



The Plan for Canada's Capital

2017 to 2067



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2017 to 2067

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NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

June 2016

The Capital of an extensive country, rapidly growing in population and wealth, possessed of almost unlimited water power for manufacturing purposes, and with a location admirably adapted not only for the building of a great city, but a city of unusual beauty and attractiveness. (...) Not only is Ottawa sure to become the centre of a large and populous district, but the fact that it is the Capital of an immense country whose future greatness is only beginning to unfold, (...) and that it be a city which will reflect the character of the nation, and the dignity, stability, and good taste of its citizens.

Frederick Todd, 1903 "Preliminary Report to the Ottawa Improvement Commission" pp.1-2

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For more than a century, the National Capital Commission (NCC) and its predecessors have embraced urban planning to promote the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region, with the aim of ensuring that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada is in accordance with its national significance. The consequences of these planning efforts have been the creation of parks and open spaces, public shorelines, campuses and clusters of government institutions, monuments and symbolic boulevards.

This plan charts the future of federal lands in the National Capital Region between Canada's sesquicentennial in 2017 and its bicentennial in 2067. It will shape the use of federal lands, buildings, parks, infrastructure and symbolic spaces to fulfill the vision of Canada's Capital as a symbol of our country's history, diversity and democratic values, in a dynamic and sustainable manner.

The challenges of the future are significant. Urban growth will spread the population beyond the Greenbelt and along the edges of Gatineau Park. Increased global connectivity will mean that retaining a skilled workforce and business activity will require an emphasis on "smart city" technology, and the quality of the surroundings and amenities.

The NCC and other federal landowners will work with local governments in regional growth management. With our local partners, we will continue to promote the quality of the Capital through the preservation of heritage and green spaces, providing for the needs of a growing population, and finding ways to enliven spaces, while retaining the dignity of the institutions of government. The NCC and its federal counterparts will continue to meet the security requirements of the government, but at the same time make those interventions unobtrusive and retain the sense of openness of a democratic country.

The Plan has three strategic pillars: the Meaningful Capital, a Picturesque and Natural Capital, and a Thriving and Connected Capital. The plan includes policies to guide future use of federal lands projects by federal departments and agencies. In implementing this plan, the NCC will simplify its planning structure in order to clarify its policy intent and better support design excellence on federal lands.

The plan recognizes that tactical place-making must continue in the Capital over the next 50 years. The Plan puts forth seventeen big ideas that translate into concrete projects that will be Canada's next phase of enhancing the Capital. These projects span multiple political and economic cycles. They can be conceived, refined through consultation, and implemented in accordance with fiscal capabilities. In tandem with the policies, the milestone projects will continue the tradition of federal planning with local partners to ensure that the nature and the character of the seat of the Government of Canada emphasize its national significance through the balance of this century.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

Canada's Capital is a national symbol that embodies the traditions and values that unite Canadians. The Capital rightfully honours those who have contributed to the building of our nation and celebrates our greatest achievements. As the Capital evolves over time, it must continue to reflect our growth and diversity as a nation.

The bicentennial of Canadian Confederation in 2067 will mark an important milestone in Canada's history. Together, looking towards the future, Canadians want to see that our national legacy is preserved and enriched by their Capital. To meet the challenges of the next fifty years, the Capital of our young country must continue to represent our shared values, include our indigenous peoples, and demonstrate a broad diversity of cultures.

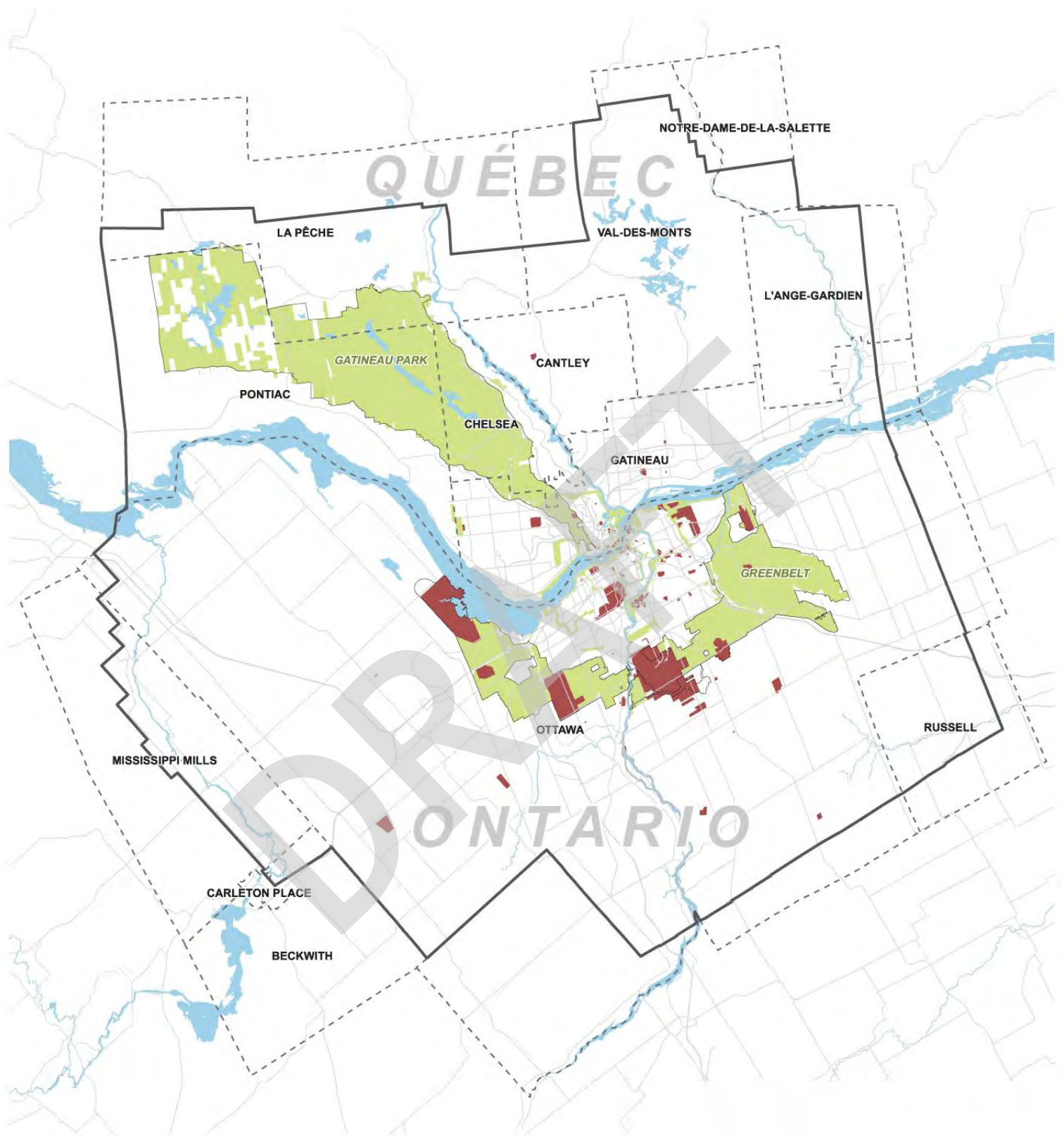
The Plan for Canada's Capital outlines a strong framework for the continued evolution of the Capital to ensure it remains a welcoming and beautiful place, and that it makes Canadians proud.







THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OVERLOOKING THE OTTAWA RIVER - SOURCE: NCC

1.2 The Scope of the Plan

The Plan for Canada's Capital is a blueprint for the evolution of the capital realm on federal lands in the capital. It will guide federal management of lands to ensure that the Capital's legacy is passed on to future generations of Canadians. The Plan builds on the preservation of the enduring legacy bestowed by past plans and Capital-building projects over time. These initiatives have strongly shaped the physical form of the Capital, conserving a dramatic natural context contributing to its unique character.



National Capital Region

-  NCC Lands
-  Other Federal Lands
-  Municipal Boundaries
-  National Capital Region



The Plan's geographic focus is region-wide, straddling provincial and municipal boundaries and affording a unique opportunity to consider the social, economic and environmental aspects of the Capital as an inter-related urban system. In doing so, the Plan acknowledges that the Capital is an open system, given its interrelated complex of symbolic, natural, ecological, economic and mobility systems and the complex network of relationships between the role of federal lands and other lands in the region.

The planning horizon is 50 years, beyond the timeframe associated with most municipal planning documents. This long view is critical to ensure the enduring distinctiveness of the Capital through the evolution of the use of federal lands and the creation of new capital elements.

The Plan considers emerging challenges of the 21st century now facing the region. These pressures include continued population growth and urbanization, and an aging demographic trend. The conservation of fresh water and land as scarce resources that need stewardship is a global priority. Rapid technological change, the growing competitiveness of city-regions for capital and human resources, climate changes and security risks are among a few of these challenges. The Plan for Canada's Capital identifies several key projects that federal agencies should implement between now and Canada's Confederation bicentennial in 2067. The completion of these great works of strategic importance will require the availability of resources and the active participation of the National Capital Commission's vital federal, provincial and municipal partners as well as other stakeholders.

1.3 Role of the National Capital Commission

In recognition of the Capital's unique role in Canada, the Parliament of Canada passed the National Capital Act in 1958. This Act established the National Capital Commission (NCC), a Crown corporation whose responsibility is "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." (R.S.C. (1985), c. N-4, s. 10.1). The Commission was the successor to the planning agencies established as far back as 1899 to embellish the Capital.

In order to achieve its mission, Parliament granted the NCC several key powers, including the acquisition and disposal of lands. The Act also authorizes the NCC to:

- "(c) construct, maintain and operate parks, squares, highways, parkways, bridges, buildings and any other works;
- (d) maintain and improve any property of the Commission, or any other property under the control and management of a department, at the request of the authority or Minister in charge thereof;
- (e) cooperate or engage in joint projects with, or make grants to, local municipalities or other authorities for the improvement, development or maintenance of property;
- (f) construct, maintain and operate, or grant concessions for the operation of, places of entertainment, amusement, recreation, refreshment, or other places of public interest or accommodation on any property of the Commission;

- (g) administer, preserve and maintain any historic place or historic museum;
- (h) conduct investigations and researches in connection with the planning of the National Capital Region; and
- (i) generally, do and authorize such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and purposes of the Commission and the exercise of its powers.”

The National Capital Act also requires that projects using federal lands or projects initiated by a federal agency or department on any land receive the Commission’s approval before proceeding. The Commission’s review ensures that proposals on federal land are consistent with guidance provided by the Capital Planning Framework.

The renewed mandate of the NCC, implemented in 2013, has brought into focus the critical importance of successful long-term planning and decisive stewardship actions to ensure that the Capital is worthy of its important national role. The Plan for Canada’s Capital will remain the pre-eminent planning document of the National Capital Commission and its Capital Planning Framework.



AERIAL VIEW OF PARLIAMENT HILL AND THE RIDEAU CANAL - ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE- GRÉBER PLAN, 1950; SOURCE: NCC

1.4 A Collective and Shared Responsibility

The NCC plans and guides land use and the development of federal lands in Canada's Capital Region to ensure that the Capital reflects its national importance. Other federal departments and agencies, provincial and municipal institutions, the private sector, and community-based organizations also contribute significantly to the development and vitality of the Capital. Together, the NCC and its partners have a shared responsibility to ensure that their work contributes to the successful evolution of Canada's Capital.

Municipal and provincial governments lead planning for privately owned lands in the Capital. Although planning for the federal functions of the Capital is a federal responsibility, the NCC's planning documents share the principles of sustainable urbanism with municipal plans. The federal government also collaborates actively with municipal planning authorities to ensure that federal and municipal plans are consistent. Where the NCC's interests are involved in planning or development projects on non-federal lands, municipalities often seek input from the Commission. Continued successful collaboration will be essential to the achievement of the objectives set out in this Plan.

Building an inspiring great world Capital is a long-term project that calls upon all who treasure Canada's Capital Region to embrace a shared vision involving the protection of our natural resources, the sustainable use of land and the continued development of a thriving and dynamic region. Partnerships will continue to be essential to the region's success and the NCC will endeavour to bring partners together to find common ways forward. All partners will benefit from securing a bright and promising future for the Capital.



PUBLIC CONSULTATION, MARCH 2014; SOURCE: NCC

1.5 The Content of the Plan

The Plan for Canada's Capital has an over-arching vision and three broad themes. The Plan describes the long-term planning directions for each theme with key policy statements.

Chapter 2 focuses on what makes Canada's Capital Region unique and describes the legacy the Capital has inherited. It outlines how the lumber town of yesteryear became today's growing metropolitan region. It describes the cherished legacy that distinguishes the Capital from other urban regions and must be conserved. This chapter also looks forward by identifying the emerging challenges of the 21st century.

Chapter 3 is the Vision for the Plan for Canada's Capital.

Chapter 4 presents the rich meaning embedded in the Capital's national symbols and institutions. This chapter identifies commitments that will enrich the quality of these Capital assets. The key milestone projects proposed will create meaningful experiences that reflect Canada and inspire Canadian pride into the future.

Chapter 5 discusses the challenges facing the Capital's cherished picturesque landscapes and the region's irreplaceable natural heritage. Gatineau Park, the Greenbelt, the Capital's urban parks, and the region's waterways and shorelines constitute features that will continue to contribute significantly to the unique character of the Capital Region. Safeguarding our region's valued natural areas will be vital for the future of the Capital.

Chapter 6 addresses the economy of the Capital and the federal sphere's contribution to regional economic vitality and mobility. It highlights how its cultural landscapes and its heritage buildings contribute to the liveliness and character of the Capital and how the federal government can manage its operations and accommodations in the Capital Region in a context-sensitive manner.

Chapter 7 outlines the implementation tools that translate the vision presented in the Plan for Canada's Capital into action.

Chapter 8 includes 17 big ideas that will be developed into major milestone projects that will shape the Capital over the next 50 years.

CHAPTER 2: A LEGACY TO BUILD ON

2.1 Context

The Capital Region is located at the border between Ontario and Quebec, Canada's two most populous provinces. The Capital, as defined by the 1958 National Capital Act, is a region that measures 4,715 square kilometres, of which 11% is under the control and management of the federal government.

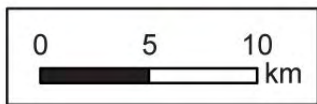
Located near the boundary of two geological formations, the Canadian Shield and the St. Lawrence Basin, the Region is relatively flat south of the Ottawa River, with more hilly terrain towards the north. The Region has a humid continental climate and four distinct seasons. Temperatures are warmest in July (daily average 21°C) and coldest in January (daily average -10°C).

What makes our Capital Region unique?

- It hosts Canada's most important national symbols. The Parliamentary Precinct offers Canadians the opportunity to experience the beating heart of our democratic nation. The Capital's internationally renowned cultural institutions shine a spotlight on our shared history, our culture and our greatest achievements. The Capital reflects the values that make us proud to be Canadian.
- The Capital Region's northern climate and location at the cusp of the boreal forest are rare among major world cities. The Capital Region itself is home to protected wetlands, valued ecosystems and habitats, important natural features and near-wilderness areas. The Capital Region includes productive agricultural lands uniquely positioned near the centre of a large urban region, increasing regional resilience.
- Located at the confluence of three major river systems (the Ottawa, Rideau and Gatineau rivers), the Capital Region also sits at a meeting point between two significant geological formations (the rocky Canadian Shield and the St. Lawrence Basin's sedimentary plains). The foresight of prior plans protected public access to its striking shorelines for the future.
- The Capital Region spans two provinces populated by two of Canada's founding cultures and by people who speak both of Canada's official languages. The Capital Region includes lands of spiritual importance to Canada's aboriginal peoples.
- Canada's Capital Region is emerging from a combination of smaller cities into a much larger and more diverse city-region in a very competitive global economy where there is intense competition from many other city-regions.
- It is home to an extensive network of beautiful and scenic recreational pathways and parkways that link the Capital's cultural institutions, parks and natural spaces.
- As the seat of the Government of Canada and as a centre of political activity, Canada's Capital now hosts over 130 diplomatic missions representing nations from around the world.



Capital Region Topography





ICONIC VIEWS: PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA RIVER, GATINEAU PARK, BYWARD MARKET, FIREWORKS AT JACQUES-CARTIER PARK, BOTH SIDES OF THE OTTAWA RIVER AND FEDERAL BUILDINGS. SOURCE: NCC

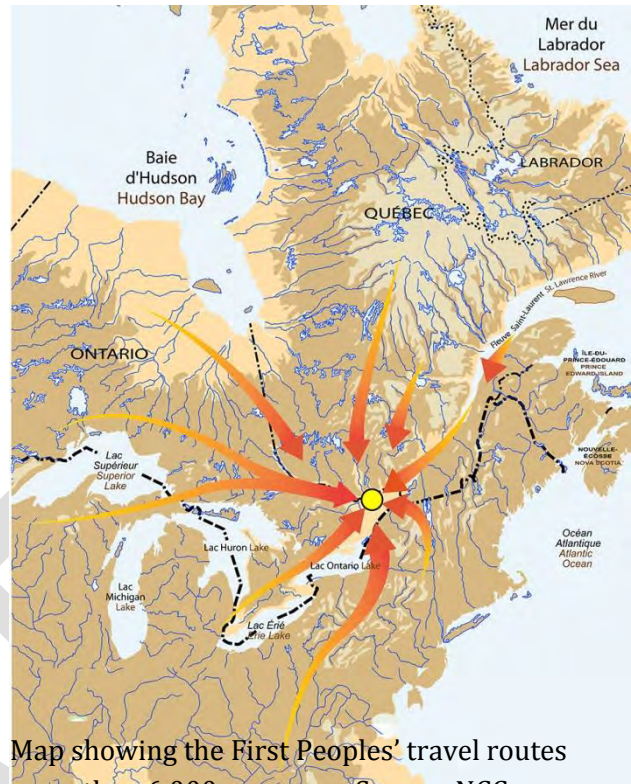
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2.2 A Capital in the Making

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, aboriginal people as far back as 9,000 years ago inhabited the region, as evidence from some archaeological sites (Moore Farm and Carp Hills) shows. The nomadic people were stopping here to portage, and this region was an important trade hub some 6,000 years ago. The names reflect the names the Anishinabek people gave to the places of meeting and exchanges, such as Ottawa (the road that walks) and Kitchissippi. Obstacles to navigation led to settlements on portage heads. One of the mightier obstacles was the Chaudière Falls, Asticou, a place of ritual ceremonies witnessed by Samuel de Champlain in the early 1600s.

The splendour of these past sites is still present today. Some of the most well-known and magnificent features of the region, cherished both by the region's citizens and by Canadians at large, were inherited from more than a century of planning and building the Capital. This Plan builds on the rich legacy left by our predecessors: a fine capital and a livable urban region that we value today.

Queen Victoria named Ottawa the Capital of the Canadas in 1857. At that time, the frontier lumber town had a total population of only 16,000. The construction of the Rideau Canal following the War of 1812 secured a safe shipping route between Toronto and Montreal that passed through what is now Ottawa. In fact, the unique geography that makes this Capital Region special was a key reason for its choice as the Capital. A location away from the American border helped to facilitate Ottawa's defence. However, not all of our young nation's prime ministers were satisfied with our Capital. Canada's seventh Prime Minister, Sir Wilfred Laurier, challenged his government to improve a Capital that he remarked in 1884 was "not a handsome city."



Map showing the First Peoples' travel routes more than 6,000 years ago. Source: NCC

2.3 Prior Plans for the Capital

Many ideas found in this plan were also in the earlier plans for the Capital. Those ideas transcend generations. They include the understanding that the natural beauty of a capital set in a dramatic regional landscape of hills, rivers and valleys on the edge of wilderness areas contributes greatly to the quality of life. The reservation of space for the institutions of a parliamentary democracy, the operations of government and spaces for national symbols and institutions will continue to be important over the next 50 years.

In some respects Ottawa was happily chosen for its role. It lies on the banks of a great and beautiful river, the Ottawa, and has direct communication by water with the mighty St. Lawrence, which discharges the waters of the Great Lakes. Two subsidiary rivers flow into the Ottawa near the site of the capital, the Gatineau, which comes through a picturesque valley from the north, and the Rideau, which reaches the Ottawa from the south. Two striking waterfalls, the Chaudière and the Rideau, lie within the borders of Ottawa. A canal of the dimensions of a river passes through the heart of the city, and is available not merely for commerce but for recreation. Parliament Hill is a high bluff rising one hundred and fifty feet from the Ottawa River. Looking northward across this river, the observer has in view the Laurentian mountains stretching away into the distance and still covered, in part, by the primeval forest. London, Paris, and Washington are all great capitals, each of them situated on the banks of a river, but none of them has the natural beauty of Ottawa. Nature, indeed, offers a direct invitation to make this northern capital one of the most beautiful in the world. **Edward Bennett, 1915, *Report of the Federal Plan Commission on a General Plan for the Cities of Ottawa and Hull*, p. 20**

- The comprehensive planning of the Capital elements of the region began in 1899 with the establishment of the Ottawa Improvement Commission. Over a century ago, the Ottawa Improvement Commission hired Frederick Todd, a pioneer of landscape architecture, to help reshape the city. Todd explained his belief that the Capital of Canada had a great future before it. To him, the Capital's location afforded a great opportunity to build not only a great city, but also a city of "unusual beauty". With a strong and far-sighted plan, he believed that the Capital would grow into a large and populous district, but one that would continue to reflect the good character of the nation and its citizens, as it grew alongside its country.
- In 1915, the Holt Commission hired Edward Bennett, who had worked with Daniel Burnham on the renowned plan for Chicago. Bennett's plan was among the first comprehensive plans in Canada and examined all aspects of the city systems including housing, transportation and open space. Holt's plan proposed more formalized government precincts, reorganization of the rail lines, and the creation of a new park in the Gatineau Hills.
- In 1950, Jacques Gréber's plan for the Capital was completed. This plan was highly transformative of the region. It proposed major new federal facilities, organized into a number of discrete federal campuses. It proposed a complete system of ring roads

culminating in a series of parkways along the shorelines. It also proposed an expansive greenbelt to contain future urban growth.

- Building on the 1988 Federal Land Use Plan, the 1999 Plan for Canada's Capital developed thematic planning (the Capital setting, the Capital destination and the Capital network). It highlighted the symbolic role of Confederation Boulevard. This plan innovated in encapsulating sustainability development as central to urban planning and expressing the need for collaboration between local, regional and federal bodies to successfully plan the capital region.

In some ways, previous plans were enormously successful. The federal government secured the majority of industrialized waterfront lands as public land to create linear public greenspaces and parkways. It acquired a vast area in the Gatineau Hills for a park of national significance. It conserved key heritage buildings in the ByWard Market. To moderate external growth and preserve greenspace, the NCC established a Greenbelt around Ottawa.

