Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Scissons Road Development

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ORIGINAL REPORT

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Cameron Heritage Consulting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was completed under the scope of the Planning Act in preparation for the construction of a housing development in Ottawa, ON. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located at properties #27, 33, and 35 Scissons Road, within Lot 28 Concession 6, Nepean Township, Ottawa. The PDA is approximately 7000 m^2 and is bounded on the east by Scissons Road, to the south by the backyards of houses along Sawyer Way, and to the west and north by residential homes development.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment included consultation with local heritage organizations, reviews of aerial imagery, archaeological potential maps, national topographic maps, physiographic maps and early maps of the area. In addition, information regarding known archaeological sites in the vicinity, land grants, historical reference books, and the geotechnical report for the PDA was reviewed. A site visit to assess archaeological potential was conducted April 20, 2015.

Based upon the review of background material and the site visit, there are areas with and without potential for the presence of archaeological resources within the PDA. There are two homes located within the PDA. Construction of these homes and their associated ancillary structures (outbuildings, septic, and driveways) have disturbed the ground significantly and; therefore, these areas do not retain archaeological potential. No further archaeological work is recommended for these areas. The rest of the PDA retains some potential for the presence of archaeological resources. It is recommended that these areas undergo Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment shovel testing prior to any construction activities. There are two areas within the PDA that are covered with large amount of recently deposited fill. Advice from MTCS, is to shovel test through the fill if possible. "Removal of the fill and construction monitoring is not required or recommended as there is nothing specifically identified from the historical documentation for this property, and the prehistoric potential is only moderate in terms of Ottawa (M. Horne Pers. Comm. 2015)." Should the shovel testing during the Stage 2 encounter an archaeological site, then it may be necessary to do something with the fill (Horne 2015)

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment study was completed by Courtney Cameron M.A., (P371) Archaeologist with Cameron Heritage Consulting.

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1. PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1. Objectives

Projects that require an Archaeological Assessment in the province of Ontario start with a Stage 1 Background Study. *The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS, 2011) document outlines the purpose and requirements for conducting a Stage 1 Background Study. This study "documents the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition" (MTCS 2011). The information used in this study is garnered from several sources. These sources can include, but are not limited to:

- A review of the Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport's (MTCS) Archaeological sites database for archaeological sites that have been recorded within a one km radius of the Project Development Area (PDA).
- A review of archaeological assessments that have taken place within a radius of 50 m of the PDA.
- A review of historical maps, and of maps containing topographic, geological and other natural feature information
- A review of the databases of historic places, commemorative plaques or monuments around the PDA.
- A review of any available archaeological management plans, archaeological potential mapping or other archaeological documents of the general area.
- A visual inspection of the PDA

The information gathered will be used to determine the potential for the presence of archaeological resources within the PDA, and to develop recommendations based on the results.

1.2. Development Context

Pegasus Development Corporation is proposing to construct a housing development consisting of 16 single family dwellings at properties #27, 33, and 35 Scissons Road, Ottawa, Ontario (Figures 1 and 2). According to the Ottawa Official Plan Section 4.6.2 "Where development is proposed on land where archaeological potential exists, as identified on the City of Ottawa map, Areas of Archaeological Potential, the City will require an archaeological resource assessment to

be conducted by an archaeologist licensed under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as a condition of development approval" (City of Ottawa 2015). Therefore, under the scope of the Planning Act, a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) was necessary. In addition, "The site is near Natural Environment Area (NEA) lands and an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) is therefore required (as per OP Section 4.7.8)"(Isernhagen, Pers. Comm. 2015a). Cameron Heritage Consulting was retained by Pegasus Development Corporation to undertake the Stage 1 AA. A background study and property inspection was completed by Courtney Cameron, M.A., Archaeologist with Cameron Heritage Consulting.

2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1. Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period covers the span of time when people first came to North American to when contact was made with Europeans. The most widely accepted theory of North America occupation is the migration of people across the Bering Strait from Siberia to Alaska. The exact timing of this migration is still a topic of debate among archaeologists, however, research at the Paisley Caves in Oregon have recovered a 14,000 year old human coprolite(Gilbert et al 2008). In addition, research at the Bluefish Caves in the Yukon has dated an archaeological site to 20,000 BP (Cinq-Mars 1979). This site is currently the oldest known in North America.

