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ORIGINAL REPORT

Archaeological Impact Assessment:

4055 and 4120 Russell Road
Parts Lot 3, 4, and 5 Concession 6 Rideau Front,
Geographic Township of Gloucester,
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Avenue 31, undertook an Archaeological Impact Assessment of the study area located on Parts Lot 3, 4, and 5, Concession 6 in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1). The study area consists of two parcels of land, separated by Russell Road and totalling approximately 40 acres. The area is under federal jurisdiction with the land held by the National Capital Commission (NCC). This assessment was requested by Avenue 31, as part of a Due Diligence process after an overview of archaeological potential indicated potential in some areas of the property. The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. Avenue 31 is coordinating the development of the property into a commercial development.

The Archaeological Impact Assessment included a review of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport archaeological sites database, relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research. The subject property has archaeological potential based on the historic documentation of occupation on the lot, the proximity of the historic transportation route of Russell Road, and the proximity of registered archaeological sites. Additionally, the majority of the study area has potential as indicated by the City of Ottawa archaeological management plan (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999).

After background review and at the request of NCC Archaeologist Ian Badgley, three particular loci (two at the 4120 Russell Road property, and a third at 4055 Russell Road) were subject to further field investigation. The field work was undertaken on September 18, 2019. Weather conditions were sunny with temperatures around 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the NCC.

The first area of interest is the mapped location of an historic farmstead, as depicted on a 1965 aerial photo. This area was test pitted at a 5 m interval and extensive disturbances were noted. The second is the mapped location of an early mill from an 1863 map. This area was visually inspected and test pitted at a 5 m interval. No archaeological resources were encountered. The third area of interest was identified during a previous Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the property undertaken by Stantec. It consists of a late 19th century farmstead registered as the Little Site (BiFv-24). A total of three 1x1 m excavation units were excavated by Paterson over high-yield test pits identified by Stantec. This resulted in the recovery of a variety of domestic refuse dating to the latter half of the 19th century into the early 20th century. No further work is recommended at this site, as the archaeological context is poor and there is evidence for continued occupation of the property well into the 20th century. Furthermore, similar sites in the area have been documented and studied as part of previous cultural resource management assessments.

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

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

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1.0 Project Personnel

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2.0 Project Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Avenue 31 undertook an Archaeological Impact Assessment of the study area located on Part Lots 3, 4, and 5, Concession 6 in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1).

The area is under federal jurisdiction on lands held by the National Capital Commission (NCC). An overview of archaeological potential (part of the Due Diligence process undertaken by Avenue 31) undertaken by the NCC triggered the assessment based on the area having archaeological potential due to its proximity to the Rideau River and associated drainages, as well as the presence of historic Euro-Canadian occupation in the study area.

The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. Avenue 31 is planning to develop the property into a commercial development.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999 and covers the former Township of Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, the majority of the property has archaeological potential. Separate potential mapping undertaken by the NCC also indicates that there is medium pre-contact archaeological potential in some areas of the property.

2.1 Historical Context

2.1.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is in the geographic Township of Gloucester, former County of Carleton. Originally known as Township B, Gloucester was established in 1792. In 1800, it became a part of Russell County, in 1838 it became a part of Carleton County which was incorporated as a township in 1850. The first settler in the township was Braddish Billings in what is now the Billings Bridge area. The early history of Gloucester is best described in Gilles Séguin's *Gloucester: From Past to Present* (1991), Tanya Wackley's *Gloucester: The Proud Legacy of Our Communities* (2000), M. M. Rowat's *Gloucester Memories* (1986). Other useful resources include *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).

2.1.2 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 Lamoureux 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., Vnette 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 extremely fuzzy. 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).

2.1.3 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 Algonquians (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.

2.1.4 Post-Contact Period

A rough survey of the Township of Gloucester was initiated in 1792 but was not completed until 1820. The township was named for William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, nephew of King George III (Clark 2012). The 83,000 acre township 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 (Wackley 2000:1).

Braddish Billings, an American working as a lumber jobber on the Rideau River for Philamon Wright of Hull, was the first settler in Gloucester Township, squatting on Lot 17 of the clergy reserve along the Rideau River in 1812 (Séguin 1991:4, 14). In 1823, Braddish Billings constructed the first sawmill in the township on a creek running through his property near present day Bank Street. In 1825, Billings was appointed Clerk and Assessor for Gloucester Township, and the first assessment lists 12 families (Clark 2012). Settlement first occurred along the rivers and the early pioneer communities of the township consisting of Manotick, Long Island Village, Gateville (Billings Bridge), Janeville (Vanier), and New Edinburgh. As roads pushed inland the villages of Cyrville, St. Joseph (Orléans), and Cathartic (Carlsbad Springs) developed. By the late 1820s the township's lumber was mostly felled and agriculture became the main source of revenue. In 1827, Braddish Billings took his last load of lumber to Quebec before turning to agriculture (Séguin 1991:4-5, 14).

Farmer's Bridge, later known as Billings Bridge, was completed in 1830, linking Gloucester Township with Nepean Township and Bytown. By 1834, the township had grown slightly totaling 156 households. That same year, stagecoach service began between Bytown and Prescott via Billings Bridge, Bowesville, and South Gloucester. The road was known as the Bytown & Prescott Carriage Road (Clark 2012).

In 1850, Gloucester Township was incorporated. The following year the township had a population of 3,005. Ten years later the population had only grown to 4,522 (Bond 1968:23). In 1854, the Bytown and Prescott Railway was completed through the township (renamed Ottawa and Prescott Railway in 1855 and leased to CPR in 1881). The railway ran through Gloucester from Manotick Station to New Edinburgh via Gloucester Station, Ellwood, Billings Bridge, Overbrook, and Janeville (Vanier).

In 1865, the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company was established to build and improve the road between Uppertown Ottawa and South Gloucester, by this time the road was known as Bank Street (Clark 2012). These improvements to the township meant that by 1867 Gloucester was mostly settled, but eventually the township started losing part of its urban population to Ottawa. New Edinburgh was incorporated as a village in 1867 and twenty years later in 1887 was annexed to Bytown, followed in 1889 by another 148 acres to the south of New Edinburgh (Séguin 1991:14).

The study area lies between the hamlets of Hawthorne and Ramsay's Corners. Both communities were strategically located along the railways. Hawthorne was a stop along the Canadian Atlantic Railway line running from Hurdman's Bridge to Carlsbad Springs, which opened in 1882. Later, the Ottawa and New York Railway opened in 1898, running from Hurdman's Bridge to Edwards. This railway passed through both Hawthorne and Ramsay's Corners.

2.1.5 Study Area Specific History

Concession 6 R.F., Lot 3

This lot has seen many transactions since its initial occupation in 1838. It is likely William Gardiner, the original grantee, did reside somewhere in the township of Gloucester as he appears listed, along with several family members, on the township assessment roll for 1837. However, there is no map showing the location of a home, if any were present on this lot. James McEwan and family did reside on the easternmost quarter of the lot, and his home is located at the eastern edge of the property on both the 1863 Walling map and the subsequent 1879 Belden map (Map 2) and falls outside the study area. The land registry indicates the Anglican diocese purchased land for a church on lot 3 in 1872. The 1879 Belden map indicates the presence of a church, but on adjacent lot 4. This church is not located within the study area. Several land transactions occurred in 1882 from landowners on various parts of the property and the Canadian Atlantic Railway Co, and later in 1897, the Ottawa and New York Railway Co. These local railways would have been important to the economic viability of this community in the 19th century. Throughout the 20th century, the property parcel became increasingly fragmented. The current study area runs through the approximate centre of lot 3, where no building appears on either historic map. However, due to the imprecise locations of buildings on these maps, and the possibility of outbuildings or other farm constructions, this densely populated lot may have been the site of historic activity. For a full summary of all recorded owners of concession 6, lot 3, in the 19th century, see Table 1.

Date	Transaction	Grantor	Grantee	Description
19 Dec 1838		Crown	William Gardiner	All lot 3 (200 acres)
29 June 1855	Bought and sold	Daniel Prentiss and wife	James McEwen JR	West half of lot 3
27 July 1861	Bought and sold	James McEwen and wife	William R. Thistle	East part of west half of lot 3
9 March 1863	Bought and sold	William R. Thistle and wife	Adam Prentiss	Part of east quarter of west half of lot 3
10 Feb 1872	Bought and sold	William R. Thistle and wife	Incorporated Synod of Ontario	Part of east quarter of west half of lot 3
1 April 1873	Bought and sold	Adam Prentiss and wife	William R. Thistle	Part of east quarter of west half of lot 3
9 June 1882	Deed	Robert Adams and wife	Canadian Atlantic Railway Co.	Part of southeast quarter of lot 3
3 July 1883	Deed	Mary Cameron	Canadian Atlantic Railway Co.	Part of north half of the east half of lot 3, 2 acres
18 Dec 1893	Deed	Robert Adams	John R. Adams	\$1 48 acres, south half of [R] half of lot 3
10 Sept 1894	Deed	H.K. Egan et al	John Alexander	\$1500 Part of west half of lot 3
18 Mar 1896	Deed	James McEwan and wife	James Rowatt	\$250 Part of lot 3
14 Aug 1896	Deed	John R. Adams and wife	Thomas H. Adams	\$1 North half of east half of lot 3
1 Nov 1897	Deed	John Alexander and wife	Ottawa and New York Railway Co.	\$337 Part of east half of west half of lot 3
29 Oct 1897	Deed	John R. Adams and wife	Ottawa and New York Railway Co.	Part of southeast quarter of lot 3; 1 acre for railway purposes
29 Oct 1897	Deed	Thomas H. Adams and wife	Ottawa and New York Railway Co.	Part of west half of lot 3 ; for railway purposes

Table 1: Land Registry records for Concession 6, Lot 3, Township of Gloucester (OLR)

Concession 6 R.F., Lot 4, North Half

The patent for this lot was granted to Francois Little, whose presence is indicated on both the 1863 Walling map and the 1879 Belden map. On the former, his house is located on lot 3. On the later 1879 map, it is located slightly to the south, on the northern half of lot 4. This may be a cartographer's error, or Francois Little may have built a second house after 1863. Both possible locations for the Francois Little house appear to be on the edge of the study area. According to the land registry, the property remains intact and in the Little family throughout the 19th century. Similarly to their neighbors, the Little family sold small portions of their property to the Canada Atlantic Railway Co. in 1881 and the Ottawa and New York Railway Co. in 1897 to accommodate this important 19th century infrastructure.

