

Archaeological
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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

3740 Jockvale Road
Part Lot 8, Concession 2 RF
Geographic Township of Nepean
Carleton, County
Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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April 2016
Submitted for review April 19, 2016

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PIF: P369-0039-2016
Ben Mortimer, MA (Licence Number P369)

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Uniform Developments, undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 8, Concession 2 RF in the geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required on the study area prior to development activities in accordance with the Planning Act. Uniform has a proposed residential development planned for the subject property (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: census data, land registry records, historical maps, and aerial photographs.

This Stage 1 assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the test pit survey method at five metre intervals as per Section 2.1.2 (MTCS 2011) in all areas which have not been recently ploughed or do not have appropriate conditions for pedestrian survey at the time of the Stage 2 assessment (as in Map 3);

and;

2. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011)

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3.0 Project Personnel

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Archival Research	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group was contracted by Uniform Developments (Uniform) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed 3740 Jockvale residential development located on Part Lot 8, Concession 2 RF, in the Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). This archaeological assessment has been required by the City of Ottawa to be submitted as a requirement of the Planning Act as part of a draft plan of subdivision (Map 2).

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 management plan, the entire property has archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Maria Iamello. Uniform, representing the landowner, gave permission to access the property. No limits were placed on this access.

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 blanked 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. Needless to say 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 settles 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

The patent for the west half of the Lot 8, Concession 2 R.F. went to Stephen Kilroe on 30 July, 1862, and the east half to Michael Kilroe on 26 June 1865 (OLR:AR2). The 1879 Historic Atlas shows the property owned by M. Kilroe, which corresponds with the Land registry records (Map 4). At this time a house is depicted on the east half of the property, but no structures are shown in the study area. The property stayed within the Kilroe family until the mid-1900s, with minor alterations and expropriations for road modifications.

4.2.1 Summary

Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley and the proximity to the current course of the Jock River, there is potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

The land registries and historic maps show that this area was mainly rural, and was not settled until the mid-late nineteenth century.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 3 hectare roughly rectangular portion of the western extent of part Lot 8, Concession 2 RF in the former Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County. The property is approximately 0.8 km west of the Rideau River, and 1.1 km south of the Jock River. Currently the study area consists of a large domestic residence in the eastern corner of the lot, and lightly wooded areas to the west (Map 3). It is bounded to the north/northeast by Jockvale Road and then a recent residential development, and to the west and south by the Stonebridge Golf Club.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains with some undrumlined till plains (Map 5). The region is characterized by a poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderate 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 Grenville loam (Map 5), which is alkaline, and typically well drained (Schut and Wilson 1987:41).

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. The closest archaeological assessment consists of a Stage 1 to 3 of The Jockvale Road Subdivision located across the road at 3760 Prince of Wales Drive. These excavations revealed a historic period midden designated the Jockvale Site (BhFw-25) (Jackson 2010). 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). Approximately 2.6 km to the north west, Paterson conducted a Stage 1-3 assessment in 2013 of the Hoolahan Farmhouse site (BhFw-30) (Paterson Group 2013a, b).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database shows that one site has been registered within a 1 km radius of the study area. The Jockvale Site (BhFw-25), located less than 0.5 km east of the study property, consists of a historic period midden dating from the 1850s to the 1900s, likely from the 1870s. A Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment was completed by Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. (Jackson 2010).

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located near the subject property.

4.3.1 Summary

During recent archaeological work conducted in this area, several sites have been located near the present study property. Archaeological potential is increased by the proximity of other known archaeological sites.

Archaeological potential is also increased by topographic features. The study property is located less than 1 km from a major tributary of the Rideau River.

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

5.1 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, the entirety of the property has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999).

The study area property exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential as it is close to natural resources. 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, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. Although the study area has well drained soils, it is just over 1 km from a water source, the Rideau River, indicating low potential for pre-contact archaeological resources.

