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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Brazeau Lands, 3809 Borrisokane Road
Part Lot 8, Concession 3 (Rideau Front)
Geographic Township of Nepean
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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November 2018
Submitted for Review December 6, 2018

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Report: PA1137-1

1.0 **Executive Summary**

Paterson Group was contracted by Caivan Brazeau Development Corporation (Caivan Brazeau) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Brazeau Lands, on part Lot 8, Concession 3 R.F., in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Caivan Brazeau is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

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 and historical maps.

This Stage 1 background 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 had both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. However, evidence from aerial photographs between 1976 and present show that the area has been quarried extensively (Map 3). Additionally, a site inspection confirmed that the property has been completely disturbed by quarry activity (Figure 1 through Figure 5). Accordingly, all potential from this area has been removed as per Standard 1.3.2 (MTCS 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

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3.0 **Project Personnel**

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4.0 **Project Context**

4.1 **Development Context**

Paterson Group was contracted by Caivan Brazeau Development Corporation (Caivan Brazeau) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Brazeau Lands, on part Lot 8, Concession 3 R.F., in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Caivan Brazeau is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act. At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Caivan Brazeau.

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. 1999). According to the management plan, the entire study area has archaeological potential, triggering the assessment process (Map 4).

4.2 **Historical Context**

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley,

as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

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

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

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BiGa-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 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Engelbrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not clearly defined. Accordingly, 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 Contact period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River

Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskariini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquins (Pilon 2005).

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquian groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). Additionally, up to 1650 warfare and raiding into the lower Ottawa Valley by the Five Nation Iroquois forced the various Algonquin groups from the area (Morrison 2005:26). By 1701 the Iroquois had been driven from most of southern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley was occupied by the Algonquin Nation (Morrison 2005:27-28).

A traditional lifeway was continued by many of the Algonquian groups in the lower Ottawa Valley above Montreal through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Algonquian lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for native claims, for settlement and industry

4.2.4 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, American Jerard B. Chapman became Nepean's second settler, establishing himself near the Jock River (Elliot 1991:10). Road surveys in the late 1820s and early 1830s led to some settlement in the interior of Nepean, and the establishment of communities such as Jockvale.

The population of Nepean did not see major increases until influxes of immigrants and settlers began with the construction of the Rideau Canal and more so into the mid 1800s. By 1851, the Township of Nepean had grown to 3,800 inhabitants. At this time there were 21 stone houses, 21 frame houses, 306 log cabins and 238 shanties. By 1861, 4,410 people called Nepean home, living in 36 stone houses, 45 frames houses, and 539 log cabins (Bond 1968:22-24). By 1878, Nepean was the wealthiest township of Carleton County. It had a population of 7,031. The 60,774 acres that encompassed the township held 2,540 head of cattle, 2,504 sheep, 1,399 horses, and 1,117 pigs (Belden & Co. 1971:105).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The south half of Lot 8, Concession 3 (100 acres) was granted to James McBride in the 1850s (the land registry records are not legible). In three separate transactions occurring in 1860, 1862, and 1870, portions of the lot were transferred from James McBride to William McBride (OLR). William McBride is shown as occupying the parcel on the 1863 Walling map (Map 5), however an associated residence is located east of the study area. In 1871, William McBride occupied the property with his wife Ann and three children, Sarah J. (3), William J. (2), and Elizabeth (2 months). James McBride (74) also still lived with the family, as did Sarah (65) and Robert (42), presumably extended family members (Statistics Canada 1871). The McBride family occupied 50 acres of land, with 10 improved and 7 in pasture. They produced potatoes. On the 1879 Belden map (Map 5), the residence remains in the eastern portion of the lot, outside of the study area. In the 1890s, the entire lot was sold for 3200\$ to a J. Todd, perhaps one of the Todd sons from the neighbouring property (OLR). A portion of the property was severed after this and sold to Ernest (possibly Everett) Shay.

The north half of Lot 8, Concession 3 (100 acres) was granted to James G. Latiner or Lattimer in 1869 (OLR), however the Latiners occupied the property prior to that as shown on the 1863 Walling map (Map 5), which also depicts a residence to the east of the study area. Latiner sold the property to Samuel Todd in 1872, although Samuel Todd appears to have been on the property, perhaps as a tenant, at least as early as the 1871 census. In both the 1871 and 1881 census, Samuel Todd resides on the property in a residence east of the study area (Map 5) with his wife, Sarah, and 6 children: Catherine, Samuel, Thomas, James, John, and Nathaniel (Statistics Canada 1871). In 1871, 20 acres of the land was improved, and 4 acres of the land was pasture. The Todd family produced spring wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay. They had horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep (Statistics Canada 1871). In 1892, the property was left to all the Todd children in the will of Samuel Todd (OLR).

In the 1890s, both the north and south parts of the property were purchased by Marcel Brazeau. He retained ownership into the 20th century (OLR).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 39.5 ha. rectangular parcel of Lot 8, Concession 3 (RF) in the former Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County. The western border of the property is along Borrisokane Road about 825 m south of Cambrian Road, and 725 m north of Barnsdale (Map 1).

The study area is an inactive quarry site bordered by large berms (Map 4). Several dirt access roads are present along the edges of the property. Extensive disturbance and dumping of industrial debris are apparent on the surface. Several derelict sheds and buildings stand in the southwest corner of the property. To the south of the property are fallow fields and to the north is an active quarry operation.