Date	Transaction	Grantor	Grantee	Description
19 Dec 1854	Patent	Crown	Francois Little	North half of lot 4 (100 acres)
28 Nov 1881	Deed	Margaret Ann Little	Canada Atlantic Railway Co.	Part of North half of lot 4, 2 and 23/100 acres
20 Aug 1892	Deed	Thomas H. Little	John L. Little	\$2300 North half of lot 4, all 100 acres
6 Nov 1897	Deed	John L. Little	Ottawa and New York Railway Co.	\$490 Part of east quarter of west half of lot 3
18 Dec 1906	Bought and Sold	John L. Little	William A. Ramsay	\$465 Part North half of lot 4, lying east of the Grand Trunk Railway Track

Table 2: Land registry records for Concession 6, Lot 4, north half(OLR)

Concession 6 R.F., Lot 4, South half

The original grantee for the south half of lot 4 was Joseph Baskerville in 1856. In both the 1863 and 1879 maps, he appears on the property. His house is located on both maps slightly to the west of the study area. Like the neighboring lots, the Canadian Atlantic Railway Co. and Ottawa New York Railway Co. purchased small amounts of land from the residents of these properties. Additionally, a small 1 acre part of lot 4 was sold off to individuals William Hunt (1865), then to Robert Honey (1872), and then to Archibald McEwan (1883). Archibald McEwen is listed in the 1871 census as a 'millwright and farmer' (Statistics Canada 1871). It is possible he was involved in the operation of the mill on adjacent lot 5, west half. This 1 acre segment had a 1 and a half storey log cabin that stood through until the 1990s (Daechsel 1995a). This property lay ~450m to the west of the current study area.

Date	Transaction	Grantor	Grantee	Description
20 Sept 1856		Crown	Joseph Baskerville	South half of lot 4 (100 acres)
13 Nov 1865	Bought and sold	Joseph Baskerville	William Hunt	Part of south half of lot 4, 1 acre
6 May 1872	Bought and sold	Joseph Baskerville et al	Robert Honey(?)	Part of south half of lot 4, 1 acre
18 Jan 1879	Bought and sold	Joseph Baskerville and wife	Robert Cummings	South half of lot 4
17 April 1882	Bought and Sold	Robert Cummings and wife	Daniel C. Linsley	Part lot 4
17 April 1882	Deed	Robert Cummings and wife	Canadian Atlantic Railway Co.	Part lot 4, 1 1/10 acres
21 May 1883	Bought and sold	Robert Honey	Archibald McEwen	Part lot 4, 1 acre

7 1883	Nov Bought and sold	Robert Cummings and wife	John L. Little	South half of lot 4, less parts
5 1897	Nov Deed	John L. Little	Ottawa and New York Railway Co.	\$490.50 Part lot 4, 2 and 27/100 acres
7 1899	Mar Bought and sold	Archibald McEwen	Breary Slim[sic]	Part south half of lot 4, 1 acre

Table 3: Land registry records for Concession 6, Lot 4, south half (OLR)

Concession 6 R.F., Lot 5, West half

Unlike the typical longitudinal north-south lot division, lot 5 was granted in halves split down the center of the long axis, forming east and west portions. The western portion was originally granted to Miles Head in 1838, however he does not appear on the roll assessment for the township from this time, so he likely did not reside in Gloucester. The Johnston family, who own the property as of 1852, occupy the lot continuously throughout the 19th century. There is a 'J. Johnston' residence on the property at the time of the 1863 Walling map, which may belong to either James or John Johnston. Also on the 1863 map, James Johnston has a mill site on the property. This site falls within the westernmost part of the study area and is located on a small creek. This creek, presently named McEwen Creek, is still located in the study area. The mill was likely operated by Archibald McEwen who is listed as a 'mill wright and farmer' in the 1871 Census. He purchased one acre of adjacent lot 4 in 1883, but likely resided in the area for some time before this. The mill site is not recorded on the later 1879 Belden map, although the two Johnstons are still residing on their respective properties. The lots remain in the family until the 20th century.

Date	Transaction	Grantor	Grantee	Description
21 1838	Sept	Crown	Miles Head	West half of lot 5 (100 acres)
12 1852	June Bought and sold	William Johnston and wife	James Johnston	East part of west half of lot 5
6 1859	Sept Bought and sold	James Johnston et al	John Johnston	West part of west half of lot 5
15 1895	Oct Deed	William James Johnston	Margaret Johnston	\$1 E part of west half of lot 5 and right of way, A.O.L. (50 acres)
12 1905	Oct Bought and Sold	Margaret Johnston	James Johnston	\$1 East part of west half of lot 5

Table 4: Land registry records for concession 6, lot 5, west half (OLR)

Concession 6 R.F., Lot 5, East half

The east half of lot 5 was originally granted to Edward Kalloch in 1846, however there is no further historical evidence he ever resided in the township of Gloucester. Robert Martin (Marland / Marlin on maps) is the resident indicated on the map from 1863 and 1879. No record of the Martins appears in the census records. There is an incomplete history of land transactions in the land registry, but the maps indicate a residence associated with the Martin (Marland/ Marlin) family on the 1863 and 1879 maps located near the study area.

Date	Transaction	Grantor	Grantee	Description
23 1846	April	Crown	Edward Kalloch	East half of lot 5 (100 acres)
15 1887	Aug Deed	William J. Martin and wife.	Thomas Lewis	Southeast quarter of lot 5, 50 acres
16 1895	Oct Deed	William Johnston	J. Margaret Johnston	\$1 Northeast quarter of lot 5, 50 acres
13 1897	Oct Deed	Thomas and wife	Lewis Ottawa and New York Railway Co.,	\$169

						Part of southeast quarter of lot 5, 1 69/100 acres
13	Oct	Deed		James Johnston	Ottawa and New	\$214
1897				Margaret Johnston	York Railway co.	Northeastern quarter of lot 5, 1 64/100 acres
10	July	Bought and Sold		Sarah Lewis	William Lewis	Premises and \$1
1902				Margaret Hill		Southeast quarter lot 5, less parts
				William Hill		

Table 5: Land registry records for concession 6, lot 5 east half (OLR)

2.2 Archaeological Context

2.2.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of a 28 hectare parcel (hereafter Parcel A) east of Russell Road (civic address 4055 Russell Road) that includes ploughed fields and new growth fallow field areas, and a similar 11.8 hectare parcel west of Russell Road (civic address 4120 Russell Road, hereafter Parcel B) (Map 2). Parcel A is bounded by Highway 417 to the east and Russell Road to the south and west (Figure 1). Parcel B is bounded by Hunt Club Road and a stormwater drainage pond to the south and Russell Road to the east (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Neighbouring properties to the north and west of both parcels are mostly industrial. The central portion of Parcel A has several standing structures, including a house and several outbuildings just east of Russell Road (Figure 4). Most of this property consists of fallow field, with some treed areas. Ramsay Creek runs through Parcel A, while McEwen Creek runs just south of Parcel B.



Figure 1: Central portion of Parcel A, showing Russell road on its western border. (PA1144-D44)



Figure 2: Overview of Parcel B, showing Hunt Club Road and overpass on right, and Russell Road on the left. Note the steep berm adjacent to Hunt Club Road, and the low-lying stripped area in the foreground. (PA1144-D26)



Figure 3: Stormwater drainage pond, south edge of Parcel B. (PA1144-D27)



Figure 4: Test unit excavation in front of standing structure at Parcel A. (PA1144-D43)

2.2.2 Physiography and Surficial Geology

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains with some undrumlinized till plains (Map 4). 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 study area consists of Allendale and Bearbrook soils (Map 4). Allendale soils are a sandy loam, characterized by poor drainage. Bearbrook soils are clay, often stratified bands of grey and reddish brown. These soils are also poorly drained and contained few stones. (Hills et al. 1944:43, 53, 61). The surficial geology (Map 5) shows two fluvial terraces running through the study areas, in addition to two meltwater channels. Soils originate in the Pleistocene and are primarily massive to well-laminated fine-textured glaciomarine deposits, in addition to a smaller older alluvial deposit in the northern portion of Parcel A.

