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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

3432 Greenbank Road
Part Lot 12, Concession 3 (Rideau Front)
Geographic Township of Nepean
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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Stage 1 PIF: P369-0111-2020

Report: PA1214-REP.01

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group was contracted by Minto Communities to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of 3432 Greenbank Road, on part Lot 12, Concession 3 R.F., in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Minto Communities is planning to develop the property for residential use. This pre-application phase assessment was completed in support of future residential development applications to the City of Ottawa, as required under the Planning Act. At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Minto Communities and detailed site mapping had not been completed. Accordingly, a parcel boundary plan (Map 2) was used to delineate the study area.

The Stage 1 assessment (Paterson Group 2020) concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area had both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. Subsurface testing occurred in areas that could not be ploughed, such as significantly overgrown pastures and wooded areas, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The field portion was undertaken on November 12 and 13, 2020. Weather conditions were sunny with an average temperature of 7° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner via Minto. Nothing of archaeological significance was found through the field assessment.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required in the study area, as shown on Map 1.

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group was contracted by Minto Communities (Minto) to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of 3432 Greenbank Road, on part Lot 12, Concession 3 R.F., in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). This assessment took place during the pre-application phase and was completed in support of future residential development applications to the City of Ottawa, as required under the Planning Act. At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Minto and detailed mapping had not been completed. Accordingly, a parcel boundary plan (Map 2) was used to delineate the study area.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Nepean (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, the majority of the study area has archaeological potential, confirmed by the Stage 1 assessment (Paterson 2020), triggering the assessment process (Map 3).

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The study area is located in the geographic township of Nepean, former County of Carleton. Nepean was one of the first townships in the country to be surveyed (Belden 1879). The early history of Nepean is best described in Bruce Elliot's *The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital* (1991). Other useful resources include Sara Craig's *Hello Nepean* (1974), *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau

Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

The Woodland Period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually introduced to the region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not clearly defined. Accordingly, there are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 Contact period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskariini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquins (Pilon 2005).

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquian groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). Additionally, up to 1650 warfare and raiding into the lower Ottawa Valley by the Five Nation Iroquois forced the various Algonquin groups from the area (Morrison 2005:26). By 1701 the Iroquois had been driven from most of southern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley was occupied by the Algonquin Nation (Morrison 2005:27-28).

A traditional lifeway was continued by many of the Algonquian groups in the lower Ottawa Valley above Montreal through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Algonquian lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for native claims, for settlement and industry

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

The Township of Nepean was first surveyed in 1794, and was named for Sir Evan Nepean, a British Administrator (Elliot 1991). It was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Belden & Co. 1971:207). Settlement during the first 30 years after survey was slow and by 1822 Nepean's population was only 191, divided between 35 families (Elliot 1991:13). Most of the township was initially granted to United Empire Loyalists and then changed hands, but was never settled (Elliot 1991:6).

The first settler in Nepean was Ira Honeywell, who in 1810 built a cabin on the Ottawa River (Elliot 1991:9). Ira was given 1,000 acres (five U.E.L. claims) that his father Rice Honeywell of Prescott had acquired from Loyalists that had not settled but instead sold off their claims (Belden & Co. 1971:207). In 1814, American Jerard B. Chapman became Nepean's second settler, establishing himself near the Jock River (Elliot 1991:10). Road surveys in the late 1820s and early 1830s led to some settlement in the interior of Nepean, and the establishment of communities such as Jockvale.

The population of Nepean did not see major increases until influxes of immigrants and settlers began with the construction of the Rideau Canal and more so into the mid 1800s. By 1851, the Township of Nepean had grown to 3,800 inhabitants. At this time there were 21 stone houses, 21 frame houses, 306 log cabins and 238 shanties. By 1861, 4,410 people called Nepean home, living in 36 stone houses, 45 frames houses, and 539 log cabins (Bond 1968:22-24). By

1878, Nepean was the wealthiest township of Carleton County. It had a population of 7,031. The 60,774 acres that encompassed the township held 2,540 head of cattle, 2,504 sheep, 1,399 horses, and 1,117 pigs (Belden & Co. 1971:105).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The study area is in the northeast part of Lot 12, Concession 3. It was granted in 1801 to Margret Grant, who subsequently sold it in 1832 to Simon Fraser. It is unlikely anyone resided on the property at this time, as Nepean township was still sparsely populated. Simon Fraser sold the property to James Mol[illegible] in 1837, and it seems to have been sold via his legal representatives to Frederick Seagram, who subsequently sold it to Michael Dunn in 1853. The property then remained in the Dunn family until the 20th century (OLR). For a detailed summary, see Table 1. John Dunn, who acquired the property from his father Michael, had a house on the property on both the 1863 Walling and 1879 Belden maps (Map 4).

It is important to note that the course of the river was changed, likely from damming activities for mills in the area. In 1863, it appears to run roughly east-west, diagonally across the lots to the north. By 1879, it has been straightened to run parallel to the northern property line of Lot 12, Concession 3. This change is reflected in the early 20th century topographic mapping between 1906 and 1921 (Map 5), but based on the historical atlas, appears to have occurred earlier. The location of the house within the study area appears to shift in the 19th century as well, perhaps influenced by the changing location of the river. On the 1863 Walling map, the house appears close to the southeast corner of the study area (Map 4). In 1879, it seems to be in the northeast corner (Map 4). This may be due to imprecision in map production, or the structure may have been moved due to changes in the river.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
Patent	30 Dec 1801	Crown	Margret Grant	All, 200 acres
B & S	[...]Mar 1832	Margret Grant	Simon Fraser	All
B & S	26 April 1837	Simon Fraser	James Mol[...]	All
B & S	20 Jan 1846	Assignes of McDonald and Mol[...], et al.	Frederick Seagram	All
B & S	30 July 1853	Frederick Seagram	Michael Dunn	Part, 173 acres
B & S.	27 Mar 1866	Michael Dunn	John Dunn	S ½
Will	[...]Nov 1892	John Dunn	Will of	See instrument
B & S	15 Nov 1901	Dunn family beneficiaries	The Municipal Corporation of the Township of Nepean	Part, as [...] for roadway, [...] & \$1.00

Table 1: Ontario Land Registry records for the study area on Lot 12, Concession 3 (R.F.)(OLR)

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of 20.0 acres, located on Lot 12, Concession 3 (RF) in the former Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County. The property is located on the west side of Greenbank Road, bordered to the north by the Jock River, and to the south and west by existing residential developments (Map 1 and Map 6).

At the time of assessment, the study area was comprised of agricultural fields with a farmhouse and several barn structures facing Greenbank Road (Map 6). The eastern fields, adjacent to Greenbank Road, are open pasture. This area has not been subject to cultivation and the resident farmer confirmed that attempts had been made to till, but the soil is too rocky.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies in the Ottawa Valley Clay Plain (Map 7). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

The soil present in the study area is Grenville loam soil and Carsonby soil (Map 7). Grenville loam is typically a well drained soil and makes good agricultural land. There are a variable amount of limestone rock and boulder inclusions in Grenville soils. Notably, the Grenville component within the study area has significant rock and boulder content. Topography varies from gently to strongly undulating drumlinized terrain (Hills et al. 1944). Carsonby soils are less well drained, and have a high clay content (Hills et al. 1944).