4.3.2 Physiography

The majority of the study area lies in the Ottawa Valley Clay Plain (Map 6). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial

sequence Champlain Sea (*ca.* 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging fresh water drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

Two soil types are found within the study area: Kars and Carlsbad (Map 6). A large portion of the area is not mapped and therefore has no data. Kars association soils are pre-Champlain Sea deposits that are derived from glacio-fluvial and marine beach sediments. The soils are quite thick and generally mined for aggregate, consisting of coarse sand and loamy coarse sand with very good drainage. Carlsbad soils are generally poorly drained and very similar to soils of the Osgoode association in that they consist of fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam. Matilda series soils are yellowish brown to olive brown mottled in the parent material and are imperfectly drained (Schut and Wilson 1987:42, 47, 64).

The surficial geology of the area indicates the site is in an area of glaciofluvial deposits and incorporates relic beach ridges and near shore bars (Map 7).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. This includes Stage 1-4 Assessments of Part Lots 8 and 9 Concession 3 (Rideau Front) which identified three sites. The Location 4 site (BhFw-22), a scatter from a late 19th century residence that had been recently demolished was investigated in the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment and determined to have no further CHVI (Golder Associates Inc. 2010). A Stage 4 mitigation of Location 1 (BhFw-20) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material as well as ten subsurface features typical of a farmstead complex. The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 2 (BhFw-21) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material and six subsurface features and six posts representing a historic Euro-Canadian homestead (Golder Associates 2010).

Other investigations in the area include a Stage 1-4 Archaeological Assessment of the McCullough - 2 Site (BhFw-111) location on Lot 6, Concession 3, which consists of an artifact assemblage predominantly dating to the mid-19th century and a root cellar representing an early Euro-Canadian homestead (Golder Associates Inc. 2016).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database on February 7, 2018 indicated that five registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study area, listed in Table 1.

The four closest sites are the BhFw-20, BhFw-21, BhFw-22 and BhFw-111. The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 1 (BhFw-20) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material as well as ten subsurface features typical of a farmstead complex. The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 2 (BhFw-21) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material and six subsurface features and six posts representing a historic Euro-Canadian homestead (P243-075-2010 and P243-079-2010) (Golder Associates 2010). Stage 3 assessment of the Location 4 site (BhFw-22) indicated that the material culture was related to the late 19th century residence that had been recently demolished and no further investigation

was recommended (P001-604-2010) (Golder Associates Inc. 2010). The Stage 4 work at BhFw-111 found an artifact assemblage predominantly dating to the mid-19th century and a root cellar representing an early Euro-Canadian homestead (Golder Associates Inc. 2016).

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BhFw-22	Location 4	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	No Further CHVI
BhFw-21	Location 2				
BhFw-20	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other building, house	
BhFw-11	Miller Farm	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Agricultural	
BhFw-10	Ralph Cabin	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Agricultural, cabin, farmstead	
BhFw-111	McCullough-2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI

Table 1: Registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located near the study area.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The study property is close to the Jock River, includes post glacial topographic beach features, and falls in the area of potential indicated on City of Ottawa’s archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 4). Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

The land registry records, census records, and historic maps show that although this area was mainly rural, the property was occupied from the mid nineteenth century. The 1863 Walling and 1879 Belden maps indicate two structures located on the lot, the McBryde home and the Latiner/Todd home. However, these are likely located to the east of the study area boundaries. The presence of homesteads indicate that there is some archaeological potential for historic period sites.

Despite these conditions, the current state of the study area and the history of aerial photographs from 1976 to present demonstrate that at one time or another, all areas of the property have been entirely disturbed (Map 3). Through the extensive quarrying activities, the archaeological potential has been removed.

5.0 **Field Methods**

A field inspection of the subject property was undertaken on November 6th, 2018. Permission to access the property was provided by Caivan Brazeau, with no limitations. Weather conditions were overcast, and temperatures of 4° Celsius. During the site visit the entire property was systematically inspected.

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

The inspection confirmed the aerial photographic record; the study area consists of a quarry (Figure 1 and Figure 2) surrounded by access roads and significant berms to the east and west (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The southwestern corner of the property contains several derelict buildings (Figure 5). All these features represent significant disturbance throughout the study area.

Map, site photograph, and document catalogues appear in Appendices A, B, and C.

6.0 **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Paterson Group was contracted by Caivan Brazeau to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of The Brazeau Lands, on part Lot 8, Concession 3 R.F., in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Caivan Brazeau is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) archaeological site database, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: census data, land registry records and historical maps.

This Stage 1 background 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 had both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. However, evidence from aerial photographs between 1976 and present show that the area has been quarried extensively (Map 3). Additionally, a site inspection confirmed that the property has been completely disturbed by quarry activity (Figure 1 through Figure 5). Accordingly, all potential from this area has been removed as per Standard 1.3.2 (MTCS 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

7.0 **Advice on Compliance with Legislation**

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

8.0 Closure

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

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Caivan Brazeau 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.

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This report is pending Ministry approval.

If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

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10.0 **Images**



Figure 1: View of quarry, looking west. (D005)



Figure 2: View of the quarry, looking northwest (D004).



Figure 3: Access road and berm on the eastern edge of the property, showing debris. (D001)

