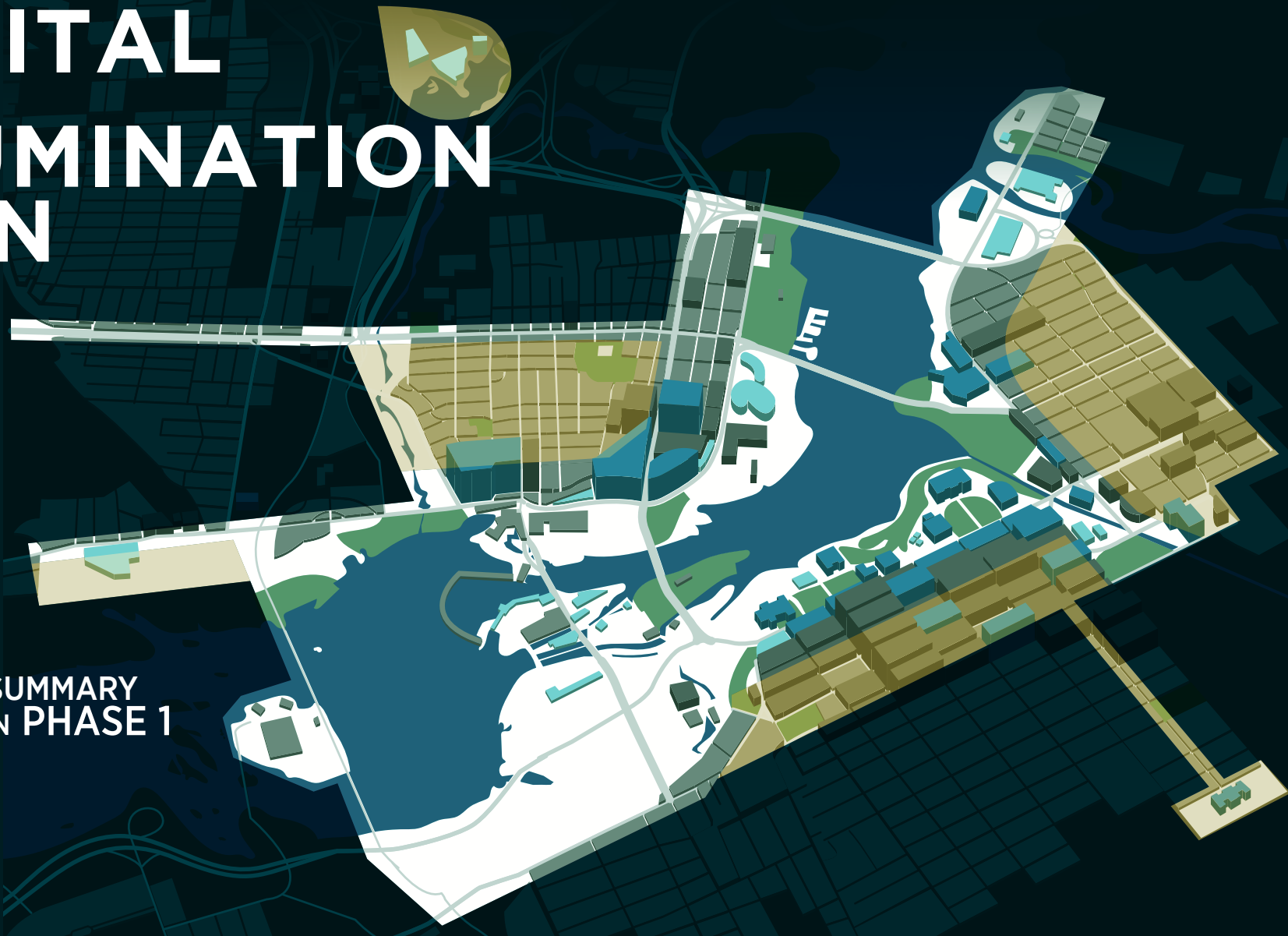


CAPITAL CORE AREA ILLUMINATION PLAN

FILE NO.: AL1580
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
REPORT ON PHASE 1
ANALYSIS

APRIL 2016



NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

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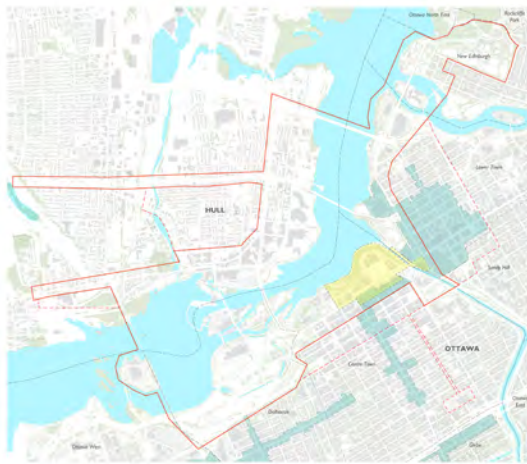
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1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 - TERMS OF REFERENCE AND STUDY AREA

The mission of the National Capital Commission (NCC) under the National Capital Act 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.”



ÉTENDUE DE L'ÉTUDE / SCOPE AREA

- ÉTENDUE DE L'ÉTUDE
SCOPE AREA
- AIRES D'IMPORTANCES SECONDAIRE
AREAS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE
- ZONES D'AMÉLIORATION COMMERCIALE OTTAWA
OTTAWA BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT AREAS
- PARLIAMENTARY PRECINCT EXTERIOR LIGHTING MASTERPLAN

By its capacity to enhance nighttime appeal and give shape to a particular image, illumination as an urban strategy provides an opportunity to build and strengthen a city or a region's identity and positioning.

To enrich the nighttime environment and experience of the heart of the Capital, the National Capital Commission is developing a **ten-year illumination plan** for the Capital Core area.

The illumination plan will be an overarching document developed following an **analysis of the current situation**. The plan will serve as a reference tool for the re-examination of existing urban lighting and the enhancement of certain nocturnal landscapes (heritage, urban, natural and intangible, etc.) through specific illumination guidelines.

The plan will become a **genuine planning tool** dedicated to developing the Capital Core area over the next ten (10) years, **it must advise, guide and direct** decision-makers in designing and implementing illumination, taking a comprehensive **approach geared to sustainability and the creation of a signature Canadian identity**.

THE ILLUMINATION PLAN'S FIVE MAJOR OBJECTIVES ARE:

- To develop a comprehensive illumination strategy for the heart of the National Capital
- To enhance the Capital's setting and its identity
- To enhance night life and strengthen the Capitals' nocturnal identity
- To light better, reduce consumption
- To coordinate and collaborate towards implementation

1.2 - PHASES AND PROJECT OBJECTIVES

ILLUMINATION PLAN DEVELOPMENT PHASES

PHASE 1. START-UP MEETING, ANALYSIS AND UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

This initial immersion and observation phase[HC2] is the illumination plan's starting point. It provides a **basis for the illumination analysis**. No vision or recommendation was proposed at this stage. Instead, an inventory was developed using plans and/or maps of the existing nocturnal landscape within the study area. International best practices in urban illumination were also identified as sources of inspiration for the plan.

PHASE 2. ILLUMINATION MASTER PLAN (GUIDELINES)

Based on previously gathered information, a few general guidelines will arise naturally. At this stage of the study, we look at the study area from a broad perspective. Despite considering both macroscopic and microscopic visions, the guidelines primarily focus on concepts related to major arterials, particular sectors of the core and the backdrop consisting of public lighting (incl. right-of-way lighting). It addresses the need to focus on the particularities of the Capital Core area, mainly its context as part of the City of Ottawa and Ville de Gatineau. This phase of work will identify the founding principles of the illumination strategy that will guide the more detailed visions set out in the illumination plan itself.

PHASE 3. CAPITAL ILLUMINATION PLAN (CIP)

At this point, we can zoom in on the Capital core area under study and develop more refined nighttime scenographies. An illumination plan, in general terms, is a lighting strategy developed in more detail at an architectural, heritage and urban development level.

It can be specific to a site, street or neighbourhood, depending on the required degree of detail. It will establish detailed guidelines that help explain the overall strategy while respecting the founding principles determined at the outset. The illumination plan will also suggest an implementation strategy.

PHASE 4. THE ILLUMINATION CHARTER

The illumination charter will be the outcome of a final design concept agreed upon by all parties involved in the overall illumination plan. Essentially a list of specifications for developers, decision-makers or designers, it is anticipated to include a series of recommendations, incorporated into a **demonstration plan**.

It will be primarily a synthesis and communication tool serving to aid in the implementation of the Capital Illumination Plan. It will become THE essential guide for lighting in the Capital Core Area.

PHASE 1 OBJECTIVES:

Developing an illumination plan involves an alchemy of artistic writing, technical considerations, and organizational and societal recommendations. Each city and each place has its own unique, specific identity and special context. **Accordingly, there is no “set recipe” for developing an illumination plan.**

Referencing popular illumination methods or trends is of interest; however, **the outcome of an ideal illumination plan is that it reflects a cohesive vision communicated by stakeholders in support of an area’s development and image.**

The goal of the analysis is therefore to gather the information needed to establish a vision and make sound choices. These directions are what will define **THE CORE AREA’S UNIQUE AND IDENTITY-BUILDING ILLUMINATION SIGNATURE.**

This observation and gathering work is accomplished by a transverse approach; working across disciplines.. The team surrounding this effort consists of illumination designers, urban planning, urban design and landscape design specialists, along with heritage architects and lighting technicians.

Team members include both residents of the area and newcomers. The different impressions of the area contribute complementary outlooks to the analysis. In fact, points of reference and feelings often differ depending on whether a location is new or already known to the user.

THIS ANALYSIS SUMMARY INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS:

- OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES IN ILLUMINATION
- STUDY APPROACH AND EXISTING CONDITIONS
- AVENUES FOR CONSIDERATION AND A PRELIMINARY VISION
- SUMMARY

More than anything, the analysis is intended as a tool to help generate a better understanding of the Capital’s core area and its lighting issues. It is important to bear in mind that the analysis phase is one of observation and data gathering. This phase of work has produced an inventory of the current situation point by point, and suggests avenues for consideration. However, it does not yet point out a direction to take on the illumination issue.

Its goal is to identify the study area’s strengths and weaknesses, and to consider future opportunities and challenges involved in developing an illumination plan aligned with international best practices.

2 - OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES IN URBAN LIGHTING

2.1 - DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES

Over the past few decades, the lighting field has changed significantly in terms of increasingly high-performance and refined developments in technology and approach.

Illumination is now considered a full-fledged lever for urban development and part of a genuine land management policy. The term “urban illumination” has entered the common vocabulary. Illuminating an area, a city or a neighborhood is today seen as part of a comprehensive, complex and multidisciplinary approach.

When referring to “international best practices” in illumination we consider the art of thinking about light equally as important as developing and implementing a high quality lighting scheme for a city.

This new approach to lighting can be summed up as follows:

A HUMAN APPROACH TO LIGHTING AND THE ROLE IT CAN PLAY IN A CITY'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: REFERRING TO THE URBAN, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF LIGHTING.

The LUCI Charter promotes:*

- Ensuring an equal and free access to urban lighting
- Creating a safe and comfortable environment
- Using light to build the urban and cultural identities of our cities
- Reinforcing cultural and social identity
- Preserving and protecting heritage sites and ancient city centres
- Supporting an environmentally friendly mobility
- Strengthening local economic development

AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO LIGHTING: THESE ARE THE TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF LIGHTING

Again, the LUCI Charter addresses this dimension by recommending: :*

- Optimizing energy consumption
- Minimize the environmental impact of all

operation and production aspects

- Maintenance and Quality Control
- Reducing light pollution to preserve human health, biodiversity and the night sky

A STRATEGIC APPROACH AND INTEGRATED IMPLEMENTATION: THIS REFERS TO THE POLITICAL ASPECTS OF LIGHT IN THE ETYMOLOGICAL SENSE OF THE WORD.

This less universal idea relates to the management and development of lighting policies by different jurisdictions. It generally revolves around communication, collaboration and coordination activities involved in developing, implementing and monitoring an illumination plan. It runs the gamut from choosing the tools to develop the plan itself to how it is shared among residents and stakeholders. This aspect of developing an illumination plan often makes or breaks its success in terms of implementation and sustainability. Therefore, although this aspect of the work is more abstract than the technical aspects of light, it is nevertheless essential.

*LUCI (Light Urban Community international): a network of illuminated cities including some 70 cities across the world.

2.2 - EXAMPLES

Two cities in particular drew our attention given their similarities to the study area in terms of challenges and/or opportunities.

2.2.1 - GHENT, BELGIUM: AN INTEGRATED LIGHTING PLAN

Like the city of Lyon, France (and its Festival of Lights), considered by many lighting professionals as the international birthplace of urban lighting, Ghent is probably one of the most honoured of all cities for its approach to its nocturnal landscapes. Professional awards, like the European Climate Star Award or the Auroralia award, and media recognition, like its mention in the Michelin, Lonely Planet or National Geographic guides as one of the cities “not to be missed for its illumination,” confirm Ghent’s unequivocal success in developing a unifying and cohesive illumination policy.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM GHENT’S EXAMPLE:

- An **innovative** and extremely well integrated **lighting plan**:

By 1998, the City of Ghent had devised a comprehensive illumination plan that would be divided into three separate phases (1998, 2006 and 2012). Each of these phases addressed objectives identified in predetermined sectors:

Phase 1 – Revitalize the downtown core and enhance the city’s major historical heritage to promote local economic development and a sense of belonging. Encourage soft mobility.

Phase 2 – Limit energy consumption and reduce nuisance created by light. Extend the illumination philosophy to 24 surrounding districts. This second phase primarily concerned neighbourhood street lighting and ambiance lighting.

Phase 3 - Extension of the illumination plan to urban redevelopment areas and tourism developments (port and canal areas)

- Development of a **steering committee prior to the project’s launch** that remained active for its duration which included members of the government and city officials as well as business owners, users, private property owners and major operators.
- Development and availability of **dedicated tools** used by all stakeholders
- **Inclusion of the illumination plan recommendations** to urban planning policy and the adoption of specific municipal bylaws, such as allowing the alternating use of architectural lighting and public lighting.
- Identification of **vibrant urban areas** as the starting point for the overall analysis.
- Creation of a **festival of lights** as a natural extension of the city’s illumination plan.



Source : Ville de Ghent
Un merci particulier à messieurs De Roo et Peeters pour la qualité de leur écoute et des informations partagées.

2.2.2 – COPENHAGEN: A STRONG SIGNATURE AND IDENTITY IN DEFENSE OF THE NIGHT SKY

“We have no specific lighting traditions,” declared the city of Copenhagen in 2010, “but we have a darkness tradition. In other European cities, a red-orange halo welcomes you on your arrival. In Copenhagen, you are greeted by a starry sky.”

Denmark’s capital has received many awards for its environmental quality: the World Smart Cities Award in 2014, the Green Capital of Europe in 2014, and its selection as the world’s best city for cycling in 2015. Although it has not yet received any special illumination award, its urban lighting design has unquestionably enhanced its quality of life.

Copenhagen is developing a poetic, subtle and sensitive approach to illumination. Its lighting choices favour a specific concept of darkness in which shadow plays an important part in the city’s nocturnal heritage. Light is seen broadly as part of what might be termed an “integrated illumination concept.”

LESSONS TO LEARN FROM COPENHAGEN:

- A deeply rooted **illumination culture**, closely associated with residents and their way of life.
- A citizen-based **participatory approach** focused on residential areas and patterns of everyday life.
- Promotion of the symbolism of light and **creating particular ambiances** rather than pervasive lighting.
- **Completion of an illumination analysis** prior to any urban planning or architectural project in order to foster a creative, innovative

lighting design and better management of the negative effects of lighting.

- Support of **soft mobility** and the use of green space.
- Consideration of **seasons** as a genuine component of the area’s identity.
- Support for developments in lighting technology with the **creation of a neighbourhood** “green lighting and smart cities” **research lab**: DOLL, the first Urban Lab Lighting and Photonic City in Europe. In particular, DOLL enabled the Capital to develop and put in use lighting equipment that specifically met the city’s requirements and to export it to many other European cities.



N.B.: The **City of Sherbrooke, Quebec**, has also achieved distinction in the environmental protection field. It is participating with Mont Mégantic Astrolab in a conscious effort to protect the night sky. Assisted in their task by many partners, these organizations started working together in 2006 to establish an “outdoor lighting technical and regulatory guide to fight light pollution.” This guide should be used as a reference for this initiative, while allowing for the flexibility and the adjustments required to accommodate the different needs of a large urban centre. Issues related to influence, innovation and activities necessarily differ between an area whose signature is protecting the night sky and an area whose identity as a National Capital may be more complex.

Source
Ville de Copenhague
LUCI Light Urban Community International

2.3 - KEY ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTING AN INTEGRATED ILLUMINATION POLICY

Apart from operational, safety and technical aspects of urban lighting, different features shape the distinctive values of an integrated urban lighting policy:

WHY?: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CITY BRAND

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

At an international (and national) level, strategies to position a city are now readily pursued and for many, extremely ambitiously. Tourism and economic competition is strong.

THE QUALITY OF LIFE ARGUMENT

Among a city's ability to attract, overall quality of life is increasingly an important factor for companies and highly skilled (and mobile) workers alike.

IDENTITY AS EXPERIENCE

In a world that has become transparent, developing a city brand requires much more than marketing. It is the reality of the city itself as a whole that contributes first and foremost to how a city makes its mark and how its brand is created.

FOR WHOM?: THE EFFECTS OF AN ILLUMINATION PLAN

ENHANCE

Enhancing architectural or natural heritage and distinctive urban forms (views, peaks, avenues, etc.)

REVEAL

Enabling the discovery of lesser known or under-appreciated features (but with strong potential), such as recommended routes.

ATTRACT

(1) The extension of business hours and increase in patrons and visitors in certain areas and (2) increased attraction of the area for non-residents

HOW?: CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS

INTERNAL THEN EXTERNAL

It is vital to begin by rallying residents, associations, stores and businesses first, before "projecting" a vision externally

NETWORKING

To contribute to building the city's brand, the enhancement of the nocturnal culture must involve close ties among the public and private stakeholders

CONTINUITY

Ongoing and consistent efforts to implement a plan constitute a decisive success factor. Taking ownership of an illumination plan and its effects is a gradual process. Success requires continued awareness on the role of illumination, above and beyond the development of the plan itself.

NEXT: A LARGE OBJECTIVE

SUSTAINABILITY

It can be interesting to create synergy between the illumination plan and other initiatives or challenges, such as sustainable development. In this way, the illumination plan becomes one vector in a broader process of innovation and/or research.

3 - STUDY APPROACH AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

To examine the study area as comprehensively as possible, the Capital Core area was analyzed from a number of different perspectives.

Each of these special vantage points revealed different opportunities and challenges within the same area. The interconnection and juxtaposition of these different vantage points help shape the choices that will determine the hierarchy and guidelines set out in the Illumination Master Plan (IMP), forming an overall, coherent vision fostering the area's use and image, and its possible implementation.

The 5 perspectives are as follows:

- **Zones of influence**
- **The static city**
- **The dynamic city**
- **Public lighting**
- **The planning context**

3.1 - ZONES OF INFLUENCE



Map zones of influence

Zones of influence refer to the urban environment as a mix of 'static' and 'dynamic' elements. These elements play a role in developing the illumination plan as unique features defining the core area's "cultural landscape".

THE 5 ZONES OF INFLUENCE:

ZONE 1: THE OTTAWA RIVER, SHORELINES AND VIEWS FROM THE SHORELINES

The invisible masterpiece of the National Capital, the protected views of national symbols, is unquestionably an extremely rare intangible heritage within the urban environment.

ZONE 2: PARLIAMENT HILL, NEPEAN POINT AND THE KRUGER INDUSTRIAL SITE

Taken together these landmarks represent a worthy example where illumination could bring additional meaning to the Capital's history as part of the nocturnal landscape.

ZONE 3: CONFEDERATION BOULEVARD

The Boulevard is the ultimate unifying element in the Capital Core area. It serves as a connector in symbolic and morphological terms.

Zones 1, 2 and 3 constitute the elements of the static city.

