



February 23, 2015

## ORIGINAL REPORT

### Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Riverside South Phase 12-708 River Road, Part Lots 20 & 21 Broken Front Concession, Gloucester Township Former County of Carleton, City of Ottawa, Ontario

PIF Number: P386-022-2014  
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REPORT

**Report Number: 1407170**

**Distribution:**

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## Executive Summary

*The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.*

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Urbandale Corporation (Urbandale) to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of a 15 ha property located on Part Lots 20 & 21, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario. The site is located immediately south of the newly developed Strandherd/Armstrong Bridge.

The Stage 1 Assessment seeks to fulfill the objectives and requirements of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The site is a vacant lot fronting on Spratt and Limebank Roads and is to be developed for residential uses. The investigation was triggered by the Planning Act (Regulation 544/06).

A property inspection was undertaken on December 5, 2014. The study area was composed primarily of undulating agricultural fields with a scatter of tree and brush cover in the central portion. The property was bound by Rideau River to the west and River Road to the east. Two stone foundation features were identified during the site inspection in the treed areas fronting towards River Road. These structures are believed to be associated with mid or late nineteenth century occupation areas.

This study included a review of historic maps as well as relevant archaeological, historical and environmental documentation. Previous archaeological assessments in the area were also consulted and the MTCS was contacted to obtain a list of registered archaeological sites in the immediate area. A review of available census records was also conducted for this assessment.

Archaeological research has documented aboriginal/pre-contact sites in the area dating from the Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 3,000 B.C.). Early Euro-Canadian settlement began during the early nineteenth century. Crown Patent for the study area was granted between 1799 and 1803. Stephen Collins took ownership of Lot 20 along the Rideau River in 1842 which would eventually be sold to John Ritchie in 1882. A school house is shown on the north half of the property in 1879 although according to the 1906 topographic map the school house was further north. The house shown within the north half of the study area could be that of John Ritchie. William Cuddie was first to own the south half of the study area with a house which fronted River Road in 1863. Cuddie sold his property to John Spratt, also seen with a house on the 1879 Belden map on the study area. Based on the 1906 topo map and early twentieth century aerial photographs, another house was located centrally which likely belonged to either James Clarke in 1882 or Thomas Beggs in 1890.

The study area is considered to have high potential for aboriginal resources based on criteria listed in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The study area is within 300 m of the Rideau River located immediately west which is considered a potential transportation corridor for aboriginal navigation as well as settlement. Historical site potential is associated with the location of three known nineteenth century buildings within the study area. Two stone foundations are likely associated with these nineteenth century occupation areas which were identified during the site inspection. Further potential is added by the proximity of River Road which runs along the eastern border of the study within 100 m buffer.



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## STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RIVERSIDE SOUTH PHASE 12

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This report has formed the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) That a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist for the entire Urbandale Phase 12-708 Lands River Road, prior to construction (Map 8, p. 33). The assessment should involve shovel testing at 5 m intervals in treed/overgrown areas and surface survey in ploughable open grassed areas at 5 m intervals.



## **Project Personnel**

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## **Abbreviations**

Urbandale	Urbandale Corporation
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
LAC	Library and Archives Canada
m	Metre(s)
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
City	City of Ottawa
NAPL	National Air Photo Library



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# STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RIVERSIDE SOUTH PHASE 12

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## **1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **1.1 Development Context**

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Urbandale Corporation (Urbandale) to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Phase 12 Subdivision, located on Part Lots 20 & 21, Concession 1 Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2, pp. 26 and 27). The site is a vacant parcel of land approximately 15 ha in size located immediately south of the future rapid transit corridor as well as the Strandherd/Armstrong Bridge. Golder conducted Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessments for the Phase 9 lands east of the study area from 2009 to 2012.

The investigation was triggered by the *Planning Act* (Regulation 544/06) and is required as supporting documentation for Zoning By-law Amendment and Plan of Subdivision applications. The proposed development will consist of a mix of medium to high-density residential uses. Due to the preliminary stage of the project, the most recent development plan available provides proposed street plans for the current property (Map 3, p. 28). A detailed subdivision plan was not available.

Permission to access the study area for the purpose of archaeological of the archaeological assessment was provided by Mary Jarvis of Urbandale.

#### **1.1.1 Objectives**

This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was completed to identify known archaeological resources on and in the vicinity of the study area as well as assess the archaeological potential of the subject property. The assessment will determine if any additional archaeological investigations are required. The objectives of a Stage 1 assessment are based on principles outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Consolidated 2007), and comply with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, studies were completed with the following objectives:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition; and,
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property.

### **1.2 Historical Context**

Our understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the study area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea is incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of prehistoric occupation in the Ottawa region based on the archaeological investigations conducted throughout eastern Ontario.



### **1.2.1 Regional Pre-European Aboriginal History**

Human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 10,000 years before present (BP). These first peoples, known as Paleo-Indians, moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. The former shores of the vast glacial lakes such as Lake Algonquin in the area that is now southern Georgian Bay, and along the north shore of present day Lake Ontario, contain remnants of some of their sites. Isolated finds of the distinctive, parallel-flaked Paleo-Indian spear points have been recorded in the Rideau Lakes and north of Kingston (Watson 1982; Kennett and Earl 2000). Although there is limited information on the lifestyle of the Paleo-Indians, what little evidence that is available suggests that they were highly mobile hunters and gatherers relying on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment.

The Ottawa Valley remained very much on the fringe of occupation at this time. The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels would be the areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation in this region. What is believed by some to be late Paleo-Indian material has been found in several locations within the City of Ottawa including a site in Honey Gables as well as near Albion Road and Rideau Road, Innes Road, and north of the Mer Bleue close to the intersection of Navan Road and Page Road (Swayze 2001, 2003 & 2004).

It was not until the succeeding Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 3,000 B.C.), that the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions. While more land became available for occupation as the glacial lakes drained, Archaic populations continued as hunter-gatherers, however they appear to have focused more on local food resources, abandoning the highly mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Although Paleo-Indian workmanship of stone tools was also lost, the Archaic Period tool kit became more diversified, reflecting the change to a temperate forest environment. Ground stone tools such as adzes and gouges first appeared and may indicate the construction of the dug-out canoes or other heavy wood working activities. Extensive trade networks had developed by the middle to late Archaic Period. Items such as copper from the north shore of Lake Superior were exchanged during this time.

The first significant evidence for occupation in the Ottawa Valley appears at this time. Archaic sites have been identified on Allumettes and Morrison Islands on the Ottawa River near Pembroke, and within the boundaries of Leamy Lake Park within the City of Gatineau (Pilon 1999: 43-53, 64). Late Archaic sites have also been identified to the west in the Rideau Lakes, and the east at Jessup Falls and Pendleton along the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980). A few other poorly documented finds of Archaic artifacts have been made within the City limits (Jamieson 1989). Sites at Honey Gables and at Albion Road and Rideau Road have been documented and appear to contain Early Archaic material (Swayze 2004).

The Woodland Period (ca. 3,000 to 400 BP) is distinguished by the introduction of ceramics. Early Woodland groups continued to live as hunters, gatherers and fishers in much the same way as earlier populations had done. They also shared an elaborate burial ceremonialism evidenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts within graves (Spence et al 1990: 129). Extensive trade networks continued through the early part of this period and Early Woodland populations in Ontario appear to have been heavily influenced by groups to the south, particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. By 1,700 BP, the trade networks had reached their peak and covered much of North America.

Through the Middle Woodland Period (ca. 2,400 to 1,100 BP) there was an increase in the decorative styles found on ceramic pots and changes in the shapes and types of tools used. For the first time, it is possible to identify regional cultural traditions within the province, with "Point Peninsula" being the distinctive variant found in



eastern and south-central Ontario. A greater number of known sites from this period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland “family” hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored for the approaching winter. The proliferation of sites suggests an increase in the population of Eastern Ontario, although the Ottawa area has yet to yield as many sites as other parts of south-eastern Ontario. Middle Woodland sites have been noted in the South Nation Drainage Basin and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall’s and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1980; Daechsel 1981), as well as at Leamy Lake and along the Rideau River.

Another significant development of the Woodland Period was the appearance of domesticated plants ca. 1,450 B.P. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for Late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to the corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. By the end of the Late Woodland Period, distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of Southern Ontario separated by vast stretches of largely unoccupied land, including the Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence Iroquois along the St. Lawrence River.

While there is clear evidence of these latter developments in much of southern Ontario, the Ottawa Valley remained a sparsely occupied region utilized by mobile hunter-gatherers. In part, this was because the terrain was less than suitable for early agriculture. It was also a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period. Facing persistent hostilities with Iroquoian populations based in what is now New York State, the Huron moved from their traditional lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario to the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay region. Algonquin groups, who had occupied the lands north of the Huron, also appear to have retreated further northward in order to place greater distance between themselves and the Iroquois.

Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. Two small Late Woodland sites were recently located on a property near the Village of Cumberland to the east of the study area (Ferris, 2002).

A significant Woodland occupation has also been identified at the Leamy Lake site (Pilon 1999: 76-80). Finally, an ossuary burial identified near the Chaudière Falls in the 1840s, dates to this period. Although ossuaries are a burial practice normally associated with Iroquoian speaking populations, especially the Huron, this internment may have been Algonquin. Once again, a number of poorly documented Woodland find spots are known for the general study area (Jamieson 1989).

### **1.2.2 Regional Post-European Canadian History**

Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of the Ottawa Valley, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded, however, by two of his emissaries, Etienne Brule around 1610 and Nicholas de Vigneau in 1611. It is likely that all three travelled at least the lower reaches of the Rideau River.

In the wake of Champlain’s voyages, the Ottawa River became the principal route for explorers, missionaries and fur traders travelling from the St. Lawrence to the interior, and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade.



At the time of initial contact, the French documented three Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright 1987: Plate 18). These included the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River to the west, the Onontcharonon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated in the Petite Nation River basin northeast of the study area. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were undoubtedly used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time. The recovery of European trade goods (i.e. iron axes, copper kettle pieces and glass beads) from aboriginal sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin has provided evidence of the extent of contact between aboriginals and the fur traders during this period. The English, upon assuming possession of New France, continued to use the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor.