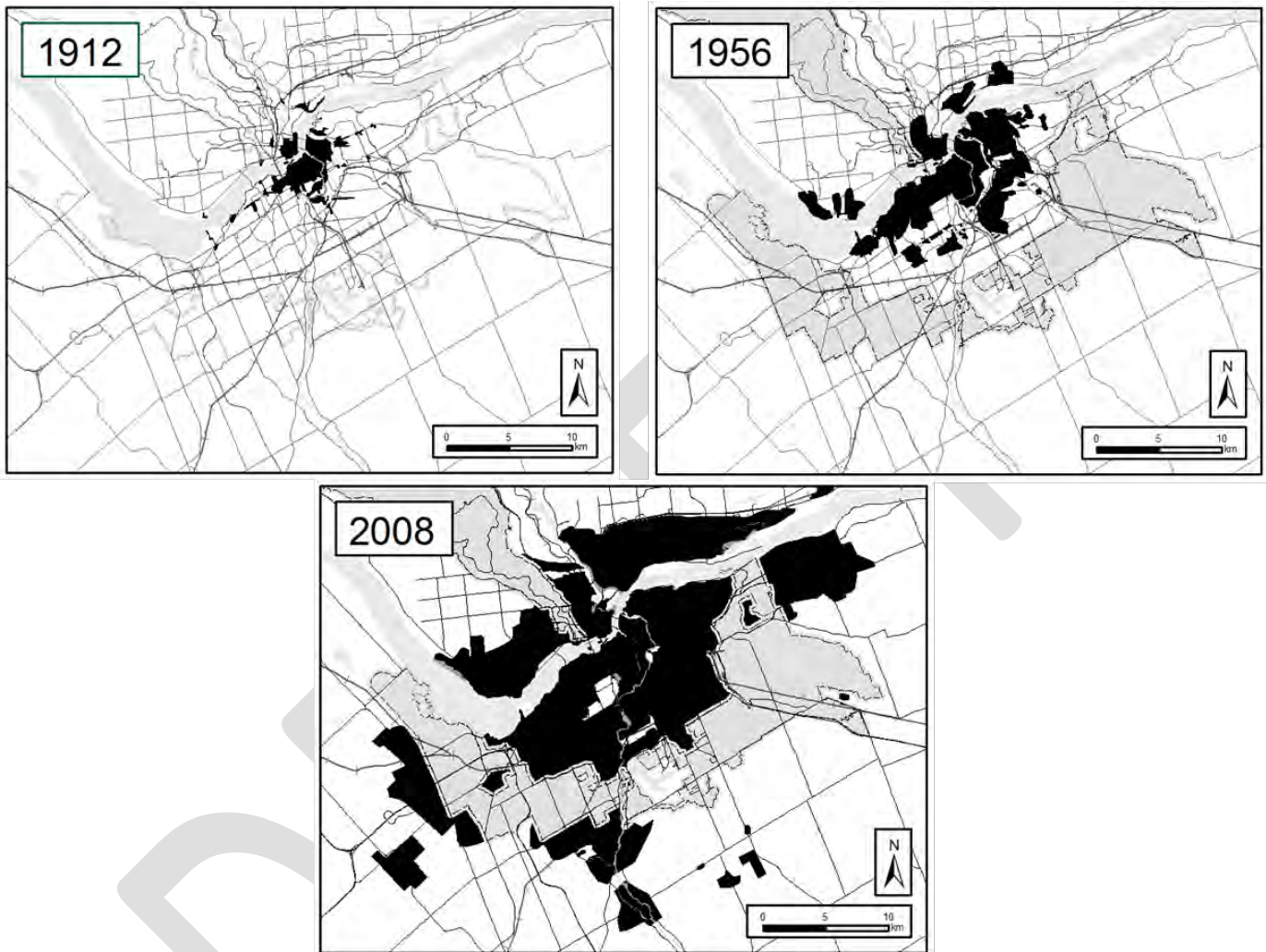
In keeping with the prevailing attitude in the 20th century, many of the interventions were rooted in planning philosophies that promoted monumentalism over urban vitality, such as the creation of segregated employment districts for federal workers. They fragmented areas of the city, removed neighbourhoods, and gave considerable privilege to the private automobile over other modes of mobility. While they successfully freed the waterfront from industry, it remains a project for this century to render the waterfront more accessible to people.

2.4 The Contemporary Capital

From its humble beginnings to a flourishing metropolis region of 1.23 million residents, the region has evolved significantly over time, to such an extent that it would be unrecognizable to the Capital's first planners. The implementation of successive plans has shaped the Capital. Key defining features such as our precious natural areas, the creation of picturesque landscapes on former industrial lands along the rivers, the protection of buildings of heritage significance and the protected views towards our National Symbols have contributed immeasurably to the character of the Capital.

Since the NCC published the last Plan for Canada's Capital in 1999, the National Capital Region has undergone significant governance changes. The role of the region's municipal governments has evolved and increased in prominence, in part as a result of the amalgamation of several smaller municipalities to create the amalgamated City of Ottawa and the Ville de Gatineau. Almost two thirds of the Capital region's land mass and approximately 95% of its population are located within the municipal boundaries of Ottawa and Gatineau.

The region's population of 16,000 in 1857, when Queen Victoria chose Ottawa for the capital, grew to approximately 238,000 in 1947. According to the 2011 Census, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Gatineau had a total population of 1.23 million. Although Jacques Gréber anticipated the region's population could grow to 500,000 or 600,000 by the year 2000, it grew almost twice as fast



3 MAPS SHOWING THE URBAN GROWTH IN THE NCR - SOURCE NCC

as foreseen, reaching more than one million. Clearly, predictions are difficult, but with the growth rate of the population from 2000 to 2011, it is likely that the population will increase steadily during the 50-year period of this plan.

Today, approximately three quarters of the region's population live in Ontario, while one quarter live in Quebec. Federal employment has maintained a similar distribution (75% Ontario, 25% Quebec) within the National Capital Region.

The Capital has a relatively dense urban core and urbanized areas extending outward up to 20 kilometres from the core. The urbanized area is slightly elongated along the axis of the Ottawa River. On the Ontario side, the Greenbelt provides a physical distinction between the inner and outer urban areas of Ottawa.

The Capital has undergone significant demographic changes over time. Immigration has become an important contributor to population growth. In 1941, 98% of residents were of European origin, whereas today new immigrants to the Capital Region represent many world regions such as Asia, the Americas and Africa (40%, 17% and 14% of total immigrant population, respectively). One out of every five residents of the Capital Region is a first-generation immigrant, according to the 2011 National Household Survey of Canada. The arrival of immigrants representing many different regions of the world over time has significantly enriched the cultural diversity of the Capital. Another distinctive feature of this Capital is the wide use of both official languages. As the *Portrait of Official Languages Groups* in both the Gatineau and the Ottawa areas of the NCR indicates, knowledge of both official languages has increased steadily in the region since 1981. The vast majority of workers use their mother tongue (English or French) at work (Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, April 2015, PWGSC, ©).

The region's growing population has required extensive investments in transportation infrastructure. These investments continue to support regional mobility and economic vitality. Since the time of Gréber, the regional road network has had to support a rapidly growing number of motor vehicles. The number of motor vehicles owned by residents has increased dramatically from 40,000 in 1947 to over 680,000 today. Interprovincial transportation has become an important component of the regional transportation network as a result of the high level of economic integration of the urban areas of Ottawa and Gatineau. The federal government owns, maintains and operates the five interprovincial bridges located in the heart of the Capital. This vital infrastructure supports the free movement of people and goods over the Ottawa River and across the interprovincial boundary. The construction and future extension of Ottawa's Confederation and Trillium rail lines as well as Gatineau's Rapibus system represent significant contributions to urban mobility in the Capital.

The municipalities at the centre of the urban region, often with the financial support of the provincial and federal governments, continue to make significant investments to develop efficient public transit networks that provide additional mobility options for residents. Investments in providing dedicated pedestrian and cycling infrastructure have helped to achieve a safer and more sustainable transportation network. The NCC has contributed significantly to the enhancement of the Capital's recreational pathway network, including the development of some 250 km of NCC-owned and -managed pathways. Today's focus on increasing the sustainability of the region's transportation network has coincided with a renewed impetus to encourage more efficient and compact urban development, compatible with the protection of the region's valued natural and green spaces, agricultural lands and cultural heritage features.

2.5 Emerging Challenges for Tomorrow

Beautiful, lively and sustainable cities are not built by chance. World-class cities result from the successful implementation of a shared vision and thoughtful long-range planning that address challenges as they arise. Today, Canada's Capital Region benefits greatly from the rich legacy bestowed by far-sighted planners such as Frederick Todd, Edward Bennett and Jacques Gréber, among other great visionaries and leaders. Today, our Capital reflects its role as the symbolic heart of our nation and the home of our democratic institutions. While we build towards the future, we must understand and conserve the treasured shared legacy we have inherited.

Projections of the population of the National Capital Region in 50 years indicate the possibility of over 2 million inhabitants. It is reasonable to expect that even with transit-oriented development and intensification in the core areas of both cities, settlement will continue to grow outside the Greenbelt and on either flank of Gatineau Park. Increasingly, the Core Area of the Capital will be in the midst of a much larger downtown population. The dispersal of population between the core and the outlying suburban areas will require considerable infrastructure and transportation connections and better connections between the cities.

As we reflect on what is to come and how the Capital can meet the needs of future generations of Canadians, there is a need to evaluate how circumstances have changed and how the Capital can best respond to the emerging challenges of the 21st century. The response to these challenges and the prioritization of key investments that will enrich the Capital are critical to ensuring that the Capital remains relevant and valued by Canadians.

The Capital must evolve over time to ensure that it continues to reflect the beliefs, desires and values of all Canadians. It must evolve carefully, so that we do not degrade the quality of life in a dynamic and changing urban region, diminish the beauty of the Capital's natural and cultural heritage, or reduce the economic competitiveness of the region. This evolution must integrate a deeper understanding of the aboriginal worldview and culture of living lightly on the land.

The Capital faces many emerging trends and challenges similar to those of other large Canadian regions. It is also subject to the unique dynamics associated with the accommodation of a federal public service and the expectations regarding its national role as the seat of our federal government.

The following is a summary of the key emerging trends and challenges for the Capital.

Building a resilient, dynamic and livable Capital region

- Focus on developing complete and compact walkable neighbourhoods.
- Providing residents with choices in mobility: walking, cycling, transit and driving.
- Using tactical place-making to improve the quality of the urban public realm.
- Increased urban redevelopment and intensification within the inner urban area and pressure for significant development at the urban periphery.
- Embrace “smart city” approaches that enhance environmental sustainability and economic vitality.

Global competitiveness

- Cities are competing for both capital and skilled workforces.
- Places that are politically and economically secure will attract economic activity.
- Aging of the population and demographic trends and related effects on the labour force.
- Quality of life more closely linked to economic outcomes. Renewed focus on the attraction and retention of a skilled, educated and productive workforce.
- Emergence of new measures to increase work flexibility and adaptability: flexible workspaces, telecommuting and working from home, for example.
- Emphasis on well-being and stimulating urban environments since competitive cities are those that have a high quality of life.

Integration of transportation and land use planning

- Need to improve integration of the travel modes across the region, advanced traffic management systems and demand management through financial incentives.
- Significant investments in public transportation are a key feature of a growth management strategy to promote more compact development patterns.
- Focus on sustainable mobility and the increasing prominence of active modes of transportation, particularly within the inner urban and core areas.
- Air quality deterioration resulting from reliance on an automobile-focused transportation network.
- Continued urban development and related infrastructure and facility requirements (such as transportation and transit infrastructure, sewers and water mains, parks and stormwater management facilities) sometimes require the use of federal property.
- Infrastructure systems must become more efficient and sustainable.
- Employment of emerging mobility options including car and bike sharing.

Federal accommodations

- Shift towards sites that are accessible by the rapid transit network and the development of mixed-use sites that make an improved contribution to regional planning objectives and urban life.
- Information age: opportunities to introduce new methods of communication and collaboration, resulting in changes to workplace accommodation needs.
- The pace of change has quickened as global trends in the information age have had a more pronounced impact over time.

Nature, climate and sustainability

- Warmer temperatures, increased weather variability, and increased impact on existing infrastructure during major weather events.
- Climate changes affecting Canadians' health, safety and economic well-being and requiring adaptation.
- Water level changes, potential for increased seasonal flooding along shorelines.
- Changes regarding the viability of some forms of winter recreation.
- Susceptibility to invasive species.
- Loss of the urban forest canopy.
- Focus on greening infrastructure, increasing energy efficiency, and the proactive reversal of environmental deterioration.
- Water quality as a key determinant of future regional livability and health.
- Resilience in the economic and social spheres so that people have equal and fair access to employment, choice of dwelling, improved mobility and quality of life.
- Focus on urban biodiversity.

A growing, aging and more diverse metropolitan region

- Projections indicate that the Capital Region's total population will increase to 1.8 million by 2050; it may grow beyond 2 million by 2067.
- Senior citizens will account for an increasing proportion of the Capital region's population. For example, Ottawa's population of seniors will more than double by 2031. The accessibility of public spaces and natural areas for all ages and abilities will remain a key consideration.
- Demographic shift towards households with fewer members.
- Increasing immigration from more countries of origin.

2.6 Canadians' Views on their Capital of the Future

In recent years, during the development of this Plan and other NCC initiatives, Canadians from all regions and from every walk of life have had an opportunity to share their ideas about the future of the Capital. In 2011 and 2012, the NCC conducted a national engagement strategy specifically to consult Canadians on their views on the Capital. More than 22,000 were reached by various formats: regional forums from west to east and in the National Capital Region (NCR), and a web-based questionnaire. A special issue of Canadian Geographic Magazine introduced the challenges that the Capital faced. Nationally and regionally, Canadians have expressed how the Capital can best reflect them. Over three quarters of Canadians surveyed believed they should have a say in the planning of their Capital. In early 2016, the NCC garnered over 1,800 comments on inspiring ideas to help shape the Capital over the next fifty years.

Canadians want to see their Capital flourish. They cherish its waterways and natural spaces, as well as our national symbols and museums.

They expect their Capital to be:

- A lively and welcoming Capital;
- A Capital where they recognize themselves and that represents their values;
- A Capital that protects and enhances its heritage, both natural and cultural;
- A Capital that fosters excellence in urban design and quality of life;
- A Capital that offers a window on the country and on the world.

In one stakeholder session, a participant referred to the federal lands, by analogy to the information-processing world, as the "hardware" upon which local activity, the "software", creates the vitality of a globally significant urban area. Since cities are like organic systems, the NCC understands that its activities need to be coordinated with local governments, indigenous groups, the private sector, communities and institutions. An overarching message of this plan is a commitment to seek an unprecedented alignment of stakeholders to ensure the Capital Region's long-term resilience, vigour and livability.

Canadians from across the country envision their Capital as a symbol of our national identity, our culture and our values. Those who live in the region want it to be thriving, dynamic, livable and economically competitive.

This Plan addresses the emerging challenges facing the Capital, while also reflecting the values and expectations of Canadians. To accomplish these objectives, this Plan sets forth a clear and far-sighted vision for our unique Capital.

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CHAPTER 3: THE VISION FOR THE CAPITAL OF CANADA

The vision of this plan condenses the aspirations of thousands of Canadians who participated in the planning process. Where the 1915 Holt Commission plan aspired to use the dramatic setting of the region “to make this northern capital one of the most beautiful in the world,” the vision for Canada’s capital leading across this century to 2067 goes beyond that point, reflecting our changing country:

Canada’s Capital is a symbol of our country’s history and diversity, a true reflection of our democratic values and our commitment to a flourishing and sustainable future.

In 2067, the Capital will be thriving and welcoming; it will represent our nation to its citizens and visitors from around the world. The Capital will provide a crucial link to our national identity, where Canadians recognize themselves. The Capital will at once cherish the beautiful natural, historic and cultural assets that form its character, while demonstrating the best of our country through design excellence and a high quality of life.

To achieve this vision, the Plan identifies goals categorized on the basis of three interrelated themes presented on the strategic framework below. These themes are:

- An inclusive and meaningful Capital
- A picturesque and natural Capital; and
- A thriving and connected Capital

The following chapters explore each of these themes in more detail.

Dramatic changes will be apparent by the time of Canada’s bicentennial. By 2067, the National Capital Region will have a dynamic and dense urban core on either side of the Ottawa River, with building heights calibrated to protect views of our National Symbols. The region’s rich culture and heritage will coexist with contemporary elements. A belt of green space and urban agriculture will encircle the urban centres, and an outer ring of “smarter” suburbs with nodes of more intensive mixed-use activity will be connected to the denser urban core areas by integrated regional transit and walking and cycling networks. The entire region will be a thriving and diverse community that makes it one of the most desirable places in the world to live and work.

In the early plans for the Capital, over twenty local governments that had limited frameworks for planning relied on the comprehensive regional approach taken by federal planning. Since 2000, the amalgamations of municipalities and the improved framework of planning legislation in both provinces mean that the NCC and the federal government no longer have a leading role in growth management in the region. That now rests with two large municipalities and five smaller municipalities within one regional municipal community.

This Plan offers new perspectives on the evolution of federal planning in the Capital Region, contributing to a strong and unique capital identity while supporting regional planning objectives. Over the next 50 years, leading to the bicentennial of Canada, as the urban population of the region

continues to grow, the NCC will act as both a conservancy of valued national cultural and natural resources in the region, and as a partner in the evolution and development of the Capital.

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The Plan for Canada's Capital, 2017 to 2067

Canada's Capital is a symbol of our country's history and diversity, a true reflection of our democratic values and our commitment to a flourishing and sustainable future.

Vision Statement

Main Challenges

- Building a resilient, dynamic and liveable Capital region
- Maintaining the Capital's region global competitiveness
- Revitalizing federal accommodations and improving community integration
- Changing demographics: aging, diverse and growing population
- Achieving a seamless integration of transport modes and infrastructure

Shared Regional Planning Objectives

- Harmonization of planning processes with other levels of government
- Support excellent quality of life through the building of a competitive and liveable region
- Stewardship of the region's valued natural features
- Prioritize sustainable and active mobility

Key Implementation Tools

- Long-term planning policy development
- Federal Approval review process
- Strategic land ownership and stewardship strategies
- Federal investments and milestone projects
- Partnerships and collaboration

Goals

Inclusive and Meaningful

Protect and highlight the inspiring symbols that reflect our national identity

Celebrate Canadian values and achievements

Represent and welcome Indigenous Peoples and Citizens from all regions

Picturesque and Natural

Protect, enhance the Capital's ecological jewels and natural features and build and support an ecologically sound region

Maintain and create beautiful landscapes suited to the northern climate

Improve access and animation to waterways and shorelines and to the Capital green space network

Thriving and Connected

Support a liveable, resilient and economically competitive Capital region

Promote sustainable mobility and support a compact transit-oriented city –region.

Preserve and enrich cultural heritage through conservation and design excellence

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WINTER VIEW OF THE RIDEAU CANAL SKATEWAY NEAR THE NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE. SOURCE: NCC

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CHAPTER 4: AN INCLUSIVE AND MEANINGFUL CAPITAL

The Capital is a focal point for our nation, linked in the minds of Canadians to meaningful images, powerful memories and vivid emotions. The buildings, monuments and sites at the very heart of the Capital attest to Canada's parliamentary system and to its constitutional monarchy. Canada's primary National Symbols (Parliament Hill and the Supreme Court) and its Official Residences are the physical representation of Canada's system of government and are places full of history and meaning. The Capital's national cultural, historic and scientific institutions highlight the rich tapestry of Canadian society and help attract millions of visitors to the Capital each year.

The Capital region is home to aboriginal people of Algonquin origin and welcomes the numerous other First Peoples of Canada, as well as the descendants of French and United Kingdom origins. Many more settlers from different countries came over the centuries and made this region their home.

As institutions evolve, they will continue to contribute to the improvement and transformation of the Capital as an inclusive place whose symbolism embraces all Canadians.



NATIONAL SYMBOLS AND MONUMENTS: CENTRE BLOCK, NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL, SUPREME COURT, RIDEAU HALL.
SOURCE: NCC

4.1 The Parliamentary and Judicial Precincts

In 2067, the Parliamentary Precinct and the Judicial Precinct will remain the flagships of the Capital, vital to our nation's identity. The federal government must take special care to preserve its character-defining heritage buildings and sites. This will require continuous investment and constant attention to renovate and enhance the buildings and landscapes present to ensure they can support their critical function over the long term.

The Victorian High Gothic Parliament buildings were constructed between 1859 and 1876. Thomas Fuller and Chillion Jones designed the Centre Block. Thomas Stent and Augustus Laver designed the East and West blocks. The terraces, driveways and main lawn were completed later to a plan by Calvert Vaux. After the fire of 1916, the government reconstructed the Centre Block, completed in 1927.

Edward Bennett recognized and emphasized the prominence of Parliament Hill:

... Parliament Hill, because of the importance of its buildings and its natural elevation, is and always must be the dominating feature of Ottawa. All other parts of the Government group must be subordinated to this, architecturally as well as actually, and instead of rivalling or competing with it, should increase its relative importance and enhance the beauty and dignity of its buildings.

Holt Report, 1915, p. 111.

- The Parliamentary Precinct hosts the government of Canada's legislative functions including the House of Commons, the Senate of Canada and the Library of Parliament.
- The Judicial Precinct is host to the Supreme Court of Canada, the highest court in our nation's judicial system.
- Library and Archives Canada is the institution that preserves and makes accessible to all our national memory and identity.

Across from the Parliamentary Precinct, the buildings on the south side of Wellington Street from Bank Street to Confederation Square are home to the Bank of Canada, the country's central bank responsible for our nation's financial system and management, as well as the Langevin Block, home of the Office of the Prime Minister and of the Privy Council.

Since 1914, the federal and municipal governments have controlled heights in downtown Ottawa. The first height limit was set at 110 feet as measured from the grade of the sidewalk to the highest point of a proposed building.

If Ottawa and Hull are to acquire and retain the appearance of the Capital City, full precaution must be taken lest commercial buildings reach such a height as to detract from the beauty and importance of its government buildings. This is true both of the near views and of impressions formed from the first glimpses as one approaches the city, either by railway or highway.

Holt Report, 1915, p. 119

The Capital's setting forms a unique and memorable ensemble of great civic, national and international significance and it is what is most memorable for many visitors. To sustain this, the NCC and the municipal governments must reinforce the views protection policy to protect the visual primacy of National Symbols in the Capital. The NCC will continue to develop contemporary digital 3D modeling tools to evaluate the impact of new development in proximity to the Parliamentary Precinct. The NCC will also work in partnership with the City of Ottawa and the Ville de Gatineau to ensure that views protection continues as additional intensification occurs in the urban areas of the Capital's core.

Jacques Gréber recognized the distinctiveness of the picturesque Victorian setting:

The architectural characteristics of the Parliament Buildings are basically Gothic, adapted to the Victorian mode. Even if the East and West Blocks were subjected to architectural modifications in the future, the whole would retain its picturesque character and any development of its silhouette would gain by not being observed symmetrically but angle-wise, which would ameliorate the volume of the Peace Tower, the elongation of which, when seen from the front, is emphasized.

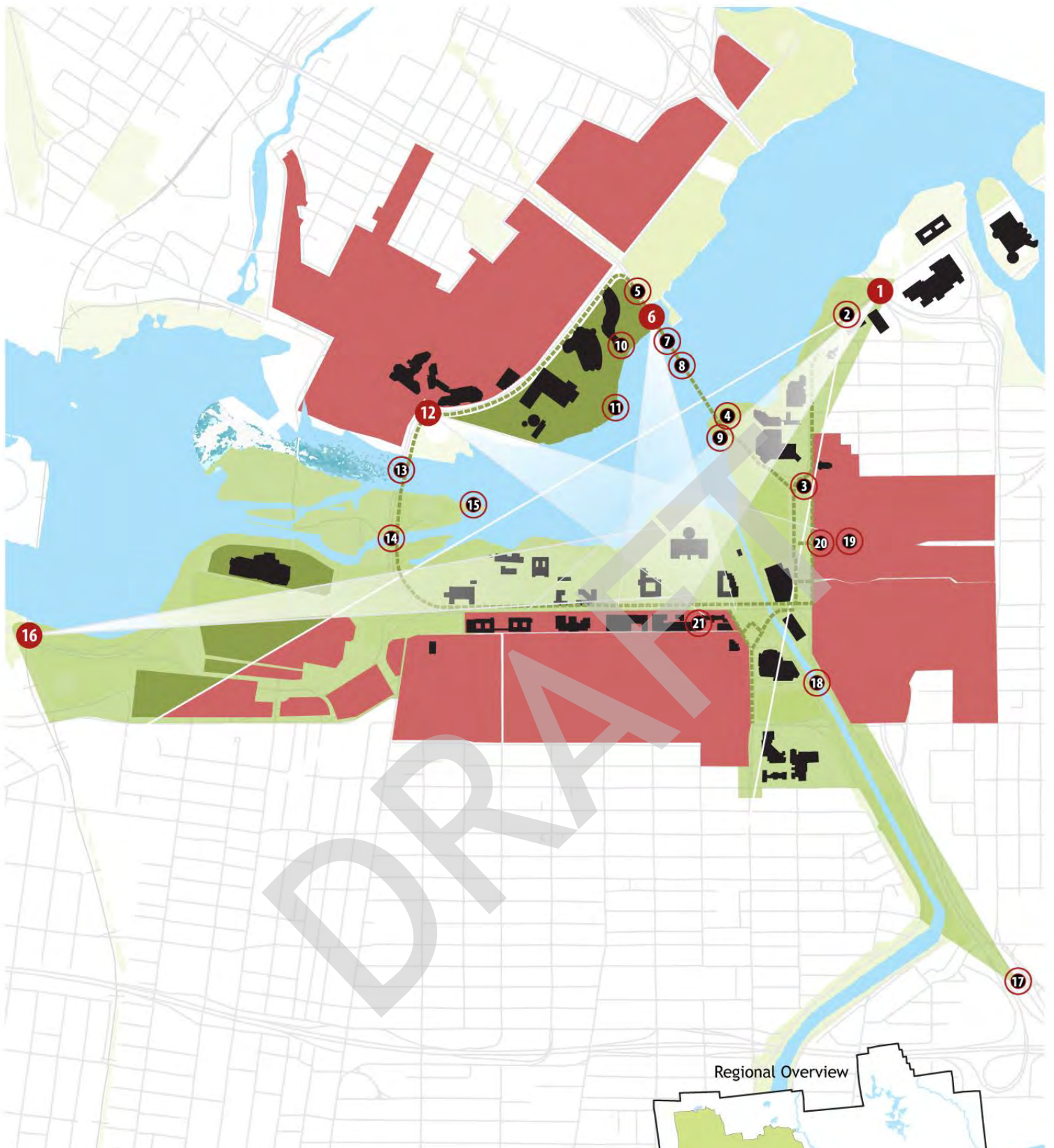
Gréber Plan, 1950, p. 179

The following are the key policy directions for the Parliamentary Precinct and the Judicial Precinct for the next 50 years:

- a. Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) will complete the restoration and rehabilitation of the Centre, East and West Blocks of Parliament in time for the Bicentennial of Confederation. This will include the construction of a Visitor Welcome Centre. Moving forward, as the institution of Parliament grows over the next 50 years in relation to the increase in Canada's population, the spaces around Parliament Hill will continue to adapt to meet these needs while protecting and preserving the heritage attributes and character of the area.
- b. PSPC will complete the Visitor Welcome Centre and improvement of this cultural landscape. Further enhancements to the space will accommodate parliamentarians and visitors with

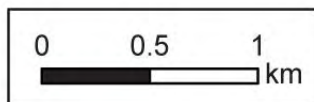
enhanced security. The precinct will continue to evolve in a manner that does not detract from its cultural landscape and picturesque neo-Gothic architecture. This Plan foresees the gradual removal of surface parking in the Parliamentary Precinct and the Judicial Precinct.

