



May 11, 2016

ORIGINAL REPORT

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, 5731
Hazeldean Road, Concession 12, Lot 27,
Goulbourn Township, Carleton County
City of Ottawa**

PIF Number: P1077-0016-2016

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Submitted to:

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REPORT



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Distribution:

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1 e-copy - Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
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Executive Summary

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

Golder Associates Limited (Golder) was retained by the Wellings of Stittsville Inc and Extendicare Inc. to complete a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed development located at 5731 Hazeldean Road, within part of Lot 27, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario.

The proposed 2.8 hectare development is to consist of a long term care facility, a wellness building, three office/retail buildings and associated parking and landscaped grounds situated on the north side of Hazeldean Road. This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed based the recommendations in the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report (Golder, 2016) and was triggered by the *Planning Act* as part of the site plan approval process. Permission to access the subject property was provided by Jim Gowland, Real Estate Manager, Wellings of Stittsville Inc and Extendicare Inc, with no restrictions or limitations.

The identification of Hazeldean Road as a historic transportation route is delineated from the 1863 and 1879 maps of Goulbourn Township (Map 4, p.26). Evidence of previous occupation and known historic structures within 300 meters of the study area include the building identified just outside the northeast boundary of the subject property on Walling's 1863 plan (Map 4, p.26), which may represent a 19th century residence structure. The additional factor triggering archaeological potential for the study area includes the property within 300 meters of Poole Creek, which is situated north and west of the study area (Maps 2 and 3, pp.24, 25).

Based on indicators of archaeological potential, the Stage 1 report identified that the entire study area was determined to possess potential for archaeological resources (Golder, 2016). This assessment also conforms to the City of Ottawa archaeological master plan which has also identified the entire study area as possessing archaeological potential (ASI & GII, 1999).

The principal objectives of this assessment were to identify known archaeological sites and within the vicinity of the study area, to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property under investigation and to test the study area for archaeologically significant resources. The Stage 2 assessment was completed over two days (April 19 and 20, 2016) in clear conditions and sunny weather. The study area was assessed through a subsurface survey method that consisted of hand excavated shovel test pits placed at 5 meter intervals with backdirt screened through 6 millimeter mesh and backfilled upon completion. Every test pit was hand excavated into subsoil at least 5 centimeters, with each individual test pit examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill or previous disturbances.

There were no stranding structures, or evidence of former structures, on the property and the landscape within the 2.81 hectare study area consisted of wood lot interspersed with vegetation. The subsurface archaeological investigation was completed within the entire 2.81 hectare study area, with approximately 1,124 test pits hands excavated within the subject property (Map 7, p.29). No artifacts, structures or features of archaeological significance were identified within the study area during the Stage 2 investigation.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

5731 HAZELDEAN ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

This investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) As the Stage 2 assessment determined that there were no archaeological resources of cultural significance, there are no required additional archaeological investigations within the identified study area detailed in this report. As a consequence, it is recommended that the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport issue a letter concurring that no additional archaeological investigations are required for the Stage 2 study area defined in this report.
- 2) Should future construction and/or development activities which will impact any soils beyond the boundary of the study area identified in this report, further archaeological investigations may be required based on the archaeological potential of the general vicinity detailed in the Stage 1 report.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Limited (Golder) was retained by the Wellings of Stittsville Inc and Extendicare Inc. to complete a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed development located at 5731 Hazeldean Road, within part of Lot 27, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario.

The proposed 2.8 hectare development is to consist of a long term care facility, a wellness building, three office/retail buildings and associated parking and landscaped grounds situated on the north side of Hazeldean Road (Maps 1, 2 and 3, pp.23, 24, 25). This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed based the recommendations in the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report and was triggered by the *Planning Act* as part of the site plan approval process.

Permission to access the subject property was provided by Jim Gowland, Real Estate Manager, Wellings of Stittsville Inc and Extendicare Inc, with no restrictions or limitations.

1.2 Objectives

This Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed to identify archaeological resources in the study area as well as to determine if additional archaeological investigations are required. The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment generally flow from principles outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Consolidated 2007) and the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (2011). More specifically, this investigation was completed with the following objectives:

- To document archaeological resources on the property.
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment.
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified, if necessary.



2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1 Regional Aboriginal History

The Ottawa Valley was covered by the Laurentide Ice sheet until approximately 11,000 before present (BP). Following the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea which extended from Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas and terminating around the Petawawa area to the west. The exact western boundary is unknown as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic rebound of the land following the melting of the glaciers and cannot be used to determine the exact location of the Champlain Sea at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

The earliest possible settlement in the Ottawa area would have occurred following the recession of the Champlain Sea when the vegetation and wildlife were established in the area enabling human occupation (Watson, 1999a). Unfortunately, the pre-European contact Aboriginal sequence of occupation within the Ottawa Valley is not completely understood. During the Early and Middle Paleo-Indian Periods (12,000–10,000 BP) Ottawa would have remained flooded by the Champlain Sea, but as this sea receded during the Late Paleo-Indian Period (10,000–9,000 BP) it is possible that people migrated along the changing waterfront eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley (Watson, 1999a).

Paleo-Indians were characterized by their nomadic lifestyle. These highly mobile hunters and gatherers relied on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment of the time. Due to the existence of the Champlain Sea, significant occupation of the Ottawa area did not occur until the succeeding Archaic Period (9,500–2,500 BP), when the lakes and rivers were approximately in their present locations and deciduous forests became established. Although evidence supports the Paleo-Indian occupation in Ontario as early as 11,000 years BP, little evidence exists for occupation within the Ottawa Valley. Evidence for the Paleo-Indian occupation within the Ottawa Valley consists of two bi-facially fluted projectile points found near the Rideau Lakes. This location would have been near the shore of the Champlain Sea during the time fluted points were being used (Watson, 1999b). A Late Paleo-Dovetail point was recovered in Ottawa South sometime around 1918 (Pilon & Fox, 2015) and additional interpretations of Paleo-Indian material have been identified during archaeological investigations near Greenbank Road (Swayze, 2003) Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze, 2004).

The environment of Ontario approached present conditions during the succeeding Archaic Period. Stone tool technologies changed during this time as a broader range of tool types were created, although the skill and workmanship declined from the Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes and gouges, tool types which indicate increased wood working and adaptation to new environmental conditions. By 6,000 years BP, copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario influencing a trade network throughout the region.

During the Middle and Late segments of the Archaic Period, trading networks spanning east and west along the Ottawa River and south to the Great Lakes developed. Sites with Archaic components which demonstrate this expanding network include Morrison's Island and Allumette Island in the Outaouais region of the Ottawa River (Clermont, 1999) and sites identified at Lake Leamy near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson, 1982). Other sites with Archaic Period components in the Ottawa Valley include Jessup Falls near the mouth of the South Nation River and at Spencerville near the source of the South Nation River (Daechsel, 1980).



The Archaic Period was followed by the Woodland Period, beginning around 2,500 years BP in Ontario, and lasting until 450 years ago. This period is distinguished by the first appearance of ceramics, in addition to evidence of ceremonial rituals including elaborate grave goods. Woodland subsistence strategies were still based on hunting and gathering and their migratory routes followed seasonal patterns to proven hunting locations rather than following migrating herds. Trade networks continued to flourish throughout the Woodland Period and reached their peak around 1,800 years ago when they covered much of North America.

