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**ORIGINAL REPORT**

## **Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment**

3300, 3305, 3285, 3288 Borrisokane Road,  
and 4305, 4345, 4375 McKenna Casey Road,  
Part Lots 13 and 14, Concession 3 R.F.,  
and Part Lots 13, 14, and 15, Concession 4 R.F.,  
Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County  
City of Ottawa, Ontario

**Prepared For**

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**December 2019**

**Submitted for Review February 10, 2020**

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## **1.0 Executive Summary**

Paterson Group, on behalf of Caivan Development, undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at 3300, 3305, 3285, 3288 Borrisokane Road and 4305, 4345, 4375 McKenna Casey Road, in the Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act. Caivan Development is planning a mixed-use development in the study area consisting of residential lots and parkland.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of updated Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research, including: historical maps and aerial photographs. An optional Stage 1 property inspection was not undertaken.

The subject property has pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential based on the proximity to the Jock River and the proximity to known Pre-Contact findspot BhFw-121. Additionally, the study area exhibits historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential based on proximity to the known Hoolahan Farmhouse site (BhFw-30), and proximity to the Jock River.

The Stage 2 assessment consisted of pedestrian survey and test pitting on a 5 m grid. The fieldwork was undertaken on May 24, 27, 29, June 18, 19, and October 18, 2019. No significant archaeological remains were encountered.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

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### **3.0 Project Personnel**

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## **4.0 Project Context**

### **4.1 Development Context**

Paterson Group, on behalf of Caivan Development, undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the study area located at 3300, 3305, 3285, 3288 Borrisokane Road and 4305, 4345, 4375 McKenna Casey Road, on Part Lots 13 and 14, Concession 3 R.F. and Part Lots 13, 14, and 15, Concession 4 R.F. in the Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Caivan Developments is planning a mixed-use development consisting of residential lots and parkland; this assessment is part of the application process (Map 2). The archaeological assessment is required by the approval authority (City of Ottawa), under the Planning Act.

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was under various private ownership. Permission to access the study properties was obtained from the owners through Caivan Development prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access. The study area was delineated by the concept development map for the proposed subdivision (Map 2).

### **4.2 Historical Context**

#### 4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

#### 4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 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 extremely fuzzy. Therefore, 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 Post-Contact Period

The Township of Nepean was first surveyed in 1794, and was named for Sir Evan Nepean, a British Administrator (Elliot 1991). It was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Belden & Co. 1971:207). Settlement during the first 30 years after survey was slow and by 1822 Nepean's population was only 191, divided between 35 families (Elliot 1991:13). Most of the township was initially granted to United Empire Loyalists and then changed hands, but was never settled (Elliot 1991:6). The first settler in Nepean was Ira Honeywell, who in 1810 built a cabin on the Ottawa River (Elliot 1991:9). Ira was given 1,000 acres (five U.E.L. claims) that his father Rice Honeywell of Prescott had acquired from Loyalists that had not settled but instead sold off their claims (Belden & Co. 1971:207). In 1814, Jerard Chapman became Nepean's second settler, establishing himself near the Jock River (Elliot 1991:10). Road surveys in the late 1820s and early 1830s led to some settlement in the interior of Nepean, and the establishment of communities such as Jockvale. The population of Nepean did not see major increases until influxes of immigrants and settlers began with the construction of the Rideau Canal and more so into the mid 1800s. By 1851, the Township of Nepean had grown to 3,800 inhabitants. At this time there were 21 stone houses, 21 frame houses, 306 log cabins and 238 shanties. By 1861, 4,410 people called Nepean home, living in 36 stone houses, 45 frames houses, and 539 log cabins (Bond 1968:22-24). By 1878, Nepean was the wealthiest township of Carleton County. It had a population of 7,031. The 60,774 acres that encompassed the township held 2,540 head of cattle, 2,504 sheep, 1,399 horses, and 1,117 pigs (Belden & Co. 1971:105).

#### 4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

##### **Concession 3 R.F.**

###### *Lot 13*

Anthony Swalwell's 1830 map indicates that the lot is owned by the Crown. The pages dealing with the early land transactions for Lot 13 Con 3 are largely illegible, but the patent date appears to be 28 Jan 1842 for the front (north) half and 12 Oct 1842 for the rear (south) half. Both patents were made to the Canada Company. The Canada Company was a London, England land promoter that was set up in the mid-1800s for the purpose of settlement of land in southwestern Ontario. The Company sold the north half to Chris B. Stevens in May of 1842, whose heirs later sold it Michael Davis in 1863. Walling's 1863 map lists T. Brumen and W. Stevens as the property owners (Map 3). A structure is shown beside Brumen's name, just south of the study area. The 1879 Belden map (Map 3) notes that William Davis owns the majority of the lot (150 acres), with T Kennedy owning a 50 acre portion straddling the Jock River in the southwest quadrant. Two dwellings are shown at the extreme west end of the lot, just north of the Jock River (one on Davis' property and one on Kennedy's, with the latter in the approximate position of the Brumen structure from 1863). The position of the Jock River differs considerably on the two county atlas maps, with the 1863 version showing it in both Lots 13 and 14 and the 1879 version showing it only in Lot 13 (closely approximating the present course). In 1882, the north half was released by Mary A. Davis et al to Tim Brennan (derivation of Brumen?), who later divided it and willed it to his children in 1896. The Canada Company divided the south half in 1873, selling the east half to Timothy Kennedy and the west half to Timothy Brennan. Kennedy willed his portion to James Davies in 1883, who deeded it to John Dunn in 1890. Brennan's portion was willed to his children in 1896. Further details on the history of occupation of this lot are provided in a previous report undertaken by Golder (Golder Associates 2017a).

*Lot 14*

Lot 14 in Concession 3 Rideau Front in the Township of Nepean was granted by the Crown on June 30, 1801 to Mary Hay (OLR). In October 1836, Mary Hay sold the property to Reverend George A. Hay. Two years later in October 1856, the reverend sold 1/8<sup>th</sup> of an acre to John Costello. In January of 1861, George Hay sold the remainder of the property to John Hoolahan (Hoolahan). In February 1862, Hoolahan and his wife sold the north half of their property to Costello and the south to Patrick Hoolahan (presumably a son). Walling's 1863 map (Map 3) lists John Costello and J. Houlohan as the property owners. Two structures are shown at the extreme east of the property (outside the study area) including one marked BS (likely blacksmith shop) at the intersections of the historic Greenbank and Jockvale Roads. In February 1865, Costello sold 25 acres of the south portion of the north half of the lot to Patrick Hoolahan, retaining for himself 75 acres (OLR:AR2). In the 1871 census, Patrick Hoolahan is listed as a 42-year-old Irish farmer. With his wife Bridget, they had six children: John (11), Catherine (10), William (8), Patrick (5), Mary (3), and Margaret (7 months) (Statistics Canada 1871). In August 1872, John Costello sold the rear 40 acres of his 75 acre portion of lot 14 to James Costello (OLR:AR2). James Costello is listed in the 1871 census as a 27-year-old Irish farmer born in Ontario. He lived with what appear to be other siblings: Patrick (19), Bridget (20), Ann (16), and Julia (14) (Statistics Canada 1871). In April 1875, James Costello and his wife sold their portion of the property to John Tierney. Belden's 1879 map (Map 3) indicates that P Hoolahan owns the southern 125 acres, while John Tierney owns the northwest 40 acres and John Costello owns the northeast 35 acres. The same structure shown in the 1863 map is present at the northeast end of Hoolahan's property, while the structure at the Jockvale and Greenbank intersection (marked BLSH) is also present. In January 1894, John Costello sold 1215 sq. ft. to Richard Herbert for \$500. Patrick Hoolahan passed away in 1898 and bequeathed his property to Bridget, Patrick, and William Hoolahan. Over the next few decades the south portion of the property passed through the Hoolahan family while the north portion remained in the Tierney family (OLR:AR2).

