

Archaeological
Services

Geotechnical
Engineering

Environmental
Engineering

Hydrogeology

Geological
Engineering

Materials Testing

Building Science

patersongroup

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

5970 and 6038 Ottawa Street
Concession 2, Part Lot 24, 25, 26,
Geographic Township of Goulbourn
Village of Richmond
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

Tamarack (Richmond West) Corporation
c/o HP Urban
Peter Hume
2261 Braeside Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1H 7J6
peter.hume@hpurban.ca

January 2021

Submitted for review January 7, 2021

Paterson Group Inc.
Consulting Engineers
154 Colonnade Road South
Ottawa (Nepean), Ontario
Canada K2E 7J5

Tel: (613) 226-7381
Fax: (613) 226-6344
www.patersongroup.ca

PIF: P369-0124-2020
Previous Stage 1 PIF: P369-0109-2020

Report: PA1212-REP.01

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Tamarack (Richmond West) Corporation c/o HP Urban, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at 5970 and 6038 Ottawa Street in the village of Richmond on Part Lots 24, 25, and 26 of Concession 2 in former Goulbourn Township, Carleton County currently the in the City of Ottawa (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act. Tamarack is planning to develop the property for a residential construction (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Plan of Subdivision Application process under the Planning Act.

The previous Stage 1 assessment (Paterson Group 2020a), found portions of the study area to have moderate Indigenous archaeological potential (Map 3) based on the City of Ottawa's Archaeological Master Plan and the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). The study area is within 300 m of a tributary to the Jock River which is a potential transportation corridor for navigation as well as a draw for settlement. The Jock River, formerly known as the Goodwood River, has north and south branches which traverse the Village of Richmond. Historical archaeological potential is associated with the early settlement of the area, which includes the historic Village of Richmond, and proximity to the historical transportation routes of Eagleson Road and Ottawa Street (Map 3).

This Stage 1 assessment also found that based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area have archaeological potential requiring further assessment.

As per the Stage 1 recommendations, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken of areas with archaeological potential (MHSTCI 2011). The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. Subsurface testing occurred in all areas retaining potential which had not been recently ploughed, such as woodlots, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. Large portions of the study area had been recently deforested and grubbed. These areas, along with other smaller components, were deeply disturbed and judgmentally test pit surveyed to confirm disturbances.

Field work was undertaken on November 20, and December 2 and 8, 2020. Weather conditions were sunny to overcast with temperatures that ranged between -5 and 0° Celsius. Minimal snow cover was encountered on the second day of test pitting and for a short time lightly covered the ground. Warmer weather and significant rainfall later removed all but the last vestiges of snow. During assessment, soils were not frozen, were not saturated, all areas that were tested while there was minimal snow cover had been previously visited during either the Stage 1 site inspection or through a systematic site inspection walkover completed on November 20th in anticipation of the impending snow as per Section 2.1, Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by Tamarack Homes (November 2020).

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological resources within the proposed development area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the study area as shown in map 1.

2.0 Table of Contents

1.0 Executive Summaryi

2.0 Table of Contents..... ii

3.0 Project Personnel..... 3

4.0 Project Context 4

 4.1 Development Context..... 4

 4.2 Historical Context..... 4

 4.2.1 Historic Documentation 4

 4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period..... 4

 4.2.3 Contact Period 6

 4.2.4 Post-Contact Period 6

 4.2.5 Study Area Specific History 7

 4.3 Archaeological Context 11

 4.3.1 Current Conditions 11

 4.3.2 Physiography 11

 4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments 11

 4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques 11

 4.4 Archaeological Potential..... 12

5.0 Field Methods 13

6.0 Record of Finds..... 15

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions..... 15

8.0 Recommendations 15

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation..... 16

10.0 Closure 17

11.0 Bibliography and Sources 18

12.0 Images..... 21

13.0 Maps..... 32

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue..... 41

Appendix B: Document Catalogue 45

Appendix C: Map Catalogue 45

3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Director	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
Field Crew	Ben Mortimer, MA Filippo Ronca, MA Selena Barré, B.Sc. (R1238) Mercedes Hunter Christine Condon Josh England
Report Preparation	Filippo Ronca Selena Barré, B.Sc. Ben Mortimer, MA
Archival Research	Filippo Ronca Selena Barré
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA
Report Review	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group was contracted by Tamarack (Richmond West) Corporation, c/o HP Urban to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed development area. The study area is located at 5970 and 6038 Ottawa Street in the Village of Richmond on Part Lots 24, 25, and 26 of Concession 2 in former Goulbourn Township, Carleton County currently the in the City of Ottawa (Map 1). Tamarack is planning to develop the property for a residential construction (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Plan of Subdivision Application process under the Planning Act. At the time of the assessment the study area was owned by Tamarack. Permission to access the study area was granted by Tamarack c/o HP Urban prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

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 Goulbourn (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, a small portion of the study area has archaeological potential, triggering the assessment process (Map 3). Stage 1 assessment (Paterson Group 2020a) expanded the area of archaeological potential based on proximity to historical transportation routes and water sources (Map 3).

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is in the geographic township of Goulbourn, former County of Carleton. Goulbourn Township was first surveyed in 1817 and the first settlers in 1818 included disbanded members of the 99th Regiment, who received military posts in the newly created Village of Richmond (Belden 1879; Roberts 2004:185). The early history of Goulbourn is described in *Goulbourn Memories* (Goulbourn Township Historical Society 1996) and *For King and Canada: The 100th Regiment of Foot During the War of 1812* (Roberts 2004). 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).

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 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., 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 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Engelbrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not clearly defined. 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); Weskariini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontcharonon, (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.

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

The Township of Goulbourn was first surveyed in 1817 by McNaughton, and was named for Sir Henry Goulbourn, the Undersecretary for War and the Colonies and one of the commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of Ghent (War of 1812) (Elliot 1991; Roberts 2004). The township was laid out in the usual 100 acre lots, except for Concession 12, which were 80 acre lots. The Richmond Military Settlement, or Village of Richmond, was created out of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 3, and the south half of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 4. The town lots were 1 acre each. Park lots, surrounding the village, were 10 acres each. Many of these park lots were granted to high-ranking members of the military. Lots were awarded to discharged military as follows: Privates 100 acres, Sergeant 200 acres, Lieutenant 500 acres, Sergeant Major 500 acres, Ensign 500 acres, Captain 800 acres, and Navy Captain 1000 acres. Emigrants were awarded 100 acres (Stanzel 2001). The main group of settlers arrived at Richmond in September of 1818 as temporary tents were set up. These settlers were discharged soldiers from the war of 1812. They were mostly from the 99th regiment and had been stationed in Quebec. They brought men from the village of Hull with them to aid in the construction of supply warehouses, homes, and other important infrastructure in the village of Richmond (Playter 1815-1820). It was not until October that land tickets were issued (Roberts 2004:185). The village itself was named after the Duke of Richmond, who became the Governor General of Canada in the same year. In 1821 and 1822, immigrants, mostly from Ireland, came to the village of Richmond. In 1822, the population was close to 400, making it one of the largest communities in the township of Goulbourn.

The Village of Richmond flourished through out the 19th century as it occupied a convenient position between Bytown [City of Ottawa] and outlying communities such as Perth. It had stops for both the passenger carriage service and the postal service between the City of Ottawa and the surrounding counties (Walker and Walker 1968). In 1850, the village incorporated. At this time, it was a strong agricultural community with several churches, shops, and fairgrounds. It remained an autonomous village until 1974, when it was amalgamated into new Goulbourn township. This township was amalgamated into the City of Ottawa in 2001.

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

As noted above, the Village of Richmond included town lots surrounded by park lots (Maps 4 and 5). These park lots were granted to the highest-ranking members of the military settlers in Richmond. The men who owned these lots were all wealthy, and the park lots were part of often large holdings of lands for profit. The owners of these properties almost certainly did not maintain a residence on these lands, and probably employed tenant farmers whose names are unrecorded in the land registry. The study area on the north half of Lots 24, 25, and 26 of Concession 2 is within the park lot area encompassing parts of Park Lots 1 to 16 on Ottawa Street. The history of each lot is described below. Unless otherwise noted, all information comes from the Land Registry records of Ontario (OLR).

Park Lot 1, 2, and 3

Park Lot 1, 2, and 3 in the Village of Richmond were assigned jointly and were part of the same series of land transactions through the nineteenth century. The Crown patent for the lots was issued to William R. R. Lyon in 1857, although he is shown on the property as early as the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). The 1851 census lists William Radenhurst Richmond Lyon as a 32-year-old merchant born in the Village of Richmond. With his wife, Henrietta Susannah (nee Lewis, daughter of John Bower Lewis who was granted Park Lot 10), they had four children: John, Thomas, Catherine, and George. They also lived with three servants and two clerks (Statistics Canada 1851). In 1843, he purchased the property at 3559 McBean Street and opened a general store. His father, Lt George Lyon was already a well-established merchant in the Village, and William's business likewise was very prosperous. He served as the first Reeve of the Village of Richmond from 1850 until his death (McTavish 2012).

William R. R. Lyon passed away in 1854, indicating the Crown patent was issued post-mortem, and is buried at St. John the Baptist Anglican Church in Richmond (Ancestry.com 2016). Upon his death, seven-year-old Thomas Lyon inherited the property. In 1873, Thomas registered a conveyance to his mother, that entitled her to rights to the property but not ownership, essentially ensuring her dower rights enabling her to live on the property upon the death of her husband. Although Henrietta had remarried in 1856 to John Strutt Lauder, and by 1871 is listed as living in Wellington Ward in Ottawa, the area of the city west of the Rideau Canal and south of Wellington Street. Henrietta and John had three children together. John Strutt Lauder was the Archdeacon of the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa from 1874 to 1897 and the first Deacon of Christ Church Cathedral in Ottawa from 1897 until his death in 1900 (Ancestry.com 2016; Statistics Canada 1871).

In 1874, Thomas Lyon registered another conveyance to Andrew Arbuckle, who eventually purchased the property in 1876. Arbuckle died in 1890 and the property was willed to his three sons, who subdivided it and remained the owners of the property into the twentieth century.

Park Lot 4

Park Lot 4 in the Village of Richmond was patented in 1834 to Andrew Joynt, shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). Joynt sold the lot to George Lyon in 1840. George Lyon, the father of

William R. R. Lyon, was originally from Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland and served as a Lieutenant of the 100th Regiment of Foot during the War of 1812. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Chippewa in 1814 and continued to serve the 100th (re-numbered 99th in 1816) at Chippewa Creek until the end of the war and then returned to Sorel until the regiment was disbanded in 1818. In 1813, George married Catherine Radenhurst in Sorel, Lower Canada (Quebec), the daughter of Captain Thomas Radenhurst, the Commanding Officer of Fort William Henry at Sorel. Catherine accompanied her husband to Chippewa during the war, as evidenced by a letter to her aunt and uncle, Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General of Upper Canada (McTavish 2012). Following the disbanding of the 99th Regiment of Foot, George Lyon was placed on half-pay and was among the first of the military settlers in the Village of Richmond, originally granted 500 acres, including neighbouring Park Lot 5. Lyon built a large grist and saw milling operation, as well as a distillery and opened a store in Richmond. He also represented the County of Carleton in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada from 1833 to 1834 and in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada from 1846 to 1847 (No Author 4 Apr 1851).