Significant European settlement of the region did not occur until United Empire Loyalists and other immigrants began to move to lands along the Ottawa River in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The need for land on which to settle the Loyalists led the British government into hasty negotiations with their indigenous military allies, the Mississauga, who were assumed, erroneously, to be the only Aboriginal peoples inhabiting eastern Ontario. Captain William Redford Crawford, who enjoyed the trust of the Mississauga chiefs living in the Bay of Quinte region, negotiated on behalf of the British government. In the so-called "Crawford Purchase," the Mississauga were cajoled into giving up Aboriginal title to most of eastern Ontario, including what would become the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville and Prince Edward, as well as the front Townships of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Hastings and much of what is now the City of Ottawa (including the Geographic Townships of Gloucester, Nepean, Osgoode, Marlborough and North Gower) (Lockwood 1996: 24). Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, undertook an initial survey of four Townships (Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River.

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and 33 men in 1800 (Bond 1984:24). The community along the north shore of the Ottawa River grew over the next few years and by 1805 Wright had begun significant lumbering activity in the region. It would take several more years for permanent settlement to spread to the south side of the Ottawa River.

### **1.2.3 Gloucester Township**

Gloucester Township was established in 1772 as Township B. It was originally part of Russell County but became part of Carleton County in 1838, and was incorporated as Gloucester Township in 1850. Gloucester Township is bounded by the Rideau River to the west, the Ottawa River to the north, on the south by Osgoode and the east by Russell County.

Land registry records indicate that patents for some of the lots in Gloucester Township were issued as early as 1802 but most of these were granted to United Empire Loyalists or their family members who never actually settled on the lots. The first documented permanent settler in the township was Braddish Billings who settled on Lot 17 in the Junction Gore in 1812. The earliest available assessment roll for Gloucester Township dates to 1823 and notes three families on lots immediately to the south of the Billings property: James Doxey on Lot 19, Junction Gore, Duncan McKenzie on Lot 20, Junction Gore, and Captain Andrew Wilson on Lot 2, Concession I, Rideau Front (Kemp 1991:9).



Although most of the early settlers travelled by water as much as possible, roads soon became a necessity both to reach inland lots and to travel economically between developing settlements. Perhaps the earliest road in the region ran through Nepean Township from the Ottawa River to the Rideau River shore opposite Captain Andrew Wilson's property in Gloucester Township. This may have been a Native trail, possibly bushed out by Ira Honeywell in 1814 to bring supplies from Prescott to his new homestead in Nepean Township. As early as 1815, a rough road had been cut from the Hull settlement on the north shore of the Ottawa River across the Chaudiere and then southeast through Nepean Township to cross into Gloucester Township near Dow's swamp. This road then followed the east bank of the Rideau River to Black Rapids where it crossed back into Nepean Township and continued south to Merrickville (Elliott 1991:19). River Road follows part of this early alignment. Another early forced road was built along a ridge from the Rideau River crossing on Captain Wilson's property through Bowesville and southeast to Johnston's Corners. Although the exact date of construction for this road is unknown, John Cunningham appears to have been operating an inn along the road by 1825 and the Bytown & Prescott Stage was also using the road in the 1820s.

The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826–1832) accelerated settlement in the region with additional roads constructed to connect outlying communities. In 1828 Braddish Billings initiated the construction of a bridge across the Rideau River to facilitate travel along the old 1815 road from the Chaudiere which, up until then, had required a ferry crossing. Subsequently, the Metcalfe Road (Bank Street) was built from this bridge through the Rideau Front lots of Gloucester Township to the village of Metcalfe and on to the St. Lawrence. The Rideau River Road (River Road/Riverside Drive) was also extended north along the east bank of the Rideau River to the Ottawa River. Other roads developed in a rough grid pattern along the lot and concession lines as settlement expanded through the township during the nineteenth century.

The transportation network of the region, initially focussed on the waterways and the early road system, changed again with the construction of the Bytown and Prescott Railway. The first railway into Ottawa, it began operation in 1854 following a route just east of the study area.

Most of the lots in the Rideau Front portion of Gloucester Township remained largely rural through the nineteenth and, indeed, most of the twentieth century. The Walling map of 1863 and the Belden map of 1879 illustrate the intensification of rural settlement that occurred through the late nineteenth century and the development of several villages (Map 4, p. 29). The village of Bowesville was centred on Gore Lot 11, just northeast of the study area, and included a school, Methodist and Catholic churches, stores, blacksmith shops and a post office (Johnston 1988).

### 1.2.4 Property History

Documents reviewed in order to develop the property history of the study area include the Land Registry Abstract Indices held at the Land Registry Office in Ottawa, and available nineteenth century maps including the William Coffin map of 1825, Walling map of 1863 and the Belden map of 1879 (Map 4, p. 29), 1906 topographic map and an aerial photograph from the National Air Photo Library (NAPL) dating to 1936 and 1955 (Map 5, p. 30).

The study area is located on Part Lots 20 & 21, Broken Front Concession Gloucester Township. Crown patents for many of the township lots were issued between 1799 and 1808 to members of the prominent United Empire Loyalist families including Captain Hugh Munro, Sheriff Treadwell, Archibald Montgomery, Samuel Burritt and Nathan Brown. Most of these families were well established on properties along the St. Lawrence Front where



they had settled in the 1790s and were granted extensive additional lands. The earliest known map displaying the study area and these families is an 1825 map by William Coffin. The Coffin map illustrates the early land grants in Gloucester Township but is not an accurate reflection of settlement at the time for the reason noted above (Map 4, p. 29).

### Lot 20

The Crown Patent for Lot 20 was first issued in 1803 to Archibald Montgomery for 100 acres. The lot was undersized due to its position against the Rideau River. The lot was then sold by Sheriff Treadwell to Stephen Collins in 1842 (Inst.No.RO3395). Collins sold portions of the lot to Walter Collins in 1844 (Inst.No.RO2312) and James Moodie in 1847 (Inst.No.RO3544). Walter Collins subsequently sold to William McLean in 1850 (Inst.No.RO16043). A ½ acre portion of the lot was donated for School Section # 11 in 1875 (Inst.No.GL2821). The Court of Chancery then granted the entire 100-acre lot to John Ritchie in 1882. Ritchie then deeded the entire 100 acres minus the school house half acre to Thomas Moodie in 1883 (Inst.No.GL6283). The lot remained within the Moodie family's possession well into the twentieth century.

### Lot 21

The Crown Patent for Lot 21 was first issued in 1799 to Captain Hugh Munro. The entire lot was subsequently sold by Lewis Grant to Caroline and W.J. Yates in 1819. The lot is measured at 146 acres and is undersized due to its position against the Rideau River. A 73-acre northern portion of the lot was then sold by William Cuddie to John Spratt in 1862 (Inst.No.RO27774) while a 73-acre southern portion was sold by Cuddie to Nicholas Clarke in 1870 (Inst.No.GL580). Nicholas Clarke subsequently sold his southern portion to James M. Clarke in 1876 (Inst.No.GL3518) while the northern portion was also sold to James Clarke in 1882 by John Spratt (Inst.No.GL6013). Clarke remained in possession of the southern portion but sold the northern 73 acres to Thomas Beggs in 1890 (Inst.No.GL9355). Clarke and Beggs remained in possession of the lot into the twentieth century, whereby it passed through the hands of the Cuddie's and the Armstrong's, until Earl Armstrong took possession in 1939.

### Historic Map and Air Photo Review

The 1825 Coffin map shows Lot 20 as owned by Archibald Montgomery, and Lot 21 by Captain Hugh Munro (Map 4, p. 29). James Moodie first purchased a portion of Lot 20 in 1847. The 1863 Walling Map indicates J. Moody (Moodie) as being on the northwest half of the Lot, although it is difficult to discern where his house might have been located. T.Cuddy (Cuddie) also appears just on the border of the study area on the north half of Lot 21 with a house fronting River Road on the 1863 Walling map. By 1879, the Belden map depicts a school house fronting River Road on Lot 20 which ½ acre of the lot was donated to in 1875 and J. Ritchie the south 100 acres of the lot with no sign of a house. Ownership of the north half of Lot 21 changed hands from Cuddie to John Spratt in 1862 which is not reflected until the 1879 Belden map with his house located within the study area.

The 1906 topo map and 1936 and 1955 air photos display two structures within the study area (Map 5, p. 30). Although the school house is depicted within the limits of the study area from the historic maps, it is illustrated just north of the study area based from the 1906 topo map. Unless the topography map is mislabelled, the house located within the study area may be that of John Ritchie's. Either way, a structure remained on the property until at least the mid twentieth century. Foundations were discovered during the site inspection in this location which are likely associated with this occupation (see Section 2.0). Foundations were also located in the area depicted with a structure on the 1906 topo map and air photos for Lot 21 during the site inspection.



The location of the house appears in a slightly different location from the historic maps and could still be the original house of John Spratt or a new house possibly built by the following owners such as James Clarke in 1882 or Thomas Beggs in 1890. The house remained on the property well into the twentieth century based on the air photos.

## **1.3 Archaeological Context**

### **1.3.1 Subject Property Environment**

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam 1984). The topography in this area was most significantly influenced by the post glacial sequence of events caused by the Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.).

Soils amongst most of the study area belong to the Bainsville Series of the Castor soil association. These are silts derived from deltaic origin. They have poor natural drainage and tend to occur as transition soil areas between large sand plains and clay flats such as Castor soil areas which occur to the northwest of the study area (Map 6, p. 31) (Schut and Wilson, 1987:33).

The study area is within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lake-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Trees characteristic of this sub-region include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, and red and bur oak. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir (Rowe 1977:94).

As indicated above, primary drainage within the study area is provided by both the Rideau River and its tributary which runs north-south through the study area. The entire property is bound by the Rideau River to the west.

The study area has few limitations for the production of ungulates (deer) (Brassard & Bouchard 1971) but severe limitations for the production of waterfowl (Arsenault & Johnston 1970). These factors are important in considering pre-contact site potential. The area soils have moderately severe limitations to moderate limitations for crops due to poor drainage (Marshall *et. al.* 1979).