Surficial geology of the study area is primarily fine-textured glaciomarine deposits of clay and silt that are massive to well laminated. Along the easternmost portion, glacial till (diamicton), is present (Map 8).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Paterson Group conducted Stage 1 to 3 assessments at 3288 Greenbank Road on Part Lot 14, Concession 3 (Rideau Front, R.F.), immediately north of the study area (Paterson Group 2013a, 2013b), encountering the historical era Hoolahan Site (BhFw-30). Paterson also completed Stage 1 and 2 Assessments of Part Lot 13 and 14, Concession 3 (R.F.) and Part Lot 13, 14 and 15, Concession 4 (R.F.) which did not identify any archaeological resources (Paterson Group 2018, 2019).

Complete Stage 1-4 Assessments of Part Lots 8 and 9 Concession 3 (R.F.) identified three sites. The Location 4 site (BhFw-22), a scatter from a late 19th century residence that had been recently demolished was investigated in the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment and determined to have no further CHVI (Golder Associates Inc. 2010). A Stage 4 mitigation of the Location 1 site (BhFw-20) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material as well as ten subsurface features typical of a farmstead complex. The Stage 4 mitigation of the Location 2 site (BhFw-21) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material, six subsurface features, and six posts representing a historic Euro-Canadian homestead (Golder Associates 2010).

Other investigations in the area include a Stage 1-4 Archaeological Assessment of the McCullough - 2 Site (BhFw-111) location on Lot 6, Concession 3, which consists of an artifact

assemblage predominantly dating to the mid-19th century and a root cellar representing an early Euro-Canadian homestead (Golder Associates Inc. 2016).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database on November 9, 2020 indicated that five registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study area, listed in Table 2.

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status
BhFw-30	Hoolahan Farmhouse	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		No Further CHVI
BhFw-22		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	
BhFw-21	Location 2				
BhFw-20	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other building, house	
BhFw-121	Jock River 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI

Table 2: Registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius. (Note: CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest)

The Hoolahan Site (BhFw-30) was a scatter of mid-late 19th century domestic artifacts, structural material, and agricultural hardware suggestive of a scatter of plough distributed artifacts with little contextual stratigraphic deposition. Nonetheless, the Stage 2 material exhibited sufficient cultural significance to warrant Stage 3 Assessment, but did not proceed to Stage 4 Mitigation (Paterson Group 2013b).

The Stage 4 mitigation of the Location 1 site (BhFw-20) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material as well as ten subsurface features typical of a farmstead complex. The Stage 4 mitigation of the Location 2 site (BhFw-21) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material, six subsurface features, and six posts representing a historic Euro-Canadian homestead (P243-075-2010 and P243-079-2010) (Golder Associates 2010). Stage 3 assessment of the Location 4 site (BhFw-22) indicated that the material culture was related to the late 19th century residence that had been recently demolished and no further investigation was recommended (P001-604-2010) (Golder Associates Inc. 2010).

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located near the study area.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The study property falls in an area of potential as indicated on City of Ottawa’s archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

The soils are well drained, and the Jock River is immediately to the north of the study area, although it would have followed a different trajectory in the pre-contact period. Despite this, there is potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

The land registry records, census records, and historic maps show that although this area was mainly rural, the property was occupied from the mid-19th century. The 1863 Walling and 1879 Belden maps indicate at least one, possibly two structures within the study area (Map 4). This is most likely the Dunn residence. The presence of homestead indicates that there is archaeological potential for historical period sites.

5.0 Field Methods

The majority of the study area (15.5 ha or 78%) has been subject to ongoing cultivation and a pedestrian survey was conducted as per Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011) (Map 9). This area was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5 metre intervals. All surveyed fields had been ploughed prior to commencing fieldwork. Fields were adequately weathered and exhibited no new growth but still provided good surface visibility of at least 80% (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4).

The easternmost fields are pastures (Map 6 and 9) and are not acceptable for ploughing due to a high rock content as per Standard 1.b. Section 2.1.2. The resident farmer (contracted to plough for this assessment) stated that the area has been pasture and had not been cultivated during his ownership (commencing in 1982) and likely never was due to the rock content. The rock content was also confirmed through test pit survey and is a known attribute of Grenville and till deposited soils (Figure 5, Figure 6). As per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1.b. (MHSTCI 2011) this area was shovel tested on a 5 m interval (Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10). Areas around the farm and barns were also shovel tested at a 5 m interval as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1.e. (MHSTCI 2011) (Figure 11, Figure 12). Test pitting was completed for approximately 4.4 ha or 22% of the property. Test pit survey was extended to within 1 m of structures. Footprints of the extant farm structures and disturbances (0.1 ha) were not tested as they are deeply disturbed as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2020) (Figure 13).

All tests-pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled (Section 2.1.2).

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries digitized from a georeferenced survey plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Collector.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 6 for photo locations mapped by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011).

Field work took place over two days on November 12 and 13, 2020. Weather conditions on both days were mostly sunny with daily temperatures averaging 7° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the property owner via Minto with no limits to access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Photograph record, maps, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A to C.

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Despite the documented historical era occupation of the property and the potential for precontact Indigenous sites, nothing of archaeological significance was found in the study area.

8.0 Recommendations

The previous Stage 1 assessment determined that the development area had archeological potential for both precontact Indigenous and historical occupations (Paterson 2020). Stage 2 field assessment found no archaeological resources were present in the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

10.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing 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.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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*.
- c. 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 licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. 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.

11.0 Closure

Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Minto or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

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This report is pending Ministry approval.

If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Paterson Group Inc.



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Paterson Group

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2018 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment 3285 Borrisokane Road, Part Lot 14, Concession 3 R.F. Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario, P369-0080-2019, Ottawa.*

2019 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment 3300, 3305, 3285, 3288 Borrisokane Road, and 4305, 4345, 4375 McKenna Casey Road, Part Lots 13 and 14, Concession 3 R.F., and Part Lots 13, 14, and 15, Concession 4 R.F., Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County City of Ottawa, Ontario, P369-0087-2019, Ottawa.*

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13.0 Images



Figure 1: Westernmost field conditions (PA1214-D53).



Figure 2: Pedestrian survey (PA1214-D59).



Figure 3: Pedestrian survey in central field (PA1214-D62).



Figure 4: Westernmost ploughed field condition (PA1214-D71).



Figure 5: Example of smaller limestone fragments from typical test pit (PA1214-D14).



Figure 6: Typical test pit excavation in progress complicated by larger limestone cobbles in walls (PA1214-D32).



Figure 7: Shovel testing in pasture area (PA1214-D20).