George and Catherine had fifteen children, several of whom became prominent figures in Carleton County and Ottawa's history. Their first born, George Byron Lyon-Fellowes, adopted his wife's surname so she could retain her own name a requirement for her inheritance. George was born in 1815, when his parents returned to Sorel after their posting to Chippewa Creek. He was a lawyer and mayor of Ottawa in 1876 and represented Russell County in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada from 1848 to 1861. Ann was also born at Sorel and remained unmarried, living with her brothers Thomas and then Robert. Mary Eliza, married lawyer James Hubbell and moved to Fitzroy Township. William R. R. was the first child born in the Village of Richmond. He was a prosperous merchant and postmaster and served as the first Reeve of the Village of Richmond. Caroline married James G. Rogers of Grafton, Ontario. Catherine married Charles Aylmer Coates, a Lieutenant in the 74th Regiment and moved to England. Thomas married an American named Catherine and moved to Lewiston New York in the 1870s when the family mills in Richmond were sold. Robinson married Elizabeth Ann Maxwell, daughter of Lt. Maxwell of the 99th Regiment, who unfortunately dies three months after their marriage, and so he married her sister Sarah Maria. He served as school trustee and in 1874 as Reeve. In the 1880s he a station agent on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway at Flower Station. Emily remained unmarried and lived with her brother Thomas her whole life. Robert, was a noted lawyer, city Alderman for several successive terms in Ottawa, Mayor of Ottawa in 1867, M.P.P. for Carleton in the first provincial parliament following Confederation, and Judge of Carleton County. Lyon street in Ottawa is named for Robert Lyon. Charles Harold Lyon died at 5 years old. Edith Alma married James Barnum of Grafton, Ontario. Their home in Grafton is now a museum, The Barnum House Museum. John and his wife moved to Cincinnati, Ohio in the 1860s, but not much is known of him. Helen was unmarried and lived with Thomas until his move to New York, at which time her and her sister Ann moved lived with their brother Robert in Ottawa. Arthur studied medicine at McGill University and became the sole doctor in Richmond (McTavish 2012).

Lt. George Lyon passed away in 1851 at the age of 61, and is buried at St. John the Baptist Anglican Church in Richmond (Ancestry.com 2016). Robert inherited the property, who sold it to Matthew Bennett in 1882. The 1871 census lists Bennett as a 45-year-old Irish born blacksmith. With his wife Jane, they had six children: Edith, Eliza, Catherine, Sophia, John, and William. In 1902, the property passed to William Bennett, who remained the owner until 1934.

Park Lot 5

Park Lot 5 in the Village of Richmond was patented to Lt. George Lyon in 1836 and he is shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). The land transactions for this lot are the same as Park Lots 4 and 6, where the estate of George Lyon passed to Robert Lyon. Robert Lyon then sold the property

to Matthew Bennett in 1882, which passed to William Bennett in 1902, who remained the owner until 1934.

Park Lot 6

Park Lot 6 in the Village of Richmond was patented to Thomas Sproule in 1836 who is shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). Sproule sold the lot to George Lyon in 1838. After George Lyon took possession, the property history is the same as Park Lots 4 and 5. Robert Lyon acquired the lot, then sold it to Matthew Bennett in 1882, who passed it on to William Bennett in 1902, who remained the owner until 1934.

Park Lot 7

Park Lot 7 in the Village of Richmond was patented to Patrick McElroy in 1836 who is shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). McElroy mortgaged the property to Edward Malloch in 1846 for £200. In 1861 Sheriff Fraser discharged the mortgage, and a formal quit claim was recorded by Margaret Malloch in 1873. The 1871 census lists Patrick McElroy as a 68-year-old Irish born merchant. At this time he lived with his wife Elizabeth and two sons, William and James (Statistics Canada 1871). In 1876, the lot passed to Margaret McElroy Beckett. She sold the lot the following year in 1877 to Henry McElroy, who sold it again in the same year to J. W. Hill and R. Hill. In 1890, the Hills sold the property to William McCord. The property stayed in the McCord family until the mid-twentieth century.

Park Lot 8

Park Lot 8 in the Village of Richmond was patented to Thomas Stanley Jr. in 1836, who received the property from the will of his father Thomas Stanley the year before. Thomas Stanley Jr. is shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). In 1843, Stanley Jr. sold the property to neighbour Patrick McElroy. The transactions for Park Lot 8 are the same as for Park Lot 7: McElroy mortgaged the property to Edward Malloch in 1846 for £200. In 1861 Sheriff Fraser discharged the mortgage, and a formal quit claim was recorded by Margaret Malloch in 1873. In 1876, the lot passed to Margaret McElroy Beckett. She sold the lot the following year to Henry McElroy, who sold it again in the same year to J. W. Hill and R. Hill. In 1890, Hill sold the property to William McCord. The McCord family remained owners until the mid-twentieth century.

Park Lot 9

Park Lot 9 in the Village of Richmond was patented to Thomas Floyd in 1834 who is shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). In 1843, Floyd sold the land to William R. R. Lyon. Upon William's death, Thomas Lyon inherited the property. Similar to Park Lots 1, 2, and 3 Thomas registered a conveyance for his mother Henrietta in 1873. Thomas then sold the property to his sister Catherine in 1875. In September of 1893, Catharine Harding [maiden name of Catharine Lyon] mortgaged the property to Catharine Grant for \$600, likely for improvements to the property. The mortgage was discharged the following month. Catherine Harding deeded the property to W.H. Colbourne in 1895. Colbourne sold part of the property to Charles Smith in the following year. The High Court of Justice arbitrated a division of interests in the land between several members of the Harding, Smith, and Colbourne families in 1899. The outcome of this court settlement is unclear as the rest of the land registry record is difficult to read.

Park Lot 10

Park Lot 10 in the Village of Richmond was patented to Captain John Bower Lewis of the 88th Light Infantry in 1836 and he is shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). Captain Lewis' son, also named John Bower Lewis became Bytown's mayor in 1848, and after Bytown was renamed to Ottawa in 1854, he became its first mayor (Swainson 2003). Other children of Captain Lewis include Henrietta Lewis, who married William R. R. Lyon, and Catherine who married Charles Hamnett

Pinhey, son of Hamnett Pinhey prominent leader in Upper Canada and founder of Pinhey's Point estate in Dunrobin. Captain Lewis sold the lot to William R. R. Lyon in 1851. Similar to Park Lot 9, Thomas Lyon inherited the property. From this point onwards the property history mirrors that of Park Lot 9.

Park Lot 11

Park Lot 11 in the Village of Richmond was patented to Francis Wyatt in 1834 and is shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). In 1835, Wyatt sold the property to John Bower Lewis, who owned neighbouring Lot 10. Lewis sold the property to William R. R. Lyon in 1851. Similar to Park Lots 9 and 10, Thomas Lyon inherited the lot and conveyance to Henrietta S. Lauder in 1873. Catherine Harding (nee Lyon) then acquired the property. From this point onwards the property history mirrors that of Park Lots 9 and 10.

Park Lot 12

Park Lot 12 in the Village of Richmond was patented to Edward Wyatt in 1834 and is shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). Edward sold the lot to John Bower Lewis (owner of Lot 10) in 1836. Lewis then sold the lot in 1851 to Joseph Winston who in turn sold it in 1852 to John A. Bryson. Bryson held on to the lot until 1859 when it was sold to John Armstrong. Lot 12 appears to have remained in the Armstrong family unit until 1895 when it was sold to Patrick O'Connor, who proceeded to subdivide the lot in the early 20th century.

Park Lot 13

Park Lot 13 in the Village of Richmond was patented in 1828 to Thomas Gavin, shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). The property was sold through court order to Samuel Purdie that same year. By 1851 Joseph Winston became the owner, however, in 1853 submitted a release for the property. In 1861 a Sheriff Deed was issued from Sheriff Fraser to Edward Malloch. Margaret Malloch mortgaged the property to Patrick McElroy in 1873, and the mortgage was discharged in 1876. That same year Patrick McElroy passed away and willed the property to Margaret McElroy. In 1877 Margaret McElroy Beckett sold the property to [illegible] McLaughlin who willed it to Patrick Brady in 1889. Brady sold to James Karrighan in 1899. Karrighan sold the property to Thomas and Catherine Webster in 1919 and they proceeded to subdivide the lot.

Park Lot 14

Park Lot 14 in the Village of Richmond was patented to David McFraser in 1834, shown on the 1825 map of Richmond as David MacFraser. He sold the lot to William Thompson in 1835. Thompson sold the lot to Mary McLaughlin in 18[??] who then willed it to Andrew McLaughlin in 1885. In 1889, Patrick Brady (see Lot 13) received the property with the passing of Andrew McLaughlin. As with Lot 13, Brady sold Lot 14 to James Karrighan in 1899, who in turn sold it to the Websters in 1910.

Park Lot 15

The Crown patent for Park Lot 15 in the Village of Richmond was granted to David McFraser in 1834 and history for this lot is the same as that of Lot 14.

Park Lot 16

The Crown patent for Park Lot 15 in the Village of Richmond was granted to John Bower Lewis in 1834, who is shown on the 1825 map of Richmond (Map 4). In 1859, Lewis sold this lot to Matthew Bennett. The Bennett family owned the property until the 1934.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of approximately 67.2 hectares encompassing about 30 ha of agricultural fields along the Eagleson Road half and 32 ha of grubbed areas on the western half (Map 6), and a mix of forested, disturbed, and wet areas along the north. To the north, the property is bordered by Ottawa Street, with a combination of residential and light commercial development, and the Richmond By-Pass Drain (southern branch of the Jock River, formerly know as the Goodwood River). To the east it is bounded by Eagleson Road and additional active agricultural lands. To the south is agricultural land and to the west is a light industrial development.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains with some overlap into limestone plains (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 study area consists predominately of North Gower clay loam, which is neutral to mildly alkaline. The surface texture is very fine, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, and silt which overlays fine textured marine clays (Map 7). The study area consists of level to very gently sloping plains. The soil is generally poorly drained (Schut and Wilson 1987). A small pocket of Farmington loam, a well drained, shallow soil, is present in the southwest corner of the study area and Grenville series soils are noted along the Eagleson Road front. Grenville soils are heavy loam, and generally are deep and well drained.

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. Pertinent to this assessment is the preceding Stage 1 assessment of this development (Paterson Group 2020a). Golder completed a Stage 1, 2, and 3 assessment of town lots on the opposite side of the Village of Richmond (Golder Associates 2010). This assessment identified nearby site Location 1 (BhFx-44), which was determined to have no further cultural heritage value or interest. Golder's work also identified Location 4, which was fully mitigated by Paterson Group in 2019 (Paterson Group 2020b).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that three registered sites are located within a 3 km radius of the study area. Location 4 (BhFx-45) is a Euro-Canadian homestead with no further CHVI. The Richmond site (BhFx-42) and William's Homestead site (BhFx-117) also appear in the register. Golder's Location 1 (BhFx-44) archaeological site did not appear in the register.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located within 1 km of the subject property. Several commemorative plaques and monuments are located within the nearby Village of Richmond, including commemoration of provincial Heritage Trust plaque for The Richmond Military Settlement 1818, and the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board commemoration of Charles Lennox (Duke of Richmond) east of the village.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, a small portion of the property in the northwest corner has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

The Stage 1 assessment (Paterson Group 2020a) found that the area exhibits indicators for historic Euro-Canadian sites due to its location near a historic community and transportation routes. However, most of the Euro-Canadian residences noted on the historic maps were located along Ottawa Street. Therefore, the potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites is moderate and is limited to the areas within 100 m of the historical transportation routes of Ottawa Street and Eagleson Road (Map 3).