### **1.3.2 Previous Research and Archaeological Investigations**

There is limited published information of the history of Gloucester Township. Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879) provides an early account of the township. Some information related to both Gloucester Township and the specific study area can be gleaned from *Carleton Saga* (Walker & Walker 1968) and *Gloucester Roots* (Kemp, ed. 1991). *Bowesville: A Place to Remember* (Johnston 1988) focused on the former settlement of Bowesville and the surrounding area which was expropriated in the 1950's for development of the Ottawa International Airport.

There has been a moderate amount of archaeological assessment work done in the general region of the study area although discussed will be the studies conducted in the immediate vicinity. Studies within the immediate area of the property are outlined in Map 7 (p. 32), and Table 1 (p. 8), summarizes the details of each study.



## STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RIVERSIDE SOUTH PHASE 12

**Table 1: Summary of Archaeological Assessment Studies in the Study Area Vicinity**

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation
2000-016-086	1	Limebank/River/Leitrim and Armstrong Roads	Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)	2001		If any disturbance is proposed beyond the limits of the existing disturbed right-of-ways within the study area, those lands should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment
P051-0119-2006	1	North-South Corridor LRT Project	Heritage Quest Inc., (Kennett)	2005	Summers Site (BhFw-20) and Larkin Site (BhFw-17) Mid-nineteenth century farmsteads	That a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted for the Summers site (BhFw-20) located in Lot 19, Concession 2, Rideau Front and the Larkin site (BhFw-17), located in Lot 21, Concession 2, Rideau Front
	1/2	Riverside South High School, Part Lot 18, Concession 2 RF	Adams Heritage Inc.	2006		That no further archaeological assessment is required
P051-104-2006	2	Limebank Road Widening Project, Lots 9-21, Concessions 1 & 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2008	Birt Site (BhFw-18) Mid-nineteenth century farmstead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation be undertaken of the Birt Site (BhFw-18) located in Lot 19, Concession 2. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended for the remainder of the corridor.
P302-050-2009	1	RSDC Proposed Subdivision, Lots 20-22 BF, Lots 18-22, Concession 1 RF; Lots 18-21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2009a		Stage 2 archaeological testing by a licensed archaeologist be undertaken of those areas to be affected by the proposed subdivision that have not been disturbed from previous twentieth century development.
2006-P051-0019	2	North-South LRT Corridor	Golder Associates Ltd.	2009b	Larkin Site (BhFv-17); Summers Site (BhFv-20); Cunningham Site (BhFv-19)	That Stage 3 investigation be undertaken for the Larkin (BhFv-17), Cunningham (BhFv-19). A Stage 3 is not required for the Summers Site (BhFv-20) because of severe disturbance.
P311-005-2008	1/2	Earl Armstrong Bridge, Lot 20, BF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2009b		That no additional archaeological investigations are required.



## STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RIVERSIDE SOUTH PHASE 12

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation
P302-068-2009; P332-019-2010; P332-026-2011	2	Phase 5 RSDC Lots 17-20, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010a	Birt Site (BhFw-18) mid-nineteenth century farmstead; John Birt Site (BhFw-24) early nineteenth century homestead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Birt Site (BhFw-18) in the northern half of section 5X be undertaken prior to any development. That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the John Birt Site (BhFw-24) in the western half of section 5P and the central area of section 5H be undertaken prior to any development
P332-022-2009	2	Phase 6 RSDC Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010b	Larkin Site (BhFw-17) mid-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century homestead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Larkin site (BhFv-17) be conducted prior to any disturbance of section 6C, and sections 6A, 6B, 6D, 6E, 6F and 6G require no further archaeological assessments
P332-020-2009; P332-021-2010	2	Phase 7 RSDC Lots 21-22, Concession 1 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010c		That no further archaeological investigation is required for Operation 7 and that archaeological clearance be provided for this area.
P332-023-2009; P332-024-2010; P332-028-2011	2	Phase 8 RSDC Lots 21-22, Concession 1 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010d	Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) nineteenth century farmstead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) be conducted prior to any disturbance of section 8E
P332-018-2009; P332-029-2010; P332-030-2011	2	Phase 9 RSDC Lots 20-22, BF Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010e	Munro Site (BhFw-19) Middle Archaic quartz bi-face and shale point	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Munro Site (BhFw-19) be undertaken prior to any development.
P311-030-2010; P311-059-2011	3	Birt Site BhFw-18, Phase 5 RSDC Lot 19, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011a	Birt Site (BhFw-18) mid-late nineteenth century farmstead	That no further archaeological work is required for the Birt Site
P311-028-2010; P311-078-2011	1/2	John Birt Site (BhFw-24), Phase 5, Lot 19, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011b	John Birt Site (BhFw-24) mid-late nineteenth century log homestead	That further impacts to the John Birt Site should be avoided, and that the site be protected from any future disturbance under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> . That should impacts to the site be unavoidable then a Stage 4 archaeological investigation is required for the John Birt Site. These should be conducted by a licensed archaeologist and conform to the Stage 4 excavation recommendations outlined in this report.



## STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RIVERSIDE SOUTH PHASE 12

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation
P311-026-2010; P311-062-2011	3	Larkin Site (BhFw-17), Phase 6 RSDC, Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011c	Larkin Site (BhFw-17) mid-nineteenth century to mid- twentieth century homestead	That no further archaeological work is required for the Larkin Site (BhFv-17) and as a consequence that the Ministry of Tourism and Culture issue a letter concurring that there are no further archaeological concerns for this area.
P311-029-2010	3	Caldwell Site BhFw-23, Phase 8 RSDC, Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011d	Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) potential nineteenth century barn and outbuilding foundations	That no further archaeological assessments are required for the Caldwell Site and as a consequence that the Ministry of Tourism and Culture issue a letter of clearance for the site
P311-027-2010; P311-063-2011	3	Munro Site (BhFw-19), Phase 9 RSDC, Lot 22, BF Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011e	Munro Site (BhFw-19) Middle Archaic quartz bi-face and shale point	That Stage 4 mitigation of impacts are not required for the Munro Site (BhFw-19)
P332-004-2010; P051-172-2010	Mon	Strandherd Armstrong Bridge Crossing, Lot 20, BF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2012		That no further archaeological work is necessary
P366-081-2013	1	Phase 9-4 RSDC Part Lot 22, Broken Front	Golder Associates Ltd.	2013		Stage 2 archaeological testing by a licensed archaeologist be undertaken of those areas to be affected by the proposed subdivision that have not been disturbed from previous twentieth century development.
P369-0015-2013	1/2	1423 Earl Armstrong Avenue, Subdivision, Part Lot 20 Concession 2 RF	Paterson Group	2013		No further archaeological study is required
P386-0013-2014	4	John Birt Site (BhFv-24), Part Lot 19, Conc 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2014	John Birt Site (BhFw-24) mid-late nineteenth century log homestead	That the potential of significant archaeological resources within the eastern portion of the John Birt Site (BhFw-24), beyond the boundaries of the current Stage 4 archaeological investigation, should be avoided from any future impacts and that the remaining portion of the Site be protected from any future disturbance under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .



### **1.3.3 Archaeological Sites**

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites in the study area is the MTCS' archaeological site database. A current version of this database was consulted for the present assessment.

The Munro Site (BhFw-19) is a registered archaeological site which is located within a 1-km radius of the study area. The site was defined by two fragments of a quartz biface and a ground slate point. Both represent finished tool types likely discarded in one single or two separate events sometime during the Middle Archaic Period (4,000–6,000 B.P.).



## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

A property inspection was conducted on December 5, 2014. Photographs were taken of the existing conditions and a field log maintained. Visibility was good and conformed to the conditions laid out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). The field assessment was undertaken to evaluate the extent of previous construction impacts to the natural and historical landscape, to assess the overall archaeological potential within the study area limits and what assessment strategies would be appropriate for a Stage 2 assessment should it be required. Permission to access the property was obtained from Urbandale. A catalogue and map marking the photograph locations taken during the site inspection is included as Appendix A and Map A-1.

The general landscape of the property consisted of agricultural fields with a small wooded area in its center (Image 1, p. 22). The terrain was very undulating with a small creek which ran through the north-central portion of the property (Image 2, p. 22). The property featured a steep drop towards the Rideau River which bordered the entire western portion of the study area (Image 3, p. 23). Some lower areas along the Rideau River were flat however with very wet conditions (Image 4, p. 23).

Features which would affect the archaeological strategy included treed areas which contained the remains of two stone foundations. The outline of the stone foundation located approximately 20 m west of River Road in the central portion of the property measured roughly 3 x 8 m in size (Image 5, p. 24). The second location is further north approximately 50 m west of River Road and consisted of parged stone roughly 1.5 x 3 m in size (Image 6, p. 24). Both areas were difficult to discern because of significant tree and root cover. Particular attention should be taken in these areas in which the archaeological approach will require Stage 2 assessment in the form of shovel testing the area due to tree cover.

The areas that feature steep slopes exceeding 20 degrees as well as wet areas are unsuitable for further Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The majority of the study area features open grassed areas suitable for ploughing and require surface survey. As mentioned above, wooded areas can be shovel tested at 5 m intervals.



## **3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **3.1 Archaeological Potential**

There are a number of criteria employed in the assessment of archaeological site potential. For aboriginal sites, these criteria are principally focused on the topographical features of the landscape including ridges, knolls and eskers, and the type of soils found within the area being assessed. For post-contact or historic sites, documentary evidence such as maps and census records may indicate areas of settlement and activity. These criteria were formulated in close consultation with the MTCS set guidelines for archaeological resource potential mapping (2011) (Map 8, p. 33).

According to the MTCS modelling criteria, lands within 300 metres of watercourses with mapped floodplains and wetlands are considered to have aboriginal site potential. Further, areas up to 300 metres from abandoned Ottawa and Rideau River terrace scarps have aboriginal site potential. In the case of drumlins and eskers, the entire feature has aboriginal potential. Areas within 300 m of historical schools, churches, commercial buildings, industrial sites and within 100 m of early settlement roads are considered to have potential. Areas within 100 metres of historical railways are also considered to have site potential and, finally, any area within 300 metres of a registered or unregistered archaeological site.