Figure 8: Pasture overview (PA1214-D22).



Figure 9: Shovel testing in pasture south of farm (PA1214-D28).



Figure 10: Shovel testing in pasture south of farm (PA1214-D30).



Figure 11: Overview of farm structures (PA1214-D05).

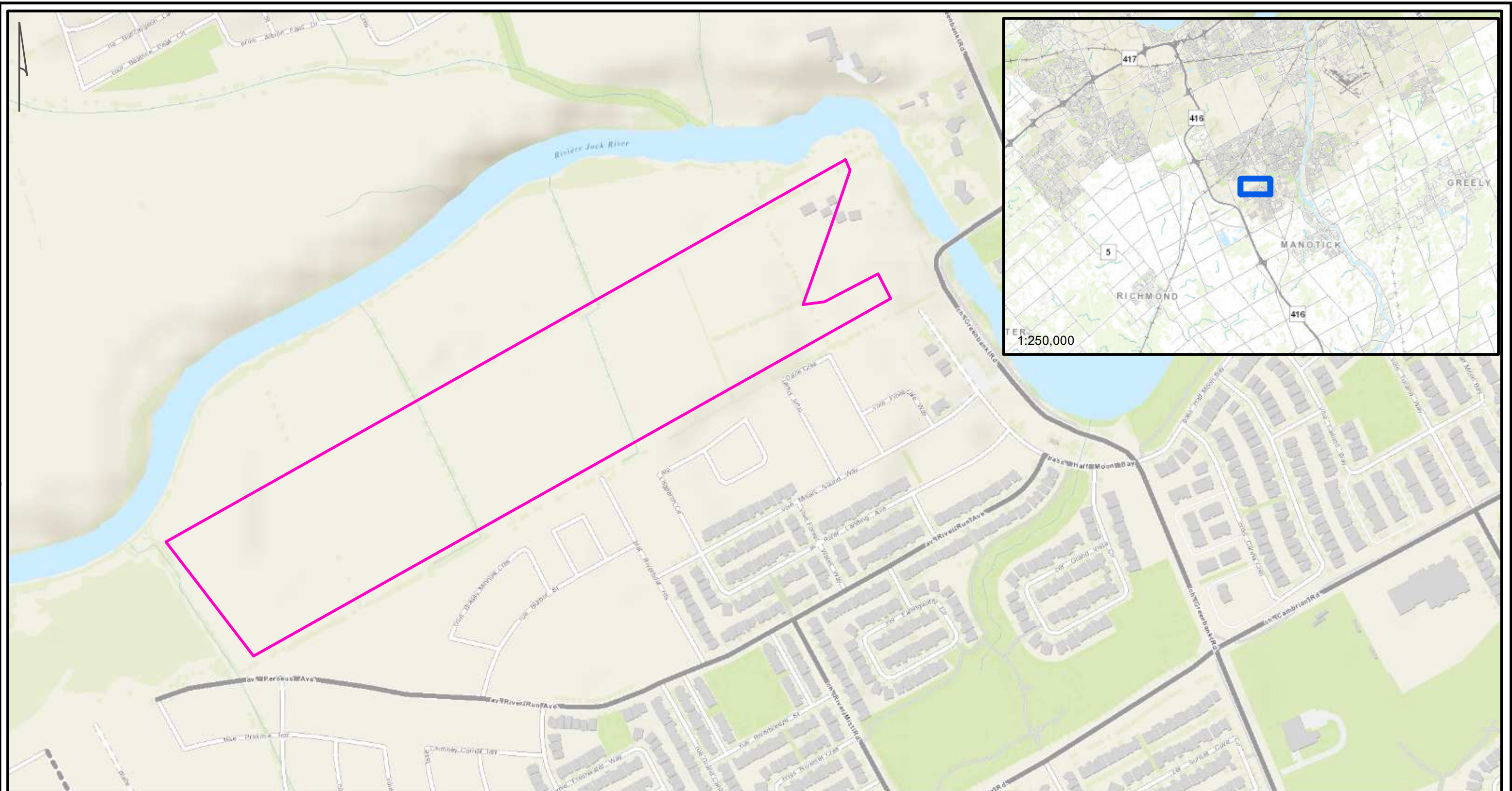



Figure 12: Testing near farm structures (PA1214-D33).

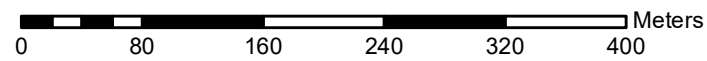


Figure 13: Gravel pad near farm buildings (PA1214-D43).

14.0 Maps



 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA

paterson group
 consulting engineers
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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Project PA1214
 Borden None

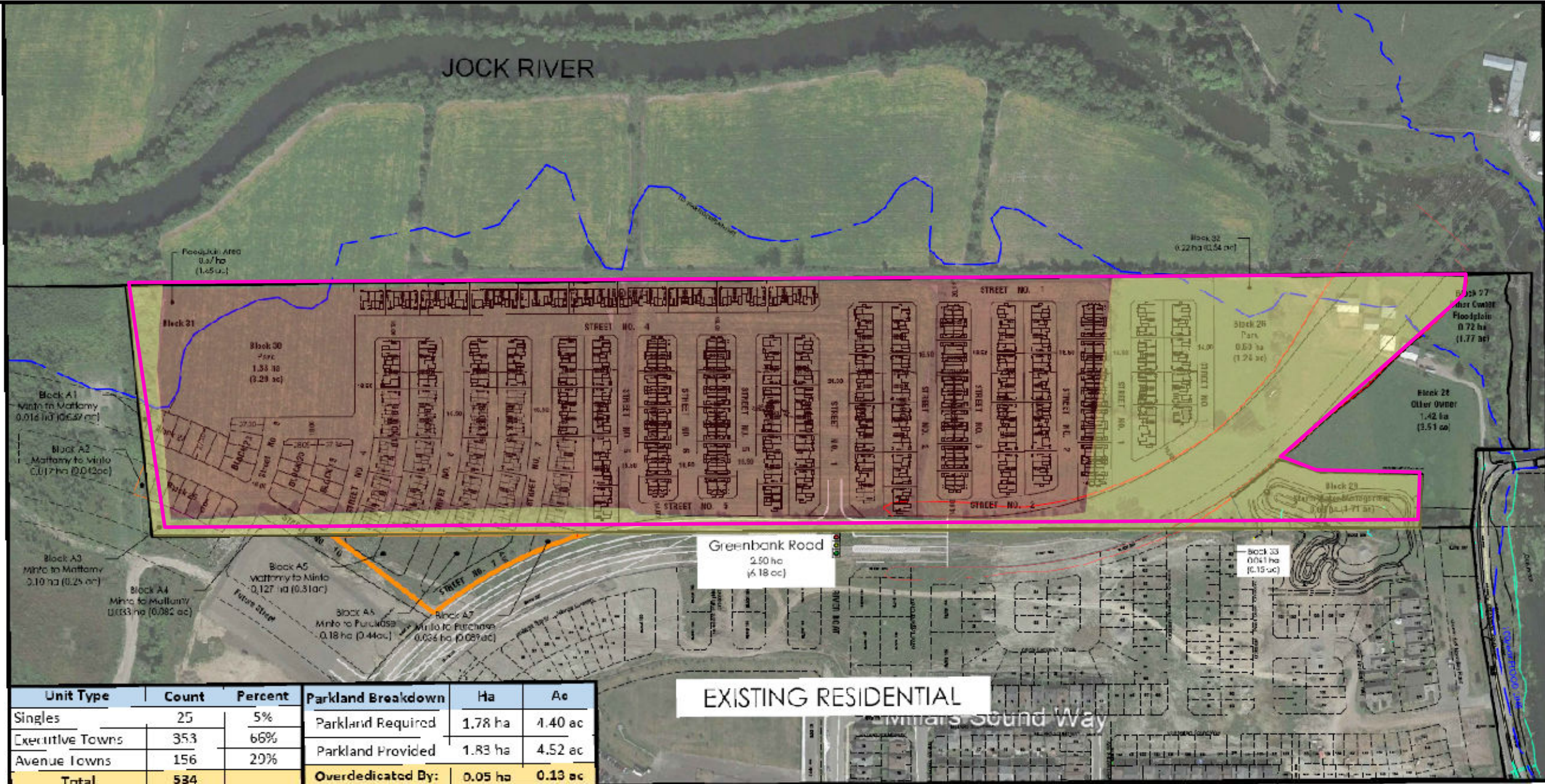
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 3432 GREENBANK ROAD
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

