

Heritage Impact Assessment

September 4th, 2026



Beechwood Cemetery

RMA+SH 23041

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Robertson Martin Architects Incorporated (doing business as RMA+SH Architects – the *Consultant*) was retained to prepare this Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in support of a proposed development at 280 Beechwood Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario (the *Site*). Commonly known as Beechwood Cemetery, this property is formally designated as the *National Cemetery of Canada* and a *National Historic Site of Canada*, along with a series of additional dedications to various institutions, communities, and ethnic groups.

Section 4.5.2 of the City of Ottawa Official Plan (2022) recognizes that Ottawa is home to numerous *National Historic Sites* and states that development on or adjacent to these sites shall have regard for their cultural heritage value, as defined in the applicable federal designation documentation. The Official Plan further provides that the City may require proponents to demonstrate that proposed development will not adversely affect these heritage resources. Accordingly, this HIA has been prepared in accordance with the City of Ottawa Official Plan and the City's *Guide to Preparing Cultural Heritage Impact Statements*.

The City of Ottawa requested this HIA to support its review of the proposed demolition of a portion of an existing building within the *National Historic Site* and to evaluate the potential effects of the proposed intervention on the site's cultural heritage value, character-defining elements, and overall heritage character. The purpose of this assessment is to identify and evaluate potential heritage impacts associated with the proposed work and, where appropriate, recommend measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects while supporting informed decision-making through the municipal review process.

The proposed development includes modifications to the Beechwood National Memorial Centre and the immediately surrounding landscaped areas. This includes an expansion of the building (to the east and west) and renovations to some existing spaces. The Stone Residence portion of the building is proposed for demolition, with subsequent modifications to the adjacent parking area and surrounding landscapes to accommodate the new footprint. The parking and landscaped areas within the immediate vicinity of the Beechwood National Memorial Centre will be modified as needed per City By-Law and Accessibility requirements, along with introducing some new landscape features complementary with the existing landscape precedents on the site. This HIA evaluates the potential heritage impacts of these interventions on the cultural heritage value of the Site, including the contribution of the Stone Residence to the *National Historic Site* and the broader heritage character of the Beechwood Cemetery.

1.1 Project Team

Architectural (Prime Consultant)

RMA+SH architects

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1.2 Disclaimer

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This report is based on background documents received from the Beechwood Cemetery Foundation, in addition to on-site survey. The observations and recommendations provided reflect the Consultant's expert opinions based on the information reviewed, as noted above. The report provides information for use by the project in question only, and no warranties are provided that this information is either exhaustive or complete. Our team cannot guarantee the completeness or accuracy of information provided by any third parties.

2.0 Definitions / Key Terms

Adjacent

For the purposes of this document, adjacent means contiguous to.

Adversely impact

A project has the potential to adversely impact the cultural heritage value of a project if it; requires the removal of heritage attributes, requires the destruction of a cultural heritage resource, obscures heritage attributes, is constructed in such a way that it does not respect the defined cultural heritage value of a resource.

Archaeological Resources

Includes artifacts, archaeological sites, marine archaeological sites, as defined under the Ontario Heritage Act. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.

Built Heritage

A building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. Built heritage resources are located on property that may be designated under *Parts IV or V* of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.

Cultural Heritage Resources

Includes four components: Built Heritage, Cultural Heritage Landscapes, Archaeological Resources, and documentary heritage left by people.

Cultural Heritage Landscape

A defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Cultural heritage landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.

Protected Heritage Property

Property designated under *Parts IV, V or VI* of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under *Parts II or IV* of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal legislation, a National Historic Site, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

3.0 General Information

Address: 280 Beechwood Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario

Current Owner: Beechwood Cemetery Foundation

Current Owner's Information: Andrew Roy (President) – aroy@beechwoodottawa.ca – 613-741-9530

4.0 Current Conditions / Introduction to Development Site

4.1 Cultural Heritage Value and Designation

The subject property is located at 280 Beechwood Avenue in the Vanier neighbourhood of Ottawa, Ontario (Ward 12, Rideau-Vanier). Established in 1873, the Beechwood Cemetery occupies over 160 acres within the urban fabric. The vast site has rolling terrain surrounded by a forested border, and consists of landscaped grounds with roadways, paths, buildings and monuments. It is an exceptional example of 19th century rural cemetery design, characterized by its naturalistic, pastoral and picturesque landscapes, in particular its expressive cultural landscapes within the Chinese Cemetery and Military Cemetery sections of the site. It was designated as a *National Historic Site* of Canada in 2001 and is included on the *Canadian Register of Historic Places*.

The site was designated as the *National Cemetery of Canada* in 2009 through an Act of Parliament (*Bill C-17*), and is home to many groups including:

- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP - 2004);
- Canadian Military (2007);
- Ottawa Police Service (2011);
- Distinct cultural communities (including Chinese, Greek, Lebanese, Muslim, Polish, and others).

The *Rockcliffe Park Heritage Conservation District* is situated to the northwest of the site, however based on the direct location of the development site, this does not border on its immediate bounds and therefore is not assessed as impactful to the current subject site.

Refer to *Section 6.0* of this report for further detail on heritage designations.

4.2 Zoning

The existing zoning is not proposed to change as part of the planned development.

It should be noted that based on *Zoning By-Law 2008-250* the property falls under Zone Code *L1B S238 Community Leisure Facility Zone*, and based on newly enacted *Zoning By-Law 2026-50* the property falls under *INZ S238 Institutional Zone* (non-residential uses). Until the most recent Zoning By-Law is in full effect, the site must comply with provisions of both by-Laws, applying the most restrictive provisions from both.

4.3 Location Plan

Beechwood Cemetery is defined by Beechwood Avenue and Hemlock Road (north and northwest boundary), St. Laurent Boulevard (east boundary), and Pauline Charron Place, Bedard Avenue and Dunbarton Crescent (south/rear of property).



Figure 1 – Subject Site Map (Google with RMA+SH notations, 2026).

4.4 Subject Site Images



Figure 2 – Portion of building proposed for demolition (red outline), known as the 'Stone Residence'.

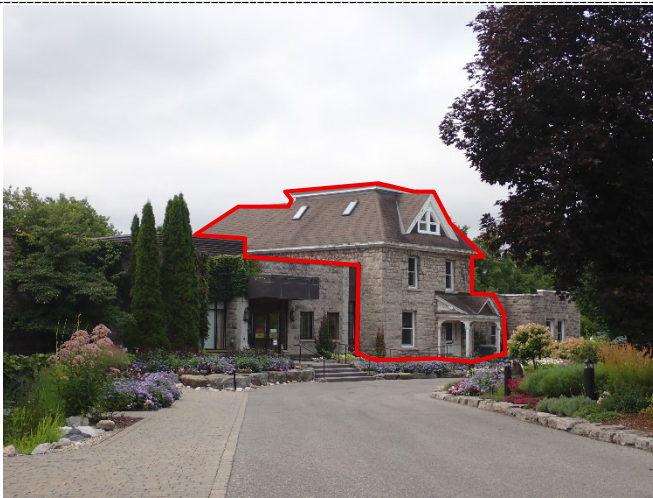


Figure 3 – View of building proposed for demolition (red outline), with adjacent additions and landscaping from east end of the driveway entrance.

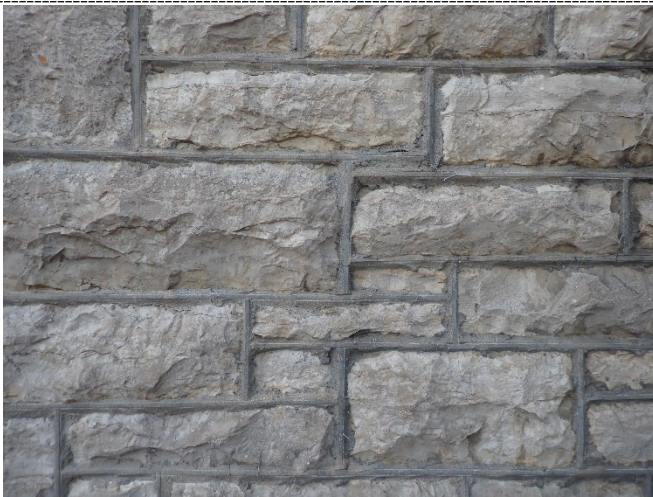


Figure 4 – Close up of original limestone and more recent repointing campaign on Stone Residence.



Figure 5 – Close up of former entry door of Stone Residence (entrance to present-day administration offices is now through the ground floor of the adjoining building)



Figure 6 – Wood front porch of Stone Residence. Note decorative fretwork brackets and vines beginning to sprout throughout wood surfaces.



Figure 7 – Wood front porch and transom above door of Stone Residence. Note vines beginning to sprout on both masonry and wood surfaces.



Figure 8 – Ground Floor, original Stone Residence exposed masonry wall as seen in the Historical Room.



Figure 9 – Ground Floor, existing finishes in the main corridor of the Stone Residence. Note later replacement cased openings.



Figure 10 – Ground Floor of Stone Residence, existing finishes in the large open office space off the main corridor.



Figure 11 – Ground Floor of Stone Residence, original stair.. Note heavily modified finishes throughout.



Figure 12 – 2nd Floor Stone Residence corridor, typical finishes.



Figure 13 – 2nd Floor Stone Residence office, typical finishes.



Figure 14 – 3rd Floor Stone Residence, open and enclosed offices, and kitchenette. Typical finishes.



Figure 15 – 3rd Floor office Stone Residence, typical finishes.



Figure 16 – Stone Residence Basement mechanical room. Note painted brick and limestone foundation walls.



Figure 17 – Stone Residence Basement storage areas. Note painted concrete floor in poor condition, later partition to divide basement spaces, and shelving lining limestone foundation walls.

4.5 Site Context Images



Figure 18 – Approach toward the Beechwood National Memorial Centre from the principal entrance road at the west (Beechwood Avenue) side of the site.



Figure 19 – Botanical Cremation Gardens Pathway, leading to Gazebo (sheltering Tommy Douglas's grave), Section 64, in the Western Section of the cemetery, established in 1994.



Figure 20 – Limestone stairs and retaining wall (assumed quarried from the site) along southern edge of Botanical Cremation Gardens, lining the main entrance road.



Figure 21 – Stone (assumed quarried from the site) lining circulation roads within the site, typical within the cemetery.



Figure 22 – Organic pathways and vegetation surrounding Beechwood National Memorial Centre, with Sacred Space to the left of image.



Figure 23 – The original double stone residence (with stone quarried from the site) for gardeners and foreman, contemporary with the Subject Site, currently used for administration.



Figure 24 – Old section of the cemetery, typical 19th Century rural cemetery design with stone stairs and walls marking plots, ornate carved elements and grave markers, organic roadways/paths, and mature surrounding vegetation.



Figure 25 – RCMP National Memorial Cemetery, Section 114, in the central area of the cemetery.



Figure 26 – Beechwood Mausoleum, completed in 1930, Section 55 of the cemetery.



Figure 27 – View of National Military Cemetery, Section 27, in the central area of the cemetery.



Figure 28 – Chinese Pavilion at Eastern edge of Beechwood Cemetery, adjacent to the Chinese Cemetery in Section 14.



Figure 29 – Old quarry and pond located in section 102 north of the National Military Cemetery.

5.0 Background Research and Analysis

The methodology utilized in the preparation of this report included review and reference to the following:

- Visits to the subject site and wider Beechwood Cemetery property;
- Proposed development drawings, renders, site plans, 3D views prepared by RMA+SH architects, last revised August 2026;
- *The City of Ottawa Official Plan adopted by By-law No. 2021-386*, November 2022;
- *The City of Ottawa Zoning By-Law 2008-250 and 2026-50*;
- *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, Second Edition, Parks Canada, 2010, as adopted by City Council in 2008;
- *Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Research (HSMBC) Report, Beechwood Cemetery (2000-046)*, HSMB, 2000.
- *Beechwood Cemetery National Historic Site of Canada – Statement of Significance*, Beechwood Cemetery, Parks Canada, 2001.
- *Bill C-17; National Cemetery of Canada Designation*, Parliament of Canada, 2009.
- *The History of Beechwood Cemetery; The National Cemetery of Canada*, Thomas Ritchie, date unknown.
- *Waste Heritage Research: Deconstruction, Salvage & Re-Use; Beechwood Cemetery - Cull and Quarry*, Susan Ross, 2020.
<https://wasteheritageresearch.wordpress.com/2020/07/21/beechwood-cemetery-cull-and-quarry/>.

5.1 Cultural Heritage Value

Beechwood Cemetery is recognized through several federal designations and commemorative programs that collectively reflect its national heritage and commemorative significance. While these recognitions serve different legislative and commemorative purposes, together they establish Beechwood Cemetery as a significant cultural landscape. Although these federal recognitions do not constitute municipal heritage designations under the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*, they collectively demonstrate the national cultural heritage significance of Beechwood Cemetery. Accordingly, the City of Ottawa requested this Heritage Impact Assessment to evaluate whether the proposed demolition and associated landscape modifications would adversely affect the heritage values and character-defining elements for which the Site is recognized.

5.2 National Historic Site of Canada's Statement of Significance

In 2001, Beechwood Cemetery was designated under the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada/Parks Canada for its exceptional example of

a 19th Century rural cemetery landscape and its concentration of monuments and commemorative landscapes. As extracted from the *National Historic Site of Canada's Statement of Significance* (2001):

"Beechwood Cemetery was designated a National Historic Site in 2001 because it is an exceptional example of 19th-century rural cemetery design, characterized by a naturalistic, pastoral and picturesque landscape of many perspectives. Beechwood Cemetery was also designated a national historic site because: it contains two very good examples of landscape expressing distinctive cultural traditions – the Chinese Cemetery designed according to Chinese religious principles, and a highly visible military cemetery; and it contains a concentration of mausolea, monuments, and markers of architectural and of historical interest that illustrate many aspects of the history of Canada, the Province of Ontario and Ottawa.

Beechwood Cemetery illustrates the type of rural or garden cemetery that emerged in the United States and Canada in the mid-19th century. It typifies the rural cemetery in its use of a naturalistic setting to attract and comfort the living; its creation of a secure space for the dead; its use of funerary monuments to perpetuate the memory of individuals of historic importance; and its layout as a park-like space for public use.

It retains much of its original character in its layout of interlacing, winding roads and islets of irregular shapes and varying sizes, and funerary monuments of differing styles and materials, set within a rolling landscape of trees, shrubs and plants with many picturesque views.

The cemetery plan was designed and supervised by city engineer Robert Surtees and laid out by government landscape gardener Alpine Grant. The cemetery includes 19th-century buildings and structures designed by Ottawa architect James Mather in consultation with Surtees; a stone residence constructed in the 1880s using limestone quarried from the cemetery; a double residence for gardeners and foremen; a former stable building; and stone entrance gates. Both Surtees and Mather held executive positions with the cemetery and are buried there."

The character-defining elements related to the heritage value of the comprehensive site include:

- its original plan, with curvilinear roads and irregular islets of curved shapes and differing sizes;
- its hilly terrain with many trees, shrubs and flowering plants;
- the uncultivated forest area forming a buffer along the west, northwest and north boundaries of the cemetery;
- its large collection of different varieties of hosta plants;

- its collection of unusual plant species, including manchurian lilac, putty-root orchid and glade fern;
- its 19th-century buildings and structures built with limestone quarried from the cemetery site, including: the former superintendent's residence; a double staff residence; the former stables; and two stone walls (gates) at the main entrance;
- the variety of styles, materials and symbolism represented in its monuments and markers;
- plot areas set aside for paupers, the old Protestant Orphans' Home, the old Protestant Home for the Aged, and children and infants;
- clusters of graves belonging to ethnic communities, including Germans, Lebanese Christians and Chinese.

The *Statement of Significance* highlights further the key heritage elements of specific sections within the comprehensive site, including the Military Cemetery, Chinese Cemetery, and the monuments/markers/mausolea. These have not been identified here as they do not impact the direct subject site.

5.3 Other Designations

5.3.1 National Cemetery of Canada Designation

In 2009, Beechwood Cemetery was designated through the *National Cemetery of Canada Act*, formally recognizing Beechwood as Canada's National Cemetery by an Act of Parliament (*Bill C-17*). This Act acknowledges the national and commemorative role of Beechwood Cemetery, but does not provide additional heritage protection. The cemetery received unanimous support and was designated as the *National Cemetery of Canada* for its historical significance, multicultural/inclusivity approach, its not-for-profit/community driven model, and its established role in national memorial events.

5.3.2 RCMP National Memorial Cemetery

Since 2004, Beechwood has also been home to the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) National Memorial Cemetery*, which contains the national burial and commemorative place for members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

5.3.3 National Military Cemetery of the Canadian Armed Forces

Since 2007, Beechwood has been home to the *National Military Cemetery of the Canadian Armed Forces*, established through a partnership between the Department of National Defence, Veterans Affairs Canada, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, and Beechwood

Cemetery. The cemetery serves as the national burial place for members of the Canadian Armed Forces and contributes to the value of the *National Historic Site*.

5.4 Evolution of the Site

The lands that comprise Beechwood Cemetery were originally located within Gloucester Township, one of the historic townships of Carleton County. Prior to the establishment of the cemetery, the property formed part of a largely rural landscape characterized by mixed woodland, exposed limestone outcrops, and agricultural clearings on the eastern edge of the growing settlement of Bytown. As Ottawa expanded throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the surrounding area gradually transitioned from rural township lands to an urban neighbourhood. With the municipal amalgamation of 2001, the former Township (later City) of Gloucester became part of the newly amalgamated City of Ottawa.

Beechwood Cemetery was established in 1873 as a non-denominational rural cemetery inspired by the picturesque cemetery movement that emerged during the nineteenth century. Designed as a landscape of winding roads, rolling topography, mature vegetation, and carefully composed views, the cemetery combined commemoration with recreation and reflection, consistent with the principles of the garden cemetery tradition.

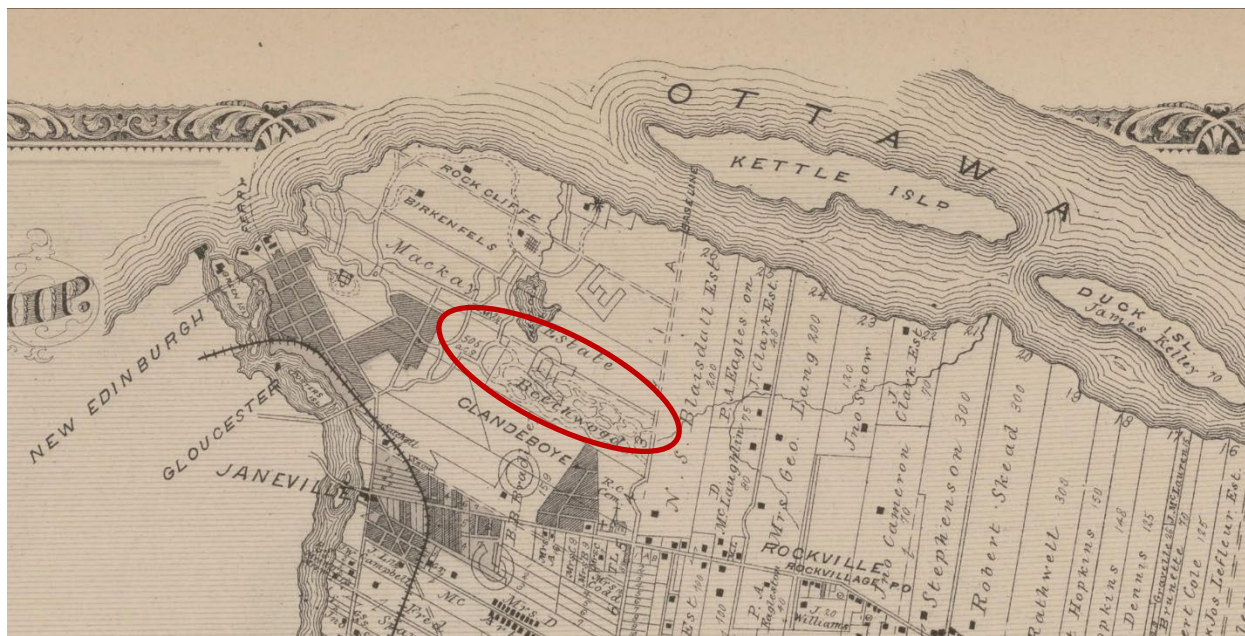


Figure 30 – Snipping of Map from Illustrated Historical Atlas of Ottawa, Gloucester Township, 1879. (Beechwood Cemetery identified).

From its earliest years, Beechwood Cemetery functioned as more than a burial ground. Administrative, residential, and service buildings were constructed to support the daily operation of the cemetery and to accommodate staff responsible for its management and maintenance. Ottawa architect James Mather, working in consultation with the cemetery's first superintendent and Engineer, John A. Surtees, designed a number of these early buildings, including the cemetery office, staff residences, stable building, and entrance gates. Both Mather and Surtees played significant roles in the early administration and development of Beechwood Cemetery and are themselves buried within the cemetery.

The principal entrance is near the southwest corner from Beechwood Avenue. From here the road rises to a plateau, where the Beechwood National Memorial Centre is located on the immediate right. The original building was constructed in the 1880s as a residence, to designs by Ottawa architect James Mather in consultation with John Surtees, using grey Ottawa Valley limestone quarried from the cemetery. The same stone was also used for the former superintendent's residence (now the administration building), a double residence, former stables, and the stone entrance gates. These buildings were constructed using locally quarried limestone sourced on-site, reflecting both the readily available geological resources of the property and the practical approach to construction during the cemetery's early development.

Historical accounts and more recent landscape investigations identify former quarry locations within the cemetery grounds, including a quarry that has since become a pond and another area later occupied by the finely crafted and imposing cemetery mausoleum, completed in 1930. The Mausoleum was designed by architect W. Ralston and built by the Canada Mausoleum Company. Exposed limestone escarpments, stone stockpiles, and remnants of quarrying activity remain visible throughout portions of the property, illustrating how the site's geology influenced both the construction of its early buildings and the evolution of the broader cultural landscape.

While many of the mature trees visible today were planted following the establishment of the cemetery in the 1870s, the interplay between woodland, exposed limestone, and designed landscape continues to define the character of Beechwood Cemetery.



Figure 31 – Early aerial view of Beechwood Cemetery, 1928, prior to the construction of the Mausoleum. (Subject Site identified). Source: Geo Ottawa.



Figure 32 – Close up of subject site after construction of mausoleum, 1965. (Subject Site identified). Source: GeoOttawa.

Throughout the twentieth century, Beechwood Cemetery evolved in response to changing operational requirements and its expanding commemorative role. The administrative precinct surrounding the original office and staff residences underwent a series of additions and alterations to accommodate new services and facilities while continuing to function as the operational centre of the cemetery.

A significant period of expansion began following the establishment of the Beechwood Cemetery Foundation in 2000. During this period, the cemetery assumed an increasingly prominent national role through its designation as a *National Historic Site of Canada* (2001), establishment as the *RCMP National Memorial Cemetery* (2004) and the *National Military Cemetery of the Canadian Armed Forces* (2007), formal designation as the *National Cemetery of Canada* (2009), and establishment of the *Ottawa Police Service Memorial Cemetery* (2011). These milestones reinforced Beechwood's role as Canada's national place of remembrance and created a need for expanded ceremonial, administrative, and visitor facilities.



Figure 33 – Site photo during construction of the National Memorial Centre in 2007. (Subject Site identified) Source: Geo Ottawa.

In response, the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre* was completed in 2007 and officially opened in 2008. The project introduced contemporary ceremonial and reception facilities while retaining the nineteenth-century residential building as a component serving administration/operations functions of the site. At its centre is the Sacred Space, a nationally significant multi-faith gathering place that reflects Beechwood's expanded commemorative role and its continued evolution as an active cultural landscape.

The proposed redevelopment represents the latest phase in this ongoing evolution of the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*. Consistent with previous interventions, the project seeks to respond to contemporary operational requirements through selective demolition, new construction, improved accessibility, enhanced visitor facilities, and landscape improvements,

while continuing to recognize and conserve the cultural heritage value and character-defining elements of Beechwood Cemetery.

5.5 Standards and Guidelines

The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada is a tool to help users decide how to best conserve historic places. It assists property owners, heritage professionals, policy makers and other professionals in understanding and establishing the heritage values of a historic place, and also provides a framework for planning and conducting interventions on these sites while protecting their heritage values. It is a key document for the practice of heritage conservation in Canada.

For this project, the most relevant *Standards* from the *Standards and Guidelines* (we have bolded the ones most applicable/relevant to the current project) are:

General Standards for Preservation, Rehabilitation and Restoration

- 1. Conserve the heritage value of an historic place. Do not remove, replace or substantially alter its intact or repairable character-defining elements. Do not move a part of an historic place if its current location is a character-defining element.**
2. Conserve changes to an historic place that, over time, have become character-defining elements in their own right.
3. Conserve heritage value by adopting an approach calling for minimal intervention.
4. Recognize each historic place as a physical record of its time, place and use. Do not create a false sense of historical development by adding elements from other historic places or other properties, or by combining features of the same property that never coexisted.
5. Find a use for an historic place that requires minimal or no change to its character-defining elements.
6. Protect and, if necessary, stabilize an historic place until any subsequent intervention is undertaken. Protect and preserve archaeological resources in place. Where there is potential for disturbing archaeological resources, take mitigation measures to limit damage and loss of information.
- 7. Evaluate the existing condition of character-defining elements to determine the appropriate intervention needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any intervention. Respect heritage value when undertaking an intervention.**

8. Maintain character-defining elements on an ongoing basis. Repair character-defining elements by reinforcing their materials using recognized conservation methods. Replace in kind any extensively deteriorated or missing parts of character-defining elements, where there are surviving prototypes.
9. **Make any intervention needed to preserve character-defining elements physically and visually compatible with the historic place and identifiable on close inspection. Document any intervention for future reference.**

Additional Standards Relating to Rehabilitation

10. Repair rather than replace character-defining elements. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair, and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements. Where there is insufficient physical evidence, make the form, material and detailing of the new elements compatible with the character of the historic place.
11. **Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to an historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place.**
12. Create any new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of an historic place will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

Additional Standards Relating to Restoration

13. Repair rather than replace character-defining elements from the restoration period. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements.
14. Replace missing features from the restoration period with new features whose forms, materials and detailing are based on sufficient physical, documentary and/or oral evidence.

6.0 Description of Proposed Development

The proposed development at 280 Beechwood Avenue includes modifications to the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre* and immediate landscaped areas, located in the southwest corner of the Beechwood Cemetery. The scope aims to improve the existing operations, functionality, and services provided at the site. This will be achieved through expansion to create more purpose-built spaces (e.g. offices, arrangement rooms, selection room, back of house storage, etc.) and provide greater separation between public and private operations within the building. The existing main entrance of the building will be relocated to the new addition, providing a more appropriate public space to accommodate the growing number of visitors attending the site. The building will implement improvements for Universal Accessibility, including new accessible parking, building entrances, elevators, Barrier-Free/UA washrooms, and space planning to meet By-Law, Building Code, and Accessibility requirements. Modifications will be required to parking and landscaped areas in the immediate vicinity of the building, including the addition of some new landscape features.

