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File No. ACS2024-PDB-RHU-0073

November 7, 2024

Ottawa Catholic School Board

c/o [REDACTED]

570 West Hunt Club Road

Ottawa, ON

K2G 3R4

RECEIVED
2024/11/07
(YYYY/MM/DD)
Ontario Heritage Trust

Dear [REDACTED]

RE: Designation of the Campanile Campus, 1485 and 1495 Heron Road, under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

This letter is to advise you that Ottawa City Council, at its meeting of October 30, 2024, approved the following recommendation in respect of the above-noted item:

That Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the Campanile Campus, 1485 and 1495 Heron Road under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value.

A copy of the complete report in this matter, as well as the minutes of the City Council meeting of October 30, 2024, can be found on the City's website at ottawa.ca/agendas.

Enclosed is the Notice of Intention to Designate, served according to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, to be published online at Ottawa.ca/heritagenotices on November 13, 2024. You will have 30 days from the publication date, until December 13, 2024, to file an objection to the designation. Should you wish to object to the designation, you may do so by submitting a notice of objection in writing, outlining the reasons for the objection and any other relevant information. The notice must be received by the Clerk of the City of Ottawa within 30 days after the online publication of this notice.

Office of the City Clerk
City of Ottawa
110 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, ON K1P 1J1
ottawa.ca

Direct Line (613) 580-2424 Ext. 28136
caitlin.salter-macdonald@ottawa.ca

Bureau du greffier municipal
Ville d'Ottawa
110, ave. Laurier ouest
Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1
ottawa.ca

Ligne directe (613) 580-2424 poste 28136
caitlin.salter-macdonald@ottawa.ca

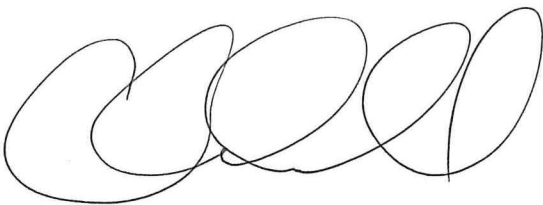
The notice of objection can be submitted via email to CityClerk-HeritageObjections@ottawa.ca, or via registered mail or in-person delivery, by appointment, at the following coordinates:

Caitlin Salter MacDonald, City Clerk
c/o Mélanie Blais, Committee Coordinator
110 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1J1, mail code 01-71

To make an appointment, please contact Mélanie Blais, Committee Coordinator at (613) 580-2424, ext. 27005, or at melanie.blais@ottawa.ca. When an objection has been received, City Council will consider the objection including all relevant information within 90 days after the end of the objection period. After consideration of the objection, Council may decide to withdraw the Notice of Intention to Designate or to pass a by-law designating the property under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Should Council pass a by-law to designate the property, there will be further correspondence from the City on how you may appeal this decision to the Ontario Land Tribunal.

Should you require further information, please contact Lesley Collins, Program Manager, Heritage Planning Branch, at (613) 580-2424, ext. 21586 or by email at Lesley.Collins@ottawa.ca.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several large, overlapping loops and curves, likely belonging to Caitlin Salter MacDonald.

Caitlin Salter MacDonald
City Clerk

c.c. Lauren Luchenski, Built Heritage Research Coordinator, City of Ottawa
(lauren.luchenski@ottawa.ca)
Lesley Collins, Program Manager, Heritage Planning Branch, City of Ottawa
(lesley.collins@ottawa.ca)
Registrar, Ontario Heritage Trust (registrar@heritagetrust.on.ca)
Ian Baxter, Ottawa Catholic School Board (ian.baxter@ocsb.ca)
Miro Valla, Ottawa Catholic School Board (miro.valla@ocsb.ca)
Paul Proulx, Ottawa Catholic School Board (paul.proulx@ocsb.ca)

Encl.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE THE CAMPANILE CAMPUS, 1485 AND 1495 HERON ROAD AS A PROPERTY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST, PURSUANT TO SECTION 29 (3) OF THE *ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18

DATED AND PUBLISHED at the City of Ottawa this 13th day of November, 2024

TAKE NOTICE that the City of Ottawa, on October 30, 2024 established its intention to designate the Campanile Campus, 1485 and 1495 Heron Road under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Campanile Campus, also known as the Federal Study Centre is an educational and religious campus including 12 buildings and the associated landscape elements constructed between 1963 and 1966. The campus also includes St. Patrick's Intermediate Catholic School which was constructed as part of the original campus and later severed. The property is located at 1485-1495 Heron Road, on the north side of Heron Road in Ottawa's Alta Vista neighbourhood.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Cultural Heritage Value

Design Value

The Campanile Campus, 1485-1495 Heron Road, has design value as a rare and representative example of a campus designed in the Modern style. Popular in Canada from the 1940s until the 1970s, Modernism was a worldwide movement in architecture that reflected a break from the highly ornamented and decorative styles of the past. The Modernist style was employed widely in all building typologies, but educational and religious campuses such as the Campanile Campus provide particularly fine examples of the master planning often associated with large scale Modernist projects in the postwar period. Campanile reflects the Modern style through its visual cohesiveness and its architectural expression including the use of flat roofs, rectilinear forms, rough red brick, smooth concrete, copper details, clerestory windows and limited ornamentation.

