Macaulay Point, Esquimalt: Archaeological Inventory

Prepared for:
Public Works and Government Services Canada
on behalf to the Department of Defence

Submitted to:
Formation Environment, CFB Esquimalt
The Esquimalt Nation
The Songhees First Nation
and
The Archaeology & Registry Services Branch

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- Grant Keddie of the Royal British Columbia Museum shared his knowledge of archaeological sites DcRu-20, 21, and 22; and
- Dale Mumford of Parks Canada provided information regarding the British and Canadian forts at Macaulay Point.

Executive Summary

Millennia Research Limited was contracted by Public Works and Government Services (PWGSC) to conduct an archaeological inventory of the Department of National Defence's (DND) Macaulay Point property in Esquimalt, west of Victoria, BC, on behalf of the Department of Defense. The goal of the archaeological inventory was to locate and assess the significance of archaeological resources on this property. The inventory was conducted as part of a larger initiative by CFB Esquimalt to obtain baseline archaeological studies on all of its properties. The project was not initiated in response to any proposed development.

Macaulay Point is within the traditional territory of the Lekwammen represented by two modern aboriginal political entities – the Songhees and Esquimalt Nations. Both nations are amalgamations of largely independent groups that occupied numerous villages between Cowichan Head and Parry Bay. Lekwammen informants Jimmy Fraser and Sophie Misheal identified Macaulay Point as *Mukwuks*, one of five reef-net locations on Vancouver Island (Duff 1969: 30, 45).

The property was owned by the Hudson's Bay Company in the mid 1850s and was first developed by the military – the Royal Navy – and local militia in 1878. The Macaulay Point Earthwork Battery was one of four batteries built by civilian labour between May and August of 1878 (Lovatt 1993). The exact location of the battery is unknown. In 1894 construction of the larger, updated Fort Macaulay was initiated at Macaulay Point. The earth and concrete battery was constructed under the supervision of Royal Engineer Sappers from the 18th Company of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Prior to the current inventory project, two previously recorded archaeological sites, both with trench embankment features, are recorded on Macaulay Point: DcRu-21 and DcRu-22. Inventory of Macaulay Point identified additional cultural deposits at both previously recorded archaeological sites although the trench embankment features were not located at either. The findings suggest that the origin of the existing trench at DcRu-22 is questionable and should be investigated further. Three historical sites (MP-H1, H2, and H3) were recorded and two areas of previously unrecorded historical debris were identified near DcRu-21 and DcRu-22. The trench embankment features (if present at DcRu-22) and associated midden deposits are of high archaeological significance. The historical significance of the historic sites is unknown but is likely high if found to be associated with either the 1878 or 1894/95 batteries.

Both general and site specific recommendations are presented. The general recommendations stemming from the findings of this inventory project are:

1. DND, CFB Esquimalt should advise the Municipality of Esquimalt of its operational policies with respect to archaeological resources on the Macaulay Point property;
2. Archaeological Awareness Training should be required for base, municipal, and private landscape or excavation contractors working outside the boundaries of recorded sites; and
3. An AIA should precede any future development on the property in the vicinity of recorded archaeological sites or areas which retain potential for archaeological sites.

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Introduction

Millennia Research Limited was contracted by Public Works and Government Services (PWGSC) to conduct an archaeological inventory of the Department of National Defence's (DND) Macaulay Point property in Esquimalt, west of Victoria, BC. The goal of the archaeological inventory was to locate and assess the significance of archaeological resources on this property. The inventory was conducted as part of a larger initiative by CFB Esquimalt to obtain baseline archaeological studies on all of its properties. The project was not initiated in response to any proposed development.

The objectives of the study were threefold:

1. to compile information on the post-contact[1] military history of the property;
2. to identify any previously unidentified archaeological resources; and
3. to gather additional information regarding two previously recorded archaeological sites (DcRu-21 and DcRu-22) on the property.

As the study area falls on federal land, the inventory was not conducted under a provincial *Heritage Conservation Act Section 14, Site Inspection Permit.* The Songhees First Nation and the Esquimalt Nation were contacted regarding the project and provided an opportunity to express any concerns they had regarding the study.

Study Area

Macaulay Point is a series of four projections of land over-looking the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the south coast of Esquimalt, BC (Figure 1). The shoreline is crenulated and rocky with small pebble beaches. The point has numerous rocky outcrops and is covered in grasses, with large dense patches of thick scotch broom, blackberry, wild rose and deciduous hedges. Major vegetation includes Gary Oak and cottonwood; a few fir and cherry are also present.

Macaulay Point was named for Donald Macaulay, the Bailiff of Viewfield Farm, one of four farms established in the 1850s in the Esquimalt District by the Puget Sound Agriculture Company, a subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Company (Municipality of Esquimalt 1998). The point was not developed although it was included in the 600 acres surveyed for the farm; the farm discontinued operation in 1860 (Golder Associates 1998).

As discussed in detail below, the Royal Navy established a battery at Macaulay Point in 1878 and a subsequent battery was constructed on the site by the Canadian and British governments in 1894. The Canadian government assumed responsibility for the site in 1906. Fort Macaulay was decommissioned in 1956 and subsequently many of the features were dismantled, filled, or barricaded, however, numerous buildings and features from the 1895 to 1956 period remain. In 1957, the National Historic Sites Advisory Board recognized the Victoria-Esquimalt Coast Artillery Defences, including the Macaulay battery, a place of National Historic Significance (Mumford, Business and Community Relations Officer for Ft. Rodd Hill and Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site of Canada, personal communication 2004). The

[1] A glossary of terms is included in Appendix 1.

Municipality of Esquimalt currently maintains the site for recreational purposes (Municipality of Esquimalt 1998).

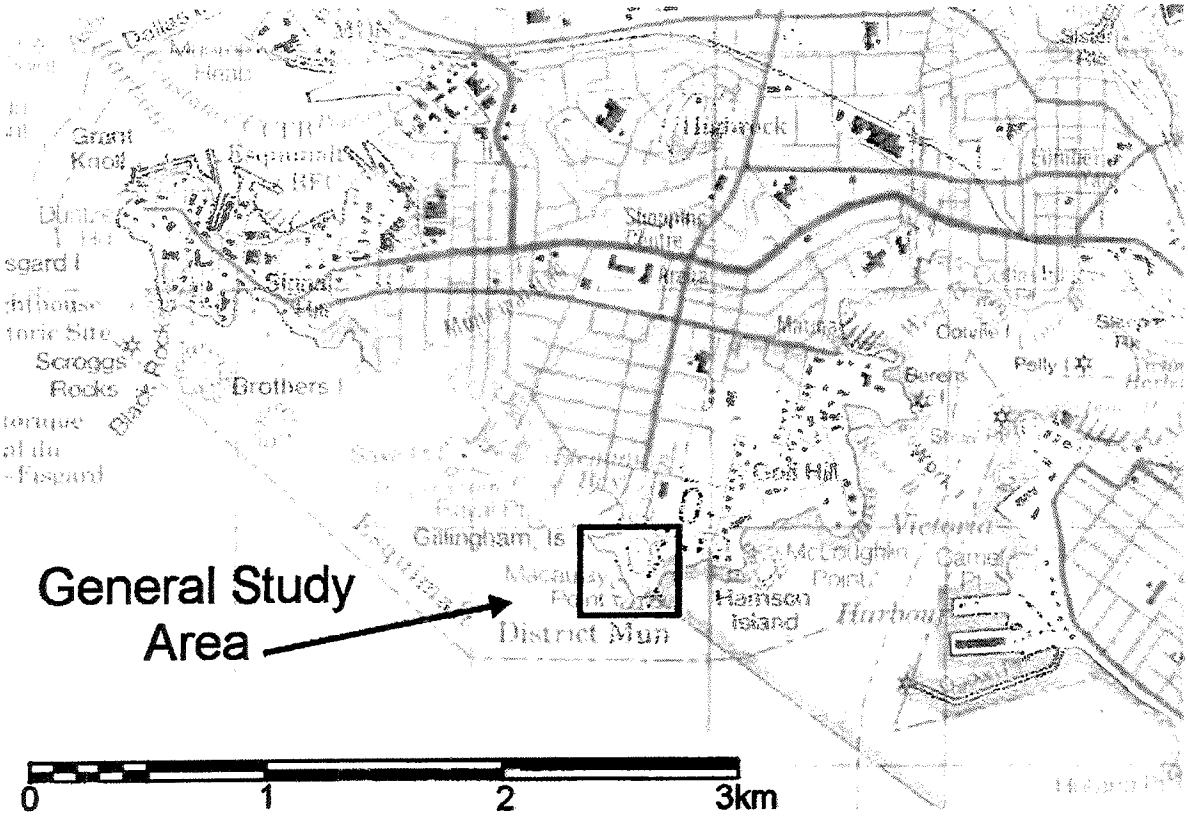

Figure 1. Macaulay Point regional area (NTS 92B/6 1:50 000).

Background

Military and Municipal History

The military history of Macaulay Point starts in the late 1870's; the municipal history not until approximately 100 years later. As noted above, the Victoria-Esquimalt batteries, of which Macaulay Point is one, were recognized places of National Historic Significance in 1957 (Mumford personal communication 2004).

The first naval warship entered Esquimalt Harbour in 1848. The British naval presence grew in the harbour as the colony of Victoria grew, with ships of the Royal British Navy using the harbour while patrolling the coast. Log huts, constructed for use as a hospital (although never used as such) during the Crimean War of 1854-56, became the first permanent buildings of the new naval base. The base gained importance with warships and armed forces policing the influx of American gold seekers in 1858 and following the Pig War with the Americans in 1959. Although not much of a war, the threat of annexation by the Americans spurred the British government to increase the naval presence at Esquimalt, including transfer of the headquarters for the Admiral of the Pacific Squadron to Esquimalt (Lovatt 1993).

When British Columbia joined the Canadian Federation in 1871, those negotiating for the province sought assurances from the Dominion that it would encourage a continued British naval presence in Esquimalt (Lovatt 1993). In 1877 Russia declared war on Turkey and concern was raised that the Russians might attack the BC coast. By early 1878 a volunteer militia was raised and the Royal Navy store at dockyard provided guns on-loan to the Dominion (Lovatt 1993). In May 1878, Lt. Col. Irwin of the Royal Artillery arrived in Victoria to organize the defensive response. The Macaulay Point Earthwork Battery (Figure 2, Plate 1) was one of four batteries built by civilian labour between May and August of 1878 (Finlayson Point, Brothers Island, and Victoria Point were the locations of the other batteries) (Lovatt 1993). The exact location of the battery is unknown as Irwin's plan is not tied to a fixed reference point. The battery plan shows major features of the battery including revetments, three gun emplacements, a semi-subterranean keep and magazine, and an artillery store. The battery was armed with three 7" rifle muzzle-loading (RML) guns (Lovatt 1993).

The Dominion Government and the Colonial Office concluded protracted negotiations for the establishment of permanent forces at Esquimalt in 1893. It was agreed that the Dominion and Imperial Governments would share the costs for the development and maintenance of facilities and supplies for the force, and that the British would supply a garrison of 75 marine artillerymen. The force was housed at the Work Point Barracks (Lovatt 1993).

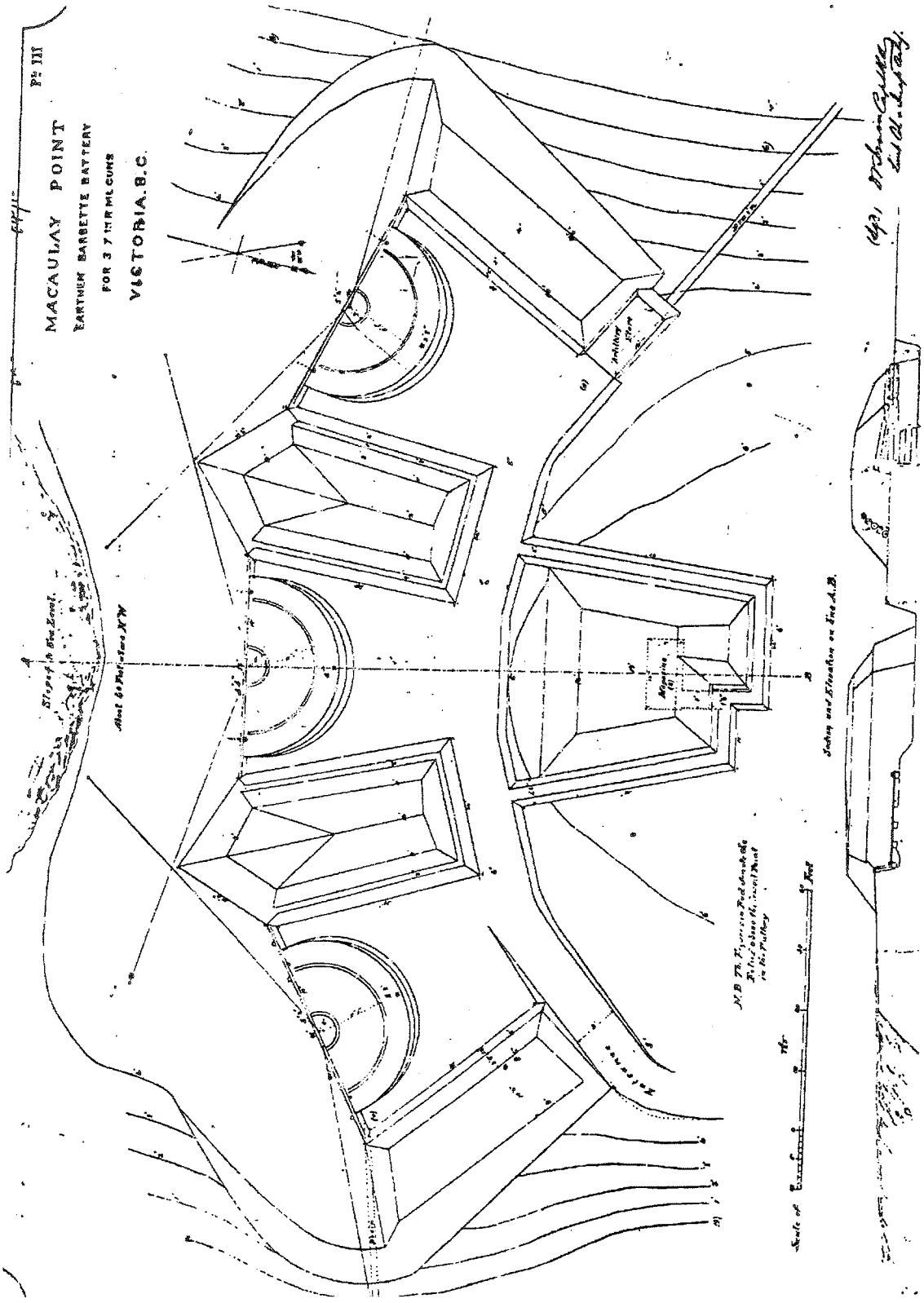

Figure 2. Macaulay Point embankments 1878 plan

(Plan III of a series by Lt. Col, Irwin. Public Record Office, Great Britain. On file with Ft. Rodd Hill and Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site.)

Plate 1. Macaulay Point revetments ca. 1878 (BC Archives, A00791)

The first battery constructed following the 1893 agreement was the fixed-defences battery at Macaulay Point. Construction of the earth and concrete Fort Macaulay began in 1894 using day labour working under the supervision of Royal Engineer Sappers from the 18th Company of Halifax, Nova Scotia; construction was completed in 1895 (Figure 3). Originally estimated to require more than £11000 to construct, the actual cost was approximately £9000 (Macaulay Point Battery Plan by Major RCE). Major features of the battery included an outer trench, three gun emplacements, two machine gun emplacements between the keep and the main emplacements, an inner trench (Plate 2) linking the guns with supply and outbuildings, a central earthen keep, tunnels linking the guns to the keep, and a tunnel (murder-hole) leading from the keep (Plate 3). The battery was armed with two Maxim machine guns (Mumford 2004 personal communication) and three 6" guns with disappearing mountings that remained in place until the 1920s (Lovatt 1993). A seven-foot picket fence that originally ran around the perimeter of the fort was replaced at a later date by barbed wire laid in the outer trench (Municipality of Esquimalt 1998). The barbed wire remained in place until at least 1975; when the area was developed by the Municipality of Esquimalt as a park it was removed for safety reasons (Mumford personal communication 2004).

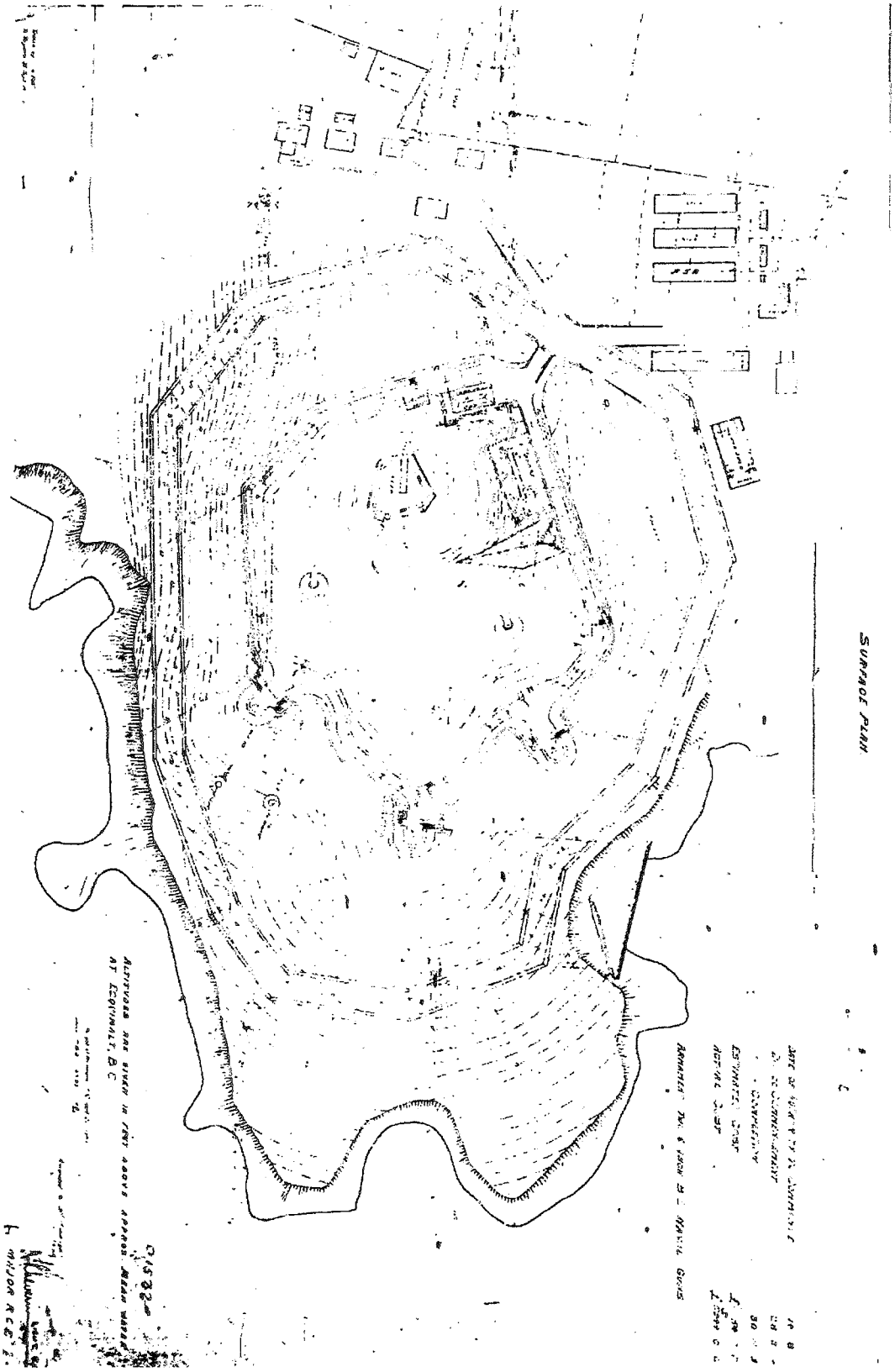

Figure 3. Macaulay Point battery ca 1895 (Plan by Major RCE).

(On file with Ft. Rodd Hill and Fisgard Lighthouse National Historic Site.)

Plate 2. Inner trench of 1894/95 battery from westernmost gun emplacement

Plate 3. Tunnel from the keep with construction completion date 1895.

In 1924, two of the 6" disappearing guns were removed from Macaulay Point and replaced with two 6" naval quick firing guns. The third disappearing gun remained in place until 1938 when the emplacements were modified; the 6" disappearing gun from the third emplacement was removed (Lovatt 1993) and the placement was used for storage (Municipality of Esquimalt 1998). The central emplacement is structurally different from those to the west and east, and comparison with the 1894/95 plan indicates that much of the original structure has been removed (Figure 4, Figure 3).

During the British garrison occupation of the site and in the years following when the local militia maintained the battery, tent camps and mock battles were occasionally staged on the "Macaulay Plain" between the battery and Work Point Barracks (Plate 4, Plate 5). It is possible that isolated artifacts relating to these camps may be present in the field (Mumford personal communication 2004).

In 1906, the British garrison left Esquimalt and Canada assumed responsibility for the defence establishments, which were subsequently manned by an artillery militia (Lovatt 1993). After Fort Macaulay was staffed during both World Wars and, following WWII, was manned full time until 1946 (personal communication Ret. Co Nelson 2003). During WWII members of the Royal Canadian Army constructed the first natural seawater swimming pool in the capital area at Macaulay Point (Municipality of Esquimalt 1998). In 1956 the Federal Government of Canada declared the coastal batteries, including Macaulay Point, obsolete. Many of the features of the battery were demolished although some, including portions of both trenches and the gun emplacements, remain (Figure 4).

The Esquimalt Angler's Association was founded in July 1952 on Fleming Beach, to the west of the Macaulay Point property. The Association constructed the breakwater on Macaulay Point in 1965 and in 1983 opened Buxton Green Park adjacent to and west of the breakwater; the park is constructed over the salt-water pool noted above. The park is named for a well-known and respected Esquimalt family; Tich Buxton and several of his sons were members of the Royal Canadian Army (Municipality of Esquimalt 1998).

The Municipality of Esquimalt acquired leave to trespass on the DND Macaulay Point lands for recreational purposes in the mid 1980s. Subsequently, trails were developed, benches were installed, the cliffs were stabilised and the remaining military structures were made safe for the public (Municipality of Esquimalt 1998).

Plate 4. British Military Exercises, Macaulay Point (BC Archives,A).

Plate 5. Macaulay Point Camp ca 1900. (BC Archives, E04394)

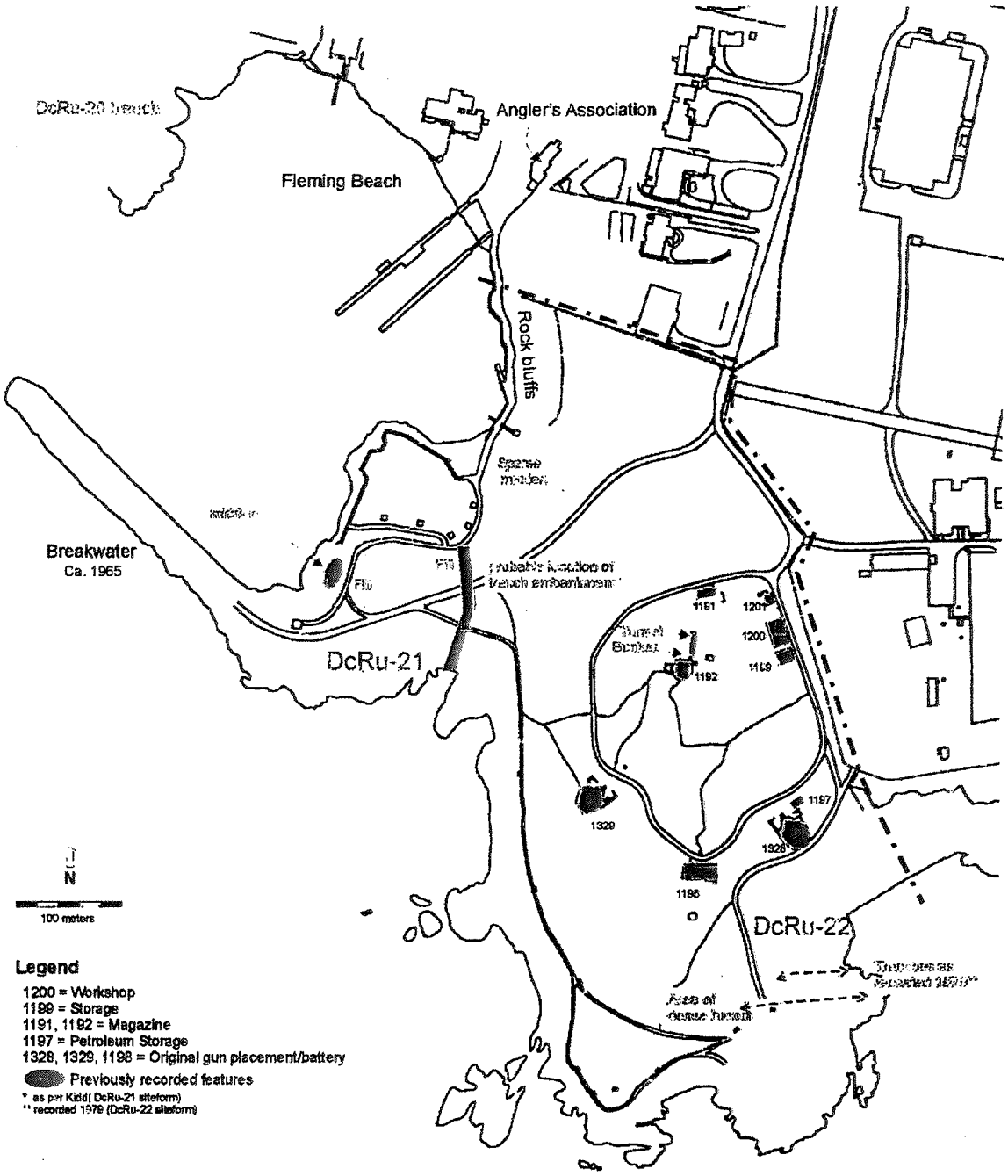

Figure 4. Previously known historical and archaeological features at Macaulay Point.

