

**Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee  
Comité consultatif local sur la conservation de  
l'architecture**

**Agenda 14  
Ordre du jour 14**

**Tuesday, November 2, 1999 - 6:00 p.m.  
Le mardi 2 novembre 1999 - 18 h**

**Fuller Room, Terrace Level  
Bytown Pavilion, City Hall**

**Salle Fuller, Niveau Terrasse  
Pavillon Bytown, hôtel de ville**



City of  
Ville d' **Ottawa**

**Adoption of Agenda  
Adoption de l'ordre du jour**

**Confirmation of Minutes  
Ratification des procès-verbaux**

Minutes 13 (October 5, 1999)

Procès-verbal 13 (Le 5 octobre 1999)

## **Index**

### **Information Items Articles pour information**

### **Action Items Articles pour exécution**

1. **Alteration to the Rideau Branch Library - Sally Coutts**  
**Transformations apportées à la succursale Rideau de la bibliothèque - Sally Coutts**  
Ref.: CC2Z1999291 **OT5 - Bruyère-Strathcona**
2. **Awards - Ottawa Architectural Conservation Awards 1999** **1**  
**Prix - Prix de conservation architecturale d'Ottawa 1999**  
Ref.: ACS1999-PW-PLN-0147 **City Wide**
3. **Designation of Mutchmor Public School, 185 Fifth Avenue, under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act** **15**  
**Désignation de l'école publique Mutchmor, située au 185, avenue Fifth, en vertu de la Partie IV de la Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario**  
Ref.: ACS1999-PW-PLN-0138 **OT9 - Capital**
4. **LACAC Meeting Schedule 2000** **27**  
**Calendrier des réunions du CCLCA en 2000**  
Ref.: CC2Z1999295 **City Wide**

**Unfinished Business**  
**Questions inachevées**

**New Business**  
**Nouvelles questions**

**Sub-Committees Report**  
**Rapports des sous-comité**

5. **Quarter Century Report - Update - Lucy Corbin**  
**Rapport du quart de siècle- Mise à jour - Lucy Corbin**  
Ref.: CC2Z1999161 **City Wide**

**Circulation File**  
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6. **Dalhousie University - Restoration and Conservation of Heritage Structures & Older Buildings**  
**Université Dalhousie - Restauration et conservation de bâtiments patrimoniaux et de vieux bâtiments**  
Ref.: CC2Z1999293 **City Wide**
7. **Directory of the Local Architectural Conservation Committees of Ontario**  
**Répertoire des comités consultatifs locaux pour la conservation de l'architecture de l'Ontario**  
Ref.: CC2Z1999292 **City Wide**

**Late Items**  
**Articles en retard**

## **Other Business**

### **Autres questions**

**Deadline for material to be included in the next agenda**  
**Date limite de présentation des documents à inclure dans le prochain ordre du jour**

Should you wish to include an item on the next agenda, please submit the information to the Assistant by **4:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 2, 1999.**

Si vous désirez ajouter un article au prochain ordre du jour, veuillez le faire parvenir à l'adjointe d'ici au **mardi le 2 novembre 1999, à 16 h 00.**

## **Next Meeting**

### **Prochaine réunion**

The next regular meeting of the Committee will take place on **Tuesday, November 16, 1999, at 6:00 p.m.**, in the Fuller Room, Bytown Pavilion, Terrace Level, City Hall.

La prochaine réunion ordinaire du Comité aura lieu le **mardi le 16 novembre 1999, à 18 h 00**, dans la salle Fuller, pavillon Bytown, niveau terrasse, hôtel de ville.

## **Members' Reports - Enquiries**

### **Rapports des membres - demandes de renseignements**

Lucy Corbin, Chairperson/présidente

Richard Rodgers, Vice-Chairperson/vice-président

John Arnold

Rhoda Bellamy

Christopher Borgal

Andrew Horrall

Tom Laverty

Thierry Montpetit

Robert Pajot

Dinah Showman

Paul Stumes

**Non-Voting Members**

**Membres sans droit de vote**

Councillor/Conseillère Elisabeth Arnold

Councillor/Conseiller Stéphane Émard-Chabot

**Adjournment**

**Levée de la séance**

BJE

October 20, 1999

ACS1999-PW-PLN-0147  
(File: OHA3100/130V.11)

Department of Urban Planning and Public  
Works

Ward/Quartier  
City Wide

- Local Architectural Conservation  
Advisory Committee / Comité consultatif  
local sur la conservation de l'architecture
- Planning and Economic Development  
Committee / Comité de l'urbanisme et de  
l'expansion économique
- City Council / Conseil municipal

Action/Exécution

## **2. Awards - Ottawa Architectural Conservation Awards 1999** **Prix - Prix de conservation architecturale d'Ottawa 1999**

### **Recommendations**

1. That the following submissions be APPROVED as recipients of Awards of Excellence and Certificates of Merit in the 1999 Ottawa Architectural Conservation Awards (OACA) competition.

