April 2012

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Barrhaven South, Phase 2
Lot 6 and Part Lot 7, Concession 3
Nepean Township
Carleton County

PIF Number: P311-058-2011 Bradley Drouin (P311)

Submitted to:
Minto Communities Inc.
200-180 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 0B6

Attention: Ms. Fairouz Wahab

REPORT

Report Number: 11-1126-0034 (2000)

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Executive Summary

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Minto Communities Inc. (Minto), to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of Barrhaven South Phase 2 of a proposed subdivision on Lot 6 and part Lot 7, Concession 3, in the southern portion of Nepean Township in Carleton County. This study was conducted on behalf of Minto to identify known archaeological sites on or in the vicinity of the subject property and to assess archaeological potential to determine if additional archaeological investigations (Stage 2) are required.

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.

Geological studies and air photos reveal ancient beach ridges visible in the topography in the central portions of both lots. The ridges are prominent making the evidence of a former waterway visible in the landscape.

The land use of the property appears to have been agricultural from the nineteenth century to the present day with little disturbance. Historical documentation, including census records and aerial photos, depicts two nineteenth century farmsteads, one of which is still visible by its stone foundation, a school house, and a historic road within the study area. In addition, there are five registered archaeological sites, (all historic), within a 3 kilometre radius of the property and the majority of the study area is a Listed Heritage Property.

Although the study area is located over 500 metres from the Rideau and Jock Rivers, former shorelines through the property have resulted in the identification of potential for pre-contact archaeological resources. The farmsteads and roads identified in the historic documentation represent potential for historic archaeological resources.

This investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1) That a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted in all areas where ground disturbance will take place, (this involves systematically walking the property along regularly spaced transects in ploughable fields, as well as excavating small pits by hand at regular intervals in all other areas);

2) That should deeply buried deposits be found on this property during any construction activities, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, (416)-314-7148, be notified immediately; and,

3) In the event that human remains are encountered during the construction activities, both the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, (416)-314-7148, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulations Unit of the Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Relations, (416)-326-8393, be notified immediately.

Project Personnel

Project Director and Senior Report Review:	Hugh Daechsel (P051), Principal and Senior Archaeologist
Project Manager:	Bradley Drouin (P311), Staff Archaeologist
Report Preparation:	Andrea Jackson (R370), Archaeologist
Geographic Imaging:	Bojan Radojevic
Administration Support:	Candice Butler, Courtney Adey
Client Contact:	Fairouz Wahab

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), on behalf of Minto Communities Inc. (Minto), undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a 144 ha property on Lot 6 and part Lot 7, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County (Maps 1 and 2, p. 28 and 29). This study was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the site plan approval process.

This investigation included the review of available archaeological and environmental literature pertaining to the property, consultation with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture updated database for registered archaeological sites, review of primary historic documentation including land abstract records, census documentation, aerial photographs and historic maps. A field reconnaissance of the study area was undertaken on the morning of June 1, 2011. Weather conditions for this visit were sunny and humid with a temperature of 28°C.

The results of the investigation are outlined in three main sections of this report. The first section provides an overview of the study area including the local environment and previous research, followed by an overview of the general sequence of pre-contact and historic occupation in the region, as well as a property specific history of the study area. The third section reviews identified archaeological and heritage sites and is followed by an assessment of the area's archaeological potential and recommendations. A list of relevant references is then provided and a photographic catalogue from the site inspection is included as an Appendix.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed to identify known archaeological and heritage 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 investigation generally flow from principles outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Consolidated 2007), the *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;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

3.0 STUDY AREA

3.1 Developmental Context

The study area consists of a 144 hectare portion of a larger parcel of land planned for housing development. The developer has separated the property into different phases based on the City of Ottawa's Urban Growth Area designation. This report deals with the Phase 2 segment of land which falls outside of the Urban Growth Area.

The Phase 2 study area is comprised of Lot 6 and the western portion of Lot 7, Concession 3, in Nepean Township, Carleton County. The property is situated between the Highway 416 and Greenbank Road and bordered to the south by Barnsdale Road. The planned development (Map 3, p. 30) will affect all of the Phase 2 study area with the exception of an existing treed area into a park.

The Stage 1 investigation was undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of the study area and to determine whether further archaeological work (Stage 2) is required for the property. Permission to access and study this property was provided by Fairouz Wahab of Minto Communities Inc.

3.2 Environment

The study area lies within the boundary of two physiographic regions; the Russell and Prescott Sand Plains and the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Chapman and Putnam 1966:175). The sand plains offer moderately better drainage and were once part of the delta created by the discharge of the early Ottawa River into the Champlain Sea in the post-glacial period, while the clay plains are characterized by a flat, poorly drained topography. These two regions overlap near the Rideau River providing areas of both sand and clay in the general vicinity (Map 4, p. 31).

There are five soil types in the study area: Grenville Loam that is typically stoney throughout with good drainage; Kars Gravelly Sandy Loam noted through the middle of the study area that is somewhat stoney with good to excessive drainage; Granby Sandy Loam, a dark loam with poorer drainage, in the southern portion of the property; a small section of Granby Sand, a dark sand with poorer drainage, in the south west corner of the study area, and; Uplands Sand on the western side of the property with excessive drainage. Observations of the soil visible on the surface made during the property inspection revealed an obvious fine sand and gravel.

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe 1977:94). The trees characterizing this sub-region include a variety of both coniferous and deciduous species, the most predominant of which include sugar maple and beech. Other deciduous species include red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, red and burr oak. Coniferous varieties include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir. It is assumed the study area was cleared of its original forest cover by the mid-nineteenth century. With the exception of a few small woodlots, very little forest cover remains within the study area, mostly along fence lines and property boundaries (Image 1, p. 22), with the remainder having been cleared in the past for agriculture.

Approximately 2 km to the north of the study area runs the Jock River, a tributary of the Rideau River which itself flows 2 km to the east of the study area. The junction where these two rivers meet is located approximately 2.8 km to the north east of the subject property. Geological studies and air photos reveal ancient beach ridges visible in the topography in the central portions of both lots. During the property inspection, the prominence of these beach ridges in the topography was more fully understood (Image 2, p. 22). The ridges were quite substantial

making the evidence of a former significant waterway very obvious in the landscape. A large section of the ridge has been destroyed through ongoing sand pit activity since 2008.

The study area has severe limitations to waterfowl production (Arsenault 1970), slight limitations to ungulate production (Thomasson 1971), and moderate limitations for agricultural production (Schut 1987). This information is important in considering the attractiveness of the environment to peoples in the past and is thus a factor in determining pre-contact archaeological potential. During the property inspection a number of small ponds and marshes were noted throughout the property and are visible on aerial photos suggesting they have been a constant feature of the landscape. In addition, many animal pathways were noted around the study area as well as a small flock of wild turkeys implying a good habitat for wildlife.

Although the study area and immediately surrounding lands are for the most part being used for agricultural purposes (Image 3, p. 23), recent housing and commercial developments taking place to the north are rapidly spreading in the general vicinity. Furthermore, existing sand pit activity in the western portion of Lot 7 along the beach ridge seems to be expanding (Image 4, p. 23).

3.3 Previous Research

A considerable amount of research has been done for the historic Township of Nepean. One of the earliest accounts can be found in *Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879). Bruce Elliott has provided a very detailed description of Nepean's history in *The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital* (1991). Other research has been done by Sarah B. Craig in *Hello Nepean* (1974). Two histories of the greater Ottawa area, which contain sections on Nepean, were published in 1968: *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker and *The Ottawa Country* by Courtney Bond.

Literature concerning the pre-contact history of Nepean Township is almost non-existent. Apart from passing references in works such as those noted above, there are a few general articles by Sowter (1900, 1901, 1909 and 1917), Kennedy's Champlain Sea and Early Ottawa River Shoreline Studies (Kennedy 1976) and Jamieson's An Inventory of the Prehistoric Archaeological Sites of Ottawa-Carleton (Jamieson 1989).

Virtually all of the archaeological work in the region has been undertaken as a result of Cultural Resource Management studies. A list of archaeological investigations that have been undertaken in the vicinity of the study area are outlined below in Table 1. Several of these have been preformed on properties immediately to the north of the study area. The western portions of Lots 8 and 9 of Concession 3 were the subject of a Stage 1 investigation undertaken by Jacques Whitford (2008) followed by a Stage 2, 3 and 4 conducted by Golder (2010a). The Stage 4 excavations were undertaken on sites BhFw-20 and BhFw-21. Furthermore, Golder conducted Stage 1 and 2 investigations on Lots 9 and 10 of Concession 3 (2010b).

Table 1: Archaeological Work in the Vicinity of the Study Area

Project	Stage	Researcher	Date
Lots 9 and 10, Concession 3, Nepean	1, 2	Golder Associates	2010
Mattamy Half Moon Bay South Subdivision, Lots 8 and 9, Concession 3, Nepean, BhFw-20 and BhFw-21	2, 3, 4	Golder Associates	2010
Mattamy Half Moon Bay South Subdivision, Lots 8 and 9, Concession 3, Nepean	1	Jacques Whitford	2008
Southwest Transitway Corridor	1, 2	Golder Associates	2008

Project	Stage	Researcher	Date
McGuire Site, BhFw-17	3	Golder Associates	2008
Ralph Cabin BhFw-10, and Miller Farm BhFw-11, Part Lot 6, Concession 4, Nepean.	3	Archaeological Services Inc	2004
Greenbank Road Park and Ride	1, 2	Heritage Quest	2005, 2006
Spain Site BhFw-7	3, 4	Adams	2005
Southwest Transitway Corridor, Greenbank Road to Jockvale Road, South of the Jock River	1	Jacques Whitford	2005
Proposed North-South Light Rail Transit Corridor	1	Kennett	2005
Fallowfield Road extension	1	Adams	2004
Woodroffe Subdivision, Part Lot 16, Concession 2	1, 2	Swayze	2003
Southwest Transitway and Woodroffe Avenue widening	2	Adams	2003
Proposed Woodroffe – Fallowfield watermain relocation	2	Adams	2003
Woodroffe Avenue widening	1, 2	Heritage Quest	2000, 2001
Chapman Mills Subdivision, Part Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, Concession 1 and Part Lots 13, 14, 15, Concession 2, Nepean	1, 2	Adams	2000
Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton's Archaeological Master Plan		Archaeological Services Inc.	1999
Jockvale Stormwater Facility and Drainage Area	1	Archaeological Services Inc.	1997
Strandherd Stormwater Management Pond in the City of Nepean	1, 2	Archaeological Services Inc.	1997

3.4 Historical Context

3.4.1 Pre-contact Occupation

Our understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea some 11,000 years ago is very incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of prehistoric occupation in the area based on archaeological investigations of south-eastern Ontario.