LOCATION

File: PA1214 -MAP - LOCATION

Date: 11/20/2020

Map: 1



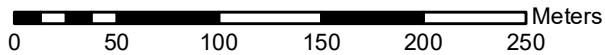
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Singles	25	5%	Parkland Required	1.78 ha	4.40 ac
Executive Towns	353	66%	Parkland Provided	1.83 ha	4.52 ac
Avenue Towns	156	20%	Overdedicated By:	0.05 ha	0.13 ac
Total	534				

Legend	
Single Family Homes	Land for Minto to Purchase
Executive Towns	Natural Feature Area within Floodplain
Avenue Towns	Open Space / Pathways
Storm Water Management (SWM) Pond	Future Development
Parkland	Property Boundary
Land Exchange - Minto to Maitamy	100 Year Floodplain Limit
Land Exchange - Maitamy to Minto	Proposed Extend of Greenbank Grading

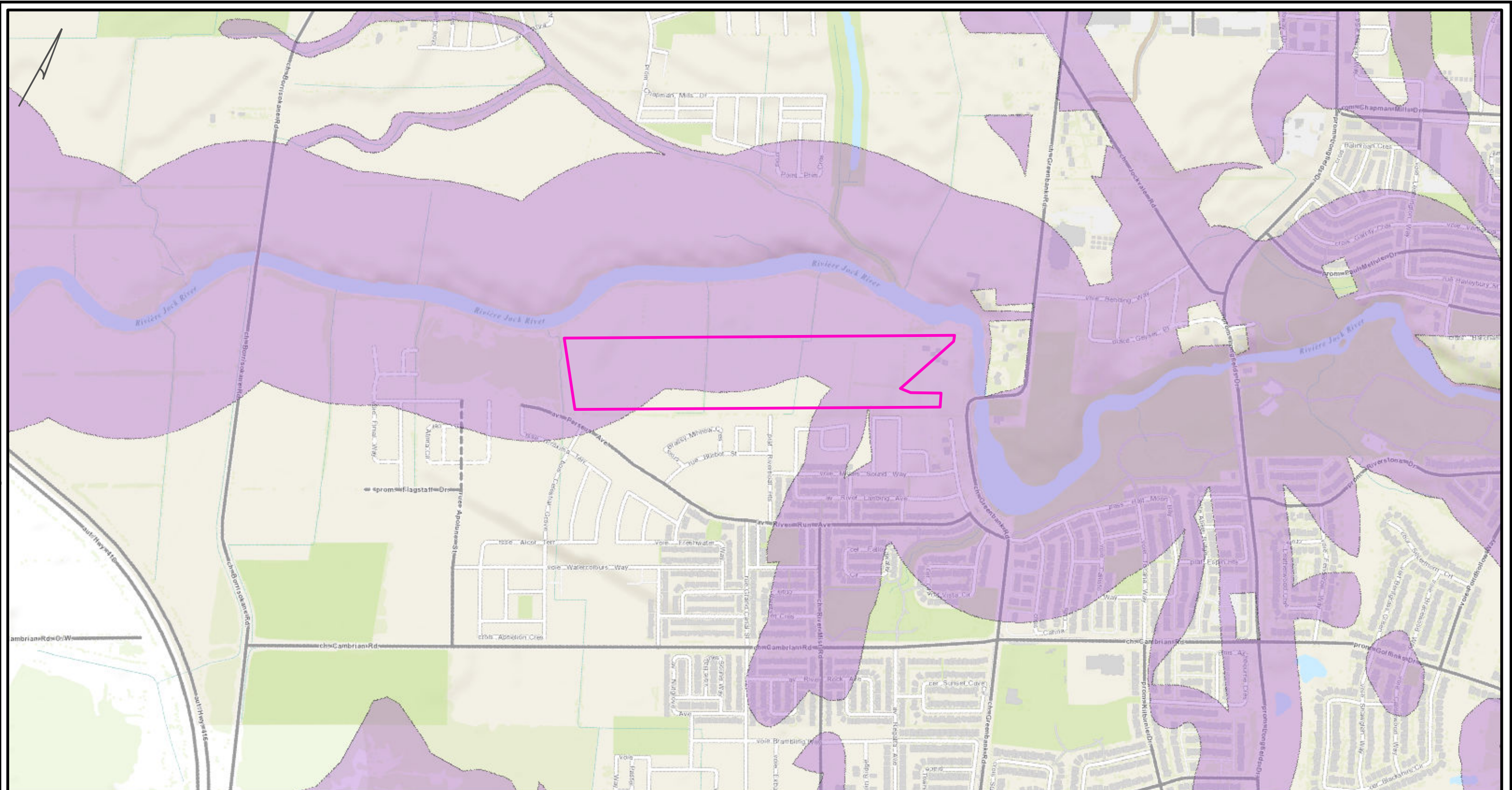
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1	Issued for Review	11/19/2020	M.S.
0	Issued for Review	7/28/2020	V.S.

