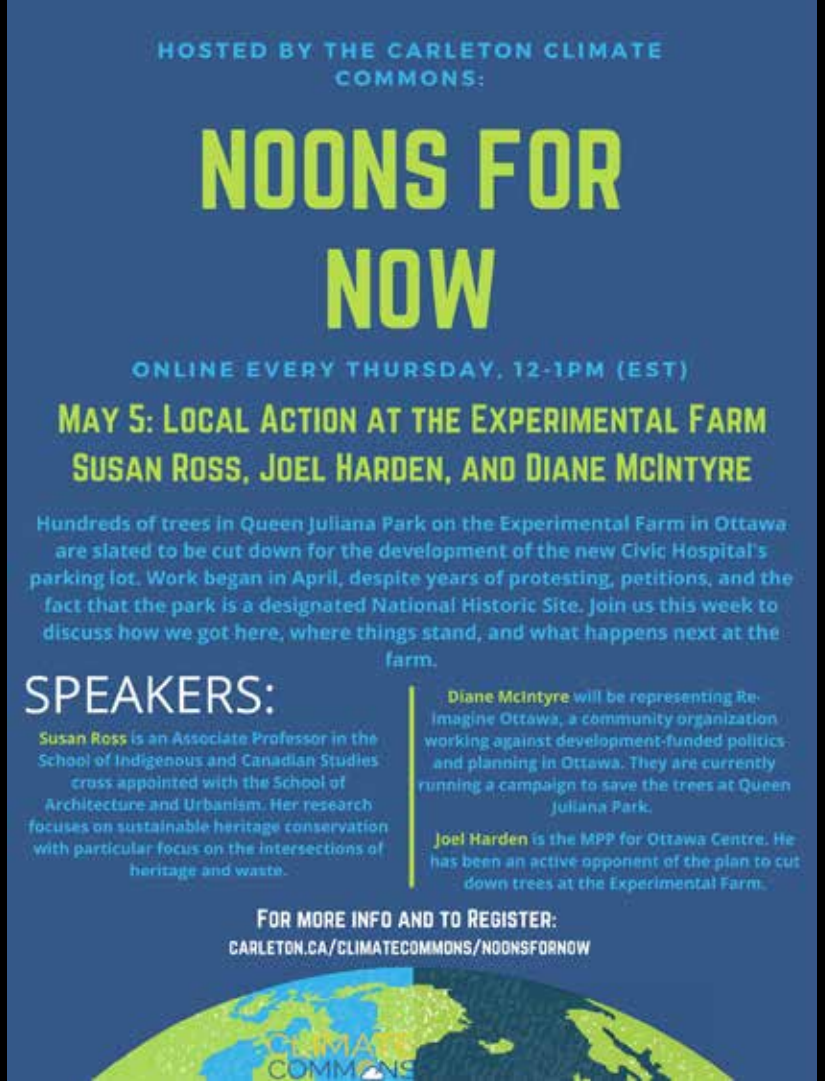


Professor Susan Ross

Carleton University

School of Indigenous and Canadian Studies/

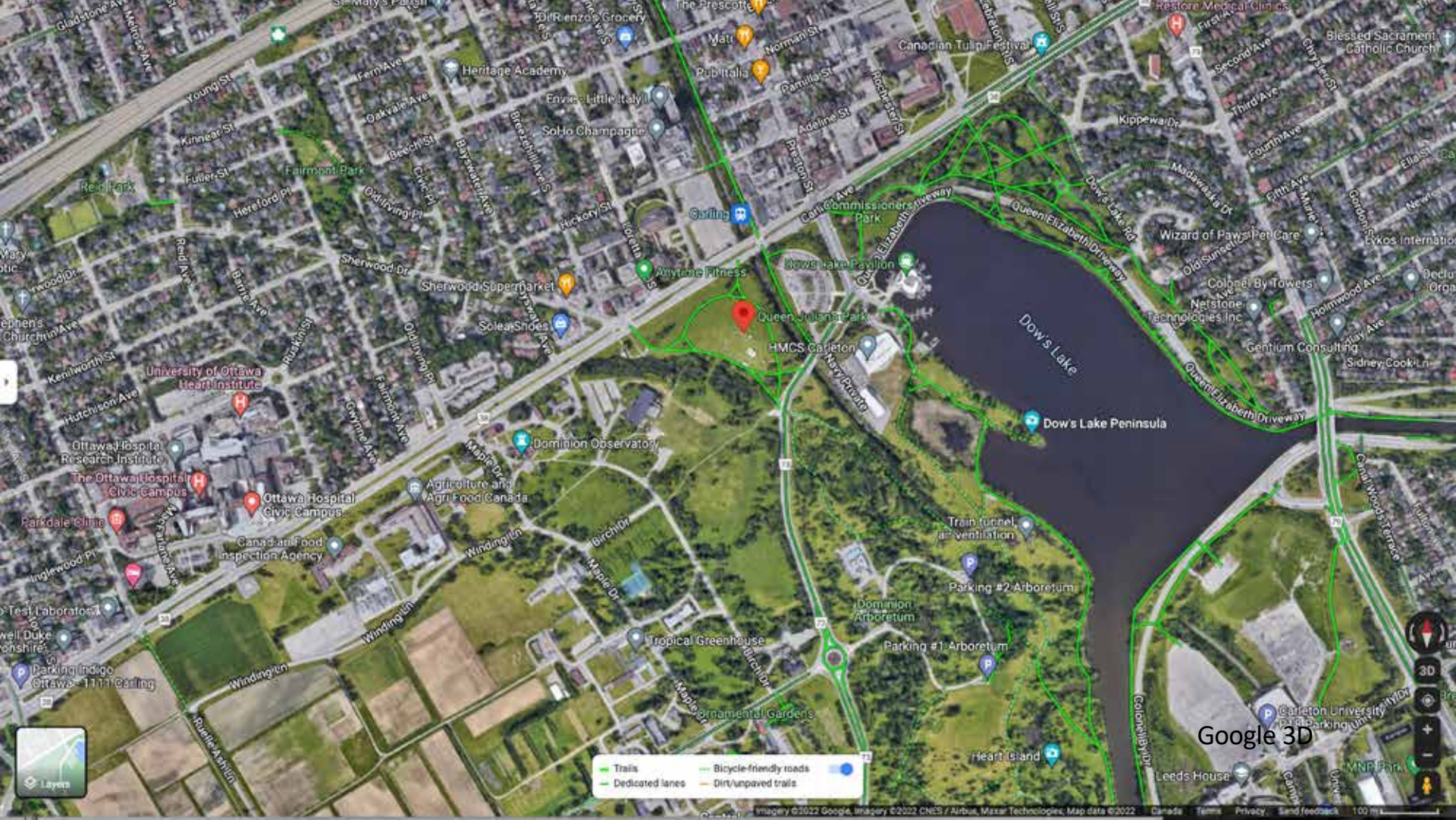
School or Architecture and Urbanism

May 5, 2022


Dow's Lake Peninsula
Dow's Lake Pavilion
Commissioners Park
Queen Juliana Park
Natural Resources Canada Circle of Nations
Dominion Observatory
Dominion Arboretum
Ornamental
COSMETIC TATTOOING SERVICES
Shetwood Supermarket
Selkirk Shoes
Dnc Engineering
Google
Google 3D


Google 3D
Google


WELLINGTON VILLAGE
The Ottawa Hospital - Civic Campus
Queen Juliana Park
Dow's Lake Pavilion
Navy Sailing Club
HMCS Carleton
Google 3D
Google


Google 3D
Dow's Lake
Dow's Lake Peninsula
Queen Juliana Park
HMCS Carleton
Dominion Observatory
Dominion Arboretum
Tropical Greenhouse
Ornamental Gardens
Parking #1 Arboretum
Parking #2 Arboretum
Train tunnel ventilation
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canada Food Inspection Agency