The *Beechwood National Memorial Centre* has evolved through a series of renovations and additions undertaken over time to accommodate the changing needs of the Cemetery and its operations. Most notably, the Sacred Space was added in 2007 as a contemporary addition integrated with the existing complex (this project was completed by Robertson Martin Architects). Consistent with this established pattern of incremental development, the current proposal introduces new additions and alterations intended to address the Client's present operational and functional requirements

To achieve the intended vision, the proposed development includes elements of demolition, alteration, and new construction and landscape modifications. The proposed scope includes:

- East Addition: Construction of a new two-storey addition on the east side of the existing building. The addition will establish a more prominent public-facing wing and a new formal entrance to the National Memorial Centre. The ground floor is anticipated to include reception and visitor functions, offices and arrangement rooms, as well as a small interpretive/display area commemorating the history of Beechwood Cemetery and its connections to Canadian military history. The second floor will primarily accommodate communal and assembly spaces.
- West Addition and Partial Demolition: Demolition of the existing northwest portion of the building, including the historic Stone Residence and adjoining modern office addition, from the basement through third-storey level. This area will be replaced with a new two-storey addition with basement, on a modestly enlarged footprint. The addition will primarily accommodate back-of-house and operational functions, including offices,

employee common areas, service arrangement rooms, storage, a selection room, garage/service functions, and dedicated employee and shipping/delivery access.

- Courtyard Infill: Infill of the existing courtyard to provide additional visitation space and operational functions. This also supports improved circulation between existing and proposed areas of the buildings.
- Parking Lot Modifications: Modifications to existing parking and circulation areas to accommodate building footprint modifications and improve accessibility. Where feasible, additional accessible visitor parking beyond By-Law requirements will be added in view of the Centre's evolving needs and visitor demographics. A new drive-through drop-off area will be added under the entrance canopy.
- Landscaping modifications: Reconfiguration of landscaped areas immediately surrounding the building to accommodate the proposed additions and circulation changes, while reinforcing the cemetery's established landscape character. New planting, screening, pathways, and landscape features are proposed to strengthen the relationship between the building and its natural setting and reinforce themes of nature, commemoration, and the passage of time.

The intent is for the Sacred Space to remain as the “gem” of the project site, with the new additions balanced on the east and west ends of the building as secondary elements to the main focal point, with the proposed east and west additions designed as complementary elements. The architectural approach draws inspiration from the existing building and the broader cemetery landscape, incorporating complementary forms and finishes that are rooted in nature, with an emphasis on the connection between the interior and exterior spaces.

Based in existing precedents and the established cultural value of the site, the Architects intend to incorporate multiple wood species representative across Canada (e.g. structural elements, lobby donor wall, feature walls, doors, shelving and display case millwork), re-purposing of dismantled heritage masonry from the “stone residence” (e.g. East Addition new entrance vestibule cladding, ground floor east wall cladding, landscape elements), selective use of metal features on the exterior envelope (e.g. fins, transition panels, cladding), framing of significant views toward the surrounding landscape (e.g. 19th Century cemetery plots, new landscape features, Parliament in the distance), organic exterior paths (e.g. interlacing and winding paths formed around existing natural elements where possible, dry river features mimicking organic site drainage), domestic landscape plantings (e.g. native species), and natural water features (e.g. integrating building drainage as design features).

6.1 Demolition

The proposed development includes demolition of the existing northwest wing of the building from basement to third floor level. The area proposed for demolition comprises the historic Stone Residence and an adjoining later office addition. Removal of these portions of the building will facilitate construction of a new west addition designed to provide more functional office, arrangement, selection, storage, employee, and service spaces and a garage.

Where feasible, materials of heritage value will be carefully dismantled and salvaged for reuse within the proposed development. In particular, limestone masonry associated with the Stone Residence is proposed to be incorporated into elements of the new east addition and/or surrounding landscape. Opportunities for additional reuse or interpretation of salvaged building materials will be considered as the design develops.

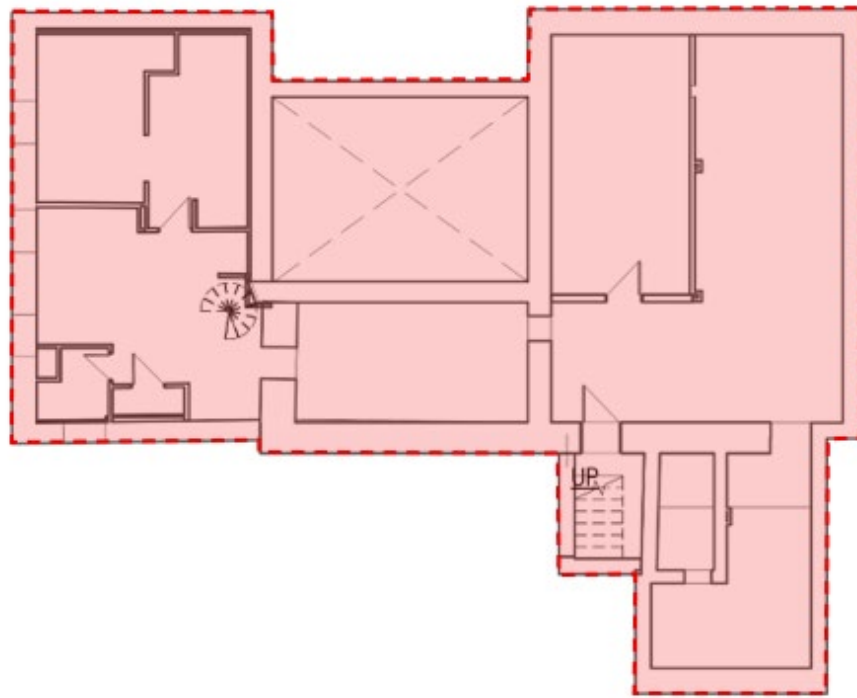


Figure 34 – Basement demolition, all areas in red hatch (RMA+SH architects, August 2026)



Figure 35 – Ground Floor demolition, all areas in red hatch (RMA+SH architects, August 2026)

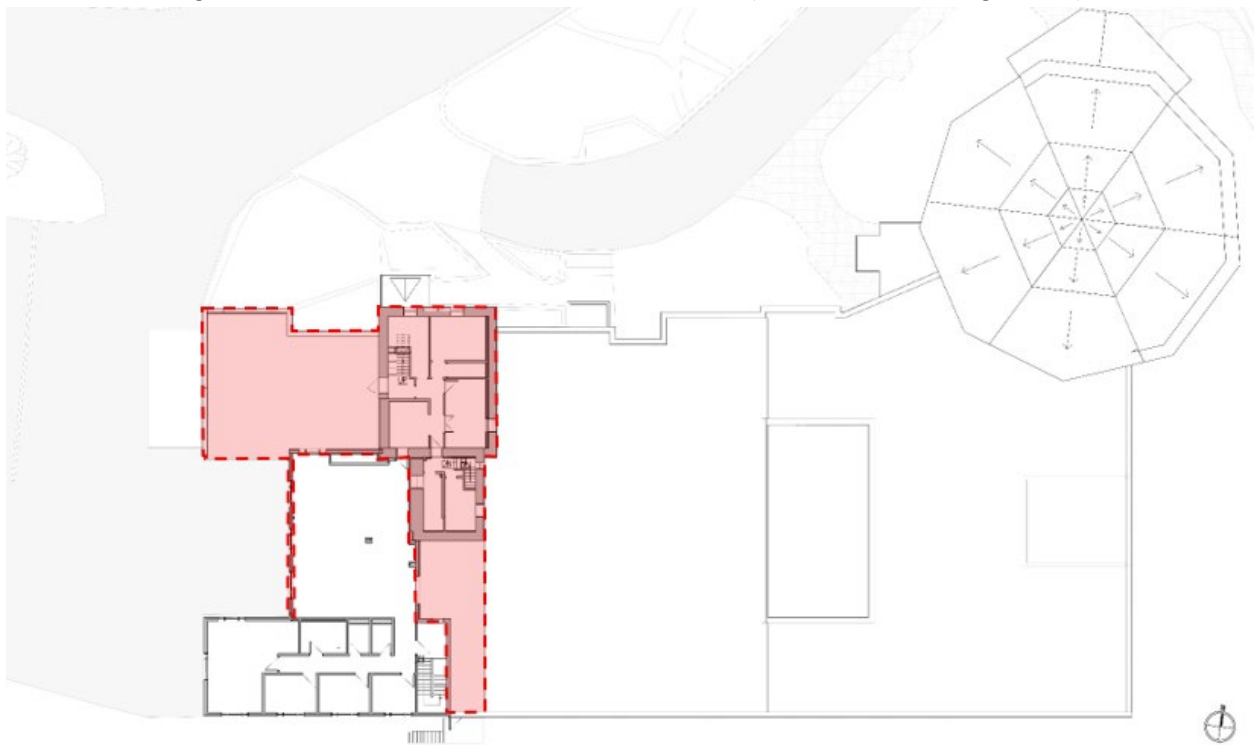


Figure 36 – 2nd Floor demolition, all areas in red hatch (RMA+SH architects, August 2026)

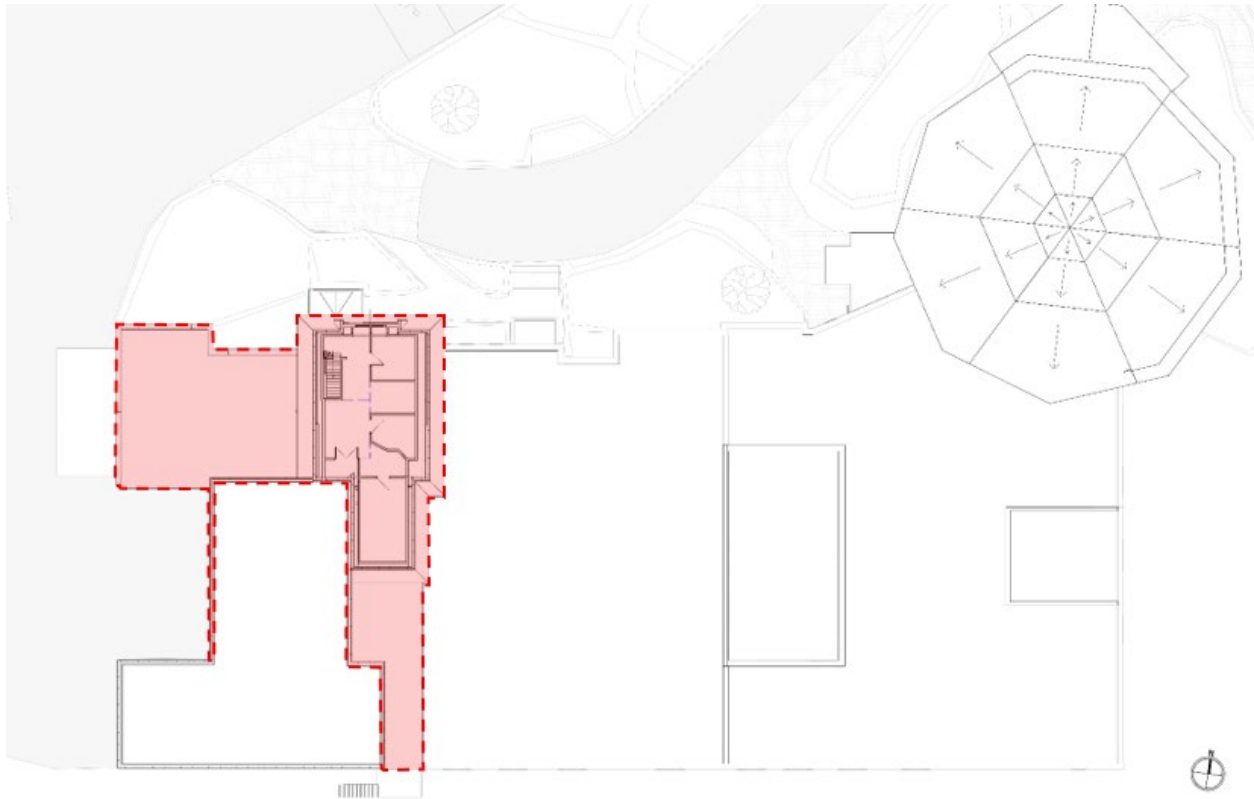


Figure 37 – 3rd Floor demolition, all areas in red hatch (RMA+SH architects, August 2026)

6.2 Alteration

The majority of the existing spaces along the south wall will also be removed to accommodate a new back-of-house corridor to serve dedicated employee circulation and storage functions.

The existing open-air courtyard will also be infilled and re-purposed as an additional visitation space.

The existing line of the garage will also be modified, involving demolition of its west wall, which will be pushed forward to align with the southwest corner of the building. The expanded garage footprint will enable parking to suit hearses and a purpose-built refrigeration room.

The parking areas will remain within their existing footprints but may be modified to accommodate parking requirements and new grading/drainage changes. The West parking lot will have a modified entrance to accommodate delivery truck requirements, and a new retaining wall and ramp/stair will be added to enable tenants to egress onto the parking lot. The East parking lot will have a modified entrance to accommodate Fire Truck access and to add some enhanced landscape elements. The new East Addition will also include a weather protected drive-through drop-off area under the entrance canopy.

The surrounding landscapes will be modified as necessary to connect new circulation routes with existing exterior paths. New paths and adjacent landscape elements will be in keeping with the established naturalistic and winding nature of the existing path network. A new landscape feature will be added in the existing open grass area to provide a place to gather and reflect.

New screening elements (trees) added directly south of the newly proposed East Addition along the south boundary of the property line.

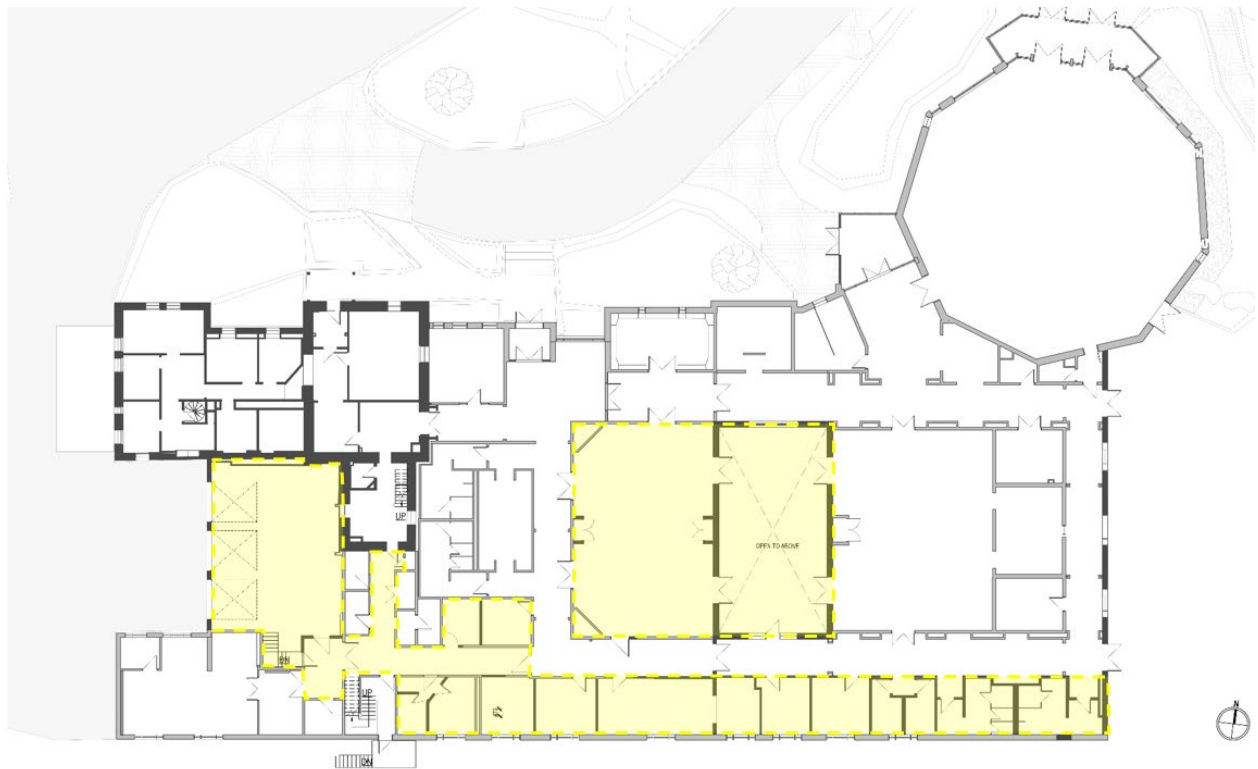


Figure 38 – Ground Floor alteration, all areas in yellow hatch (RMA+SH architects, August 2026)

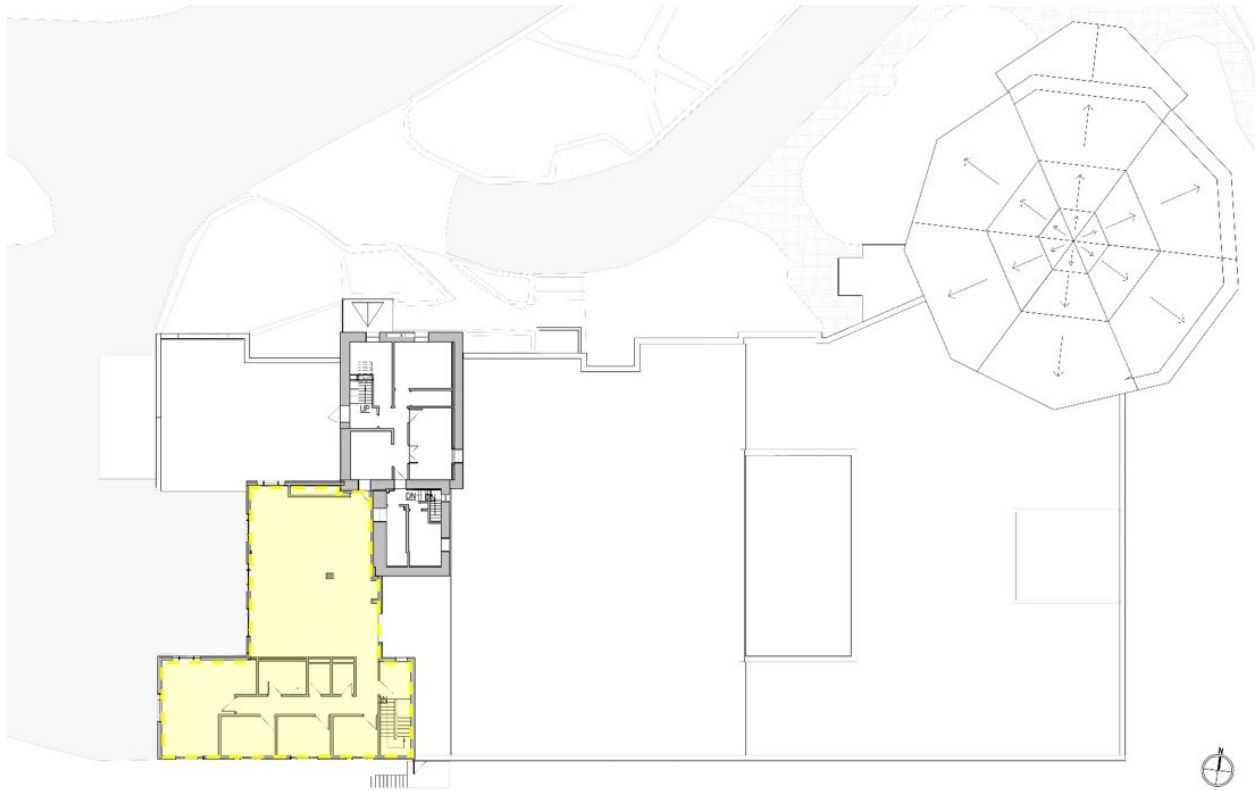


Figure 39 – 2nd Floor demolition, all areas in yellow hatch (RMA+SH architects, August 2026)

6.3 Addition

In the location of the demolished northwest wing of the building including the “Stone Residence” and modern office addition, a new 2-storey (plus basement) addition will be added on an expanded footprint. This will accommodate offices/associated employee spaces, arrangement rooms, and a new casket/urn selection room.

On the east side of the building, a new 2-storey addition will be added to create a more public-facing visitor entrance with a new formal building entrance and lobby space, display cases, reception spaces, offices, and arrangement rooms.

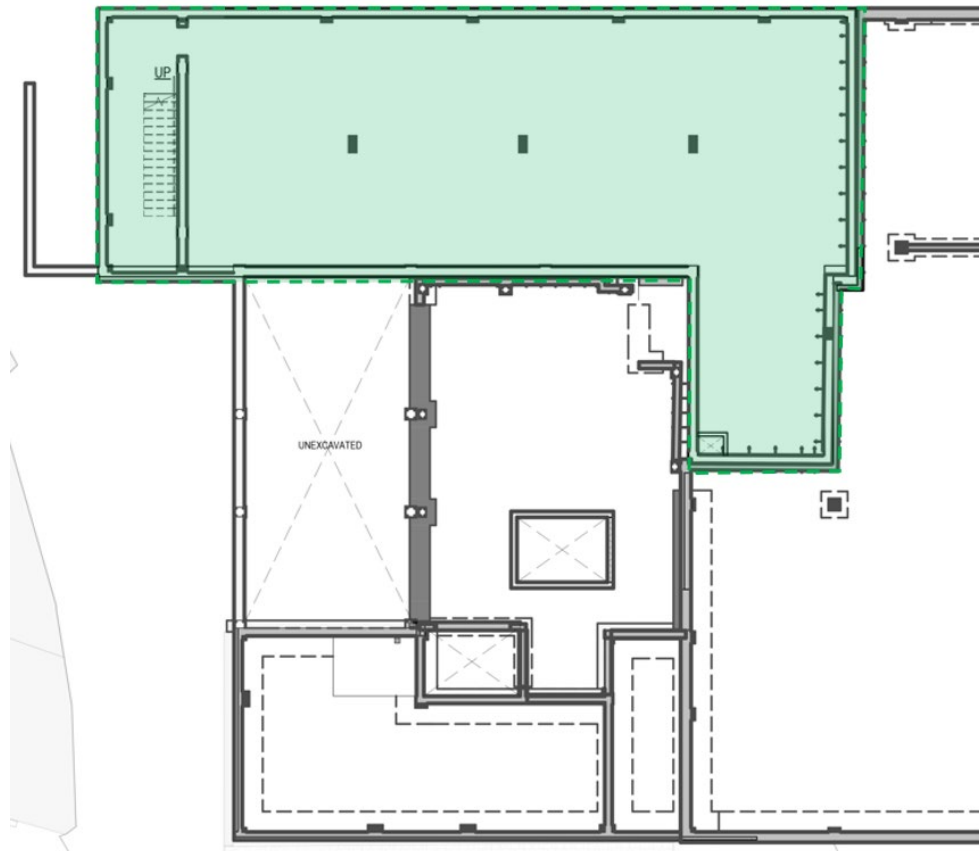


Figure 40 – Basement addition, all areas in green hatch (RMA+SH architects, August 2026)

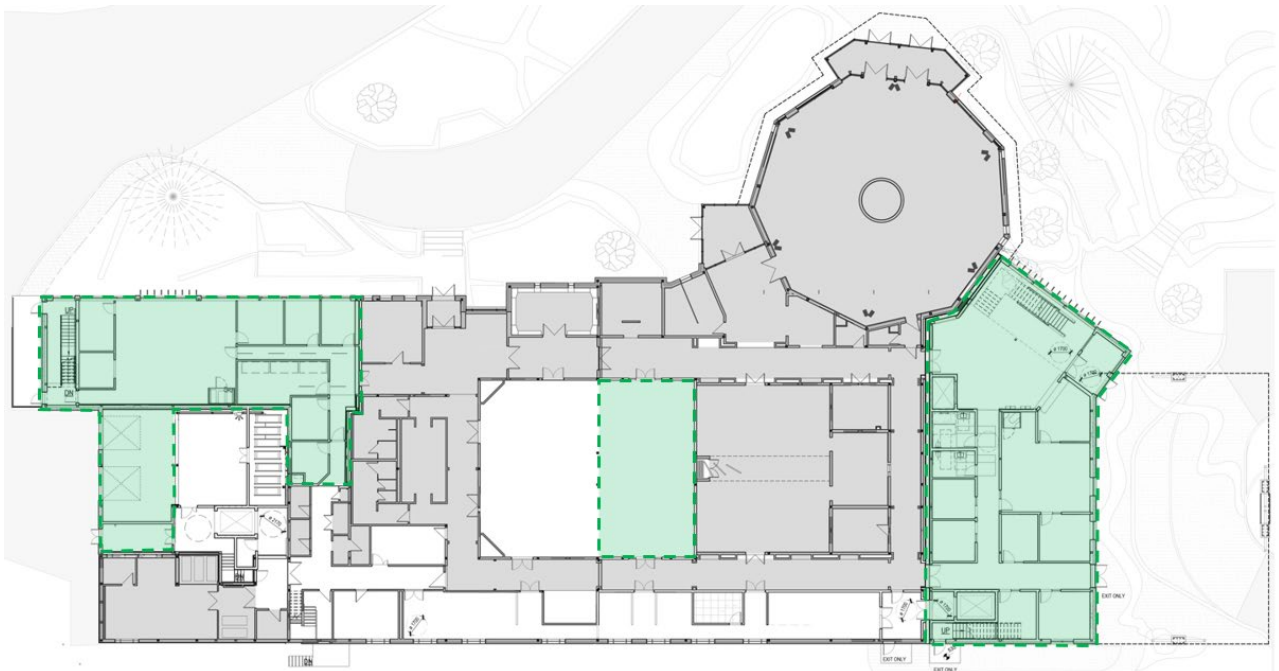


Figure 41 – Ground Floor additions, all areas in green hatch (RMA+SH architects, August 2026)



Figure 42 – 2nd Floor additions, all areas in green hatch (RMA+SH architects, August 2026)

7.0 Impact of Proposed Development

7.1 Context

The proposed redevelopment represents the continued evolution of the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*, which has undergone a series of alterations and additions over time to support the changing operational and commemorative needs of the cemetery and its functions. This HIA aims to identify potential impacts to the *National Historic Site*, based on the Character Defining Elements identified in the Statement of Significance, as well as proposed mitigation strategies to ensure that the cultural heritage value of the Site is retained.

7.2 Assessment Framework

The proposed development has been evaluated using the following frameworks:

- *National Historic Site of Canada Statement of Significance* (2001): establishes the cultural heritage value and identifies the character-defining elements of Beechwood Cemetery. This document forms the primary basis for assessing heritage impacts.
- *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (2nd Edition): provides nationally recognized conservation principles for interventions affecting historic places. Particular consideration has been given to the *General Standards* and the *Additional Standards Relating to Rehabilitation*, as the proposed work includes demolition, alteration, rehabilitation, and new construction within a *National Historic Site*.
- *City of Ottawa Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference*: This document provides the methodology for identifying positive and adverse heritage impacts and developing mitigation measures where required.

