



September 18, 2017

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Jock River 1 Site (BhFw-121), Burnett Lands Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front) Nepean Township, Carleton County City of Ottawa, Ontario

Licensee: Aaron Mior (P1077)
PIF Number: P1077-0022-2016

Submitted to:

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REPORT



Report Number: 1523044

Distribution:

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Executive Summary

The Executive Summary highlights key points 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 3 archaeological assessment for the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121) situated within the proposed development 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.

Three prior archaeological investigations have been completed within 100 metres of the Stage 3 study area detailed in this report. These included the Stage 1 (Golder, 2015a) and Stage 2 (Golder, 2015b) assessments for the South Nepean Collector (SNC) project which was completed in 2015. These assessments did not identify any Indigenous cultural materials which could be related to the Jock River 1 site documented in this report.

The third prior archaeological investigation been completed within 100 metres of the Stage 3 study area was the Stage 1 and 2 assessment for the entire Burnett Lands development property (Golder, 2017). This Stage 2 assessment identified a quartzite expedient knife which was registered with the MTCS as the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121). This Stage 2 assessment recommended a Stage 3 investigation for the Jock River 1 site which is detailed in this report.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment for the Jock River 1 site was completed on 28 November, 2016. The field methodology consisted of the hand excavation of eleven units, with nine situated within a three metre grid pattern and two infill units strategically located in an attempt to identify any additional archaeological resources within proximity to the original Stage 2 find location. All excavation units measured one metre square, with the soils screened through six millimetre mesh to identify any potential archaeological material.

The Stage 3 archaeological excavation of the Jock River 1 find location did not result in the recovery of any additional archaeological resources. The soil stratigraphy observed during the field assessment was consistent with the agricultural land use history which has produced a plough zone consisting of dark brown silty clay ranging between 18 and 50 centimetres in thickness over a light brown-grey clay subsoil.

Based on the archaeological assessments completed for the Burnett Lands development property, the quartzite expedient knife collected as the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121) likely represents an isolated find spot rather than evidence of a prolonged encampment within the property.

This Stage 3 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendation:

- 1) As the Stage 3 assessment did not identify any additional archaeological resources associated with the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121), no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for this site. It is also recommended that the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport issue a letter concurring that no additional archaeological investigations are required for the Stage 3 study area.

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.



Project Personnel

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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 3 archaeological assessment for the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121) situated within the proposed development property located at 3370 Greenbank Road, adjacent to the Jock River, known as the Burnett Lands. The study area is located within part of Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), Nepean Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa (Map 1, p.28).

The Jock River 1 site is located within a planned development property that encompasses approximately 15.5 hectares (38.4 acres) and is proposed to be incorporated into a residential development. The development property is located immediately west of Greenbank Road and approximately 350 metres south of the intersection with Jockvale Road (Maps 2- 3, p. 29-30).

The Jock River 1 site is located within a proposed residential subdivision development property which was assessed during a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological investigation completed under PIF Number P1077-0017-2016 (Golder, 2017) and accepted and entered in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on September 13, 2017. The portion of the proposed development north of the Stage 1 and 2 study area assessed under PIF Number P1077-0017-2016 was previously archaeologically assessed under PIF Number P378-005-2013 and PIF Number P378-007-2013 (Patterson, 2013a; 2013b) and entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

This Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Jock River 1 site was recommended following the completion of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (Golder, 2017) which identified a quartzite expedient knife and was registered with the MTCS as Borden Number BhFw-121. These archaeological assessments were triggered by the *Planning Act* as a condition for site plan approval.

Permission to access the property to complete the Stage 3 archaeological investigation was provided by Jim Burghout, Claridge Homes (South Nepean) Inc., with no restrictions or limitations.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Stage 3 archaeological assessment follow the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). These objectives include:

- To determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- To collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- To assess the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of the archaeological site; and,
- To determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.



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 includes 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).



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 Post Contact European-Canadian History

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 Matouweskariini 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 led 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 Study Area Property History

The Jock River 1 site is essentially on the border dividing the north and south halves of 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.31).

In April 1863, W. 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.31).

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 Burnett Lands development property 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.32).

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. 31).

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 Burnett Lands development property, 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.31). 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.31), 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.

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 Tin 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.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS

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.31), 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.31). 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 Burnett Lands development property 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 Burnett Lands development property in the 20th century and are presently still standing (Map 5, p.32).



3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Known Archaeological Sites within Vicinity of Study Area

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.

There are two known registered archaeological sites situated within one kilometre of the Jock River 1 Site (BhFw-121) investigated during the current Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

The Hoolahan Farmhouse site (BhFw-30) is located on the eastern portion of Concession 3, Lot 14, and situated approximately 450 metres north of the Stage 3 Jock River 1 site study area. The Hoolahan Farmhouse 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 1 kilometre southeast of the Stage 3 Jock River 1 site 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 comprised an artifact assemblage containing ceramics and glass collected over an area measuring 35 metres by 15 metres (Brand, 2006). Additional cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) was identified and a Stage 3 has been completed for the site (Golder, 2009). Following the Stage 3 assessment, no additional archaeological investigations were recommended and a residential subdivision development has since been constructed within the location of this site.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Three archaeological investigations have previously been completed within 100 metres of the Stage 3 study area detailed in this report. These three previous projects consist of the Stage 1 and 2 assessment for the Burnett Lands development property, the Stage 1 assessment for the SNC project and the Stage 2 field investigation completed for the SNC project. Archaeological fieldwork has also been previously completed for the property directly north of the Burnett Lands development property, situated 220 metres north of the current Stage 3 study area (Map 6, p.33).

The Burnett Lands development property was previously assessed during a Stage 1 and 2 investigation completed by Golder Associates (Golder, 2017). This assessment identified the potential to recover archaeological resources within the development property based on four main triggers identified from the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). These included proximity to a known registered archaeological site (BhFw-30), proximity to historically significant structures documented on 19th century mapping (Map 4, p.31), proximity to Greenbank Road which is recognized as a historically significant transportation route identified on 19th century mapping (Map 4, p.31) and proximity to the Jock River which is a natural water source (Map 2, p.29). During the Stage 2 field investigation a quartzite expedient knife was identified and documented in the Stage 1 and 2 report. Based on the recovery of this artifact, and the known pre-contact Indigenous sites in the vicinity of the Burnett Lands development property, the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment provided the basis for the following recommendation (Golder, 2017).