The design value of the complex also extends to its Modern site design which creates a carefully articulated functional arrangement related to the elements of a pedestrianized educational campus. True to the Modern style, the design also reflects the original function as a religious complex through its arrangement of buildings and its contemplative spaces such as the monastic and novitiate courtyards. The arrangement of the 12 buildings around a raised central quadrangle highlights the importance of the Chapel (Building A) as the central feature of the campus.

The Modern style can also be seen in the landscape design through its use of concrete, limited decorative elements and the integration of landscape elements into the overall

visual cohesion of the site design. The concrete colonnaded entrance to the campus is highlighted by the namesake campanile, a prominent concrete bell tower and the tallest structure on the site. The landscape design also includes four courtyards, large limestone boulders, built in benches, trees and shrubs, and concrete walkways and steps.

Campanile has design value as it displays a high degree of artistic merit, particularly in the use of a light well in the chapel (Building A) to reflect light and water patterns onto the sculpture of “Christ With Manna From Heaven” which was designed specifically for the space and emphasizes the building’s role in worship. Further, the use of dramatic copper roofs over Pavilions A and F, unique woven brick half walls in the courtyards, and concrete features such as the campanile, horizontal banding elements, and entrance colonnade help unify the architecture with a high degree of craftsmanship.

Historic or Associative Value

The Campanile Campus has cultural heritage value for its direct association with the Soeurs de la Congregation de Notre Dame (CND) and the growth of Roman Catholic education in Ottawa. The CND was North America’s first women’s religious community, established in Montreal in 1657. The CND sent teachers to ByTown in 1868 and by the 1950s their activity in Ottawa was substantial enough to warrant a larger campus, leading them to purchase the property in 1959. The Campanile Campus provided a home for the CND’s expanding presence in Ottawa as well as a new Roman Catholic school and its scale is symbolic of the organization’s important role in supporting a growing Catholic community in the region.

Campanile is also associated with the explosive growth in the federal public service in the post war period and the way in which training for these new public servants was addressed. The passage of the *Official Languages Act of Canada* in 1969 created a need for language training for federal public servants across the country and facilities were required to conduct this training. In 1973, the Campanile Campus closed due to financial struggles and the federal government purchased the complex from CND with St. Patrick’s School (Building G) remaining as a school under separate ownership. Between 1973 and 2014, the campus served as the Federal Study Centre, providing a variety of training for public servants from across the country.

The Campanile Campus yields information that contributes to an understanding of reform in the Catholic Church in the 1960s, resulting from the Second Vatican Council. The objective of the reforms was to modernize the way parishioners participated in mass. The reforms were directly reflected in the modern design of the Campanile Campus, especially demonstrated through the Chapel’s simple decoration, open worship area, and emphasis of light on the altar which were intended to encourage the congregation to participate more fully in mass.

The Campanile Campus demonstrates the work of local firm of Murray and Murray Architects and Town Planning Consultants in collaboration with Landscape Architect

Peter Coe and artist Gerald Trottier. The campus is an excellent example of founder Timothy Murray's Modern institutional style found throughout several of his religious and educational commissions across Ottawa. The campus is one of Murray's earlier works and his largest commission. Gerald Trottier was an Ottawa artist and friend of Murray's who was responsible for the interior of the Chapel, including its integrated sculpture of "Christ With Manna From Heaven" above the altar. Trottier's work is synonymous with Murray's modern liturgical designs and was incorporated into many of Murray's religious commissions in Ottawa including St. Maurice and St. Basil's Churches. The early collaboration between the three local professionals helped achieve a campus that highlighted their individual strengths while achieving a cohesive design.

Contextual Value

The Campanile Campus is historically linked to its surroundings as a representation of Ottawa's dramatic suburban growth in the post war period. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the National Capital Commission implemented French Urbanist Jacques Gréber's *Plan for the National Capital*, accelerating Ottawa's transformation from a compact, transit-dependent capital city into a decentralized, car-dependent capital region. While the land purchased by CND from J.J. Heron for Campanile was on the outskirts of the city at the time, it soon became an area of significant suburban growth.

The campus has contextual value as it is important in supporting the character of the area. While it is a self-contained campus, its Modernist architectural character is compatible with the surrounding neighbourhood. The Herongate subdivision south of Campanile was constructed on the southside of Heron Road shortly after the campus was constructed. One of the subdivision's main access roads, Baycrest Drive, was designed to align with Campanile's entrance driveway, extending the axial views towards the Campus' campanile tower and the chapel's dominant copper roof.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Overall Campus

Those attributes that reflect the Campanile Campus as a visually unified complex with a distinct sense of place reflecting Modern campus design:

- Features typical of Modern architecture including:
 - Strong horizontality balanced with vertical elements (towers, campanile and spire of the chapel)
 - Clear exterior expression of the structural system expressed in the engaged pillars, pilotis, deep overhangs, horizontal floor plates and concrete cornices with water spouts
 - Highly textured exterior façades created by alternating solids and voids and combining smooth concrete and rough textured brick
 - Minimal decoration