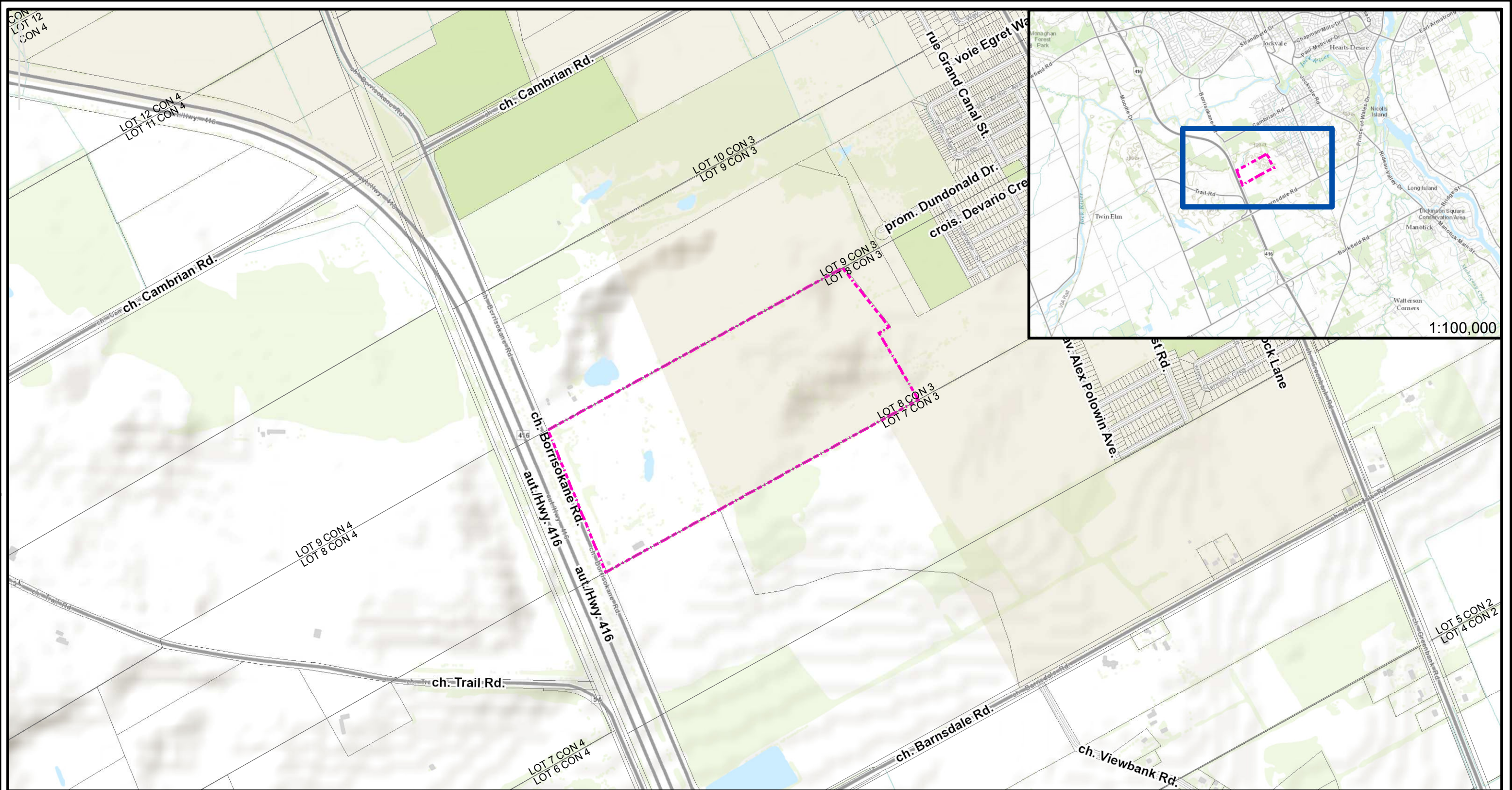


Figure 4: Berm and industrial debris along Borrisokane Road, looking north. (D014)

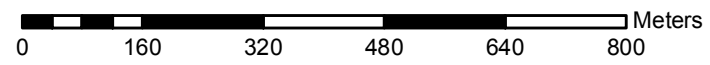


Figure 5: Derelict buildings in southwestern part of the study area. (D016)

11.0 **Maps**



DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES:

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

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

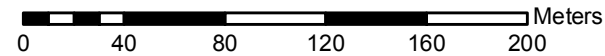
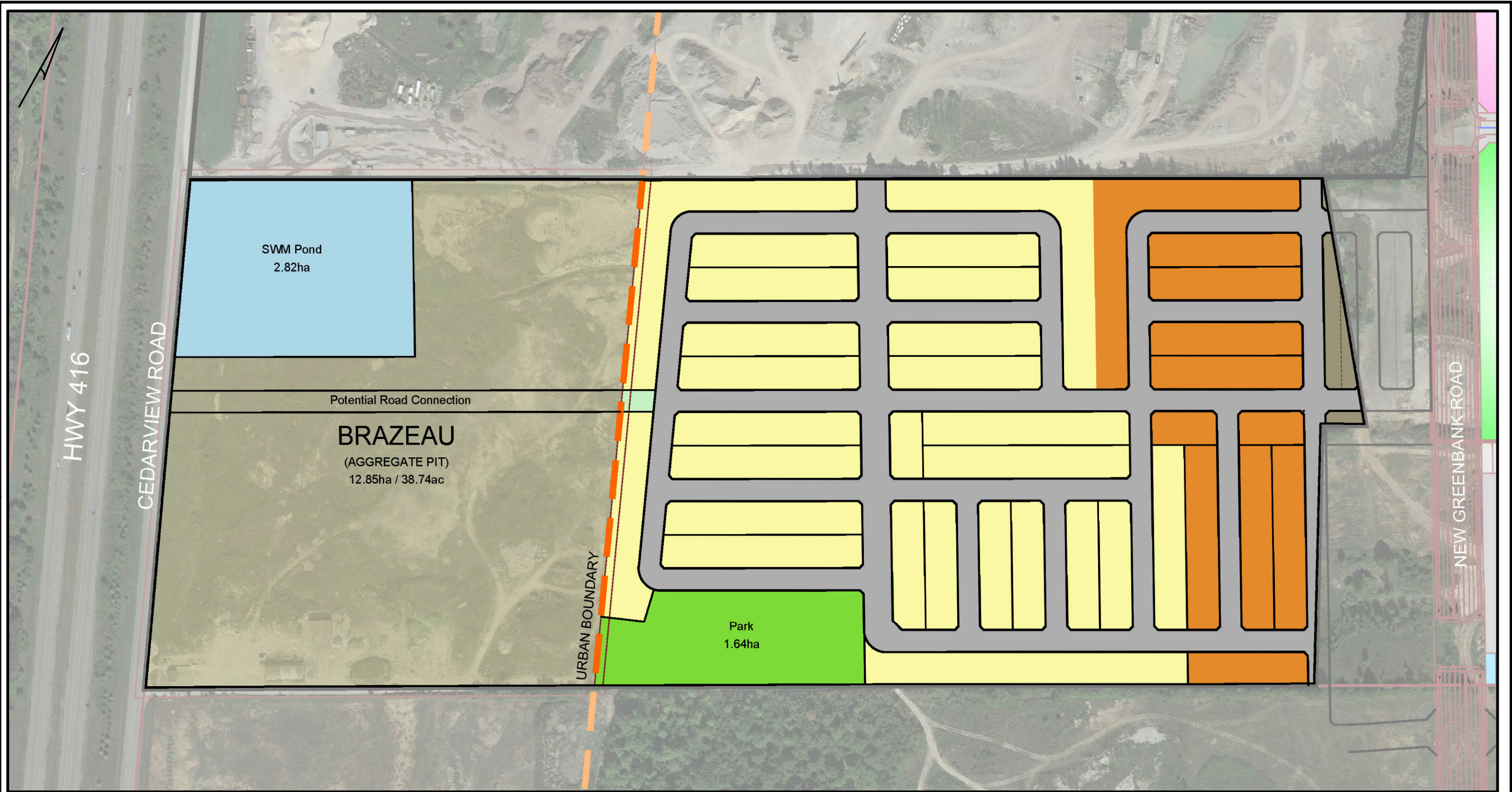
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Project PA1135
 Borden NONE