Initial pottery forms were crude and imitated vessels made in the Archaic Period out of steatite. One example of this type of pot was located along the Ottawa River at registered site CaGi-1 in Hull, Quebec (Watson, 1999b). Over time, pottery became more refined and began to include elaborate decorative patterns. These decorative styles are distinct for specific regional populations as well as specific date ranges (Laliberté, 1999).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and began to take on a significant role in subsistence strategies. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco and eventually led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by palisades, indicating increased hostilities between neighbouring groups. This settlement pattern was more common in regions with arable land such as southern Ontario. The implications of these changes did not appear to have significant impacts in the areas north of the St. Lawrence Valley which continued to be used as a hunting area and trade route where many groups retained a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Middle Woodland sites have been identified in the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel, 1980), within the City of Ottawa (Golder, 2014) and along the Ottawa River including Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel, 1981).

During the Late Woodland Period, the South Nation River basin appears to have been a zone of interaction between Iroquoian speaking populations who relied primarily on domesticated crops to the south and Algonquian speaking groups who continued as hunter-gatherers to the north. The Huron peoples along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe – Georgian Bay region, leaving the area of eastern Ontario, except for some small Algonquin groups, unoccupied by the time the first French explorers arrived in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Six St. Lawrence Iroquoian villages dating to ca. 1400 AD have been found in the Spencerville area, while an Algonquian site has been investigated near Casselman (Clark, 1905).

2.2 European Contact and Initial Settlement in the Ottawa Valley

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared in the sixteenth century not long after initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. Étienne Brûlé is reported to have been the first European to pass through what is now the Ottawa area when he portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610 and was followed by Champlain in 1613. The Ottawa River served as a major route for explorers, traders and missionaries throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a series of trading posts and forts being constructed by the French along the river in the early eighteenth century.

The French documented three Algonquin groups in the regional vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright, 1987). These included the Matouweskariini along the Madawaska River, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River Basin, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated on the Petite Nation River Basin. It is likely that prolonged occupation in the Ottawa area was avoided at this time likely due to hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, although it is suggested that at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River Basin were used as hunting territories by these groups.

Settlement in the Ottawa area was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late eighteenth century after John Stegman, the deputy surveyor for Upper Canada, established four townships straddling the Rideau River in 1793.



Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and thirty-three men in 1800 (Bond, 1984). This community grew over the next few years along the north shore of the Ottawa River and by 1805 Wright had initiated significant lumbering activity in the area. Settlement along the south shore was very slow through the early nineteenth century. In 1809, Jehiel Collins erected a store at what was to become known as Bellows and later Richmond Landing and in 1810 Ira Honeywell constructed a cabin west of the Chaudiere Rapids (Bond, 1984). Another early settler was Braddish Billings, who established a small cabin in Gloucester Township in 1812. Billings went into the lumbering business with Philemon Wright and developed his homestead into a large family estate along the banks of the Rideau River.

The scarcity of roads and poor state of transportation beyond the Ottawa River shoreline slowed settlement in many parts of the Ottawa Valley (Belden, 1879); although with the construction of the Rideau Canal (1827 – 1832) the new settlement of Bytown experienced its first major growth in population. This resulted in the development of two areas: Lower Bytown east of the Canal, primarily populated by French Canadian and Irish labourers and merchants, and Upper Bytown situated to the west with a predominantly white Anglo-Saxon Protestant population. Bytown was incorporated as the City of Ottawa on January 1, 1855, with a population of 10,000. The selection of Ottawa as the capital of Canada in 1857 was the major catalyst in the subsequent development of the city.

2.3 Goulbourn Township

Goulbourn Township was part of a large tract of Indian land purchased by the British Government in 1816, as part of a defense/settlement scheme north of the Rideau River. The township was roughly surveyed over the following years, together with Bathurst, Drummond and Beckwith Townships in Lanark County. To help counter a steady trickle of American settlers into Upper Canada, whose loyalty the Government felt could not always be relied upon, immigrants from the British Isles were given government assistance to travel to and build homesteads upon the new two hundred acre lots. Much of rural Goulbourn was settled by immigrants from Ireland between 1821 and 1824 (Walker & Walker, 1968).

The first permanent community in the township was established around the third concession near the southeast corner of the township. In 1818, 400 members of the British 99th Regiment and their families constructed a road from Bytown (Ottawa) and settled in and around the carefully planned village of Richmond (Bond, 1984). Though most of the settlers were disbanded military, a number were tradespeople who accompanied the expedition or arrived shortly after to provide essential services for the community. By 1820, a grist mill and school house had been erected. By 1821, a sawmill, and over the next few years, both an Episcopal and Catholic church were built. Soon thereafter, the village may have had as many as twenty stores and a dozen breweries and distilleries. Though initially the most important settlement in the county, with the construction of the Rideau Canal (1826 - 1832) and the shift in military focus to Bytown, the village went into a gradual but steady decline. In spite of becoming an independent municipal corporation in 1850, by 1879 Richmond had only four general stores, two harness shops, four blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, three shoe stores, one tailor, one combined grist and saw mill, one water mill, two hotels, four churches, a school and a town hall (Belden, 1879).

Ashton, located on the border with Beckwith Township, was another early village in the township. The second largest nineteenth century village in the township began its existence as 'Mount Pleasant' in the early 1820s. The first sawmill was built there by John Sumner in the mid-1820s, together with a potash works and a general store, and by the mid-nineteenth century the village had grown considerably to include three general stores, two taverns, a tannery, three blacksmith shops, three wagonmaker's shops, two tailors, a small foundry, a harness shop, three carpenters, a post office, a school and two churches (Walker & Walker, 1968; Belden, 1879).



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Relevant to the study area, the community of Stittsville emerged on Lot 23, Concession 11, in the early 1820s. The original community was located at the junction of the Carp Road and the 12th Line (Hazeldean Road), about 2.5 kilometers west of the study area. Jackson Stitt, for whom the village was named, acquired property in the area in the 1830s and became the first post-master in 1854. By 1864, Stittsville had a population of about 100 and was developing into a thriving community with the establishment of a number of businesses and social institutions. With the exception of one stone building, the village was swept away by the "great fire" of 1870. At the same time, the Canada Central Railway was constructed to the south of the original village site. When reconstruction was completed much of the business community had migrated to the new transportation route in Lot 23, Concession 10. This area came to be known as New Stittsville and the original village became Old Stittsville. By 1879, the new community had two general stores, a hotel and a number of tradesmen's shops (Bottrill, 1998; Walker & Walker, 1968; Belden, 1879).

Munster was another early hamlet in the township and by 1879 had established a store, two blacksmith shops, a school, a temperance hall, an Orange Hall and a Methodist church. Rathwell's Corners was home to the township Council, though according to Belden it lay "in the midst of a most uninviting tract of country, and dilapidation and deterioration seem to threaten its existence, though it was in the early days of the Township quite a little Village, with a couple of stream mills in the immediate vicinity, and any quantity of tradespeople" (Belden, 1879).

In contrast Hazeldean, in the northeast corner of the township, east of the subject property, (settled between 1818 and 1819) was, in Belden's opinion, "situated very pleasantly in the midst of a most delightful agricultural country" (Belden, 1879). By 1879, the settlement of Hazeldean contained a general store, a few tradesmen's shops, a school, two churches, a temperance hall and an Orange hall. The other established village in the township was Dwyer's Hill, which was situated toward the southwest corner of the township and had a post office and a small store (Belden, 1879; Walker & Walker, 1968).

As indicated above, most of the township was devastated by a vast fire in 1870, which also affected other portions of Carleton County. Nine years later, when surveying the county Belden found most of Goulbourn to be still unpalatable:

The "great fire" of 1870, and subsequent ones in many places, have swept most of what valuable timber was then left upon it, except where it was in isolated patches; and altogether the dreariness and feeling of desolation experienced by traveling through many parts of it exceed those imparted by contact with the wildest imaginable waste of forest, simply, for long distances nought intervening to break the line of the horizon but the few charred stubs still standing among impenetrable "windfalls" of their mates (Belden, 1879).