**Concession 4 R.F.**

*Lot 13*

Lot 13 in Concession 4 Rideau Front in the Township of Nepean was granted by the Crown to Isabella McDonnell on 30 June 1801 (OLR). McDonnell must have been behind on taxes since on 26 January 1835 Sheriff Powell transferred 45 acres of the original 200 to William Hutchinson to pay the back taxes. In 1851, Duncan McDonnell and his wife (presumably Isabella) sold their remaining 155 acres to William McDonnell, who in turn sold it that same year to Edward Malloch. In 1861, Malloch sold the north half of his parcel to Joseph Brophy and the south half to Michael Brophy. The current study area is situated on Joseph Brophy's land on the north half of the lot, east of the Jock River, as can be seen in the 1879 Belden map (Map 3). The 1863 Belden map does not list a name for the lot, but a structure is shown on the extreme west end (well outside the study area). Joseph Brophy passed away in 1897 and his will bequeathed 77 acres to his wife Bridget and distributed the remainder between his children Francis John, John, Mary, Bridget Ann, and Julia Ann. The property stayed in the Brophy family until the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.



### *Lot 14*

Swalwell's 1830 map lists this lot as Crown land at this point and shows a small stream draining into the Jock River. The west half of Lot 14 in Concession 4 Rideau Front was granted by the Crown to the Canada Company on 24 June 1835. John Malloch purchased the property on 9 May 1859. The 1863 Walling map lists Robert Doyle as the owner with a structure situated at the wet end of the lot, outside the study area. In 1872, Edward C. Malloch and his wife sold the property to Patrick O'Keefe. P. O'Keefe is recorded on the property on the 1879 Belden map as owning 112.5 acres (Map 3). On 10 July 1899, Patrick O'Keefe sold the north 100 acres of his parcel to Patrick M. O'Keefe who took out a mortgage with the Canada Trust Company in 1912. The mortgage was assigned to various third parties throughout the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century and 1927 Joseph Brophy acquired the property and it remained in the Brophy family until the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

The east half of Lot 14 in Concession 4 Rideau Front was granted by the Crown to the Canada Company on 26 October 1846. In 1854, Michael O'Keefe purchased the parcel from the Canada Company. Upon his passing in 1862, the parcel was divided between Cornelius O'Keefe (75 acres) and John Kehoe and his wife (25 acres). In 1866, Kehoe sold the front 12.5 acres of his parcel to Richard Robbins and the rear 12.5 acres to John Malloch. In 1872, Malloch and his wife sold the rear 12.5 acres to Patrick O'Keefe, who already owned the west half of Lot 14. The 1879 Belden map depicts 'C.O. Keefe' on 75 acres of the east half of Lot 14 and Richard Robbins on 12.5 acres. (Map 3). The property remains in this configuration until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

### *Lot 15*

Lot 15 in Concession 4 Rideau Front was granted to Margaret McDonell by the Crown on 10 June 1801. Swalwell's 1830 map shows a small stream on this lot draining into the Jock River on Lot 14 to the south. On 15 June 1831, Angus A.M. McDonnell sold the property to Freeman Miner, who in turn sells the property to John McNaughton in 1834, who sells the property later that same year to James Pollo [?] (land registry records are slightly illegible). The property goes through several back and forth buy and sell transactions until 1862 when Andrew Pollo owns the entire lot. The 1863 Walling map (Map 3) does not list a landowner but indicates a structure in the extreme southwest, outside the study area. In 1877, Robert Davidson acquired the east half of the lot. In 1879, Patrick Darran and his wife acquired the west half of the property, and in 1887 Patrick Devin deeded the north half to James Darran. The 1879 Belden map depicts an A. Davidson on the east half of the lot, owning 100 acres (although it is Robert Davidson listed on the land registry) and James and Patrick Darran on the west half (50 acres each), indicating that while the deed of the north half of Lot 14 to James Darran was not registered until 1887, it was already divided in this fashion. Structures are shown on both Darran properties, outside the study area. The parcels stayed in the Darran and Davidson families until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 4.3 Archaeological Context

### 4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of approximately 156.5 hectares that is primarily cultivated field, with lightly wooded areas between fields, a standing farmhouse, yard, and driveway, and small patches of more densely wooded areas and overgrown former cultivated fields (Map 4 – current conditions). The property is relatively flat, and southern edge for most of the of the study area is delineated by the Jock River, a tributary of the Rideau River. The Fraser-Clarke Drain runs through the parcels on Concession 3, while the Foster and O’Keefe Drains run through Concession 4, with all draining into the Jock River. Historically, the study area was primarily used for agricultural purposes.

### 4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region. 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). Physiographic landforms in the vicinity of the study area are primarily clay plains but also include limestone plains to the west, undrumlined till plains to the east and beaches, eskers and sand plains to the south (Map 5).

The soils in the study area (Map 5) consist primarily of the Carsonby series (Osgoode association), which are made up of poorly drained to imperfectly drained soils found on level or gently undulating topography. Parent material is noncalcareous in nature and acidity generally ranges from slightly acidic to mildly alkaline. The surface horizon is very dark gray to very dark grayish brown with granular or subangular blocky structure. Weathered subsoil is grayish brown to gray with olive gray/gray parent material (often mottled with dark yellowish brown) (Schut and Wilson 1987:64-65). The Brandon series (Dalhousie association) is also present in the northwest corner of the study area. These soils are poorly drained and found on level to near-level marine clay plains. Surface horizons tend to be very dark gray with subangular blocky to granular structure (ibid: 36-37). Finally, there is a small area of North Gower series soils (North Gower association) in proximity to the Jock River. These clay loam and silty clay loam soils are similarly poorly drained with very dark gray to very dark brown mottled surface horizons with subangular blocky to granular structure (ibid: 56-57). Eroded channels are present in the vicinity of the Fraser-Clarke Drain and the Jock River

The study area includes several drain features – the O’Keefe Drain running through Lots 14 and 15 Con 4, the Foster Drain running through Lots 13 and 15 Con 4, and the Fraser-Clarke Drain running through Lot 13 Con 3. While classed as drains today, these features appear on topographic maps from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and are likely natural tributaries of the Jock River that were later diverted and further excavated. Notably, the Fraser-Clarke drain at the northeast end of the study area appears to follow an old (pre-1925) course of the Jock River (similar to that shown on the 1863 Walling map), as shown on a 1925 map (Map 6).

### 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. A number of assessments have taken place in other portions of the subject lots within 50 m of the current study area. In 2018, Paterson Group undertook a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 14 Concession 3 RF (part of the Barrhaven Conservancy Lands) directly northeast of the current study area, which was determined to have no further cultural heritage value (Paterson Group 2018). Another archaeological assessment in close proximity to the subject area was a Stage 1 assessment of the proposed Barrhaven-Riverside South Rapid Transit, which originates at the northeast corner of Lot 14 Con 3 RF at Jockvale and Greenbank Roads (Golder Associates 2015b). A third assessment immediately east of the study area on Part Lot 13 Con 3 RF involved Stage 1-3 assessments by Golder on the Burnett Lands for Claridge Homes (Golder Associates 2017a, 2017b). During the Stage 2 assessment, an expedient quartzite knife was discovered. Stage 3 assessment did not recover any further material and the site was deemed an isolated findspot. A fourth assessment consisted of a Stage 1-2 assessment conducted just north and east of the study area on Part Lots 13-14 Con 3 RF as part of the South Nepean Collector sanitary trunk sewer (Golder Associates 2015c, 2016). Several historic findspots were located during the Stage 2 assessment but further work was not recommended as they did not meet the criteria for Stage 3. A fifth investigation involved a Stage 1-2 assessment conducted immediately north of the study area on Part Lots 14-15 Con 3 RF (Golder Associates 2015a). Broad scatters of historic material were identified but none warranted further investigation. A possible hearth feature containing fire-cracked rock, ash, and quartz material was found near a ravine on Lot 14 Con 3 and further work was recommended. The Stage 3 investigation of this site, registered as the Tierney Site (BhFw-26) determined that the feature was the result of a natural burn event (Golder Associates 2014). Finally, previous work by Paterson Group resulted in the Stage 1, 2, and 3 assessment of the Hoolahan Farmhouse site (BhFw-30) on the east end of Lot 14 Con 3 RF, which was determined to have no further cultural heritage value (Paterson Group 2013).