Furthermore, the study area exhibits some pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential as it is close to a small branch of the Jock River (Map 1 and 3). Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. The study area consists of poorly drained clay soils and the branch of Jock river that pass through is secondary to the larger part of the river to the north. No other features of archaeological potential (as per Section 1.2) were noted during the site inspection. Pre-contact Indigenous potential in the study area is accordingly moderate and is limited to the areas within 300 m of the tributary to the Jock River as shown in Map 3.

5.0 Field Methods

Stage 1 archaeological assessment conducted by Paterson Group (2020a) determined that low potential lands comprise 38% (25.3 ha) of the overall 67.2 ha development area. These lands were excluded from Stage 2 assessment as per Section 2.1 Standard 2.c. (MHSTCI 2011). As per the Stage 1 findings and recommendations, the remaining 41.9 ha (62%) of the property are considered to have archaeological potential.

Of the 41.9 ha with potential, 20.6 ha (49%) was suitable for ploughing (Map 8) as described in Standard 1, Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for consultant archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). This area was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5 metre intervals (Figure 1 - Figure 4). Fields had been ploughed recently prior to commencing fieldwork and exhibited no new growth and well over 80% surface visibility. Fields were adequately weathered, with heavy rainfall occurring prior to pedestrian survey.

Approximately 4.5 ha (11%) of the area with potential was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011), retained archaeological potential, and was subject to shovel testing (Map 8) (Figure 5 - Figure 10). Shovel testing transects were spaced at 5 m high-potential intervals, and pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated 5 cm into subsoil (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened through 6 mm mesh and test pits were backfilled immediately. Test pitting was extended to within 1 m of structures.

At the time of the assessment, a large portion of the property (15.6 ha) exhibited signs of extensive and deep land alterations from either recent grubbing or past land use. Grubbed areas, found south of the Richmond By-Pass Drain, exhibited subsoil on surface in many areas and a generally pockmarked landscape with earth piles and modern refuse (Figure 11 – Figure 13). The westernmost field, seen as ploughed in aerial imagery, was not suitable for ploughing as it was grubbed and disturbed by earthmoving activities (Figure 14). The ploughing subcontractor refused to attempt ploughing of this area for fear of breaking equipment on the numerous partially buried tree stumps, branches, and rocks. To confirm disturbance, judgmental testing was undertaken throughout these areas as per Section 2.1.8 (Figure 11 to Figure 17).

North of the Richmond By-Pass Drain, the study area was a combination of earthen berms, roadway, and earth piles in the eastern section, grading into a pockmarked wooded landscape infilled with modern refuse to the west (Figure 18 - Figure 19). Confirmation of disturbance throughout these areas was obtained via judgemental testing throughout the areas as per Section 2.1.8 (MHSTCI 2011).

Approximately 1.1 ha of the study area is associated with Richmond By-Pass Drain (southern branch of the Jock River) and its floodplain (Figure 20 - Figure 21). This area is permanently wet and meets the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.a (Map 8).

The extent of survey areas was recorded and mapped using a Bad Elf Survey GPS with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. The study area perimeter and the Stage 1 recommendations were used as a base map on the iPad to delineate the previous recommendations and extents. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal.

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

Field work was undertaken on November 20, and December 2 and 8, 2020. Weather conditions were sunny to overcast with temperatures that ranged between -5 and 0° Celsius. Light snowfall occurred during the assessment. In anticipation of snowfall, areas to be shovel tested were systematically walked on the afternoon of November 20th. This allowed for the full viewing of any potential surface features with archaeological significance under favourable conditions and reconfirmed the Stage 1 site inspection findings. Test pitting proceeded on December 2nd in previously inspected areas with minimal snow cover as lighting conditions were good and the soils were neither frozen nor saturated as per Section 2.1, Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Snow cover was not present on December 8th.

Permission to access the property was provided by Tamarack Homes prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this 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. Most notably, a large portion of the study area is deeply disturbed. Disturbance has occurred through two processes, unidentified past land alteration which has created a very pockmarked, refuse strewn landscape throughout much of the central portion of the testing area and/or recent grubbing which has seen the removal of tree stumps with heavy machinery. While some areas appeared on the surface to retain potential (tree stumps or grasses intact), judgemental testing demonstrated these to be deeply disturbed, with subsoil at surface or mixed modern refuse in topsoil horizons extending down to the subsoil interface.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Despite having archaeological potential, 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.

9.0 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, Culture and Sport, 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 licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 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.

10.0 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 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 Tamarack (Richmond West) Corporation 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.

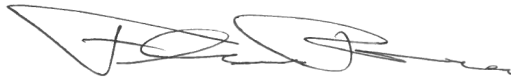
This report is pending Ministry approval.

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.



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



Filippo Ronca
Project Archaeologist

11.0 Bibliography and Sources

- Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc.
1999 *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton: Planning Report*. Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc., Ottawa, Ont.
- Belden, H. & Co.
1879 *Illustrated Historical atlas of the county of Carleton (including city of Ottawa), Ont.*, Toronto.
- Bond, Courtney C. J.
1968 *The Ottawa Country*. National Capital Comm., Ottawa.
- Chapman, L. J. and D. F. Putnam
2007 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario* Miscellaneous Release Data 228. Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto.
- Clermont, N.
1999 *The Archaic Occupation of the Ottawa Valley*. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, edited by J.-L. Pilon, pp. 43-53. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.
- Elliot, Bruce S.
1991 *The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital 1792-1990*. Corporation of the City of Nepean, Nepean, Ont.
- Ellis, C. J. and B. D. Deller
1990 *Paleo-Indians*. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, edited by C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, pp. 37-63. vol. 5. Occasional Publications of the London Chapter, OAS, London.
- Engelbrecht, W.
1999 *Iroquoian Ethnicity and Archaeological Taxa*. In *Taming the Taxonomy: Toward a New Understanding of Great Lakes Archaeology*, edited by R. F. Williamson and C. M. Watts, pp. 51-60. eastendbooks, Toronto.
- Ferris, Neal
1999 *Telling Tales: Interpretive Trends in Southern Ontario Late Woodland Archaeology*. *Ontario Archaeology* 68:1-62.
- Golder Associates
2010 *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Mattamy Homes Richmond Subdivision, Part of Lot 22, Concession 2 to 4, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa Ontario*.
- Goulbourn Township Historical Society
1996 *Goulbourn Memories*. Lowe-Martin Printing, Ottawa.
- Hart, John P.
2011 *The Effects of Geographical Distances on Pottery Assemblages and Similarities: A Case Study from Northern Iroquoia*. In *Journal of Archaeological Science*.
- Hart, John P. and Hetty Jo Brumbach
2003 *The Death of Owasco*. *American Antiquity* 68(4):737-752.

2005 *Cooking Residues, AMS Dates, and the Middle-to-Late Woodland Transition in Central New York*. *Northeast Anthropology* 69(Spring):1-34.

- 2009 On Pottery Change and Northern Iroquoian Origins: An Assessment from the Finger Lakes Region of Central New York. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 28:367-381.
- Hart, John P. and W. Englebrecht
2011 Northern Iroquoian Ethnic Evolution: A Social Network Analysis. In *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*.
- Jamieson, S.
1999 A Brief History of Aboriginal Social Interactions in Southern Ontario and Their Taxonomic Implications. In *Taming the Taxonomy: Toward a New Understanding of Great Lakes Archaeology*, edited by R. F. Williamson and C. M. Watts, pp. 175-192. eastendbooks, Toronto.
- Joan Holmes & Associates
1993 Executive Summary. In *Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim*. Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat.
- Laliberté, Marcel
1999 The Middle Woodland in the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, edited by J.-L. Pilon, pp. 69-81. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.
- Martin, Scott W. J.
2008 Languages Past and Present: Archaeological Approaches to the Appearance of Northern Iroquoian Speakers in the Lower Great Lakes Region of North America. *American Antiquity* 73(3):441-463.
- Mitchell, B.M.
1963 Occurrence of Overall Corded Pottery in the Upper Ottawa Valley, Canada. *American Antiquity* 29(1):114-115.
- Morrison, James
2005 Algonquin History in the Ottawa River Watershed. *Ottawa River: A Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System*:17-36.
- Mortimer, B.
2012 Whos Pot is This? Analysis of Middle to Late Woodland Ceramics From the Kitchikewana Site, Georgian Bay Islands National Park of Canada. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough.
- OLR
Ontario Land Registry Office Records, Ontario.
- Paterson Group
2020a *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: 5970 and 6038 Ottawa Street, Concession 2 Part Lots 24, 25 and 26, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Village of Richmond, City of Ottawa, Ontario*. .

2020b *Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impact: Location 4 (BhFx-45), 6335 Perth St. Richmond, Part of Unit 20 Index Plan 4D-21, Concession 4, Part Lot 22, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa, Ontario*.
- Pilon, J.-L.
2005 Ancient History of the Lower Ottawa River Valley. *Ottawa River: A Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System*:12-17.
- Playter, George F
1815-1820 An Account of the Founding of Three Military Settlements in Eastern Ontario.
- Ritchie, W. A.

- 1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Revised ed. The Natural History Press, Garden City.
- Roberts, A. Barry
2004 *For King and Country: The Story of the 100th Regiment of Foot During the War of 1812*. Goulbourn Township Historical Society and Museum, Ottawa.
- Schut, L.W. and E.A. Wilson
1987 *The Soils of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (Excluding the Ottawa Urban Fringe)*. Soil Survey Report No. 58 of the Ontario Institute of Pedology Volume 1. Agriculture Canada, Ottawa.
- Stanzel, Jim
2001 *Land Patent Holders: Goulbourn Township and Village of Richmond*. The Ontario Genealogical Society, Ottawa.
- Trigger, B. G.
1986 *Natives and Newcomers: Canada's "Heroic Age" Reconsidered*. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal.
- Walker, H. J. and O. Walker
1968 *The Carleton Saga*. The Runge Press Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
- Watson, Gordon D.
1972 A Woodland Indian Site at Constance Bay, Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 18:1-24.

1980 The Wyght Site: A Multicomponent Woodland Site on the Lower Rideau Lake, Leeds County, Ontario. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough.

1990 Paleo-Indian and Archaic Occupations of the Rideau Lakes. *Ontario Archaeology* 50:5-26.

1999 The Paleo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, edited by J.-L. Pilon, pp. 28-41. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.
- Wright, James V.
1966 *The Ontario Iroquois Tradition*. Bulletin 210. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

2004 *A History of the Native People of Canada: Volume III (A.D. 500 - European Contact)*. National Museum of Canada Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper No. 152. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull.

12.0 Images



Figure 1: Pedestrian survey in northeast field (PA1212-D65)



Figure 2: Pedestrian survey just west of Eagleson Road (PA1212-D67)



Figure 3: General details of the ploughed field west of Eagleson Road (PA1212-D68).



Figure 4: Pedestrian survey along the western edge of the ploughed fields (PA1212-D83).