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Project: Kennedy Lands	
North	Drawn By: M3 Checked By: K7
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Scale: NTS	

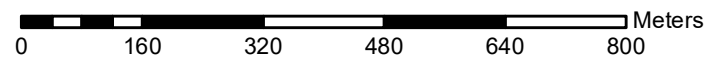
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 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS:



STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA

paterson group
 consulting engineers
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

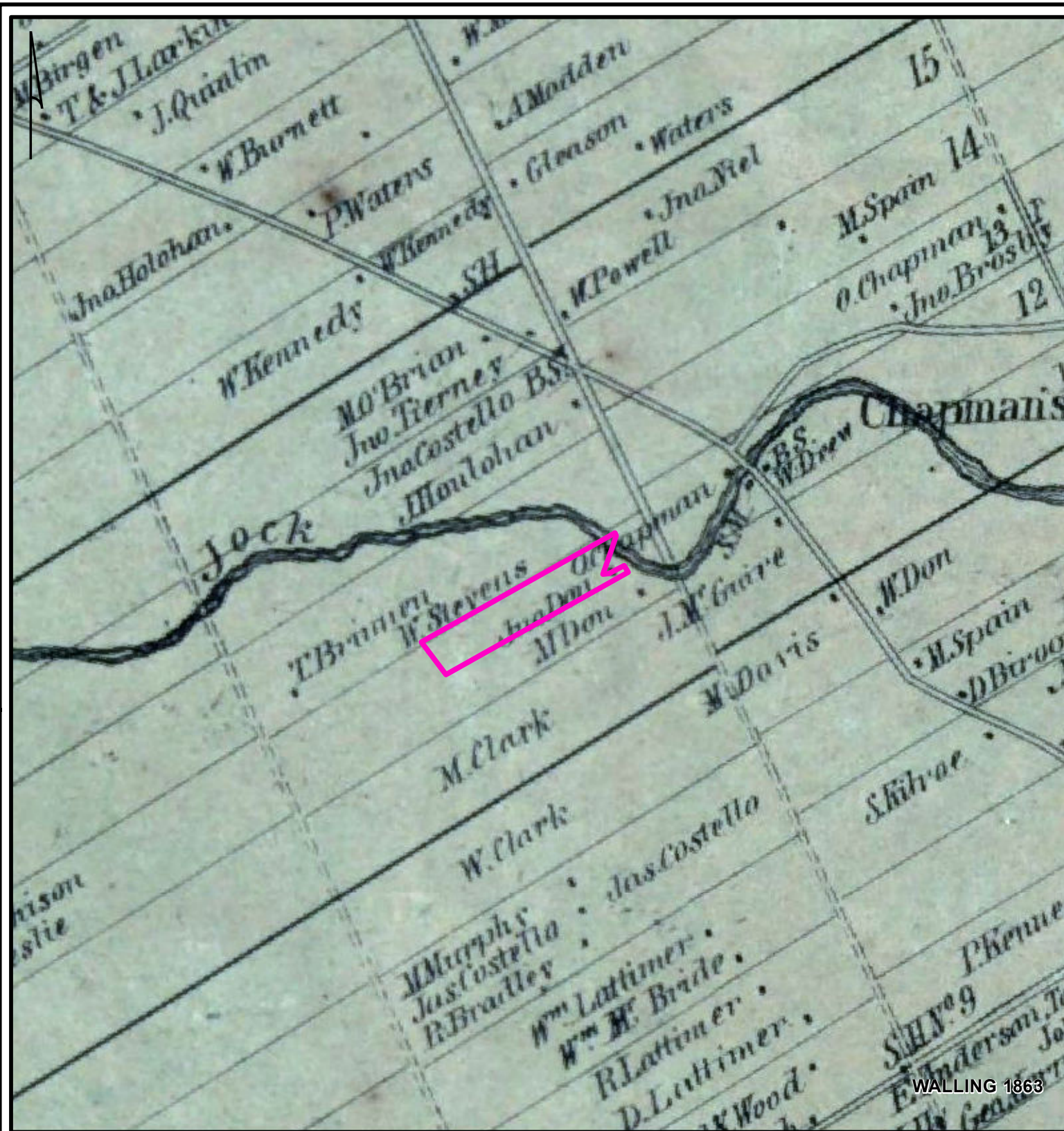
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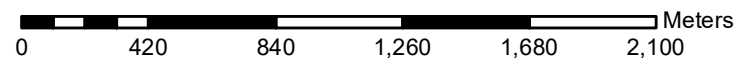
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 3432 GREENBANK ROAD
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