The peopling of Ontario could only begin once the glaciers withdrew from the landscape. Only then, were people able to move in and exploit new resources. In Ontario, the glaciers began receding in the south approximately 15,000 BP (Munson 2013). But, in Eastern Ontario, the glaciers did not recede until approximately 11,000 BP (Peers 1985, Storck 1971), and therefore, no archaeological sites are found that date before this. The environment that existed at that time was vastly different than today. Overall, it was cooler and more tundra-like. Megafauna, such as mastodon and mammoths, giant beaver as well as bison, caribou, and musk ox existed. The land started to rebound after years of subsistence due to the weight of the glaciers, large amounts of water were released from the glaciers and carved the landscape, from which present day watercourses are but a memory. Marine waters inundated Eastern Ontario forming the Champlain Sea. Archaeologists, call the people who lived in this environment between 11,000 and 9,000 BP, Paleo-Indians. Because of the presence of glaciers and the Champlain Sea, the Paleo-Indian Period occurs later in Eastern Ontario than in Southern Ontario.

The Paleo-Indian period is considered to be fairly homogenous throughout North America, with small regional variations in lithic materials and knapping technologies. While occurring at different times throughout the continent, there are attributes that tie all peoples of this culture period together. Paleo-Indian peoples are described as nomadic hunter gatherers, living opportunistically on the landscape. They gathered vegetal foodstuffs and hunted game. The theories generated about Paleo-Indians are based on few material remains. The lithic tool kit that can be associated with Paleo-Indians include their unique fluted projectile points; uniface and biface knives; uniface end, side and spoke-shave scrapers; gravers; borers; drills; flint wedges, and a few rough stone hammers or anvils (Ritchie 1983). Paleo Indian people would have used a large amount of organic material (*i.e.,* plants and animals), which is very perishable, and it is therefore not surprising that not much remains. Only one Paleo-Indian site in Ontario has ever produced burned food remains. They included caribou, arctic fox, and either hare or rabbit, (Storck and Spiess 1994). Paleo-Indian sites are rare and there are just over 100 known Paleo-Indian sites in Ontario (Ellis 2013).

The environment continues to warm throughout the Paleo-Indian Period. Eventually, the megafauna animals disappear. Technology and culture continuous to change and these changes can be observed in the archaeological record. Seven thousand years ago such a change occurred. Archaeologists have characterized sites dating between *ca* 9,000 -3,000 BP, as Archaic. All archaeological sites within the Archaic show similar attributes, but can be further divided into three sub-categories (Early, Middle and Late).

The Archaic Period (*ca* 9,000 - 3,000 BP)

At around 9,000 BP, the archaeological record begins to exhibit more regional diversity. It appears that groups moved seasonally to take advantage of natural resources. The Archaic tool kit is different from the Paleo-lithic, as it contains smaller knapped projectile points that have a notched base instead of a fluted base. Archaic people added grinding technology to their manipulation of lithic materials. Many of these ground stone tools, such as adzes, and gouges indicate woodworking activities. Evidence for fishing, such as net sinkers, plummets, and fishhooks are also found on Archaic sites. In addition, native copper is utilized and traded over long distances. Culturally, the presence of cemeteries and non-utilitarian items, such as gorgets, pipes, bracelets, and birdstones appear. Recent archaeological work in Eastern Ontario, has proposed that people could have occupied the shore line of the Champlain Sea in the Ottawa area between 9,500 and 6,500 years BP - the late Paleo -Indian and Early Archaic Period (Swayze and McGhee 2011).

By the end of the Archaic the glaciers have completely receded and the Champlain Sea has withdrawn exposing areas not previously available for exploitation. The environment continues to warm and resembles modern conditions. Population of the North America grows and archaeological sites indicate that groups become larger, and more regional diverse. It it believed that it is at this time that the people started to identify themselves regionally as unique Nations with unique language, customs and traditions.

The Woodland Period (*ca* 3,000 - 350 BP)

The start of this regional variation among the Pre-Contact people is identified as the Early Woodland Period (*ca* 3000 -2400 BP). Not only was there a significant change in social organization, but there was also a change in the technology. Pottery, and the bow and arrow make an appearance at the early part of the Woodland Period. Despite the introduction of new technology and the change in social organization into groups, the basic lifestyle of hunting/gathering/fishing does not appear to change.