7.3 Assessment Criteria

In accordance with the City of Ottawa's HIA Terms of Reference, the assessment considers both beneficial and adverse heritage impacts resulting from the proposed development. This includes:

- Positive impacts of a development on cultural heritage resource districts include, but are not limited to: (items in bold have been deemed most relevant to this report)
 - restoration of building, including replacement of missing attributes;
 - restoration of an historic streetscape or **enhancement of the quality of the place**;
 - adaptive re-use of a cultural heritage resource to ensure its ongoing viability;
 - access to new sources of funds to allow for the ongoing protection and restoration of the cultural heritage resource.

- Adverse impacts include, but are not limited to:
 - **Demolition of any, or part of any, heritage attributes or features;**
 - Alteration that is not sympathetic, or is incompatible, with the historic fabric and appearance of a building;
 - Shadows created that obscure heritage attributes or change the viability of the associated cultural heritage landscape;
 - Isolation of a heritage resource or part thereof from its surrounding environment, context or a significant relationship;
 - Obstruction of significant identified views or vistas within, from heritage conservation districts;
 - Obstruction of significant identified views or vistas within, from individual cultural heritage resources;
 - A change in land use where the change affects the property's cultural heritage value;
 - Land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, and drainage patterns that adversely affect a cultural heritage resource.

7.4 Impact Assessment Summary Table

The proposed redevelopment has been assessed against the cultural heritage value and character-defining elements identified in the Beechwood Cemetery National Historic Site of Canada Statement of Significance (2001), together with the applicable conservation principles of the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* and the City of Ottawa's Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference. The assessment considers both the potential adverse effects associated with the proposed demolition, alterations, and new construction, as well as the beneficial effects resulting from improved accessibility, enhanced functionality, landscape enhancements, interpretation, and the continued long-term use of the Site.

The *National Historic Site of Canada* Statement of Significance identifies the key heritage values and character-defining elements that contribute to the significance of Beechwood Cemetery. For the purposes of this HIA, the assessment focuses on those heritage values and character-defining elements that are directly associated with, or have the potential to be affected by, the proposed development at the Beechwood National Memorial Centre and its immediate surroundings. This includes relevant character-defining elements include the Cemetery's 19th-century buildings and

structures constructed using limestone quarried from the site, including the former superintendent's residence, double staff residence, former stables, and two stone walls (gates) at the main entrance.

ADVERSE		
LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
The proposed development provides a low impact to the attribute listed.	The proposed development provides both low and high impacts, resulting in a moderate impact to the attribute list.	The proposed development negatively affects the attribute listed.

Impact Assessment Summary Table – 280 Beechwood Avenue		
Assessment Against the National Historic Site Statement of Significance		
Impacted Character Defining Elements/Existing Contribution	Proposed Intervention	Impact
1. Historic Stone Residence: One of the 19th-century buildings identified in the Statement of Significance; contributes to the historic administrative precinct and demonstrates the use of locally quarried limestone.	Demolition of the Stone Residence.	High
2. Former Office/Administration Complex: evolved throughout successive additions.	Retention of majority of existing complex and adding new east and west additions.	Low
3. Picturesque Landscape: Rolling terrain, mature trees, winding circulation <i>"The hilly terrain with many trees, shrubs and flowering plants; its large collection of different varieties of hosta plants".</i>	Localized landscape modifications.	Low

4. Entrance Sequence: Existing arrival sequence centred on the Beechwood National Memorial Centre.	New principal entrance and drop-off area at the east addition.	Low
5. Quarry Heritage: Limestone quarried on site used in construction of historic buildings and gates <i>“Its 19th-century buildings and structures built with limestone quarried from the cemetery site, including: the former superintendent's residence; a double staff residence; the former stables; and two stone walls (gates) at the main entrance”.</i>	Removal of Stone Residence masonry.	Moderate

8.0 Alternatives and Mitigation Strategies

The proposed redevelopment has been designed to minimize adverse impacts on the cultural heritage value of Beechwood Cemetery while supporting the continued evolution and long-term viability of the Site. The following mitigation measures have been incorporated into the proposed design or are recommended to further reduce potential impacts associated with the project.

- 1. The demolition of the Stone Residence represents the most significant heritage impact associated with the proposed development, as the building contributes to the original site of the administrative operations of the cemetery, as identified in the National Historic Site Statement of Significance.**

While the demolition of the Stone Residence represents a significant and irreversible impact through the loss of historic built fabric, it is important to note that the primary heritage character of the cemetery is based on its landscape features and not the ancillary buildings. The *Statement of Significance* simply mentions the presence of the Stone Residence, amongst other ancillary buildings, and its association with the cemetery's history of using quarried stone from the site. There is no further mention of this specific building, nor indication of any significant features or character-defining elements.

The existing building has been significantly altered and its presence diminished by the successive additions around it. The remains of the original fabric differ between the interior and exterior elements. As the building has undergone many space reconfigurations through time to suit ever-evolving needs of the site, the Consultants observed that majority of the interior finishes have already been heavily renovated or replaced through time, including flooring, walls, doors, casework/mouldings, space configuration, and colour schemes. Some elements which may remain from the original Stone Residence include the stairs (which have been renovated) and moulded window jamb extensions. The existing building, including its layouts and structural capacity, is extremely challenging to work with in a contemporary office environment. To meet building code provisions for elements such as corridor widths, staircases and access is highly problematic. That said, the exterior envelope is where majority of the heritage value remains. Though some elements appear to have been replaced through time, including windows and roofing, the original masonry remains intact with evidence of more contemporary repointing campaigns. The wood porch and front door are also assumed to be original and remain in fair condition despite evidence of chipped/peeling paint and varying stages of vine growth throughout.

The proposed approach provides opportunities to meaningfully mitigate negative impacts of this demolition and retain important physical and visual connections to the site's history. To reduce the loss of historic material, the existing limestone masonry should be carefully dismantled,

salvaged, and catalogued where appropriate, with suitable stone incorporated into the new development as exterior cladding and landscape features. The reuse of this material will allow the physical fabric of the Stone Residence to remain present on the site, transforming it from a demolished resource into an integrated component of the new expansion. This approach is particularly meaningful given the relationship of the limestone to the historic development of Beechwood Cemetery and reinforces a sense of material continuity between the existing heritage landscape and the new construction.

Limestone is frequently used throughout the entire Beechwood site. The integration of salvaged limestone within the new development will also provide an opportunity for the addition to respond to the established material character of the site without attempting to replicate or recreate the former residence. Prior to demolition, the Stone Residence should be comprehensively documented through measured drawings, written descriptions, and archival-quality photography to provide a permanent record of the building, its materials and construction, and its contribution to the evolution of the site. Together, documentation, material salvage and reuse, and sensitive integration of the new construction will not eliminate the adverse impact associated with demolition; however, they will substantially mitigate the loss by preserving both a physical and interpretive connection to the former building within the site's next phase of development.



Figure 43 – Example of Limestone use throughout the Cemetery.

2. Former Office / Administration Complex

The proposed additions should be designed to remain visually subordinate to the existing *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*, allowing the established buildings and landscape to continue to define the character of the administrative precinct. The new construction should employ contemporary forms and detailing that are clearly distinguishable from the existing fabric, while drawing upon complementary materials, proportions, massing, and natural finishes that respond to the architectural and landscape character of Beechwood Cemetery. This approach establishes a compatible relationship between old and new without creating a false sense of historical development or attempting to replicate the existing buildings.

The proposed additions should be integrated into the existing site to minimize their visual prominence within the broader cemetery landscape. Their placement and architectural expression should reinforce the existing building as a cohesive grouping of buildings rather than introducing competing architectural elements. Mitigation strategies include the use of natural materials that reference the established palette of the site, such as the incorporation of salvaged limestone from the Stone Residence where appropriate, which further strengthens the physical and visual relationship between the new development and the historic context. This material continuity provides an opportunity for the new construction to acknowledge the evolution of the site while maintaining a contemporary and identifiable architectural expression.

Importantly, the proposed development should support and reinforce the continued use of the Beechwood National Memorial Centre as the administrative and ceremonial centre of Beechwood Cemetery. The retention of the principal reception facilities maintains the established function and significance of the administrative precinct while allowing the facility to respond to evolving operational, accessibility, and visitor needs. In this respect, the additions can be understood as part of the ongoing evolution of Beechwood Cemetery. While introducing new additions, the development maintains the established hierarchy of the site, retains significant existing functions and spaces, and provides a compatible contemporary intervention that supports the continued use of the property. The resulting relationship between existing and new construction allows the Beechwood Foundation to evolve in response to present-day requirements while maintaining its physical, functional, and visual connection to the broader cultural heritage landscape.

3. Picturesque Landscape and Entrance Sequence

Landscape modifications associated with the proposed development should be generally confined to the immediate vicinity of the Beechwood National Memorial Centre and should be designed to enhance the functionality, accessibility and visitor experience of the administrative precinct without fundamentally altering the broader cultural landscape of Beechwood Cemetery.

The established landscape remains the dominant organizing feature of the site, with existing mature vegetation retained wherever feasible and new native planting should be introduced to reinforce the naturalistic and picturesque character that contributes to the cemetery's cultural heritage value.

A positive aspect of the reorganization of the entrance is the opportunity to strengthen the visitor experience through a more legible and cohesive arrival sequence. Improved pedestrian connections, accessible routes, coordinated planting, and sensitively selected site furnishings can help integrate the functional requirements of the building into the surrounding landscape while maintaining the informal, naturalistic qualities characteristic of Beechwood Cemetery. New pathways, planting, lighting, and site furnishings should therefore continue to be designed as complementary landscape elements, avoiding excessive formality or visual clutter that could detract from the established character of the site.

Overall, the proposed landscape interventions are considered to have the potential for a positive impact on the cultural heritage landscape. Their localized nature limits physical change to the immediate site, while the retention of mature vegetation and introduction of appropriate native planting reinforce the established landscape character. At the same time, improvements to accessibility, pedestrian circulation, wayfinding, and visitor arrival support the continued use of the cemetery and allow the Beechwood Foundation to respond to contemporary operational needs.



Figure 44 – Limestone border lining the path toward the Botanical Cremation Gardens.



Figure 45 – Examples of Limestone use and native/ornamental planting in the immediate vicinity of the Beechwood National Memorial Centre, typical throughout the Cemetery. Landscape modifications should carefully follow and compliment the existing landscape vegetation and trees, in accordance with the Statement of Significance.

4. Entrance Sequence: Existing arrival sequence centred on the Beechwood National Memorial Centre

The proposed development will alter the existing arrival sequence to the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre* by relocating the principal public entrance from the north façade of the existing building to a new formal entrance area off the east façade of the new addition. This represents a change to the way visitors approach, enter, and experience the building; however, the existing entrance sequence is not specifically identified as a character-defining element in the *National Historic Site Statement of Significance*. The proposed new eastern entrance provides an opportunity to establish a more legible, welcoming, and universally accessible point of arrival while maintaining the National Memorial Centre as the focus of the visitor experience. The new entrance will also improve barrier-free access and visitor orientation and will be integrated with the proposed drop-off, pedestrian circulation, signage, and surrounding landscape.

To mitigate the change to the established arrival experience, the design should maintain a clear visual and experiential relationship between the new entrance, the existing *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*, and the surrounding cemetery landscape. The incorporation of salvaged limestone masonry from the Stone Residence into the new entrance vestibule provides an opportunity to retain a tangible connection to the site's historic material palette and the use of

limestone quarried from the Cemetery, as identified in the *Statement of Significance*. Signage, landscape treatments, and architectural detailing should similarly reinforce the entrance as part of the broader commemorative character of the site rather than as an independent or competing architectural element.

Overall, while the relocation of the principal entrance will modify the established arrival sequence, the impact is anticipated to be low. The change does not directly remove or obscure an identified character-defining element and provides several positive outcomes, including improved universal accessibility, clearer visitor orientation, and opportunities to incorporate and interpret historic materials. Subject to sensitive detailing and landscape integration, the new entrance can strengthen the relationship between the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*, its visitors, and the cultural heritage values of the broader site.

5. Quarry Heritage

The proposed reuse of limestone salvaged from the Stone Residence provides an important opportunity to maintain a direct and tangible physical connection between the historic building and the redeveloped *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*. Rather than removing the material from the Site or treating it solely as demolition waste, the careful dismantling, salvage, and reintegration of suitable limestone will help contribute to the physical character and material identity of Beechwood Cemetery.

The significance of this approach extends beyond the preservation of material from the Stone Residence itself. Locally quarried limestone is closely associated with the early development and evolution of Beechwood Cemetery and contributes to the distinctive relationship between its geology, built features, and designed landscape. Incorporating salvaged stone into new architectural elements, exterior cladding, landscape walls, or other site features provides an opportunity to carry this established material vocabulary into the new development while maintaining a clear distinction between historic and contemporary construction. In this way, the limestone can act as a unifying element between the existing *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*, its proposed new additions, and the surrounding cultural landscape.



Figure 46 – Acknowledgement of the work to create and maintain the landscape of Beechwood Cemetery.

The reuse of the limestone also demonstrates an approach to material stewardship that is consistent with broader conservation principles. While the demolition of the Stone Residence results in the loss of the building as a historic resource, the retention and purposeful reuse of its significant material ensures that part of its physical legacy remains embedded within the Site. The salvaged stone therefore takes on both a functional and commemorative role, providing continuity between past and present phases of development and allowing the material history of the former residence to remain legible within the ever-evolving Site.

Consideration should also be given to interpreting the history of the cemetery's historic quarry and the use of locally sourced limestone throughout the Site. Interpretation incorporated within the new reception area, exhibit space, or landscape could explain the origin of the stone, its relationship to the construction of the Stone Residence and other historic features, and its subsequent reuse within the redevelopment. This would allow the salvaged material to function not only as a physical conservation measure, but also as a means of communicating the history and evolution of Beechwood Cemetery to visitors.

Together, material salvage, sensitive reuse, and interpretation provide an opportunity to transform an otherwise significant material loss into a meaningful heritage conservation

initiative. Although these measures do not eliminate the adverse impact associated with the demolition of the Stone Residence, they conserve an important component of its material legacy, strengthen the relationship between the new development and the historic cultural landscape, and reinforce the significance of locally quarried limestone as one of the defining heritage themes identified in the National Historic Site *Statement of Significance*.

8.1 Recommendations

The principal benefit of the proposed redevelopment is its ability to support the continued use and evolution of Beechwood Cemetery as an active *National Historic Site*, *National Cemetery of Canada*, and important commemorative landscape, while improving the functionality, accessibility, and visitor experience through an enhanced Beechwood National Memorial Centre. The proposal retains the principal administration, reception, and ceremonial functions within their established location and introduces new facilities that respond to the Cemetery's evolving operational requirements.

In general, the proposal exhibits design decisions that respond positively to the cultural heritage value of the Site. The proposed additions have been designed as contemporary interventions that remain visually subordinate to the existing *Beechwood National Memorial Centre* and respond to the established context through complementary massing, proportions, materials, and natural finishes. Landscape modifications are generally localized to the immediate of the building and provide opportunities to improve accessibility, circulation, wayfinding, and the visitor arrival experience while retaining and reinforcing the broader picturesque and naturalistic character of Beechwood Cemetery.

The most significant adverse heritage impact associated with the proposal is the demolition of the historic Stone Residence. As an identified component of the *National Historic Site* and a building associated with the early development of the cemetery, its removal will result in an irreversible loss of historic built fabric. This impact cannot be fully mitigated through redevelopment; however, the proposed careful dismantling, salvage, and reuse of the building's locally quarried limestone provides a meaningful opportunity to retain an important component of its material legacy within the Site. The incorporation of this stone into the new architecture and landscape, together with comprehensive documentation of the residence prior to demolition and interpretation of the historic quarry and use of limestone throughout the Cemetery, will maintain a tangible and legible connection between the Stone Residence and the evolving *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*.

On balance, the proposed redevelopment is compatible with the cultural heritage value and character-defining elements identified in the *National Historic Site Statement of Significance*. While the demolition of the Stone Residence constitutes an impact, the broader development

has been designed to maintain the established function and hierarchy of the administrative precinct, conserve the overall character of the cultural landscape, and integrate new construction in a manner that is distinguishable yet sympathetic to its heritage setting. The proposed mitigation measures, particularly documentation, material salvage and reuse, reinstated landscape and sensitive integration of new construction, will assist in reducing the overall heritage impact of the development.

Based on the professional assessment of the proposed development, the Consultant is of the opinion that the project can proceed in a manner that is generally consistent with the heritage conservation objectives applicable to Beechwood Cemetery, provided that the mitigation measures and recommendations identified in this HIA are incorporated into the ongoing development of the design. The proposal represents an opportunity to accommodate necessary change within an evolving cultural landscape while maintaining the heritage values, established functions, and physical characteristics that contribute to the significance of Beechwood Cemetery.

The following recommendations are intended to further mitigate identified adverse impacts and guide the continued refinement of the proposal through subsequent design and implementation:

Recommendation 1: Documentation of the Stone Residence Prior to Demolition

Prior to demolition, the Stone Residence should be comprehensively documented to establish a permanent record of the building and its contribution to the historical evolution of Beechwood Cemetery. Much of this work has been already done, through comprehensive Matterport laser scanning at the beginning of this project. Other documentation should include photography of all exterior elevations and significant interior features, measured drawings where appropriate, and written descriptions of the building's form, materials, construction, and known alterations. Particular attention should be given to documenting the limestone masonry, including its character, coursing, detailing, and relationship to the historic use of locally quarried stone within the Cemetery. Documentation should be retained as part of the cemetery's archival record and may also inform future interpretation.

Recommendation 2: Salvage and Reuse of Limestone

The existing limestone masonry of the Stone Residence should be carefully dismantled and salvaged to the greatest extent feasible. While not part of the heritage designation, the administration addition directly west of the Stone Residence appears to have also implemented contemporary limestone on its exterior; this limestone appears to be of the same source and similar time as the Stone Residence, therefore also assumed to have been salvaged from the site. Due to its contemporary appearance with the Stone Residence cladding and association with the cemetery's ongoing tradition of utilizing resources from the land, this stone should also be

salvaged to the greatest extent possible. Prior to demolition, a salvage strategy should be prepared identifying appropriate methods for dismantling, handling, cataloguing, storage, and reuse of suitable material.

Salvaged limestone should be prioritized for incorporation into the proposed development and associated landscape features, including exterior cladding, landscape walls, site features, or other locations where the material can remain visible and meaningfully connected to the redevelopment. Reuse should be undertaken in a manner that distinguishes the contemporary construction from the former residence rather than attempting to recreate or replicate the demolished building.

Recommendation 3: Interpretation of the Stone Residence and Historic Quarry

Consideration should be given to incorporating interpretation of the Stone Residence, the historic quarry, and the use of locally sourced limestone throughout Beechwood Cemetery within the redeveloped *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*. Interpretation could be incorporated into the new signage strategy in the reception area, exterior landscape, or other publicly accessible locations and could explain the relationship between the geology of the Site, the historic quarry, the construction of the Stone Residence, and the broader development of the Cemetery. Where salvaged limestone is incorporated into the new development, an option to include interpretation to identify its provenance and reuse to reinforce the physical and historical connection between the Stone Residence and the evolving *Beechwood National Memorial Centre* could be implemented.

Recommendation 4: Integration of the New Additions

As the design progresses, the proposed additions should continue to maintain a visually subordinate relationship to the existing *Beechwood National Memorial Centre* and broader cultural landscape. The contemporary architectural expression should remain clearly distinguishable from the existing building while responding sympathetically to established proportions, massing, materials, textures, and natural finishes, in line with the Standards and Guidelines. Materials should be durable, high quality, and complementary to the natural and architectural materials traditionally found throughout Beechwood Cemetery. Where salvaged limestone is incorporated into the new construction, its placement and detailing should be carefully considered so that it reads as an intentional conservation and design strategy rather than a decorative application.

Recommendation 5: Cultural Landscape and Mature Vegetation

Landscape modifications should remain concentrated within the immediate vicinity of the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre* to avoid unnecessary alteration of the broader cultural landscape. Existing mature trees and vegetation should be retained and protected wherever

feasible during construction. Where vegetation must be removed, replacement planting should prioritize native and contextually appropriate species that reinforce the naturalistic and picturesque qualities of the Cemetery. New landscape interventions should maintain the established balance between built form, open space, vegetation, circulation routes, and views that contributes to the character of Beechwood Cemetery. Accessibility improvements should be incorporated sensitively into the existing topography and landscape rather than appearing as separate or visually dominant interventions. Pathways, ramps, curbs, railings, signage, lighting, and other accessibility features should be coordinated to provide a clear and universally accessible arrival sequence while remaining compatible with the established character of the Cemetery. The introduction of excessive hardscaping, visual clutter, or overly formalized landscape treatments should be avoided.

Recommendation 6: Continued Heritage Review Through Design Development

As the proposal advances through detailed design, the heritage consultant should continue to review the development of key architectural and landscape components to confirm that the heritage conservation objectives and mitigation measures identified in this HIA are maintained. Particular attention should be given to the final massing and detailing of the additions, material selections, incorporation of salvaged limestone, landscape design, treatment of the entrance sequence, and interpretation strategy. Any substantial changes to the proposed design that may affect the conclusions of this HIA should be reviewed for potential additional heritage impacts prior to implementation.

9.0 Conclusion

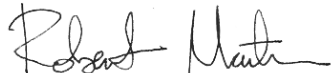
The conclusions of this Heritage Impact Assessment are based on an evaluation of the proposed development against the heritage values and character-defining elements identified in the *Statement of Significance for the Beechwood Cemetery National Historic Site of Canada*, with particular consideration given to those elements associated with the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*. The proposed development represents the continued evolution of the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre* in response to changing operational, visitor, and accessibility requirements. The proposal maintains the Sacred Space as the principal architectural focal point, while introducing new east and west additions, a relocated and more universally accessible public entrance, and associated modifications to the surrounding landscape and circulation.

The most significant heritage impact associated with the proposal is the demolition of the historic Stone Residence, a 19th-century building identified in the *Statement of Significance* and notable in part for its use of limestone quarried from the Cemetery site. This impact should be mitigated through appropriate documentation prior to demolition, careful dismantling and salvage of significant materials, and the incorporation of salvaged limestone within the new development and landscape. Opportunities to interpret the former residence and the evolution of the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre* should also be incorporated into the project.

Other interventions, including the new additions, relocation of the principal entrance, and localized modifications to parking, circulation, and landscaping, are anticipated to result in low impacts to the identified heritage values of the site. These interventions also provide opportunities for positive outcomes, including improved universal accessibility, enhanced visitor orientation and experience, and a strengthened relationship between the building and its surrounding commemorative landscape. The use of compatible materials, retention and framing of significant views, integration of landscape features, and reuse of historic masonry further contribute to the project's response to its heritage setting.

Importantly, the proposal does not fundamentally alter the broader picturesque and commemorative landscape character of Beechwood Cemetery or diminish the ability of the National Historic Site to communicate its principal heritage values. The proposed additions are intended to remain secondary to the Sacred Space and to respond to the established architectural and landscape character of the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*. The Architect's established heritage conservation expertise and previous experience at Beechwood Cemetery, including the design and construction of the Sacred Space, provide an informed understanding of the site's architectural evolution, cultural heritage values, and commemorative landscape, which has contributed to the development of a contextually sensitive design approach.

Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned should you have any questions or wish to discuss any aspect of this assessment.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robert Martin', with a stylized, cursive script.

Robert Martin, OAA, OAQ, AAPEI, NSAA, FRAIC, CAHP, LEED AP
RMA+SH architects
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Appendix A – Beechwood Cemetery National Historic Site – Statement of Significance



Canada's
Historic Places

A Federal, Provincial and Territorial Collaboration

Beechwood Cemetery National Historic Site of Canada

280 Beechwood Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1L, Canada

Formally Recognized: 2001/04/27

 [General view of the Chinese](#)

[Pavilion from the Beechwood Cemetery sheltering the altar and bronze urn to the right demonstrating the clusters of graves belonging to ethnic communities, 2000.; Parks Canada / Parcs Canada, R. Goodspeed, 2000.](#)

General view

 [General view of the military section](#)

[of the Beechwood Cemetery showing the Cross of Sacrifice erected by The Commonwealth War Graves Commission and its central placement within the military cemetery, 2000.; Parks Canada / Parcs Canada, R. Goodspeed, 2000.](#)

General view

 [General view of the Beechwood](#)

[Cemetery showing some regular plots and the uncultivated forest area forming a buffer along the west, northwest and north boundaries of the cemetery, 2000.; Parks Canada / Parcs Canada, R. Goodspeed, 2000.](#)

General view

OTHER NAME(S)

Beechwood Cemetery

Beechwood Cemetery National Historic Site of Canada

Cimetière Beechwood

LINKS AND DOCUMENTS

[Related website](#)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1873/01/01

LISTED ON THE CANADIAN REGISTER: 2004/10/18

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

Beechwood Cemetery is a large, 19th-century cemetery located in Ottawa. Established in 1873, the cemetery is comprised of landscaped grounds with roads, paths, buildings and monuments. It is located on rolling terrain, bordered by a forest. The formal recognition consists of approximately 65 hectares of property, an estimated 25,000 monuments, a mausoleum, a former residence (now administration building), a utilities building, a double residence, a former stables, a gazebo, a pagoda, and two small stone walls (gates) flanking the main entrance. The designated place is limited to the boundaries of the cemetery.

HERITAGE VALUE

Beechwood Cemetery was designated a national historic site in 2001 because it is an exceptional example of 19th-century rural cemetery design, characterized by a naturalistic, pastoral and picturesque landscape of many perspectives. Beechwood Cemetery was also designated a national historic site because: it contains two very good examples of landscape expressing distinctive cultural traditions - the Chinese Cemetery designed according to Chinese religious principles, and a highly visible military cemetery; and it contains a concentration of mausolea, monuments, and markers of architectural and of historical interest that illustrate many aspects of the history of Canada, the Province of Ontario and Ottawa.

Beechwood Cemetery illustrates the type of rural or garden cemetery that emerged in the United States and Canada in the mid-19th century. It typifies the rural cemetery in its use of a naturalistic setting to attract and comfort the living; its creation of a secure space for the dead; its use of funerary monuments to perpetuate the memory of individuals of historic importance; and its layout as a park-like space for public use.

It retains much of its original character in its layout of interlacing, winding roads and islets of irregular shapes and varying sizes, and funerary monuments of differing styles and materials, set within a rolling landscape of trees, shrubs and plants with many picturesque views.

The cemetery plan was designed and supervised by city engineer Robert Surtees and laid out by government landscape gardener Alpine Grant. The cemetery includes 19th-century buildings and structures designed by Ottawa architect James Mather in consultation with Surtees; a stone residence constructed in the 1880s using limestone quarried from the cemetery; a double residence for gardeners and foremen; a former stable building; and stone entrance gates. Both Surtees and Mather held executive positions with the cemetery and are buried there.