2.2.3 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 a Stage 1 investigation of the property immediately west of the study area and north of the study area, along Walkley Road (Paterson Group 2013a, 2013b). Nearby archaeological assessments in the area include a Stage 1 and 2 assessment for the widening of Hawthorne Road and the extension of Hunt Club Road in the 1990s (Daechsel 1995a, 1995b), another Stage 1 assessment for the Hunt Club extension was carried out by ASI in 2005 (Archaeological Services Inc. 2005), followed by a Stage 2 assessment that covered part of the study area (Stantec 2010). Stage 1 assessment for a hydro corridor to Quebec that passed from the Hawthorne Station to Cumberland Township (Kennett 1999), and a Phase 1 to 3 study of the widening of Hawthorne road (Kennett 1991a, 1992, 1993). Archaeological investigations of the Billings Estate took place in the 1980s by Gerrard and Hossack (Gerrard and Hossack 1981a, 1981b, 1981c, 1981d) and in the 1990s by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation (Kennett 1990, 1991b; Stewart 1989).

Stantec (2018) recently undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of Parcel A, which resulted in the discovery of an historic Euro-Canadian site associated with the standing structures at 4055 Russell Road, registered as the Little Site (BiFv-24). A collection of slightly over 100 artifacts was recovered from an area measuring roughly 30 x 36 m. This material was dated to approximately 1870-1890. A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database noted four registered sites within 1 km of the study area. The sites are all historic farmsteads: BiFv-1, BiFv-10, BiFv-88, BiFv-24.

2.3 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map for the City of Ottawa, the majority of the study area has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999).

Background research indicates that the study area falls within an area of both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. Indicators of pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential include the presence of sandy well-drained soils and proximate water sources. Although major water sources such as the Ottawa River and the Rideau River are more than five kilometres away, there are several smaller creeks and tributaries in the general vicinity (including McEwen and Ramsay Creeks). Furthermore, it is likely that this area was once on the shoreline of the Champlain Sea, increasing the potential for pre-contact archaeological sites.

The potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological sites is also high. The indicators for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential include: historic documentation of occupation in the study area, nearby registered archaeological sites (including one in the study area itself), proximate water sources, and the proximity of historic railways and roadways.

A separate potential assessment undertaken by the NCC reached similar conclusions. It was determined that mapped areas of historic Euro-Canadian occupation and landuse (two farmsteads and a mill) should be investigated further. Mapping of archaeological potential undertaken by the NCC also pinpointed areas of low and medium pre-contact archaeological potential in Parcel B. An area of medium potential was delineated in the central portion of the property, while the remainder was determined to be of low potential.

3.0 Field Methods

Three areas of interest were selected for further work in consultation with NCC Archaeologist Ian Badgley (Map 6). The first two are in Parcel B. The first area is in the location of an old farmstead (Figure 5), visible on a 1965 aerial photo (Map 7). The farmstead does not appear on either the 1863 or 1879 historical maps discussed above, but is shown on a topographic map dated to 1925. A rectilinear survey area of 80 x 170 m was test pitted at a 5 m interval. The second area of interest is the mapped location of an historic mill (Figure 6), shown on the 1863 historic map. The 1863 map shows it at the southern border of the study area, while the 1879 shows a structure further south just outside the study area. The latter structure is not specified as a mill. A visual inspection and test pitting of an area measuring approximately 30 x 30 m was undertaken, centred around the mapped location on the 1863 map.



Figure 5: Overgrown field and forest in farmstead testing area, Parcel B. (PA1144-D10)



Figure 6: Test pitting around the mapped location of the mill from the 1863 Walling map. (PA1144-D42)

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. Positive test pits were assigned sequential waypoint proveniences associated with the Paterson project number PA1144. Thus, PA1144-WP1 refers to the first positive test pit.

The third location is in Parcel A, where the Little site was found at 4055 Russell Road. Test units were excavated over three high-yield test pits identified by Stantec (2018) in their Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment (Figure 7). Test units measured 1x1 m and were excavated stratigraphically into the first 5 cm of subsoil. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. A modified version of the Parks Canada provenience system was used. Proveniences were assigned under a single operation (Operation 1) using sub-operation letters and lot numbers associated with the Paterson project number PA1144. Thus, PA1144-1A1 refers to the first lot in the first test unit.



Figure 7: Overview of tested area at the Little site. Three test units are visible in the manicured lawn in the foreground, with the standing structure in the background. (PA1144-D47)

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document current land conditions and areas of disturbance. Scaled photographs of representative unit profiles were also captured.

Field work took place on September 18 2019, with generally sunny weather conditions and temperatures hovering around 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the NCC with no limits to access.

4.0 Record of Finds

Test pitting in the vicinity of the old farmstead in Parcel B revealed considerable disturbances in the form of berms likely related to aggregate extraction or strip clearance activities, in addition to imported gravel fills (Figure 8). Aerial photos show that a driveway was present in the area, connecting the farmstead to Russell Road (Map 7). Disturbances are most notable in the central portion of the tested area. Modern refuse, including plastics, tires, and structural material such as wire nails and plaster/linoleum was observed on the surface and recovered from several test pits (Figure 9). There is more topsoil present in the northern and southern portions of the tested area, which is typically a greyish brown clay loam over yellowish grey clay subsoil. Heavier clays were noted in the central portion, which may also be imported fill. The only findspot of interest is on the western portion of the tested area, where two sherds of vitrified white earthenware were recovered. One is a rim from a heavy plain cup/mug, while the other is a transfer-printed rim from a shallow dish decorated in the Blue Willow pattern. These finds hint at the earlier period of occupation of the farmstead, though any cultural heritage value has been removed by modern disturbances.



Figure 8: Stripped area with gravel fill in central portion of farmstead test area. (PA1144-D31)



Figure 9: Pile of tires in farmstead testing area. (PA1144-D17)

The second area of interest, the mapped location of the mill site depicted on the 1863 Walling map, is located some 70 m to the southwest of the first tested area. This is approximately 250 m north of the present course of McEwen Creek. A visual inspection of the area did not reveal any noticeable above-ground remains. Test pits conducted in an area of approximately 30 x 30 m centred on the location were all sterile, consisting of topsoil over subsoil. The 1863 map also shows the mill located at a considerable distance from the creek, which seems untenable. This may perhaps be attributed to a mapping error, as the 1879 map shows a structure considerably further south and closer to the creek (though it is not annotated as a mill). If the 1879 location is correct, the mill is located outside the study area. In any case, considerable disturbances associated with the construction of a stormwater management pond to the south would likely have destroyed any remaining traces of the mill site (Figure 10). Comparison of aerial photographs from 1965 with modern ones clearly show the diversion of portions of the stream over the years, related to stormwater management (Rideau Valley Conservation Authority 2016:2), but the general course in the area immediately south of the study area appears to have remained intact.



Figure 10: Steep slope and extensive disturbances associated with the construction of a stormwater management pond at the south edge of the study area. (PA1144-D37)

The final area of interest is located in the central portion of Parcel A, just east of Russell Road. Three units were excavated in a manicured lawn area in front of a standing house structure. Stratigraphy was similar across the three units, consisting of a brown sandy loam topsoil averaging 20 cm over a yellow to red sandy subsoil. Artifact content is also similar across the three units, though frequencies vary somewhat. All artifacts were recovered from the topsoil horizon. The assemblage is typical of a late 19th century domestic occupation. A sample of recovered material is shown in Figure 12.



Figure 11: Profile of test unit PA1144-1A. (PA1144-D46)



Figure 12: Sample of material recovered from Parcel A test units. Top row: knife blade, key, Prosser button, horseshoe nail, 1907 5c coin. Bottom row: late palette RWE, coarse earthenware, Wheat pattern VWE, yellowware, sponge stamped RWE. (PA1144-D48)

Unit A was located some 15 m southwest of the standing house. A total of 19 artifacts were recovered, including ceramics (refined and vitrified white earthenwares, coarse red earthenwares), pane glass, brick, container glass, and calcined bone. Ceramics were all undecorated, with the exception of a heavily burned moulded sherd of vitrified white earthenware. Unit B was located approximately 17 m north of A, closer to the standing structure. This unit yielded 55 artifacts including brick, coal, cut nails, pane glass, bottle glass, drinking glassware, a variety of ceramics, a copper alloy grommet/eyelet, mammal bone, and the tip of a large knife. Ceramics are mostly white-bodied tablewares, including a blue sponged example (dating 1840-1890). Unit C was located about 5 m to the west of Unit A. This unit proved the most interesting, yielding 54 artifacts including a Prosser button (1840+), a 1907 Canadian 5c coin, a curtain ring, a horseshoe nail, and a small iron key (possibly from a chest). The typical ceramics, pane glass, nails, and brick were also present. In all, the assemblage is representative of a late 19th century occupation with a variety of domestic and structural refuse. While some interesting items were recovered, secure context is lacking and the continued occupation of the property into the past couple decades has removed archaeological potential.

Artifact, photo, and map catalogues are provided in Appendices A, B, and C.