The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 12,000 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indians who moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. Paleo-Indians were characterized by their nomadic lifestyle. These highly mobile peoples relied on the caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment of the time. The presence of the Champlain Sea in the Ottawa Valley throughout much of the Paleo-Indian period would clearly have impeded human occupation.

The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and the Ottawa River, including parts of the Prescott Russell Sand Plain, would be the most likely areas to find Paleo-Indian sites. It is these ideal topographic conditions that are present in the central portions of Lots 6 and 7. Isolated finds of fluted points (laurel leaf shaped points with a channel flake scar extending from the base of the point) have been recorded in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982) and Kingston (Kennett & Earl 2000). Most recently, Ken Swayze has found what he

believes to be Paleo-Indian material east of the study area near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003) and possibly at Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004).

The environment of southern Ontario approached present conditions during the succeeding Archaic period about 9,000 to 3,000 years ago. Stone tool technologies changed during this period as a broader range of tool types were created, but the necessary skill and workmanship decreased from the Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes and gouges, tool types which indicate increased wood working and adaptation to new environmental conditions. During the middle and late portions of the Archaic period, trading networks spanning the Great Lakes developed. By 6,000 B.P., copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario.

The first significant evidence for occupation of the Ottawa Valley appears during this period. Archaic sites have been identified on Allumette and Morrison Island on the Ottawa River near Pembroke. Closer to the study area, Late Archaic Sites have been noted at Leamy Lake near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, in the Rideau Lakes (Watson 1982), and at Jessups Falls (Daechsel 1980).

The Woodland Period (ca. 2,800 to 450 B.P.) is distinguished from the earlier Archaic Period by the introduction of ceramics (Wright 1972). Early Woodland populations continued to live as hunter gatherers and fishers in much the same way as their ancestors. They also participated in elaborate burial ceremonialism evidenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts with burials (Ellis et. al. 1990: 129). Extensive trade networks continued through the early and middle portions of this period with influences from populations south of the Great Lakes including the Adena and Hopewell. Early Woodland sites have been reported near Arnprior and to the south in the Lake Ontario - St. Lawrence River drainage area including Wolfe Island.

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and began to take on a larger role in subsistence. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco and eventually led to the creation of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by large palisades, indicating increased hostilities between neighbouring groups. This settlement pattern was more common in regions of arable land such as southern Ontario. The impact of these changes did not appear to have been significantly felt in the areas a distance north of the St. Lawrence Valley which continued to be used as a hunting area and trade route where many groups retained a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Middle Woodland sites have been noted in the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel 1980) and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981).

While there is clear evidence of these developments in much of southern Ontario, the Ottawa Valley remained a sparsely occupied region utilized by hunter gatherer populations. This was, in part, due to the less suitable terrain for agriculture. It may also have been a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period. By the end of the Woodland Period, there had been a significant change in the settlement of south-eastern Ontario. The St. Lawrence Iroquois who had, among other regions, occupied areas at the head waters of the South Nation River Drainage Basin were dispersed or perhaps absorbed by neighbouring Iroquoian and Algonquin populations (Pendergast 1999). The Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe - Georgian Bay region leaving the area of eastern Ontario, save for some small Algonquin groups, unoccupied by the time the first French explorers, traders and missionaries arrived in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Late Woodland sites have been recorded in the Ottawa Valley. Of particular note is an ossuary burial identified along the north shore of the Ottawa River in the 1840s (Van Courtland 1853).

3.4.2 Post-contact Occupation

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared in the sixteenth century following initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. European use of the Ottawa Valley dates to the beginning of the seventeenth century with French exploration, missionary and fur trade activity. 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, Étienne Brûlé around 1610 and Nicholas de Vignau in 1611. It is likely that all three traveled 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 traveling 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.

The first significant European settlement of the region did not occur until 200 years after Champlain, although the Ottawa River continued to be a major fur trade route providing access to the upper Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. Prior to 1820 the only method of transportation into the area was by river and the lack of roads hindered settlement.

The region was initially under the jurisdiction of France until the end of the Seven Year War in 1763 when it was ceded to Britain. During the American Revolutionary War many British subjects moved to British North America (Canada). Those who moved prior to the treaty of separation, in 1783, were dubbed United Empire Loyalists some of whom were granted tracts of land along the Ottawa, Rideau and St. Lawrence Rivers. Many who were granted land along the Ottawa River remained absentee land owners having already settled along the St. Lawrence.

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 South Osgoode) straddling the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River. At the same time, John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, issued a proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region. United Empire Loyalists and other immigrants began to move to lands along the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers in the early nineteenth century.

The Township of Nepean, named in honour of the British Administrator Sir Evan Nepean (Elliott 1991), grew slowly over the decades following its initial survey with few people settling into the area. It was not until the mid nineteenth century that an influx of immigrants and settlers into the area began to occur. Due to the growing population in the County, the Township of Nepean necessitated a re-arrangement of the old districts into new ones. By 1849 the present day Carleton County was established with ten geographic townships designated with Nepean being one of the largest bordered to the north by March Township and the Ottawa River, to the east by the Rideau River, to the south by North Gower Township, and to the west by Goulbourn Township (Walker & Walker 1968).

3.4.3 Property Specific History

The original crown patent for both Lot 6 and Lot 7 was at the very early date of 1803 to Christine Mount; a grant which also included Lot 5 for a total of 600 acres. Mount was most likely an absentee landowner as a large amount of land was granted in the very early days of settlement to persons who most likely never saw the property. In 1839 Joseph Mount, presumably a son or other relative of Christine the original grantee, sold the property to Archibald Wilson (Instrument number 1470).

Lot 6

Soon after his purchase of the lots in 1839, Archibald Wilson sold the north half of the Lot to Bernard Quinn (Inst. 1723) and the south half of the Lot to David Gilmour (Inst. 1774) in 1841. The land registry records are unclear at this date, and it seems that the north half of the Lot was passed through a number of owners regularly including Timothy Hawley and Isaac Proud, in addition to Archibald Wilson and Bernard Quinn, while in 1850 William McCullough purchased the south half of Lot 6 from J. B. Lewis (Inst. 4421). The McCullough family would own most of the property until 1937.

The 1871 census records listed a tenant by the name of Alexander Dickson on the northern 100 acres of Lot 6. He lived with his wife Hannah and their 9 children. They had a fairly prosperous farm producing potatoes, oats, peas, beans, barley, buckwheat, butter and wool with horses, cows, sheep and a pig. This could explain why the ownership changed so often yet the land was still being successfully farmed. In 1873 William McCullough became owner of the northern portion of the lot through an order by "the Court of Chancery" (Inst. 1801). The Dickson family does not show up in later census records suggesting this change in ownership saw the family leave the land. In 1880 William McCullough sold the land to his son Alex McCullough (Inst. 6950).

The 1851 census listed William McCullough with his wife Elizabeth and their 6 young children living in a one storey log shanty. All of the children except for Margaret, the youngest at 1 year old, were listed as being born in Gloucester Township while Margaret was born in Nepean. This seems to match the land registry records in that William bought the land in 1850 moving his family to Nepean from Gloucester. By 1861 the family had changed little with the exception of older children leaving the home and another younger child being born. By 1871 William and Elizabeth were in their mid fifties with 5 children still living at home aged 24 to 16. The two youngest sons, William and Thomas, were carriage makers while Alex, the eldest son still at home helped run the farm. At this time the farm was producing wheat, potatoes, hay, oats, rye, peas, apples, butter, honey and wool and had 33 animals including horses, cows, sheep and pigs.

As mentioned above, in 1880 William McCullough sold the northern portion of Lot 6 to his son Alex, yet the census records from 1881 show that he did not move to the property right away but rather ran both farms from home. Alex is listed as living in a household with both of his parents as well as his young wife Elizabeth and their infant son William. By 1891 Alex had moved his growing family and the census records list him and his wife with 6 children and a servant, while his parents William and Eliza occupy the original homestead. In 1899 William McCullough died leaving the southern half of Lot 6 to his wife and children (Inst. 18136).

In 1900 and 1911 the siblings sold their portions to their brother Alex making him owner of all of Lot 6 (Inst. 18443 and 24152). Alex sold the northern half of the lot to John McCullough, presumably his son, in 1916 (Inst. 30931) and the southern half to his son Alex Jr. in 1929 (Inst. 38358). In 1937 John and Alex Jr. McCullough sold all of their land to William L. Moloughney, owner of Lot 7 (Inst. 289689). The Moloughney family held the land until 1977.

Land records show that in 1878 William McCullough gave one half of an acre to School Section number 9 (Inst. 5613). Even though the transaction was in 1878, both the Walling 1863 and the Belden 1879 maps (Map 5, p. 32) show the school house located in the south eastern corner of Lot 6. This school was a log structure and having been built in 1844 it was the first one room school house in the area. The school was replaced less than a decade later, in 1852, by another log structure and would end up being the last log school in the township. In 1877 it was replaced by a frame building which remained in operation until 1957 when a new two-room school

house was built across the road. This new school was closed in 1965. In Bruce Elliott's book *The City Beyond* he comments on the conditions at the school claiming that "in the impoverished School Section No. 9 in the southeast of the township only 20 (students) were enrolled" (1991: 56).