Ethnography

Macaulay Point is within the traditional territory of two modern aboriginal political entities – the Songhees and Esquimalt Nations. Both nations are amalgamations of largely independent groups that occupied numerous villages between Cowichan Head and Parry Bay. These independent groups are commonly referred to in ethnographic literature as the Lekwammen. Duff (1969:31) notes that the Lekwammen[2]

> were never in any political sense a single tribe. They were comprised of a large number of more or less autonomous household groups, whose sprawling plank houses were clustered in a number of winter villages, and who moved regularly from place to place in the course of their annual round of activities. Specific resource areas and house sites were owned and used by specific households; other places... were utilized more or less in common.

In the 1850s, several of these autonomous groups, including the Kosampson, signed a treaty with James Douglas, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and later governor of Vancouver Island. The treaty recognized the land "...between the Island of the Dead in the Arm or Islet of Camoson [Portage Inlet] and the head of said inlet embracing the lands, on the west side and north of that line to Esquimalt, beyond the Inlet 3 miles of the Colquits valley and the land on the east side of the arm enclosing Christmas Hill and Lake and the lands west of them" as that of the Kosampson (Duff 1969:9).

Lekwammen informants Jimmy Fraser and Sophie Misheal identified Macaulay Point as *Mukwuks*, one of five reef-net locations on Vancouver Island (Duff 1969: 30, 45). Reef-nets were used to harvest salmon migrating to the Fraser River to spawn. The nets were used near points of land where the salmon had to pass over shallow reefs. A significant investment of labour was required to operate the net and process the catch (Duff 1969; Suttles 1950).

Previous Archaeology

Three previously recorded archaeological sites are recorded on or in close proximity to Macaulay Point (Figure 4). DcRu-20 is located at Fleming Beach, west of the DND property; DcRu-21 and DcRu-22 are located on the DND property at Macaulay Point. DcRu-21 and DcRu-22 have recorded trench embankment features; DcRu-20 is comprised of both shell midden deposits and a trench embankment feature. The relationship between the sites is not understood; in fact the relationship between defensive sites, and between defensive sites and non-defensive sites is generally poorly defined. DcRu-20 is discussed below for the purposes of general context given the possible relationship between it and DcRu-21 and 22.

Trench embankment and other defensive sites represent 15% to 20% of shoreline sites in the Victoria area (Keddie 1991). The sites are generally situated on points of land with difficult access from the water; one or more trenches excavated across the neck of the point restrict land access. Most defensive sites are in areas without fresh water (Mitchell 1990). Historical records indicate that material excavated from the trenches formed embankments into which single or double rows of post were inserted (Keddie 1991).

Oral histories and historical documents indicate that aboriginal defensive sites were common between the late AD 1700s and mid-1800s in the Strait of Georgia area.

[2] Duff (1969) refers to the people of this area as the Songish or Songhees

Archaeological evidence suggests that 1,200 to 1,000 years ago defensive sites were established both in areas previously unoccupied and adjacent to existing village sites (Keddie 1991, 1997). Midden deposits found at trench embankment sites are generally shallow, suggesting that the sites are "better viewed as refuges than fortified villages" established in response to "opportunistic raids rather than siege" (Mitchell 1990:348). Ten of the 19 defensive sites in the area are stand-alone – not found adjacent to large shell midden sites. The other nine adjoin or are part of a larger midden (likely village sites), but do not necessarily date to the same period as the main midden deposits (Keddie 1997).

DcRu-20, located on Fleming Beach immediately west of the DND Macaulay Point property, is an example of the latter site type. The site is comprised of both extensive shell midden deposits and a trench embankment feature. Grant Keddie (1997), Curator of Archaeology, Royal BC Museum (RBCM) notes:

> In 1985...I extracted a charcoal sample and dated the deepest deposits of the midden to 4,151 years ago... Two defensive sites adjoin this large midden. Near the eastern end of this site, separated only by a rock outcrop and a small area of midden, there was a trench which today is mostly destroyed [a reference to DcRu-21]. At the western end of the main shell midden is a small peninsula that once had a visible trench across it.... Charcoal samples... dated to the period 1287 to 1333 A.D.... It is clear that this part of the site was used after or at a late time period in the history of the larger shell midden.

Plate 6. Photo of trench at the west side of Fleming Bay, DcRu-20 looking east toward Macaulay Point. (Newcombe photo ca. 1928 in Keddie 1997)

Of the 19 recorded defensive sites, the trenches of five remain visible on the ground surface; archaeological investigations have confirmed that six others once had trenches that have been subsequently filled. The remainder, including DcRu-21 and 22, is known from brief historical accounts. DcRu-21 and DcRu-22 have been revisited by archaeologists since they were first reported in the early twentieth century. Harlan Smith (1907) records defensive features on Macaulay Point in *Archaeology of the Gulf of Georgia and Puget.* Referencing a Victoria resident, O.C. Hastings, Smith (1907) wrote that at "Macaulay's Point there is an embankment and a ditch....The oldest Hudson's Bay men say that these were here when they came [in the 1850s]." The trenches then most certainly predate the British military activities on

the site. C.F. Newcombe and W.A. Newcombe also recorded defensive sites at or near MacCaulay Point based on Hastings' information (Keddie, personal communication 2004). Keddie (1997) argues that one of these sites is DcRu-20, the other is DcRu-21.

DcRu-021 is a shell midden and trench embankment site recorded in 1959 on the basis of Harlan Smith's records and some small scale excavations conducted by archaeologist R.S. Kidd (Kidd's Macaulay Point Site #2). Kidd records a "thin mostly surface layer of midden material scattered over a wide area in the end of the point nowhere very deep but thicker on the SE slope. Possible trench embankment" (Golder Associates 1998). In 1979, provincial archaeologists visited DcRu-21 and reported that the trench feature had been filled (DcRu-21 siteform). The 1979 provincial site form shows shell midden measuring approximately 30m by 17m east of the base of the breakwater and, based on information provided by Keddie, an area of sparse midden along the shoreline to the north of the point proper. The map also shows the 'probable location of destroyed trench embankment' at the constriction of the point to the east of the midden; the 1979 crew did not observe the trench. The condition of the site in 1979 was assessed as 30% intact (DcRu-21 siteform). Ten artifacts from DcRu-21 are in the private "collection of Wayne Westby" according to the site inventory form; nothing else is known of them.

As recorded, DcRu-22 (Kidd's Macaulay Point Site #1) consists of two parallel trenches and a general activity area. The trenches were recorded in 1972 on the basis of R.S. Kidd's 1959 notes; human skeletal material was also recorded for the site at this time (Acc. No. 70-2, Orig no. 70-79). Martina Steffen, Collections Manager, RBCM, could find no record of skeletal remains from this site or DcRu-21 in the skeletal accession log. The accession numbers on the siteform relate to a site in Metchosin in the case of the former and to previously recorded site DcRt-8 in the case of the latter (Steffen personal communication 2004). Given that the site was recorded on the basis of historical references it is likely that the reference is an error. Alternately, the accession number may be from another repository, although this possibility seems less likely.

DcRu-22 was visited by provincial archaeologists in 1979; Powell et al reported:

> No visible evidence of prehistoric occupation (trench embankment or other wise) [was] seen by 1979 crew. Trenches seen are definitely related to historic (DND) component.... There is some confusion as to exactly where the trench embankments mentioned in the literature were. There were at least two in the vicinity of Macaulay Point. One of these definitely was part of DcRu-20. DcRu-21 is likely another. While Macaulay Pt. proper may have had a trench embankment, the term was most likely a reference to the general area than the point proper (DcRu-22 siteform 1979).

The crew mapped the location of two trenches on the point, one 1m wide by 0.5m deep, the other 10m wide by 1.5m deep (Figure 5). Both trenches run generally east to west across the point at DcRu-22.

Keddie (personal communication 2004) believes that the trenches at DcRu-22 are related to historical military activity on the property. Keddie (1998) states: "Kidd recorded the only defensive site he observed directly on the main part of the Macaulay Point peninsula as DcRu-22. His photograph of this site clearly shows the large historic military trench... Kidd then accurately recorded DcRu-21 and DcRu-20." Although Keddie (1998) acknowledges that Kidd may have believed that the trench was aboriginal and subsequently reused by the military, he states that the 1979 archaeological crew "clearly understood at this time that this was a historic non-aboriginal trench."

In 1985, archaeologist Norm Easton (1985) wrote that a series of scuba "dives at McCauley [sic] Point in Esquimalt have discovered possible anchor stones accumulations" suggesting that the point was a potential reef netting location. This finding is consistent with the ethnographic information provided by elders Fraser and Misheal (Duff 1969).

Keddie (1984) has previously suggested an association between burial cairns and "defensive earthworks". Although there are no recorded cairn features at Macaulay and none are visible in early historic photographs, Keddie (personal communication 2004) suggests they may have been present in the area. In his 1998 comments on Macaulay Point sites, Keddie makes reference to early "general comments about burial cairns around the 'Macaulay Point' or 'Macaulay Plains' [which] are difficult to place". The comments indicate that Keddie (1998) does not know of cairns on either the point or plains, however he suggests that if once present, relatively undisturbed areas have the potential for subsurface burials "that have had much of their associated rock piles removed earlier."

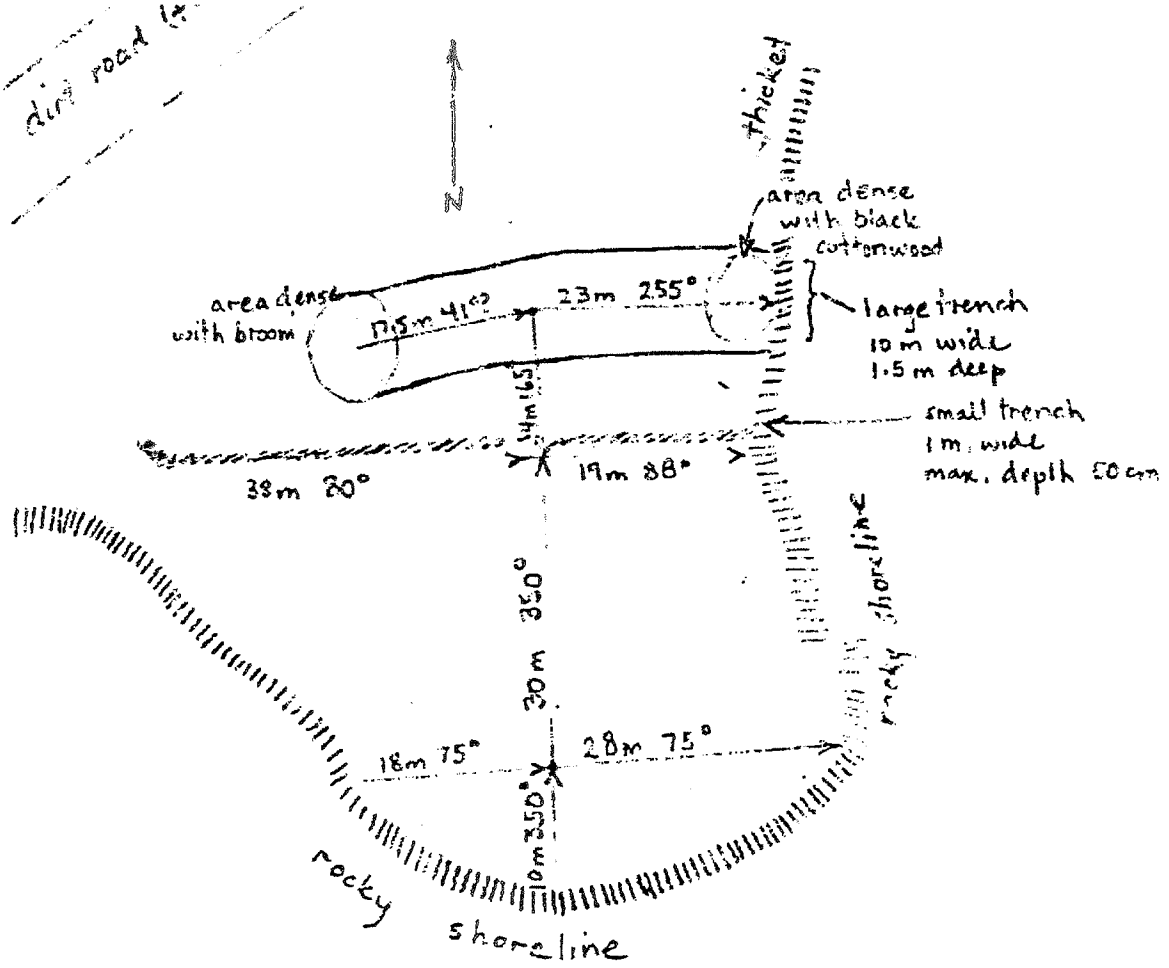

Figure 5. Trenches at DcRu-22 from 1979 siteform.

Methods

Research relating to the military history of Macaulay Point included record searches at the DND Property Resources Office, the BC Archives, DND Online Historic references, the CFB Esquimalt and Naval History Museum at Naden, Parks Canada offices at Ft. Rodd Hill, and the Municipality of Esquimalt Archives. Both published and unpublished references were consulted, including Parks Canada interpretative material and a building inventory report for Macaulay Point (Stevenson and Kellogg Limited *et al.* 1974). Interviews were conducted with Dale Mumford, Parks Canada and retired Col. Nelson who was stationed at Fort Macaulay.

An 1895 plan of the Macaulay battery was scanned. As scanned maps don't contain adequate information with reference to their location on the surface of the earth for spatial analysis, it was necessary to align (georeference) the scanned plan with the ArcView shapefiles for Macaulay Point provided by DND. This transformation "stretches" the scanned map to correspond with the georeferenced ArcView map. The rectified map was used to assist with the in-field locates of some of post-contact features, for comparison of extant buildings with the historical plan, and to identify areas of previous disturbance.

Field investigations took place over two days in 2003. The survey was initiated with a walkover to relocate the 1979 mapped locations of archaeological sites, features and military structures. Survey continued with a program of subsurface tests using both shovel and auger to locate cultural deposits and determine the condition and approximate boundaries of the recorded sites. Detailed notes and a photographic record were maintained and the provenience of test and feature locations was maintained using readily available concrete datums. Evaluative units were not conducted.

The proposed methodology was for subsurface testing in systematic 20 m intervals over Macaulay Point with the exception of areas of obvious disturbances, buildings and rock. Once in the field it was immediately apparent that the program would be inefficient and time consuming. The ground in general was extremely difficult to penetrate with hand tools; in many places the ground surface was covered with clay fill, pavement and compacted rock crush. Testing was also impeded by the presence of rip-rap and fill at the shoreline.

Test methods were amended to a judgemental program that concentrated efforts at the reported aboriginal trench locations, midden exposures and areas where the surface was penetrable. Natural exposures were examined and in the absence of natural exposures, auger and/or shovel testing were conducted where possible. Shovel tests measured approximately 30 x 30 cm and were excavated to sterile materials. All sediments from the sub-surface tests were trowel sorted and backfilled into the hole. Trenches relating to the Macaulay Point battery provided exposures that were shovel shaved and examined for pre-contact deposits.

Surficial survey was conducted over much of the northern portion of the property. In the extreme north of the property, north of the path leading to the breakwater, the ground is characterised by bedrock outcrops with shallow soil development and is largely covered in wildrose and thicket. Much of the berm between the inner and outer military trenches was walked, with the trenches providing opportunities for examination of subsurface deposits, although survey was somewhat limited by the degree of brush present.

As per CFB Esquimalt operational policy, significant features relating to the post-contact,

non-Native use of the land which are thought to be over 50 years old (excluding infrastructure currently in use today), were noted in the field. For this report, such sites have been assigned a site number. However, the BC Archaeology and Registry Services Branch does not recognize sites which post-date 1846, and as such, siteforms were not completed.

Results

Inventory of Macaulay Point identified additional cultural deposits at both previously recorded archaeological sites DcRu-21 and DcRu-22 although the previously recorded trench embankment features were not located at either. Three historical sites (MP-H1, H2, and H3) were recorded and two areas of previously unrecorded historical debris were identified near DcRu-21 and DcRu-22 (Figure 6). Information on these sites is included below in Table 1.

Table 1. The Macaulay Point archaeological sites.

Site #	Site Type/Features	2003 Site Significance[3]
DcRu-21	Refuge, earthworks, midden, historic debris	aboriginal component - high, historic component - unknown
DcRu-22	Refuge, earthworks, midden, historic debris	aboriginal component - high, historic component - unknown
MP-H1	depression, structural remains	unknown
MP-H2	1894/95 keep, structural remains	high
MP-H3	depression, structural remains (1894/95?)	unknown

Historical Findings

Survey of the property revealed many of the features associated with the 1894/95 battery, two areas of post contact refuse, depressions and a semi-subterranean timber in an area known to have structures in 1895, and two unidentified depressions within the battery proper (Figure 6). The 1878 battery was not relocated. The 1878 plan indicates that the battery was oriented roughly north-south, located about forty feet above the high water mark and north of the shoreline. The best fit for the battery's location appears to be the vicinity of DcRu-22. A shallow ditch runs across the projection of land at DcRu-22 (see discussion below); a ditch also appears on the 1878 battery plan near the magazine (Figure 2). Attempts to rectify the above noted depressions and the ditch with features on the 1878 plan and the modern orthophoto of the property were unsuccessful.

An historical cultural depression is located south of the central gun emplacement. The depression is generally square in shape and measures between 2-2.5 m long . No features are evident in this location on the 1894/95 battery plan or on the GIS files provided by DND. This feature was not recorded as a historical site.

[3] As noted in the Methodology section, evaluative testing was not conducted. The significant assessment of subsurface deposits is preliminary in nature.

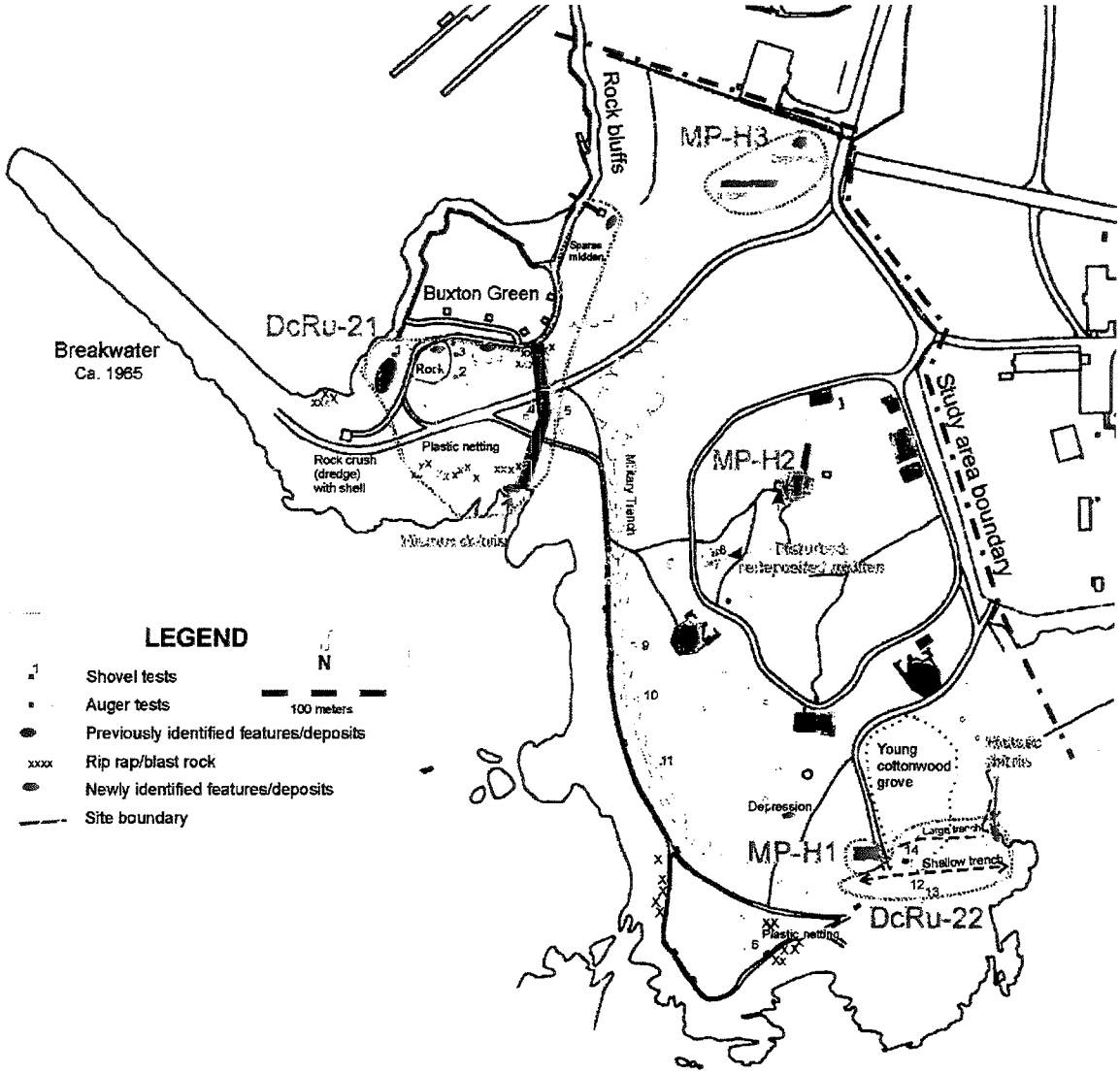

Figure 6. Archaeological Inventory Results with Test Locations

A roughly rectangular historical depression located within the outer trench of the 1894/95 battery was recorded as MP-H1). The site is located on the west side of the paved path leading south toward the easternmost of the points on the Macaulay property. The depression is approximately 7m long by 2.5m wide. One vertical board is visible in the southern wall of the depression and courses of tumbled bricks are present near the western end (Plate 7). It is possible that some of the bricks remain *in-situ*. The narrow, shallow trench recorded on the 1979 siteform for DcRu-22 runs roughly east-west to the south of this feature. The feature may be associated with the original 1878 battery as it does not appear on either the 1894/95 battery plan or on the GIS files for the property. If so, the site would have high historical significance.

Plate 7. MP-H1, tumbled courses of brick.

Many of the structures originally constructed in 1894/95 remain standing within the battery itself, including several buildings and the "murderhole" tunnel (Plate 3) leading out of the keep, although they have been modified by later upgrades (Figure 6). Both machine gun emplacements were relocated. Although Steveson and Kellogg (1974) indicate that the extant gun emplacements (Buildings 1198, 1328 and 1329) date to 1895, they have been modified to such a degree it is unclear if any of the original structures remain. The guardhouse shown on the 1894/95 plan (Figure 3) has subsequently been demolished but the foundation is clearly visible outside the tunnel. The keep of the 1894/95 battery has been largely removed although the depression and earth embankments between the 1942 bunker and the 1895 tunnel are remnants of this feature (Mumford 2004 personal communication). Horizontal courses of cobbles also remain in the keep walls (Plate 8); the depression and the cobble wall were recorded as MP-H2. As noted in the Study Area section, the Macaulay Point Battery is recognised as a site of National Historic Significance.

Stevenson and Kellogg *et al.* (1974) date the extant buildings 1191, 1197, and 1199 to 1885, a time when the original 1878 earthwork battery was in existence, and Building 1200 to 1902 (Figure 4). No direct reference to construction at the battery was found for either of these time periods. It is possible that the buildings were erected as part of heightened security in response to Russian expansion in Asia in late 1884, which seemed to threaten Britain's interests in India. A report submitted to the British Admiralty recommended additions to the batteries however, the Anglo-Russian crisis was resolved before the Admiralty responded (Lovatt 1993).

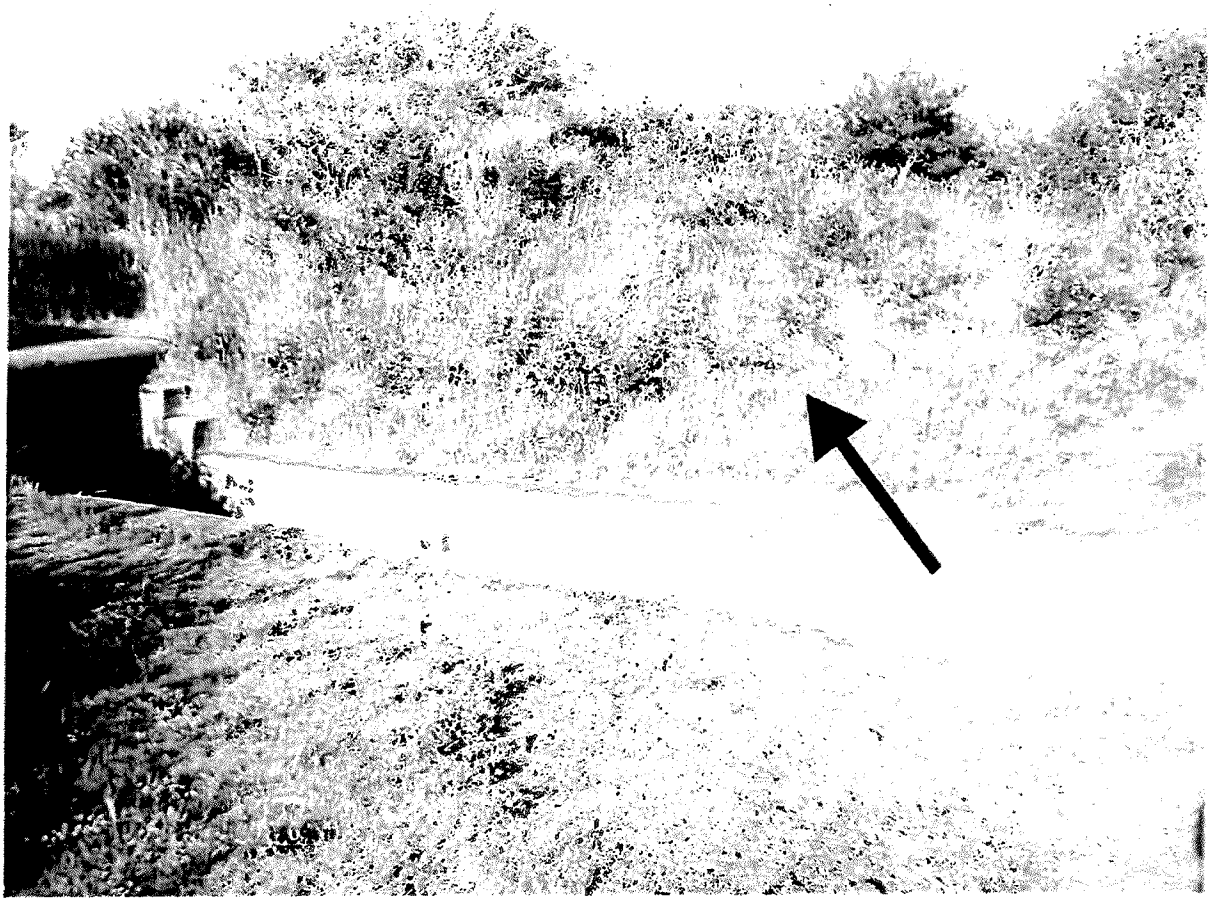

Plate 8. MP–H2, 1894/95 keep embankment s. At left, tunnel leads away from 1942 bunker; note horizontal courses of rock in background.