The study area property exhibits moderate potential for historic period archaeological sites. Based on the 1879 map, no post-contact historic Euro-Canadian structures fall within the limits of the current study area. However, potential for historic archaeological resources is indicated by the historic documentation of occupation on the lot; the proximity of the historic transportation route of Jockvale Road; and; proximity to several registered Euro-Canadian archaeological sites in the area. These indicate that there is archaeological potential for uncovering an historic period site at this location.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on these findings, the entire study area has archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted. Around the extant and occupied dwelling with landscaping and lawns, shovel testing on 5 m intervals is recommended. During shovel testing, if artifacts are encountered intensification should proceed following the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines* (2011).

6.0 Recommendations

Paterson Group, on behalf of Uniform Developments, undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 8, Concession 2 RF in the geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required on the study area prior to development activities in accordance with the Planning Act. Uniform has a proposed residential development planned for the subject property.

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: census data, land registry records, historical maps, and aerial photographs.

This Stage 1 assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the test pit survey method at five metre intervals as per Section 2.1.2 (MTCS 2011) in all areas which have not been recently ploughed or do not have appropriate conditions for pedestrian survey at the time of the Stage 2 assessment (as in Map 3);

and;
2. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011)

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.

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 licence.

8.0 Closure

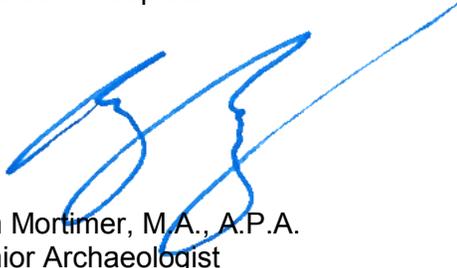
Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 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 Domicile or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Paterson Group Inc.



Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist



Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A.
Project Archaeologist

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OLR

Ontario Land Registry Office Records, Ontario.

Paterson Group

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2013b *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment 3288 Greenbank Rd., Concession 3 R.F., Part Lot 14, Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario.* Copies available from MTCS P378-007-2013.

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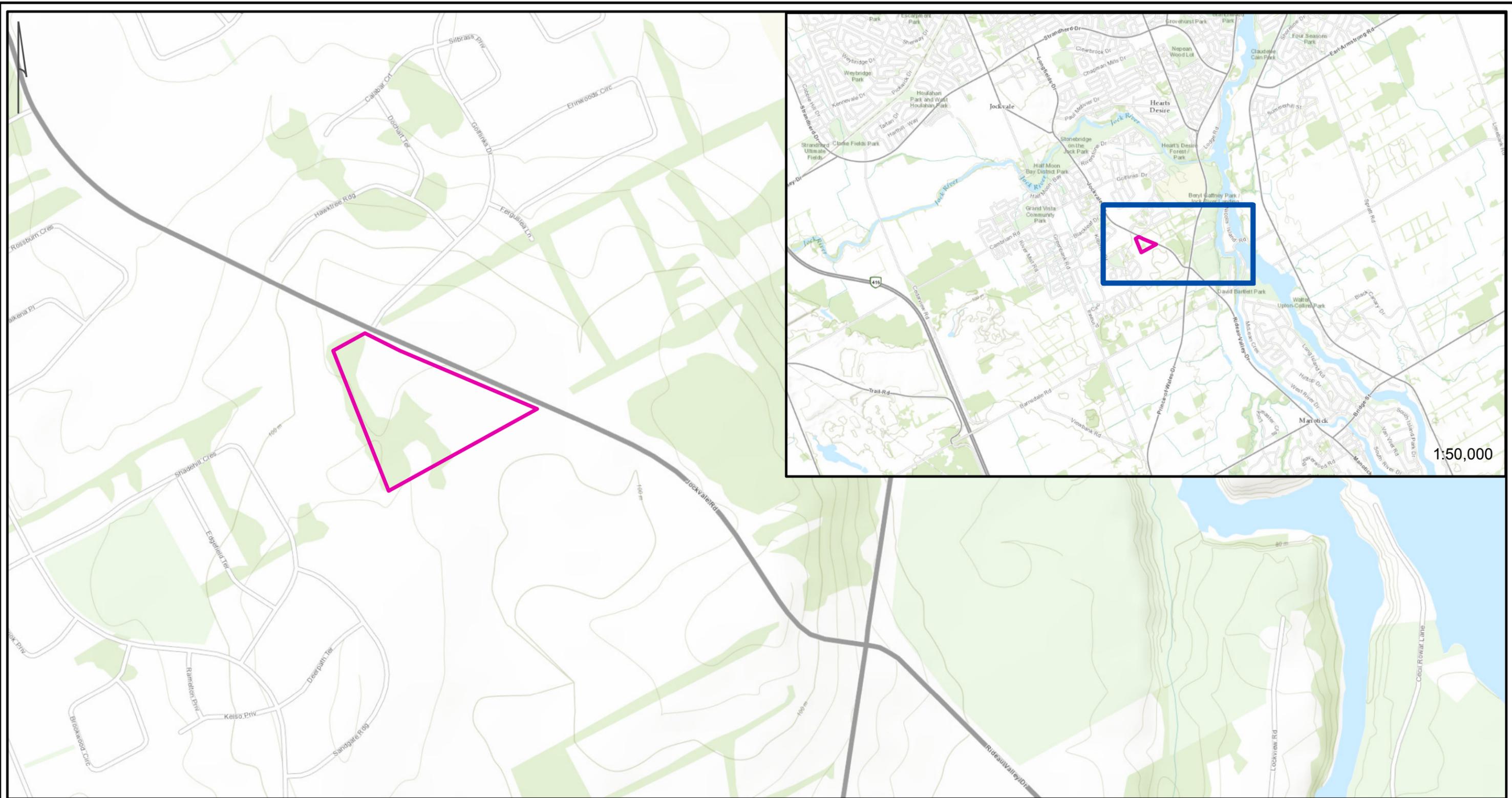
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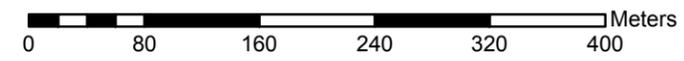
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10.0 Maps