The Chinese Cemetery consists of graves dating to the 1920s, and a memorial garden designed and constructed in 1996 by the Chinese community in keeping with traditional Chinese architectural and religious traditions. The garden includes a pagoda with a granite altar and bronze incense burner, and is used by the community to pay respects to their ancestors.

Beechwood Cemetery is the site of the National Military Cemetery of the Canadian Forces, purchased by the Department of National Defence in 1944 for interment of veterans of the Canadian Forces (CF). The military cemetery is prominently located at the centre of Beechwood and is distinguished by its uniform grave markers and a central military monument.

Beechwood Cemetery exhibits a range of headstones reflecting different periods in the development of the cemetery in terms of styles, materials and symbolism. The cemetery contains the gravesites of many individuals noted for their contributions on a national, provincial or local level, as well as interments from earlier cemeteries in the Ottawa area. The cemetery also includes several stone mausolea, including a Gothic Revival stone mausoleum designed by W. Ralston and notable for its attractive proportions, design, stonework and detailing.

Sources: HSMBC, Minute, December 2000; HSMBC, Plaque Text, 2000.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that relate to the heritage value of the Beechwood Cemetery site as a whole include:

- its original plan, with curvilinear roads and irregular islets of curved shapes and differing sizes;

- its hilly terrain with many trees, shrubs and flowering plants;
- the uncultivated forest area forming a buffer along the west, northwest and north boundaries of the cemetery;
- its large collection of different varieties of hosta plants;
- its collection of unusual plant species, including manchurian lilac, putty-root orchid and glade fern;
- its 19th-century buildings and structures built with limestone quarried from the cemetery site, including: the former superintendent's residence; a double staff residence; the former stables; and two stone walls (gates) at the main entrance;
- the variety of styles, materials and symbolism represented in its monuments and markers;
- plot areas set aside for paupers, the old Protestant Orphans' Home, the old Protestant Home for the Aged, and children and infants;
- clusters of graves belonging to ethnic communities, including Germans, Lebanese Christians and Chinese.

Key elements that relate to the heritage value of the military cemetery include:

- its location at the centre of Beechwood Cemetery;
- its restricted use for interment of veterans of the CF and its predecessors from the Northwest Resistance onwards;
- its uniform grave markers;
- the Cross of Sacrifice erected by The Commonwealth War Graves Commission and its central placement within the military cemetery;
- the shelter erected by Veterans Affairs, and the various memorials contained in it, including: the Cremation Memorial, listing the names of veterans cremated and; the Commission Register Box;
- gravesites of celebrated Canadian military leaders;

Key elements that relate to the heritage value of the Chinese cemetery include:

- a cluster of Chinese community graves;
- a memorial garden designed, constructed and landscaped according to Chinese architectural and religious traditions, consisting of: a grassed area containing flat grave markers; a cedar hedge with an entrance gate; an east-facing pagoda sitting on a raised platform and sheltering an altar and incense burner; a geometrically laid brick platform symbolizing harmony; a circular walking path; and a ring of crab trees;
- the continuing use of the memorial garden by the Chinese community to pay respects to their ancestors;

Key elements that relate to the heritage value of the monuments, markers and mausolea include:

- the gravesites of individuals noted for their contributions at a national, provincial or local level;
- interments from earlier cemeteries in the Ottawa area;
- the range of materials used for monuments, including: marble, sandstone and polished granite;
- the range of styles of monuments, including: Neoclassical, Gothic Revival, Renaissance Revival and modern;
- the wide range of symbolism used on monuments, including obelisks, representations of urns, draped urns, broken columns, draped columns, sarcophagi, and angel, ivy and laurel wreath motifs;
- the range of size and sophistication of monuments, from modest to very elaborate
- low stone walls, extant around some early graves;

- a number of mausolea, including a 1933 Gothic Revival, stone mausoleum which houses crypts, a columbarium, a chapel and a 1961 crematorium and is notable for its attractive proportions, design, stonework and detailing.

RECOGNITION

JURISDICTION

Federal

RECOGNITION AUTHORITY

Government of Canada

RECOGNITION STATUTE

Historic Sites and Monuments Act

RECOGNITION TYPE

National Historic Site of Canada

RECOGNITION DATE

2001/04/27

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

SIGNIFICANT DATE(S)

n/a

THEME - CATEGORY AND TYPE

Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

Philosophy and Spirituality

Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

Architecture and Design

FUNCTION - CATEGORY AND TYPE

CURRENT HISTORIC

Religion, Ritual and Funeral

Mortuary Site, Cemetery or Enclosure

ARCHITECT / DESIGNER

James Mather, architect (for buildings on site)

BUILDER

Robert Surtees, city engineer that designed and supervised the application of the plan.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LOCATION OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate Documentation Centre, 3rd Floor, Room 366, 30
Victoria Street, Gatineau, Québec J8X 0B3

CROSS-REFERENCE TO COLLECTION**FED/PROV/TERR IDENTIFIER**

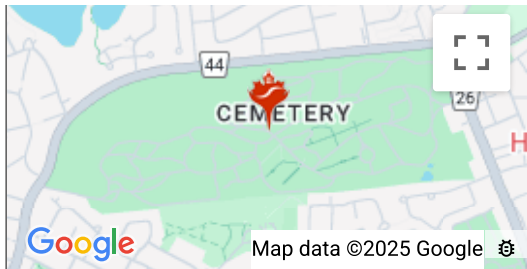
1942

STATUS

Published

RELATED PLACES

n/a

**NEARBY PLACES****Laurier House**

335 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa, Ontario

Laurier House is a gracious, three-storey residence executed in the Second Empire style. Solidly...

**Prime Minister's Residence**

24 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario

The Prime Minister's Residence at 24 Sussex Drive is a large stone house revealing a restrained,...

Appendix B – Design Package from RMA+SH Architects

BEECHWOOD CEMETERY NATIONAL MEMORIAL CENTRE EXPANSION

RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER: 23041
CLIENT NAME: THE BEECHWOOD CEMETERY FOUNDATION
PROJECT ADDRESS: 280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

DESIGN TEAM

ARCHITECTURAL: RMA+SH
CIVIL: EGIS GROUP
STRUCTURAL: CUNLIFFE
MECHANICAL: STANTEC
ELECTRICAL: STANTEC
INTERIOR DESIGN: 4TE
LANDSCAPE: RUHLAND



ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

SHEET NUMBER	SHEET NAME
A-000	COVER PAGE
A-101	SITE PLAN - EAST
A-102	SITE PLAN - WEST
A-301	GROUND FLOOR PLAN - NEW CONSTRUCTION EAST
A-302	GROUND FLOOR PLAN - NEW CONSTRUCTION WEST
A-303	SECOND FLOOR - NEW CONSTRUCTION EAST
A-304	SECOND FLOOR - NEW CONSTRUCTION WEST
A-305	ROOF PLAN EAST - NEW
A-306	ROOF PLAN WEST - NEW
A-400	NORTH & MAIN ENTRY ELEVATIONS
A-401	EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS
A-402	SOUTH ELEVATIONS
A-403	PERSPECTIVES

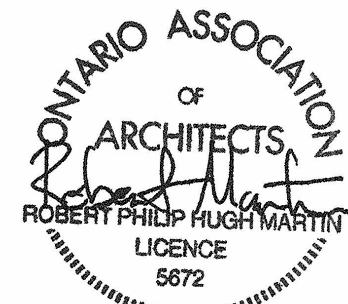
LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS

SHEET NUMBER	SHEET NAME
L-01	LANDSCAPE SITE PLAN
L-02	LANDSCAPE SITE PLAN - WEST
L-03	LANDSCAPE SITE PLAN - EAST
L-04	DETAILS
L-05	DETAILS

CIVIL DRAWINGS

SHEET NUMBER	SHEET NAME
C101	GRADING & SERVICING PLAN

SEAL:



KEYPLAN:

RE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
5	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN CONTROL	2026-09-18

REVISIONS:

DRAWINGS COPYRIGHT RMA+SH ARCHITECTS
DO NOT COPY, DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS
ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED.

PROJECT NORTH:	TRUE NORTH:
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PROJECT:

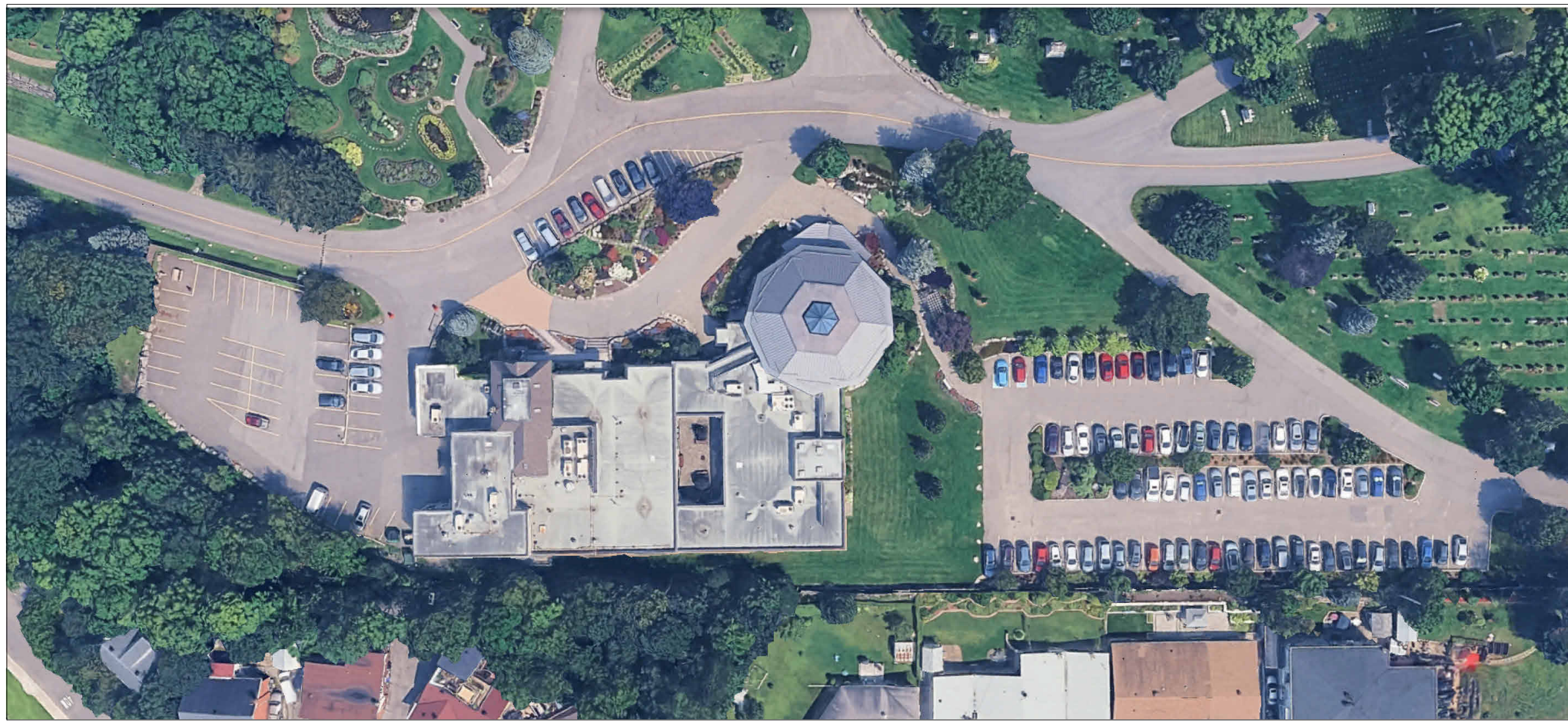
BEECHWOOD CEMETERY
NATIONAL MEMORIAL
CENTRE EXPANSION

280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

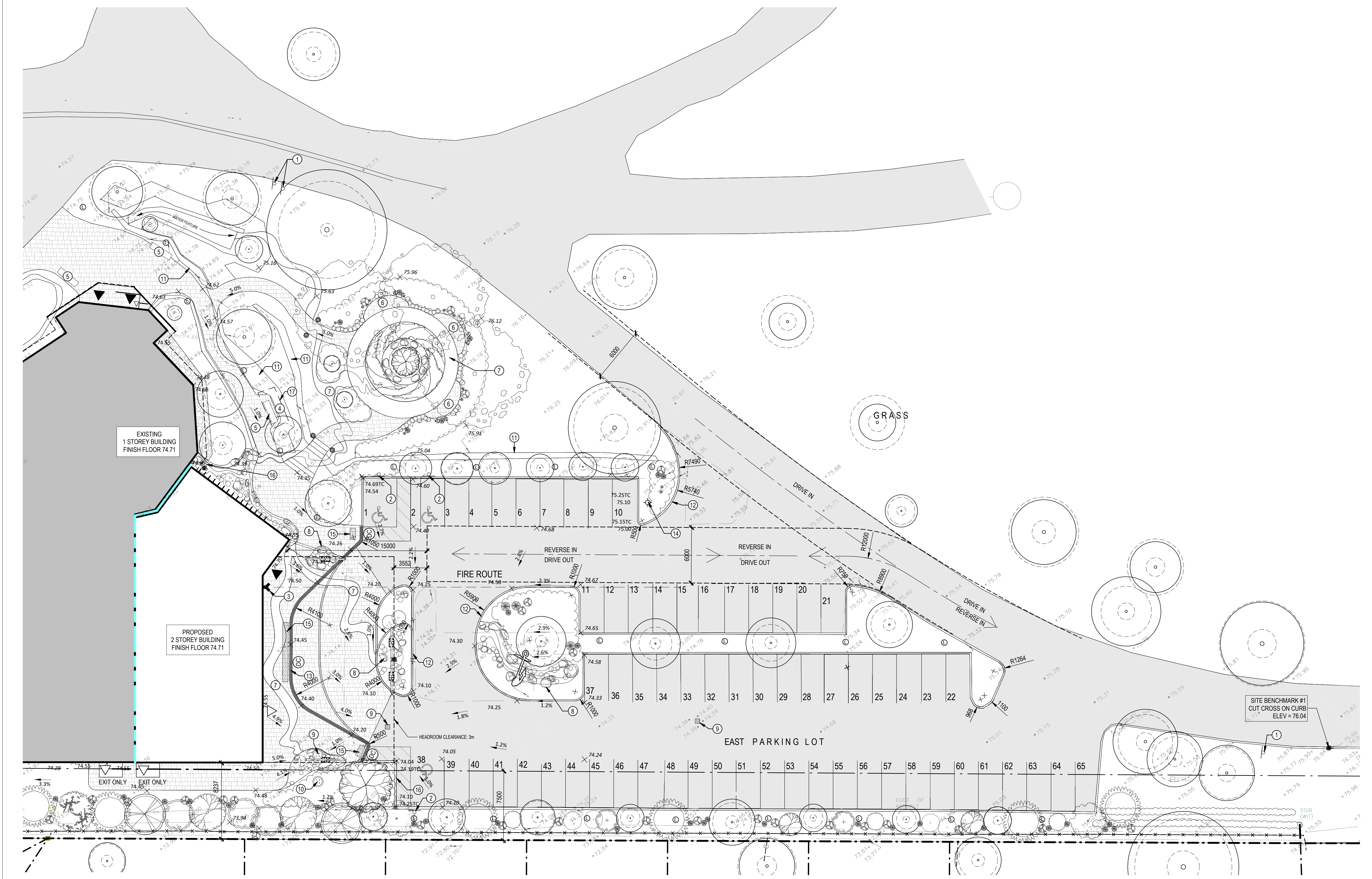
DRAWING:

COVER PAGE

DESIGNED BY:	APPROVED BY:
RMA+SH	-
DRAWN BY:	
AF	
DATE:	SCALE:
2026-09-17	
RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER:	SHEET NUMBER:
23041	A-000



2 PROJECT KEYPLAN
N.T.S



1 SITE PLAN - EAST
1 : 200

BICYCLE PARKING SPACE RATE - EAST

AS PER SECTION 613 (23) AND TABLE 613C (a) (BY-LAW 2026-50)	
(a) LONG-TERM BICYCLE PARKING	1 PER 250 m ² GFA
(b) SHORT-TERM BICYCLE PARKING	2 SPACES
OFFICE GFA:	166 m ²
MINIMUM REQUIRED:	3
TOTAL PROVIDED:	8

ZONING/SITE PLAN INFORMATION - EAST

BY-LAW No. 2026-50	
MUNICIPALITY:	OTTAWA
ADDRESS:	280 BEECHWOOD AVENUE
AREA:	AREA B (INNER URBAN TRANSECT)
ZONING:	IN2
SITE AREA:	624743 m ² (8724677.25 ft ²)
FOOTPRINT:	EXISTING BUILDING: 2400 m ² NEW CONSTRUCTION: 713 m ² TOTAL: 3113 m ²
GROSS AREA: (EAST ONLY)	BASEMENT: 0 m ² GROUND FLOOR: 268 m ² SECOND FLOOR: 500 m ² TOTAL: 768 m ²

PROJECT ZONING INFORMATION		
ZONING MECHANISM	PROVISIONS	
GENERAL INFORMATION	REQUIRED	PROPOSED
BUILDING HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)	15 m	9.4 m
LOT INFORMATION		
LOT COVERAGE (MAXIMUM)	40%	0.50 %
LOT WIDTH (MINIMUM)	15 m	156.8 m
LOT AREA (MINIMUM)	400 m²	624743.0 m²
SETBACKS		
FRONT YARD (MINIMUM)	3.0 m	> 3 m
REAR YARD (MINIMUM)	7.5 m	> 7.5 m
ADJUTING WING/STAIRWAYS	7.5 m	> 7.5 m
INTERIOR SIDE YARD	7.5 m	8.2 m
ADJUTING WING/STAIRWAYS	7.5 m	> 4.5 m
EXTERIOR SIDE YARD SETBACK	4.5 m	> 4.5 m

PARKING SPACE RATE - EAST

AS PER SECTION 602 (BY-LAW 2026-50)	
NO APPLICABLE PARKING SPACE RATE AS PER TABLE 602. LOT IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN 600 m OF AN EXISTING OR PLANNED RAPID TRANSIT STATION (AS PER SCHEDULE A4)	
MINIMUM PARKING REQUIRED:	NO MINIMUM
TOTAL PROVIDED:	109

ZONING/SITE PLAN INFORMATION - EAST

BY-LAW 2006-250	
MUNICIPALITY:	OTTAWA
ADDRESS:	280 BEECHWOOD AVENUE
AREA:	AREA B (INNER CITY AREA)
ZONING:	11B
SITE AREA:	624743 m ² (8724677.25 ft ²)
FOOTPRINT:	EXISTING BLDG: 2400 m ² NEW CONSTRUCTION: 713 m ² TOTAL: 3113 m ²
GROSS AREA:	BASEMENT: 0 m ² FIRST FLOOR: 268 m ² SECOND FLOOR: 500 m ² TOTAL: 768 m ²

ZONING MECHANISMS		PROVISIONS	
GENERAL INFORMATION		REQUIRED	PROPOSED
BUILDING HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		11 m	9.4 m
FLOOR SPACE INDEX (MAXIMUM)		N/A	0.0008
LOT INFORMATION			
LOT COVERAGE (MAXIMUM)		40%	0.50%
LOT WIDTH (MINIMUM)		6 m	156.8 m
LOT AREA (MINIMUM)		NO MINIMUM	624743.0 m²
SETBACKS			
FRONT YARD (MINIMUM)		7.5 m	> 7.5 m
REAR YARD (MINIMUM)		7.5 m	> 7.5 m
INTERIOR SIDE YARD (MINIMUM)		7.5 m	8.2 m
CORNER SIDE YARD (MINIMUM)		7.5 m	> 7.5 m

PARKING SPACE RATE - EAST

AS PER TABLE 191 (BY-LAW 2006-250)	
N89 - OFFICE AREA X AND Y ON SCHEDULE 1A	1 PER 100 m ² GFA
OFFICE GFA:	166 m ²
MINIMUM PARKING REQUIRED:	2

AS PER TABLE 101 (BY-LAW 2006-250)	
N38 - FUNERAL HOME AREA X AND Y ON SCHEDULE 1A	3.5 PER 100 m ² GFA
FUNERAL HOME GFA:	600 m ²
MINIMUM PARKING REQUIRED:	21

TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED:	23
TOTAL PROVIDED:	109

OBLIGATED ORGANIZATION ACCESSIBLE PARKING:	
MINIMUM ACCESSIBLE WIDTH:	1.5 m
MINIMUM REQUIRED:	3
TOTAL PROVIDED:	8

BICYCLE PARKING SPACE RATE - EAST

AS PER TABLE 111A (BY-LAW 2006-250)	
(b) ALL OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL USES	1 PER 1500 m ² GFA
MINIMUM REQUIRED:	0
TOTAL PROVIDED:	0

SITE LOCATION



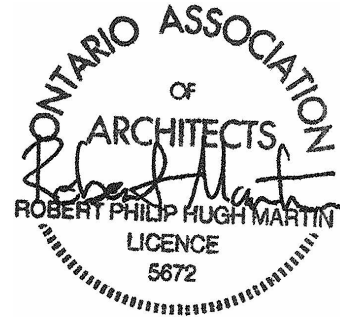
CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- EXISTING SIGNAGE TO REMAIN.
- NEW ACCESSIBLE PARKING SIGNAGE.
- SHARED CONNECTION.
- EXISTING MONUMENT TO REMAIN.
- EXISTING SITE BENCH TO REMAIN.
- NEW BENCH. REFER TO LANDSCAPE.
- MATERIAL FINISH AS PER LANDSCAPE.
- NEW DECORATIVE ROCKERY AS PER LANDSCAPE.
- EXISTING CATCHBASIN/MANHOLE. REFER TO CIVIL.
- NEW CATCHBASIN/MANHOLE. REFER TO CIVIL.
- EXISTING LOW-ROCK RETAINING WALL.
- NEW CONCRETE CURB. REFER TO LANDSCAPE AND CIVIL.
- NEW DEPRESSED CURB. REFER TO LANDSCAPE AND CIVIL.
- NEW LOCATION FOR PROPOSED HYDRANT. REFER TO CIVIL.
- NEW TACTILE INDICATOR. REFER TO CIVIL AND LANDSCAPE.
- NEW DECORATIVE ROCKERY/DRAINAGE FEATURE. REFER TO LANDSCAPE.
- EXISTING WOOD PERGOLA TO REMAIN.

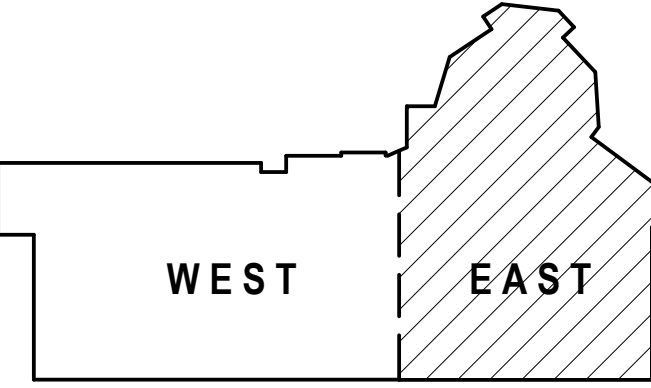
LEGEND

	EXISTING BUILDING
	PROPOSED ADDITION/RENOVATION
	CONSTRUCTION IN EXISTING FOOTPRINT
	2HR FRR WALL
	PROPERTY LINE
	SETBACK
	CHAIN LINK FENCE
	FIRE ROUTE
	ENTRANCE
	EXIT
	EXTERIOR LIGHT/LAMP
	PROPOSED SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS AS PER LANDSCAPE
	EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN
	PROPOSED NEW TREES AS PER LANDSCAPE

SEAL:

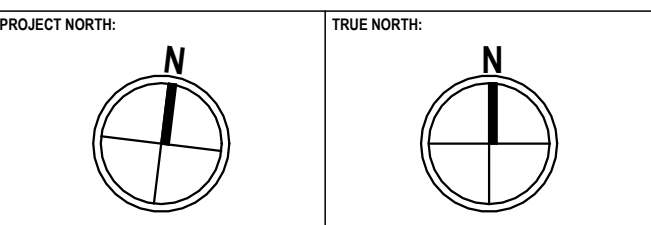


KEYPLAN:



REVISIONS:	DESCRIPTION	DATE
5	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN CONTROL	2026-09-18

REVISIONS:
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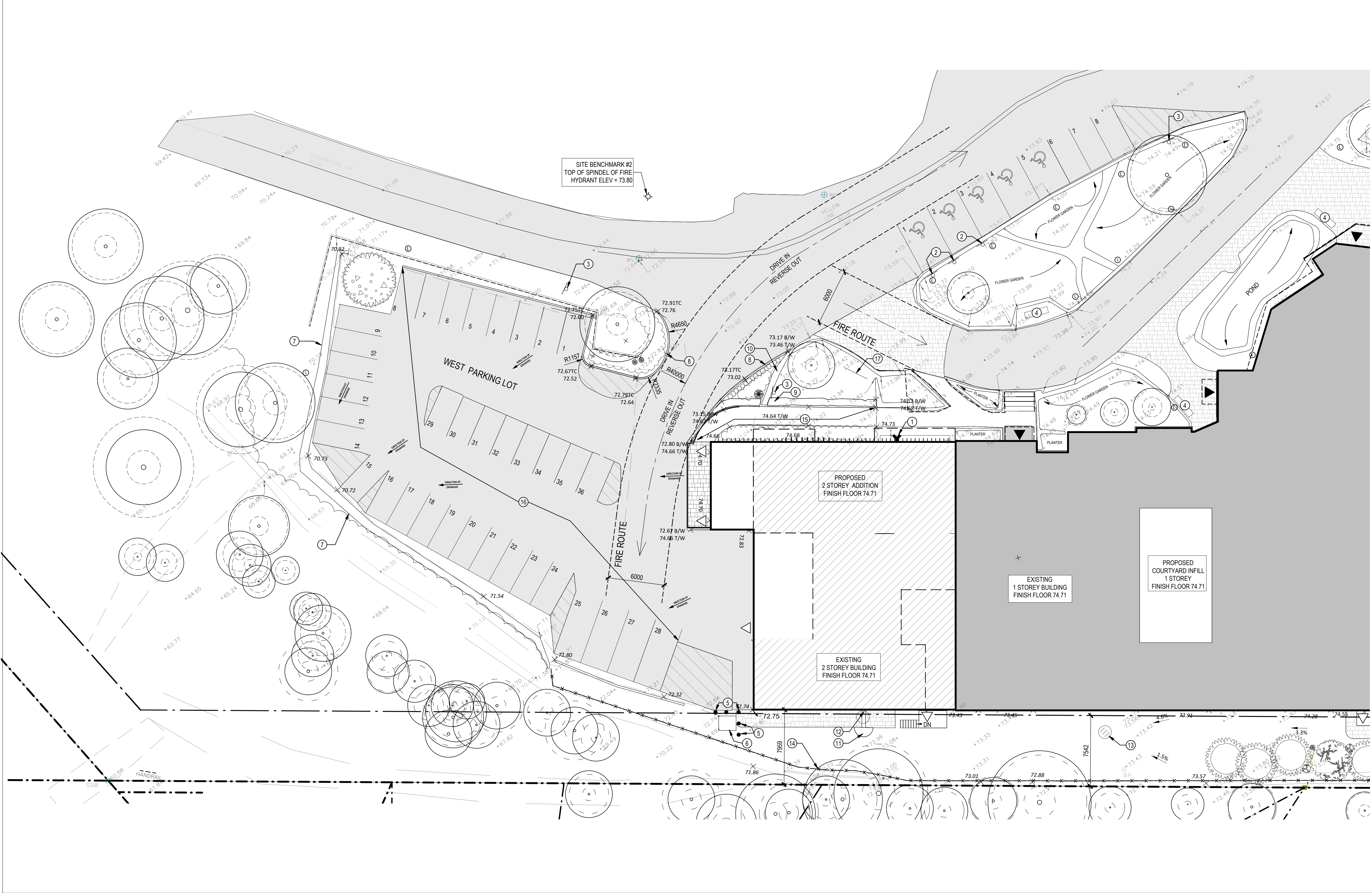
**BEECHWOOD CEMETERY
NATIONAL MEMORIAL
CENTRE EXPANSION**
280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