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS

- 1) That the Jock River 1 Site (Borden Number BhFw-121) possesses CHVI and that a Stage 3 Archaeological Investigation compliant with the MTCS *Standard 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.

The second and third assessments completed within 100 metres of the current study area were associated with the South Nepean Collector (SNC) project which was completed in 2015 with a portion of the Stage 1 (Golder, 2015a) and Stage 2 (Golder, 2015b) study area bisecting the Burnett Lands property. The Stage 1 assessment for the SNC project identified potential for 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 included land situated 80 metres north of the Stage 3 study area for the Jock River 1 site. Although historic material was identified within the portion of the SNC Stage 2 assessment corridor which extended through the Burnett Lands 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 Burnett Lands development property.

The property located directly north of the Burnett Lands development property, and situated 220 metres north of the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121), was previously assessed under PIF Number P378-005-2013 (Patterson, 2013a) and entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



4.0 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

Due to the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) identified for the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121) during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment based on the recovery of a quartzite expedient knife (Golder, 2017), a Stage 3 archaeological investigation was completed on 28 November 2016.

The Stage 3 archaeological investigation for the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121) was conducted according to the fieldwork methodology detailed in the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and in consultation with Malcolm Horne, MTCS Archaeology Review Officer during correspondence dated 23 November 2016. A copy of the correspondence is provided in the Supplemental Documentation submitted to the MTCS with this report package.

The study area had been previously ploughed for the Stage 2 assessment completed on 17 November 2016 and had undergone additional weathering prior to the Stage 3 investigation. Since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey had been completed eleven days earlier, no additional Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) was completed as part of the Stage 3 investigation, although the general area was visually inspected for archaeological resources prior to the Stage 3 excavation.

During the discovery of the quartzite expedient knife on 17 November 2017, the find location was marked in the field with a coloured pin flag, with coordinates collected using a Garmin GPS Map 64s handheld unit. This location was accurately surveyed with a Trimble R8 GNSS instrument as part of the Stage 3 archaeological investigation. The grid was established around the Stage 2 artifact find location, which was established as unit N100 E100. The excavation units were positioned on a 3 metre grid pattern in order to create a tighter grid around the initial find of a single artifact during the Stage 2 assessment. Two site datums were established for the duration of the Stage 3 field investigation at units N100 E100 and N97 E100 respectively.

The horizontal location and vertical geodetic elevation of each Stage 3 excavation unit, which also includes the site datums, was surveyed using a Trimble R8 Model 2 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection and North American Datum (NAD) 83 (Zone 18). The GPS data was differentially corrected using the Cansel base station network (CAN-NET) with the Ottawa base station representing the primary base station used for the topographic survey.

The Trimble R8 Model 2 GPS receiver has built-in Wide-Area Augmentation System (WAAS) and European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS) capability and supports a wide range of satellite signals, including GPS L1/L2C/L5, GLONASS L1/L2 and Galileo. The GNSS receiver is a dual frequency differential GPS (DGPS) capable of real time kinematic (RTK) corrections within the Can-Net Virtual Reference Station (VRS) network.

The accuracy of the collected survey observations depends on the number of satellites in view, the position of satellites in relation to each other, the strengths of the satellite signals and the distance of the base station from the GPS receiver. For the Stage 3 archaeological investigation at the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121), all horizontal survey observations were collected within an accuracy of two centimeters or less and all vertical survey observations with an accuracy of three centimeters or less. All geodetic elevations were collected referencing Geoid Model HT2_0e.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS

The collected coordinates are provided in the Supplemental Documentation as a six digit easting with three decimal places, and a seven digit northing with three decimal places. Therefore, each survey observation can be considered a permanent and known datum point regardless of any future disturbance to the surrounding landscape.

The topographic survey of the Jock River 1 site was completed on 28 November 2016. A range pole was used to provide a two metre antenna height for the entire survey. Observations were taken to document the Stage 3 excavation units within the study area and the location of two site datums.

A total of eleven (11) Stage 3 units measuring 1 metre square were hand excavated at least 5 centimetres into sterile subsoil and recorded by stratigraphic lot (Image 1, p.22), with nine (9) units excavated on the 3 metre grid and two (2) infill units strategically located in an attempt to identify any additional archaeological resources within proximity to the original Stage 2 find location. The soils from each unit was screened through 6 millimetre mesh, with each stratigraphic layer examined for artifacts and features of archaeological interest. All soils from each excavated unit were backfilled upon the completion of all Stage 3 fieldwork activities.

The Stage 3 archaeological fieldwork was completed during daylight hours and under favourable weather conditions that did not hinder the archaeological fieldwork or recording of archaeological deposits. A description of the weather conditions for each field day is provided as Table 1.

Table 1: Weather Conditions during Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.

Date of Stage 3 Fieldwork	Weather Conditions in Field	Temperature High (°C)
November 28, 2016	Overcast	2

A field log was maintained for the duration of the Stage 3 investigation detailing information of archaeological and project significance. Digital photographs were taken of the tested areas and of specific soil profiles. A photographic catalogue has been produced and is included as Appendix A and an image location and direction map for images used in this report is provided as Map 7 (p.34). An inventory of the documentary record generated from the Stage 3 fieldwork is provided in Table 2.

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 dating 28 November 2016.
Digital Photographs	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file with photographic catalogue attached as Appendix A.
Topographic Survey Data	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file with digital copy of field notes.
Maps provided by Client	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored in the project file.

Permission to access the site to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted by Jim Burghout, Claridge Homes (South Nepean) Inc., with no restrictions or limitations.