 Study Area



References:

Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum NAD 83, UTM Zone 18
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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 consulting engineers
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Scale 1:5,000
 Des BM
 Drawn BM
 Chkd BM

Project PA1068
 Borden None

Stage 1 Assessment
 Uniform Urban Developments
 Proposed Development
 3740 Jockvale Road, Ottawa, ON

LOCATION

File: PA1068-MAP ST 1 Location
 Date: 02/03/2016
 Map: 1



Unit Count	
Bungalow Semis	34
Condo Flats	56
Total	90
Surface Condo Parking	40

Stonebridge
Golf Club



JOCKVALE ROAD | Stonebridge
concept site plan

APRIL 14, 2016
#0086 1734
uniform
DEVELOPMENTS
BARRY J. HOBIN
ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
INCORPORATED

Legend

Study Area

0 12.5 25 50 75 100 125

Meters

REFERENCES

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), SWISSTOPO, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
CONCEPT PLAN DATED APRIL 14, 2016 PROVIDED BY UNIFORM DEVELOPMENTS

CONCEPT SITE PLAN

Project PA1068	Scale 1:2,000
Borden none	Des BM Drawn BM Chkd BM

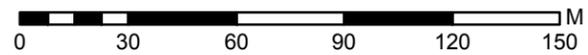
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT
UNIFORM URBAN DEVELOPMENTS
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
3740 JOCKVALE ROAD, OTTAWA, ON

File: PA1068-MAP ST1 R DM
Date: 19/04/2016
Map: 2



- Study Area
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- PROPOSED METHODOLOGY**
- SHOVEL (5M INTERVAL)



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, DIGITALGLOBE, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, GETMAPPING, AEROGRID, IGN, IGP, SWISSTOPO, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAPPING STUDY (1999)