- c. The redevelopment of the blocks on the south side of Wellington Street will provide additional office space for parliamentary and federal government functions and will ensure adaptive reuse of prominent buildings to enhance the visitor's experience along Wellington Street
- d. Over time, the cherished landscape of Parliament Hill will achieve the great vision expressed best by Edward Bennett. The removal of surface parking, the re-naturalization of the escarpment, and the addition of new commemorative elements will further enrich the Parliamentary Precinct. Overlooking the Ottawa River, the silhouette of Parliament Hill will remain evocative and the best-known symbol of the Capital and its natural rehabilitated escarpment will continue to add drama to its setting.
- e. The NCC will support the renewal and reinforcement of the views protection policy to ensure the visual primacy of the national symbols.
- f. The public realm of Wellington Street will evolve over time as modes of traffic (walking, cycling, transit and automobile traffic) through the street evolve in response to the changing regional systems and security needs. The reimagining of Wellington Street's functions creates an opportunity to improve the walkability and aesthetic appeal of the street with new trees, commemorative elements, and attractive lighting and street furniture. The reimagining of Wellington Street and the enhancement of the area around the Precincts will be important milestone projects.
- g. PSPC in consultation with the NCC will update the Long-Term Vision and Plan (LTVP) to provide for future accommodations in new and renovated buildings. They will also take into consideration a renewed commemorative strategy that further acknowledges Canada's role on the world stage and as a land of democracy.



Protected views and viewsheds

- Area of Background Controls
- Area of Foreground Controls
- Control Viewpoint
- Key Viewpoint



4.2 Official Residences

The Official Residences, owned by the federal government, are the homes of our country's political leaders. They welcome foreign dignitaries and host protocol events, meetings and commemorative ceremonies.

All Official Residences are designated heritage buildings under the Register of the Government of Canada Heritage Buildings. The six official residences in the National Capital Region are:

- Rideau Hall is the residence of the Governor General and it is a National Historic Site. Rideau Hall, the residence and workplace of the Governor General of Canada, is the only official residence open to the public. Each year thousands of visitors come to appreciate the grounds and buildings.
- 24 Sussex Drive is the residence of the Prime Minister.
- Harrington Lake (lac Mousseau) is the summer residence of the Prime Minister.
- Stornoway is the residence of the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.
- The Farm, in Gatineau Park, is the residence of the Speaker of the House of Commons.
- 7 Rideau Gate is an official guest house for visiting dignitaries.

The NCC's management responsibilities for Canada's Official Residences in the Capital include the long-term planning of Capital improvements at these residences, property management, ongoing maintenance of buildings and grounds, as well as the furnishing and enhancement of the interiors.

The residence at Ottawa of the representative of His Majesty the King should be dignified and have dignified approaches... The entrance to the grounds of Government House adjoins the entrance to the beautiful Rockcliffe Park, and there is a unique opportunity for a spacious circle and beautiful approach to both. On one side of the drive will be the waters of the river, and there will be striking views both of Parliament Hill and of the Laurentian Mountains across the river to the north.

Holt Report, 1915, p. 26

The following are the key policy directions for Official Residences for the next 50 years:

- a. The Official Residences are precious treasures of the Capital and as such, they need careful maintenance. Owing to the age of several of the residences, the NCC will have developed recapitalization strategies, architectural and heritage conservation and enhancement plans to ensure that these properties befit their role of critical national importance over the long term.
- b. The NCC, as steward of the Capital's Official Residences and in consultation with the respective officials from the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General and the Prime

Minister's Office, will implement 10-year plans for continued reinvestment in the Official Residences to ensure that these sites meet the needs of the institutions in a growing nation.

- c. The Governor General's residence at Rideau Hall and the Prime Minister's Residence at 24 Sussex Drive are the first priorities.



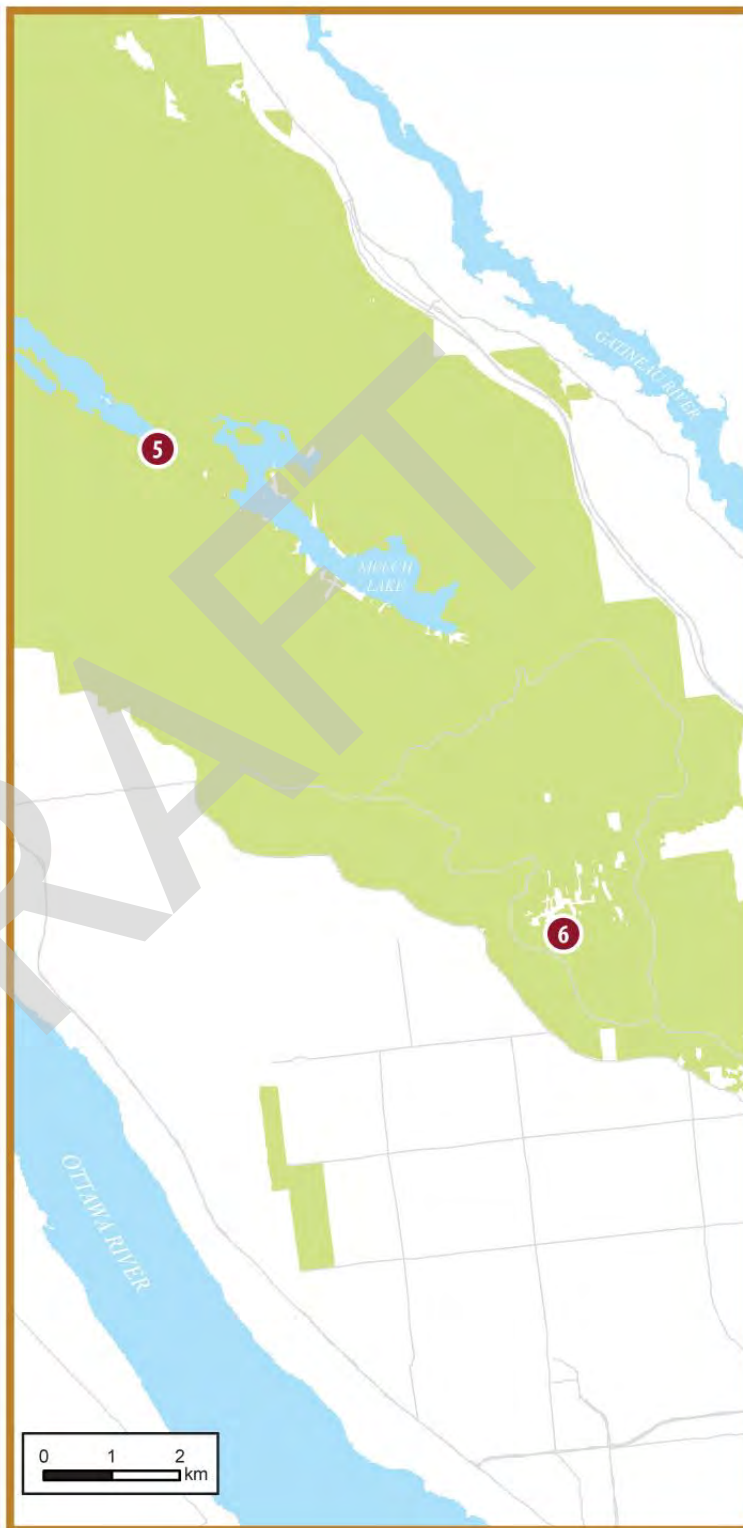
RIDEAU HALL - MAIN ENTRANCE. SOURCE: NCC

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Official Residences

- 1 24 Sussex Drive
- 2 7 Rideau Gate
- 3 Rideau Hall
- 4 Stornoway
- 5 Harrington Lake
- 6 The Farm



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4.3 National Institutions

In 2067, the National Institutions are the beacons of Canadian achievements in culture and science. They represent Canada and Canadians to the world and they contribute significantly to the identity, pride and signature of the Capital.

As the organizing principle of the Capital's ceremonial core, Confederation Boulevard is host to important National Institutions, such as the National Gallery of Canada, the Canadian Museum of History, Library and Archives Canada, and National Research Council Canada. The Boulevard's natural extensions on the Sir George-Étienne Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald parkways include the Canada Aviation and Space Museum, and the Canadian War Museum. The Capital's pathways link others, such as the Central Experimental Farm, to the core of the Capital. These green linkages form a discovery circuit of the Capital.

The National Gallery of Canada is the flagship of Canadian visual arts, enhancing the knowledge and appreciation of art for Canadians and visitors, but also promoting understanding of cultures from around the world with visiting exhibitions, conferences and an active presence on the cultural scene in the Capital. On the other hand, the National Arts Centre is Canada's main stage for national and international music, dance and theatre in the Capital.

The Canadian Museum of History and the War Museum are anchors on the discovery circuit of the Capital. They enrich the knowledge of Canada and the world for residents and visitors alike.

Library and Archives Canada, whose mission involves preserving and documenting Canadian heritage, is another important attraction for visitors on Confederation Boulevard, located to the west of the Judicial Precinct.

The museums of Agriculture and Food, Science and Technology, Aviation and Space, as well as National Research Council Canada and the Canadian Museum of Nature, highlight Canadian achievements in the natural and physical sciences.



NATIONAL GALLERY GLASS ROTUNDA, SEEN FROM MAJOR'S HILL PARK. SOURCE: NCC

The Central Experimental Farm, established in 1886, is a unique working farm in the very centre of an urban region. It is an active research facility, which is home to the Canadian Museum of Agriculture, as well as Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's headquarters. The Central Experimental Farm is a 400-hectare National Historic Site and a taste of rural Canada in the city. It is an active research centre, a living landscape. The Farm and some of its attractions are open to the public throughout the year. Moreover, the Dominion Arboretum includes one of the oldest plant hardiness research programs of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Although it is not presently used in an active science research program, an estimated 175,000 visitors enjoy the Arboretum collection and experience its peace and beauty on its 26 ha site. Many of the trees and shrubs planted in 1889 in the Arboretum are now among the largest specimens of their species in Canada. This is an enduring legacy to be conserved as a central feature of the Capital's green urban space network; its contribution to biodiversity reinforces the link from the Rideau Canal to the Ottawa River ecosystems.

The scientific sphere is an important feature of the Capital: some 15,000 scientists work in research and development in several departments, such as Health Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food, Natural Resources Canada and National Research Council Canada.

The National Research Council (NRC) is Canada's internationally recognized national research and technology organization. The NRC delivers research, technology and innovation services through its suite of R&D programs focused on addressing solutions for industry and Canada. The programs cover national and international markets in areas such as aerospace, information and communication technologies, construction, oceans, coastal and river engineering, human health therapeutics and astronomy. In the nation's capital, the NRC has facilities located on Montreal Road, at Uplands near the airport and on Sussex Drive - a heritage building, situated in a prominent location along Confederation Boulevard, near Rideau Falls. The NRC also provides the "Time Signal" for the Radio Station CHU facility in the Greenbelt. As a result of its leading-edge facilities (such as the Canadian Photonics Fabrication Centre and the Wind Tunnel) and scientific expertise (in such areas as the national building codes, surface transportation and biologics), the NRC draws an important base of companies and scientific research and development enterprises to the Capital Region.



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL CANADA; 100 SUSSEX DRIVE BUILDING - SOURCE: NCC

These national institutions contribute to the uniquely Canadian experiences provided in the Capital. The Capital provides the links between artistic, cultural and research institutions of national stature. These elements of the Capital and the experiences they provide are an integral part of the discovery of the Capital. These important institutions will continue to be important attractions for tourists and for residents of the region. The NCC strongly supports keeping the existing institutions as essential components of the distinctive character of the Capital, and their extension and addition on federal grounds.

The following are the key policy directions for National Institutions for the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC will work with federal Institutions to promote their renewal through the approval of updated master plans and development strategies, including the renewal of the Central Experimental Farm Master Plan 2005.
- b. The NCC will maintain an inventory of lands suitable for new or extended national cultural institutions, generally along the parkways and Confederation Boulevard, to meet the needs of future generations. The NCC will use its land base in Jacques Cartier Park North, east of the Canadian War Museum, and south of the Canadian Aviation and Space Museum for this purpose. If new facilities are needed in the future, the NCC will work with federal institutions to find sites and develop exemplary design for them.

- c. As part of the cultural wealth of the Capital, the NCC will encourage extending the museums outdoors and presenting different historical or artistic exhibits to be enjoyed year-round to bring more people to the shores of the Ottawa River in the Core Area.
- d. The NCC will work with the departments, agencies and organizations concerned to support the development of a public scientific presence in the Capital.



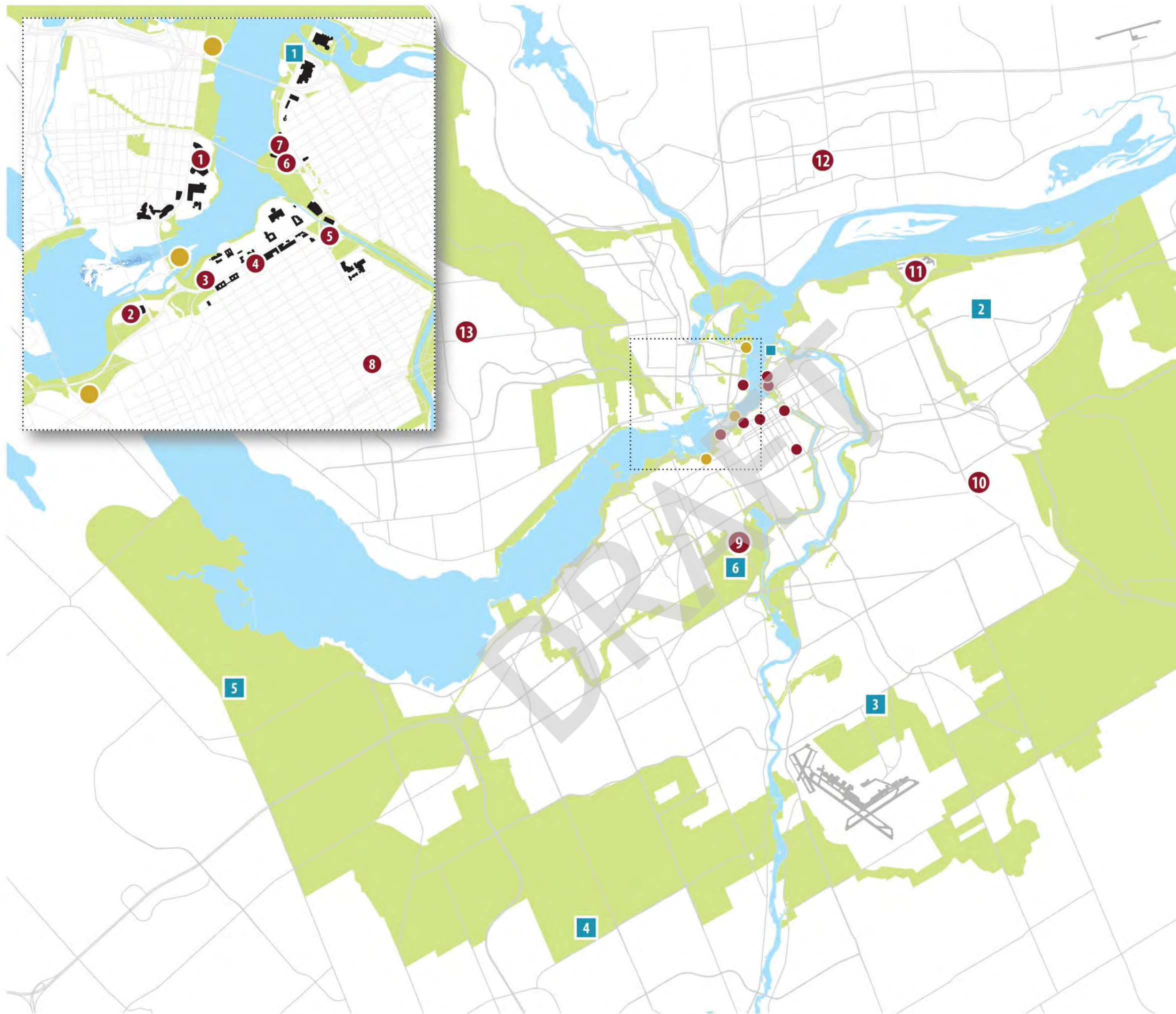
CANADIAN MUSEUM OF HISTORY. SOURCE: CANADIAN TOURISM, TRAVEL.GC.CA

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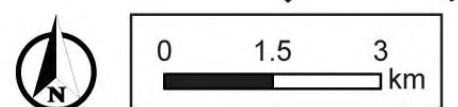
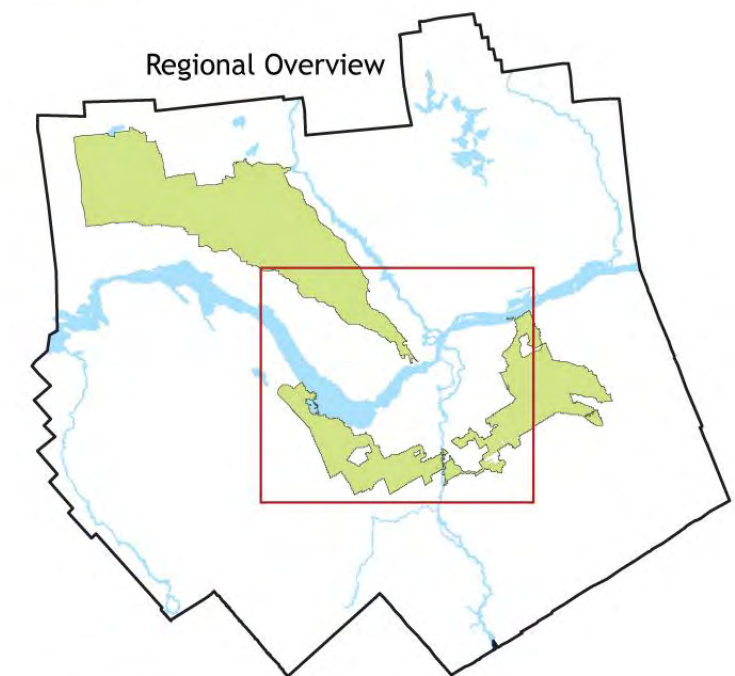
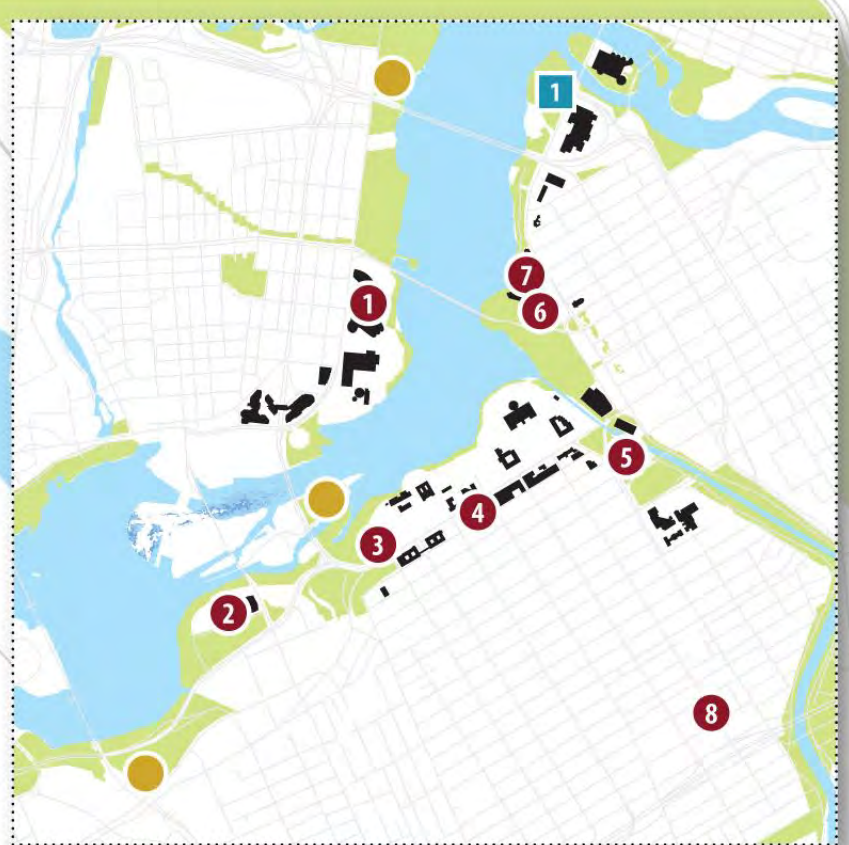
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National Institutions



- CULTURAL**
- 1 Canadian Museum of History
- 2 Canadian War Museum
- 3 Library & Archives Canada
- 4 Currency Museum
- 5 National Arts Centre
- 6 National Gallery of Canada
- 7 Royal Canadian Mint
- 8 Canadian Museum of Nature
- 9 Canada Agriculture Museum
- 10 Canada Science and Technology Museum
- 11 Canada Aviation and Space Museum
- 12 Library & Archives Canada - Preservation Centre
- 13 Canadian Museum of Nature - Natural Heritage Campus
- Potential for Future Institutions
- SCIENTIFIC**
- 1 National Research Council Canada
- 2 National Research Council Canada
- 3 National Research Council Canada
- 4 National Research Council Canada
- 5 Communications Research Centre
- 6 Central Experimental Farm
- Buildings
- Capital Green Space Network



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CANADIAN MUSEUM OF NATURE. SOURCE : CANADIAN MUSEUM OF NATURE

4.4 Federal Head Offices and Accommodations

The Capital is home to the headquarters of many of the federal government's departments and agencies. These headquarters form part of the public face of government to its clients from across the country.

Federal offices accommodating the federal public service have a significant presence in the Capital. Over the next fifty years, federal departments and agencies will integrate their offices into the city fabric and take advantage of transit-oriented locations. About 140,000 people are employed by the federal government in the National Capital Region, representing around 15% of the federal labour force. The federal presence and the need to accommodate federal employees have had an important impact on the distribution of employment in the Capital Region.

As foreseen in the Gréber Plan, the government built employment campuses at more remote single use campuses in the Capital such as Tunney's Pasture and Confederation Heights. Over time, the federal government also built other large office buildings and complexes to consolidate federal employment. Some office facilities, like Place du Portage, are located in the core of the Capital, where the majority is located.

The following are the key policy directions for Federal Accommodations and Head Offices for the next 50 years:

- a. The federal government will continue to strive to present a pleasing public face for client-centred services in the Capital. To respond to the changing needs of the urban region, Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) and the NCC will continue to encourage the location of offices near transit stations and in support of active mobility. Both will develop strategies to promote environmental sustainability through "non-commuter" federal accommodations.
- b. Both organizations will ensure that federal sites become better integrated with their context and more closely linked to the urban fabric of the community. As demonstrated in the recent redevelopment plans for Tunney's Pasture, some federal sites offer opportunities to adopt a mixed-use, compact development model that can improve sustainable transportation modes and the shared use of public spaces.
- c. The head offices of federal departments, Crown corporations and agencies will locate, wherever possible, in the Capital's Core Area or will cluster in inner urban transit-oriented sites.
- d. Other federal accommodations can be located at other sites within the urban areas provided there is good access to rapid transit services.
- e. Some head offices could be located at the urban edge or within the Greenbelt for security requirements, for example intelligence, military and defence installations, which require large secure perimeters.
- f. The next generations of intensification projects for federal office campuses will provide for more integrated mixes of land uses.
- g. The NCC will work with PSPC and public safety agencies to ensure that the security measures implemented for federal accommodations are proportional to the level of security sensitivity.