5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

A total of eleven Stage 3 units measuring one metre square were hand excavated during the Jock River 1 (BhFw-121) Stage 3 archaeological investigation (Map 8, p.35). The Stage 3 grid was centered over the quartzite expedient knife discovered during the Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 3 excavation units were established on a three metre grid, with two infill units placed within the grid boundary. The study area had been previously ploughed for the Stage 2 assessment completed on 17 November 2016 and had undergone additional weathering prior to the Stage 3 investigation. Since the Stage 2 had been completed eleven days earlier, no additional Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) was completed as part of the Stage 3 investigation, although the general area was visually inspected for archaeological resources prior to the Stage 3 excavation.

This Stage 3 archaeological investigation was conducted according to the fieldwork methodology detailed in the *MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and in consultation with Malcolm Horne, MTCS Archaeology Review Officer.

N97 E103

Unit N97 E103 represents the southeastern limit of the Stage 3 field investigation (Map 7, p.34) and consisted of two stratigraphic lots (Image 2, p.22). **Lot 1** was a dark brown silty clay plough disturbed stratum measuring 20 centimetres in thickness over light brown-grey clay sterile subsoil (**Lot 2**).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N97 E103.

N97 E100

Unit N97 E100 was located within the southern portion of the Stage 3 grid (Map 7, p.34) and comprised two stratum. **Lot 1** consisted of dark brown silty clay measuring 19 centimetres in thickness situated over a layer of light brown-grey sterile clay subsoil (**Lot 2**).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N97 E100.

N97 E97

Unit N97 E97 represents the southwestern limit of the Stage 3 field investigation (Map 7, p.34). Two lots were excavated within this unit, with **Lot 1** consisting of dark brown silty clay measuring 18 centimetres in thickness. **Lot 2** consisted of light brown-grey clay sterile subsoil (Image 3, p.23).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N97 E97.

N99 E99

Unit N99 E99 was an infill unit (Map 7, p.34) that consisted of two stratigraphic lots (Image 4, p.23). **Lot 1** comprised dark brown silty clay measuring 30 centimetres in thickness situated over a stratum of light brown-grey clay (**Lot 2**).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N99 E99.

N100 E103

Unit N100 E103 was located along the eastern limit of the Stage 3 field investigation (Map 7, p.34) and comprised two stratigraphic lots (Image 5, p.24). **Lot 1** consisted of dark brown silty clay 20 centimetres in thickness above a stratum of light brown-grey clay subsoil (**Lot 2**).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N100 E103.



N100 E100

Unit N100 E100 was placed directly over the Stage 2 find location where the quartzite expedient knife was recovered (Map 7, p.34). This unit also consisted of two stratigraphic lots, with **Lot 1** represented by dark brown silty clay plough disturbed stratum with a maximum thickness of 35 centimetres. **Lot 2** consisted of light brown-grey sterile subsoil (Image 6, p.24).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N100 E100.

N100 E97

Unit N100 E97 was located along the western portion of the Stage 3 excavation grid (Map 7, p.34) and consisted of two lots (Image 7, p.25). **Lot 1** comprised dark brown silty clay measuring 30 centimetres in thickness situated over a stratum of light brown-grey clay sterile subsoil (**Lot 2**).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N100 E97.

N102 E101

Unit N102 E101 was an infill unit (Map 7, p.34) that consisted of two stratigraphic lots (Image 8, p.25). **Lot 1** comprised dark brown silty clay measuring 15 centimetres in thickness situated over a stratum of light brown-grey clay (**Lot 2**).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N102 E101.

N103 E103

Unit N103 E103 represents the northeastern limit of the Stage 3 field investigation (Map 7, p.34) and consisted of two stratigraphic lots (Image 9, p.26). **Lot 1** was a dark brown silty clay plough disturbed stratum measuring a maximum thickness of 35 centimetres over light brown-grey clay sterile subsoil (**Lot 2**).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N103 E103.

N103 E100

Unit N103 E100 was located within the northern portion of the Stage 3 grid (Map 7, p.34) and comprised two stratum (Image 10, p.26). **Lot 1** consisted of dark brown silty clay measuring 40 centimetres in thickness situated over a layer of light brown-grey sterile clay subsoil (**Lot 2**).

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N103 E100.

N103 E97

Unit N103 E97 represents the northwestern limit of the Stage 3 field investigation (Map 7, p.34). Two lots were excavated within this unit, with **Lot 1** consisting of dark brown silty clay measuring 50 centimetres in thickness. **Lot 2** consisted of light brown-grey clay sterile subsoil.

No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were identified within unit N103 E97.



6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

Golder Associates Limited (Golder) was retained by Claridge Homes (South Nepean) Inc. (“Claridge”) to complete a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121) situated within the proposed development 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.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed on November 28, 2016. The field methodology consisted of the hand excavation of eleven units, with nine situated within a three metre grid pattern and two infill units strategically located in an attempt to identify any additional archaeological resources within proximity to the original Stage 2 find location. All excavation units measured one metre square, with the soils screened through six millimetre mesh to identify any potential archaeological material.

The Stage 3 archaeological excavation of the Jock River 1 find location did not result in the recovery of any additional archaeological resources. The soil stratigraphy observed during the field assessment was consistent with the agricultural land use history which has produced a plough zone consisting of dark brown silty clay ranging between 18 and 50 centimetres in thickness over a light brown-grey clay subsoil.

Based on the archaeological assessments completed for the Burnett Lands development property, the quartzite expedient knife collected as the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121) likely represents an isolated find spot rather than evidence of a prolonged encampment within the property.



7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 3 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendation:

- 1) As the Stage 3 assessment did not identify any additional archaeological resources associated with the Jock River 1 site (BhFw-121), no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for this site. It is also recommended that the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport issue a letter concurring that no additional archaeological investigations are required for the Stage 3 study area.

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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Golder Associates Ltd.

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STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS

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11.0 IMAGES



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS



Image 1: Archaeologists hand excavating Stage 3 units at the Jock River 1 site, looking east.



Image 2: Closing west profile of excavation unit N97 E103, looking west.



**STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
BURNETT LANDS**



Image 3: Closing west profile of excavation unit N97 E97, looking west.



Image 4: Closing east profile of excavation unit N99 E99, looking east.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS



Image 5: Closing west profile of excavation unit N100 E103, looking west.



Image 6: Closing north profile of excavation unit N100 E100, looking north.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS



Image 7: Closing west profile of excavation unit N100 E97, looking west.



Image 8: Closing east profile of excavation unit N102 E101, looking east.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BURNETT LANDS



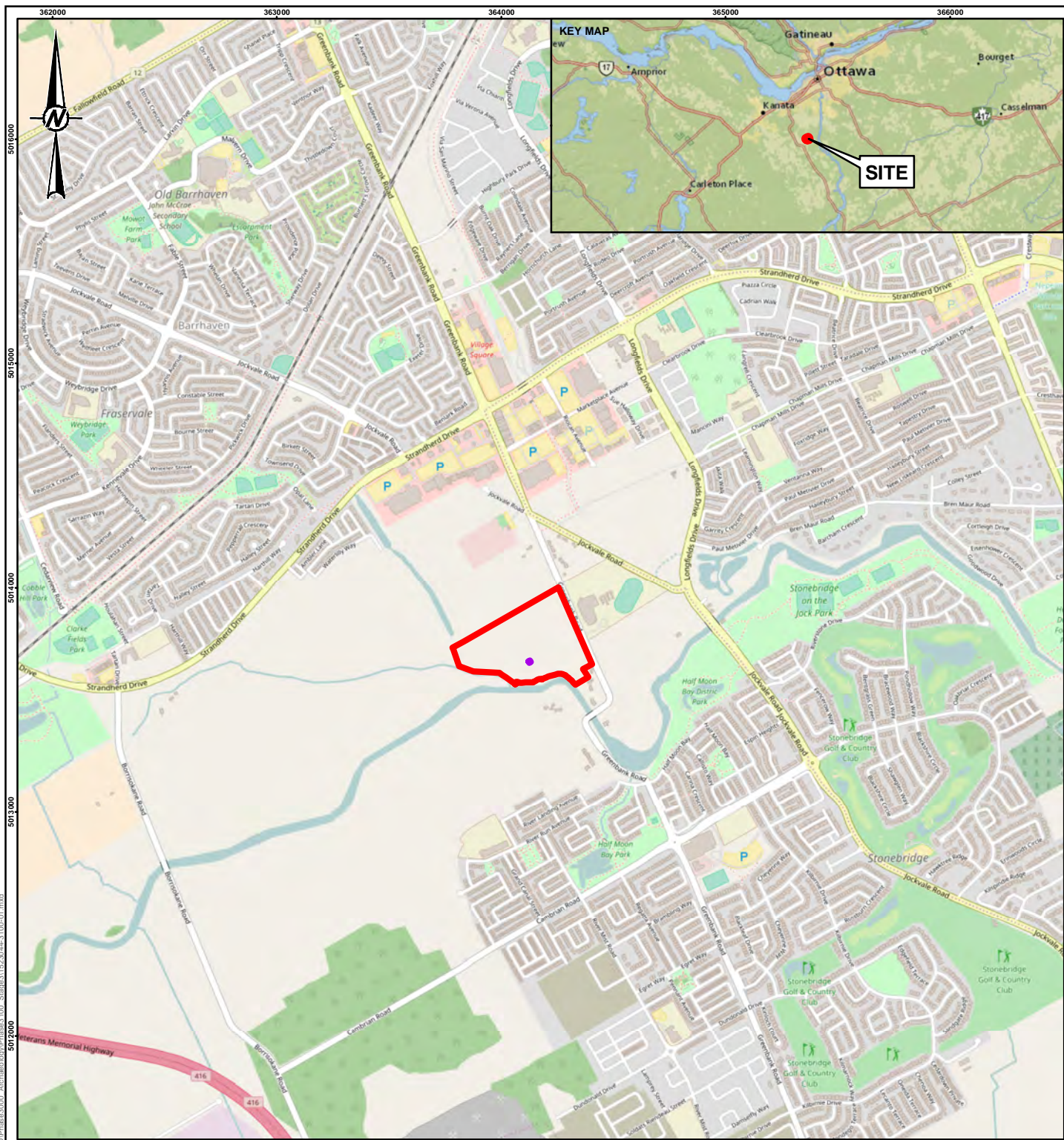
Image 9: Closing north profile of excavation unit N103 E103, looking north.



Image 10: Closing west profile of excavation unit N103 E100, looking west.

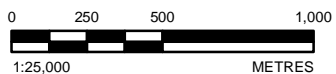


12.0 MAPS



LEGEND

- BURNETT LANDS DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY
- STAGE 3 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1523044-3100.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: © OPENSTREETMAP (AND) CONTRIBUTORS. CC-BY-SA CONTENT MAY NOT REFLECT NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC'S CURRENT MAP POLICY. SOURCES: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, ESRI, DELORME, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, INCREMENT P CORP.
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, JOCK RIVER 1 SITE (BhfW-131), BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3 (RIDEAU FRONT), NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