Figure 5: Test pitting a small forested/brush area opposite 5949 Ottawa St (PA1212-D14).



Figure 6: Test pitting a small forested/brush area (PA1212-D26).



Figure 7: Modern debris and test pitting in a small forested/brush area near 5958 Ottawa street (PA1212-D45).



Figure 8: Test pitting after light snowfall (PA1212-D135).



Figure 9: Test pitting in the forest (PA1212-D146).



Figure 10: Testing around modern debris in the forested survey area along the creek (PA1212-D164).



Figure 11: Judgmental testing areas in areas with modern reuse and disturbance (PA1212-D95).



Figure 12: Pile of dirt/debris/modern garbage in disturbed, judgmentally tested area (PA1212-D96).



Figure 13: Modern debris/garbage and disturbance (PA1212-D118).



Figure 14: Overgrown and grubbed westernmost field (PA1212-D179).



Figure 15: Judgmental test pitting near the storage business at 3785 McBean Street (PA1212-D180).



Figure 16: Judgmental test pitting in the grubbed and disturbed area (PA1212-D129)



Figure 17: Judgmental test pitting in the grubbed area (PA1212-D196).



Figure 18: Judgmental testing north of Richmond By-Pass Drain (PA1212-D212).



Figure 19: Details of the modern debris by a house and silo near 6048 Ottawa St., Richmond. Structures are outside of the study area, but foreground debris and disturbance extends into the study area (PA1212-D222).

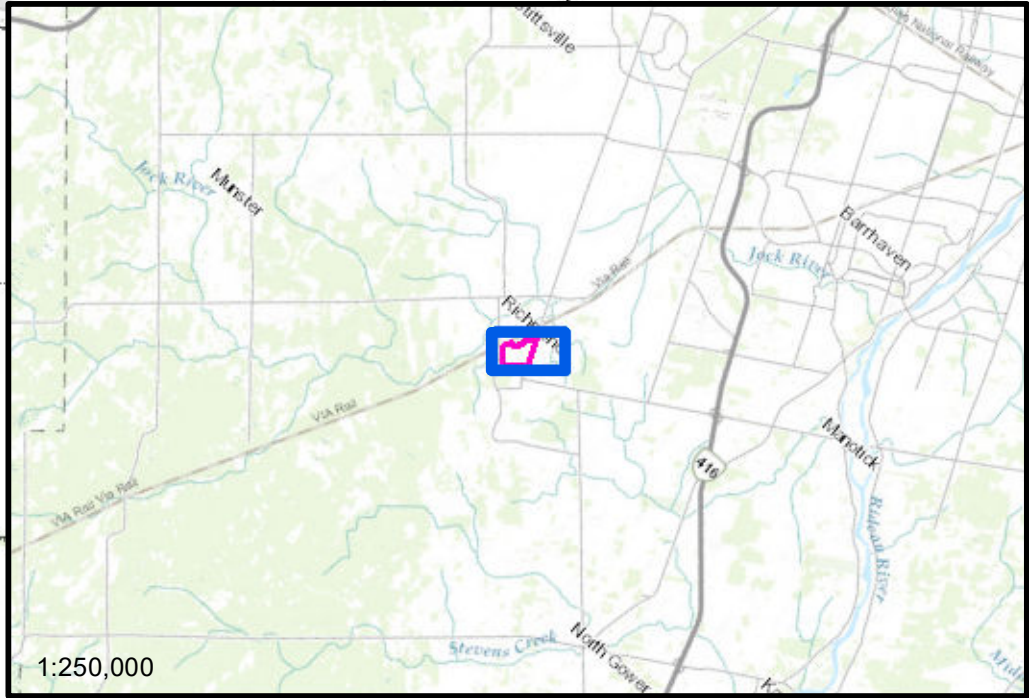
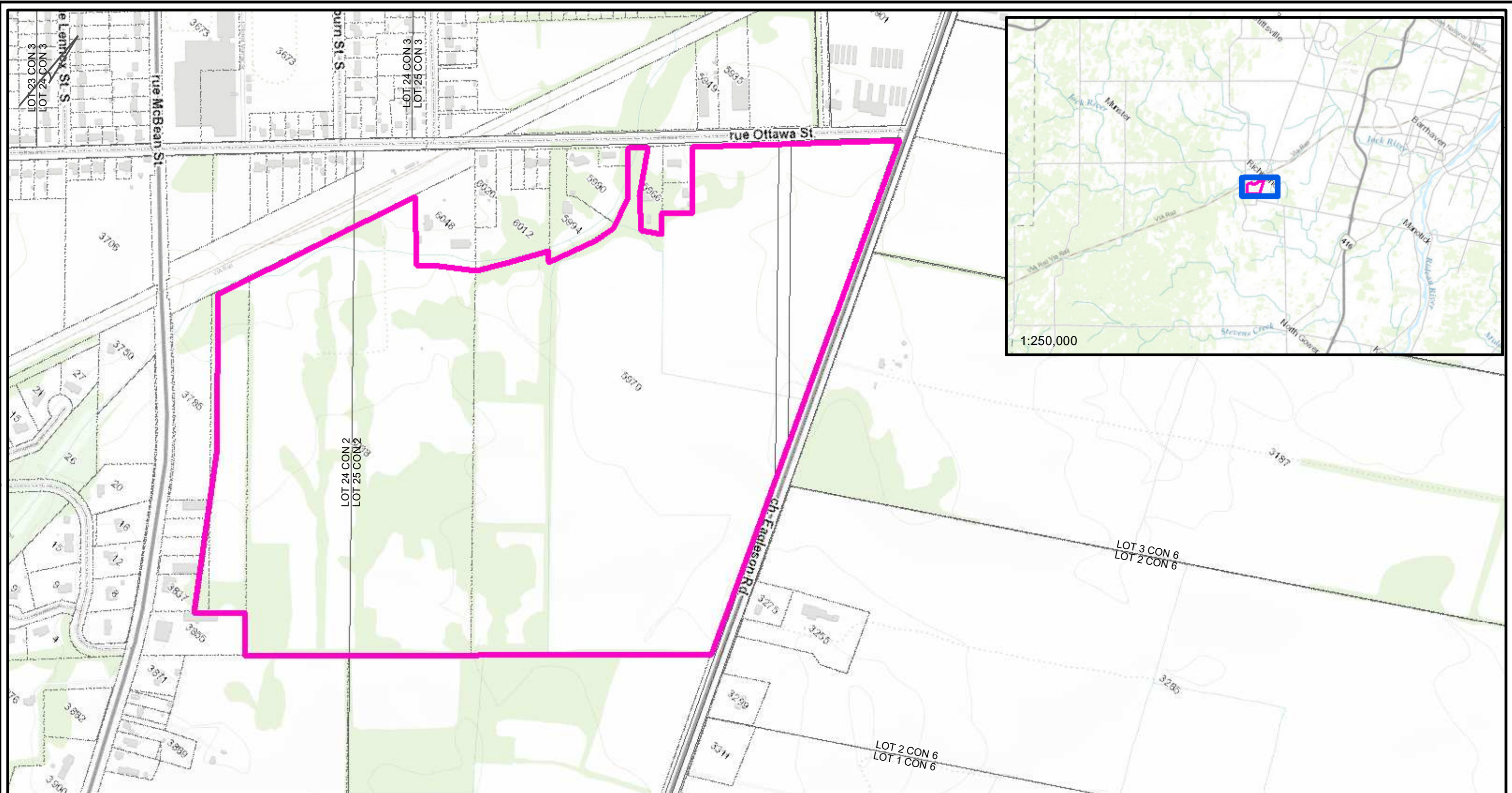


Figure 20: Richmond By-Pass Drain with earthwork berm along the southern (right) shoreline (PA1212-D203).

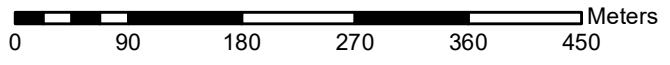


Figure 21: South branch of Jock river /creek which runs underneath Ontario Street (PA1212-D161).

13.0Maps



STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

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

Scale 1:6,000
 Des SB
 Drawn SB
 Chkd BM

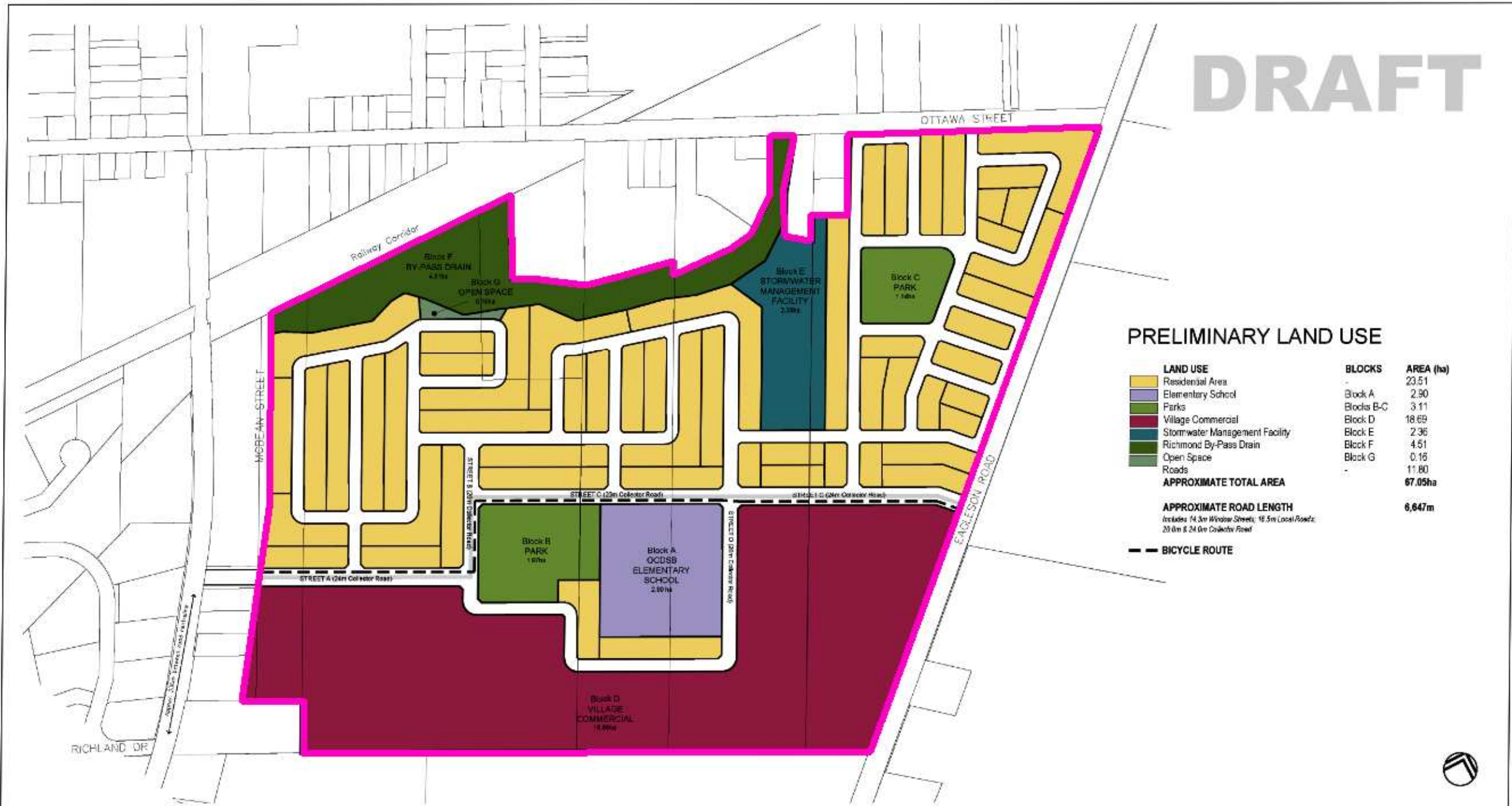
Project PA1212
 Borden None

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 OTTAWA STREET AT EAGLESON
 RICHMOND, ONTARIO

LOCATION

File: PA1181-MAP - LOCATION1
 Date: 2020-09-22
 Map: 1

DRAFT



PRELIMINARY LAND USE

LAND USE	BLOCKS	AREA (ha)
Residential Area	-	23.51
Elementary School	Block A	2.90
Parks	Blocks B-C	3.11
Village Commercial	Block D	18.69
Stormwater Management Facility	Block E	2.36
Richmond By-Pass Drain	Block F	4.51
Open Space	Block G	0.16
Roads	-	11.80
APPROXIMATE TOTAL AREA		67.05ha
APPROXIMATE ROAD LENGTH		6,647m
<small>(Includes 14.3m Window Streets, 16.5m Local Roads, 20.0m & 24.0m Collector Roads)</small>		
- - - BICYCLE ROUTE		

