alternative site on which to locate the new hospital, thereby preventing the great loss to Canadian science and the agricultural industry that the transfer of the land in question would be. It is in our best interest to preserve, protect and maintain the continuous history of these experimental fields and the insights they provide into sustainable farming practices and crops, for the benefit of all Canadians now and into the future.

Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Dalhousie University
President, Canadian Society of Soil Science

LÉGÈRE:



Tunney's Pasture Pré Tunney

OTTAWA RIVER
RIVIÈRE DES OUTAOUAIS