The NCC and its partners will promote the use of security measures in sites in the Core Area that are blended into the surrounding landscape features wherever feasible, so that the Capital remains both secure and open. In doing so, the NCC and its partners will seek out best practices for security installations from other world capitals to ensure that the best design approaches are adopted.

- h. Federal accommodations should be located and designed in a manner that contributes positively to the character of the Capital.



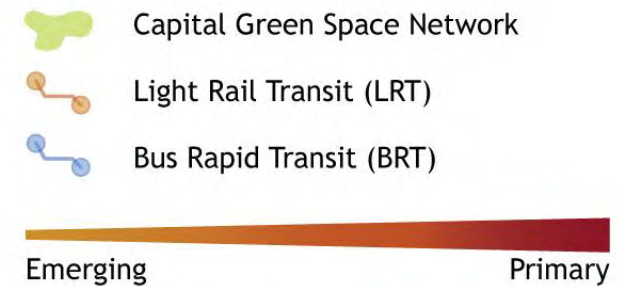
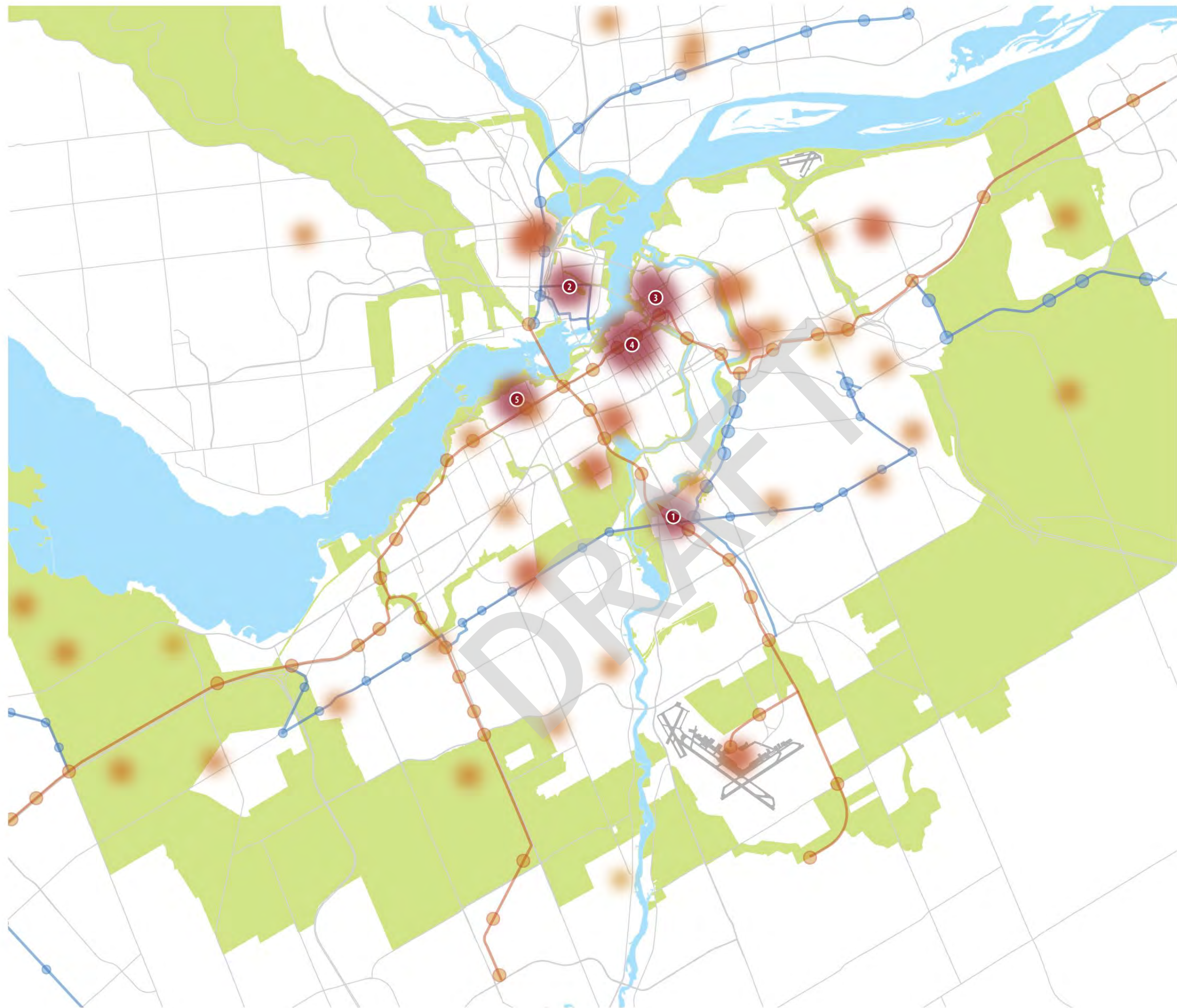
EXCERPT FROM THE TUNNEY'S PASTURE MASTER PLAN, PWGSC 2014 - 25 YEARS VISION - CONCEPTUAL ILLUSTRATION, P. 12 AND P. 17.

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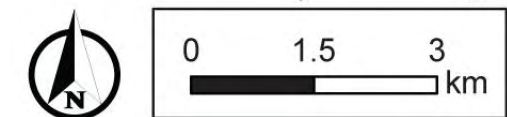
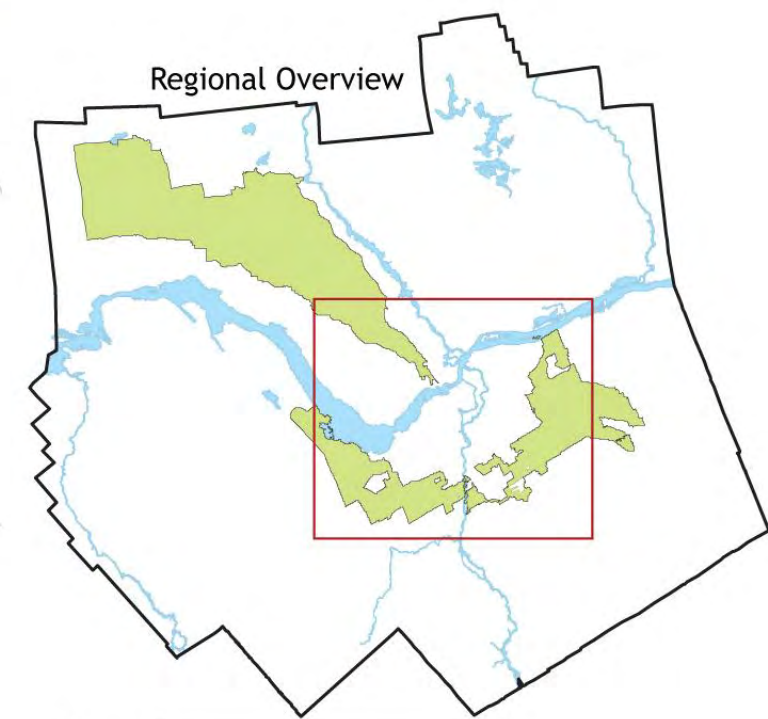
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Federal Employment Sites



- 1** Confederation Heights
- 2** Gatineau - Downtown
- 3** Ottawa Downtown - East
- 4** Ottawa Downtown - West
- 5** Tunney's Pasture



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4.5 National Commemorations

In 2067, visitors to the Capital will experience and take pride in the continued collective enduring memory of Canada's federation, its struggles, and its accomplishments. The Capital is the ideal place to celebrate the achievements, values, customs and beliefs of the Canadian people in all their diversity, to recognize the indigenous peoples and to celebrate the Capital builders from successive arrivals. It is the place where Canadians from all backgrounds can congregate and feel at home.

As the country matures, the nation will continue to commemorate the contributions of individuals, groups and events in Canadian history, culture, scientific progress or achievement in the Capital, creating significant landmarks and places for people.

To meet our predecessors' expectations and our contemporaries' aspirations requires cohesiveness of monument scaling and distribution, appropriateness of buildings and urban design that offers a quality that withstands the test of time.

The Department of Canadian Heritage (PCH) has the responsibility to develop Canadians' interest in their country and in their Capital. Interpretation and commemorations in the Capital of significant Canadian events or people are under PCH's leadership.

In the Capital, PCH has the leadership to organize major communal and promotional events such as Canada Day, Winterlude and the Tulip Festival, as well as education programs and visits to the Capital. These activities and others to be developed in the years ahead are planned in close collaboration with regional tourism authorities, event promoters and the NCC.

By 2067, new commemorations related to other aspects of Canadian society, including political and historical matters and social, cultural and scientific achievement will enhance the Capital. The Capital will have established a coherent network of commemorations dedicated to the military accomplishments of Canada, in keeping with the long tradition whereby capital cities around the world commemorate their nation's military history and the service of its people in the defence of their country. There are a large number of military commemorations in the Capital that remember wars and conflicts, regiments and service units, as well as leaders or the bravery of individual service people. These commemorations serve a dual purpose. They create spaces of remembrance for the sacrifices made on behalf of Canada and the Commonwealth. As the generation of Canadians who served in a conflict pass, the commemorations remain to educate future generations.

Naming places after people or events is a commemorative practice that is widely used in capitals and cities around the world. The NCC has established a formal toponymy (place-naming) policy that allows for the naming of federal roads, parks, public spaces and buildings after Canadians who have made a significant contribution to the development of the nation.

The following are the key policy directions for Commemorations for the next 50 years:

- a. The National War Memorial in Confederation Square is and will always be the pre-eminent commemoration in the Capital. As the central place of ceremony for Remembrance Day and

as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, this space must be preserved and maintained for the memory of all Canadians who served or gave their lives. By its 100th anniversary in 2039, the government will restore the National War Memorial and redesign the public space around it to accommodate a growing number of visitors. It will remain the tallest commemoration in the Capital, and future commemorations will be lower in scale.

- b. The NCC will collaborate with the Department of Canadian Heritage and other federal departments and agencies to celebrate and commemorate key anniversaries of Confederation and significant events in Canadian history.
- c. The NCC, in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage and other federal departments will ensure the preservation and dignity of existing commemorations. In particular, some of the older commemorations such as the Memorial Arches for World War I will need rehabilitation. A monuments restoration program will ensure completion for the Bicentennial.
- d. The NCC will identify future commemoration sites so that there is a logical distribution in the National Capital Region, particularly in the Core Area. The Department of Canadian Heritage will manage the process for initiating future commemorations.
- e. The NCC will set urban design guidelines to ensure a hierarchy of importance and compatibility with surrounding land uses. The NCC will develop urban design guidelines for thematic commemoration, including political, historical and military commemorations, as well as social, cultural and scientific achievements.
- f. The NCC will continue to recognize significant contribution to the development of the country through toponymy. The NCC will use its Policy on Toponymy to guide those future decisions.



ROSES ON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER. SOURCE: NCC

4.6 Representing Indigenous People

The Capital in 2067 will be world-renowned as a gathering place for indigenous peoples. In its built form, the Capital will reflect indigenous traditions and contributions to Canada.

The indigenous people will find a welcoming place in the Capital to express their culture, history, languages, arts, entrepreneurship and political participation. As the hosts on their ancestral territory, the local Anishinabek (Algonquin) First Nations will also see an expression of their history and presence in the region through recognition, and interpretation in several projects throughout the Capital.



STEATITE TURTLE FOUND IN ARNPRIOR IN 1923; ABORIGINAL ARTEFACT FROM PRE-CONTACT ERA. SOURCE: CANADIAN MUSEUM OF HISTORY

The following are the key policy directions for representing indigenous peoples for the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC will foster the national reconciliation process through the major project of the Aboriginal Welcome Centre on Victoria Island, a significant new national cultural and welcoming place. The centre will focus on the culture and heritage of the First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. Hosted by the Algonquin First Nation, it will receive visitors from across the country and around the world. It will be a meeting place and promote the understanding of aboriginal peoples.
- b. The contributions of aboriginal peoples to the nation will be recognized in national commemorations, such as the Aboriginal Veterans Memorial in Confederation Park. New national commemorations related to the experience of aboriginal peoples will be encouraged, and the NCC will facilitate the construction of a new commemoration on Victoria Island.
- c. The NCC will name a new lookout overlooking the Ottawa River to commemorate the historical importance of the Algonquin Chief Tessouat in the story of the nation.
- d. The NCC will work with the Ottawa Macdonald Cartier International Airport, other airports, VIA Rail Canada and regional bus authorities to ensure there is a broad representation of aboriginal peoples and Canadian regions at all Capital arrival points.
- e. The Capital also needs a broader cross section of aboriginal arts and symbolism to reflect the diversity of aboriginal peoples in Canada. The NCC and its federal partners will ensure that there are more installations of public art representing a broader cross section of aboriginal peoples.

4.7 Representing Canadian Diversity

In 2067, the Capital reflects the social and cultural diversity of Canada. It will express in its built form, in the commemoration sites and in cultural events the rich identity built over the centuries by successive waves of immigrants who have made Canada their home. The Capital will embody Canada as a welcoming land and will foster exchanges and the blending of newcomers and older settlers that have created a unique flair in the Capital. Not only will the Capital represent Canadians from diverse backgrounds, but all will recognize themselves in the symbols and the democratic, cultural and science institutions that define Canada as a land of democracy.

The following are the key policy directions for representing Canadian diversity over the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC will develop in partnership with the Department of Canadian Heritage a plan to include diversity representation in the commemoration and public art programs.
- b. The NCC will encourage emphasis on varied cultural expression in architecture and landscaping for international organizations.

4.8 Representing Regional Identity

The Capital in 2067 will become a second home to Canadians from all regions. The Capital will proudly emphasize the place of the provinces and territories in creating a diverse, inclusive and meaningful Canada.

The following are the key policy directions for representing Regional Identity for the next 50 years:

- a. Provinces and territories will have their meeting places in the Capital that represent their contribution to the country and its society and will offer room to express and celebrate our multicultural nation.
- b. The NCC, in collaboration with the Department of Canadian Heritage, will develop a plan to guide the location of public art around the National Capital Region that is broadly representative of our national identity. This will include ensuring that there is public art that is representative of each province and territory.
- c. The NCC will work with the Ottawa Macdonald Cartier International Airport, other airports, VIA Rail Canada and regional bus authorities to ensure there is a broad representation of Canadian regions at all Capital arrival points.



THE PIAZZETTA WITH RED MUSKOKA CHAIRS ON ELGIN STREET. SOURCE: NCC

4.9 Diplomatic Missions

In 2067, Canada's Capital is open to the world. Increasingly, the Capital Region hosts major events of international stature further raising the profile of Canada's Capital on the world stage. This crucial function supports Canada's ability to be influential in world affairs. It also serves to promote trade, cultural exchange and mutual understanding with foreign governments. Diplomatic missions also provide essential services to Canadians who wish to visit, trade with, or maintain ties with other countries. The international presence is a benefit to the Capital in the cultural sphere.

Diplomatic missions, including embassies, high commissions, chancelleries and diplomatic residences are interwoven into the fabric of the Capital. Most diplomatic missions are within three kilometres of Parliament Hill.

About half of the diplomatic missions located in the Capital are within the Capital's Core Area (49%). Other diplomatic missions located within the inner urban area of Ottawa are in central neighbourhoods such as Sandy Hill (22%) and Centretown (12%).

In 2067, the international presence will be more visible, with the enhancement of the settings for the existing row of embassies on Sussex Drive, along Confederation Boulevard and its logical extensions. Many of the embassies located within the urban fabric, in stand-alone facilities or in office space in mixed-use developments, could also be better identified for the benefit of visitors.

The visibility of the international presence will be increased and showcased in the Capital through:

- The promotion of the accommodation of international organizations;
- A preferred location plan for foreign missions;
- Encouraging high-quality international architecture and context-sensitive design.

The following are the key policy directions for Diplomatic Missions for the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC, in collaboration with the Department of Foreign Affairs, will continue to assist foreign missions to find appropriate spaces to enhance the international dimension of the Capital.
- b. The NCC will maintain an inventory of lands suitable for the development of new embassies, and if required, it will from time to time acquire additional lands for this purpose.

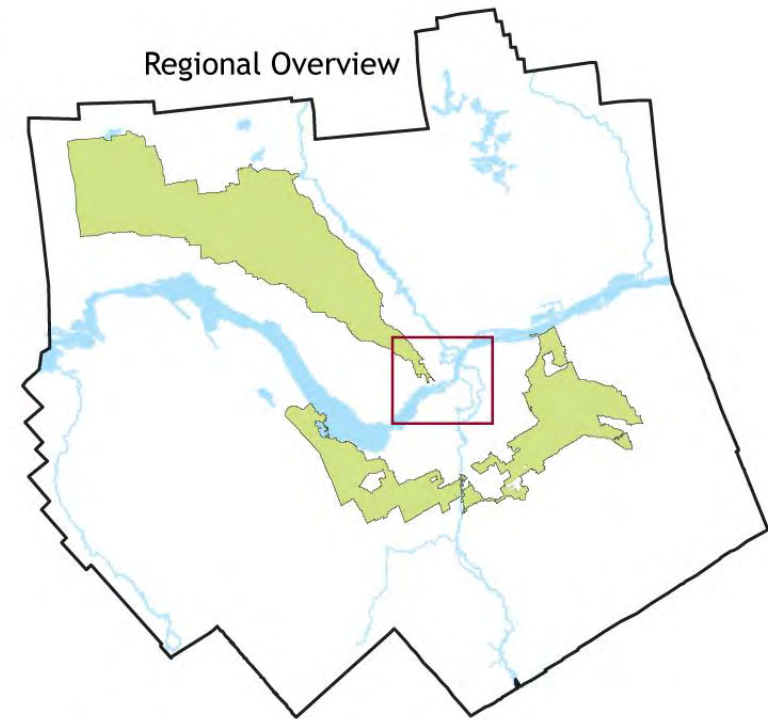
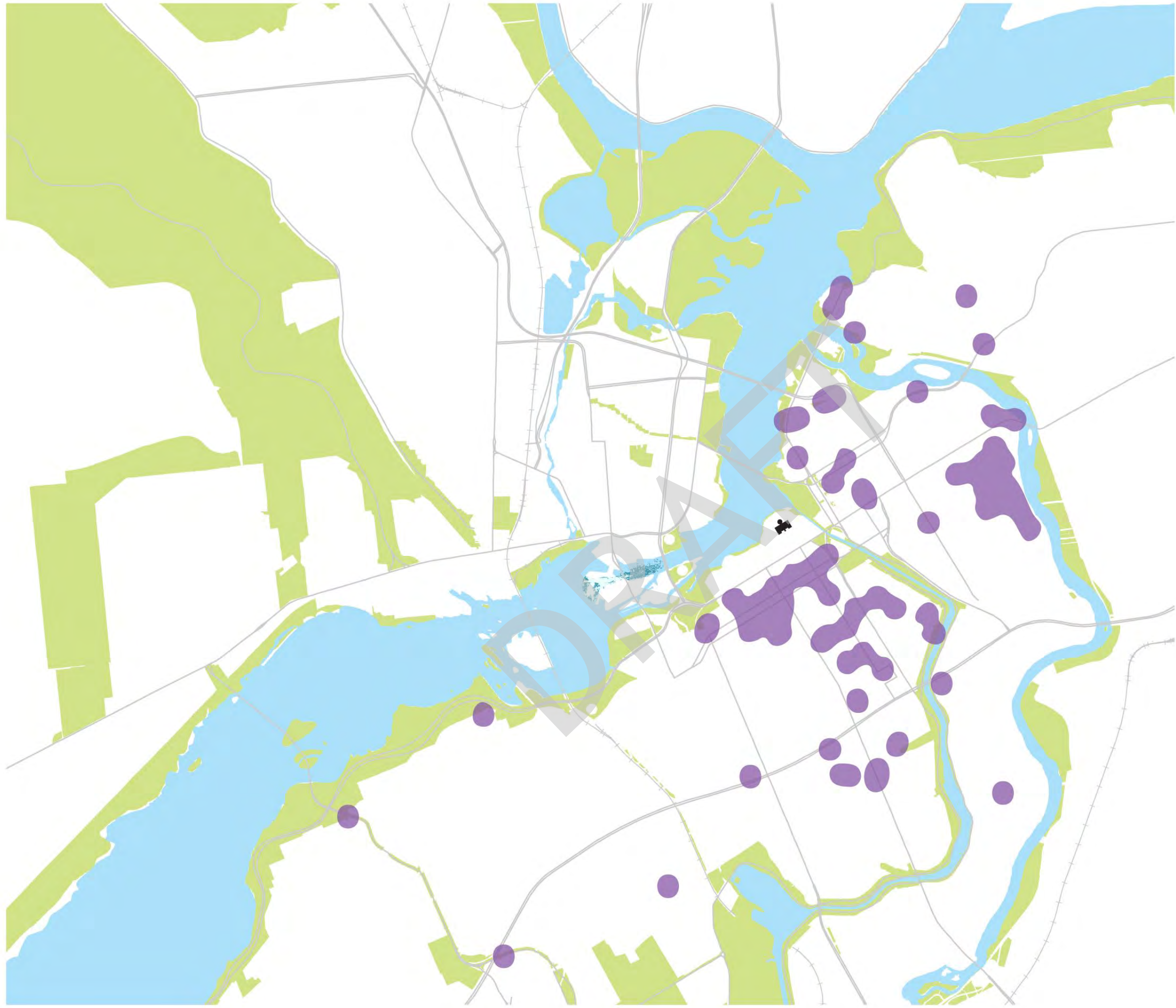


CONFEDERATION BOULEVARD - SUSSEX DRIVE AND US EMBASSY. SOURCE, NCC

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Diplomatic Missions

● Embassies and High Commissions



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4.10 Confederation Boulevard

In 2067, a completed Confederation Boulevard is the Capital's elegant ceremonial route that connects the ceremonial core on both sides of the Ottawa River, and serves as the formal processional way for royal and state visits. Confederation Boulevard encircles the heart of the Capital, bridges the shorelines of the Ottawa River and provides access to special places on the Islands; it is also a discovery route for the magnificent features and cultural landscapes of the Core Area.

This route reflects Canada, its presence on the world stage as well as its people and heroes, from across our vast nation, and from all origins. Confederation Boulevard connects symbolically and physically the First Nations and the two founding cultures from Europe, and links the places of national significance.

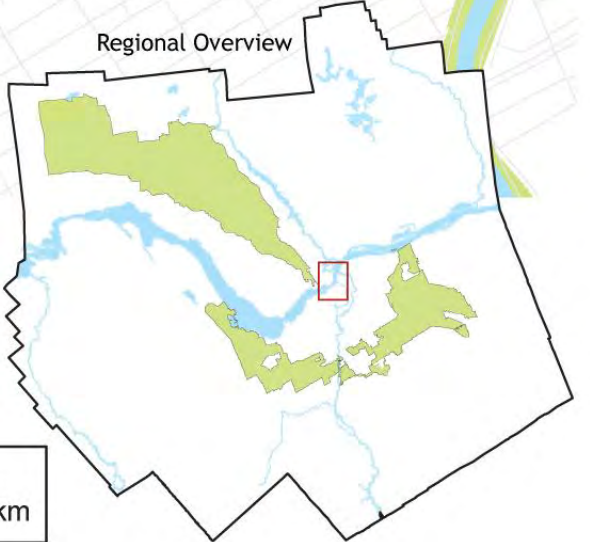
The following are the key policy directions for Confederation Boulevard for the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC will work with the municipalities to create seven symbolic nodes along an expanded Confederation Boulevard at key intersections. They will provide opportunities for commemoration or public art, improved pedestrian experience and better place making.
- b. The NCC will complete a renewal of Confederation Boulevard so that it presents a lively, exciting, inclusive and meaningful place for discovering Canada, Canadians and the Capital. This will include an extension of Confederation Boulevard west of the Portage Bridge to connect the Canadian War Museum and LeBreton Flats, and across to Gatineau over the Chaudière Bridge.
- c. The streets at the edges of Confederation Boulevard, such as Elgin Street, Rideau Street, Sparks Street, Boulevard Alexandre-Taché, rue Laurier and Boulevard des Allumettières, act as backdrops and key connectors to the Boulevard. As such, they must reciprocate the quality of design and possibly mirror some of the major urban design features that confer the unmistakable signature of the Capital. The NCC will work with the municipalities to enhance them.
- d. As the NCC and the municipalities rebuild Confederation Boulevard, they will focus on enhancing the pedestrian and cycling experience and amenities in and around federal sites. Wherever possible, the NCC, in partnership with the municipalities, will improve the connectivity of Confederation Boulevard to the broader cycling network.