POTENTIAL

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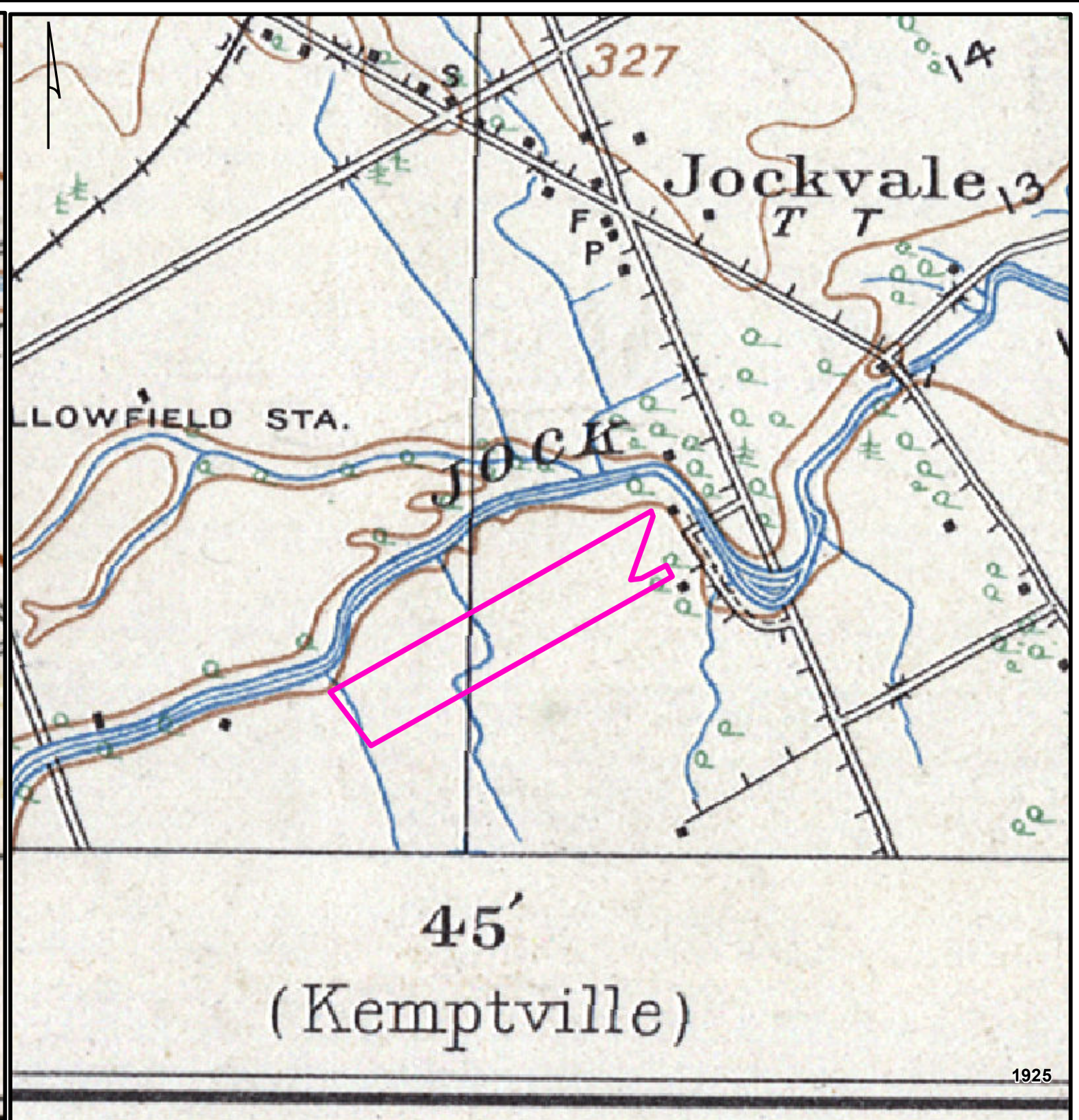
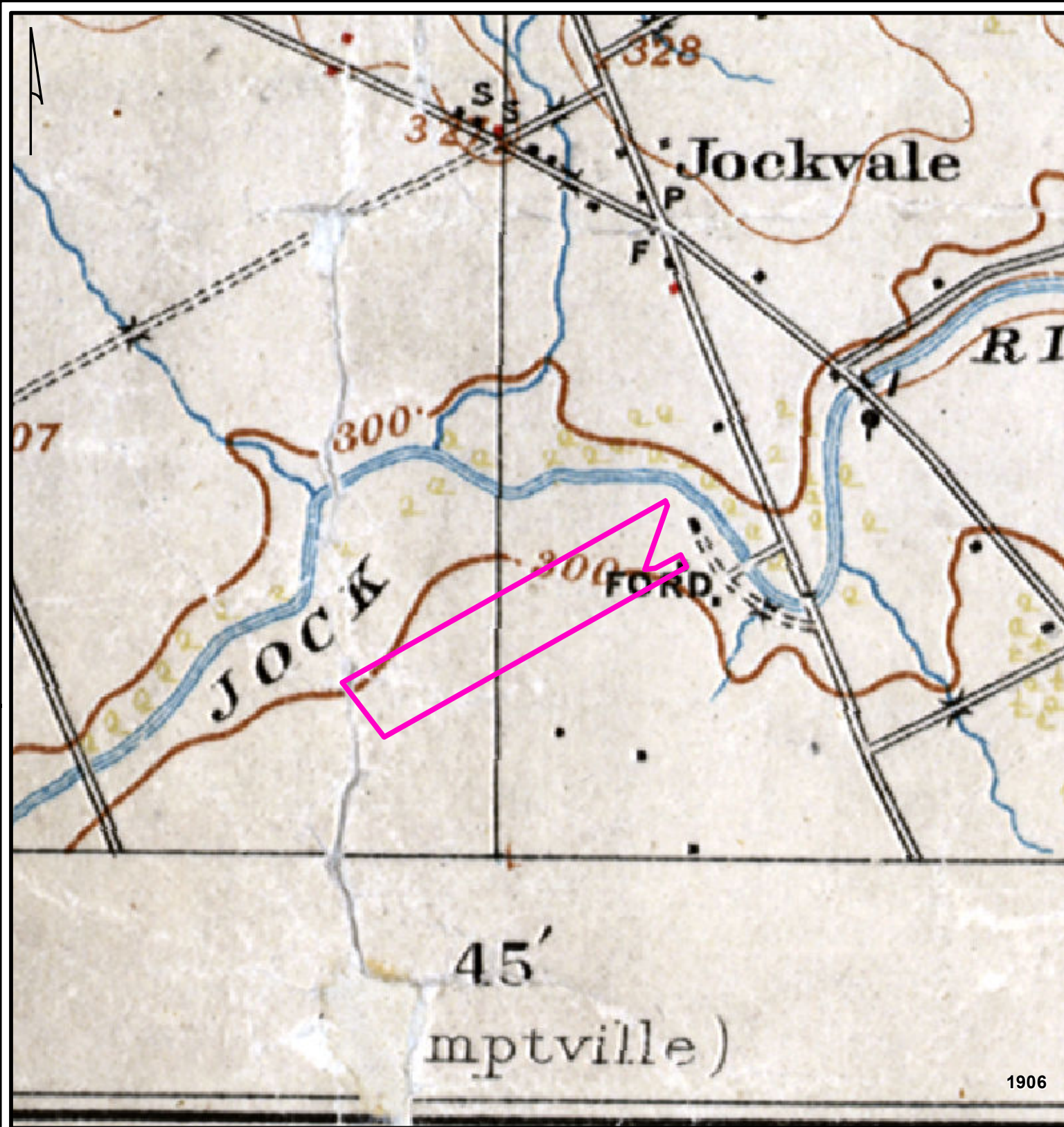



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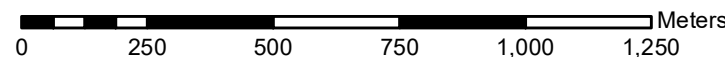


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 HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON (INCLUDING CITY OF
 OTTAWA), ONT., TORONTO.



 STUDY AREA



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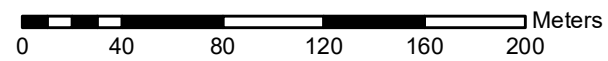
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paterson group
 consulting engineers
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