#### Restoration

- Award of Excellence : Cummings Bridge
- Certificate of Merit : Le Breton Flats Aqueduct-Landscape Restoration
- Certificate of Merit : 171-173 Bolton Street-Embassy of the Republic of Korea Cultural Centre

#### Adaptive Use

- Certificate of Merit : 353 Friel Street-Sandy Hill Retirement Residence
- Certificate of Merit : 186 Bank Street-Bank of Nova Scotia

#### Infill

- Award of Excellence : 155 James Street- Verandah addition
  - Certificate of Merit : 315 McLeod Street-McGarry Family Reception Centre
  - Certificate of Merit : 17 Hopewell Street-Hopewell Public School
2. That approval be given for the acquisition and installation of two bronze plaques and the preparation of framed certificates to be awarded to the successful candidates.



October 20, 1999 (3:02p)

Edward Robinson  
Commissioner of Urban Planning and Public  
Works



October 20, 1999 (4:33p)

Approved by  
John S. Burke  
Chief Administrative Officer

SL:sl

Contact: Stuart Lazear - 244-5300 ext. 1-3855

## Financial Comment

Funds in the estimated amount of \$7,000 are available in the Heritage Plaque Program account 0840046-2912 for this purpose.

As completion of the plaque installation is not anticipated until 2000, a contribution to the Reserve for Committed Expenditure for the unpaid balance will be required this year.



October 20, 1999 (2:33p)

for Mona Monkman  
City Treasurer

BH:cds

## Executive Report

### Reasons Behind Recommendations

#### Recommendation 1

Policy 11.2.2 b) of the City of Ottawa Official Plan, as approved by City Council on May 27 and 28, 1991, states as follows:

“v) City Council shall recognize the City’s heritage resources by: presenting plaques and certificates to buildings and persons representing the outstanding restoration and conservation of the City’s heritage resources by means of an annual architectural conservation awards programme.”

In accordance with this policy, submissions for the 1999 awards were solicited through newspaper advertisements and a facsimile mailing to members of the Ottawa Regional Society of Architects.

There were nine submissions for the 1999 Ottawa Architectural Awards. All submissions were reviewed by a sub-committee of the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) prior to consideration by LACAC, Planning and Economic Development Committee and City Council. The three project categories are described below :

Restoration-Returning a heritage resource to its original form, material and integrity.

Adaptive Use-Modification of a heritage resource to contemporary functional standards while retaining its heritage character, with possible adaptation for new uses.

Infill-Addition to a heritage building or all new construction within an historic context.

A brief description of the projects recommended for this year’s awards is included as Document 1 of this report.

Recommendation 2

Bronze plaques are presented to recipients of the Award of Excellence. The building owner, as well as three other major contributors to each successful project, will receive a framed certificate, as will recipients of the Certificate of Merit. The bronze plaques and certificates will be presented on Heritage Day, February 21, 2000.

## **Consultation**

The Ottawa Architectural Conservation Awards competition was advertised in local newspapers during the summer of 1999. Local architectural firms were contacted through a facsimile mailing to members of the Ottawa Regional Society of Architects.

## **Disposition**

The Department of Urban Planning and Public Works will notify recipients of the Awards of Excellence and Certificates of Merit in the 1999 Ottawa Architectural Conservation Awards



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competition and order the bronze plaques and certificates for presentation to the OACA recipients on Heritage Day.

### **List of Supporting Documentation**

Document 1- Description of the submissions to the 1999 Ottawa Architectural Conservation Awards competition recommended for recognition.

## **Part II - Supporting Documentation**

Document 1

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBMISSIONS TO THE 1999 OTTAWA ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION AWARDS COMPETITION RECOMMENDED FOR RECOGNITION

## 6

**ADDRESS / NAME** : **CUMMINGS BRIDGE**

**CATEGORY** : **RESTORATION - AWARD**

**APPLICANT** : **BARRY PADOLSKY ARCHITECT**

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Cummings Bridge, constructed in 1921, was one of the first multi-arched concrete bridges built in Canada. The bridge is named after Sir Charles Cummings, who built a home on Cummings Island in 1836.