Other nearby archaeological assessments in the Half Moon Bay area include two assessments to the south of the Jock River: a Stage 1 and 2 assessment for Monarch corporation on lot 8 concession 2 (Rideau Front) (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. 2011); a Stage 1 assessment for Mattamy Homes on part lots 8 and 9, concession 3 (Jacques Whitford Environment Limited 2008) which eventually led to Stage 4 mitigation of two historic period sites discovered on the property (BhFw-20 and BfWw-21) (Golder Associates 2010).

### 4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are 13 registered archaeological sites located within a 2 km radius of the study area, listed in Table 1.

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

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Cultural Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Current Development Review Status</b>
<b>BhFw-30</b>	Hoolahan Farmhouse	Post-Contact			
<b>BhFw-29</b>	Latimer Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	Further CHVI
<b>BhFw-22</b>		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	
<b>BhFw-21</b>	Location 2				
<b>BhFw-20</b>	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other building, house	
<b>BhFw-17</b>	McGuire	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, homestead	No Further CHVI
<b>BhFw-125</b>	Lyttle Site	Post-Contact		Unknown	Further CHVI
<b>BhFw-124</b>	Flood Homestead	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI
<b>BhFw-121</b>	Jock River 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
<b>BhFw-111</b>	McCullough-2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI
<b>BhFw-11</b>	Miller Farm	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	agricultural	
<b>BhFw-104</b>		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden, residential, scatter	No Further CHVI
<b>BhFw-10</b>	Ralph Cabin	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	agricultural, cabin, farmstead	

**Table 1: Registered sites within 2 km of the study area.**

#### **4.4 Archaeological Potential**

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, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area property exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential as it is adjacent to a primary water source, the Jock River (in addition to smaller tributaries). The southern portion of the study area falls within the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 4). The proximity of a known pre-contact archaeological findspot (BhFw-121 – the Jock River 1 site) also increases the potential of the study area.

Potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historic transportation routes, historic community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits potential for historic period archaeological sites due to its proximity to the Jock River and associated drainages, historic roads including Jockvale and Greenbank Roads, and the presence of a number of known historic-period archaeological sites in the area.

Thus, the property demonstrates moderate potential for both pre-contact and historic period archaeological sites.

## **5.0 Field Methods**

The entire property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MTCS.

The majority of the property (134.8 ha or 86.1%) has been subject to recent cultivation and a pedestrian survey was conducted as per Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011) (Map 7). This area was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5 metre intervals (Figure 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). All surveyed fields had been ploughed prior to commencing fieldwork and fields were adequately weathered with excellent visibility of at least 80% (despite some recent new crop growth).

Several lightly forested areas and significantly overgrown abandoned fields (10.2 ha or 6.5%) required test pitting as they could not be ploughed as described in Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 (MTCS 2011) Figure 6, 7, 8, 9.

Several narrow areas alongside existing drainage creeks were excluded (10.8 ha or 6.9%) as they are steeply sloped and permanently wet (Section 2.1 Standard 2a) (Figure 10). Two slightly larger areas were also excluded as they were determined to be low-lying and permanently wet (southwest end of Parcel 7 alongside the Jock River and northeast end of Parcel 1 alongside Fraser-Clarke drainage) (Figure 11).

Finally, some areas of disturbance (0.2 ha or 0.1%) around the extant house and barn (Figure 12) at 3288 Borrisokane Road were excluded, following Standard 2b Section 2.1. These include building foundations and driveways.

All tests-pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled (Section 2.1.2). Test pit survey was extended to within 1 m of structures.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 3 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries digitized from a georeferenced cadastral survey plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Collector.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 7 for photo locations mapped by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MTCS 2011).

Field work took place on May 24, 27, 29, June 18, 19, and October 18 2019. Weather conditions ranged from sunny to overcast with temperatures ranging from 5 to 25° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Caivan Developments with no limits to access.

## **6.0 Record of Finds**

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

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

## **7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

The Stage 1 assessment indicated that there was archaeological potential for the study area based on nearby historic activity in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, proximity to the Jock River, and registered archaeological sites in the near vicinity. However, the Stage 2 assessment did not find any significant archaeological resources present in the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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



## **8.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation**

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

## 9.0 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 Caivan Communities 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



Duncan Williams, M.A.  
Archaeological Technician

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**11.0 Images**



**Figure 1: Pedestrian survey in northeast end of Parcel 5. (PA1148-D04)**



**Figure 2: Pedestrian survey at northwest end of Parcel 3. (PA1148-D21)**



**Figure 3: Recently ploughed field, east half of Parcel 4. (D44)**



**Figure 4: Pedestrian survey east end of Parcel 2. (PA1148-D56)**





**Figure 5: Field conditions, east end of Parcel 1. Low-lying wet area along Jock River at left of image. (PA1148-D69)**



**Figure 6: Test pitting overgrown field area southwest end of Parcel 4. (PA1148-D35)**



Figure 7: Typical test pit with greyish brown clay loam over greyish yellow clay subsoil. Southwest end of Parcel 4. (PA1148-D36)



Figure 8: Overgrown field northwest end of Parcel 7. (PA1148-D52)