CONFEDERATION BOULEVARD, AUTUMN VIEW: SIDEWALK ALONG MAJOR'S HILL PARK, MACKENZIE STREET. SOURCE: NCC

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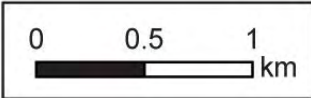


Confederation Boulevard

 Confederation Boulevard

 Buildings

 Capital Green Space Network



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CHAPTER 5: A PICTURESQUE AND NATURAL CAPITAL

In 2067, the Capital will be even more vivid and picturesque as it is home to an exceptionally vast network of natural areas that contribute immensely to the quality of life and character of the Capital Region. Beautifully designed landscapes grace the Capital and offer numerous picturesque settings, adding to the Capital's unique character. Protected natural areas are one of the greatest legacies of Capital-building.

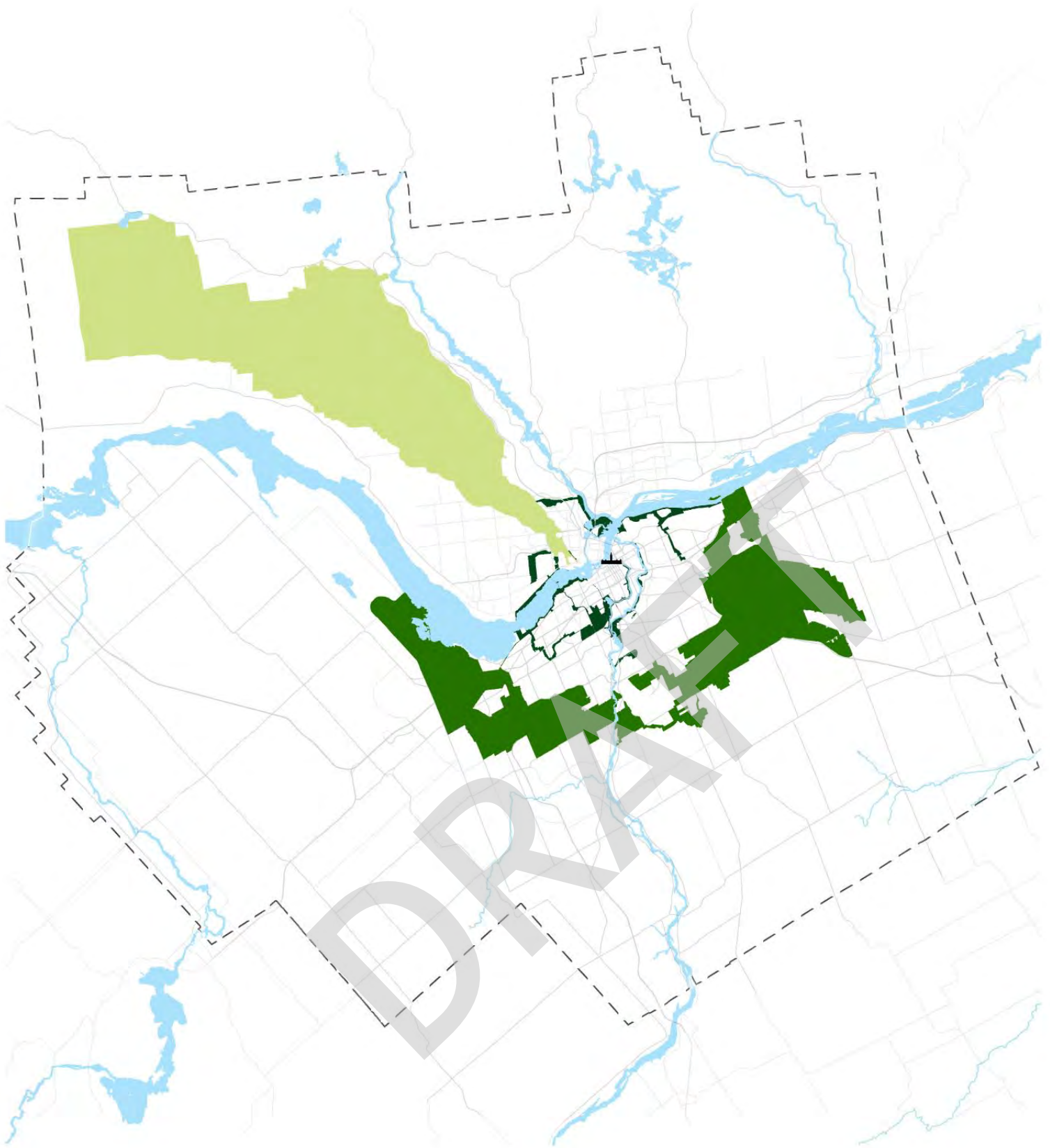
This land base was assembled over multiple generations by the NCC and its predecessors. As the pace of urbanization continues, these lands will become more precious for their ecological and social value. It may be less apparent, but they also add considerable economic value to the region. Along with the National Institutions, these spaces are among the most appreciated and unique features of the Capital that truly distinguish it from other cities of a comparable size.

The 300 km² of federal lands in the National Capital Region support a wide variety of Valued Ecosystems and Natural Habitats (VENH) contributing significantly to the region's biodiversity. There are a total of 28 valued natural ecosystems and habitats: eleven in the Urban Lands, eight in Gatineau Park, nine in the Greenbelt. The NCC manages these lands according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) protocol. Mer Bleue is the largest peat bog in Canada's Capital Region, recognized internationally under the Ramsar Convention.

Gatineau Park, the Greenbelt, green corridors and natural areas in the urban area, as well as the Capital's pathway and parkway corridors, are a testament to the harmonious coexistence of nature, ecological habitats and urban life. The parks, waterways and public shorelines are a priceless inheritance from early federal planning efforts.

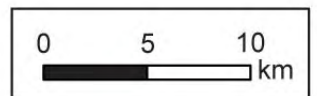
The Dominion of Canada is famous the world over for the extent and beauty of her forests, and for this reason it would seem appropriate that there should be reserved in close proximity to the Capital, good examples of the forests which once covered a great portion of the country. Not only will those reserves be of inestimable value to future generations as an example of the original forest, but they will also provide a place where nature may still be enjoyed, unmarred by contact with humanity.

Frederick Todd, 1903



The Capital Green Spaces Network

-  Gatineau Park
-  Greenbelt
-  Urban green space



The Capital's green space network, including the green and blue elements, is an important feature of the Capital of today. It will be even more important in the future as urbanization and growth continue. These lands are part of a larger integrated ecological system that crosses multiple administrative boundaries. While there are considerable opportunities to link this land base to surrounding natural features and systems, they are at risk of further fragmentation with the increasing pressures to provide infrastructure and services needed to support urban growth. There are systemic threats as well, including climate change, and invasive species such as the Emerald Ash Borer, which has had a major detrimental effect on the region's tree cover.

There is insufficient data on a bioregional scale to monitor the health of the watersheds, wildlife and vegetation, mainly due to the administrative boundary divisions. Rudimentary data suggests that within the NCC's land holdings, there has been a decline in vegetated cover and loss of habitats over the last 10 years, and that on a regional basis, beyond the NCC lands, the rate of decline is much greater. How to ensure water sustainability in the different watersheds is better understood, but many threats still have impacts on water quality and aquatic ecosystem health. The NCC will continue to monitor the health of ecosystems with appropriate indicators.

As we progress towards the Bicentennial of Confederation, federal landowners will retain, protect and enhance the natural elements of national interest in collaboration with numerous partners and stewards in the broader community. These elements, described in the following sections, must remain a beautiful distinguishing feature of the Capital.



MULTI-USE PATHWAY WEST OF PORTAGEURS PARK, GATINEAU; VIEW OF THE OTTAWA RIVER AT SUNSET WITH PARLIAMENT HILL AND THE ESCARPMENT IN THE BACKGROUND. SOURCE NCC

5.1 Gatineau Park

By 2067, Gatineau Park will remain a substantial natural reserve of exceptional value that extends into the heart of the Capital between the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers and links to wilder areas of the boreal forest, at the edge of the Canadian Shield. The presence of such areas so close to the city is a rarity, and it is an exceptional feature of our Capital that is so evocative of our nation.

The NCC manages Gatineau Park as a natural heritage area category II according to the standards of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The primary purpose of the park will continue to be a natural reserve, with stunning natural features, unique plants and wildlife, and beautiful heritage sites and landscapes. The conservation of the natural environment remains the priority and main purpose of Gatineau Park.

The Park will welcome human activities that promote an appreciation of and interaction with the natural environment, provided they have a low impact on ecological resources. The continuing challenge of Gatineau Park is to manage the impacts of the high number of visitors in a growing region. In 2013, it was the second most visited major federal park in Canada. Growing visitor traffic has led the NCC to develop and implement innovative management techniques, the better to protect the long-term health of the Park's ecosystems and preserve this icon. This attitude has confirmed the NCC as a leader in environmental management.

The following are the key policy directions for Gatineau Park for the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC will continue to acquire additional lands as they become available for purchase or when the owner wishes to give the lands to the nation. The NCC will prioritize seeking lands that are vulnerable to development, which have unique ecological characteristics, or which provide a key linkage in ecological systems.
- b. Some privately owned lands are likely to remain within the Park boundaries. In addition, the NCC will have buildings with cultural heritage significance, and these may be leased. The NCC will actively encourage these occupants and private owners to become stewards of the park and to protect the varied heritage resources.
- c. The NCC will work with local stakeholders to conserve and, in some cases, restore valued habitats and ecosystems in Gatineau Park. The NCC will work to maintain ecological connectivity, biodiversity, and species at risk.
- d. Ongoing efforts are required to work with park users to ensure respectful recreation that meets the growing and diversified compatible interests of users while ensuring conservation, such as the "leave no trace" philosophy. The NCC will work with user groups to forge sustainable relationships between people and nature
- e. The NCC will work with municipalities, conservation agencies and other private partners to develop linkages from Gatineau Park to broader ecological networks and to secure ecological corridors.
- f. The NCC will continue to work with municipalities and other groups to leverage the conservation of natural assets for regional economic benefit, and complement the park offer

with outdoor activities outside the Park. The NCC will encourage municipalities to plan and develop recreational facilities that will help reduce the pressure on Gatineau Park.






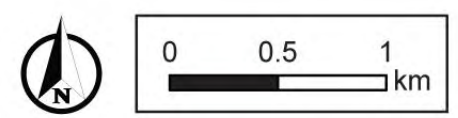
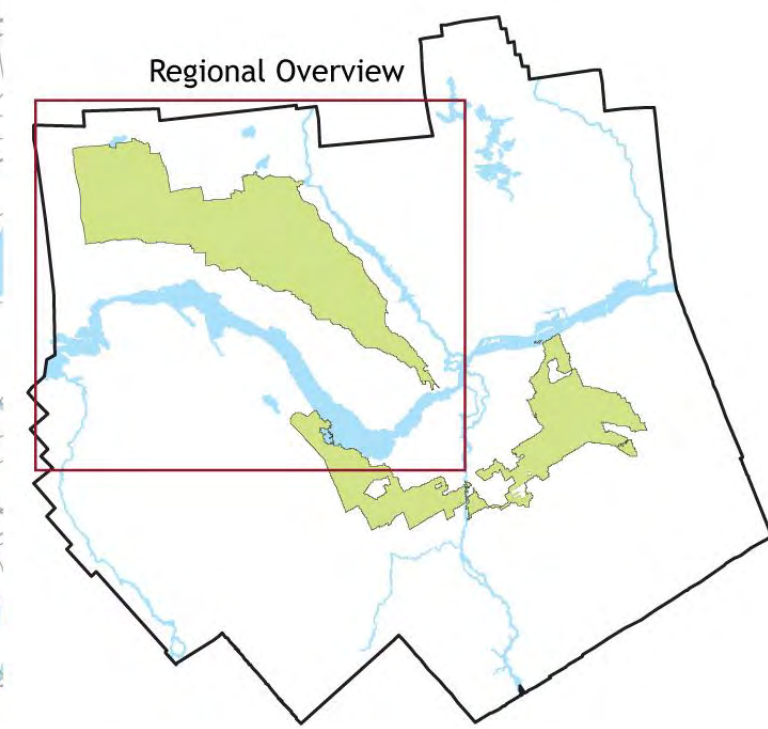
MOSAIC OF PICTURES OF GATINEAU PARK: VIEW FROM CHAMPLAIN LOOKOUT TOWARDS THE EARDLEY ESCARPMENT AND ALLUVIAL PLAIN; WINTER VIEW, REFUGE AT NIGHT; COVERED BRIDGE NEAR LAC PHILIPPE. SOURCE: NCC

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Gatineau Park

-  Natural Environment
-  Other Park Functions
-  Agriculture



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5.2 The Shorelines and Waterways

Canada's Capital is a waterfront capital. It is located at the confluence of three rivers: the Ottawa, the Gatineau and the Rideau. This location was critical to the trade route of the First Nations, then much later to the decision to make Ottawa the National Capital, and eventually also informed the choice for the future site of Parliament Hill. The Ottawa River, which formed the border between Upper and Lower Canada at the time, is an important unifying element in the region's history.

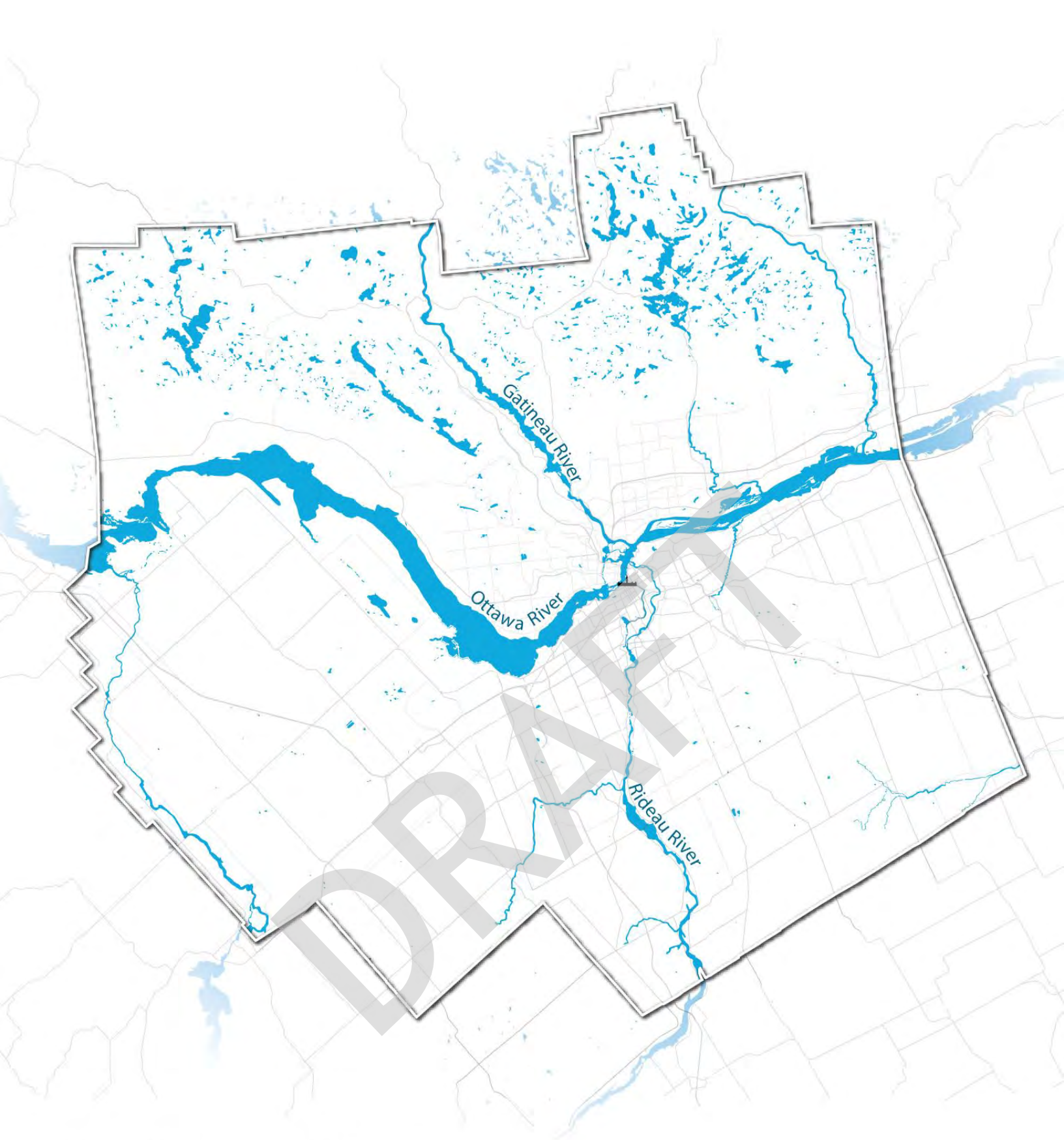
The Rideau and the Gatineau flow into the Ottawa River, one of Canada's longest river systems, measuring 1,271 km in total. The Ottawa River's watershed measures approximately 146,000 km² in total area. The Gatineau River, almost 400 km in length, reaches towards the North and was an important logging waterway. The Rideau Canal covers over 200 km of the Rideau and Cataraqui river systems, stretching from Ottawa south to Kingston's harbour on Lake Ontario.

“We passed a rapid which is half a league wide and has a descent of six or seven fathoms... At one place the water falls with such force upon a rock that with the lapse of time has hollowed a wide, deep basin. Herein, the water whirls around to such an extent, and in the middle sends up such swirls, that the Indians call it “Asticou” which means ‘boiler’. This waterfall makes such a noise that it can be heard for more than two leagues away.”


Samuel de Champlain, 1613

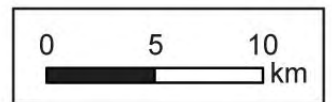


OTTAWA RIVER SHORE ON SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD PARKWAY AND PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS IN THE BACKGROUND



Shorelines and Waterways

 Major Waterways



The mighty Ottawa River forms the boundary between Ontario and Quebec through the centre of the National Capital Region. In ancient times, this meeting point was also an impressive feature to experience, as recalled by Samuel de Champlain.

The sections of white water and rapids were obstacles to navigation that were first experienced by the First People inhabitants of the region who used their canoeing skills to develop routes and portage to move safely around the dangerous stretches of the river.

Before it was named the Capital, the region's natural bounty, harvested by early farmers and foresters, provided its economic base. Forestry operations used the rivers to float logs downstream towards lumber yards and mills. As the lumber industry grew in size, many lumber yards were developed along shorelines. The hydraulic power of the rivers was also harnessed, beginning at the turn of the 19th Century. The lumber industry was booming in the region and related uses, including rail transportation infrastructure, claimed most of the river shores.

Parliament Hill's strategic location on Barrack Hill provided an unassailable location, 30 m above the river on an escarpment well defended by the river's swift currents. The view of Parliament Hill from the shorelines is among the most iconic images of Canada.

The effort to embellish the Capital that began soon after its proclamation in 1857 resulted in the gradual conversion of industrial uses along the shorelines to parkland. As the lumber industry declined in the Capital during the early 20th century, our leaders saw new opportunities to reclaim more of the shoreline for public use.

The successive planning visions resulted in the creation of publicly accessible shorelines along the Ottawa and Rideau rivers as well as the Rideau Canal. The creation of the Canal Driveway (now Queen Elizabeth Drive) and its picturesque setting lined the Canal with accessible paths and gardens. Construction of the Rockcliffe Parkway (now Sir George-Étienne Cartier Parkway) coincided with the creation of its namesake park that offers residents and visitors alike a bucolic setting and recreational space overlooking the river. Gréber's Plan for the National Capital called for the active relocation of industry and the railways to the periphery to further embellish and modernize the Capital.



RIDEAU CANAL AT PATTERSON CREEK, FROM THE GRÉBER PLAN, 1950, PICTURE SOURCE: NFB OF CANADA.

Your Commission has already realized the great value of preserving the river banks, and has accomplished a splendid work in building the parkway along the Rideau Canal. Ottawa is particularly fortunate in having so many rivers and canals, for if properly treated they may be made to produce a city of unrivalled beauty.

Frederick Todd, 1903, *Preliminary Report to the Ottawa Improvement Commission*, p.16

The region's waterways are a public treasure, enjoyed by local residents and visitors alike for their scenic qualities that enhance the Capital experience. They offer amazing natural vistas and provide a unique opportunity to come into contact with our heritage and the natural world that surrounds us.

The waterways convey multiple meanings that will be expressed in the various settings on the shorelines:

- They are *Spiritual*, as they were revered by First Nations and as beautiful settings providing fulfilment. For example, the Chaudière Falls is a sacred place for the Algonquins.
- They are *Symbolic*, as they offer a representation of the natural character of our country as a unifying feature, both cultural and geographic.
- *Primary communication routes*: as ancient highways they lead to vast expanses of nature and wilderness in the hinterland.
- *Historic*, as meeting places; for First Peoples, then for the raftsmen, the “draveurs” and the cageux that are part of the Capital region's lumber industry and were running the river and assembling the rafts, of which a few structures remain; and as a major reason to locate the Capital here.
- *Scenic routes*, as many parks and green spaces are landscapes at their edges and as entrances to the Capital.
- *Recreational*, as they offer potential for nautical activities as well as open space for leisure and meeting places.
- *Environmental*, so it is important to support the efforts to improve water quality elsewhere that impacts the larger watershed.

Our rivers and our waterfronts are a critical component of the physical, economic, cultural and social fabric of our nation and of its Capital. They are a treasure to be preserved for future generations.

The environmental health of watersheds and the protection of water quality are of the utmost importance when considering the long-term conservation of waterways and shorelines. While some areas will be actively used, there are vast areas of shoreline to be protected, restored and naturalized.

A defining feature of the 21st century is that cities are coming back to their waters and shorelines.

In 2067, waterways will be clean access routes to the Capital. A reimagined shoreline system will improve public access and enjoyment of the shorelines. High-quality views and vistas along

waterways will be protected and enhanced. Federal lands will play their role in the restoration of the quality of the waterways, ensuring that they are livable, swimmable and ecologically diverse.

The shores will harbour lively places for cultural events, nautical activities, places for people of all ages, abilities and walks of life to feel warmly welcomed in the Capital. There are numerous access points to the region's shorelines. Several key rest points offer the opportunity to reconnect with nature, to access the waterway, to meander along an interpretation path, or picnic in a unique scenic setting. The public ownership of the shorelines enables the rediscovery of historic uses of the region's waterways in conjunction with the interpretation of sites for visitors and residents. The promotion of water-based recreation activities such as boating will further contribute to the active use of our waterways. The value of parkways as green infrastructure will increase exponentially with the growth of the region.

Collectively, these works will restore the water culture that once existed in the region. Providing access to waterways and the addition of amenities to the shorelines will be kept in balance with the need to safeguard their health. The shorelines can be improved provided that new additions do not impact ecologically sensitive areas. Less sensitive sites will permit more capacity for activities that will showcase and enhance the Capital's waterways.



PAINTED TURTLE AT MER BLEUE IN THE GREENBELT. SOURCE NCC

The following are the key policy directions for Shorelines and Waterways for the next 50 years:

- a. Waterfront green spaces will remain key public lands, but they will change to promote more public access, activity and amenities, while improving the quality of natural habitats in areas that are not actively used. Along the Ottawa River, in the Core Area and along the green linear parkway corridors, more places give access to and contact with the water for people to enjoy.
- b. The NCC and its federal partners will improve waterway lands to regain the flourishing water culture that has been lost in the past 50 years. The NCC will invest in shoreline modifications and wharves outside ecologically sensitive areas, and new passive open spaces so that people can get better access to the water for watercraft and soft recreational activity. The NCC will enhance connections to islands in the rivers, although a few will be left as natural preserves.
- c. The shoreline transportation systems will give more weight to pedestrians and cycling. This includes creating new safe crossing points on transportation corridors. The parkways will continue to be part of the Capital's green urban system, forming a chain of linear park-like spaces and corridors, giving access to the river shores and Capital institutions. The focus is shifting from the motor-vehicle-driven values of most of the 20th century to a redefinition and rethinking of parkways as key environmental, heritage, recreational and active lifestyle resources of the Capital's green infrastructure systems.
- d. The NCC will work with the municipalities to improve best practices for the management of storm water, particularly in using progressively improving techniques to manage water quality and initiate remedial work. Runoff rates will be managed to avoid the degradation of creek and river corridors. The NCC will implement the policy to frame the use of its lands for new water quality control infrastructure. This applies when the municipality has no alternative but to use federal lands.
- e. The NCC will work with its agricultural tenants to improve farming practices and reduce environmental impacts on nearby watercourses.
- f. Linear parks comprising today's parkway corridors will be established to serve a dense urban core as places for people. These spaces will help enhance public awareness and showcase the Capital's intrinsic natural scenic, cultural and recreational qualities through better access, greater active mobility and enjoyment of waterfronts.
- g. A major destination of the Capital, Nepean Point, will be renewed and improved as a striking landmark and lookout as part of a continuous riverfront promenade from the Rideau Canal to the Rideau River.
- h. The NCC's continuing development of LeBreton Flats will bring more activity to the riverfront.
- i. The NCC will continue to work in partnerships to allow activities that are compatible with existing waterfront parks and maintain sites available for national programming.
- j. The protected linear corridors will help preserve floodplains and river shores, protect water quality, safeguard cultural landscapes, provide passive recreation, offer scenic opportunities, and connect the urban and broader Capital region open space systems.
- k. As shoreline infrastructure (such as storm outfalls, electrical infrastructure, and heating/cooling stacks) come up for lifecycle replacement, federal departments and agencies

will seek alternatives that are minimally visually intrusive on picturesque shorelines, or provide visual screening, particularly in the Core Area.

