



August 22, 2017

REVISED REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Burnett Lands, Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), Nepean Township Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario

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REPORT



Report Number: 1523044

Distribution:

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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 Claridge Homes (South Nepean) Inc. (“Claridge”) to complete a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the property located at 3370 Greenbank Road, adjacent to the Jock River, known as the Burnett Lands. The subject property is located within part of Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), Nepean Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa (Map 1, p.31).

The subject property encompasses approximately 15.5 hectares (38.4 acres) and is proposed to be incorporated into a residential development. The study area is located immediately west of Greenbank Road and approximately 350 meters south of the intersection with Jockvale Road. The southwest boundary of the study area is adjacent to the Jock River and consists of a low-lying flood plain (Maps 2-3, p.32-33).

This Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was triggered by the Planning Act, and this investigation was undertaken as a condition of the site plan approval for the proposed development Permission to access the site was provided by Jim Burghout, Claridge Homes (South Nepean) Inc., with no restrictions or limitations.

The principal objectives of this assessment were to identify known archaeological resources on and within the vicinity of the study area, to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property under investigation, to test the study area for archaeologically significant resources, to determine whether any identified archaeological resources required further assessment (e.g. Stage 3) and to recommend appropriate Stage 3 archaeological assessment strategies if significant archaeological resources were identified.

Four main triggers for establishing archaeological potential were identified for the subject corridor including proximity to a known registered archaeological site (BhFw-30), proximity to historically significant structures documented on 19th century mapping (Map 4, p.34), proximity to Greenbank Road which is recognized as a historically significant transportation route identified on 19th century mapping (Map 4, p.34) and proximity to the Jock River which is a natural water source (Map 2, p.32).

Factors removing archaeological potential within the study area include landscapes previously assessed archaeologically and cleared by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. This includes the study area corridor assessment for the South Nepean Collector project in 2015 by Golder Associated (Map 9, p.39).

Based on the identified features for determining and negating archaeological potential within the study area, a significant portion of the study area landscape is deemed to possess archaeological potential (Map 10, p.40). The areas identified as possessing archaeological potential on Map 10 (p.40) conform to the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan (ASI & GII, 1999).As a consequence, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed over three days between April 26 and November 17, 2016.

The Stage 2 study area was divided into two segments identified as Operations, with Operation 1 designated as the test pitted area and Operation 2 denoted as the pedestrian survey area (Map 11, p.42). Of the 15.5 ha. overall study area, 1.27 ha. (8%) has been previously assessed and cleared by the MTCS, with 2.5 ha. (16%) subjected to hand excavated test pits (Operation 1) and 11.73 ha. (76%) tested by pedestrian survey (Operation 2).



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One artifact, consisting of a quartzite expedient knife, was observed and collected during the field survey in Operation 2 on 17 November, 2016. The discovery of this Indigenous artifact is interpreted to pre-date European arrival to North America and represents First Nations occupation and land use within the study area. Additional Indigenous artifacts found within the vicinity of the study area, include a quartz biface discovered on Lot 20, Concession 3, Gloucester Township, located north of the study area (Jamieson, 1989) and a broken quartz biface and ground slate blade discovered at the Monroe Site (BhFw-19) on Lot 22, Broken Front Concession, Gloucester Township, situated east of the current study area (Golder, 2012). These archaeological discoveries provide evidence of Indigenous occupation and land use within, and around, the vicinity of the study area, likely dating to the Archaic Period.

Based on the discovery of the Indigenous pre-contact quartzite expedient knife during the current Stage 2 archaeological investigation, and the documented pre-contact Aboriginal occupation and land use within the surrounding area, a Stage 3 archaeological investigation is recommended for the find location documented in this report. The objective of the recommended Stage 3 investigation is to determine the location, context and extent of any additional artifacts or archaeological features which may be associated with this find location.

Based on the interpreted significance of the find location identified during the Stage 2 Archaeological Investigation and documented in this report, this site has been officially registered with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as the Jock River 1 Site and designated as Borden Number BhFw-121.

This Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendation:

- 1) That the Jock River 1 Site (Borden Number BhFw 121) possesses CHVI and that a Stage 3 Archaeological Investigation compliant with the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) be completed prior to any impacts or disturbances to the project landscape. If the visibility within the area around the site (BhFw-121) has decreased since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, the field will need to be prepared appropriately for a Stage 3 Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) survey. The Stage 3 investigation should also include the hand excavation of 1 metre by 1 metre test units at 5 metre grid intervals according to a strategy that balances systematic and focused test excavation across the site with a minimum of 20% infill units excavated within the Stage 3 grid.

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.



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| | |
|---------------------------|---|
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Limited (Golder) was retained by Claridge Homes (South Nepean) Inc. (“Claridge”) to complete a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the property located at 3370 Greenbank Road, adjacent to the Jock River, known as the Burnett Lands. The subject property is located within part of Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), Nepean Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa (Map 1, p.31).

The subject property encompasses approximately 15.5 hectares (38.4 acres) and is proposed to be incorporated into a residential development. The study area is located immediately west of Greenbank Road and approximately 350 meters south of the intersection with Jockvale Road. The southwest boundary of the study area is adjacent to the Jock River and consists of a low-lying flood plain (Maps 2-3, p.32-33). The portion of the proposed development north of the current study area was previously archaeologically assessed under PIF # P378-005-2013 and PIF # P378-007-2013 (Patterson, 2013a; 2013b) and cleared by the MTCS.

This Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act*, as a condition for site plan approval. Permission to access the site was provided by Jim Burghout, Claridge Homes (South Nepean) Inc., with no restrictions or limitations.

1.2 Objectives

This Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was completed to identify known archaeological resources on or in the vicinity of the study area, as well as to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property. The investigation will determine if additional archaeological assessments are required. The objectives of a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment are based on principals outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Consolidated 2007) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, this Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was completed with the following objectives:

- To provide information about the property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property’s archaeological potential and determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring additional archaeological assessment;
- To document archaeological resources on the property;
- Determine whether further work within the study area is required based on findings of the current investigation; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified, if applicable.



2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1 Regional Aboriginal History

The Ottawa Valley was covered by the Laurentide Ice sheet until approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). After the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea. This sea extended from Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas, ending at approximately Petawawa in 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 had the opportunity to develop within the area and enable the sustainability of humans (Watson, 1999a).

During the Early and Middle Paleo-Indian Periods (12,000–10,000 BP) Ottawa would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, but as the Champlain 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. Although evidence exists of Paleo-Indian occupation in Ontario as early as 11,000 years BP, minimal evidence exists for occupation within the Ottawa Valley during this period.

Evidence of earlier occupation by Paleo-Indians in the Ottawa Valley included 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 has also been 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 (9,500-2,500 BP). Stone tool technologies changed during this time as a broader range of tool types were created, although the skill and workmanship declined from earlier Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes and gouges, tool types indicating increased wood working and greater adaptation to new environmental conditions. By 6,000 years ago, copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and was 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), sites identified at Lake Leamy near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, and also 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).



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The Archaic Period was followed by the Woodland Period, beginning around 2,500 years ago 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. Within eastern Ontario, 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 originally constructed during the Archaic Period out of steatite. One example of this type of pot was located along the Ottawa River at registered site CaGi-1 located in Hull, Québec (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, 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 impact of these changes did not appear to have been significantly felt 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 west of Bank Street (Golder, 2014a) and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at 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 a primarily hunter-gatherers lifestyle 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 early French explorers arrived in the area around the beginning of the seventeenth century. Six St. Lawrence Iroquoian villages dating to ca. 1400 AD have been found in the Spencerville area, while a Middle Woodland site was 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, 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 Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Onontcharonon 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.

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 Chaudière 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 primary residential areas, with Lower Bytown situated east of the Canal and largely 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 Nepean Township

Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegman, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, undertook an initial survey of four townships (Nepean, North Gower, Osgoode and Gloucester) straddling the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River. This survey was undertaken concurrent to John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, issuing a proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region.

Nepean Township was surveyed in 1794 by John Stegman in anticipation of 143 settlers arriving in the area lead by George Hamilton, an Irish veteran of the Revolutionary War (Elliott, 1991). Unfortunately though, this first wave of settlers never materialized and the government revoked Hamilton's grant soon after. Those few who did eventually arrive to Nepean found the land to be without any roads and so remote from any settlement that they quickly left the area. By the early 1800s, the original Loyalist settler's children were coming of age and began to claim their inherited land grants. Between 1800 and 1812 Loyalist heirs received 200 grants in Nepean and another portion of the township was set aside for crown and clergy reserves (Elliott, 1991). The land grants did not immediately encourage settlement as the grant holders continued to live along the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario waterfronts holding their lands in Nepean as investment properties. As such, these properties were the object of speculation and many of the grants were consolidated into the hands a few families. The largest landowners in Nepean during this period were the Fraser family who held 40 lots along the Rideau River in Nepean, including much of what was later to become Ottawa, by acquiring land through their Loyalist rights and then increasing their holdings with speculative purchases (Elliot, 1991).



Despite the numerous land grants, Nepean remained largely an untamed wilderness until the end of the War of 1812. Following the war, a depression in Great Britain coupled with the lack of enthusiasm displayed during the war by the loyalists to take up arms to defend British North America from their neighbours to the south led the Colonial Office to disband some units of the army in the colony. The Richmond military settlement in Goulbourn Township was founded under this directive and a road was cut through Nepean Township from the Ottawa River in the area now called Lebreton Flats to the new village site of Richmond on the Jock River (Elliott, 1991). This transportation route, known today as Richmond Road, is the oldest thoroughfare in Ottawa (Woods Jr, 1980) and became Bytown's first road into the hinterland (Taylor, 1986).

In 1833, a forced Road (Jockvale Road/Bren Maur Road) was built from Richmond Road through to Chapman's Mill and onto the Rideau River. A somewhat dispersed community developed around Chapman's Mill, spreading along the forced Road, which eventually became known as Jockvale (Elliott, 1991).

Another decision with military influence led to the next significant wave of settlement in Nepean Township. The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826 - 1832) accelerated settlement in Nepean Township and brought a large population of labourers to the area which necessitated infrastructure improvements in the area as new roads were cut to facilitate construction activities. Bytown began to develop at the junction of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers where work on the canal began. The influx of labourers increased the population of the township from 580 in 1827 to 2,758 just a year later. Much of this population was transient and left the area following the completion of the canal, although some stayed and established homesteads in the area. By 1832, the population of Nepean was sustained at 940, with many of these residents settling within the burgeoning Bytown settlement (Elliott, 1991).

The study area is located within the general vicinity of the former historic settlement of Jockvale, which shares its name with the Jock River located to the south. Among the aspiring enterprises within this small settlement was a cheese factory, blacksmith shop and a general store. By 1875, a post office had been established to serve the areas residents (Walker and Walker, 1975).

The Jockvale area remained a small rural settlement during this period with many of the surrounding residents developing agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises. The development of reliable transportation routes provided the ability for rural settlers to travel to Bytown to sell their produce at local markets.

2.4 Property Specific History

The study area is situated within Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), Nepean Township, Carleton County. This Lot was originally divided into the north and south halves prior to being granted by the Crown.

Lot 13 North Half

The Crown Patent for the 100 acres comprising the north half of Lot 13 was granted to the Canada Company in June 1841. The Canada Company sold all 100 acres to Chris B. Stevens in February 1854 (Inst. No. RO 6997), with the property passing to Wm and Anna Stevens sometime before 1863.

Walling's 1863 plan of Nepean Township shows the northern half of Lot 13 as vacant, although it is interesting to note that W. Stevens is shown within the southern half of the Lot and may represent an error within the map as Stevens is suggested to have been residing within the northern half of the Lot (Map 4, p.34).



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In April 1863, Wm and Anna Stevens sold the 100 acres to Michael Davis (Inst. No. RO 20738), who sold it to William Davis in December 1871 (Inst. No. NP 1086). Belden's 1879 plan of Nepean Township shows William Davis as residing within the northern half of Lot 13, with a residence located along the western limit of the Lot fronting Cedarview Road (Map 4, p.34).

Timothy Brennan acquired this property in 1882 (Inst. No. NP 7842), with the deed passing to Patrick Brennan in 1894 (Inst. No. NP 15576). The Brennan family continued to own the property into the 20th century.

The portion of the study area within the northern half of Lot 13 is suggested to have remained primarily agricultural during the 19th century, which continued through to the present (Map 5, p.35).

Lot 13 South Half

The Crown Patent for the 100 acres comprising the south half of Lot 13 was granted to the Canada Company in October 1841. The Canada Company proceeded to subdivide this 100 acres, selling the south half (50 acres) to Timothy Kennedy in April 1874 (Inst. No. NP2660) and the northern half (50 acres) to Timothy Brennan in March 1875 (Inst. No. NP 3407).