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 BRAZEAU LANDS - 3809 BORRISOKANE DRIVE
 OTTAWA, ON

LOCATION

File: PA1137-MAP LOCATION
 Date: 05/11/2018
 Map: 1



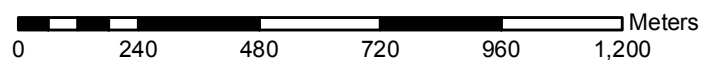
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PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 CONCEPT PLAN PROVIDED BY CAIVAN COMMUNITIES, DATED OCTOBER 30, 2018

paterson group consulting engineers 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5	Scale 1:3,000 Des BM Drawn BM Chkd BM	Project PA1135 Borden NONE	STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BRAZEAU LANDS - 3809 BORRISOKANE DRIVE OTTAWA, ON	CONCEPT PLAN	File: PA1137-MAP DM
					Date: 06/11/2018 Map: 2

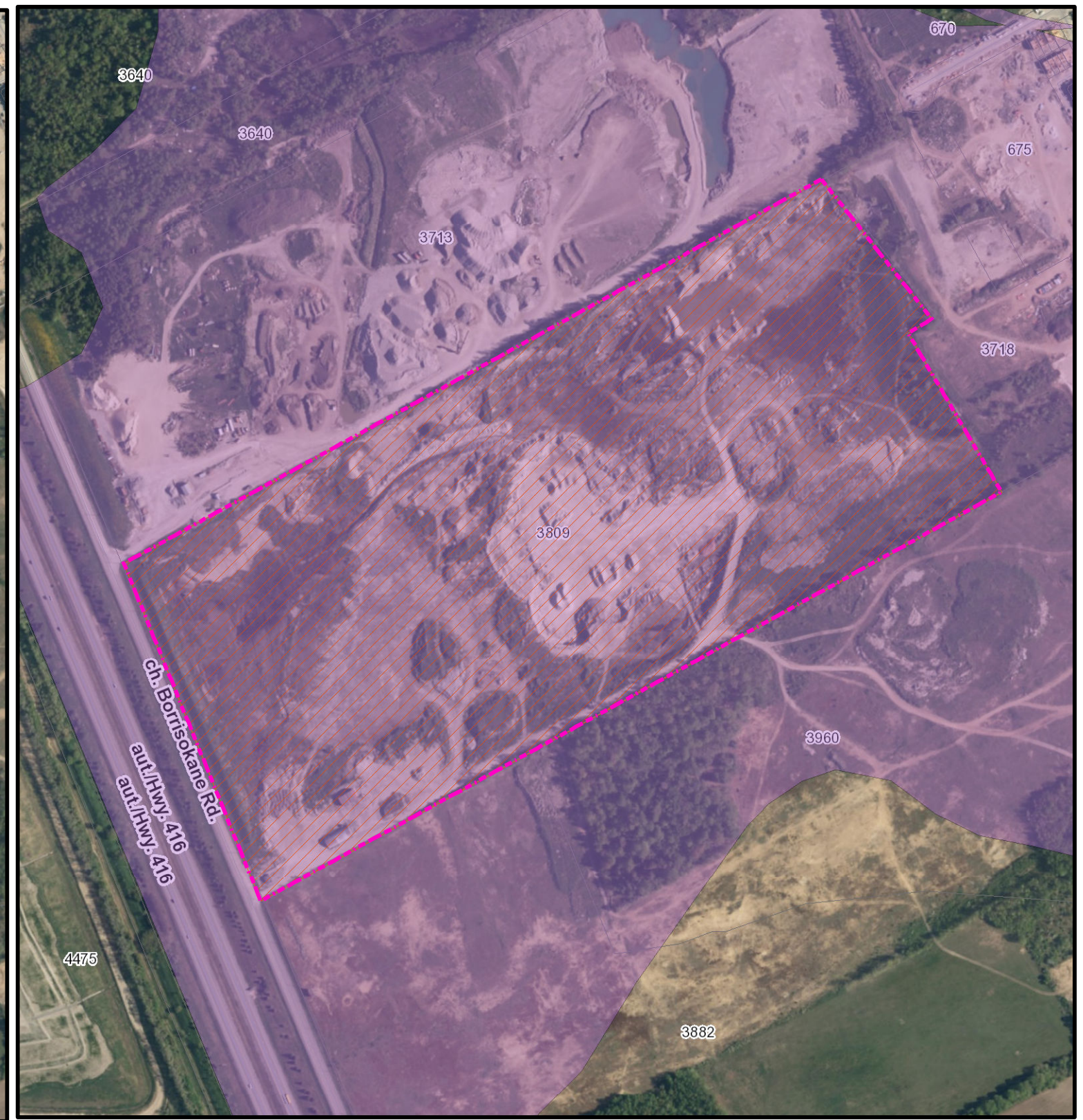
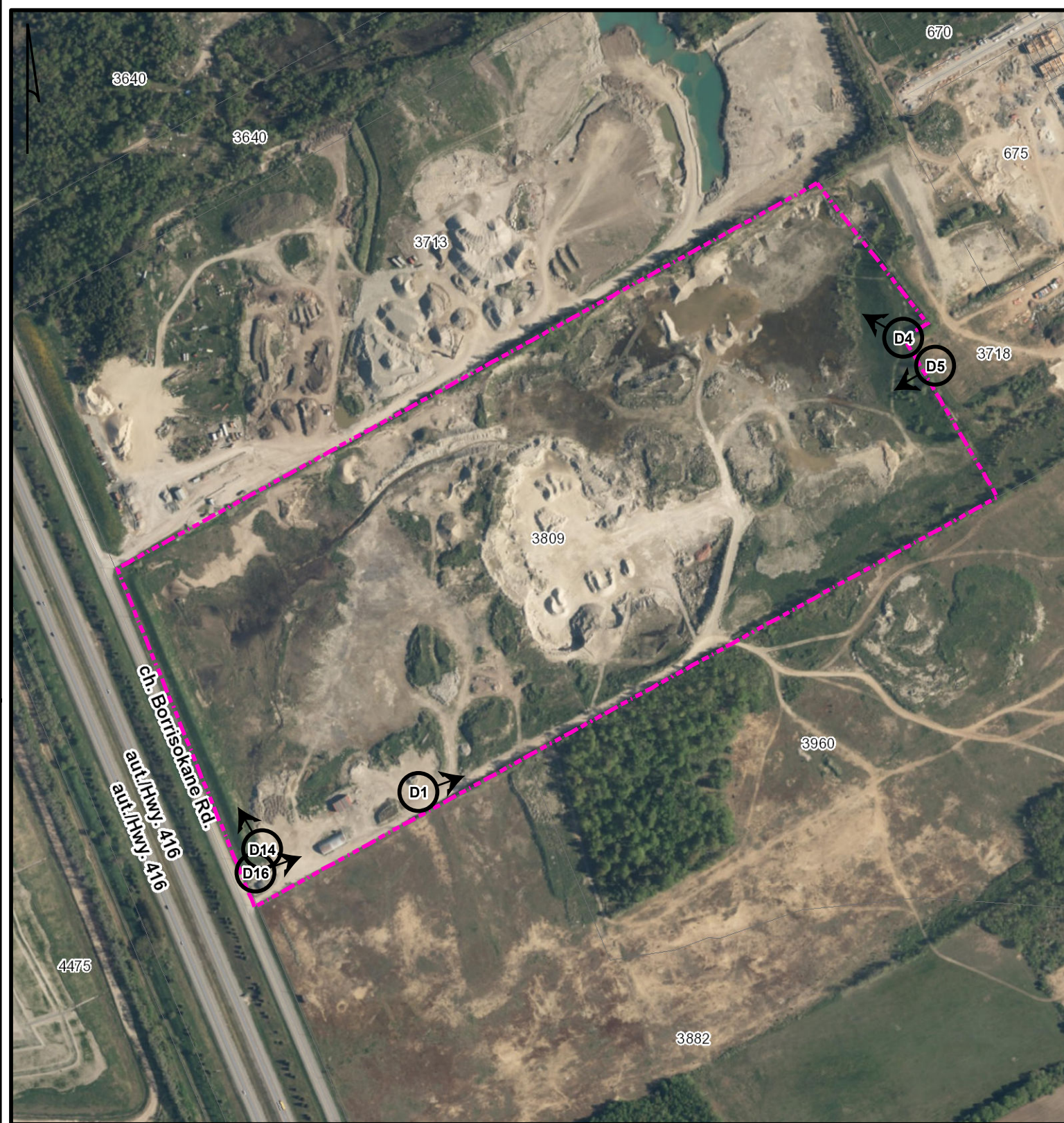


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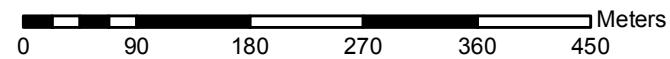


