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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

3194 Jockvale Road,
Part Lot 15, Concession 3 R.F.
Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

Richcraft Group of Companies c/o
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Report: PA1138-1

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Group of Companies c/o Jennifer Murray Consulting, undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located at 3194 Jockvale Road, in the Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act.

Richcraft is planning a mixed-use development in the study area consisting of residential and commercial lots (Map 2).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of updated Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research, including: historical maps and aerial photographs. An optional Stage 1 property inspection was undertaken.

The study area demonstrates some areas of archaeological potential. According to the City of Ottawa archaeological resource management plan, portions of the study area have archaeological potential (Map 3). Also, the subject property has Pre-Contact Aboriginal archaeological potential based on the proximity to the Jock River and the proximity to known Pre-Contact findspot BhFw-121. Additionally, the study area exhibits historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential based on proximity to the known Hoolahan Farmhouse site (BhFw-30), and proximity to the Jock River.

During the Stage 1 property inspection, the property was found to be totally stripped of topsoil (Figure 2 Figure 4). This condition removes all archaeological potential as per Section 1.3.2 (MTCS 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Group of Companies (Richcraft) c/o Jennifer Murray Consulting,, undertook Stage 1 archaeological assessments of the study area located at 3194 Jockvale Road, on part Lot 15, Concession 3 R.F. in the Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Richcraft is planning a mix-used development consisting of residential and commercial lots, and this assessment is part of the application process (Map 2). This archaeological assessment has been required by the approval authority (City of Ottawa), under the Planning Act.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. The management plan covers the Township of Nepean (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999a, 1999b). According to the City of Ottawa archaeological resource management plan, portions of the study area have archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by 2183365 Ontario Inc. Permission to access the study property was granted by Richcraft prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access. The study area was delineated by the development map for the proposed development.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.),

based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

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

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

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

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Engelbrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is extremely fuzzy. Therefore, there are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain

a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 Post-Contact Period

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

4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

Lot 15 in Concession 3 (Rideau Front) in the Township of Nepean was granted by the Crown on July 10, 1802 to Allan Kennedy. In 1830, Kennedy sold the property to George Long (OLR). After this point, the land registry document becomes mostly illegible, but the 1863 Ealling map shows that the property was owned by John Tierney (Map 4). The property is severed at least twice, once by Michael O'Bryan in 1873, resulting in a portion of 50 acres being sold to J[?] Houlahan. In 1875 Cos. Lang et al. sold a portion of the property to John Tierney (OLR). On the 1863 Walling map and 1879 Belden map of the area, this complicated series of transactions is somewhat more clear (Map 4): John Houlahan owns 50 acres of the northernmost portion of the property and Michael O'Bryan owns 50 acres below. John Tierney owns the southern most portion of the lot, which is combined with his property on Lot 14 to the south. Each of these families is described in the 1871 Census. John Houlahan resided on the property with his wife Catherine (Statistics Canada 1871). Michael O'Bryan lived on the property with his wife Mary and seven children: Margret (25), Henry (23), Bridget (21), Ellon (19), Sarah (17), Julia (13), and Michael (11) (Statistics Canada 1871). John Tierney's family included his wife Bridget and six children: Margret (15), Timothy (13), William (11), Ellon (7), Richard (5), and John [J?] (2) (Statistics Canada 1871). Based on the land registry date of purchase (1875), it is likely that at this time, the Tierney family still resided on the lot to the south of the study area. Each family were farmers and produced standard crops for the area including potatoes, wheat, and butter. All three men had a house on the other side of current course of Jockvale road (Belden 1879). No structure is shown within the current study area. There is nothing further legible in the documentary record until the late 20th century.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (approximately 26.23 acres) consists of an undeveloped agricultural property (Map 3). The property is relatively flat, and located west of Greenbank and south of the Barrhaven Town Centre shopping complex. The western edge of the study area is defined by a storm water management reservoir.

Historically, the study area was primarily used for agricultural purposes (Map 5). No residences or other buildings currently stand within the study area. In the early summer of 2018 the entirety of the property was stripped of sod and topsoil (Figure 1).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains with some undrumlined till plains (Map 6). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (*ca.* 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging fresh water drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

The study area consists of North Gower clay loam and Carp subseries, Grenville loam, and (Map 6). North Gower clay loam is neutral to mildly alkaline. The surface texture is very fine, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, and silt which overlays the fine textured marine clays. The area consists of level to very gently sloping plains. Carp clay loam is classified as gray brown luvisol (Schut and Wilson 1987:55). The soil is generally poorly drained (Marshall 1979:40). Grenville loam is alkaline, and typically well drained (Schut and Wilson 1987:41).

Surficial geology of the study area is noted to be fine-textured glaciomarine deposits that are massive to well laminated on the west side and on the east is stone-poor, sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain (Map 7).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. An archaeological assessment within 50 m of the subject area is a Stage 1 assessment of the proposed Barrhaven-Riverside South Rapid Transit (Golder Associates 2013). Other nearby archaeological assessments in the Half Moon Bay area include two assessments to the south of the Jock River: a Stage 1 and 2 assessment for Monarch corporation on lot 8 concession 2 (Rideau Front) (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. 2011); a Stage 1 assessment for Mattamy Homes on part lots 8 and 9, concession 3 (Jacques Whitford Environment Limited 2008) which eventually led to full scale Stage 4 mitigation of two historic period sites discovered on the property (BhFw-20 and BfWw-21) (Golder Associates 2010). Previous work by Paterson Group resulted in the Stage 1, 2, and 3 assessment of the Hoolahan Farmhouse site (BhFw-30), which was determined to have no further cultural heritage value (Paterson Group 2013). Paterson Group also completed a Stage 1 and 2 assessment on neighbouring property lot 14 concession 3 R.F. (report pending).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are two registered archaeological sites located within a 1 km radius of the study area. The Hoolahan Farmhouse site, BhFw-30, is a mid-late 19th century Euro-Canadian residence located to the east of the study area. There is also a Pre-Contact findspot (BhFw-121) along the Jock River, located to the southeast.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area property exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential as it is adjacent to a primary water source, the Jock River, and findspot BhFw-121. The north eastern portion of the study area falls within the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

Potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historic transportation routes, historic community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits potential for historic period archaeological sites due to its proximity to known site BhFw-30 and the location along the Jock River.