Restoration work repaired damaged and spalled concrete surfaces throughout the bridge. Of particular significance was the reproduction of missing architectural elements including the light standards and balustrade. The detailing of the balusters was modified slightly to comply with the Ontario Highway Bridge Design Code and the number of original light standards was increased to meet modern lighting requirements. The bridge deck was also widened to provide for a bicycle lane without sacrificing original features such as the distinctive lookouts over the bridge piers.

**ADDRESS / NAME** : **LEBRETON FLATS AQUEDUCT**

**CATEGORY** : **RESTORATION (LANDSCAPE) -  
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT**

**APPLICANT** : **NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION -  
BINITHA CHAKRABURTTY - PROJECT  
MANAGER**

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The LeBreton Flats Aqueduct was built in 1875 in order to supply pure water to the City of Ottawa from the Ottawa River.

The aqueduct, the original stone bridges which cross it and the historic Fleet Street Pumping Station form a linear network of significant industrial heritage features within LeBreton Flats.

The landscaping of the slopes of the aqueduct west of the Broad Street Bridge has now been carefully restored using sections of cut limestone placed in the original configuration.

New landscape features such as pedestrian paths, retaining walls and lookouts have been designed to complement the restored aqueduct.

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**ADDRESS / NAME** : **171-173 BOLTON STREET CULTURAL  
CENTRE - EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF KOREA**

**CATEGORY** : **RESTORATION - CERTIFICATE OF  
MERIT**

**APPLICANT** : **LARRY GAINES ARCHITECT**

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The restoration of this pre-Confederation double dwelling involved the following work: the structural stabilization of the building; the removal of stucco siding; the reproduction of original wood siding; the reinstatement of the original roof sheathing and brick chimneys; the restoration and reproduction of original windows, doors, porch columns and other decorative woodwork. The restored building is functionally incorporated into the compound of the embassy where it serves as a public cultural/interpretive centre with displays on Korean art and culture.

Visually, the building maintains its presence as part of the historic Bolton streetscape within the Lowertown West Heritage Conservation District.

**ADDRESS / NAME** : **353 FRIEL STREET - SANDY HILL  
RETIREMENT RESIDENCE**

**CATEGORY** : **ADAPTIVE USE - CERTIFICATE OF  
MERIT**

**APPLICANT** : **BARRY PADOLSKY ARCHITECT**

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The former St. Pierre School, originally constructed in 1906 with an addition in 1930, has been renovated to accommodate a 63-suite retirement residence. This is the third adaptive use of the former St. Pierre School, which functioned as a community centre between 1976 and 1996.

A new, three-storey addition facing Sir Wilfred Laurier Park complements the original building with its use of red brick and rusticated masonry block.

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<b>ADDRESS / NAME</b>	:	<b>186 BANK STREET - THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA</b>
<b>CATEGORY</b>	:	<b>ADAPTIVE USE - CERTIFICATE OF MERIT</b>
<b>APPLICANT</b>	:	<b>JAMES FARROW ARCHITECT BERNES FARROW ARCHITECTS INC.</b>

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One of the most impressive aspects of this project involved the construction of a ramp to serve people with physical disabilities and the elderly, which complements the Classical detailing of this 1906 bank designed by architect W.E. Noffke.

The ceiling of the banking hall was restored and the lighting system changed in order to highlight it. An internal vestibule to access Automated Banking Machines (ABMs) was created with a glazed removable wall which permits a view of the bank interior even when the bank is closed.

The overall heritage character of the building has been respected and enhanced while accommodating a substantial upgrade of building services and accessibility.

**ADDRESS / NAME** : **155 JAMES STREET - VERANDAH  
ADDITION**

**CATEGORY** : **INFILL (ADDITION) - CERTIFICATE OF  
MERIT**

**APPLICANT** : **JOHN NEWCOMBE, OWNER**

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A vestibule /verandah was added to this 1899 Centretown residence, incorporating architectural elements such as cornice brackets and balusters which were inspired by details on the original house as well as by millwork catalogues of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The design of the verandah/vestibule as well as its construction is superior in detail and execution. This addition, together with the house as a whole, contributes to the heritage character of this Centretown streetscape.