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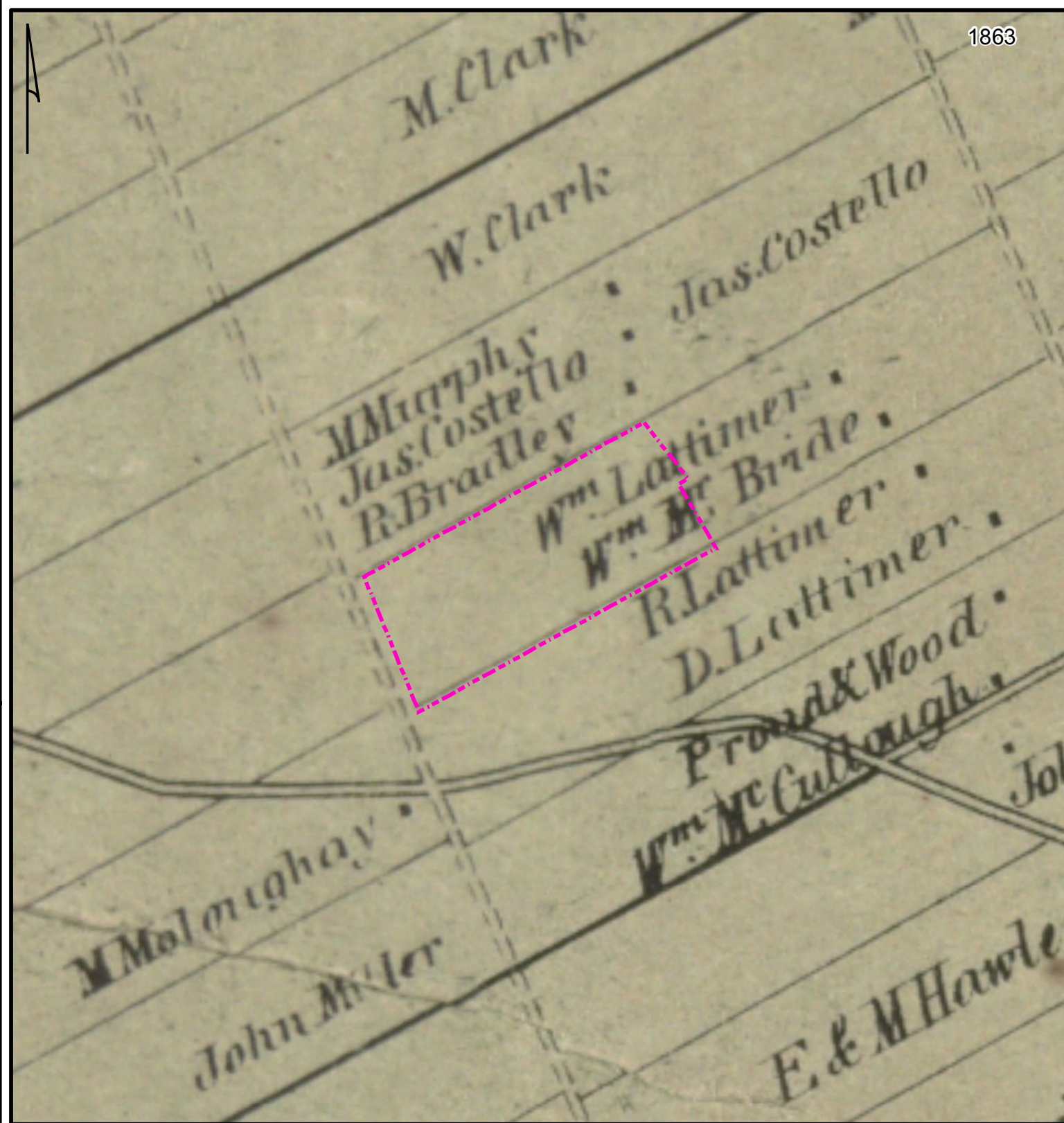


- DEVELOPMENT AREA
- DISTURBED - AGGREGATE EXTRACTION
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL ARCHÉOLOGIQUE
- ↑ PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER

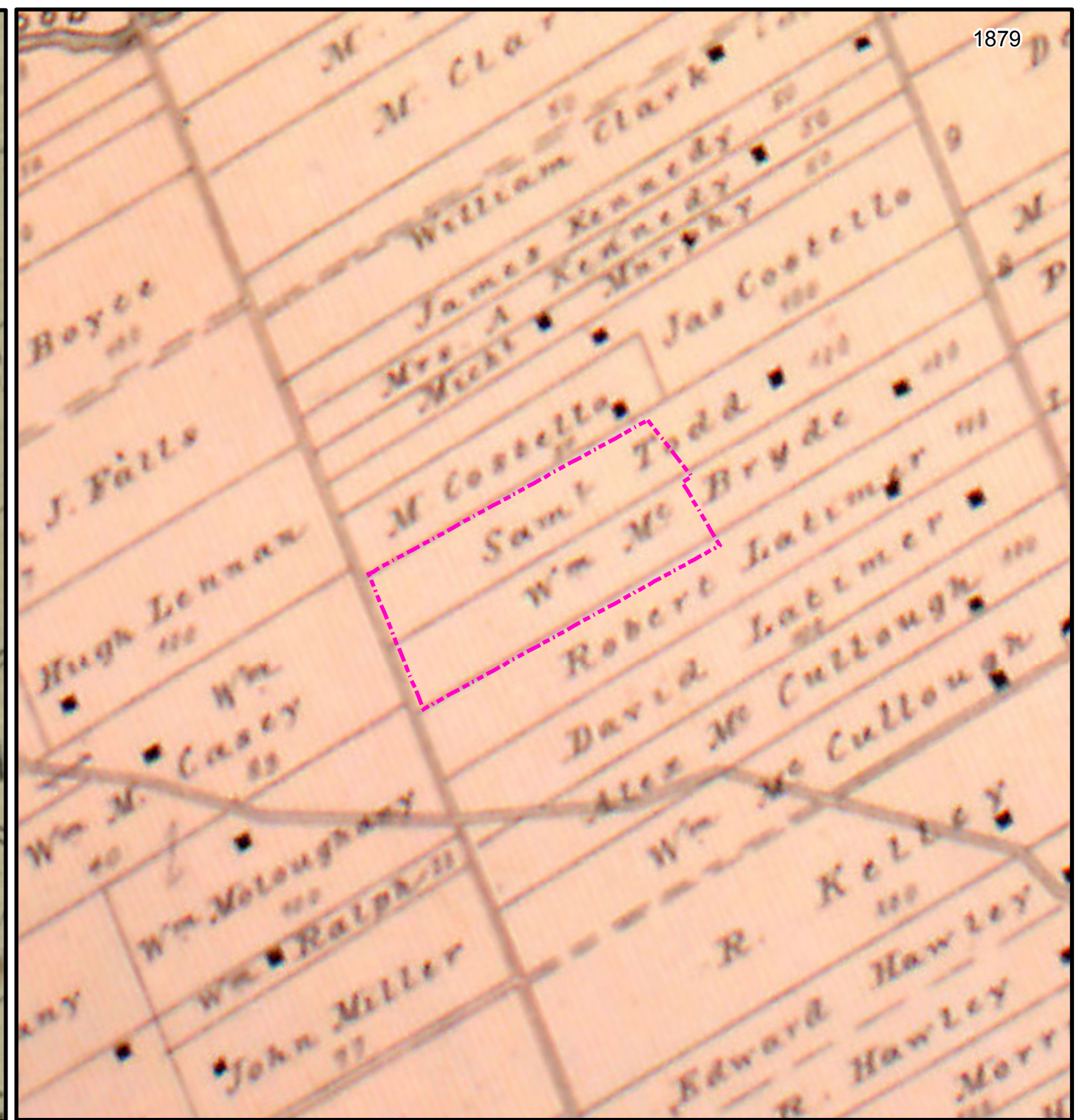


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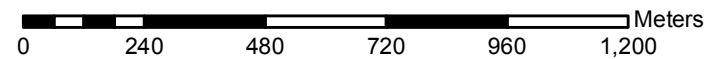