Lot 7

Less than a year after Archibald Wilson purchased Lot 7 from Joseph Mount, in 1840, he sold it to Robert Latimer (Inst. 1586).

The land registry record entries in the early 1850s are not entirely clear. The 1851 census listed the Latimer family household consisting of a 55 year old widow, Jane, and her 3 sons Robert 24, David 22 and Francis 19. Robert is listed as the male head of the household. In 1851 a Sherriff Fraser is in possession of the lot. In 1854 the land was released from the possession of Jane Latimer to R. and D. Latimer (Inst. 7444). Further, in a transaction that took place in 1855, yet was dated in 1850, a William Latimer sold the north portion of his land to R. Latimer and the southern portion to D. Latimer (Inst. 8141 and 8142). It seems that the initial head of the Latimer family, husband to Jane, died around 1850. It is unclear whether this was William or Robert Senior, or how these men were related. Perhaps there was a discrepancy with the land or some other factor that had it formerly held at the death of the elder Latimer by the Sheriff Fraser until 1855 when the sons, Robert and David, officially took ownership of their respective halves of the Lot.

Robert Latimer lived with his family on the northern half of Lot 7 which seemingly was the original family homestead. As mentioned above the 1851 census shows a 24 year old Robert living with his widowed mother and 2 grown brothers in a one storey log house. Ten years later, in the 1861 census, Robert had a wife, Margaret, and 4 children. By this time his mother Jane must have passed away, his brother David was running the farm to the south, and it is presumed the other brother Francis had his own farm elsewhere. By 1871 Robert had a prosperous family and farm. The 1871 census listed Robert and Margaret with 8 children helping their farm produce wheat, hay, potatoes, oats, peas, corn, butter and wool while tending horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and a bee hive. In addition they had 2 barns to store their carriage, plough and 3 wagons. The 1881 the census indicated that little had changed with the exception of the eldest son, William, no longer being listed in the household most likely because he had moved on to start his own farm. The 1891 census record depicts a major change in Robert's family. At some point between 1881 and 1891 Margaret had died leaving Robert a widower and by 1891 he had 3 of his now adult children, 2 sons and a daughter, living with him and presumably running the farm. In addition, a 17 year old boy, John Bones from England, lived in the home as a servant. Shortly after the census Robert must have died because the land registry records state that in December of 1891 he left his whole 100 acres, the northern portion of Lot 7, to William McBride in his will (Inst. 15536).

It is unclear what connection William McBride had to the Latimer family to explain why Robert Latimer left the land to him. One explanation could be that McBride was the husband of one of Robert's daughters. Whatever the connection was, McBride did not hold the land long as he sold the land within a few months to Martin Howe (Inst. 15615). The land changed hands again within a few years when in 1904 Howe's will passed the land to his wife Annie (Inst. 19954) who quickly sold the land to Michael Moloughney (Inst. 19991).

The Southern half of Lot 7 has a similar story with Robert's brother, David Latimer. The 1851 census shows David living at the family homestead with his brothers and widowed mother, but like his brother Robert, a much different picture is portrayed ten years later. The 1861 census listed David living with his wife Eliza and 3 children. By 1871 his family had grown to include 6 children and a prosperous farm producing wheat, potatoes,

hay, oats, peas, carrots, apples, pears, butter, honey, wool and even a bear fur. His family had a number of animals including horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and 3 hives of bees. They had 2 barns housing a carriage, 3 wagons and 3 ploughs. The 1881 census records show David and Eliza living with 9 children from the ages of 4 to 26. One son, 25 year old William, was by this time a carriage maker. On the last day of 1881 David Latimer sold his southern half of Lot 7 to Michael Moloughney (Inst. 7596).

The young Moloughney family of Michael, his wife Annie and their 4 children are listed in the 1891 census. The Moloughney family name (under Michael, Patrick, Annie, and William) is in the land registry records as owning the whole of Lot 7 (the southern portion from 1881 and the northern portion from 1904) through to the final entry in 1977.

The land registry records show that in 1959 the Township of Nepean passed the bylaw establishing the urban growth area under the Planning Act (Inst. 392193).

3.4.4 Historic maps and Aerial Photos

The 1863 Walling map (Map 5, p. 32) of the area shows four houses located on Lots 6 and 7. All of the houses are on the eastern portions of the lots each on a half Lot. In addition, the school house Number 9 is shown as occupying the very south east corner of Lot 6. The 1879 Belden map (Map 5, p. 32) shows the same 4 houses and the school house in the same locations. The historically documented locations of the two original farmsteads on Lot 7 fall within the study area of Phase 1. Consistent with the land registry and census records The Latimer brothers, Robert and David, are listed as being on the north and south half of Lot 7 respectively. William McCullough is listed as the occupant of the south half of Lot 6 on both maps, and his son, Alex is shown as being on the northern portion of the Lot in the 1879 map, however on the 1863 map the owners are listed as Proud and Wood. An Isaac Proud is briefly mentioned on the land registry records in 1860, but there is no Wood on the registry. Unfortunately, on a 1945 air photo (Map 6, p. 33), only one farmstead in Lot 6, seemingly that of William, is identifiable. There does not appear to be any evidence showing the remains of a house on the northern half of the Lot.

In the area of the farmstead on the southern half of Lot 6, recent air photos show a large barn immediately to the north that was demolished sometime after 2002. During the property inspection a small stone foundation as well as a small standing log structure was noted in this area (Image 5, p. 24). Further study of the air photos suggests that this foundation was at some point incorporated into the larger barn building. The foundation measured approximately 5 metres by 6 metres and is seemingly being used by the current owners as a fire pit (Image 6, p. 24). The log structure is still standing and possibly used by the current owners as storage (Image 7, p. 25).

The small field immediately to the north of where the stone foundation was identified could possibly be where the original farmstead on the northern portion of Lot 6 was located. There was a very obvious break in the fence line leading to an open grassy field (Image 8, p. 25). Although no signs of a house were obvious on the surface, paths leading to a cluster of trees in the centre of the field visible in the 1945 air photo could represent the location of the farmstead. This location, relevant to the foundation on the southern portion of the property, is consistent with the historic maps.

An interesting area for archaeological potential on Lot 6 is the south eastern corner where the historical documents state there was a school located. The small square building is easily seen in the 1945 air photo and obviously absent from that of 1979 (Map 6, p. 33). Documentation claims that the school was demolished in

1965 and the area appears to be vacant still in 1979. At some point in the past decades a house has been built on the exact area of the school thus suggesting the original footprint of the building has been lost (Image 9, p. 26).

On both historic maps a substantial road is clearly marked that diagonally crossed the western portions of Lot 6 and briefly through Lot 7 which ran through Concessions 4 and 3, from Lot 10 to Lot 3. The aerial photo from 1945 clearly shows that the use of the road through Lots 6 and 7 had been discontinued and that the remainder of the road had thus created 2 separate roads. These two roads are Trail Road and Viewbank Road which are still in use today. Trail Road runs south east from Cambrian Road until it joins with the portion of the Cedarview Road that lies to the west of the Highway 416. Viewbank Road runs south east from Barnsdale Road to Greenbank Road near its junction with Prince of Wales Drive.

The 1945 aerial photo provides a clear view of the topography of the property showing the soil differences and the beach ridges that are visible in the centre of the study area. Sand pitting activities along this ridge since 2008 are currently taking place and seemingly expanding.

The Stage 1 property inspection allowed for an up to date view of the archaeological potential situation as well as site conditions. A map of the photographs taken during the property inspection based on the location from which the photo was taken as well as the direction in which the view faces is represented in Map 7, p. 34.

3.5 Archaeological Context

3.5.1 Identified Archaeological Resources

There are five registered archaeological sites within a 3 kilometre radius of the study area.

Directly to the north are two 19th century farm sites, BhFw-20 (on Lot 9) and BhFw-21 (on Lot 8), referred to as the Mattamy Half Moon Bay South Sites designated as Location 1 and 2 respectively. Location 1, BhFw-20, situated on the eastern portion of Lot 9, Concession 3, produced an assemblage of late 19th century to early 20th century material culture and features representing a typical farmstead. Location 2, BhFw-21, was located in the central area of Lot 8, Concession 3. This site produced subsurface features and an earlier material culture representing a mid to late 19th century farm.

To the west of the study area, located on Lot 6, Concession 4, are two 19th century farmstead sites. The Ralph Cabin Site (BhFw-10) produced an assemblage of mid to late 19th century material culture and features indicating the presence of a cabin. The nearby Miller Farm Site (BhFw-11), revealed material culture from the 19th century and structural evidence of a farm house and outbuildings that was inhabited to the mid 20th century.

A fifth site, The McGuire Site (BhFw-17), further to the north and east of the study area, was located on the northern portion of Lot 11, Concession 2, Nepean Township. Stage 3 investigations produced evidence through material culture and surface features to show that the McGuire Site consisted of a farmhouse and carriage shed constructed sometime in the mid 19th century and removed in the 1960s.

3.5.2 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential of a given area is determined by a number of variables including physiographic features, property histories and disturbances (Map 8, p. 35).

Pre-contact archaeological potential is based on association with water, soils, slope and proximity to known archaeological sites. The Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton's (RMOC) *Archaeological Master Plan* by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI 1999a 1999b) has designated a large portion of Lot 7 as having archaeological potential. This is based on geological evidence showing the remains of an ancient beach ridge through the centre of the study area. This prominent ridge combined with the well-drained sand and gravel soils suggests a high potential for pre-contact archaeological resources. Of the five known sites in the immediate vicinity, none are of pre-contact date, however, pre-contact sites have been found in the general area of southern Ottawa and around the Rideau River.