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KEY PLAN

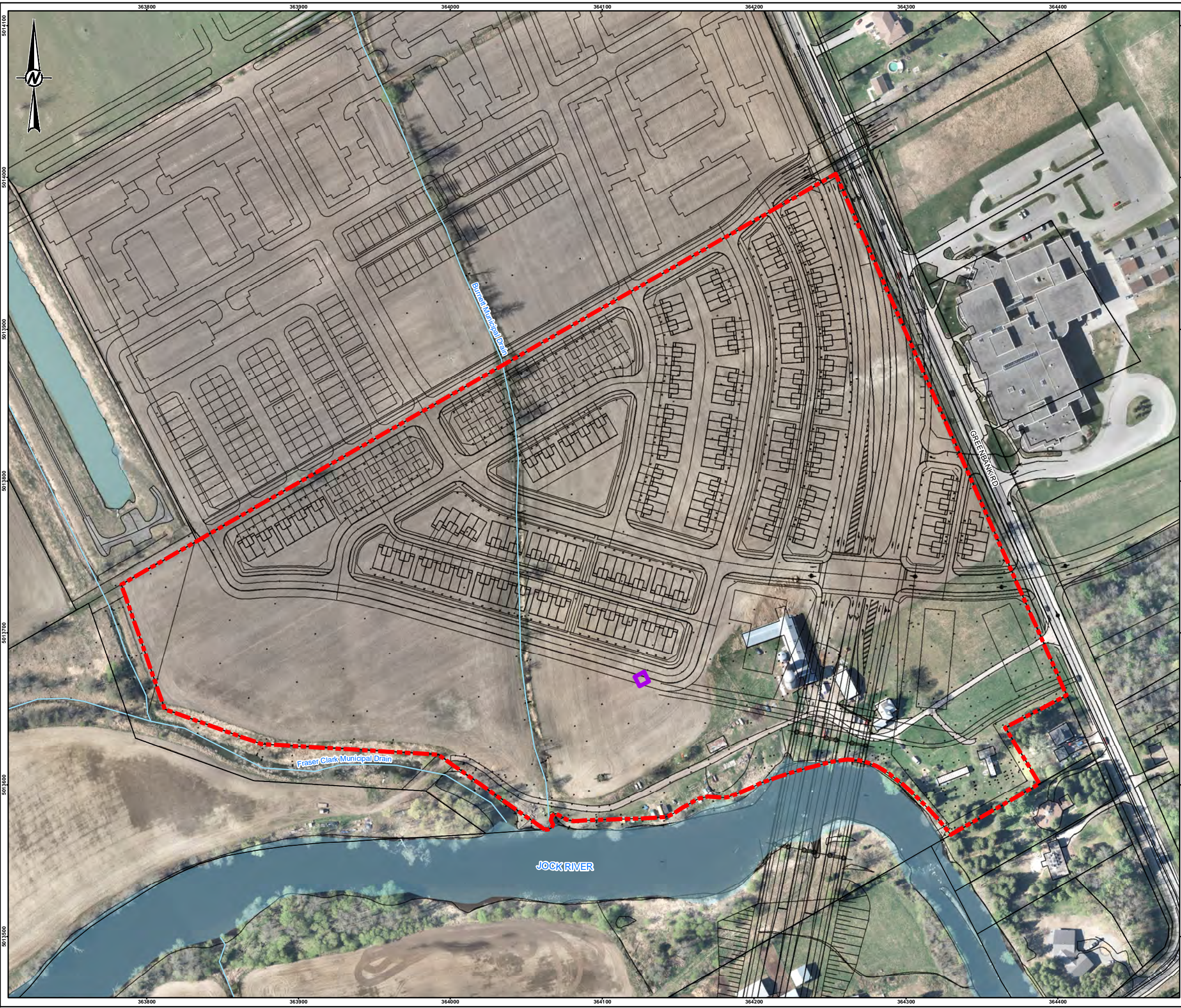
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	PREPARED	JEM
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	HJD



PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
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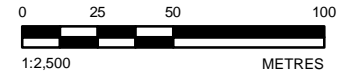
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm



LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- PROPERTY FABRIC
- BURNETT LANDS DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY
- STAGE 3 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
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REFERENCE(S)
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 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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PROJECT
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, JOCK RIVER 1 SITE (BhfW-131), BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3 (RIDEAU FRONT), NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

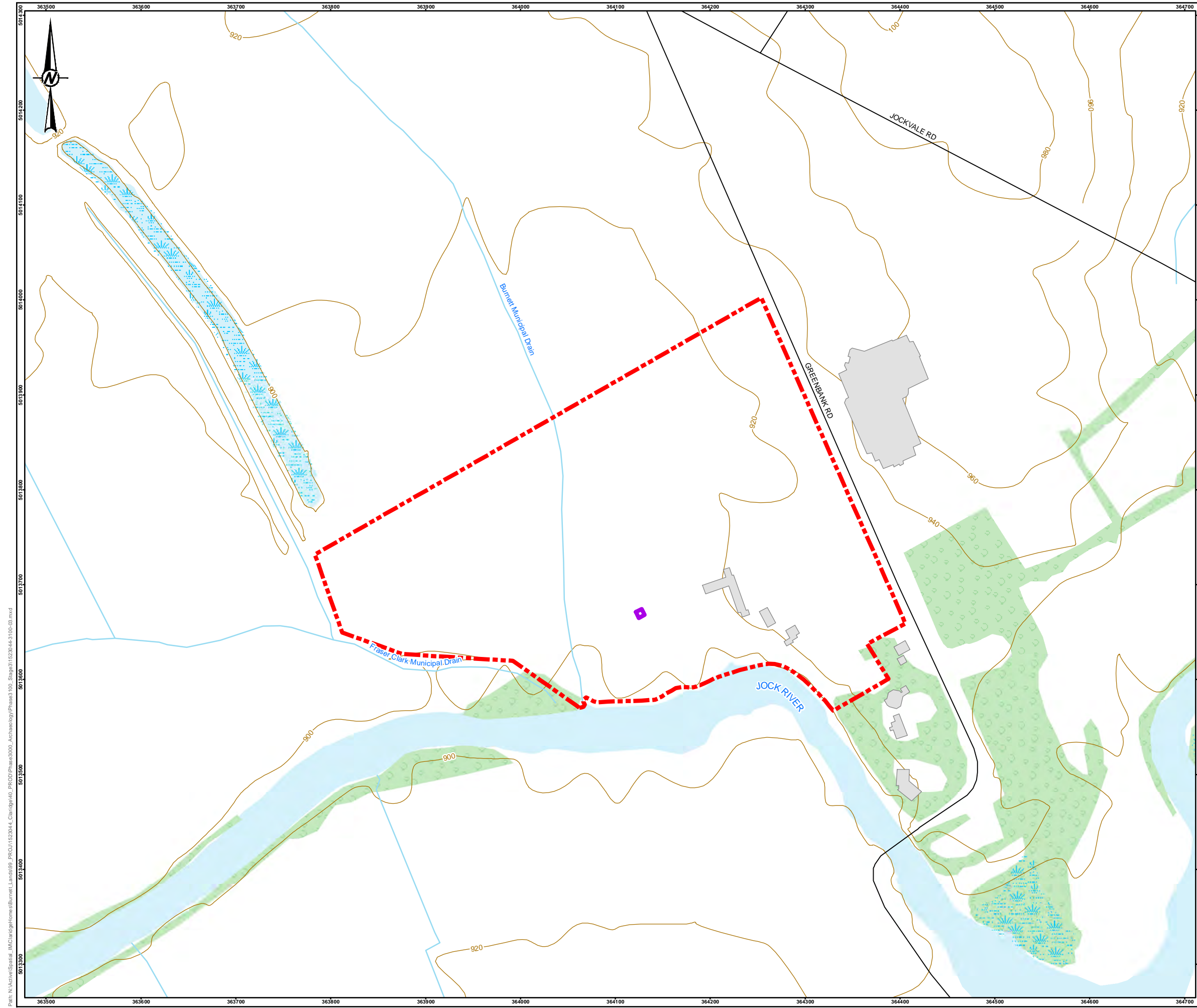
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 SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-02-10
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	HJD	