Ottawa Hospital Civic Campus
The Ottawa Hospital Civic Campus
University of Ottawa Heart Institute
Ottawa Hospital Research Institute
Parkdale Clinic
Test Laboratory
Parking Indigo Ottawa - 1111 Carling
Heritage Academy
Fairmont Park
Reid Park
Sherwood Supermarket
Soleal Shoes
Anytime Fitness
Carling
Carli Commissioners Driveway Park
Dow's Lake Pavilion
Queen Elizabeth Driveway
Dow's Lake Rd
Wizard of Paws Pet Care
Colonel By Towers
Nerstone Technologies Inc
Gentium Consulting
Canadian Tulip Festival
Restore Medical Clinics
Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church
Heart Island
Leeds House
Carleton University Parking Lot
Colonel By Dr
Layers
Trails
Dedicated lanes
Bicycle-friendly roads
Dirt/unpaved trails
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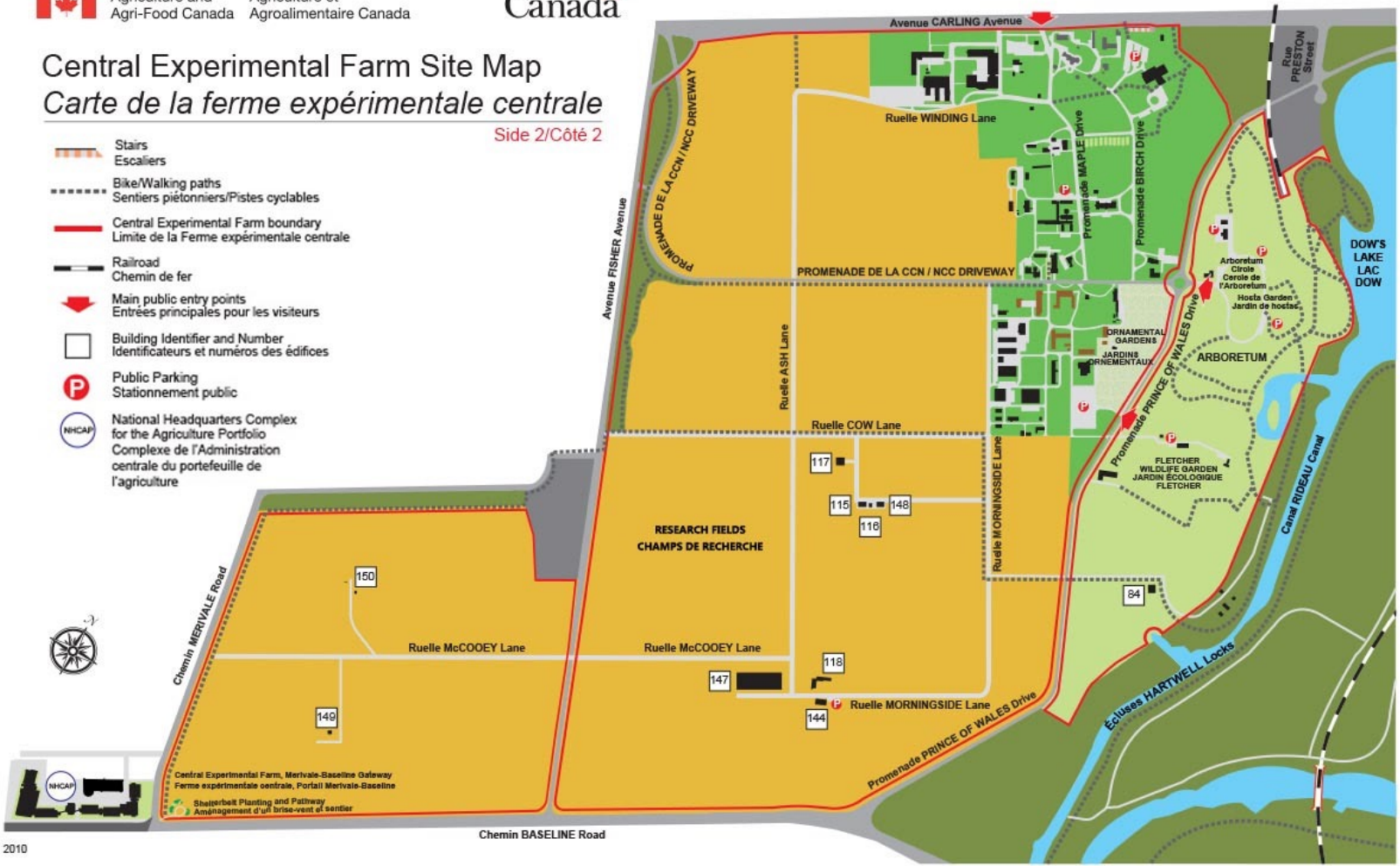
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada | Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