This study property demonstrates moderate potential for both pre-contact and historic period archaeological sites.

5.0 Stage 1 Field Methods

A field inspection of the subject property was undertaken on November 9th, 2018. Permission to access the property was provided by Richcraft, with no limitations. Weather conditions were overcast, and temperatures of 4° Celsius. During the site visit the entire property was systematically inspected.

This inspection was undertaken to confirm the extent of disturbances and to determine what survey strategies would be appropriate for a Stage 2 assessment, should it be required. Areas of archaeological potential were examined to confirm if features of archaeological potential were present and if there were any areas of disturbance which would have removed archaeological potential.

The inspection found the entire property stripped and/or wet (Figure 2 through Figure 4). The southwestern corner contained a few remaining trees around a wet ditch (Figure 2). The rest of the property had been thoroughly stripped, resulting in large amounts of standing water at the time of the assessment (Figure 3). Topsoil material has been stockpiled on site in the southwestern corner of the study area (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

Photo locations are noted in Map 3. Map, site photographs, and document catalogues appear in Appendices A, B, and C.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on criteria outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the Stage 1 assessment indicated that there was archaeological potential for the study area based on nearby historic activity in the 19th century, proximity to the Jock River, and recorded Pre-Contact findspot BhFw-121 (Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport 2011). However, the Stage 1 property inspection found the entire study area stripped and/or wet (Figure 2Figure 4). All archaeological potential has been removed as per Section 1.3.2 (MTCS 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

8.0 Closure

Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Caivan Communities or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Paterson Group Inc.



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Selena Barré, B. Sc
Archaeological Technician

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OLR

Ontario Land Registry Office Records, Ontario.

Paterson Group

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10.0 Images



Figure 1: Screen capture from Google street view along Greenbank Road, June 2018, showing the beginning of the mechanical stripping in the southern portion of the property.



Figure 2: Stripped property and wet treed area, looking southeast. (PA1138-D01)

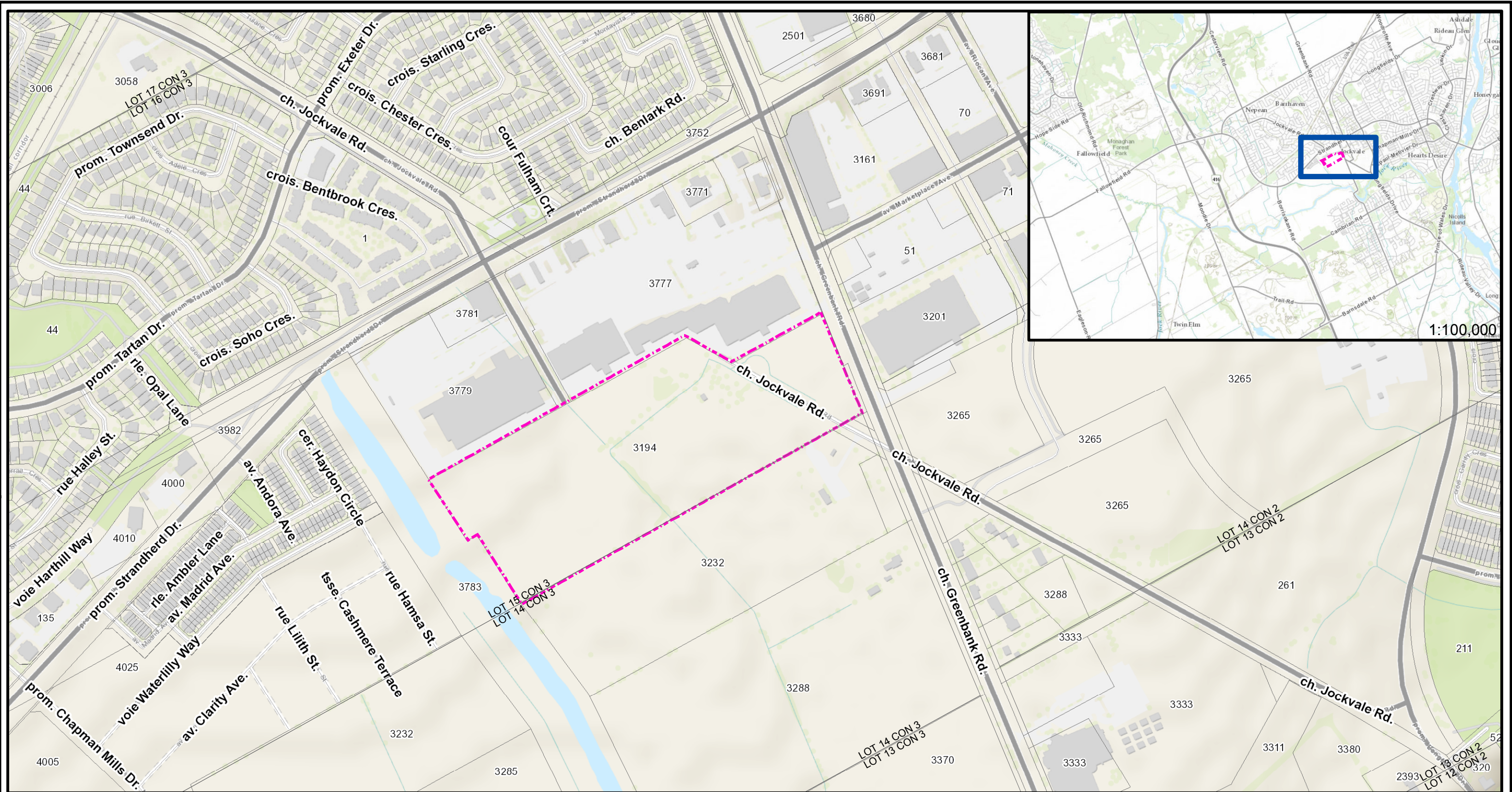


Figure 3: Standing water in the study area, with dirt pile from stripping. (PA1138-D04).