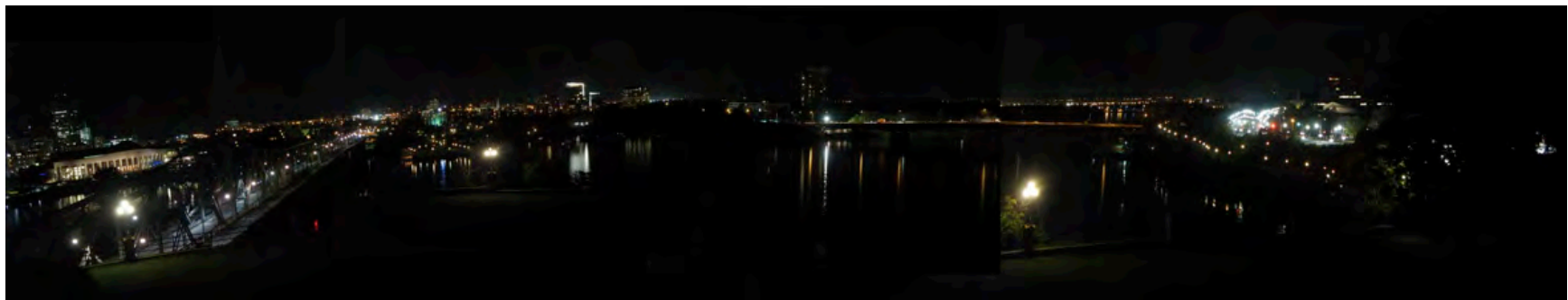
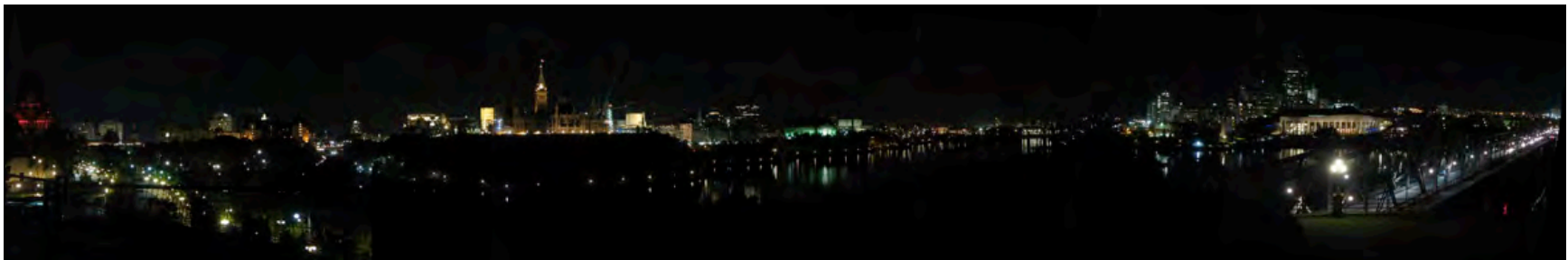
ZONE 4: ICONIC ELEMENTS, VERTICAL VISUAL LANDMARKS AND ACTIVITY AREAS

These elements represent a backdrop and vertical landmarks in the nocturnal landscape, as well as areas with a high concentration of nighttime activities.

ZONE 5: NATURAL LANDSCAPES AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

This area is undergoing population densification and therefore offers potential for east-west illumination. The western end is expected to experience the most extensive changes in the decade to come.

The nighttime activities of the dynamic city are located mostly in zones 4 and 5.



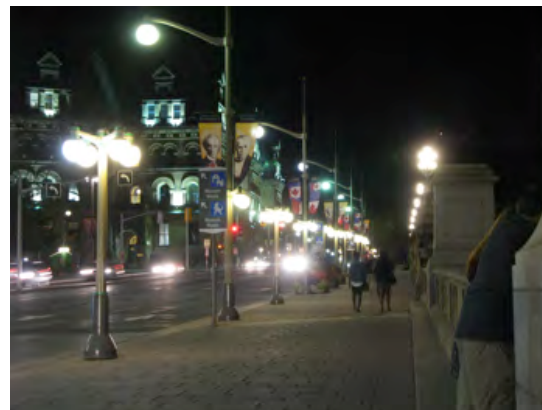
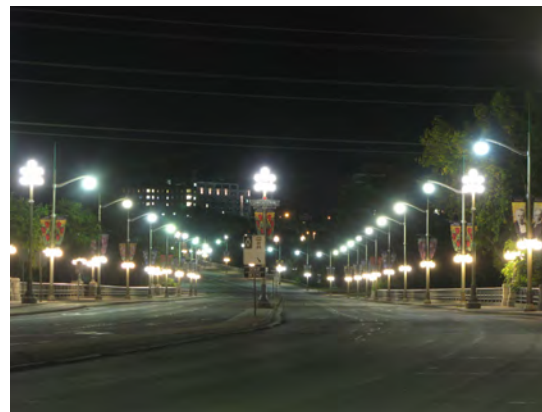
A note about **Confederation Boulevard** which, as a unifying element in the study area, could be mentioned in each section

CURRENT SITUATION OF CONFEDERATION BOULEVARD:

Confederation Boulevard includes a range of specially designed fixtures. It comprises specific masts and heritage-style lighting with globe-type lamps. These special features give Confederation Boulevard a unique signature by day and night. However, the globe-type lamps offer little protection to the night sky and produce “glare” that dominates the low-level lighting of the surrounding area, buildings, facades and Parliament Hill.



Illustrations *Confederation Boulevard Guidelines 2011*



Confederation Boulevard
Photographies Lumipraxis

OPPORTUNITIES

- Considering the major importance of the symbolic and distinguishing features of this signature illumination, special attention will have to be focused on the Boulevard, whose unique and unifying aspects must be maintained throughout. The illumination plan must be an extension of the different development plans, particularly the 2012 Guidelines for Confederation Boulevard.

CHALLENGES

- The nocturnal and symbolic signature of Confederation Boulevard lacks visibility from the shoreline because of the vegetation and building facades that block it.
- The nocturnal signature of Confederation Boulevard is diminished by the great number of globes in the overall area.

3.2 - THE STATIC CITY :

The “static city” refers to “founding and unchangeable” elements within the core area. It represents mainly the built and natural environments created by history, nature, urban planning and architecture.

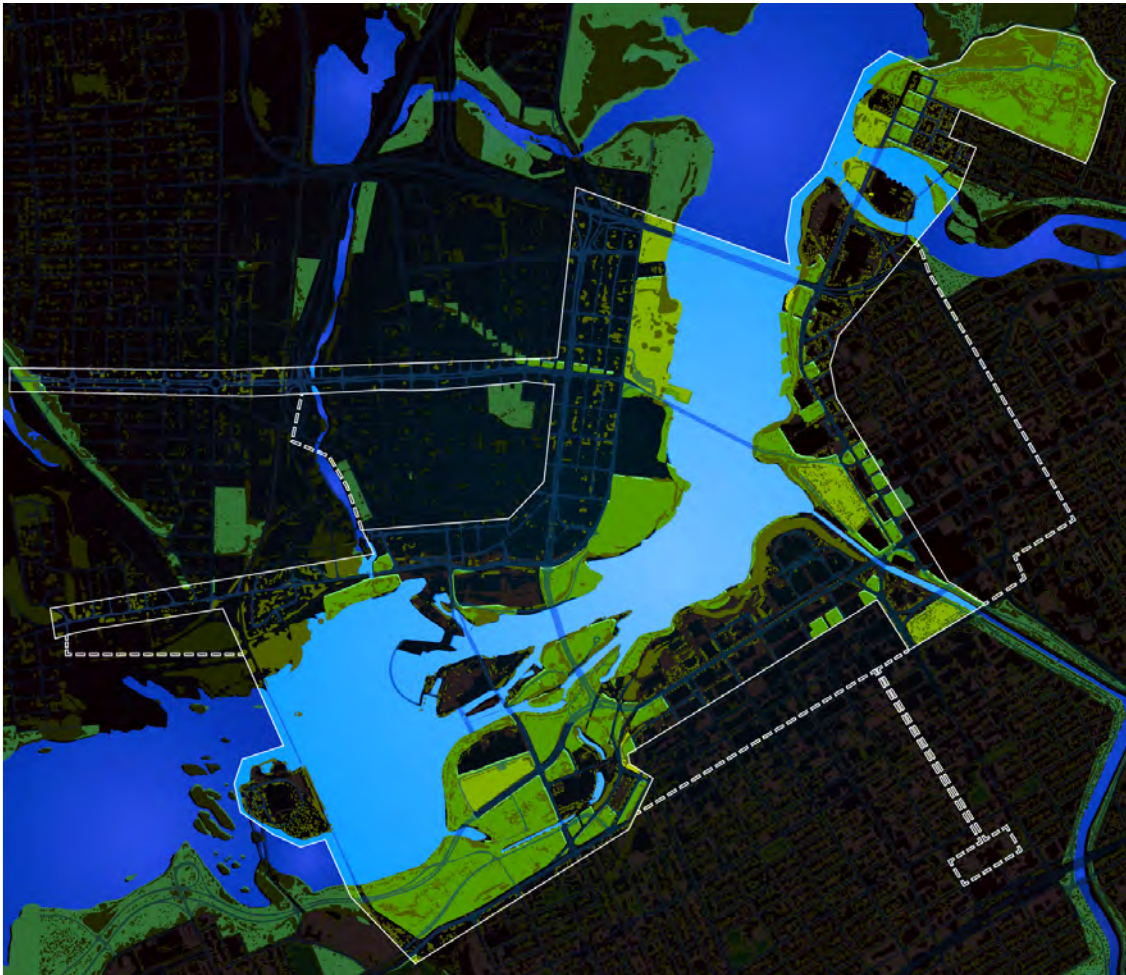
These elements are emblematic and structuring. They are often the first illuminated landmarks and must be distinguishable from near and far.

The static city is divided into two main sections:

A - Natural landscapes composed of natural areas (green and blue assets).

B - Architectural landscapes are the area’s architectural heritage (including public art and monuments).

A- NATURAL LANDSCAPES: GREEN AND BLUE ASSETS



ESTIMATE:

- Primary sector: 673 ha
- Secondary sector: 228 ha
- Total Area: 901 ha

PRIMARY SECTOR INCLUDES:

- Ottawa River: 193 ha
- Rideau Canal: 1,6 ha
- Rideau River: 8,26 ha
- Capital Parks: 28 ha
- Natural Area (NCC owned): 57 ha along the shorelines of the Ottawa River

Natural Areas from east to west

BLUE ASSETS:

Blue assets comprise the Ottawa River, the Gatineau River, the Rideau River and the Rideau Canal and its locks (a UNESCO World Heritage Site)

Corridors created by waterways and their shorelines structure the visitor experience. They carry the living memory of a nation. They cover close to 30% of the study area.

CURRENT STATUS OF BLUE SPACE:

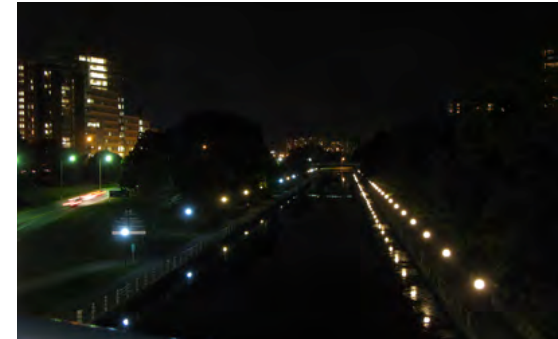
None of the blue assets in the study area have any specific scenic illumination treatment. The outline of the waterways is suggested by public lighting or reflected public lighting from pathways, shorelines or bridges.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Several major sites are worthy of contributing to the area's nighttime signature but are currently the focus of little or no enhancement.
- Rideau Falls, the entrance to the Rideau Canal and locks, the Chaudières Islands dam for their cultural and historical value.
- The marina and ruisseau de la Brasserie sector on the Quebec shore for their tourism value and importance as meeting places.
- Enhancement of the Rideau Canal, which could extend to Dow's Lake.

CHALLENGES

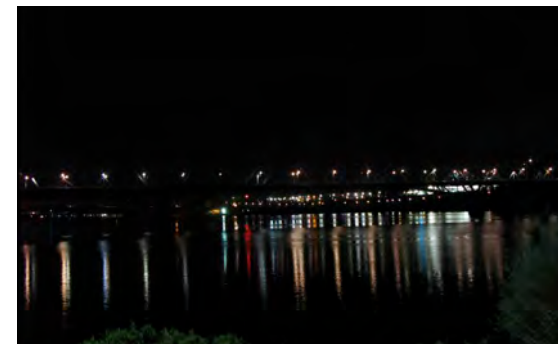
- Show consideration for all life forms in these natural locations.
- Preserve ecosystems and bird migration corridors.



Rideau Canal - Photo Lumipraxis



Rideau Canal Locks - Photo Lumipraxis



Alexandra Bridge - Photo Lumipraxis

GREEN ASSETS:

Green assets refer to the natural escarpment, shorelines and recreational pathways, parks and public places.

A network of linear green spaces defines the urban fabric and reinforces neighborhood identification. Combined green and blue assets cover approximately 40% of the study area. The importance of nature to the national identity is readily apparent in the pride taken to the importance of the natural environment in the core area and its association with quality of life.

EXISTING CONDITIONS - GREEN ASSETS:

The natural escarpment is left in darkness.

Most shorelines, pathways, parks and gardens are illuminated. Lighting is concentrated in areas for circulation. Heritage-style lamp posts encourage pedestrian movement (hanging at heights of 4 to 6 meters). The colour temperature (approximately 3500/4000K) provides realistic lighting. The illumination level is somewhat low and lacks consistency.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Underscore the complementary nature of both side of the Ottawa River and the ascending movement toward Parliament Hill.
- Access to the Quebec shoreline invites contemplation of national symbols and iconic buildings. This accessibility could be enhanced.
- The use of a single lighting model along the shorelines helps to underscore a unifying illumination signature that brings the two shorelines together. This signature is especially visible along the shorelines and from promontories.

CHALLENGES

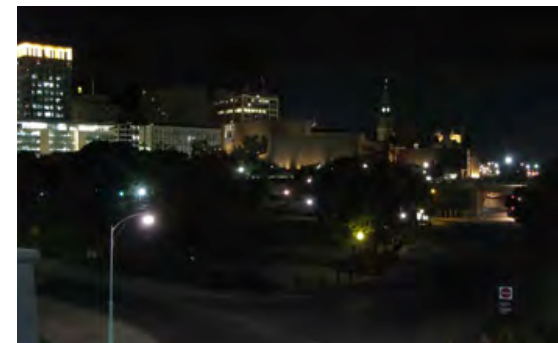
- Show respect for all lifeforms present in these natural environments. Preserve ecosystems and bird migration corridors.
- Preserve the night sky.
- Ensure better uniformity.
- Give consideration to the temporal and seasonal aspects of the natural areas.



Major's Hill Park – Photo Lumipraxis



Confederation Park (day) – source internet



Confederation Park – Photo Lumipraxis

B - THE BUILT HERITAGE: ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE AS A WHOLE

The built heritage of the Capital Core includes:

LISTED BUILT HERITAGE

Including internationally-recognized local buildings, sites or monuments.

Buildings with the following designations are considered for mapping purposes as Listed Heritage








- **Internationally-recognized structures**
- **Federal heritage buildings or sites**
 - National historical sites – Listed federal buildings
- **Federal heritage buildings**
 - Recognized federal buildings
- **Provincial heritage buildings or sites**
 - Quebec
 - Ontario
- **Municipal heritage buildings or sites**
 - Urban heritage buildings or sites (Gatineau)
 - Heritage conservation buildings or districts (Ottawa)
- **Municipal heritage buildings**
 - Buildings located in a heritage or inventoried site (Gatineau)

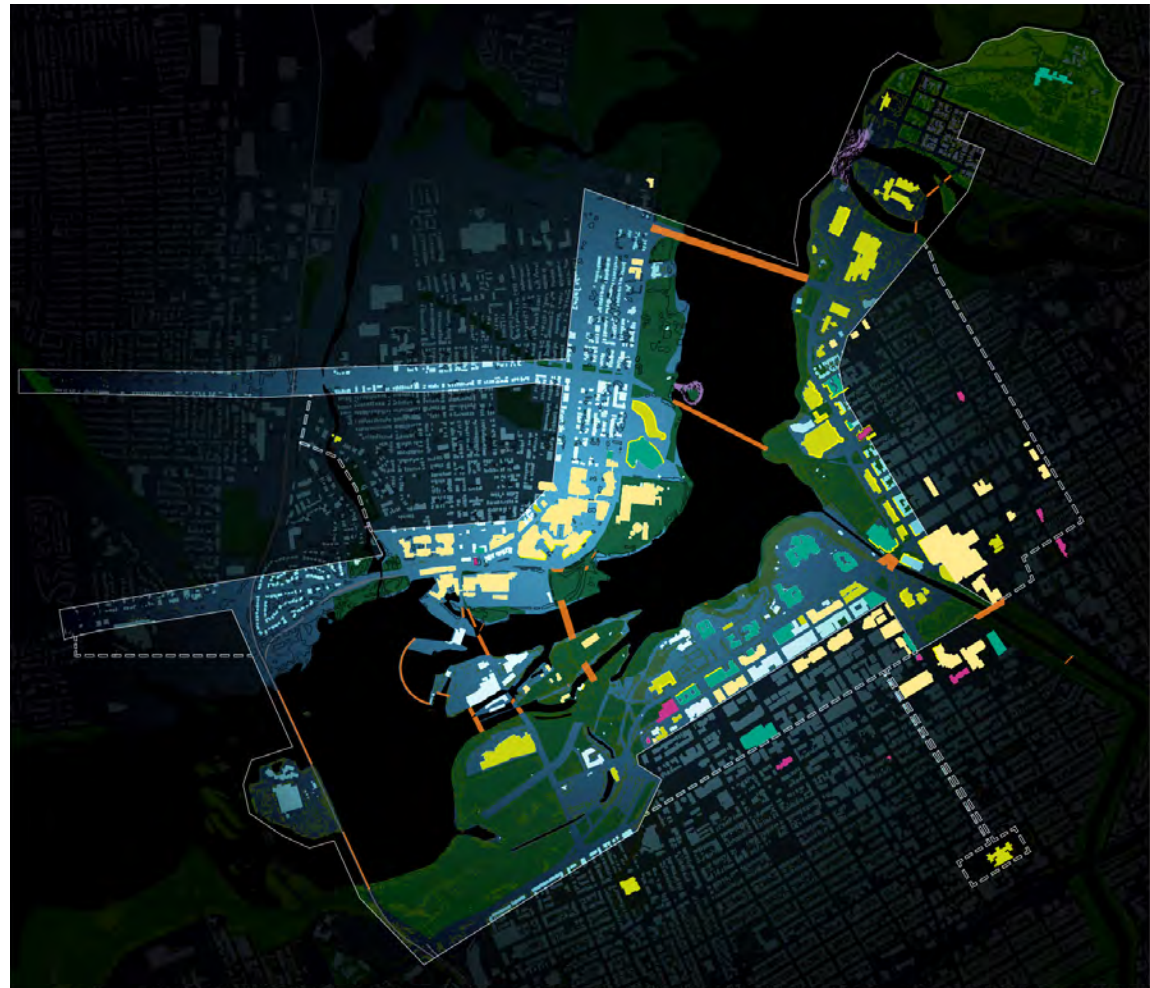
See appendix: Chart on heritage buildings, sites and structures in the study area within the cities of Ottawa and Gatineau – List of commemoration sites and monuments



SITES AND BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL INTEREST INCLUDE

Buildings, sites, monuments or infrastructure that have no official recognition but are of interest as meaningful elements of the nocturnal landscape. This special interest can vary in nature: unrecognized architectural heritage, outstanding visual landmarks, historical, iconic or industrial values, gateway or transition zones, social function, etc.

-  REPÈRES VERTICAUX
VERTICALS SIGNALS
-  FAÇADES DE BOULEVARD DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION IMPORTANTES
SIGNIFICANT CONFEDERATION BOULEVARD FACADES
-  TOITS DE CUIVRE
COPPER ROOFS
-  ÉLÉMENTS ARCHITECTURAUX IMPORTANTS
SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS
-  TOITURES IMPORTANTES
SIGNIFICANT ROOFS
-  OUVRAGES D'ART
BRIDGES
-  ÉLÉMENTS À FORT POTENTIEL SUR LES RIVES
SIGNIFICANT SHORELINE ELEMENTS



BUILT HERITAGE

The built heritage of the Core area is divided between the private and public domains. It contributes to the sense of pride and belonging to a city or nation and conveys the area's image beyond borders.

It serves as a visual landmark in the nighttime landscape from near and afar.