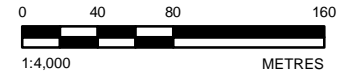
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 26mm



LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- WOODED AREA
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- BURNETT LANDS DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY
- STAGE 3 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1523044-3100.

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 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, JOCK RIVER 1 SITE (BhfW-131), BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3 (RIDEAU FRONT), NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-02-10
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	HJD	

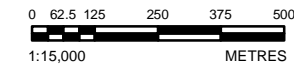


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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



LEGEND
 BURNETT LANDS DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY
 STAGE 3 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1523044-3100.

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

CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION
 PROJECT
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, JOCK RIVER 1 SITE (BhW-131), BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3 (RIDEAU FRONT), NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

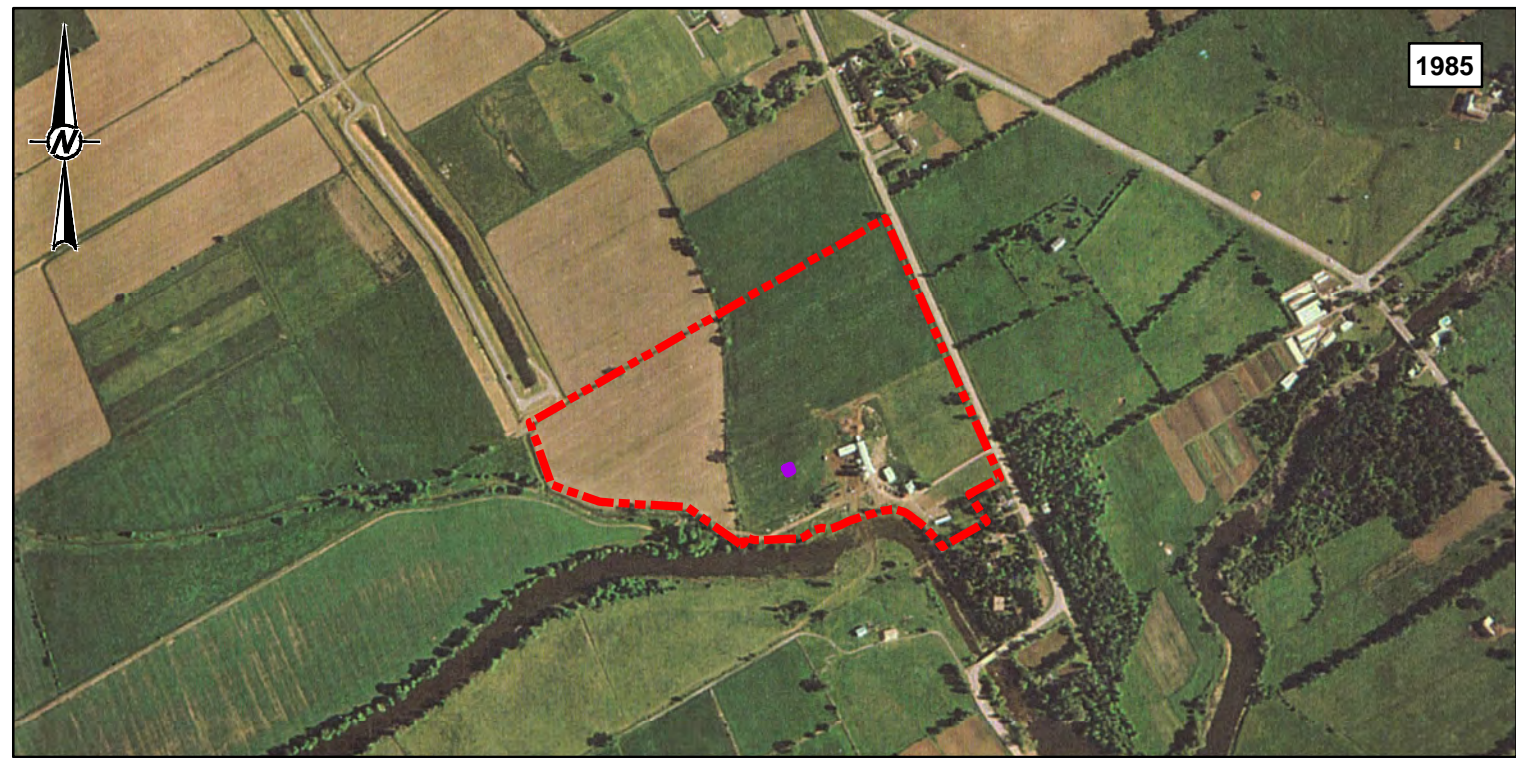
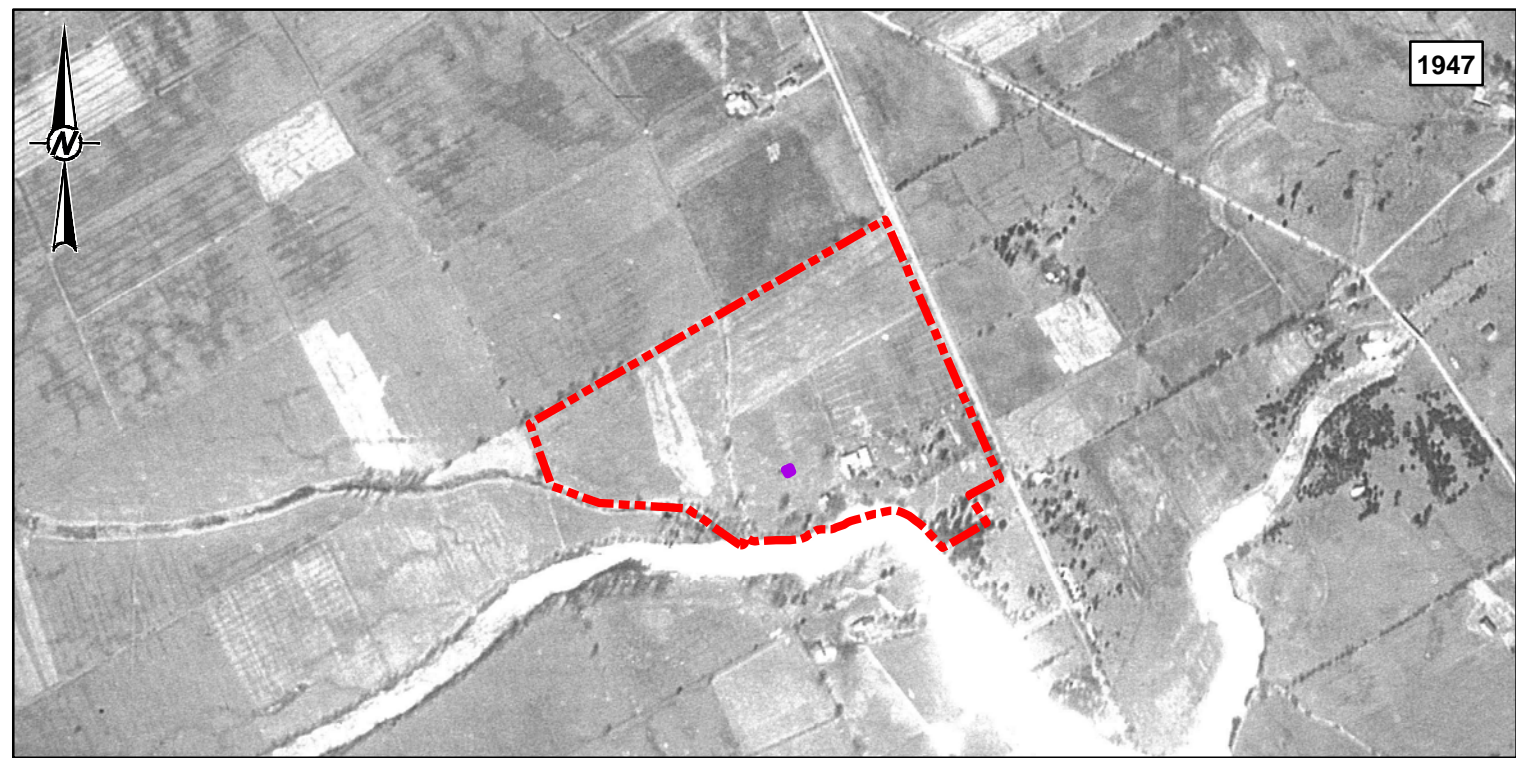
TITLE
HISTORIC MAPS



CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-02-10
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	HJD	

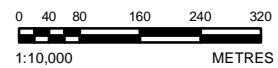


PROJECT NO. 1523044 PHASE 3100 REV. 0 MAP 4

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- LEGEND**
-  BURNETT LANDS DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY
 -  STAGE 3 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1523044-3100.

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: MODIFIED TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
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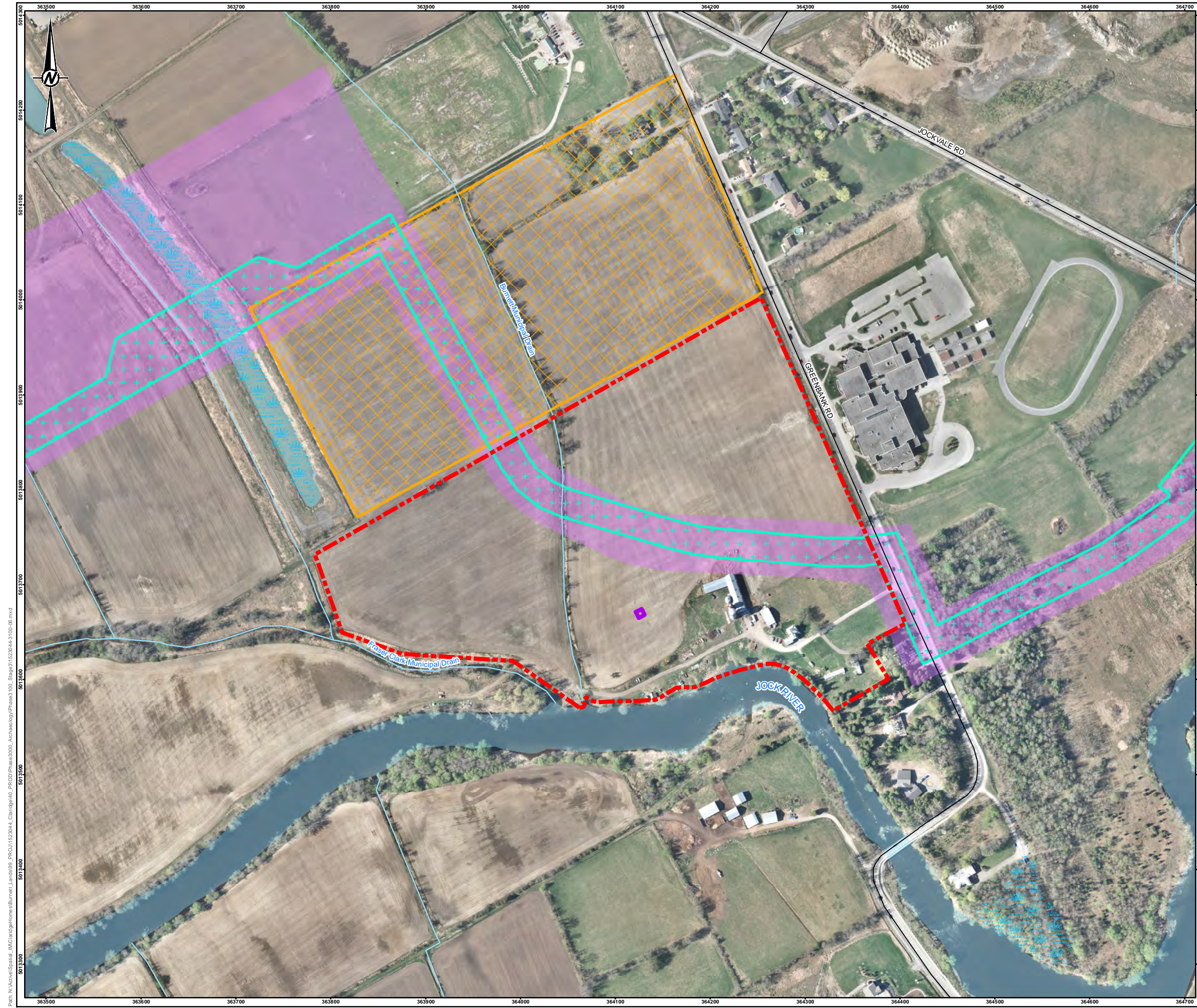
PROJECT
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, JOCK RIVER 1 SITE (Bhfw-131), BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3 (RIDEAU FRONT), NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
AERIAL IMAGERY

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-02-10
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	HJD	

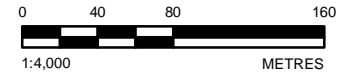


PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
1523044	3100	0	5



LEGEND

	ROADWAY
	WATERCOURSE
	WETLAND
	WATERBODY
	PATTERSON 2013a (STAGE 1-2 PIF# P378-005-2013)
	SNC STAGE 1 (PIF# P1077-005-2015)
	SNC STAGE 2 (PIF# P1077-0010-2015)
	BURNETT LANDS DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY (STAGE 1-2 PIF# P1077-0017-2016)
	STAGE 3 STUDY AREA (PIF# P1077-0022-2016)



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1523044-3100.

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 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, JOCK RIVER 1 SITE (BhW-131), BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3 (RIDEAU FRONT), NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	
	2017-02-10	

	JEM	
	AM	
	HJD	





PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
1523044	3100	0	6

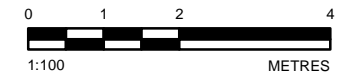
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 297mm



LEGEND

-  IMAGE LOCATION AND DIRECTION
-  SITE DATUMS
-  STAGE 3 EXCAVATION UNIT
-  STAGE 3 ARTIFACT FREQUENCY



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1523044-3100.

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 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, JOCK RIVER 1 SITE (BhfW-131), BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3 (RIDEAU FRONT), NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

IMAGE LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD	2017-02-10
DESIGNED	---
PREPARED	JEM
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO.
1523044

PHASE
3100

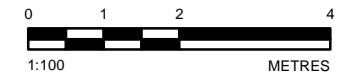
REV.
0

MAP
7



LEGEND

- SITE DATUMS
- N100
E103
0 STAGE 3 EXCAVATION UNIT
- STAGE 3 ARTIFACT FREQUENCY



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1523044-3100.

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 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, JOCK RIVER 1 SITE (BhfW-131), BURNETT LANDS, LOT 13, CONCESSION 3 (RIDEAU FRONT), NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 3 FIELD METHODOLOGY

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-02-10
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	HJD	



PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
1523044	3100	0	8



STAGE 3 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

Photographic Catalogue



APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Project Number: 1523044

Project Name: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Jock River 1 Site (BhFw-121), Burnett Lands, Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), Nepean Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario

Exp. #	Unit	Subject	Direction	Date	Photographer
D001	N100 E103	Closing overview of excavation unit	Planview	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D002	N100 E103	Closing west profile of excavation unit	West	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D003		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	South	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D004		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	East	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D005		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	South	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D006		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	Southwest	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D007	N97 E97	Closing west profile of excavation unit	West	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D008		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	East	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D009	N97 E103	Closing west profile of excavation unit	West	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D010	N100 E100	Closing north profile of excavation unit	North	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D011	N100 E100	Closing north profile of excavation unit	North	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D012	N100 E97	Closing west profile of excavation unit	West	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D013	N103 E97	Closing west profile of excavation unit	West	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D014		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	East	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D015		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	East	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D016		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	East	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D017	N103 E100	Closing west profile of excavation unit	West	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D018	N103 E103	Closing north profile of excavation unit	North	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D019		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	North	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D020		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	North	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D021		General overview of Stage 3 excavation	East	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D022	N99 E99	Closing east profile of excavation unit	East	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D023	N102 E101	Closing overview of excavation unit	Planview	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D024	N102 E101	Closing east profile of excavation unit	East	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D025		General overview of Stage 3 site following excavation	West	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D026		General overview of Stage 3 site following excavation	West	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D027		General overview of Stage 3 site following excavation	West	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D028		General overview of Stage 3 site following excavation	Northeast	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D029		General overview of Stage 3 site following excavation	Northeast	28/11/2016	E. Wilson
D030		General overview of Stage 3 site following excavation	Northeast	28/11/2016	E. Wilson

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North America	+ 1 800 275 3281
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