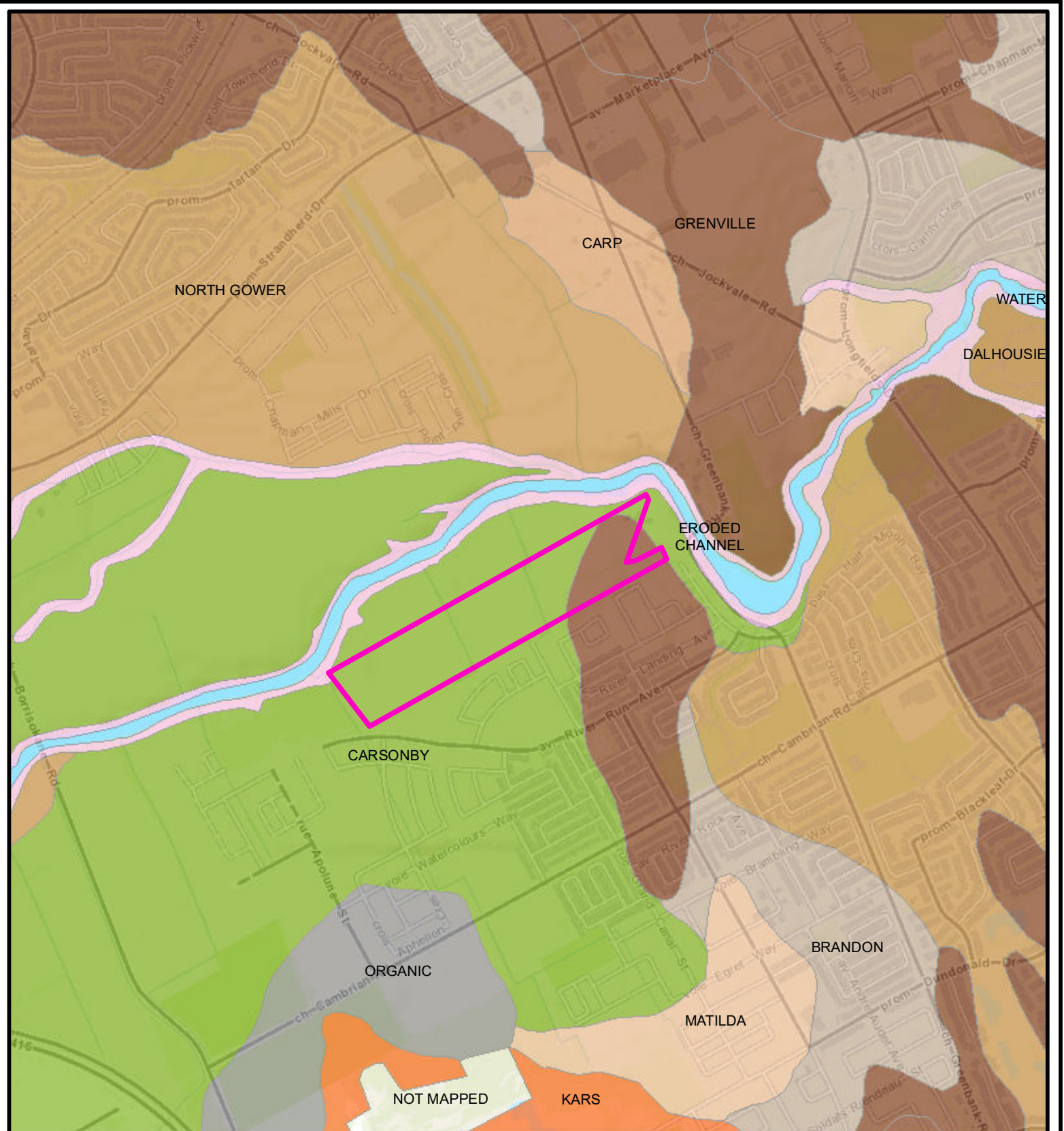
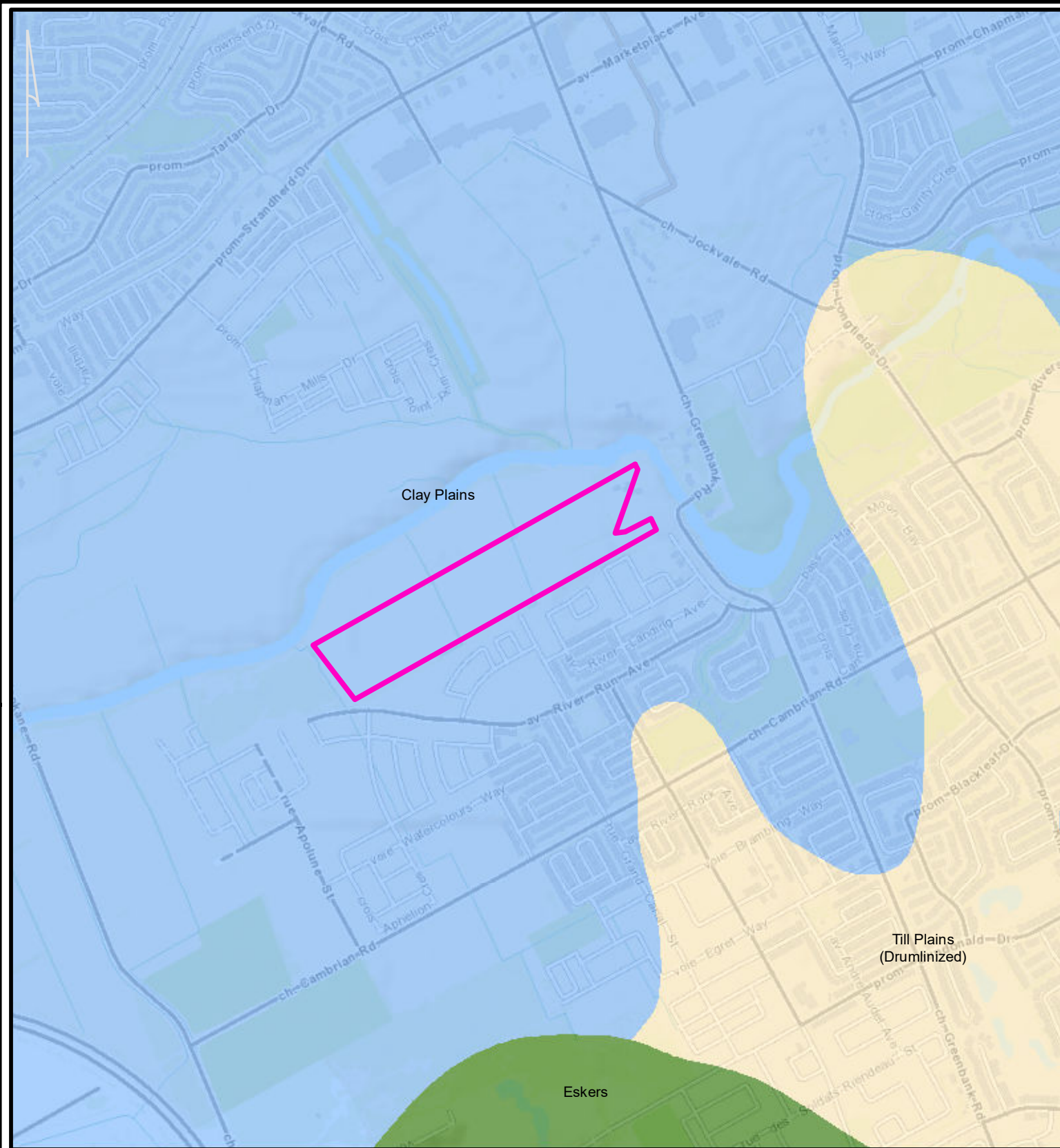
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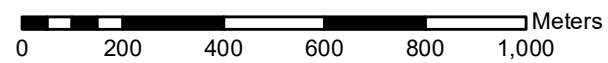
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 3432 GREENBANK ROAD
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