Historic archaeological potential is based on property history information gleaned from census and land registry research, as well as the proximity to historical transportation corridors and the presence of designated properties. Historical documentation shows there were two nineteenth century farmsteads within the study area. The farmstead historically located on the southern half of Lot 6 is most likely represented by the small stone foundation located during the property inspection, while the second could possibly have been located in the field immediately to the north. It is highly likely that the historic school house located in the south eastern corner of Lot 6 has been fully destroyed; however archaeological resources relating to the school could very well be uncovered in the surrounding area. Based on census records and aerial photos, the land use appears to have been agricultural from the nineteenth century to the present day with little disturbance. The road, (the remains of which are Trail Road and Viewbank Road) visible on the historic maps as passing through the western portion of the lot and neighbouring Lot 6, suggests archaeological potential for the immediate vicinity. Furthermore, the close proximity of five previously known historic archaeological sites add credibility to the potential for similar sites within the study area.

The study area's close proximity to an ancient beach ridge as well as two important waterways suggests a potential for pre-contact archaeological resources. In addition, the historical documentation of two farmsteads, one of which is still visible by its stone foundation, a school house, a historic road, the majority of the study area being a Listed Heritage Property, as well as close proximity of five known sites suggests high potential for historic archaeological resources being present in the study area. A majority of the study area has high archaeological potential based on the above criteria defined by current and accepted archaeological practice.

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Golder, on behalf of Minto, conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on Lot 6 and part Lot 7, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County in advance of proposed housing development activity in the area. The objective of the assessment was to determine if there were identified archaeological sites within the vicinity of the study area and to assess the archaeological potential of the property to be affected.

Geological studies and air photos reveal ancient beach ridges visible in the topography in the central portions of both lots. The ridges are quite substantial making the evidence of a former significant waterway very obvious in the landscape.

The land use of the property appears to have been agricultural from the nineteenth century to the present day with little disturbance. Historical documentation, including census records and aerial photos, depicts two nineteenth century farmsteads, one of which is still visible by its stone foundation, a school house, and a historic road within the study area. In addition, there are five registered archaeological sites, (all historic), within a 3 kilometre radius of the property and the majority of the study area is a Listed Heritage Property.

The study area is comprised of all of Lot 6 and the western portion of Lot 7 bordered to the east by Greenbank Road, to the south by Barnsdale Road and to the east by Highway 416. Historically the area was settled in the mid nineteenth century with the traditional agricultural land use continuing to the present day.

Although the property is located over 500 metres from the Rideau and Jock Rivers, former shorelines through the property including the beach ridge through the central portion of the study area has resulted in the identification of potential for pre-contact archaeological resources. The farmsteads and roads identified in the historic documentation represent potential for historic archaeological resources.

This investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1) That a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted in all areas where ground disturbance will take place, (this involves systematically walking the property along regularly spaced transects in ploughable fields, as well as excavating small pits by hand at regular intervals in all other areas);

2) That should deeply buried deposits be found on this property during any construction activities, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, (416)-314-7148, be notified immediately; and,

3) In the event that human remains are encountered during the construction activities, both the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, (416)-314-7148, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulations Unit of the Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Relations, (416)-326-8393, be notified immediately.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 Minto Communities Inc. (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 Culture's Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993) (Stages 1 - 3 and Reporting Format).

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Friends of the Jock River
http://www.jockriver.org/

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National Air Photo Library

1945 – A9553_038

1979 – A25114-101

8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Fallow field in northern portion of Lot 7 showing trees along fence lines, facing north west.



Image 2: View from atop of the beach ridge in the centre of Lot 6, facing south.



Image 3: Ploughed field located in southern portion of Lot 7, near sand pit activity, facing north east.



Image 4: Sand Pit activity along beach ridge in Lot 7, facing south west.



Image 5: Stone foundation and log structure on the southern portion of Lot 6, facing south.



Image 6: Stone foundation used as fire pit, facing south west.



Image 7: Standing log structure on the southern portion of Lot 6, facing south west.



Image 8: Field where the original farmstead on the northern portion of Lot 6 could possibly have been located. Openings for paths are visible in both boundary lines, facing south east.

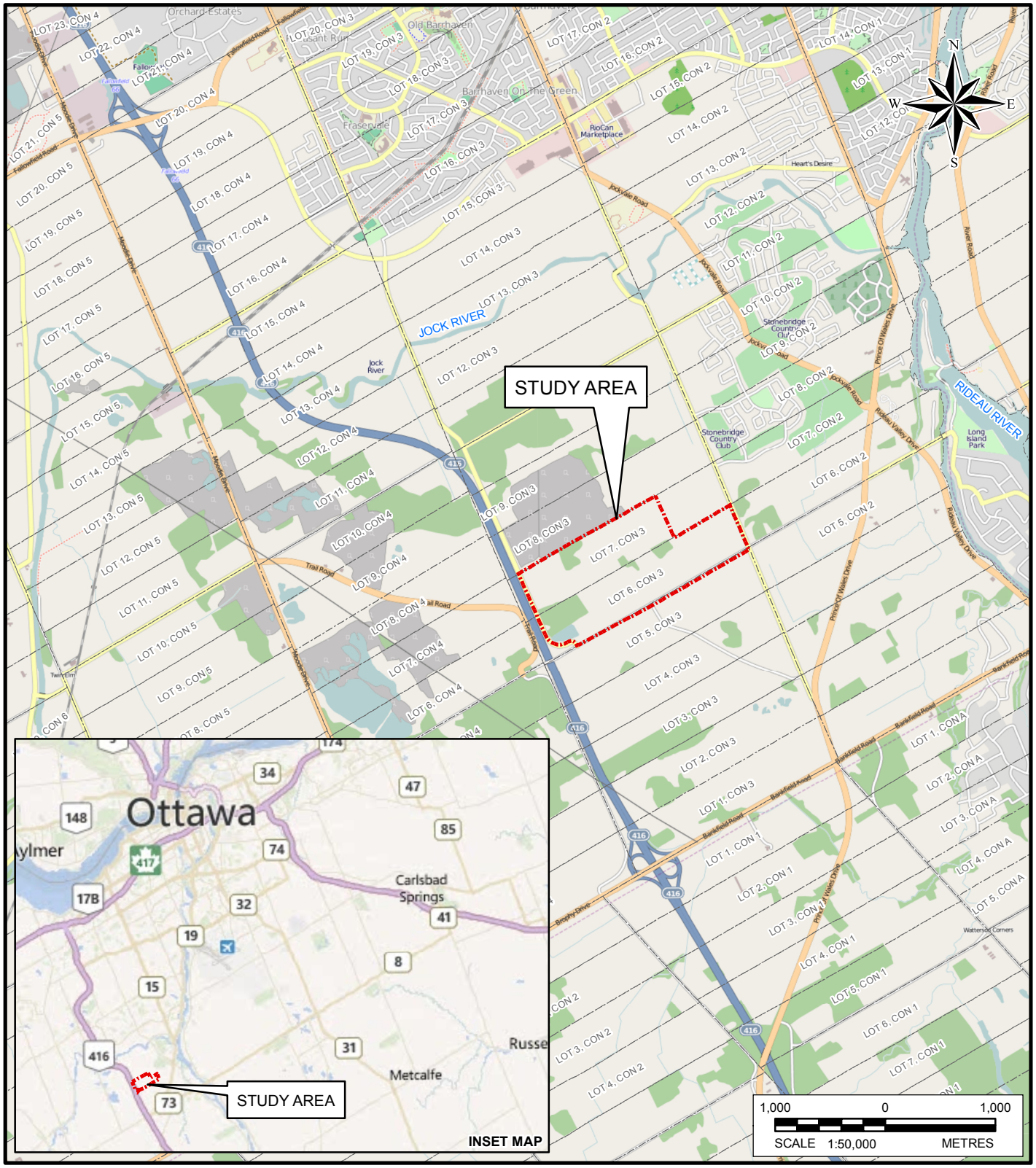


Image 9: Former location of school house number 9, facing south.



Image 10: One of the many stone field boundary fences in the northern portion of Lot 7, facing north

9.0 MAPS



NOTE

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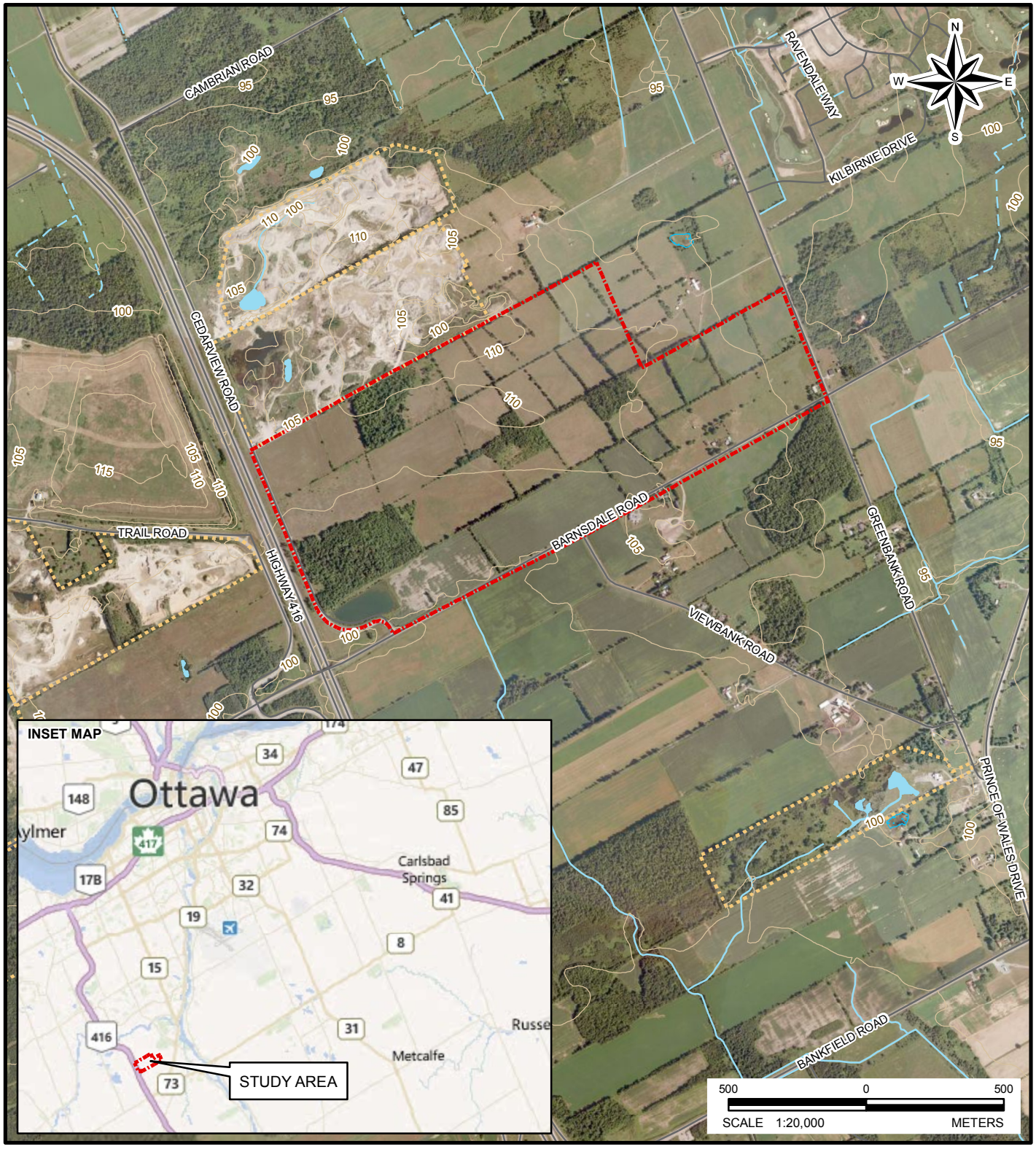
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KEY PLAN