The information gathered by this study suggests that Building 1201 and three of the above noted buildings (1191, 1199, and 1200) were probably constructed in 1894/95. All four buildings are associated with structures built as part of the 1894/95 battery and all four appear on the 1894/95 plan (i.e. the extant building locations provided by DND in the ArcGIS shapefiles are in the same location as those shown on the georeferenced battery plan (Table 2, Figure 3, Figure 4). Building 1197 does not appear on the 1894/95 plan, suggesting it may be a later addition to the battery. As all other buildings associated with the earlier battery were apparently demolished it is unlikely that the building predates 1894/95 as indicated by Stevenson and Kellogg *et al.* (1974). The building is recorded as petroleum storage (Stevenson and Kellogg *et al.* (1974), an improbable use in the late 1800s, however it may have been subsequently used for this purpose. Mumford (2004 personal communication) suggests that the structure could have stored flammables such as lamp oils and oil for the guns in the early part of its existence.

Table 2. Extant 1894/95 Buildings - Functions.

Building	1894/95 Plan	Stevenson & Kellogg *et al.* (1974)
1191	store	magazine
1197	not shown on plan	petroleum storage
1199	no function indicated	storage
1200	workshop	workshop
1201	magazine	no function indicated

A number of buildings were constructed outside the area of the battery proper as part of the 1894/95 development. Several buildings and a garden were located in the northwest corner of the property, north of the outer trench and bounded on the west by cliffs dropping to Flemming Beach (Figure 3). The survey showed the area to be levelled and largely covered in grasses with tulips, daffodils and hyacinth bluebells. Two shallow depressions and semi-subterranean timbers were located (Figure 6). The larger of the two depressions is approximately 4m east-west by 2m north-south. The smaller depression is offset from the first and oriented perpendicular to it; it measures roughly 1.5m north-south by 1m east-west (Plate 9). The timber is visible on the ground surface as an approximately 14m long line of wood chips oriented east-southeast (Plate 10). The depressions and timber are recorded as site MP-H3; the historical significance of these features is unknown, but may be high if associated with the 1894/95 battery.

On the southern shoreline east of the breakwater near DcRu-21, the crew observed a dark soil horizon. The small deposit (less than 3 m long, 10 cm thick) slumps out from the bottom of the steep cut bank that is covered by blast rock and a short rose ground cover. The exposure is a black brown loam with historic debris, including fragments of porcelain, glass and burnt cut bone. The crew concluded that this exposure is not *in-situ* as it is at the base of the steep cut bank, directly overlays bedrock and is less than 2m from the high-tide line. The exposure is likely slumpage from further up the cut bank that was either washed to the bottom of the slope or was pushed by the dumping of blast rock as part of the cliff stabilisation strategy. The deposit was recorded as an historic component of DcRu-21.

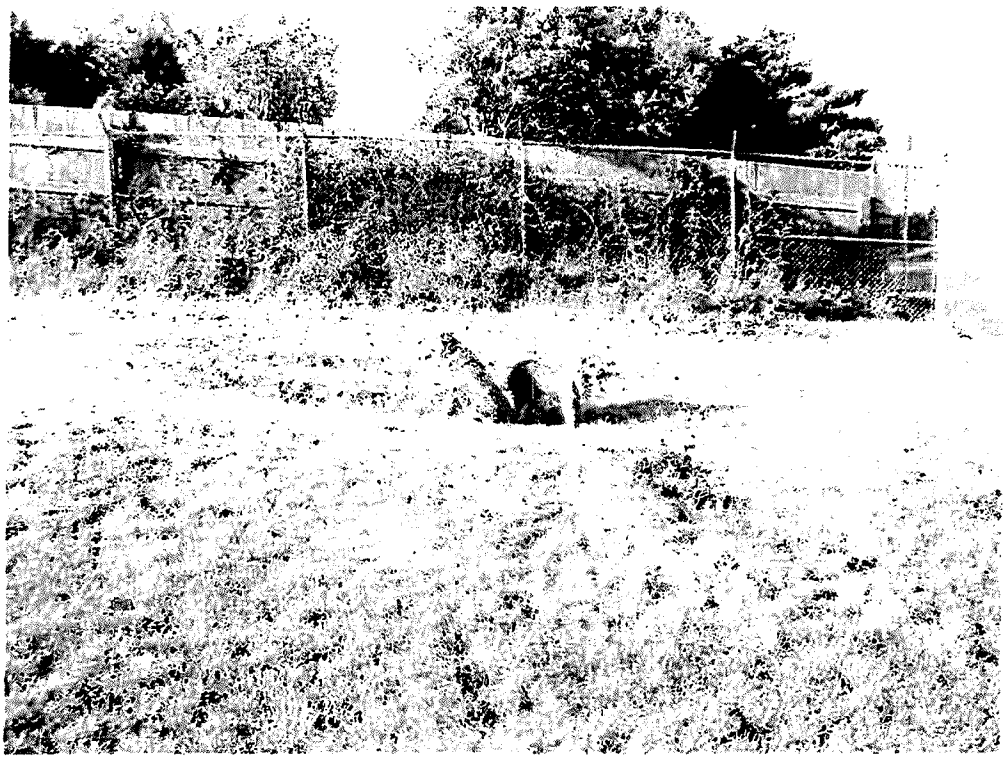

Plate 9. MP-H3, historical depressions.

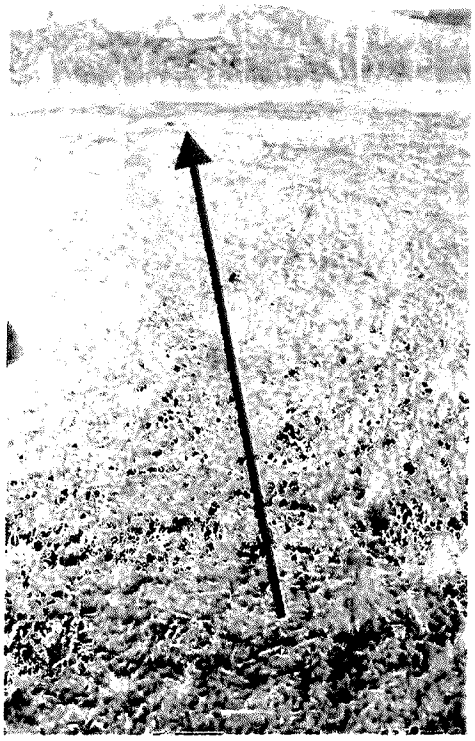

Plate 10. MP-H3, semi-subterranean timber – "shadow" to left of arrow.

Archaeological Findings

In total, 50 auger tests and 13 shovel tests were conducted on the DND Macaulay Point property, primarily in the area of the previously recorded trench-embankment sites and between the outer and inner trenches of the 1894/95 battery (Figure 6). Cultural deposits were identified in shovel tests conducted within DcRu-21. Three shovel tests (ST # 7, 8, 14) revealed cultural deposits outside the boundaries of DcRu-21 and DcRu-22. A non-cultural, very shallow exposure of crushed, weathered, sun bleached shell in ubiquitous tan clayey silt is located 45 m from the westernmost gun placement. The exposure covers 5 square meters at the top of one of the constructed hillocks.

Dark shell-bearing soil was identified in two shovel tests (ST 7 & 8) and one exposure outside the boundary of DcRu-21, northeast of the westernmost gun placement (Figure 6). Shell and fire-cracked rock concentrations are high compared to the other deposits/exposures. The deposit is shallow (less than 10 cm deep) and over lays angular bedrock in an area not greater than 7 m wide (east-west) by 3 m (north-south). ST 8 was placed at the edge of the deposit (as determined by auger) and showed disturbance including cement and glass. Auger tests and examination of numerous exposures along the inner militarily trench and the surrounding informal trail system failed to locate additional cultural deposits. Shell was also noted in an exposure on the northern side of the central 1942 bunker. These deposits have been obviously disturbed and is not likely *in-situ*.

No evidence of burial cairns or mounds was identified. Most of the large rocks along the shore and paralleling paths have fresh faces, and holes drilled for explosives clearly indicate they are blast materials (Plate 11). Hillocks identified on the point west of DcRu-22 are the result of recent landscaping and in several cases the hillocks have a few blast rocks placed on them (Plate 12). In the future, with the accumulation of natural deposits, these features may assume the appearance of burial cairns or mounds; future researchers should consider this possibility.

DcRu-21

Compact crushed rock overlays much of the area of DcRu-21 with the exception of a small grassy area north of the trail to the breakwater where the 1979 crew mapped midden (DcRu-21 siteform – see Figure 6, Plate 13). Rip-rap and netting for cliff stabilisation and erosion control are placed along the narrow constriction of the point at DcRu-21, in essentially the same place where Kidd, Keddie and the 1979 crew mapped the trench. Tests were conducted east the small grassy patch in an attempt to locate the reported trench. Slumpage at the cut banks on either end of the trench was anticipated and together with foot traffic may account for the erosion noted on the northern bank (Plate 14). The trench feature was not relocated.

Numerous auger tests were conducted in the area of previously identified shell midden deposits (Figure 6). Three shovel tests (No. 1-3) and one auger test were positive for intact subsurface cultural deposits. The tests revealed midden capped by up to 30cm of mottled fills, blue and tan clay, inorganic light brown sandy silt, roots and rock crush. The midden is approximately 5-10cm thick and is characterised by loose dark brown loam with fragmented shell and fire altered rock in low concentrations. A yellow to orange glacial till/hardpan under lays the midden. The location of this deposit generally corresponds to the 30 x 17m area of midden recorded in 1979 (DcRu-21 siteform).

Midden was noted in scattered pockets over the eastern end of the breakwater and over rock outcrops at the base of the breakwater (Plate 15). These deposits are shallow and intermittent, but do not appear to the same as dredge materials that are also present (consisting of bleached crushed shell in grey blast rock crush and clay). This finding is consistent with the information recorded by Kidd in the original site description (Golder Associates 1998).

Other cultural exposures include intermittent lenses of midden along the original northern shore of the point proper (Figure 6). The northernmost of these exposures appears in the naturally formed "riser" of a step along an informal trail leading through a thicket downslope toward Buxton Green. The deposit is approximately 5 cm below the ground surface and measures 5 cm thick (Plate 16).

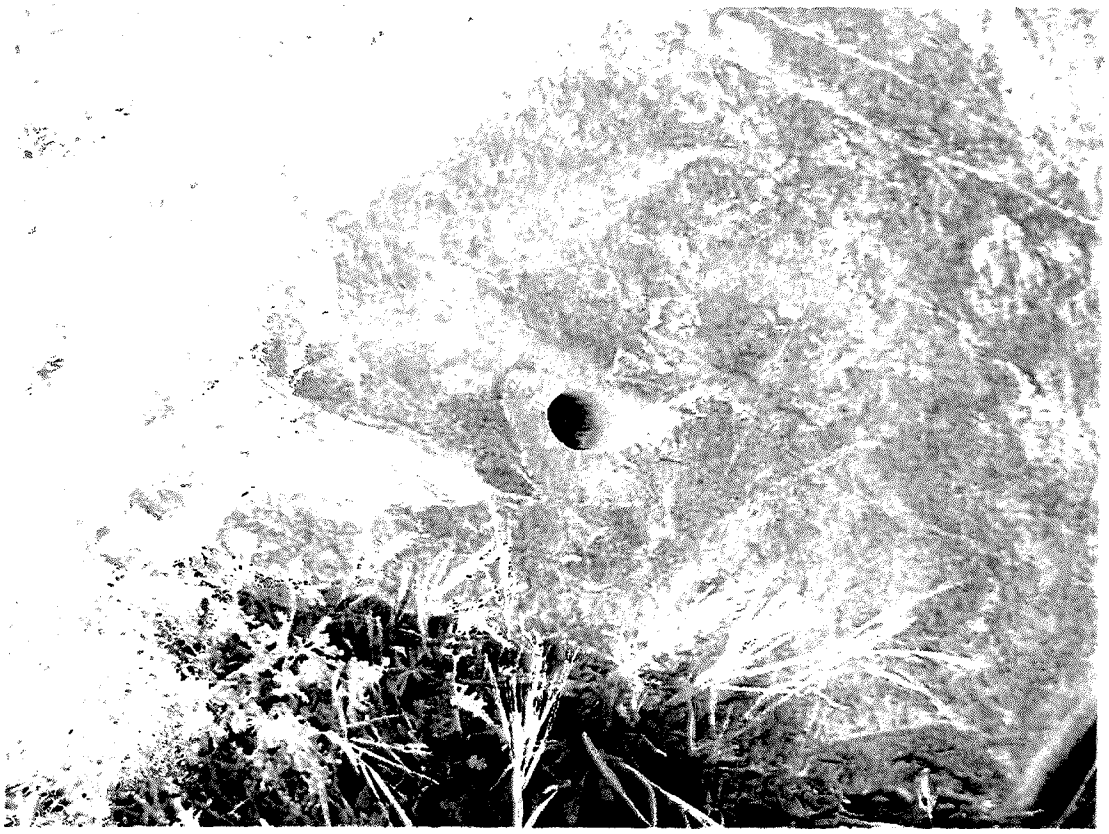

Plate 11. Blast rock with drill hole, near DcRu-22.

Plate 12. Hillocks and blast rock west of DcRu-22.

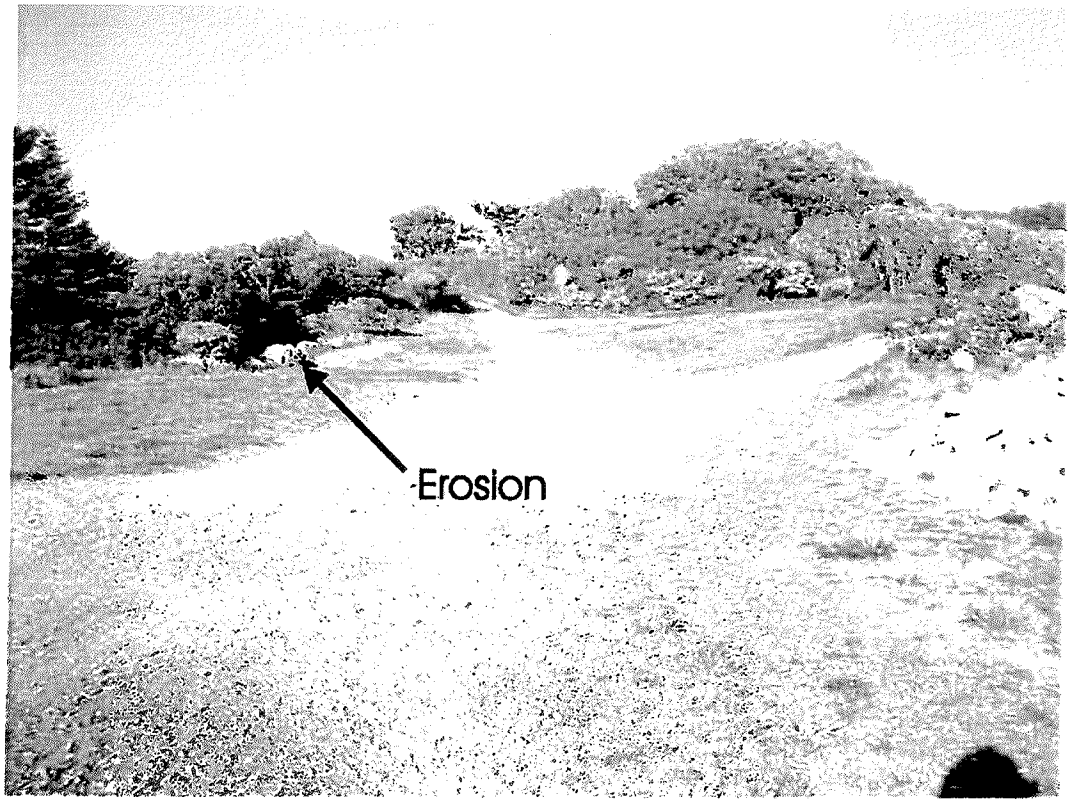

Plate 13. DcRu-21, area of reported trench from west.

Plate 14. DcRu-21, area of erosion from Buxton Green.

Plate 15. DcRu-21, example of surficial midden exposure near breakwater.

Plate 16. DcRu-21, shell midden in "riser" of step along trail to Buxton Green.

DcRu-22

The two previously recorded trench features at DcRu-22 were relocated. The southern most 'trench' is shallow, 80-90 cm deep, narrow, and approximately 12 m long. Tests were placed inside the trench and along the associated berm. None of the tests were excavated beyond 30 cm below surface due to the presence of rock. The size of the trench, the absence of aboriginal cultural material in the shovel tests, and the military presence on the property suggest the feature is not associated with the reported aboriginal trench embankment feature (see discussion of MP-H1 above). The northern trench runs roughly eastward, opening to a steep slope to the beach. It was not thoroughly investigated.

The 1894/95 plan of the battery does not show a trench running in this direction; rather the outer trench of the battery forms a continuous barrier surrounding the battery. If an aboriginal trench had been present it likely would have been at least partially filled or modified during construction of the 1894/95. A passer-by informed the crew that sometime following de-commissioning in the 1950s, rubble from the battery was pushed over the bank in the area of the trench; historic debris was noted on the beach at the base of the slope (Figure 6). It may be that the trench was excavated following de-commissioning as part of site clean-up or drainage works.

Shovel and auger tests were placed in the cottonwood grove where natural forest soil horizons were revealed. A small exposure of shell bearing soils was observed in the grove, on the side of a berm in a tree throw. The deposit is approximately 23 cm below ground surface. A shovel test was conducted; no animal bone, fire cracked rock or other cultural remains were observed (ST 14 - Figure 6). The exposure was approximately 7 cm thick, and 34 cm long. It is

believed to have been excavated in its entirety.

Two shovel tests were excavated on a small flat above the midden exposure. No midden was found in either of the tests that were excavated to 70 cm below surface. Testing in the lower portion of the grove revealed dark brown, water-saturated clays. Auger and shovel tests outside of the grove were excavated through brown silts and sand with pebbles to yellow clay (up to 60 cm below surface).

The possibility of an aboriginal trench on the point, as recorded by Kidd (DcRu-22 siteform), cannot be ruled out on the basis of the field results. In fact, the identification of a small shell midden deposit in the general area would be consistent with a trench embankment site. The size and orientation of the existing trench and the steep drop to the beach are also consistent with aboriginal trench embankment features. The trench is somewhat far north of the "ideal" spot for a trench embankment, as it would enclose a relatively large area of the point however, large enclosed areas are found at other nearby trench-embankment sites (at Finlayson and Holland Points, for example).

Discussion

The condition of DcRu-21 and DcRu-22 appears to have changed little from the 1979 site visit (neither trench was visible in 1979). The DcRu-21 trench embankment feature was not relocated although intact subsurface deposits were identified. The feature was filled sometime between the occupation of the property by the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1850's and the recording of DcRu-21 as an archaeological site by Kidd in 1959. Although surface and subsurface cultural deposits associated with the site have been impacted by military activity dating back to the occupation of the property by the Royal Navy in the late 1800s, intact deposits remain.

Although interpretation of the historical information suggests that DcRu-22 may have been mis-recorded, the possibility of an aboriginal trench embankment feature cannot be discounted based on the field data gathered by this project. The 10 m wide trench first recorded in 1979 (DcRu-22 siteform) may be military in origin however, as noted above, it breaches the known military trench. A very small subsurface shell midden deposit was identified near DcRu-22.

Although the trench features of DcRu-21 and DcRu-22 are not visible on the surface, it is possible that they have been filled but remain essentially intact. The outline of either trench may be identifiable either through machine excavation or by remote sensing such as ground penetrating radar. The filled prehistoric trench features could provide significant archaeological data, including materials for absolute dating, about the sites as well as the broader relationship between fortified sites and nearby habitation sites such as DcRu-20.

Shallow, low density, scattered midden deposits are found on Macaulay Point outside the boundaries of DcRu-21 and DcRu-22. This finding may be a reflection of sporadic or short-term prehistoric use of the area, whether for seasonal resource extraction or processing, or for refuge purposes. Alternately, considering the amount of land alteration on the property since the mid-1800s, deposits could have been scattered by construction of the batteries, however, nowhere did testing or exposures indicate that a large volume of dense cultural material was ever present.

As subsurface testing in the vicinity of both previously recorded sites was hindered by the presence of fill, the areas proximal to both DcRu-21 and DcRu-22 retain the potential for unidentified subsurface cultural deposits. Subsurface tests and examination of the existing military trench profiles elsewhere suggest the potential for areas of large unidentified cultural deposits is low.

As noted in the Introduction, the battery at Macaulay Point has been recognized at the national level for its significance. Both standing buildings and archaeological evidence of the 1894/95 battery remain at Macaulay Point. Features associated or likely associated with the battery include the keep (MP-H2), the depression and timber recorded as MP-H3, and the historical debris scatters recorded as part of DcRu-21 and DcRu-22.

The 1878 battery was not located. However, it is possible that features of the battery have been filled but remain essentially intact. Identification of the battery features, if present, may be possible either through machine excavation or remote sensing. The most likely location for the battery, based on the information obtained during this study, is in the vicinity of DcRu-22. The orthophoto of the area shows several areas with differential vegetation between the central gun emplacement and the outer ditch. This is the same general area in which the narrow ditch feature of DcRu-22 and the depression recorded as MP-H1 are situated. If relocated, the remains of the battery would be highly historically significant.

Recommendations

Three general recommendations stem from the findings of this inventory project:

1. DND, CFB Esquimalt should advise the Municipality of Esquimalt of its operational policies with respect to archaeological resources on the Macaulay Point property;

2. Archaeological Awareness Training should be required for base, municipal, and private landscape or excavation contractors working outside the boundaries of recorded sites; and

3. an archaeological impact assessment (AIA) should precede any future development on the property in the vicinity of recorded archaeological sites or areas which retain potential for archaeological sites

As the property owner, DND retains ultimate responsibility for the archaeological resources on Macaulay Point and should ensure that the Municipality of Esquimalt accords these the same level of consideration as at other CFB Esquimalt properties. In addition to the pre-contact sites, the historical sites should be a focus of discussion. Such sites are not generally managed on a provincial level and it is possible that Municipal personnel may not consider them in planning.

Currently there is no DND development planned for the Macaulay Point property. Away from site boundaries, base, municipal and/or private contractors working on future projects on the property should attend the contractor session of the DND Archaeological Awareness Training. Small areas of scattered, redeposited midden may be present and unrecorded, as evident by the recording of shell midden near the bunker. If previously unrecorded

archaeological remains, whether aboriginal or military, are encountered, crews should stop work immediately, the contract supervisor should be notified, and an archaeologist should assess the situation.

Avoidance is the preferred option if any future ground-altering activity is proposed in or near archaeological sites. If avoidance is not an option, the development should be preceded by an AIA. The purpose of an impact assessment is to identify archaeological resources in the immediate project area, evaluate their significance and provide project specific management recommendations. Site or area specific recommendations should development be planned in the future are for:

- use of remote sensing equipment such as ground penetrating radar or electro-resistivity testing to identify trench features at DcRu-21 or DcRu-22, or features associated with the 1878 battery;
- collection of samples for radio-carbon dating from either of the aboriginal trench features if present and accessible;
- detailed recording of the historical debris noted on the beach near DcRu-21 and DcRu-22 and examination, with subsurface testing, of the 10m wide trench located within the DcRu-22 site boundary;
- subsurface testing and clearing of the walls to reveal additional information about depression recorded as MP-H1 and the 1894/95 keep (MP-H2);
- subsurface testing and detailed recording of MPH-3, the location of two depressions and a semi-subterranean timber. These features are likely associated with the 1894/95 battery. Subsurface testing in the vicinity may reveal additional historic features and deposits;

Further archival research may reveal additional documents relating to the location of the 1878 battery. Obtaining this information may require requests for retrieval of documents held in British archives.

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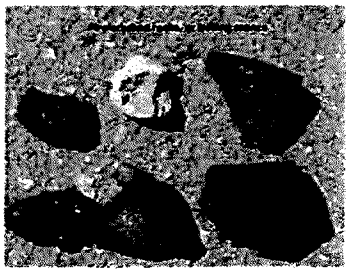
Appendix 1. Glossary of Terms

Archaeology: The discipline concerned with the recovery, analysis, description and explanation of material remains left by humans. The remains can include artifacts, features, human skeletons, plant and animal food refuse, etc. Can be post-contact or precontact.

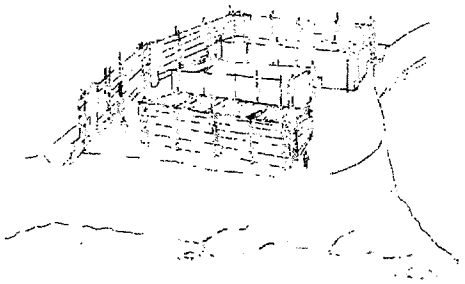
Artifact: Any manually portable product of human workmanship. In its broadest sense includes tools, weapons, ceremonial items, art objects, all industrial waste, and all floral and faunal remains modified by human activity.

Cairn: Rocks piled by humans for marking various areas, such as burials, landmarks, ceremonial areas, etc.