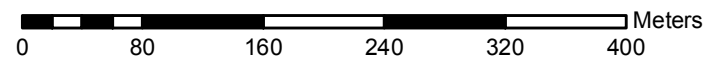


Figure 4: Western most portion of study area, showing stripping and dirt pile. (PA1138-D05)

11.0 Maps



 DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
 SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), SWISSTOPO, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER

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

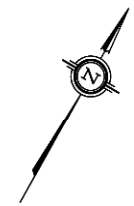
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 Des BM
 Drawn BM
 Chkd BM

Project PA1138
 Borden NONE

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 3194 JOCKVALE ROAD
 OTTAWA, ON

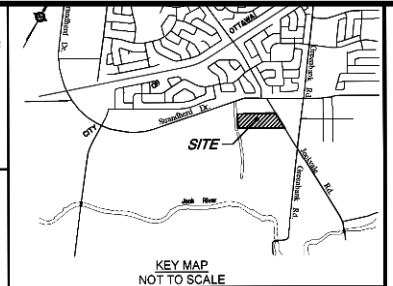
LOCATION

File: PA1138-MAP LOCATION
 Date: 20/11/2018
 Map: 1



THIS DRAFT PLAN IS APPROVED BY THE CITY OF OTTAWA UNDER SECTION 51 OF THE PLANNING ACT. THIS DAY OF _____ 2018.

DON HERVEY, MCIIP RPP, ACTING MANAGER
DEVELOPMENT REVIEW URBAN SERVICES
PLANNING AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE PORTFOLIO
CITY OF OTTAWA



DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF PART OF LOT 15 CONCESSION 3 (RIDEAU FRONT)
Geographic Township of Nepean
CITY OF OTTAWA

Prepared by Annis, O'Sullivan, Vollebakk Ltd.

Scale 1 : 750
Metric
DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
I CERTIFY THAT:
The boundaries of the lands to be subdivided and their relationship to adjoining lands have been accurately and correctly shown.

Date: _____
Andre Roy
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR

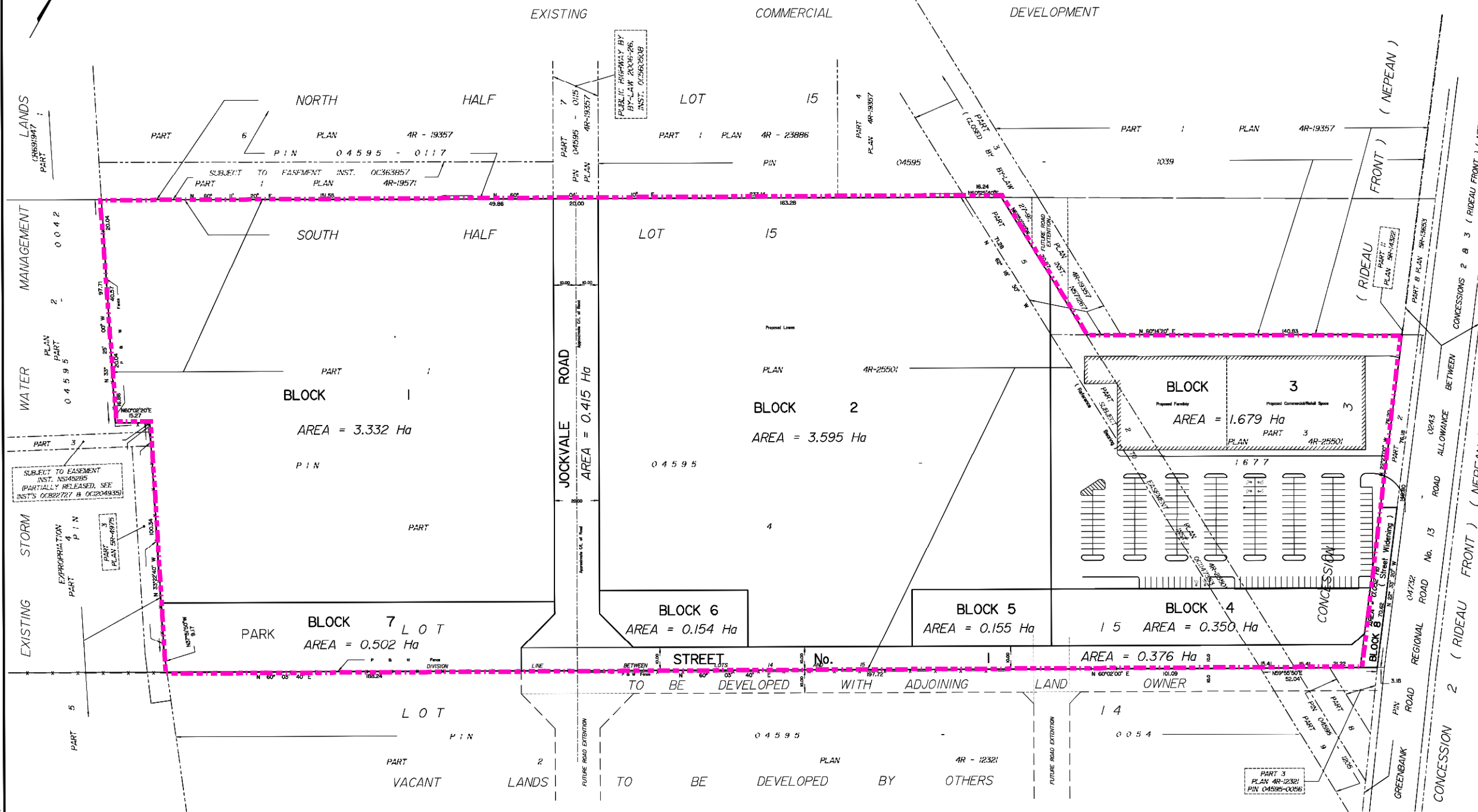
OWNER'S CERTIFICATE
This is to certify that I am the owner / agent of the lands to be subdivided and that this plan was prepared in accordance with our instructions.