SITE PLAN - EAST

DESIGNED BY:	APPROVED BY:
RMA+SH	
DRAWN BY:	
AF	
DATE:	SCALE:
2026-09-17	As indicated
RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER:	SHEET NUMBER:
23041	A-101



2 PROJECT KEYPLAN
N.T.S



1 SITE PLAN - WEST
1 : 200

BICYCLE PARKING SPACE RATE - WEST

AS PER SECTION 613 AND TABLE 613C (BY-LAW 2026-50)	
(a) LONG-TERM BICYCLE PARKING (SECTION 613 (2))	
OFFICE: 1 PER 250 m ² GFA	
(b) SHORT-TERM BICYCLE PARKING (T613(a))	
FUNERAL HOME: 2 SPACES	
OFFICE GFA:	577 m ²
MINIMUM REQUIRED:	4
TOTAL PROVIDED:	8

ZONING/SITE PLAN INFORMATION - WEST

BY-LAW No. 2026-50	
MUNICIPALITY:	OTTAWA
ADDRESS:	280 BEECHWOOD AVENUE
AREA:	AREA B (INNER URBAN TRANSECT)
ZONING:	INZ
SITE AREA:	624743 m ² (8724677.25 ft ²)
FOOTPRINT:	
EXISTING BUILDING:	1807 m ²
NEW CONSTRUCTION:	550 m ²
TOTAL:	2400 m ²
GROSS AREA:	
BASEMENT:	221 m ²
GROUND FLOOR:	1230 m ²
SECOND FLOOR:	385 m ²
TOTAL:	1836 m ²

PROJECT ZONING INFORMATION	
ZONING MECHANISM	PROVISIONS
GENERAL INFORMATION	REQUIRED
BUILDING HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)	15 m
BUILDING HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)	8.0 m
LOT INFORMATION	PROPOSED
LOT COVERAGE (MAXIMUM)	40%
LOT COVERAGE (MAXIMUM)	0.38 %
LOT WIDTH (MINIMUM)	15 m
LOT WIDTH (MINIMUM)	156.8 m
LOT AREA (MINIMUM)	400 m ²
LOT AREA (MINIMUM)	624743.0 m ²
SETBACKS	
FRONT YARD (MINIMUM)	3.0 m
FRONT YARD (MINIMUM)	> 3.0 m
REAR YARD (MINIMUM)	7.5 m
REAR YARD (MINIMUM)	> 7.5 m
ADJUTING WINDING/STAIRS	7.5 m
ADJUTING WINDING/STAIRS	> 7.5 m
INTERIOR SIDE YARD	7.5 m
ADJUTING WINDING/STAIRS	7.9 m
ADJUTING WINDING/STAIRS	> 7.9 m
EXTERIOR SIDE YARD SETBACK	4.5 m
EXTERIOR SIDE YARD SETBACK	> 4.5 m

PARKING SPACE RATE - WEST

AS PER SECTION 602 (BY-LAW 2026-50)	
NO APPLICABLE PARKING SPACE RATE AS PER TABLE 602. LOT IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN 600 m OF AN EXISTING OR PLANNED RAPID TRANSIT STATION (AS PER SCHEDULE A4)	
MINIMUM PARKING REQUIRED:	NO MINIMUM
TOTAL PROVIDED:	109

ZONING/SITE PLAN INFORMATION - WEST

BY-LAW 2006-250	
MUNICIPALITY:	OTTAWA
ADDRESS:	280 BEECHWOOD AVENUE
AREA:	AREA B (INNER CITY AREA)
ZONING:	11B
SITE AREA:	624743 m ² (8724677.25 ft ²)
FOOTPRINT:	
EXISTING BLDG:	1807 m ²
NEW CONSTRUCTION:	550 m ²
TOTAL:	2400 m ²
GROSS AREA:	
BASEMENT:	221 m ²
FIRST FLOOR:	1230 m ²
SECOND FLOOR:	385 m ²
TOTAL:	1836 m ²

PROJECT ZONING INFORMATION	
ZONING MECHANISMS	PROVISIONS
GENERAL INFORMATION	REQUIRED
BUILDING HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)	11 m
BUILDING HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)	8.0 m
FLOOR SPACE INDEX (MAXIMUM)	N/A
FLOOR SPACE INDEX (MAXIMUM)	0.000616
LOT INFORMATION	PROPOSED
LOT COVERAGE (MAXIMUM)	40%
LOT COVERAGE (MAXIMUM)	0.38%
LOT WIDTH (MINIMUM)	6 m
LOT WIDTH (MINIMUM)	156.8 m
LOT AREA (MINIMUM)	0 m ²
LOT AREA (MINIMUM)	624743.0 m ²
SETBACKS	
FRONT YARD (MINIMUM)	7.5 m
FRONT YARD (MINIMUM)	> 7.5 m
REAR YARD (MINIMUM)	7.5 m
REAR YARD (MINIMUM)	> 7.5 m
INTERIOR SIDE YARD (MINIMUM)	7.5 m
INTERIOR SIDE YARD (MINIMUM)	7.9 m
CORNER SIDE YARD (MINIMUM)	7.5 m
CORNER SIDE YARD (MINIMUM)	> 7.5 m

PARKING SPACE RATE - WEST

AS PER TABLE 191 (BY-LAW 2006-250)	
N89 - OFFICE AREA X AND Y ON SCHEDULE 1A	1 PER 100 m ² GFA
OFFICE GFA:	577 m ²
MINIMUM PARKING REQUIRED:	6

AS PER TABLE 101 (BY-LAW 2006-250)	
N88 - FUNERAL HOME AREA X AND Y ON SCHEDULE 1A	1 PER 100 m ² GFA
FUNERAL HOME GFA:	1038 m ²
MINIMUM PARKING REQUIRED:	39
TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED:	45
TOTAL PROVIDED:	109

OBLIGATED ORGANIZATION ACCESSIBLE PARKING:	
MINIMUM ASILE WIDTH:	1.5 m
MINIMUM REQUIRED:	5
TOTAL PROVIDED:	8

BICYCLE PARKING SPACE RATE - WEST	
AS PER TABLE 111A (BY-LAW 2006-250)	(b) ALL OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL USES
MINIMUM REQUIRED:	1 PER 1500 m ² GFA
TOTAL PROVIDED:	2

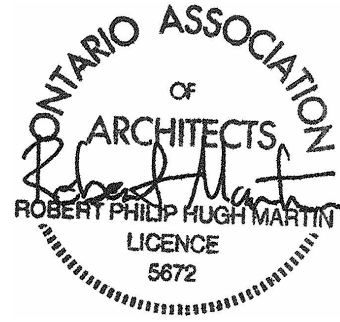
SITE LOCATION	
AS PER TABLE 111A (BY-LAW 2006-250)	(b) ALL OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL USES
MINIMUM REQUIRED:	1 PER 1500 m ² GFA
TOTAL PROVIDED:	2

CONSTRUCTION NOTES	
1	NEW LOCATION OF EXISTING SIAMSE LOCATION.
2	EXISTING ACCESSIBLE PARKING SIGNAGE TO REMAIN.
3	EXISTING SIGNAGE TO REMAIN.
4	EXISTING SITE BENCH TO REMAIN.
5	EXISTING BOLLARDS TO REMAIN.
6	EXISTING PAD-MOUNTED TRANSFORMER. REFER TO ELECTRICAL.
7	EXISTING RETAINING WALL. REFER TO CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL FOR ANY MODIFICATIONS.
8	NEW CONCRETE CURB. REFER TO LANDSCAPE AND CIVIL.
9	NEW ROCKWALL RETAINING WALL. REFER TO LANDSCAPE.
10	EXISTING LOW-ROCK RETAINING WALL.
11	PEASTONERIVERSTONE CATCHMENT. REFER TO LANDSCAPE AND CIVIL.
12	DOWNSPOUT WITH SHALLOW OVERFLOW GUTTER ACROSS PATH. REFER TO CIVIL AND LANDSCAPE.
13	NEW CATCHBASIN/WHOLE. REFER TO CIVIL.
14	EXISTING CHAIN LINK FENCE.
15	NEW EXTERIOR PATHWAY/WALKWAY. REFER TO LANDSCAPE AND CIVIL.
16	NEW PARKING LAYOUT ON EXISTING LOT FOOTPRINT
17	BIKE RACK.

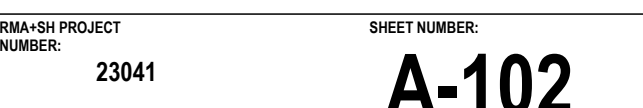
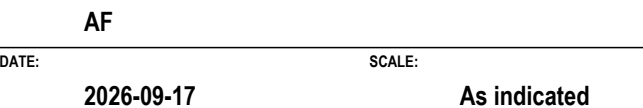
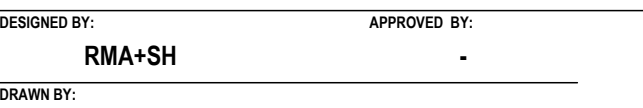
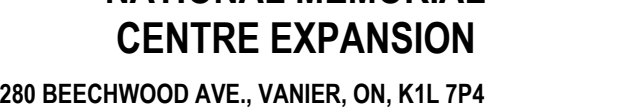
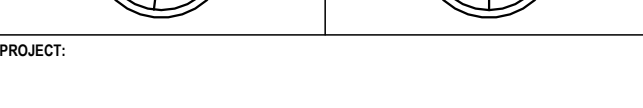
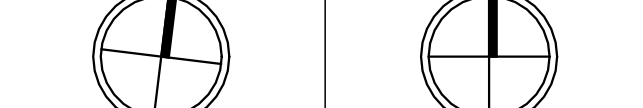
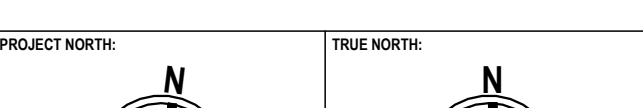
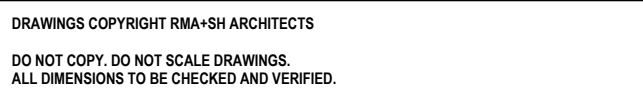
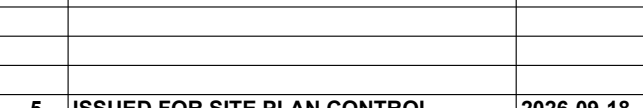
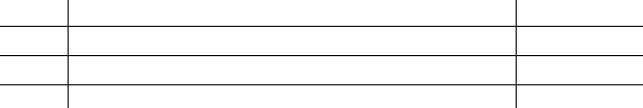
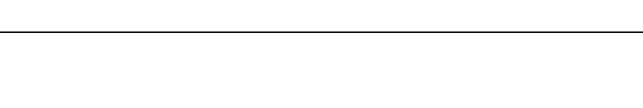
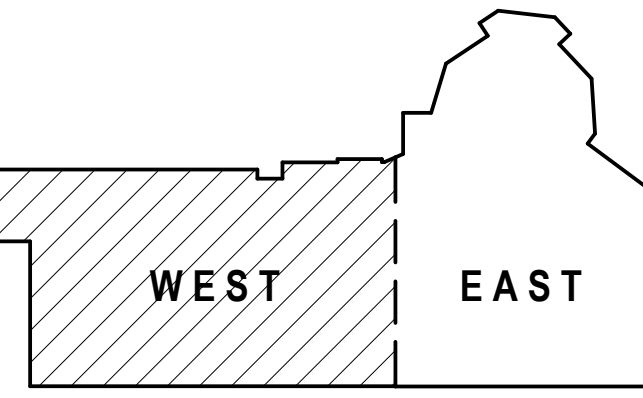
LEGEND	
	EXISTING BUILDING
	PROPOSED ADDITION/RENOVATION
	CONSTRUCTION IN EXISTING FOOTPRINT
	2HR FRR WALL
	PROPERTY LINE
	SETBACK
	CHAIN LINK FENCE
	FIRE ROUTE
	ENTRANCE
	EXIT
	EXTERIOR LIGHT/LAMP
	PROPOSED SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS AS PER LANDSCAPE
	EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN
	PROPOSED NEW TREES AS PER LANDSCAPE

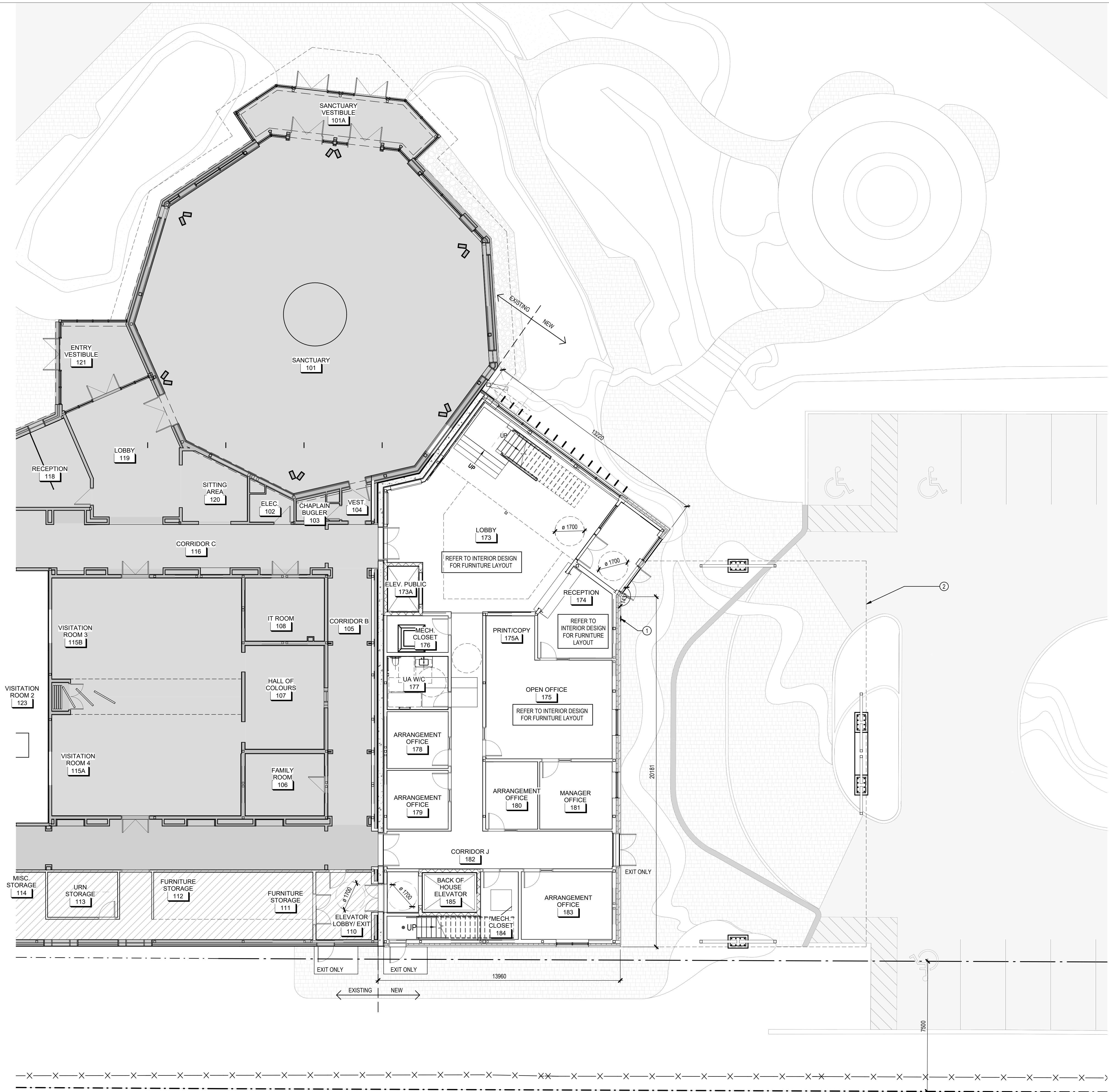


SEAL:



KEYPLAN:





GENERAL NOTES

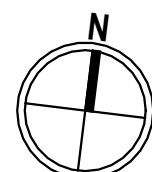
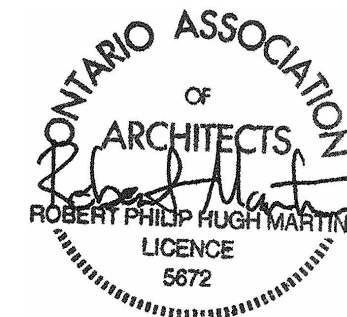
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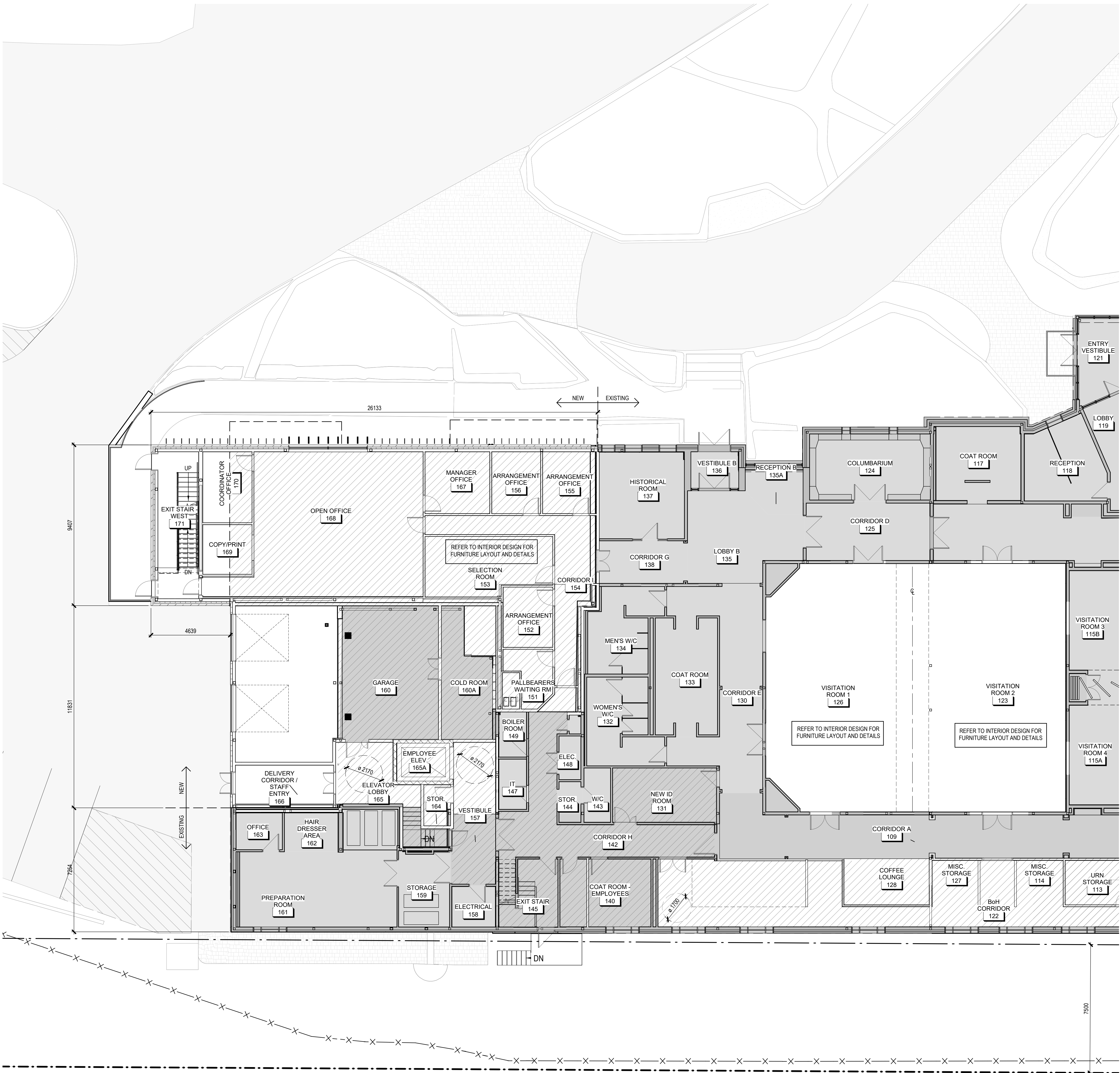
CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1 SIAMSE CONNECTION.
- 2 LINE OF SECOND FLOOR ABOVE.

LEGEND

- EXISTING - N.I.C.
- NEW CONSTRUCTION ON EXISTING FOOTPRINT
- ADDITION
- PROPERTY LINE
- SETBACK





1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN - NEW CONSTRUCTION - WEST
A-302 1 : 100

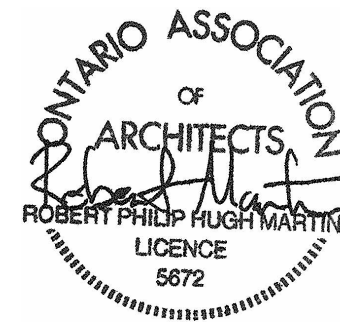
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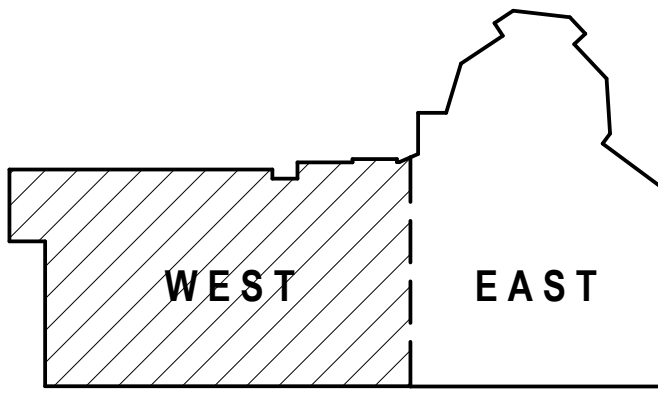
CONSTRUCTION NOTES



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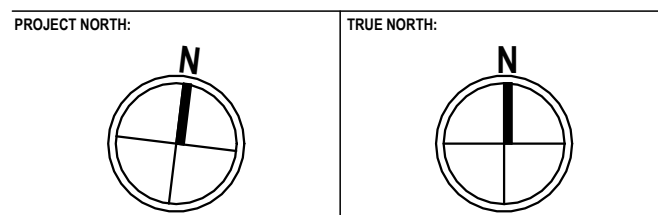
KEYPLAN:



REVISIONS:	DESCRIPTION	DATE
5	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN CONTROL	2026-09-18

REVISIONS:	DESCRIPTION	DATE
5	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN CONTROL	2026-09-18

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PROJECT NORTH: TRUE NORTH:

**BEECHWOOD CEMETERY
NATIONAL MEMORIAL
CENTRE EXPANSION**

280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

DRAWING:

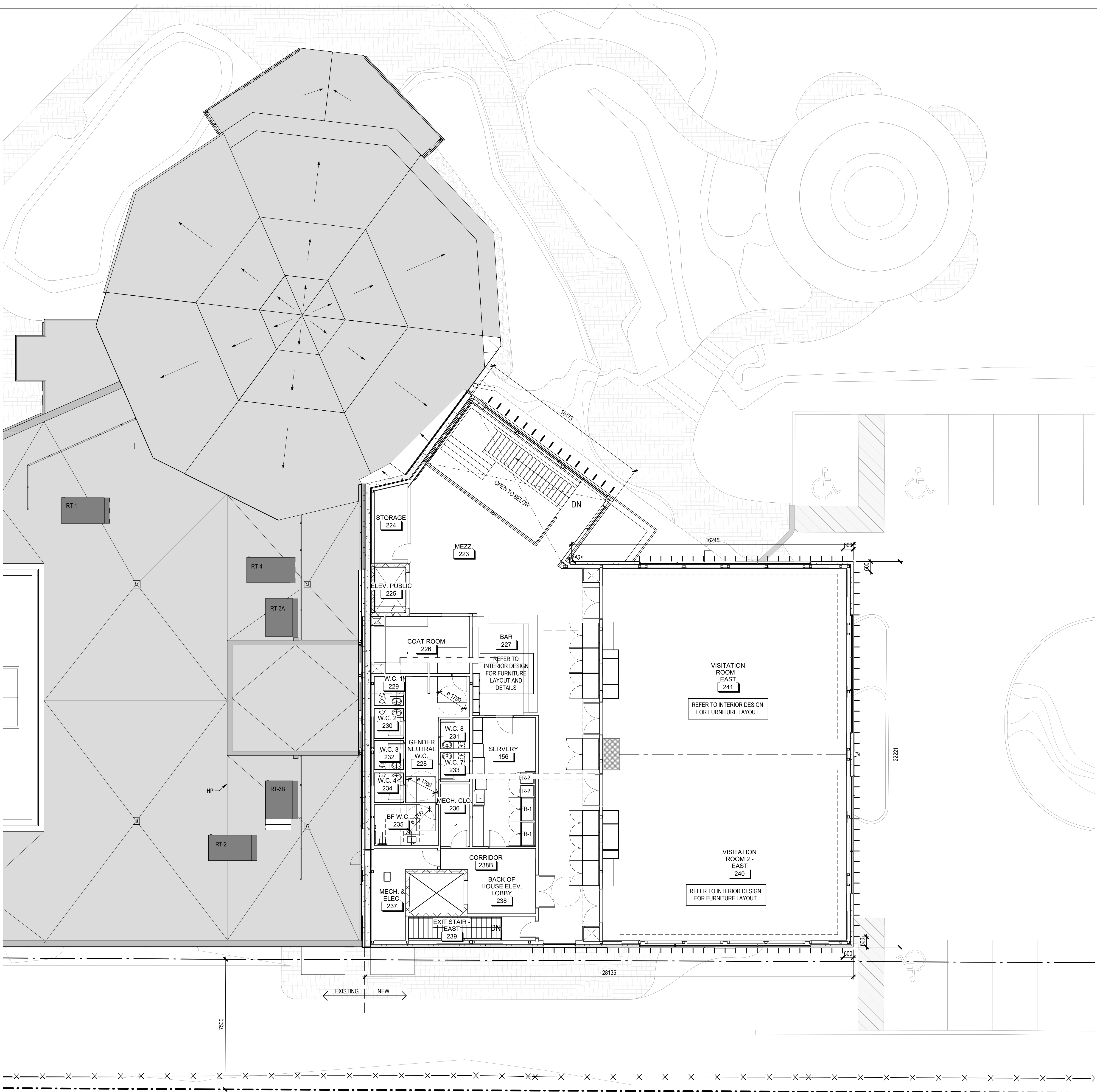
**GROUND FLOOR PLAN -
NEW CONSTRUCTION
WEST**