Fire Broken Rock (FBR) or Fire Cracked Rock (FCR): Rocks which crack in a characteristic way resulting from exposure to fire; fairly uniformly sized cobbles were heated in the fire and subsequently used to heat water in water-tight baskets or boxes. Fire cracked rocks are commonly found in aboriginal habitation, camping, and processing sites.



Fortification/Fortified: An area that is defended by a palisade or trench embankment.



Midden: A deposit of human habitation refuse. Many middens on the coast contain high concentrations of shell and are hence called "shell middens".

Post-contact: Refers to the period following the first arrival of Europeans.

Precontact: Refers to the period before the first arrival of Europeans in a given area.

Shell Midden:	A type of archaeological site that contains large quantities of shell deposited as refuse. Shell middens often contain artifacts, burials, and features.
Survey(ing):	In archaeology, the process of locating and inventorying archaeological sites.
Trench embankment:	A fortified site characterized by one or more trench features. Often the trenches cut off a point or peninsula.

BOOK OF REFERENCE

SECTION	PLAN	BLOCK	LOT DESCRIPTION	EXPROPRIATION INSTRUMENT	C/T NUMBER OF EXPROPRIATED LOT
11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT	195A	15	1		
"	"	"	2		
"	"	"	3		
"	"	"	4		
"	"	"	5		
"	"	"	6		
"	"	"	7		
"	"	16	3	1342 O.S.	119451 I
"	"	"	5 EXCEPT : PART ON REF PLAN 1870-A		
"	"	"	6 EXCEPT : PART ON REF. PLAN 1870-A		
"	"	"	7		
"	"	"	8		
"	"	"	9		
"	"	"	10		
"	"	"	11		
"	"	"	12		
"	"	"	13		
"	"	"	14		
"	"	"	15		
"	"	17	1 EXCEPT : PLAN 4842	1342 O.S.	112825 I
"	"	"	4	"	108187 I
"	"	"	5	"	108304 I
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"	"	"	(PLAN IN A.F.B. PARCELS BOOK 8, FOL. 87)		
"	"	"	(PLAN IN A.F.B. PARCELS BOOK 8, FOL. 794)		
"	"	"	2		
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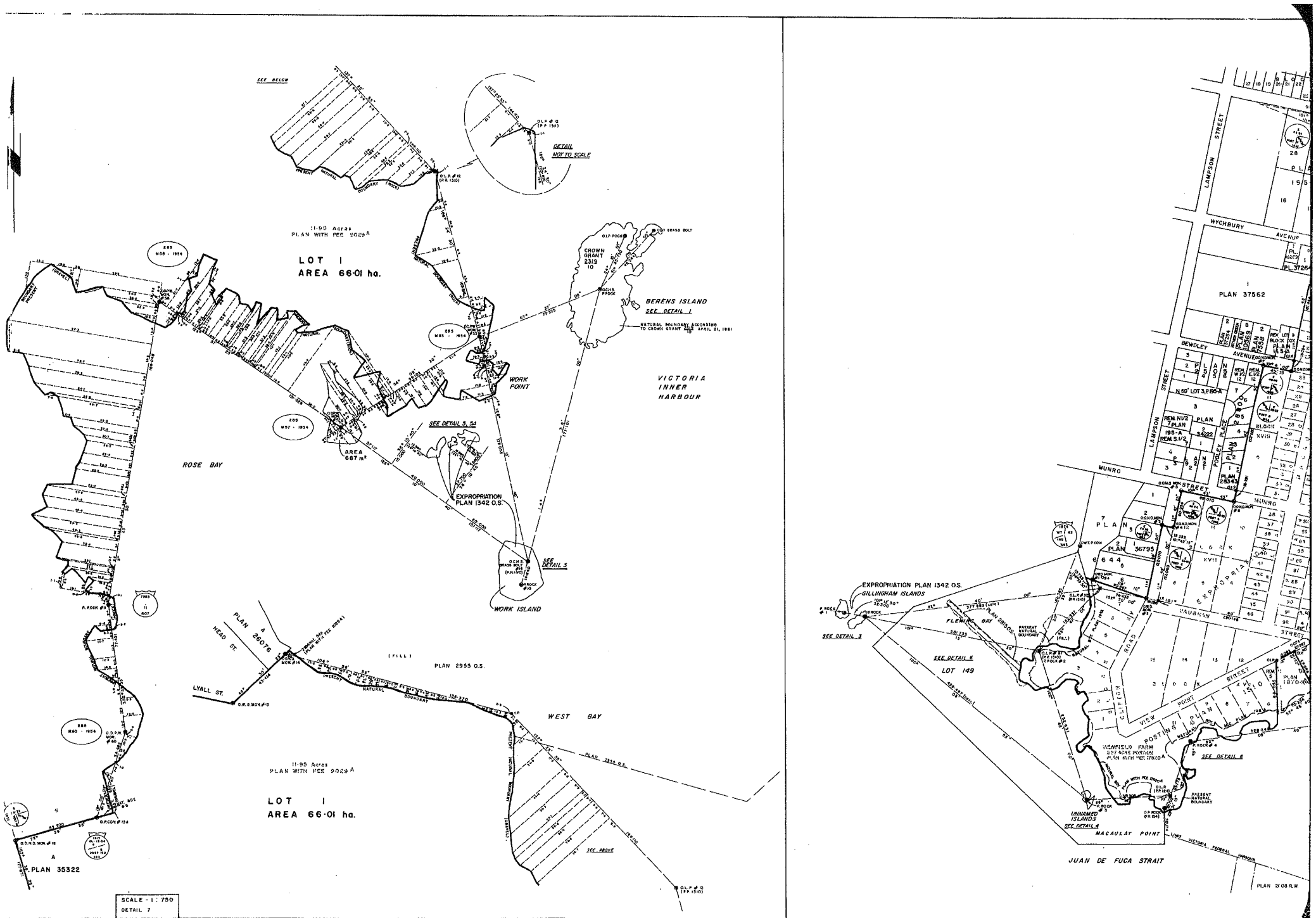
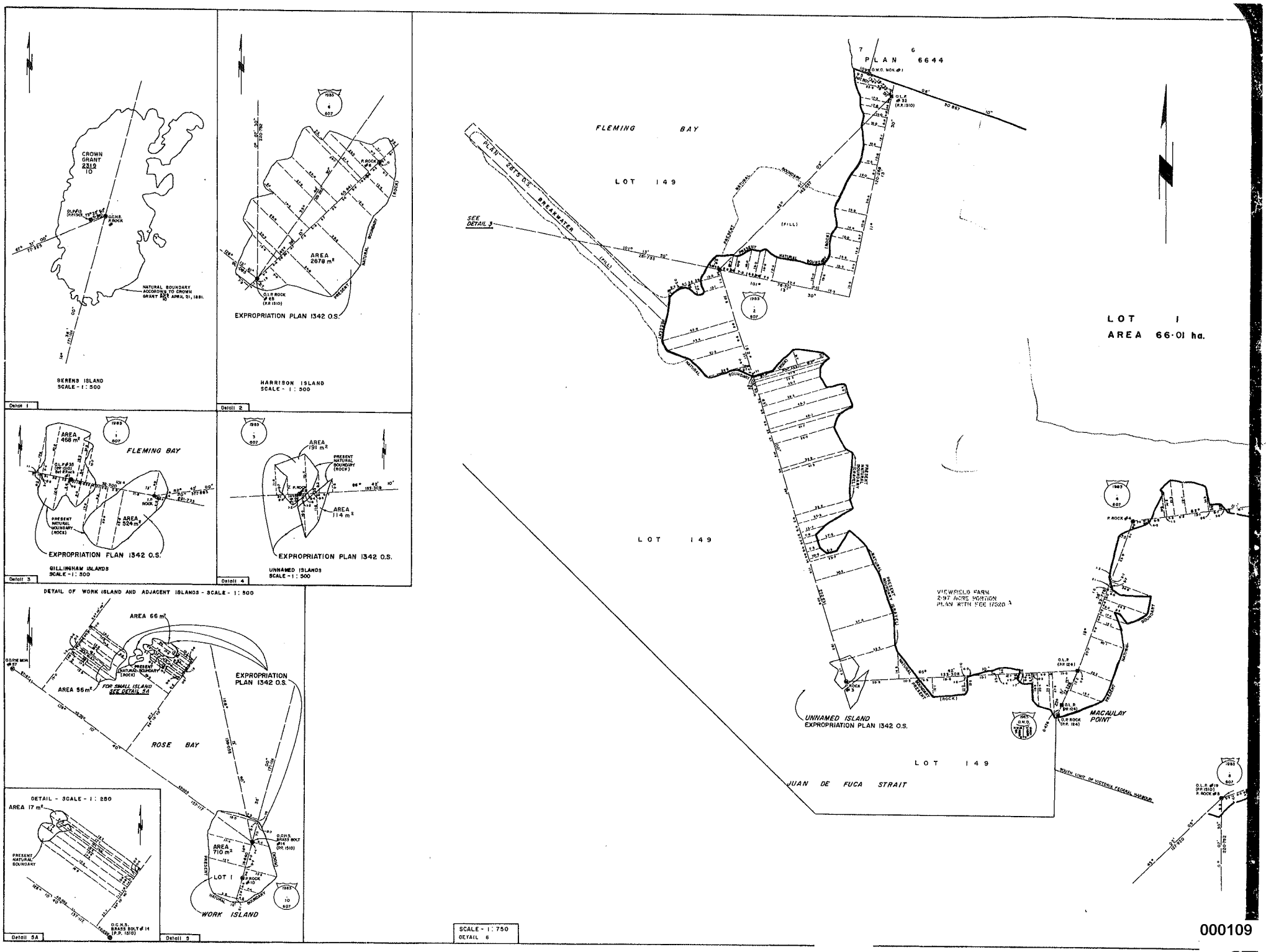
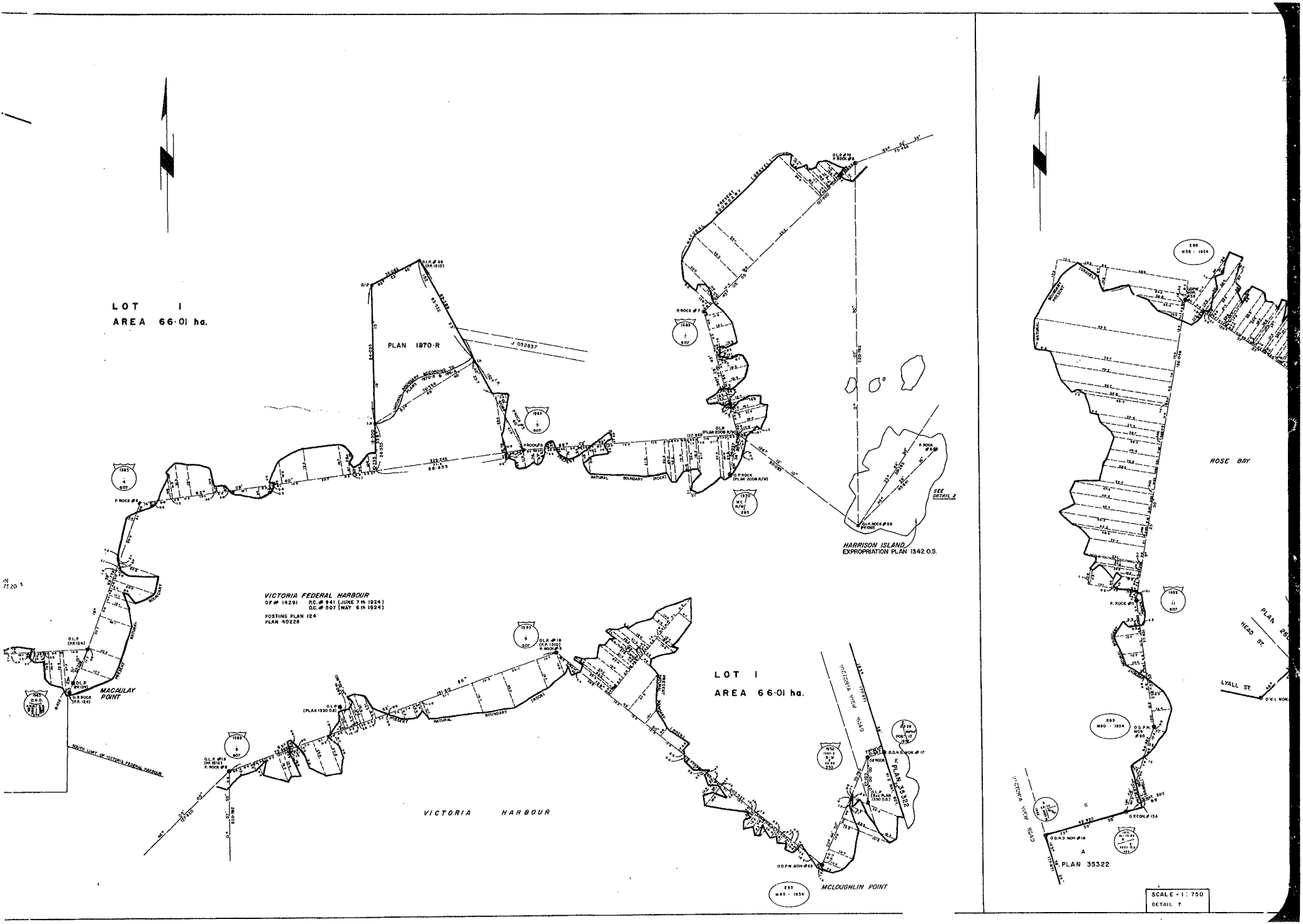
"	"	"	8	"	"
"	"	"	9	"	"
"	"	"	10	"	106305 I
"	"	"	11	1330 O.S.	94710 I
"	"	"	12		
"	"	"	13		
"	"	"	14		
"	"	"	15	1342 O.S.	84710 I
"	"	"	16	"	"
"	"	"	17	"	"
"	"	"	18	"	"
"	"	"	19	"	"
"	"	"	20	"	"
"	"	"	21	"	887401
"	"	23	6	"	94711 I
"	"	"	7	"	"
"	"	"	8	"	"
"	"	"	9	"	125881 I
"	"	"	10	"	126095 I
"	"	"	11	"	94711 I
"	"	"	12		
"	"	"	13	1327 O.S.	78048 I
"	"	"	14 SOUTHERLY 1/2		
"	"	"	14 NORTHERLY 1/2	1327 O.S.	113678 I
"	"	"	15	"	124794 I
"	"	"	15 NORTHERLY 1/2		
"	"	"	16		
"	"	"	17	1342 O.S.	84711 I
"	"	"	18	1341 O.S.	I.F.B. 3/147/8232 I
"	"	"	19	"	A.F.B. 32/179/88477
"	"	"	20	"	"
"	385		1	1342 O.S.	50110 I
"	"		2	"	94714 I
"	"		3	"	50110 I
"	"		4	"	94714 I
"	"		5	"	"
"	"		6	"	"
"	"		7	"	"
"	2040		12	"	94717 I
"	"		13	"	"
"	"		14	"	"
"	"		15	"	"
"	"		16	"	"
"	"		17	"	"
"	"		18	"	"
"	"		19	"	"
"	"		20	"	"
"	"		21	"	"
"	"		22	"	"
"	"		23	"	94718 I
"	"		24	"	"
"	"		25	"	"
"	"		26	"	"
"	"		27	"	"
"	"		28	"	"
"	"		29	"	"
"	"		30	"	"
"	"		31	"	"
"	"		32	"	"
"	"		33	"	"
"	"		34	"	"


SEE BELOW
DETAIL NOT TO SCALE
11·95 Acres
PLAN WITH FEE 9029-A
LOT 1
AREA 66·01 ha.
CROWN GRANT 2319 10
BERENS ISLAND
SEE DETAIL 1
NATURAL BOUNDARY ACCORDING TO CROWN GRANT DATED APRIL 21, 1886
WORK POINT
VICTORIA INNER HARBOUR
SEE DETAIL 5, 5A
AREA 687 m²
EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1342 O.S.
SEE DETAIL 5
WORK ISLAND
ROSE BAY
PLAN 26076
HEAD ST.
LYALL ST.
(FILL)
PLAN 2955 O.S.
WEST BAY
11·95 Acres
PLAN WITH FEE 9029-A
LOT 1
AREA 66·01 ha.
PLAN 35322
SCALE - 1: 750
DETAIL 7
LAMPSON STREET
WYCHBURY AVENUE
PLAN 37562
BEWDLEY AVENUE
MUNRO STREET
PLAN 36795
EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1342 O.S.
GILLINGHAM ISLANDS
SEE DETAIL 3
FLEMING BAY
SEE DETAIL 6
LOT 149
VAUGHAN STREET
CLIFFE AVENUE
WEN POINT
POSTING
VICKFIELD FARM
2·97 ACRE PORTION
PLAN WITH FEE 13600-A
UNNAMED ISLANDS
SEE DETAIL 4
MACAULAY POINT
JUAN DE FUCA STRAIT
PLAN 2008 R.W.

000108


CROWN GRANT 2319 10
NATURAL BOUNDARY ACCORDING TO CROWN GRANT DATED APRIL 21, 1881.
SEREMS ISLAND
SCALE - 1: 500
Detail 1
AREA 2670 m²
EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1342 O.S.
HARRISON ISLAND
SCALE - 1: 500
Detail 2
AREA 468 m²
FLEMING BAY
AREA 524 m²
EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1342 O.S.
GILLINGHAM ISLANDS
SCALE - 1: 500
Detail 3
AREA 191 m²
AREA 114 m²
EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1342 O.S.
UNNAMED ISLANDS
SCALE - 1: 500
Detail 4
DETAIL OF WORK ISLAND AND ADJACENT ISLANDS - SCALE - 1: 500
AREA 66 m²
AREA 56 m²
FOR SMALL ISLAND SEE DETAIL 5A
EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1342 O.S.
ROSE BAY
AREA 710 m²
LOT 1
WORK ISLAND
DETAIL - SCALE - 1: 250
AREA 17 m²
Detail 5A
Detail 5
PLAN 6644
FLEMING BAY
LOT 149
PLAN 28175 O.S. BREAKWATER
SEE DETAIL 3
LOT 1
AREA 66·01 ha.
VIEWFIELD FARM 2·97 ACRE PORTION PLAN WITH FEE 17520
UNNAMED ISLAND EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1342 O.S.
MACAULAY POINT
JUAN DE FUCA STRAIT
SOUTH LIMIT OF VICTORIA FEDERAL HARBOUR
SCALE - 1: 750
DETAIL 6

000109


LOT 1
AREA 66·01 ha.
PLAN 1870-R
J 052837
VICTORIA FEDERAL HARBOUR
OF # 14291 O.C. # 941 (JUNE 7th 1924)
O.C. # 507 (MAY 6th 1924)
POSTING PLAN 124
PLAN 40228
HARRISON ISLAND
EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1342 O.S.
SEE DETAIL 2
MACAULAY POINT
SOUTH LIMIT OF VICTORIA FEDERAL HARBOUR
VICTORIA HARBOUR
LOT 1
AREA 66·01 ha.
VICTORIA VIEW ROAD
PLAN 35322
MCLOUGHLIN POINT
ROSE BAY
HEAD ST.
LYALL ST.
PLAN 26
SCALE - 1 : 750
DETAIL 7

01

R74219
D

PLAN 41833

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE
AT VICTORIA, B.C.
THIS 2nd DAY OF Sept, 1966

REGISTRAR

BOOK OF REFERENCE

SECTION	PLAN	BLOCK	LOT	DESCRIPTION	EXPROPRIATION INSTRUMENT	C/T NUMBER OF EXPROPRIATED LOT	C/T NUMBER A.F.B. (CROWN)	C/T NUMBER CROWN
11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT	1864	15	1				15/725/17520A	
"	"	"	2				19/307/18093A	
"	"	"	3				"	
"	"	"	4				"	
"	"	"	5				"	
"	"	"	6				"	
"	"	"	7				"	
"	"	16	8		1342 O.S.	118451 I		
"	"	"	5	EXCEPT: PART ON REF PLAN 1870-R			15/751/18754 A	
"	"	"	6	EXCEPT: PART ON REF PLAN 1870-R			19/307/18093 A	
"	"	"	7				19/555/18434 A	
"	"	"	8				"	
"	"	"	9				"	
"	"	"	10				19/307/18093A	
"	"	"	11				"	
"	"	"	12				"	
"	"	"	13				"	
"	"	"	14				"	
"	"	"	15				"	
"	"	17	1	EXCEPT: PLAN 4842	1342 O.S.	112825 I		
"	"	"	4		"	108187 I		
"	"	"	5		"	103306 I		
"	"	"	6		"	94708 I		
"	"	"	7		"	"		
"	"	"	10		"	"		
"	"	"	11		"	"		
"	"	"	12		"	"		
"	"	18	1		"	94712 I		
"	"	"	4		"	"		
"	"	"	8		"	"		
"	"	"	11		"	"		
"	"	19	1		"	94713 I		
"	"	"	2		"	"		
"	"	"	3		"	"		
"	"	"	4		"	123606 I		
"	"	"	5		"	94713 I		
"	"	"	8		"	89738 I		
"	"	"	14		"	94713 I		
"	"	"	15		"	"		
"	"	"	16		"	"		
"	"	20	1	EXCEPT: TWO PORTIONS THEREOF DESCRIBED HEREUNDER			20/502/7843 C	
"	"	"		(PLAN IN A.F.B. PARCELS BOOK II, FOL. 87)			21/194/8668 C	
"	"	"		(PLAN IN A.F.B. PARCELS BOOK II, FOL. 726)			21/194/8668 C	
"	"	"	2				20/458/7898 C	
"	"	"	3				21/ 33/6056 C	
"	"	"	4				21/163/8586 C	
"	"	"	5				21/ 93/8287 C	
"	"	"	6		1342 O.S.	94715 I		
"	"	"	7		"	"		
"	"	"	8		"	"		
"	"	"	9		"	"		
"	"	"	10		"	"		
"	"	"	11		"	"		
"	"	"	12		"	"		
"	"	"	13		"	"		
"	"	"	14		"	"		
"	"	"	15		"	"		
"	"	"	20		"	"		
"	"	"	21		"	"		
"	"	"	22		"	"		
"	"	"	23		"	"		
"	"	"	24		"	"		
"	"	"	21	1	1282 O.S.	793011		
"	"	"		2 PARCEL "A" (DD 89128I)	"	125862 I		
"	"	"		PARCEL "B"	"	89173		
"	"	"		3 AMENDED (DD 873141)	1345 O.S.	129271		
"	"	"		4 (WESTERLY 80 FEET OF LOT 4)	"	87328 I		
"	"	"		5 EXCEPT: THE EASTERLY 50 FEET THEREOF	"	124478 I		
"	"	"		3 EASTERLY 50 FEET THEREOF	"	90392 I		
"	"	"	7		"	94709 I		
"	"	"	8		"	"		
"	"	"	9		"	101974 I		
"	"	"		10 UNDIVIDED 1/2 INTEREST	"	101975 I		
"	"	"		10 UNDIVIDED 1/2 INTEREST	"	101976 I		
"	"	22	1					118711 I
"	"	"	2		1342 O.S.	94710 I		
"	"	"	3		"	"		
"	"	"	4		"	97681 I		
"	"	"	5		"	1314261		
"	"	"	6		"	819391		
"	"	"	7		"	947101		
"	"	"	8		"	"		
"	"	"	9		"	"		
"	"	"	10		"	1089305 I		
"	"	"	11		1330 O.S.	94710 I		
"	"	"	12					N71244
"	"	"	13					N71245
"	"	"	14					1130831
"	"	"	16		1342 O.S.	94710 I		
"	"	"	18		"	"		
"	"	"	17		"	"		
"	"	"	18		"	"		
"	"	"	19		"	"		
"	"	"	20		"	"		
"	"	"	21		"	88740 I		
"	"	23	6		"	947111		
"	"	"	7		"	"		
"	"	"	8		"	"		
"	"	"	9		"	1253301 I		
"	"	"	10		"	128093 I		
"	"	"	11		"	947111		
"	"	"	12					1155213
"	"	"	13		1327 O.S.	78046 I		
"	"	"	14	SOUTHERLY 1/2				126732 I
"	"	"	14	NORTHERLY 1/2	1327 O.S.	113676 I		
"	"	"	16		"	124784 I		
"	"	"	15	NORTHERLY 1/2				128778 I
"	"	"	18					113578 I
"	"	"	17		1342 O.S.	94711 I		
"	"	"	18		1341 O.S.	(A.F.B. 2/142/8237 I		
"	"	"	19		"	A.F.B. 32/178/8647 F		
"	"	"	20		"	"		
"	1868	"	1		1345 O.S.	80110 I		
"	"	"	5		"	94714 I		
"	"	"	3		"	80110 I		
"	"	"	4		"	94714 I		
"	"	"	5		"	"		
"	"	"	6		"	"		
"	"	"	7		"	"		
"	2040	"	12		"	94717 I		
"	"	"	13		"	"		
"	"	"	14		"	"		
"	"	"	15		"	"		
"	"	"	16		"	"		
"	"	"	17		"	"		
"	"	"	19		"	"		
"	"	"	19		"	"		
"	"	"	20		"	"		
"	"	"	21		"	"		
"	"	"	22		"	"		
"	"	"	23		"	94718 I		
"	"	"	24		"	"		
"	"	"	25		"	"		
"	"	"	26		"	"		
"	"	"	27		"	"		
"	"	"	28		"	"		
"	"	"	29		"	"		
"	"	"	30		"	"		
"	"	"	31		"	"		
"	"	"	32		"	"		
"	"	"	33		"	"		
"	"	"	34		"	"		

SECTION	PLAN	BLOCK	LOT	DESCRIPTION	EXPROPRIATION INSTRUMENT	C/T NUMBER OF EXPROPRIATED LOT	C/T NUMBER A.F.B. (CROWN)	C/T NUMBER CROWN
11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT	2040		35		1342 O.S.	97810 I		
"	"		36		"	94718 I		
"	"		37		"	"		
"	"		38		"	"		
"	"		39		"	"		
"	"		40		"	"		
"	"		41		"	"		
"	"		42		"	"		
"	"		43		"	"		
"	"		44		"	"		
"	"		45		"	"		
"	"		46		"	"		
"	"		47		"	94720 I		
"	"		48		"	"		
"	"		49		"	"		
"	"		50		"	"		
"	"		51		"	"		
"	"		52		"	"		
"	"		53		"	"		
"	"		54		"	"		
"	"		55		"	"		
"	"		56		"	"		
"	"		57		"	"		
"	"		58		"	94721 I		
"	"		59		"	"		
"	"		60		"	"		
"	"		61		"	"		
"	"		62		"	"		
"	"		63		"	"		
"	"		64		"	"		
"	"		65		"	"		
"	"		66		"	"		
"	"		67		"	"		
"	"		68		"	"		
"	"		69		"	94722 I		
"	"		70		"	"		
"	"		71		"	"		
"	"		72		"	"		
"	"		73		"	"		
"	"		74		"	"		
"	"		75		"	97810 I		
"	"		76		"	94722 I		
"	"		77		"	"		
"	"		78		"	"		
"	"		79		"	"		
"	"		80		"	"		
"	"		81		"	"		
"	"		82		"	94723 I		
"	"		83		"	"		
"	"		84		"	"		
"	"		85		"	"		
"	"		86		"	"		
"	"		87		"	"		
"	"		88		"	"		
"	"		89		"	"		
"	"		90		"	"		
"	"		91		"	"		
"	"		92		"	"		
"	4304	1	1		"	107185 I		
"	"	"	2		"	"		
"	"	"	3		"	"		
"	"	"	4		"	"		
"	"	"	5	S.E. PORTION	"	"		
"	"	"	5	EXCEPT S.E. PORTION	"	127335 I		
"	"	"	6		"	117170 I		
"	"	2	1		"	107188 I		
"	"	"	2		"	"		
"	"	"	3		"	117236 I		
"	"	"	4		"	113747 I		
"	4882		1		"	120278 I		
"	"		2		"	"		
"	"		3		"	"		
"	"		4		"	120280 I		
"	5030		1		"	126818 I		
"	"		2		"	157897 I		
"	"		3		"	120703 I		
"	"		4		"	127888 I		
				11.95 AC. PORTION VIEWFIELD FARM (PLAN WITH FEE DEPOSITED 9028 A)			11/17 /9028 A	
				2.97 AC. PORTION VIEWFIELD FARM (PLAN WITH FEE DEPOSITED 17520 A)			15/755/17520 A	
				ROADS SHOWN ON EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1342 O.S.: CLIFTON TERRACE (STEPHENSON ST.), VIEW POINT ST. (BRAYVIEW RD.), VAUGHAN ST., ANSON ST. SOUTH, CLENT ST. (RAY ST.), THOMAS ST., PEEK ST., VICTORIA VIEW RD., PART OF MALVERN ST. (FERN ST.), PETERS ST. (SMITH ST.), NEWDLEY AVE. (ROBERT ST.), MACAULAY ST., WYCHBURY AVE. (CHARLES ST.) AND MUNRO ST.	1342 O.S.			
				ROAD SHOWN ON EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1327 O.S.: MALVERN ST.	1327 O.S.			