The following assessment of archaeological potential has also been formulated in consultation with the *Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton: Technical Report* (Archaeological Services Inc. & Geomatics International Inc. 1999). Hereafter referred to as the Archaeological Master Plan, this report identifies areas of archaeological potential within the now amalgamated City of Ottawa and sets out guidelines for requiring testing.

#### **Aboriginal Archaeological Potential**

Aboriginal potential covers the entire study area and is considered moderate to high. The site contains topographical features such as raised land overlooking a primary watercourse which are favourable for aboriginal settlement or contact. The entire western border is flanked by the Rideau River and the study area contains a tributary running through its center. The archaeological Master Plan for the City of Ottawa also recognizes that the majority of the study area maintains archaeological potential. Therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the property is required.

#### **Historic Archaeological Potential**

Historic archaeological potential within the study area is also considered high. The property has the potential to recover artifacts and features associated with three historic occupation areas identified on the historic maps and land registry records. Earliest occupation of the property belonged to James Moodie in 1847 on the north half of the study area followed by Thomas Cuddie in 1863 on the south half. A school house was built sometime around 1875 on Lot 20, although it is uncertain whether it existed within the study area. It is more likely that the house of John Ritchie was located within the north half and John Spratt on the southern half during the late nineteenth century. Stone foundations were found on the north half of the property fronting River Road which is likely associated with the structure identified on the 1906 topo maps and air photos from the early twentieth century. A third house was also illustrated in the 1906 topographic and aerial photographs within the center of the property which may have been owned by James Clarke or Thomas Beggs who bought this portion of the property at the end of the nineteenth century. Foundations found during the site inspection were likely associated with this late nineteenth century occupation.



## STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RIVERSIDE SOUTH PHASE 12

Further historic archaeological potential is added by the historic River Road which was well established by 1863. MTCS criteria require that Stage 2 archaeological assessment be undertaken within 300 m of historic structures and 100 m of River Road.



## **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The subject property has archaeological potential and will require further archaeological assessment and possible mitigation should archaeological sites be found as outlined in Map 8, p. 34. A Stage 2 assessment in the form of shovel testing at 5 m intervals is recommended in areas with tree cover which inhibits the possibility of ploughing. All other open grassed areas require ploughing according to MTCS standards and surface surveyed at 5 m intervals.

This report has formed the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) That a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist for the entire Urbandale Phase 12-708 Lands River Road, prior to construction (Map 8, p. 33). The assessment should involve shovel testing at 5 m intervals in treed/overgrown areas and surface survey in ploughable open grassed areas at 5 m intervals.



## **5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement: "Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence."



## **6.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT**

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Riverside South Development Corporation (RSDC - the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).



## **7.0 REFERENCES**

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- 2009c **Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Earl Armstrong Bridge, Part Lot 20, Concession 1 Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Part Lot 12 Concession Broken Front, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario.** A report prepared by Golder Associates Ltd. for Delcan Corporation



## STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RIVERSIDE SOUTH PHASE 12

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- 2010b **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Phase 6, Riverside South Development Corporation, Lot 21, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Carleton County, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2010c **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Phase 7, Riverside South Development Corporation, Part Lots 21 and 22, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Carleton County, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2010d **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Phase 8, Riverside South Development Corporation, Lot 21, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2010e **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Phase 9, Riverside South Development Corporation, Part Lots 20-22, Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
- 2011a **Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Birt Site, BhFw-18, Phase 5, Riverside South Development Corporation, Part Lot 19, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario.** Consultant's Report prepared for Riverside South Development Corporation.
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- 2011b **Draft Report Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the John Birt Site, BhFw-24, Phase 5, Riverside South Development Corporation, Part Lot 19, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario.**
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## STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RIVERSIDE SOUTH PHASE 12

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## **8.0 IMAGES**



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
RIVERSIDE SOUTH PHASE 12**



**Image 1: The general landscape of the area consists of agricultural fields with minor tree areas focused centrally within the study area. Photo taken in south half of property, looking north.**



**Image 2: The topography was very undulating with a tributary running north-south through the central north half of the property; looking southwest.**



**Image 3: Steep slopes greater than 20 degrees outline the western border of the study area; looking west.**



**Image 4: Flat and wet conditions were identified in some areas beyond the western slope of the study area along the Rideau River; looking northwest.**



**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
RIVERSIDE SOUTH PHASE 12**



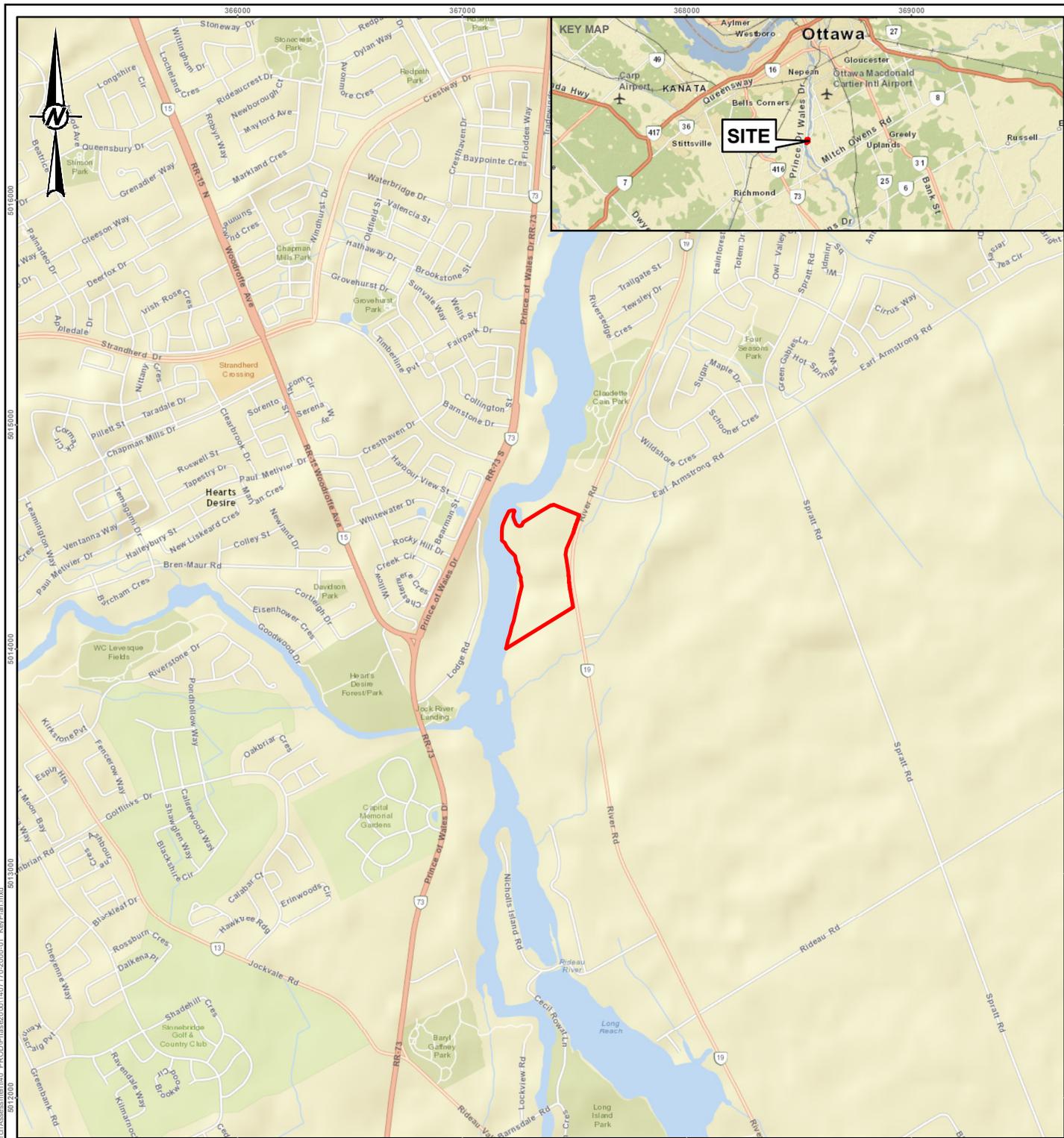
**Image 5: Stone foundations were located in the central treed area and are possibly associated with late nineteenth century settlement by James Clarke in 1882 or Thomas Beggs in 1890. Photo looking north.**



**Image 6: Parged stone foundations were also found in another treed area north within the property and are likely associated with John Ritchie in 1882. Photo taken looking northwest.**

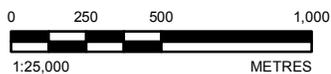


## **9.0 MAPS**



**LEGEND**

 STUDY AREA



**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1407170.

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENTREEMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

URBANDALE CORPORATION

**PROJECT**

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PHASE 12 LANDS, 708 RIVER ROAD, CITY OF OTTAWA

**TITLE**

KEY PLAN

**CONSULTANT**



YYYY-MM-DD 2015-02-23

DESIGNED ---

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED EW

APPROVED HJD

PROJECT NO. 1407170

PHASE 2000

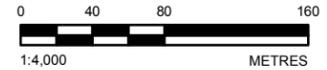
REV. 0

MAP 1



**LEGEND**

- STUDY AREA
- + SPOT HEIGHT ELEVATION, metres
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WATERCOURSE
- LOT AND CONCESSION



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1407170.