**ADDRESS / NAME** : **315 McLEOD STREET - McGARRY  
FAMILY RECEPTION CENTRE**

**CATEGORY** : **INFILL (ADDITION) - CERTIFICATE OF  
MERIT**

**APPLICANT** : **BRIAN McGARRY & SHARON McGARRY  
HULSE, PLAYFAIR & McGARRY  
FUNERAL HOME**

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Hulse, Playfair & McGarry Ltd. has been located at 315 McLeod Street since 1925. The new Gladstone Avenue entrance and extension links with later additions and finally with the 1930s Tudor Revival building designed by architect Cecil Burgess which fronts on McLeod Street.

The new reception centre has been designed to complement the 1930's building through the use of stone sheathing, a slate roof, copper flashing and the reproduction of the oak entry doors and exterior light fixtures used on the McLeod Street building.

The soft landscaping using grass, flowers and shrubs along Gladstone Avenue is a contribution to this Centretown streetscape.

ADDRESS / NAME : 17 HOPEWELL AVENUE - HOPEWELL  
PUBLIC SCHOOL

CATEGORY : INFILL (ADDITION) - CERTIFICATE OF  
MERIT

APPLICANT : EDDIE EDMUNDSON ARCHITECT  
EDMUNDSON MATTHEWS ARCHITECTS

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Hopewell Avenue School was built in 1910 with additions to the main building in 1915 and 1930. The current renovation doubled the size of the school through the demolition of existing gymnasias and the construction of a new building on the east side of the original school, extending south to Hopewell and east to Bank Street. This new addition is linked to the original school with an internal lightwell which illuminates the now-internalized east wall of the older brick school. The addition is distinct and contemporary in its design while respecting the original school to which it is attached.

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October 20, 1999

ACS1999-PW-PLN-0138  
(File: OHD4300 FIFTH 185)

Department of Urban Planning and Public  
Works

Ward/Quartier  
OT9 - Capital

- Local Architectural Conservation  
Advisory Committee / Comité consultatif  
local sur la conservation de l'architecture
- Planning and Economic Development  
Committee / Comité de l'urbanisme et de  
l'expansion économique
- City Council / Conseil municipal

Action/Exécution

**3. Designation of Mutchmor Public School, 185 Fifth Avenue, under Part  
IV of the Ontario Heritage Act**

**Désignation de l'école publique Mutchmor, située au 185, avenue Fifth,  
en vertu de la Partie IV de la Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario**

**Recommendation**

That Mutchmor Public School, 185 Fifth Avenue, be designated under Part IV of the Ontario  
Heritage Act according to the Statement of Reason for Designation contained in this  
submission.



October 20, 1999 (2:41p)

Edward Robinson  
Commissioner of Urban Planning and Public  
Works



October 20, 1999 (3:06p)

Approved by  
John S. Burke  
Chief Administrative Officer


SC:sc

Contact: Sally Coutts - 244-5300 ext. 1-3474

Owner: Ottawa-Carleton District School Board

## Financial Comment

Subject to City Council approval, funds in the amount of \$1,200.00 for statutory advertising will be made available by the Department of Corporate Services - Public Information Statutory Advertising subactivity account 2231731.

  
October 20, 1999 (12:41p)

for Mona Monkman  
City Treasurer

BH:cds

## Executive Report

### Reasons Behind Recommendation

A request for the designation of Mutchmor Public School under the Ontario Heritage Act was received in April 1999. The Department of Urban Planning and Public Works supports this request for designation because it is consistent with its assessment of the school as a building of heritage merit. In 1992, the Department undertook preliminary historical research and analysis of all pre-1945 schools owned by the then-Ottawa Board of Education. The schools were ranked in order of importance, in accordance with the City-Council approved "Handbook for Evaluating Heritage Buildings and Areas." Mutchmor Public School placed third in the ranking, after First Avenue Public School, which has been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, and York Street Public School.

As owner of the property, The Ottawa-Carleton District School Board has been informed of this request for designation.

### Statement of Reason for Designation

Mutchmor Public School is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for historical and architectural reasons.

Mutchmor Public School, completed in 1895, was one of seven elementary schools constructed in Ottawa in the 1890s. Of these schools, only two others, First Avenue Public School (1898) and Osgoode Street School (1897, now Ecole Franco-Jeunesse) remain standing. The Ottawa Public School Board built these schools when Ottawa's population was growing very rapidly and they remain as important visual reminders of an era of growth in the city when schools were a source of considerable civic pride.