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Background review indicated that portions of the study area retained archaeological potential for both pre-contact and historic sites. In consultation with NCC Archaeologist Ian Badgley, three loci were selected for further investigation. Test pitting and visual inspections in Parcel B did not reveal any significant cultural resources.

Excavation of three 1x1 m test units in Parcel A at the previously identified Little site (BiFv-24) resulted in the recovery of a small collection of artifacts relating to an historic Euro-Canadian farmstead occupation. The collection spans the mid 19th century through to the early 20th century, with most of the material dating to the late 19th century. Artifacts were recovered from a shallow topsoil context and are not representative of a significant contextual historic site. The material is indicative of secondary sheet refuse compiled over several decades of occupation and displaced in the topsoil horizon. Given the relatively late date of the site, disturbances associated with modern use of the property, and the previous investigation of similar sites in the area, the site is deemed to be of low cultural heritage value.

6.0 Recommendations

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

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

7.0 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 sampling strategies incorporated in this study generally follow 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 Avenue 31, the National Capital Commission 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.

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

Paterson Group Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ben Mortimer', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist

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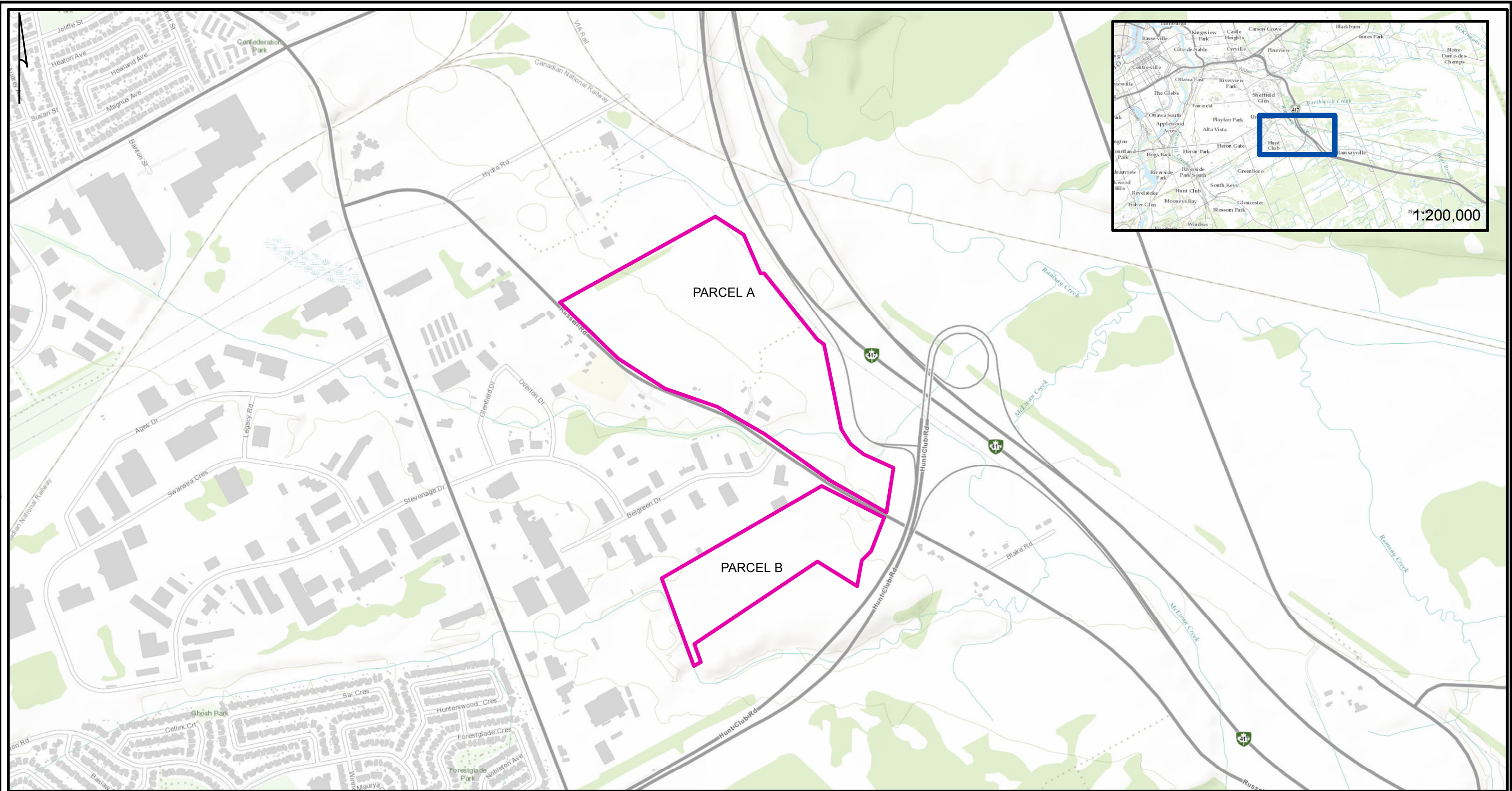
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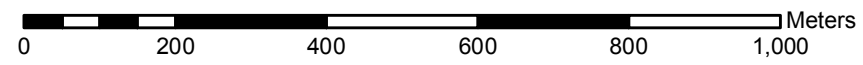
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9.0 Maps

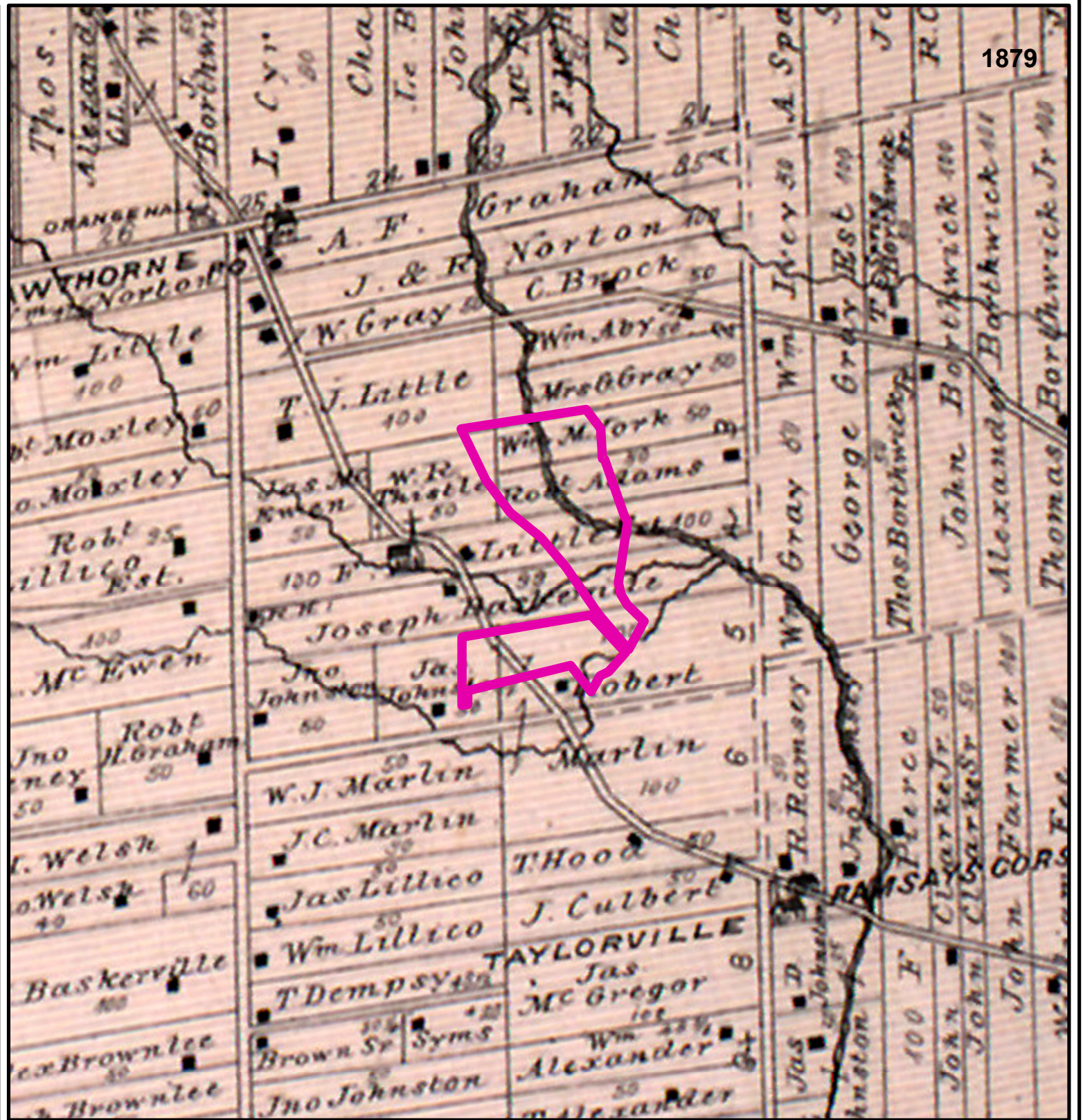
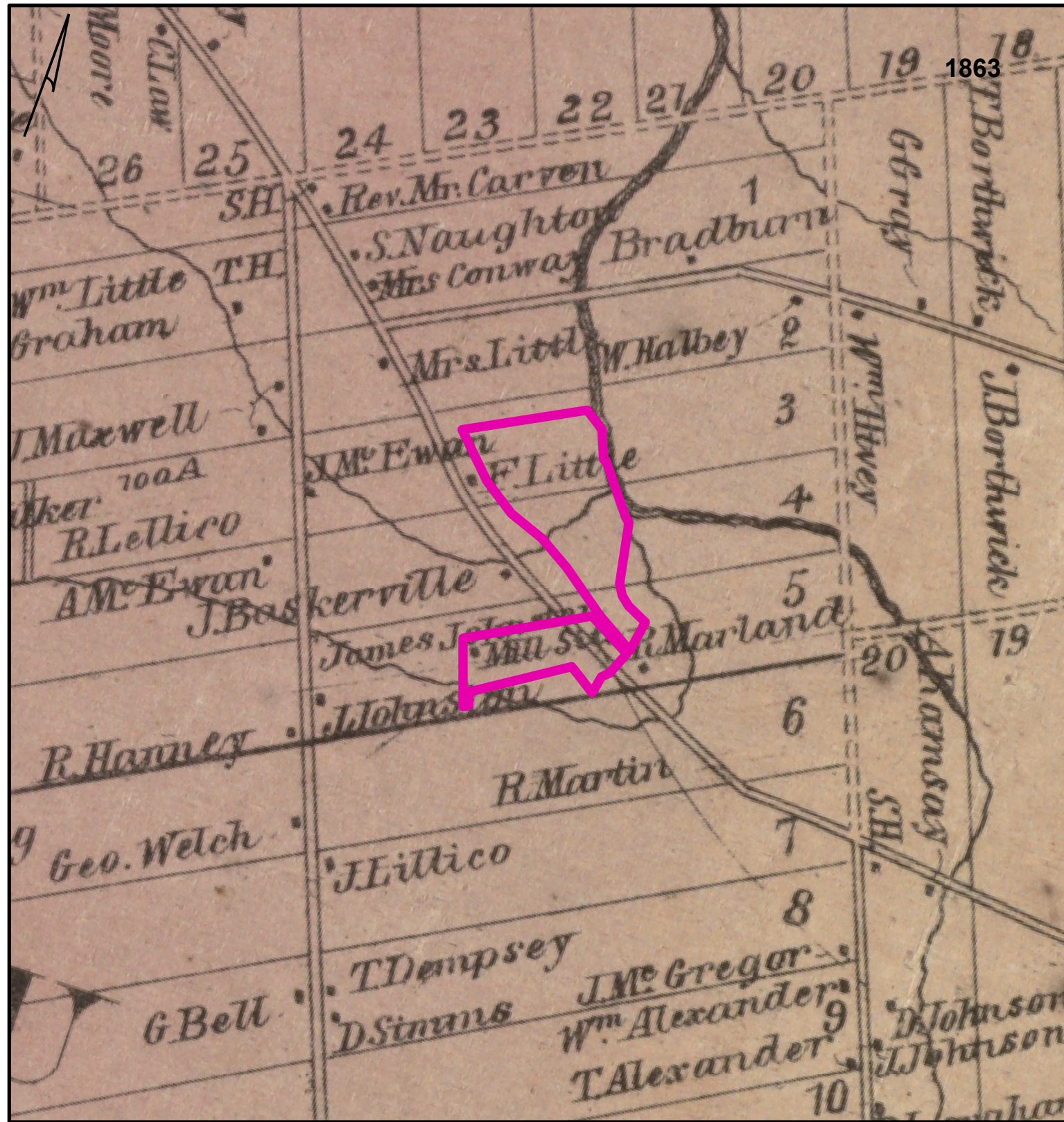