**Figure 9: Test pitting lightly wooded area northwest end of Parcel 4. (PA1148-D33)**



**Figure 10: Low-lying wet area along Fraser-Clarke drainage, east end of Parcel 2. (PA1148-D58)**

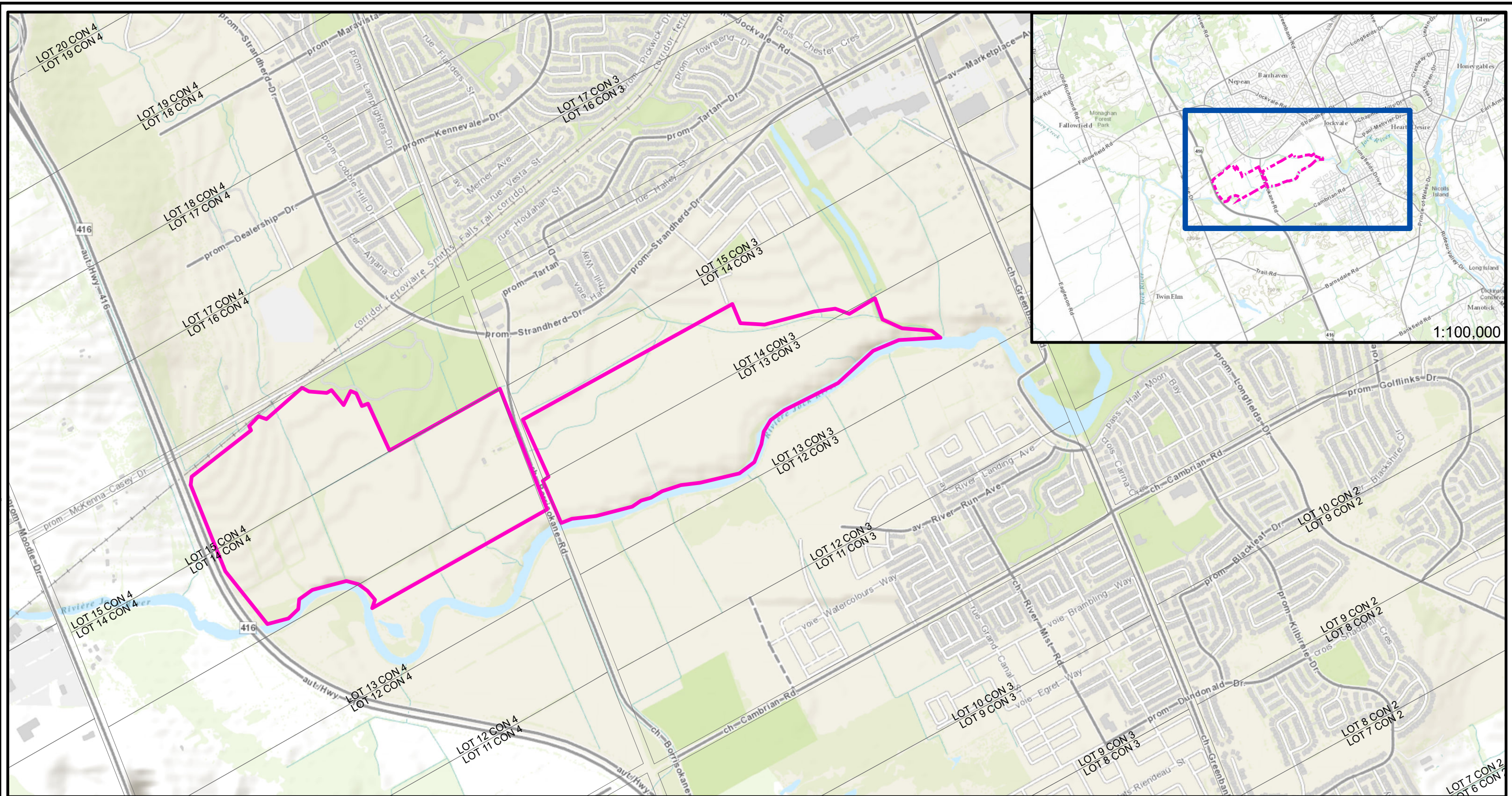


**Figure 11: Low-lying muddy area adjacent to Jock River, southwest end of Parcel 7. (PA1148-D50)**

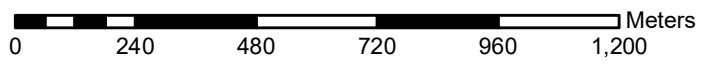


**Figure 12: Extant house and barn at 3288 Borrisokane Road. (PA1148-D05)**

**12.0 Maps**



 DEVELOPMENT AREA



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 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