Canada

Central Experimental Farm Site Map

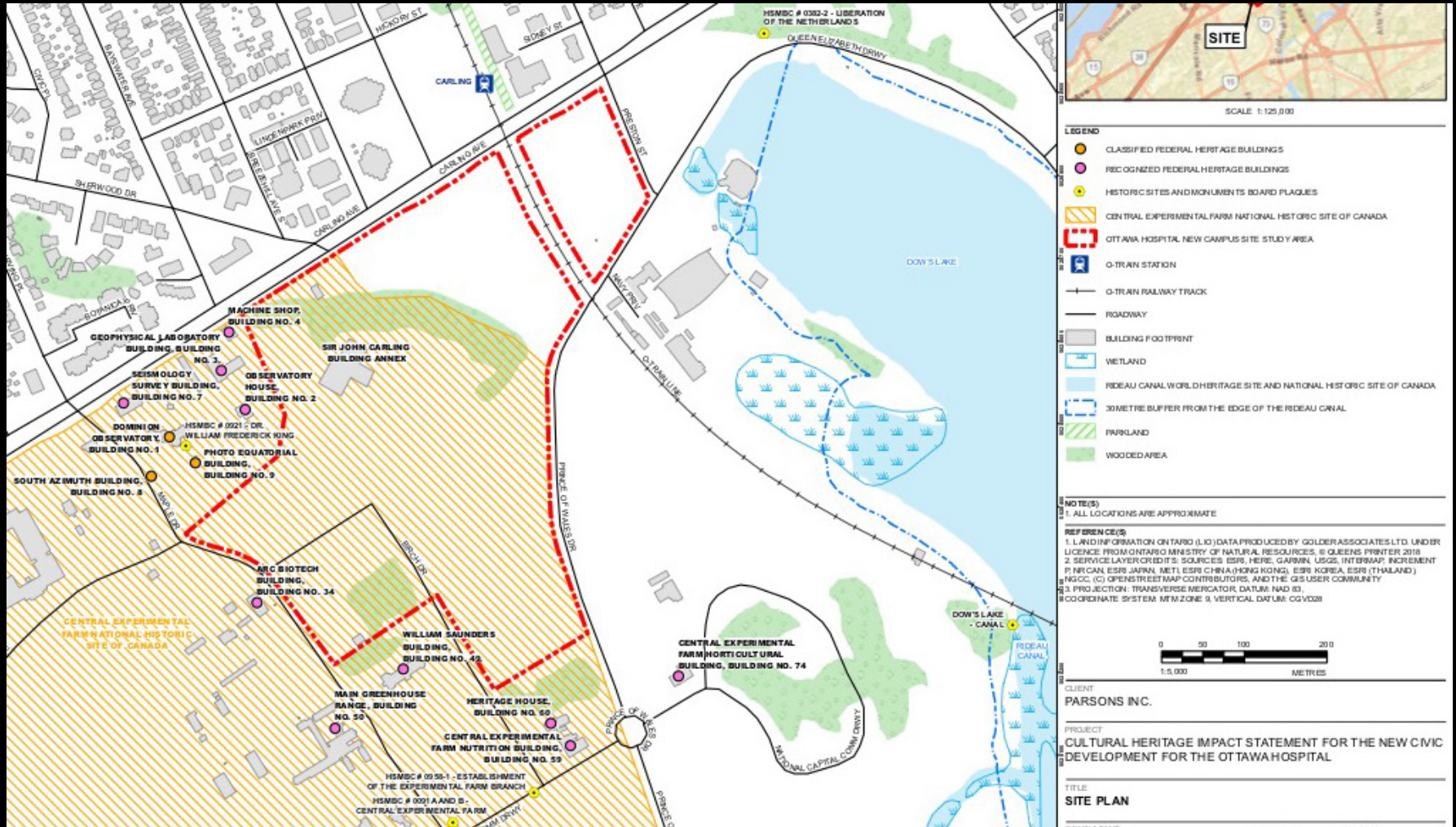
Carte de la ferme expérimentale centrale