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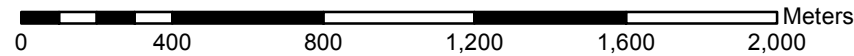


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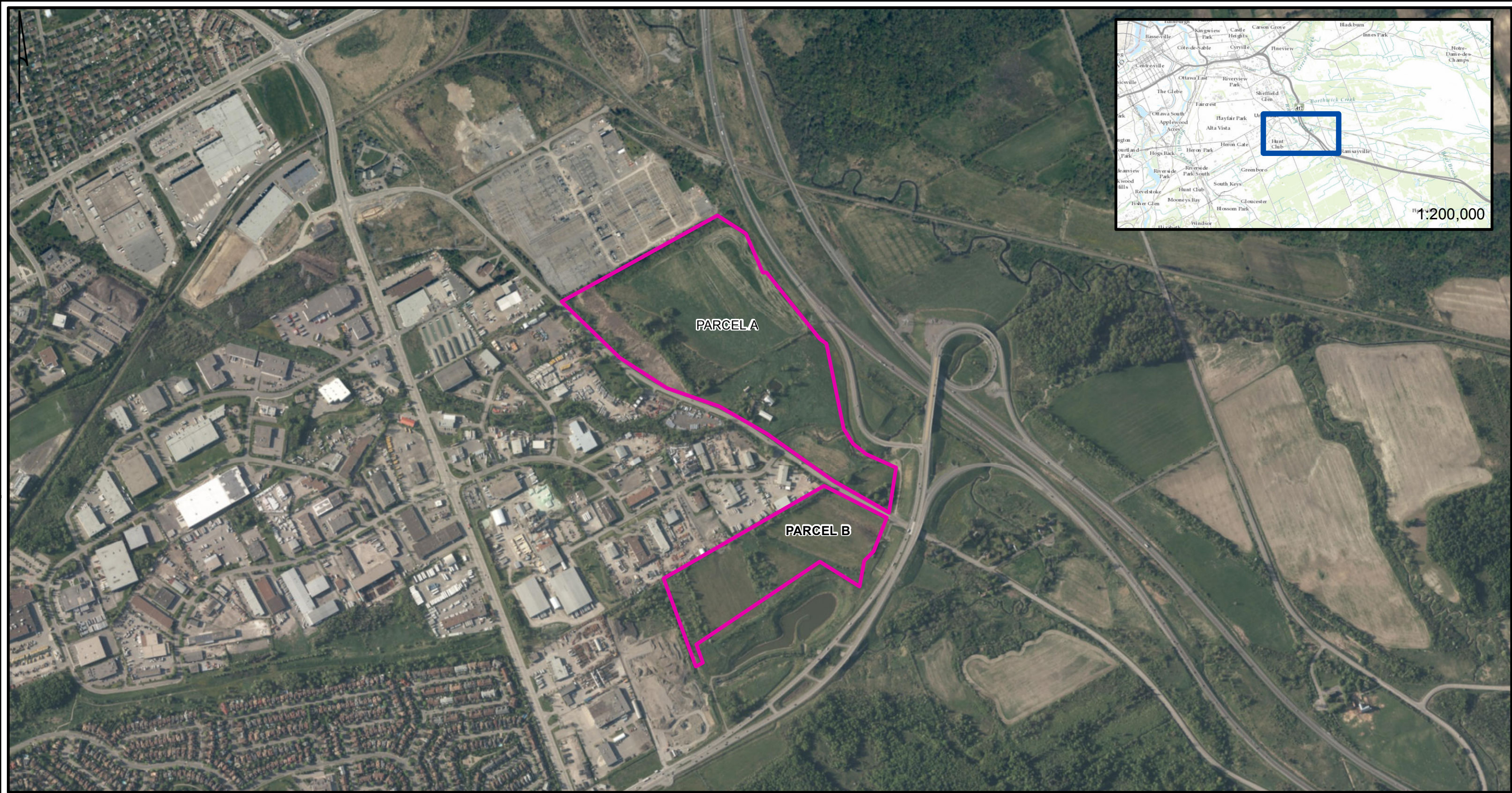


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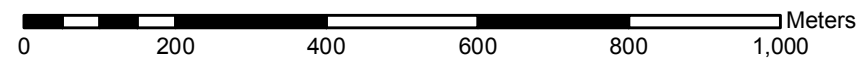