The Middle Woodland Period (*ca* 2400 - 1100 BP) is distinguished from the Early Woodland Period in that the projectile point typology changes and the pottery becomes more decorative and more regionally variable in the decoration. It is during the Middle Woodland that most of the burial mounds were created, such as Serpent Mound at Rice Lake, Ontario. There is some evidence for the introduction of agriculture in the southern part of the province (OAS 2015). Archaeologists have been able to identify four main complexes (*i.e.*, cultures) that existed throughout the province during the Middle Woodland Period. These complexes are The Point Peninsula Complex, The Saugeen Complex, the Couture Complex, and the Laurel Complex. The Point Peninsula Complex is found in the most southcentral and southeastern part of the province, including along the Ottawa River; The Saugeen Complex is found along the southeast shores of Lake Huron and the Bruce Peninsula, around the London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand River. The Couture Complex is found around Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie. The Laurel Complex is found in Northern Ontario.

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period, archaeologists have identified two additional cultures that appear to have developed in Southern Ontario (Princess Point - between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie and Sandbanks - around Kingston). The methods of decorating and constructing pottery also changes. This was also when corn and tobacco appears in Southern Ontario.

The Late Woodland (*ca* 1,100 -350 BP) exhibits the most regional variability. throughout Ontario and is subdivided by region and by chronology. During the Late Woodland period in Northern

Ontario, the cultures retained the hunter-gather lifestyle, but there is a temporal variation in pottery design and decoration. Pottery vessels from Southern Ontario found in Northern Ontario indicate that there was a extensive trade network throughout the province. The people of Northern Ontario continue to build mounds in which to bury their dead, but this practice disappears throughout the rest of the province. It is believed that pictographs and petroglyphs were created during the Late Woodland although some archaeologists suggest that they occur earlier.

In Southern Ontario the Late Woodland Period is defined primarily by the change in subsistence from a hunter-gather society to an agricultural society relying on corn, beans and squash. This culture is called the Ontario Iroquois tradition. The increased reliance on horticulture, lead to an increase in population and the formation of villages that were occupied between 20 - 40 years before being moved (OAS 2015). It is also probable that during this time political groups larger than the single village emerge. Material remains indicates that there is a temporal variation in pottery design and decoration, and in projectile point shape.

In Eastern Ontario it appears that there is an overlap in hunter-gather and horticultural subsistence strategies. Those cultures continuing to use hunter-gather subsistence strategies are generally believed to be Algonquin speaking populations along the Ottawa Valley (OAS 2015). Archaeologists have identified a distinct culture along the St. Lawrence River and eastern shore of Lake Ontario, which they call the St. Lawrence Iroquois Tradition. It is during this time that permanent villages and fishing camps start to emerge, the pottery technique improves to create thinner more compact vessels, and there is more reliance on horticulture.

2.2. Post- Contact Period

The Post- Contact period is defined as events that occur after First Nations and Europeans made contact. The first Europeans on record to travel up the Ottawa River to the area that is presently the City of Ottawa, was Étienne Brûlé in 1610, Nicholas de Vignau in 1611, and Samuel de Champlain in 1613, who produced the first map of the Ottawa River (Kennedy 1970:71, DeVolpi 1964). These explorers made contact with the original inhabitants of the area, Algonquins and the Ottawa River became a major route for fur traders, explorers and missionaries.

Despite the Ottawa River being a major route to access the interior of the continent, it would be a few hundred years before permanent settlement by Europeans occurred. Philmon Wright, a settler from Boston, arrived in the early 1800s with a small group of settlers. They settled on the north side of the Ottawa River and established a community near the Chaudiere Falls (Figure 3) (Holzman and Tosh1999, DeVolpi 1964, Nagy 1974).