- l. Federal agencies will gradually reduce the amount of shoreline surface parking as alternative transportation modes become more attractive.
- m. The NCC will prepare a Shorelines chapter as part of its new Capital Master Plan to outline how land use can promote enhanced public access, while protecting sensitive ecological elements, cultural landscapes and archeological and built heritage.

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5.3 The Greenbelt

The Greenbelt is a unique and special place where nature, people, recreation and agriculture come together. The Greenbelt is a people place. With over 150 km of trails, users can connect to the TransCanada Trail, the Rideau Trail and the Capital Pathway network.

The Greenbelt has a rich diversity of natural heritage resources, including a rare boreal wetland; numerous species at risk; geological outcrops from the interglacial age; and remnants of an ancient sand dune dating back over 10,000 years. It is a place where amateur scientists, researchers and other citizens can get involved in making the Greenbelt an enriching source of meaningful experiences and life-long learning.

Gréber's Plan guided the shape and development of the capital region for over half a century. It directed the establishment of the Greenbelt as a means to limit the extent of urban growth in the expanding Capital, to protect its scenic countryside with lands dedicated to agriculture, to create a connected system of natural areas and to provide a home for large federal institutions. Gréber's plan did not foresee the rate of population growth, nor changing patterns of urban land consumption, so the Greenbelt stopped performing a growth management function many years ago. However, that does not diminish the enormous value of a greenspace that has been protected from development.

In 2067, the Greenbelt will remain a fundamental part of the region's vast network of natural spaces, in the midst of an urbanized region. The Greenbelt is a series of parks, sensitive natural areas, agriculture, healthy local food production, research, forests, water and year-round recreation while also symbolizing the vast and diverse landscapes of Canada.

It will still be an integral part of the Capital green space network as a cohesive and robust entity supporting a balanced mix of environmental protection, local agriculture and recreation. It will continue to function as an ecological network connecting high-value natural and cultural landscapes in the midst of growing and intensifying urbanization. The Greenbelt will reinforce the region's overall resilience and will exemplify the Capital's commitment to protect its picturesque and natural assets. The Greenbelt will be an environmental example, demonstrating leadership in environmental stewardship.

The projected population increase will have an impact on the Greenbelt, as those green open lands will become more of a rarity. Much of the growth within the City of Ottawa could take place in communities adjacent to the Greenbelt. With increasing urban intensification and suburbanization, the Greenbelt could assume even greater importance in coping with climate change, food security, ecological connectivity and the need for a low carbon and ecological footprint economy, especially in the context of a growing population. This space, once at the outer boundaries of the city, in time will be in the centre of the city, and it will be as important to this region as the Emerald Necklace is in Boston, the Adelaide Parklands, or the Vienna Woods.

It will build regional resilience with local food production. An evolution towards modern, diversified, resilient and viable agricultural production will secure greater relevance for the community. The conservation of productive farms and soils on federal property in the Greenbelt, as well as potential

future innovations in sustainable agriculture and urban farming, are important in a future of regional population growth and continued urbanization. The Capital will benefit from the creation of opportunities for enhanced agro-tourism. Related opportunities include the active preservation of cultural landscapes and the securing of local food production for the region in the Greenbelt or other appropriate locations.

The following are the key policy directions for the Greenbelt for the next 50 years:




- a. The NCC will be a careful steward of these lands. It will strive to maintain and protect the high-value ecological features, such as wetlands and habitats as well as agricultural lands, accommodate carefully located pathways and, where possible, enhance the recreational opportunities to promote and educate users. The Capital will demonstrate sustainable agriculture to the country.
- b. The NCC will continue to update its Greenbelt land use policies on a regular basis to ensure adaptive management of the land base in response to the region's physical evolution.
- c. On a case-by-case basis, the NCC may allow soft or low-impact recreational or community garden uses for adjacent neighbourhoods, provided they do not affect the ecological integrity of the Greenbelt or result in the loss of productive farm soils over the long term. These activities would be located on non-agricultural lands and non-natural core or linkage lands.
- d. The NCC will work with the City of Ottawa, conservation agencies and other private or public sector partners to develop ecological linkages from the Greenbelt to broader ecological networks.
- e. Where new infrastructure must cross the Greenbelt since it is demonstrated that there is no other viable alternative, the NCC will encourage clustering of the infrastructure in corridors to avoid further fragmentation of the land base. Any proposed new transportation infrastructure must be evaluated through the cumulative effects assessment process the NCC has jointly established with the City of Ottawa.
- f. The NCC will host world-class urban agriculture. It will follow cutting-edge practices and undertake collaborative research in farmland and soil conservation and food production. Building on the unique position of its protected agricultural lands near the centre of a large urban region, the NCC will be a leader in its contribution to enhanced food security and resilience at the regional level by encouraging local production. The NCC will celebrate Canada's living agricultural legacy by elevating the region's rich agricultural and rural history and heritage while embracing modern, diversified, viable and sustainable agricultural production.
- g. The NCC will participate in discussions with other levels of government on the future shape of the outer limits of the National Capital Region to protect regional biodiversity.

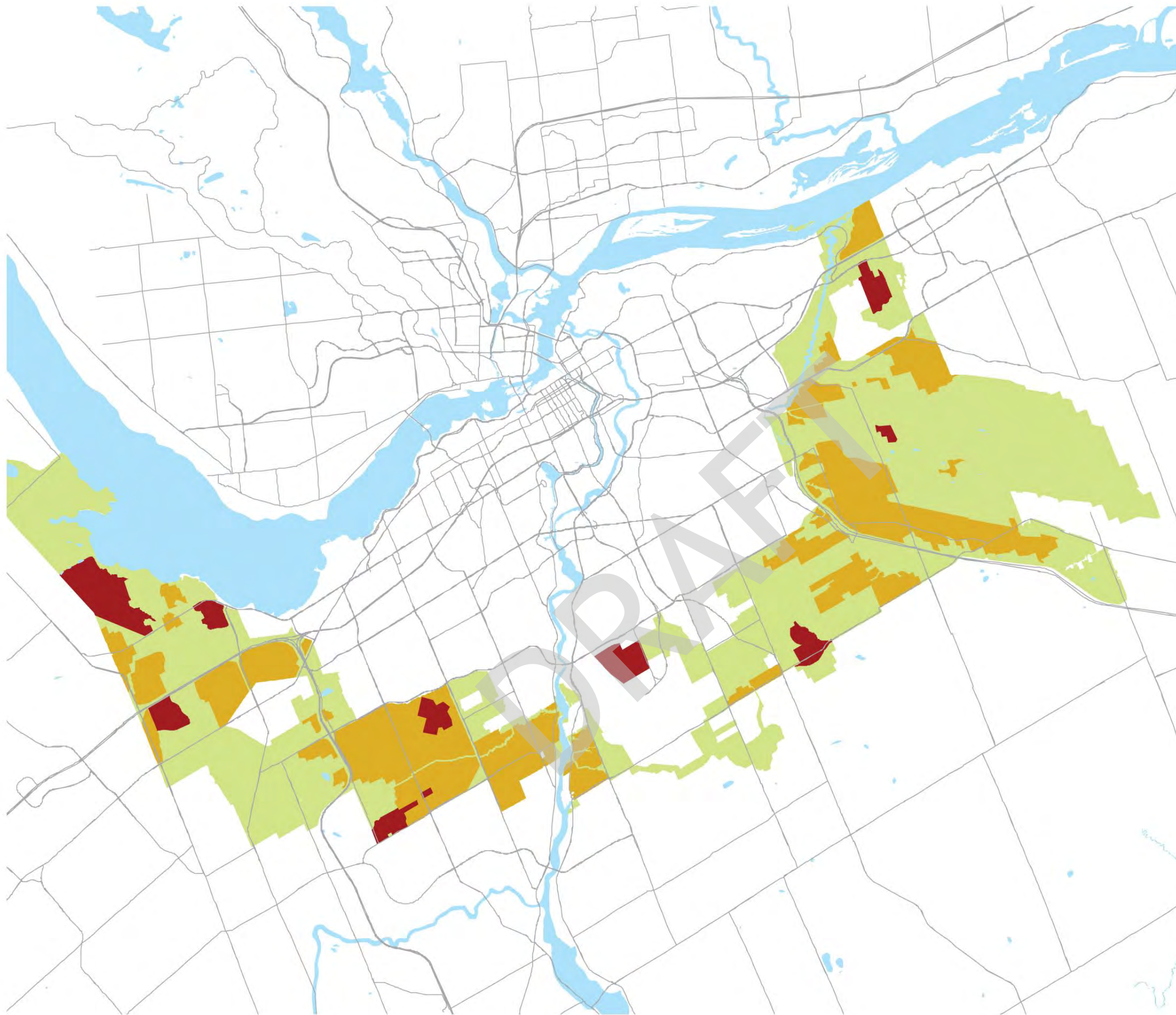


MER BLEUE AT SUNSET, GREENBELT. SOURCE: NCC

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Greenbelt

-  Natural environment
-  Federal facilities
-  Agriculture



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5.4 Capital Green Space and Urban Parks System

Parks, urban green space and green linear corridors form a finer grain, open space network in the urban areas of the Capital, supplementing the larger greenspaces in Gatineau Park, the Greenbelt and the shorelines. This Capital open space network contributes to the image of Canada's Capital as a truly unique green city. Green spaces are the living and breathing part of a bigger whole and contribute greatly in function and value to the larger urban region in terms of quality of life. Likewise, the Capital's open space system provides a diversity of recreational opportunities and builds ecological capacity in the overall Capital region.

The NCC manages this network of precious green spaces to provide places for people to enjoy and explore and to ensure the long-term viability of the biodiversity of the region. The large Capital Parks will continue to serve as venues for events and activities of importance to the Capital.

Forests near and within increasingly urbanized environments must be actively maintained and managed to ensure their long-term health. The urban tree canopy contributes significantly to the region's quality of life, helps to improve air quality, helps to manage storm water, and contributes to the aesthetic qualities of urban areas. Examples of larger urban forests include Pine Grove in the Greenbelt, and others in more urban areas, such as the woods at the former Rockcliffe Air Base, south of the Sir George-Étienne Cartier Parkway.

Building the Capital's green web, as a model of promoting and protecting ecological health and biodiversity in an urban setting, is a key commitment envisioned by this Plan. The protection of our shared natural heritage will be a primary focus of the Capital region now and for the next 50 years. Natural habitats and ecosystems play an important role in the Capital and influence everyday life in the regional community. These natural areas interact with other areas of regional significance. The NCC's plans for Gatineau Park and the Greenbelt highlight the importance of ecological linkages from the valued natural features on federal lands to regional natural features beyond the Gatineau Park and Greenbelt boundaries. The achievement of important environmental health and biodiversity objectives depends upon ecological connectivity and linkages between habitats and natural lands, thereby enhancing the resilience and biodiversity of the entire natural system.



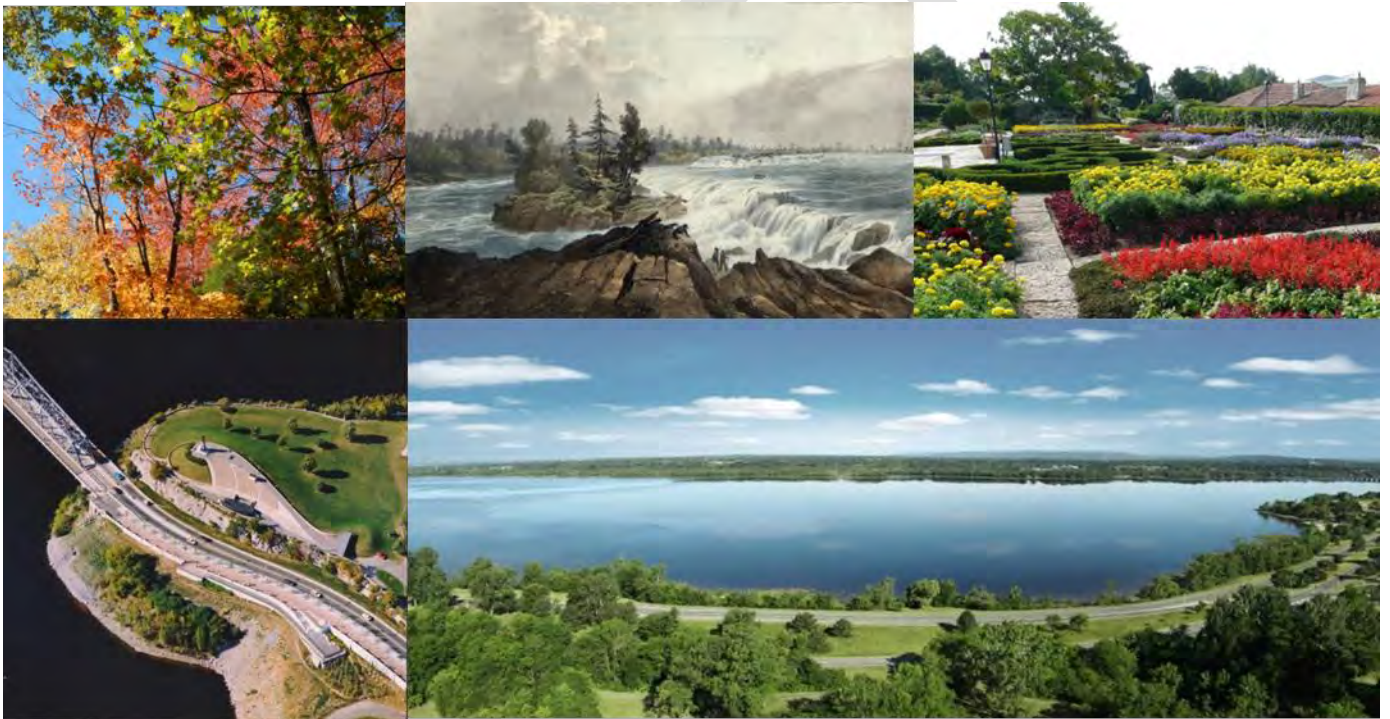
VINCENT MASSEY PARK, SERVICE PAVILLON. SOURCE: NCC

The following are the key policy directions for the Capital Urban Parks and Open Space System for the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC will retain open space lands of national significance that perform Capital functions.
- b. In some cases, the NCC, on the region's behalf, may hold land under federal ownership that does not serve a Capital function, but supports an essential regional function, either in perpetuity or until an appropriate local steward is found who can maintain the lands as open space.
- c. In partnership with landowners, municipalities and other agencies, the NCC will work to secure ecological corridors to the Greenbelt and Gatineau Park to protect long-term biodiversity in the Capital region. In Gatineau Park or in the Greenbelt, the NCC will prioritize acquisition of ecologically sensitive lands to increase the protection of sensitive ecosystems that are essential to the Capital. This may be done through a variety of methods including land use planning, land acquisition or conservation easements.
- d. Management of woodlots and forests on federal property will require the development of an urban forest management policy and rejuvenation actions. Federal agencies will work in

close collaboration with the municipalities affected, some of which have developed policy in this respect.

- e. The NCC will work with its partners to create and secure over the long term quiet places and shelters protecting the dark skies in all sectors of its green network.
- f. The NCC will work with municipalities, conservation agencies and other private or public sector partners to develop ecological linkages from the urban parks and open space network to broader ecological networks.
- g. The NCC will participate in discussions with other levels of government on the future shape of the outer limits of the National Capital Region to protect regional biodiversity.



MOSAIC OF GREEN SPACES AND PARKS: AUTUMN IN GATINEAU PARK, PAINTING OF THE ASTICOU (CHAUDIÈRES) FALLS, MAPLELAWN GARDENS, NEPEAN POINT AND A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD PARKWAY.



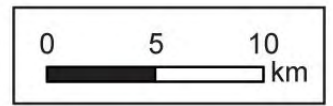
Green Capital





Wooded Areas

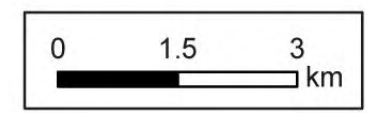
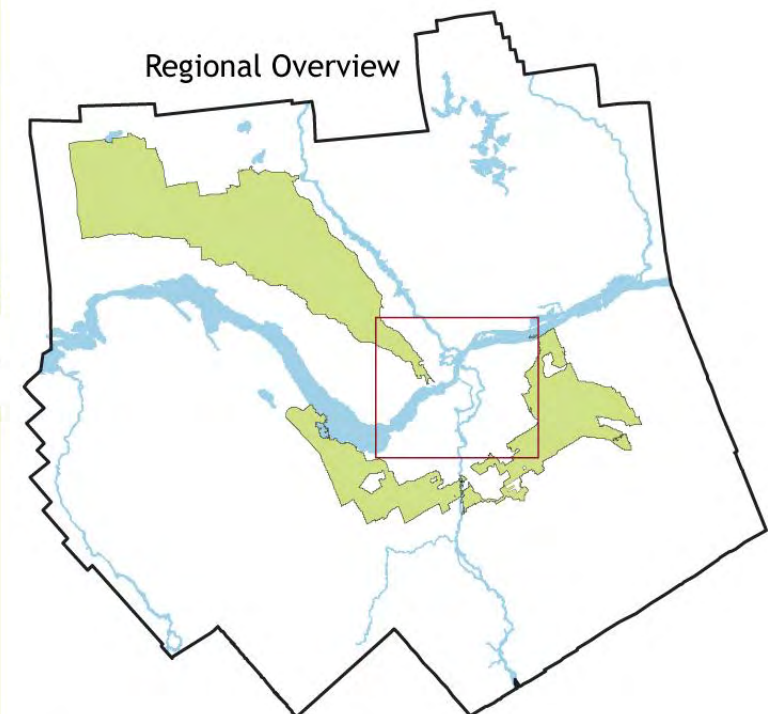


Potential Ecological Corridors



Green Urban Spaces

-  Valued Natural Habitat
-  Green Urban Space



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CHAPTER 6: A THRIVING AND CONNECTED CAPITAL

A growing urban region presents many opportunities to make the Capital a cosmopolitan and appealing place to live, work and visit. Thriving means that the region is prosperous, lively and enjoyable. A wide range of social, economic and cultural opportunities exists. The Capital's built heritage is an essential component of the economic and cultural landscape. The ease of moving around and interacting with other people in public places facilitates social connections. A key objective of this Plan is to balance the Capital region's role in representing Canada to our nation and the world on the one hand, and to support local interests held by the region's citizens on the other. The Capital region's success relies on ensuring that the region remains a prosperous, vital, and dynamic place.

Since Ottawa became the Capital, the presence of the federal government has had a defining impact on the make-up of the region's economy through direct and indirect employment and spending, and through contributions to regional governments in the form of payments in lieu of taxes for lands other than parks.

The Capital is a major tourist destination: national symbols and major commemorative events (such as Canada Day or Remembrance Day) draw significant numbers of visitors to the Capital region.



MOSAIC OF URBAN PLACES AND ACTIVITY IN THE CAPITAL: THE TWO DOWNTOWNS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OTTAWA RIVER; THE LEBRETON COMMON AT BLUESFEST; MAJOR'S HILL PARK; A RECREATIONAL PATHWAY ALONG THE OTTAWA RIVER; A RIDEAU CANAL BANK. SOURCE: NCC

6.1 The Capital and the Regional Economy

Municipal and federal administrative jurisdictions have changed over time to reflect changes in urbanization and of the region's spatial structure. Nonetheless, the region, more than ever, functions as a single economic agglomeration.

The federal government is a major employer in the region. Today, of the 250,000 federal public servants employed across Canada, some 140,000 work in the National Capital Region (Public Services and Procurement Canada). The federal government has distributed public service jobs across the region including the one quarter of National Capital Region federal employees in Quebec. Wages earned by the federal public service in the National Capital Region support the stability of the regional economy. The federal government's activities also support significant indirect employment in sectors including professional services, construction and technology. The presence of the National Research Council has attracted major research enterprises to the region. Many firms have located in the Capital to meet the federal government's demand for goods and services.

Over time, the region's tourism and cultural sectors have also become important sources of employment and economic activity. The federal government's presence contributes to the continued growth of both of these sectors. Five national museums as well as several other national cultural institutions are key elements of the tourism industry. The Capital's parks, green features and heritage sites such as the Rideau Canal, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, contribute to the quality and value of the visitor's experience.



TWO VIEWS OF THE COURTYARDS: CLARENDON LANE AND TIN HOUSE COURT, SOURCE: NCC

The Capital's expanding array of attractions, festivals and events are drawing ever more tourists to the region. In partnership with other stakeholders, the federal government programs several important annual events such as Winterlude and Canada Day. They have become significant drivers of tourism in the region. Today, the Capital region welcomes over seven million visitors annually, who contribute over a billion dollars to the region's economy. The federal government's involvement in the planning and beautification of the Capital region supports its continued attractiveness to potential visitors from across Canada and abroad.

The federal government's activity will remain a key sector of the region's economy into the future. However, the relative size of its impact will possibly diminish in importance when compared to the other sectors of the Capital region's economy, such as research, health care and the creative and cultural industry. National scientific institutions as well as several large public and private post-

secondary institutions attract students and researchers from across Canada and give the Capital a reputation as a centre of innovation. The presence of a highly educated population in a diverse and livable region ensures that the government has a large talent pool to draw from.

The region's attractiveness and competitiveness in its ability to attract and retain talented workers affects the efficiency of the federal public service and the delivery of its programs. In turn, the expectations of such workers will have an impact on the region's urban development, for example as aspirations for well-being and a balanced economic region and for a wide range of features and possibilities that will add to the distinctiveness of this region.

It is hard to predict what the Capital will be in 50 years. The far-reaching changes that have happened since 1967 were beyond what was thought possible in the 1960s. We know that the pace of technological change is increasing.

Metropolitan regions around the world, although more interconnected, will likely become even more competitive with one another to attract talent and capital. As a result, things such as quality of life, character of place and healthy environmental conditions will become increasingly important. Cities will need to become more efficient in moving workers, goods and services to deal with the increasing cost of energy and water resources. They will need to improve efficiency in the heating and cooling of buildings, and the production and supply of food. They will need to build new infrastructure and replace degrading and less efficient infrastructure built in a different era. Intelligent information networks will have a considerable impact on day-to-day life as well as for planning and managing complex urban and metropolitan entities and systems, to increase effectiveness, innovation, sustainability and participation (Institut de l'entreprise, Paris, 2013). Public lands that are distinctively part of the Capital legacy can be an asset to support future dynamism. Their value is beyond economic, as they encompass symbolic, cultural, scientific and ecological values as well as offering social resilience. These lands, parks and green corridors add to the attractiveness of the Capital.

The NCC's work in preserving key heritage assets of national interest in the ByWard Market and developing new attractions of regional, national or international significance on LeBreton Flats or the shorelines of the Ottawa, Rideau and Gatineau rivers and the Rideau Canal adds to the attractiveness of the region as a destination.

The Capital has always prided itself on its strong environmental and natural attributes. Though facing important pollution threats, it is still clean, with abundant fresh water, forests, wildlife and good air quality. The challenge of the 21st century will be to sustain that, while responding to growth and global competitiveness.

Federal ownership of lands in the Capital region will continue to affect the real estate market and the region's pattern of development over time.

To meet the government's needs for federal accommodation, Gréber planned suburban employment campuses at the edge of the urban area, along parkways and green corridors. The growth of the

urban area now has encircled these facilities. As large segregated use areas, they are not well connected to the surrounding urban fabric, as they were developed in large campuses that were distinct areas, in uniform, automobile-dependent suburban work places developed in the 1960s and 1970s.