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
 2. GOOGLE EARTH PRO, 2014/06/05, © 2014 GOOGLE INC.  
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 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT  
**URBANDALE CORPORATION**

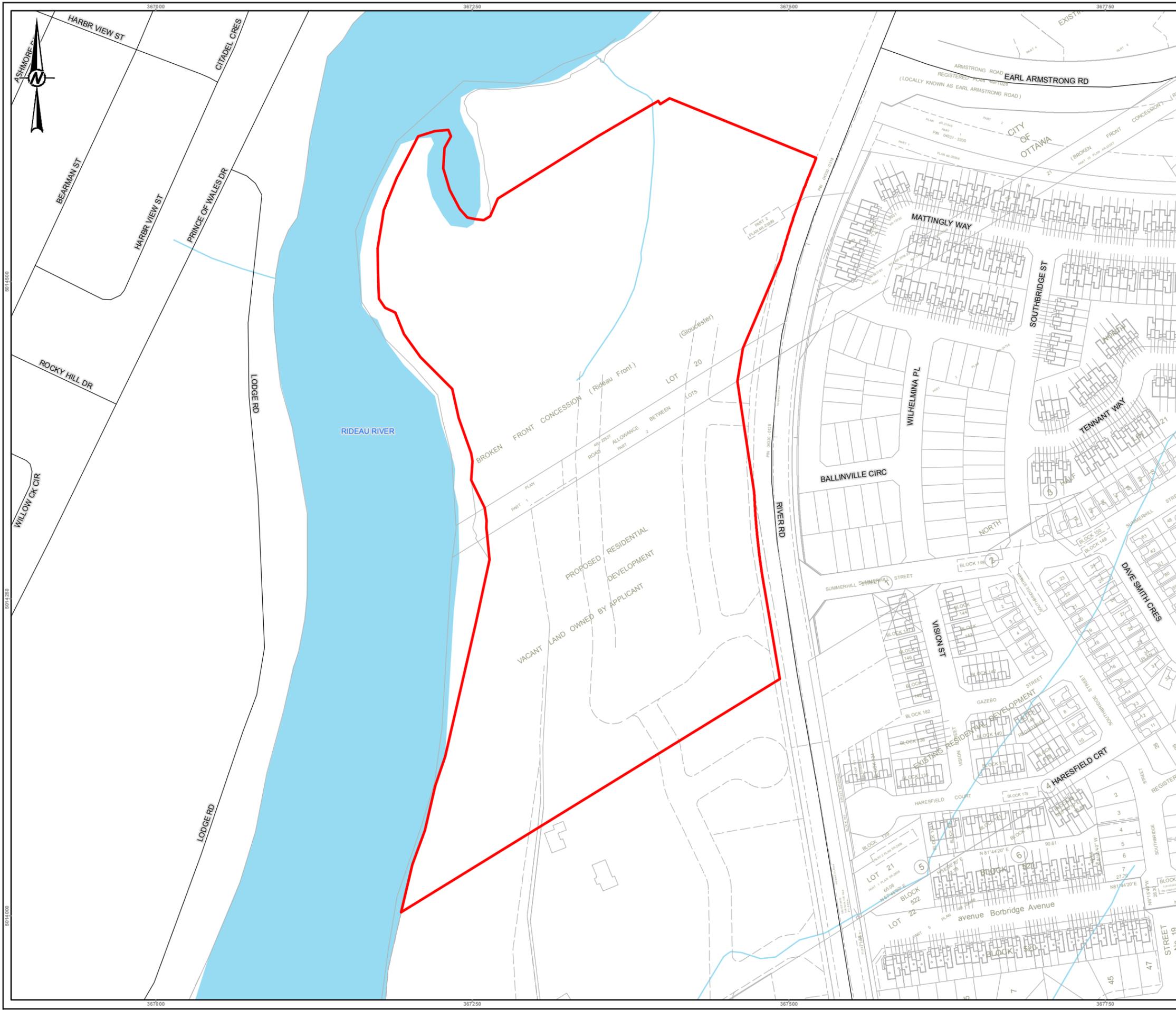
PROJECT  
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,  
 PHASE 12 LANDS, 708 RIVER ROAD,  
 CITY OF OTTAWA**

TITLE  
**SITE PLAN**

CONSULTANT	DATE	REVISION
	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-02-23
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	EW
	APPROVED	HJD

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



**LEGEND**

- STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERBODY



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1407170.

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROVIDED BY RIVERSIDE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION IN CAD FORMAT. DRAWING "14763-14 URBAN DALE PT LT 22 23 24 BF RL GL SK N D7", 2014-06-13.  
 2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
 3. SERVICE LAYER CREDIT'S: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 URBAN DALE CORPORATION

**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,  
 PHASE 12 LANDS, 708 RIVER ROAD,  
 CITY OF OTTAWA

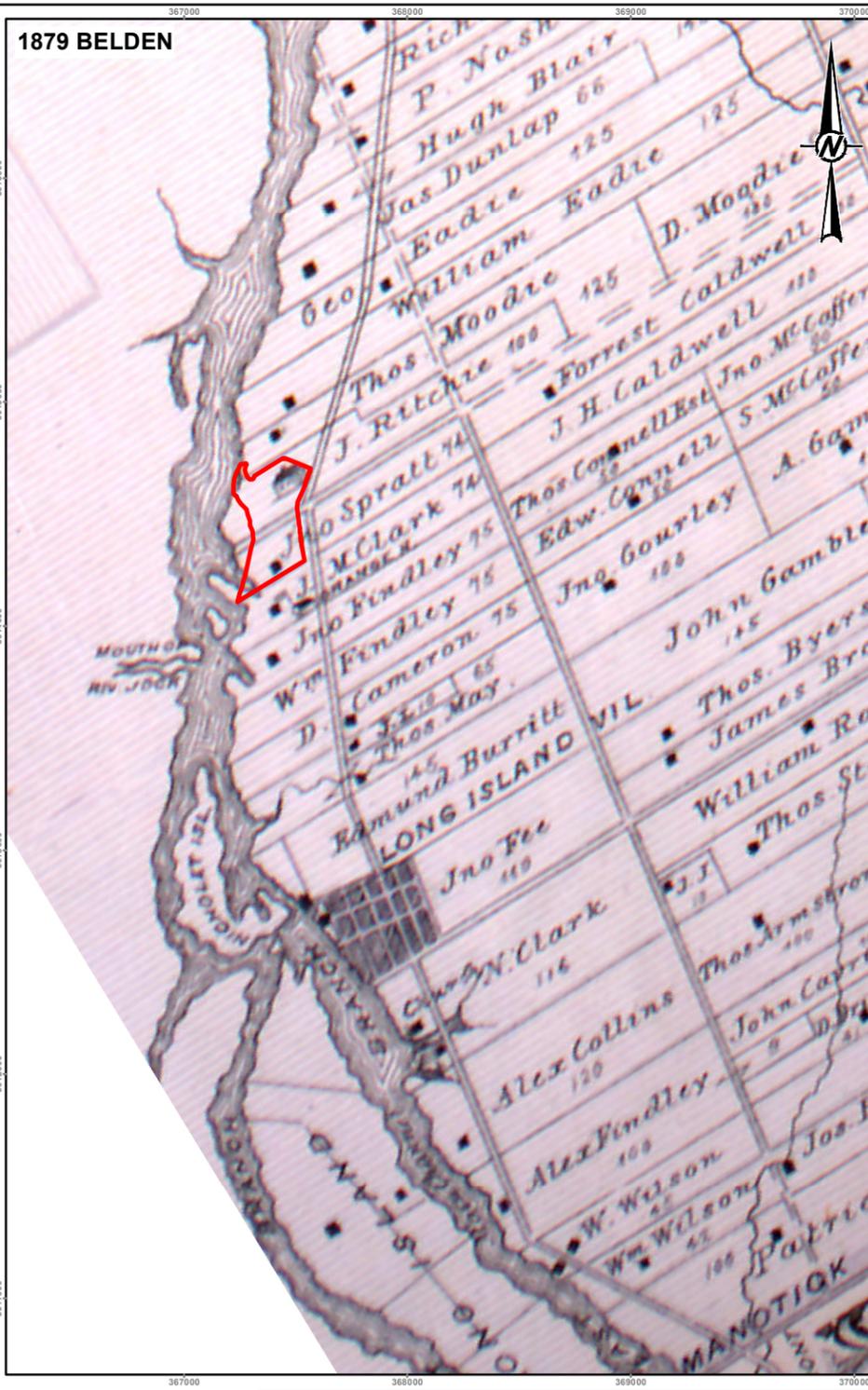
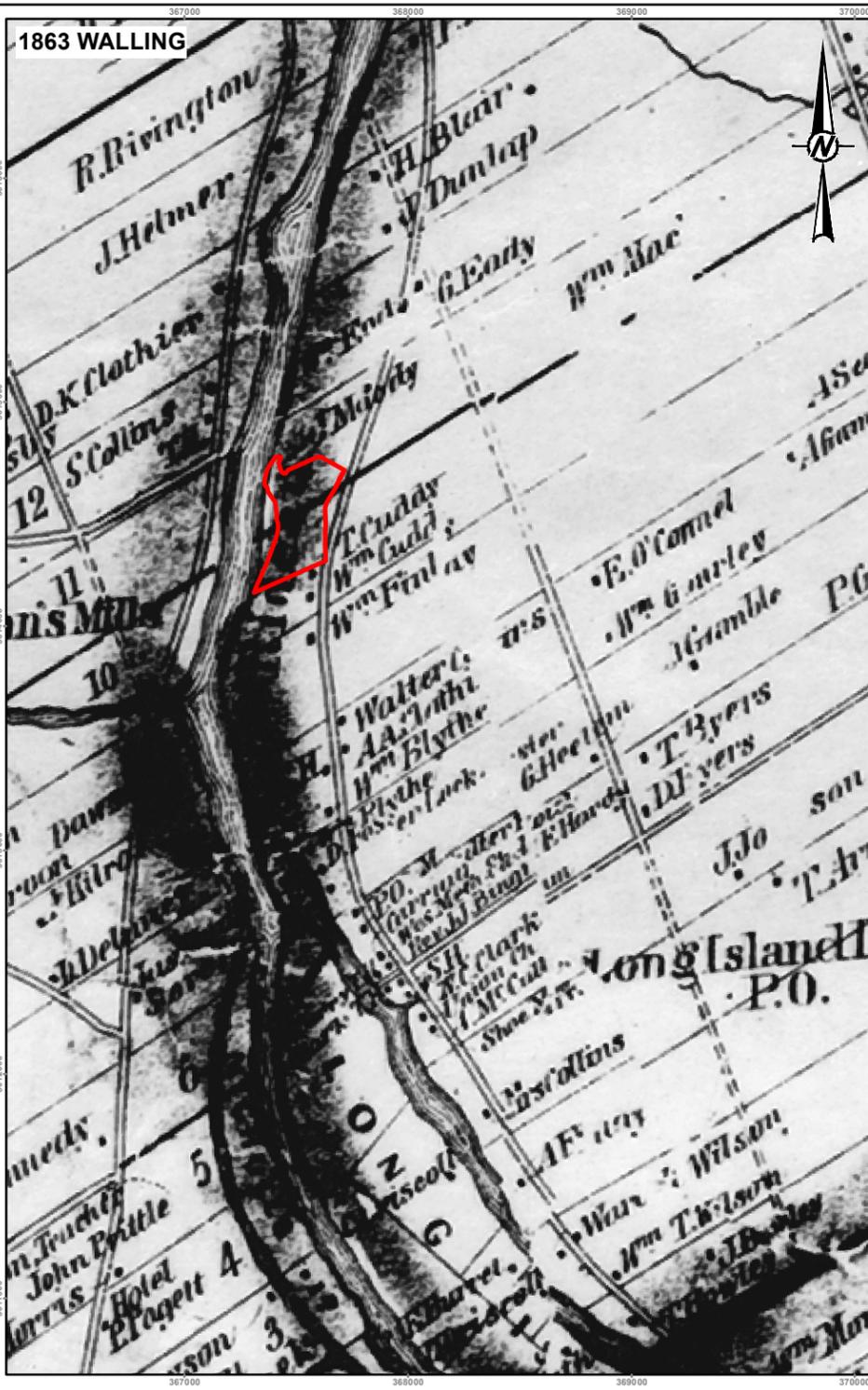
**TITLE**  
 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