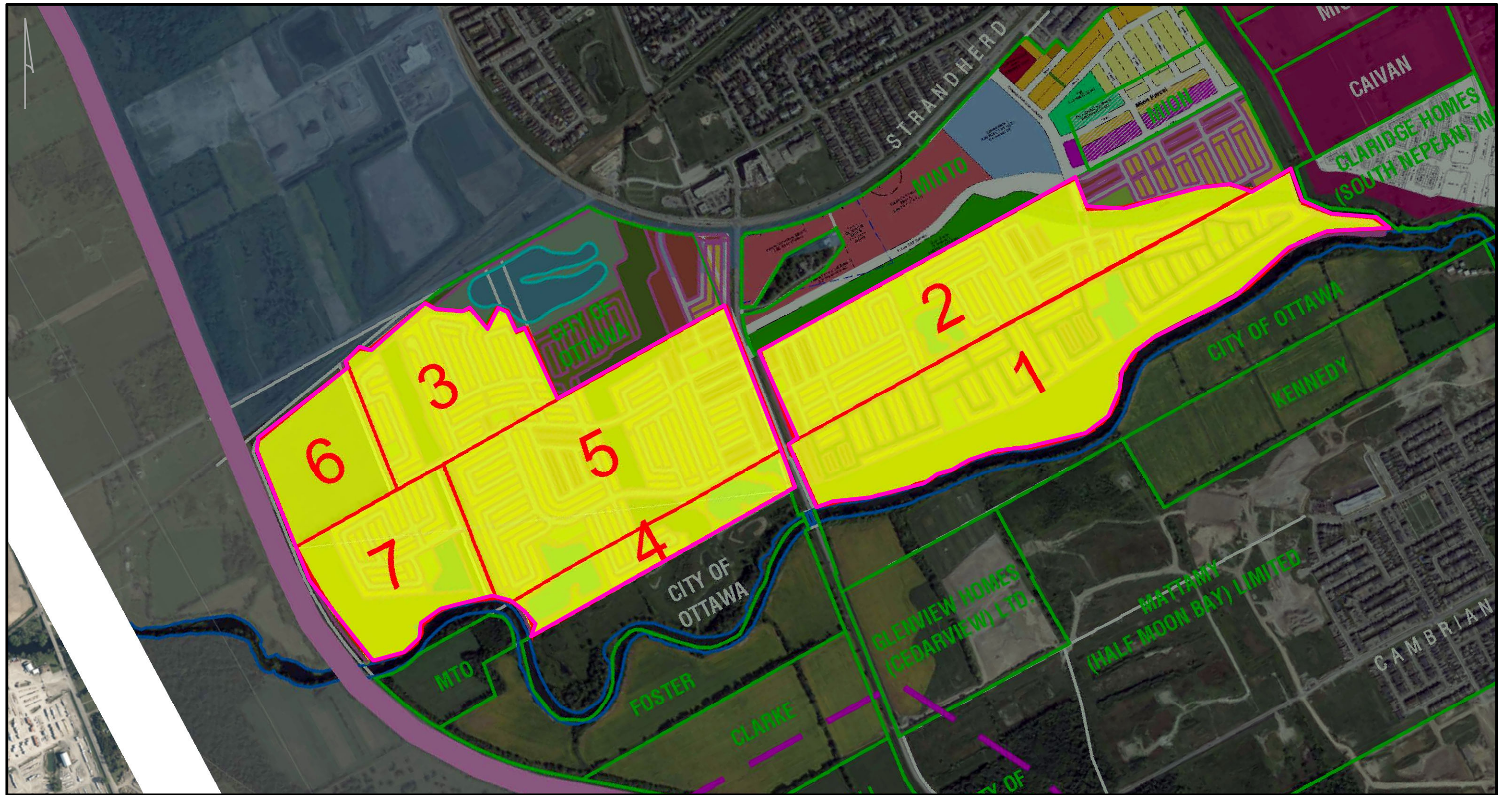
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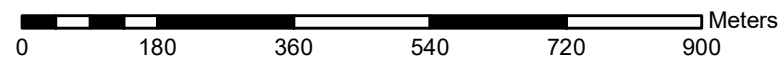
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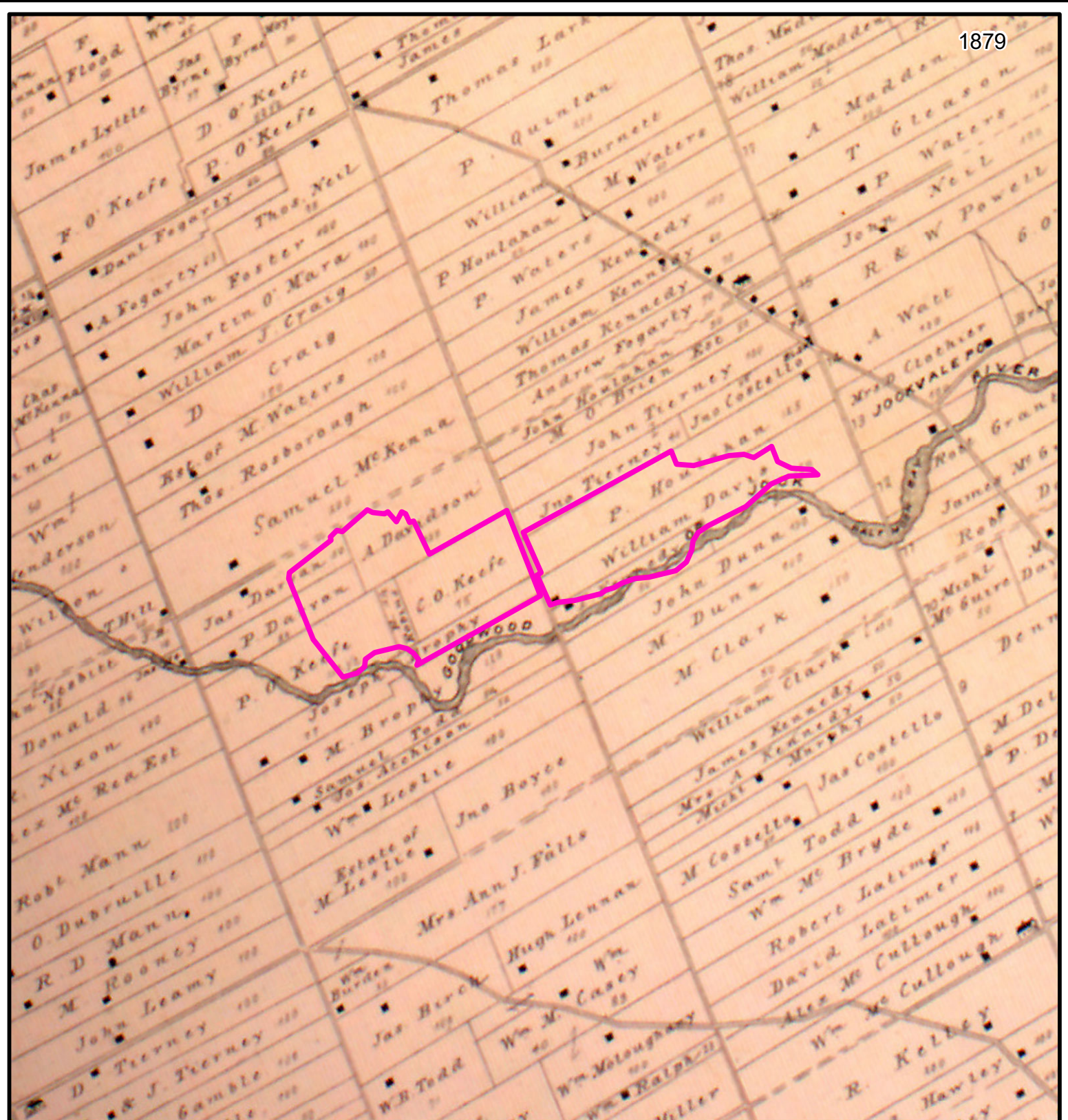
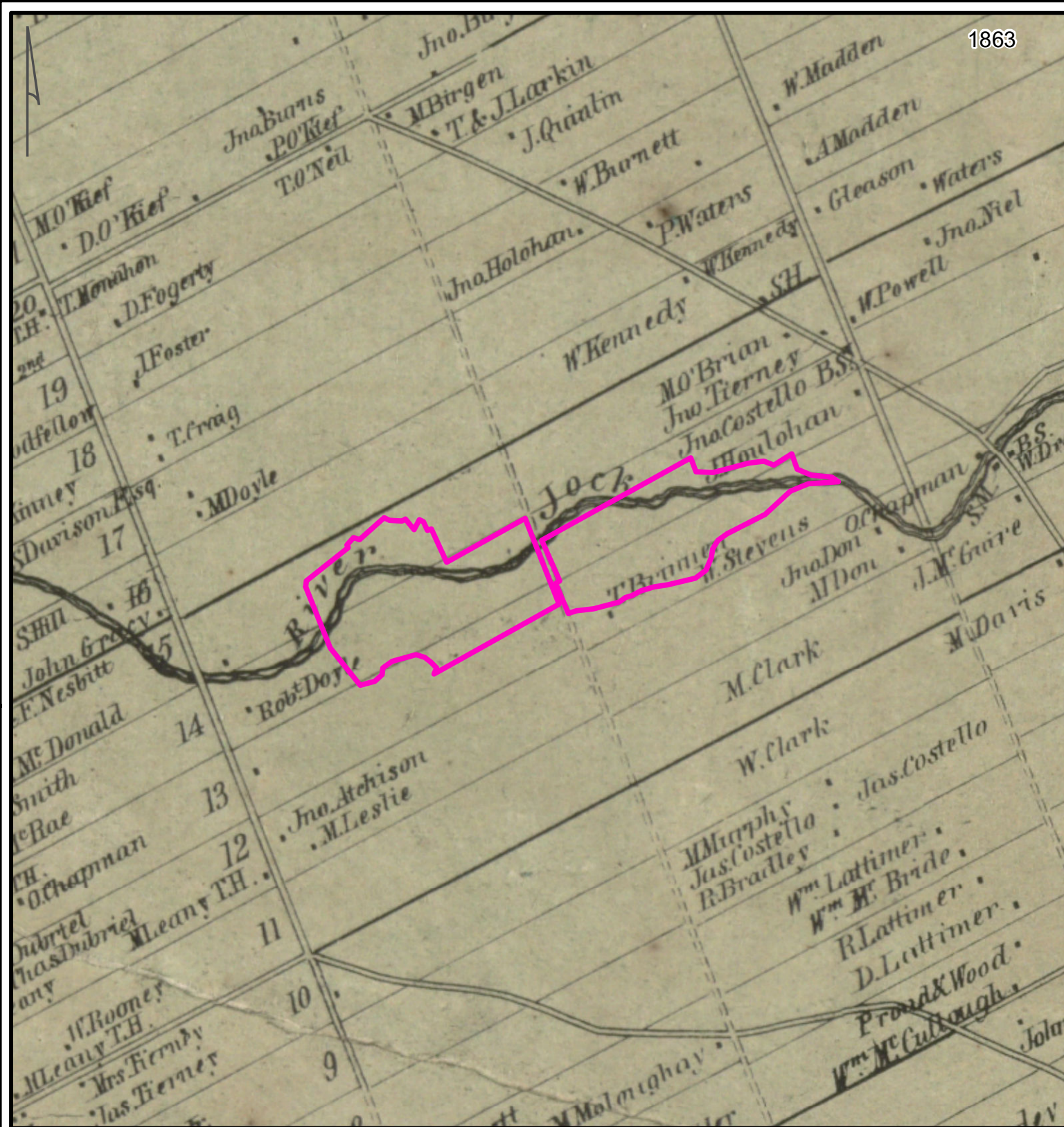


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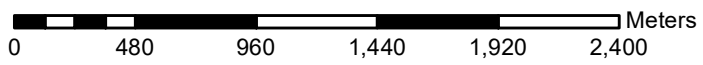