In evolving urban economies, the distribution of employment is changing through the impact of technology and social and demographic changes. The accommodation of the federal workforce is shifting, reflecting changes seen in the private sector where physical employment accommodations are shifting towards more collaborative, space-efficient and flexible workspaces. Flexible work arrangements and the use of technology are changing layout requirements for federal accommodation sites. These emerging trends reflect a departure from earlier eras. Workers are looking for a mix of casual and formal spaces where they can link to their work through wireless communications.

The highly skilled workforce of the future is looking for more integrated work environments. The boundaries between live, work and play areas will likely dissolve. Land use planning and the planning of federal accommodations will follow this model, over time. Mixed-use areas where employment and living space are more closely located or integrated will help people to spend less time commuting. Applications associated with the open and smart city concept will facilitate day-to-day living patterns and travel modes. This technology will help monitor energy consumption and improve overall efficiency in the production and delivery of resources.

This Plan will strongly support the renewal of the federal employment campuses with the addition of other non-federal residential, retail and office uses, particularly near rapid transit stations. Existing federal employment nodes such as Tunney's Pasture, Confederation Heights and some Core Area complexes such as Place du Portage will gradually adapt to integrate more effectively with the surrounding communities.

The following are the key policy directions related to the Capital and the regional economy over the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC will support PSPC in its role to provide federal accommodation in locations that will contribute to Capital and City building, planned in a coherent manner to support municipal growth management priorities.
- b. The divestiture of some surplus federal lands will help to achieve regional objectives of consolidation and intensification within the existing urban boundaries.
- c. Federal land disposals and acquisitions in the National Capital Region will proceed in a clear and transparent manner, based on the principle of fair market value.
- d. Changes to federal accommodations will include locating facilities near readily available transit, and retrofitting or replacing buildings with more energy efficient design will contribute to regional sustainability and reduce environmental impacts.
- e. In all aspects of its mandate, the NCC will support the use and development of smart technologies, and the sharing and exchange of information through partnerships with other federal agencies and the municipalities, when appropriate.

- f. The NCC will support the National Research Council's goal of making 100 Sussex Drive a centrepiece for a connected collaborative science, technology and innovation hub that bolsters Canada's innovation capacity and visibility.

6.2 A Living Culture and Heritage

In 2067, the Capital Region is recognized for the diversity and wealth of its cultural heritage. This heritage offers multiple readings of the history and stories of the Capital and of the country. From its prominent landmarks, including the Parliament Buildings, its official residences, other buildings of national significance, national historic sites and the Rideau Canal UNESCO World Heritage Site, to its intimate urban enclaves and picturesque rural landscapes, heritage forms a critical part of the Capital's unique identity.

A key feature of culture in the Capital is the presence of the national cultural institutions: the National Arts Centre, the National Gallery, the Canadian Museum of History, the Museum of Science and Technology and the Canadian Aviation Museum. These institutions are key partners in the culture of the Capital, as is the Department of Canadian Heritage, which now has the responsibility for programming and interpretation in the core of the Capital.

Architecture and design are expression of a culture. The NCC will seek a high quality of design in its projects and those of its federal partners and will promote high standards of design for Capital elements. The Capital is embellished and made more appealing by the development of places of high architectural, landscape and urban design quality that respect their surroundings and create a meaningful and memorable sense of place, beyond what a typical urban environment creates.

The multifaceted cultural heritage of the Capital region bears witness to successive layers of exploration and settlement. Aboriginal peoples met in and travelled this region for thousands of years before Europeans arrived. They assisted the first European explorers that ventured here, most notably Samuel de Champlain during the early 1600s. Portage routes, navigation of the waterways and traces of early settlements along the shores are still visible today with artefacts dating back for millennia.

The development of the lumber trade and the building of the Rideau Canal—an engineering marvel—modified the natural landscapes along the rivers and on the islands during the 19th century. The Canal, opened in 1832, was constructed to create a safe shipping route between Kingston and Montreal after the War of 1812 and was built primarily for strategic military purposes to defend against military invasion. In recognition of its exceptional heritage value, the Canal is protected under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act as a national historic site. In 2007, UNESCO recognized the Rideau Canal as a World Heritage Site.

Wealthy lumber barons built imposing mansions on both sides of the Ottawa River. Bytown, renamed Ottawa in 1855, became the Capital by Royal Proclamation in 1857, a Capital located on the border between two provinces (Upper and Lower Canada) and at the confluence of three major rivers.

The Monumental Capital was a movement to advance the building of a “great world Capital.” Grand plans dating back to the late 19th century, starting with the Parliamentary Precinct above the Ottawa River, were designed to create a landscaped ensemble. Advanced design ideas were gaining prominence during the Victorian era throughout the British Empire and later through the City Beautiful Movement in North America. The green character of the Capital is deeply rooted in the beliefs of that era: seeing and connecting to beauty through nature and gardens as experienced in the works of great landscape architects, such as Frederick Law Olmsted, Frederick Todd and Calvert Vaux, who designed the Vaux Wall on Parliament Hill.

Waves of immigration have also shaped the character of the Capital, from the early French-Canadian, Irish and Scottish labourers on the Rideau Canal in the 1820s, to more recent migrations of people from diverse cultures from around the world. Cultural diversity in Canada and in the Capital has brought with it new perspectives and values, shaping both physical form and cultural life.

The foresight of our predecessors in acquiring the Capital’s river shores and creating parkways and picturesque gardens left a rich legacy that is now ours to protect, enhance and showcase.

The evolution of the Capital as a seat of government, and as a significant hub for research and development, is another significant part of its history.

The richness of the Capital experience lies in its varied and meaningful physical expression. It reflects the history and projects into the future with confidence. The Capital’s rich architectural heritage extends far beyond the 19th century. Each leading architectural movement in Canada left its mark on the Capital in the form of national institutions that have become iconic landmarks in and of themselves. Many of these buildings are outstanding examples of 20th and 21st century architecture that have received a Governor’s General medal for architecture and other major architecture and urban design awards.

Conservation is a critical part of the NCC’s mandate. Understanding the heritage fabric of the Capital in all its forms—built heritage, archaeology and cultural landscapes, as well as the intangible heritage (skills, knowledge and traditions)—is critical to planning for the future. The NCC will be a leader in the stewardship and management of its own heritage assets. Works involving a heritage site or its immediate surroundings must be based on a strong understanding of its heritage value and the conservation of heritage defining elements.

Several key archaeological sites in the Capital that are rich in artefacts offer opportunities to improve the interpretation of the presence of the aboriginal peoples and their contribution to this region, as a way of enlivening the shorelines and giving visitors a deeper understanding of their legacy. Several industrial archaeological sites, as well as several buildings and structures, such as the Thompson Perkins Mill, located in close vicinity to the Core Area of the Capital, bear witness to the lumber industry’s role in the development of the Capital and contribute to its cultural landscape.

These resources represent a significant part of the region’s history that should be protected. Better access and new interpretive elements at these sites will ensure that their story is told.

It is also of paramount importance to foster creativity and design excellence to enrich the value of the Capital and of Canada.

Contemporary contributions to this legacy respond to the aspiration of creating a great world Capital. It is essential to continue to promote design excellence, creativity and innovation to create livable spaces that support and enhance the special character of the Capital, and that reinforce the sense of belonging for visitors and residents alike.



STRUTT HOUSE 1956, AYLMER SECTOR, GATINEAU PARK; SOURCE: NCC

Public art contributes greatly to place-making by providing a focal point, an intriguing element adorning a public space. It also showcases Canadian or international talent and enables people to learn about history.

The following are the key policy directions for a living culture and heritage over the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC will strive to protect heritage buildings and sites and to bring them to life with new uses which respect their character, compatible with the heritage features to be preserved. Project-specific development criteria will be applied. The NCC will give special attention to 20th century architecture.
- b. The NCC will promote quality of design to ensure the creation of responsive, enduring and responsible places, buildings, structures and landscapes over time.
- c. The NCC will continue to prioritize the use of its lands for national cultural activities. Local and regional activities will be permitted where they do not interfere with the national purpose of the NCC's lands and where no municipal lands are available as an alternative.
- d. The NCC will maintain an inventory of land that is suitable for the development of new national cultural institutions, as resources permit. A specific framework will provide guidance. This may include new facilities for music, portrait, contemporary art and national honours.
- e. The NCC will work with its federal partners to add to and enhance art in the public realm of the Capital, both as stand-alone installations and integrated into other development projects.

- f. The NCC will support the diversity of arts in the Capital by allowing the use of its lands, where appropriate, for non-profit organizations and educational institutions for temporary events.
- g. The recognition of Canada's official bilingualism is a crucial facet of the national and regional identity. The NCC will work with federal, local and private sector partners to promote a fully bilingual Core Area.
- h. The NCC will promote a collaborative regional approach to cultural planning in partnership with municipal governments and community-based organizations.
- i. The NCC will continue to work with the Parks Canada Agency to protect and enliven the Rideau Canal World Heritage Site and ensure that the settings respect the Rideau Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan submitted to UNESCO.
- j. The NCC will support the formal recognition of the Ottawa River as a Heritage River.

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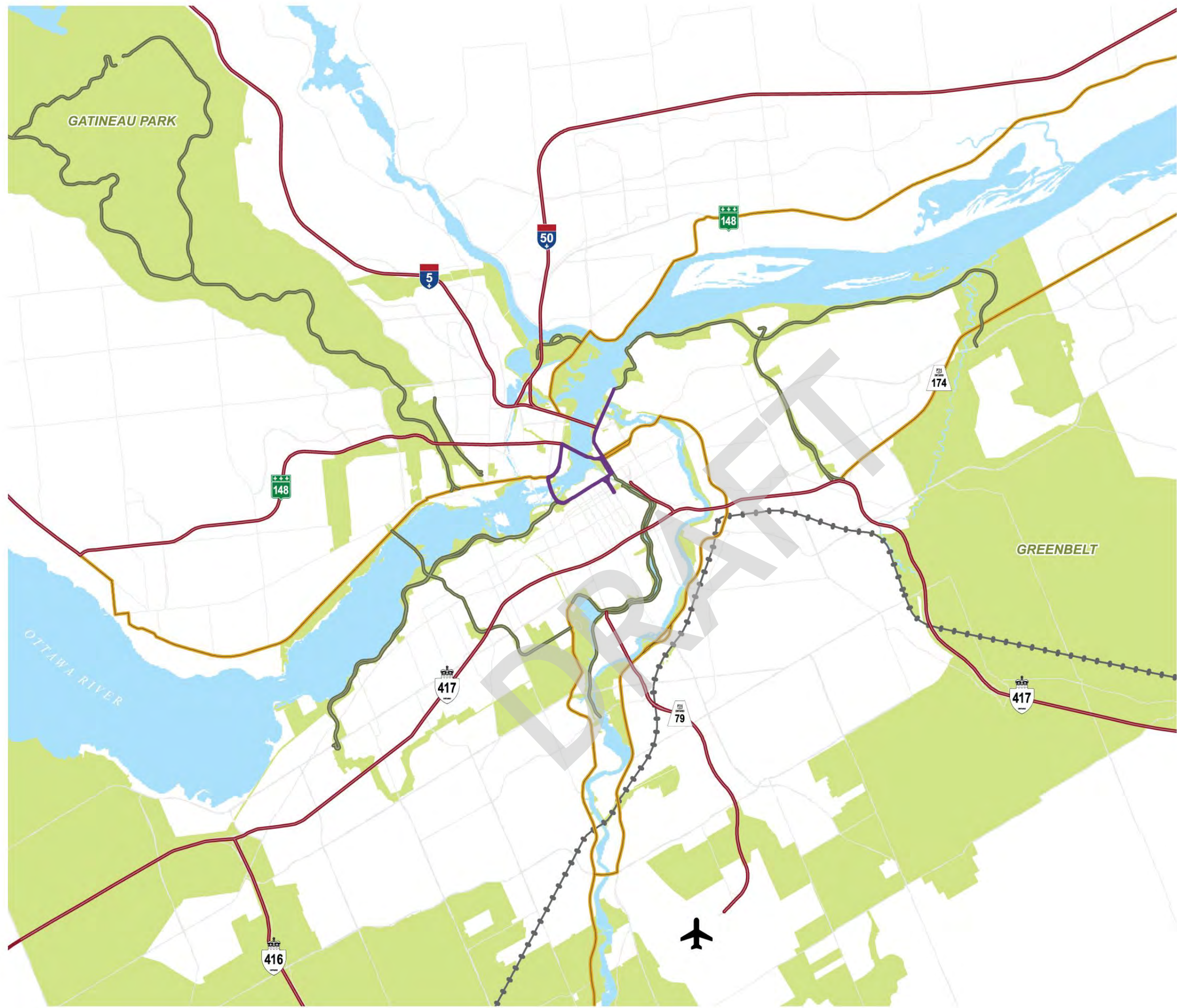
ARCHITECTURE FROM DIFFERENT ERAS: SUPREME COURT BUILDING, 1938-1940; THE JOHN DIEFENBAKER BUILDING (FORMER OTTAWA CITY HALL, 1957-1958) 1950S; CHATEAU LAURIER, 1908-1912; SERVICE PAVILION ON THE RIDEAU CANAL SKATEWAY, 2012. SOURCE: CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHIVE

6.3 Connections and Mobility

Federal involvement in regional transportation focuses on investing in assets that serve as a foundation for a distinctive and attractive sustainable mobility network. Connections that bridge jurisdictional boundaries are essential for the continued growth of a thriving and sustainable region that straddles two provinces. NCC leadership will be required in order to achieve a coherent strategic regional transport plan that enhances connectivity throughout.

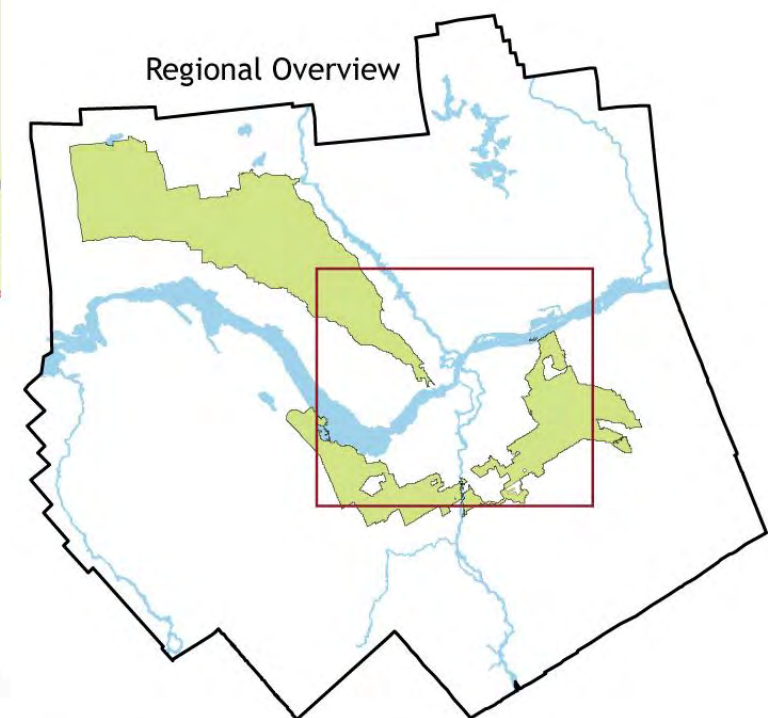
The influence the Commission exerted on the region's mobility has historically been by virtue of its legislated federal planning mandate and through its ownership of lands and infrastructure such as bridges, parkways and corridors. In the years following 1950, the Commission reshaped the region's transportation networks, reimagining the Capital's core and relocating the region's industrial functions and the rail network towards the urban periphery.

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Capital Arrivals, Scenic Entries and Parkways

-  Capital Arrival
-  Capital Arrival (Railway)
-  Scenic Entry
-  NCC Parkway
-  Confederation Boulevard



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In the second half of the 20th century, as in all North American cities, there was a move to give precedence to the use of private automobiles, which was an underpinning of the Gréber Plan. In recent years, there has been a reversal of this trend with a substantial emphasis on public transportation and segregated cycling facilities. It is difficult to predict the course of urban mobility over the next 50 years. The likely changes are a continuation of investment in public transit and cycling, more emphasis on the pedestrian experience, substantially enhanced universal accessibility in public realm design, and much more on-demand automobile services. Advanced information technology is already shaping mobility patterns and transportation systems management.

Transportation investments by the NCC over the next decades should help support place making in addition to enhancing the experience of the Capital.

Improved interprovincial connectivity remains an important focus of the federal contribution to regional mobility. The federal workforce in the Capital Region, distributed on both sides of the Ottawa River, depends on these connections. The NCC supports the improvement of urban transportation in Canada's Capital Region by sustained efforts to ensure effective, cooperative and integrated planning as well as high standards of design, environmental quality and stewardship. Success will require a collaborative approach across jurisdictions. The Commission will continue to work with its partners to pursue the implementation of sustainable transportation principles.

Key roadways and bridges accessing the Core Area as well as other entry points (by air, rail and bus) are important contributors to the symbolic character of the region. Arrivals in the Capital should reflect their important role as links to the heart of our nation by fostering a sense of arrival and welcome for all visitors. Capital Arrivals and Gateways require a cohesive Capital brand and exceptional design as they influence visitors' perceptions of the region and the nation. The NCC will work with its partners to enhance the design and visual quality of Capital arrivals. In this respect, well designed visitor orientation and information is an important factor in making the Capital region an excellent destination.

The NCC focuses on mobility as a key expression of the Capital experience, providing opportunities to enjoy and explore the diversity of natural and built environments and landscapes in the region. Walking and cycling are two important active mobility modes that often provide the best way of fully appreciating the Capital experience.

The renowned Capital Pathway Network, developed in partnership with the municipalities, provides residents and visitors with continuous, safe and enjoyable routes to discover the Capital. The pathways comprising the network serve the diverse needs of commuter and recreational cyclists and walkers, and are integrated with the other on-road and off-road links.



CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE, BICYCLE PATH -SOURCE: NCC

The Capital's parkways provide access to Capital institutions and attractions, and federal accommodations. They connect the Capital's scenic spaces and parks, and run along the region's waterways, and as such, they are the distinctive signature features of the Capital mobility network. They provide users with a scenic leisure drive focused on interpretive and experiential elements of the journey.

The Parkway corridors within the urban area of the Capital are located mostly along the banks of the Rideau Canal and the shores of the Ottawa River, and frame the beauty of the Capital setting and its waterways for public enjoyment.

The term Parkway I have taken to mean a winding pleasure drive laid out with a narrow strip of land reserved on either side, and treated in a park-like manner; an excellent example is your new drive along the Rideau Canal.

Frederick Todd, 1903 "Preliminary Report to the Ottawa Improvement Commission", p.16

The parkways now showcase and enhance the Capital’s visual identity and character by preserving natural features, landscapes, scenic vistas and cultural and heritage resources along parkway corridors.

Their scenic and signature qualities accentuate the quality of the journey experience and distinguish them from the local transport network. They are today key contributors to the green and ceremonial Capital. They are in fact part of the green park network of the Capital.

The network of parkways will continue to be permanent signature fixtures of the Capital. The NCC will preserve the intended character of parkways as low-density, low-volume, slow-speed scenic routes in park-type settings and will create a set of riverfront parks. In some cases, the connectivity of parkways with local roads renders them *de facto* commuter routes, a part of the regional transportation network, though this is not their intended function. The NCC will accordingly continue to discuss ways of limiting this unintended use with the relevant authorities.

Interprovincial links are vital to the region’s economic vitality and growth. Seamless integration of interprovincial crossings with municipal and provincial transportation networks is essential.

The importance of integrated transport for a prosperous and sustainable region points to the need for NCC leadership in achieving a coherent strategic regional transport plan that transforms connectivity across jurisdictional boundaries.

The NCC proposed a vision through its *Strategic Transport Initiative* in 2000 that was multi-modal both for goods and people movement. It recognizes steps that are needed to improve the resilience of interprovincial transport infrastructure and advocates a stronger joined interprovincial transit network through additional capacity and transformational connectivity. This Plan will build on this vision.

This means strategic NCC (federal) investments for improved connectivity, and quality of services. Cooperation with other levels of government and the freight transport industry is required to support interprovincial truck traffic and goods movement that balances delivery efficiency, meets the requirements to facilitate both local and through trip patterns, mitigates community and environmental impacts and better preserves the special character of the Capital Core Area.

The region’s various governments at all levels must focus on strategic investments to promote active mobility and multi-modality. Gaps in the efficient continuity of a unified and integrated network of transport infrastructure need to be addressed through collaborative planning approaches with municipal and provincial authorities using state-of-the-art information systems.

The following are the key policy directions for Connections and Mobility for the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC will invest in prudent stewardship of the parkways network with a focus on protecting and enhancing their intrinsic qualities as a robust and interconnected federal “green infrastructure”.

- b. The NCC will work in partnership to develop appropriate signage and an integrated wayfinding system plus other applicable communication enhancements in response to specific needs of visitors.
- c. The NCC will continue to work with its municipal partners to adapt the Capital pathway system so that it meets the needs of the number of users, and reduces conflicts between different types of use.
- d. The NCC will work with the City of Ottawa and Public Services and Procurement Canada to reimagine the streetscape and improve the pedestrian and cyclist realm on Wellington Street.
- e. The NCC will explore extending federal ownership or collaborating in the financing of critical Capital features such as Confederation Boulevard, the Capital's official ceremonial and discovery route.
- f. The federal government will maintain federal ownership of the five interprovincial bridges. These bridges over the Ottawa River serve as unifying and defining elements of the Capital Region.
- g. In the short term, the NCC will continue to work with the municipalities and PSPC to improve interprovincial transportation connections using existing bridges. In the long term, if a consensus emerges between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the affected municipalities that a new interprovincial bridge crossing is required, the NCC will collaborate in the planning and delivery of future interprovincial crossings.
- h. The NCC will support efforts toward seamless and continuous interprovincial transit services, consistent with the principles espoused by the Interprovincial Transit Strategy, including the adaptation of the Prince of Wales rail bridge for transit and active mobility.
- i. The NCC will continue to contribute toward high-quality mobility and access in the region in order to support its mandate to develop and enhance the Capital, ensuring that its character is worthy of its national importance. The NCC will continue to work with the municipalities to find ways to improve the balance of the modal share of trips in the Capital so that walking, cycling and transit are the more attractive alternatives to the use of the private automobile.
- j. The NCC will collaborate with PSPC to develop a Core Area Universal Accessibility Plan for federal assets.
- k. The NCC will collaborate with the municipalities to develop a Core Area Pedestrian Plan to improve the quality and safety of the pedestrian experience.
- l. The NCC will monitor the use of its high usage pathways, and where feasible, it will segregate commuter and recreational users.
- m. The NCC will continue to work with the respective authorities to ensure that air, rail and bus facilities and linkages are state-of-the-art, designed to offer a pleasing welcoming arrival and signal entry to the Capital of Canada.
- n. The NCC will work with transit authorities to improve access to national institutions, including amenities such as shelters and benches.
- o. The NCC will consider transport infrastructure location on its lands to support regional transportation needs that meet the objectives of sustainable growth and development when no other viable alternative exists, and the new infrastructure is not a detriment to its mandate.