When Napoleon successfully instated the Continental Blockage, which cut off Britain's supply of timber, in 1806, Philmon Wright built a mill and started supplying square timber to the government. With the opportunity for some economic growth and the influx of Loyalists and disbanded soldiers, people slowly began to trickle into the region. The government had the region surveyed in preparation for settlers at the end of the 18th century. Carleton County was established in 1792, and Nepean Township was surveyed in 1793 (Ontario GenWEb, 2015). Many land grants were applied for, and in 1792, George Hamilton, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, applied for land to bring 143 settlers. He was granted the entire township of Nepean. However, due to the harsh and remote conditions, George Hamilton was unable to fulfill his obligations, and the government decided the grant lots individually (Elliott 1991). Jehiel Collins, from Vermont, is believed to have been the first person to settle in Nepean Township, *ca* 1809. The military constructed a camp at Richmond's Landing on the LeBreton Flats *ca* 1818. Richmond Road, the major road connecting the waterfront with the interior of the township was built at about the same time. Both of these features can be seen on an early map of the area, (Figure 3) (Holzman and Tosh 1999, Nagy 1974). As was common practice, one seventh of the lots were reserved for the Protestant Clery and one seventh of the lots were reserved for the Crown.

Growth was slow, and by 1822, the Township of Nepean had only 192 people among 37 families (Government of Upper Canada 1822). An additional survey was conducted in 1824, hoping to lead to rapid settlement. The communities (Iles aux Chaudière, Barrière, Place des Rideaux, Chaudière Falls, The Point, Bellows' Landing, Richmond Landing, Collins Landing,and Nepean) remained small and were based around timber/lumber mills (DeVolpi 1964, Holzman and Tosh 1999).

However, it wasn't until the construction of the Rideau Canal (1826 to 1832) that significant settlement occurred (Nagy 1974).The building of the canal increased the population rapidly and by 1831 Nepean Township, including Bytown, which consisted of Upper and Lower town, had a population of approximately 3,000 (DeVolpi 1964). In 1855, in honour of the two hundredth anniversary of the first large flotilla of furs brought by the Outaouak in 1654 from the west side of Lake Michigan to be traded with the French in Montreal, the area was given it's current name - Ottawa (Holzman and Tosh 1999, Rayburn 1997).

Unexpectedly, in 1857, Queen Victoria chose Ottawa as the capital of Upper Canada. Once Ottawa became the capital of Upper Canada, and after confederation, Ottawa became more metropolitan, and parliament and federal buildings were constructed in areas that were once dominated by military camps and saw mills along the Ottawa River.

2.3. Property History

Lot 28, Concession 6, Nepean Township in the County of Carleton, was originally surveyed in 1793 and allocated as clergy reserved lot (Figure 4 and Appendix A). However, the lot was never developed by the clergy and in 1831, Dennis Tierney petitioned for a land grant of this property. In the Land Grant notes, the lot had remained vacant and had not been promised to any person and was therefore free to go to Dennis Tierney. It is perhaps ironic, that a plot of land destined to go to the Protestant Church is given to an immigrant Irish Catholic. Dennis Tierney came to Nepean from Tipperary, Ireland with his wife, Judith Quinn, and seven young children in 1825. The 1830 map, which shows the lot in grey indicating a clergy lot, also has the name of Denis Tierney on it. The map, while dated 1830, shows many alterations that appear to have occurred at a later date. Perhaps his name was added at a later date, or perhaps he was already on the land at the time of the petition, which was quite common. No building locations are shown on the 1830 map, but that does not mean that there were no buildings (Figure 4). According to the title document search the land was not granted to Denis Tierney until May 1, 1840 (Appendix B) The 1879 map, shows the plot has passed onto a son by the name of James Tierney, and shows the location of one building on the plot, but not on the area of the PDA (Figure 5).The 1863 Walling map is damaged and apart from the name Tierney no other features can be observed.

Lot 28, Concession 6 stayed in the family until 1959, when Tierney O'Keefe subdivided and sold the property. One section, including that of the PDA, was sold to John Scissons, from which the access road gets it's name. Aerial photographs from 1945 show that the PDA was undeveloped (Figure 6). The two residential homes that are presently on the PDA were built some time between 1945 and 1965 (Figure 7).

3. EXISTING CONDITIONS/ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1. Current Environmental Conditions

The PDA consists of the properties at #27, 33, and 35 Scissons Road, Ottawa (Figure 8). There are two residential homes with associated outbuildings within the PDA. Only properties #27 and 35 have been developed, and the homes were built between 1945 and 1965, as they appear on aerial photography from that time (Figure 7). A review of the Aerial photographs taken since 1965 indicate that little has changed since photographed in 1965, except for the building and eventual removal of a pool at #35 Scissons Road between the 1990s and 2010s. Overall, the PDA is open in the centre with a trees along the edges of the property. There is a mixture of lawn,

fallow grassland (#33 Scissons), and trees. Elevation is level and the PDA is currently zoned, Development Reserve. According to the 1945 Aerial photo, the driveway that is used to access property #27 used to be a lot longer. Perhaps it was the original road or a laneway used to access the interior of Lot 28 Concession 6.