<b>CONSULTANT</b>	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-02-23
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	EW
	APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO. 1407170      PHASE 2000      REV. 0      MAP **3**

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 2015-02-23

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**LEGEND**  
 STUDY AREA



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1407170.

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. HISTORICAL MAPS  
 - 1825 COFFIN, NORTH GLOUCESTER, NMC-4830;  
 - 1863 WALLING EAST, NMC-43061-2;  
 - 1879 BELDEN, EAST GLOUCESTER.  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

CLIENT  
**URBANDALE CORPORATION**  
 PROJECT  
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PHASE 12 LANDS, 708 RIVER ROAD, CITY OF OTTAWA**  
 TITLE

**HISTORIC MAPS**

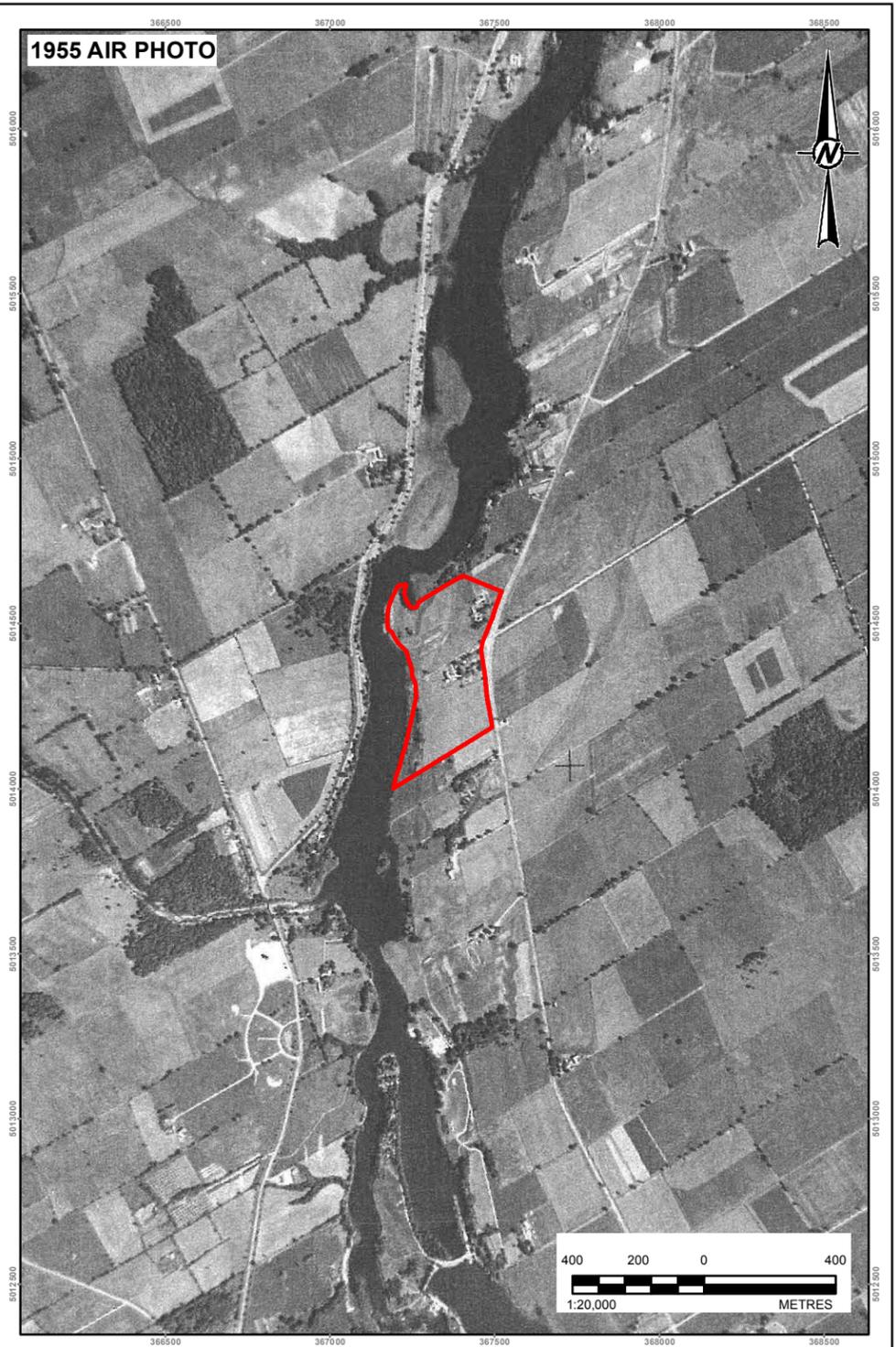
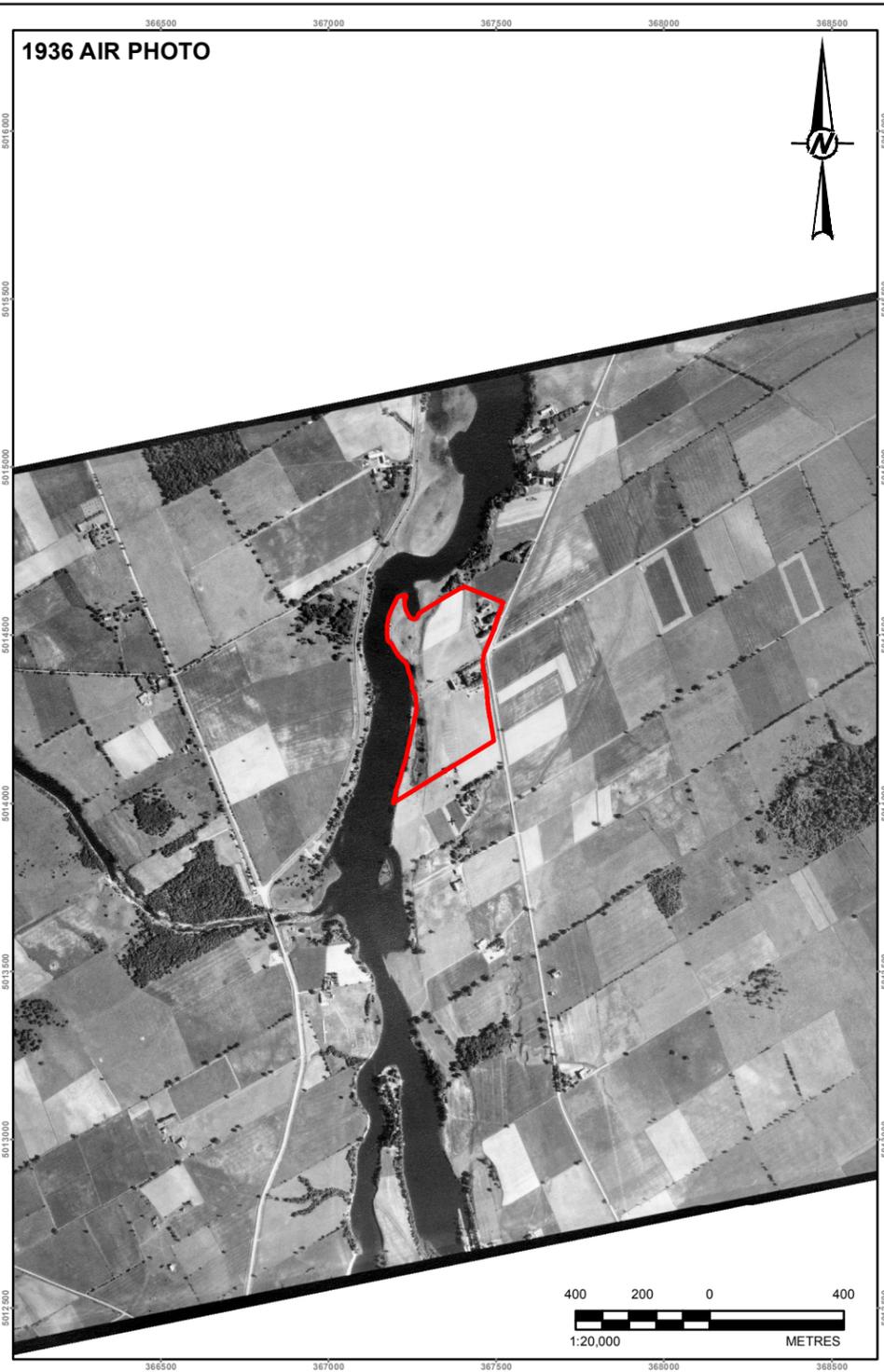
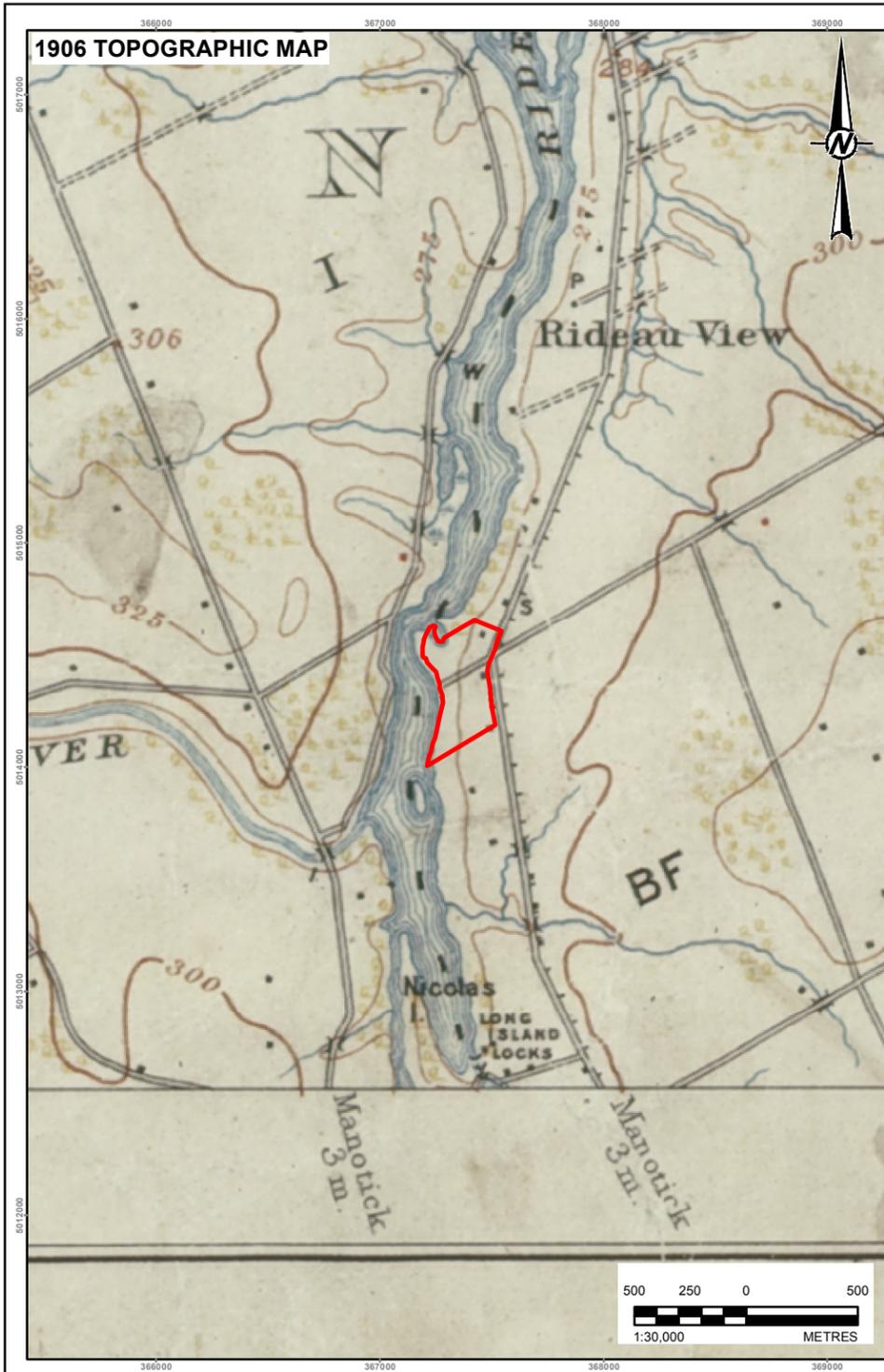
CONSULTANT	DATE
YYYY-MM-DD	2015-02-23
DESIGNED	---
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	EW
APPROVED	HJD