Transportation through the region was provided by a series of roads. Initially no more than tracks through the bush, these early transportation routes were gradually improved to become passable for horse-drawn traffic. Richmond was already linked in 1818 to what was to become Bytown and in 1820 a trail was forced westward to Perth (Bottrill, 1998). Large areas of swamp and bog in the township made laying a complete grid-system of roads impossible. In many cases, trails were forced through at odd angles following wherever the ground allowed passage. The Canada Central Railway (later part of the Canadian Pacific Railway) was constructed across the township along the line between the Tenth and Eleventh Concessions with stations being established at Stittsville and Ashton.



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Hazeldean Road is part of the 12th line and was established when the township was surveyed and lots granted between 1818 and 1828. The corridor's importance increased when it linked the outer communities with Bells Corners and connected to Richmond Road in 1833, which provided more direct access to Bytown. The construction of the railway in 1870 somewhat diminished the commercial transportation along the route, although it continued to be vital for the areas rural population. Highway 15 was established in the early 1920s out of a network of rural roads extending from Kingston through to Ottawa, with Hazeldean Road incorporated into this network and subsequently twinned with Highway 7 connecting Ottawa with Carleton Place. Land registry records indicate there were improvements made to the road in the late 1940s resulting in the expropriation of additional lands along the corridor.

2.4 Property History

The study area is located along the northern side of Hazeldean Road within the southwest portion of Lot 27, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township, Carleton County. The Crown Patent for the 80 acres comprising this legal property was granted to Francis Powell on April 9, 1828. The 1851 census lists Francis Powell as a 72 year old farmer who immigrated from Ireland residing with his wife Ann (age 51) and their children William (age 19), Elizabeth (age 15), Caroline (age 13), Henry (age 11) and Robert (age 7).

Powell sold the lot to Patrick Hartin in 1851 (Inst. No. R.O. 5445), although the mortgage for the property was officially maintained by Robert Grant who held it for Patrick Hartin through an assignment of mortgage (Inst. No. R.O. 5654). Francis Powell was Robert Grant's brother-in-law, suggesting a family connection involved with these land transfer agreements (Elliott, 1988).

A discharge of mortgage document was filed by Patrick Hartin in August 1854 indicating that payment for the property had been fulfilled (Inst. No. R.O. 7664) which suggests that although the name R. Grant is identified as owning the property on Walling's 1863 plan of Goulbourn Township it may represent an error and the structure shown just beyond the northeast boundary of the study area may actually represent an early residence dwelling possibly connected to the Hartin family (Map 4, p.26). A saw mill shown as being located on Walling's 1863 plan along the north side of Poole Creek on the neighbouring Lot 26 owned by J. Hartin, approximately 250 meters west of the study area.

The fire which swept through Goulbourn Township in 1870 claimed the lives of many Township residents including Mrs. Patrick Hartin. While the men attempted to save the barns and sheds from the flames, Mrs. Hartin tried to save the stone house by throwing water on the roof, but unfortunately couldn't prevent it from being impacted during the fire. Apparently, after securing the children in a safe location, Mrs. Hartin ran into the house and grabbed a favorite clock which she had brought from Ireland and ran towards Poole Creek. Unfortunately though, she did not make it to the creek and is suggested to have been overcome by smoke inhalation as she was found dead on the path, her body unburned and the clock with just a small edge charred. Mrs. Hartin was later interred with many other residents who perished in the fire at the Presbyterian Cemetery on the 3rd line of Huntley Township (Botteriell, 1998).

The Hartin home which was partially burned in the fire of 1870 is suggested to have been located on Maple Grove Road (Botteriell, 1998), indicating that the structure identified just northeast of the study area may represent an earlier residence that was no longer occupied by 1870.

In 1874, Patrick Hartin divided the lot into three parcels with three of his sons receiving a portion of the property through Patrick's will, with James acquiring the northeast portion, John the northwest segment and David receiving the middle section (Inst. No. GB 921).



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Belden's 1879 plan of Goulbourn Township reflects this land distribution and shows the property within the study area as part of David's holdings (Map 4, p.26). The portion of Lot 27 encompassing the study area owned by David Hartin appears vacant on Belden's 1879 plan and it is likely David and his family resided on the neighbouring Lot 26 which he also owned.

The property was passed to Charles Hartin through a deed transfer in 1890 (Inst. No. GB 3641) and was later sold to William Savage in 1908 (Inst. No. GB 6007). In April 1921, William granted the 22.5 acres property to Albert J Savage (Inst. No. GB 7660).

An aerial image dating to 1932 shows the study area vacant of structures and utilized for agricultural production. Aerial photographs dating to 1963 and 1976 show the continuation of this property being used for agricultural cultivation. Over the past thirty years the subject property has transitioned from agricultural to wood lot with significant commercial and residential development expanding around the vicinity of the property (Map 5, p.27).



3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Previous Archaeological Assessments

A number of archaeological assessments have been completed within the general vicinity of the study area and a search of the MTCS Past Portal and Golder's internal reporting database resulted in identifying two previous archaeological assessments completed within 50 meters of the subject property.

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed for this project encompassing the entire 2.8 hectare study area (Golder, 2016). The Stage 1 report identified known archaeological resources within the study area and surrounding vicinity and documented the archaeological potential for the subject property. Based on the triggers for archaeological potential, the Stage 1 assessment identified Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) for the entire study area and recommended a Stage 2 assessment (See Section 4.0 of this report for more information).

The second archaeological investigation completed within 50 meters of the study area occurred as part of the expansion of Hazeldean Road, which borders the subject property detailed in this assessment. The Stage 1 assessment for the Hazeldean Road expansion identified archaeological potential for the portion of the proposed development adjoining the study area to the south (Heritage Quest 2001a), although no subsurface field investigation was completed during the subsequent Stage 2 due to the visual inspection which identified that this area had previously been "significantly impacted by utilities crossing through this area" (Heritage Quest, 2001b). These assessments mitigated the area delineated for the expansion of Hazeldean Road and did not recommend additional archaeological investigations for this area within the Hazeldean development corridor. Based on the visual site inspection and current knowledge of the area, the disturbance from the previous utilities installation is suggested to be limited to the area previously impacted during the construction for the expansion of Hazeldean Road and does not appear to have migrated into the subject property.

The next closest archaeological assessment to the study area is a Stage 1 (Adams, 2004a) and Stage 2 (Adams, 2004b) assessments for the Mattamy Homes – Kanata West development located approximately 90 meters northwest of the subject property. Based on the identification of potential for material cultural resources in the Stage 1 report, the Stage 2 investigation consisted of a field survey that included both pedestrian survey and subsurface test pits. The Stage 2 assessment did not identify any resources of archaeological significance and the area of proposed development was not recommended for additional archaeological investigations.

A Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed approximately 120 meters west of the study area for a proposed development located at 20 Cedarow Court (Adams, 2009), although while the report title is listed on the MTCS Past Portal database, the report is not accessible and the conclusions and recommendations of the assessment are not available for consultation.

Another archaeological assessment has been completed approximately 250 meters west of the study area for the proposed Maple Grove development. A Stage 1 and 2 assessment was undertaken in 2007 which identified two sites (BhFx-36 and BhFx-37) recommended for additional archaeological investigations (Golder, 2007). A Stage 3 assessment for each site was completed in 2007 (Golder, 2008) which mitigated the archaeological resources within this area and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

Additional archaeological assessments that have been completed in the general surrounding area are itemized in Appendix A which provides the consultant, year of assessment, project name, assessment stage, concession, lot and PIF number (when known).



3.2 Known Archaeological Sites

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites within the province is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological site database (ASDB). This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located in Borden Block BhFx.