Date: _____
Steve Grandmont, Chief Operating Officer
Richcraft Homes Ltd.
I have the authority to bind the corporation

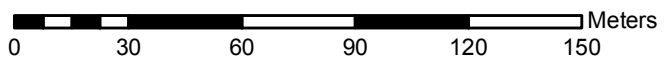
- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 51-17 OF THE PLANNING ACT**
- (a) see plan
 - (b) see plan
 - (c) see plan
 - (d) (purpose for which lots are to be used)
 - (e) see plan
 - (f) see plan
 - (g) City of Ottawa
 - (h) see soils report
 - (i) see plan
 - (j) (municipal services available or to be available)
 - (k) see plan

REVISION SCHEDULE			
NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY
1	PLAN PREPARED	NOV. 02, 2017	DG
2	BLOCK 4 & DAYLIGHTING	NOV. 14, 2017	DG
3	ADD PROPOSED BUILDING FOOTPRINTS & PARKING	NOV. 21, 2017	AZP
4	ADD SITE TRIANGLES, PARK, BLOCKS 4 & 5, AMEND AREAS, STREETS 1 AND 3	NOV. 27, 2017	AZP
5	REVISIONS	SEPT. 6, 2018	N
6	REVISIONS		

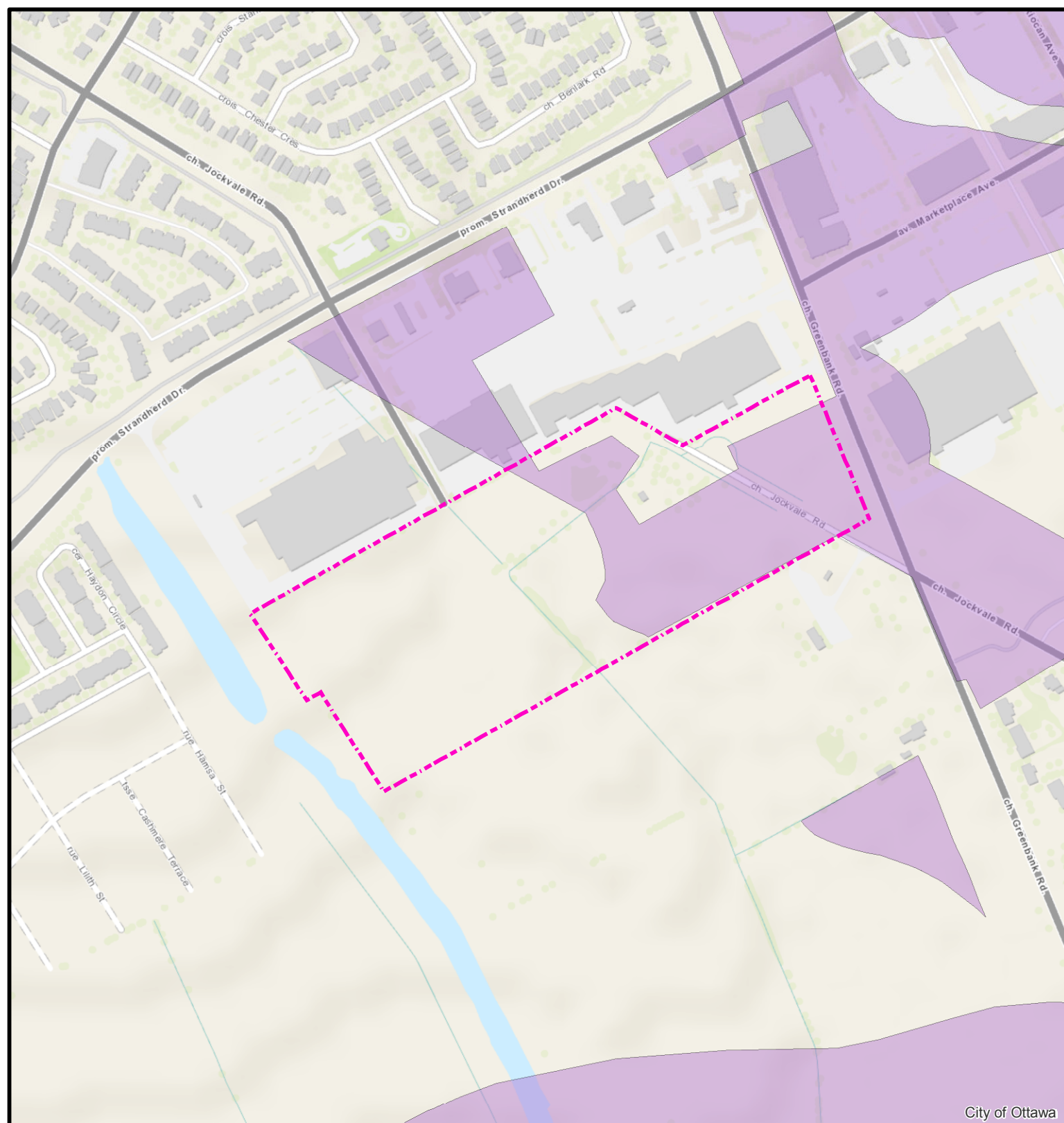
ANNIS, O'SULLIVAN, VOLLEBAKK LTD.
14 Concourse Gate, Suite 500
Nepean, Ont. K2E 7S6
Phone: (613) 727-0950 / Fax: (613) 727-1079