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 consulting engineers
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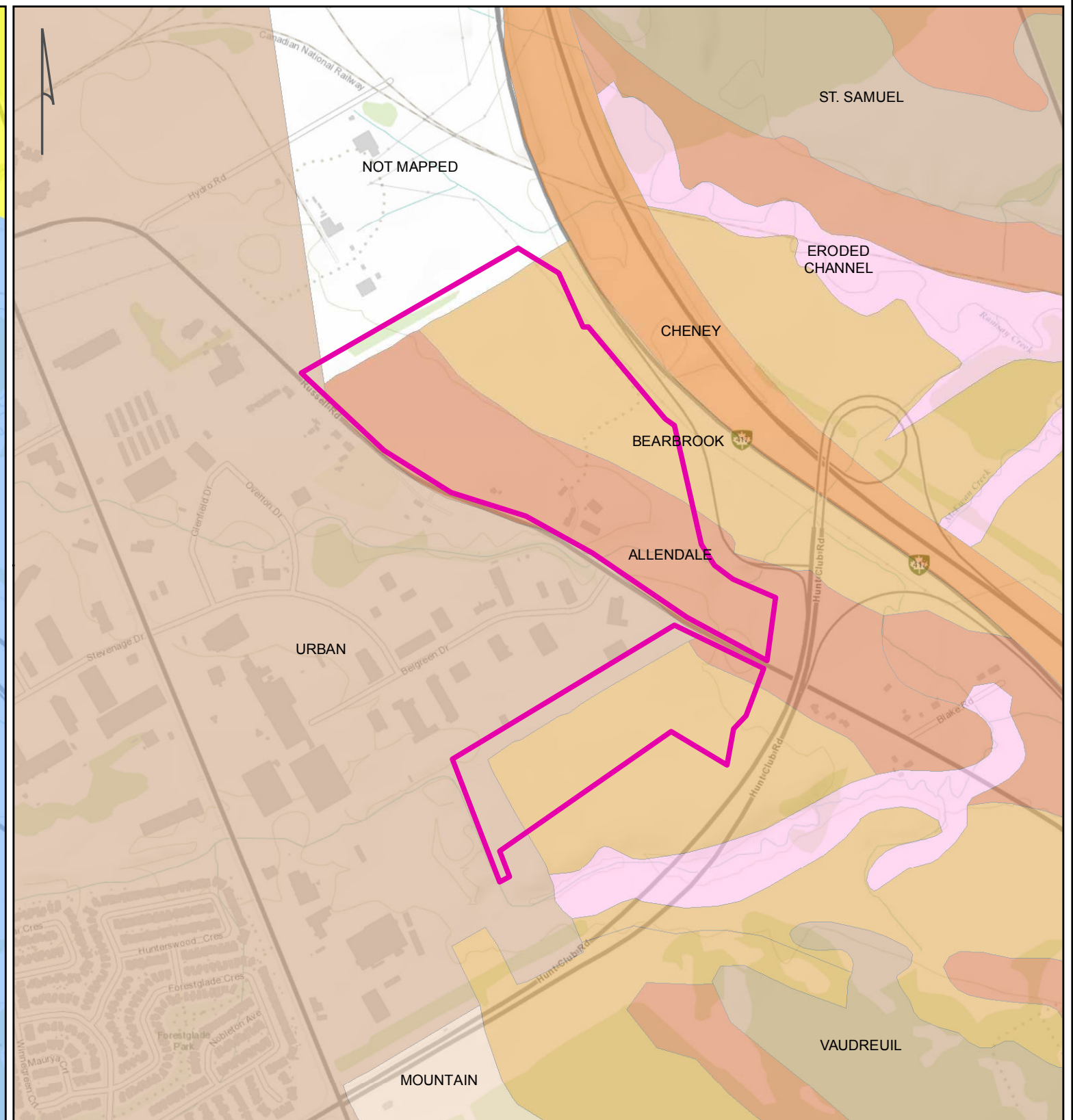
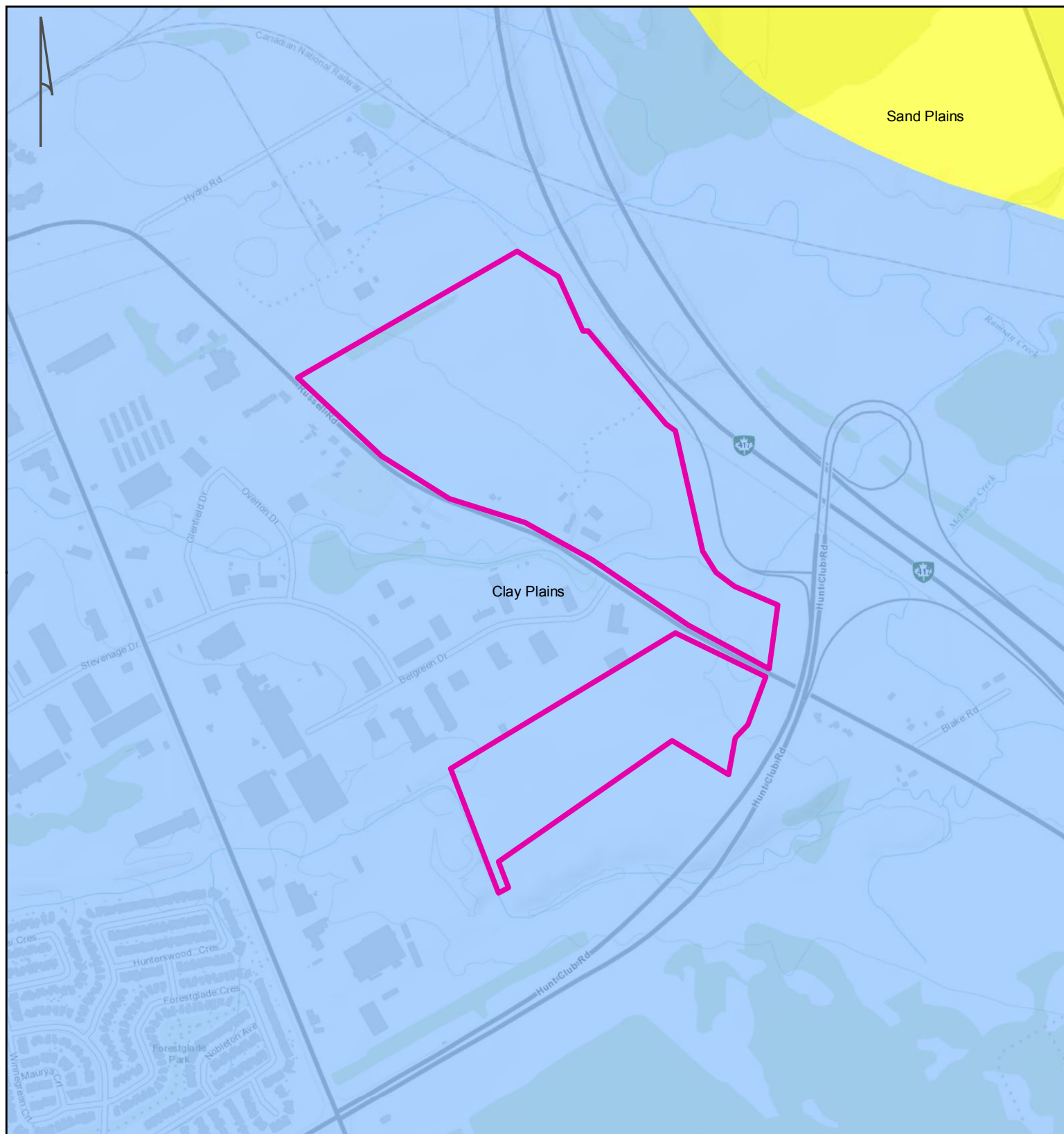
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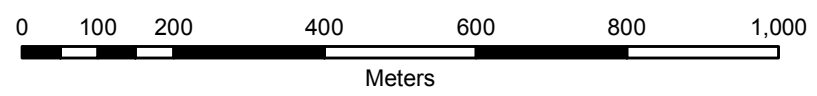
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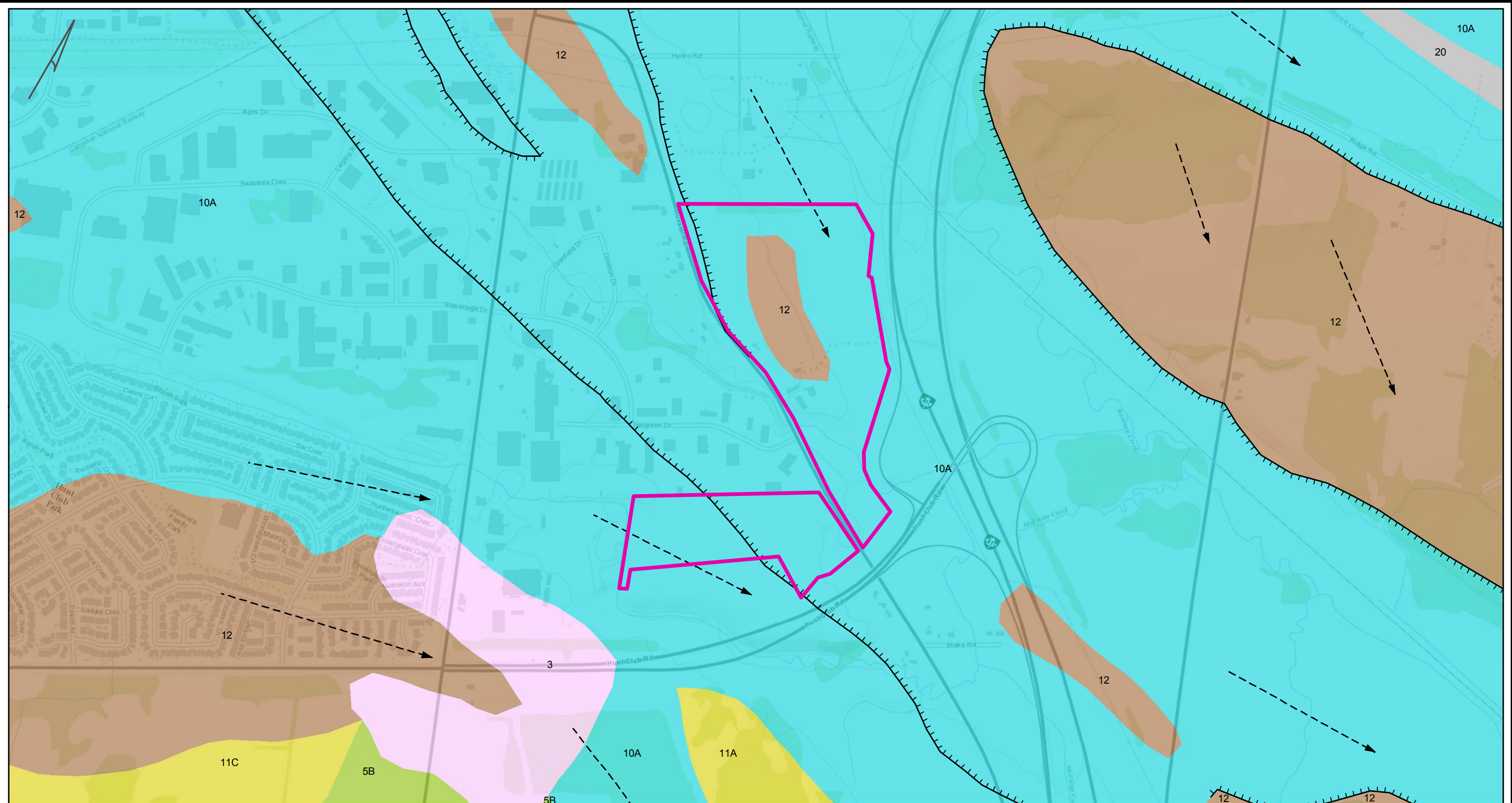