PROJECT NO. 1407170 PHASE 2000 REV. 0 MAP 4

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**LEGEND**  
 STUDY AREA



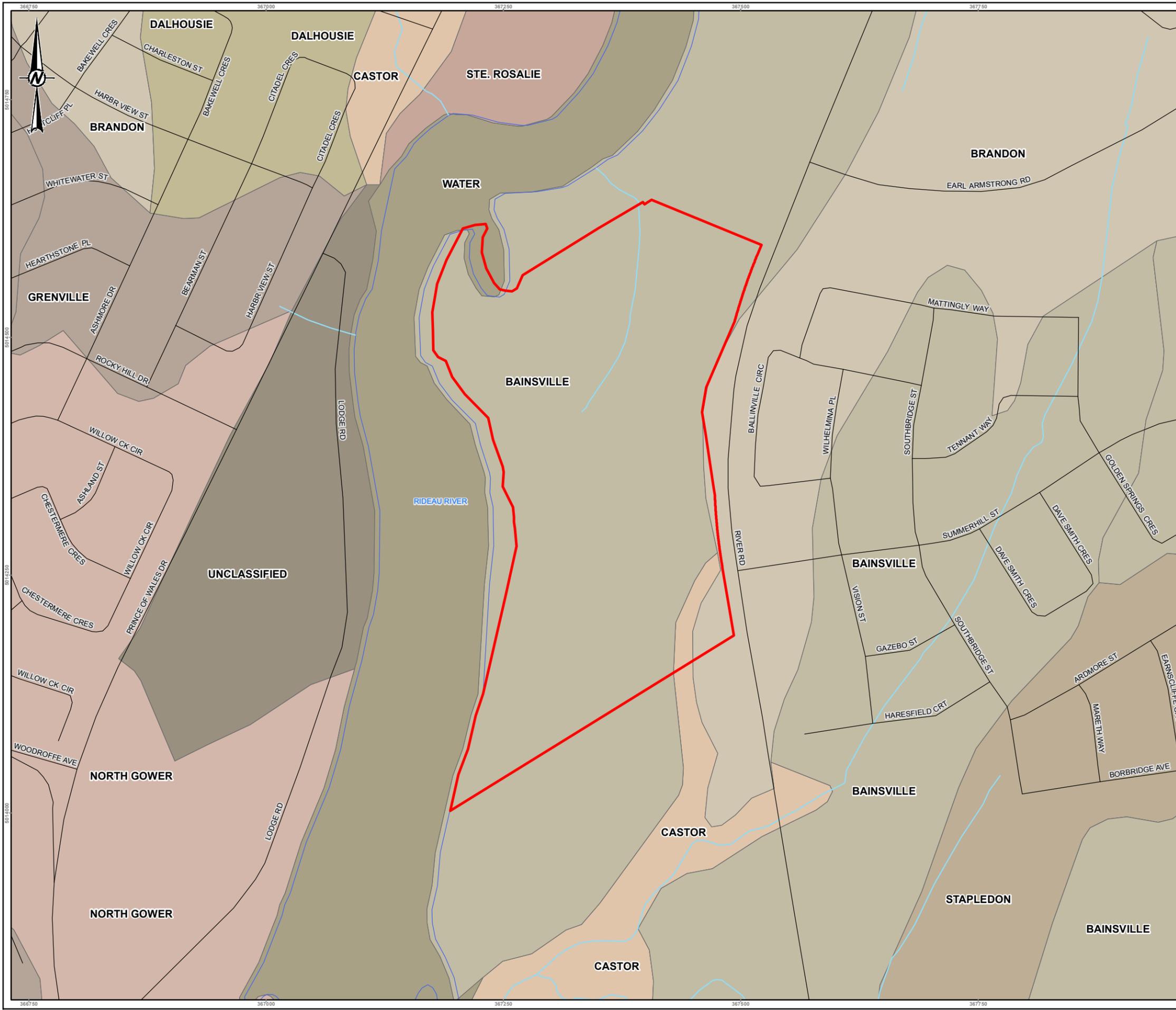
**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1407170.

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. HISTORICAL MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOS:  
 - 1906 TOPO OTTAWA NMC-18372;  
 - 1936 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A5403\_23;  
 - 1955 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A14755-110.  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83

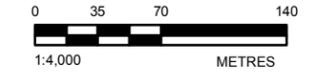
<b>CLIENT</b>		URBANDALE CORPORATION	
<b>PROJECT</b>		STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PHASE 12 LANDS, 708 RIVER ROAD, CITY OF OTTAWA	
<b>TITLE</b>		TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP AND AIR PHOTO	
<b>CONSULTANT</b>	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-02-23	
	DESIGNED	---	
	PREPARED	BR	
	REVIEWED	EW	
	APPROVED	HJD	
<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>PHASE</b>	<b>REV.</b>	<b>MAP</b>
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- LEGEND**
- ROADWAY
  - WATERCOURSE
  - WATERBODY
- SOIL NAME**
- BAINSVILLE
  - BRANDON
  - CASTOR
  - DALHOUSIE
  - GRENVILLE
  - NORTH GOWER
  - STAPLEDON
  - STE. ROSALIE
  - UNCLASSIFIED
  - WATER



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1407170.