DEVELOPMENT AREA




REFERENCES:
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 2018 PROVIDED BY RICHCRAFT





 DEVELOPMENT AREA

EXCLUSION AREAS

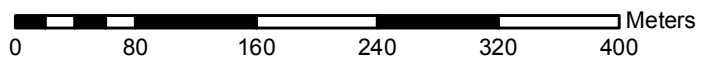
 DISTURBED - ROADWAY

 DISTURBED - TOP SOIL STRIPPING

 WET

 PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER

 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL ARCHÉOLOGIQUE



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH CIRCA 2017 FROM GEOOTTAWA.
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MAPPING STUDY (ASI 1999)

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

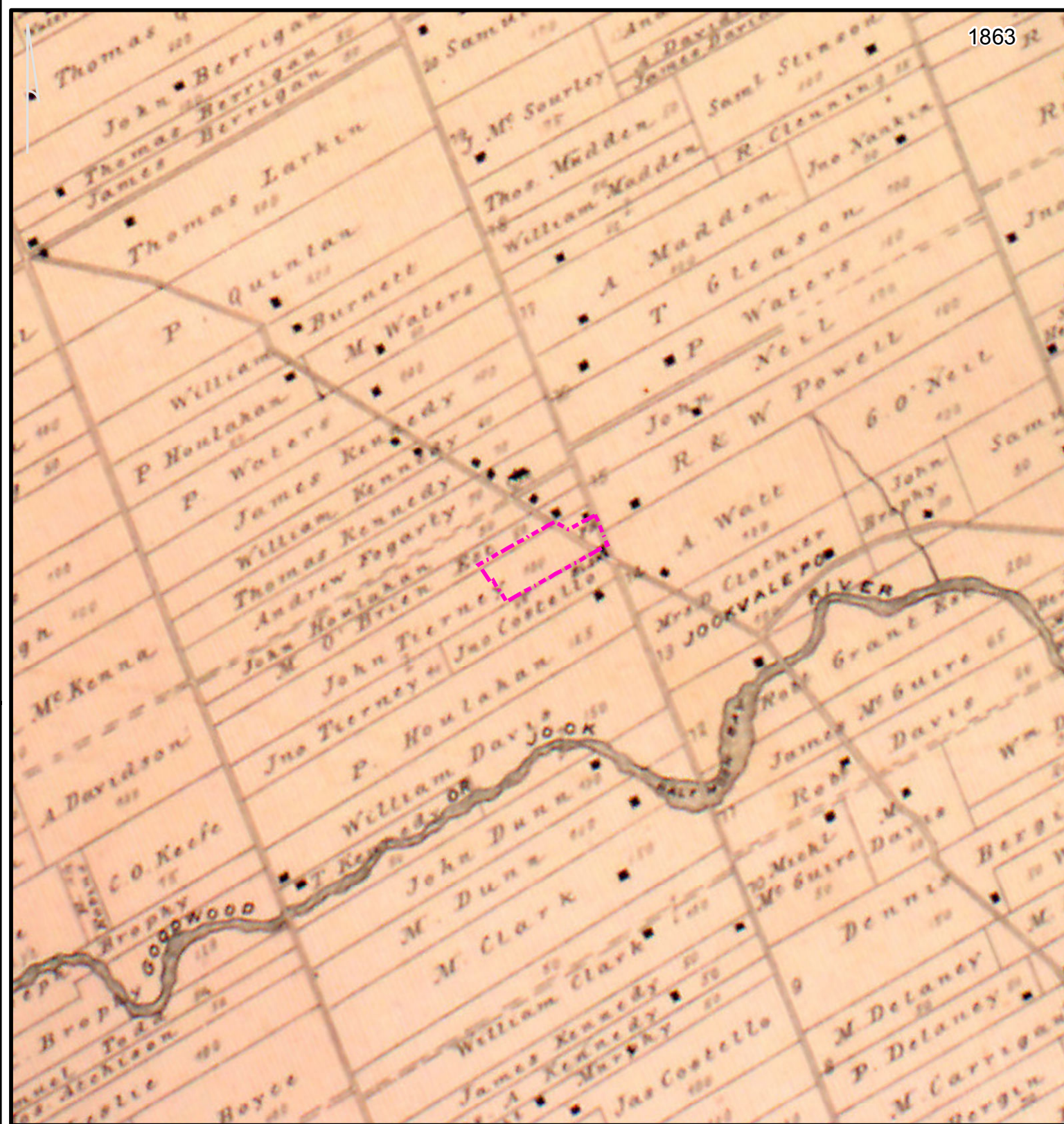
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 Drawn BM
 Chkd BM