PROJECT STAGE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE II

MAP 1

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LEGEND

- CONTOUR LINE 5m INTERVAL
- ROAD
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITENT
- WATER AREA, PERMANENT
- WETLAND, PERMANENT
- PITS OR QUARRIES
- PHASE II BOUNDARY

NOTE

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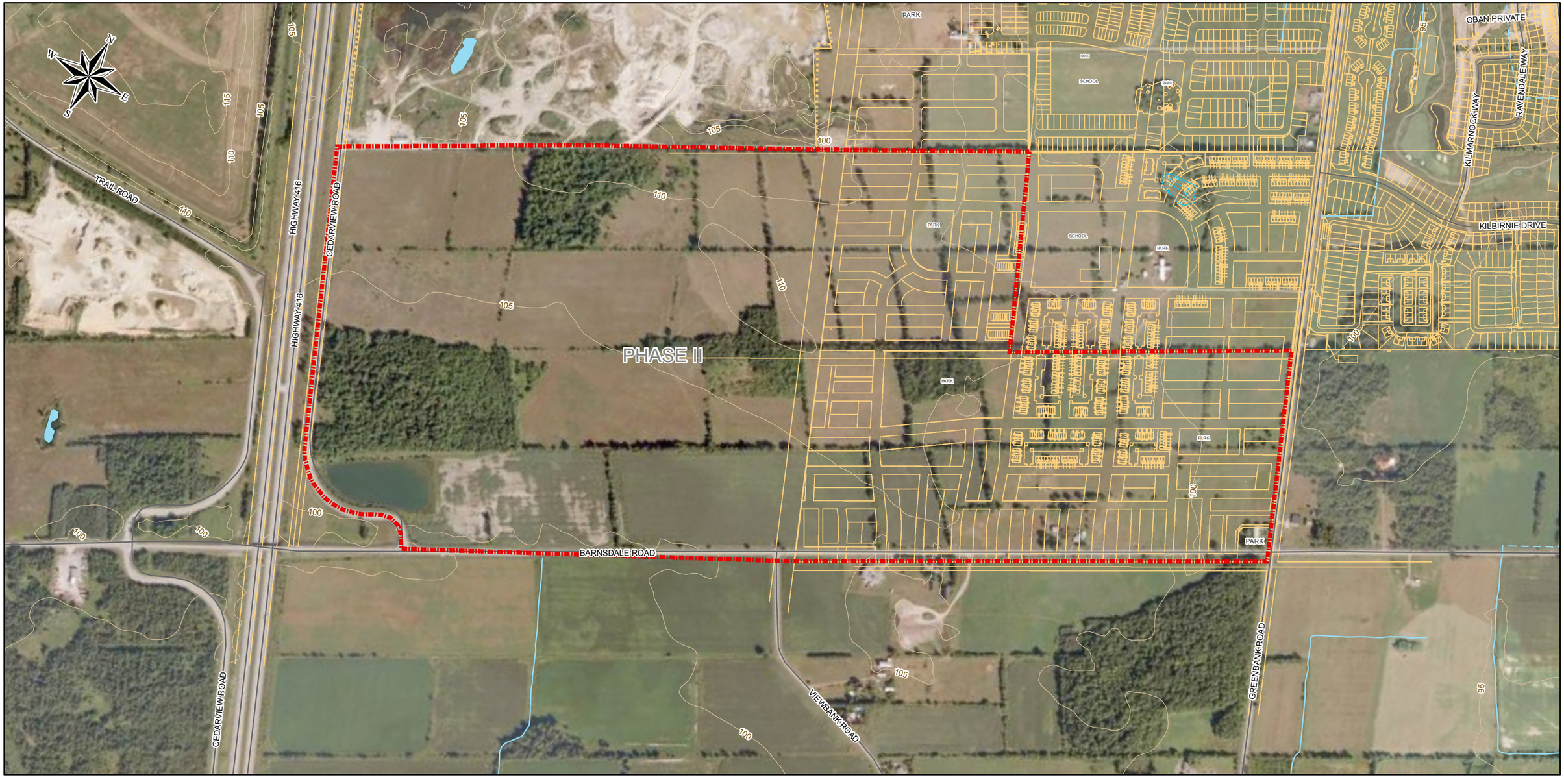
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SITE PLAN

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MAP 2

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LEGEND

- BARRHAVEN SOUTH CONCEPT PLAN, MAY 2011
- CONTOUR LINE 5m INTERVAL
- ROAD
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITENT
- WATER AREA, PERMANENT
- WETLAND, PERMANENT
- PITS OR QUARRIES
- PHASE II BOUNDARY

200 0 200

SCALE 1:8,000 METERS

NOTE

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PROJECT

STAGE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE II

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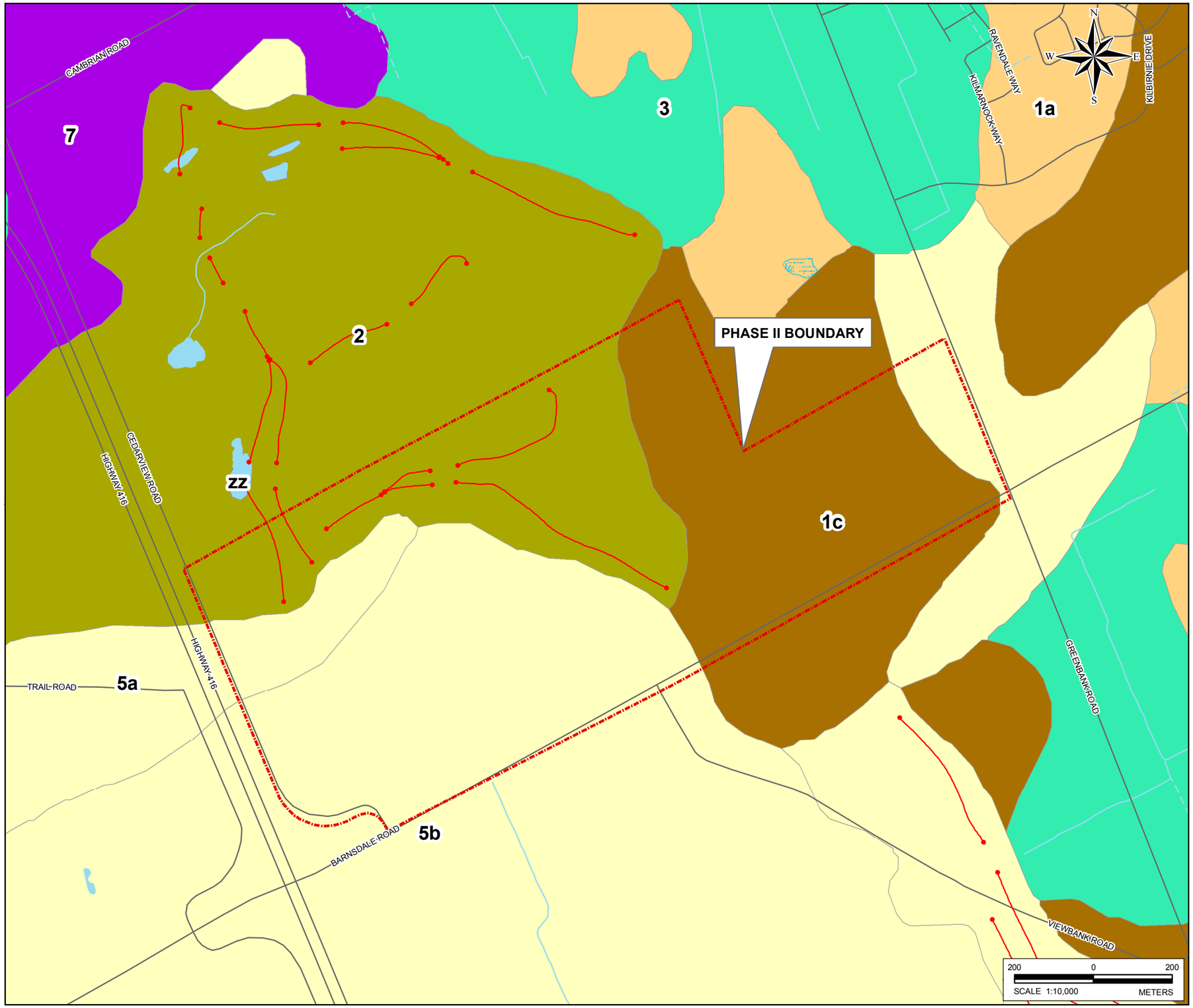
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Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