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEEN'S PRINTER 2014  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDIT'S SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT  
**URBANDALE CORPORATION**

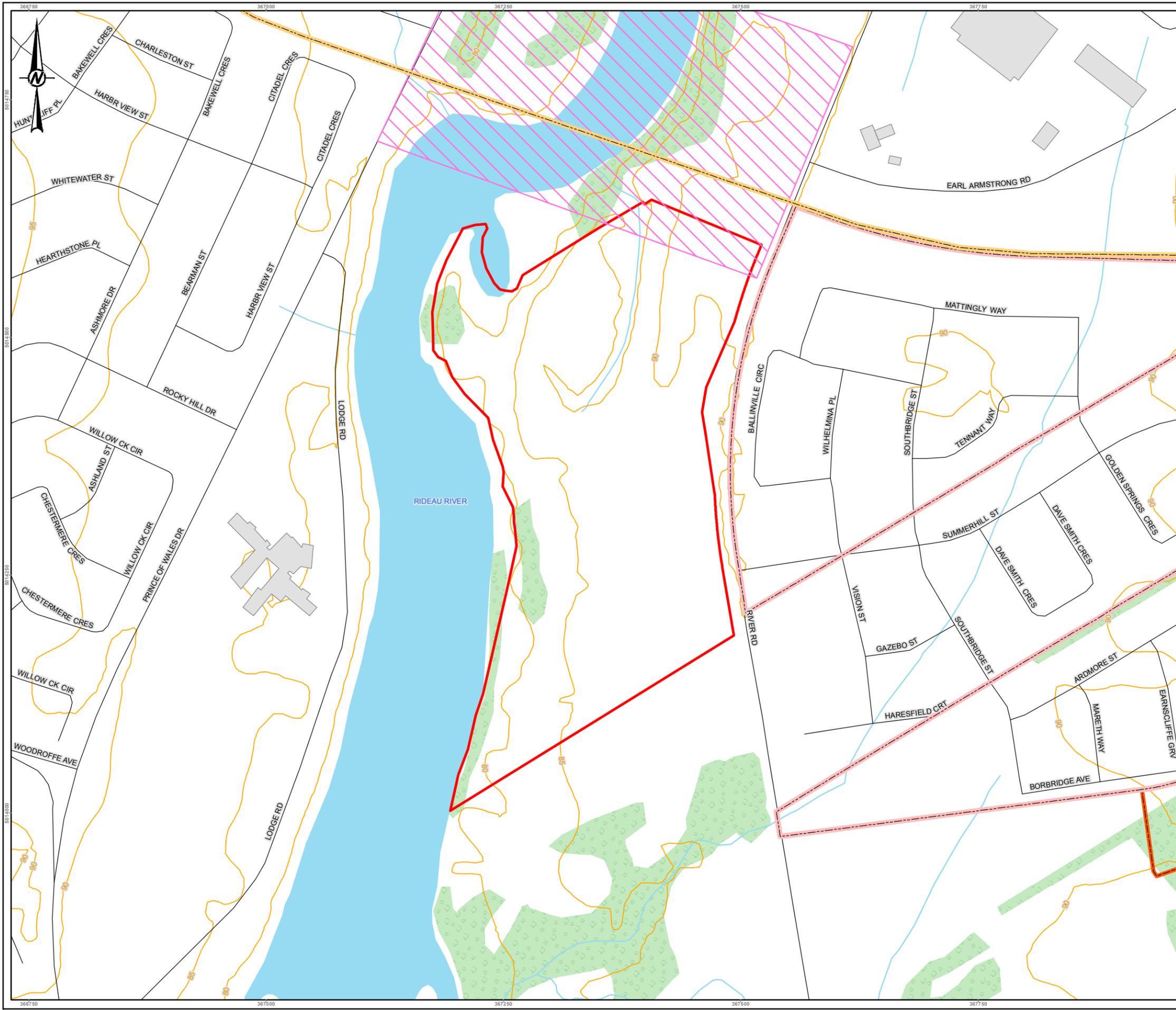
PROJECT  
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,  
 PHASE 12 LANDS, 708 RIVER ROAD,  
 CITY OF OTTAWA**

TITLE  
**SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX (ONTARIO SOILS)**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-02-23
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	EW	
APPROVED	HJD	

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- LEGEND**
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
  - ROADWAY
  - WATERCOURSE
  - WATERBODY
  - BUILDING FOOTPRINT
  - WOODED AREA
  - STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, EARL ARMSTRONG SUBDIVISION (GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. PROJECT NO. 09-1126-0022)
  - LRT ALIGNMENT (GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. PROJECT NO. 07-1122-)
  - STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, GOLDER
  - STAGE 1/2 AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ASSESSMENTS EARL ARMSTRONG/STRANDHERD BRIDGE (GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. PROJECT NO. 08-1121-0083, 10-1126-0050)



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1407170.

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDIT'S SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 URBANDALE CORPORATION

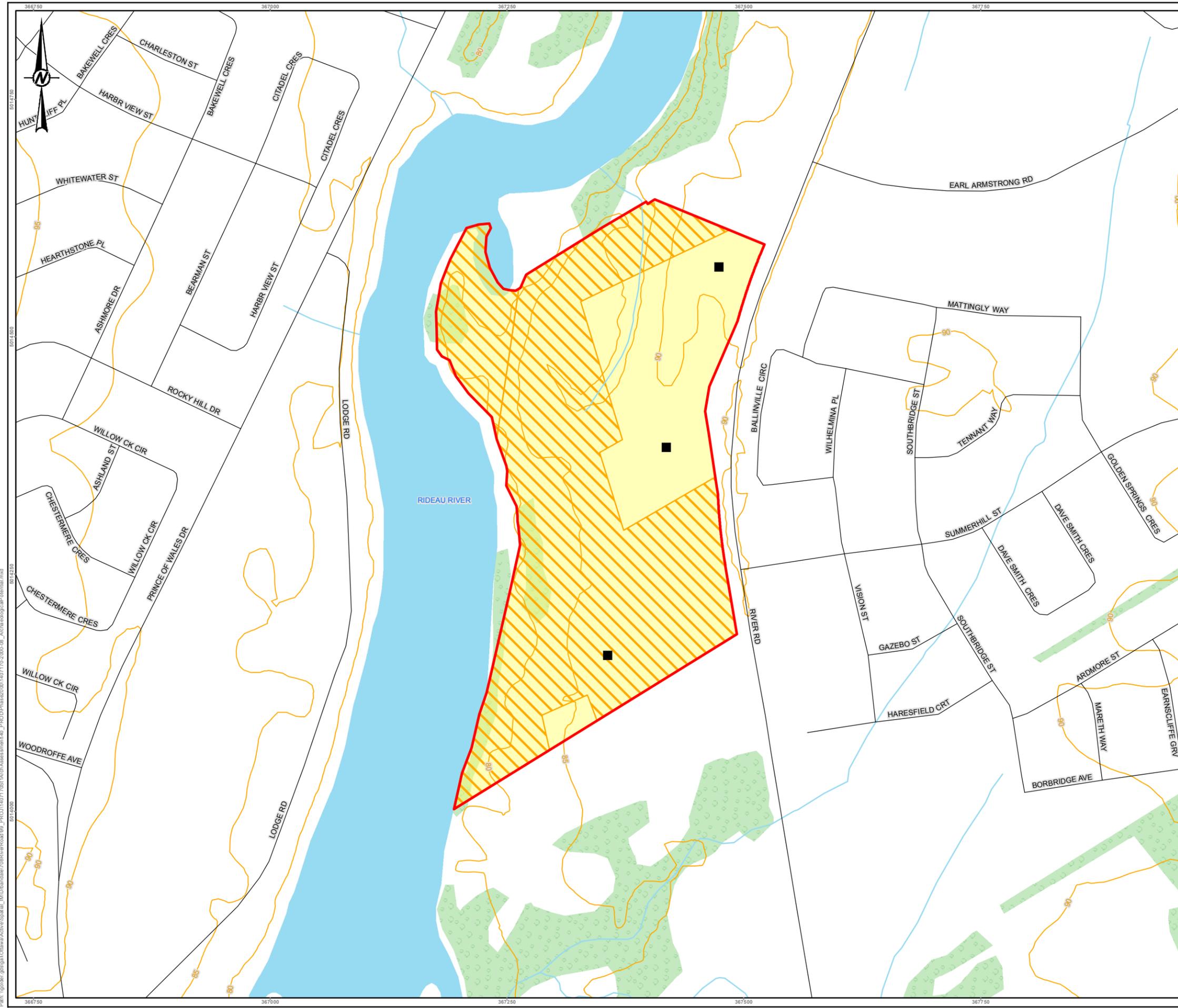
**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,  
 PHASE 12 LANDS, 708 RIVER ROAD,  
 CITY OF OTTAWA

**TITLE**  
 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-02-23
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	EW
	APPROVED	HJD

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- LEGEND**
- POTENTIAL LOCATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURE
  - ▭ STUDY AREA
  - ▨ ABORIGINAL AND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
  - ▧ CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED
  - ROADWAY
  - TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
  - WATERCOURSE
  - WATERBODY
  - WOODED AREA



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1407170.

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DIGITIZED FROM GEOOTTAWA WEBSITE.  
 2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
 3. SERVICE LAYER CREDIT'S: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT  
**URBANDALE CORPORATION**

PROJECT  
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,  
 PHASE 12 LANDS, 708 RIVER ROAD,  
 CITY OF OTTAWA**

TITLE  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-02-23
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	EW	
APPROVED	HJD	

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## **CLOSURE**

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

### **GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.**

Erin Wilson, M.A.  
Archaeologist

Hugh Daechsel, M.A.  
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

EW/HJD/ca/lrb

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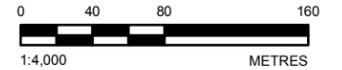
# **APPENDIX A**

## **Photographic Catalogue**



**LEGEND**

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- STUDY AREA
- SPOT HEIGHT ELEVATION, metres
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WATERCOURSE
- LOT AND CONCESSION



**NOTE(S)**  
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1407170.

**REFERENCE(S)**  
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
 2. GOOGLE EARTH PRO, 2014/06/05, © 2014 GOOGLE INC.  
 3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**  
 URBANDALE CORPORATION

**PROJECT**  
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,  
 PHASE 12 LANDS, 708 RIVER ROAD,  
 CITY OF OTTAWA

**TITLE**  
 PHOTO LOCATIONS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-02-23
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	EW	
APPROVED	HJD	

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## APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Photo	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1407170-D01	General view of open field from NE corner	S	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D02	General view of open field from NE corner	W	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D03	Undulating topography with tributary	SW	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D04	Undulating topography in north from western edge	NE	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D05	Undulating topography in north from western edge	SE	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D06	View of slope towards Rideau River	W	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D07	View of slope towards Rideau River	SW	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D08	Low-lying area along Rideau River in NW corner	NW	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D09	Undulating topography in north	NE	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D10	Low-lying wet areas along Rideau River	W	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D11	Rise in land from west to east in southern half	SE	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D12	Treed area along western border	SE	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D13	Agricultural field and treed area in south half	N	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D14	Stone foundations found in central treed area	N	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D15	Stone foundations found in central treed area	N	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D16	Ditch running E-W in central area	E	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D17	Ditch and lane running E-W in central area	E	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D18	Stone foundations found in northern treed area	NE	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D19	Stone foundations found in northern treed area	E	Dec.5/2014	EW
1407170-D20	Stone foundations found in northern treed area	E	Dec.5/2014	EW

EW – Erin Wilson

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