Two archaeological sites are known to have been registered within one kilometer of the subject property.

The closest known registered site to the study area is the Hartin 2 site (BhFx-37) located 735 metres west of the subject property. This site was identified and registered during a Stage 2 assessment within Lot 26, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township, and consisted of a collection of 50 chert bi-products (Golder, 2007). A Stage 3 investigation was completed for the site including the hand excavation of sixteen 1 meter by 1 meter test units. Although a small number of historic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment, no additional investigations were recommended (Golder, 2008).

The Hartin 1 site (BhFx-36) was located 90 meters west of the Hartin 1 site, and approximately 800 meters from the study area. This site was observed and registered during the same Stage 2 assessment within Lot 26, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township, as the Hartin 2 site. The artifact assemblage consisted of a quartz scraper and a few pieces of unmodified chert (Golder, 2007). A Stage 3 investigation was completed in 2008 consisting of the hand excavation of nine 1 meter by 1 meter test units which did not produce any additional Aboriginal cultural material. Although a small number of historic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment, no additional investigations were recommended for the site (Golder, 2008).



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1 Determination of Archaeological Potential

A number of factors are employed when determining archaeological potential within a particular area. In addition to the proximity to known archaeological sites, factors for determining Aboriginal and historical archaeological potential include watershed area (primary and secondary watercourses), distance from water, drainage patterns, identification of past water sources (beach ridges, river beds, relic creeks, ancient shorelines), elevated topography, identification of significant physiological and geological features (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus), soil geomorphology, distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas), known burials sites and cemeteries, biological features (distribution of food and animal resources before colonization), features identifying early Euro-Canadian settlements (monuments, structures), historic transportation routes (historic roads, trails, portages, rail corridors) and properties designated and/or listed under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Local knowledge from Aboriginal communities and heritage organizations, as well as consultation of available historical and archaeological literature and cartographic resources, aids in the identification of features possessing archaeological potential.

Based on these criteria from the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011), factors which impact the study area include all property within 100 meters of an identified historic transportation route, lands within 300 meters of known historic structures and all property within 300 meters of primary and secondary water courses.

The identification of Hazeldean Road as a historic transportation route is delineated from the 1863 and 1879 maps of Goulbourn Township (Map 4, p.26). Evidence of previous occupation and known historic structures within 300 meters of the study area include the building identified just outside the northeast boundary of the subject property on Walling's 1863 plan (Map 4, p.26), which may represent a 19th century residence structure. The additional factor triggering archaeological potential for the study area includes the property within 300 meters of Poole Creek, which is situated north and west of the study area (Maps 2 and 3, pp.24, 25).

Based on indicators of archaeological potential, the entire study area is deemed to possess the potential for archaeological resources. This assessment also conforms to the City of Ottawa archaeological master plan which has also identified the entire study area as possessing archaeological potential (ASI & GII, 1999) (Map 6, p.28).

4.2 Stage 1 Recommendations

This Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken based on the research and analysis completed for the Stage 1 report (Golder, 2016), which made the following recommendations:

- 1) That all property within the study area identified as possessing archaeological potential to be impacted by the proposed development be preceded by a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment undertaken by an archaeologist licensed in the Province of Ontario. Based on the existing landscape conditions, the Stage 2 Assessment should consist of hand excavated test pits at five meter intervals at least 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated at least 5 centimeters into sterile subsoil.
- 2) Should construction activities, or other initiatives what will disturb soils and/or affect the archaeological integrity of the landscape, extend beyond the boundary of the study area defined in this report, additional archaeological investigations may be required based on the archaeological potential identified within the general vicinity.
- 3) The MTCS is requested to review, and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



5.0 STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Due to the identified archaeological potential for the study area, a Stage 2 archaeological investigation was completed over two days between April 19 and 20, 2016.

There were no stranding structures, or evidence of former structures, on the property and the landscape within the 2.81 hectare study area consisted of wood lot interspersed with vegetation. The Stage 2 archaeological investigation employed the hand excavation of test pits excavated at least 30 centimeters in diameter at 5 meter intervals, with the excavated soil screened through 6 millimeter mesh, and each test pit backfilled upon completion (Image 1, p.20). Every test pit was hand excavated into subsoil at least 5 centimeters, with each individual test pit examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill or previous disturbances. The entire 2.81 hectare Stage 2 study area was tested using these methods (Map 7, p.29) which conform to the *MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

A field log was maintained for the duration of the investigation detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the tested areas, specific representative test pits and general landscape and topography. A detailed photographic catalogue is included as Appendix B, with the location and direction of photographs taken as part of the Stage 2 field assessment represented on Map 8 (p. 30).

All photo locations and features of topographic or archaeological significance were surveyed with Garmin GPS MAP62 units and documented with digital photographs. The Garmin MAP62 GPS unit is a 12 channel SiRFstar III high-sensitivity GPS receiver (WAAS-enabled), which continuously tracks and uses up to 12 satellites to compute and update plotted positions. The accuracy of the unit is <10 meters 95% typical. The positions recorded for this Stage 2 investigation were typically accurate to 5 meters or less. The projection used was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Grid Zone 18, and referenced to the North American Datum (NAD) 1983.

Field data collection also incorporated the ArcGIS Collector application loaded on an iPad, which was also connected to a Garmin GPS booster and provided average positional accuracy of approximately 5 meters. The iPad and Garmin GPS booster were used to record spatial data of archaeological interest and photographic locations. The study area boundary was uploaded to the iPad and an accompanying Garmin GPS handheld unit to ensure the entire Stage 2 study area was archaeologically investigated. All surveyed locations and features of archaeological or topographic interest recorded with the ArcGIS Collector application reference the UTM coordinate system, Grid Zone 18, and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983.

The Stage 2 fieldwork was completed on April 19 and 20, 2016. All fieldwork was completed under favourable weather conditions that did not hinder the archaeological fieldwork or recording of archaeological deposits. A table detailing the weather conditions for each field day is provided as Table 1 below.

Table 1: Weather Conditions during Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Date of Stage 2 Fieldwork	Weather Conditions in Field	Temperature High (°C)
April 19, 2016	Sun, Clear	14
April 20, 2016	Sun, Clear	16

Permission to access the subject property was provided by Jim Gowland, Real Estate Manager, Wellings of Stittsville Inc and Extendicare Inc, with no restrictions or limitations.



6.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was conducted employing methods described in Section 6.0 of this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated from the fieldwork is provided in Table 2, and the results of the Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork are described below.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Original field note book with photocopies in project file April 19 – 20, 2016. 3 pages total.
Maps Provided by Client	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored in the project file.
Digital Photographs	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file with photographic catalogue attached as Appendix B. 4 photographs total.

Survey Method: Shovel test pits at 5 m intervals

Number of Artifacts: 0

Date Tested: April 19 and 20, 2016

Weather Conditions: Sun, Clear 14°C (April 19) and Sun, Clear 16°C (April 20)

The subsurface archaeological investigation was completed within the entire 2.81 hectare study area, with approximately 1,124 test pits hands excavated within the subject property (Map 7, p.29). The study area was test pitted at 5 meter intervals, with each test pit at least 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated to a depth of at least 5 centimeters into sterile subsoil (Image 2, p.20).

The entire Stage 2 study area contained a similar soil stratigraphy, with Lot 1 represented by medium brown silty loam topsoil, with inclusions of roots and an average thickness of 30 centimeters, which was situated over beige silty clay subsoil with inclusions of small roots (Lot 2) (Image 3, p.21).

No archaeologically significant artifacts or culturally significant features were identified during this Stage 2 archaeological investigation.