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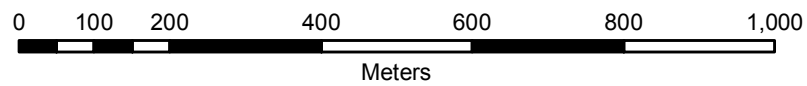


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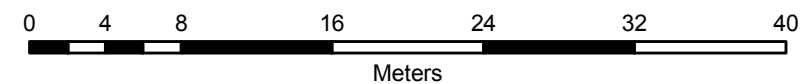
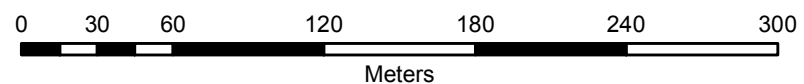
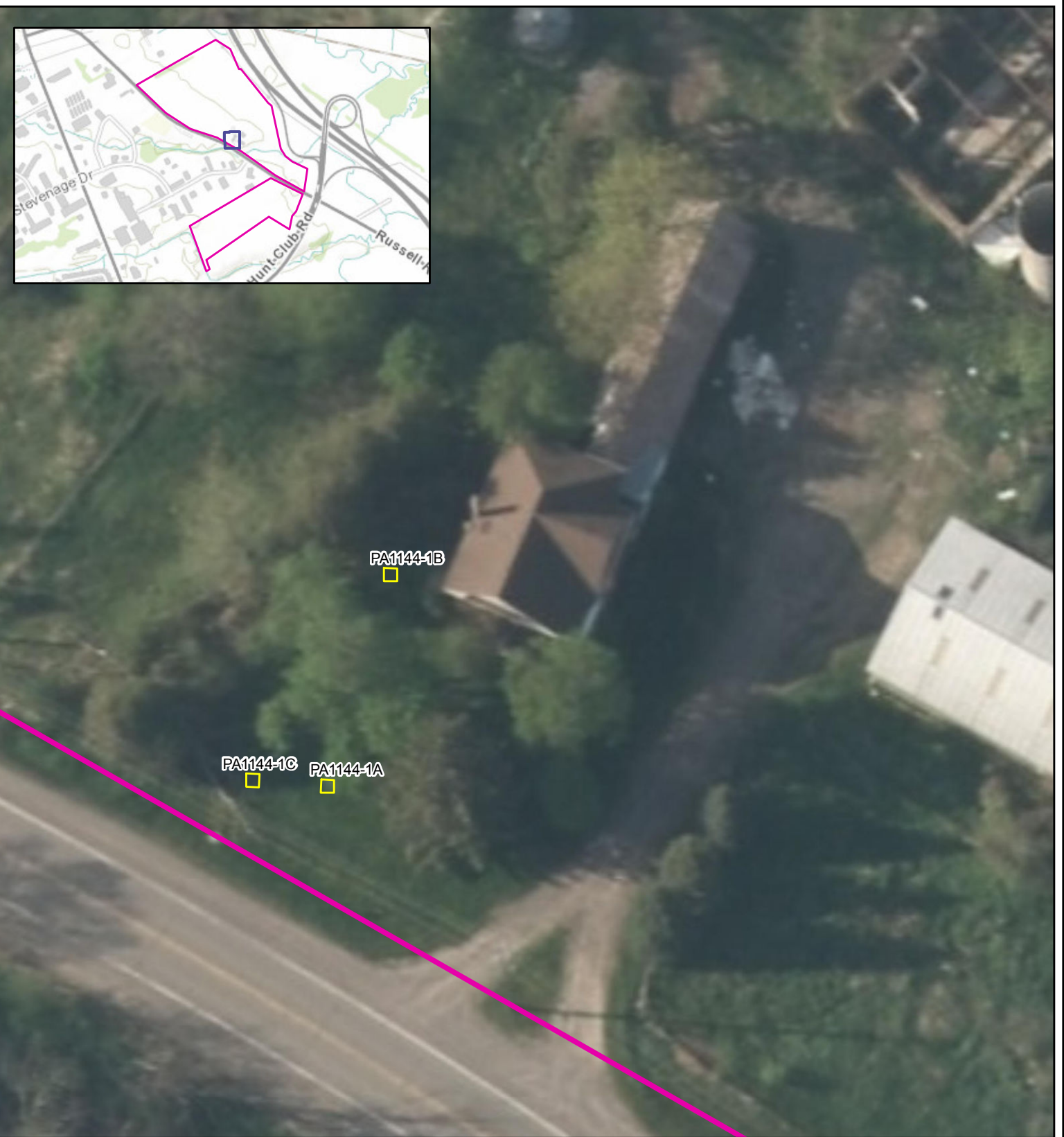
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 ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, 2003. SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS
- 11C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
- 12: OLDER ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS
- MELT-WATER CHANNEL
- FLUVIAL TERRACE
- DEVELOPEMENT AREA



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- TEST PITS
- TEST UNITS
- TESTING AREAS
- DEVELOPEMENT AREA

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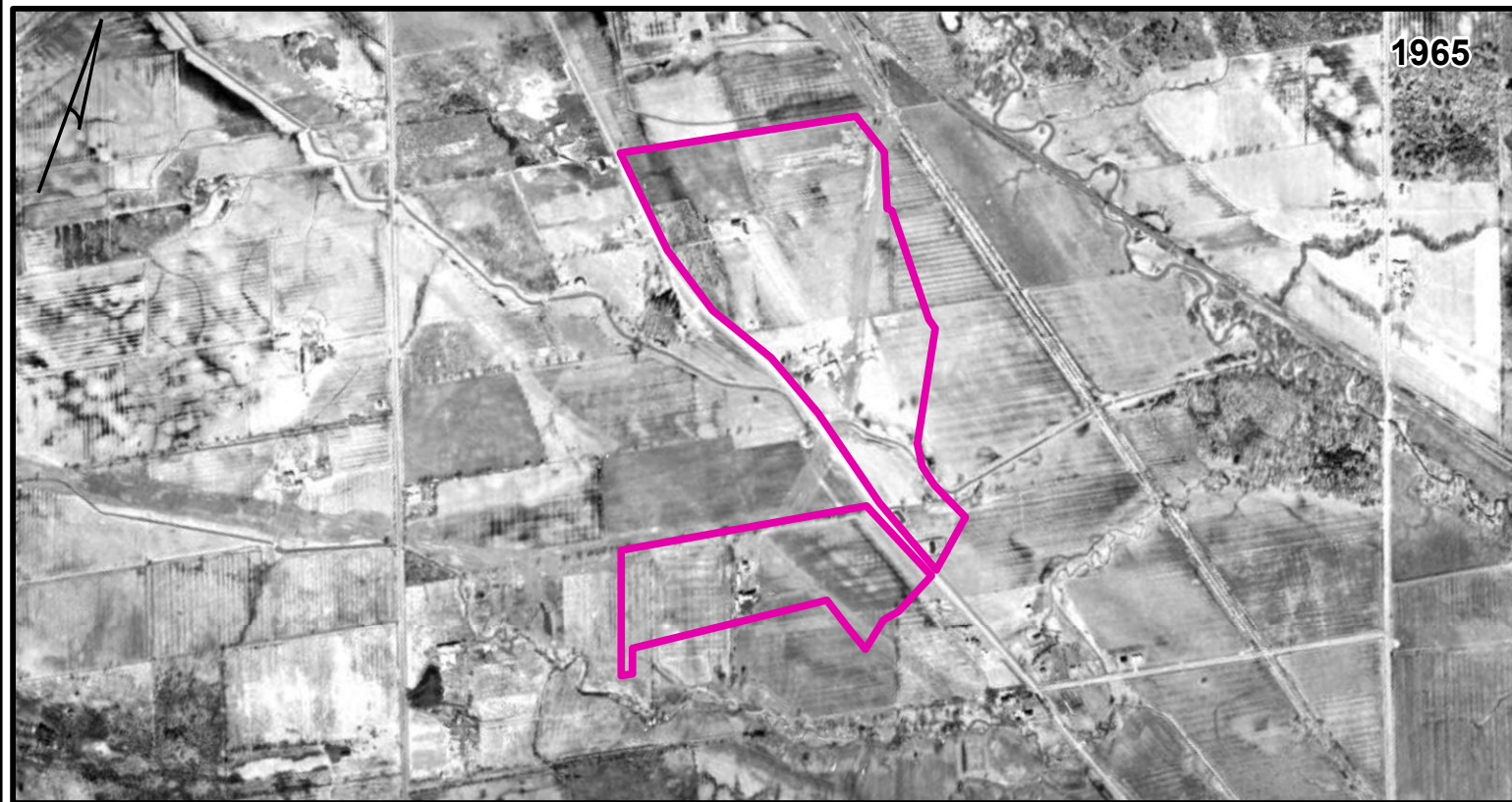
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
 4055 AND 4120 RUSSELL ROAD, OTTAWA ONTARIO