DESIGNED BY: RMA+SH APPROVED BY: AF

DRAWN BY: AF

DATE: 2026-09-17 SCALE: As indicated

RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER: 23041 SHEET NUMBER: A-302



GENERAL NOTES

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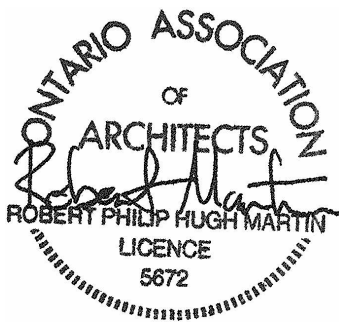
CONSTRUCTION NOTES

LEGEND

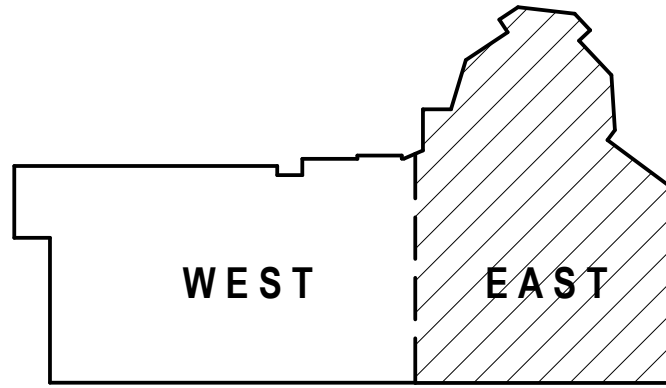
- EXISTING - N.I.C.
- NEW CONSTRUCTION ON EXISTING FOOTPRINT
- ADDITION
- PROPERTY LINE
- SETBACK

RMA+SH architects

SEAL:

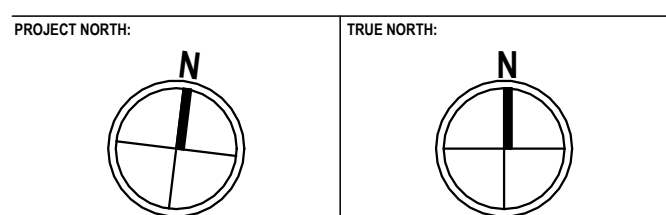


KEYPLAN:



REVISIONS:	DESCRIPTION	DATE
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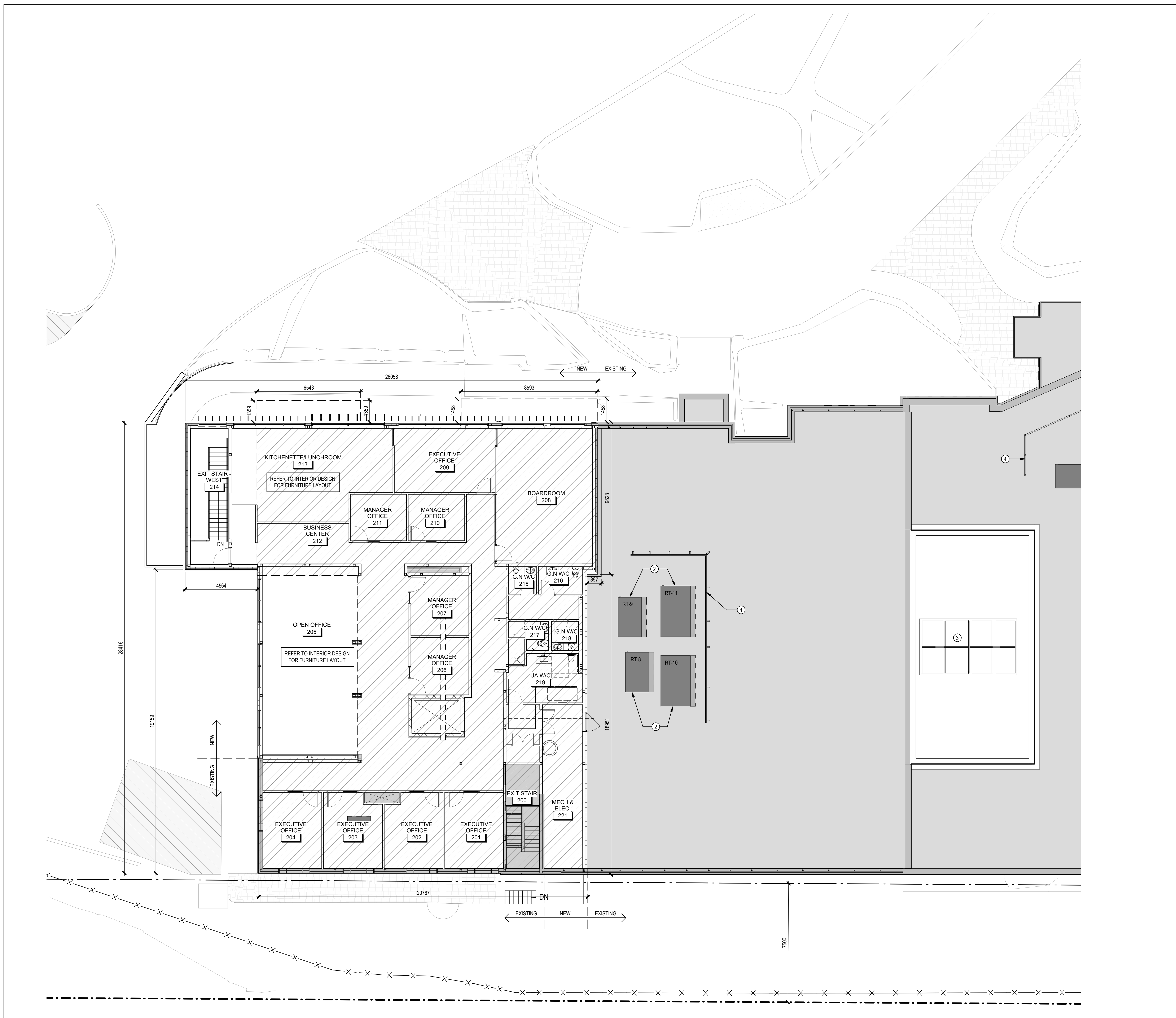
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**BEECHWOOD CEMETERY
NATIONAL MEMORIAL
CENTRE EXPANSION**
280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

**SECOND FLOOR - NEW
CONSTRUCTION EAST**

DESIGNED BY: RMA+SH
DRAWN BY: AF
DATE: 2026-09-17
APPROVED BY: .
SCALE: As indicated
RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER: 23041
SHEET NUMBER: A-303



1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN - NEW CONSTRUCTION WEST
A-304 1 : 100

GENERAL NOTES

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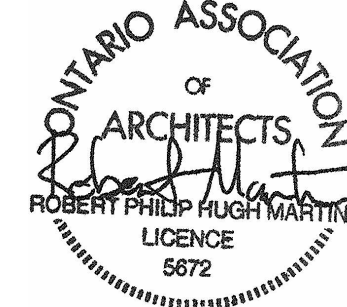
CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 2 EXISTING AIR HANDLING UNIT TO REMAIN. REFER TO MECHANICAL.
- 3 NEW SKYLIGHT.
- 4 EXISTING MECHANICAL SCREENS

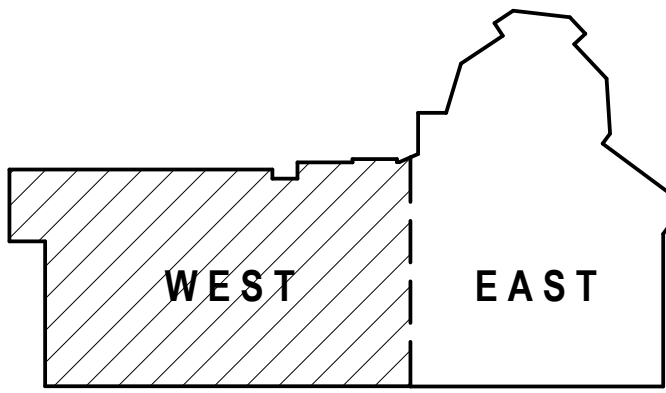
LEGEND

- EXISTING - N.I.C.
- NEW CONSTRUCTION ON EXISTING FOOTPRINT
- ADDITION
- PROPERTY LINE
- SETBACK

SEAL:

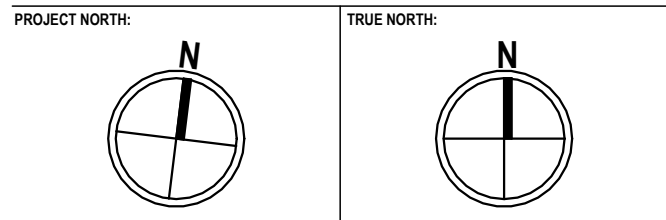


KEYPLAN:



RE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
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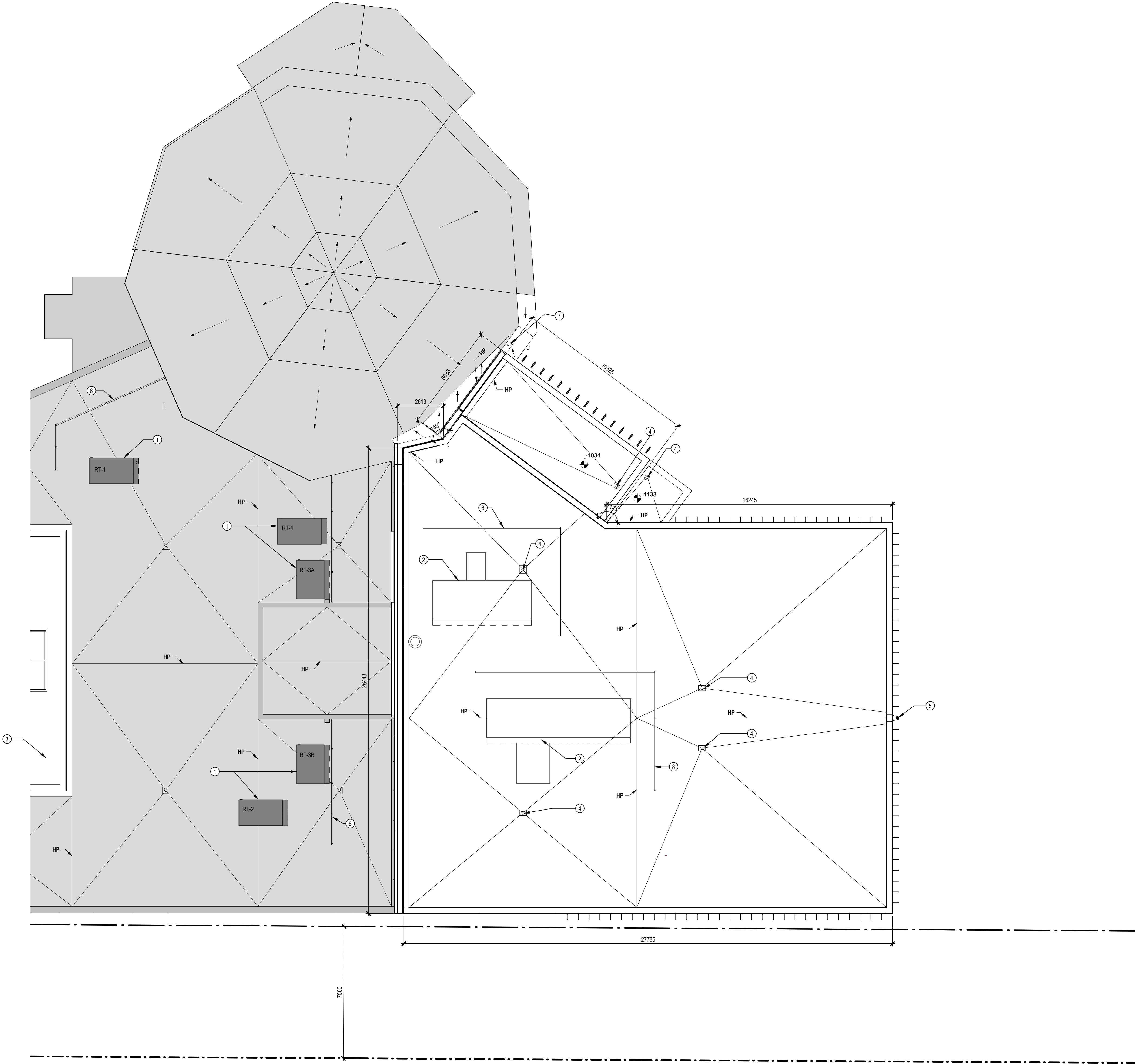
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BEECHWOOD CEMETERY
NATIONAL MEMORIAL
CENTRE EXPANSION
280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

SECOND FLOOR - NEW
CONSTRUCTION WEST

DESIGNED BY: RMA+SH
DRAWN BY: AF
DATE: 2026-09-17
RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER: 23041
APPROVED BY: -
SCALE: As indicated
SHEET NUMBER: A-304



1 ROOF PLAN EAST - NEW
A-305 1 : 100

GENERAL NOTES

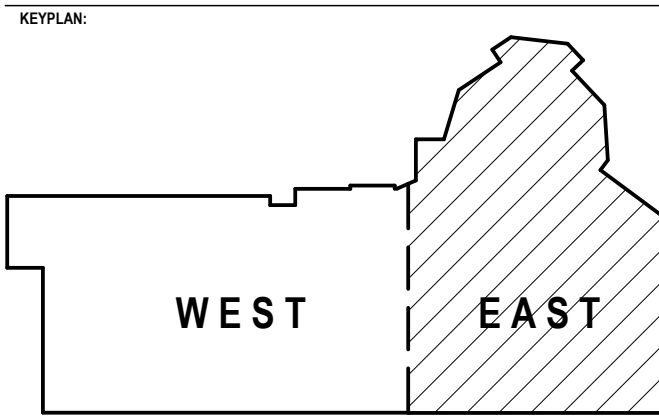
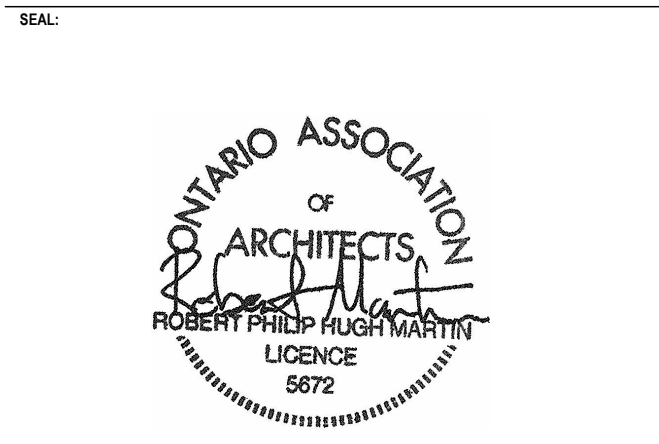
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- 2 PROPOSED AIR HANDLING UNIT. LOCATION SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION. REFER TO MECHANICAL.
- 3 NEW STEEL DECK ROOF. REFER TO STRUCTURAL.
- 4 PROPOSED LOCATION FOR NEW ROOF DRAIN. REFER TO MECHANICAL.
- 5 NEW ROOF OVERFLOW & SCUPPER.
- 6 EXISTING MECHANICAL SCREENS.
- 7 NEW RAIN WATER LEADER.
- 8 NEW MECHANICAL SCREEN.

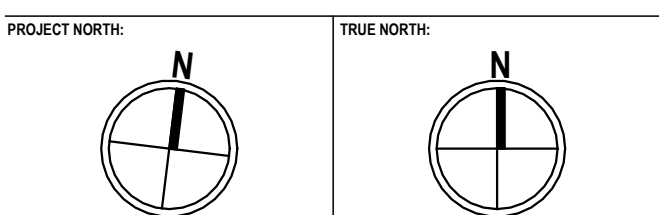
LEGEND

- EXISTING - N.I.C.
- NEW CONSTRUCTION ON EXISTING FOOTPRINT
- ADDITION
- PROPERTY LINE
- SETBACK
- HP HIGH POINT



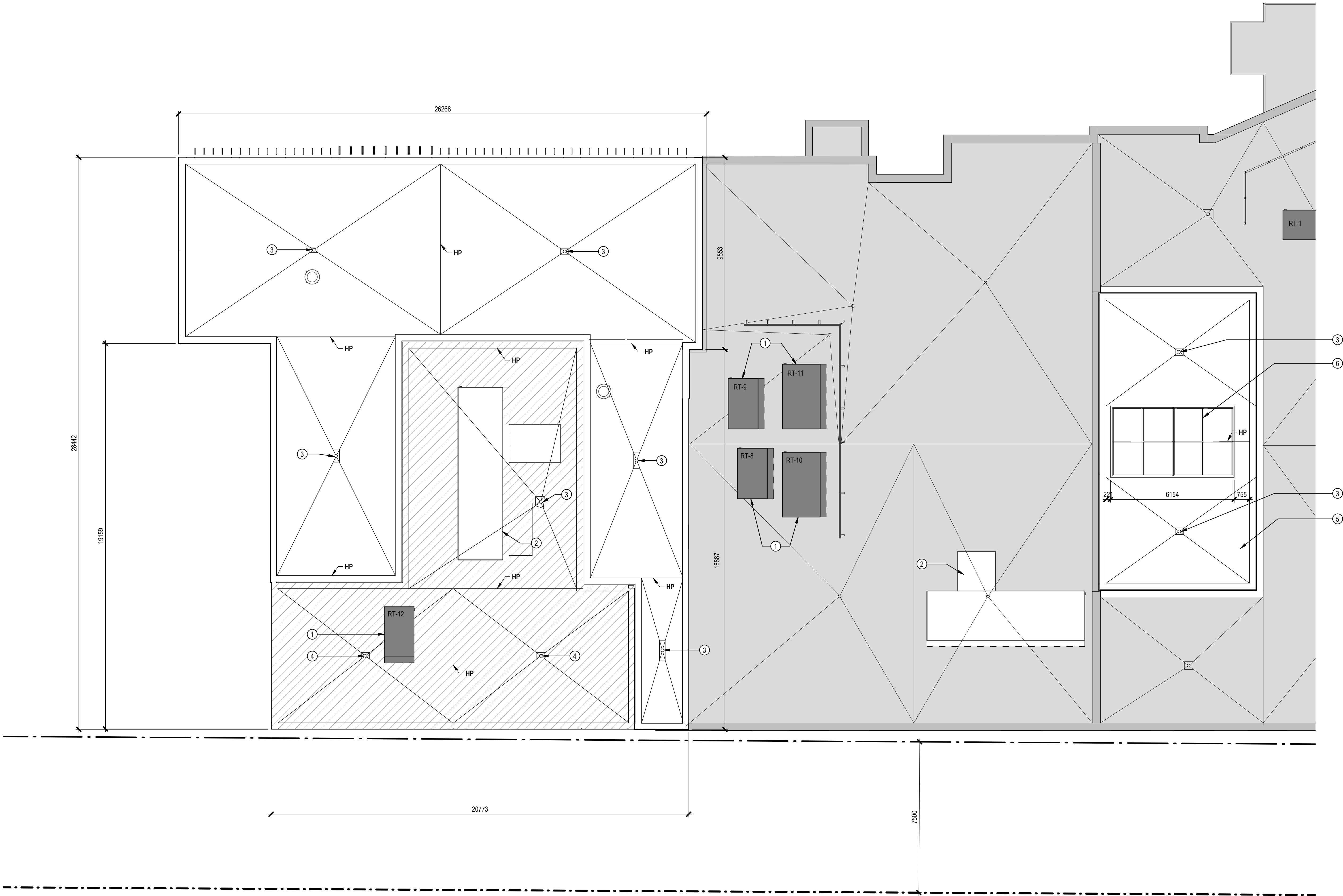
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BEECHWOOD CEMETERY
NATIONAL MEMORIAL
CENTRE EXPANSION
280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4
DRAWING:
ROOF PLAN EAST- NEW

DESIGNED BY: RMA+SH
APPROVED BY: AF
DATE: 2026-09-17
SCALE: As indicated
RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER: 23041
SHEET NUMBER: A-305

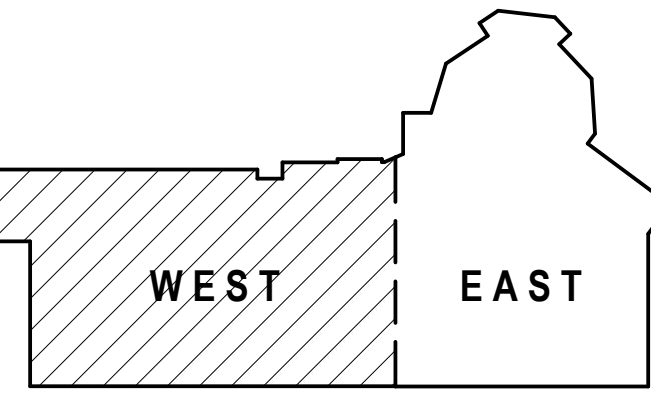
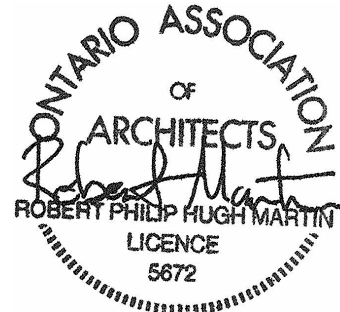


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- CONSTRUCTION NOTES**
- 1 EXISTING AIR HANDLING UNIT TO REMAIN. REFER TO MECHANICAL.
 - 2 PROPOSED AIR HANDLING UNIT. LOCATION SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION. REFER TO MECHANICAL.
 - 3 PROPOSED LOCATION FOR NEW ROOF DRAIN. REFER TO MECHANICAL.
 - 4 LOCATION OF EXISTING ROOF DRAIN TO REMAIN. REFER TO MECHANICAL.
 - 5 NEW STEEL DECK ROOF. REFER TO STRUCTURAL.
 - 6 NEW SKYLIGHT.

LEGEND

- EXISTING - N.I.C.
- NEW CONSTRUCTION ON EXISTING FOOTPRINT
- ADDITION
- PROPERTY LINE
- SETBACK
- HP HIGH POINT



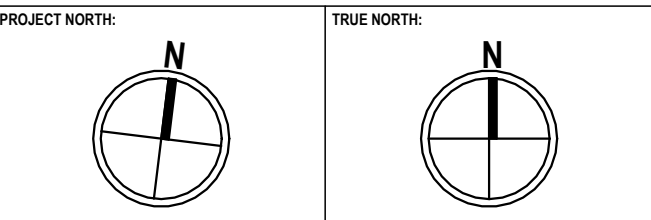
RE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
5	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN CONTROL	2026-09-18

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**BEECHWOOD CEMETERY
NATIONAL MEMORIAL
CENTRE EXPANSION**

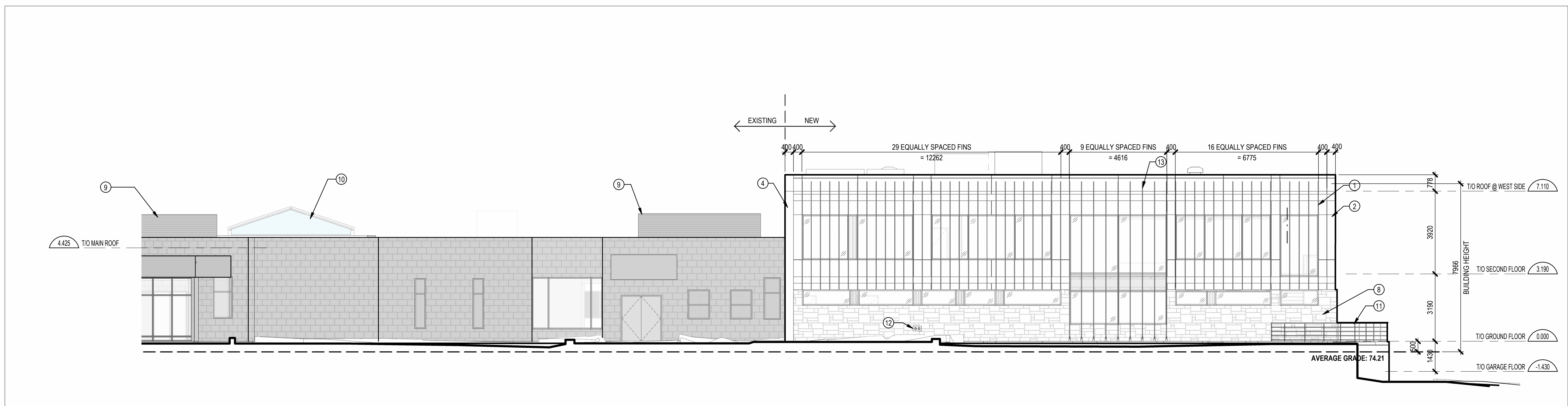
280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

DRAWING:
ROOF PLAN WEST- NEW

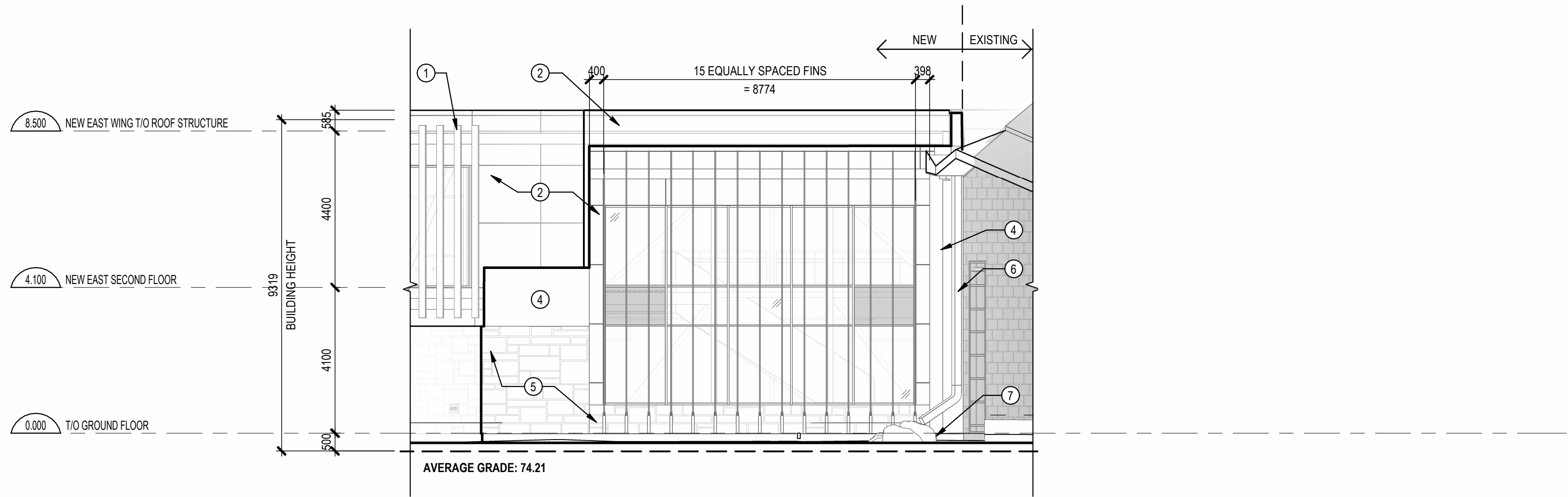
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APPROVED BY: AF