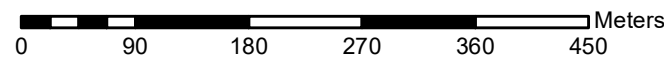
PRELIMINARY CONCEPT PLAN

Ottawa Street and Eagleson Road
City of Ottawa

Not to Scale: September 14, 2020: 18.549

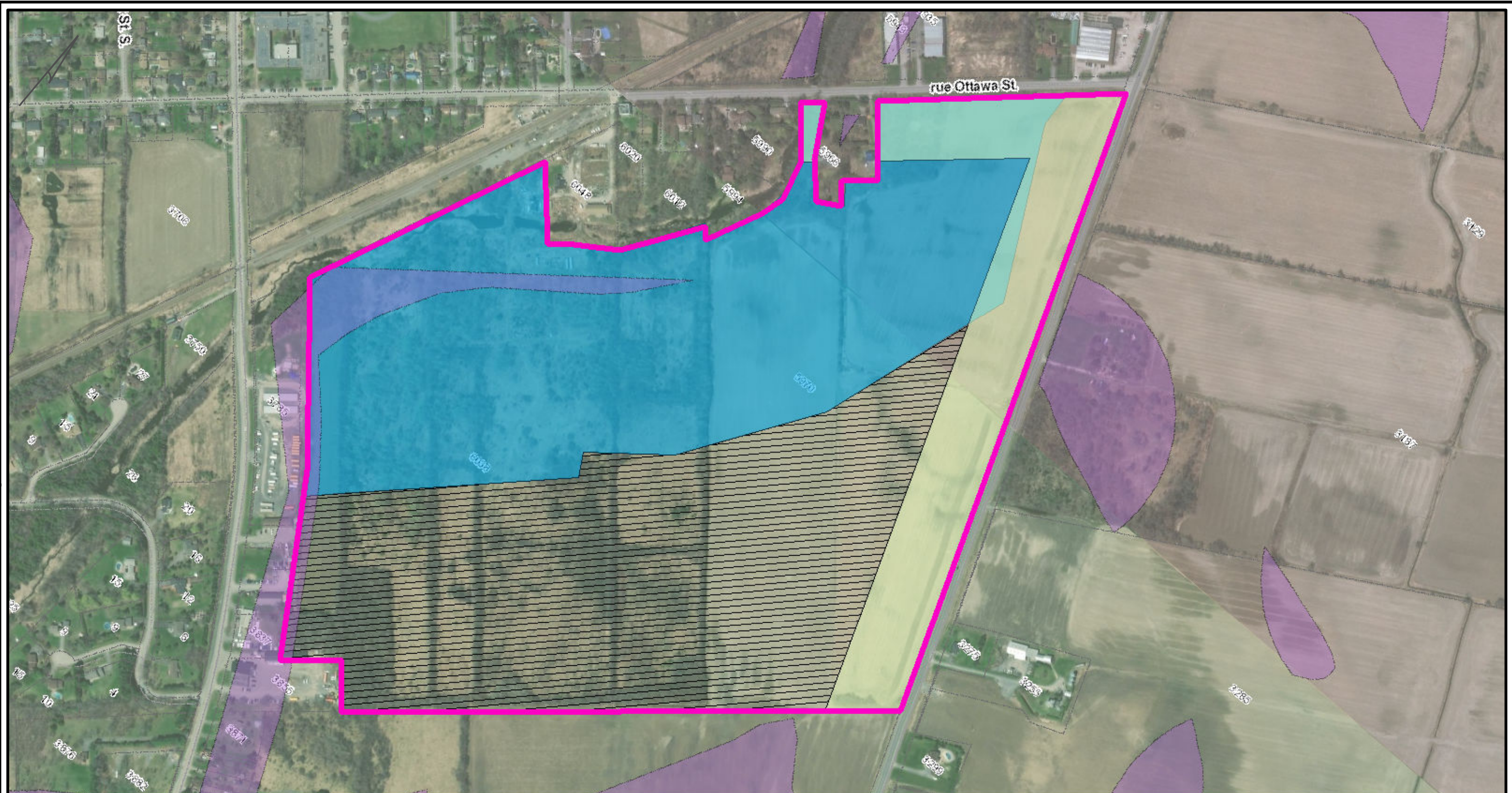


STUDY AREA

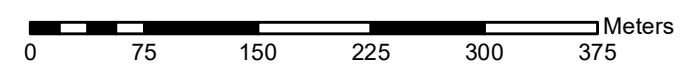


REFERENCES:

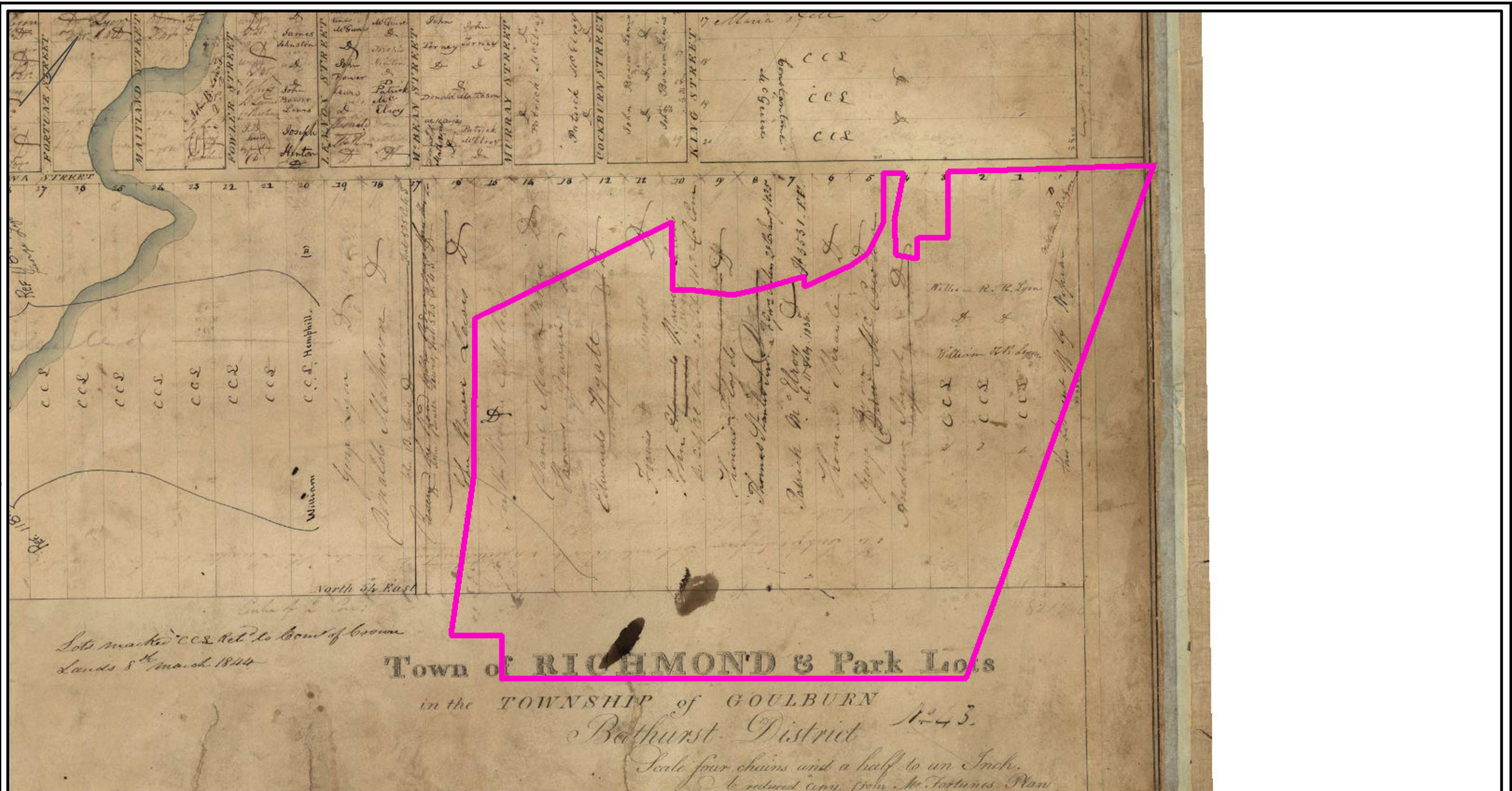
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CONCEPT PLAN PROVIDED SEPTEMBER 21, 2020.