Mutchmor Public School was designed by local architect E.L. Horwood, who also designed the city's other remaining 19th century public schools. In 1911, the Board of Education architect, W.B. Garvock designed an eight-room addition and in 1920, his successor W.C.

Beattie added eight rooms.

Mutchmor Public School is a two-storey, red brick structure with a rock-faced stone foundation, stringcourses, window sills and lintels. A sloped parapet with bracketed eaves conceals a flat roof. The principal (south) facade, the original section of the school, is distinguished by a two-storey frontispiece with a centrally-placed, round-arched entrance and a recessed door. Elaborate terra cotta impostes from which brick voussoirs spring, a Palladian window, a date stone and a pair of handsome wrought iron gates further enhance the frontispiece. Brick is used with considerable accomplishment in this portion of the building to create decorative features such as channels, a dog-toothed course, rectangular boxes and elaborate corbelling below the cornice. Garvock and Beattie carefully designed the two additions to the north of the original portion of the school to match it, but each has more subdued classical details such as pedimented doorways and smooth-cut stone details. Large windows, designed to allow maximum light and air into the classrooms for the health of the students, further distinguish the building.

The original section of Mutchmor Public School is an example of the Romanesque Revival style that was popular in the 1880s and 1890s. Buildings of this style feature rusticated stone foundations and trim, few decorative motifs and the extensive use of the round arch, especially for elaborate entrances. The new portions of the building are more utilitarian, but show the influence of Edwardian Classicism in their classically-inspired doorways, red brick and stone trim.

As few original details remain, the interior of the school and the 1980s gymnasium addition are not included in this designation.

## Consultation

Udo Friesen, Physical Plant, Ottawa Carleton District School Board has been informed of the proposed designation of Mutchmor Public School under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and the Board has no objections to the designation.

The request for designation was signed by the school council, the Glebe Community Association and the school principal. The new principal, Barbara Campbell, has been informed of the City's intention to designate and supports it.

An "Intention to Designate" is published in Ottawa's daily newspapers as a requirement of the Ontario Heritage Act. Members of the public wishing to object to the proposed designation may do so within thirty days of the publication of the intent.

## Disposition

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1. Department of Corporate Services, Statutory Services Branch to advertise and notify the owners (the Ottawa-Carleton District School Board, 133 Greenbank Road, Nepean, Ontario, K1H 6L3) and the Ontario Heritage Foundation, (10 Adelaide Street East, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1J3) of City Council's decision to designate Mutchmor Public School at 185 Fifth Avenue.
2. Office of the City Solicitor to prepare the designation by-law and submit it to City Council for enactment.