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MAP 3

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LEGEND

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

- 1a TILL, PLAIN WITH LOCAL RELIEF <5m
- 1b TILL, DRUMLINIZED
- 1c TILL, HUMMOCKY TO ROLLING WITH LOCAL RELIEF 5 TO 10 m
- 2 ICE CONTACT STRATIFIED DRIFT: GRAVEL & SAND
- 3 OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: CLAY, SILTY CLAY & SILT
- 3_g OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: CLAY, SILTY CLAY & SILT (GULLIES & RAVINES)
- 3a OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: CLAY & SILT UNDERLYING EROSIONAL TERRACES
- 3a_g OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: CLAY & SILT UNDERLYING EROSIONAL TERRACES (GULLIES & RAVINES)
- 4 DELTAIC AND ESTUARY DEPOSITS: MEDIUM TO FINE GRAINED SAND
- 4_g DELTAIC AND ESTUARY DEPOSITS: MEDIUM TO FINE GRAINED SAND (GULLIES & RAVINES)
- 5a NEARSHORE SEDIMENTS: GRAVEL, SAND & BOULDERS
- 5b NEARSHORE SEDIMENTS: FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED SAND
- 6a ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: SILTY SAND, SILT, SAND & CLAY
- 6a_g ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: SILTY SAND, SILT, SAND & CLAY (GULLIES & RAVINES)
- 6b ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: MEDIUM GRAINED STRATIFIED SAND WITH SOME SILT
- 6b_g ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: MEDIUM GRAINED STRATIFIED SAND WITH SOME SILT (GULLIES & RAVINES)
- 7 ORGANIC DEPOSITS: MUCK & PEAT
- d DUNE
- d_g DUNE (GULLIES & RAVINES)
- l LANDSLIDE AREA
- l_g LANDSLIDE AREA (GULLIES & RAVINES)
- r1 BEDROCK: INTRUSIVE & METAMORPHIC
- r2 BEDROCK: LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, SANDSTONE & LOCAL SHALE
- r2_g BEDROCK: LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, SANDSTONE & LOCAL SHALE (GULLIES & RAVINES)
- zz WATER
- BEACH RIDGES AND NEAR SHORE BARS
- ROAD
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITENT
- WATER AREA, PERMANENT
- WETLAND, PERMANENT
- PHASE II BOUNDARY

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 11-1126-0034/2000.

REFERENCE

BÉLANGER, J. R., URBAN GEOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OPEN FILE D3256, 2001.
LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2012.
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18

PROJECT
STAGE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE II

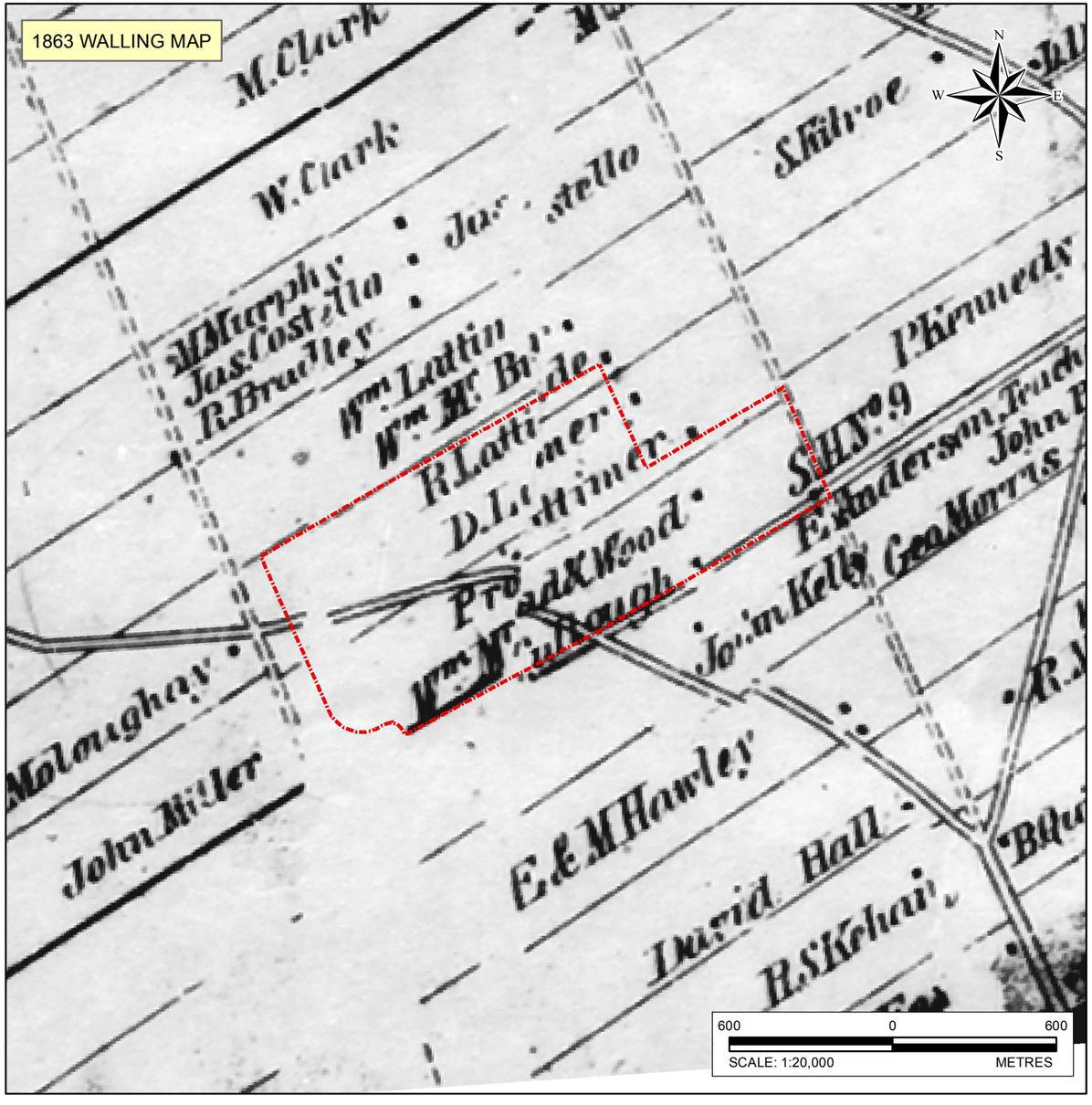
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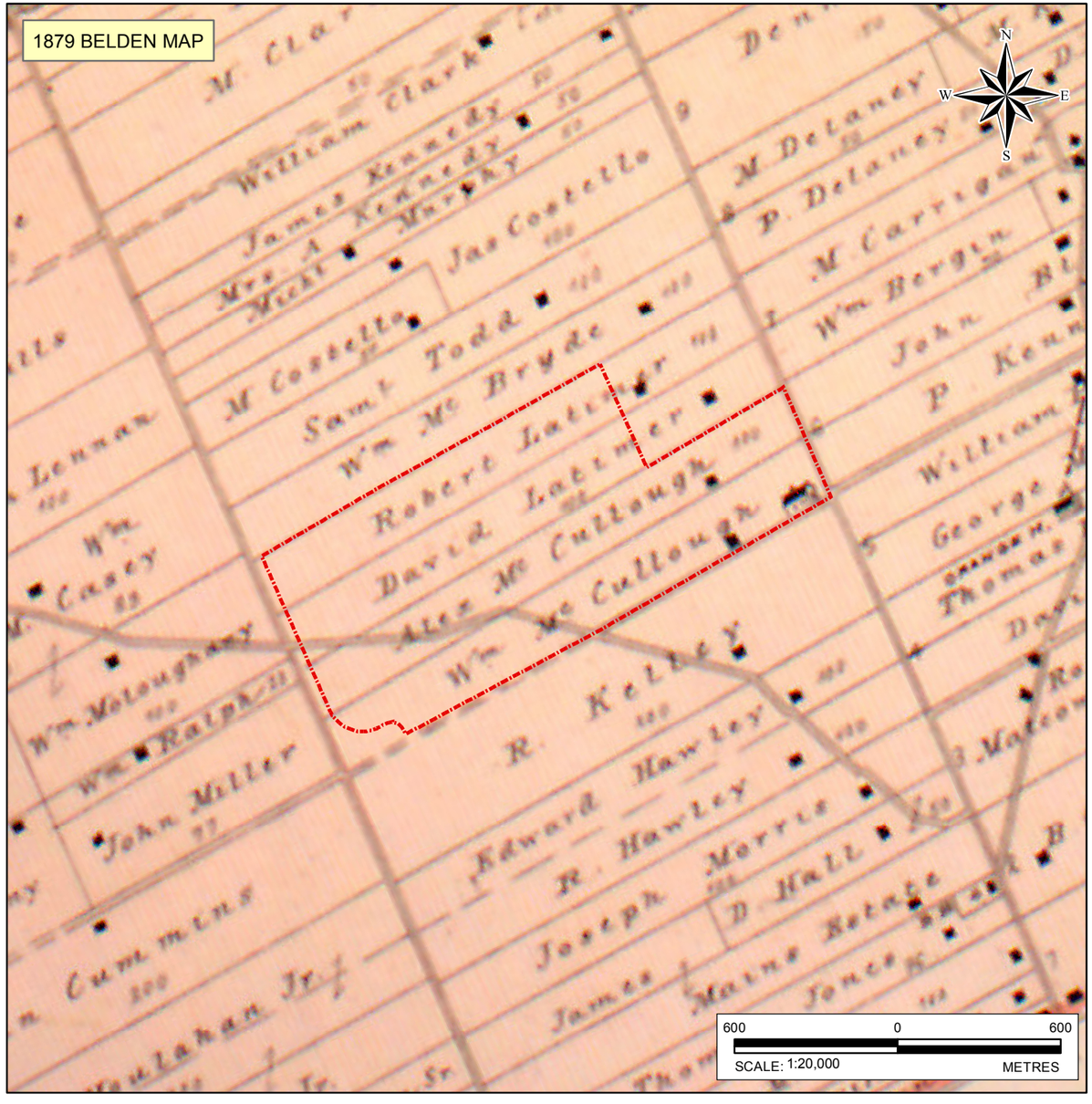
Golder Associates
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PROJECT No.		11-1126-0034	SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0
DESIGN	BD	31 May 2011		
GIS	BR	05 Apr. 2012		
CHECK	HJD	05 Apr. 2012		
REVIEW	HJD	05 Apr. 2012		