DATE: 2026-09-17
SCALE: As indicated

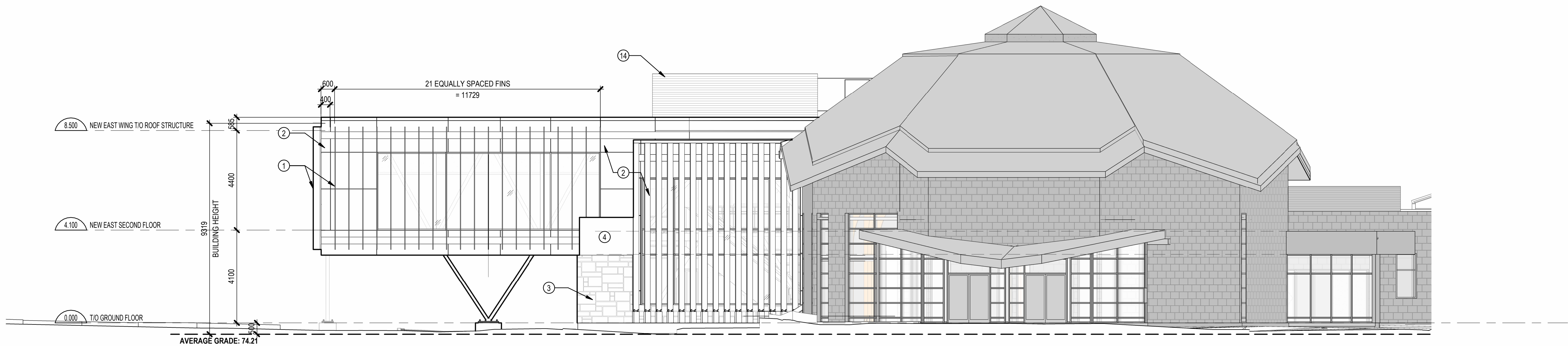
RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER: 23041
SHEET NUMBER: **A-306**



3 NORTH ELEVATION - WEST
1 : 100



2 MAIN ENTRANCE ELEVATION - EAST
1 : 100



1 NORTH ELEVATION - EAST
1 : 100

GENERAL NOTES

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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1 WALL MOUNTED ALUMINUM FINIS.
- 2 ALUMINUM COMPOSITE METAL PANEL SIDING.
- 3 NEW STONE MASONRY CLADDING. STONE TYPE AND COURSING SIMILAR TO THAT OF EXISTING HOUSE.
- 4 COPPER CLADDING TO MATCH THAT OF PREVIOUS ADDITION.
- 5 COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR MASONRY.
- 6 NEW RAIN WATER LEADER.
- 7 NEW DECORATIVE ROCKERY/DRAINAGE FEATURE. REFER TO LANDSCAPE.
- 8 STONE TYPE AND COURSING SIMILAR TO THAT OF EXISTING HOUSE.
- 9 EXISTING MECHANICAL SCREENS.
- 10 NEW SKYLIGHT.
- 11 NEW EXTERIOR METAL GUARDRAIL.
- 12 NEW LOCATION OF EXISTING SIAMESE LOCATION.
- 13 FLOOR MOUNTED ALUMINUM FINIS.
- 14 NEW MECHANICAL SCREEN.

LEGEND

RE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
----	-------------	------

REVISIONS:

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PROJECT NORTH: TRUE NORTH

PROJECT:

BEECHWOOD CEMETERY NATIONAL MEMORIAL CENTRE EXPANSION

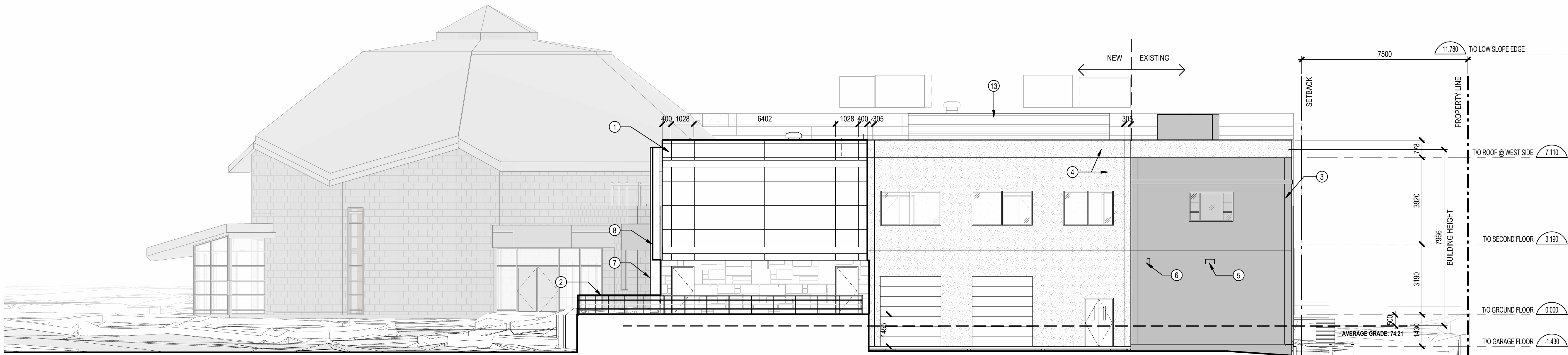
280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

DRAWING:

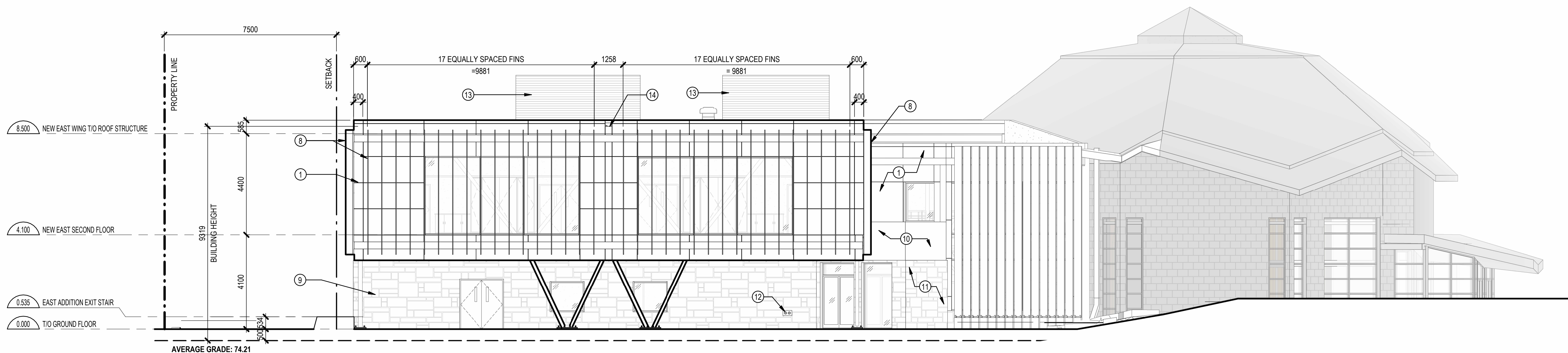
NORTH & MAIN ENTRY ELEVATIONS

DESIGNED BY: RMA+SH	APPROVED BY: AF
DRAWN BY: AF	
DATE: 2026-09-17	SCALE: 1 : 100
RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER: 23041	SHEET NUMBER: A-400

RESERVED



2 WEST ELEVATION
A-401 1 : 100



1 EAST ELEVATION
A-401 1 : 100

GENERAL NOTES

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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1 ALUMINUM COMPOSITE METAL PANEL SIDING.
- 2 NEW EXTERIOR METAL GUARDRAIL.
- 3 EXISTING EIFS EXTERIOR.
- 4 NEW EIFS ADDITION. COLOUR OF STUCCO TO MATCH EXISTING.
- 5 EXISTING EXTERIOR LIGHTING. REFER TO ELECTRICAL.
- 6 EXISTING SECURITY CAMERA TO REMAIN. REFER TO ELECTRICAL.
- 7 FLOOR MOUNTED ALUMINUM FINS.
- 8 WALL MOUNTED ALUMINUM FINS.
- 9
- 10 COPPER CLADDING TO MATCH THAT OF PREVIOUS ADDITION.
- 11 STONE TYPE AND COURSING SIMILAR TO THAT OF EXISTING HOUSE.
- 12 SIAMESE CONNECTION.
- 13 NEW MECHANICAL SCREEN.
- 14 NEW ROOF OVERFLOW & SCUPPER.

RMA+SH architects

SEAL:

KEYPLAN:

5 ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN CONTROL 2026-09-18
RE DESCRIPTION DATE

REVISIONS:
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PROJECT NORTH: TRUE NORTH

PROJECT:

BEECHWOOD CEMETERY
NATIONAL MEMORIAL
CENTRE EXPANSION
280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

DRAWING:
EAST & WEST
ELEVATIONS

DESIGNED BY: APPROVED BY:
RMA+SH
DRAWN BY: AF
DATE: 2026-09-17 SCALE: 1 : 100
RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER: 23041 SHEET NUMBER:
A-401

RESERVED

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- 3 NEW BRICK VENEER, BRICK TYPE AND COLOUR TO MATCH EXISTING.
- 4 EXISTING MECHANICAL SCREENS.
- 5 EXISTING AIR HANDLING UNIT TO REMAIN. REFER TO MECHANICAL.
- 6 ISOLATION JOINT.
- 7 EXISTING EXTERIOR LIGHTING. REFER TO ELECTRICAL.
- 8 EXISTING EIFS EXTERIOR.
- 9 EXISTING SECURITY CAMERA TO REMAIN. REFER TO ELECTRICAL.
- 10 NEW EIFS ADDITION. COLOUR OF STUCCO TO MATCH EXISTING.
- 11 PROPOSED AIR HANDLING UNIT. REFER TO MECHANICAL.

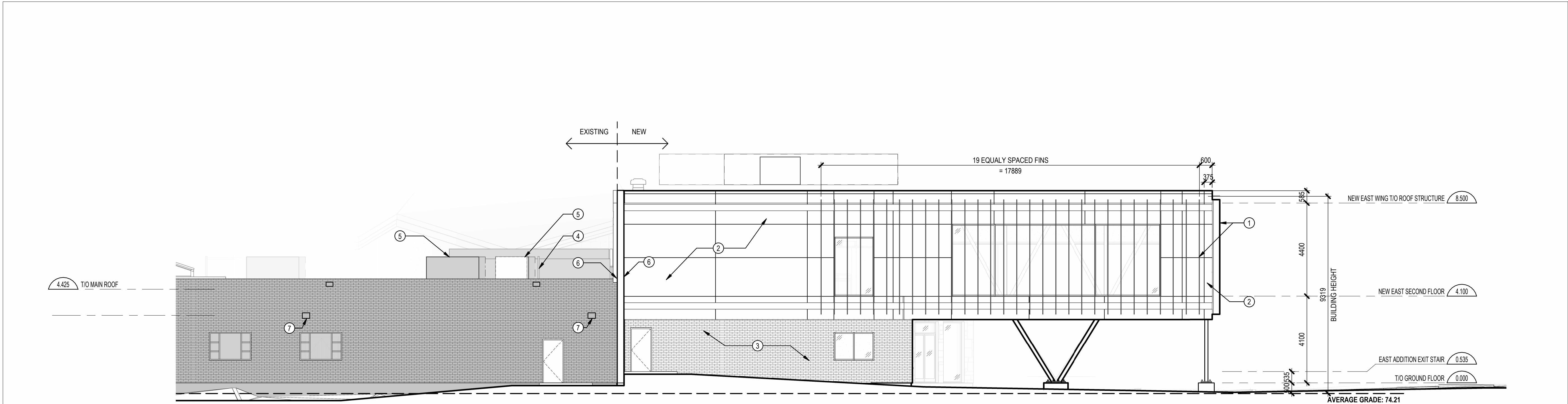


SEAL:



KEYPLAN:

2 SOUTH ELEVATION - WEST
A-402 1 : 100



1 SOUTH ELEVATION - EAST
A-402 1 : 100

LEGEND

5	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN CONTROL	2026-09-18
RE	DESCRIPTION	DATE

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PROJECT NORTH: TRUE NORTH

PROJECT:

**BEECHWOOD CEMETERY
NATIONAL MEMORIAL
CENTRE EXPANSION**

280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

DRAWING:

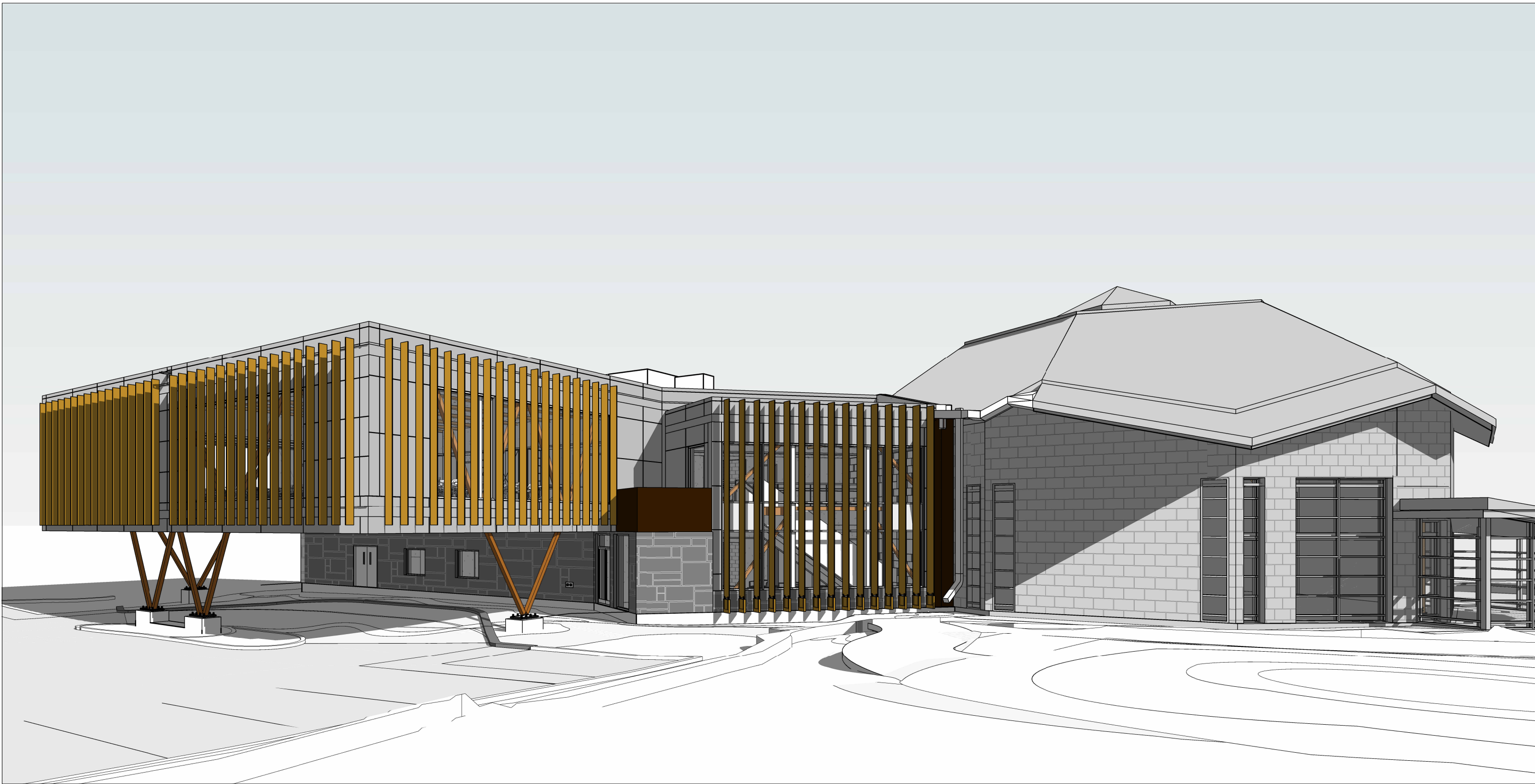
SOUTH ELEVATIONS

DESIGNED BY: RMA+SH APPROVED BY:

DRAWN BY: AF

DATE: 2026-09-17 SCALE: 1 : 100

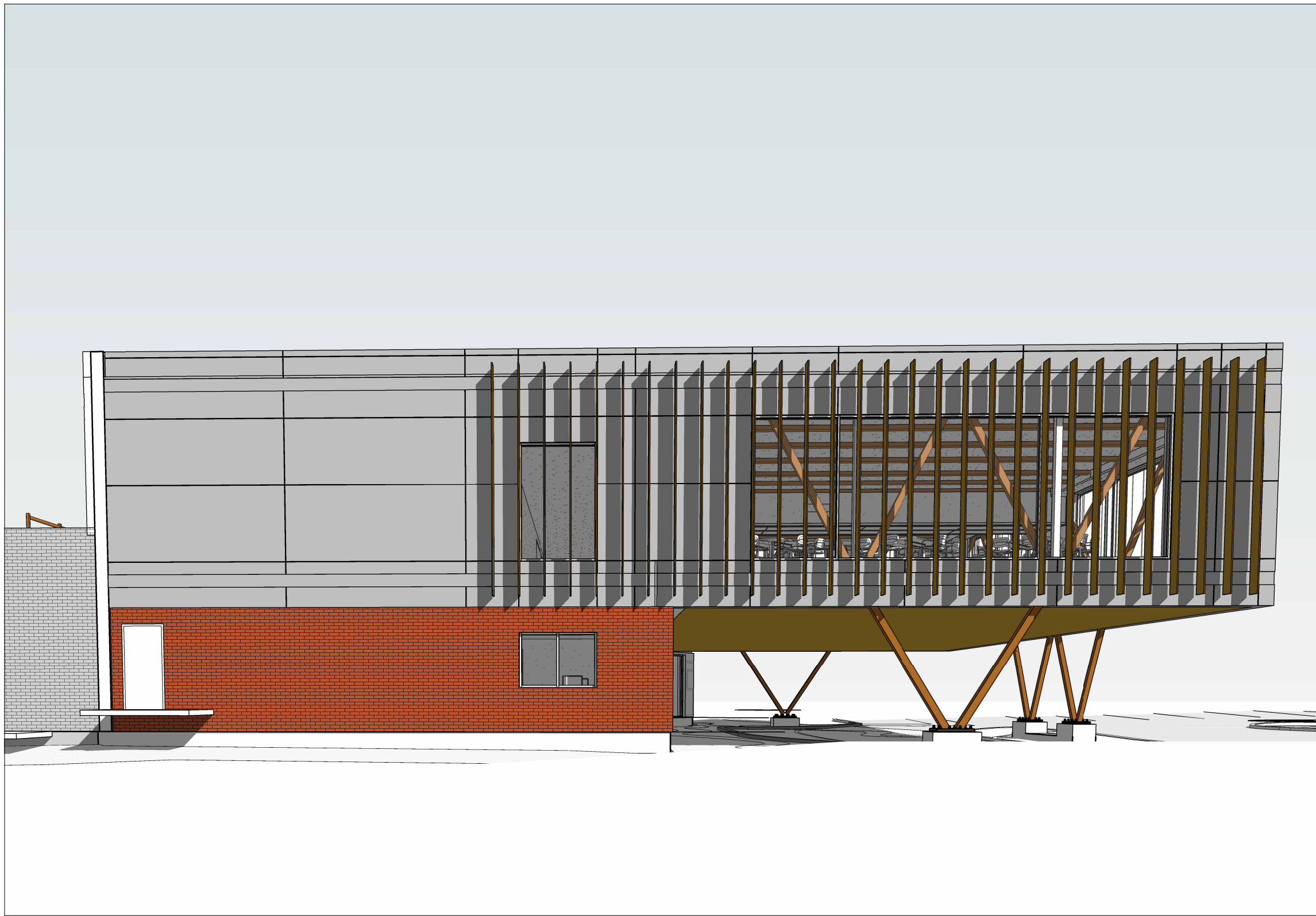
RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER: 23041 SHEET NUMBER: **A-402**



6 EAST ADDITION - NORTH-EAST VIEW
A-403



3 WEST ADDITION PARKING - APPROACH
A-403



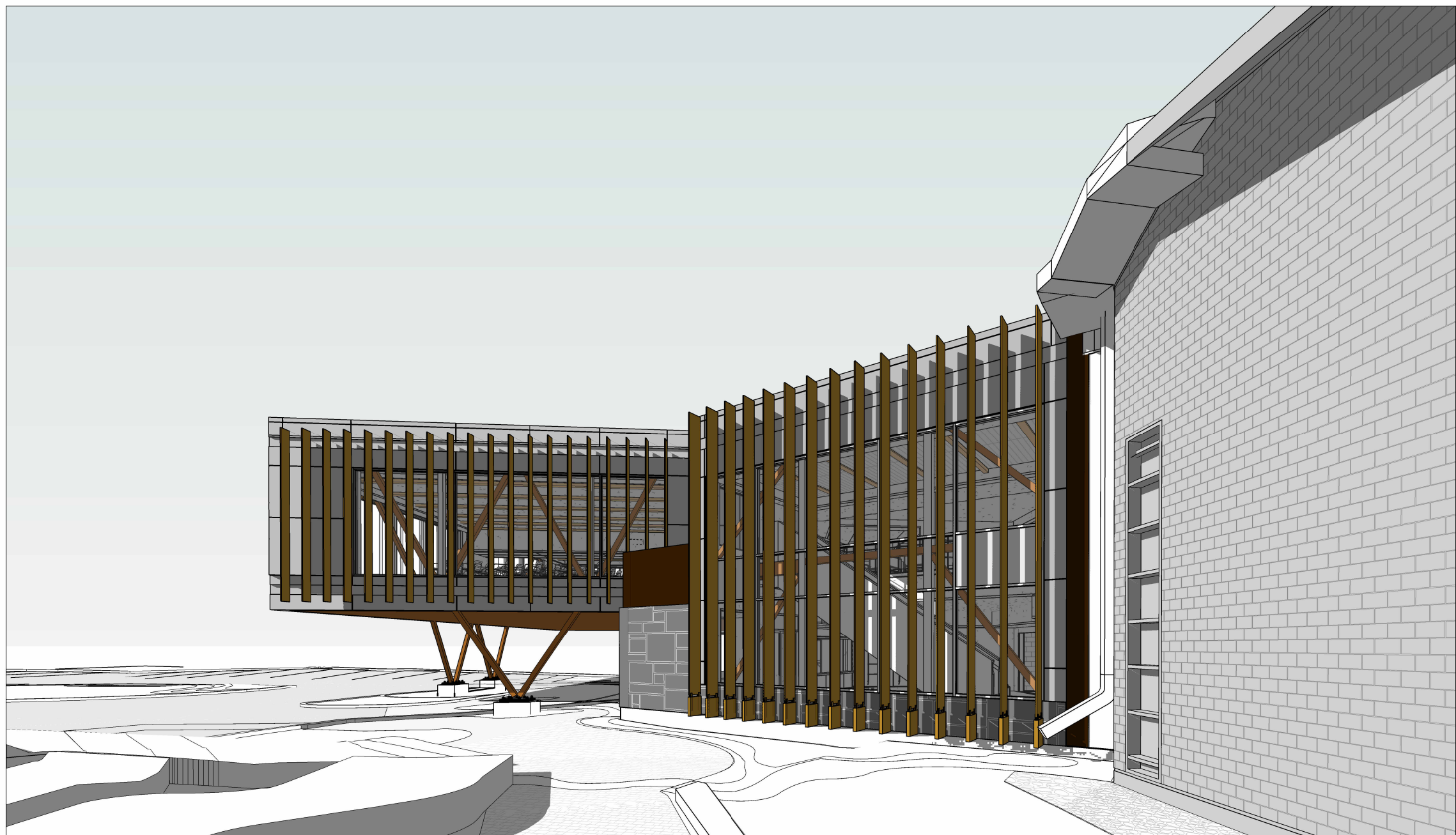
5 EAST ADDITION - SOUTH WALL
A-403



2 WEST ADDITION - APPROACH
A-403



4 EAST ADDITION PARKING - APPROACH
A-403



1 EAST ADDITION - APPROACH
A-403

5	ISSUED FOR SITE PLAN CONTROL	2026-09-18
RE	DESCRIPTION	DATE

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PROJECT NORTH:	TRUE NORTH:

PROJECT:

BEECHWOOD CEMETERY
NATIONAL MEMORIAL
CENTRE EXPANSION

280 BEECHWOOD AVE., VANIER, ON, K1L 7P4

DRAWING:

PERSPECTIVES

DESIGNED BY: RMA+SH APPROVED BY:

DRAWN BY: AF

DATE: 2026-09-17 SCALE:

RMA+SH PROJECT NUMBER: 23041 SHEET NUMBER: A-403

Appendix C – Conservation Plan

Conservation Plan

September 4th, 2026



Beechwood Cemetery

RMA+SH 23041

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Robertson Martin Architects Incorporated (doing business as RMA+SH architects), has been retained by the Beechwood Cemetery Foundation as the Architect and Prime Consultant for the proposed redevelopment and expansion of the Beechwood National Memorial Centre, located within Beechwood Cemetery at 280 Beechwood Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario. As part of its role, RMA+SH is responsible for the architectural design and coordination of the proposed redevelopment and for providing heritage conservation expertise throughout the project.

RMA+SH also prepared the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed redevelopment. The HIA was undertaken to assess the proposed demolition, alterations, additions and associated landscape modifications against the cultural heritage value and character-defining elements of the Beechwood Cemetery National Historic Site of Canada and to identify appropriate measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse heritage impacts. This Conservation Plan has been prepared as a companion to the HIA and forms part of RMA+SH's ongoing heritage conservation work for the project. It is intended to carry the findings and recommendations of the HIA forward into the detailed design and implementation of the redevelopment and to establish appropriate conservation procedures for work affecting heritage resources.