REFERENCE PLAN OF PARTS OF SECTION 11 ALL IN ESQUIMALT DISTRICT

"PURSUANT TO SECTION 100(1)(a) and 100(1)(b) LAND TITLE ACT."

THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

SCALE - 1 : 2 000

ALL DISTANCES ARE IN METRES EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED.

LEGEND -

GRID BEARINGS ARE DERIVED FROM CONTROL MONUMENTS 5-26 AND 8-66, AND ARE REFERRED TO 123°W LONGITUDE (SEE PLAN 40228).

- ● I.R. DENOTES STANDARD IRON POST SET
- ● I.P. ROCK DENOTES IRON POST SET IN ROCK
- ● O.I.R. DENOTES OLD IRON POST FOUND
- ◎ P.ROCK DENOTES STANDARD ROCK POST SET
- ◎ O.P. ROCK DENOTES OLD ROCK POST FOUND
- ◎ O. P. CON. DENOTES OLD CONCRETE POST FOUND
- ■ O.L.P. DENOTES OLD LEAD PLUG FOUND
- ⊕ O.D.M.D. MON. DENOTES OLD DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE MONUMENT FOUND, BRASS POST IN CONCRETE, SET BY J.R. HEWETT, B.C.L.S., 1882. (E 1440 DENOTES ELEVATION IN FEET, GEODETIC DATUM)
- ◎ O. D.P.W. P. ROCK DENOTES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS BRASS ROCK POST FOUND, SET BY J.R. HUGHES, 1934.
- ◎ O.C.H.S. P. ROCK DENOTES CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE BRASS ROCK POST FOUND
- ◎ D.W.D.MON. DENOTES OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT FOUND, BRASS BOLT MARKED 285 (J.R. HEWETT, B.C.L.S., 1934) SET IN 23 cm SQUARE IRON ENCASTED CONCRETE BOX.
- WIT. DENOTES WITNESS
- ✪ O C M ø ---- DENOTES OLD UNOFFICIAL CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND.

THIS PLAN SHOWS GROUND-LEVEL MEASURED DISTANCES. PRIOR TO COMPUTATION OF U.T.M. COORDINATES, MULTIPLY BY COMBINED SCALE FACTOR 0.99961

CERTIFICATE UNDER LAND TITLE ACT, section 94 (1) (a)
THE INNER BOUNDARY SHOWN HEREON IS DEEMED TO BE THE NATURAL BOUNDARY AS DEFINED IN THE LAND ACT.

MINISTER OF LANDS, PARKS AND HOUSING,
VICTORIA, B.C.

OWNER -
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PROPERTIES AND UTILITIES
(AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY)

I, RICHARD KADATZ, A BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR, OF BURNABY, IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CERTIFY THAT I WAS PRESENT AT AND PERSONALLY SUPERINTENDED THE SURVEY REPRESENTED BY THIS PLAN, AND THAT THE SURVEY AND PLAN ARE CORRECT. THE SURVEY WAS COMPLETED ON THE 3rd DAY OF April, 1966

Richard Kadatz

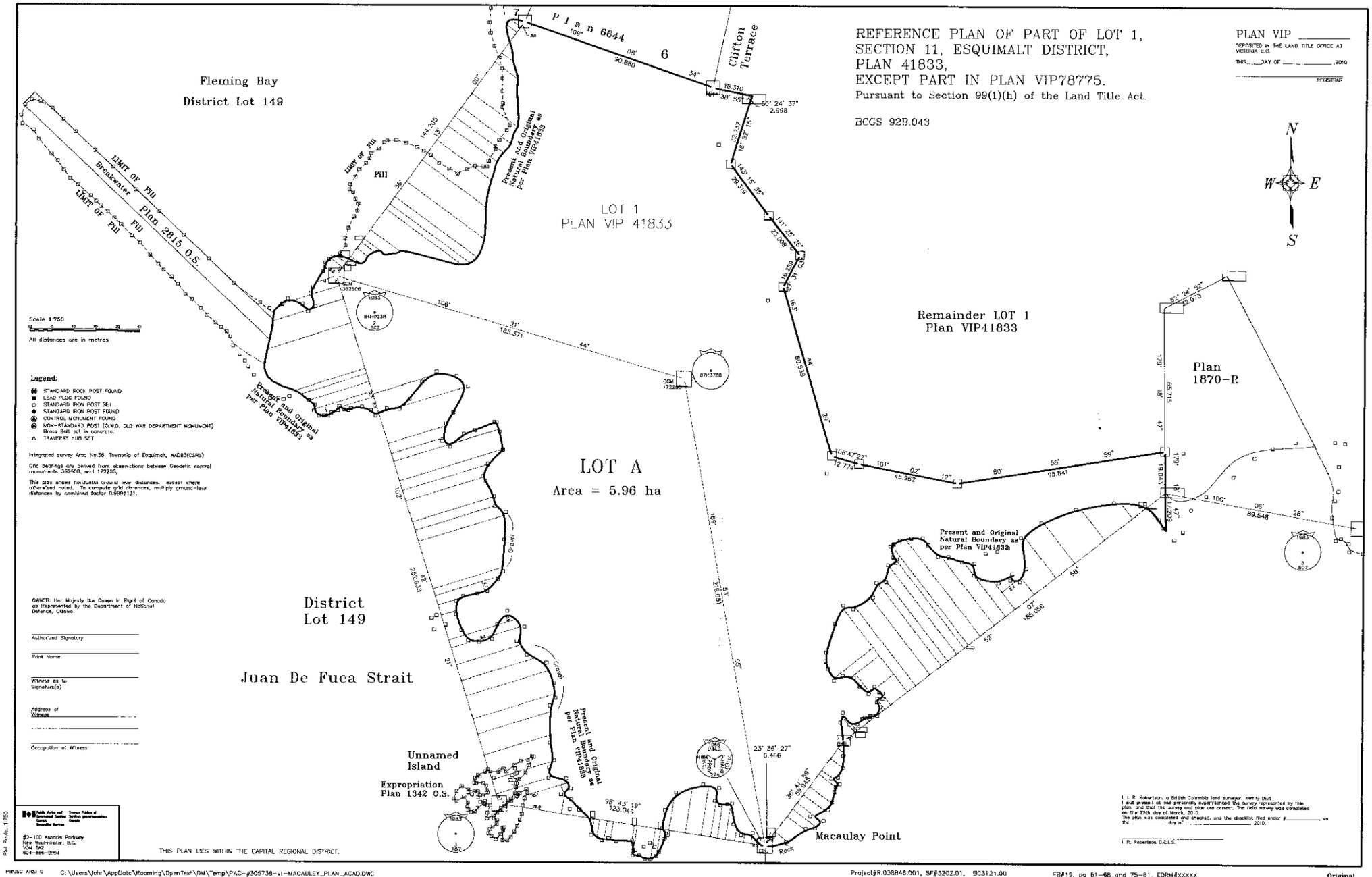
April 9th 1965

41833

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA
REAL ESTATE SERVICES, VANCOUVER, B.C.

ESQUIMALT, WORK POINT
FILE: # 1486
DRAWN: R.G.E. DATE:
BC 1661 (S

000111



Plot Scale: 1:750

HMSO ANSI B C:\Users\tolr\AppData\Roaming\OpenText\DM\Temp\PAC-#305738-v1-MACAULEY_PLAN_ACAD.DWG

Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.01, SC3121.00 FB#19, pg 61-68 and 75-81, EDRM#XXXXX Original

000112

REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF LOT 1, SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775.

Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.

BCGS 92B.043

PLAN VIP _____

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA B.C.

THIS____DAY OF _____,2010

_____

REGISTRAR

N

W E

S

Fleming Bay

District Lot 149

Plan 6644

109° 08' 34"

90.880

6

7

Clifton Terrace

18.310

101° 38' 55"

55° 24' 37"

2.998

32.757

16° 52' 15"

143° 15' 35"

29.319

141° 25' 26"

23.009

16.259

27° 31' 03"

163°

80.536

44"

29"

106°47'27"

12.774

101° 02' 12"

45.962

80"

58' 59"

95.841

179° 18' 47"

19.043

17.209

100° 06' 28"

89.548

62° 24' 52"

32.073

179° 18' 47"

65.715

Plan 1870-R

LOT 1
PLAN VIP 41833

Remainder LOT 1
Plan VIP41833

LIMIT OF Fill

Breakwater

LIMIT OF Fill

Plan 2815 O.S.

LIMIT OF Fill

Fill

144.205

Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833

GCM 362608

1983

84H0238

2

607

106°

21'

165.371

44"

GCM 172205

87H3780

LOT A

Area = 5.96 ha

District Lot 149

Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833

Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833

Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833

Gravel

Gravel

Gravel

169°

53'

216.651

05"

42'

252.633

162

21"

Unnamed Island

Expropriation Plan 1342 O.S.

1983

3

607

98° 43' 19"

123.044

1983

O.N.D.

HWM B.C.

PROV.

23° 36' 27"

6.466

36° 41' 59"

59.445

Rock

Macaulay Point

1983

5

607

185.056

07'

52"

Scale: 1:750

All distances are in metres

Legend:

- STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
- LEAD PLUG FOUND
- STANDARD IRON POST SET
- STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
- CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
- NON-STANDARD POST (D.W.D. OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT)) Brass Bolt set in concrete.
- TRAVERSE HUB SET

Integrated survey, Area: No.39, Township of Esquimalt, NAD83(CSRS))

Grid bearings are derived from observations between Geodetic control monuments 362608 and 172205.

This plan shows horizontal ground level distances except where otherwise noted. To compute grid distances, multiply ground-level distances by combined factor 0.99981311.

OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

_____

Authorized Signatory

_____

Print Name

_____

Witness as to Signature(s)

_____

Address of Witness

_____

_____

Occupation of Witness

I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia land surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of March, 2010. The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under #_____, on the _____ day of _____ 2010.

_____

I. R. Robertson B.C.L.S.

Public Works and Government Services Canada / Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada

#2-100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604-666-9994

THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

Plot Scale: 1:750

FWGSC: ANSI D

S:\RPS-PTS\Project Files 1\Legal Projects 2009_2010\DND\Macauley Point_Field\DWG\Macauley Plan ACAD.dwg

Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.01, BC3121.00

FB#19, pg 61-68 and 75-81, EDRM#XXXXX

Original

000113

(2)

REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF REMAINDER LOT 1, SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP_____

Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.

BCGS 92B.043

Scale 1:750

10 0 10 20 30 40

All distances are in metres

Legend:

- STANDARD CONCRETE POST FOUND
- STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
- STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
- CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
- NON-STANDARD POST (O.W.D. OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT) Brass Bolt set in concrete

Integrated Survey Area No.38, Esquimalt NAD83 (CSRS)

Grid bearings are derived from observations between Geodetic control monuments GCM No. 172205, and GCM No. 362608.

This plan shows horizontal ground level distances except where otherwise noted. To compute grid distances, multiply ground level distances by combined factor 0.9996131

OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Authorized Signatory

Print Name

Witness as to Signature(s)

Address of Witness

Occupation of Witness

PLAN VIP _____

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA B.C.

THIS____DAY OF_____,2010

REGISTRAR

LAMPSON STREET

Munro Street

POOLEY PLACE

1 6644

2

7 Plan 6644

3 Plan

2 PLAN VIP36795

1

7

5 Plan 6644

6

E 58-30 POST 3 90° 1952

E 46-44 POST 5 90°06'30" 1952

E 54-90 POST 4 90°06' 1952

07" 60.941 47' 11'

101° 50' 58" 18.309

54" REM. LOT 1 PLAN VIP

54" 48' 122.124

Clifton Terrace

122.060 48"

11' 11'

LOT B AREA = 0.224 ha

109° 08' 90.880 34"

18.310

101° 38' 55"

55° 24' 37" 2.998

32.737 16° 52' 15"

53" 143° 15' 35" 29.319

141° 25' 26" 23.009

16.259 27° 31' 03"

133.703 18' 5'

LOT A Plan VIP____

00" 13' 144.205 36'

106° 21' 165.371 44"

1983 84H0238 2 607

87H3780

Remainder LOT 1 Plan VIP41833

N W E S

Public Works and Government Services Canada Geomatics Services
Travaux Publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada

#2-100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604-666-9994

THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia Land Surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of March, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under #_____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010.

I. R. Robertson B.C.L.S.

Plot Scale: 1:750

PWOSC ANSI B S:\RPS-PTS\Project Files 1\Legal Projects 2009_2010\DND\Macauley Point_Field\DWG\Macauley Plan Clifton Terrace.dwg Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.01 BC# ==== ORIGINAL

FD#19, pg 61-68 and 75-81, EDRM#XXXXX

REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF LOT 1, SECTIONS 31, 35, 36, 37, AND 56, METCHOSIN DISTRICT, PLAN 42470.

Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.

BCGS 92B.033

Scale: 1:1500(1)

1(0)0 0 1(0)0 2(0)0

All distances are in metres.

Legend:

- STANDARD: CONCRETE POST FOUND
- ALUMINUM POST FOUND
- STANDARD: IRON POST SET
- STANDARD: IRON POST FOUND
- OLD PATTERN: DOMINION IRON POST FOUND
- NON-STANDARD POST ((OLD) IRON BAR) FOUND

NOTE:
This Plan shows one or more witness posts which are set along the production of the property line unless otherwise noted.

Bearings are Astronomic and are derived from Plan VIP42470.

All distances shown are ground.

PLAN VIP _____

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA, B.C.

THIS ___ DAY OF _____, 2010

_____
REGISTRAR

SECTION 28

SECTION 40

Lot 1
Plan 42470

Canadian National Railway

PLAN 1204 O.S.

SECTION 28

Lot 2
Plan 31178
SECTION 35

Old Post to Corner 45°26'39" 0.091m

PLAN 1204 O.S.

Pond Unable to Post

Fd Post Lying Down RESET

LOT 3
PLAN 28458

SECTION 35

See Detail A

POST OFFLINE 0.071

Pearson College Drive

LOT 3
PLAN 28458

Aluminum Post Set in Rock

PLAN 25625

10 9 8 7

Lot A
AREA = 28.8 ha

SECTION 31

SECTION 36

Lot 1
Plan 42470

Bearing Derivation

SECTION 31

Lot 2
Plan 27160

Lot 2
Plan 27160
SECTION 37

Rem Lot 1
Plan 42470

SECTION 36

DETAIL A
Not to Scale

LOT 3
PLAN 28458

POST OFFLINE 0.071

Lot A

Pearson College Drive

Rem Lot 1
Plan 42470

LOT 3
PLAN 28458

N
W E
S

OWNER:
Her Majesty in Right of Canada
c/o the Department of National Defence

Authorized Signatory

Print Name

Witness as to Signature(s)

Address of Witness

Occupation of Witness

Public Works and Government Services Canada
Geomatics Services

Travaux Publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada

#2–100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604–666–9994

I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia land surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 26th day of March, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under #_____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010.

_____
Ian R. Robertson B.C.L.S.

THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

Plot Scale: 1:1500

PWGSC: A1 S:\RPS-PTS\Phajratt Files 1\Legal Projects 2009_2010\DND\Mary Hill Posting 100310\Mary Hill Legal_Subdivision_PLAN.dwg

Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.00, BC#3120.00

FB#19,pg1–60, EDRM#XXXXX

ORIGINAL

000115

REFERENCE PLAN OF EASEMENT OVER PART OF LOT 1, SECTION 36, METCHOSIN DISTRICT, PLAN 42470.

Pursuant to Section 99(1)(e) of the Land Title Act.

BCGS 92B.033

Scale: 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50

All distances are in metres.

Legend

- STANDARD CONCRETE POST FOUND
- STANDARD IRON POST SET
- STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
- STANDARD ALUMINUM POST FOUND
- OLD PATTERN DOMINION IRON POST FOUND

Bearings are Astronomic and are derived from Plan VIP42470.

All distances shown are ground.

OWNER:
Her Majesty, in Right of Canada,
c/o Department of National Defence

Authorized Signatory

Print Name

Witness as to
Signature(s)

Address of
Witness

Occupation of Witness

PLAN VIP _____

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA, B.C.

THIS ____ DAY OF _____ 2010

REGISTRAR

Section 28

Lot 2
Plan 31178
Section 35

DEPT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
POST 4
ELEV. 215.55
1952
119° 10'

Canadian National Railway

PLAN 1204 O.S.

Canadian National Railway

119°
277.176
10'
15°

LOT 3
PLAN 28458

Pearson College Drive

LOT 3
PLAN 28458
Section 35

119°
586.826
10'
15°

Aluminum Post Set in Rock

PLAN 25625
10
9
8

SEE DETAIL B

34° 18' 50"
19.724
60° 36' 05"
51.068
56.317
60° 36' 05"
20.000
33° 39' 07"
28.451
149° 52' 56"
o=51.710
r=52.000
o=35.822
r=32.000
20.000
92° 54' 20"
2° 54' 20"
22.291
2° 34' 20"
22.291
92° 54' 20"
20.000

Section 31

Section 36

400.388 (Post to Post)

22°

119°

221.420
51'
(Bearing Derivation)

29°

Lot 1
Plan 42470
Section 36

136° 45' 22"

o=122.858
r=71.000
o=101.000
r=142.846

Easement
Area = 0.883 ha

Lot 1
Plan 42470
Section 36

20.000

45° 45' 22"
41.439
35.109
45° 45' 22"
37° 27' 55"
33.207
28.297
32° 27' 55"
17° 46' 01"
23.006
45.522
17° 46' 01"

SEE DETAIL A

119°
26.679
51'
29°
45° 08' 44"
32.177
20.733
31.583
45° 08' 44"
35.051
119° 51' 29"

Lot 2
Plan 27160
Section 37

Section 36

(Bearing Derivation)

DETAIL B
Not to Scale

LOT 3
PLAN 28458

Post offline
0.071

33° 42' 54"
6.875
Pearson College Drive
34° 18' 50"
19.833
119° 10' 15"
20.154
33° 38' 11"
3.617

Lot 1
Plan 42470

EASEMENT

Post Offline
0.048

LOT 3
PLAN 28458
Section 35

25.413
33° 39' 07"

Lot 1
Plan 42470
Section 36

N
W E
S

DETAIL A
Not to Scale

32° 27' 55"
33.267
01"
46°
23.006
17°
76° 13' 48"
9.226
88° 03' 52"
18.813
17° 46' 01"
6.373
7.373
76° 13' 48"
16.043
88° 03' 52"
6.000
00"
53°
02"
37.568
33.767
02"
53°
03"
17° 46' 01"
13.851
6.527
119° 51' 29"
44"
08'
32.177
20.000
26.679
119° 51' 29"
45°
EASEMENT
20.733
119° 51' 29"
45°
31.583
08'
44"
17°
45.522
46°
01"
26.297
32° 27' 55"

Lot 2
Plan 27160
Section 37

Section 36

Lot 1
Plan 42470

I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia land surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of February, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under #_____ on the 31st day of March, 2010.

_____
Ian R. Robertson B.C.L.S.

Public Works and Government Services Canada, Geomatics Services
Travaux Publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada

#2-100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604-666-9994

THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

Plot Scale: 1:1000

PWGSC OVERSIZE ANSI D S:\RPS-PTS\Project Files 1\Legal Projects 2009_2010\DND\Mary Hill Posting 100310\Mary Hill Legal_Easement_PLAN.dwg

Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.00, BC#3120.00

ORIGINAL

FB#19,pg1-60 and 66-68, EDRM#XXXXXX

000116

02

PLAN of SUBDIVISION of
LOT 4, PLAN 6644, SECTION II, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT.

SCALE : 1 : 500

0 5 10 20

K95403
Rt. Hooper
Gen Clk.

PLAN 36795

Deposited in the Land Titles Office, at Victoria, B.C., this
13 day of Oct., 1981.

Registrar.

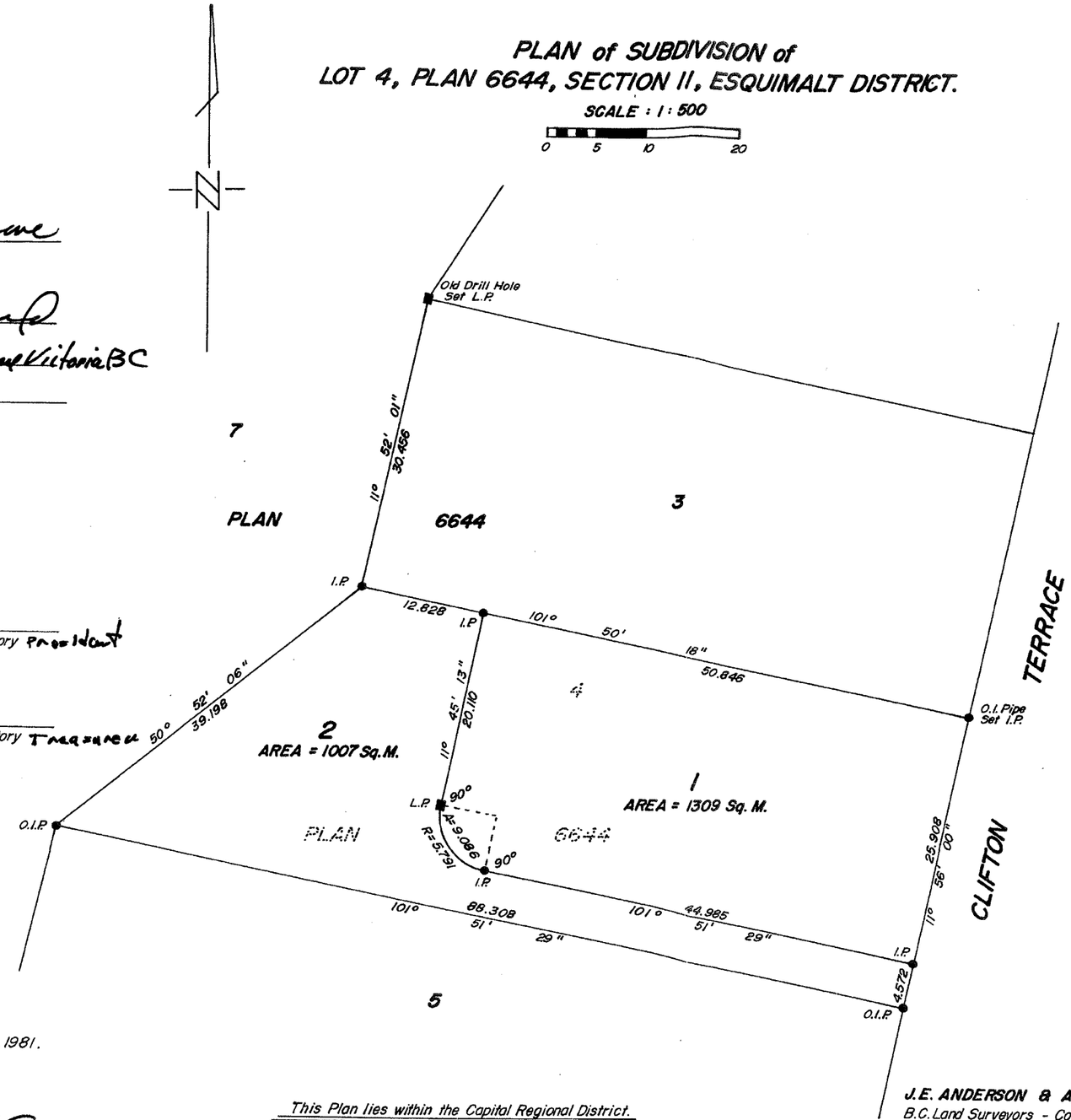
Owner : Dora Rowe
Dora Rowe

Witness : Sean T Hamond
Address : 2041 oaks Bayou Victoria BC
Occupation : Solicitor

Mortgagee : Utilco Credit Union

Dennis J Nolan
Authorized Signatory President

M. Mackinnon
Authorized Signatory Treasurer



Legend

- O.I.P denotes Standard Iron Post found.
- I.P. denotes Standard Iron Post set.
- L.P. denotes Lead Plug set.