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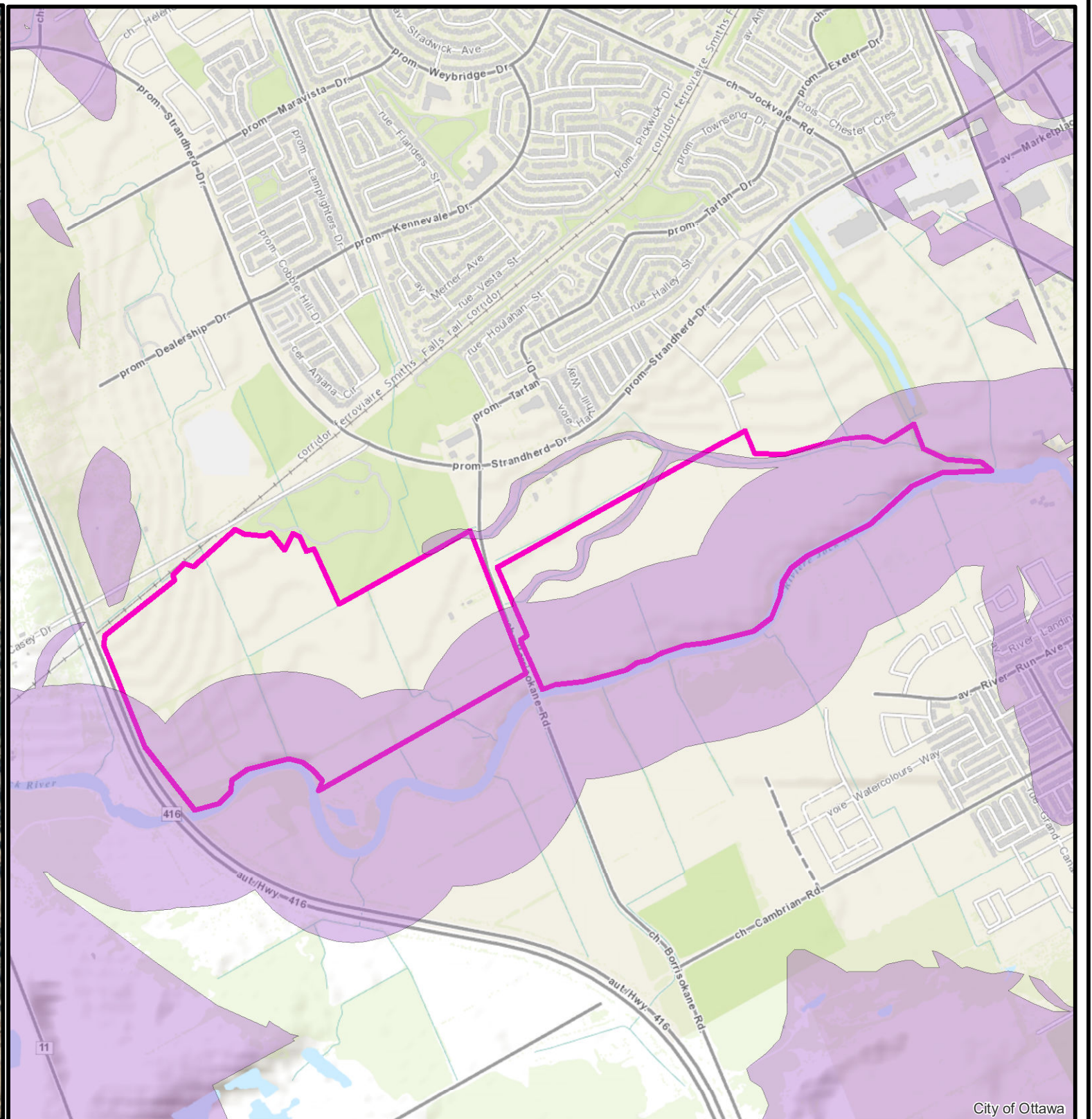
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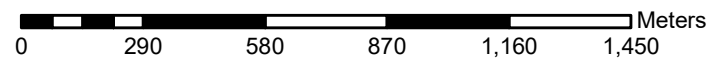
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 consulting engineers  
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