MAP 4

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LEGEND

PHASE II BOUNDARY

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 11-1126-0034/2000

REFERENCE

HISTORICAL MAPS:
1863 WALLING MAP, LOT 6 & 7 CONC 3.
1879 BELDEN MAP.
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT
STAGE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,
BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE II

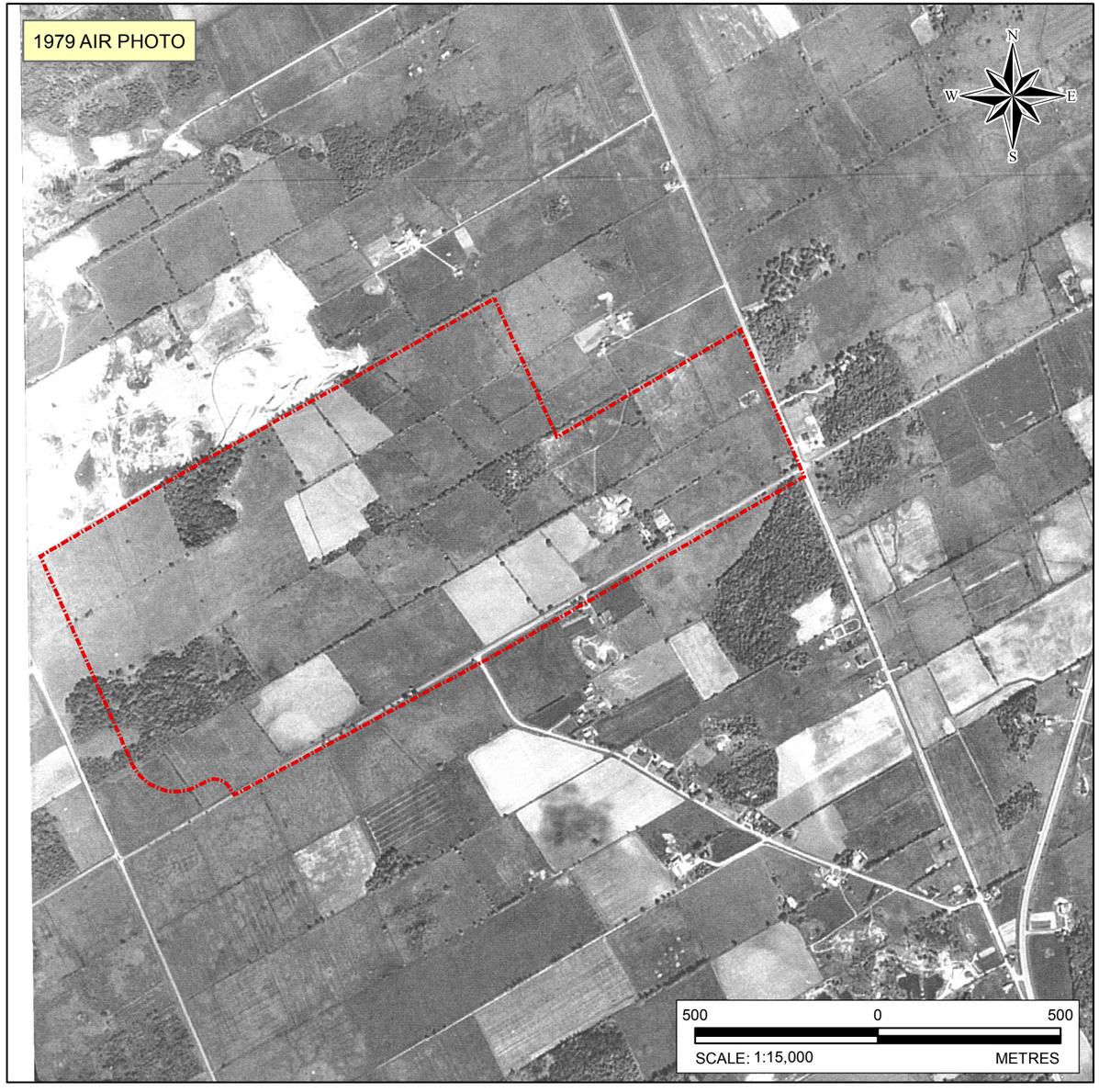
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HISTORIC MAPS

Golder Associates
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PROJECT No. 11-1126-0034			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	BD	6 June 2011		
GIS	BR	05 Apr. 2012	**MAP 5**	
CHECK	HJD	05 Apr. 2012		
REVIEW	HJD	05 Apr. 2012		

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LEGEND

PHASE II BOUNDARY

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 11-1126-0034/2000

REFERENCE

1945 AIR PHOTO, NAPL A9553_38.
1979 AIR PHOTO NAPL-A25114-101.
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE II

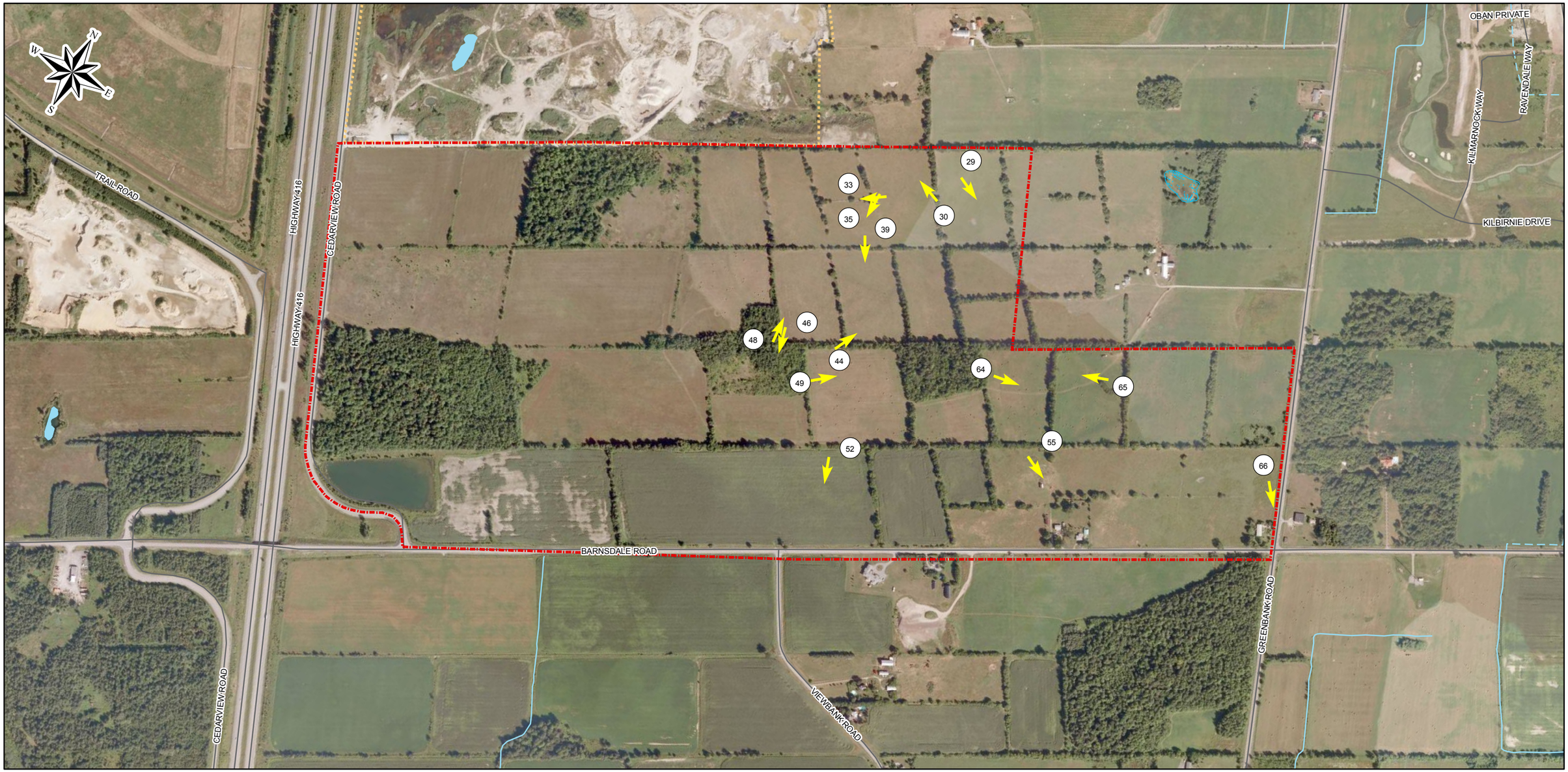
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AERIAL PHOTOS

Golder Associates
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PROJECT No. 11-1126-0032			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	BD	6 June 2011	MAP 6	
GIS	BR	05 Apr. 2012		
CHECK	HJD	05 Apr. 2012		
REVIEW	HJD	05 Apr. 2012		

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LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATIONS
- ROAD
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITENT
- WATER AREA, PERMANENT
- WETLAND, PERMANENT
- PITS OR QUARRIES
- PHASE II BOUNDARY