1863



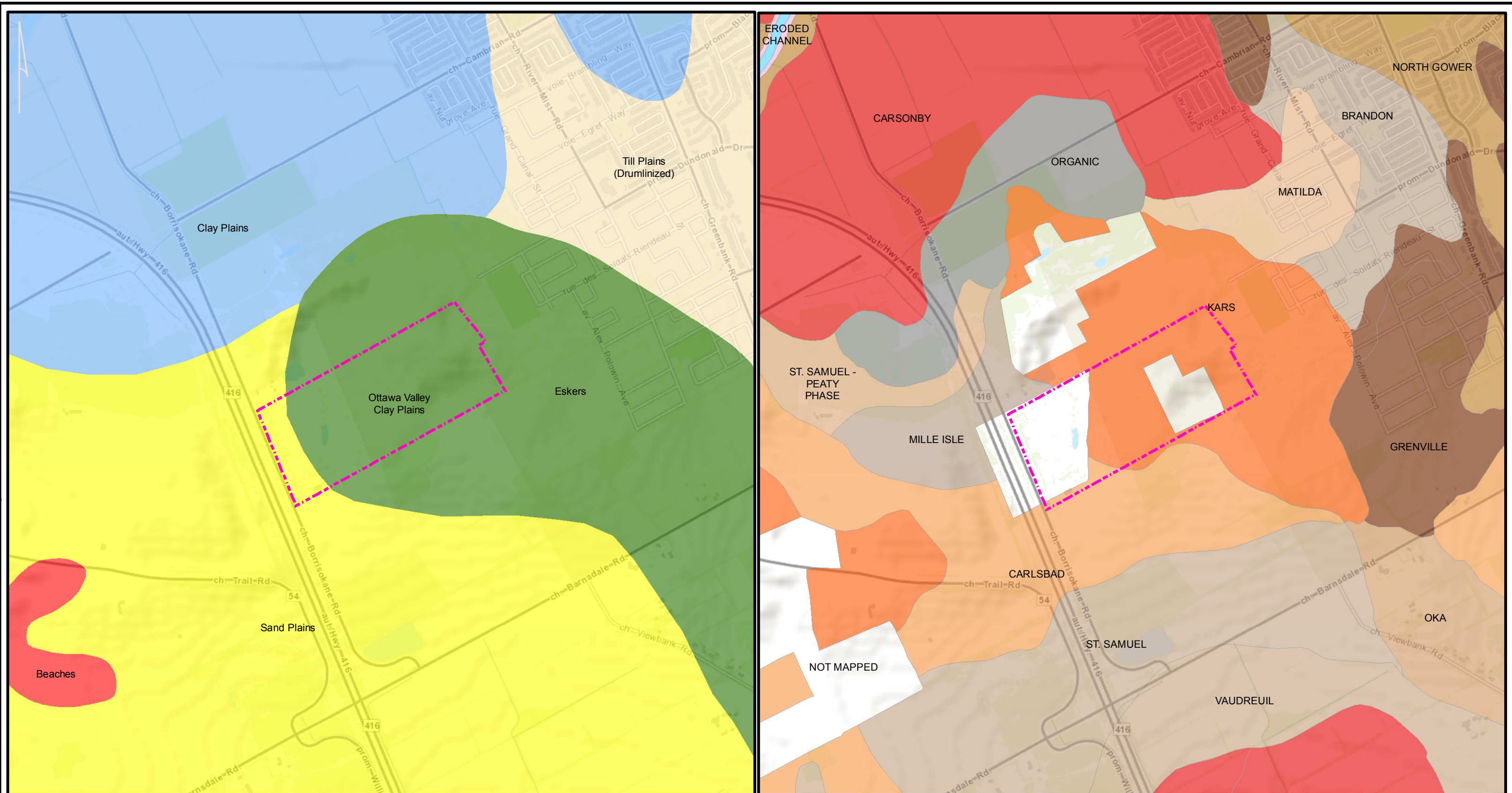
1879

 DEVELOPMENT AREA

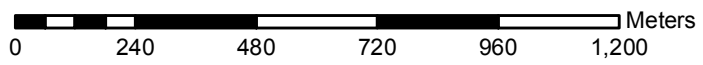


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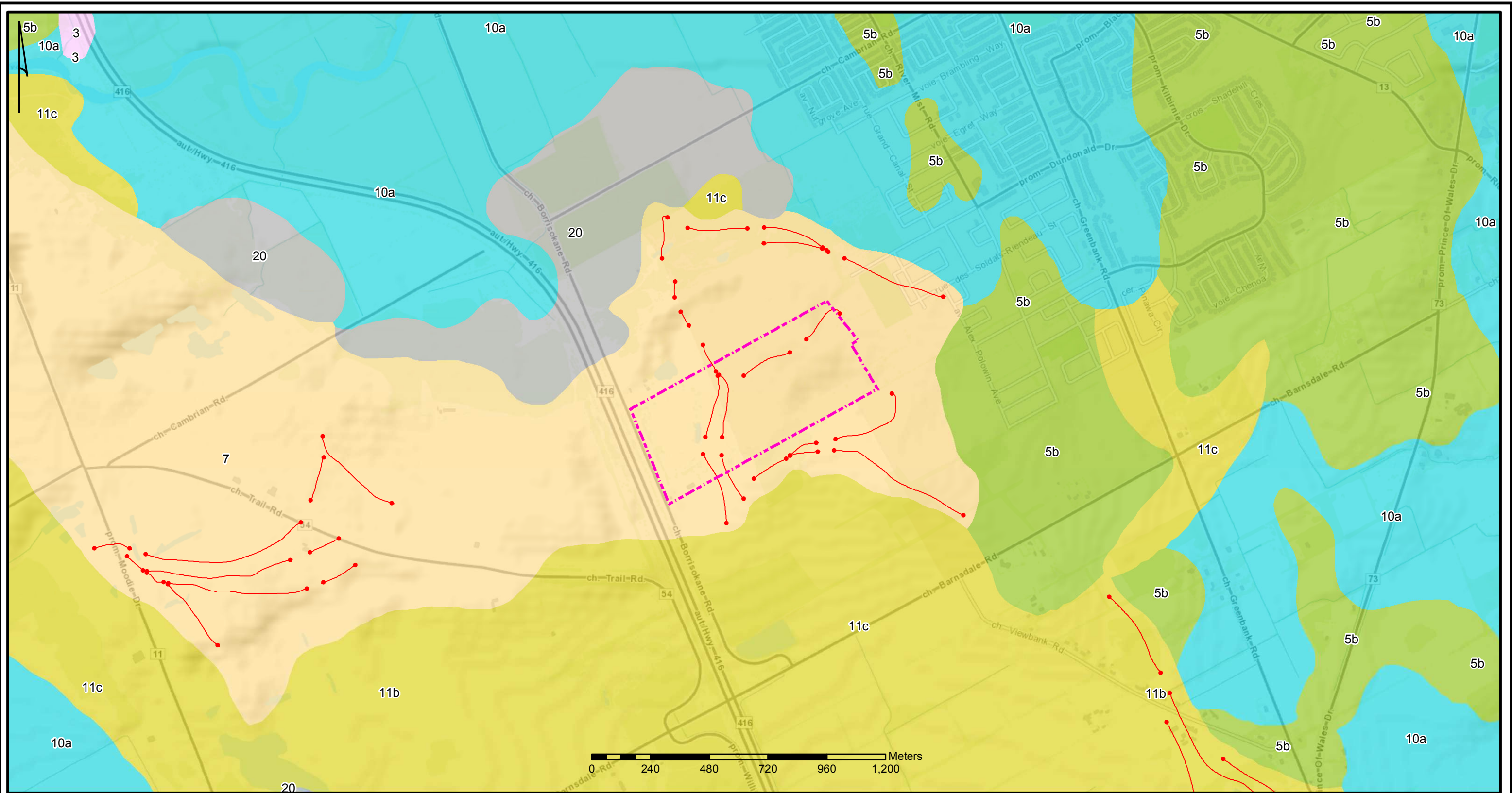
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863, MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, CANADA
 WEST. D.P. PUTNAM, ONTARIO. (NMC 14834)
 SEGMENT OF NEPEAN TOWNSHIP FROM BELDEN, 1879 ILLUSTRATED
 HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON (INCLUDING CITY OF
 OTTAWA), ONT., TORONTO.



DEVELOPMENT AREA



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



- DEVELOPMENT AREA
- BEACH RIDGES AND NEAR SHORE BARS
- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 7: GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11B: LITTORAL-FORESHORE DEPOSITS
- 11C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

REFERENCES:

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

12.0 Appendix A: Map Catalogue

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

13.0 Appendix B: Photo Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Subject	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1137-D001	Berm at east end of study area	NW	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D002	Berm at east end of study area	SW	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D003	View from top of berm, east end of study area	N	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D004	View from top of berm, looking west	NW	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D005	View from top of berm, showing extensive quarrying	W	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D006	View from top of berm, showing disturbance from stripping	SW	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D007	Southwestern portion of the study area	SW	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D008	Southwestern portion of the study area and berm	W	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D009	Access road and berm	N	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D010	Fence line and fallow field	N	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D011	Fence line and fallow field	W	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D012	Fallow field and adjacent quarry	NW	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D013	Fallow field and adjacent quarry	NW	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D014	Berm along road and abandoned quarry equipment	N	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D015	Derelict buildings and quarry	NE	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D016	Derelict buildings and access road	E	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D017	Quarry area	NE	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D018	Quarry area	NE	06/11/2018	SB
PA1137-D019	Derelict building and disturbed topography	SE	06/11/2018	SB

14.0 Appendix C: Documents

Field Notes scanned to PA1137-FNotes.pdf by S. Barre, November 9, 2018