7.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

On behalf of Wellings of Stittsville Inc and Extendicare Inc., Golder Associates completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the study area encompassing approximately 2.8 hectares within part of Lot 27, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township, Carleton County, and City of Ottawa, Ontario. The principal objectives of this assessment were to identify known archaeological sites and within the vicinity of the study area, to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property under investigation and to test the study area for archaeologically significant resources.

The Stage 2 assessment was completed over two days (April 19 and 20, 2016) in clear conditions and sunny weather. The study area was assessed through a subsurface survey method that consisted of hand excavated shovel test pits placed at 5 meter intervals with backdirt screened through 6 millimeter mesh and backfilled upon completion. Every test pit was hand excavated into subsoil at least 5 centimeters, with each individual test pit examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill or previous disturbances. No artifacts, structures or features of archaeological significance were identified within the study area during the Stage 2 investigation.



8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

This investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) As the Stage 2 assessment determined that there were no archaeological resources of cultural significance, there are no required additional archaeological investigations within the identified study area detailed in this report. As a consequence, it is recommended that the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport issue a letter concurring that no additional archaeological investigations are required for the Stage 2 study area defined in this report.
- 2) Should future construction and/or development activities which will impact any soils beyond the boundary of the study area identified in this report, further archaeological investigations may be required based on the archaeological potential of the general vicinity detailed in the Stage 1 report.



9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remains subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.



10.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder Associates Ltd. ("Golder") has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Wellings of Stittsville Inc and Extendicare Inc.. (the "Client"). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).



11.0 REFERENCES

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12.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within Stage 2 study area, looking west.



Image 2: Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within Stage 2 study area, looking west.



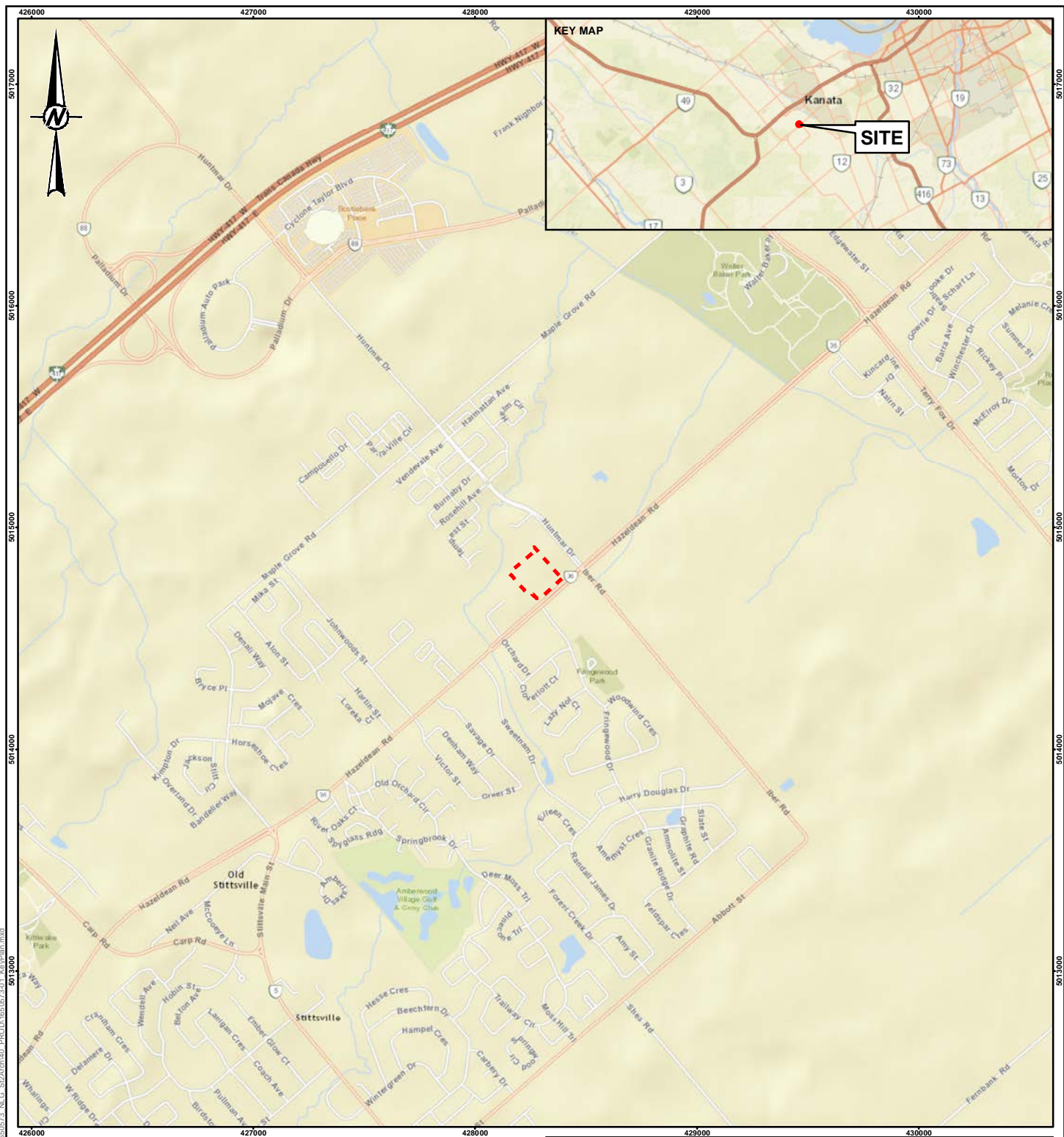
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 5731 HAZELDEAN ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO




Image 3: Representative test pit excavated within Stage 2 study area, looking north.



13.0 MAPS



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

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REFERENCE(S)

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2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

KEY MAP



CLIENT
NAUTICAL LANDS GROUP

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 5731 HAZELDEAN ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
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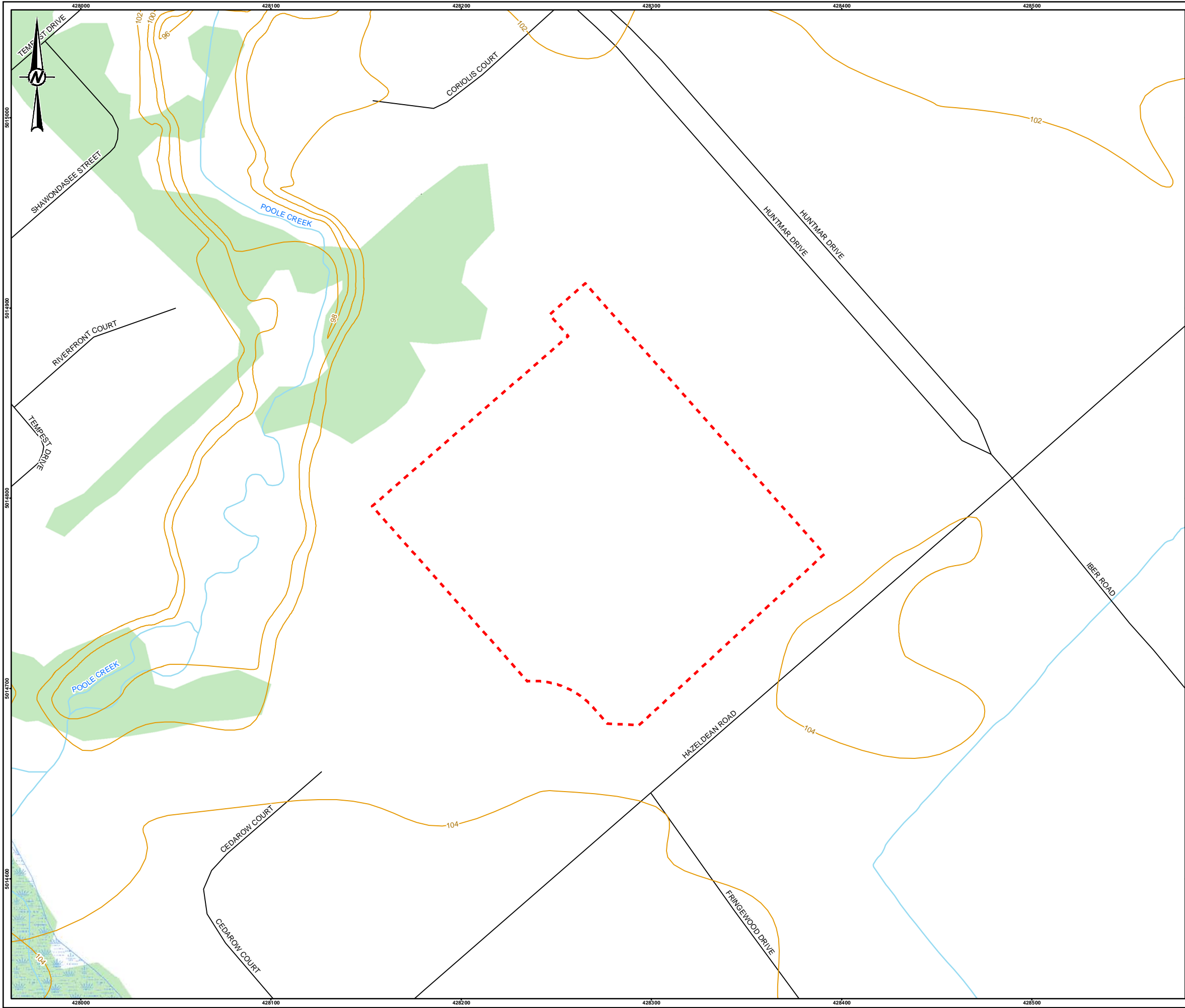
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LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- ROAD
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- WOODED AREA