## List of Supporting Documentation

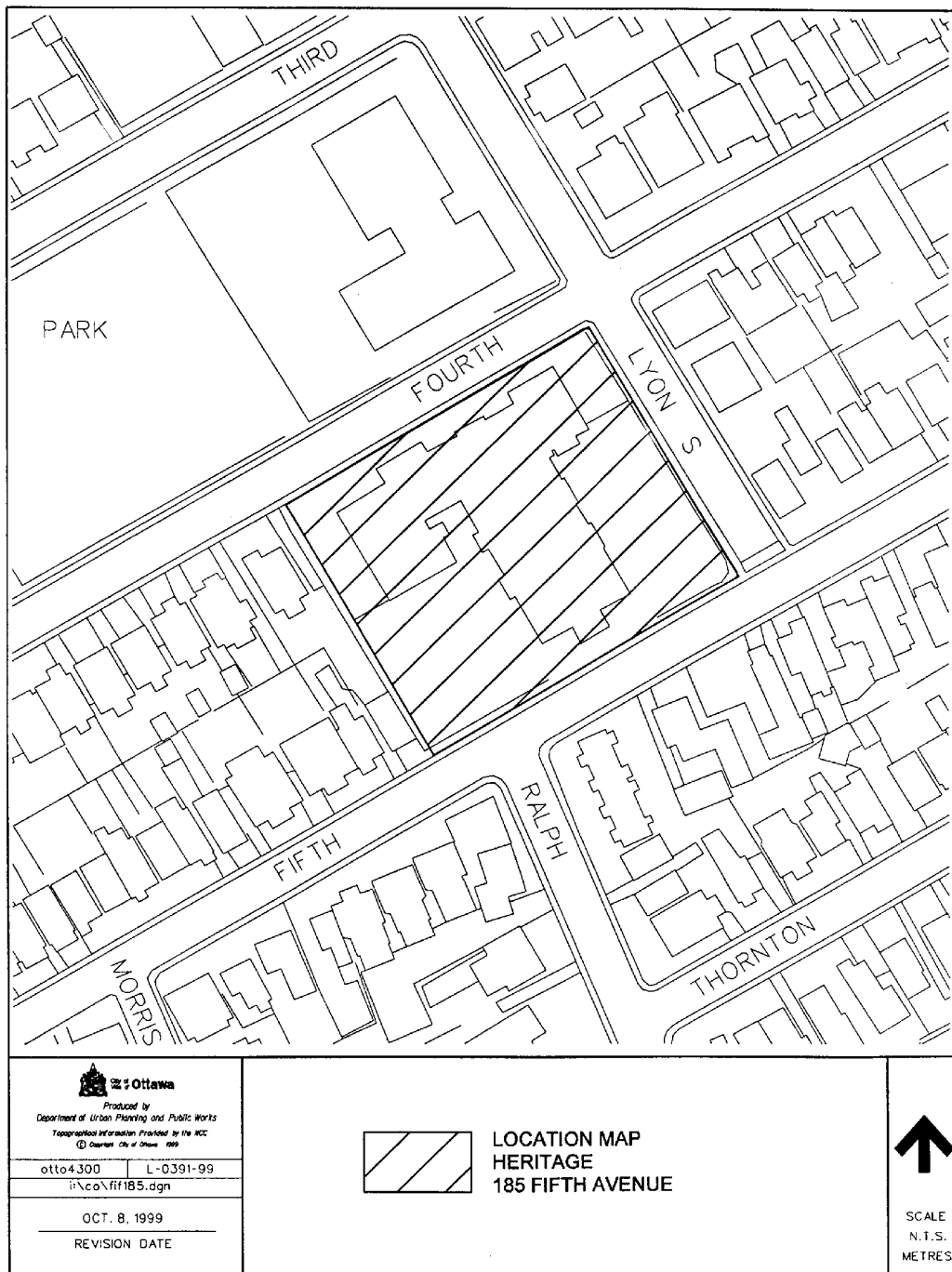
- Document 1    Location Map
- Document 2    Heritage Survey and Evaluation Form



## Part II - Supporting Documentation

Location Map

Document 1





**HERITAGE SURVEY AND EVALUATION FORM**

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS: 185 Fifth Avenue	BUILDING NAME: Mutchmer Public School		
LOCAL DESCRIPTION: Lots 52-56 Fifth and 52-56 Fourth	LOT:	BLOCK:	PLAN: 04756
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1895	ADDITIONS: 1911, 1920, 1986		
ORIGINAL USE: Public School	PRESENT USE: Public School		
ORIGINAL OWNER: Ottawa Public School Board	PRESENT OWNER: Ottawa-Carleton District School Board		



VIEW: Front (south) facade  
 SOURCE: R. Lalonde, Corporate Services  
 DATE: 1991  
 NEGATIVE NO. 910-28, CP 1-12

**PHASE ONE EVALUATION**

POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE	CONSIDERABLE	SOME	LIMITED	NONE	
History					
Architecture					
Environment (landmark or design compatibility)					
Phase One Score: 0	Potential Heritage Building Yes/No		Potential Heritage District Yes/No		
Phase Two Classification	Group:	1	2	3	4

**HISTORY***Prepared By: Sally Coultts Date: September 1999***DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (Factual)**

1895, additions in 1911, 1920, 1980

**TRENDS**

The Ottawa Public School Board undertook a large building program in the 1890s, building seven schools throughout the city during that decade. Three of these 1890s schools still stand, Mutchmor, (1895) and Osgoode, (now Ecole Franco-Jeunesse, 1897), and First Avenue, (1898). In the old core of the city, these schools usually replaced earlier, rudimentary structures while in the rapidly-growing suburbs, they were constructed on land recently purchased by the Board. Of these, First Avenue (1898) and Cambridge Street, (1898, demolished), had eight rooms, Elgin Street Public School, (1890, demolished) had six rooms and Slater, (1892, demolished), Glashan (1892, demolished), Mutchmor, and Osgoode Street, had four rooms.