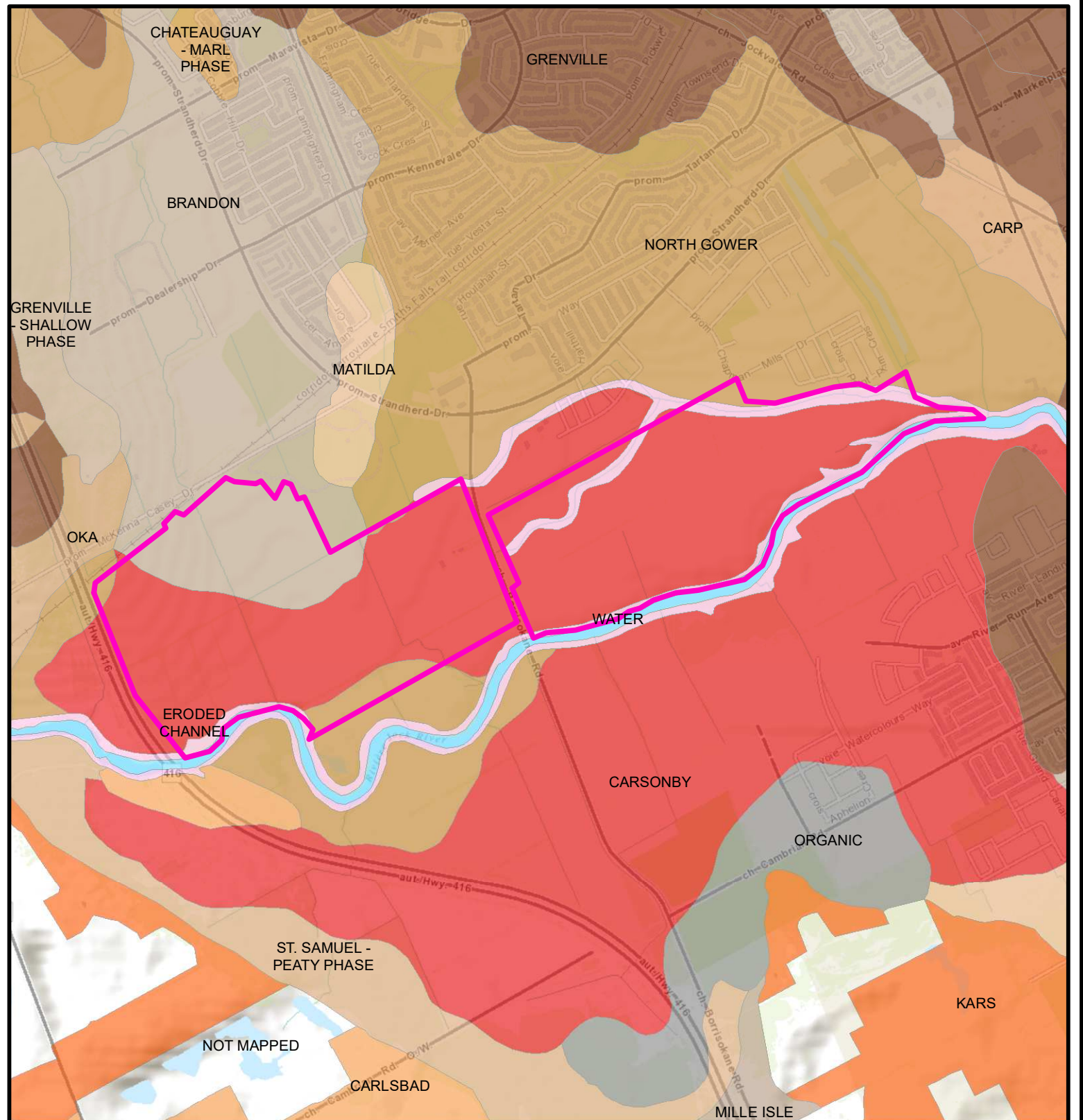
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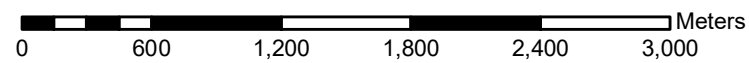
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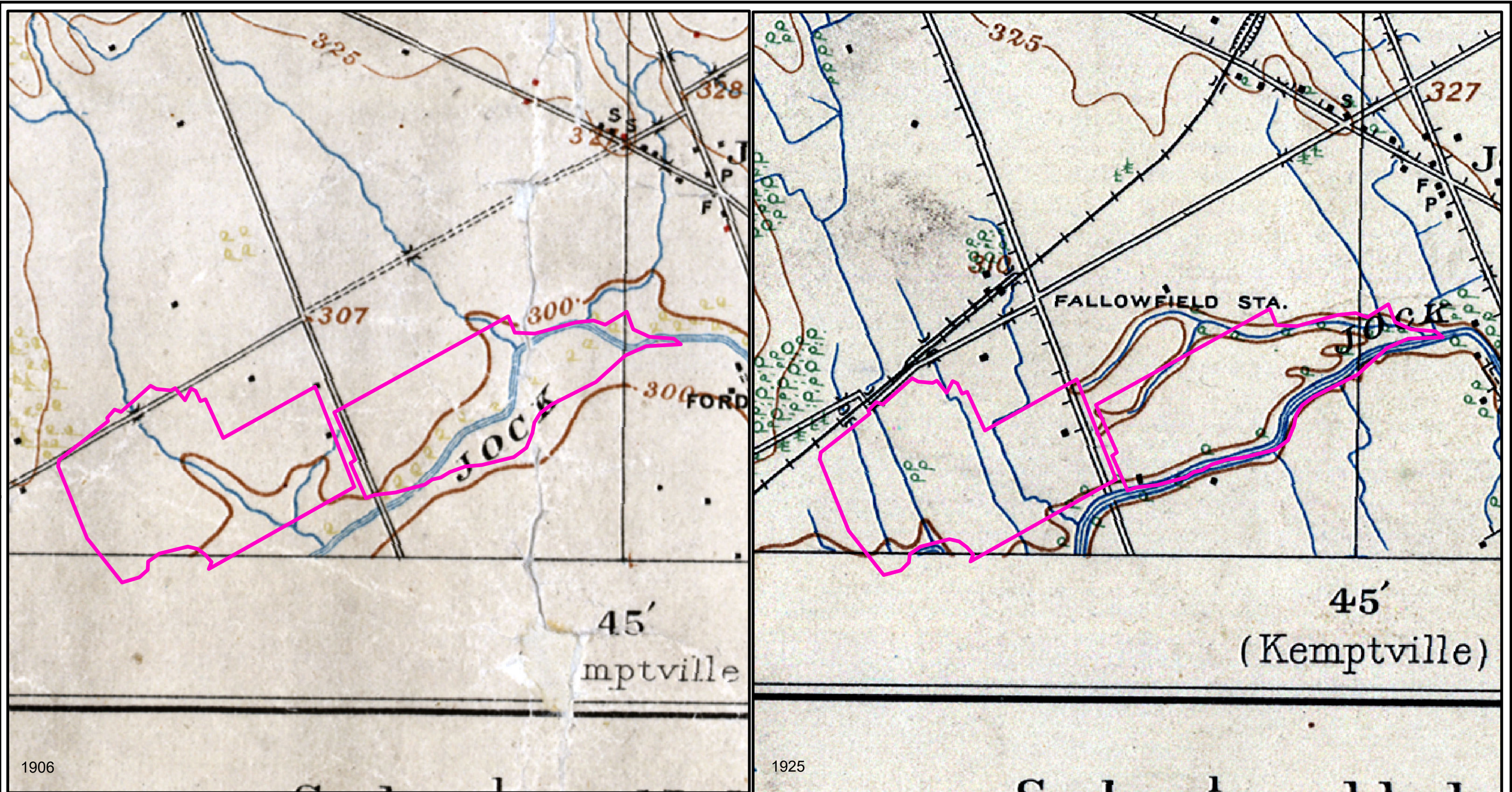


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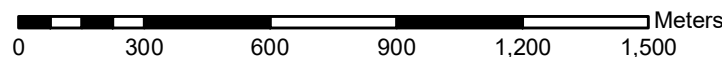
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1906

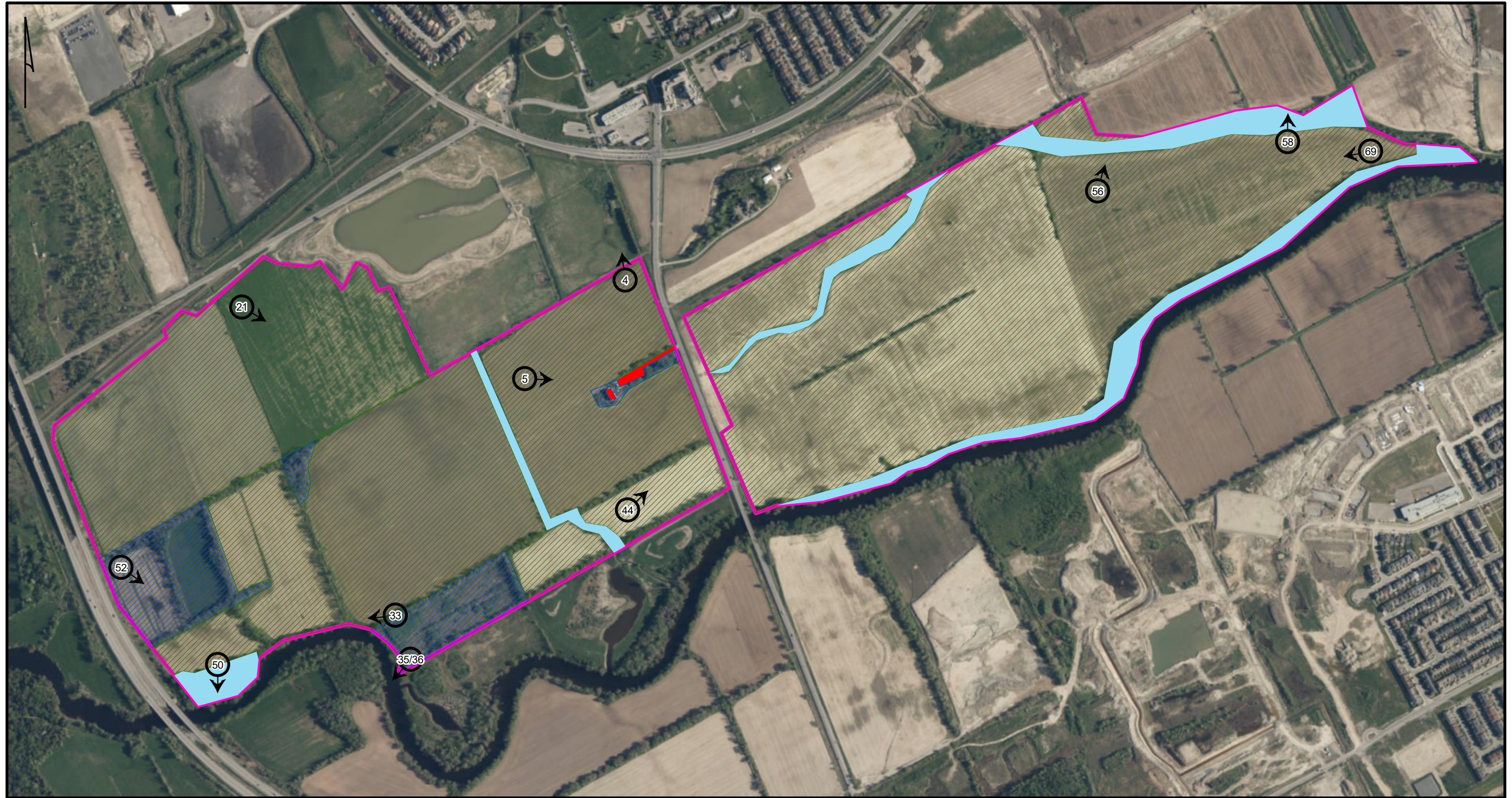
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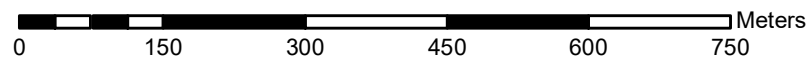