Project PA1138
 Borden NONE

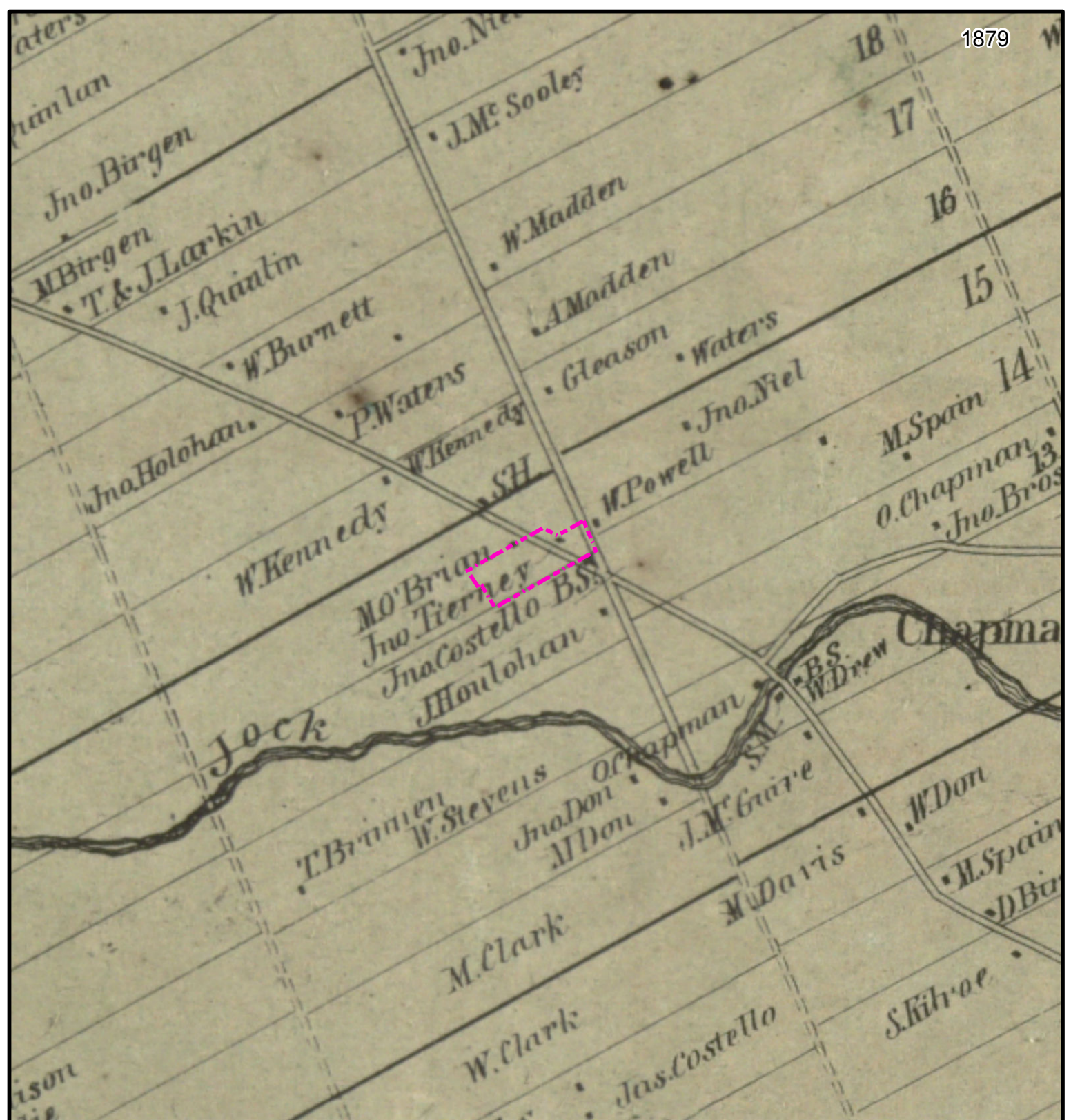
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 3194 JOCKVALE ROAD
 OTTAWA, ON

**CONDITION
 POTENTIAL**

File: PA1138-MAP COND POT.mxd
 Date: 12/12/2018
 Map: 3

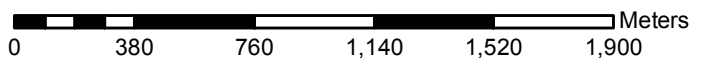


1863



1879

DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863, MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, CANADA
 WEST. D.P. PUTNAM, ONTARIO. (NMC 14834)
 SEGMENT OF NEPEAN TOWNSHIP FROM BELDEN, 1879 ILLUSTRATED
 HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON (INCLUDING CITY OF
 OTTAWA), ONT., TORONTO.