Side 2/Côté 2



2010

https://devapps.ottawa.ca/en/applications/D07-12-21-0059/details



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Sir John Carling Building Implosion Promo Video By Front Page Media Group

Reevely: Toxins leaked into Dow's Lake from new hospital site, feds say

Author of the article:
David Reevely
Publishing date:
Dec 21, 2016 • December 21, 2016 • 3 minute read • Join the conversation

The Sir John Carling Building in mid-implosion in July 2014. The process left toxic chemicals in the former Agriculture Canada headquarters' filled-in basement.
PHOTO BY DAVID KAWAI /Ottawa Citizen

SIR JOHN CARLING BUILDING SITE CONTAMINATED

Poisonous chemical residue from the explosives used during the demolition of the Sir John Carling Building has seeped into the surrounding soil and into the property's storm-sewer system, which emptied into Dow's Lake.
The storm sewer has since been cut off but the site of the building and surrounding property remain contaminated.

Future Civic campus

SOURCE: GOOGLE MAPS

DAVID REEVELY AND DENNIS LEUNG

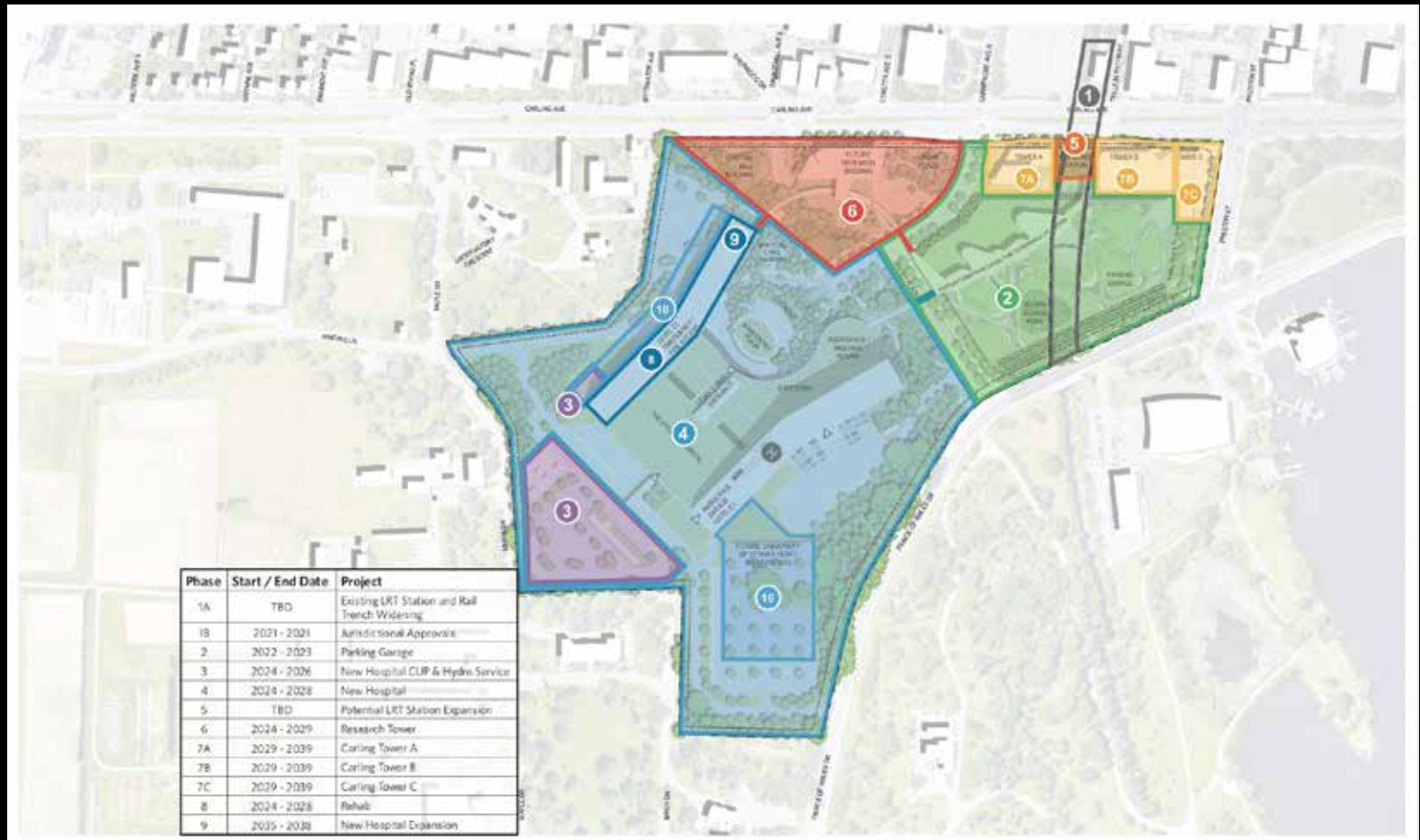
Susan Ross

Susan Ross

Susan Ross

Pat McGrath / Ottawa Citizen

https://devapps.ottawa.ca/en/applications/D07-12-21-0059/details



Phase	Start / End Date	Project
1A	TBD	Existing LRT Station and Rail Trench Widening
1B	2021 - 2021	Jurisdictional Approvals
2	2022 - 2023	Parking Garage
3	2024 - 2026	New Hospital CUP & Hydro Service
4	2024 - 2028	New Hospital
5	TBD	Potential LRT Station Expansion
6	2024 - 2029	Research Tower
7A	2029 - 2039	Carling Tower A
7B	2029 - 2039	Carling Tower B
7C	2029 - 2039	Carling Tower C
8	2024 - 2028	Rehab
9	2035 - 2038	New Hospital Expansion

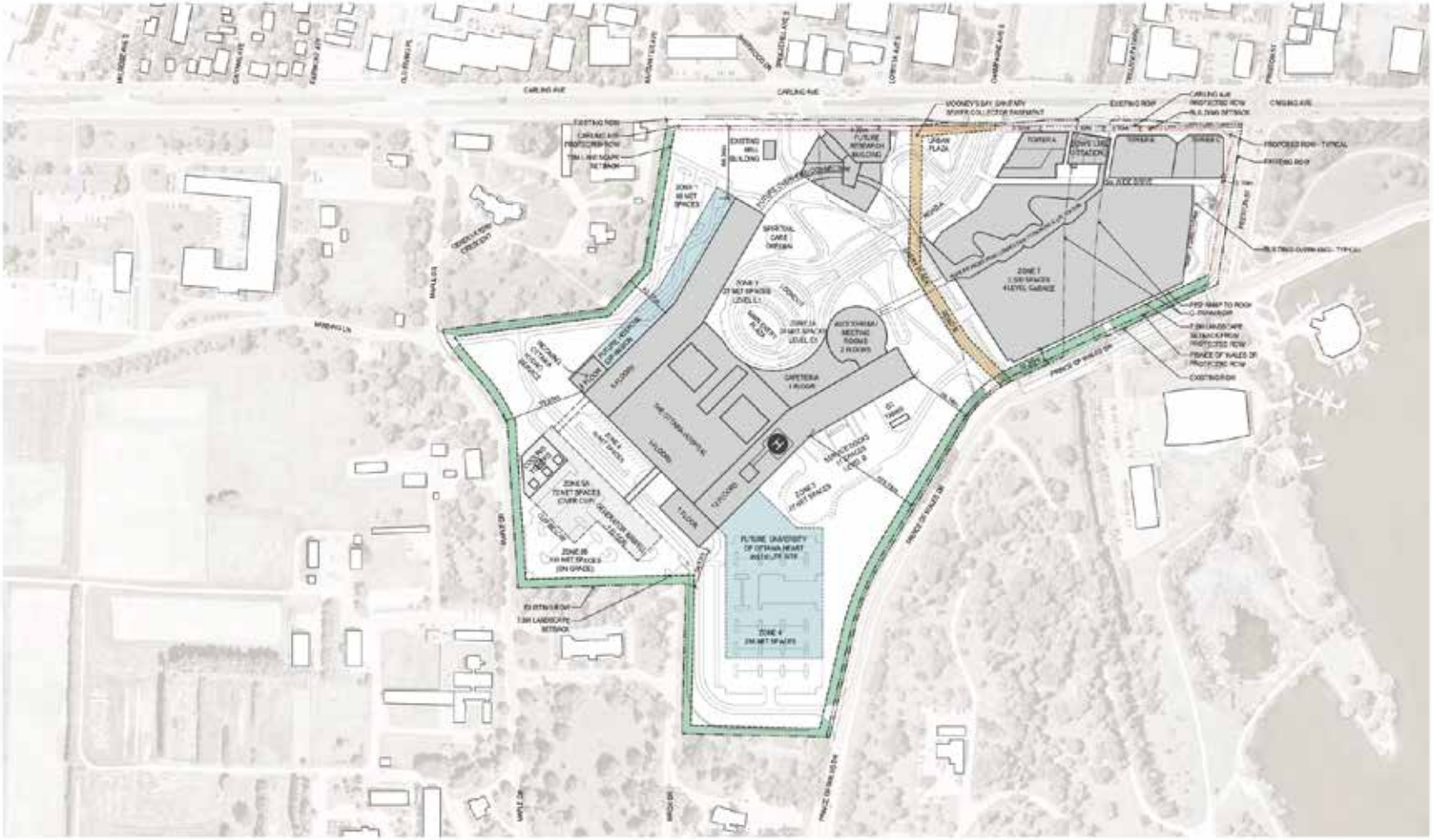
NEW CIVIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE OTTAWA HOSPITAL