Bearings are astronomic, derived from Plan 6644.
All distances shown are in meters.

Approved under the Land Titles Act, this
31st day of July, 1981.

M. H. Campbell, P. Eng.
Approving Officer, the Corporation of the Township of Esquimalt.

This Plan lies within the Capital Regional District.

I, G. J. Anderson, a British Columbia Land Surveyor, of Victoria, in British Columbia, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan and that the survey and plan are correct. The survey was completed on the
27TH day of MAY, 1981.

J.E. ANDERSON & ASSOCIATES
B.C. Land Surveyors - Consulting Engineers
Victoria - Nanaimo, B.C.
File : 8962.

B.C.L.S.

REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF REMAINDER LOT 1, SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP_____

Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.

PLAN VIP _____

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA B.C.

THIS_____DAY OF_____,2010

_____
REGISTRAR

BCGS 92B.043

Scale 1:750

10 0 10 20 30 40

All distances are in metres

Legend:

- STANDARD CONCRETE POST FOUND
- STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
- STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
- CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
- NON-STANDARD POST (O.W.D. OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT) Brass Bolt set in concrete

Integrated Survey Area No.38, Esquimalt NAD83 (CSRS)

Grid bearings are derived from observations between Geodetic control monuments GCM No. 172205, and GCM No. 362608.

This plan shows horizontal ground level distances except where otherwise noted. To compute grid distances, multiply ground level distances by combined factor 0.9996131

OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

_____
Authorized Signatory

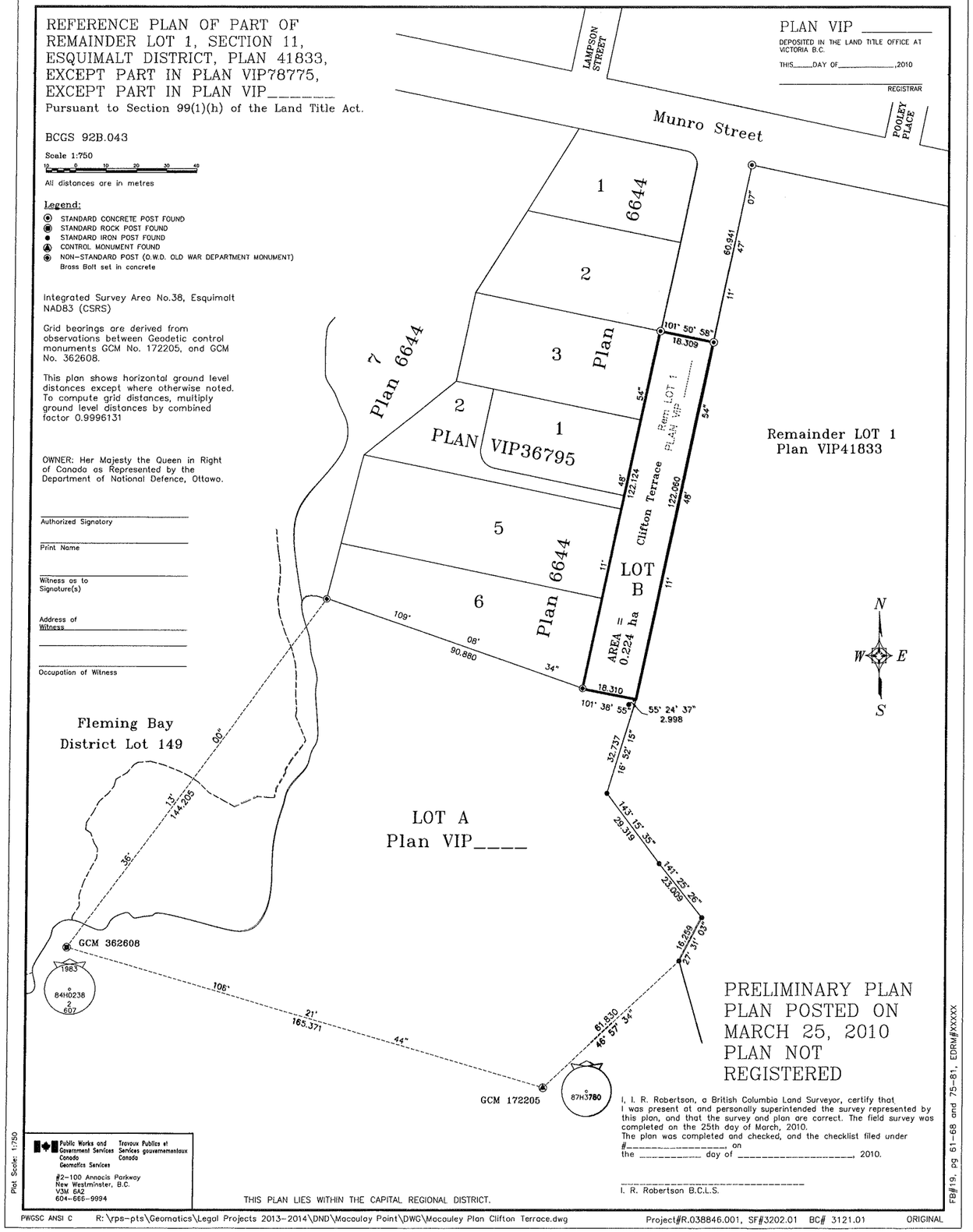
_____
Print Name

_____
Witness as to Signature(s)

_____
Address of Witness

_____

_____
Occupation of Witness



PRELIMINARY PLAN
PLAN POSTED ON
MARCH 25, 2010
PLAN NOT
REGISTERED

I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia Land Surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of March, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under #_____ on the _____ day of _____, 2010.

_____
I. R. Robertson B.C.L.S.

Public Works and Government Services Canada Geomatics Services
Travaux Publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada

#2-100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604-666-9994

THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

Plot Scale: 1:750

PWGSC ANSI C R:\rps-pts\Geomatics\Legal Projects 2013-2014\DND\Macaulay Point\DWG\Macauley Plan Clifton Terrace.dwg Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.01 BC# 3121.01 ORIGINAL

FB#19, pg. 61-68 and 75-81, EDRM#XXXXX

L.R.O. No. 6644

PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF LOTS 8–13 INCLUSIVE BLK. 15 REGD. PLAN 195A SECTION 11 ESQUIMALT DISTRICT B.C.

SCALE 1 INCH = 60 FEET.

Legend.

Bearings Astronomic derived from L.R.O. Plan 6063.
Angles defined by durable wood posts shown thus o
Angles " " drill holes in rock " " o D.H.
War Department Monuments " " ⊙

Approved under the 'Land Registry Act'

this 19 day of September 1947.

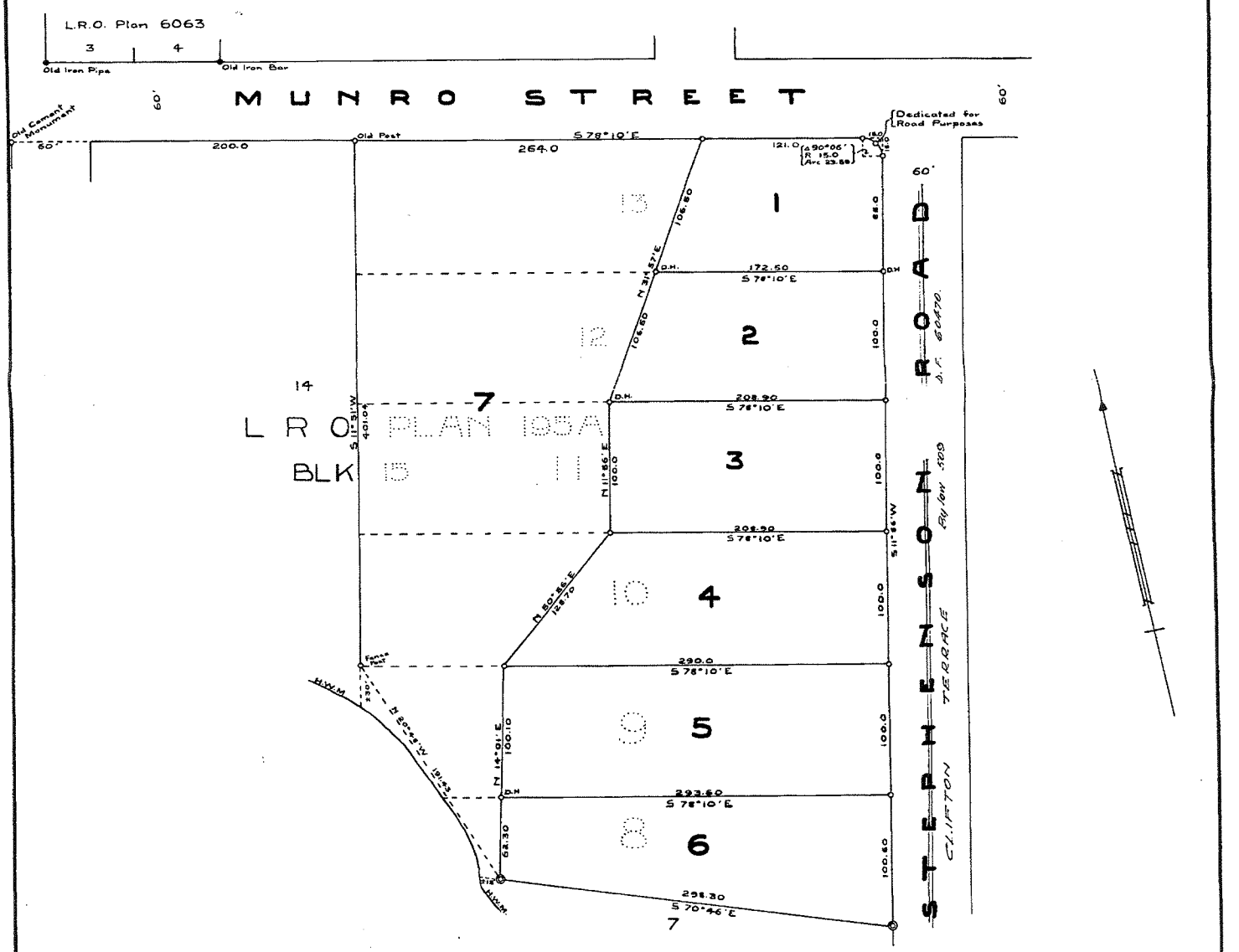
Edmund Tuladay
Approving Officer for the Corpn. of the Township of Esquimalt.

1749.52²
133.87.2²
81.93.9²

Deposited under Section 79 'Land Registry Act'

this 21st day of October 1947.

A. H. Thomas
Deputy Registrar.



Signatures

Regd. Owner :- The Corporation of the Township of Esquimalt.

A. H. Thomas
Reeve

V. Mesher
Clerk.

I Frederick G. Aldous of the City of Victoria, British Columbia Land Surveyor, make oath and say that I was present at and did personally superintend the survey represented by this plan and that the survey and plan are correct.
The said survey was completed on the 20th day of May 1947.

Sworn before me at Victoria B.C.
this 21st day of May 1947.

F.G. Aldous B.C.L.S.

James Adams
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

REFERENCE PLAN OF LOT 1, SECTION 11,
ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833,
EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775.
Pursuant to Section 99(3)(b) of the Land Title Act.

NCGS 92B.043

Scale 1:750
All distances are in metres.

Legend:

- (S) STANDARD CONCRETE POST FOUND
- STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
- LEAD PLUG SET
- LEAD PLUG FOUND
- STANDARD CAPPED POST SET
- STANDARD CAPPED POST FOUND
- STANDARD IRON POST SET
- STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
- CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
- OLD PATTERN DOMINION IRON POST FOUND
- NON-STANDARD POST (DESCRIBED) FOUND

- TRAVERSE HUB SET
- TRAVERSE HUB FOUND
- UNMARKED MEASURED POINT

Bearings are NAD83(CSRS) Grid.
Derived from Differential GPS Methods using Garmin Phase Data and are Referenced to the 123rd Meridian Zone 10.

All distances shown are ground.

OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Authorized Signatory

Print Name

Witness as to Signature(s)

Address of Witness

Occupation of Witness

PLAN VIP _____
DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA, B.C.
THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2010

REGISTRAR

N
W E
S

Expropriation
Plan 1342 O.S.

Gillingham Islands

Fleming Bay

Lot 149

7
6
Plan 6644

Existing Fence

Clifton Terrace

Existing Fence

Breakwater

LIMIT OF FILL

LIMIT OF FILL

Plan 2815 O.S. Fill

LIMIT OF FILL

Fill

Present Natural Boundary

Post #2

Present Natural Boundary

Paved Walkway

Proposed Bdy along Existing Fence line

Existing Fence

Remainder LOT 1
Plan VIP41833
WORK POINT
DND LANDS

CRD
Sewage
Treatment
Plant

Existing Fence

Post #4

Present Natural Boundary

New
LOT A
Area=5.96ha

Exposed Concrete Pipe

Present Natural Boundary

Unnamed
Island

Expropriation
Plan 1342 O.S.

Post #3

OLP

PRock 124

Present Natural Boundary

Macaulay Point

Lot 149

South

I, L. R. Robertson, a British Columbia land surveyor, certify that
I was present at and personally superintended this survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the _____ day of _____, 20____.
The plan was completed on the _____ day of _____, 20____.

000120

SECTION 11, EXHIBIT "A" DISTRICT PLAN
VAUGHAN STREET
(FORMERLY)
VIEW POINT
(FORMERLY)
JOHNSON ST
4
5
6
7
PLAN
000121

REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF LOT 1, SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833.

PLAN VIP 78775

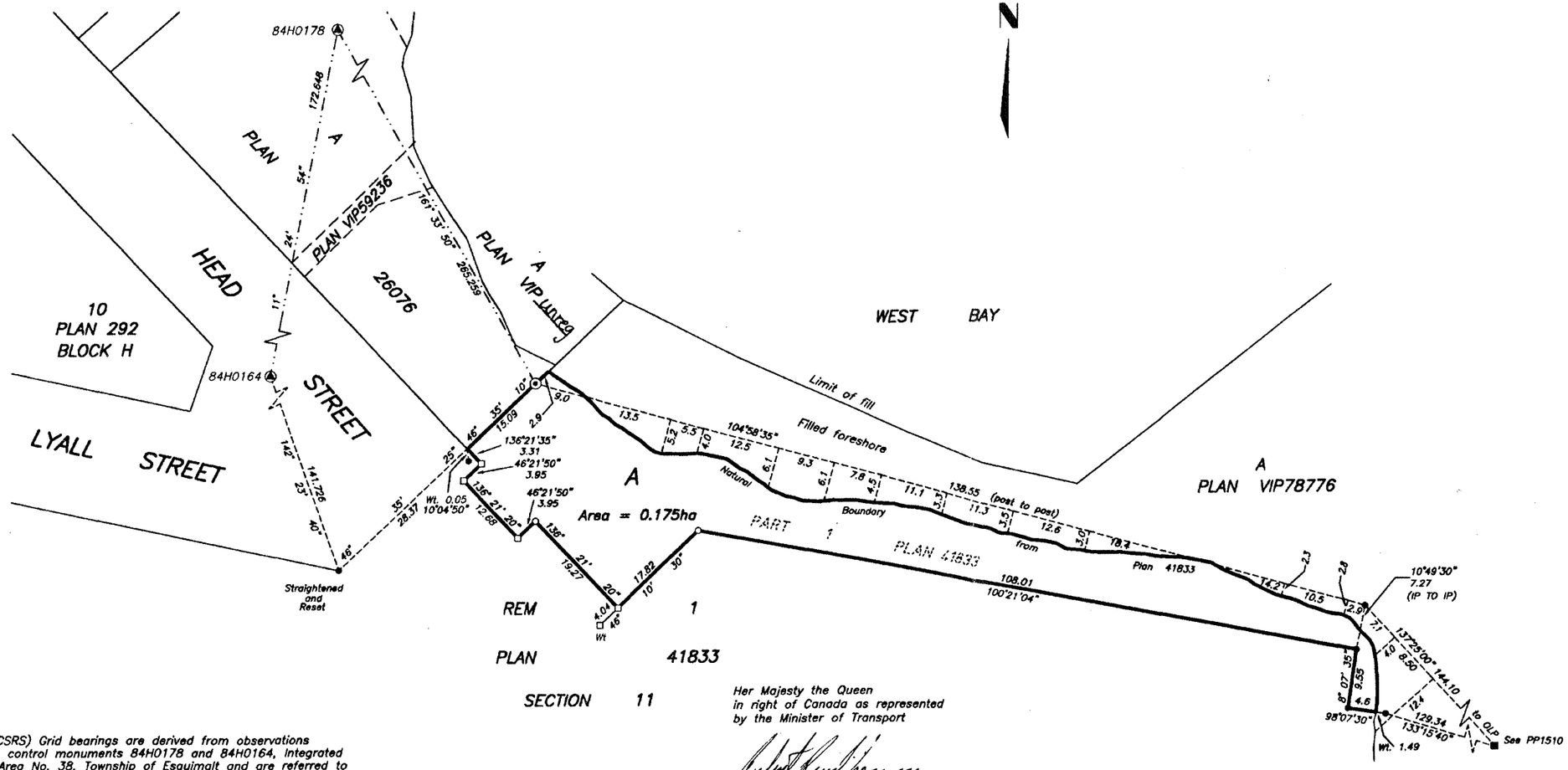
EX52880 JP

Deposited in the Land Title Office at Victoria, B.C., this 10th day of May, 2005

Deputy Registrar

BCGS 92B.044
Scale = 1:500

10 5 0 10 20 30 40
Metres



LEGEND

NAD83(CSRS) Grid bearings are derived from observations between control monuments 84H0178 and 84H0164, Integrated Survey Area No. 38, Township of Esquimalt and are referred to the central meridian of UTM Zone 10 (123° West Longitude).

All distances are in metres and decimals thereof unless otherwise noted.

This plan shows ground level measured distances. Prior to computation of UTM co-ordinates, multiply by combined factor of 0.9996126.

- ▲ denotes control monument found
- ◉ denotes standard concrete post found
- ● denotes standard iron post found
- □ denotes lead plug placed
- ○ denotes standard iron post placed

FOCUS VICTORIA, BC	DATE 2005-05-06
PROJECT REF. 010026-10	SHEET TITLE 010026RF3

Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada as represented by the Minister of Transport

Authorized Signatory

Witness as to signature

Programs Officer
Witness Occupation

800 Burrard St. Van.
Witness Address

This plan lies within the Capial Regional District.

I, Ian Thomas Hughes, a British Columbia land surveyor, of the city of Victoria, in British Columbia, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of April, 2004. The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under No. 31072, on the 9th day of May, 2004.

B.C.L.S.

original

REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF REMAINDER LOT 1, SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP_____

Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.

BCGS 92B.043

Scale 1:750

10 0 10 20 30 40

All distances are in metres

Legend:

- STANDARD CONCRETE POST FOUND
- STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
- STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
- CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
- NON-STANDARD POST (O.W.D. OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT) Brass Bolt set in concrete

Integrated Survey Area No.38, Esquimalt NAD83 (CSRS)

Grid bearings are derived from observations between Geodetic control monuments GCM No. 172205, and GCM No. 362608.

This plan shows horizontal ground level distances except where otherwise noted. To compute grid distances, multiply ground level distances by combined factor 0.9996131

OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Authorized Signatory

Print Name

Witness as to Signature(s)

Address of Witness

Occupation of Witness

PLAN VIP _____

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA B.C.

THIS____DAY OF_____,2010

REGISTRAR

LAMPSON STREET

Munro Street

POOLEY PLACE

1 Plan 6644

2 Plan 6644

3 Plan 6644

5 Plan 6644

6 Plan 6644

7 Plan 6644

PLAN VIP36795 1 2

Clifton Terrace

LOT B
AREA = 0.224 ha

Rem LOT 1 PLAN VIP

Remainder LOT 1
Plan VIP41833

LOT A
Plan VIP_____

Fleming Bay
District Lot 149

60.941 47" 07"

11"

101° 50' 58"

18.309

54"

48"

122.124

122.060

48"

11"

11"

109° 08' 34"

90.880

18.310

101° 38' 55"

55° 24' 37"
2.998

32.737
16° 52' 15"

143° 15' 35"
29.319

141° 25' 26"
23.009

16.259
27° 31' 03"

61.830
46° 57' 34"

106° 21' 44"
165.371

00" 13' 36"
144.205

GCM 362608

1983
84H0238
2
607

GCM 172205

87H3780

N
W E
S

PRELIMINARY PLAN
PLAN POSTED ON
MARCH 25, 2010
PLAN NOT
REGISTERED

I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia Land Surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of March, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under #_____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010.

I. R. Robertson B.C.L.S.

Public Works and Government Services Canada
Geomatics Services
Travaux Publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada

#2-100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604-666-9994

THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

Plot Scale: 1:750

PWGSC ANSI C R:\rps-pts\Geomatics\Legal Projects 2013-2014\DND\Macaulay Point\DWG\Macauley Plan Clifton Terrace.dwg

Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.01 BC# 3121.01 ORIGINAL

FB#19, pg 61-68 and 75-81, EDRM#XXXXX

REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF LOT 1, SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775.

Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.

BCGS 92B.043

PLAN VIP _____

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA B.C.

THIS ____ DAY OF _____ ,2010

_____
REGISTRAR

N
W E
S

Fleming Bay

District Lot 149

LOT 1
PLAN VIP 41833

Remainder LOT 1
Plan VIP41833

LOT A
Area = 5.96 ha

District
Lot 149

Juan De Fuca Strait

Unnamed
Island

Expropriation
Plan 1342 O.S.

Macaulay Point

Rock

Plan 6644

Clifton Terrace

Plan 2815 O.S.

Plan
1870–R

Breakwater

LIMIT OF Fill

Fill

Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833

Gravel

GCM 362608

GCM 172205

1983 84H0238 607

1983 87H3780

1965 D.N.D. HWM 3.0 PROV. 274 FED. HARB.

1983 3 607

1983 5 607

Scale 1:750

All distances are in metres

Legend:

- STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
- LEAD PLUG FOUND
- STANDARD IRON POST SET
- STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
- CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
- NON–STANDARD POST (O.W.D. OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT) Brass Bolt set in concrete.
- TRAVERSE HUB SET

Integrated survey Area No.38, Township of Esquimalt, NAD83(CSRS)

Grid bearings are derived from observations between Geodetic control monuments 362608, and 172205,

This plan shows horizontal ground level distances. except where otherwised noted. To compute grid distances, multiply ground–level distances by combined factor 0.9996131.

OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

_____
Authorized Signatory

_____
Print Name

_____
Witness as to Signature(s)

Address of Witness _____

_____

_____
Occupation of Witness

PRELIMINARY PLAN
PLAN POSTED ON
MARCH 25, 2010
PLAN NOT REGISTERED

I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia land surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of March, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under #_____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010.

_____
I. R. Robertson B.C.L.S.

Public Works and Government Services Canada Geomatics Services
Travaux Publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada

#2–100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604–666–9994

THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

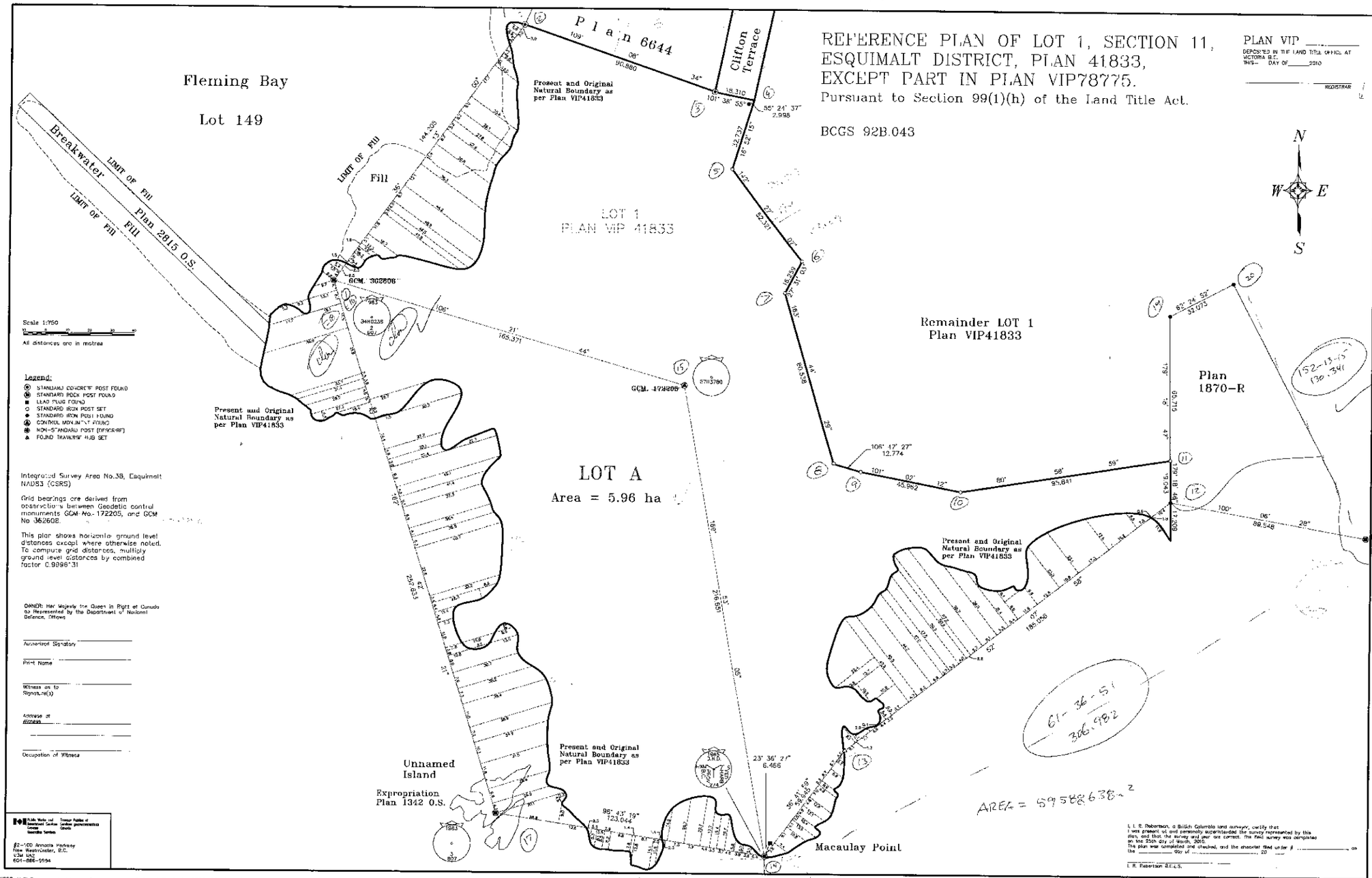
Plot Scale: 1:750

PWGSC ANSI D R:\rps–pts\Geomatics\Legal Projects 2013–2014\DND\Macaulay Point\DWG\Macauley Plan ACAD.dwg

Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.01, BC3121.00 FB#19, pg 61–68 and 75–81, EDRM#XXXXX

Original

000124


REFERENCE PLAN OF LOT 1, SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775.
Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.
BCGS 92B.043
PLAN VIP _____
DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA B.C.
THIS — DAY OF _____ 2010
REGISTRAR
Fleming Bay
Lot 149
Plan 6644
Clifton Terrace
Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833
Breakwater
LIMIT OF FILL
Plan 2815 O.S.
Fill
LOT 1
PLAN VIP 41833
GCM. 362606
GCM. 172205
Remainder LOT 1
Plan VIP41833
Plan 1870-R
LOT A
Area = 5.96 ha
Unnamed Island
Expropriation Plan 1342 O.S.
Macaulay Point
AREA = 59588.638 m²
Scale 1:750
All distances are in metres
Legend:
STANDARD CONCRETE POST FOUND
STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
LEAD PLUG FOUND
STANDARD IRON POST SET
STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
NON-STANDARD POST (WITNESS)
FOUND TRAVERSE HUB SET
Integrated Survey Area No.38, Esquimalt NAD83 (CSRS)
Grid bearings are derived from observations between Geodetic control monuments GCM No. 172205, and GCM No 362606.
This plan shows horizontal ground level distances except where otherwise noted. To compute grid distances, multiply ground level distances by combined factor 0.9996131
OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa
Authorized Signatory
Print Name
Witness as to Signature(s)
Address of Witness
Occupation of Witness
#2-100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6E2
604-888-9194
I, L. R. Robertson, a British Columbia land surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of March, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under # _____ on the _____ day of _____, 20 ____
L.R. Robertson B.C.L.S.
PNGSC ANSI D
S:\RPS PTS\Project Files 1\Legal Projects 2009 2010\DND\Macaulay Point Field\DWG\Macaulay Plan ACAD.dwg
THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.
Project#R.038846.001, SH#3202.01 EB#19, pg 61-68 and 79-81, EDRM#XXXXX

000125

REFERENCE PLAN OF LOT 1, SECTION 11,
ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833,
EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775.
Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.

BCGS 92B.043

Scale 1:2000
All distances are in metres

PLAN VIP _____

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT
VICTORIA B.C.
THIS_____DAY OF_____20:0

_____ _____
REGISTRAR

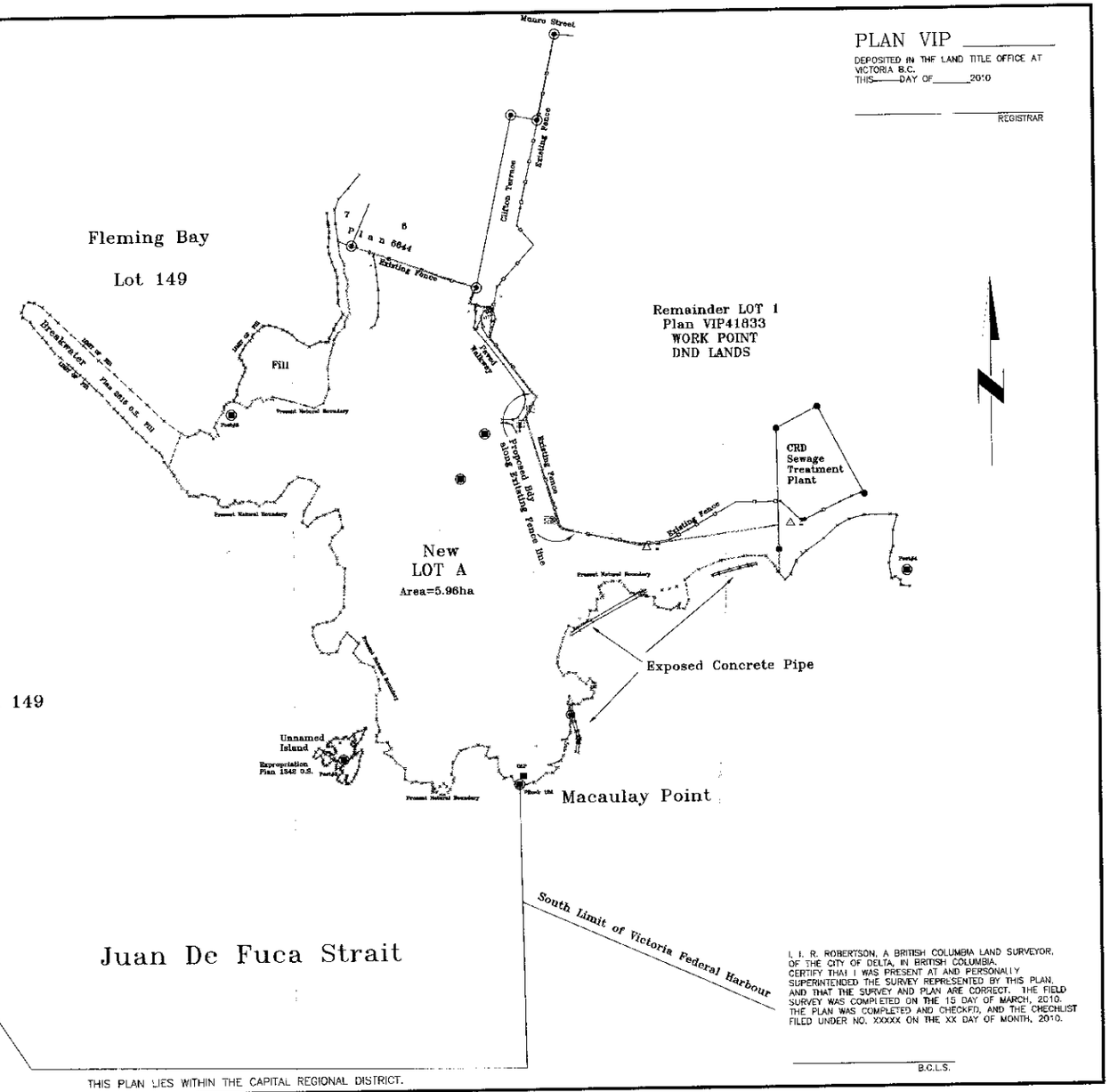
Legend:

- STANDARD CONCRETE POST FOUND
- STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
- LEAD PLUG SET
- LEAD PLUG FOUND
- STANDARD CAPPED POST SET
- STANDARD CAPPED POST FOUND
- STANDARD IRON POST SET
- STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
- CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
- OLD PATTERN DOMINION IRON POST FOUND
- NON-STANDARD POST (DESCRIBE) FOUND

- TRAVERSE HUB SET
- TRAVERSE HUB FOUND
- UNMARKED MEASURED POINT

Bearings are NAD83(CSRS) Grid Derived from Differential GPS Methods using Carrier Phase Data and are Referenced to the 123rd Meridian Zone 10.

All distances shown are ground



OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

_____
Authorized Signatory

_____
Print Name

_____
Witness as to Signature(s)

_____
Address of Witness

_____

_____
Occupation of Witness

I, I. R. ROBERTSON, A BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR, OF THE CITY OF DELTA, IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CERTIFY THAT I WAS PRESENT AT AND PERSONALLY SUPERINTENDED THE SURVEY REPRESENTED BY THIS PLAN, AND THAT THE SURVEY AND PLAN ARE CORRECT. THE FIELD SURVEY WAS COMPLETED ON THE 15 DAY OF MARCH, 2010. THE PLAN WAS COMPLETED AND CHECKED, AND THE CHECKLIST FILED UNDER NO. XXXXX ON THE XX DAY OF MONTH, 20:0.

_____
B.C.L.S.

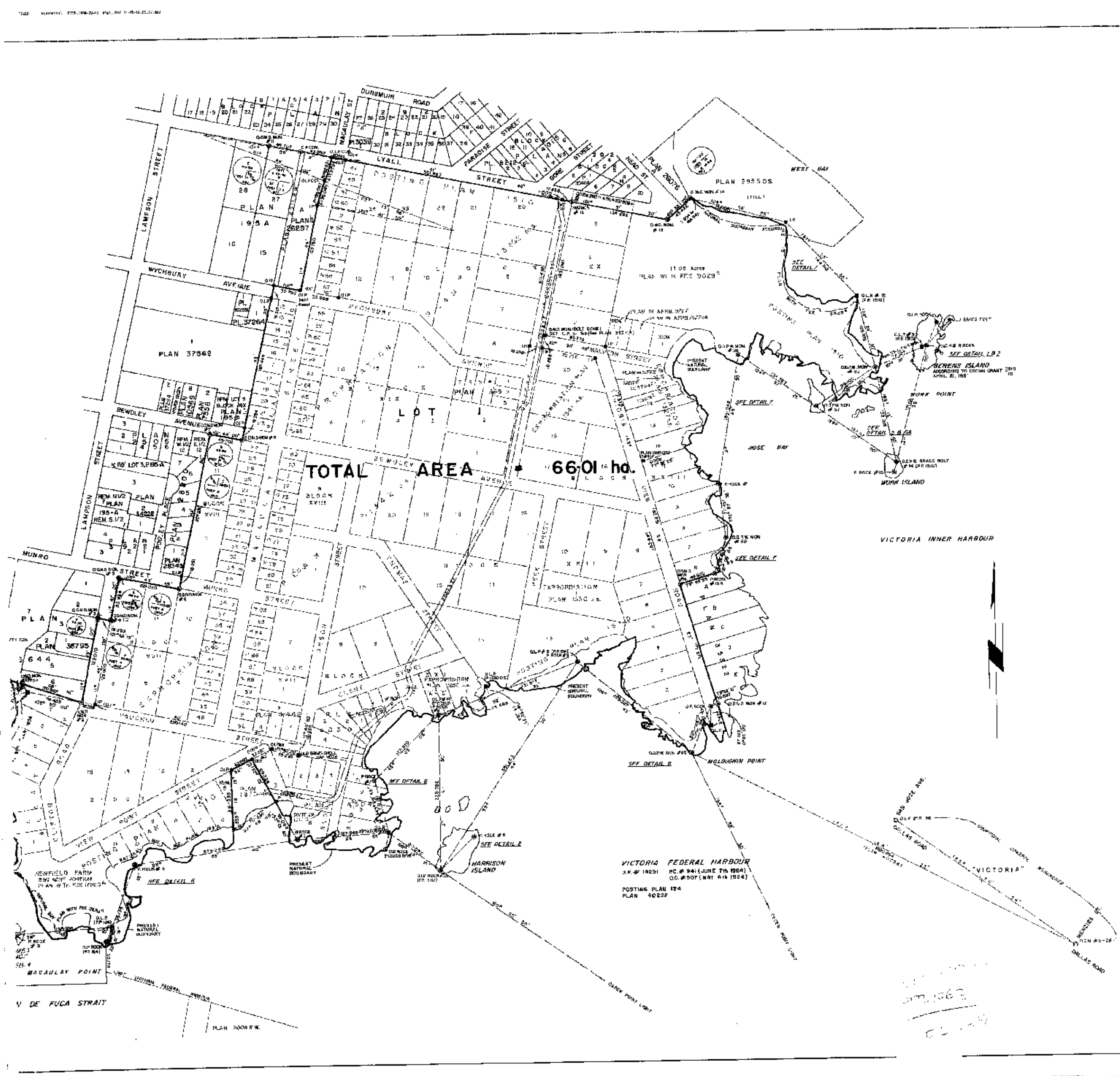
THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

Public Works and Government Services Canada / Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
Geomatics Services / Canada
#2–100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604–666–9994

Plot Scale: 1:2000

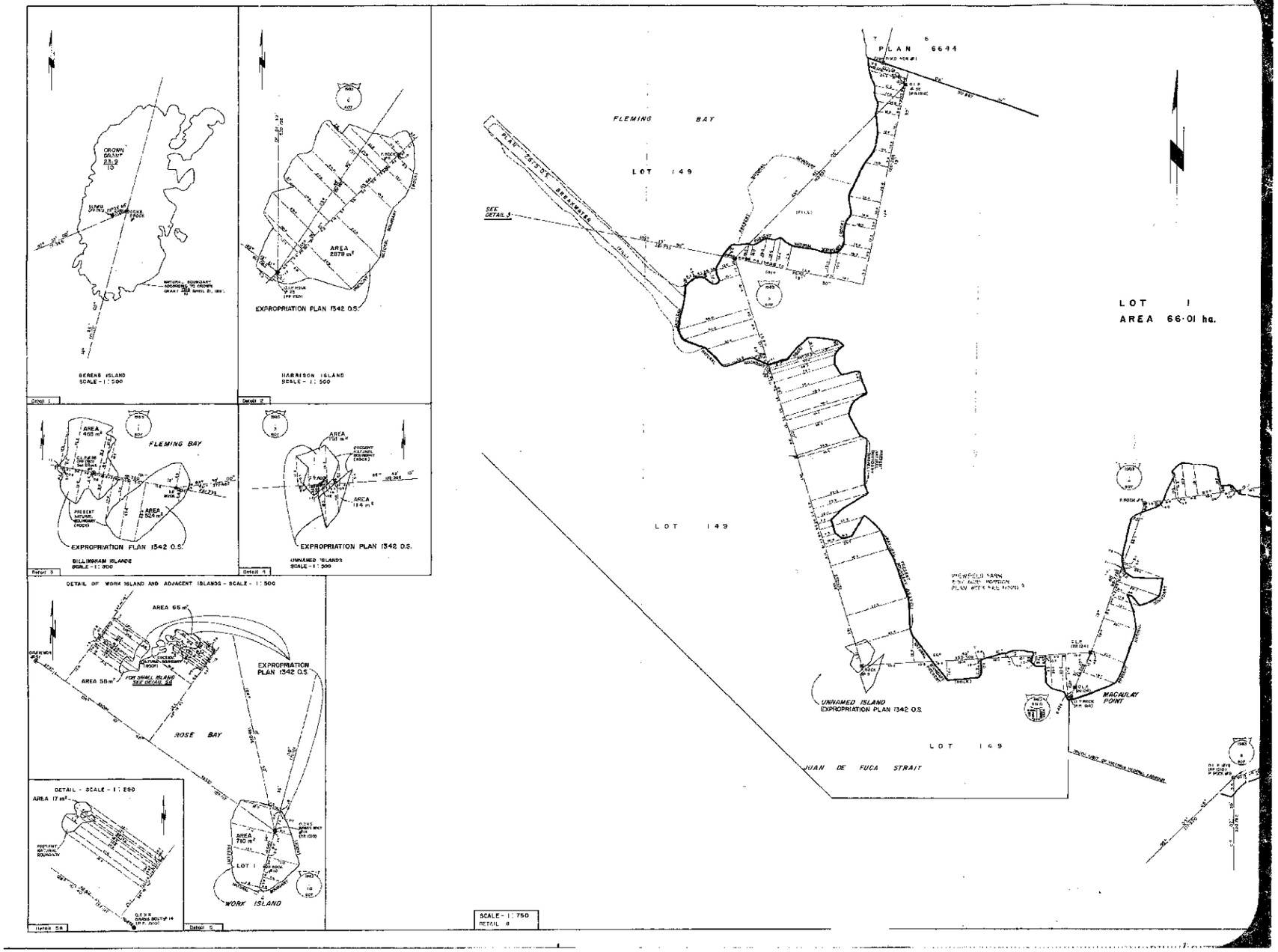
Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.01 FB#,pg, EDRM#XXXXX ORIGINAL

S:\RPS-PTS\Project Files 1\Legal Projects 2008_2010\DND\Macaulay Point_Field\DWG\Macaulay Plan ACAD.dwg



BOOK OF REFERENCE

SECTION	PLAN	BLOCK	LOT DESCRIPTION	EXPROPRIATION INSTRUMENT	D.F. NUMBER OF EXPROPRIATED LOT
11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT	1950	15	1		
"	"	"	2		
"	"	"	3		
"	"	"	4		
"	"	"	5		
"	"	"	6		
"	"	"	7	1342 O.S.	115451 I
"	"	16	3		
"	"	"	5 EXCEPT: PART ON REF. PLAN 1870-R		
"	"	"	6 EXCEPT: PART ON REF. PLAN 1870-R		
"	"	"	7		
"	"	"	8		
"	"	"	9		
"	"	"	10		
"	"	"	11		
"	"	"	12		
"	"	"	13		
"	"	"	14		
"	"	"	15		
"	"	17	1 EXCEPT: PLAN 9647	1342 O.S.	112880 I
"	"	"	4	"	106187 I
"	"	"	5	"	106304 I
"	"	"	6	"	94708 I
"	"	18	1		97712 I
"	"	19	1		94712 I
"	"	"	4		93856 I
"	"	"	5		94715 I
"	"	"	6		89788 I
"	"	"	14		84713 I
"	"	20	1 EXCEPT: TWO PORTIONS THEREOF DESCRIBED HEREUNDER (PLAN IN A.F.B. PARCELS BOOK P, FOL. 67) (PLAN IN A.F.B. PARCELS BOOK N, FOL. 794)		
"	"	"	4	1342 O.S.	94715 I
"	"	21	1	1302 O.S.	73231 I
"	"	"	2 PARCEL "A" (DD32910 R)	"	113962 I
"	"	"	2 PARCEL "B"	"	9917 I
"	"	"	3 AMENDED (D.D. 87314 I)	1342 O.S.	128671 I
"	"	"	4 WESTERLY 80 FEET OF LOT 4	"	67328 I
"	"	"	5 EXCEPT THE EASTERLY 50 FEET THEREOF	"	124473 I
"	"	"	5 EASTERLY 50 FEET THEREOF	"	90892 I
"	"	"	10 UNDIVIDED 1/2 INTEREST	"	10 874 I
"	"	"	10 UNDIVIDED 1/2 INTEREST	"	10 875 I
"	"	22	1	1342 O.S.	94713 I
"	"	"	3	"	97651 I
"	"	"	4	"	121426 I
"	"	"	5	"	81259 I
"	"	"	6	"	94710 I
"	"	"	10	1360 O.S.	105305 I
"	"	"	15	394 O.S.	94710 I
"	"	25	14 SOUTHERLY 1/2	1327 O.S.	78046 I
"	"	"	14 NORTHERLY 1/2	1327 O.S.	138764 I
"	"	"	15 SOUTHERLY 1/2		124784 I
"	"	"	8	1348 O.S.	84731 I
"	"	"	9	1341 O.S.	
"	363		1	1342 O.S.	301 D
"	2040		12		94717 I

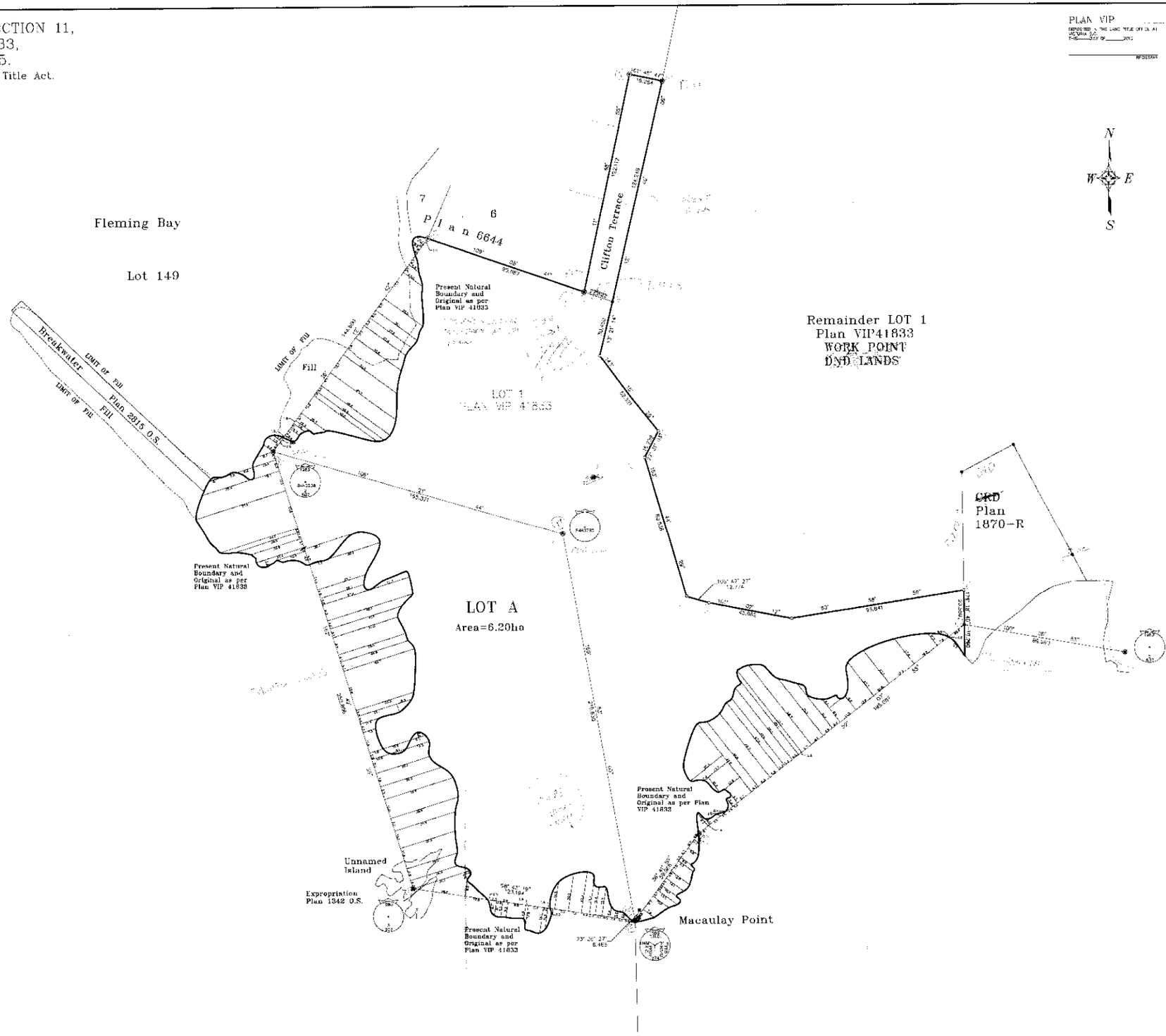

BERENS ISLAND
SCALE - 1:500
HARRISON ISLAND
SCALE - 1:500
EXPROPRIATION PLAN 1342 O.S.
BELLINGHAM ISLANDS
SCALE - 1:500
UNNAMED ISLANDS
SCALE - 1:500
DETAIL OF WORK ISLAND AND ADJACENT ISLANDS - SCALE - 1:500
DETAIL - SCALE - 1:250
WORK ISLAND
ROSE BAY
FLEMING BAY
PLAN 6644
LOT 149
LOT 1
AREA 66·01 ha.
MACAULAY POINT
JUAN DE FUCA STRAIT
SCALE - 1:750

REFERENCE PLAN OF LOT 1, SECTION 11,
ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833,
EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775.

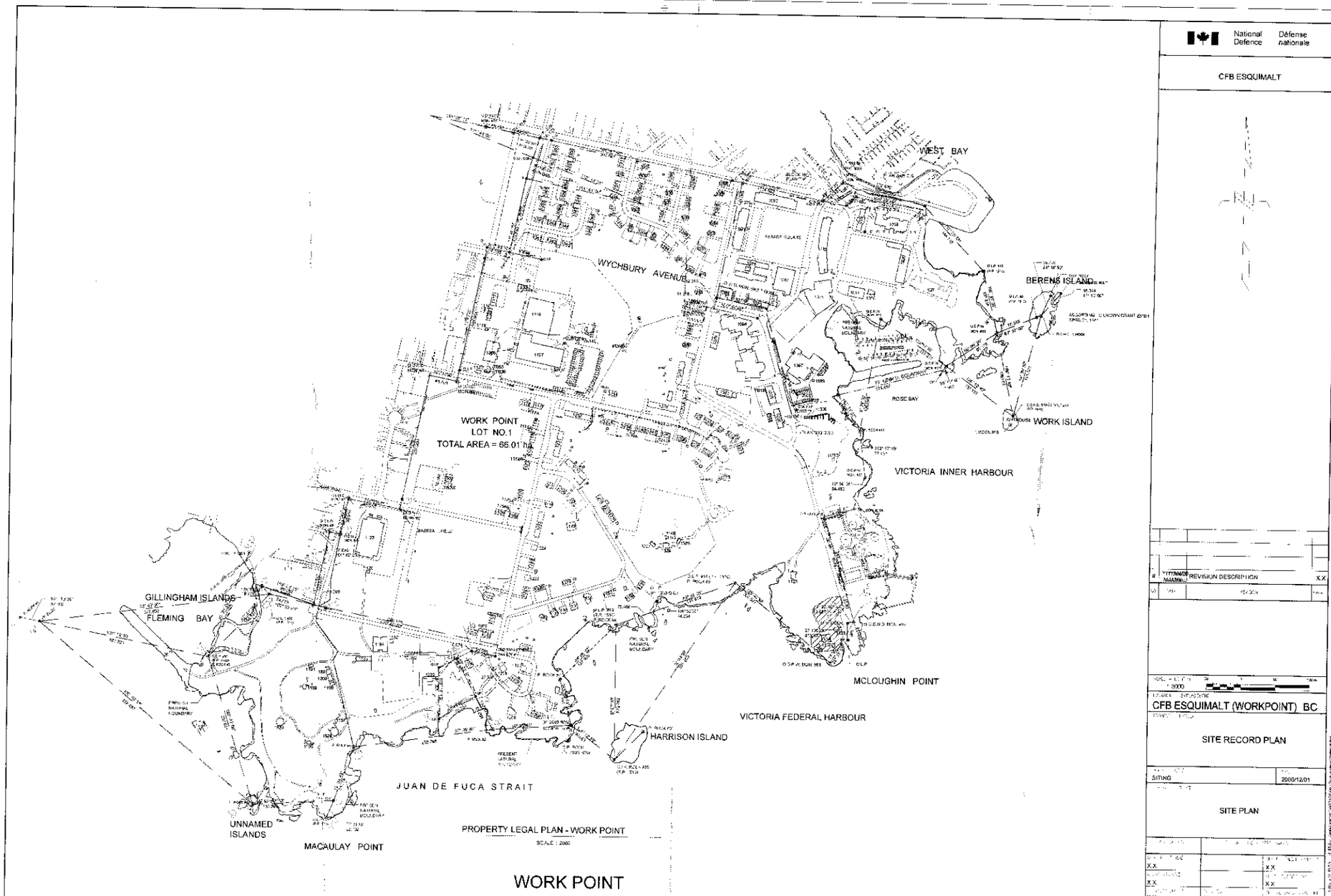
Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.