- Use of a common palette of high-quality materials including red mottled brick, smooth white concrete and copper
- The strong visual relationship between the buildings as well as the landscaped courtyards which creates a sense of a self-contained environment
- Arrangement of the buildings around the courtyards, creating an interplay between indoor and outdoor spaces
- Circulation routes including exterior pathways and at grade passageways.
- Concrete campanile located in the central courtyard
- Concrete canopied entrance to the campus
- Arrangement of three quadrangles, connected by concrete walkways, ramps, walls and steps
- Creation of a variety of spaces through open lawns and intimate screened courtyards using woven brick screen walls
- Variations in the landscape design created by changes in topography, areas of open lawn, a variety of trees, shrubs and ground cover and use of limestone boulders for visual interest
- Integrated benches around light wells
- Raised and sunken concrete planters
- Primacy of the chapel around which all other buildings are arranged
- Axial view from the campus entrance towards and terminating at the Chapel (Building A), creating an unimpeded view, including the silhouette of the roof.

Building by Building Description of Attributes

Building A (Chapel)

- Location at the centre of the site, reflecting its importance as the spiritual centre of the campus
- Massive, floating truncated offset pyramidal roof clad in copper
- Rough textured, mottled red brick
- Limited fenestration with narrow, vertically oriented irregularly spaced windows
- Entrances on the south, east and west sides, reflecting the different groups of users- sisters, novices and students.
- Main entrance (south) including:
 - Central double doors flanked by large windows
 - Copper clad flat roofed canopy
- East and west entrances including:
 - Central doorway
 - Wide concrete banding
 - Flanking horizontally oriented window openings with spandrel panels separated by concrete buttresses
- Clerestory windows which reflect light from water collected in the exterior trough
- Interior features including:
 - The central plan, reflecting the theological and liturgical changes arising from the Second Vatican Council

- The lantern above the altar that allows light to reflect on the water collected in a narrow trough at the roofline
- Exposed smooth concrete interior of the pyramidal roof
- Low brick walls creating a circulation route
- 1963 “Christ with Manna from Heaven” sculpture by Gerald Trottier

Buildings B and L

- Location and arrangement as single storey wings, flanking the chapel to the east and west
- Recessed, single storey glazed passageways with wooden fins linking the buildings to Buildings A, C, and K
- Rough textured, mottled red brick cladding
- Regularly spaced rectangular window openings
- Flat, mansard-like corrugated metal roofs

Buildings C and K

- Six storey rectangular massing composed of a recessed first storey topped by a narrow band of windows and a wide concrete band with five additional storeys appearing to float above
- Flat roofs
- Concrete base
- Rough textured, mottled red brick cladding
- Smooth concrete banding between floors
- Rectangular, evenly spaced, deeply recessed window openings

Building D

- Single storey square massing with heavy, smooth concrete, overhanging flat roof
- Clerestory windows
- Rough textured, mottled red brick cladding
- Regularly placed brick pilasters
- Lack of ornamentation and limited fenestration

Building E

- Three storey rectangular massing with flat roof that narrows at the east and west ends of the building
- Rough textured, mottled red brick cladding
- Smooth concrete horizontal banding between storeys and wide concrete cornice
- Vertically oriented, regularly spaced window openings
- Main entrance facing the courtyard, recessed under the cantilevered upper storeys supported on pilotis

- One storey passageways to the north and south, connecting to the gym and auditorium (Buildings D and F)

Building F

- Location at the front of the property, visible from Heron Road, flanking the entrance to the campus
- Octagonal form with heavy, corrugated copper roof
- Rough textured, mottled red brick cladding with smooth concrete accents
- Lack of fenestration on the south façades, facing Heron Road
- High, well lit foundation on the north, east and west allowing light into the interior and giving the appearance that the solid building is floating
- Interior features reflecting its use as an auditorium including the rich, dark red brick walls and warm wood accents

Building H and I

- Location and footprint, creating the western edge to the sunken courtyard

Building G and J

- Three storey massing with flat roofs
- Rough textured, mottled red brick cladding
- Smooth concrete horizontal banding between storeys and heavy concrete cornice
- Vertically oriented, regularly spaces window openings
- Stepped entrance bays at the east and west ends, containing the stairwells

Exclusions

All buildings at 1485 Heron Road with the exception of Building G (St. Patrick's Intermediate School) are excluded from the designation.

At 1495 Heron Road, Buildings M and N are excluded from the designation. With the exception of the attribute related to footprint and location outlined above, Buildings H and I are not contemplated for retention.

All interiors are excluded from the designation with the exception of the interior attributes outlined for the Chapel, Building A.

OBJECTIONS

Please be advised that any person wishing to object to this designation may do so under the objection process set out in Section 29 (5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* by

giving the Clerk of the City of Ottawa, within 30 days after the online publication of this notice, a notice of objection outlining the reasons for the objection and any other relevant information.

The notice of objection can be submitted via email to CityClerk-HeritageObjections@ottawa.ca. The notice of objection can also be submitted via registered mail or be delivered in person, by appointment, at the following coordinates:

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