1976



1991

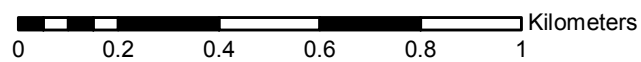


1999



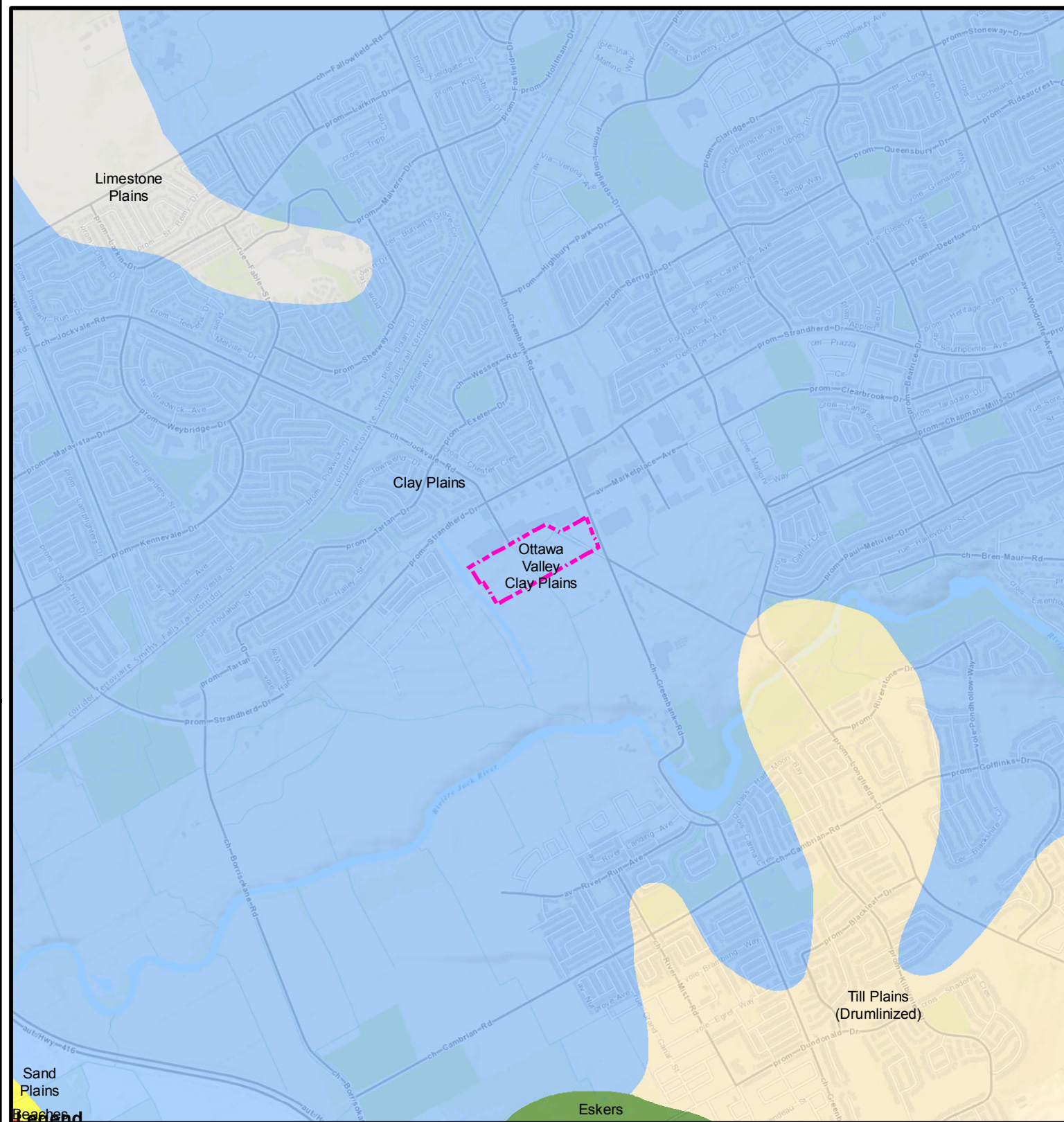
2011

 DEVELOPMENT AREA

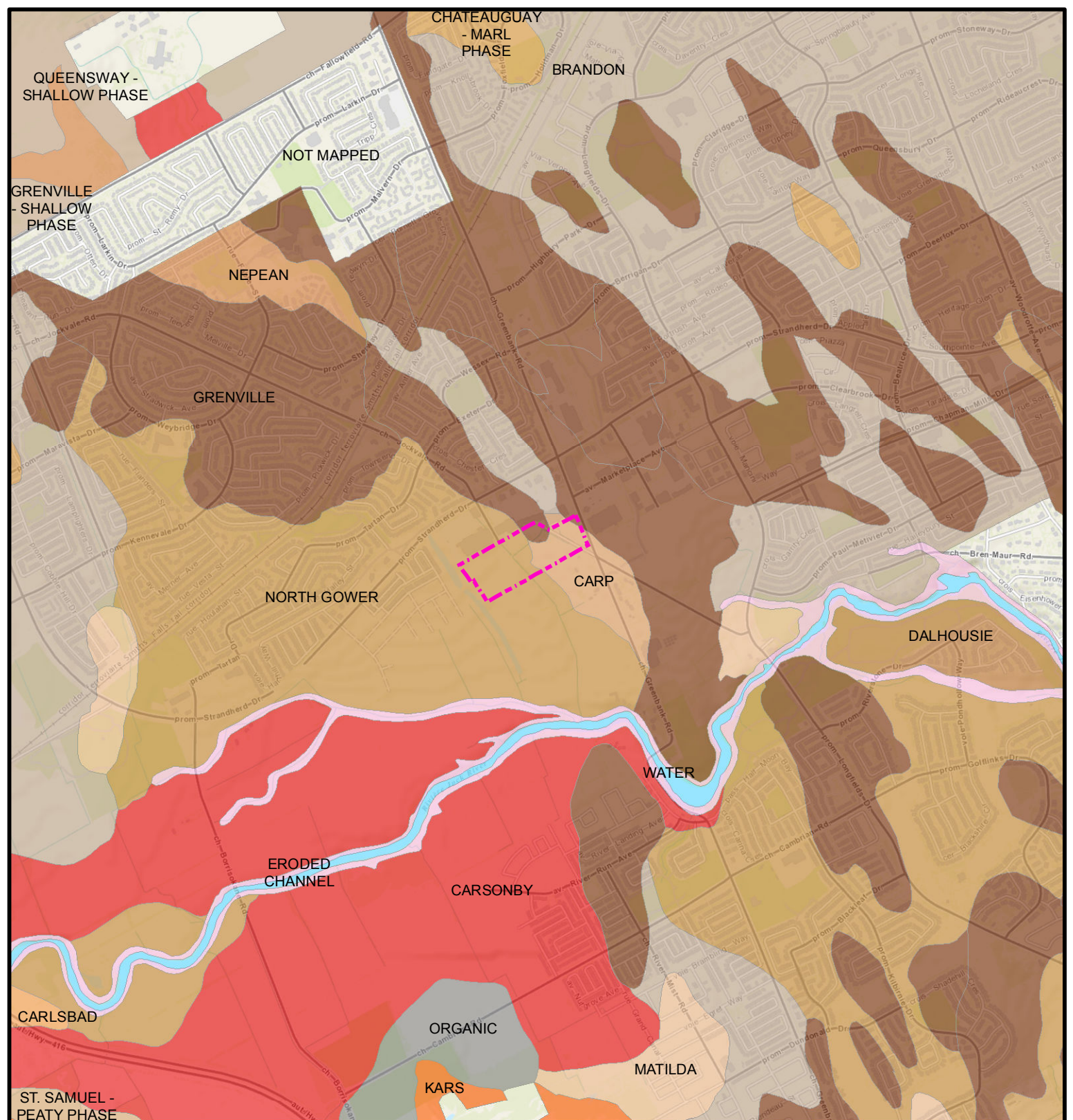
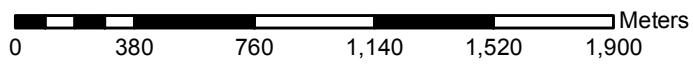


REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: AERIAL IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTAWA

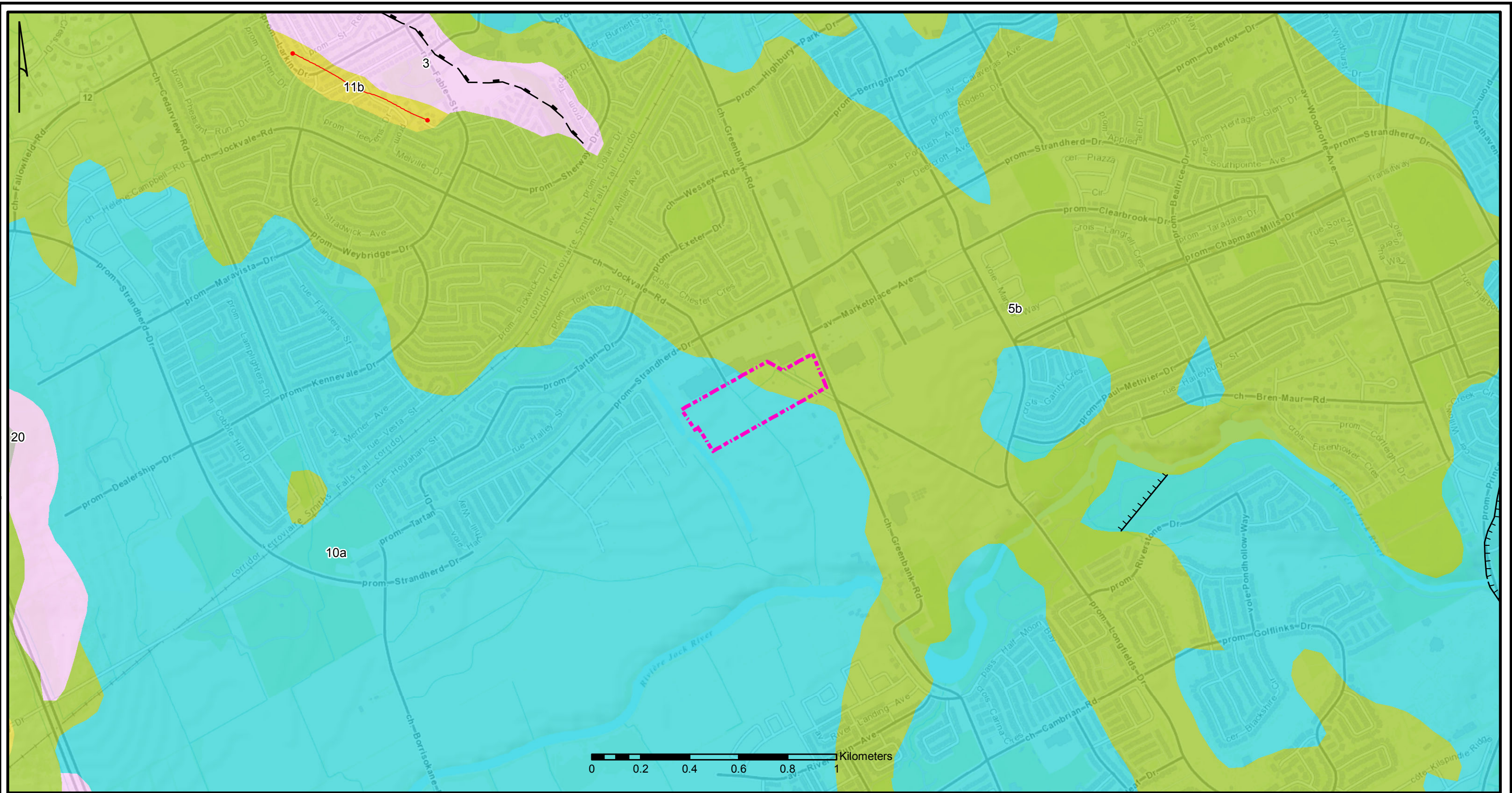


DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES:

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



- DEVELOPMENT AREA
- BEACH RIDGES AND NEAR SHORE BARS
- ESCARPMENT
- TERRACE
- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK

- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11B: LITTORAL-FORESHORE DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA/ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE-DATA 128-REV USED WITH PERMISSION

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Subject	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1138-D01	Stripped study area, looking east	E	11/09/2018	SB
PA1138-D02	Stripped study area looking south east	SE	11/09/2018	SB
PA1138-D03	Study area showing significant surface water, looking south	S	11/09/2018	SB
PA1138-D04	Study area with water and berm, looking southwest	SW	11/09/2018	SB
PA1138-D05	Western portion of study area	SW	11/09/2018	SB
PA1138-D06	Western portion of study area	W	11/09/2018	SB
PA1138-D07	Study area showing significant surface water	S	11/09/2018	SB

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1138	3194 Jockvale, Field Notes Stage 1 Site Assessment	S. Barré

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Conditions and Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Aerial	B. Mortimer
6	Physiography and Soils	B. Mortimer
7	Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer