

An Alternative to Pushpin Maps in the Neighbourhood Infobox

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The DRAFT Wikipedia article on **Britannia Village, Ottawa** is nearly finished and it is at:
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Draft:Britannia Village, Ottawa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Draft:Britannia_Village,_Ottawa)

Most Neighbourhood Infoboxes Use Pushpin Maps

Main menu [hide]

- Main page
- Contents
- Current events
- Random article
- About Wikipedia
- Contact us
- Donate
- Switch to old look
- Contribute
- Help
- Learn to edit
- Community portal
- Recent changes
- Upload file
- Languages

Language links are at the top of the page across from the title.

Contents [hide]

(Top)
References

Lincoln Heights, Ottawa

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Lincoln Heights (also known as **Lincoln Heights - Parkway**) is a neighbourhood in the **Britannia** area of **Bay Ward** in the west end of **Ottawa, Ontario**, Canada. It is defined by its community association as being bounded to the south by the north side of Regina Lane (now Starflower Lane), to the north by the **Ottawa River**, to the west by the east side of Croydon Avenue, and to the east by the **Kichi Zibi Mikan** (formerly the Sir John A. Macdonald Parkway).^[2] According to the **Canada 2016 Census**, the population of the neighbourhood is 1,630.^[3] The greater Lincoln Heights area can be defined as extending as far west as Greenview Avenue and as far south as **Carling Avenue**,^[4] which overlaps with neighbouring Britannia Village.

The area is notable for its proximity to the **Ottawa River** and Mud Lake bird sanctuary. **Lincoln Fields transit station** is the main transit hub in the neighbourhood, and **Lincoln Fields Shopping Centre** was the main commercial centre before closing in 2019.

Construction plans for the neighbourhood were announced in 1958 by Assaly Construction Limited, with plans for a \$20,000,000 "luxury sub-division" on the site of the Magee farm.^[5] The neighbourhood began to be built c. 1960 on Regina Street.^{[6][7]} Following the removal of the **Canadian Pacific Railway** line (where today's Plover Lane is), the neighbourhood expanded further north in the early 1970s with the construction of Lincoln Heights Road.^{[8][9]}

There are many high-rise condominiums and apartments in the neighbourhood. The Old Forge Community Resource Centre, which is located in a historic building, is a key community centre. **Carlingwood Shopping Centre** is just east of Lincoln Fields at the corner of Carling and **Woodroffe Avenue**.

References [edit source]

- ^ "Association Board" ↗. 21 January 2017.
- ^ https://lbnca.wordpress.com/ ↗[user-generated source]

Neighbourhood

1 language

Infobox

Read Edit source View history Tools

Coordinates: 45°22′05″N 75°47′15″W

Lincoln Heights

Neighbourhood



Lincoln Heights Road



Location in Ottawa

Coordinates: 45°22′05″N 75°47′15″W

Country	Canada
Province	Ontario
City	Ottawa

FOR EXAMPLE

Lincoln Heights

Neighbourhood



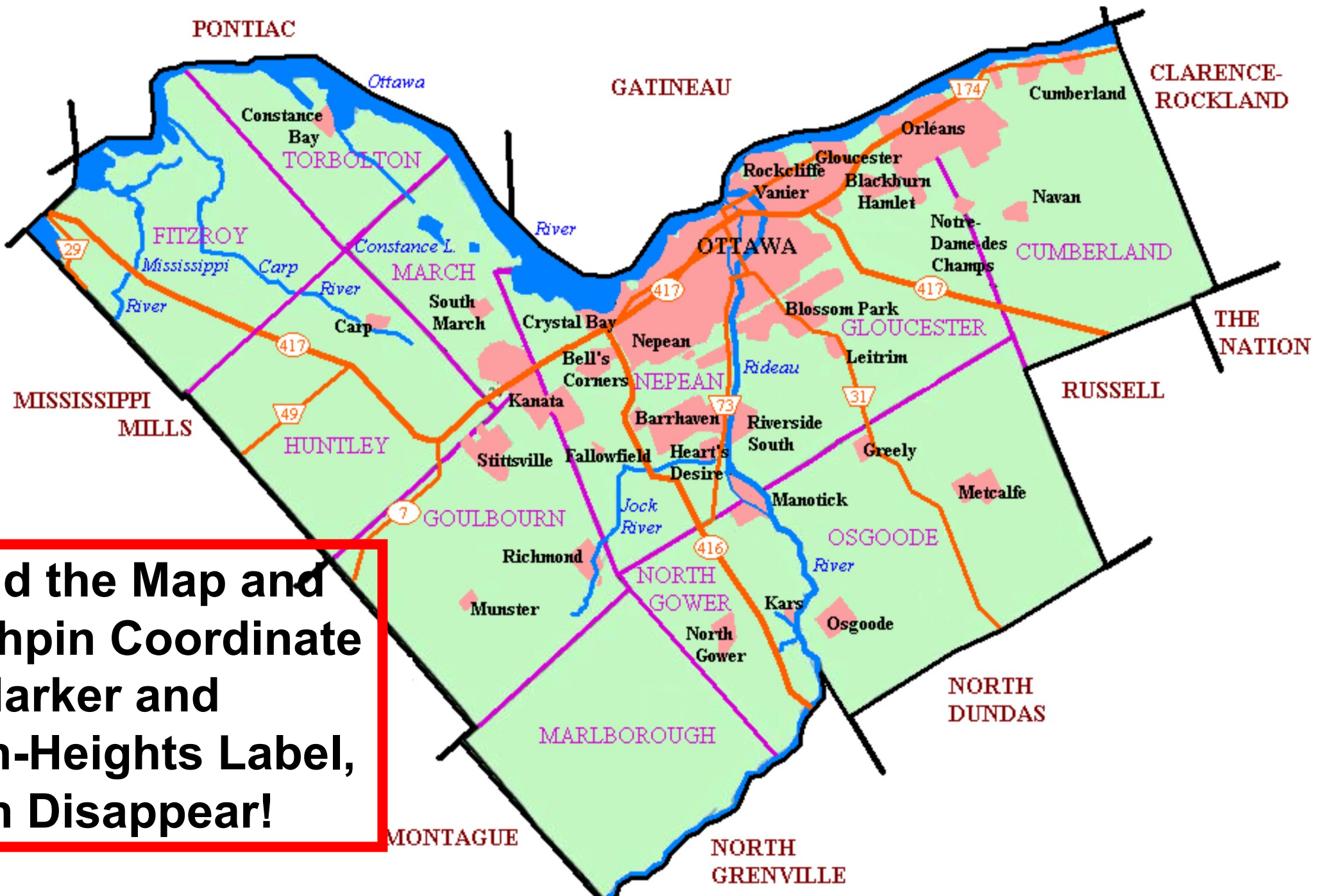
Lincoln Heights Road



**Red Pushpin
Coordinate Marker**

[45°22'05"N 75°47'15"W](#)

**“Lincoln Heights”
Label**



**Expand the Map and
the Pushpin Coordinate
Marker and
Lincoln-Heights Label,
both Disappear!**

Pushpin Coordinate Markers are used in Neighbourhood Infoboxes across Canada

Beaver Bank



The sign of Beaver Bank as you enter
Motto: "People Together with Nature"



Coordinates: 44°48′07″N 63°41′17″W

Country Canada
Province Nova Scotia
Municipality Halifax Regional Municipality

Kensington Market

Neighbourhood



Kensington Market at street level from Baldwin Street and Kensington Avenue



Kensington Market is located in T

Location within Toronto

Aspen Woods

Neighbourhood



Location of Aspen Woods in Calgary
Coordinates: 51°02′36″N 114°11′36″W

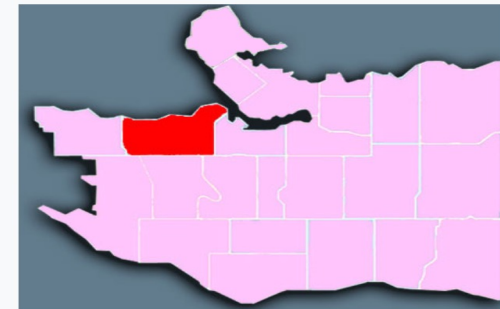
Kitsilano

Neighbourhood of Vancouver



Vine Street in Kitsilano

Nickname: Kits



Location of Kitsilano (in red) in Vancouver



Draft:Britannia Village, Ottawa

Draft Talk

Read Edit source View history ★ Tools ▾

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Coordinates: 45°22′07.7″N 75°47′59.2″W﻿ / ﻿

Contents [hide]

(Top)

History

A Mill Town (1826–1887)

A Summer-Cottage Resort (1887–1960)

Engineering Feats

The Britannia Amusement Park

A Commuter Town (1960–2000)

Revitalization (2000–)

Flood proofing

Gentrification

Heritage Buildings and Architectural Style

Addresses of Buildings with Heritage Status

Heritage Attributes in Modern Residences

Character

Notables in the Community

Notes

References

Sources

External links

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Last edited by [Robb Neustalter](#) (talk | contribs) 1 second ago. (Update)

Finished drafting? [Submit for review!](#)

Britannia Village (est. 1818^[5]) has a rich history and architecture, having been founded some eight years before **Bytown** (est. 1826) the former name of the city of **Ottawa**. Geographically, the village is located on a broad peninsula and is largely defined by natural boundaries. According to the Ottawa Neighborhood Study,^[7] the Village is bordered by the **Ottawa River** to the north, **Lac Deschênes** and **Britannia Park** to the west, the **Trans-Canada Trail** to the south, and the **Mud Lake**^[8] conservation area to the east. **Lac Deschênes** is home to 4 sailing clubs including the **Britannia Yacht Club** which is located in the Village. The Village also borders on **Britannia Beach** one of four beaches in Ottawa.^[9] **Britannia Road** is the only road into and out of the Village and the only access to the **Britannia Water Purification Plant**.^[10]

The Village has a total population of 10 people in 270 private households,^[11] it is a sub-neighborhood of the **Britannia** area of **Bay Ward**, in the east end of Ottawa. The village has an active association (**Britannia Village Community Association** or **BVCA**) and a community Facebook page (**Friends of Britannia Village**).^[12]

History [edit source]

The archaeological record from the early 1900s provides ample evidence of indigenous peoples on the beaches of **Lac Deschênes**, and hence in and around the Village, the evidence is largely in the form of indigenous beach workshops where the **Algonquin** **Ojibwa** would chip out flint arrowheads or laboriously grind an edge into a stone tomahawk.^[14]

A Mill Town (1826–1887) [edit source]

In 1826, Captain John Le Breton,^[5] a seriously-injured soldier in the **War of 1812**, established a successful mill in the Village, then part of the **Nepean Township**.^[16] At the time, as part of the **Ottawa River** timber trade, logs were floated down the river in **timber rafts** (bundled logs) to get to the burgeoning construction market in **Bytown** (Ottawa), some 14km away. However, the **Deschênes Rapids**, with its vertical drop of about 9ft,^[17] presented a formidable challenge. The **timber rafts** had to be disassembled, guided through the rapids one log at-a-time by 2 or 3 raftsmen, and subsequently reassembled.^{[18][19]} By creating a mill at the head of the **Deschênes Rapids**, Le Breton was able to convince logging companies to sell their logs to his mill to save the cost of reassembling the **timber rafts** and floating them to **Bytown**. Instead, LeBreton transported cut lumber overland by horse and cart (up to 100,000 boards per year^[20]) to **Bytown** along **Richmond Rd** that had been created a few years earlier.^[21] Mill workers included labours and carpenters, and most lived in the Village.

Britannia Village, Ottawa

Neighbourhood



Village Sign with Heritage Motif (top)