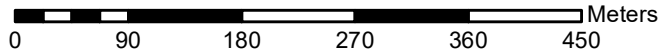
- STUDY AREA
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL HISTORICAL TRANSPORTATION 100 m BUFFER
- WATER SOURCE 300 m BUFFER
- CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MAPPING
- NO OR LOW POTENTIAL



REFERENCES:
 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 CITY OF OTTAWA POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM GEOOTTAWA

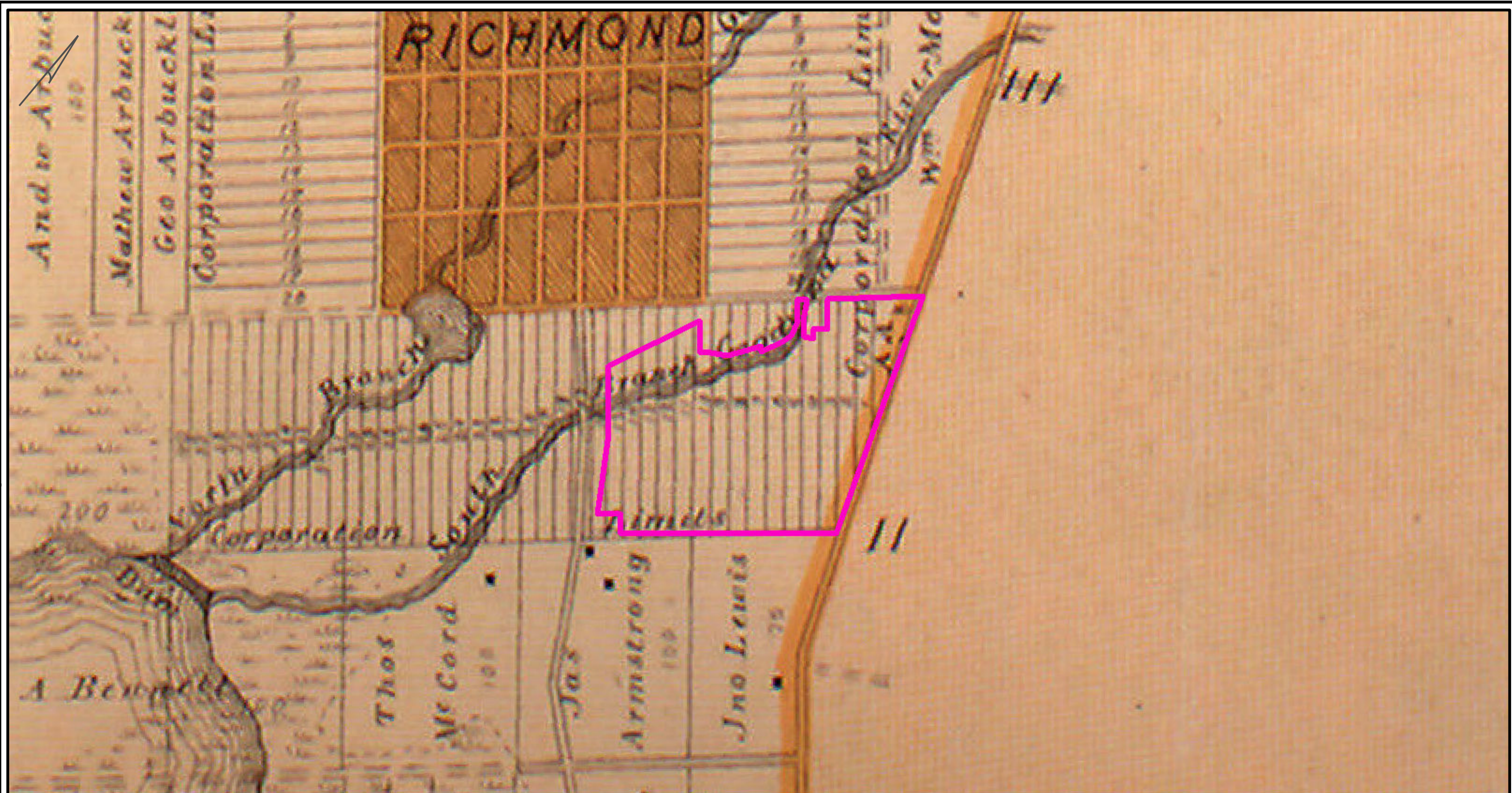



 STUDY AREA

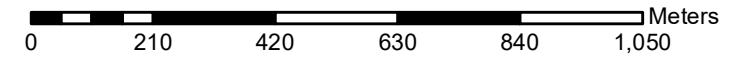


REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: 1825 MAP OF THE TOWN OF RICHMOND



 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SEGMENT OF BELDEN 1879 MAP OF GOULBOURN TOWNSHIP FROM THE CARLETON COUNTY ATLAS

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

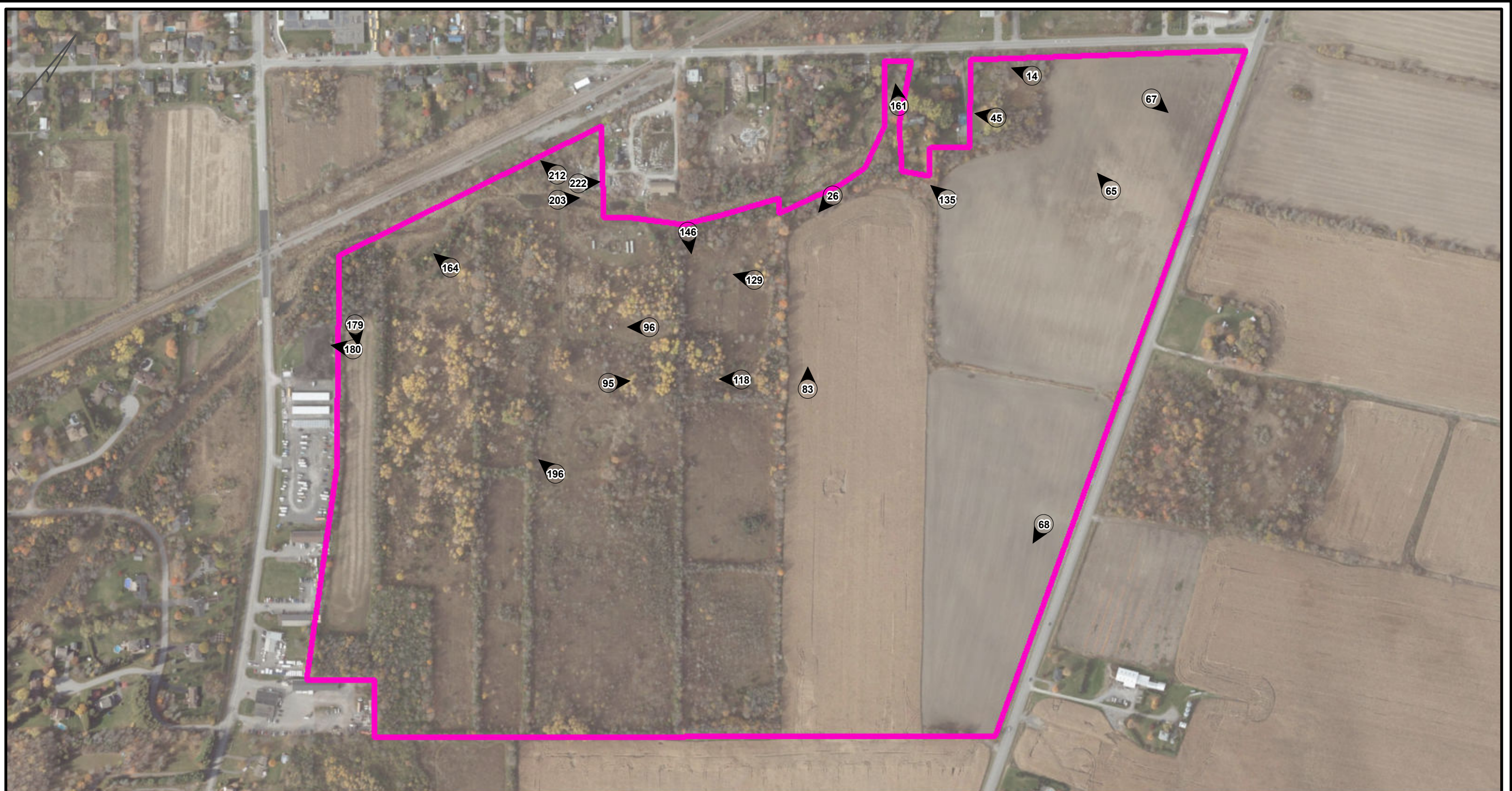
Scale 1:12,975
 Des SB
 Drawn SB
 Chkd BM

Project PA1212
 Borden
 None

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 OTTAWA STREET AT EAGLESON
 RICHMOND, ONTARIO

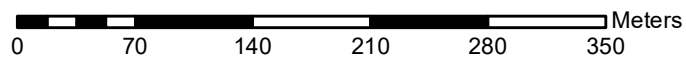
1879 BELDEN

File: PA1181-MAP - HISTORIC COUNTY
 Date: 2020-09-22
 Map: 5



 STUDY AREA

 PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION AND CATALOGUE NUMBER



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: AERIAL IMAGER FROM GEOOTTAWA CIRCA FALL 2019