NEW CIVIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE OTTAWA HOSPITAL
MASTER PHASING PLAN
AUGUST 4, 2021

0 75 150 300 Meters

True North

HDR



NEW CIVIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE OTTAWA HOSPITAL

NEW CIVIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE OTTAWA HOSPITAL

MASTER SITE PLAN

AUGUST 4, 2021

0 75 150 300 Meters

True North

HDR

Site Area Take-Offs	Square Metres	Percent of Total Site
Site Area	203,012	97%
O-Train ROW	5,760	3%
Total Site Area	208,772	100%
Impervious (Hardscape & Buildings)	92,074	44%
Pervious (At-Grade Softscape)	71,117	34%
Vegetated Rooftops	45,581	22%

NEW CIVIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE OTTAWA HOSPITAL

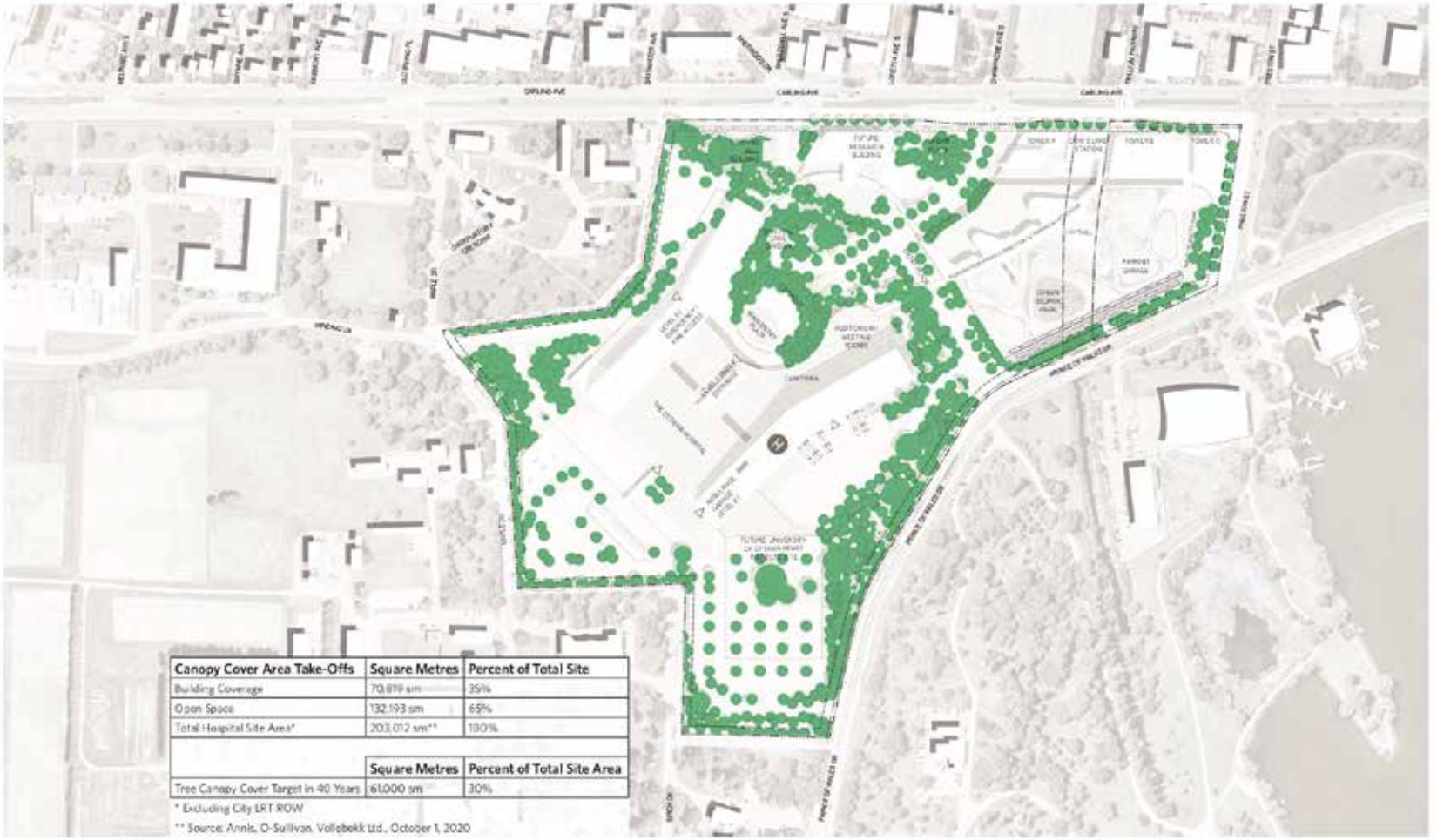
NEW CIVIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE OTTAWA HOSPITAL
OPEN SPACE, LANDSCAPE, AND GRADING CONCEPT

AUGUST 4, 2021

0 75 150 300 Meters

True North

HDR



Canopy Cover Area Take-Offs	Square Metres	Percent of Total Site
Building Coverage	70,819 sm	35%
Open Space	132,193 sm	65%
Total Hospital Site Area*	203,012 sm**	100%

	Square Metres	Percent of Total Site Area
Tree Canopy Cover Target in 40 Years	61,000 sm	30%

* Excluding City LRT ROW

** Source: Annis, O-Sullivan, Vollebekk Ltd., October 1, 2020

NEW CIVIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE OTTAWA HOSPITAL

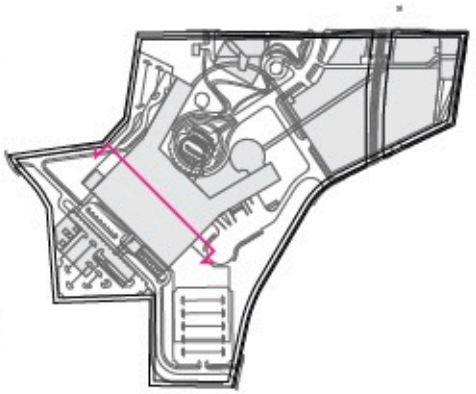
NEW CIVIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE OTTAWA HOSPITAL
CANOPY COVER PLAN

AUGUST 4, 2021

0 75 150 300 Meters

True North

HDR



SECTION THROUGH TOWERS AND CENTRAL PODIUM

https://newcampusdevelopment.ca

https://www.bruyere.org/

Montreal – former Royal Victoria Hospital

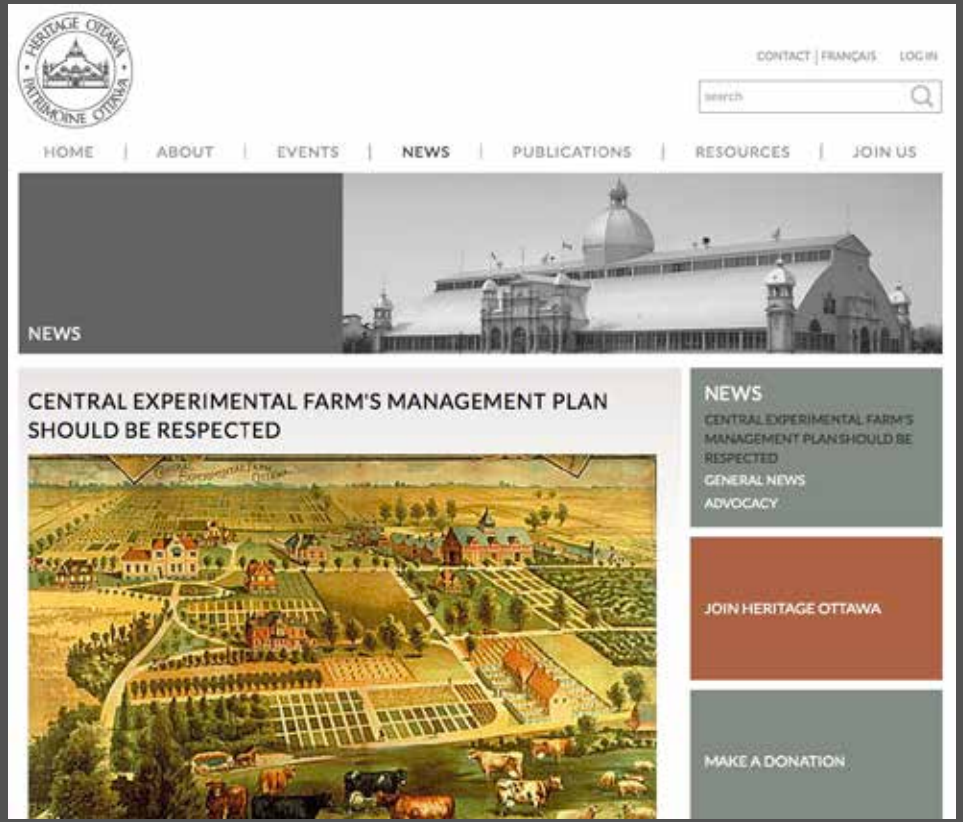
https://www.decasult.com/

Berlin – Urban Hospital

https://second.wiki/wiki/vivantes_klinikum_am_urban

Susan Ross

What a sustainable site design can look like… when trees are protected (UBC CK Choi Building)



Teaching slides from CDNS 1101 S 2016

A National Historic Site since 1997

- 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. (Historic Places Statement of Significance)

Top 10 Endangered Places

Explore Past Listings

- National
- British Columbia
- Alberta
- Saskatchewan
- Manitoba
- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Prince Edward Island
- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Territories

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Regeneration

Learn about our Regeneration Services

Home › Issues & Campaigns › Top 10 Endangered Places › Explore Past Listings › Ontario

Central Experimental Farm

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, ON – FEDS PLAY FAST AND LOOSE WITH A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Photo by Andrew Power

Why it matters

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. In recognition of its historical, cultural and scientific significance—and to protect it from encroachment and inappropriate development—it was designated a National Historic Site in 1998. The accompanying Management Plan and Commemorative Integrity Statement identify the national heritage value of the Farm in terms of its history, contributions to Canadian science and farming, overall design, research fields and historic landscape elements.

As a cultural landscape, the CEF is significant for its ongoing research on long-term climate change and soil integrity, its extensive contributions to agricultural research, and as a symbol of the central role agriculture has played in shaping Canada.

To this day, the Farm remains an open-air laboratory focused on long-term experiments in agriculture.

Why it's endangered

On November 3, 2014, the federal government announced it would be severing 60 acres of the northwest corner of the Farm to be leased to the Ottawa Hospital for the development of a future hospital campus. This block of land represents close to 20% of the total useable crop research area on the Farm and will include fields that have been in continuous use for experimentation since 1886.