ALEXANDRA BRIDGE AT SUNSET; SOURCE: NCC

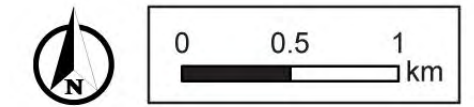
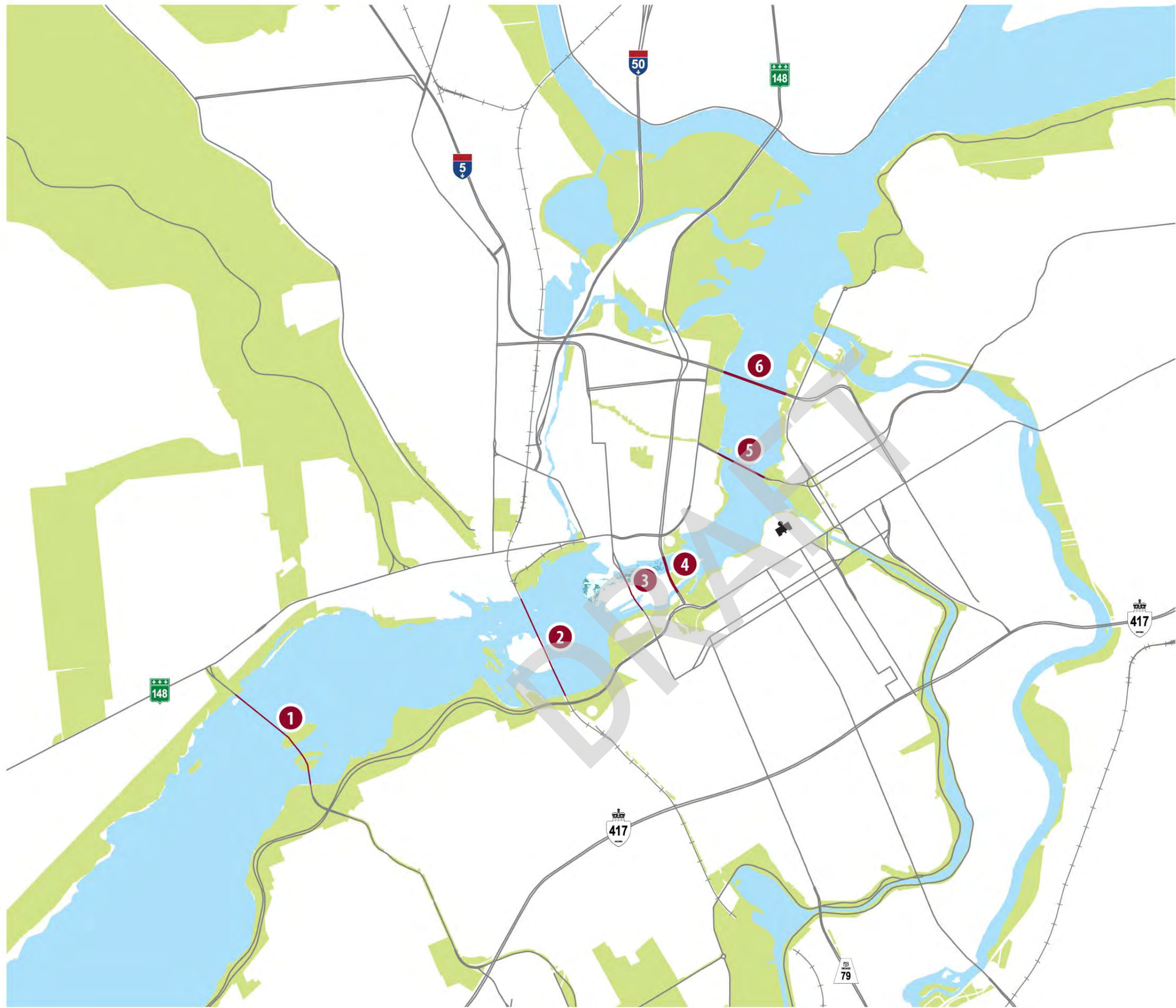
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Interprovincial Transport

- 1 Champlain Bridge
- 2 Prince of Wales Bridge
- 3 Chaudière Bridge
- 4 Portage Bridge
- 5 Alexandra Bridge
- 6 Macdonald-Cartier Bridge



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CHAPTER 7: MAKING IT HAPPEN

This Section presents approaches, strategies, policies and tools to implement the long-term vision for the Capital Region.

7.1 The Capital Master Plan and Supporting Strategies

The Plan for Canada's Capital (PFCC) takes precedence over the Capital Master Plan and any other plans and strategies. Those documents must conform to this plan. To the extent that they do not do so today, the NCC and other federal departments and agencies will amend them over time to bring them into conformity with this document.

Currently, they exist in a series of separate master plans or sector plans, but the NCC is in the process of combining them into one easily accessible document, the *Capital Master Plan*. This Capital Master Plan will spell out the policies in more detail. Since it is updated from time to time, it will be possible for it to be amended to reflect changes in circumstances that may arise. This adaptive approach enables the Planning Framework to address emerging challenges, opportunities and priorities, and at the same time to maintain a long-term view as established by the Plan for Canada's Capital.

In addition to broader strategies, federal departments and agencies will develop detailed plans for Capital redevelopment sites. The NCC will provide for broader design guidelines to support its portfolio and guide work by other federal agencies or those who wish to build on federal land. The NCC will work towards integrating a cumulative effects approach to more of its plans and strategies.

7.2 Federal Land Use, Design and Transaction Approvals

The NCC will continue to use its authorities under Section 12 of the National Capital Act to implement this Plan, its Master Plan, and policies and strategies stemming from these.

The federal land use, design and transaction approvals analyses will rely on the guidance provided by the Capital Master Plan to foster excellence.

7.3 Promoting Design Excellence

The NCC will promote design excellence of the built fabric and of landscape settings as the foundation of the on-going beautification of the Capital. Good design leads to pride and value: economic, environmental and symbolic. Public art in the Capital discovery circuit and along streets connecting federal buildings and national institutions will enrich the experience. Design excellence embodies both aesthetic qualities and the use of durable materials that ensure that well-conceived works will stand the test of time and are legacies for future generations. Design excellence also embodies universal access and thoughtful choice of materials so that the up-front or lifecycle costs represent good value for the investment, and are appropriate to the context.

Through its Design Review process, the NCC will encourage its federal partners to continue to incorporate high-quality materials in the design of federal buildings and infrastructure, and on lands subject to a federal restrictive design covenant. The NCC will continue to advocate for advanced practices for environmental management to reduce the demands for energy and other resources. The NCC will also promote the expression of the best of Canadian design in the Capital by seeking high quality design in each project.

The following are the key policy directions for design excellence for the next 50 years:

- a. The NCC will assume a leadership role in the region to promote quality of projects. This means a project that is context sensitive, responsive to the users, coherent and flexible, aesthetically engaging, durable and appropriate for the intended uses, universally accessible as well as energy efficient.
- b. The NCC will promote the use of integrated design approaches on each individual project to foster the best outcomes, and will make sure that design and land-use planning specialists in a variety of fields contribute in order to achieve high-quality projects that enhance the recognition of the Capital region as an inspiring place to be.
- c. The NCC will seek designs for all projects to address both the built form and the public realm that surrounds them with an integrated character. They should address views, built form relationships, and street character.
- d. The NCC will continue to work with the municipalities to protect views of the national symbols. In addition, the NCC and federal departments and agencies will create and maintain publicly accessible sites for viewing significant vistas.
- e. The NCC will support innovation in architecture, design and planning while also enhancing heritage.
- f. The NCC will encourage project proponents to consider projects that will endure, and respond appropriately with sustainable design and the use of durable materials and renewable energy.
- g. The NCC will advocate a thoughtful and shared approach to design on all federal projects in the Capital through the Federal Land Use, Design and Transaction Approval process.
- h. The NCC will continue to prepare design guidelines that will illustrate desired design outcomes.
- i. The NCC will promote collaborative approaches with municipal governments to encourage a continuous evolution and improvement of design quality through sharing of information and development of standards or guidelines.

In its own portfolio, the NCC will seek to maintain excellence by a standard of design that is above the day-to-day norm, so that it continues to support the proposition of value that the NCC, as the Capital planning agency, brings to the urban environment and the region. In doing so, it will prioritize the investment in design in and around the Parliamentary and Judicial precincts as well as around Confederation Boulevard and the Capital Core Area.

7.4 Stakeholder Engagement

The NCC will continue to improve its approaches to obtain comments from stakeholder groups in the National Capital Region and across Canada. It will use new technologies to seek input into project concepts, design and implementation strategies. It will continue to promote relationships with organizations that can provide input into both the planning for the Capital and the stewardship of federal lands.

Where the NCC is a proponent of a project, it will consult with stakeholders prior to the approval of any change of land use under the National Capital Act. In other instances, the NCC will ask proponents to document their stakeholder consultation efforts before issuing any federal land use or design approvals.

7.5 Federal Ownership of Land

Federal public ownership is the most enduring tool for the management of the Capital realm and the assets required to ensure that the Capital befits its national role. Property required in order to support the planning and development of the Capital should continue to be held under federal custody.

Federal land provides space for current and future federal functions. It also serves to create a dramatic and picturesque setting befitting the seat of government. It is also for national commemorations. The NCC may reserve land for the development of new national institutions, foreign missions, federal accommodation, or to serve other capital functions.

Federal land ownership enables direct management control of land-use and design, through the federal approval review process mandated under the National Capital Act. Planning and design control via the federal approval process will continue to ensure that land use changes, development proposals and land transactions continue to be compatible with the long-term vision of the Capital.

The NCC identifies and administers the National Interest Land Mass (NILM) which was approved by Treasury Board. The NILM consists of lands that are deemed to be of national interest: in other words, those that are seen as essential over the long term, because they contribute to the unique character of Canada's Capital. The designation of lands as NILM is a formal means of expressing the federal government's interest in the development of the Capital. NILM lands represent approximately 11% of the National Capital Region land mass. Approximately 85% of the NILM is currently owned by the federal government.

The NCC will work to identify lands under its ownership that play a regionally significant environmental, recreational or mobility role. It will hold these lands under public ownership to serve local or regional interests in line with the NCC's commitment to support the broader Capital Region. In the future, it may transfer these lands to other public bodies or stewardship organizations.

7.6 Federal Investment and the Infrastructure of the Capital

Federal investments remain an important tool in achieving the vision set out by the Plan for Canada's Capital. Whether through national monuments, commemorations, new federal buildings or public art, parks or improvements along Confederation Boulevard, the funding of new projects will continue to ensure that the Capital continues to evolve successfully to reflect the values and expectations of Canadians. The NCC will continue to identify and fund major projects that will benefit the Capital through its multi-year capital program.

7.7 Federal Redevelopment Areas

The Commission will support the transformation of former and existing federal employment nodes, such as Tunney's Pasture, into mixed-use areas integrated with the surrounding city fabric and neighbourhoods). It will also support actions to use surplus lands to support shared regional urban intensification objectives near rapid transit stations such as Hurdman, Tunney's and Confederation Heights as well as near Bayview and LeBreton transit stations, and in the la Cité area in Gatineau, near Library and Archives Canada's facilities.

7.8 Collaboration

Building partnerships is essential to achieving a great world Capital. The NCC will have a leadership role for the Capital perspective and on its lands. The NCC will work collaboratively with the region's municipalities and other stakeholders to ensure that proposals requiring federal land are compatible with the building of a great and inspiring capital.

The NCC will maintain its strong commitment to continued collaboration and partnerships by:

- Supporting comprehensive and cooperative planning by understanding the region's complex relations and interdependencies;
- Sharing responsibility and nurturing strong partnerships and a common understanding among all key stakeholders so that all move forward together;
- Initiating joint planning exercises and other projects with local authorities to deliver on shared objectives.

The NCC will contribute to the development of shared, reliable and current data and information on land use, policies and mobility in the Capital with the municipalities and other planning agencies, as this is essential to effective planning. It will be important to consider also the monitoring of progress toward implementation of sustainability plans and policies overall. The NCC will foster collaboration among municipalities in both provinces to share data on key environmental indicators so that a more cohesive strategy of environmental and ecosystem management emerges.

7.9 Modifications and Amendments to Plans

It may be necessary to modify or amend certain provisions of the Plan in response to emerging trends, new information, or new land use plans, or because of land use requests that are inconsistent

with the Plan. The NCC, other federal agencies or departments, or other interested parties may initiate amendment requests. All amendment requests are subject to a thorough review carried out by the NCC through the federal approvals process.

Any amendment must be justified as in the public interest for the Capital, consistent with the intent of this Plan, and resulting in a land use that is compatible with its context. Minor wording changes required for clarity do not necessitate a plan amendment, and such modifications will be listed on the NCC's website.



LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT AND PEACE TOWER FROM MAJOR'S HILL PARK IN WINTER; SOURCE: NCC

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CHAPTER 8: MILESTONE PROJECTS OVER THE NEXT 50 YEARS

The Plan for Canada's Capital 2017-2067 will spark the realization of many plans, programs and projects over the next 50 years. Building on the rich legacy of previous plans over the last century, the three major themes will frame planning directions and long-term commitments. The following milestone projects will further enhance and shape the Capital and inspire Canadians and their political leaders from the sesquicentennial to the bicentennial of Confederation and beyond. They are proposed as Canada's next phase of transforming and enhancing the Capital and will span multiple political and economic cycles. They may be conceived, refined through consultation, and implemented in accordance with fiscal capabilities. These projects will continue to ensure that the nature and the character of the seat of the Government of Canada emphasize its national significance through much of this century.

8.1 The Indigenous Centre on Victoria Island

The NCC will support indigenous groups in establishing a permanent Indigenous Welcome Centre on Victoria Island that highlights Canada's indigenous peoples and their history, languages, traditions and cultures. This project will be pivotal in the national reconciliation process.

8.2 New and inspired sites for major commemorations

- *A public site to celebrate the Charter of Rights and Freedoms*
The NCC will work with Canadian Heritage to find a proper location to celebrate the Charter of Rights and Freedoms that embodies Canada's diversity.
- *A renewed Confederation Square*
Confederation Square will be renovated for the centennial of the National War Memorial in 2039 in order to increase its symbolic prominence and improve its effectiveness as a gathering place, including better sight lines for large assemblies, pedestrian circulation, accessibility, and a compelling landscape design.
- *The Completion of the Seven National Commemorative Nodes*
The NCC will work with the municipalities to create seven symbolic nodes around the Core of the Capital. These nodes will be junction points in the road, walking and cycling system with major installations of national commemorations or public art. In addition to the National War Memorial, they will be constructed at six major intersections along an expanded Confederation Boulevard.

8.3 National Cultural and Scientific Institutions on both sides of the Ottawa River

- *The National Portrait Gallery*
The NCC will support the establishment of the National Portrait Gallery and will work with Library and Archives Canada, Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) and other partners to provide an adequate site.
- *The Science and Innovation Hub at 100 Sussex*
The NCC will support the National Research Council's goal of making 100 Sussex a science and innovation hub. This project will coalesce local, federal, provincial, national and international science and technology organizations at 100 Sussex to collaborate on initiatives, partnerships and forums aimed at increasing the country's innovation capacity and addressing science and technology challenges of significance to Canada and the world. This project represents a valuable addition to the discovery of the Capital along Confederation Boulevard and along the Rideau to Rideau path, connecting political, cultural and scientific institutions.
- *Extensions and additions to existing museums such as the Science and Technology Museum*
The NCC will reserve sites for future institutions along the north shore of the Ottawa River and on sites along the Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Étienne Cartier Parkways and in the Core Area; the NCC will work with other partners to provide adequate locations for new institutions or extensions to existing ones.
- *The National Botanical Garden*
The NCC will support the establishment of a National Botanical Garden on the west side of the Rideau Canal to create a beautiful new national attraction, and to highlight innovation in the development of landscapes and plants in Canada.

8.4 Renewal of the Official Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada

The NCC will renew and transform the Prime Minister of Canada's official residence at 24 Sussex Drive. Once completed, the residence will integrate modern security features to protect the Prime Minister and visiting dignitaries, and enhance the official state and private functionality of the residence, including universal accessibility. It will preserve its unique heritage characteristics and improve the environmental sustainability aspects.

8.5 The Capital Illumination Plan

In cooperation with federal departments, national institutions, municipalities and private building owners, the NCC will develop and implement an illumination plan that will make the night-time appearance of the capital more beautiful, highlighting prominent architecture and public spaces while reducing overall energy use, and protecting natural habitats from light.

8.6 Accessible and Enhanced Shorelines and Green Spaces

- *The Sir John A. Macdonald Riverfront Park*
Working with its local partners, the NCC will create a world-class riverfront park extending from LeBreton Flats westwards to Mud Lake at Britannia. This riverfront park of the 21st century will foster a diverse offering of recreational and cultural amenities. A reconfigured parkway and pathway corridor will expand the shoreline green spaces, commuter cycling pathways will be separated from the recreational multi-use pathways, and ecologically sensitive areas will be preserved, rejuvenating the forest edges.
- *New and Improved Riverfront Parks on the North Shore of the Ottawa River*
The NCC will redesign the landscape of Jacques-Cartier Park to improve the river accesses, offer diverse recreational and cultural amenities and services, and improve the attractiveness of the parks to both visitors and local residents. Other riverfront land will be developed as parks and offer better connections to the water, by the introduction of small craft landings and pedestrian access points. This will encourage the return of the flourishing river culture that once existed in the region.
- *Chaudière Falls Park and links between Portageurs and Chaudière Falls Park*
The NCC will work in partnership with Energy Ottawa to create a long-awaited opportunity to create a new public park overlooking the Chaudière Falls with the redevelopment of its generating station and the development project on Chaudière Island, currently a hidden natural wonder that is also a sacred site for the Algonquin First Nation. The park will incorporate design features based on Algonquin and Aboriginal cultures including spaces for traditional ceremonial activity. In the medium term, this will be complemented by a new pedestrian bridge that will link the Falls to the north shore and to Portageurs Park.
- *Better accessibility and activity for the banks of the Rideau Canal and River*
In partnership with Parks Canada and other federal agencies, and in conjunction with municipal and private sector partners, the NCC will improve accesses and amenities along the Rideau Canal and the Rideau River for recreational purposes.

8.7 Development of LeBreton and the Islands sites

The convergence of many projects on the western edge of the downtown core will bring an exciting energy to the Capital and enliven the waterfront. This includes the completion of the LeBreton Flats redevelopment, the National Holocaust Memorial, new national military commemorations, the construction of the Pimisi and Bayview stations by the City of Ottawa, the redevelopment of Chaudière and Albert Islands, private-sector development on the former Domtar Lands, the completion of the Aboriginal Welcoming Centre on Victoria Island and, finally, the construction of the City of Ottawa's Innovation Centre.

8.8 Improve the urban integration federal employment areas

The NCC will work with federal and municipal partners to transform existing employment sectors such as Tunney's Pasture into more lively workplaces that are better integrated into their surroundings, and locate new facilities to support transit and active modes of transportation. These changes will contribute to the development of complete neighborhoods and urban densification. As for other urban employment areas such as Place du Portage, efforts will be made to improve their interface with the public domain.

8.9 Reinforce and renew the Views Protection on the National Symbols

The NCC will advocate and will work with the cities of Ottawa and Gatineau to renew and reinforce the views protection policy to ensure the visual primacy of the national symbols in the skyline of the Capital.

8.10 Improve the capital and civic realm interface on Confederation Boulevard and on its connections

- *Reimagine the public realm for Wellington Street*
The NCC and federal departments will work with the City of Ottawa to reimagine Wellington Street and create a compelling and unified sequence of public spaces that will connect the Supreme Court from the shoreline to Confederation Boulevard. This high profile and processional segment of Confederation Boulevard faces the most prominent of our national symbols. The objective of this effort will be to improve the pedestrian realm, security and access to public transit, provide for separated cycling facilities, and maintain its prime ceremonial and symbolic function.
- *Sparks and Metcalfe Streets*
The NCC will foster the development of urban vitality on Sparks and Metcalfe Streets as well as the integration of the federal presence, in conjunction with federal departments, the City of Ottawa and the private sector.
- *Laurier Street in Ottawa*
The NCC will participate in partnership with the City of Ottawa in improving the streetscape of Laurier Street and will support the development of an innovative interpretation project (Prime Ministers Row) underscoring the residences of former prime ministers of Canada on Laurier Street East.
- *Rue Laurier in Gatineau and the Chaudière Bridge*
The NCC will improve the interface between rue Laurier and the federal realm in conjunction with the City of Gatineau and other partners with the redesign of Jacques-Cartier Park, the Zibi project and the future redevelopment of Kruger lands. The enhancement of this unique streetscape will extend Confederation Boulevard and connect it to the city.

8.11 Improve Interprovincial Transportation, Transit Integration, and Multi-Modal Connections

The NCC will collaborate with the cities and transport authorities to continue the development of multi-modal and interprovincial connections, and transit integration in the Capital region.

- *The Prince of Wales Interprovincial Multi-Modal Bridge*
The NCC will support a project by the City of Ottawa to create a multi-use pathway across the Prince of Wales railway bridge connecting Ottawa and Gatineau. In the longer term, the NCC will advocate for the construction of a public transit connection on the bridge which will integrate the transit systems of both cities on this crucial north-south axis.

8.12 Nepean Point Rejuvenation and the Rideau Canal to Rideau Falls Riverfront Promenade

- The important and picturesque public space of the Nepean Point lookout and park will be renewed and improved as a key capital destination. The new design will enhance its stature as a striking physical landmark and lookout, served by better connections to Sussex Drive and Major's Hill Park, universally-accessible pathways, a historical interpretation program, and an improved visual and spatial relationship with the National Gallery of Canada.
- The NCC will work with its federal partners and other stakeholders to create a continuous multi-use promenade from the Rideau Canal east to the Rideau Falls connecting existing public spaces overlooking the Ottawa River.

8.13 Regeneration of the Capital Forest

The NCC will develop a thirty-year capital program to regenerate the forests on federal lands degraded through urbanization and invasive species. In conjunction with the municipal authorities, a regional shared target will be established for 2067 and beyond.

8.14 Secure ecological corridors and protect the natural environment

The NCC will take the necessary measures within its own holdings and in collaboration with municipalities, conservation agencies, public and private partners to consolidate and protect biodiversity and the natural environment, create links between the Capital green urban space network and broader ecological networks, and secure ecological corridors.

8.15 New Gatineau Park Visitor Centre and Improved trails

The improvement of the trail system of Gatineau Park will help alleviate pressure on the environment by directing users to sites that have the capacity to receive them. A new Visitor Centre will provide a better welcome for park users and offer more room to hold educational activities in partnership with conservation and recreation groups.

8.16 Revitalize the Ruisseau de la Brasserie sector including a new capital vocation for the Wright-Scott House in conjunction with the City of Gatineau

The Ruisseau de la Brasserie is at the very heart of the Capital region’s history. The NCC will support its revitalization as a cultural district in the future by the City of Gatineau and will work with the City to integrate and connect the Wright-Scott House to the large project, as well as its own properties along the creek. The new uses will give back to Wright-Scott House its past lustre. It will also offer a better link to Portageurs Park and to the Capital.

8.17 Completion of the Greenbelt Pathway Network

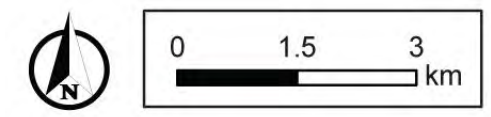
The NCC will complete a continuous Greenbelt pathway system from Shirley’s Bay in the west to Green’s Creek in the east, along with connecting pathways to the inner urban area, and the outer communities of Kanata, Bell’s Corners, Barrhaven, Blackburn Hamlet and Orléans.

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Milestone Projects for 2067



- 1** The Indigenous Centre on Victoria Island
- 2** New and inspired sites for major commemorations
 - 2A** A site for the Charter of Rights and Freedom
 - 2B** A renewed Confederation Square
 - 2C** Seven Commemorative Nodes of Confederation Boulevard
- 3** National Institutions on both sides of the Ottawa River
 - 3A** The National Portrait Gallery
 - 3B** A Science and Innovation Hub at 100 Sussex
 - 3C** Extensions and addition to existing museums
 - 3D** The National Botanical Garden
- 4** A Renewed Official Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada
- 5** The Capital Illumination Plan
- 6** Accessible and Enhanced Shorelines and Green Spaces
 - 6A** Sir John A. Macdonald linear Riverfront Park
 - 6B** New and Improved Riverfront Parks on the North Shore of the Ottawa River
 - 6C** Chaudière's Falls Park and links between Portageurs and Chaudières Falls Park
 - 6D** Better accessibility and animation for the banks of the Rideau Canal and River
- 7** Development of LeBreton and the Islands Sites
- 8** Improve the urban integration federal employment areas
- 9** Reinforce and renew the Views Protection on the National Symbols
- 10** Improve the capital and civic realm interface on Confederation Boulevard and on its connections
 - 10A** Reimagine the Public Realm of Wellington Street
 - 10B** Sparks and Metcalfe Streets
 - 10C** Laurier Street (Ottawa)
 - 10D** Laurier Street (Gatineau) and Chaudières Bridge
- 11** Improve Interprovincial Transportation
 - 11A** The Prince of Wales Interprovincial Multi-modal Bridge
- 12** Nepean Point Rejuvenation and complete the Rideau Canal to Rideau Falls Waterfront Path
- 13** Regeneration of the Capital Urban Forest
- 14** Secure ecological corridors and protect the natural environment
- 15** New Gatineau Park Visitor's Centre and Improved trails
- 16** Revitalize the Ruisseau de la Brasserie sector and a new capital vocation for the Wright-Scott House
- 17** Completion of the Greenbelt Pathway Network



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SYMBOLIC PLACES AND VIEWS: CONFEDERATION SQUARE, IN GRÉBER'S PLAN OF 1950 AND NOW; 24 SUSSEX DRIVE, A NIGHTSCAPE OF THE TWO DOWNTOWNS. SOURCE: NCC



ICONIC PLACES AND VIEWS: CHAUDIÈRE FALLS, PRINCE OF WALES BRIDGE, MER BLEUE BOARDWALK, HULL MARINA. SOURCE: NCC

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