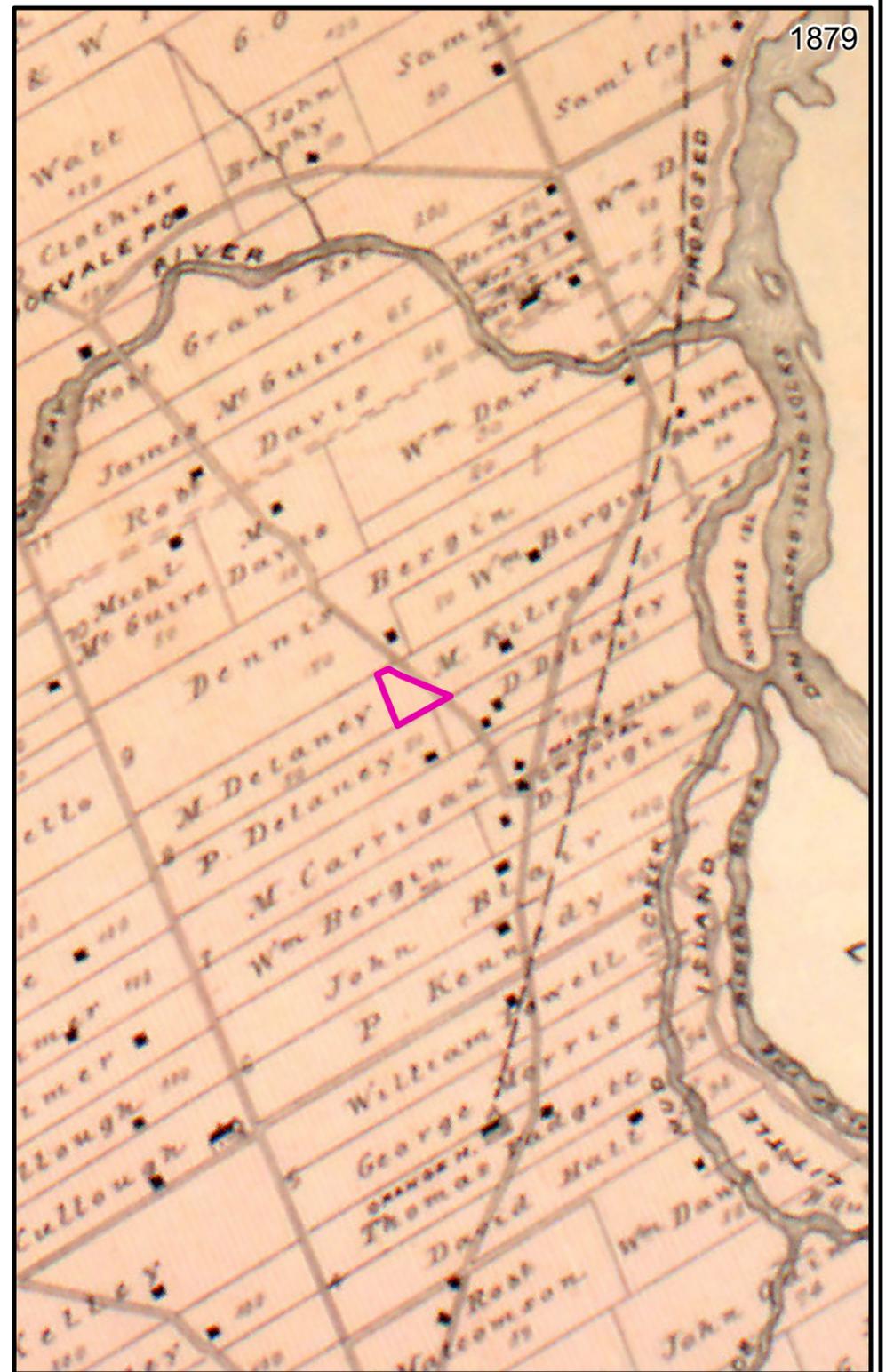
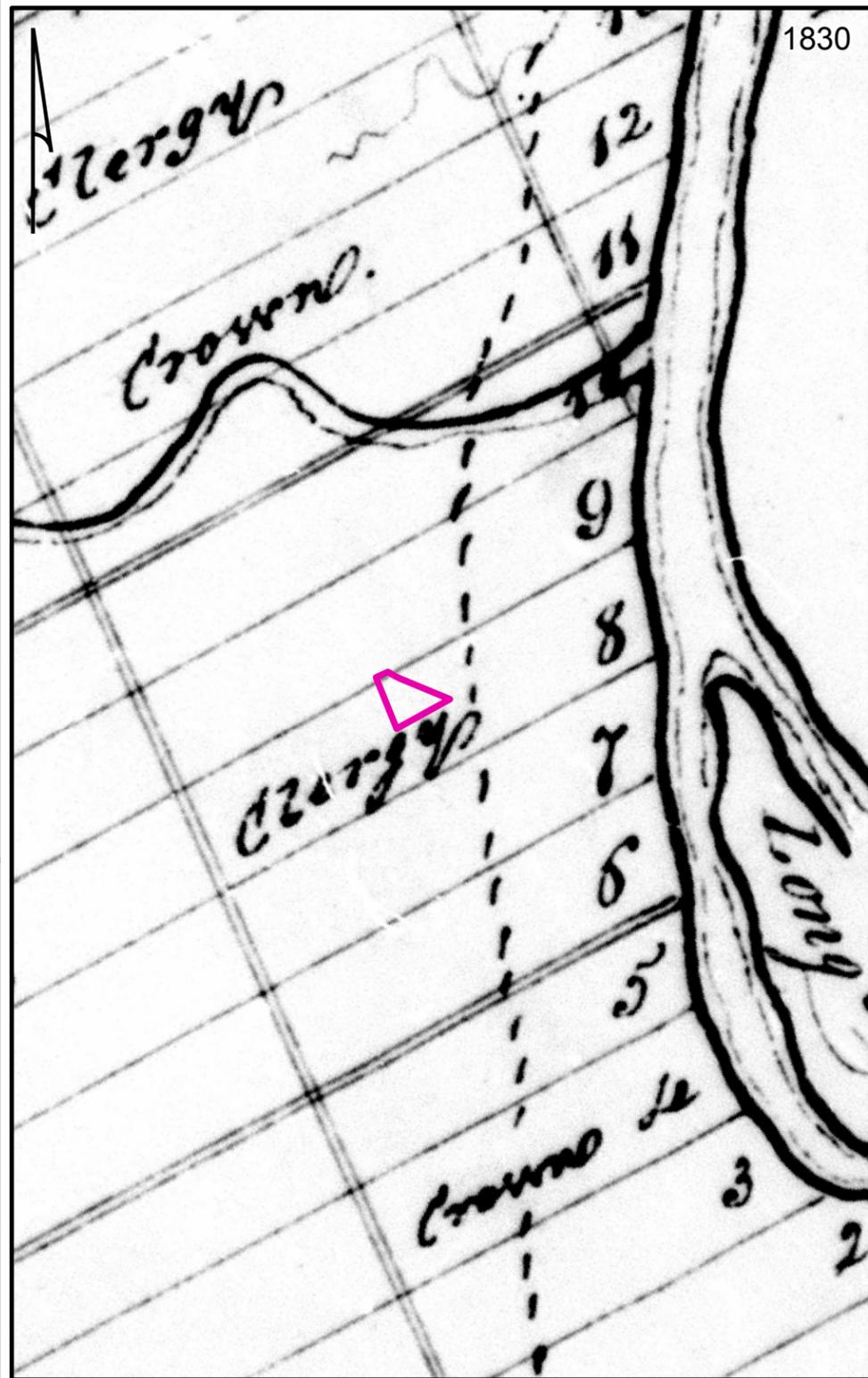
paterson group
 consulting engineers
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:2,000	Project	PA1068
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Chkd	BM		

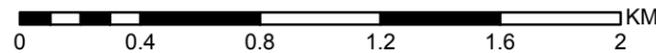
Stage 1 Assessment
 Uniform Urban Developments
 Proposed Development
 3740 Jockvale Road, Ottawa, ON

**CONDITIONS, POTENTIAL,
 RECOMMENDATIONS**

File:	PA1068-MAP ST1 COND
Date:	02/03/2016
Map:	3

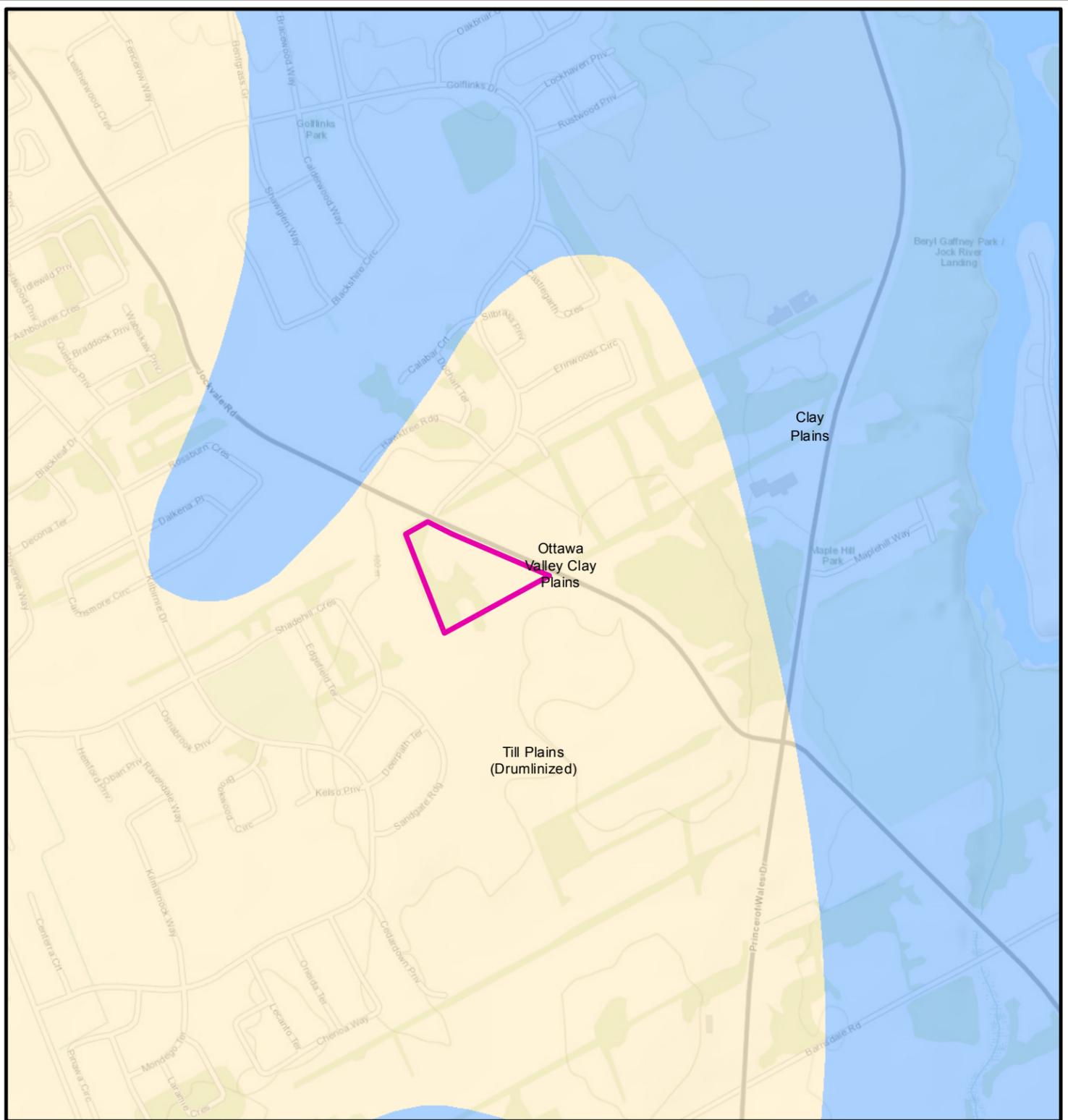
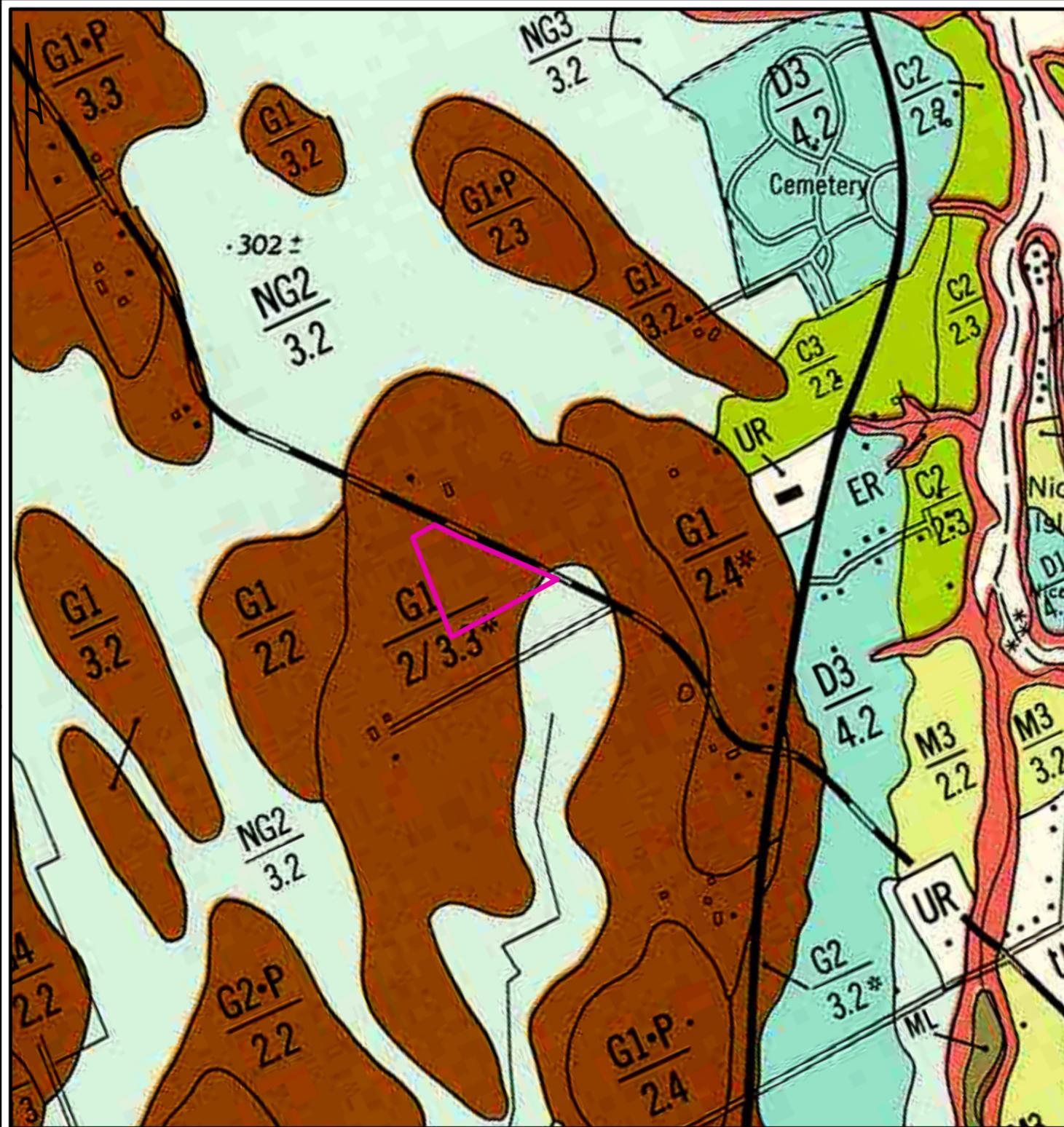


 Study Area

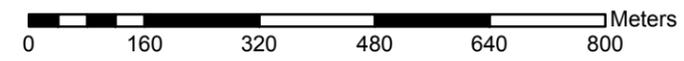


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PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SEGMENT OF SWALLWELL 1830, MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN IN THE DISTRICT OF BATHURST AND PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, CANADA. (NMC 2338)
 SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863, MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, 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.



 Study Area



References:

Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum NAD 83, UTM Zone 18
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
 Marshall, Dumanski, Huffman, and Lajoie 1979
 Chapman and Putnam 2007

Appendix A: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Concept Site Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Conditions, Potential, Recommendations	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Soils	B. Mortimer