200 0 200
SCALE 1:8,000 METRES

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT No. 11-1126-0034/2000

REFERENCE

LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2012.
DATA PROVIDED BY ARCGIS ONLINE, ESRI CANADA, 2012
DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BARRHAVEN SOUTH PHASE II

TITLE

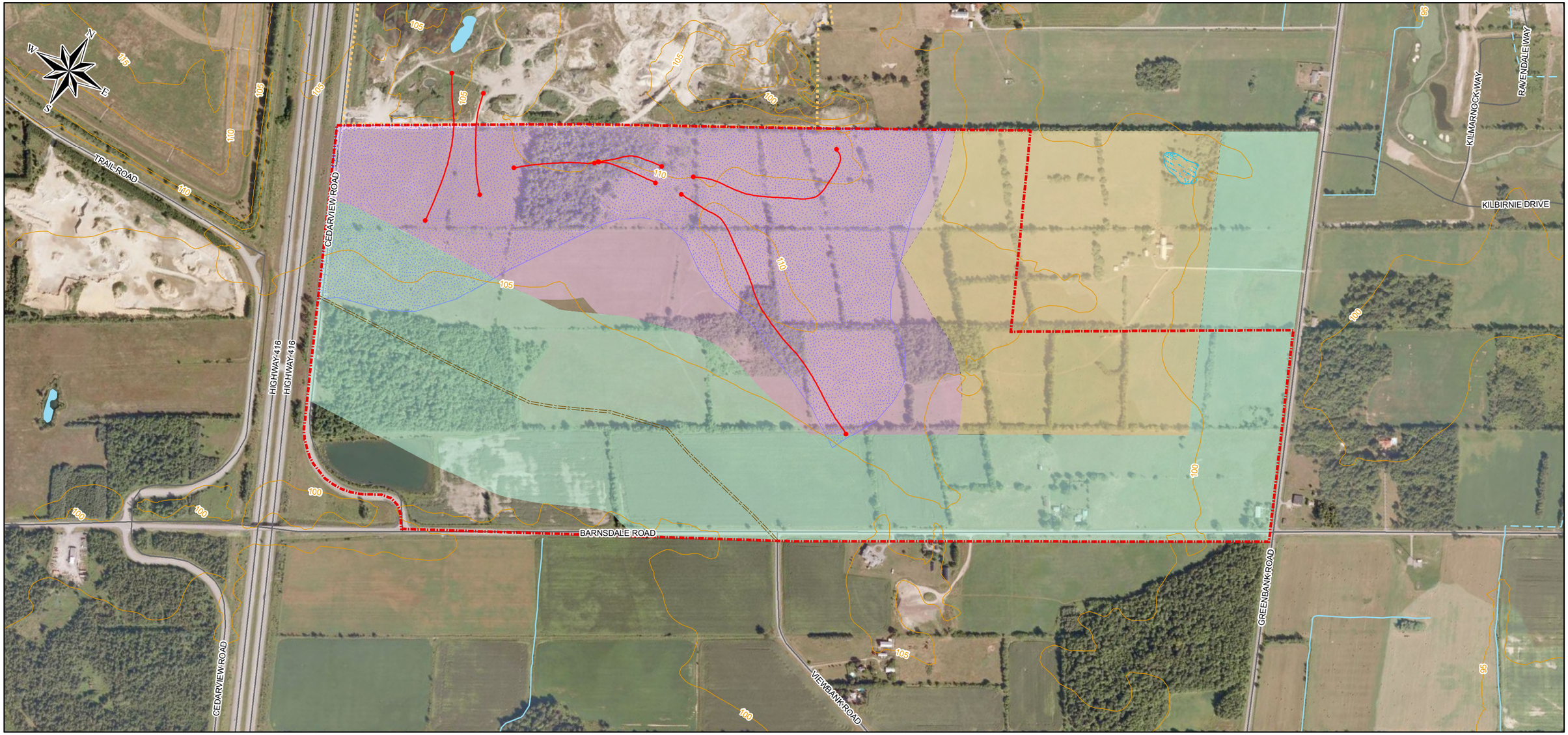
PROPERTY INSPECTION PHOTO LOCATIONS

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

PROJECT No.11-1126-0034			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	AJ	June 2011		
GIS	BR	05 Apr. 2012		
CHECK	HJD	05 Apr. 2012		
REVIEW	HJD	05 Apr. 2012		

MAP 7

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LEGEND

- CONTOUR LINE 5m INTERVAL
- HISTORIC ROAD
- ROAD
- BEACH RIDGES AND NEAR SHORE BARS
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITENT
- PITS OR QUARRIES
- WATER AREA, PERMANENT
- WETLAND, PERMANENT
- AREA OF HIGH HISTORIC POTENTIAL BASED ON DOCUMENTATION
- 200m FROM HISTORIC ROAD
- 300m FROM BEACH RIDGES AND NEAR SHORE BARS
- PHASE II BOUNDARY
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL*

200 0 200

SCALE 1:8,000 METERS

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 11-1126-0034/2000.

REFERENCE

BASE DATA PROVIDED BY BING MAPS, ARCGIS ONLINE, ESRI, 2012.
LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2012.
THE ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. 2003. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO. DATASET PRODUCED BY THE ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES, © QUEEN'S PRINTER FOR ONTARIO, 2011.
*ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL BASED ON THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA CARLETON'S "ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN"
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE II

TITLE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

PROJECT No. 11-1126-0034			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	BD	31 May 2011	MAP 8	
GIS	BR	05 Apr. 2012		
CHECK	HJD	05 Apr. 2012		
REVIEW	HJD	05 Apr. 2012		

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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.





For

Andrea Jackson, M.A.
Archaeologist

Hugh J. Daechsel, M.A.
Senior Archaeologist/Principal

AJ/HJD/clb/ca
n:\active\2011\1126 - environmental and cultural sciences\11-1126-0034 stage 1_barrhaven south_minto\report\phase 2\final\p311-058-2011_23april2012_re_st1_minto communities inc.docx

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APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue

APPENDIX A
Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
001	Driveway in southern section of Lot 7 from Greenbank Road	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
002	Field to the north of the driveway, apple tree	N	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
003	Large timbers from the demolished barn	SE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
004	Timbers from demolished barn, bushes indicate foundation, lilacs behind	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
005	Mound that was once the barn	NE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
006	Piled timber from the barn	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
007	Modern timbers from the barn	E	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
008	Raised area of the barn	SE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
009	Behind barn at fence opening	SW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
010	View of field in northern portion of Lot 7	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
011	Marsh in northern portion of Lot 7	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
012	Marsh in northern portion of Lot 7	NE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
013	Marsh in northern portion of Lot 7	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
014	Pile of stone, concrete, shingles, from house. Next to foundation	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
015	Pile of stone, concrete, shingles, from house. Next to foundation	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
016	raised area of the house foundation (Waypoint 148)	NE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
017	Raised area of the house foundation (Waypoint 148)	SE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
018	Stone fence, running E-W, between northern and southern portion of Lot 7	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
019	Stone fence, running E-W, between northern and southern portion of Lot 7	NE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
020	Stone fence, running E-W, between northern and southern portion of Lot 7	NE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
021	North facing side of the wall	SE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
022	North facing side of the wall	S	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
023	Stone fence, running north-south on northern portion of Lot 7	N	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
024	Large rocks on fence line	NE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
025	Stone fence, running east-west, on northern portion of Lot 7	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
026	Field in northern portion of Lot 7	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
027	Field in northern portion of Lot 7	E	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
028	Field in northern portion of Lot 7	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
029	Pond in field in northern portion of Lot 7	S	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
030	Stone fence line, running north-south in mid section of northern half of Lot 7	N	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
031	Mound on hill	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
032	Beach ridge with sand pit in background	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
033	Beach ridge with sand pit in background	SW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
034	Beach ridge and slope	S	06/01/2011	A. Jackson

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
035	Stone fences and sand pit	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
036	Close up of sand pit	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
037	Beach ridge and slope, on southern portion of Lot 7	SW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
038	Sand pit activity	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
039	Sand pit activity, heavy machines removing stone wall	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
040	Sand pit activity, heavy machines removing stone wall	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
041	Undulating field in southern portion of Lot 7	N	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
042	Undulating field in southern portion of Lot 7, and sand pit	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
043	Double fence line between Lots 6 and 7	NE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
044	Double fence line between Lots 6 and 7	E	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
045	Double fence line between Lots 6 and 7	SE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
046	Slope in wooded area, in southern portion of Lot 7	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
047	Slope in wooded area, in southern portion of Lot 7, portion of stone fence in foreground	SW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
048	Ploughed field next to sand pit activity	NE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
049	From atop beach ridge in northern portion of Lot 6, facing road	S	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
050	From atop beach ridge in northern portion of Lot 6, facing road	E	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
051	From atop beach ridge in northern portion of Lot 6, facing road	SE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
052	Field in southern portion of Lot 6, facing Barnsdale road and Viewbank road	SW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
053	Field and undulating topography	S	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
054	Stone foundation in southern portion of Lot 6	E	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
055	Stone foundation in southern portion of Lot 6, and log barn	S	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
056	Stone foundation in southern portion of Lot 6	SW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
057	Stone foundation in southern portion of Lot 6	SW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
058	Stone foundation in southern portion of Lot 6	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
059	Log barn	S	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
060	Log barn	SW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
061	Log barn	SW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
062	Log barn	W	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
063	Field in northern portion of Lot 6 where second house should be	N	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
064	Slightly raised area in field in northern portion of Lot 6, showing both "road" openings to the east and south that are visible on the 1914 air photo	SE	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
065	Drainage in field in northern portion of Lot 6	NW	06/01/2011	A. Jackson
066	House on the site of School house	S	06/01/2011	A. Jackson

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North America	+ 1 800 275 3281
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solutions@golder.com
www.golder.com

Golder Associates Ltd.
32 Steacie Drive
Kanata, Ontario, K2K 2A9
Canada
T: +1 (613) 592 9600

Golder Associates