KEY MAP

NOTE(S)

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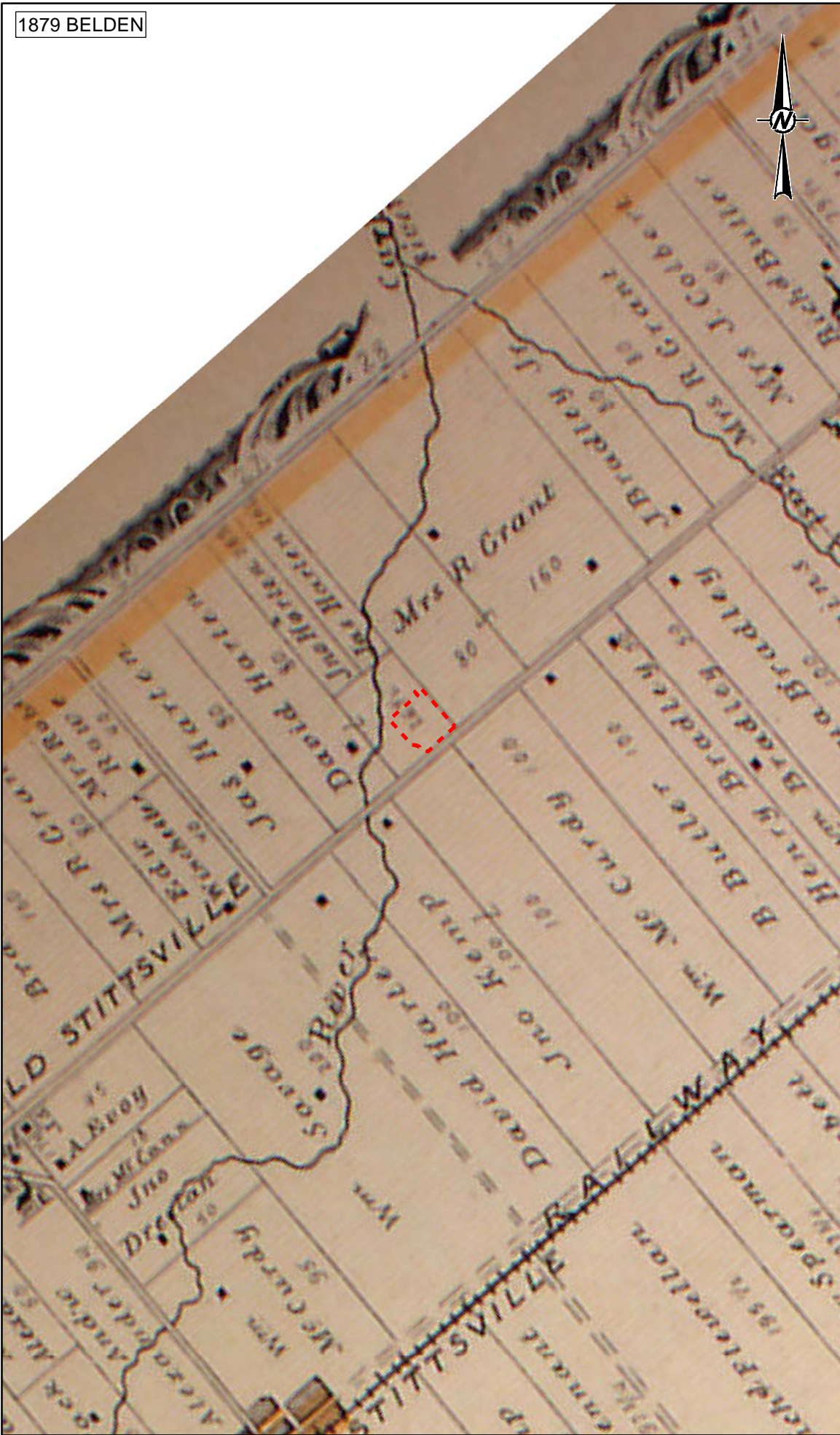
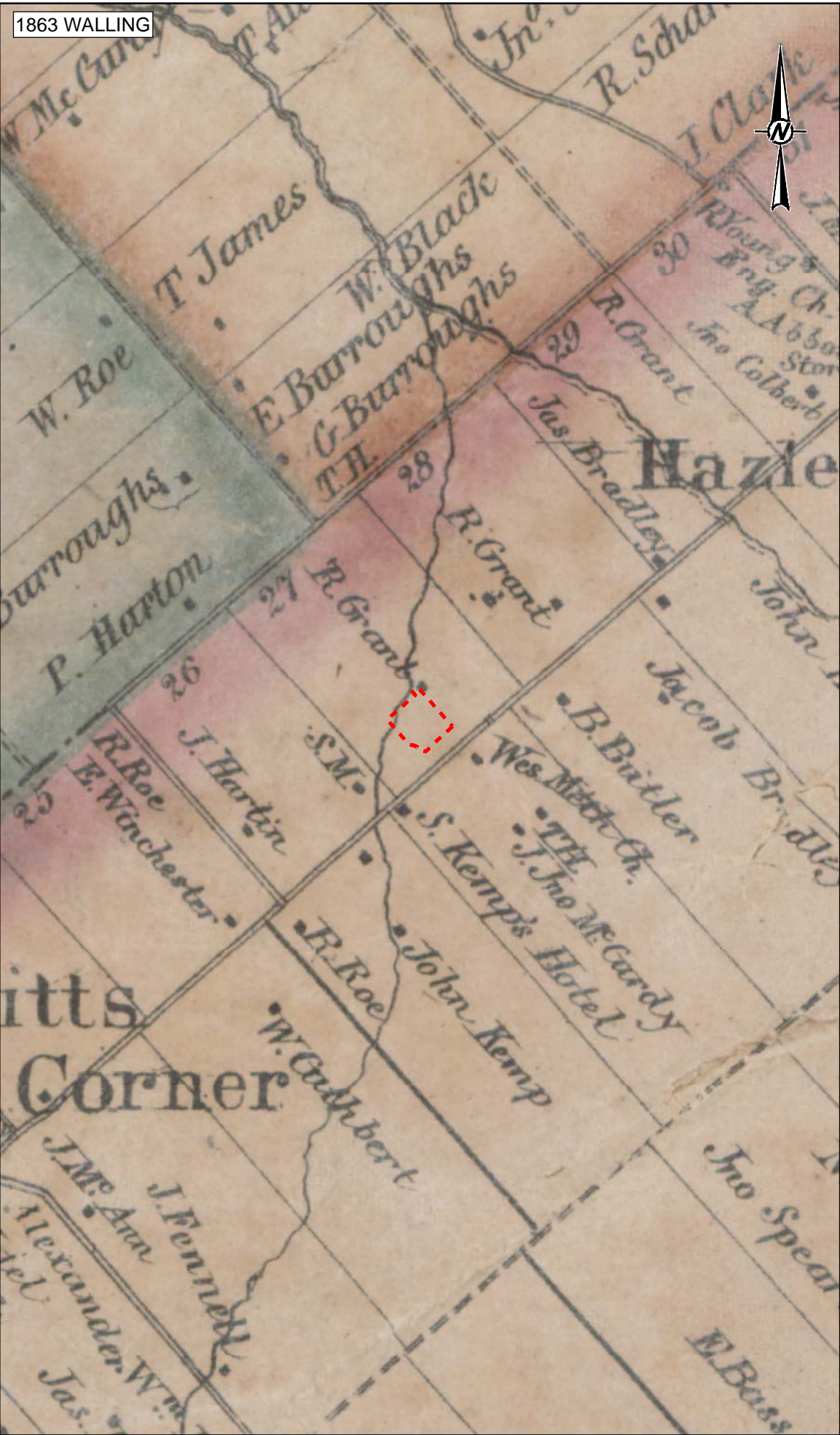
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STUDY AREA