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

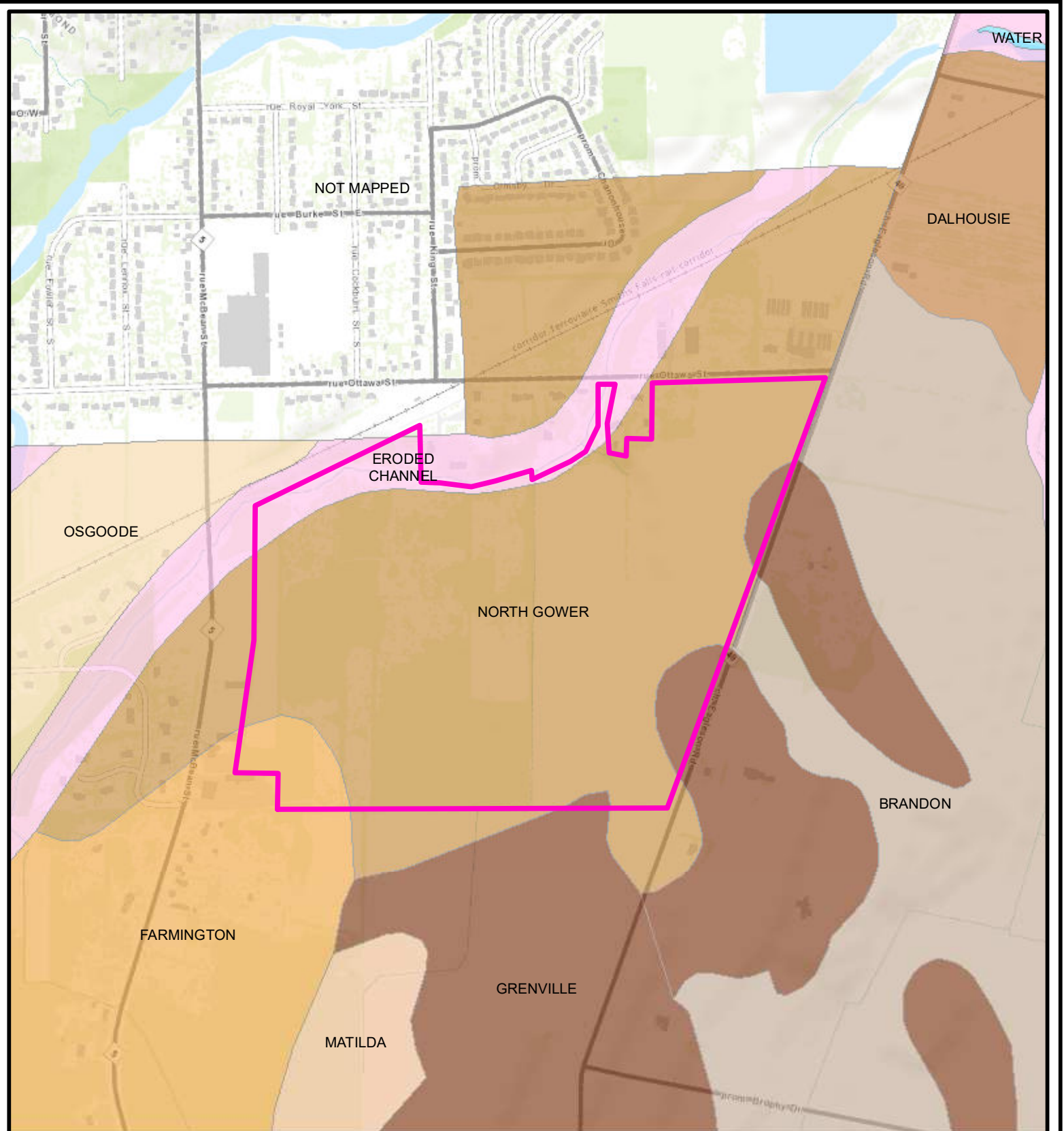
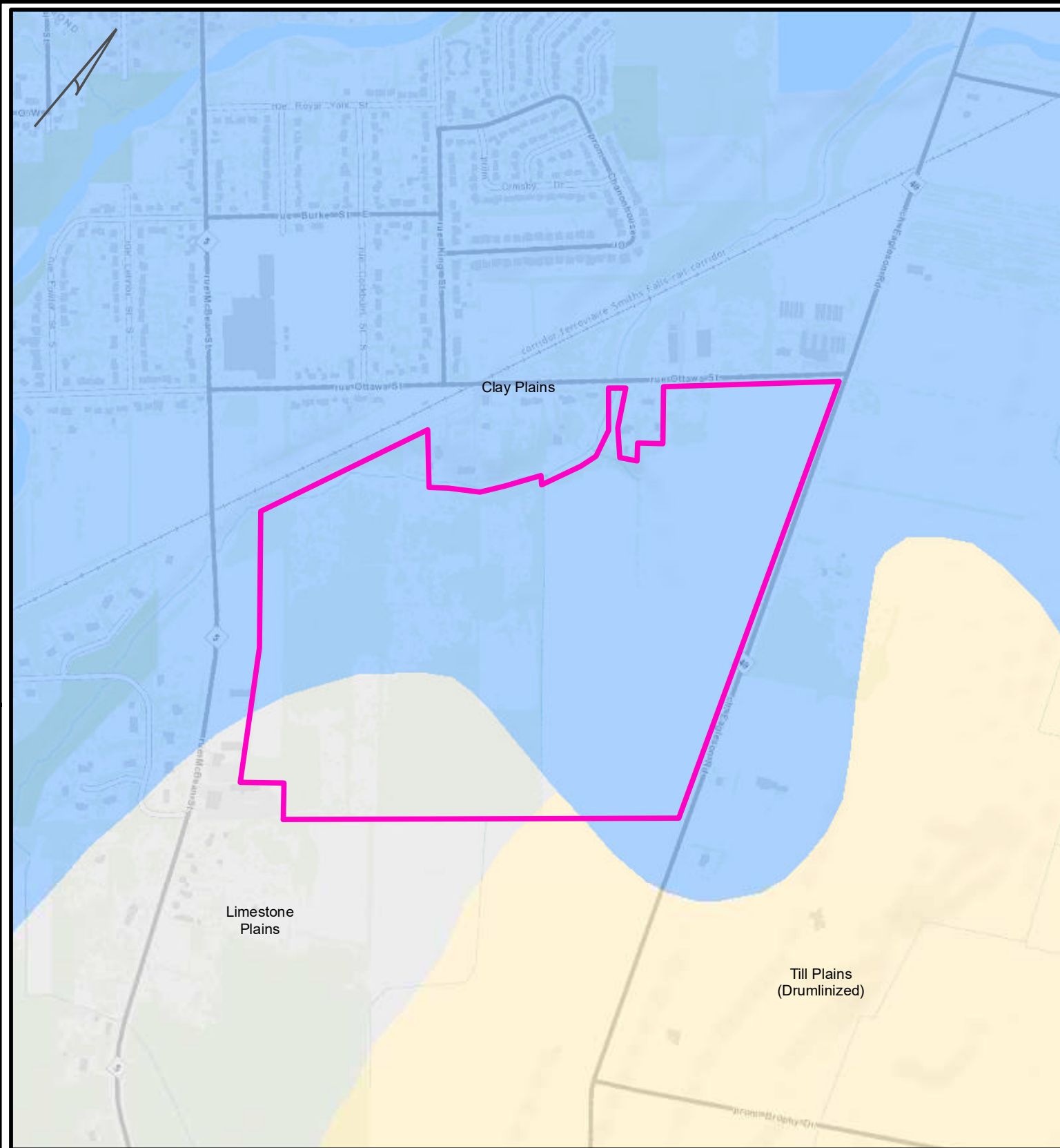
Scale 1:4,500
 Des BM
 Drawn BM
 Chkd NK

Project PA1212
 Borden None

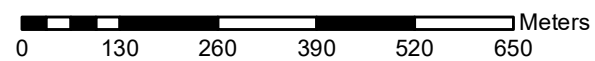
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 OTTAWA STREET AT EAGLESON
 RICHMOND, ONTARIO

**CONDITIONS
 AND PHOTO KEY**

File: PA1212-MAP-CONDKEY
 Date: 12/16/2020
 Map: 6

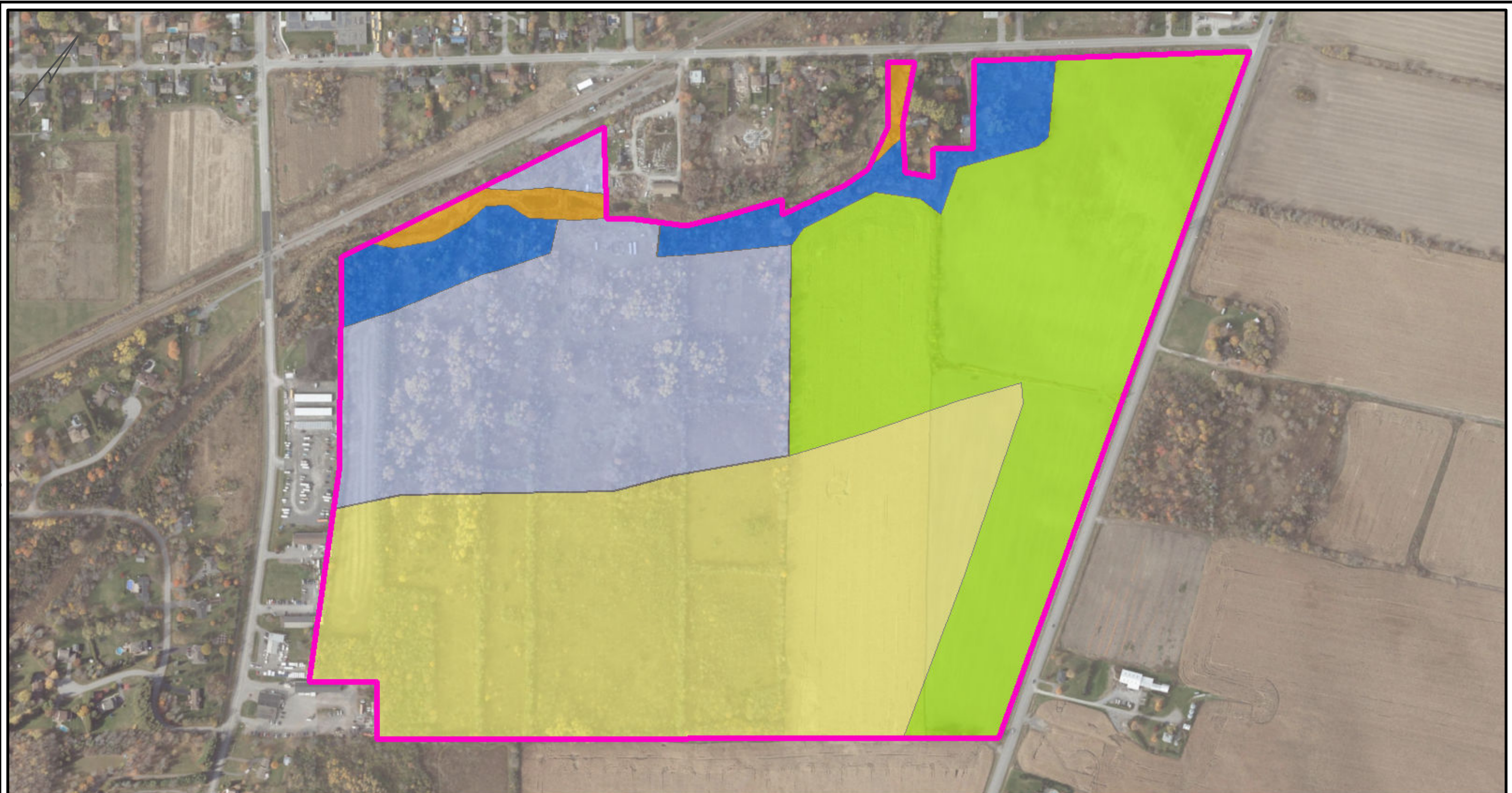


STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
 CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007
 ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, 2003. SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



STUDY AREA

METHODOLOGY	TESTING METHOD
EXCLUDED	 PEDESTRIAN - 5 M INTERVAL
 PERMANENTLY WET	 TEST PIT - 5 M INTERVAL
 STAGE 1 - LOW POTENTIAL	 TEST PIT - JUDGMENTAL TO CONFIRM DISTURBANCE

Meters
 0 70 140 210 280 350

REFERENCES:
 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: AERIAL IMAGER FROM GEOOTTAWA CIRCA FALL 2019

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

Scale 1:4,500
 Des BM
 Drawn BM
 Chkd NK
 Project PA1212
 Borden None

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 OTTAWA STREET AT EAGLESON
 RICHMOND, ONTARIO

METHODS

File: PA1212-MAP-METHODS
Date: 1/5/2021
Map: 8

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue #	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1212-D01	Paterson vehicles parked near the survey area	W	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D02	Paterson vehicles parked near the survey area	S	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D03	small forested/brush area test pitted first	E	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D04	small forested/brush area test pitted first	SE	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D05	small forested/brush area test pitted first	SE	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D06	small forested/brush area with large rocks	S	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D07	JE MH CC test pitting the small forested/brush area	E	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D08	piles of rocks in the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D09	piles of rocks in the small forested/brush area	SE	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D10	general details of a test pit between the piles of rocks	SE	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D11	general details of another test pit between the piles of rocks	SE	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D12	concrete trough in the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	FR
PA1212-D13	details of the ploughed field beyond the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D14	FR CC MH JE continuing to test pit the small forested/brush area opposite 5949 Ottawa St.	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D15	FR CC MH JE continuing to test pit the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D16	FR CC MH JE continuing to test pit the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D17	general details of the small forested/brush area	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D18	general details of the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D19	JE continuing to test pit the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D20	JE MH CC test pitting the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D21	MH CC JE FR test pitting the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D22	general details of the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D23	general details of a test pit in the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D24	general details of the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D25	MH FR CC JE test pitting the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D26	FR MH CC JE test pitting the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D27	pile of modern debris in the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D28	private property at 5954 Ottawa Street adjacent to the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D29	private property adjacent to the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D30	filled test pit near some collapsed rock in forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D31	partially exposed wall in the small forested/brush area	SE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D32	partially exposed wall the small forested/brush area	SE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D33	partially exposed wall in the small forested/brush area	SE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D34	partially exposed wall made of concrete the small forested/brush area	SE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D35	JE test pitting in the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D36	partially exposed wall in the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D37	partially exposed wall in the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D38	partially exposed wall with mortar in the small forested/brush area	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D39	partially exposed corner of wall with mortar in the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D40	partially exposed corner of wall with mortar in the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D41	rocks within the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D42	CC JE FR shovel testing the small forested/brush area opposite 5958 Ottawa St	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D43	CC and MH shovel testing beside the private property	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D44	piles of rocks and a tire in the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D45	piles of rocks a tire and the concrete trough in the small forested/brush area near 5949 Ottawa St	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D46	piles of rocks a tire and the concrete trough in the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D47	rock buried underneath the topsoil	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D48	private property at 5954 Ottawa St., west of the small forested/brush area	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D49	private property to the west of the small forested/brush area	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D50	private property to the west of the small forested/brush area	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D51	pile of debris towards the back of the private property	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D52	FR scale model for the berm and the back of the small forest/brush area	N	2020-11-20	DW