CURRENT STATUS OF BUILT HERITAGE:

Many buildings, sites or monuments already have architectural illumination. However, when read as a whole, the nighttime architectural scenic treatment fails to do proper justice to the rich heritage of the National Capital Region. The overall Capital Core illumination strategy is still difficult to perceive, and the area is difficult to read.

OPPORTUNITIES

- A better lighting strategy would make it possible to suggest spatial coherence, to underscore the prominence of national symbols and to establish a historical and morphological hierarchy in the area.
- Non-listed built heritage elements offer an opportunity to spread visual interest across the entire area in a balanced way, including areas where listed heritage assets are not as prominent.

CHALLENGES

- Lighting of office buildings or glazed background surfaces creates a contrast that undermines the "Town and Crown" hierarchy
- Street lighting often clashes with façade lighting, and obstructs views and vantage points.
- The intensity of certain recent lighting installations sometimes competes directly with the subtlety of older installations.
- Sometimes the clutter of the urban environment itself detracts from a clear reading of the architectural environment. A large number of urban elements accumulated in a single space can limit the visibility of major features that deserve honouring.
- To date, no conservation legislation, standards or guidelines on historical sites specifically addressing outdoor lighting has been adopted.
- Lastly, there are no outdoor lighting regulations for facades or private buildings. Simultaneous information and awareness efforts on the role of illumination would encourage compliance and acceptance of the illumination plan's recommendations.

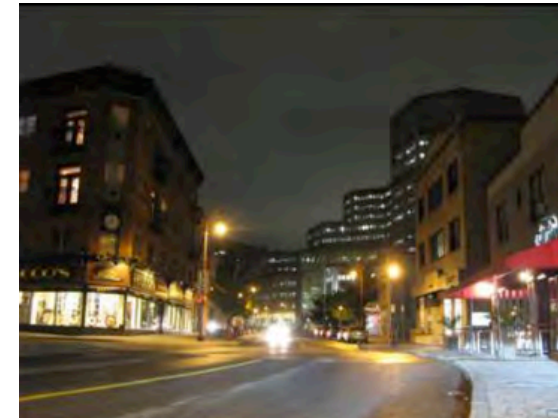
3.3 - THE DYNAMIC CITY:

The “dynamic city” refers to elements that can be considered dynamic or have a special ambiance. They reflect how we live in the area and the feeling it evokes.

These elements include transportation, social activities, local businesses or attraction, and temporal aspects.

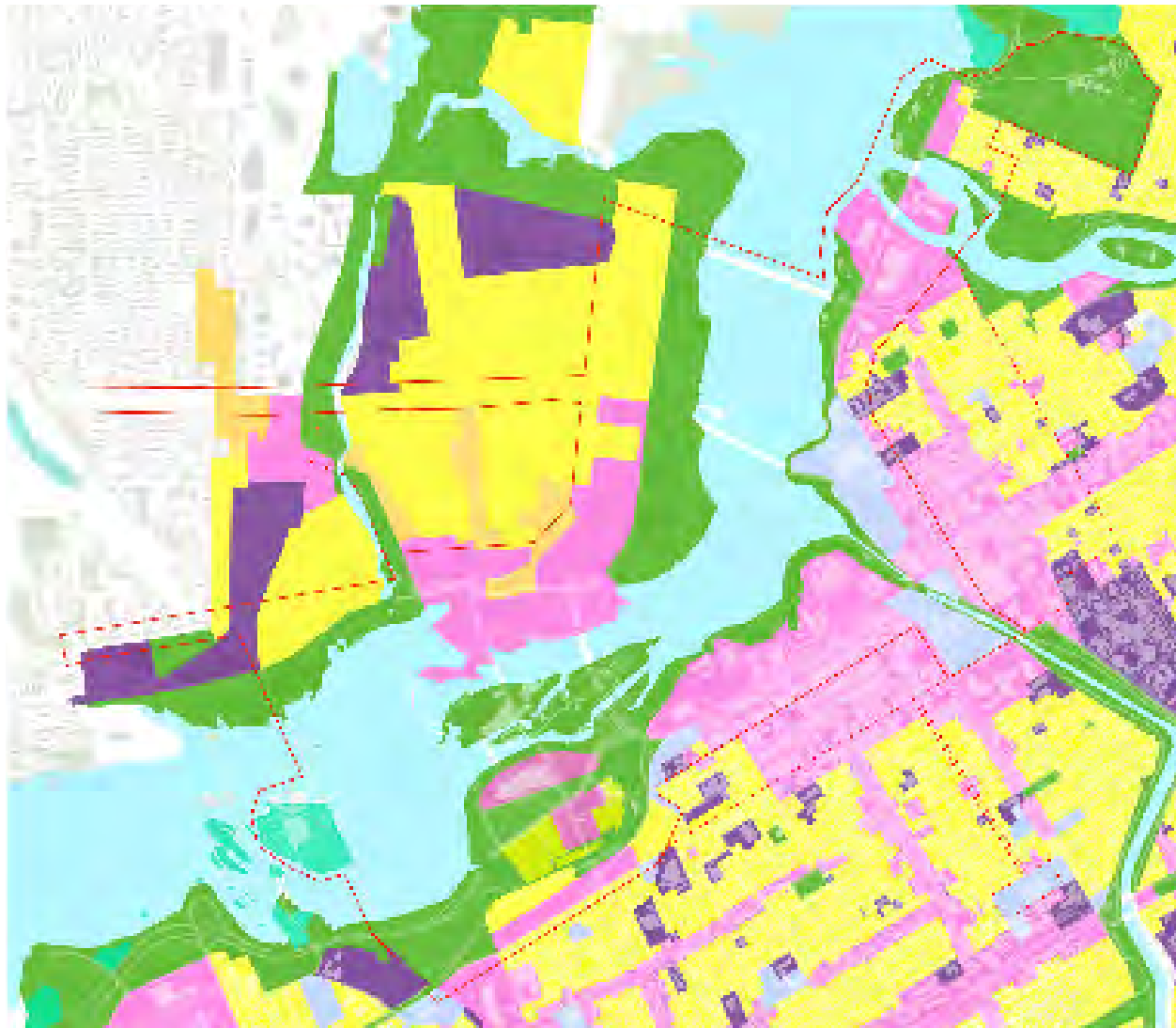
These elements are the city’s daily schedule and uses. They often are the ties and connections between the elements of the static city, and define the area’s character. These elements reflect the city’s emotional and lived experience and are most apparent at a human scale.

The dynamic city comprises elements that affect movement in the study area. It somehow takes the pulse of the nighttime landscape. It directly influences the various illumination ‘messages’ and operating schedules proposed.



Sparks Street Ottawa (source internet) - Gateway to Byward Market, Rideau Street and Lowertown - Downtown Gatineau (Photos Lumipraxis)

A - LAND USE



- LIMITE DE PROJET PRIMAIRE
PRIMARY PROJECT LIMIT
- - - LIMITE DE PROJET SECONDAIRE
SECONDARY PROJECT LIMIT
- ZONES RÉSIDENTIELLES
RESIDENTIAL ZONE
- ZONES INSTITUTIONNELLES
INSTITUTIONAL ZONE
- ZONE DE PARC ET D'ESPACE VERT
PARKS AND OPEN SPACE ZONE
- ZONE D'INSTALLATION DE LOISIRS
LEISURE FACILITY ZONE
- ZONE DE PROTECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ZONE
- ZONES D'UTILISATIONS POLYVALENTES/COMMERCIALES
COMMERCIAL / MIXED USE ZONE
- COMMERCE D'AMBIANCE - VILLE DE GATINEAU
BUSINESS / COMMERCIAL - CITY OF GATINEAU
- RÉCRÉOTOURISTIQUE - VILLE DE GATINEAU
RECREATIONAL - CITY OF GATINEAU
- SERVICES TERTIAIRES - VILLE DE GATINEAU
TERTIARY SERVICES - CITY OF GATINEAU



LAND USE

Land uses inform us about the distribution of different types of activities in the study area. The current distribution attests to:

- The importance of natural spaces in the study area
- A primary sector predominated by government, institutional and business areas. This creates some depopulation of the secondary area after office hours.
- The importance of the secondary sector as a “living space,” whether in terms of its use for commercial activities, or for residential purposes.
- The importance of the western portion of the study area in the throes of change that will significantly alter the nighttime landscape in terms of its morphology and dynamics in the decade to come.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Confederation Boulevard plays a major role in the arrangement of architecture and activities within the nocturnal landscape. It reinforces the pre-eminence of the primary zone and should send out an invitation to come to areas activity areas that are currently difficult to identify.

CHALLENGES

- Give consideration to the role of illumination as soon as possible and its impact on the nighttime landscape in neighbourhoods that will experience major changes.

B - THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

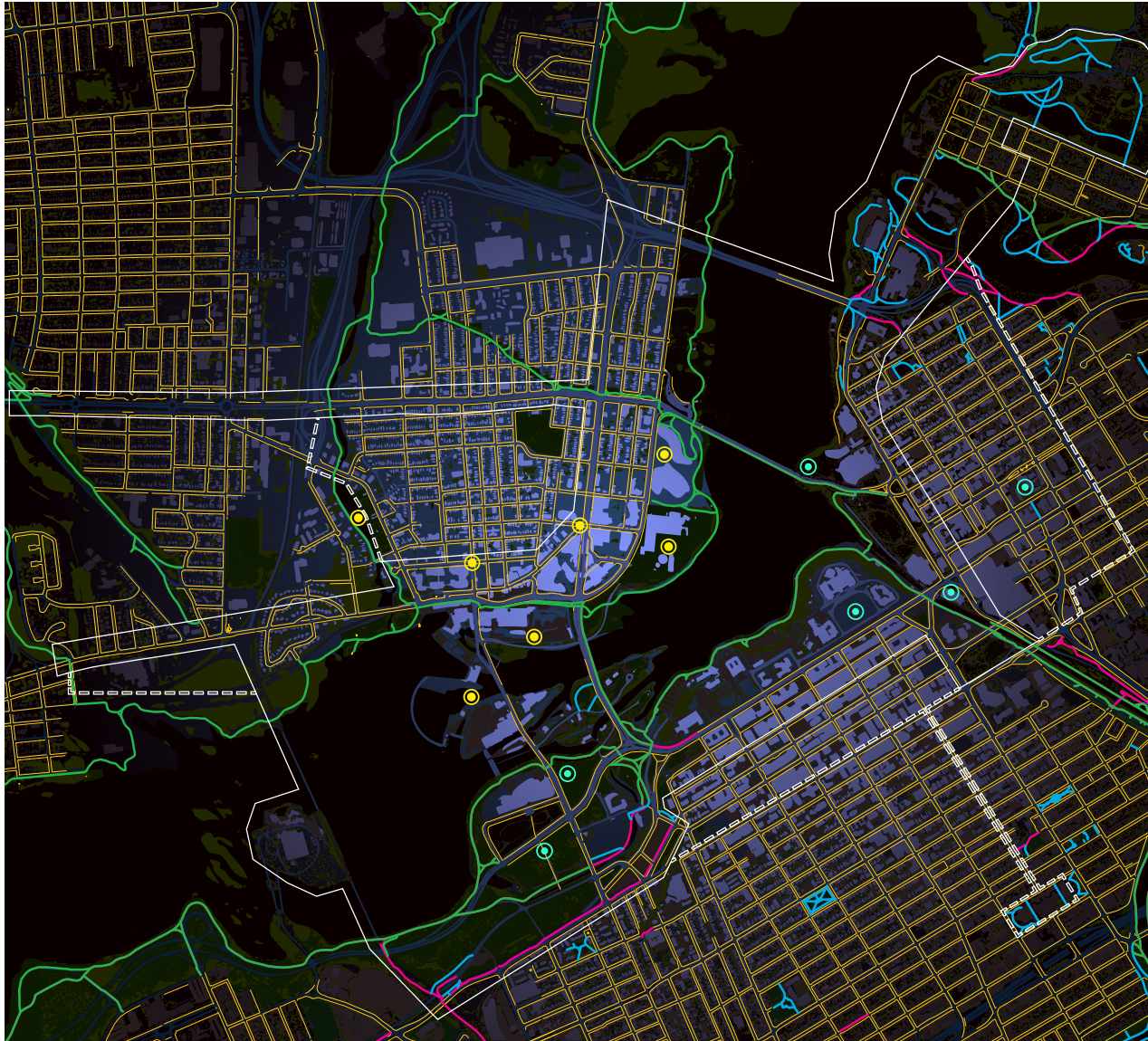


- ROUTE ARTÉRIAL - VILLE D'OTTAWA / STANDARD - HULL
ARTERIAL - CITY OF OTTAWA / STANDARD - HULL
- ROUTE LOCAL - VILLE D'OTTAWA / AUTRE - HULL
LOCAL - CITY OF OTTAWA / OTHER - HULL
- - - ROUTE COLLECTOR - VILLE D'OTTAWA
COLLECTOR - CITY OF OTTAWA
- AUTOROUTE - VILLE D'OTTAWA
HIGHWAY - CITY OF OTTAWA
- TRANSITWAY - VILLE D'OTTAWA
TRANSITWAY - CITY OF OTTAWA
- LIGNE DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION - PISTE
CONFEDERATION LINE - TRACK
- LIGNE DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION - STATION
CONFEDERATION LINE - STATION



- VOIE CYCLABLE EXISTANT - VILLE D'OTTAWA
EXISTING CYCLING LANE - CITY OF OTTAWA
- SÉGRÉGATION PISTE CYCLABLE - VILLE D'OTTAWA
EXISTING SEGREGATED CYCLE LANE - CITY OF OTTAWA
- PISTE CYCLABLE EXISTANT - VILLE D'OTTAWA
EXISTING CYCLE TRACK - CITY OF OTTAWA
- SENTIER EXISTANT - VILLE D'OTTAWA
EXISTING CYCLE PATH - CITY OF OTTAWA
- - - CIRCUIT SUGGÉRÉ - VILLE D'OTTAWA
SUGGESTED CYCLE ROUTE - CITY OF OTTAWA
- - - SENTIER CYCLABLE UTILITAIRE EXISTANT - VILLE DE GATINEAU
EXISTING 'URBAN' MULTI-USE PATH - CITY OF GATINEAU
- - - SENTIER CYCLABLE UTILITAIRE PROPOSE - VILLE DE GATINEAU
PROPOSED 'URBAN' MULTI-USE PATH - CITY OF GATINEAU
- SENTIER RÉCRÉATIF EXISTANT - VILLE DE GATINEAU
EXISTING RECREATIONAL PATHWAY - CITY OF GATINEAU
- SENTIER RÉCRÉATIF PROPOSE - VILLE DE GATINEAU
PROPOSED RECREATIONAL PATHWAY - CITY OF GATINEAU

Réseau pistes cyclables



- VOIE DE LA CCN
NCC RECREATIONAL PATHWAY
- SENTIER POLYVALENT ACTUEL - VILLE D'OTTAWA
EXISTING MULTI-USE PATH - CITY OF OTTAWA
- TROTTOIRS ACTUEL
EXISTING SIDEWALK
- SENTIER ACTUEL - VILLE D'OTTAWA
EXISTING PATHWAY - CITY OF OTTAWA
- DESTINATION STRATÉGIQUE - VILLE DE GATINEAU
STRATEGIC DESTINATION - CITY OF GATINEAU
- DESTINATION STRATÉGIQUE - VILLE D'OTTAWA
STRATEGIC DESTINATION - CITY OF OTTAWA

Réseau pédestre

THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

The transportation system in the study area consists of vehicle, bicycle and pedestrian traffic.

CURRENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM STATUS:

Roadway lighting comprises the backbone of the illumination plan.

Generally, current street lighting favours vehicle traffic.

Public lighting dominates over architectural lighting, and does not encourage an intuitive wayfinding or the creation of a particular mood.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Urban development plans for the coming decade attest to a genuine desire to strengthen and show preference for active means of transportation. Illumination can assist decision-makers and elected officials in this process, and support pedestrian and active transportation modes.

CHALLENGES

- Pedestrian and cyclist safety must remain a lighting priority.
- Although illumination has an inarguable influence on nighttime social behaviour, it cannot modify behaviour on its own. Public lighting and the creation of a special ambiance should accompany and reinforce future land development policies.



Autoroute pour vélos - Copenhague / Source internet



Marseille – France / / Source internet



Sentier récréatif – Source site internet CCN

C – AREA ATTRACTIONS

The attractiveness of the area can be broken down into three categories:

NIGHTTIME ACTIVITIES (BUSINESS, ACTIVITIES AND TOURISM)

CURRENT STATUS OF BUSINESS AND/OR RESTAURANT ACTIVITIES

These activities are concentrated in secondary areas of the study area, spread among three separate sectors each with their unique pace and personality: Sparks Street and the Ottawa downtown business district, the Byward Market and Ottawa Lowertown, downtown Gatineau (which is further subdivided into three parts: Brewery Creek, Eddy Street and the Kent-Laval-Aubry-Promenade du Portage series of streets).

Generally speaking, these neighbourhoods lack visibility from the primary Core area, and comprise the city’s “hidden treasures.” No illumination strategy establishes a hierarchy among heritage and commercial buildings.

OPPORTUNITIES

- These neighbourhoods are conducive to wandering. An eye-level lighting treatment at a human scale should be encouraged. Pedestrian lighting should take precedence over the roadway lighting that prevails today.
- These areas are punctuated or bordered by many heritage buildings and monuments that deserve attention.
- The creation of “gateways” or visual markers would foster access to and thereby the development of these areas.

CHALLENGES

- Identifying nighttime activity areas necessarily requires consideration for the presence of illuminated signage and display window lighting. Lighting these areas is primarily a visibility and marketing issue. Guidance and an ongoing awareness effort would foster a more effective use of lighting and its incorporation into future planning policy.



Retail, hotels, bars, restaurants

NIGHTTIME ACTIVITIES (CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS, ARTISTIC PERFORMANCE AND EXHIBITION SITES).

These locations contribute to the cultural influence and/or innovation of a city, region and entire nation. They are usually located in buildings of outstanding architectural interest. They therefore comprise an important visual signature of the area by day and by night, and have the ability to become powerful symbols of identity.

CURRENT STATUS OF NIGHTTIME CULTURAL-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Most cultural institutions in the area now have a scenic illumination treatment. These creative lighting schemes reference a subtle lighting vocabulary that conveys a sense of Nordic identity.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Their function as gathering places and spaces for innovation is critical.
- They are spread across the entire study area. These locations are easily identifiable and memorable. They therefore offer significant visual orientation potential.

CHALLENGES

- Like business areas, these locations have undeniable marketing objectives.
- The arrangement proposed by the illumination plan should maintain the precedence of national symbols without necessarily undermining their innovative and creative signature altogether.



New-York - Etats-Unis (Source: internet)



Marseille - France (Source: internet)

INTERNATIONAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND TOURISM ROUTES

Developments in the tourism industry over the past decade indicate the clear success of urban tourism, including illumination tourism.

CURRENT STATUS OF ATTRACTIVENESS AND TOURISM ROUTES

The Capital Core area has many assets that include the presence of nature and outstanding urban landscapes. It has the ability to provide a grand, multi-faceted nocturnal “scenic backdrop” like during the Grands Feux fireworks. Many tourism options are available to visitors.

The international presence of embassies and residences is not highlighted. Sites along the water’s edge are not underscored.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Lighting can complement, enrich and nurture tourism activities that are mainly focused on daytime, thus providing permanent visibility to the Capital and generating multiple economic spinoffs: overnight visits, shopping, books and post cards, as well as nocturnal tourist visits, dinner cruises, and so on.

CHALLENGES

- Various sites of special interest to visitors include the Rideau Canal, Dow’s Lake, the Commissioners’ Park, the Arboretum, the experimental farm, etc. are located outside the study area.
- New illuminated routes or networks as a natural extension of the Illumination Plan could be jointly developed with municipal departments, tourism services and local stakeholders.



Embassies and the international presence.

D- SOCIAL ACTIVITY

Arising in the 1980s, the idea behind an illumination plan had long been to light and enhance outstanding heritage assets. A new generation of illumination planning has come into existence, where the city's purpose and relationship to its residents are increasingly important.

CURRENT STATUS OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY

Residential uses are represented to a very limited degree in the study area. The nature and location of social activity differs from one shore to another. The precedence of national symbols and the "Town and Crown" separation on the Ottawa side tend to crowd social activities to the edge of the study area. Interaction differs on the Quebec shore where heritage elements and daily life are more interconnected.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Identify locations sometimes considered of lesser heritage interest but still valued for their authenticity and sense of place (for example, the Maison du Citoyen or the future Gatineau library, the Tours de Portage urban network, etc.).