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NOTE(S)

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REFERENCE(S)

1. MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, CANADA WEST FROM SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING, PUBLISHED BY D.P. PUTNAM, PRESCOTT, C.W. 1863.
2. CARLETON COUNTY (ONTARIO MAP REF #39), ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON (INCLUDING CITY OF OTTAWA), ONT.H. BELDEN & CO., 1879.
3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 5731 HAZELDEAN ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

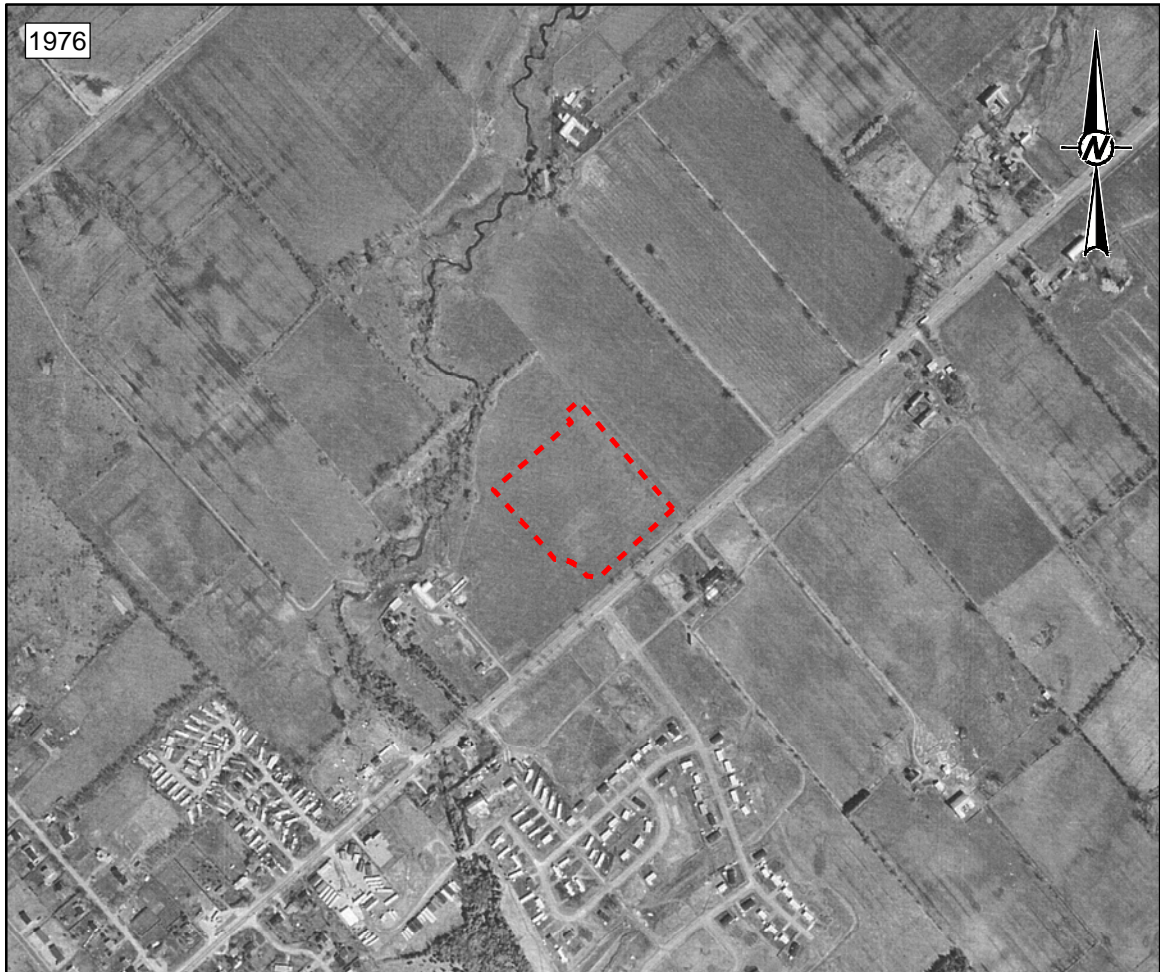
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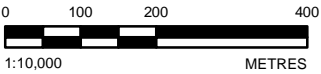
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LEGEND

STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

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1. 1932 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A4432-31.
2. 1963 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A181555-75.
3. 1976 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A24332-57.
4. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
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5. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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NAUTICAL LANDS GROUP

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 5731 HAZELDEAN ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

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LEGEND

STUDY AREA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

NAUTICAL LANDS GROUP

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 5731 HAZELDEAN ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

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MAP

6



LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- TEST PITS HAND EXCAVATED AT 5 m INTERVALS
- WATERCOURSE

KEY MAP

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1650573.

REFERENCE(S)

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COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

NAUTICAL LANDS GROUP

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 5731 HAZELDEAN ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

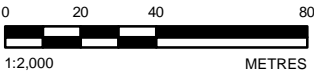
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-05-05
DESIGNED	----	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	----	
APPROVED	----	

PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
1650573	####	A	7



LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- STUDY AREA
- TEST PITS HAND EXCAVATED AT 5 m INTERVALS
- WATERCOURSE



NOTE(S)
1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1650573.