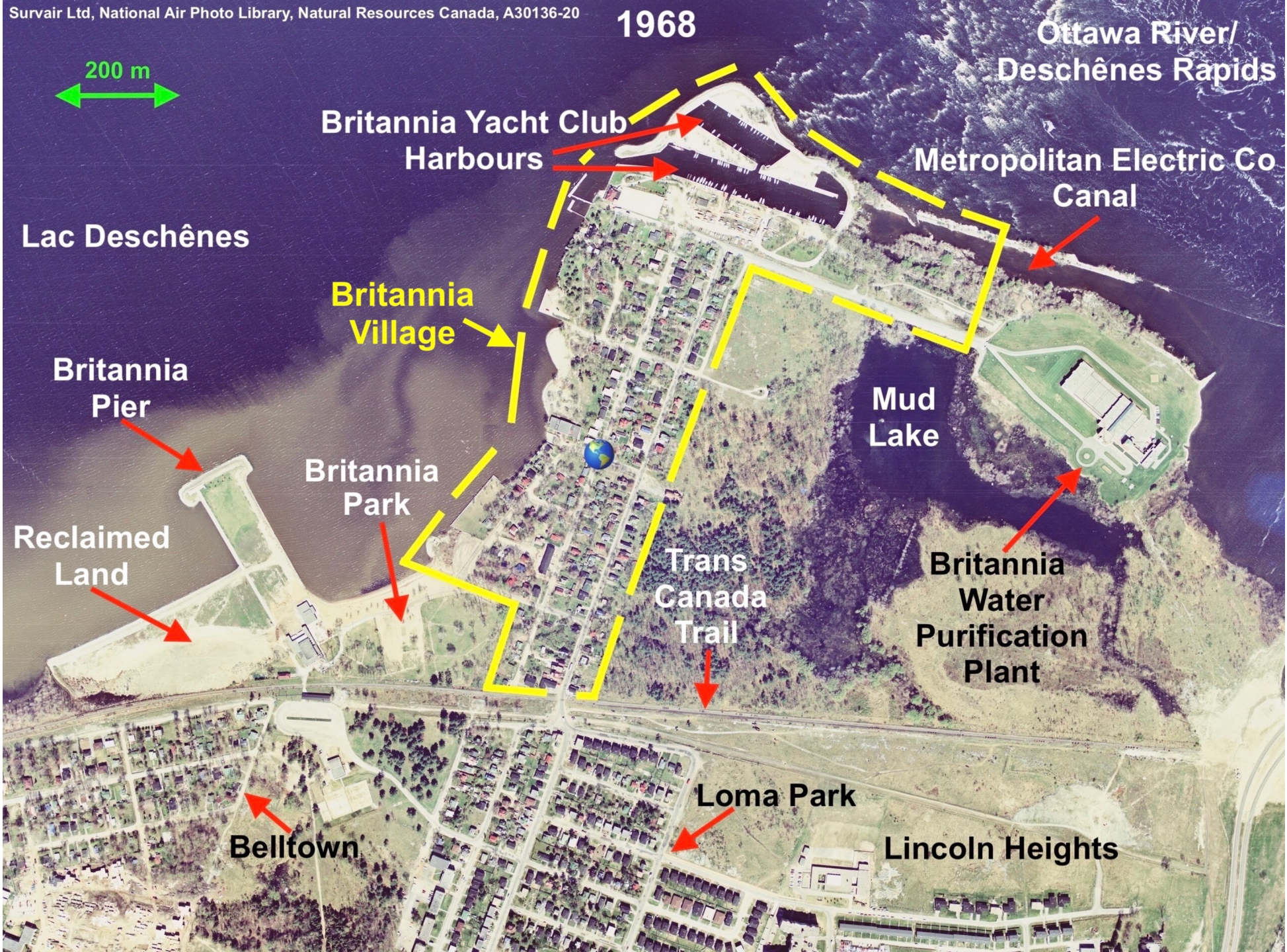
Semi-Circular, Joseph ... Entrance and the Upper Balcony, 1908^[11] Trans Canada Trail



Map of Britannia Village, Ottawa [a][b][c]

A New Idea for the Map: A Labelled National Air Photo Library (NAPL) that Highlights Key Features of Britannia Village