CHALLENGES

- Improve quality of life of residents and workers. Adapt lighting styles and levels to everyday urban uses.
- Encourage social connections and pedestrian movement. Reinforce a sense of safety.

Rotterdam - Source LUCI



BEFORE



AFTER

E – SEASONALITY

Seasonality is an integral component of the dynamic city. Apart from the technical and operational aspects involved in the need to adapt lighting equipment to specific conditions existing in Canada, the climate and seasons have a direct impact on life in the area. Seasonal aspects of the area can be subdivided into two parts: the influence of the seasons on the urban landscape and particular seasonal activities.

CURRENT SITUATION

- **Influence of the seasons on the urban landscape:**

The pronounced presence of four seasons and the variety of Canadian landscapes represents a key aspect of the country's tourist draw. The reflection of light on snow is a factor that directly affects lighting levels and our perception of the city's image. Current lighting systems make it impossible to adjust to lighting needs through the seasons, or to enhance beauty created by the change in seasons.

- **Seasonal activities:**

The Capital Core scenic illumination treatment does little to accommodate seasonal changes or specific uses. Yet the holiday lights remain installed beyond the holidays, as yet with no overall illumination strategy.

Furthermore, the use of outdoor spaces is especially prized and popular in good weather. Current lighting in these spaces is functional and uninviting. Few scenic treatments are offered.

The Capital has no festival of lights.

OPPORTUNITIES

- A festive winter illumination strategy could be proposed as part of a later phase of the Capital Core illumination plan.
- Consider any form of temporary lighting display as an opportunity for urban heritage lighting and artistic experimentation, to the extent it does not conflict with other aspects of the illumination plan.

CHALLENGES

- Adapt illumination levels to uses in order to reduce energy consumption and limit needless illumination nuisance. Adopt a selective approach to darken rarely used locations in certain seasons.



Amsterdam - Light Festival / Source internet



Snow Festival - Tohoku / Source internet

3.4 - CURRENT STATUS OF PUBLIC LIGHTING

Public lighting includes all lighting used to light public spaces. Its purpose is usually practical and safety-related.

These public spaces include roads, sidewalks, footpaths and bicycle paths, public gardens, squares, parking lots, etc.

Public lighting constitutes the backdrop of the nocturnal landscape and must allow users to easily and safely enjoy or pass through public spaces. It acts as a virtual guide, subliminally assimilated by the human mind.

Public lighting can be “practical”: this essentially relates to roadway lighting, where energy efficiency and safety concerns usually take precedence over lamp design.

Public lighting can be “urban or for ambiance”. Lighting can be used to create specific moods and generate visual effect. Fixtures are chosen for a specific quality of illumination as well as their particular design qualities

The status of the existing lighting inventory is based on an analysis of digital records provided by the National Capital Commission, and by the cities of Gatineau and Ottawa. This information was supplemented by site visits and visual lamp identification. However, some missing information has been identified. The analysis submitted consists of a snapshot of existing situation in the fall of 2015, and the level of detail provided reflects the information available. It is therefore subject to a margin of error that is difficult to quantify.

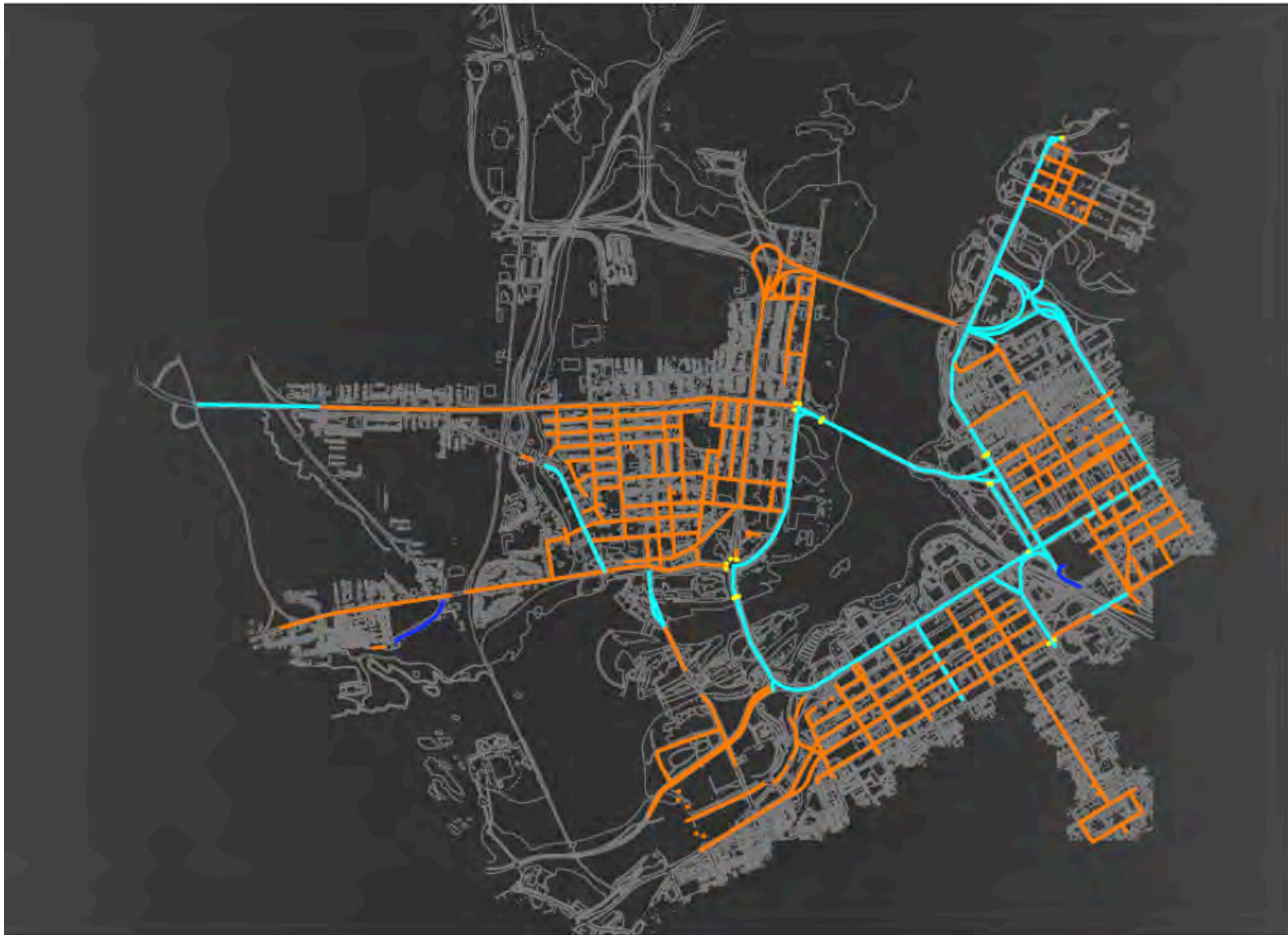
Total power is approximately 750kW for a total of more than 10,000 sources spread among close to 5,500 points of light. Estimated energy consumption is 3000kW/h for an average consumption of 4000h per year. The inventory includes a number of different lamp models spread across the study area.

The following three maps show the distribution of public lighting in the area by type of source, colour temperature and installation height.

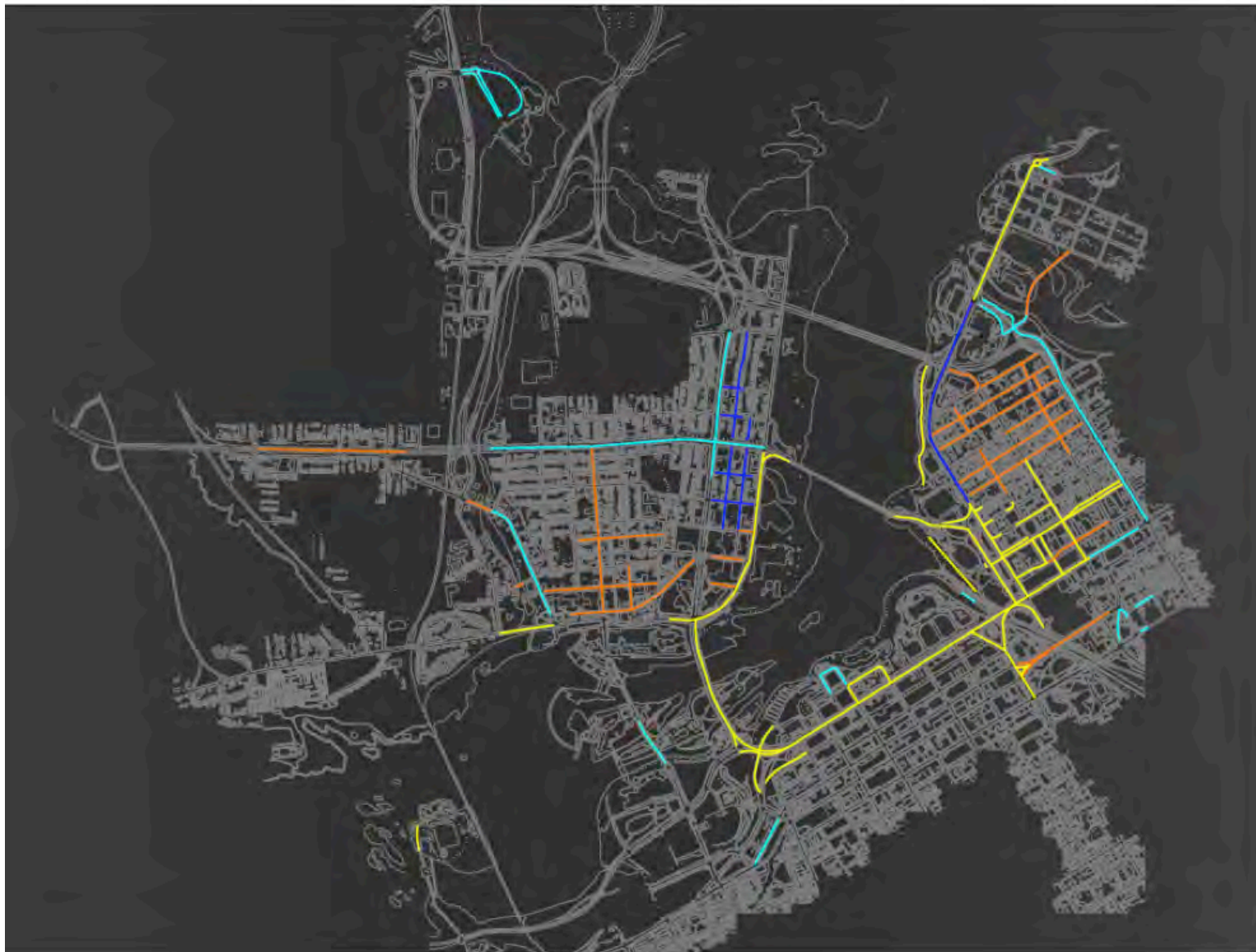
To simplify, the following legend is used:

- **Orange light**
Orange: High Pressure Sodium (HPS) 2K
- **Warm white**
Yellow: Fluorescent lamp - compact (CFL) 3K
- **Cool white**
Light blue: Metal halide lamps (MH) 3.5 to 4K
Dark blue: Light Emitting Diode (LED) 4 to 5K and +

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION, AMBIANCE AND PEDESTRIAN LIGHTING, BRIDGES
(6 METRES OR MORE)



VEHICULAR CIRCULATION, AMBIANCE AND PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES, ACCESS ROUTES
AND PATHWAYS (ADJACENT TO ROADWAY)
BIKE PATHS (ADJACENT TO ROADWAY) - (6 METRES OR LESS)



PARKS, RECREATIONAL PATHWAYS, SHORELINES, PEDESTRIAN STREETS AND CYCLING LANES (NOT ADJACENT TO ROADWAY) - (6 METRES OR LESS)



CURRENT STATUS OF PUBLIC LIGHTING:

- **ONE AREA: TWO DIFFERENT PERSONALITIES:**

Orange light: Installations using High Pressure Sodium (HPS) sources heavily dominate the nighttime landscape of the cities and the areas adjacent to Confederation Boulevard, the recreational pathways and Parliament Hill.

Neutral light: Sources with a colour temperature between 3000 and 4000K are called “neutral white.” They primarily consist of metal halide (MH) lamps and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) and most are located along Confederation Boulevard and recreational pathways, in urban parks and in the Byward Market area in Ottawa.

- An aging lighting inventory ill-suited to protecting the night sky.
- A relatively disparate and poorly illuminated Capital.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Public lighting is the major opportunity to limit energy consumption, reduce illumination nuisances and contribute to the sustainable development of the National Capital.
- Reinforce a better image and strength the consistency of a comprehensive illumination plan.

CHALLENGES

- Rationalize and standardize the range of fixtures in use in the area.
- Facilitate repair and maintenance conditions.
- Prepare for and support the introduction of lighting control management that respects rhythms and nightlife as well as the National Capital’s image.
- Establish innovative tools that will eventually comprise a shared database. Add any missing data required for strategic public lighting replacement or adaptation planning.

For illustrative purposes only:

The composition of a nocturnal landscape and the ensuing choices reflect consideration for multiple factors.

Regarding the use of colour temperatures, trends emerging in the past decade include:

- *Monochromatic products (HPS, LEDs ambered, etc.) for environments near natural night sky or biodiversity reserves.*
- *Neutral/warm whites, 3 to 4k based on the chosen source to reinforce an inviting feeling.*
- *Neutral white (4k variety) to cast realistic lighting on vegetation*
- *Neutral/cool whites (4k or +, depending on the chosen source) for low density, residential, arterial roadways.*
- *Regarding architectural lighting, the chosen temperature varies according to the nature and colour of the material to be illuminated.*

3.5 - PLANNING CONTEXT

In practice, this section should come before any thought is given to developing an illumination plan. It represents the most complex and sometimes the most intangible aspect of an illumination plan. For that reason we will address this topic at the end of the analysis.

An illumination plan is primarily a management and planning tool used by decision-makers and elected officials. Its success depends on the involvement and engagement of all concerned, and its ownership by stakeholders and members of the public.

This aspect of the analysis includes all actions related to coordination and involvement of public sector and private sector parties, the capacity for joint effort, communication before, during and after the development of the illumination plan, the ability to launch pilot projects and monitor their sustained implementation.

A - NO PREVIOUS ILLUMINATION PLAN EXISTS FOR THE ENTIRE STUDY AREA.

OPPORTUNITIES

- The illumination plan will therefore have to be based on the visions and guidelines of all master plans addressing development within the area.
- The illumination plan will also have to be based on the visions and guidelines of outdoor lighting plans for Parliament Hill, including the plan developed in 1994 by the Gabriel Design, and the plan commissioned in 2014 by Public Works and Government Services Canada (developed by the IBI CHBA + Lightemotion firms)

CHALLENGES

- The relevance of the recommendations put forward in the illumination plan is tied to the accuracy of the information available for analyzing the area. The complexity of the roles and responsibilities of the owners and managers involved in the study area sometimes makes it difficult to collect and to retrieve the necessary information. In fact, each stakeholder has its own way of gathering data, no shared database covering the entire area is available, and file formats are sometimes incompatible.

B - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK, CODES AND STANDARDS:

A number of guidelines and recommendations have been issued by various organizations and associations working in and for the lighting field, such as the CIE (International Commission on Illumination) or the IESNA (Illuminating Engineering Society North America).

It is important to understand that, on average and internationally, less than 1% of the regulations relevant to the framework governing implementation of an illumination plan are mandatory.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Many countries, like Canada, rely on incentive-based, voluntary recommendations, such as the BNQ 4930-100 draft standard against illumination nuisances currently under development in Quebec.
- Awareness, cooperation and collaborative efforts will foster the creation and sustainability of the Capital Core illumination plan.

CHALLENGES

- Unfamiliarity with the specific features of the illumination field and how our vision functions sometimes leads to a belief that increased lighting levels will improve our sense of security.
- A better understanding of the multiple factors involved in urban illumination could prevent excessive illumination and foster a better distribution of illumination across the area.

C - SPECIFIC CONTEXT AND FUTURE ISSUES:

A lighting plan is primarily a management plan that serves the needs of stakeholders and elected officials. Project planning is a vital step in the development of an illumination plan.

CURRENT CONTEXT:

The attached map illustrates future issues and the desired schedule of short- or mid-term investments, particularly due to the celebrations surrounding the 150th anniversary of Confederation.

The absence of a tangible, joint commitment among the parties concerned, whether public or private, and the absence of short-term planning for exemplary achievements, could undermine the implementation and success of the Capital illumination plan.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Planning must take account of outdated facilities, short-, medium- and long-term projects, the large-scale urban changes to come and political will.

CHALLENGES

- The National Capital Commission has a special position in the process of implementing the illumination plan since it has no direct mandate to make illumination plan recommendations for the entire study area.
- It must play the part of a leader of a genuine illumination philosophy that will contribute to the international influence of a country and a people, and acquire innovative tools to ensure that tomorrow begins today.



Future Investments:

- Parliament Hill
- In progress
- announced for 2017
- announced without start date
- urban redevelopment area

■ Secondary study area including media announcement for the purchase of over 120,000 LED bulbs (Ottawa + Gatineau)

4- AREAS FOR CONSIDERATION AND PRELIMINARY VISION

4.1 : HIERARCHY AS A NEXT STEP

The goal of the lighting plan is not to illuminate everything. Choices are made to emphasize certain elements while leaving other areas in shadow. Creating this kind of hierarchy establishes a new understanding of an area, revealing a historical and urban narrative.

It is important to underscore that the hierarchies proposed by the plan will not propose to light certain areas more and others less, but rather to make them more legible or less legible.

PHASE 2 (MASTER PLAN) WILL SUGGEST ORGANIZING THE STUDY AREA INTO 5 ZONES OF INFLUENCE IDENTIFIED AS “ILLUMINATION DISTRICTS” THAT WILL MAKE UP LARGE AREAS

LARGE AREAS

The guidelines for protecting views of national symbols, including the policy completed in 2007 by the National Capital Commission, propose a vision for preserving the integrity and the pre-eminence of the symbols of Canada’s capital. Parliament Hill and the Parliament Buildings are central among the views to be protected, which has been incorporated into municipal zoning in Ottawa. The result has been to ensure the pre-eminence of Parliament in the capital landscape.

An extension of this policy could be naturally included in the nighttime landscape of the Capital. The information legible by day is not today legible in the nighttime landscape.

The illumination plan will therefore propose to extend the concept of views protection to the nighttime landscape. The Capital landscape within

Confederation Boulevard provides a starting point for the hierarchy of lighting in the Capital. The plan will also underscore the symbolic and unifying role of the Boulevard itself.

THE LARGE AREAS WILL THEN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO SUBSETS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION METHODS

The illumination plan will propose a “static city” at the top of the hierarchy. Heritage components, listed or not, will not all be illuminated in the same manner, however. They will be studied to determine which are illumination priorities and in which category.

This study could consider:

- The individual site’s profile and value.
- Its position and influence relative to the National Capital’s protected views
- Its position within the architectural hierarchy of Parliament Hill, and the capital
- Its visibility from near and far
- Its role and social or urban function.

A second study of “illumination families” will guide lighting recommendations. These “illumination families” are considered indicative of the Capital’s “pulse” and of what we have termed the “dynamic city”.

This study has so far identified the following families:

- National Capital fundamentals
- Connection sites
- Quality of life
- Innovation/creation
- An open window on the world

The juxtaposition of this information will establish the design guidelines for the National Capital illumination plan.

4.2 : TOWARD AN INTEGRATED ILLUMINATION PLAN

Ensuring the long-term relevance and sustainability of the work completed depends a great deal on the shared willingness of all stakeholders to support the recommendations made.

The National Capital Commission has a special role, set out by its mandate to plan and coordinate the development of the capital. The traditional process involved in creating an illumination plan will be tailored to the capital's specific issues. One way in particular that the unique aspect of the Capital will be addressed is related to finding the best way to unify the various stakeholders.

THE GREATEST IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE IS THEREFORE TO ESTABLISH A JOINT, COORDINATED GOVERNANCE APPROACH.