BCGS 92B.043

PLAN VIP



000129



National Defence / Défense nationale

CFB ESQUIMALT

REVISION DESCRIPTION

CFB ESQUIMALT (WORKPOINT) BC

SITE RECORD PLAN

SITING 2000/12/01

SITE PLAN

2000/12/01 L-V48-8400-101

Canada

PID 017 114 501

REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF REMAINDER LOT 1, SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP_____

Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.

PLAN VIP _____

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA B.C.

THIS____DAY OF_____,2010

_____ REGISTRAR

BCGS 92B.043

Scale 1:750

10 0 10 20 30 40

All distances are in metres

Legend:

- STANDARD CONCRETE POST FOUND
- STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
- STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
- CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
- NON-STANDARD POST (O.W.D. OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT) Brass Bolt set in concrete

Integrated Survey Area No.38, Esquimalt
NAD83 (CSRS)

Grid bearings are derived from observations between Geodetic control monuments GCM No. 172205, and GCM No. 362608.

This plan shows horizontal ground level distances except where otherwise noted. To compute grid distances, multiply ground level distances by combined factor 0.9996131

OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Authorized Signatory

Print Name

Witness as to Signature(s)

Address of Witness

Occupation of Witness

Lampson Street

Munro Street

Pooley Place

Plan 6644 — 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7

PLAN VIP36795 — 1, 2

Rem LOT 1 PLAN VIP41833

Clifton Terrace

LOT B
AREA 0.224 ha

Remainder LOT 1
Plan VIP41833

LOT A
Plan VIP____

Fleming Bay
District Lot 149

GCM 362608

GCM 172205

N W E S

I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia Land Surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of March, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under #_____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010.

_____
I. R. Robertson B.C.L.S.

Public Works and Government Services Canada Geomatics Services
Travaux Publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada

#2-100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604-666-9994

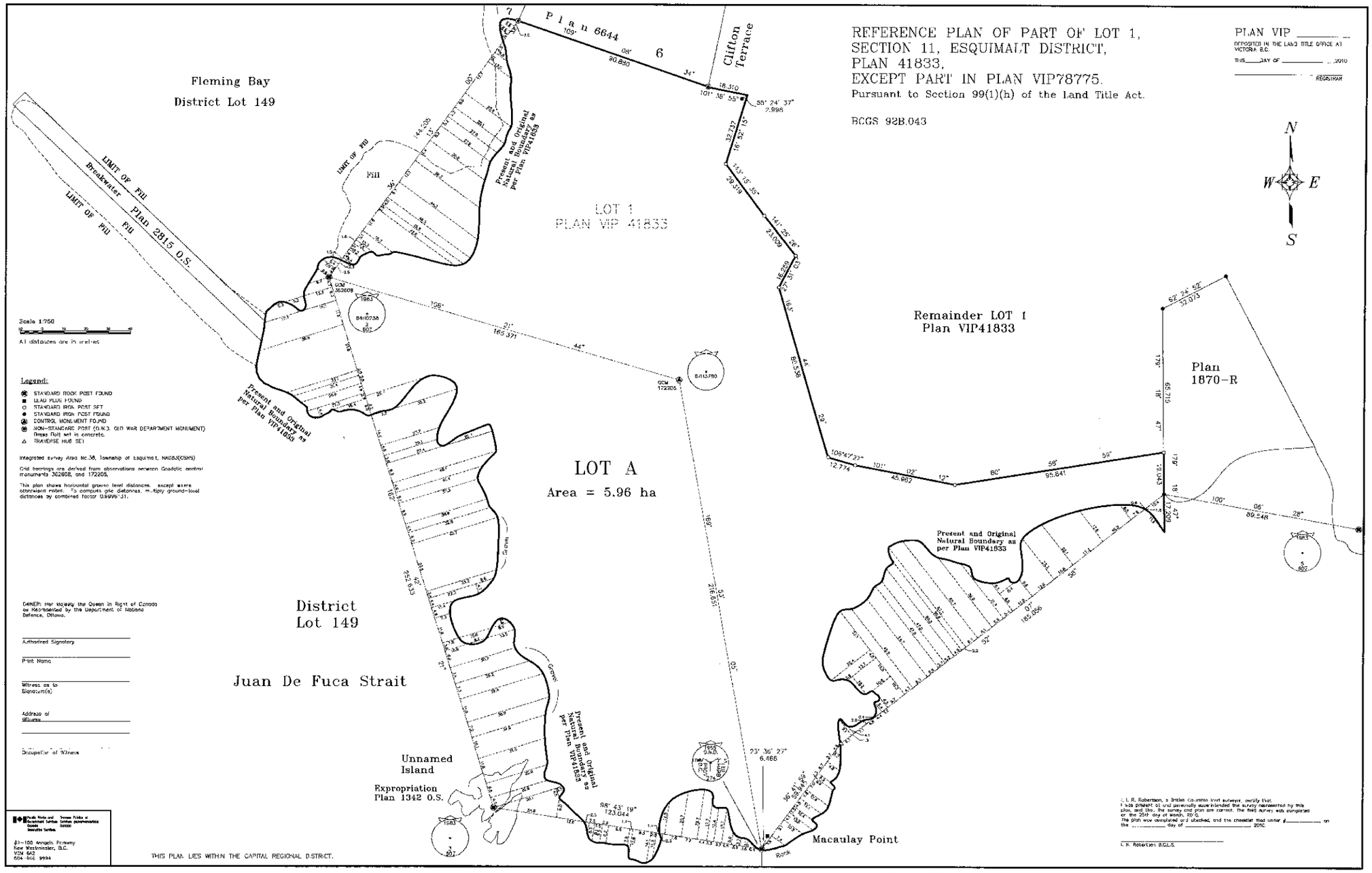
THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

FB#19, pg 61-68 and 75-81, EDRM#XXXXX

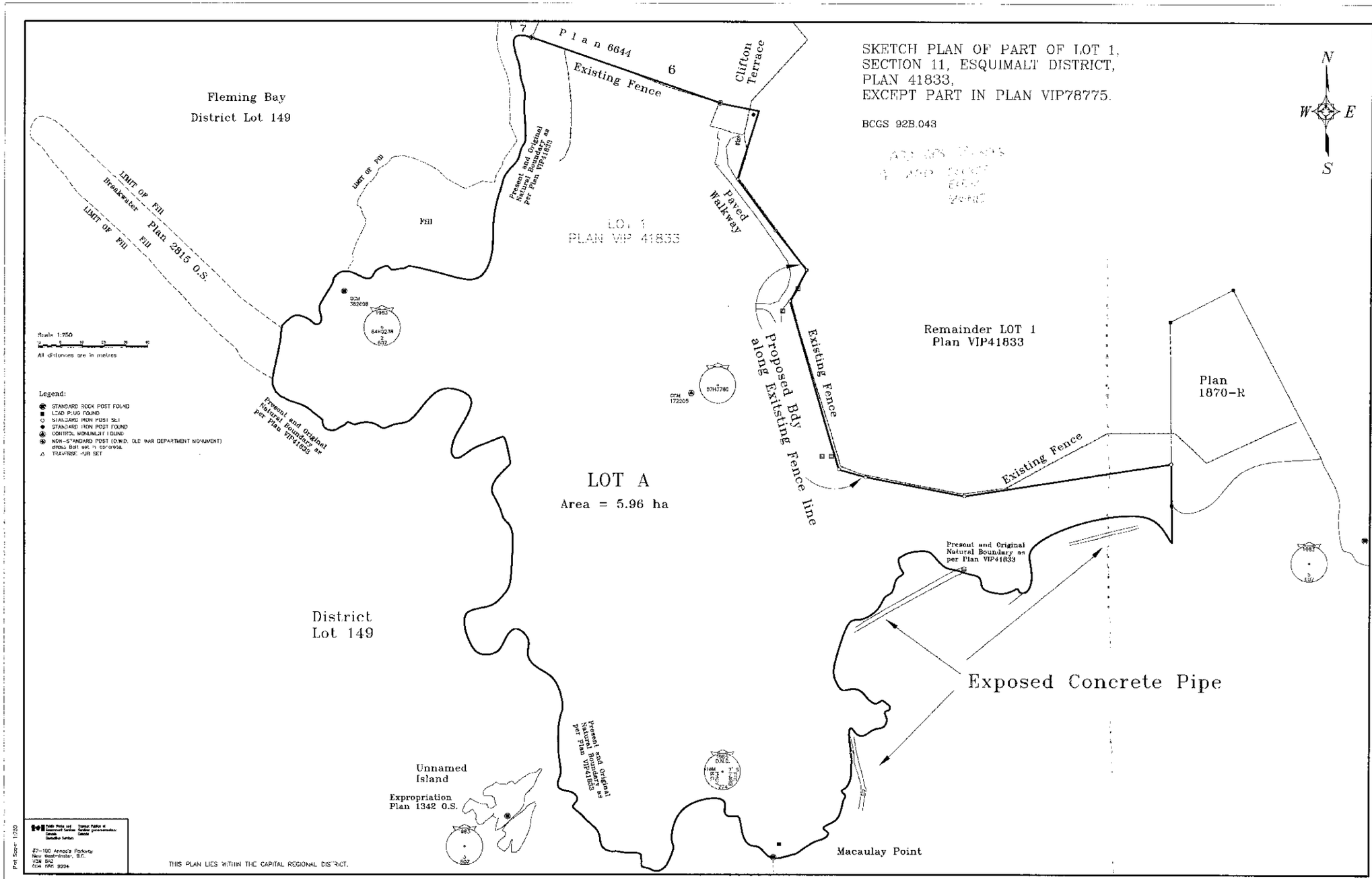
Plot Scale: 1:750

PWGSC ANSI B S:\RPS-PTS\Project Files 1\Legal Projects 2009 2010\DND\Macauley Point_Field\DWG\Macauley Plan Clifton Terrace.dwg Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.01 BC# 3121.01 ORIGINAL

000131


REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF LOT 1,
SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT,
PLAN 41833,
EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775.
Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.
BCGS 92B.043
PLAN VIP _____
DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA, B.C.
THIS ____ DAY OF _____ , 2010
REGISTRAR
Fleming Bay
District Lot 149
Plan 6644
Clifton Terrace
LIMIT OF FILL
Breakwater
Plan 2815 O.S.
LIMIT OF FILL
Fill
LIMIT OF FILL
Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833
LOT 1
PLAN VIP 41833
Remainder LOT 1
Plan VIP41833
Plan
1870-R
LOT A
Area = 5.96 ha
District
Lot 149
Juan De Fuca Strait
Unnamed
Island
Expropriation
Plan 1342 O.S.
Macaulay Point
Rock
Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833
Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833
Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833
Grave
Grave
Scale 1:750
All distances are in metres
Legend:
STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
LEAD PLUG FOUND
STANDARD IRON POST SET
STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
NON-STANDARD POST (O.N.D. OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT) Brass Plate set in concrete.
TRAVERSE HUB SET
Integrated survey Area No.38, Township of Esquimalt, NAD83(CSRS)
Grid bearings are derived from observations between Geodetic control monuments 362808, and 172205.
This plan shows horizontal ground level distances, except where otherwise noted. To compute grid distances, multiply ground-level distances by combined factor 0.9996131.
GMNEP: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.
Authorized Signatory
Print Name
Witness as to Signature(s)
Address of Witness
Occupation of Witness
Natural Resources Canada Ressources naturelles Canada Canada Lands Surveyor Arpenteur des terres du Canada
83-100 Annacis Parkway New Westminster, B.C. V3M 6A2 604-806 9994
THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.
I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia land surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of March, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked and the checklist filed under # _____ on the _____ day of _____ 2010.
I. R. Robertson B.C.L.S.
Plot Scale: 1:750
PWSSC ANSI D
S:\RPS-PTS\Project Files 1\Legal Projects 2009_2010\DND\Macaulay Point_Field\DWG\Macaulay Plan ACAD.dwg
Project#R.038646.001, SF#3202.01, BC31211.00
FD#19, pg 61-65 and 75-81, EDRMS#XXXXX
Original

000132


SKETCH PLAN OF PART OF LOT 1,
SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT,
PLAN 41833,
EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775.
BCGS 92B.043
Fleming Bay
District Lot 149
Plan 6644
Existing Fence
Clifton Terrace
LIMIT OF FILL
Breakwater
Plan 2815 O.S.
Fill
Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833
Paved Walkway
LOT 1
PLAN VIP 41833
Remainder LOT 1
Plan VIP41833
Proposed Bdy along Existing Fence line
Existing Fence
Plan 1870-R
LOT A
Area = 5.96 ha
District Lot 149
Exposed Concrete Pipe
Unnamed Island
Expropriation Plan 1342 O.S.
Macaulay Point
Scale 1:250
All distances are in metres
Legend:
STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
LEAD PLUG FOUND
STANDARD IRON POST SET
STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
NON-STANDARD POST (D.N.D. OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT) cross Bolt set in concrete.
TRAVERSE SUR SET
N
S
E
W
THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

000133

REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF REMAINDER LOT 1, SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 41833, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775, EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP_____

Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.

PLAN VIP _____

DEPOSITED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA B.C.

THIS____DAY OF_____,2010

_____
REGISTRAR

BCGS 92B.043

Scale 1:750

All distances are in metres

Legend:

- STANDARD CONCRETE POST FOUND
- STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
- STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
- CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
- NON-STANDARD POST (O.W.D. OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT) Brass Bolt set in concrete

Integrated Survey Area No.38, Esquimalt
NAD83 (CSRS)

Grid bearings are derived from observations between Geodetic control monuments GCM No. 172205, and GCM No. 362608.

This plan shows horizontal ground level distances except where otherwise noted. To compute grid distances, multiply ground level distances by combined factor 0.9996131

OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

_____
Authorized Signatory

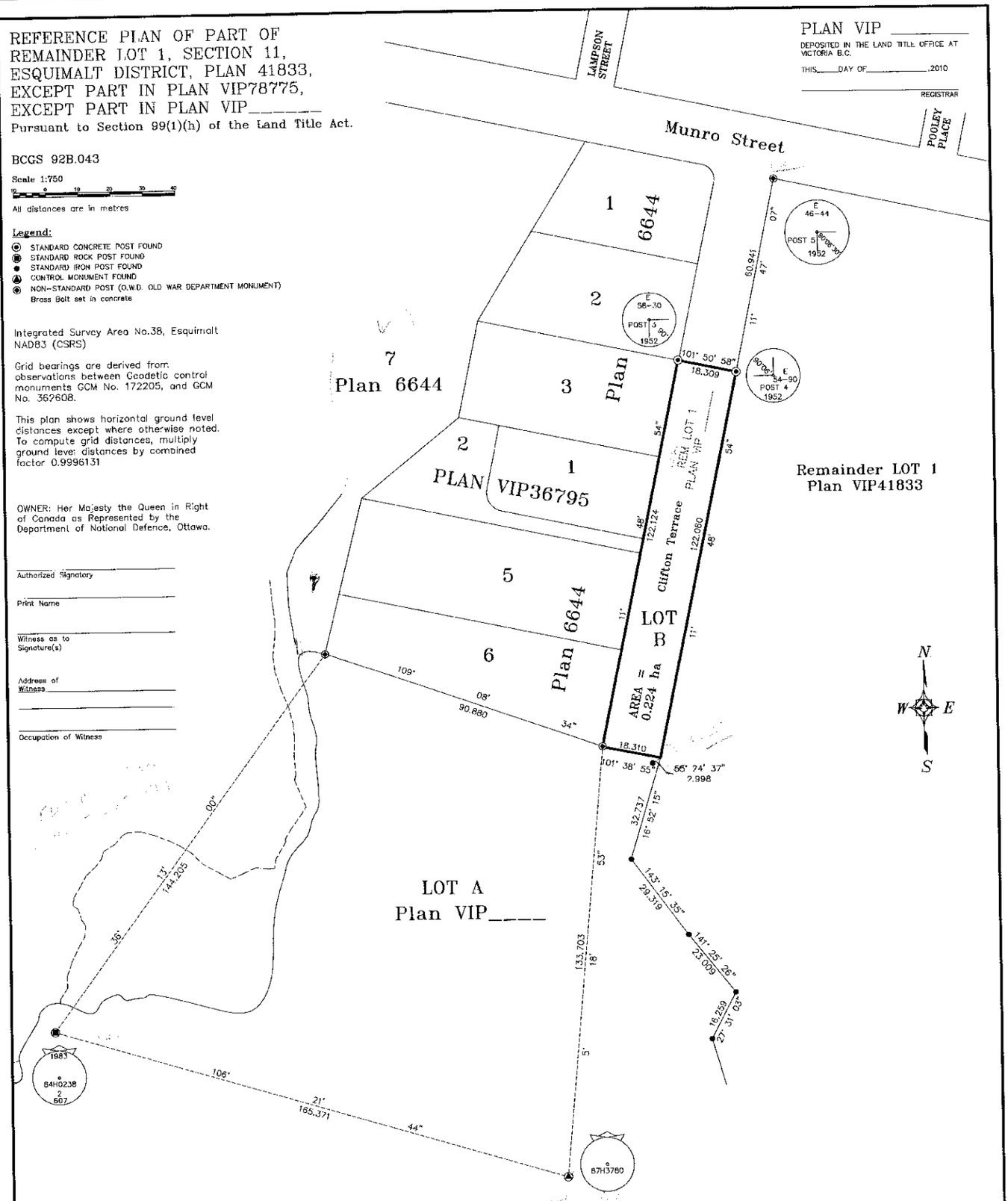
_____
Print Name

_____
Witness as to Signature(s)

Address of Witness _____

_____

_____
Occupation of Witness



I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia Land Surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of March, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under #_____, on the _____ day of _____, 2010.

_____
I. R. Robertson B.C.L.S.

Public Works and Government Services Canada
Geomatics Services
Travaux Publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada

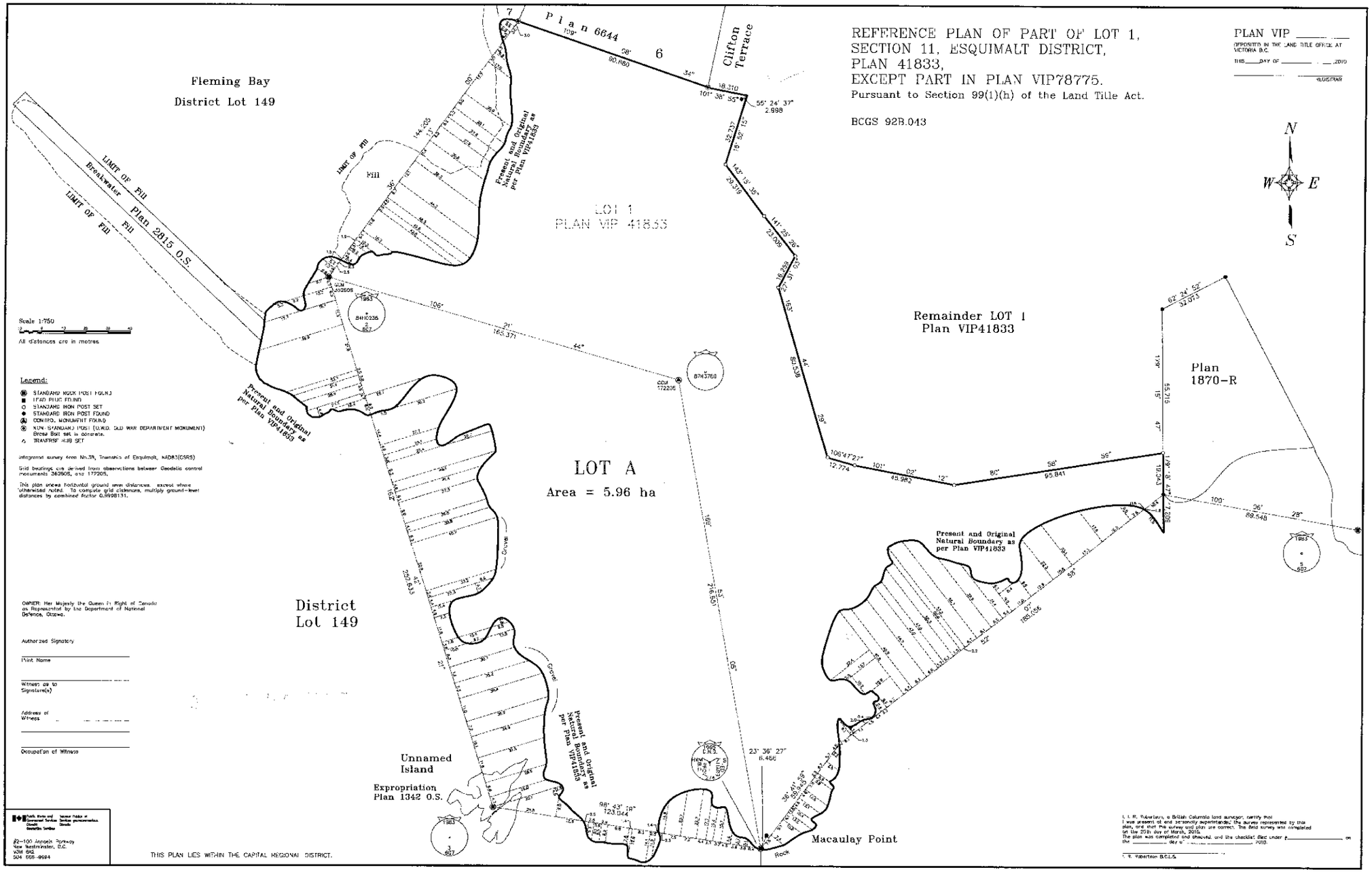
#2-100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604-666-9994

THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.

Plot Scale: 1:750

PWGSC ANSI B S:\RPS-PTS\Project Files 1\Legal Projects 2009_2010\DND\Macauley Point_Field\DWG\Macauley Plan Clifton Terrace.dwg Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.01 BC# ORIGINAL

000134


REFERENCE PLAN OF PART OF LOT 1,
SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT,
PLAN 41833,
EXCEPT PART IN PLAN VIP78775.
Pursuant to Section 99(1)(h) of the Land Title Act.
BCGS 92B.043
PLAN VIP
Fleming Bay
District Lot 149
Plan 6644
Clifton Terrace
LOT 1
PLAN VIP 41833
Fill
LIMIT OF FILL
Breakwater
Plan 2815 O.S.
Present and Original Natural Boundary as per Plan VIP41833
LOT A
Area = 5.96 ha
Remainder LOT 1
Plan VIP41833
Plan
1870-R
District
Lot 149
Unnamed
Island
Expropriation
Plan 1342 O.S.
Macaulay Point
Rock
Grove
Scale 1:750
All distances are in metres.
Legend:
STANDARD ROCK POST FOUND
LEAD PLUG FOUND
STANDARD IRON POST SET
STANDARD IRON POST FOUND
CONTROL MONUMENT FOUND
NON-STANDARD POST (U.W.D. OLD WAR DEPARTMENT MONUMENT) Brass Bolt set in concrete.
TRAVERSE HUB SET
Integrated survey area No.39, Township of Esquimalt, NAD83(CSRS)
Grid bearings are derived from observations between Geodetic control monuments 362905, and 177205.
This plan shows horizontal ground level distances, except where otherwise noted. To compute grid distances, multiply ground-level distances by combined factor 0.9998131.
OWNER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada as Represented by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.
Authorized Signatory
Print Name
Witness as to Signature(s)
Address of Witness
Occupation of Witness
PLAN VIP _____
APPROVED IN THE LAND TITLE OFFICE AT VICTORIA B.C.
THIS ____ DAY OF _____ , 2010
REGISTRAR
N
W
E
S
Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles Canada
Geomatics Services / Services géomatiques
#2-100 Annacis Parkway
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 6A2
604 666-9684
THIS PLAN LIES WITHIN THE CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT.
I, I. R. Robertson, a British Columbia land surveyor, certify that I was present at and personally superintended the survey represented by this plan, and that the survey and plan are correct. The field survey was completed on the 25th day of March, 2010.
The plan was completed and checked, and the checklist filed under # _____ on the _____ day of _____ , 2010
I. R. Robertson B.C.L.S.
PWGSC ANSI D
S:\RPS-FTS\Project Files 1\Legal Projects 2009_2010\DND\Macaulay Point_Field\DWG\Macaulay Plan ACAD.dwg
Project#R.038846.001, SF#3202.01 FB#19, pg 61-66 and 75-81, EDRM#XXXXX
Original
Plot Scale: 1:750