The severance runs contrary to the Management Plan, and was made without consulting the Central Experimental Farm Advisory Council, a body created to advise the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada on the implementation of the Management Plan and engage the public in the evolution of the Farm.

Photo by Joyce Lundrigan via Wikipedia Commons

Where things stand

The scientific and heritage communities have been actively advocating for a reversal of the decision to sever this nationally important scientific landscape, which will threaten the long-term vitality and health of the Farm as a cultural heritage landscape. Advocates include Heritage Ottawa, the Greenspace Alliance of

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada | Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

A Long-term Experiment - Effects of Tillage on Crops and Soil

Expérience à long terme - Effets du travail du sol sur les cultures et le sol

Why long-term experiments ?

This field is the site of one of the oldest experiments in North America to measure the effects of mechanical tillage on soil health and plant yield. It is the only experiment of its kind being conducted in our climate. Long-term field experiments are designed to measure and model the effect of farming practices on crop growth and soil properties. Soil is a living system, and the effects of tillage may take decades to show. We have been recording data at this site for more than 20 years.

What is Tillage?

- Tillage (ploughing or cultivating the soil) is used to control weeds, incorporate nutrients, and prepare the soil for planting seeds. No-till is a soil-conservation practice that eliminates ploughing.
- This experiment compares the effects of tillage and no-till on crop yield and soil health.
- Recommendations from this study will help farmers improve soil health, reduce the loss of crop nutrients, and increase their farm profit.

Experimental design

This study compares conventional tillage (using moldboard ploughing) to no-till on corn, wheat, and soybean – crops commonly grown in this region. This field experiment contains 72 plots of each of these crops, grown in rotation under tillage or no-till. We have collected data on soil carbon, water infiltration, compaction, greenhouse gas emissions, crop yields, crop diseases, and fuel consumption.

Objectifs des expériences à long terme

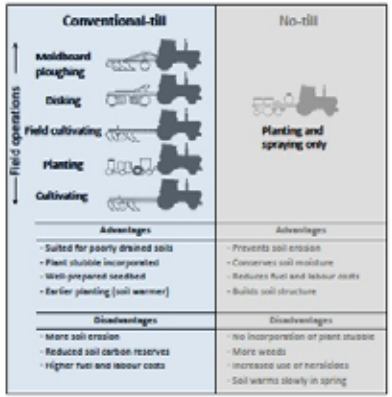
Ce champ est l'un des sites expérimentaux les plus anciens en Amérique du Nord où l'on mesure les effets du travail du sol mécanique sur la santé du sol et le rendement culturel. C'est le seul endroit où l'on mène ce genre d'étude sous nos climats. L'expérience au champ à long terme consiste à mesurer et à modéliser les effets des pratiques agricoles sur la croissance des cultures et sur les propriétés du sol. Le sol étant un système vivant, les effets du travail du sol peuvent prendre des décennies à se manifester. Nous recueillons les données de ce site depuis plus de 20 ans.

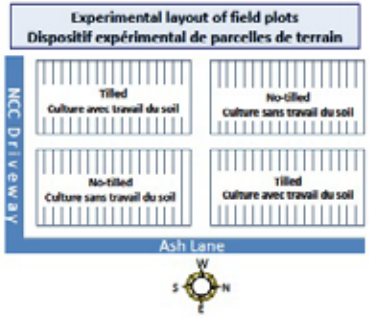
Qu'est-ce que le travail du sol?

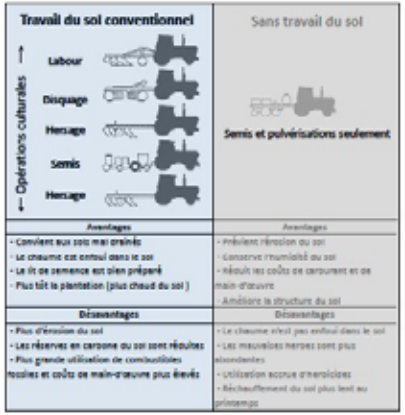
- Le travail du sol (au moyen d'une charrue ou d'un cultivateur) sert à lutter contre les mauvaises herbes, à incorporer des éléments nutritifs et à préparer le sol pour l'ensemencer. La culture sans travail du sol est une pratique de conservation du sol sans labour.
- La présente expérience compare les effets de la culture avec travail du sol et de la culture sans travail du sol sur le rendement des cultures et la santé du sol.
- Les recommandations de la présente étude aideront les agriculteurs à améliorer la santé de leur sol, à réduire la perte d'éléments nutritifs et à accroître leurs revenus.

Protocole expérimental

La présente expérience au champ compare la culture du maïs du blé et du soya — cultures couramment pratiquées dans la région — sous des régimes de travail du sol conventionnel (au moyen d'une charrue à socs et à versoirs) et sans travail du sol. L'étude comprend 72 parcelles de chacune de ces cultures, lesquelles sont cultivées en rotation, soit avec travail du sol, soit sans travail du sol. Nous recueillons des données sur le carbone du sol, l'infiltration d'eau, la compaction du sol, les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, les rendements culturaux, les maladies des plantes et la consommation de carburant.







Canada

Discussion

Should the Central Experimental Farm – which is a unique landscape of national importance, and the location of multiple national institutions (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canadian Museum of Agriculture, Dominion Arboretum, National Research Council, etc) – give up research fields to allow expansion of the Ottawa Hospital?

What are the options?