TESTING AREAS

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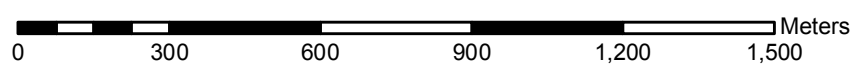


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Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue

Project	Provenience	Record Number	Quantity	Object	Material	Function	Decorative Pattern	Comments
PA1144	WP1	38219	1	Bowl /individual service	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Willow	
PA1144	WP1	38220	1	Holloware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Food	Plain	
PA1144	1C1	38221	13	Pane glass	Colourless Glass	Structural		
PA1144	1C1	38222	1	Curtain ring	Copper Alloy	Furnishing		
PA1144	1C1	38223	2	Dinner plate 9-11"	Vitrified White Earthenware	Food	Wheat / Ceres	2 sherds mend
PA1144	1C1	38224	1	Container unspecified	Amber/Brown Glass	Food		
PA1144	1C1	38225	1	button	Porcelain unspecified	Personal/Societal		spiral design
PA1144	1C1	38226	1	key	Iron	Structural		small - chest?
PA1144	1C1	38227	1	Lamp chimney	Colourless Glass	Furnishing		
PA1144	1C1	38228	1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Late Palette - Red/black/lt. Blue/lt. Green	
PA1144	1C1	38229	1	Holloware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Late Palette - Red/black/lt. Blue/lt. Green	
PA1144	1C1	38230	2	Flatware ceramic unspecified	yelloware	Food		2 sherds mend
PA1144	1C1	38231	1	Storage container unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	Tools and Equipment		
PA1144	1C1	38232	1	Holloware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Painted unspecified	broad stroke
PA1144	1C1	38233	10	Cut nail	Iron	Structural		various sizes and completeness
PA1144	1C1	38234	1	Horseshoe nail	Iron	Tools and Equipment		
PA1144	1C1	38235	3	scrap	Iron	Not Classified		possibly can parts
PA1144	1C1	38236	1	Mammal bone	Bone	Ecological (Fauna/Flora)		

Project	Provenience	Record Number	Quantity	Object	Material	Function	Decorative Pattern	Comments
PA1144	1C1	38237	1	Mammal tooth / teeth	Dentine (Tooth)	Ecological (Fauna/Flora)		
PA1144	1C1	38238	1	Canadian .05 cent coin	silver	Personal/Societal		dated 1907, Edward VII
PA1144	1C1	38239	3	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Plain	
PA1144	1C1	38240	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Plain	
PA1144	1C1	38241	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Food		
PA1144	1C1	38242	3	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Food	Plain	2 sherds mend
PA1144	1C1	38243	1	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Food		
PA1144	1C1	38244	2	sample	Brick	Structural		
PA1144	1B1	38245	16	Pane glass	Colourless Glass	Structural		
PA1144	1B1	38246	2	sample	Brick	Structural		
PA1144	1B1	38247	1	Grommet	Copper Alloy	Personal/Societal		
PA1144	1B1	38248	3	Storage container unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	Tools and Equipment		
PA1144	1B1	38249	1	coal	coal	Structural		
PA1144	1B1	38250	1	hardware	Iron	Structural		curved iron fragment with two attachment points on back
PA1144	1B1	38251	1	Mammal bone	Bone	Ecological (Fauna/Flora)		
PA1144	1B1	38252	1	Tumbler	Colourless Glass	Food	Ribbed	
PA1144	1B1	38253	3	Glassware unidentified	Colourless Glass	Food		two different vessels
PA1144	1B1	38254	1	Container unspecified	Colourless Glass	Food		
PA1144	1B1	38255	1	Holloware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Sponged	
PA1144	1B1	38256	5	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Plain	

Project	Provenience	Record Number	Quantity	Object	Material	Function	Decorative Pattern	Comments
PA1144	1B1	38257	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Food	Plain	
PA1144	1B1	38258	1	Knife unspecified	Iron	Food		tip of large knife, rounded end
PA1144	1B1	38259	17	Cut nail	Iron	Structural		various sizes and completeness
PA1144	1A1	38260	2	Pane glass	Colourless Glass	Structural		
PA1144	1A1	38261	2	Sample	Brick	Structural		
PA1144	1A1	38262	1	Container unspecified	Colourless Glass	Food		
PA1144	1A1	38263	1	Storage container unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	Tools and Equipment		
PA1144	1A1	38264	3	Bone unspecified	bone	Ecological (Fauna/Flora)		
PA1144	1A1	38265	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Plain	
PA1144	1A1	38266	2	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Plain	two different vessels
PA1144	1A1	38267	6	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Food	Plain	
PA1144	1A1	38268	1	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Food	Moulded	

Appendix B: Photo Catalogue

Catalogue #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1144-D01	Driveway entrance at ne corner of Parcel B, 4120 Russell	SW	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D02	Stormwater outlet, eastern portion of Parcel B	E	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D03	Low-lying stripped area, northeast corner of Parcel B	NE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D04	Driveway entrance to Parcel B, looking towards Russell Rd	N	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D05	Steep berm along Hunt Club Road, eastern portion of Parcel B	E	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D06	Steep berm along Hunt Club Road, eastern portion of Parcel B	NE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D07	Entrance to Parcel B, off Russell Road	N	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D08	Hunt Club overpass, northeast of Parcel B	E	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D09	Gravel driveway leading into Parcel B, showing stripped areas	S	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D10	Overgrown field south end of farmstead testing area	NE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D11	Overgrown field south end of farmstead testing area	W	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D12	Testing overgrown field at south end of farmstead testing area	N	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D13	Overgrown field south end of farmstead testing area	NE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D14	Gravel fill in central portion of farmstead testing area		18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D15	Disturbed area in central portion of farmstead testing area	S	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D16	Stripped area central portion of farmstead testing area	S	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D17	Tires in central portion of farmstead testing area	W	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D18	Former driveway, central portion of farmstead area	NE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D19	Former driveway, central portion of farmstead area	NE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D20	Modern debris, central portion of farmstead area		18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D21	Tractor tire, central portion of farmstead area		18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D22	Pile of shingles, central portion of farmstead area	N	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D23	Modern plastics and wire nail from central portion of farmstead area		18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D24	Disturbed depression in central portion of farmstead area	W	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D25	Overgrown meadow north of forested farmstead test area	NE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D26	Low lying stripped area south of Russell Rd	N	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D27	Stormwater drainage pond, Parcel B	W	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D28	Berm in stripped portion of farmstead area	NE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D29	Gravel fill in central portion of farmstead testing area		18/09/2019	DW

Catalogue #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1144-D30	Test pitting southern portion of farmstead area	SW	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D31	Berm in stripped portion of farmstead area	S	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D32	Test pitting in disturbed central portion of farmstead area	N	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D33	Test pitting adjacent to former driveway in farmstead area	S	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D34	Northern portion of farmstead testing area	NE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D35	Stormwater drainage pond south of Parcel B	W	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D36	Stormwater drainage pond south of Parcel B	S	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D37	Stormwater drainage pond south of Parcel B	SW	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D38	Steep slope down to stormwater pond, south edge of Parcel B	W	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D39	Steep slope leading up to Parcel B, near stormwater pond	N	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D40	Steep slope down to stormwater pond, south edge of Parcel B	E	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D41	Testing in vicinity of mapped location of mill site	E	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D42	Testing in vicinity of mapped location of mill site	W	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D43	Excavating test unit PA1144-1A at Parcel A	NE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D44	Front lawn of 4055 Russell Rd	SE	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D45	PA1144-1A north profile	N	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D46	PA1144-1A north profile	N	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D47	Overview of testing area at Parcel A	N	18/09/2019	DW
PA1144-D48	Variety of artifacts recovered from Parcel A test units		18/10/2019	DW

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description
1	Location
2	Historic Maps
3	Current Conditions
4	Physiography and Soils
5	Surficial Geology
6	Tested Areas
7	Aerial Photography