The success of an illumination plan depends on the involvement of all stakeholders. Issues to be addressed related to stakeholder interests include:

- The **coordination and engagement** of public and private sector stakeholders
- The ability to **create unity** among often disparate groups, with a broad range of interests and needs
- **Communication** strategies in support of the illumination plan
- **Monitoring** and maintenance of lighting installations
- The ability to **launch strategic projects** that reflect excellence in illumination.

SEVERAL CONSIDERATIONS WILL HELP ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE PLAN, AND ASSIST IN PROVIDING STRUCTURE TO THE ENDEAVOUR:

- The creation of both **short and medium term implementation strategies** for the illumination plan to ensure its sustainability
- The potential creation of a nighttime landscape **governance committee** that includes the National Capital Commission, both cities and government services (this type of entity would need a clear mandate and structure relative to existing federal approval processes).
- The creation of a **partners' club** gathering together the major private-sector players
- A creative and innovative **communications plan**
- The introduction of a **nocturnal heritage protection charter**, possibly including the development of plan for dark areas.

5 - SUMMARY

TO BRIEFLY REVIEW:

1 - ZONES OF INFLUENCE:

The current nighttime image projected does not always translate the vision that former outdoor lighting plans tried to capture.

2 - STATIC CITY:

The National Capital's nighttime image is difficult to read, due to the lack of prominence given to national symbols and a lack of spatial orientation and visual landmarks.

3 - DYNAMIC CITY:

The nighttime experience within the study area will be improved by creating particular ambiances and specific nocturnal landscape treatments. Lighting for vehicle traffic dominates over pedestrian movement; a less than ideal situation.

4 - PUBLIC LIGHTING:

Existing public lighting often clashes with the backdrop of urban facades and landscapes.

A large number of lamps of different types and colour temperatures does not foster a cohesive reading of the area. Maintenance and repair is complicated by this diversity of fixtures.

The public lighting inventory is aging and does not always meet existing environmental or public health standards.

5 - PLANNING CONTEXT:

The many efforts made by the National Capital Commission to galvanise the parties and partners involved, from both public and private sectors, must continue and be encouraged. Implementation of pilot projects will provide a venue for enhanced collaboration.

The hidden wealth and beauty of the National Capital's landscape deserve international recognition. The strong and unique identity of this nation, its history and its future are unique and should be celebrated by day and by night. The new illumination plan must weave ties between a Capital rich in heritage and tradition, and a lively, creative Capital.

To do so, three pillars must guide the decisions to be made:

**RESPECT, BALANCE and
COMMON SENSE**

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - LIST OF LISTED ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE AND MEMORIAL SITES

APPENDIX 2 - PUBLIC LIGHTING INVENTORY CHART

APPENDIX 3 - LUCI CHARTER

APPENDIX 4 - CO-DESIGN CONSULTATION SUMMARY

APPENDIX 1 - LIST OF LISTED ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE AND MEMORIAL SITES

Tableau des bâtiments / sites / constructions ayant une reconnaissance patrimoniale dans les secteurs à l'étude des villes d'Ottawa et de Gatineau

Lieu / Bâtiment							Reconnaissance patrimoniale					
# Identification	Nom(s) du bâtiment	Ville	Adresse	Année(s) de construction	Valeur patrimoniale	Éléments caractéristiques	Juridiction	Autorité de reconnaissance	Loi habilitante	Type de reconnaissance	Date de reconnaissance	
1	-	Ottawa	Rue Wellington	1873-1875			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1976-11-06	
	-											-Lieu historique national du Canada de la Colline-du-Parlement -Parliament Buildings -Parc des Édifices du Parlement -Parliament Hill -Colline du Parlement
	-											-Lieu historique national du Canada de la Colline-du-Parlement -Parliament Buildings -Colline du Parlement -Parliament Hill -Colline du Parlement
	-											-Complexe de la Colline du Parlement -Parliament Buildings National Historic Site -Lieu historique national de la Colline du Parlement
	A											-Colline du Parlement, Édifice de l'Est -East Block -Édifice de l'Est
	B											-Colline du Parlement, Édifice du Centre -Centre Block -Édifice du Centre
	C											-Colline du Parlement, Édifice de l'Ouest -West Block -Édifice de l'Ouest
D	-Colline du Parlement, Bibliothèque -Library of Parliament -Bibliothèque du Parlement											
2	-Lieu historique national du Canada de la Place-de-la-Confédération -Confederation Square National Historic Site of Canada	Ottawa	2, rue Wellington	1859 à 1969*			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1984-06-13	
3	-Lieu historique national du Canada de l'Édifice-Langevin -Langevin Block National Historic Site of Canada	Ottawa	80, rue Wellington	1883 à 1889			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1977-11-17	
	Fédéral						Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1988-01-29		
	-Édifice Langevin -Langevin Block						Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
4	-Ancienne ambassade des États-Unis -United States Chancery (Former U.S. Embassy) -Chancellerie des États-Unis (l'ancienne ambassade des États-Unis)	Ottawa	100, rue Wellington	1931 à 1932			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1985-01-08	
5	-Édifice Union Bank -Union Bank Building	Ottawa	128, rue Wellington	1887 à 1888			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1985-01-08	
							Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
6	-Édifice Victoria -Victoria Building	Ottawa	140, rue Wellington	1927 à 1928			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1987-11-06	
7	-Édifice de la Banque de Montréal -Bank of Montreal Building	Ottawa	144, rue Wellington	1930 à 1932			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1986-06-13	
8	-Édifice national de la presse -National Press Building	Ottawa	150, rue Wellington	1917 à 1918			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1988-01-29	
9	-Édifice Wellington -Wellington Building	Ottawa	180, rues Wellington/ Sparks	1925 à 1927			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-13	
10	-Édifice de la Confédération -Confederation Building	Ottawa	229, rue Wellington	1928 à 1932			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1988-02-05	

11A		-Édifice commémoratif Est -East Memorial Building	Ottawa	284, rue Wellington	1950 à 1954			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1995-02-27
11B		-Édifice commémoratif Ouest -East Memorial Building	Ottawa	344, rue Wellington	1954 à 1958			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	T
12		-Édifice de la Justice -Justice Building	Ottawa	294, rue Wellington	1935 à 1938			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1988-02-05
13		-Édifice de la Cour Suprême -Supreme Court of Canada -Cour suprême du Canada	Ottawa	301, rue Wellington	1938 à 1940			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1988-02-05
14		-Édifice des Archives nationales et de la Bibliothèque nationale -National Library and Archives Building -Édifice de la Bibliothèque et des Archives nationales	Ottawa	395, rue Wellington	1963 à 1967			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	2004-11-25
15		-Église presbytérienne St. Andrew -St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	Ottawa	82, rue Kent	1872 à 1874			Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
16	-	-District de conservation du patrimoine de la Colline de la cathédrale -Cathedral Hill Heritage Conservation District	Ottawa	Secteur délimité par les rues Wellington, Sparks, Bronson et Albert	-			Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	District de conservation du patrimoine (partie V)	1989
	A	-Cathédrale Christ Church -Christ Church Cathedral	Ottawa	439, rue Queen	1872 à 1873			Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
17	-	-District de conservation du patrimoine de la rue Sparks -Heritage Conservation District of Sparks Street	Ottawa	Deux côtés de la rue Sparks, côté nord de la rue Queen, entre les rues Elgin et Banks	XIX ^e et début XX ^e siècles			Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	District de conservation du patrimoine (partie V)	2000
	A	-Succursale postale B -Postal Station B, Central Post Office -Succursale postale B, bureau de poste central -Succursale postale B	Ottawa	47-59, rue Sparks	1938 à 1939			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1986-06-06
	B	-Édifice Hope -Hope Building	Ottawa	61-63, rue Sparks	1910			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-06
	C	-Édifice Saxe -Saxe Building	Ottawa	75, rue Sparks	1909			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-06
	D	-Édifice Blackburn -Blackburn Building	Ottawa	85, rue Sparks	1911 à 1913			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-06
	E	-Édifice Canada's Four Corners -Canada's Four Corners -Canada's Four Corners -Montreal Telegraph Building -Édifice Montreal Telegraph	Ottawa	93, rue Sparks	1870 à 1871			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-06
	F	-Édifice Birks -Birks Building	Ottawa	107, rue Sparks	1910 à 1911			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-06
	G	-Édifice Bate -Bate Building	Ottawa	109-111, rue Sparks	1859			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-13
	H	-Édifice de la Banque canadienne impériale du commerce -Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	Ottawa	119, rue Sparks	1922			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-13
	I	-Édifice de la Banque de Nouvelle-Écosse -Former Bank of Nova Scotia	Ottawa	125, rue Sparks	1924 à 1925			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1986-05-22
	J	-Bâtiment commercial -Commercial Building	Ottawa	156-158, rue Sparks	x			Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
	K	-Édifice Booth -Booth Building	Ottawa	165, rue Sparks	1910-1911			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-13
	L	-Édifice Slater -Slater Building	Ottawa	177-179, rue Sparks	1894			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-13
M	-Édifice Brouse -Brouse Building	Ottawa	181-183, rue Sparks	1893			Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-13	

N	-Édifice Dover -Dover Building	Ottawa	185-187, rue Sparks	1896		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-06-13
O	-Édifice Scottish Ontario -Trust Building -Édifice Trust -Édifice Scottish Ontario	Ottawa	42-50, rue Sparks	1883		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1983-06-21
						Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
P	-Édifice Bell -Bell Block	Ottawa	32-36, rue Elgin	1867		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
Q	-Lieu historique national du Canada de l'Édifice-Central -Central Chambers -Édifice Central -Édifice Central -Central Chambers	Ottawa	40-46, rues Elgin et Queen	1890 à 1891		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1990-11-16
			Municipal / Provincial ?			Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
R	-Édifice Marshall -Marshall Building	Ottawa	14, Rue Metcalfe	1881 à 1882		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1989-01-19
18	-District de conservation du patrimoine de la rue Bank -Heritage Conservation District of Bank Street	Ottawa	Rue Bank	Fin XIX ^e et début XX ^e siècles		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	District de conservation du patrimoine (partie V)	2000
	-Bâtiment commercial -Commercial Building	Ottawa	109, rue Bank	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
	-Bâtiment commercial -Commercial Building	Ottawa	132-138, rue Bank	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
19	-Église First Baptist -First Baptist Church	Ottawa	140, avenue Laurier	1863		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
20	-Lieu historique national du Canada du Centre-National-des-Arts -National Arts Centre -Centre national des Arts	Ottawa	53, rue Elgin	1965 à 1969		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	2006-11-27
21	-Lieu historique national du Canada du Château-Laurier -Château Laurier	Ottawa	1, rue Rideau	1908-1912		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1981-01-15
	Municipal / Provincial ?					Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Propriété désignée - Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
22	-Centre de conférences du gouvernement -Government Conference Centre -Ancienne Gare Union -Former Union Station	Ottawa	2, rue Rideau	1909 à 1912		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1989-01-19
						Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
23	-Édifice Transportation -Transportation Building	Ottawa	10, rue Rideau	1916		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
24	-Hôtel Albion -The Albion Hotel -Novotel Hotel	Ottawa	1, Avenue Daly	1871		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	1984-01-01
25	-Palais de justice Carleton -Carleton County Court House -Arts Court	Ottawa	2, Avenue Daly	1870-1871		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	1978-11-15
26	-The City Registry Office	Ottawa	70, rue Nicholas	1874		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	1978-08-16
27	-Prison du comté Carleton -Carleton County Gaol -Auberge HI d'Ottawa -Ottawa International Hostel	Ottawa	75, rue Nicholas	1860 à 1862		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	1978-11-15
28	-Ottawa Marble and Granite Works	Ottawa	14, rue Waller	1866		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
29	-Bains Champagne -Champagne Bath	Ottawa	321, avenue King Edward	1922*		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x

30	-	-District de conservation du patrimoine de la Côte-de-Sable Ouest -Sandy Hill Heritage Conservation District	Ottawa	Quartier résidentiel à l'ouest de l'avenue King Edward et une partie du campus de l'Université d'Ottawa	Moitié XIX ^e et début XX ^e siècles		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	District de conservation du patrimoine (partie V)	1994
	A	-Église évangélique luthérienne St. Paul -St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Ottawa	208-210, rue Wilbrod	1887 à 1888		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
	B	-Bureau d'enregistrement du comté -County Registry Office	Ottawa	22, rue Daly	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
	C	-Édifice Union Mission -Union Mission Building	Ottawa	47-49, rue Daly	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
	D	-Église unie St. Paul's Eastern -St. Paul Eastern United Church	Ottawa	473, rue Cumberland	1889		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
E	-Église anglicane du martyr St. Alban -St. Alban the Martyr Anglican Church	Ottawa	125, rue Daly	1867-1877		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
31	-	-District de conservation du patrimoine du Marché By -Byward Market Heritage Conservation District	Ottawa	Les rues George, St-Patrick, Dalhousie et avenue Mackenzie	1820 à 1830		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	District de conservation du patrimoine (partie V)	1991-03-06
	A	-Lieu historique national du Canada de l'Édifice Connaught	Ottawa	555, avenue Mackenzie	1913 à 1916		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1990-02-23
		-Édifice Connaught -Connaught Building					Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1988-01-29
							Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
	B	-Lieu historique national de l'Ancien-Édifice-de-la-Commission-Géologique-du-Canada -Former Geological Survey of Canada Building	Ottawa	541, promenade Sussex	1863-1917		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1955-12-12
	C	-Institut Jeanne d'Arc -Jeanne d'Arc Institute -Johnston Building -Édifice Johnston	Ottawa	493, promenade Sussex	1846 à 1851		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-05-28
	D	-Édifice May -May Building	Ottawa	489, promenade Sussex	1846 à 1876		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-05-28
	E	-Édifice Sparrow -Sparrow Building	Ottawa	489, promenade Sussex	1846 à 1876		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-05-28
	F	-Édifice Mansfield -Mansfield Building	Ottawa	481, promenade Sussex	1846 à 1848		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-05-28
	G	-Hôtel Revere -Revere Hotel	Ottawa	475, promenade Sussex	1846 à 1876		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-05-28
	H	-Édifice commercial -Commercial Building	Ottawa	461-465, promenade Sussex	1850		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1987-03-27
	I	-Édifice commercial -Commercial Building	Ottawa	457-459, promenade Sussex	1850		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1988-10-06
	J	-Collège Laroque-Lafortune -Laroque-Lafortune College	Ottawa	445-447, promenade Sussex	1840		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1988-10-06
	K	-419-423, promenade Sussex -419-423, Sussex Drive -Maison de la mode Robinson -Robinson Fashion House -Superior Upholstery -Édifice Graham-McGillivray -Graham-McGillivray Building	Ottawa	419-423, promenade Sussex	fin du XIX ^e siècle vers 1866		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1983-07-12
	L	-Hôtel Rideau -Rideau Hotel	Ottawa	91-95, rue Rideau	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
M	-Bâtiment commercial -Commercial Building	Ottawa	89, rue Rideau	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
N	-Édifice Atwood -The Atwood	Ottawa	97-99, rue Rideau	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
O	-Bâtiment commercial -Commercial Building	Ottawa	101, rue Rideau	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	

P	-Édifice Featherstone -Featherstone Building	Ottawa	103-105, rue Rideau	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
Q	-Édifice Robison-Birkett -Robison-Birkett Building	Ottawa	107-115, rue Rideau	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
R	-Édifice Clegg-Feller -Clegg-Feller Building	Ottawa	155-159, rue Rideau	1864		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
S	-Bâtiment commercial -Commercial Building	Ottawa	183-185, rue Rideau	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
T	-Marché By -Byward Market Building	Ottawa	55, Byward Market (50, rue York)	1926		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
U	-Immeuble de bureaux -École des Arts d'Ottawa -Ottawa School of Art	Ottawa	35, rue George	1907		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1989-01-19
V	-Hotel Grand Central -Grand Central Hotel	Ottawa	74, rue George	1877		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
W	-Immeuble de bureaux -Office Building	Ottawa	17-19, rue York	1901		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1989-06-22
X	-Institut canadien-français d'Ottawa -Ottawa French Canadian Institute	Ottawa	18, rue York	1876		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
Y	-Hôtel St. Louis -St Louis Hotel	Ottawa	39-41, rue York	1875		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
Z	-Édifice Borbridge -Borbridge Building	Ottawa	54-60, rue York	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
AA	-Hôtel Shouldice -Shouldice Hotel	Ottawa	62-66, rue York	1844		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
AB	-Édifice commercial -Commercial Building	Ottawa	13-15, rue Clarence	1898		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1988-10-06
AC	-Hôtel Martineau -Martineau's Hotel	Ottawa	47-61, rue Murray	Vers 1872 *		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
AD	-Résidence Rochon -Rochon Residence	Ottawa	138, rue St. Patrick	n/d Entre 1830 et 1850		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1989-06-22
AE	-Résidence Valade -Valade Residence	Ottawa	142-44, rue St. Patrick	1832		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
-	-District de conservation du patrimoine de la Basse-Ville Ouest -Lowertown West Heritage Conservation District	Ottawa	Secteur délimité par les rues King Edward, promenade Sussex, Bolton et St-Patrick	Moitié XIX ^e et début XX ^e siècles		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	District de conservation du patrimoine (partie V)	1994
32	-Lieu historique national du Canada de la Basilique-Catholique-Notre-Dame -Notre-Dame Roman Catholic Basilica National Historic Site of Canada	Ottawa	375, promenade Sussex	1842 à 1897		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1990-02-23
	Municipal / Provincial ?					Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
	-Cathédrale Notre-Dame d'Ottawa -Notre-Dame Cathedral of Ottawa -Basilique catholique Notre-Dame -Notre-Dame Roman Catholic Basilica -Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Bytown -Notre-Dame Cathedral of Bytown									
	-École Guigues -Guigues School	Ottawa	159, rue Murray	1864		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
	-Palais de l'archevêque -Archbishop's Palace	Ottawa	143-145, rue St. Patrick	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
D	-St. Brigid's -St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church -Saint Brigid's Centre for the Arts and Humanities	Ottawa	314, rue St. Patrick	1889-1890		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	1981-04-01
E	-Maison Mère, Soeurs Grises de la Croix -The Grey Nuns Mother House	Ottawa	9, rue Bruyere	1849-1851		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	1980-01-01
33	-Lieu historique national du Canada de l'Ancien-Édifice-des-Archives-Fédérales -Former Archives Building -Ancien édifice des archives fédérales -Former Canadian War Museum -Ancien Musée canadien de la Guerre -Former Dominion Archives Building -Ancien édifice des archives du Dominion	Ottawa	330, promenade Sussex	1904 à 1906		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1990-02-23

		-Musée de guerre -Former Dominion Archives Building -Ancien édifice des Archives fédérales -Former Canadian War Museum -Ancien Musée canadien de la guerre				Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1987-11-06
34		-Lieu historique national du Canada de la Monnaie-Royale-Canadienne -Royal Canadian Mint -Monnaie royale canadienne -The Mint -La Monnaie	Ottawa	320, promenade Sussex	1905 à 1908	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1979-11-15
		-Hôtel de la Monnaie royale canadienne -Royal Canadian Mint				Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1984-10-03
35	-	-Site du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO du Canal Rideau -Rideau Canal World Heritage Site	Ottawa	Ottawa / Kingston	1826 à 1837	Mondial	UNESCO	Décision: 31 COM 8B.35	Inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial	2007
	A	-Lieu historique national du Canada du Canal-Rideau -Rideau Canal National Historic Site of Canada				Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1925-05-15
		-Bureau de l'écluse -Lock Office	Ottawa	Chemin Canal Rideau	1884	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1994-02-12
36		-Bâtiment d'entretien -Maintenance Building, Former Potting Shed -Bâtiment d'entretien du parc Major, ancien bâtiment de rempotage	Ottawa	Major's Hill Park	1901 à 1902	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1988-07-07
37		-Ancien hôtel de ville d'Ottawa -Former Ottawa City Hall -John G. Diefenbaker	Ottawa	111, promenade Sussex	1957 à 1958	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	2001-12-06
						Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
38		-Édifice Lester B. Pearson -Lester B. Pearson Building	Ottawa	125, promenade Sussex	1970 à 1973	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	2012-09-13
39		-Lieu historique national du Canada Earnsccliffe -Earnsccliffe National Historic Site of Canada	Ottawa	140, promenade Sussex	1855 à 1857	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1960-05-30
		-Earnsccliffe -Eagle's Cliff -Résidence du haut-commissaire britannique au Canada -British High Commissioner in Canada Residence				Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
40		-Pont Minto -Minto's Bridge	Ottawa	Avenue Stanley et rue Union	x	Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
41	-	-District de conservation de New Edinburgh -Heritage Conservation District of New Edinburgh	Ottawa	Les rues Mackay, Stanley, Duferin et Sussex	Milieu du XIXe siècle	Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	District de conservation du patrimoine (partie V)	1994
	A	-École Fraser -Fraser School House	Ottawa	62, rue John	1837	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1988-02-29
						Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
	B	-Église Bartholomew -Bartholomew's Church	Ottawa	125, rue Mackay	1868	Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
	C	-Église Unie Mackay -Mackay United Church	Ottawa	257, rue Mackay	1875	Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x
42		-Résidence du 9, rue Rideau gate -9 Rideau gate Residence	Ottawa	9, rue Rideau Gate	1925	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	2000-10-05
43		-Résidence des visiteurs officiels -Official Guest Residence	Ottawa	7, Rideau Gate	1861 à 1862	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-07-11
44		-Coach House for Prime Minister's Residence	Ottawa	10, promenade Sussex	1867 à 1868	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	2009-05-07
	-	RIDEAU HALL -Lieu historique national du Canada Rideau-Hall-et-le-Parc -Rideau Hall and Landscape Grounds -Rideau Hall et le parc			1838	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1977-11-17
	-	-Le complexe dans son ensemble -Complex as a whole			1830	Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1987-01-16