As part of the proposed development, the existing 19th Century Stone Residence, along with later additions, is proposed to be demolished to facilitate expansion of the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*. The broader project includes new east and west additions, alterations to portions of the existing building, improvements to accessibility and visitor services, and modifications to the immediately surrounding landscape, parking and circulation areas.

Beechwood Cemetery is formally designated as the *National Cemetery of Canada* and a National Historic Site (NHS) of Canada, along with a series of additional dedications to various institutions, communities, and ethnic groups. The NHS of Canada's *Statement of Significance* identifies the cemetery's 19th Century buildings and structures (including the Stone Residence) constructed using limestone quarried from the cemetery site as character-defining elements. Beyond its association with the early development of the Cemetery and the use of locally quarried limestone, the *Statement of Significance* does not identify any other specific architectural features or interior elements.

Given this, the Conservation Plan aims to address the significant features of the Stone Residence by providing a general approach and recommendations for their conservation. The interior elements are not covered in this Conservation Plan, as these are not indicated in the heritage designation and have been heavily modified through time. This Conservation Plan should only be used as a reference for the possible conservation work required and is based on best conservation practice as indicated in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (2nd edition). Therefore, the approach for each item will need to be confirmed according to the intended scope of work and future use of the building and based on a complete condition assessment.

1.2 Purpose of the Conservation Plan

This Conservation Plan (the Plan) has been prepared to establish the conservation approach and implementation measures that will guide the proposed redevelopment through detailed design, demolition, construction and subsequent maintenance. The Plan builds upon the findings and recommendations of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and provides a framework for implementing the heritage mitigation measures identified through that assessment. In particular, the Plan addresses the documentation, dismantling, salvage and reuse of materials associated with the Stone Residence; protection of retained heritage resources and landscape features; integration of new construction within the cultural heritage landscape; and heritage review and documentation throughout implementation of the project.

The objectives of this Plan are to:

- establish the conservation principles and treatments applicable to the project;
- provide requirements for documenting the Stone Residence prior to demolition;
- establish appropriate procedures for the careful dismantling, identification, salvage, handling, storage and reuse of limestone and other materials identified for conservation;
- identify measures for protecting retained buildings, landscape features, mature vegetation and other heritage resources during construction;
- guide the integration of salvaged heritage materials into the proposed new construction and landscape;
- provide conservation guidance for new interventions within the National Historic Site;
- establish requirements for heritage review, monitoring and documentation during implementation; and
- provide recommendations for the ongoing maintenance and long-term conservation of heritage resources affected by the project.

The Plan should be read in conjunction with the HIA, project drawings and specifications, landscape documentation, and other applicable project documentation. It is intended to provide conservation direction as the project progresses and should be updated or supplemented where detailed conditions, material investigations, mock-ups or site discoveries result in additional conservation requirements.

1.3 Conservation Context

The conservation approach for the project is informed primarily by the cultural heritage value and character-defining elements established in the Beechwood Cemetery National Historic Site of Canada's *Statement of Significance*. Of particular relevance to the proposed development are the cemetery's picturesque cultural landscape and its collection of 19th Century buildings and structures constructed using limestone quarried from the site. The *Statement of Significance* specifically identifies the former superintendent's residence, double staff residence, former stables and stone entrance walls among the character-defining elements associated with this locally quarried limestone.

The project will be guided by the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (2nd edition). The overall approach is one of Rehabilitation, with elements of Preservation.

Consistent with this approach, interventions should be based on *minimal intervention*, prioritizing the conservation of character-defining elements wherever feasible, physical and visual compatibility between new and existing work, and the use of new construction that is compatible with, subordinate to, and distinguishable from the historic place.

1.4 Project Team

Architectural (Prime Consultant)

RMA+SH architects

216 Pretoria Avenue,

Ottawa, ON, K1S 1X2

Tel: 613-567-1361

Robert Martin, OAA, OAAQ, AAEI, NSAA, FRAIC, CAHP, LEED AP

Email: Robert.Martin@rma-sh.com

Kristy Wells, MSc Architectural Conservation

Email: Kristy.Wells@rma-sh.com

Emily Guy, Heritage Specialist, CAHP

Email: Emily.Guy@rma-sh.com

1.5 Disclaimer

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This report is based on background documents received from the Beechwood Cemetery Foundation, in addition to on-site survey. The observations and recommendations provided reflect the Consultant's expert opinions based on the information reviewed, as noted above. The report provides information for use by the project in question only, and no warranties are provided that this information is either exhaustive or complete. Our team cannot guarantee the completeness or accuracy of information provided by any third parties.

2.0 Heritage Value and Designation

2.1 Designations and Dedications

Beechwood Cemetery is recognized through several federal designations and commemorative programs that collectively reflect its national heritage and commemorative significance. While these recognitions serve different legislative and commemorative purposes, together they establish Beechwood Cemetery as a significant cultural landscape. Although these federal recognitions do not constitute municipal heritage designations under the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*, they collectively demonstrate the national cultural heritage significance of Beechwood Cemetery.

The Beechwood Cemetery is located at 280 Beechwood Avenue in the Vanier neighbourhood of Ottawa, Ontario (Ward 12, Rideau-Vanier). Established in 1873, the Beechwood Cemetery occupies over 160 acres within the urban fabric. The vast site has rolling terrain surrounded by a forested border, and consists of landscaped grounds with roadways, paths, buildings and monuments. It is an exceptional example of 19th century rural cemetery design, characterized by its naturalistic, pastoral and picturesque landscapes, in particular its expressive cultural landscapes within the Chinese Cemetery and Military Cemetery sections of the site. It was designated as a *National Historic Site* of Canada in 2001 and is included on the *Canadian Register of Historic Places*.

The site was designated as the *National Cemetery of Canada* in 2009 through an Act of Parliament (*Bill C-17*), and is home to many groups including:

- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP - 2004);
- Canadian Military (2007);
- Ottawa Police Service (2011);
- Distinct cultural communities (including Chinese, Greek, Lebanese, Muslim, Polish, and others).

The *Rockcliffe Park Heritage Conservation District* is situated to the northwest of the site, however based on the direct location of the development site, this does not border on its immediate bounds and therefore is not assessed as impactful to the current subject site.

2.2 National Historic Site of Canada's Statement of Significance

In 2001, Beechwood Cemetery was designated under the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada/Parks Canada for its exceptional example of a 19th century rural cemetery landscape and its concentration of monuments and commemorative landscapes. As extracted from the *National Historic Site of Canada's Statement of Significance* (2001):

"Beechwood Cemetery was designated a National Historic Site in 2001 because it is an exceptional example of 19th-century rural cemetery design, characterized by a naturalistic, pastoral and picturesque landscape of many perspectives. Beechwood Cemetery was also designated a national historic site because: it contains two very good examples of landscape expressing distinctive

cultural traditions – the Chinese Cemetery designed according to Chinese religious principles, and a highly visible military cemetery; and it contains a concentration of mausolea, monuments, and markers of architectural and of historical interest that illustrate many aspects of the history of Canada, the Province of Ontario and Ottawa.

Beechwood Cemetery illustrates the type of rural or garden cemetery that emerged in the United States and Canada in the mid-19th century. It typifies the rural cemetery in its use of a naturalistic setting to attract and comfort the living; its creation of a secure space for the dead; its use of funerary monuments to perpetuate the memory of individuals of historic importance; and its layout as a park-like space for public use.

It retains much of its original character in its layout of interlacing, winding roads and islets of irregular shapes and varying sizes, and funerary monuments of differing styles and materials, set within a rolling landscape of trees, shrubs and plants with many picturesque views.

The cemetery plan was designed and supervised by city engineer Robert Surtees and laid out by government landscape gardener Alpine Grant. The cemetery includes 19th-century buildings and structures designed by Ottawa architect James Mather in consultation with Surtees; a stone residence constructed in the 1880s using limestone quarried from the cemetery; a double residence for gardeners and foremen; a former stable building; and stone entrance gates. Both Surtees and Mather held executive positions with the cemetery and are buried there.”

The character-defining elements related to the heritage value of the comprehensive site include (*relevant bullets bolded below*):

- its hilly terrain with many trees, shrubs and flowering plants;
- the uncultivated forest area forming a buffer along the west, northwest and north boundaries of the cemetery;
- its large collection of different varieties of hosta plants;
- its collection of unusual plant species, including manchurian lilac, putty-root orchid and glade fern;
- **its 19th-century buildings and structures built with limestone quarried from the cemetery site, including: the former superintendent's residence; a double staff residence; the former stables; and two stone walls (gates) at the main entrance;**
- the variety of styles, materials and symbolism represented in its monuments and markers;
- plot areas set aside for paupers, the old Protestant Orphans' Home, the old Protestant Home for the Aged, and children and infants;
- clusters of graves belonging to ethnic communities, including Germans, Lebanese Christians and Chinese.

The *Statement of Significance* highlights further the key heritage elements of specific sections within the comprehensive site, including the Military Cemetery, Chinese Cemetery, and the monuments/markers/mausolea. These have not been identified here as they do not impact the direct subject site. The remainder of the report will focus on the immediate project Site, highlighting the Stone Residence, as mentioned above, at the *Beechwood National Memorial Centre*.

3.0 Condition of Existing Heritage Asset

The following provides a general overview of the existing condition of the principal exterior elements of the Stone Residence based on visual review undertaken by the Consultant in support of the HIA and Conservation Plan. The assessment is intended to identify the elements that warrant consideration as part of the documentation, dismantling and salvage, prior to demolition. It does not constitute a detailed building condition assessment.

3.1 Limestone Masonry

The exterior walls of the Stone Residence are constructed of limestone, which is associated with the historic use of stone quarried on site for buildings, structures, monuments, and landscape features throughout the Beechwood Cemetery property. The limestone represents the most significant surviving material associated with the building and provides a direct physical connection between the Stone Residence and the historic development of the Cemetery. The limestone masonry is the only character-defining element indicated in the National Historic Site of Canada's *Statement of Significance*.

At the time of review, the limestone masonry appeared to remain in fair to good condition. The original limestone masonry remains generally intact with its characteristic pitch-faced tooling finish. It exhibits typical signs of aging limestone including debris/soiling, cracks/fissures, pronounced bedding planes, and vegetation/vine growth. It appears there have been various maintenance campaigns through time, including multiple repointing campaigns.



Figure 1: The Stone Residence from its principal north façade, note heavy vine growth (Source: RMA+SH architects, 2026).



Figure 2: Detail capturing the condition of the limestone and mortar on the Stone Residence (Source: RMA+SH architects, 2026).

3.2 Windows

While the window openings contribute to the overall composition of the envelope, the existing window units themselves have not been identified as character-defining elements and do not appear to retain significant heritage fabric. The windows appear to retain their original configuration and proportions, however appear to have been replaced with modern units, assumed for improved thermal performance. It is possible that some early wood elements remain, including wood jamb, sill, and header elements.

At the time of review, the windows appeared to remain in fair condition, with evidence of vegetation and vine growth on wood elements.

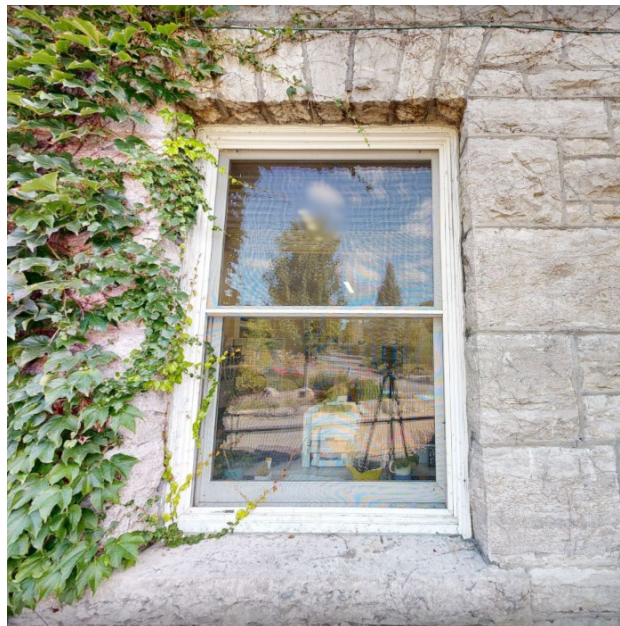


Figure 3: Existing window configuration on the Stone Residence (Source: RMA+SH architects, 2026).

3.3 Exterior Doors

The former principal entrance door located on the north elevation of the Stone Residence remains in place, although this entrance no longer functions as the principal access to the administrative offices. The wood door consists of two side lites with moulded panels below, and a transom window above. The glazing and hardware appear to have been replaced over time, and signage has been installed indicating office hours. While it does not appear to be the original door based on historic photos, given its style, condition, and relationship to the porch, it appears to be a long-standing element of the Stone Residence.

At the time of review, the exterior door appeared to remain in fair condition. Localized deterioration of painted finishes was evident, including chipped and peeling paint. Vegetation and vine growth were also observed on portions of the woodwork.



Figure 4: Existing front door on the Stone Residence (Source: RMA+SH architects, 2026).

3.4 Porch

A wood porch extends across the principal elevation of the Stone Residence and includes decorative wood elements, including fretwork brackets. While it appears there has always been a porch in this location, the existing size and configuration appears to have been modified through time. Some early elements (e.g. fretwork brackets) appear to remain and contribute to the residential character and appearance of the building.

At the time of review, the porch was observed to be in fair condition. Two of the fretwork brackets appear to be later infills. Localized deterioration of painted finishes was evident, including chipped and peeling paint. Vegetation and vine growth were also observed on portions of the woodwork.



Figure 5: Historic photo with the Stone Residence in the background, assumed circa 1910-1920s (Source: The History of the Beechwood Cemetery: The National Cemetery of Canada, accessed online 2026).



Figure 6: Existing porch on the Stone Residence (Source: RMA+SH architects, 2026).



Figure 7: Detail of existing porch with wood ceiling, columns, and fretwork on the Stone Residence (Source: RMA+SH architects, 2026).

3.5 Roofing

The existing roof does not contain original finishes, as it consists of modified bitumen shingles which a typical lifespan of approximately 20 years.

At the time of review, the roofing was observed to be in good condition.



Figure 8: Existing roof on the Stone Residence (Source: RMA+SH architects, 2026).

3.6 Adjacent Addition

While not indicated in the National Historic Site of Canada's *Statement of Significance*, a single storey addition, using what appears to be the same limestone masonry quarried from the cemetery, appears to have been added onto the west side of the Stone Residence by 1910-1920. The limestone on this addition maintains very similar characteristics and condition to the original units on the Stone Residence.



Figure 9: Existing addition west of the Stone Residence (Source: RMA+SH architects, 2026).

3.7 Landscape

As indicated in the NHS of Canada's *Statement of Significance*, many aspects of the landscape are identified as character-defining elements, including the hilly terrain with a variety of trees, shrubs, and flowering plants; forested buffers along the west, northwest, and northern boundaries; the large collection of different varieties of hosta plants and unusual plant species. Aside from vegetation, the site is navigated by a series of undulating, interconnected pathways respectful of the surrounding natural features. Limestone quarried from the site is used extensively throughout the landscapes to delineate paths and for stair/retaining wall features.



Figure 10: Example of limestone use throughout the cemetery (Source: RMA+SH architects, 2026).



Figure 11: Example of limestone use and plantings throughout the cemetery (Source: RMA+SH architects, 2026).

4.0 Conservation Approach

4.1 Standards and Guidelines

The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2nd edition) is a tool to help users decide how to best conserve historic places. It assists property owners, heritage professionals, policy makers and other professionals in understanding and establishing the heritage values of a historic place, and also provides a framework for planning and conducting interventions on these sites while protecting their heritage values. It is a key document for the practice of heritage conservation in Canada.

As identified in the Heritage Impact Assessment, for this project, the most relevant *Standards* from the *Standards and Guidelines* are as follows:

Standard 1: Conserve the heritage value of an historic place. Do not remove, replace or substantially alter its intact or repairable character-defining elements. Do not move a part of an historic place if its current location is a character-defining element.

The limestone units contribute significantly to the heritage value of the Stone Residence and Beechwood Cemetery as a whole, due to historic associations with use of stone quarried from the site. Following careful dismantlement, the salvaged units will be repurposed on the new additions on both the east and west ends of the Beechwood National Memorial Centre and throughout the surrounding landscape where appropriate. Any salvaged units not utilized as part of the current development project should be retained by the Beechwood Foundation for potential use in future buildings, structures, monuments, and landscape features on the site.

Standard 7: Evaluate the existing condition of character-defining elements to determine the appropriate intervention needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any intervention. Respect heritage value when undertaking an intervention.

The limestone units should be documented, labelled, and carefully dismantled. Once removed from the wall, units should have a comprehensive assessment to determine suitability for re-use on a case-by-case basis, any required repairs, and to confirm any processing that may be required to accommodate their new applications (e.g. on the building or throughout landscaping). The characteristic pitch-faced tooling on the exterior face of the units will be retained and featured in its new applications.

Standard 9: Make any intervention needed to preserve character-defining elements physically and visually compatible with the historic place and identifiable on close inspection. Document any intervention for future reference.

Following comprehensive assessment, the limestone units should receive appropriate repairs as necessary to preserve them both physically and visually, while also accommodating their new applications. Interpretation within the new development should explain the origin of the stone, its relationship to the construction of the Stone Residence and other historic features, and its subsequent reuse within the redevelopment. The salvaged material should function not only as a physical conservation measure, but also as a means of preserving and communicating the history and evolution of the Beechwood Cemetery.

Standard 11: Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to an historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place.

The natural characteristics of the site and the existing heritage materials have inspired the design from its conception. As such, the salvaged limestone will be visually compatible with the new contemporary building materials, and integrated in a thoughtful way consistent with current precedents on the remaining portions of the building. New work will be subordinate to the salvaged limestone, as it will be implemented at key locations, including extensive use at the new formal building entrance on the east addition, and along the foundation of the new west addition, in addition to throughout new landscaped elements.

As per the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2nd edition)*, the conservation approach for the Stone Residence should be understood in the context of the proposed demolition of the existing building. As the Stone Residence will not be retained, the conservation strategy is focused primarily on the documentation, careful dismantling, salvage, conservation and meaningful reuse of its limestone masonry, which has been identified as the principal character-defining material associated with the building.

Accordingly, the approach incorporates principles of *Rehabilitation*, with elements of *Preservation*. Consistent with this approach, interventions affecting the limestone should be based on *minimal intervention* to ensure its preservation as a material. The reuse of the masonry should seek to retain its physical character and material qualities while allowing it to be incorporated into new construction in a manner that is compatible with, subordinate to, and distinguishable from the historic fabric.

Rehabilitation is defined as ‘the sensitive adaptation of an historic place or individual component for a continuing or compatible contemporary use, while protecting its heritage value.’ The incorporation of the salvaged limestone into the proposed development will incorporate salvaged heritage elements, while allowing the facility to grow, accommodate contemporary operational function, improve accessibility, and visitor requirements, while implementing thoughtful design.

Preservation is defined as ‘protecting, maintaining and stabilizing the existing form, material and integrity of an historic place or individual component, while protecting its heritage value.’ In this instance, preservation applies principally to the limestone masonry as an individual heritage component rather than to the Stone Residence as a whole. Through careful dismantling, salvage and re-use of the limestone masonry within in the proposed development, the heritage material will be retained on-site in a meaningful way and preserved in perpetuity, thereby conserving to the greatest extent possible the cultural heritage value of the character-defining elements.

Thorough documentation of the Stone Residence should be undertaken prior to the start of the work to record as-found conditions throughout implementation of the construction. Documentation should continue throughout dismantling, storage and reinstallation, with record drawings and photographs prepared following completion of the work to document the ultimate disposition and reuse of the salvaged heritage material. While only the limestone masonry is identified as a character-defining element of the remaining heritage asset, it is prudent to document all remaining elements on the exterior envelope of the Stone Residence. As indicated above, other elements, while not original, appear to have long-standing

history with the building and also contribute (albeit more minor) to the overall heritage value of the Stone Residence.

All heritage materials should be carefully dismantled to avoid damages and cleaned ahead of reinstallation. Beyond the proposed development, the limestone should continue to be maintained as a heritage material, in perpetuity. All work affecting heritage materials throughout their life should be performed by qualified heritage professionals with demonstrated experience working with heritage masonry.

Throughout construction any salvaged heritage materials should be stored in an appropriate laydown area protected from the elements, and with proper protection in place to mitigate potential damages during storage and transport. Any salvaged heritage materials not implemented as part of the proposed work should be retained for potential use in future buildings, structures, monuments, and landscape features on the site. This approach will maximize the continued conservation and beneficial reuse of the Stone Residence's historic limestone within the site.

The proposed development should also consider the Stone Residence within the broader cultural landscape of Beechwood Cemetery. Landscape interventions associated with the redevelopment should seek to retain significant existing landscape features and mature vegetation where feasible, minimize unnecessary disturbance, and maintain the established character and setting of the cemetery. Opportunities should be considered to use the landscape design, including the potential incorporation of salvaged limestone, to maintain a tangible connection to the former Stone Residence and the site's historic use of locally quarried stone. New landscape interventions should be compatible with and subordinate to the established character of the cultural landscape while remaining distinguishable as contemporary work.

5.0 Conservation Treatment and Maintenance

5.1 General

Prior to the commencement of the Stone Residence's exterior envelope should be thoroughly documented to establish a record of existing conditions and support the careful dismantling and salvage the limestone masonry. Documentation should include photographs and drawings, sufficient to record the buildings existing form, materials, construction and condition. Limestone masonry should be labelled, dismantled, and stored in an appropriate space protected from the elements. It is encouraged for Beechwood to retain all salvaged materials contributing to the cultural heritage value of the cemetery on site for re-use as part of the proposed development or in future work on the site.

Regular cleaning and maintenance are encouraged to continue throughout the life of the salvaged heritage materials, as they should be maintained in perpetuity. All work affecting salvaged heritage materials should be performed by qualified heritage professionals.

Interpretation within the new development should communicate the history of the Stone Residence and its connection with the cemetery's historic practice of quarrying limestone for built structures on the site. In this way, the history of the Stone Residence can continue to be celebrated, and the retained material can continue to communicate the history of the building and its significance in the evolution of the overall site, and the Cemetery as a whole.

5.2 Limestone Masonry

The conservation of the salvaged limestone masonry should be undertaken with *Standards and Guidelines*. In particular, the work should follow the principles of minimal intervention, retention of sound historic material, repair rather than replacement wherever feasible, and the use of physically and visually compatible materials and methods. Interventions should respect the physical properties of the historic limestone and should not impede future conservation treatments. The overarching approach for the salvaged limestone is *Rehabilitation*, with elements of *Preservation*. The limestone will be re-purposed to suit a contemporary building expansion, however the individual units should be repaired with compatible materials to mitigate further damages and decay. Any required repairs should be performed with compatible, long-standing conservation methods and products, which are distinguishable upon close inspection.

Following careful dismantlement, further investigations would be required to determine the dimensions and conditions of all limestone units to determine suitability and application for re-use (e.g. on the building or throughout landscaping), along with any processing required to suit its new intended application. All salvaged units should be cleaned with specialized masonry solutions to remove organic spores and staining to preserve the integrity of the heritage units. Additional cleaning of soiling may be required depending on as-found conditions, especially at units installed below grade.

Where additional stone is required in the design, new material should be selected to achieve physical and visual compatibility with the salvaged limestone. Where feasible and appropriate, consideration may be given to stone sourced from the Beechwood Cemetery property, subject to confirmation of availability

and suitability. This would continue the site's historic tradition of constructing with locally quarried limestone while providing compatibility in colour, texture and composition.

If the salvaged stock is not suitable for some intended applications or if there is not enough supply, care should be taken to source new units from the Beechwood Cemetery property where possible. Through this, it will preserve not only the history of building with stone quarried from the site, but also both the visual and physical compatibility of colour and composition. If no longer available, petrographic study should be implemented to determine an alternate quarry source, compatible in both composition and colour.

Following construction, the units should receive a light cleaning using the least aggressive means possible as to not damage the newly installed units.

5.3 Windows

Though not identified as a character-defining element and noted replacement through time, the windows appear to have a minor contribution to the heritage value of the envelope. While not suitable for re-use within the proposed development, any remaining historic wood jambs, header, and sill elements could be carefully dismantled and stored on site for potential future re-use on site within another structure. Alternatively, they could be turned over to a salvage yard for re-use on other heritage projects.

5.4 Doors

Though not identified as a character-defining element, the exterior door appears to have a minor contribution to the heritage value of the envelope. While not suitable for re-use within the proposed development, the existing wood door and its associated wood side lites, jambs, and transom elements could be carefully dismantled and stored on site for potential future re-use on site within another structure. Alternatively, it could be turned over to a salvage yard for re-use on other heritage projects.

5.5 Porch

Though not identified as a character-defining element, the porch appears to have a moderate contribution to the heritage value of the envelope. While not suitable for re-use within the proposed development, the columns, fretwork, and decorative trim could be carefully dismantled and stored on site for potential future re-use on site within another structure. Alternatively, it could be turned over to a salvage yard for re-use on other heritage projects.

5.6 Roofing

As the roofing material was identified as a recent replacement within the last 20 years, there are no specific conservation recommendations for this element.

5.7 Adjacent Addition

The limestone used on the addition to the west side of the Stone Residence appears to be an early addition using stone quarried from the site with very similar characteristics and condition to the original units on the Stone Residence. To provide additional limestone stock quarried from the site, this should receive the same treatment as the limestone dismantled from the original Stone Residence. Refer to *Section 5.2* above for treatment and maintenance recommendations.

5.1 Landscape

Landscape work associated with the proposed development should be undertaken in a manner that respects the established cultural landscape character of Beechwood Cemetery. Existing mature trees, vegetation, circulation patterns and other landscape features should be retained and protected where feasible, particularly where they contribute to the setting of the former Stone Residence and the broader character of the cemetery. Prior to construction, landscape features and vegetation within and immediately adjacent to the area of work should be documented. Trees and other features identified for retention should be appropriately protected throughout construction, with staging, material storage and construction access located to minimize impacts to root zones, vegetation and adjacent landscape features.

Where landscape features are disturbed by construction, reinstatement should be compatible with the established character of the cemetery. New planting, hard landscaping and site furnishings should respond sensitively to the existing landscape. New landscape interventions should maintain the established balance between built form, open space, vegetation, circulation routes, and views that contributes to the character of Beechwood Cemetery. Pathways, ramps, curbs, railings, signage, lighting, and other accessibility features should be coordinated to provide a clear and universally accessible arrival sequence while remaining compatible with the established character of the cemetery.

Where appropriate, salvaged limestone from the Stone Residence may be incorporated into landscape features as part of the proposed development. Potential applications could include walls, landscape edging, seating, interpretive elements or other site features. Such reuse should retain the material's historic character and provide a meaningful connection to the former Stone Residence and Beechwood Cemetery's historic use of limestone quarried from the site.

Following completion of the work, retained and new landscape features should be incorporated into Beechwood Cemetery's regular inspection and maintenance program. Maintenance should support the long-term health of retained vegetation and the continued conservation of any salvaged heritage materials incorporated into the landscape.