Mutchmor Public School was named for Mutchmor Street, the original name for Fifth Avenue, but when the street was renamed, the school's name did not change. The school was built at the beginning of a period of intense residential development in the Glebe. In 1911 the rapid growth of the neighbourhood and the burgeoning population of the school prompted the construction of eight more rooms. In 1920 it was further expanded through the addition of eight more rooms, to make 20 rooms in total. The school's population remained very large for many years - in the early 1930s there were almost 900 students enrolled at Mutchmor.

**EVENTS**

As the public school for the area of the Glebe lying to the west of Bank Street, Mutchmor has been the site of many important community events.

**PERSONS/INSTITUTIONS**

Mutchmor Public School represents the Ottawa Public School Board at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when it was a major political influence in the City and fine schools were a considerable source of civic pride, reflecting the City's progress and its hope for the future.

**SUMMARY/COMMENTS ON HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

As one of three remaining 1890s public schools built by the Ottawa Public School Board which is still in use, Mutchmor Public School represents the growth of the public school system in a time of rapid development in Ottawa and the Glebe, and the importance of schools to the life of the community.

**HISTORICAL SOURCES**

Date stone; Minutes, Ottawa Board of Education, 1890s; A Brief History of Ottawa Public Schools (1971); Ottawa Citizen Feb. 3, 1945.

**ARCHITECTURE***Prepared By: Sally Coultts Date: September 1999***ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN (Plan, Storeys, Roof, Windows, Material, Details, etc.)**

Mutchmor Public School is a two-storey, red brick structure with a rock-faced stone foundation, stringcourses, window sills and lintels. A sloped parapet with bracketed eaves conceals a flat roof. A two-storey frontispiece with a centrally-placed, round-arched entrance and a recessed door distinguishes the front facade, the original section of the school. Elaborate terra cotta impostes from which brick voussoirs spring, a Palladian window, a date stone and a pair of handsome wrought iron gates further enhance the frontispiece. Brick is used with considerable accomplishment in the building to create decorative features such as channels, a dog-toothed course, rectangular boxes and elaborate corbelling below the cornice. The two additions to the north of the original portion of the school match it, but each has more subdued classical details such as pedimented doorways and smooth-cut stone details. Large windows, designed to allow maximum light and air into the classrooms for the health of the students, further distinguish the building.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

When completed, the 1895 section of Mutchmor Public School was a good example of the Romanesque Revival style. Like other historical styles such as the Gothic Revival, popular in North America in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, buildings of this style took their details from an earlier historical period, here the Romanesque era. Features associated with the style include recessed entrances with round arches and voussoirs, heavy stone stringcourses, elaborate corbelling and decorative brickwork. The 1911

and 1920 additions are simple examples of Edwardian Classicism, modified to match the original building. Buildings of this style feature balanced facades, stone trim (both smooth and stone-faced) and entrances derived from classical tradition.

#### DESIGNER/BUILDER/ARCHITECT

1895: E.L. Horwood. Horwood also designed the two other 19th century public schools still in use in Ottawa, and the 1905 Public Library on Laurier Ave. (demolished). Horwood was born in England in 1868 and emigrated to Canada in 1882. He studied architecture in New York and Buffalo, moving to Ottawa in 1893 to establish a practice. His other noteworthy buildings include the Sun Life Building, Sparks and Queen (demolished) and the Trafalger Building, (demolished). He died in 1957.  
 1911: W.B. Garvock, Superintendent of School Buildings. Garvock supervised extensive additions and four new building projects during his tenure with the school board from 1905-1918. This addition had a projected cost of \$65,000.  
 1920: W.C. Beattie, superintendent of school buildings. Beattie also designed York Street Public School, and St. Patrick's (Col. By Drive, now Immaculata) for the separate school board.  
 1980: Croft and Grainger.

#### ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

The overall integrity of this school is very good. Because successive additions extended the school north, the original design intention of the building remained clear. The two oldest portions of the school have some original windows, and the original doors remain, although many original windows have been replaced and their openings blocked down to adapt to smaller windows.

The cornice and the decorative stone work of the 1895 school are intact, as are the original iron gates at the front entrance.

#### OTHER

The original utilitarian character of the school's interior persists. Few original details remain although the main entrance has commemorative marble plaques installed at its opening and a few classrooms retain their original tin ceilings

#### SUMMARY/COMMENTS ON ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Mutchmor Public School is a handsome example of the Romanesque Revival-style school built in Ottawa in the 1890s. Its accomplished brickwork and stone trim show the care taken with the design of school buildings at the time. It is possibly the first Ottawa commission of E.L. Horwood, a prominent Ottawa architect and the additions are representative examples of the work of W.B. Garvock and W.C. Beattie, both of whom served as the Superintendent of School Buildings for the Ottawa Public School Board and who designed most of the city's pre-1939 schools. It retains a high degree of integrity and exhibits three distinct phases of school architecture in Ottawa.