45	A	-Rideau Hall -MacKay Castle -Château MacKay	Ottawa	1, promenade Sussex	1838		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1986-10-03
	B	-Portail principal -Main Gate			1867 à 1868		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1987-01-16
	C	-Entrées secondaires et clôtures -Secondary gates and fences			1920 à 1930		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1987-01-16
	D	-Rideau Hall, loge du portier -Gate keeper's Lodge			1868		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1987-01-16
	E	-Rideau Hall, Laiterie -Dairy Building			1895		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1987-01-16
	F	-Rideau Hall, gazomètre -Gasometer / Dome Building -Gazomètre / bâtiment à coupole			1877 à 1878		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1987-01-16
	G	-Bungalow Rideau -Rideau Cottage			1866 à 1867		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1986-10-03
	H	-Pavillon Rockcliffe -Rockcliffe Pavilion			1917		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1994-10-27
	I	-Pavillon de cricket -Cricket Clubhouse			1900		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1987-01-16
	J	-Écurie / garage -Stable / Garage			1866 à 1867		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	2002-07-18
46	-Pont Pooley -Pooleys Bridge	Ottawa	9, rue Fleet	1873		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
47	-Station de production d'eau potable d'Ottawa -City Waterworks Building	Ottawa	10, rue Fleet	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
48	-Centrale électrique no 2 d'Ottawa Hydro -Ottawa Hydro Generating Station No. 2	Ottawa	Rue Mill	1891		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1992-08-06	
49	-Centrale à vapeur de l'Ottawa Electric Railway Company -Ottawa Electric Railway Company Steam Plant	Ottawa	Rue Middle	1914 à 1915		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1991-08-08	
50	-Bureau de la Compagnie Bronson -Bronson Company Office	Ottawa	150, rue Middle	1880		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1991-08-08	
51	-Usine de carbure Willson -Willson Carbide Mill	Ottawa	1, île Victoria	1899 à 1900		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1984-02-21	
52	-Pont de l'île Lemieux -Lemieux Island Bridge	Ottawa	Île Lemieux	x		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
53	-Station de pompage Hintonburg -Hintonburg Pumping Station	Ottawa	3, rue River	1917		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	
54	-	-District de conservation du patrimoine du Centre-ville -Heritage Conservation District Centretown	Ottawa	Rues Kent, Elgin, Lisgar et Argyle	Fin XIX ^e et début XX ^e siècles		Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	District de conservation du patrimoine (partie V)	1997
	A	-Lieu historique national du Canada du Musée-Commemoratif-Victoria -Victoria Memorial Museum -Musée commémoratif Victoria -Canadian Museum of Nature -Musée canadien de la nature	Ottawa	240, rue McLeod	1905 à 1911		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Loi sur les lieux historiques nationaux	Lieu historique national du Canada	1990-02-23
						Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	1986-07-11	
		-Musée Victoria -Museum of Nature -Musée de la Nature -Victoria Memorial Museum				Municipal / Provincial ?	Administrations locales	Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario	Désignation du patrimoine municipal (partie IV)	x	

55		-Manège militaire de Salaberry -Salaberry Armoury	Gatineau	188, boulevard Alexandre-Taché	1938		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1993-05-13
							Municipal (Gatineau)	-	-	Inventorié	-
56		-Site du patrimoine de la Maison-Wright-Scott -Wright-Scott-Hadley Heritage Site	Gatineau	28, boulevard Alexandre-Taché	1875-1877		Provincial (Québec)	Ministère de la Culture et des Communications	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Site patrimonial classé	2012-10-19
		Fédéral				Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine classé	2006-11-30		
		Provincial (Québec)				Ministère de la Culture et des Communications	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Classé - Situé dans un site patrimonial	2012-10-19		
57	-	-Site du patrimoine Hanson-Taylor-Wright -Front-Taylor-Wright Heritage Site	Gatineau	Site formé par les rues Hanson, Taylor, Wright, Montcalm et Taché	entre 1871 et 1915		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Site patrimonial cité	1991-04-02
	A	-Église Oméga -Oméga Church	Gatineau	20 Rue Hanson	1924		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Situé dans le site patrimonial Hanson-Taylor-Wright	-
	B	-Parc du Théâtre de île -Theatre of the Island Park	Gatineau	2, rue Wellington			Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Situé dans le site patrimonial Hanson-Taylor-Wright	-
	C	-Pont du parc du Théâtre de île -Theatre of the Island Park's Bridge	Gatineau	2, rue Wellington			Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Situé dans le site patrimonial Hanson-Taylor-Wright	-
	D	-Théâtre de île -Theatre of the Island	Gatineau	2, rue Wellington	1886		Municipal (Ottawa)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Situé dans le site patrimonial Hanson-Taylor-Wright	-
58		-Château d'eau -The Water Tower	Gatineau	170, rue Montcalm	1902-1905		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Immeuble patrimonial cité	1999-01-19
59		-Ensemble industriel E. B. Eddy	Gatineau	3, boulevard Alexandre-Taché	1883 à 1890		Municipal (Gatineau)	-	-	Inventorié	-
		-Édifices E.-B.-Eddy -E.-B.-Eddy Buildings				Provincial (Québec)	Ministère de la Culture et des Communications	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Immeuble patrimonial classé	2012-10-19	
60	-	-Site du patrimoine du Portage -Portage Heritage Site	Gatineau	Promenade du Portage entre les rues Eddy et Laval	1ère moitié du XXe siècle		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Site patrimonial cité	1998-06-16
	A	-Ancienne Banque de Montréal -Former Bank of Montreal	Gatineau	40, promenade du Portage	1907 à 1908		Fédéral	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1987-03-27
							Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Immeuble patrimonial cité	1989-09-19
							Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Cité- Situé dans le site patrimonial du Portage	1998-06-16
	B	-Édifice de l'Université Nationale Autonome du Mexique -National Autonomous University of Mexico Building -Esevela de Extension en Canada -Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Gatineau	55, promenade du Portage	-		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Situé dans le site patrimonial du Portage	1998-06-16
	C	-Édifice de la Banque Scotia -Scotia Bank Building	Gatineau	61, promenade du Portage	-		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Situé dans le site patrimonial du Portage	1998-06-16
	D	-Édifice de la compagnie Hull Electric -Hull Electric Company Building	Gatineau	70, promenade du Portage	1908		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Situé dans le site patrimonial du Portage	1998-06-16
	E	-Église Saint-James -Saint-James Church	Gatineau	90, promenade du Portage	1900 à 1901		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Situé dans le site patrimonial du Portage	-
F	-Cinéma Cartier -Cartier Theater	Gatineau	119, promenade du Portage	1936 à 1937		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Situé dans le site patrimonial du Portage	1998-06-16	
	G	-Hôtel Bank -Bank Hotel	Gatineau	14, rue Eddy	1907		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Immeuble patrimonial cité	1998-03-03
61	-	-Site du patrimoine Kent-Aubry-Wright -Kent-Aubry-Wright Heritage Site	Gatineau	perimètre : la promenade du Portage au sud-est, la rue Hôtel- de-Ville au nord, les lots compris de part et d'autre de la rue Wright, entre les rues Laval et Saint- Jacques, à l'ouest	Début du XXe siècle		Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Site patrimonial cité	1991-04-02

	A	-Ancienne École technique -Former Technical School -Centre Jules-Desbiens -Jules-Desbiens Center -Édifice Jules-Desbiens -Jules-Desbiens Building	Gatineau	109, rue Wright	1927			Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	-	Situé dans le site patrimonial Kent-Aubry-Wright	-
62		-Maison Charron -Charron Residence	Gatineau	1, rue Laurier	1832 à 1841			Fédéral (Gatineau)	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1985-07-09
63		-Tour de lessivage de la compagnie E.B. Eddy -E.B. Eddy Digester Tower	Gatineau	Derrière le Musée canadien de l'histoire	1901			Fédéral (Gatineau)	Gouvernement du Canada	Politique du Conseil du Trésor sur les édifices du patrimoine	Édifice fédéral du patrimoine reconnu	1984-02-21
64		-Casernes d'incendie 3 -Fire Station 3	Gatineau	239, rue Champlain	1911 à 1912			Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Immeuble patrimonial cité	1991-08-06
65		-Site du patrimoine du cimetière St. James -St. James Cemetery Heritage Site	Gatineau	Boul. Alexandre-Taché	Vers 1820			Municipal (Gatineau)	Municipalité (Gatineau)	Loi sur le patrimoine culturel	Site patrimonial cité	2011-02-08

Identification des bâtiments selon leur juridiction et reconnaissance

- Construction à reconnaissance patrimoniale mondiale
- Édifices ou lieux à reconnaissance patrimoniale fédérale | Lieux historiques nationaux / Édifices fédéraux classés
- Édifices à reconnaissance patrimoniale fédérale | Édifices fédéraux reconnus
- Édifices ou sites à reconnaissance patrimoniale provinciale | Québec | Ontario
- Édifices ou sites à reconnaissance patrimoniale municipale | Édifices ou sites du patrimoine cités (Gatineau) | Édifices ou districts de conservation du patrimoine (Ottawa)
- Édifices à reconnaissance patrimoniale municipale | Édifices situés dans un site du patrimoine ou inventoriés (Gatineau)

Liste des lieux et monuments de commémoration

1. **Réflexion, monument commémoratif de l'aide humanitaire** dédié à l'œuvre individuelle et collective humanitaire
2. **CANLOAN Memorial** est dédié aux officiers canadiens morts au cours de la Seconde Guerre mondiale au service de l'armée britannique
3. **Monument commémoratif hongrois** dédié au rôle humanitaire joué par le Canada pendant la révolution hongroise de 1956
4. **L'Île Verte:**
 - *Monument 35061-015* | Prométhée levant le bras vers le soleil (personne découpée dans une feuille d'acier de cinq mètres de haut) et mur commémoratif / Dédié aux volontaires du bataillon canadien Mackenzie-Papineau ayant combattu pendant la guerre civile espagnole sous Franco
 - *Mémorial des forces aériennes du Commonwealth* dédié aux hommes et aux femmes morts en service ou en formation avec les forces aériennes du Commonwealth au Canada, aux Caraïbes et aux États-Unis n'ayant pas de sépultures ou ayant été enterrés sur les lieux d'écrasement inaccessibles
 - *Mémoire de Flandre* dédié à John McCrae, poète, artilleur, médecin et Lieutenant-colonel canadien auteur du célèbre poème *In Flanders Fields*
 - *Monument national aux artilleurs* dédié aux artilleurs morts en service
5. **Monument à la défense de Hong Kong** dédié aux Canadiens qui ont défendu Hong Kong pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale
6. **Rue Boteler** dédiée au Lieutenant-colonel Richard A. Boteler qui a notamment servi avec le Lieutenant-colonel By sur le canal Rideau
7. **Rue Bolton** dédiée au Lieutenant-colonel Daniel Bolton qui a notamment servi avec le Lieutenant-colonel By sur le canal Rideau
8. **Statue de Samuel de Champlain**
9. **Parc Major's Hill:**
 - *Parc et Monument 35061-030* | plaques stylisées de marbre noir sur mur de granite stylisé / Dédiés au Major Daniel Bolton du Corps of Royal Engineers
 - *Statue du Colonel By* au Parc Major's Hill dédiée au Lieutenant-colonel John By, fondateur de Bytown et constructeur du canal Rideau
 - *Statue du Guide Anishinabe* dédiée à la contribution des Premières Nations au développement du Canada
10. **Monument national au maintien de la paix** dédié aux Casques bleus canadiens
11. **Colline du Parlement:**
 - *La Tour de la Paix* de l'Édifice du Centre est dédiée à tous les citoyens canadiens qui sont morts en temps de guerre pour la paix et la liberté

- *Flamme du centenaire* symbolise l'unité canadienne d'un océan à l'autre
- *Statue de Sir Wilfrid Laurier*
- *Monument de la guerre de 1812* commémore le 200e anniversaire de ce conflit
- *Les femmes sont des personnes*, monument dédié à Nellie McClung, Irene Parlby, Emily Murphy, Louise McKinney et Henrietta Muir Edwards qui se sont battues pour rendre possible la nomination de femmes au Sénat du Canada
- *Statue de William Lyon Mackenzie King*
- *Statue de la reine Elizabeth II*
- *Statue de Sir John A. Macdonald*
- *Statue de George Brown*
- *Statue de Robert Baldwin et Sir Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine*
- *Statue de Alexander Mackenzie*
- *Statue de Sir George-Étienne Cartier*
- *Statue de Thomas D'Arcy McGee*
- *Cloche de la Tour Victoria*
- *Statue de Sir Robert Laird Borden*
- *Statue de John George Diefenbaker*
- *Monument commémoratif de la police* dédié aux agents de police et de correction tués dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions
- *Statue de la reine Victoria*
- *Statue de Lester Bowles Pearson*
- *Monument commémoratif Harper* dédié au courage et à l'amitié

12. **Statue de Terry Fox**

13. **Place de la Confédération :**

- *Monument commémoratif de guerre du Canada* dédié aux Canadiens et Canadiennes qui ont servi le Canada en temps de guerre
- *La Tombe du soldat inconnu* dédiée aux soldats canadiens morts au combat et n'ayant aucune sépulture connue
- *Monument aux Valeureux* dédié aux personnes qui ont participé à des conflits majeurs de l'histoire du Canada

14. **Statue d'Oscar Peterson**, grand jazzmen canadien

15. **Promenade du Colonel-By**, route d'environ 8 km dédiée au Lieutenant-colonel John By

16. **Parc de la Confédération:**

- *Monument 35059-010* | Stèle en béton et plaque de bronze sur base de granite dédiées aux aviateurs canadiens qui ont servi dans la Polish Home Army

- *Monument de la guerre des Boers* dédié aux volontaires d'Ottawa morts au cours de la guerre d'Afrique du Sud
- *Hommage aux animaux de guerre* dédié au rôle important joué par les animaux au cours des conflits
- *Fontaine du parc* dédiée à la mémoire du Lieutenant-colonel John By
- *Monument honorant des Canadiens morts en service* et engagés dans la guerre de Corée
- *Monument aux anciens combattants autochtones* dédié aux autochtones qui ont joint les rangs des forces armées canadiennes au fil du temps

17. Monument canadien pour les droits de la personne

18. Édifices commémoratifs de l'Est et de l'Ouest:

- *Édifices commémoratifs de l'Est et de l'Ouest* anciennement Édifices commémoratifs des anciens combattants
- *Arche commémorative*
- *Monument 35059-015* | Sculpture en granit La Phalange canadienne

19. **Monument de la Marine royale canadienne** dédié au rôle joué par les personnes servant dans la Marine

20. **Monument aux pompiers canadiens** dédié à tous les pompiers canadiens

21. **Plus jamais la guerre, monument à la paix et au souvenir**

22. **Fontaine des bâtisseurs**, fontaine qui commémore les cent ans de l'incorporation de la ville de Hull à la ville de Gatineau en tant que municipalité

23. **Monument en hommage à Philemon Wright**, fondateur de Hull et à l'origine du commerce du bois dans la région

24. **Place du Portugal**, monument dédié à la communauté portugaise de Hull

25. **Buste de Jean Dallaire**, peintre natif du vieux Hull

26. **Banc de la mémoire hulloise**, témoin de la trace de la population hulloise laissée par l'intégration d'objets, de témoignages et de photos à l'intérieur de l'œuvre

27. **Monument à la mémoire du père Louis-Étienne Delille Reboul**, personnage clé dans le développement de la ville de Hull pendant la seconde moitié du 19^e siècle

28. **Monument de la Place de la famille**, monument dédié aux nouveau-nés de 1994 qui commémore l'importance du noyau familial pour la communauté de Hull

29. **Ne jamais abandonner!** Statue dédiée au hockeyeur Maurice Richard

30. **Monument commémoratif de la visite du pape Jean-Paul II**, qui s'est déroulée le 19 septembre 1984 à Hull

APPENDIX 2 - PUBLIC LIGHTING INVENTORY CHART



STYLE	GROUP ID	QTY OF LOCATIONS/POLES	QTY OF SOURCES LOCATIONS/POLES	TOTAL SOURCES QTY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION (SEE GAP MODIFIED ROW AND NCC DOCUMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION)	CHART	HIERARCHY	GUESSTIMATED POWER AND ENERGY USE				CCT (KELVIN)	SOURCE
								W	TW	kW	kW/h		
COB	AOA - A	1058	1	1058	COBRA HEAD 2K 25FT	1	ST	200	211600	211,6	846,4	2	HPS
COB	AOA - A	18	2	36	COBRA HEAD 2K 25FT B2B	1	ST	200	7200	7,2	28,8	2	HPS
COB	AOA - A	3	3	9	COBRA HEAD 4K 25FT 3at90 (Hull)	1	ST	200	1800	1,8	7,2	4	MH
COB	AOA - A	10	1	10	COBRA 5K 25FT LED SUSSEX	1	ST	150	1500	1,5	6	5	LED
COB	AOA - A	13	1	13	COBRA HEAD 5K 25FT LED UQO	1	ST	150	1950	1,95	7,8	5	LED
RSPH	NCC	48	1	48	ROADWAY/ARM MOUNT SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 1D 20FT ALEXANDRA	1	HER	200	9600	9,6	38,4	4	MH
ACO	NCC	15	3	45	ACORN HERITAGE 4K 3D CLUSTER 30FT CONFEDERATION PLAZA	1	HER	300	13500	13,5	54	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	61	1	61	WING 2K 25FT	1	ST	200	12200	12,2	48,8	2	HPS
SHOB	AOA - D	6	1	6	WING 4K 25FT 4K 8FT RIDEAU ST (TOP COMPONENT ONLY)	1	SP	300	1800	1,8	7,2	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	19	1	19	WING 4K 25FT RIDEAU ST	1	SP	300	5700	5,7	22,8	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	88	1	88	STREAMLINED 2K 25FT+ 4K 8FT ALLUMETIERE (TOP COMPONENT ONLY)	1	SP	200	17600	17,6	70,4	2	HPS
SHOB	AOA - D	18	2	36	STREAMLINED 2K 25FT B2B ALLUMETIERE	1	SP	200	7200	7,2	28,8	2	HPS
SHOB	AOA - D	2	3	6	STREAMLINED 2K 25FT 3at90 ALLUMETIERE	1	SP	200	1200	1,2	4,8	2	HPS
SHOB	AOA - D	18	1	18	STREAMLINED 4K 25FT MONTCALM	1	SP	200	3600	3,6	14,4	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	213	1	213	SHOEBOX 2K 25FT	1	ST	200	42600	42,6	170,4	2	HPS
SHOB	AOA - D	4	2	8	SHOEBOX 2K 25FT B2B YORK	1	ST	200	1600	1,6	6,4	2	HPS
SHOB	AOA - D	140	1	140	SHOEBOX 4K 25FT	1	ST	200	28000	28	112	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	24	2	48	SHOEBOX 4K 25FT B2B	1	ST	200	9600	9,6	38,4	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	4	3	12	SHOEBOX 4K 25FT 3at90	1	ST	200	2400	2,4	9,6	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	4	2	8	SHOEBOX 4K 20FT B2B	1	ST	200	1600	1,6	6,4	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	17	1	17	ROADWAY CONTEMPORY 4K 20FT LAURIER OTTAWA	1	ST	200	3400	3,4	13,6	4	MH
COB	AOA - D	36	1	36	COBRA HEAD CONTEMPORY 4K 25FT ALLUMETIERE	1	SP	200	7200	7,2	28,8	4	MH
ACO	AOA - E	69	1	69	ACORN 4K 1D 25FT	1	SP	200	13800	13,8	55,2	4	MH
ACO	AOA - E	43	2	86	ACORN 4K 1D SBS 25FT	1	SP	200	17200	17,2	68,8	4	MH
DOM	AOA - E	66	1	66	DOME CONTEMPORY TRANSLUCENT 2K 1D HULL	1	SP	200	13200	13,2	52,8	2	HPS
DOM	AOA - E	11	2	22	DOME CONTEMPORY TRANSLUCENT 2K 2D SBS HULL	1	SP	200	4400	4,4	17,6	2	HPS
DECO	AOA - G	4	8	32	SPHERICAL CLUSTERS 4S+4S 3K 25FT SPARKS ST	1	SP	15	480	0,48	1,92	3	CFL
RSPH	NCC	29	1	29	ROADWAY/POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 4K 1D 25FT	1	HER	200	5800	5,8	23,2	4	MH
RSPH	NCC	361	1	361	ROADWAY/POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 4K 1D 25FT + 3K 4D 10FT (TOP COMPONENT ONLY)	1	HER	200	72200	72,2	288,8	4	MH
RSPH	NCC	67	1	67	ROADWAY/POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 4K 1D 25FT + 4K 4D 10FT (TOP COMPONENT ONLY)	1	HER	200	13400	13,4	53,6	4	MH
DECO	NCC	23	13	299	SPHERICAL CLUSTERS 6D+6U+1U 3K 25FT	1	HER	15	4485	4,485	17,94	3	CFL
PTHER	PPS	8	2	16	POST TOP HERITAGE 4K 10FT SUPREME COURT	2	HER	300	4800	4,8	19,2	4	MH
PTSH	PPS	21	1	21	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE WITH FLOOD LIGHT COMPONENT 3K 10FT PARLIAMENT (SPHERICAL COMPONENT ONLY)	2	HER	100	2100	2,1	8,4	3	MH
PTSH	AE	109	5	545	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 4D 1U	2	HER	15	8175	8,175	32,7	3	CFL
PTSH	AE	69	3	207	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 2D 1U	2	HER	15	3105	3,105	12,42	3	CFL
PTSH	AE	4	2	8	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 2U 10FT MARKET	2	HER	35	280	0,28	1,12	3	CFL
PTSH	AE	8	9	72	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 4U+4U+1U 10FT CHATEAU LAURIER	2	HER	15	1080	1,08	4,32	3	CFL
PTSL	AOA - B	20	1	20	POST TOP SQUARE LANTERN 2K 10FT HULL	2	ST	70	1400	1,4	5,6	2	HPS

PTSL	AOA - B	16	1	16	POST TOP SQUARE LANTERN 2K 10FT	2	ST	70	1120	1,12	4,48	2	HPS
PTSL	AOA - B	128	1	128	POST TOP SQUARE LANTERN 2K 18FT	2	ST	100	12800	12,8	51,2	2	HPS
PTHIL	AOA - B	4	5	20	POST TOP HEX LANTERN PT5 2K 12FT HULL	2	SP	50	1000	1	4	2	HPS
PTHIL	AOA - B	5	1	5	POST TOP HEX LANTERN PT1 2K 10FT UNION BRIDGE	2	SP	70	350	0,35	1,4	2	HPS
PTHIL	AOA - B	6	3	18	POST TOP HEX LANTERN PT3 2K 10FT UNION BRIDGE	2	SP	70	1260	1,26	5,04	2	HPS
PTHIL	AOA - B	13	1	13	POST TOP HEX LANTERN PT1U 4K 10FT OTTAWA U	2	SP	70	910	0,91	3,64	4	MH
PTHIL	AOA - B	106	1	106	POST TOP HEX LANTERN PT1 2K 18FT HULL	2	SP	100	10600	10,6	42,4	2	HPS
PTR	AOA - B	30	1	30	POST TOP ROUND 2K 10FT ALLUMETIERE	2	ST	100	3000	3	12	2	HPS
PTSL	AOA - B	3	1	3	POST TOP SQUARE LANTERN 4K 10FT LOCKS	2	SP	70	210	0,21	0,84	4	MH
PTSL	AOA - B	73	1	73	POST TOP SQUARE LANTERN LED 5K 20FT HULL	2	ST	60	4380	4,38	17,52	5	LED
PTSH	AOA - B	33	1	33	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 8FT LADY GREY DR	2	SP	15	495	0,495	1,98	3	CFL
PTSH	AOA - B	27	1	27	POST TOP SPHERICAL 3K 8FT GENERIC	2	ST	15	405	0,405	1,62	3	CFL
PTSH	AOA - B	47	1	47	POST TOP SPHERICAL 3K 8FT HULL/OTTAWA	2	ST	15	705	0,705	2,82	3	CFL
PTSH	AOA - B	26	1	26	POST TOP SPHERICAL 3K 8FT HULL AT MONTCALM	2	ST	15	390	0,39	1,56	2	HPS
PTSH	AOA - B	49	1	49	POST TOP SPHERICAL 2K 10FT MACKENZIE BRIDGE	2	ST	100	4900	4,9	19,6	2	HPS
PTSH	AOA - B	4	3	12	POST TOP SPHERICAL BRONZE 2K 3U HULL	2	ST	50	600	0,6	2,4	2	HPS
PTSH	AOA - B	18	5	90	POST TOP SPHERICAL BRONZE 2K 4U 1U HULL	2	ST	50	4500	4,5	18	2	HPS
PTSH	AOA - B	4	5	20	POST TOP SPHERICAL 3K 4U 1U 8FT OTTAWA	2	ST	50	1000	1	4	3	CFL
PTSH	AOA - B	10	1	10	POST TOP SPHERICAL 3K 10FT SPARKS STREET WEST	2	ST	50	500	0,5	2	3	CFL
PTSH	AOA - B	38	1	38	POST TOP SPHERICAL 4K 12FT CHAUDIERE BRIDGE	2	ST	100	3800	3,8	15,2	4	MH
PTHD	AOA - B	21	1	21	POST TOP HALF DOME 2K 10FT MACKENZIE BRIDGE	2	ST	100	2100	2,1	8,4	2	HPS
CYL	AOA - C	9	1	9	CYLINDER 2K 15FT DALHOUSIE	2	ST	100	900	0,9	3,6	2	HPS
CYL	AOA - C	52	1	52	CYLINDER 4K 18FT CASINO	2	ST	150	7800	7,8	31,2	4	MH
PTSH	NCC	4	4	16	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 4D 10FT ST PATRICK	2	HER	15	240	0,24	0,96	3	CFL
PTSH	NCC	16	1	16	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 1U 5FT ALEXANDRA BRIDGE & ST PATRICK	2	HER	15	240	0,24	0,96	3	CFL
PTSH	NCC	11	1	11	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 1U 5FT MACKENZIE AT ELGIN	2	HER	15	165	0,165	0,66	3	CFL
PTSH	NCC	12	2	24	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 2D 10FT SUSSEX	2	HER	15	360	0,36	1,44	3	CFL
SHOB	AOA - D	71	1	71	STREAMLINED 25FT+ 4K 8FT ALLUMETIERE (BOTTOM COMPONENT ONLY)	2	SP	70	4970	4,97	19,88	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	21	1	21	STREAMLINED 4K 20FT MONTCALM	2	SP	200	4200	4,2	16,8	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	8	1	8	SHOEBOX 4K 10FT	2	ST	100	800	0,8	3,2	4	MH
ACO	AOA - E	111	2	222	ACORN 4K 2D SBS 10FT	2	SP	70	15540	15,54	62,16	4	MH
DECO	AOA - G	2	68	136	SPHERICAL UNIT SOURCE 3K HULL PONT DU RUISSEAU	2	SP	15	2040	2,04	8,16	3	CFL
CAN	AOA - H	92	1	92	CANOPY FLOOD COUNTERBEAM 2K RIDEAU CENTRE	2	ST	100	9200	9,2	36,8	2	HPS
CAN	AOA - H	5	1	5	CANOPY FIXTURE 2K 12FT	2	ST	100	500	0,5	2	2	HPS
IND	AOA - I	10	1	10	WING INDIRECT POST MOUNTED 4K 8FT RIDEAU ST	2	SP	50	500	0,5	2	4	MH
IND	AOA - I	6	1	6	WING 25FT 4K 8FT INDIRECT RIDEAU ST (BOTTOM COMPONENT ONLY)	2	SP	50	300	0,3	1,2	4	MH
LC	AOA - L	33	1	33	LIGHT COLUMN 4K 18FT HULL	2	SP	100	3300	3,3	13,2	4	MH
LC	AOA - L	8	1	8	LIGHT COLUMN 4K 8FT UQO	2	SP	100	800	0,8	3,2	5	LED
PTSH	NCC	3	1	3	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 8FT PA NCC	2	HER	15	45	0,045	0,18	3	CFL
PTSH	NCC	265	4	1060	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 4D 10FT	2	HER	15	15900	15,9	63,6	3	CFL
PTSH	NCC	75	2	150	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 2D 10FT	2	HER	15	2250	2,25	9	3	CFL

PTSH	NCC	37	4	148	POST TOP SPHERICAL CB 3K 4D 10FT HULL	2	HER	15	2220	2,22	8,88	3	CFL
REC	AOA - R	188	1	188	RECESSED 2K 25FT HULL UNDERPASS PDP	2	ST	100	18800	18,8	75,2	2	HPS
PTSH	NCC	361	4	1444	ROADWAY/POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 4K 1D 25FT + 3K 4D 10FT (BOTTOM COMPONENT ONLY)	2	HER	15	21660	21,66	86,64	3	CFL
PTSH	NCC	67	4	268	ROADWAY/POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 4K 1D 25FT + 4K 4D 10FT (BOTTOM COMPONENT ONLY)	2	HER	10	2680	2,68	10,72	4	LED
WP	AOA - W	8	1	8	WALLPACK 2K HULL	2	ST	100	800	0,8	3,2	2	HPS
WP	AOA - W	10	1	10	WALLPACK 2K OTTAWA	2	ST	100	1000	1	4	2	HPS
PTSH	PPS	38	5	190	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 4U+1U 12FT PARLIAMENT	3	HER	15	2850	2,85	11,4	3	CFL
PTSH	PPS	114	3	342	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 3U 12FT PARLIAMENT	3	HER	15	5130	5,13	20,52	3	CFL
PTSH	PPS	40	1	40	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE WITH FLOOD LIGHT COMPONENT 3K 10FT PARLIAMENT (SPHERICAL COMPONENT ONLY)	3	HER	100	4000	4	16	3	MH
PTSH	AE	14	5	70	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 4D 1U	3	HER	15	1050	1,05	4,2	3	CFL
PTSH	AE	24	3	72	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 2D 1U CHATEAU	3	HER	15	1080	1,08	4,32	3	CFL
PTSH	AE	31	3	93	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 2D 1U NCC	3	HER	15	1395	1,395	5,58	3	CFL
PTSH	AE	5	4	20	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 4D LIGNE VERTE HULL	3	HER	12	240	0,24	0,96	3	CFL
PTSH	AE	77	5	385	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 4D 1U CLEAR SPARKS SIGN ON TOP (SPHERICAL COMPONENT ONLY)	3	HER	15	5775	5,775	23,1	3	CFL
PTHIL	AOA - B	1	5	5	POST TOP HEX LANTERN PT5U 4K 10FT OTTAWA U	3	SP	70	350	0,35	1,4	4	MH
PTHIL	AOA - B	10	1	10	POST TOP HEX LANTERN PT1U 4K 10FT OTTAWA U	3	SP	70	700	0,7	2,8	4	MH
PTHIL	AOA - B	1	1	1	POST TOP HEX LANTERN PT1U 4K 10FT YORK ST	3	SP	100	100	0,1	0,4	4	MH
PTSL	AOA - B	19	1	19	POST TOP SQUARE LANTERN 4K 10FT LOCKS	3	SP	70	1330	1,33	5,32	4	MH
PTSH	AOA - B	8	1	8	POST TOP SPHERICAL 3K 8FT GENERIC	3	ST	15	120	0,12	0,48	3	CFL
PTSH	AOA - B	24	1	24	POST TOP SPHERICAL 3K 8FT HULL MARINA	3	SP	30	720	0,72	2,88	3	CFL
PTSH	AOA - B	30	1	30	POST TOP SPHERICAL 3K 8FT HULL AT MONTCALM	3	ST	15	450	0,45	1,8	3	CFL
PTSH	AOA - B	53	1	53	POST TOP SPHERICAL 3K 8FT HULL/OTTAWA	3	ST	15	795	0,795	3,18	3	CFL
PTSH	AOA - B	60	1	60	POST TOP SPHERICAL 3K 8FT HULL CANAL	3	SP	15	900	0,9	3,6	3	CFL
PTSH	NCC	304	1	304	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 8FT CP8	3	HER	30	9120	9,12	36,48	3	CFL
SHOB	AOA - D	26	1	26	SHOEBOX 2K 10FT LEMIEUX ISLAND	3	ST	70	1820	1,82	7,28	2	HPS
SHOB	AOA - D	8	1	8	SHOEBOX 4K 10FT EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	3	ST	70	560	0,56	2,24	4	MH
SHOB	AOA - D	5	2	10	ROUND CYLINDER CONTEMPORARY 2K 18FT SBS HULL JACQUES CARTIER	3	SP	100	1000	1	4	2	HPS
SHOB	AOA - D	14	1	14	ROUND CYLINDER CONTEMPORARY 2K 18FT HULL PARK	3	SP	100	1400	1,4	5,6	2	HPS
BOL	AOA - F	104	1	104	BOLLARD HULL 4K 42in CANADIAN MUSEUM OF MAN	3	SP	50	5200	5,2	20,8	4	MH
LC	AOA - L	7	1	7	LIGHT COLUMN 4K 8FT OTTAWA U	3	SP	50	350	0,35	1,4	4	MH
PTSH	NCC	44	1	44	POST TOP SPHERICAL HERITAGE 3K 8FT PA NCC	3	HER	15	660	0,66	2,64	3	CFL
FL	AOA - S	6	8	48	FLOOD FIFA UGO 2000W	3	SP	2000	96000	96	19,2	4	MH
WP	AOA - W	24	1	24	WALLPACK CHAUDIERE FALLS DAM	3	ST	100	2400	2,4	9,6	4	MH
WP	AOA - W	3	1	3	WALLPACK 3K OTTAWA SUSSEX AT RIDEAU	3	ST	100	300	0,3	1,2	4	MH
WP	AOA - W	3	1	3	WALLPACK 4K OTTAWA SUSSEX AT RIDEAU	3	ST	100	300	0,3	1,2	4	MH

5974

10676

877

3144

ables with 2 types of sources

522

Total 5452

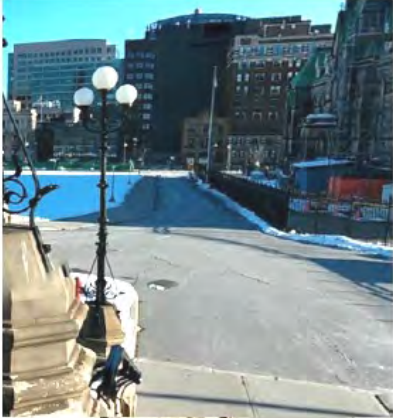
CAPITAL ILLUMINATION PLAN (CIP) 2016 01 03 GAP - LUMINAIRE LABELLING

Group ID - PPS

Parliament Hill and Surrounding Luminaires



AA1-1



AA1-2



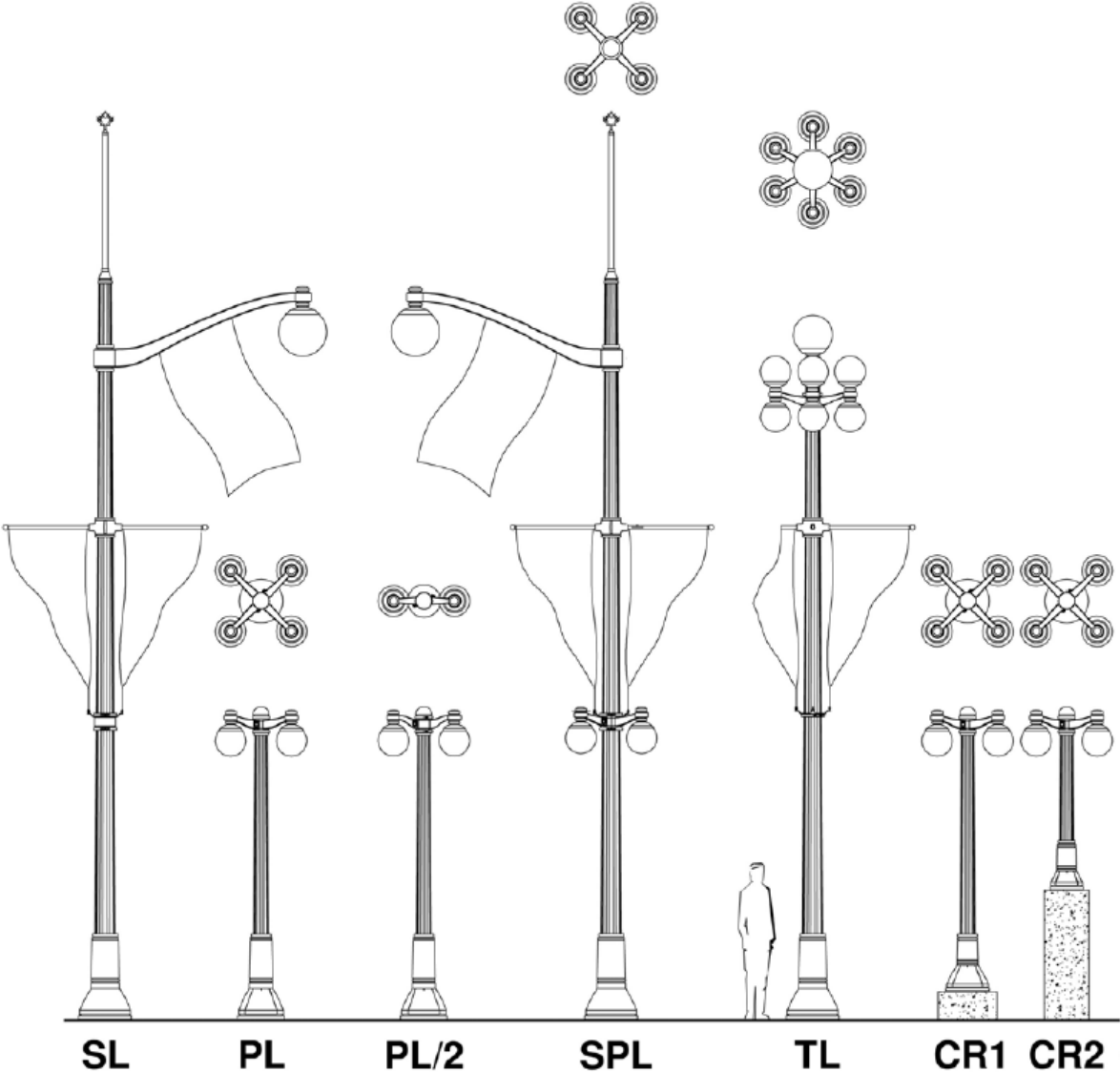
AA2

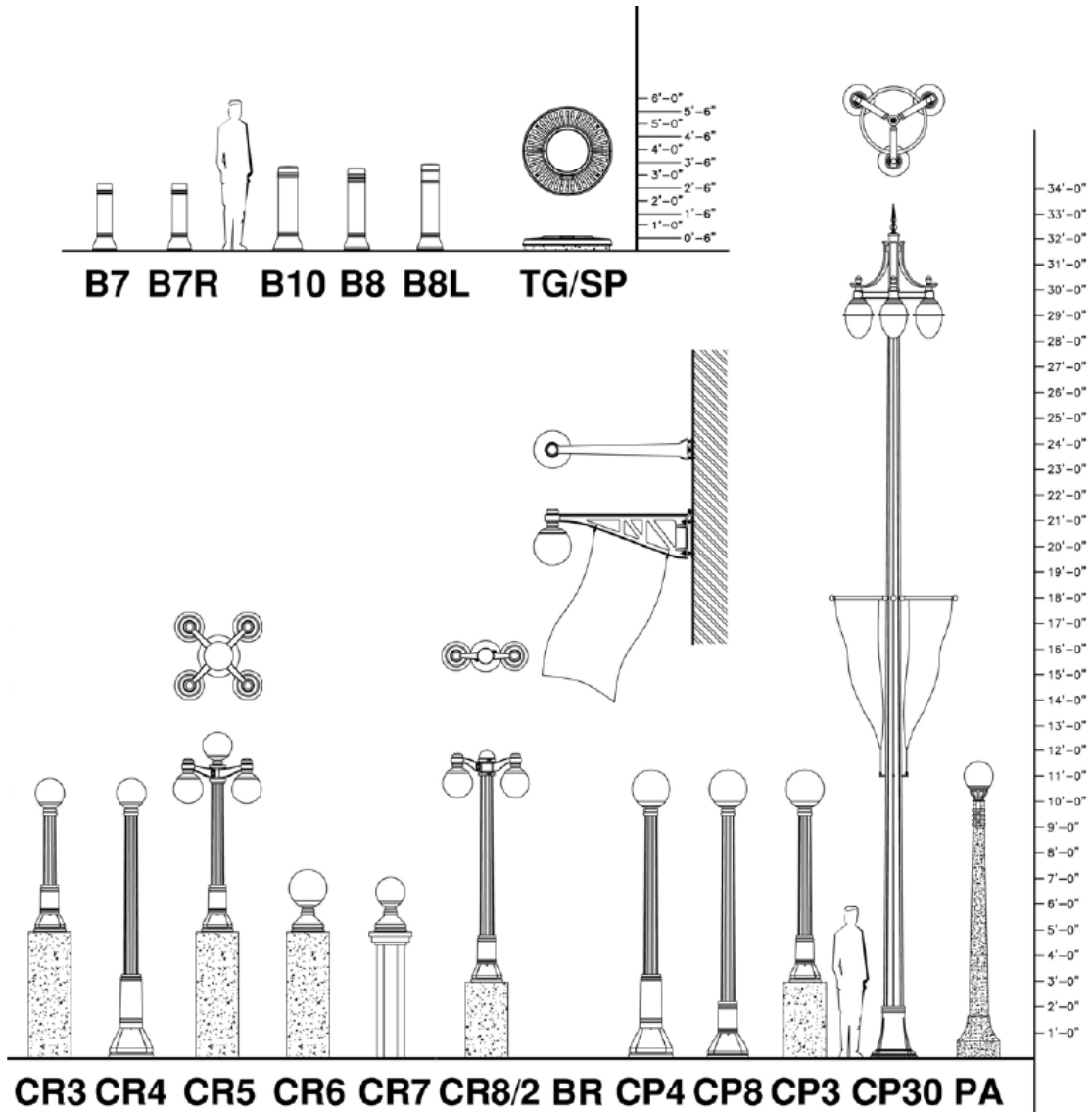


AA3

Group ID - NCC

NCC - Confederation Boulevard Luminaire Family (and other)





Group ID - HER

Lighting Styles in existing Heritage Conservation Districts

AE1.