**CONDITIONS AND
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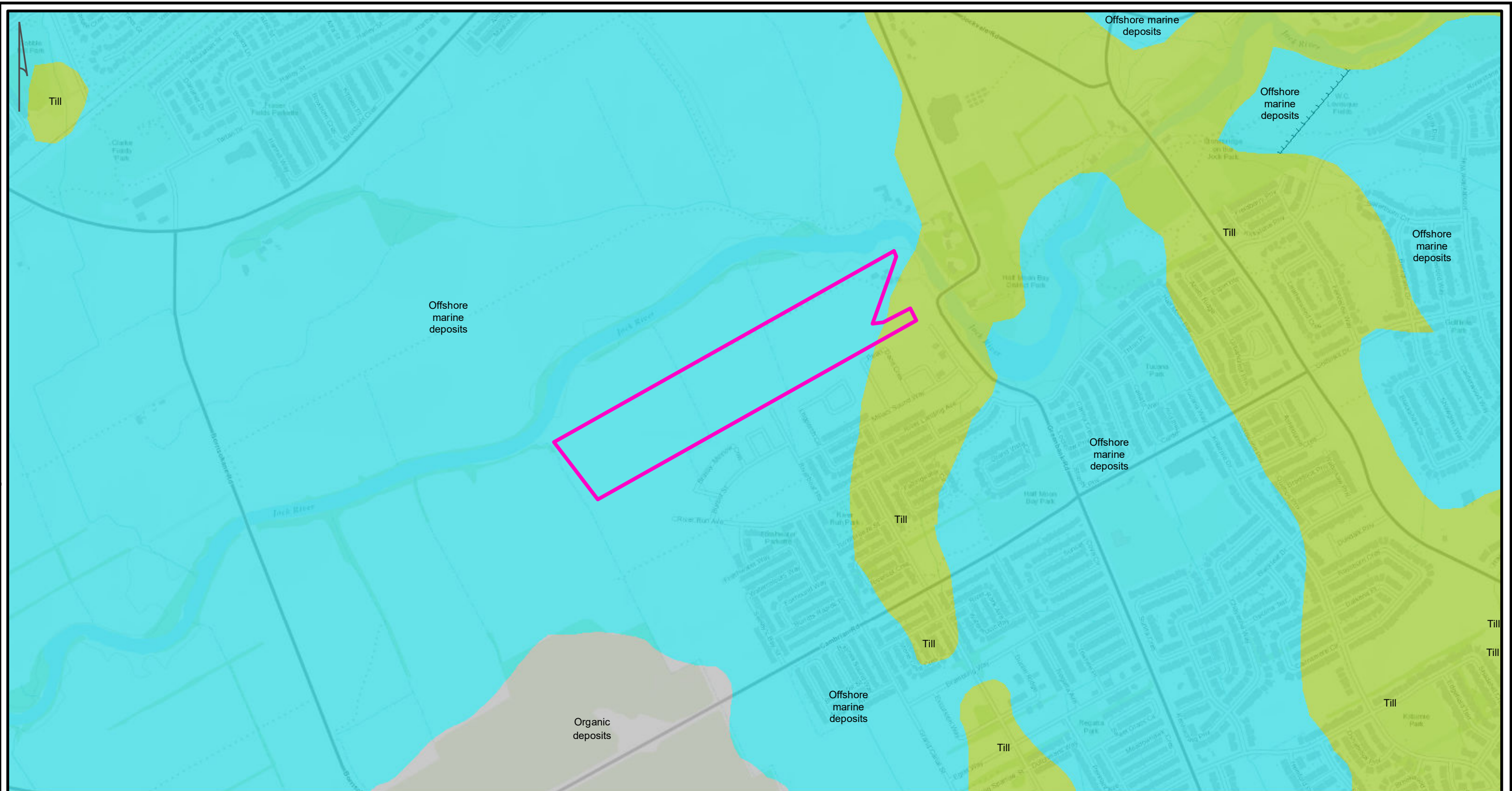



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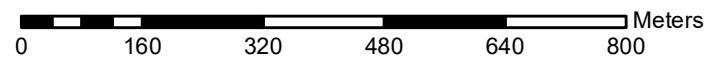


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 STUDY AREA



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 USER COMMUNITY

paterson group
 consulting engineers
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 3432 GREENBANK ROAD
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

SURFICIAL

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DEVELOPMENT AREA

STAGE 2 METHODS

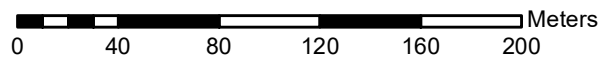
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DISTURBED - BUILDING FOOTPRINT

TESTING METHOD

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 m INTERVAL)

SHOVEL TEST PIT (5 m INTERVAL)



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paterson group
 consulting engineers
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 3432 GREENBANK ROAD
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

METHODS

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Date: 12/2/2020

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Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

Catalogue #	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1214-D01	Testing in eastern fields	W	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D02	Overview of farm buildings	SW	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D03	Testing in eastern fields	W	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D04	Overview of farm buildings	SW	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D05	Overview of farm buildings	SW	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D06	Overview of farm buildings	SW	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D07	Testing near buildings	W	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D08	Typical test pit	N	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D09	Overview of farm buildings	N	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D10	Overview of farm buildings	E	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D11	Overview of farm buildings	S	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D12	Testing near buildings	W	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D13	Overview of farm buildings	SE	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D14	Typical rock content	N	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D15	Overview of farm buildings	N	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D16	Overview of farm buildings	N	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D17	Overview of farm buildings	NW	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D18	Typical test pit	N	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D19	Typical test pit	N	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D20	Testing in eastern fields	W	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D21	Testing in eastern fields	W	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D22	Testing in eastern fields	NE	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D23	Testing in eastern fields	NE	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D24	Testing in eastern fields	S	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D25	Testing in eastern fields	SE	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D26	Testing in eastern fields	NE	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D27	Testing in eastern fields	W	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D28	Testing in eastern fields	W	2020/11/12	DW
PA1214-D29	Testing in eastern fields	N	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D30	Testing in eastern fields	NE	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D31	Testing in eastern fields	N	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D32	Test pit in progress with larger rocks	E	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D33	Testing near buildings	N	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D34	Overview of farm buildings	E	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D35	Overview of farm buildings	SE	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D36	Overview of farm buildings	NE	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D37	Ploughed field area near barns	NW	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D38	Overview of farm buildings	NW	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D39	Gravel pad	SE	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D40	Ploughed field area near barns	N	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D41	Ploughed field area near barns	NW	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D42	Ploughed field area near barns	NW	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D43	Gravel pad	NE	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D44	Testing near buildings	SE	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D45	Overview of farm buildings	NE	2020/11/13	DW
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PA1214-D49	Overview of farm buildings	NW	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D50	Overview of farm buildings	NW	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D51	Overview of ploughed field conditions	NW	2020/11/13	DW

Catalogue #	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
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PA1214-D73	Overview of eastern fields	S	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D74	Overview of eastern fields	SW	2020/11/13	DW
PA1214-D75	Overview of eastern fields	W	2020/11/13	DW

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1214	3432 Greenbank Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Field Notes (Digital OneNote file exported to PDF)	D. Williams

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Historic Topo	B. Mortimer
6	Photo Key and Current Conditions	B. Mortimer
7	Physiography and Soils	B. Mortimer
8	Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer
9	Testing Methods	B. Mortimer