Walling's 1863 map of Nepean Township shows T. Brennan residing on Lot 13 suggesting he was occupying the land prior to gaining legal ownership in 1875. An article from the Ottawa Citizen dated 26 September, 1931, suggests that when Timothy Brennan first arrived on the land in 1856 from Carlow, Ireland, the property was landlocked which forced him to access the land through neighbouring plots. The property was considered an "inside lot", which is essentially land which did not have an ingress from any road. While the Jock River provided a means of transportation from the Brennan property, the shallows in some areas prevented navigation through to the Rideau River (Anon, 1931). Belden's 1879 plan of Nepean Township shows Cedarview Road fronting the family residence along the western portion of the Lot, indicating that access to a reliable transportation route had been established by this time (Map 4, p.34).

The 1871 census for Nepean Township documents Timothy Brennan as a 50 year old farmer residing with his wife Ann (age 50) and their six children; James (age 14), Mary (12), Patrick (age 11), Johanna (age 9), Elizabeth (age 8) and Ellen (age 6). Both Timothy and Ann were Irish immigrants, with all their children born in Ontario and enrolled at the local school.

In addition to the dwelling house on the property, which is shown to have been located in the western portion of Lot outside of the study area, there was also a barn on the property and the family owned a car/wagon, plough and a pleasure boat which was likely used in the Jock River which intersected Lot 13 at this time (Map 4, p.34). Of the 50 acres occupied by Brennan, 25 had been improved by 1871, with 8 acres in pasture, 5 acres devoted to wheat, 2 acres to potatoes and 5 acres to hay, with peas, beans and corn also being cultivated on the property. Animals on the farm included 1 horse, 1 colt/filly, 4 milk cows, 2 horned cattle, 8 sheep, 4 swine, as well as 3 bee hives which produced 50 pounds of honey in 1871. As the property was cleared for agriculture, the trees were harvested to produce 30,000 staves and 20 cords of firewood in 1871.

Although Belden's 1879 plan of Nepean Township shows the southern half of Lot 13 as being occupied by T. Kennedy and William Davis (Map 4, p.34), in his interview with the Ottawa Citizen in 1931, Patrick Brennan indicates he had resided on Lot 13 since his birth in 1858 (Anon, 1931). Land registry documents indicate that Davis bought the mortgage from Brennan in 1878 (Inst. No. NP 5806) and sold it back to Brennan in 1882 (Inst. No. NP 7839). Based on the available evidence it is likely the Brennan family continued to reside on the property during this time.



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The 1881 census lists Timothy Brennan and his family as Irish Catholic, with James and Patrick now identified as farmers, denoting them as integrate partners in the farm with their father. Following the death of Timothy Brennan in 1906, the property was willed to his wife Ann and children James, Mary Ann, Ellen, Elizabeth and Johanna (Inst. No. NP 21203). This property remained in the Brennan family into the 20th century.

In regards to the southernmost 50 acres within the south half of Lot 13, Walling's 1863 plan of Nepean Township shows W. Stevens as residing on the property (Map 4, p.34), although Wm and Anna Stevens are known to have owned the northern 100 acres on Lot 13 during this time. An article in the Ottawa Citizen dated to 26 September 1931, indicates Stevens was a neighbour to the Brennan family and built a dam on the Jock River where he erected a sawmill (Anon, 1931).

Sometime before 1871, Timothy Kennedy established a residence on the property before legally purchasing the 50 acres in April 1874 (Inst. No. NP 2660). The 1871 census lists Timothy as a 50 year old farmer who emigrated from Ireland living with 80 year old Ann Kennedy who was likely Timothy's mother who had also emigrated from Ireland. Of the 50 acres associated with Timothy Kennedy, 20 are identified as having been improved with 2 acres allotted to wheat, 1 acre to potatoes and 5 acres to hay, with peas and other fruits also grown on the land, with a sleigh/carriage and plough also attributed to Kennedy. A number of livestock are also documented on the property including 1 horse, 3 milch cows, 2 horned cattle, 4 sheep and 4 swine.

Belden's 1879 map of Nepean Township shows Kennedy's family residence fronting Cedarview Road, along the western limit of Lot 13 (Map 4, p.34). In October 1889, legal ownership of the 50 acres passed to James Devine through the will of Timothy Kennedy (Inst. No. NP 14094). Devine sold the entire 50 acres to John Dunn in November 1890 (Inst. No. NP 15074). This property stayed in the Dunn family into the 20th century.

The portion of the study area within the southern half of Lot 13 is suggested to have remained primarily agricultural during the 19th century, which continued through to the early 21st century. A farm house and associated outbuildings had been constructed within the southern portion of the study area in the 20th century and are presently still standing (Map 5, p.35).



3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Study Area Environment

The study area is situated within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Map 6, p.36) which consists of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand (Chapman and Putnam, 1973). This region is characterized by generally low, level clay plains mixed with outcrops of bedrock and deposits of sand with a predominately flat, poorly drained topography.

The surficial geology within the study area consists primarily of offshore marine deposits (Map 7, p.37). This massive well laminated material is composed of silt and clay with minor residues of sand and gravel. Within the eastern section of the subject property is a deposit of till which is characterized by sandy silt to silty sand textured till on Paleozoic terrain. The eastern extent of the study area extends into a drumlinized till plain which was formed under a moving glacier producing till within streamlined contours and drumlin features producing ridges across the topography.

The soil types within the study area include varying compositions primarily of clay and loam (Map 8, p.38). The majority of the study area is composed of North Gower Clay Loam which consists of dark grey brown clay over mottled grey and brown clay over grey clay loam, silty clay and clay. This soil is stonefree with slow drainage capacity and sufficient for a variety of agricultural crops, general farming and stockraising. Within a small northern portion of the subject property is a component of Carp Clay Loam. This soil type is comprised of dark grey brown clay over grey clay grading into brown and grey clay loam, clay and silty clay, with mottling common at around 18 inches. Similar to North Gower Clay Loam, it is relatively stonefree with slow drainage and sufficient for a variety of agricultural crops, general farming and stockraising. Within the southeastern portion of the study area the soil matrix consists of Grenville Loam, which is comprised of brown loam over light brown and dark brown loam over greyish till. This soil is relatively stoney, strongly undulating and provides good drainage (Marshall *et al*, 1979).

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe, 1977). The trees characteristic of this sub-region include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, red oak and burr oak. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir. Poorly drained areas typically contain swamp adapted hardwoods, black spruce or white cedar (Rowe, 1977). Settlement and agricultural development have left little, if any, of the original forest cover intact.

The Jock River abuts the southern limit of the study area and provides the primary drainage for the landscape, with a number of artificial drainages and a storm water pond also located within the surrounding area. A small drainage channel is also located along the western limit of the subject property (Map 3, p.33). The Jock River is a tributary of the Rideau River which is located approximately 2.5 kilometers east of the study area.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Three prior archaeological investigations have been completed within 50 meters of the study area detailed in this report (Map 9, p.39).

The archaeological component for the South Nepean Collector (SNC) project was completed in 2015 with a portion of the Stage 1 (Golder, 2015a) and Stage 2 (Golder, 2015b) study area bisecting the subject property. The Stage 1 assessment for the SNC project identified the potential for the archaeological resources within the segment of the corridor which extended through Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), and recommended a Stage 2



archaeological assessment. The Stage 2 assessment was completed in November 2015, and although historic material was identified within the corridor which extended through the subject property, there was insufficient material to recommend any additional archaeological investigations. The Stage 2 archaeological report was reviewed by the MTCS and accepted into the public registry on 2 February, 2016, with the recommendation that no additional archaeological investigations were required for the SNC study area, including the portion which extended through the current subject property.

The third project within 50 meters of the current study area was a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment which was completed within the eastern part of Lot 14, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), directly north of the subject property (Patterson, 2013a). This Stage 1 & 2 assessment resulted in the discovery and registration of the Hoolahan Farmhouse Site (BhFw-30), which was subsequently subjected to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation (Patterson, 2013b). Following the completion of the Stage 3 assessment, the entire Stage 1 & 2 study area shown on Map 9 (p.39) was recommended to be cleared for development to the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

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

3.3 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 BhFw.

The Hoolahan Farmhouse Site (BhFw-30) is located on the eastern portion of Concession 3, Lot 14, and situated approximately 150 metres north of the study area. This site was identified during a Stage 2 field assessment (Patterson, 2013a) and was subjected to a Stage 3 investigation (Patterson, 2013b). The artifact assemblage suggests the site dates to the mid to late 19th century and no additional work was recommended following the Stage 3 assessment.

Situated approximately 800 meters southeast of the study area on Concession 2, Lot 11, is the McGuire Site (BhFw-17). This site, suggested to date between the late 1840s and late 1870s, was identified during a Stage 2 field assessment and included an artifact assemblage containing ceramics and glass collected over an area measuring 35 meters by 15 meters (Brand, 2006). Additional cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) was identified and a Stage 3 has been completed for the site (Golder, 2009). No additional archaeological investigations were recommended and a residential subdivision development has since been constructed within the location of this site.

3.4 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, etc.), elevated



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topography, identification of significant physiological and geological features (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.), soil geomorphology, distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.), known burials sites and cemeteries, biological features (distribution of food and animal resources before colonization), features identifying early Euro-Canadian settlements (monuments, structures, etc.), historic transportation routes (historic roads, trails, portages, rail corridors, etc.) 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.

These criteria are based on the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and were used to identify archaeological potential for the study area under investigation. Four main triggers for establishing archaeological potential were identified for the subject corridor including proximity to a known registered archaeological site (BhFw-30), proximity to historically significant structures documented on 19th century mapping (Map 4, p.34), proximity to Greenbank Road which is recognized as a historically significant transportation route identified on 19th century mapping (Map 4, p.34) and proximity to the Jock River which is a natural water source (Map 2, p.32).

Factors removing archaeological potential within the study area include landscapes previously assessed archaeologically and cleared by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. This includes the study area corridor assessment for the South Nepean Collector project in 2015 by Golder Associated (Map 9, p.39).

Based on the identified features for determining and negating archaeological potential within the study area, a significant portion of the study area landscape is deemed to possess archaeological potential (Map 10, p.40). The areas identified as possessing archaeological potential on Map 10 (p.40) conform to the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan (ASI & GII, 1999).



4.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

4.1 Stage 2 Field Methodology

Due to the identified archaeological potential for portions of the Burnett Lands study area, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed over three days between 26 April and 17 November, 2016.

Based on the landscape of the Stage 2 study area it was divided into two segments identified as operations, with Operation 1 the area that was test pitted and Operation 2 pedestrian surveyed (Map 11, p.40). Of the 15.5 ha. overall study area, 1.27 ha. (8%) has been previously assessed and cleared by the MTCS, with 2.5 ha. (16%) subjected to hand excavated test pits (Operation 1) and 11.73 ha. (76%) tested by pedestrian survey (Operation 2).

The subsurface archaeological investigation consisted of hand excavated test pits, placed at 5 metre intervals and dug at least 30 centimetres in diameter and to 5 centimetres into the subsoil (Image 1, p.25). The backdirt from each test pit was screened through 6 millimetre mesh and backfilled upon completion. Each individual test pit examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill or previous disturbances. Test pits were completed to within 1 metre of built structures on the property within the Stage 2 study area.

The pedestrian survey consisted of field walking agricultural fields that had been ploughed, disked and sufficiently weathered prior to completion of the surface survey. Ploughing was deep enough to provide representative soil exposure, but was not deeper than previous ploughing. At least 80% of the ploughed surface was visible during the pedestrian survey (Image 2, p.25), with field transects completed at a maximum of 5 metre intervals. When artifacts were found, the area was investigated more intensely and coordinates were recorded. All artifacts were bagged and labelled according to their operation, Find Location Designator and GPS coordinates.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the Stage 2 investigation detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the tested areas, general field conditions, specific representative test pits and general landscape and topography. A detailed photographic catalogue is included as Appendix B, with the location and direction of photos collected during the Stage 2 field investigation represented on Map 12 (p.43).

Field data collection incorporated the ArcGIS Collector application loaded on an Apple IPAD connected to a Garmin GPS booster which provided average positional accuracy of approximately 5 metres, to record spatial data of archaeological interest and photographic locations. The study area boundaries for the Stage 2 study area were uploaded to the IPAD and an accompanying Garmin GPSMap 64s handheld unit to ensure the entire Stage 2 study area was tested. Spatial field data was recorded using the Collector application, with each topographic feature and all tested areas delineated and mapped in the field. All surveyed locations and features of archaeological or topographic interest recorded with the ArcGIS Collector application were collected and reference the UTM coordinate system (Zone 18) and the NAD83 datum as six digit easting and seven digit northing coordinates. The location and coordinates of all find locations are included in the Supplemental Documentation.

All find locations were also surveyed using a Garmin GPSMap 64s handheld unit. This GPS has a built-in 12 channel high sensitivity receiver (WAAS-enabled) capable of providing solutions utilizing the GPS and GLONASS satellite constellations. The accuracy of this unit is <10 meters 95% typical. Observations recorded during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were typically accurate to five metres or less. All observations collected with the Garmin GPSMap 64s referenced the UTM coordinate system (Zone 18) and the NAD83 datum as six digit easting and seven digit northing coordinates.



The Stage 2 archaeological investigation was undertaken over three days on 26-27 April, 2016 and 17 November, 2016. All fieldwork was completed under favourable weather conditions that did not hinder the archaeological fieldwork or recording of archaeological deposits. The weather conditions for each field day are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Weather Conditions during Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

| Date of Stage 2 Fieldwork | Weather Conditions in Field | Temperature High (°C) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 26 April, 2016 | Sunny | 10 |
| 27 April, 2016 | Sunny | 12 |
| 17 November, 2016 | Overcast | 9 |

Permission to access the site was provided by Jim Burghout, Claridge Homes (South Nepean) Inc., with no restrictions or limitations.

4.2 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methods

This report and the following artifact inventory (Appendix C) provide a record of the artifacts and other archaeological materials (samples, etc.) recovered from the Stage 2 study area. This information provides a basis for recommendations as to whether the Stage 2 study area contains culturally significant material. The following report aims to provide enough basic artifact information that a future researcher may determine whether cultural materials recovered from the study area are relevant to their investigation.

4.2.1 The Inventory System

The artifact inventory was compiled in a Microsoft Office Access 2007 database system.

Each entry in the database contains the following information:

- An individual inventory number
- Spatial location (provenience) within the study area (operation, sub-operation, soil layer, etc.)
- Artifact analysis (see below)
- Quantity

4.2.2 Artifact Analysis

The artifact analysis was based upon the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's standard requirements, as set out in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS, 2011). Every artifact entry in the database includes material composition, artifact type (object), the function which it served and if any alterations had been made to the original artifact (such as burning). Additional artifact descriptions were based upon the type of artifact (see below).

4.2.3 Indigenous Artifacts

Typical Aboriginal artifacts include stone, ceramic and faunal material. Lithic debitage is generally recorded by descriptive category (reduction, thinning, etc.) and measurements would be provided of any formal tools if they are found. Ceramics decorative types will be noted, if found, as well as construction method.

The only artifact recovered during the Stage 2 field investigation consisted of a quartzite expedient knife.



4.2.4 Storage and Curation

The artifact collection was packed for storage by spatial location (provenience). When inventoried, artifacts were bagged in transparent, re-sealable (zippered) polyethylene bags which are inert and moisture resistant. Contents were identified on archival quality labels (acid-free, non-yellowing, acrylic adhesive), with an archival ink which is permanent and fade resistant. The artifact bags were then placed in bankers boxes (12" W x 15" D x 10" H).

Artifact collections are stored in the Golder Ottawa office archaeology lab, until the report has been submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, after which they will be moved to a secure, indoor, climate controlled storage facility.

This collection contains 1 artifact, and is packed in one banker's box.



5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was conducted employing methods described in Section 4.1 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. |
| 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. |
| GPS Data | Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office | Stored electronically in the project file. |
| Artifacts | Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office | Stored in an archival box with a hard copy of the artifact inventory. Copy of artifact inventory also stored electronically in the project file. A copy of the artifact inventory is included with this report as Appendix C. |

Based on the existing landscape, the Stage 2 study area was divided into two operations defined by environment and method of archaeological testing (Map 11, p.42).

5.1 Operation 1

Survey Method: Shovel test pits at 5 metre intervals
 Size of Area Surveyed: 2.5 ha. (Map 11, p.42)
 Number of Artifacts: 0
 Date Tested: 26 and 27 April, 2016
 Weather Conditions: Sunny, 10°C (26 April) and Sunny 12°C (27 April)

Operation 1 correlated to the portion of the Stage 2 study area that was archaeologically investigated with hand excavated test pits excavated at 5 metre intervals to a depth of at least 5 centimetres into sterile subsoil. There were a number of standing structures within this portion of the study area including a vacant house, driving shed (Image 3, p.26) and barn (Image 4, p.26) with test pits placed within 1 metre of these standing structures.

The total coverage area in Operation 1 was 2.5 ha, although the standing buildings and parking area encompassed approximately 0.3 ha. of the survey area, leaving 2.2 ha. to be test pitted. Driveways and pathways within the property which were less than 5 metres width did not impact the 5 m survey transects maintained during the Stage 2 field survey. A total of 820 test pits were excavated.



The western portion of the tested landscape consisted of a narrow corridor of land with deciduous and coniferous trees, approximately 6-7 metres in width, between the ploughed field and a drainage ditch oriented NW-SE parallel to the agricultural field (Image 5, p.27). The remainder of Operation 1 was situated between the agricultural field and the Jock River to the south (Images 6-7, p.27-28) and included manicured lawn with some dispersed tree coverage (Image 8, p.28).

A similar soil stratigraphy was observed throughout the entire Operation. Lot 1 was represented by brown sandy loam topsoil with root and pebble inclusions and an average thickness of 17 centimetres, over reddish brown silty sand sterile subsoil with pebble inclusions (Lot 2) (Image 9, p.29).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified during the Stage 2 investigation in Operation 1.

5.2 Operation 2

Survey Method: Pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals

Size of Area Surveyed: 11.73 ha. (Map 11, p.42)

Number of Artifacts: 1

Date Tested: 17 November, 2016

Weather Conditions: Overcast, 9°C

Operation 2 correlated to the portion of the Stage 2 study area that was archaeologically investigated by pedestrian survey. This portion of the study area was ploughed, disked and sufficiently weathered by rainfall prior to the archaeological survey. Surface visibility was greater than 80% during the field assessment, with the soils consisting of brown loamy clay and contained approximately 5% inclusions of pebbles and small rocks (Image 2, p.25).

The Burnett Municipal Drainage ditch, which is oriented North-South, extends through Operation 2 (Maps 2-3, pp. 32-33). The ploughed field extended to the top of the artificial ditch on both sides, which provided the ability to complete the pedestrian survey within the entire agricultural field.

One artifact was identified during the pedestrian survey in Operation 2 and consisted of an expedient quartzite knife (Image 10, p.29). No additional artifacts or archaeological resources were identified during the intensified survey around this find location.

Besides the one quartzite expedient knife, no additional artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified during the Stage 2 investigation in Operation 2.



6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

On behalf of Claridge Homes, Golder Associates Ltd. completed a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the property located at 3370 Greenbank Road, adjacent to the Jock River, known as the Burnett Lands. This property is located within part of Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), Nepean Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa.

The principal objectives of this assessment were to identify known archaeological resources on and within the vicinity of the study area, to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property under investigation, to test the study area for archaeologically significant resources, to determine whether any identified archaeological resources required further assessment (e.g. Stage 3) and to recommend appropriate Stage 3 archaeological assessment strategies if significant archaeological resources were identified.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Investigation was completed over three days between 26 April and 17 November 2016. The study area was divided into two separate Operations, with Operation 1 subjected to hand excavated test pits excavated at 5 metre intervals and Operation 2 archaeologically investigated by pedestrian surface survey.

One artifact, consisting of a quartzite expedient knife, was observed and collected during the field survey in Operation 2 on 17 November, 2016. The discovery of this Indigenous artifact is interpreted to pre-date European arrival to North America and represents First Nations occupation and land use within the study area. Additional Indigenous artifacts found within the vicinity of the study area, include a quartz biface discovered on Lot 20, Concession 3, Gloucester Township, located north of the study area (Jamieson, 1989) and a broken quartz biface and ground slate blade discovered at the Monroe Site (BhFw-19) on Lot 22, Broken Front Concession, Gloucester Township, situated east of the current study area (Golder, 2012). These archaeological discoveries provide evidence of Indigenous occupation and land use within, and around, the vicinity of the study area, likely dating to the Archaic Period.

Based on the discovery of the Indigenous Pre-Contact quartzite expedient knife during the current Stage 2 archaeological investigation, and the documented Pre-Contact Aboriginal occupation and land use within the surrounding area, a Stage 3 archaeological investigation is recommended for the find location documented in this report. The objective of the recommended Stage 3 investigation is to determine the location, context and extent of any additional artifacts or archaeological features which may be associated with this find location.

Based on the interpreted significance of the find location identified during the Stage 2 Archaeological Investigation and documented in this report, this site is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been officially registered with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as the Jock River 1 Site and designated as Borden Number BhFw-121.

Based on the documented CHVI for the Jock River 1 Site (BhFw-121), a Stage 3 archaeological assessment which adheres to the MTCS *Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) should be completed prior to any disturbance to the study area landscape. If alternative Stage 3 strategies are proposed, the MTCS should be consulted prior to initiating the Stage 3 assessment.



7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendation:

- 1) That the Jock River 1 Site (Borden Number BhFw-121) possesses CHVI and that a Stage 3 Archaeological Investigation compliant with the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) be completed prior to any impacts or disturbances to the project landscape. If the visibility within the area around the site (BhFw-121) has decreased since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, the field will need to be prepared appropriately for a Stage 3 Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) survey. The Stage 3 investigation should also include the hand excavation of 1 metre by 1 metre test units at 5 metre grid intervals according to a strategy that balances systematic and focused test excavation across the site with a minimum of 20% infill units excavated within the Stage 3 grid.

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.



8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain 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 license.



9.0 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 Claridge Homes Corporation (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 Ministry of Tourism and Culture's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).



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11.0 IMAGES



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS



Image 1: Archaeologists completing test pit survey within Operation 1, looking northeast (Photo Location 18).



Image 2: Archaeologists completing pedestrian survey within Operation 2, looking east (Photo Location 21).



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS



Image 3: Vacant house and drive shed located within Operation 1, looking southeast (Photo Location 9).



Image 4: Barn and outbuildings located in Operation 1, looking north (Photo Location 8).



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS



Image 5: Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within western portion of Operation 1, looking southeast (Photo Location 1).



Image 6: South edge of study area with Jock River in the background in Operation 1, looking south (Photo Location 10).



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS



Image 7: Crew test pitting south edge of study area along the Jock River in Operation 1, looking southwest (Photo Location 18).



Image 8: Crew test pitting Operation 1, looking east (Photo Location 16).