Catalogue #	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1212-D53	FR scale model for the berm and the back of the small forest/brush area	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D54	CC JE test pitting in the forest adjacent to the ploughed field	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D55	general details of the small forested/brush area to be test pitted	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D56	interface of the ploughed field and the small forested/brush area	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D57	start of the field walking west of the buffer zone /Eagleson Road	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D58	FR CC and MH field walking to the east of the small forested area	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D59	general details of the field walking west of the buffer zone /Eagleson Road	NE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D60	end of one of the field walking lines west of the buffer zone /Eagleson Road	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D61	general details of the ploughed field west of the buffer zone /Eagleson Road	NE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D62	general details of the ploughed field west of the buffer zone /Eagleson Road	NE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D63	general details of the ploughed field west of the buffer zone /Eagleson Road	NE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D64	FR CC MH and JE field walking to the east of the small forested area	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D65	CC MH and JE field walking to the east of the small forested area towards Ottawa St	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D66	general details of the ploughed field south of Ontario St/west of Eagleson	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D67	general details of the field walking just west of the buffer zone /Eagleson Road	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D68	general details of the ploughed field just west of Eagleson Road	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D69	CC and FR field walking just east of Eagleson Road	SE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D70	MH and JE field walking just east of Eagleson Road	SW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D71	general details of the ploughed field just west of Eagleson Road	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D72	CC and FR field walking just east of Eagleson Road	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D73	MH field walking just east of Eagleson Road	NE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D74	MH and JE field walking just east of Eagleson Road	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D75	general details of the ploughed field just west of Eagleson Road	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D76	small water-filled ditch between ploughed fields	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D77	JE and MH field walking south of the small forest/brush and private properties	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D78	FR JE and MH field walking south of the small forest/brush and private properties	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D79	general details of the ploughed field south of the small forest/brush	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D80	general details of a small creek between the ploughed field and the small forest/brush	S	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D81	general details of the ploughed field south of the small forest/brush	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D82	FR JE MH and CC field walking east of the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D83	FR MH and CC field walking along the eastern edge of the grubbed zone	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D84	FR MH and CC field walking along the eastern edge of the grubbed zone	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D85	general details of the grubbed zone west of the ploughed fields	NE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D86	JE examining the grubbed zone	SW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D87	general details of the grubbed zone east of the ploughed fields	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D88	details of a pile of dirt/debris in the grubbed zone	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D89	general details of the grubbed zone east of the ploughed fields	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D90	general details of the grubbed zone east of the ploughed fields	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D91	general details of the grubbed zone east of the ploughed fields	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D92	general details of the grubbed zone east of the ploughed fields	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D93	general details of the grubbed zone east of the ploughed fields	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D94	details of a pile of dirt/debris/modern garbage in the grubbed zone	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D95	details of a pile of dirt/debris/modern garbage in the grubbed zone	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D96	details of a pile of dirt/debris/modern garbage in the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D97	abandoned trailers at the northern end of the grubbed zone	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D98	work truck trail in the northern end of the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D99	work truck trail in the northern end of the grubbed zone	E	2020-11-20	DW

Catalogue #	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1212-D100	abandoned trailers at the northern end of the grubbed zone	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D101	work truck trail in the northern end of the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D102	JE examining the area with the abandoned trailers in the grubbed zone	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D103	mounds of debris just south of the abandoned trailers	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D104	mounds of debris just south of the abandoned trailers	NE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D105	JE examining the area with the abandoned trailers in the grubbed zone	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D106	work truck trail in the northern end of the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D107	work truck trail in the northern end of the grubbed zone	SW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D108	work truck trail in the northern end of the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D109	JE examining the area with the abandoned trailers in the grubbed zone	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D110	general details of the grubbed zone east of the ploughed fields	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D111	work truck trail in the northern end of the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D112	work truck trail in the northern end of the grubbed zone	SW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D113	general details of the edge of the forest to be test pitted	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D114	general details of the edge of the forest to be test pitted	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D115	JE at the edge of grubbed zone and the forest to be test pitted	SE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D116	modern debris/garbage along the edge of the grubbed zone	SE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D117	modern debris/garbage along the edge of the grubbed zone	SE	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D118	modern debris/garbage along the edge of the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D119	modern debris/garbage along the edge of the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D120	JE test pitting in the grubbed zone	E	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D121	JE test pitting in the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D122	JE test pitting in the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D123	JE test pitting in the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D124	JE test pitting in the grubbed zone	W	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D125	general details of a test pit in the grubbed zone	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D126	general details of a test pit in the grubbed zone	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D127	general details of a test pit in the grubbed zone	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D128	CC JE and MH test pitting in the grubbed zone	NW	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D129	CC JE and MH test pitting in the grubbed zone	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D130	CC JE and MH test pitting in the grubbed zone	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D131	CC test pitting in the grubbed zone	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D132	CC and JE test pitting in the grubbed zone	N	2020-11-20	DW
PA1212-D133	Paterson team at the beginning of a day of test pitting	NE	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D134	FR CC MH test pitting the forest behind private property	N	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D135	CC MH and FR test pitting the forest behind private property	NW	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D136	Test pitting in the forest with modern debris	NW	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D137	Test pitting in the forest with modern debris	NW	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D138	Test pitting the forest north of the grubbed zone	E	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D139	Test pitting the forest north of the grubbed zone	N	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D140	Test pitting the forest east of the abandoned trailers	W	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D141	General details of the disturbed area by the trailers	N	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D142	MH and JE walking through the disturbed area by the trailers	NW	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D143	general details of the forested area west of the abandoned trailers	W	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D144	Probe borehole test stake BNH located west of the abandoned trailers	N	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D145	test pitting of the forest area west of bore hole test stake BNH	NW	2020-12-02	FR
PA1212-D146	JE CC and MH test pitting in the forest	W	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D147	general details of the soil from a test pit	N	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D148	general details of the soil from a test pit	N	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D149	general details of a private residence north of the survey area	N	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D150	general details of a test pit	N	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D151	small stream in the forested survey area, near private property	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D152	a small stream in the forested survey area, near private property	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D153	modern debris in the survey area behind private property	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D154	CC JE and MH test pitting the forest behind private property	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D155	general details of a creek to the west of the private property	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D156	general details of a creek to the west of the private property	N	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D157	MH and JE test pitting to the west of the private property	N	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D158	general details of the forest west of the private property	N	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D159	MH JE and CC test pitting the forest to the west of the private property	N	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D160	details of the forest to the west of the private property	S	2020-12-02	DW

Catalogue #	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1212-D161	south branch of Jock river /creek which runs underneath Ontario Street	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D162	south branch of Jock river /creek which runs underneath Ontario Street	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D163	south branch of Jock river /creek which runs underneath Ontario Street	W	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D164	modern debris in the forested survey area along the creek	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D165	JE test pitting in the forested survey area	W	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D166	test pit at the edge of the grubbed zone which is filling with water		2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D167	JE on a mound in the grubbed zone with stake BHC (?) in the foreground	N	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D168	general details of a test pit in the grubbed zone		2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D169	details of a business north of the forest which is being test pitted	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D170	details of a business north of the forest which is being test pitted	W	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D171	modern debris in the survey area behind the business	S	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D172	modern debris and asphalt in the survey area behind the business	S	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D173	modern debris and asphalt in the survey area behind the business	SW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D174	gravel fill and asphalt in the survey area behind the business	SW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D175	flooded creek on the edge of the survey area	W	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D176	four culverts in the area of the business	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D177	details of the forest located west of the business	NW	2020-12-02	DW
PA1212-D178	details of the grubbed zone and work vehicle trail east of the storage business	E	2020-12-08	BM
PA1212-D179	details of the grubbed zone and work vehicle trail east of the storage business	S	2020-12-08	BM
PA1212-D180	DW test pitting near the storage business at 3785 McBean St, Richmond	W	2020-12-08	BM
PA1212-D181	close up details of the test pit		2020-12-08	BM
PA1212-D182	general details of the grubbed zone	NE	2020-12-08	BM
PA1212-D183	DW test pitting in the grubbed zone	E	2020-12-08	BM
PA1212-D184	general details of the grubbed zone with work vehicle tracks	S	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D185	BM examining the grubbed zone	E	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D186	details of the grubbed zone with work vehicle tracks by the storage business	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D187	pile of grubbed materials behind the storage business	SW	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D188	details of the grubbed zone with work vehicle tracks by the storage business	S	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D189	BM test pitting in the grubbed zone	E	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D190	details of the grubbed zone behind the storage business	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D191	details of the grubbed zone behind the storage business	S	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D192	general details of the grubbed zone with work vehicle tracks	SE	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D193	BM test pitting in the grubbed zone	NE	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D194	general details of the grubbed zone with work vehicle tracks	E	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D195	general details of the grubbed zone	N	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D196	BM test pitting in the grubbed zone	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D197	BM test pitting in the grubbed zone	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D198	general details of the grubbed zone with work vehicles in the background	SE	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D199	BM test pitting in the grubbed zone	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D200	BM test pitting in the grubbed zone	NW	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D201	general details of the grubbed zone	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D202	an abandoned truck near the grubbed zone	NE	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D203	small creek near the grubbed zone	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D204	general details of a field near the grubbed zone	N	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D205	BM examining the disturbed area by a forest	NW	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D206	details of the disturbed survey area near a house and silo	NW	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D207	details of the disturbed survey area near a house and silo	NW	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D208	BM examining the disturbed area by a forest	NW	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D209	BM test pitting in the disturbed forest area	NW	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D210	general details of the forested survey area	NW	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D211	the forested survey area with modern debris	NW	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D212	BM examining the forested survey area with modern debris	NW	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D213	the forested survey area with modern debris	W	2020-12-08	DW

Catalogue #	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1212-D214	general details of an overgrown field by the forested survey area	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D215	the forested survey area with modern debris	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D216	general details of an overgrown field by the forested survey area	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D217	farm machinery abandoned in the forested survey area	W	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D218	details of the modern debris by a house and silo	NE	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D219	details of the modern debris by a house and silo	NE	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D220	details of the modern debris by a house and silo	NE	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D221	details of the modern debris by a house and silo	NE	2020-12-08	DW
PA1212-D222	details of the modern debris by a house and silo near 6048 Ottawa St. Richmond	NE	2020-12-08	DW

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1212	Richmond Stage 2 Field Notes from OneNote (PDF "PA1212 – Field Notes.pdf")	D. Williams

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map #	Name	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Historic	B. Mortimer
6	Conditions and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
7	Soils and Physiography	B. Mortimer
8	Methodology	B. Mortimer