Location:
Lowertown West

AE2.



Location:
Lowertown West
Byward Market
Somerset Street

AE3.



Location:
Sparks Street

AE 5.



Location:
Sandy Hill

AE 6.



Location:
Minto Bridges
Fleet Street

AE 7.



Location:
Lowertown West

AE 8.



AE 9.



Group ID - AOA

“All other Areas” (can include Special Areas)

The luminaires were grouped together for convenience based on their general appearance. There are four luminaire groups including; Group A *Cobra-head Style Fixtures*, Group B *Lantern Style Fixtures*, Group C *Round Style Fixtures* and Group D *‘Shoe Box’ Style Fixtures*, Group E *‘Acorn, hat and cage Style Fixtures*. (as per ROW)

Group A





A2L

Group B



B1a – Square Lantern



B1b – Hex Lantern



B1c – Round Lantern



B1d – Cone Style



B1e – Round Lantern



B1f – Square Lantern



B2a



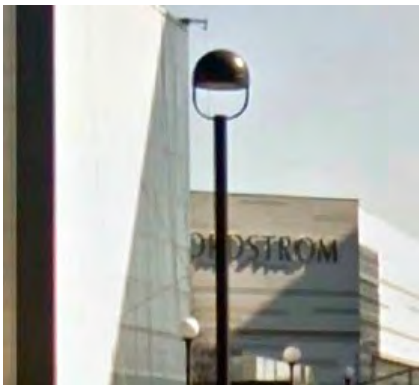
B2b



B3



B4



B5

Group C



C



C1L

Group D



D1



D2



D3



D4



D5



D6 (NCC)



D7

Group E



E1



E2



E3



E4

Group F



F1

Group G



G1



G2

Group H

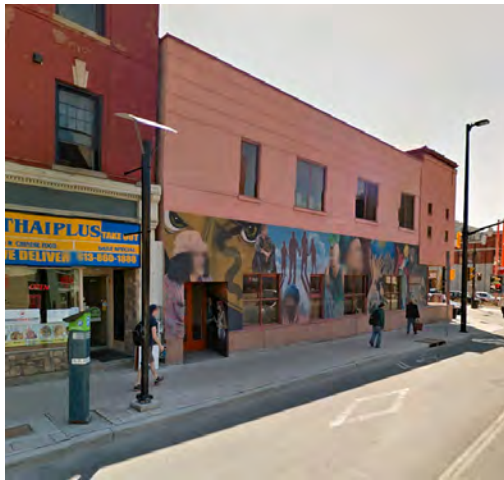


H1



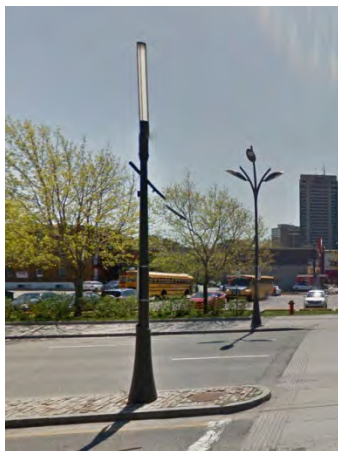
H2

Group I



I

Group L



LC 1



LC2

Group S



S

Group R

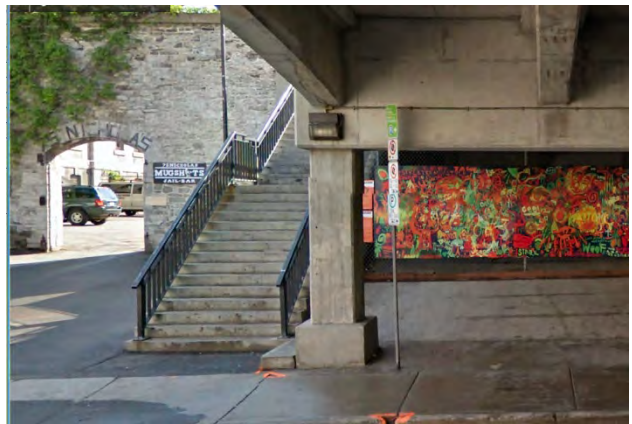


R

Group W



W1



W2



W3



W4

APPENDIX 3 - LUCI CHARTER

Excerpt from the LUCI Charter (Lighting Urban Community International)

1 | Des Villes Durables

INTÉGRER L'ÉCLAIRAGE DANS LES POLITIQUES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN

Nous sommes convaincus qu'un éclairage urbain de qualité, soigneusement conçu, peut avoir un impact positif sur le processus de développement et de renouvellement urbain.

Nous pensons qu'une stratégie d'éclairage public, appuyée par un plan lumière et pleinement intégrée au sein des politiques d'aménagement et d'urbanisme, constitue l'une des clés d'un développement urbain équilibré.

Par conséquent, les villes membres de LUCI affirment leur engagement à :

1.1 Assurer un accès équitable et gratuit à l'éclairage urbain

La lumière constitue un des besoins essentiels de la vie urbaine. Les villes doivent garantir à tous les citoyens un accès équitable et gratuit à l'éclairage urbain, indépendamment de leur statut social et de leur condition physique. Ceci implique que les stratégies lumière ne se déploient pas seulement dans les centres-villes mais aussi dans les banlieues et les zones périphériques des villes. La lumière peut alors participer à réduire les disparités sociales et économiques en apportant un soutien aux politiques d'intégration.

1.2 Créer un environnement sûr et agréable

La lumière a joué, au cours de l'histoire, un rôle important pour rendre nos villes plus sûres et plus agréables à vivre. Les stratégies d'éclairage urbain doivent conserver cette mission comme une de leurs priorités principales, afin de contribuer à créer un environnement urbain sûr. Ceci implique aussi de prendre en considération le sentiment d'insécurité que la lumière, utilisée en quantité mesurée, peut contribuer à résorber.

1.3 Utiliser la lumière pour construire les identités urbaines et culturelles de nos villes

La lumière, temporaire ou permanente, est un puissant vecteur pour le marketing urbain et l'embellissement des villes. Elle peut participer à la création de paysages nocturnes caractéristiques et à la mise en valeur d'espaces urbains, de bâtiments ou de monuments significatifs.

Cependant, l'éclairage pour embellir et promouvoir nos villes doit être utilisé avec attention et certains points méritent une attention particulière :

RENFORCER L'IDENTITÉ SOCIALE ET CULTURELLE

L'utilisation de l'éclairage urbain pour construire et/ou renforcer le lien entre les citoyens et leur

environnement urbain doit être privilégiée. Les événements et festivals lumière ont tout particulièrement vocation à laisser place à la création urbaine, à la culture et à l'art, en favorisant l'unité sociale de nos villes.

PRÉSERVER ET PROTÉGER LES SITES HISTORIQUES ET LES CENTRES-VILLES ANCIENS

Un éclairage bien conçu et respectueux des lieux doit penser à l'apparence diurne des luminaires utilisés, spécialement dans les parties historiques des villes. Toutes les solutions techniques évitant de nuire aux bâtiments et à leur apparence doivent être explorées.

1.4 Soutenir une mobilité douce

Tout en constituant un élément essentiel de la sécurité pour la circulation automobile, l'éclairage peut également apporter une contribution importante au développement des modes de déplacement doux. Un éclairage sûr et adéquat des voies réservées aux cyclistes, des espaces des transports en commun et des trottoirs, peut offrir une alternative à la voiture et aider à minimiser les effets nocifs de la circulation sur le climat et l'environnement.

1.5 Renforcer le développement économique local

Les stratégies lumière doivent soutenir l'économie locale et le développement commercial. Par sa capacité à embellir et améliorer l'image d'une ville et de ses quartiers, l'éclairage constitue une force d'attraction pour les habitants, les touristes, ainsi que pour les activités commerciales et économiques. Les investissements effectués dans l'éclairage urbain apportent un retour économique indirect et peuvent stimuler le développement de manière décisive.

2 | Un Eclairage Durable

CONSIDÉRER L'IMPACT ENVIRONNEMENTAL ET ÉCOLOGIQUE DE LA LUMIÈRE

Les villes et les pays du monde entier ont pris des engagements afin de limiter les émissions de CO2 et nous soutenons pleinement ces initiatives.

Nous sommes convaincus que les villes peuvent contribuer à ces objectifs et ces engagements en planifiant et en réalisant leur stratégie d'éclairage urbain de manière efficace et respectueuse des ressources.

Par conséquent, les villes membres de LUCI réaffirment leur engagement en faveur de la prise en compte des points suivants dans le cadre de leur politique d'éclairage :

2.1 Optimiser la consommation énergétique

L'un des défis essentiels que doit affronter l'éclairage urbain est celui de la consommation d'énergie et des émissions de dioxyde de carbone. Le changement climatique ne peut être combattu que grâce à de nouvelles approches et technologies intelligentes, qui minimisent les émissions de dioxyde de carbone tout en améliorant la qualité de la lumière dans nos villes.

Deux niveaux de consommation de CO2 doivent être pris en compte :

SOURCES D'ÉNERGIE

Afin de réduire au maximum l'impact environnemental de l'éclairage urbain, les villes doivent privilégier les énergies renouvelables (énergie solaire, éolienne, dérivée des plantes (biomasse) ou de l'eau) plutôt que les énergies fossiles.

EXPLOITATION DE L'ÉNERGIE

L'éclairage urbain doit contribuer aux objectifs d'efficacité énergétique à travers la mise en œuvre de stratégies et de concepts innovants dans le domaine de la conception lumière, tout comme à travers des technologies avancées appliquées aux équipements d'éclairage et aux systèmes de gestion.

2.2 Réduire l'impact environnemental de tous les aspects liés à l'exploitation et à la production de la lumière

Les villes doivent tenir compte du cycle de vie complet du matériel d'éclairage, ce qui implique toutes les ressources nécessaires à la production de lampes, de luminaires et de mâts, ainsi que le coût de leur transport.

En fin de vie, tous les produits utilisés doivent être traités sans risque pour l'homme ou pour l'environnement. Le recyclage doit être fixé comme une priorité dans toutes les villes.

2.3 Maintenance et contrôle de qualité

La maintenance des installations d'éclairage est une des missions les plus importantes pour les villes et elle est vitale pour l'efficacité énergétique. Le coût et l'impact financiers, humains et matériels de la maintenance doivent donc être sérieusement pris en compte pour que celle-ci soit assurée convenablement. Cela doit notamment impliquer de privilégier les installations d'éclairage simples à entretenir et facilement accessibles pour les techniciens chargés de les réaliser. Les villes doivent être en mesure de contrôler régulièrement la qualité de leur éclairage et ses caractéristiques photométriques.

2.4 Diminuer la pollution lumineuse

La pollution lumineuse obscurcit les étoiles dans le ciel nocturne, gêne les observatoires astronomiques et, comme toute autre forme de pollution, perturbe les écosystèmes et à des effets nocifs sur la santé.

Deux aspects importants de la pollution lumineuse doivent être pris en compte par les villes :

SANTÉ HUMAINE ET BIODIVERSITÉ

Un bon système d'éclairage urbain doit prendre en compte les nuisances potentielles d'un éclairage intrusif et gênant. Au-delà du désagrément, l'altération du cycle naturel lumière-obscurité peut provoquer un dysfonctionnement des cycles circadiens des êtres humains, des animaux et des plantes, avec un impact négatif sur leur santé et sur l'environnement. Les villes doivent créer des environnements lumineux confortables et conserver des zones d'obscurité.

PRÉSERVER LE CIEL NOCTURNE

En raison de la pollution lumineuse, la nuit étoilée est devenue invisible dans de nombreuses zones métropolitaines. A cause d'une mauvaise conception de l'éclairage et de l'utilisation de produits inadaptés, la lumière est émise vers le ciel au lieu d'être dirigée vers ce qu'elle devrait éclairer. L'utilisation de luminaires récents, une conception lumière soignée et une gestion responsable de l'éclairage urbain peuvent contribuer à réduire la pollution lumineuse.

1 Sustainable Cities

INTEGRATING URBAN LIGHTING IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

We are convinced that high quality and carefully designed urban lighting can influence the process of urban development and regeneration in a decisive and positive way.

We believe that a fully integrated public lighting strategy supported by a master plan constitutes one of the keys to a balanced urban development.

Thus, we the member cities of LUCI, hereby declare our commitment to:

1.1 Ensuring an equal and free access to urban lighting

Lighting is one of the basic needs for living in urban areas. Cities must guarantee an equal and free access to urban lighting for all citizens, regardless of their social status and physical conditions. This means that lighting strategies should concentrate on the entire city, including city centres, suburban areas and the periphery of cities. Lighting should contribute to reducing social and economic inequalities and support integration policies.

1.2 Creating a safe and comfortable environment

Lighting has played a historical role in making our cities safer, more secure and more comfortable to live in. Urban lighting strategies must maintain this as one of their primary and most essential objectives. They must contribute to creating a secure and comfortable environment. This involves consideration being given to the role light plays in creating a feeling of safety when necessary, with a reasonable amount of light.

1.3 Using light to build the urban and cultural identities of our cities

Lighting, whether temporary or permanent, is a powerful tool for city marketing and city enhancement. It can help create distinctive nightscapes and can define and enhance significant urban areas, buildings or monuments.

However, lighting to enhance and promote our cities must be handled with care and some aspects deserve specific attention:

REINFORCING CULTURAL AND SOCIAL IDENTITY

Urban lighting should be encouraged in its capacity to build and/or reinforce the link between people and their urban environment. Lighting events and festivals in particular should give expression to urban creativity, culture and art, and serve the social unity of our cities.

PRESERVING AND PROTECTING HERITAGE SITES AND ANCIENT CITY CENTRES

Lighting of historic buildings or structures and lighting in historic areas should respect and enhance their architectural characteristics and quality. Careful consideration should be given to the positioning and daytime appearance of luminaires and other electrical equipment to ensure that they do not damage the physical fabric of buildings or detract from their appearance.

1.4 Supporting an environmentally friendly mobility

Lighting must play an important role to ensure safety for automobile traffic, but it should also strongly support green mobility as well. Bicycle lanes, local public transportation and pedestrian routes must be lit to an appropriate level to offer an adequate and safe alternative to transportation by car, and thus contribute to minimising the negative effects of motorised traffic on climate and the environment.

1.5 Strengthening local economic development

Lighting strategies must support local economic and commercial development. By its ability to enhance and improve the image of a city and its quarters, well designed lighting can constitute an attraction for residents and tourists, as well as for commercial and economic activity. In an indirect way urban lighting investments are economically efficient and can be decisive in stimulating economic development.

2 Sustainable Light

CONSIDERING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF LIGHT

Cities and countries worldwide are taking action to limit their CO2 emissions and we fully support these initiatives.

We believe that cities can contribute to these objectives by planning and realising their urban lighting strategies in an efficient and resource-friendly way.

Thus, we the member cities of LUCI, hereby declare our commitment to taking into consideration the following issues in our lighting policies:

2.1 Optimising energy consumption

Urban lighting is a major consumer of electric power in our cities and therefore contributes significantly to their carbon dioxide emissions. The climate change challenge can be dealt with only through utilising new intelligent approaches and technologies, which minimise power consumption while improving the light quality in our cities.

Two levels of CO2 emissions must be taken into consideration:

ENERGY SOURCES

To reduce the environmental impact of urban lighting to a minimum, cities must promote and use renewable energy sources (solar energy, wind energy, energy derived from plants (biomass) or from water) wherever possible rather than energy derived from fossil fuels. Cities should also promote research in this field.

OPERATING ENERGY

Urban lighting must contribute to energy efficiency objectives through the implementation of innovative strategies and concepts developed in urban lighting design as well as through up-to-date technologies applied to lighting equipment and management systems.

2.2 Minimizing the environmental impact of all operating and production aspects

Cities must take into consideration the entire life cycle of materials: this includes all the resources that are needed for the production of lamps, luminaires and columns, as well as the cost of their transportation.

At the end of the lighting's life cycle, all products used must be disposed of without risk for man and the environment. Recycling must be set as a priority in all cities.

2.3 Maintenance and quality control

Maintenance is one of the most important responsibilities of cities and is vital for energy efficiency. The financial, human and material cost and impact of maintenance must be identified at the beginning of any project and a maintenance plan prepared. Lighting designs should ensure that installations are easily accessible for maintenance and easy to maintain. Cities should also take responsibility to control the quality of their lighting and its photometrical characteristics.

2.4 Reducing light pollution

Light pollution obscures the stars in the night sky for city dwellers, interferes with astronomical observatories, and, like any other form of pollution, disrupts ecosystems and has adverse health effects.

Two main aspects related to light pollution should be taken into consideration by cities:

HUMAN HEALTH AND BIODIVERSITY

Urban lighting strategies must take into account the potential nuisances of intrusive or disruptive lighting. Beyond the feeling of discomfort, disturbing the natural light-dark cycle can create a malfunction of the circadian rhythm of humans, animals and plants and thus have a negative impact on their health and the environment. Cities must aim at creating comfortable light environments and protect darker areas.

PRESERVING THE DARK SKY

Due to light pollution the stars in the night sky have become invisible in many metropolitan areas. As a result of poor lighting design and improper products, waste light is emitted towards the sky instead of illuminating the areas to be lit. The use of luminaires with improved photometrics that limit waste light, careful lighting design and sensitive handling of urban lighting can reduce light pollution and help make starlight visible again.

APPENDIX 4 - CO-DESIGN CONSULTATION SUMMARY

(Complete report available online at www.ncc-ccn.gc.ca)