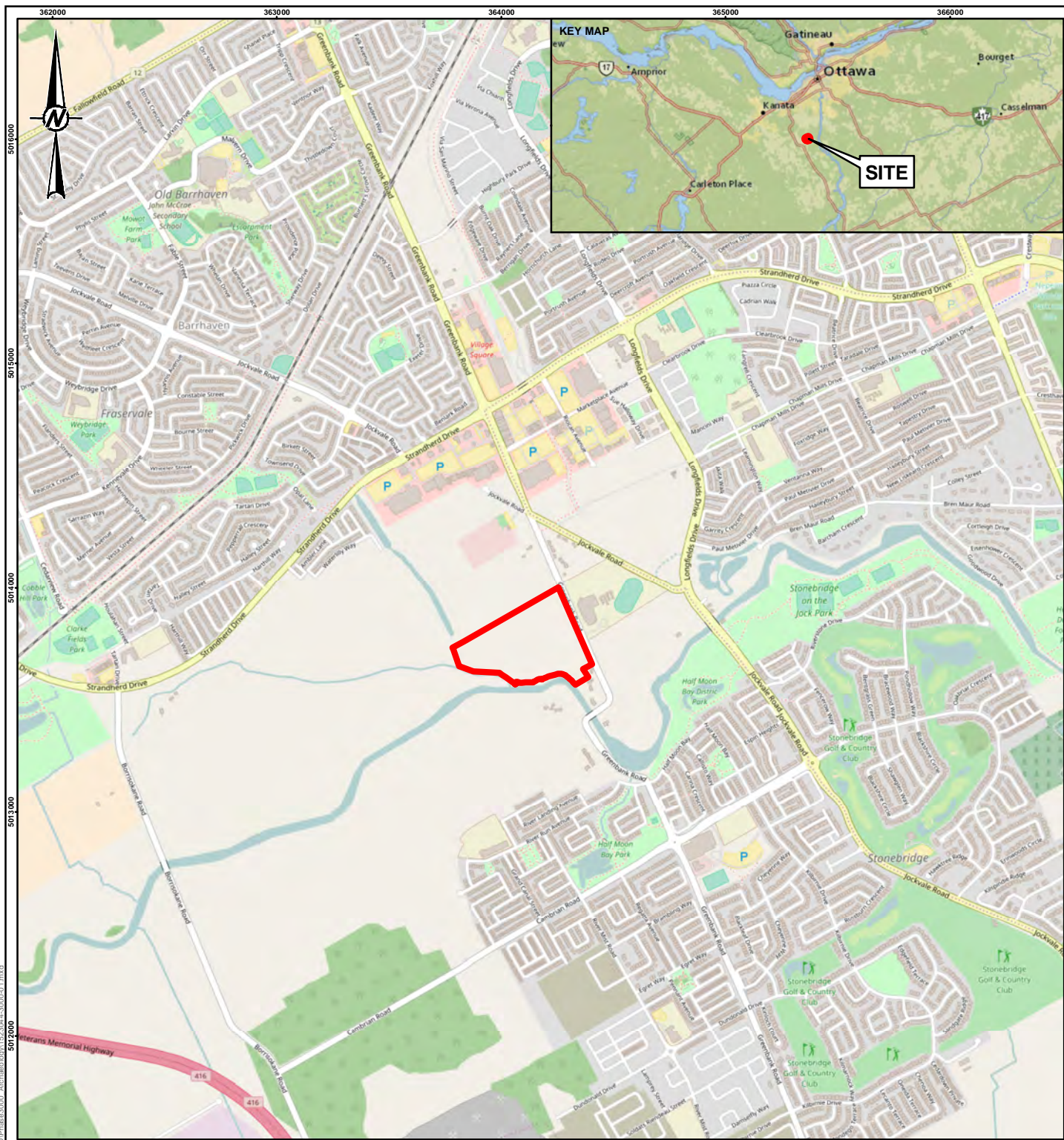
Image 9: North profile of representative test pit hand excavated in Operation 1 (Photo Location 17).



Image 10: Quartzite expedient knife discovered during pedestrian survey in Operation 2.

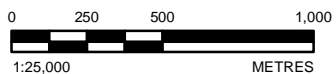


12.0 MAPS



LEGEND

STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
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 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT
**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA**

TITLE
KEY PLAN

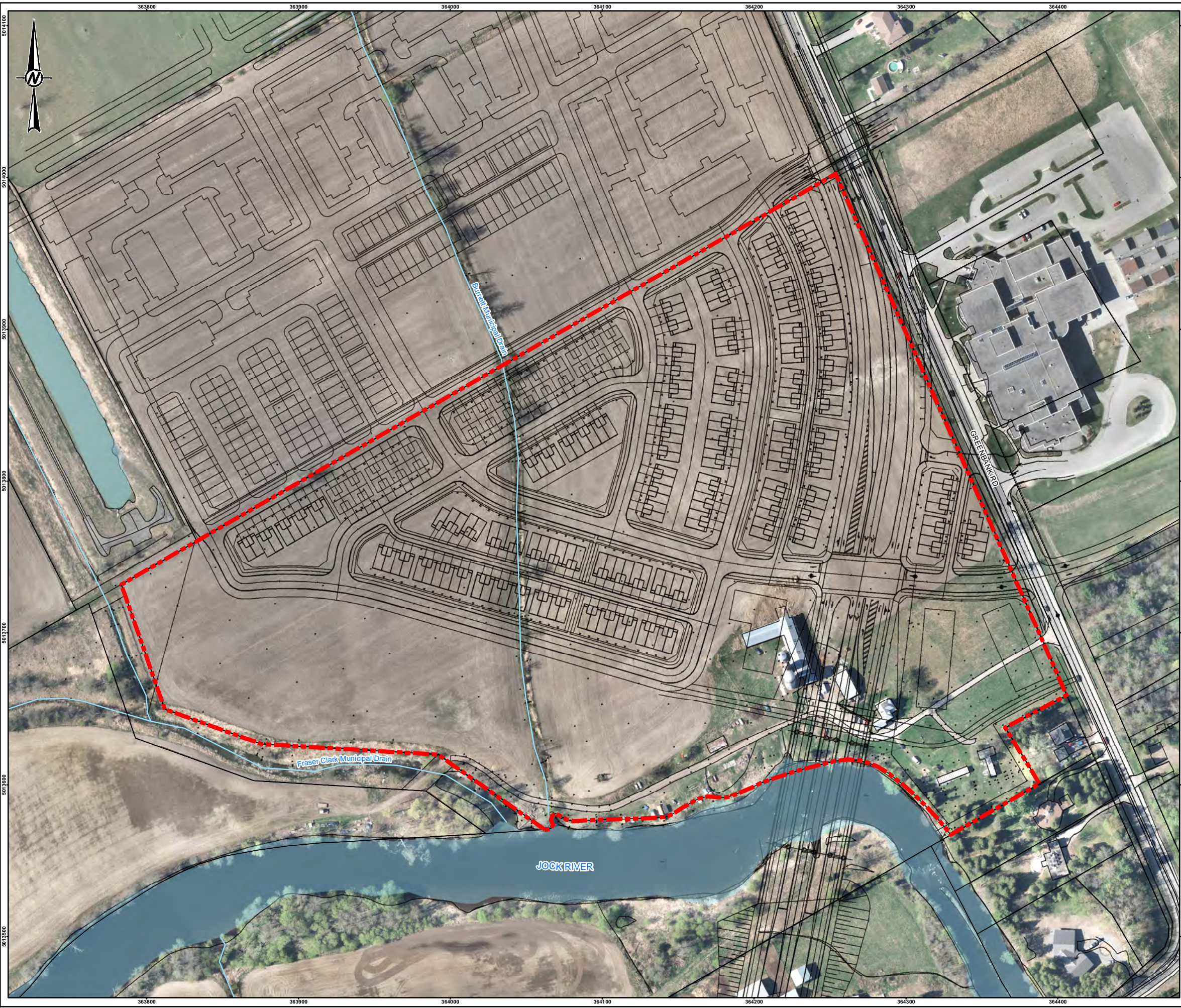
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| | DESIGNED | ---- |
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| | REVIEWED | AM |
| | APPROVED | HJD |



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| PROJECT NO. | PHASE | REV. | MAP |
| 1523044 | 3000 | 0 | 1 |

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 25mm



- LEGEND**
- ROADWAY
 - WATERCOURSE
 - WATERBODY
 - PROPERTY FABRIC
 - STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA

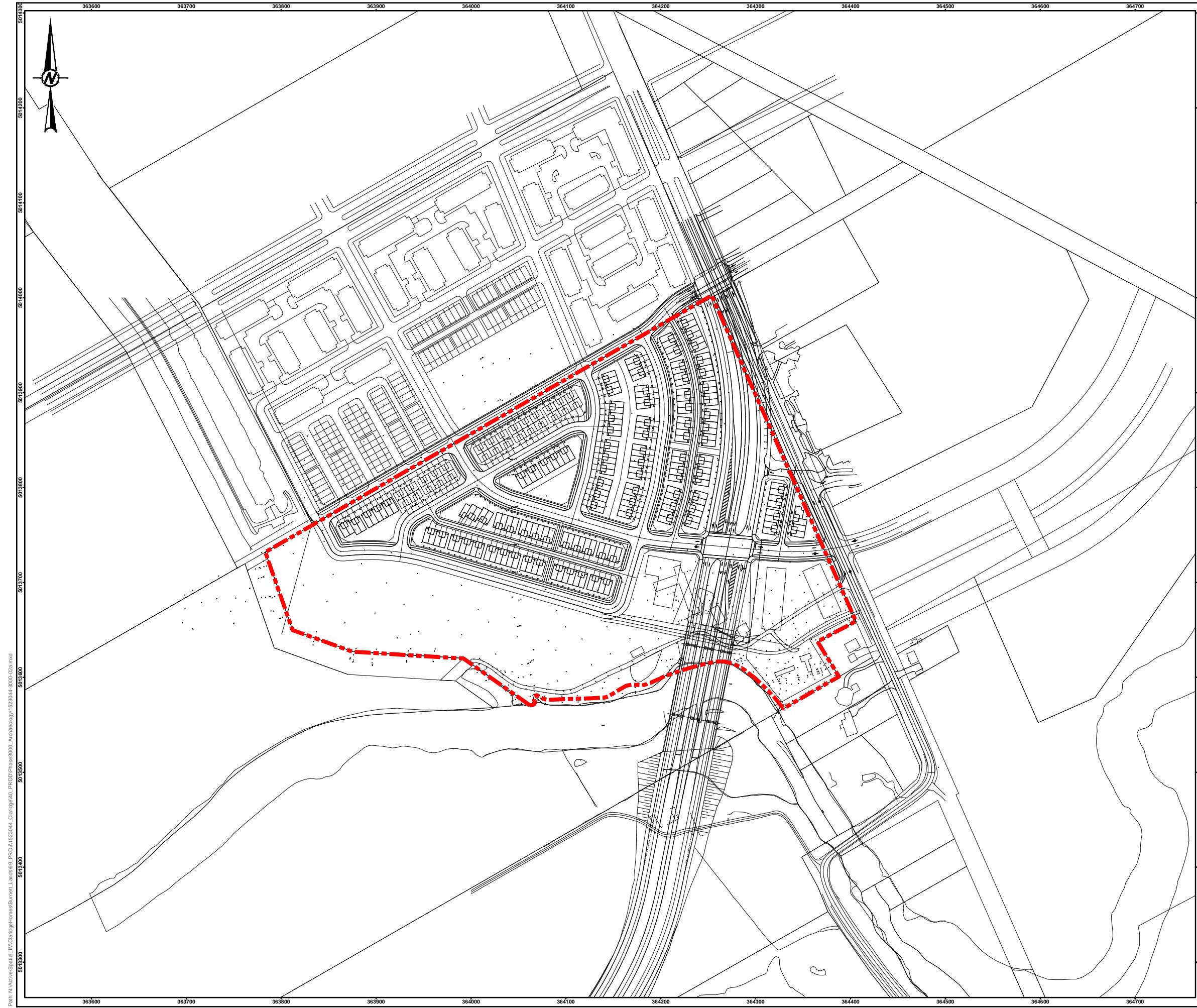
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| REVIEWED | AM | |
| APPROVED | HJD | |

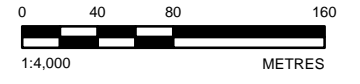


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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA




NOTE(S)
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REFERENCE(S)
 1. DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROVIDED BY NOVATECH, JANUARY 20TH, 2016.
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE
 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

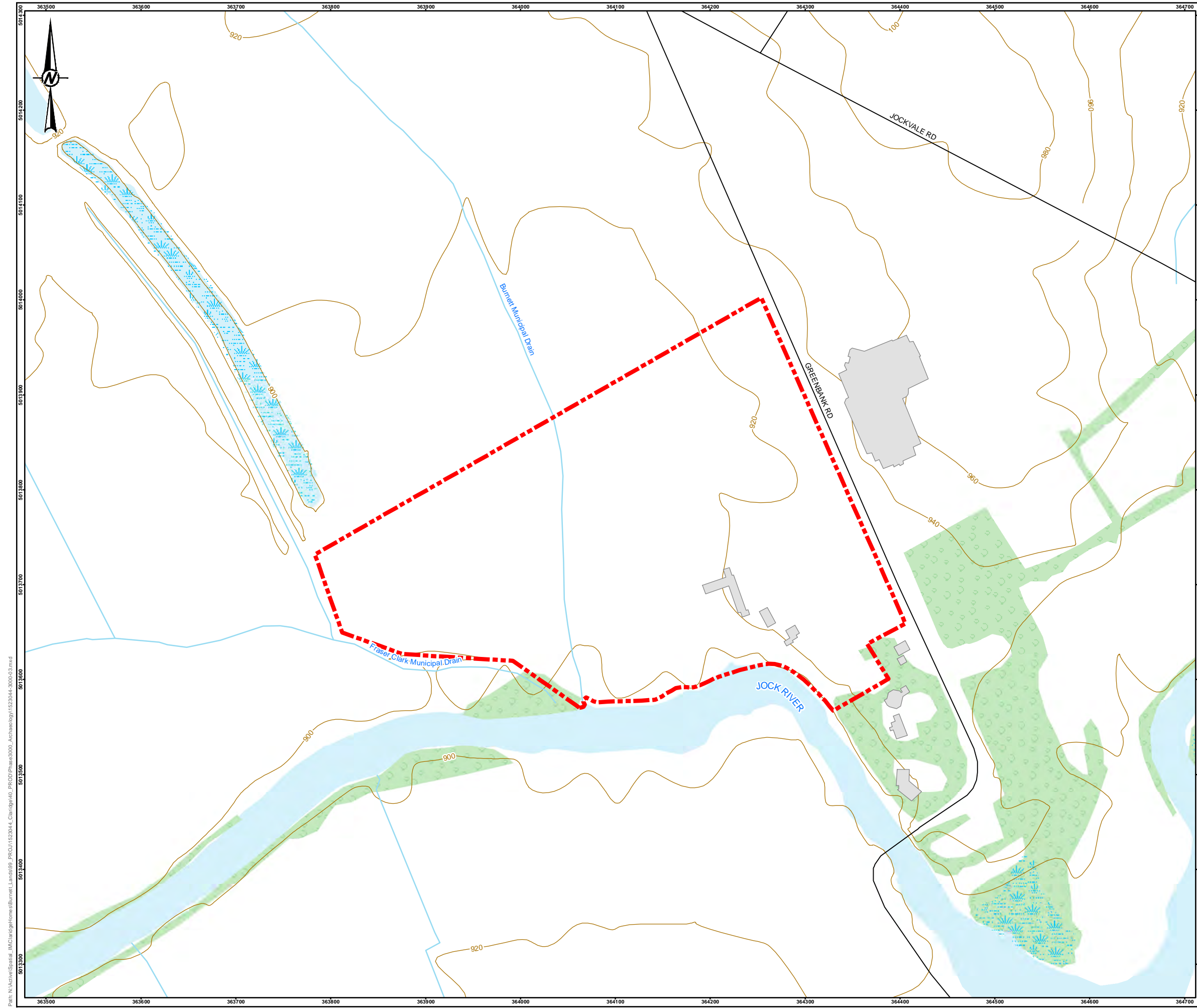
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| | PREPARED | JEM |
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PROJECT NO. 1523044 PHASE 3000 REV. 0

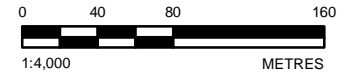
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 29mm



- LEGEND**
- ROADWAY
 - TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
 - WATERCOURSE
 - WETLAND
 - WATERBODY
 - WOODED AREA
 - BUILDING FOOTPRINT
 - STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
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CLIENT
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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE
 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

| CONSULTANT | YYYY-MM-DD | 2016-05-05 |
|------------|------------|------------|
| DESIGNED | --- | |
| PREPARED | JEM | |
| REVIEWED | AM | |
| APPROVED | HJD | |

PROJECT NO. 1523044 PHASE 3000 REV. 0 MAP **3**

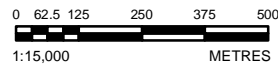


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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
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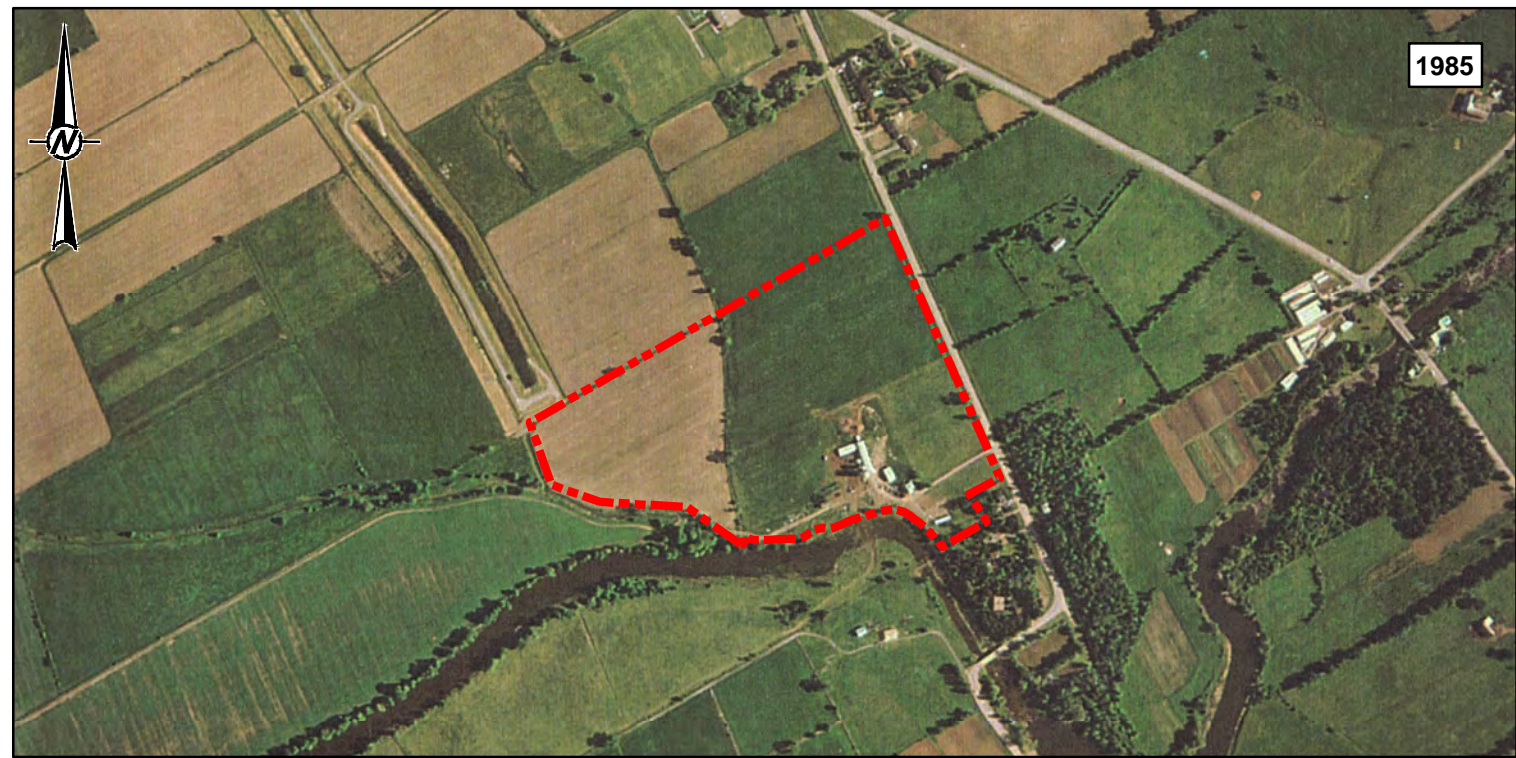
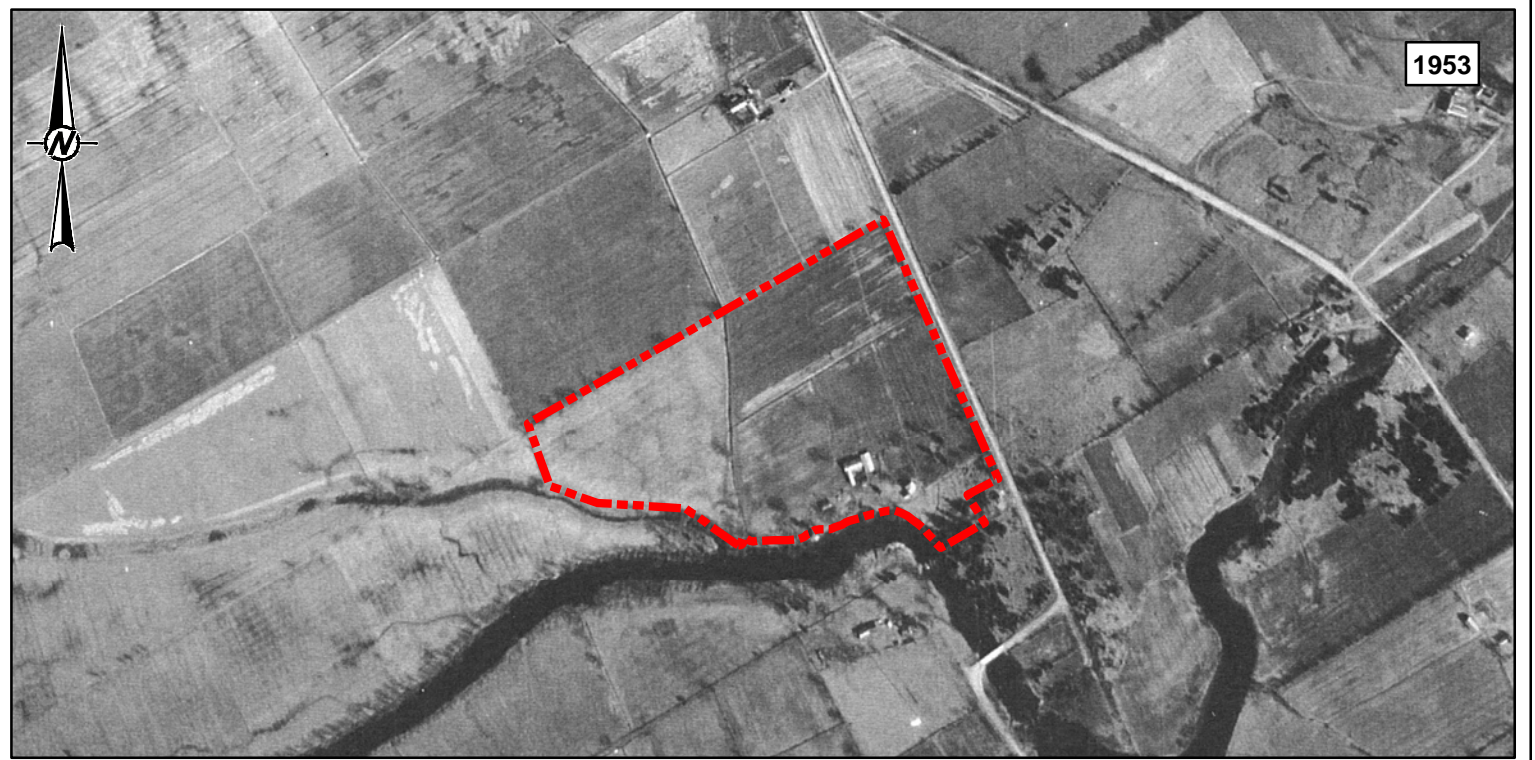
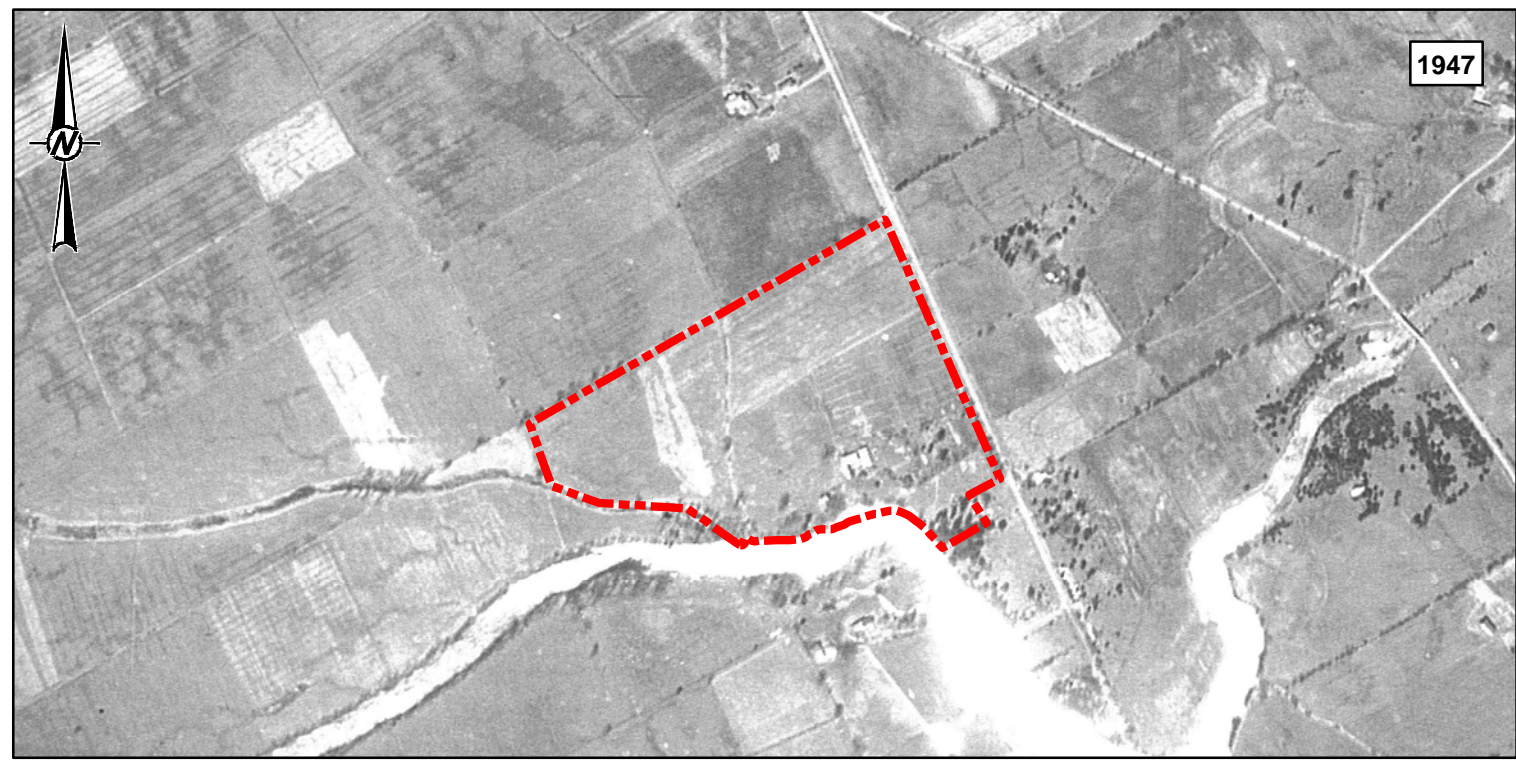
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**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA**


TITLE
HISTORIC MAPS

| CONSULTANT | YYYY-MM-DD | 2016-05-05 |
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| REVIEWED | AM | |
| APPROVED | HJD | |



PROJECT NO. 1523044 PHASE 3000 REV. 0 MAP 4



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

0 40 80 160 240 320
 1:10,000 METRES


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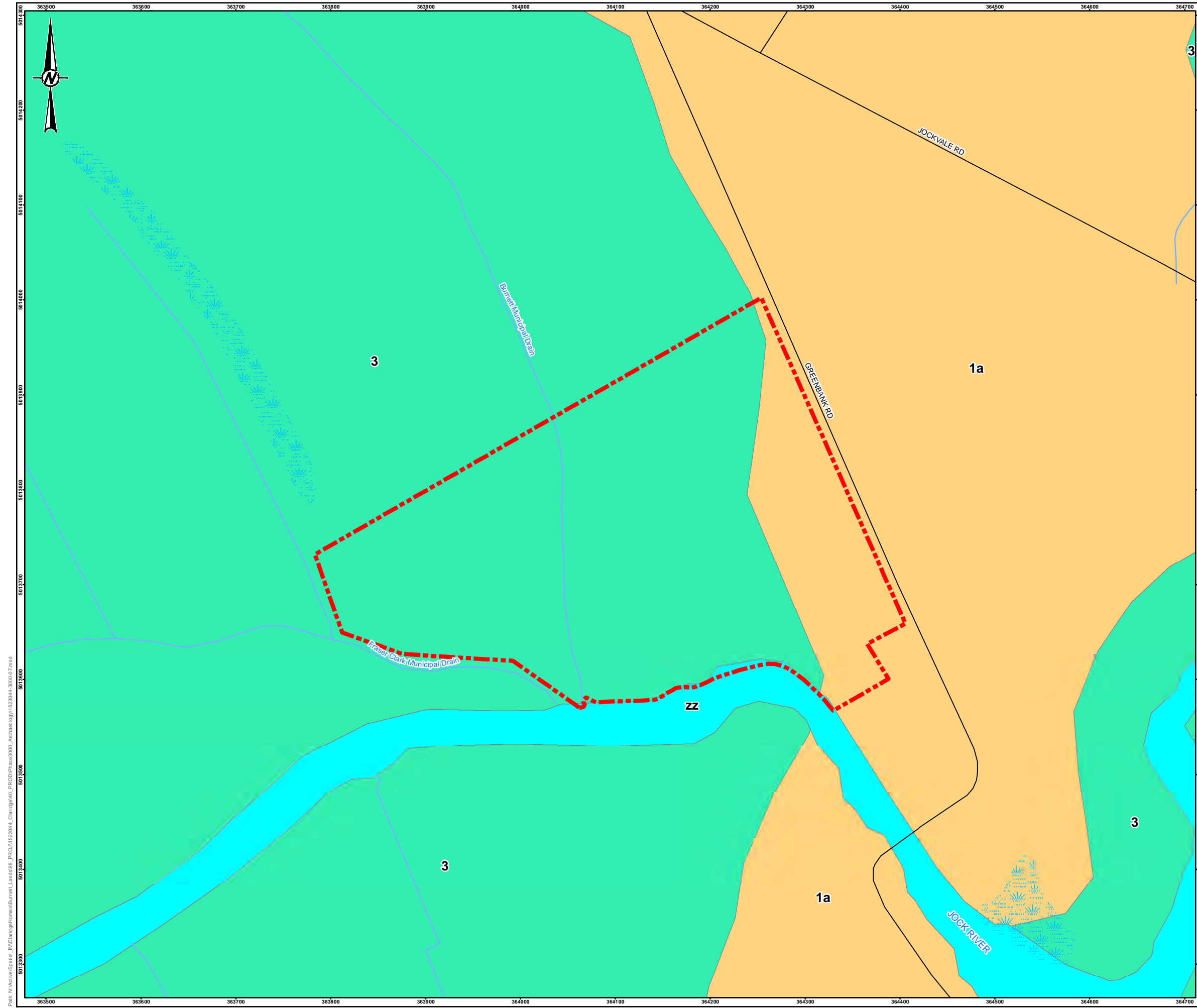
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PROJECT
**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA**

TITLE
AERIAL IMAGERY

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| | REVIEWED | AM |
| | APPROVED | HJD |

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| PROJECT NO. 1523044 | PHASE 3000 | REV. 0 | MAP 5 |
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LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- STUDY AREA
- 3. OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: CLAY, SILTY CLAY & SILT
- 1a. TILL, PLAIN WITH LOCAL RELIEF <5 m
- zz. WATERBODY



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1523044-3000.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. BÉLANGER, J. R. 2008 URBAN GEOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OPEN FILE 5311, 1 DVD.
 2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

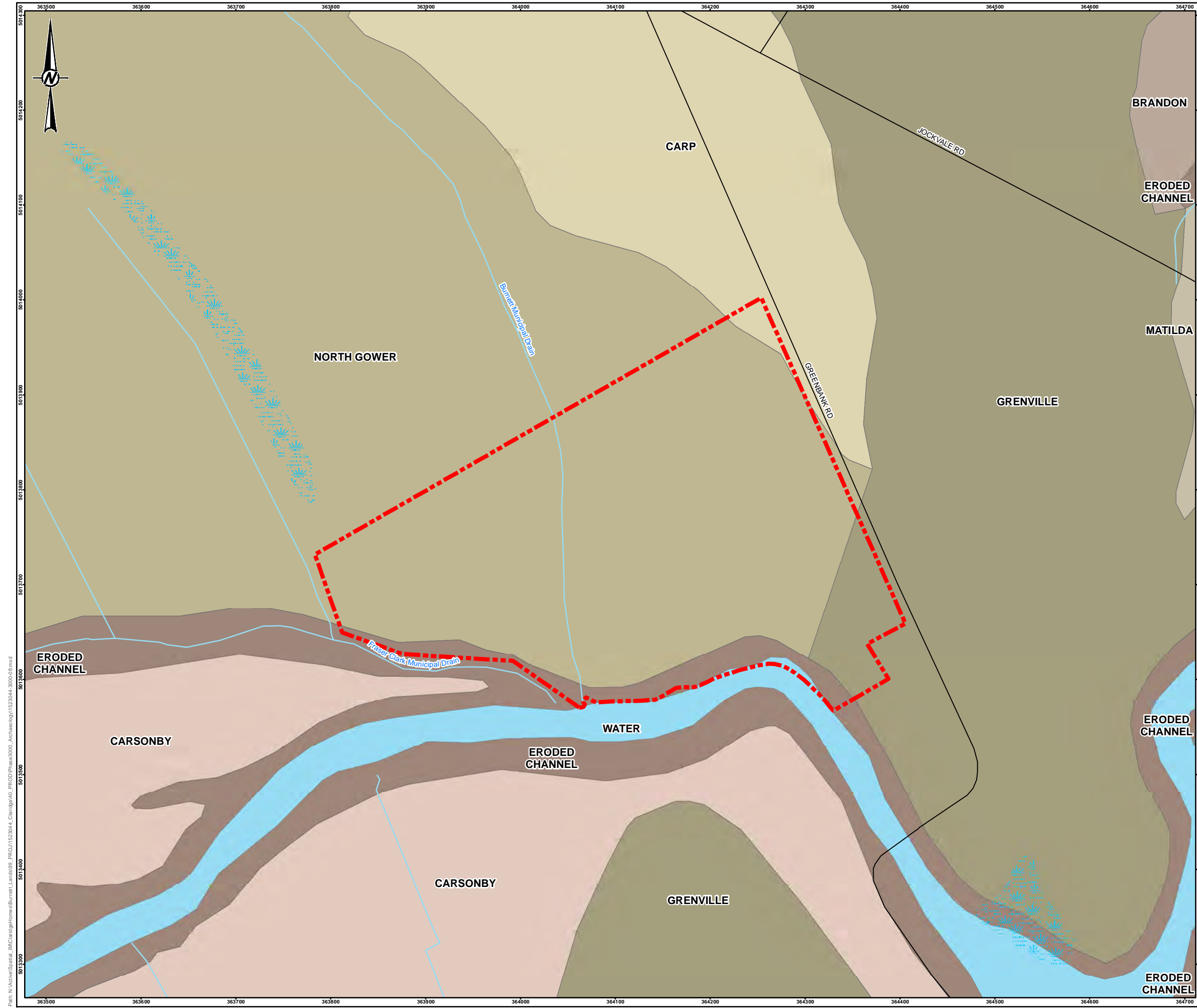
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| APPROVED | HJD | |

PROJECT NO. 1523044 PHASE 3000 REV. 0 MAP 7

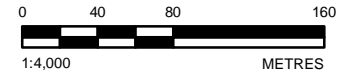


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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



- LEGEND**
- ROADWAY
 - WATERCOURSE
 - WETLAND
 - STUDY AREA
 - BRANDON
 - CARP
 - CARSONBY
 - ERODED CHANNEL
 - GRENVILLE
 - MATILDA
 - NORTH GOWER
 - WATER



NOTE(S)
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CLIENT
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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE
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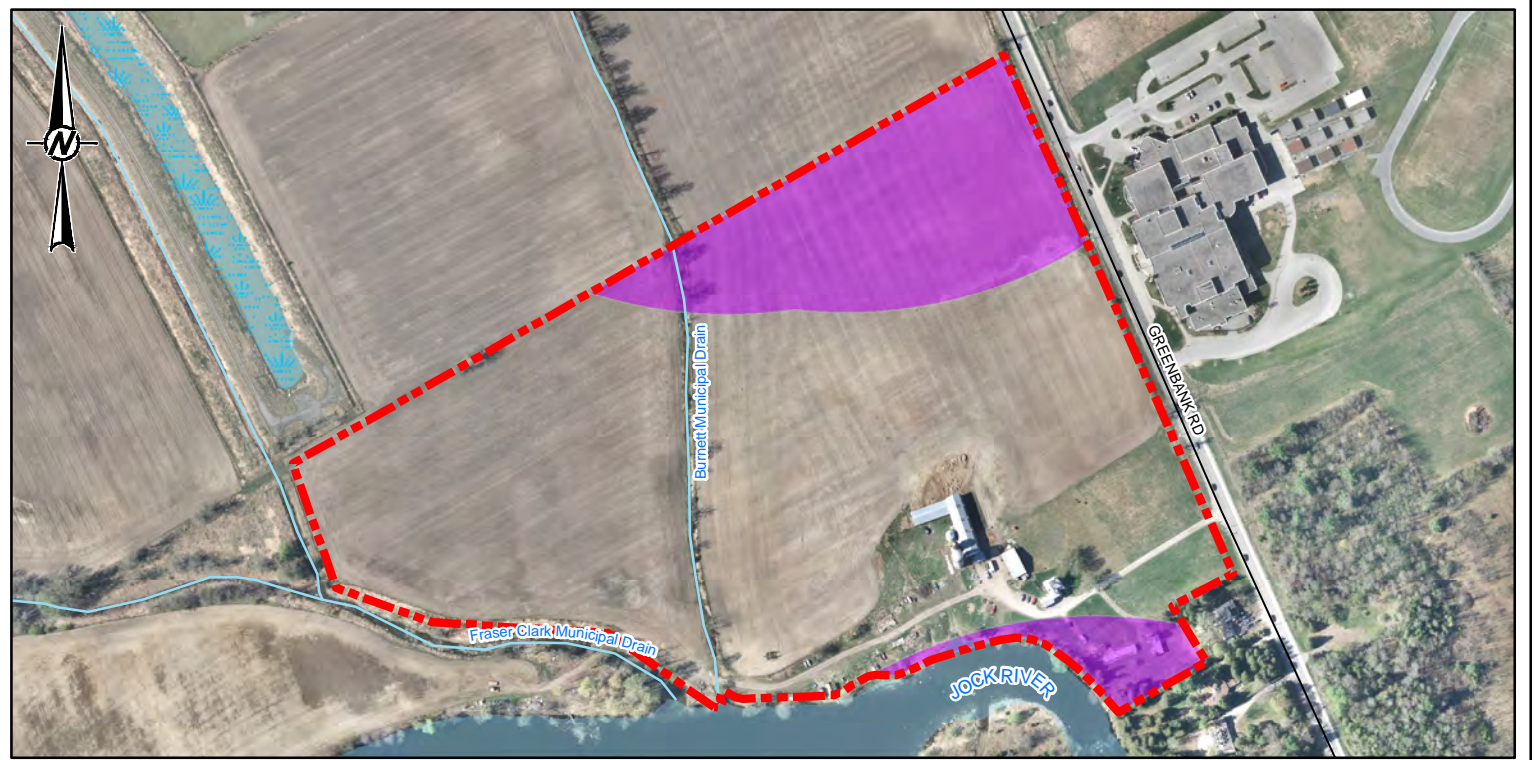
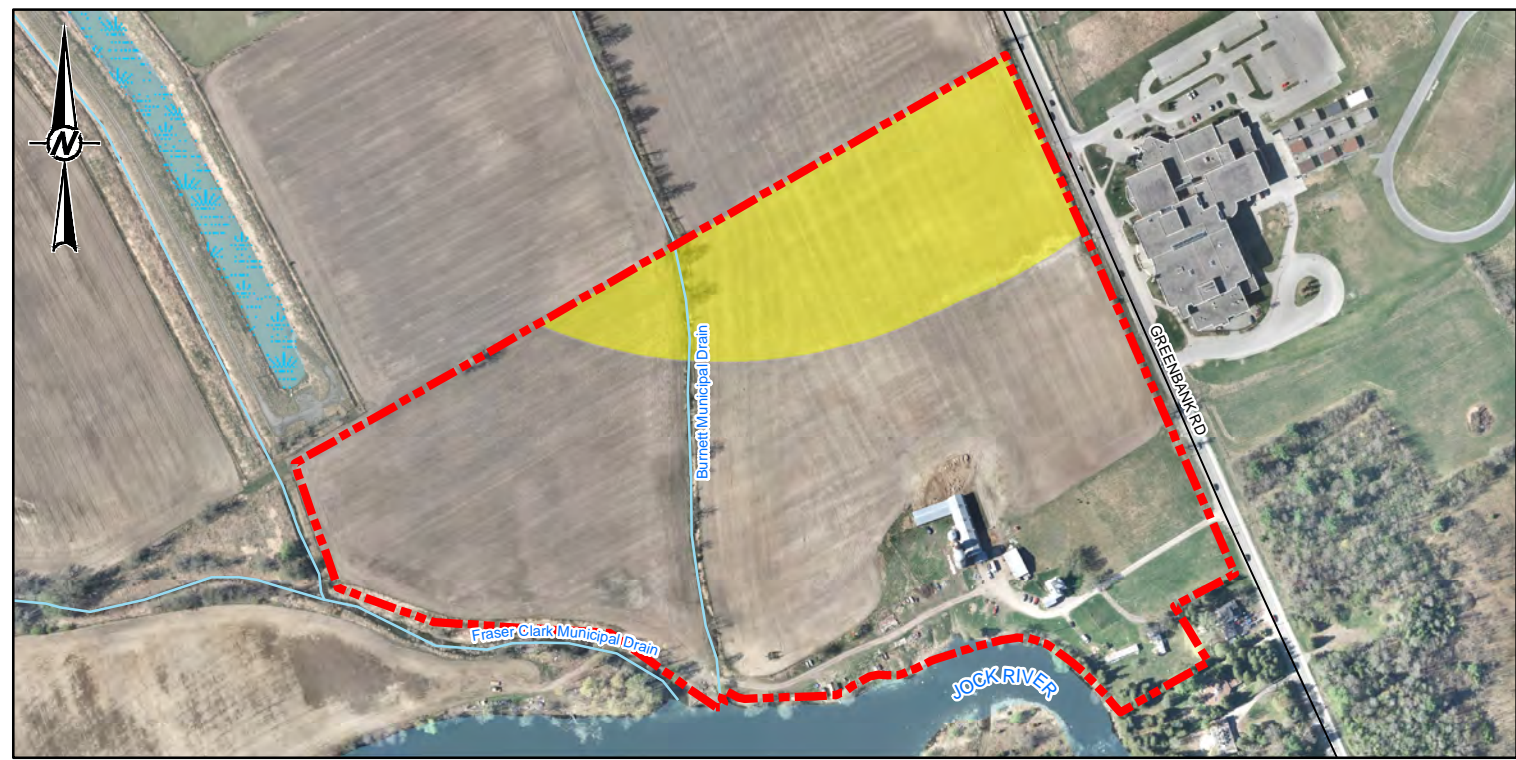
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| REVIEWED | AM | |
| APPROVED | HJD | |

PROJECT NO. 1523044 PHASE 3000 REV. 0 MAP 8



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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



- LEGEND**
- ROADWAY
 - WATERCOURSE
 - WETLAND
 - WATERBODY
 - STUDY AREA
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL BASED ON PROXIMITY TO REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL BASED ON PROXIMITY TO HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURE
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL BASED ON PROXIMITY TO HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT TRANSPORTATION ROUTE
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL BASED ON PROXIMITY TO NATURAL WATER SOURCE



NOTE(S)
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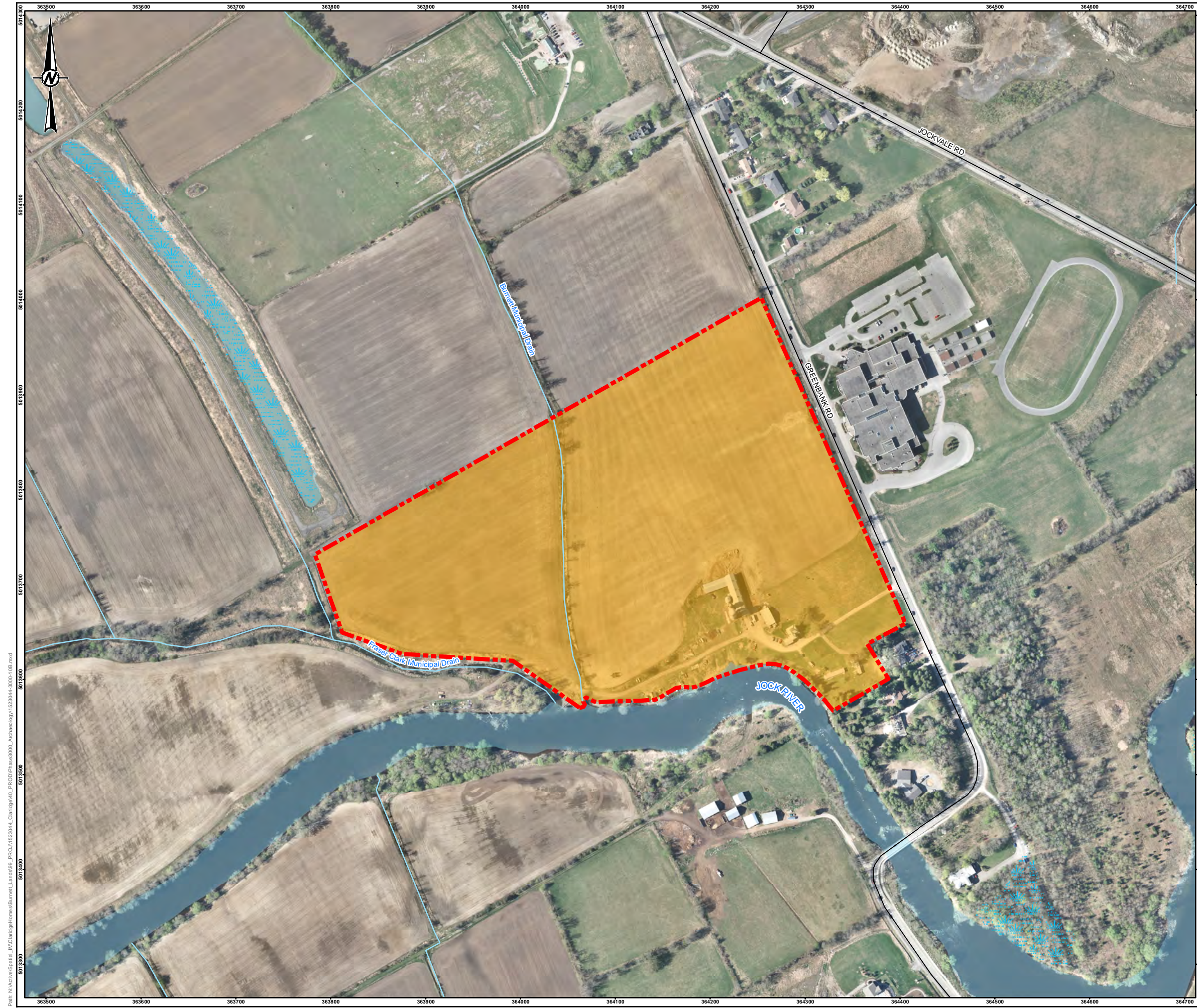
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PROJECT
**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA**

TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

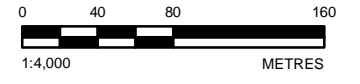
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| | REVIEWED | AM |
| | APPROVED | HJD |

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| PROJECT NO. 1523044 | PHASE 3000 | REV. 0 | MAP 10A |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|



LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- STUDY AREA




NOTE(S)
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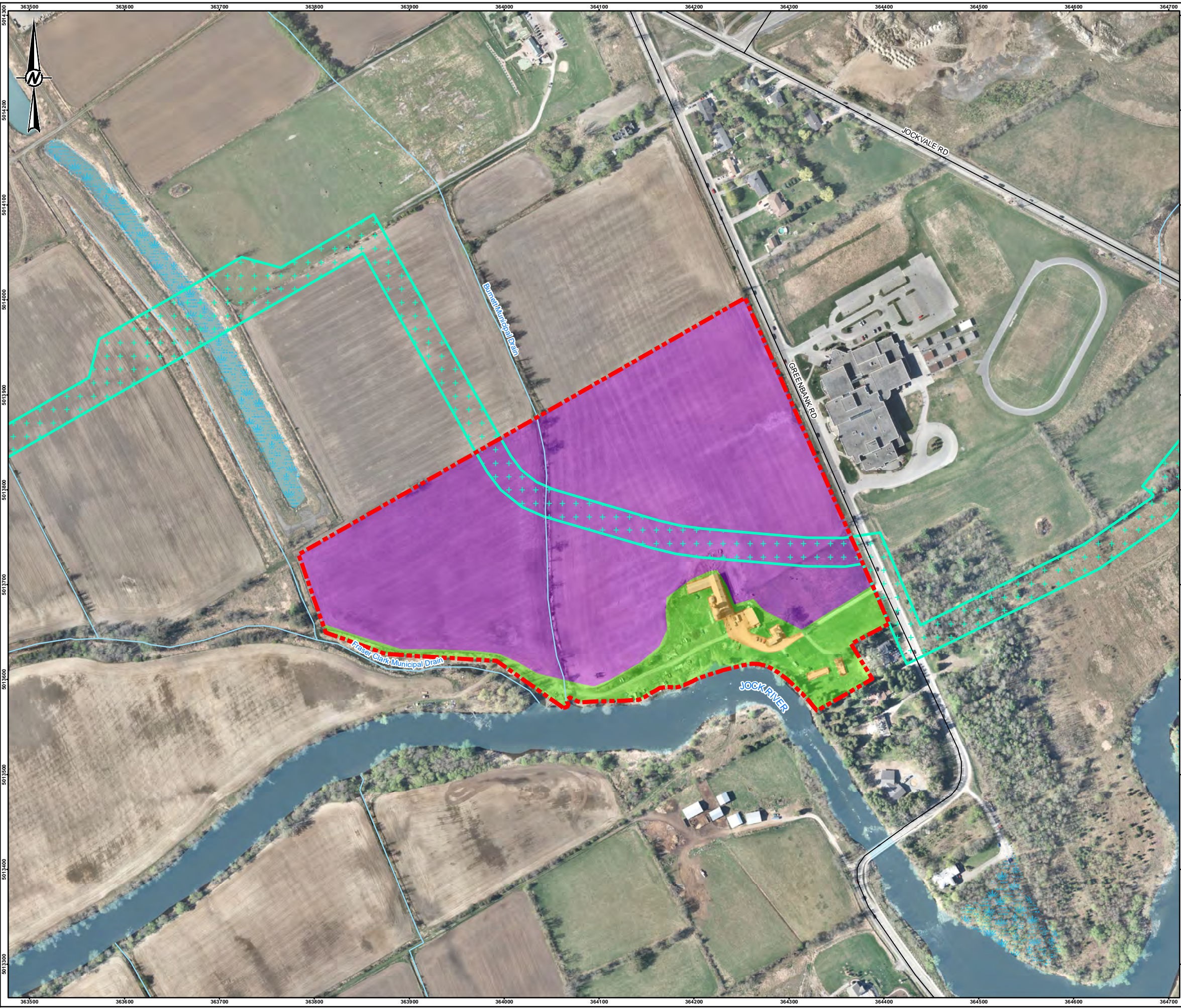
PROJECT
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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| CONSULTANT | YYYY-MM-DD | 2017-01-23 |
|  | DESIGNED | --- |
| | PREPARED | JEM |
| | REVIEWED | AM |
| | APPROVED | HJD |

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- OPERATION 1: TEST PITTED AT 5 metre INTERVALS
- OPERATION 2: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 metre INTERVALS
- AREA NOT TESTED DUE TO PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE
- PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED AND CLEARED BY MTCS
- STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)
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REFERENCE(S)
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 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE
 STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

CONSULTANT

| | |
|------------|------------|
| YYYY-MM-DD | 2017-06-27 |
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| PREPARED | JEM |
| REVIEWED | AM |
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PROJECT NO. 1523044 **PHASE** 3000 **REV.** 0



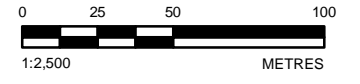
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LEGEND

- IMAGE LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1523044-3000.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
 CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3
 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE
 IMAGE LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| CONSULTANT | YYYY-MM-DD | 2017-06-27 |
| | DESIGNED | --- |
| | PREPARED | JEM |
| | REVIEWED | AM |
| | APPROVED | HJD |

Print: N:\Active\Spatial_Maps\ClaridgeHomes\Burnett_Lands\09_PRCO\1523044_Claridge\00_Archaeo\01\1523044-3000-12.mxd

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS

CLOSURE

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

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Aaron Mior, M.MA
Staff Archaeologist

Hugh J. Daechsel, M.A.
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

AM/HJD/mvrd/ca

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APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments



APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments

| Consultant | Year | Project Name | Stage | Concession | Lot(s) | PIF Number |
|---------------------------------------|------|---|-------|------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Golder Associates Ltd. | 2014 | Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Tierney-1 Site, BhFw-26, Lot 14, Concession 3, Rideau Front, Nepean Township, Ottawa, Carleton County, Ontario | 3 | 3 | 14 | P350-001-2011 |
| Golder Associates Ltd. | 2014 | Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Strandherd Drive Subdivision (Clarke Farm), Part Lot 14 and 15, Concession 3, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Nepean, Ottawa, Carleton County | 1 & 2 | 3 | 14 & 15 | P332-003-2010 |
| Past Recovery Archaeological Services | 2012 | Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Longfields Community Church Property, Part Lot 13, Concession 2, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, City of Ottawa | 1 & 2 | 2 | 13 | P031-070-2012 |
| Golder Associates Ltd. | 2011 | Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, Greenbank Road Widening, Malvern Drive/Foxfield Drive to Strandherd Drive, Part Lots 16019, Concessions 2 and 3, R.F., City of Ottawa, Township of Nepean, Carleton County | 2 | 3 | 16 | P311-031-2010 & P311-050-2011 |
| Golder Associates Ltd. | 2010 | Stage 1 AA of Part Lots 9 & 10, Concession 3, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Nepean & Stage 2 AA of Cambrian & Cedarview Roads Subdivision Site, East Half Part Lots 9 & 10, Concession 3, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario | 1 & 2 | 3 | 9 & 10 | P051-171-2010 |
| Golder Associates Ltd. | 2009 | Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Longfields – Jockvale Connecting Link, Strandherd Drive to Jockvale Road, Lots 13, 14, 15, Concession 2, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Nepean | 1 | 2 | 13 -15 | P302-035-2008 |
| Golder Associates Ltd. | 2009 | Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment McGuire Site BHFw-17 Barrhaven South (Agricultural Lands) Part of Lot 11, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario | 3 | 2 | 11 | P051-143-2007 |
| Golder Associates Ltd. | 2008 | Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Longfields-Jockvale Connecting Link Strandherd Drive to Jockvale Road, Lots 13, 14, 15, Concession 2, Rideau Front, Geographic Twp. of Nepean, City of Ottawa | 1 | 2 | 13, 14 & 15 | P302-035-2008 |



APPENDIX A Previous Archaeological Assessments

| Consultant | Year | Project Name | Stage | Concession | Lot(s) | PIF Number |
|--|------|---|-------|------------|---|---------------|
| Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. | 2008 | Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Ontario Realty Corporation, Former MTO Facility, Part of Lot 13, Concession 2RF, Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, R.M. of Ottawa-Carleton | 1 & 2 | 2 | 13 | P064-188-2008 |
| Archaeological Services Inc. | 2007 | Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of Barrhaven South Properties (Agricultural Lands) Part of Lot 11 Concession 2, Geographic Township Nepean, Carleton County, City of Ottawa | 1 & 2 | 2 | 11 | P141-011-2006 |
| Heritage Quest Inc. | 2007 | Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Strandherd Drive Widening, Part Lots 14, 13 & 12, Concession I and Lots 14, 15 & 16 Concession II, Rideau Front Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County City of Ottawa | 1 & 2 | 1 & 2 | 12, 13, 14 (Con. 1) & 14, 15, 16 (Con. 2) | |
| Heritage Quest Inc. | 2006 | Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Greenbank Road Park and Ride Lots 16 & 17, Concession 2, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa. | 2 | 2 | 16 & 17 | |
| Heritage Quest Inc. | 2006 | Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Greenbank Road Park & Ride Lots 16 & 17, Concession 2, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, City of Ottawa. | 1 | 2 | 16 & 17 | P051-81 |
| Michael Brand | 2006 | Stage 1 and 2 A.A. of Halfmoon Bay, proposed Subdivision and Tamarack Lands, Barrhaven South Community, part of Lots 10, 11 and 12, Concession 2 (Rideau Front) Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County | 1 & 2 | 2 | 10, 11 & 12 | |
| Adams Heritage | 2005 | Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of the Spain Site (BhFw-7), Lot 14, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa | 4 | 2 | 14 | |
| Ken Swayze | 2003 | A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of Woodroffe Estates, Part of North Half Lot 16, Conc. 2 (RF) Nepean (Geo.) Township, City of Ottawa | 1 & 2 | 1 | 16 | |
| Heritage Quest Inc. | 2001 | Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Widening of Woodroffe Avenue Lots 14 to 22, Concession 1 Rideau Front, Nepean Township City of Ottawa. | 2 | 1 | 14 – 22 | |



APPENDIX A Previous Archaeological Assessments

| Consultant | Year | Project Name | Stage | Concession | Lot(s) | PIF Number |
|---------------------|------|---|----------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Ken Swayze | 2001 | Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Still Water Creek Slope Stabilization Project on Part of Lots 12 & 13, Con. 2, Nepean Twp. (Geo) at Bells Corners, City of Ottawa. | 1 & 2 | 2 | 12 – 13 | 2001-046-013 |
| Adams Heritage | 2001 | Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 & 2) of the Proposed "South Nepean High School", Parts of Lots 13, Con. 2, Twp. of Nepean, City of Ottawa | 1 & 2 | 2 | 13 | |
| Adams Heritage | 2000 | An A. A. (Stage 1-2) of the Proposed Subdivision Development "Chapman Mills", Parts of Lots 10,11,12,13,Con.1 & Part of Lots 13,14 & 15, Con. 2, Twp of Nepean, City of Nepean, R.M of Ottawa-Carleton & Stage 3 Testing "Spain Site"(BhFw-7), Lot 14, Con. 2 Twp of Nepean | 1, 2 & 3 | 1 & 2 | 10 - 13 (Con. 1) & 13 (Con. 2) | 2000-041-018 |
| Adams Heritage | 2000 | An A. A. (Stage 1 & 2) of the Proposed Subdivision Development, Chapman Mills (Winding Way at Hwy. 16 Parcel) (In the Former Twp. of Nepean), Parts of Lots 14, 15, 16, Conc. 1, Township of Nepean, City of Nepean, (Former) County of Carleton, R. M. of Ottawa-Carleton | 1 & 2 | 1 | 14 – 16 | |
| Adams Heritage | 2000 | An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 & 2) of the Proposed Subdivision Development Part of the South 1/2, Lot 16, Conc. 2, (Rideau Front, Township of Nepean, City of Nepean (Former) County of Carleton, R. M. of Ottawa-Carleton. | 1 & 2 | 2 | 16 | |
| Heritage Quest Inc. | 2000 | Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Widening of Woodroffe Avenue Lots 14 to 22, 1 & 2 Concession Rideau Front, Nepean Township, City of Nepean. | 1 | 2 | 14 – 22 | |
| Heritage Quest Inc. | 1997 | Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of area of proposed Nortel Expansion Lots 8, 9, 10 Concession 1, Nepean Township, Nepean, Ontario. | 1 & 2 | 1 | 8 – 10 | |

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APPENDIX B

Photographic Catalogue



APPENDIX B Photographic Catalogue

Project Number: 1523044

Project Name: Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Burnett Lands, Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), Nepean Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario

| Exp. # | Subject | Direction | Date | Photographer |
|--------|---|-----------|------------|--------------|
| D001 | Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within western portion of study area | Southeast | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D002 | Representative test pit excavated within western portion of the study area | East | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D003 | Gravel driveway extending through southwestern portion of the study area | Southeast | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D004 | Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within southern portion of study area | South | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D005 | Gravel driveway extending through southern portion of the study area | East | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D006 | Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within southwest portion of study area | North | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D007 | General overview of area test pitted in southwestern portion of study area | East | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D008 | General overview of standing buildings and area test pitted in southwestern portion of study area | North | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D009 | General overview of house and barn located within the study area | East | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D010 | Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within southern portion of study area | South | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D011 | Archaeologists hand excavating test pits north of the existing barn | Southeast | 26/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D012 | Well located north of the farm house | South | 27/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D013 | Representative test pit excavated within southern portion of the study area | West | 27/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D014 | Representative test pit excavated within southern portion of the study area | Northwest | 27/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D015 | Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within southern portion of study area | North | 27/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D016 | Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within southern portion of study area | East | 27/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D017 | Representative test pit excavated within southern portion of the study area | East | 27/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D018 | Archaeologists hand excavating test pits within southern portion of study area | Southwest | 27/04/2016 | I. Nouredine |
| D019 | General overview of pedestrian survey area | East | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |
| D020 | General overview of pedestrian survey area | Northwest | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |



APPENDIX B Photographic Catalogue

| Exp. # | Subject | Direction | Date | Photographer |
|--------|---|-----------|------------|--------------|
| D021 | Archaeologists completing pedestrian survey | East | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |
| D022 | Archaeologists completing pedestrian survey | North | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |
| D023 | Field conditions during pedestrian survey | North | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |
| D024 | Field conditions during pedestrian survey | Northwest | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |
| D025 | Archaeologists completing pedestrian survey | Southeast | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |
| D026 | General overview of pedestrian survey area | Northwest | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |
| D027 | General overview of pedestrian survey area | West | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |
| D028 | General overview of pedestrian survey area | South | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |
| D029 | General overview of pedestrian survey area | Northwest | 17/11/2016 | H. Moore |

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APPENDIX C

Artifact Catalogue



APPENDIX C Artifact Catalogue

| ID | Project # | Prov | Material 1 | Material 2 | Function | Object | Fragment | Manufacture | # of Artifacts | Note |
|-------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------|----------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 13821 | 1523044 | CSP 01 | stone | quartzite | tools/ equipment | knife | complete | knapped | 1 | expedient tool |

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