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TITLE
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CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-05-05
DESIGNED	----	
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APPROVED	----	

PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
1650573	####	A	8



Report Signature Page

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

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APPENDIX A

Previous Assessments



APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments

Project Number: 1650573

Project Name: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, 5731 Hazeldean Road, Part of Lot 27, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township, Carleton County, Ottawa, Ontario

Consultant	Year	Project Name	Stage	Concession	Lot(s)	PIF Number
Golder Associates Ltd.	2014	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Minto Communities Subdivision 6111 & 6141 Hazeldean Rd Stittsville Part Lots 23 & 24 Concession 12 Geographic Township of Goulbourn Former County of Carleton City of Ottawa Ontario	2	12	23 & 24	P366-0043-2014
Golder Associates Ltd.	2014	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Minto Communities Subdivision 6111 & 6141 Hazeldean Rd Stittsville Part Lots 23 & 24 Concession 12 Geographic Township of Goulbourn Former County of Carleton City of Ottawa Ontario	1	12	23 & 24	P366-0039-2013
Stantec Consulting Ltd.	2014	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Kanata West Pump Station and Forcemain, Lots 28 and 29, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township and Lot 1, Concessions 1-3, and Lot 2, Concession 3, March Township, City of Ottawa, ON	1	Con 12 (Goulbourn) & Cons 1-3 (March)	28 & 29 (Con 12), 1 (Cons 1-3), 2 (Con 3)	P002-312-2012
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.	2013	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Carp Road Widening, Part Lots 1, 2 and 3, Concession 2, Part Lots 1, 2 and 3, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Huntley, Part Lots 23 and 24, Concession 11 and Part Lots 22 and 23, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, City of Ottawa	1	Con 2, 3 (Huntley) & Con 11, 12 (Goulbourn)	1-3 (Con 2), 1-3 (Con 3), 23-24 (Con 11) & 22-23 (Con 12)	P111-006-2013
Patterson Group	2013	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 590 Hazeldean Rd. Concession 11, West Part Lot 29, Geographic Township of Goulbourn City of Ottawa, Ontario	2	11	29	P378-006-2013



APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments

Consultant	Year	Project Name	Stage	Concession	Lot(s)	PIF Number
Patterson Group	2013	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: 590 Hazeldean Rd. Concession 11, West Part Lot 29, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa, Ontario	1	11	29	P378-004-2013
Stantec Consulting Ltd.	2013	Stages 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Fernbank Secondary School, Lot 28, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Kanata, City of Ottawa, ON	1 & 2	11	28	P381-0011-2013
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.	2012	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed Taggart Goulbourn Quarry and Stage 3 of the Jinkinson/Keys Farmstead (BhFx-46) Part Lots 13 and 14, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa	2 & 3	10	13 & 14	P031-028-2011, P031-037-2011
Golder Associates Ltd.	2011	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Henderson Quarry Site BhFx-A, Lot 12, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Ottawa, Ontario	3	11	12	P350-003-2011
Golder Associates Ltd.	2010	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Quarry Site, Lots 13 & 14, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa	1	10	13 & 14	P332-007-2010
Golder Associates Ltd.	2009	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Maple Grove Subdivision, Part Lot 26, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa, Carleton County	1 & 2	12	26	P051-129-2007
Adams Heritage	2009	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment "20 Cedarow Bryton Capital" Part Lot 27, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa	1 & 2	12	27	P003-231-2009
Adams Heritage	2008	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment "Trinity Development Group Lands - Kanata West" Part Lots 28 &	1	12	28 & 29	P003-182-2008



APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments

Consultant	Year	Project Name	Stage	Concession	Lot(s)	PIF Number
		29, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa				
Archaeoworks Inc.	2008	Stage 1 & 2 (AA) for: The Realignment of the Temporary Detour of Dwyer Hill Road Located just East of The Interchange of Highway 7 and Dwyer Hill Road Within Part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 12 Former Township of Goulbourn City of Ottawa, Ontario	1 & 2	12	6 & 7	
Golder Associates Ltd.	2008	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Hartin 1 (BhFx-36) & Hartin 2 (BhFx-37) Sites, Part Lot 26, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario	3	12	26	P051-141-2007, P051-142-2007
Golder Associates Ltd.	2007	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Maple Grove Subdivision, Part Lot 26, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa, Carleton County	1 & 2	12	26	P051-129-2007
Kinickinick Heritage Consultants	2007	A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Fernbank Community Lands, Lots 25-30, Concession 10 and 28-30, Concession 11, Goulbourn Twp. (Geo), City of Ottawa	1	10 & 11	25 - 30	
Archaeologix Inc.	2006	Archaeological Assessment (Stage 2&3) Moore Property Quarry, Hwy 7 Wayside Pit Permit, Part of Lots 13 & 14, Conc. 12, Geo Twp of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa, Carlton County, Ontario	2 & 3	12	13 & 14	
Adams Heritage	2004	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment "Mattamy Homes - Kanata West", Part Lots 27 & 28, Conc. 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn and Part Lot 1, Conc. 1, Geographic Township of Huntley, City of Ottawa.	2	12 (Goulbourn) & 1 (Huntley)	27, 28 (Con 12) & Lot 1 (Con 1)	P003-032



APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments

Consultant	Year	Project Name	Stage	Concession	Lot(s)	PIF Number
Adams Heritage	2004	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment "Mattamy Homes - Kanata West", Part Lots 27 & 28, Conc. 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn and Part Lot 1, Conc. 1, Geographic Township of Huntley, City of Ottawa.	1	12 (Goulbourn) & 1 (Huntley)	27, 28 (Con 12) & Lot 1 (Con 1)	P003-029
Heritage Quest Inc.	2001	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Terry Fox Drive Extension from Hazeldean Road to Fernbank Road Lot 30, Concessions 10 & 11 Former Township of Goulbourn & City of Kanata City of Ottawa.	2	10 & 11	30	
Heritage Quest Inc.	2001	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Hazeldean Road Corridor from Terry Fox Drive to Carp Road Lots 23-30, Concession 11 & 12 Former Township of Goulbourn City of Ottawa	2	11 & 12	23-30	2001-033-13
Heritage Quest Inc.	2001	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Hazeldean Road Corridor From Terry Fox Drive to the Carp Road Lots 23-30, Concessions 11 & 12, Former Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa.	1	11 & 12	23-30	2000-025-031
Heritage Quest Inc.	2001	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Terry Fox Drive Extension from Hazeldean Road to Fernbank Road Lot 30, Concessions 10 & 11, Former Township of Goulbourn & City of Kanata, City of Ottawa.	1	10 & 11	30	
Kinickinick Heritage Consultants	2000	A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Quarry on Lot 13, Conc. 11, Goulbourn (Geo) Township, Ottawa - Jinkinson Road & Hwy. 7	1 & 2	11	13	
Heritage Quest Inc.	1999	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Quarry Site, Lots 14 and 15, Concession XI, Goulbourn Township, Regional	1	11	14 & 15	1999-027-016



APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments

Consultant	Year	Project Name	Stage	Concession	Lot(s)	PIF Number
		Municipality of Ottawa Carleton				
Heritage Quest Inc.		Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Moore Property, Lots 13 and 14, Concession XII, Geographic Townships of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa	1	12	13 & 14	
Heritage Quest Inc.		Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of MXR Triangle Property, Lots 14 and 15, Concession XI, Geographic Townships of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa	1	11	14 & 15	
Adams Heritage		Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment "Trinity Development Group Lands - Kanata West" Part Lots 28 & 29, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa	2	12	28 & 29	



APPENDIX B

Photographic Catalogue



APPENDIX B

Photographic Catalogue

Project #: 1650573

Project Name: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, 5731 Hazeldean Road, Concession 12, Lot 27, Goulbourn Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa.

Exp. #	Subject	Direction	Date	Photographer
D001	Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within Stage 2 study area	West	19/04/2016	A. Mior
D002	Representative test pit excavated within southeast portion of study area	North	19/04/2016	A. Mior
D003	Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within Stage 2 study area	West	20/04/2016	A. Mior
D004	Representative test pit excavated within western portion of study area	North	20/04/2016	A. Mior

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