1968



Ottawa River/
Deschênes Rapids

Britannia Yacht Club
Harbours

Metropolitan Electric Co
Canal

Lac Deschênes

Britannia
Village

Mud
Lake

Britannia
Pier

Britannia
Park

Britannia
Water
Purification
Plant

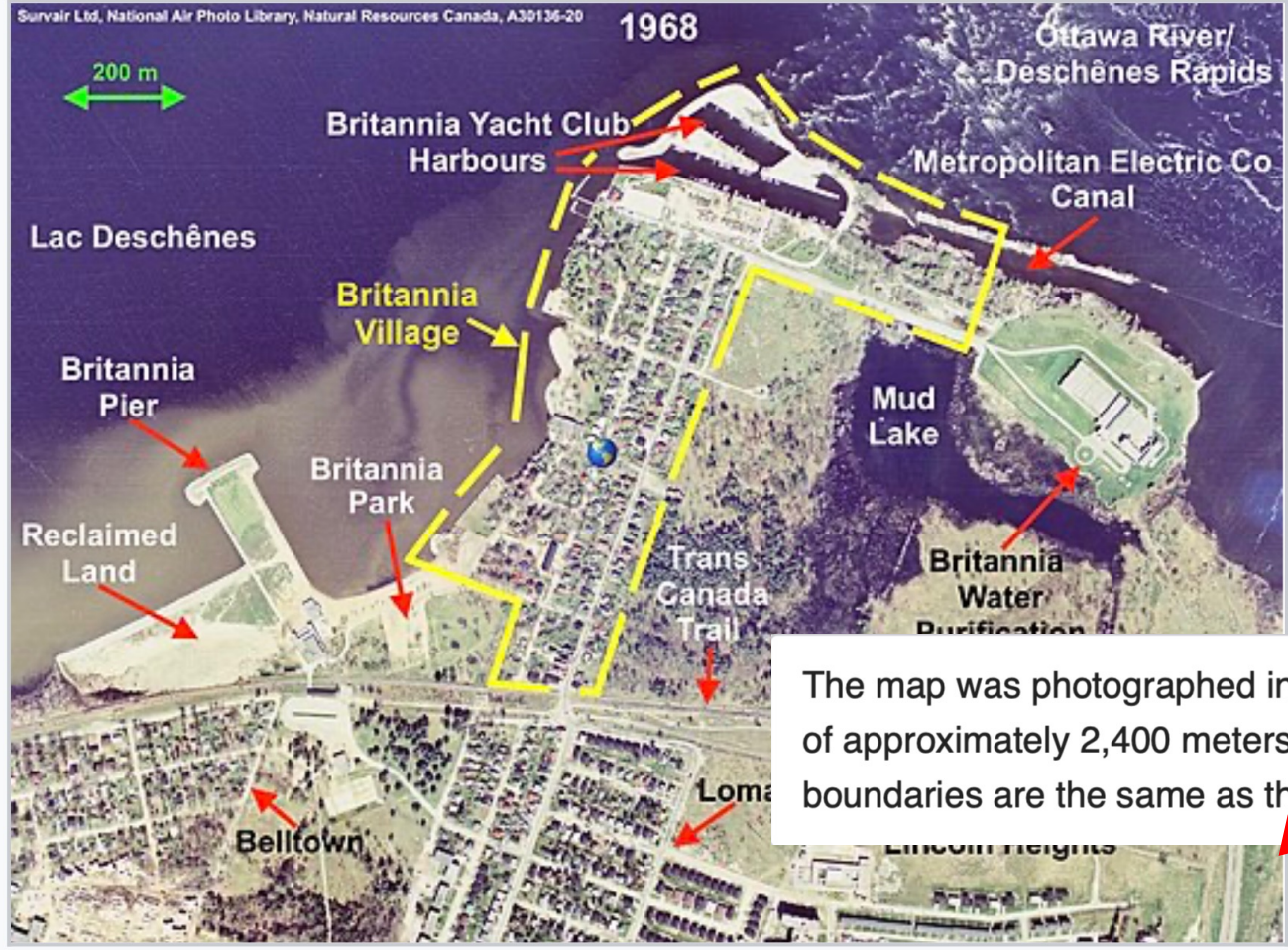
Reclaimed
Land

Trans
Canada
Trail

Loma Park

Belltown

Lincoln Heights



The map was photographed in 1968 from an altitude of approximately 2,400 meters. The current Village boundaries are the same as they were in 1968.

Caption

Map of Britannia Village, Ottawa [\[a\]](#)[\[b\]](#)[\[c\]](#)

Coordinates:  45°22'07.7"N 75°47'59.2"W

Hovering on [a] Brings up this Note

Notes [\[edit source \]](#)

- a. [^] The map was photographed in 1968 from an altitude of approximately 2,400 meters. The current Village boundaries are the same as they were in 1968.
- b. [^] In 1900, the beach was on both sides of Britannia Pier. During the 1960s, Britannia Park was expanded through land reclamation^[3] on both the east and west side of the pier; in the process, the beach on the west side was obliterated and replaced with grass. On the map, the retaining wall on the left side of the pier shows the extent of the reclamation.
- c. [^] The original Britannia Pier (30 ft wide) built in 1900 was widened by the City of Ottawa to approximately 260 ft in the 1950/60s. The original, "T" shaped pier can be seen on the map embedded on the left side of the widened pier. During the 70s, a beach and three breakwaters were added to the end of the pier. Consult the GeoOttawa aerial photo timeline slider^[4] for more detailed photos of this development.

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In Summary

THE LABELLED PHOTO MAP AND CAPTION PROVIDES:

- An overview of points-of-interest discussed in the article
- Neighborhood boundaries
- A map scale (calculated)
- Interesting historical context since the photo was taken in 1968
- Caption notes that provide details about the map beyond the interest of the average reader
- Visual appeal

Additionally, in dealing with City of Ottawa Archives, labelling photos provided access to two copyrighted photos that otherwise would not have been available for publication in Wikipedia!

Since the NAPL has aerial photos (B&W and colour) dating from 1920, they are able to provide photos for Wikipedia infoboxes for every neighborhood across Canada.

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?

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