North (rear) facade, constructed 1920 (City of Ottawa Heritage Section)



**ENVIRONMENT***Prepared By: Sally Coutts Date: September 1999***HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT NAME (if any)**

VIEW: Looking east towards Mutchmor  
 SOURCE: R. Lalonde, Corporate Services  
 DATE: 1991  
 NEGATIVE NO:91B-28 CP, 1.14

**COMPATIBILITY WITH HERITAGE ENVIRONS**

Mutchmor Public School is compatible with the heritage residential character of its immediate neighbourhood. The 1895 facade faces a residential street and the 1920 facade faces another school, Corpus Christi (1926)

**COMMUNITY CONTEXT/LANDMARK STATUS**

As a public school that has served the community since 1895, Mutchmor is a Glebe landmark. In addition, it is the most southerly building in a prominent line of institutional structures along Lyon Street that includes Glebe St. James Church, the former Ottawa Ladies College, now a condominium building, the Glebe Community Centre and Corpus Christi School.

**SUMMARY/COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Mutchmor Public School contributes to the heritage environment of the surrounding residential neighbourhood.

**PHASE TWO EVALUATION**

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
	Pre-	to	to	After

HISTORY	E	G	F	P	SCORE
1. Date of construction					/
2. Trends					/
3. Events					/
4. Persons					/
History Total					/100

ARCHITECTURE	E	G	F	P	SCORE
1. Design					/
2. Style					/
3. Designer/Builder					/
4. Architectural Integrity					/
Architectural Total					/100

ENVIRONMENT	E	G	F	P	SCORE
1. Design Compatibility					/
2. Landmark					/
3. Community Context					/
Environmental Total					/100

Category	Phase Two Score, Potential Heritage District	Phase Two Score, Potential Heritage Building
History	x 20% =	x 40% =
Architecture	x 35% =	x 40% =
Environment	x 45% =	x 20% =
Phase Two Total Score	/100	/100

PHASE TWO EVALUATION SUMMARY				
Phase Two Score	Above	to	to	Below
Group				



October 21, 1999

CC2Z1999295  
(File: ACV1754/0110)

Ward/Quartier  
City Wide

**4. LACAC Meeting Schedule 2000**  
**Calendrier des réunions du CCLCA en 2000**

have prepared the following chart outlining Committee meetings and the agenda deadlines for receipt of material for inclusion on the

\*Summer meeting dates if the Committee considers them necessary.

<b>Meeting Dates</b>	<b>Deadlines</b>
<b>January 4, 2000</b>	<b>December 21, 1999</b>
<b>January 18, 2000</b>	<b>January 4, 2000</b>
<b>February 1, 2000</b>	<b>January 18, 2000</b>
<b>February 15, 2000</b>	<b>February 1, 2000</b>
<b>March 7, 2000</b>	<b>February 15, 2000</b>
<b>March 21, 2000</b>	<b>March 7, 2000</b>
<b>April 4, 2000</b>	<b>March 21, 2000</b>
<b>April 18, 2000</b>	<b>April 4, 2000</b>
<b>May 2, 2000</b>	<b>April 18, 2000</b>
<b>May 16, 2000</b>	<b>May 2, 2000</b>
<b>June 6, 2000</b>	<b>May 16, 2000</b>
<b>June 20, 2000</b>	<b>June 6, 2000</b>
<b>* July 18, 2000</b>	<b>July 4, 2000</b>
<b>* August 15, 2000</b>	<b>August 1, 2000</b>
<b>September 5, 2000</b>	<b>August 15, 2000</b>



<b>September 19, 2000</b>	<b>September 5, 2000</b>
<b>October 3, 2000</b>	<b>September 19, 2000</b>
<b>October 17, 2000</b>	<b>October 3, 2000</b>
<b>November 7, 2000</b>	<b>October 17, 2000</b>
<b>November 21, 2000</b>	<b>November 7, 2000</b>
<b>December 5, 2000</b>	<b>November 21, 2000</b>
<b>December 19, 2000</b>	<b>December 5, 2000</b>