DEVELOPMENT AREA

PHOTO NUMBER AND DIRECTION (D#)

**ASSESSMENT METHODS**

- EXCLUDED - DISTURBED
- EXCLUDED - PERMANENTLY WET
- PEDESTRIAN - 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT - 5 m INTERVAL



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18  
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA

**Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue**

Catalogue Number	Subject	Direction	Photographer	Date
PA1148-D01	Ploughed field alongside farmhouse in Parcel 5	W	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D01	Ploughed field alongside farmhouse in Parcel 5	W	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D02	Ploughed field alongside Borrisokane Road, Parcel 5	N	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D03	Ploughed field NE end of Parcel 5	NW	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D04	Field walking NE end of Parcel 5	N	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D05	Ploughed field looking towards farmhouse, Parcel 5	E	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D07	Detail of ploughed field, Parcel 5		BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D08	Field walking NE end of Parcel 5 near farmhouse	SW	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D09	Ploughed field in Parcel 5 near farmhouse	SW	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D10	Ploughed field in Parcel 5 near farmhouse	SW	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D11	Ploughed field in Parcel 5 near farmhouse	E	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D12	Field walking north end of Parcel 5	S	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D13	Ploughed field N end of Parcel 5	SW	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D14	Ploughed field N end of Parcel 5	SE	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D15	Ploughed field NW end of Parcel 5	E	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D16	Ploughed field NW end of Parcel 5	E	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D17	Ploughed field NW end of Parcel 5	E	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D18	Ploughed field SW end of Parcel 3	N	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D19	Ploughed field SW end of Parcel 3	NE	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D20	Detail of ploughed field SW end of Parcel 3	NW	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D21	Field walking NW end of Parcel 3	NE	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D22	Detail of ploughed field NW end of Parcel 3	NE	BM	24/05/2019
PA1148-D23	Ploughed field NE end of Parcel 3	W	BM	27/05/2019
PA1148-D24	Ploughed field with some new growth NW end of Parcel 3	SW	BM	27/05/2019
PA1148-D25	Detail of ploughed field with some new growth NW end of Parcel 3	S	BM	27/05/2019
PA1148-D26	Field walking ploughed field with some new growth NW end of Parcel 3	NW	BM	27/05/2019

Catalogue Number	Subject	Direction	Photographer	Date
PA1148-D27	Detail of ploughed field with some new growth E end of Parcel 6	NE	BM	27/05/2019
PA1148-D28	Detail of ploughed field with some new growth E end of Parcel 6	NE	BM	27/05/2019
PA1148-D29	Field walking ploughed field with some new growth E end of Parcel 3	NE	BM	27/05/2019
PA1148-D30	Field walking ploughed field with some new growth NE end of Parcel 3	N	BM	27/05/2019
PA1148-D31	Overgrown abandoned fields NW end Parcel 7	SE	BM	27/05/2019
PA1148-D32	Ploughed field NE end of Parcel 7	W	BM	27/05/2019
PA1148-D33	Test pitting wooded area NW end of Parcel 4	E	BM	29/05/2019
PA1148-D34	Wooded area NW end of Parcel 4	S	BM	29/05/2019
PA1148-D35	Test pitting wooded area SW end of Parcel 4	SW	BM	29/05/2019
PA1148-D36	Typical test pit SW end of Parcel 4	N	BM	29/05/2019
PA1148-D37	Typical test pit SW end of Parcel 4	N	BM	29/05/2019
PA1148-D38	Test pitting lightly wooded area N end of Parcel 4	SW	BM	29/05/2019
PA1148-D39	Test pitting lightly wooded area SE end of Parcel 4	N	BM	29/05/2019
PA1148-D40	Field walking east end of Parcel 4	N	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D41	Ploughed field east end of Parcel 4	NW	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D42	Detail ploughed field east end of Parcel 4	N	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D43	Field walking central portion of Parcel 4	N	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D44	Ploughed field east half of Parcel 4	NE	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D45	Ploughed field east half of Parcel 7	S	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D46	Field walking east half of Parcel 7	NE	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D47	Ploughed field SW end of Parcel 7	W	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D48	Overgrown abandoned fields central portion Parcel 7	W	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D49	Low-lying wet area SW end of Parcel 7	S	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D50	Low-lying wet area SW end of Parcel 7	S	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D51	Test pitting overgrown fields NW end of Parcel 7	E	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D52	Overgrown fields NW end of Parcel 7	SE	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D53	Ploughed field NW end of Parcel 2	S	DW	18/06/2019
PA1148-D54	Ploughed field W end of Parcel 2	NE	DW	19/06/2019

Catalogue Number	Subject	Direction	Photographer	Date
PA1148-D55	Ploughed Field SW end of Parcel 2	S	DW	19/06/2019
PA1148-D56	Field walking E end of Parcel 2	N	DW	19/06/2019
PA1148-D57	Detail of field E end of Parcel 2	E	DW	19/06/2019
PA1148-D58	Low-lying wet area along Fraser-Clarke Drain, centre of Parcel 2	N	DW	19/06/2019
PA1148-D59	Low-lying wet area along Fraser-Clarke Drain, centre of Parcel 2	N	DW	19/06/2019
PA1148-D60	Ploughed field east end of Parcel 2	E	DW	19/06/2019
PA1148-D61	Low-lying wet area end of Parcel 2, alongside Fraser-Clarke Drain	NE	DW	19/06/2019
PA1148-D62	Ploughed field east end of Parcel 2	S	DW	19/06/2019
PA1148-D63	Low-lying wet area end of Parcel 2, alongside Fraser-Clarke Drain	NE	DW	19/06/2019
PA1148-D64	Low-lying wet area end of Parcel 2, alongside Fraser-Clarke Drain	N	DW	19/06/2019
PA1148-D65	Ploughed field SW corner of Parcel 1	NE	BM	19/06/2019
PA1148-D66	Ploughed field SW corner of Parcel 1	N	BM	18/10/2019
PA1148-D67	Ploughed field NW corner of Parcel 1	E	BM	18/10/2019
PA1148-D68	Ploughed field NW corner of Parcel 1	SE	BM	18/10/2019
PA1148-D69	Ploughed field E corner of Parcel 1	W	BM	18/10/2019
PA1148-D70	Ploughed field E corner of Parcel 1	N	BM	18/10/2019
PA1148-D71	Ploughed field E corner of Parcel 1	E	BM	18/10/2019

**Appendix B: Document Catalogue**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Created By</b>
PA1148	Barrhaven Conservancy Lands, Field Notes Stage 2 Site Assessment	N. Kopp

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**Appendix C: Map Catalogue**

<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Created By</b>
1	Location	S. Barre
2	Development Plan	D. Williams
3	Historic Maps	B. Mortimer
4	Conditions and Archaeological Potential	S. Barre
5	Physiography and Soils	D. Williams
6	Historic Topography	D. Williams
7	Photo Key and Assessment Methods	D. Williams

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