3.1.1.Physiographic Conditions

Physiographic conditions are the natural properties of the area. This includes the geography, such as landforms, bedrock geology, surficial geology, hydrological features, and soil types. Canada has been divided into seven broad physiographic regions. The PDA is situated within the St. Lawrence Lowlands physiographic region, which extends from the Shield in the north and the Appalachian region in the east and southeast, and is subdivided into three sub-regions (West St. Lawrence Lowland, Central St. Lawrence Lowland, and East St. Lawrence Lowland) (Acton et al 2012). The entire County of Carleton falls within the East St. Lawrence Lowland. The East St. Lawrence Lowland runs along the St. Lawrence River from Brockville, Ontario to Quebec City, Quebec, and includes the Ottawa River as far west as Pembroke, Ontario. The geography of the region was formed through the process of deglaciation. As the glacier receded, large post-glacial lakes formed in the south and southwest of the region (Figure 9). Marine waters inundated the northern part of the region forming the Champlain Sea, which did not disappear until *ca* 9,500 BP (Elson 2010).

3.1.2.Hydrological Conditions

Two major rivers, the Ottawa River and the Rideau River, flow through Ottawa, along with many smaller watercourses. However, there are no watercourses in, or within 300 m of the PDA. Along the east side of the PDA, on the opposite side of Scissons Road, the area is zoned, EP (Environmental Protection zone) because of the presence of the Stony Swamp Conservation Area (Figure 8). Stony Swamp Conservation Area is the most ecologically diverse protected area within the Ottawa Valley (NCC 2015a).

3.1.3. Soils and Geological Conditions

Like most of the Ottawa area, the underlying bedrock geology of the PDA is made up primarily of Ordovician limestone of the Ottawa Formation (Figure 10).The surficial geology is characterized as shallow bedrock overlain with thin veneer of unconsolidated sediments up to 2m thick (Ontario Geological Survey 1991, Geological Survey of Canada 1974, Morey Associates 2015). The Ottawa-Hull Surficial Materials and Terrain Features map, shows that there is no surficial geological material other than an accumulation of organics (Figure 11).

A 1944 soil survey of Carleton County defines the soil type as part of the Farmington Sandy Loam group, which is a neutral to slightly acidic, brown sandy loam over a light brown stony sandy loam (Figure 12) (Hills *et al* 1944). However, the broader soil survey of 1964 characterized the soil as more clayey than sandy, and defined the area of the PDA as plains of limy clay loam (Hoffman *et al* 1964).

A geotechnical study was conducted for the PDA by Morey Associates Ltd (Morey Associates 2015). In general, there is only one area where fill was encountered beneath the ground surface. This geological test pit was taken from the southwest corner of the PDA, which correlates with the road visible on the 1945 aerial photo. Otherwise, no other geotechnical test pits encountered fill. The other geotechnical test pits showed a red brown to yellow brown to grey brown fine to medium sand or medium to coarse sand beneath the top soil. It varied between 0.3 to 1.6 m in thickness. Beneath the sand layer was a deposit of silty clay between 0.2 and 1.5 m in thickness. Underlaying the silty clay was a glacial till consisting of gravel, cobbles, boulders in a matrix of silty sand with a trace of clay. All, but one geotechnical test pit stopped on large boulders or the surface of the bedrock between 1.5 and 3.5 m below the ground surface. At geotechnical test pit 2 in the northwest corner, the bedrock was encountered at 0.8 m below surface (Morley Associates 2015)

3.2. Existing Heritage Plaques and Monuments

A review was made of the Ontario's Historical Plaques database (Brown 2004), and The Canadian Heritage Public Art and Monuments databases (Government of Canada 2014). There are no existing heritage plaques or monuments within or near the PDA.

3.3. Built Heritage and Cemetery locations

A review of the Built Heritage Inventory maintained by the University of Waterloo, shows that there are no built heritage properties in, adjacent or near the PDA (University of Waterloo 2015)

A review of the Canadian Register of Historic sites, managed by Canada's Historic Places, shows that there are no built heritage properties in, adjacent, or near the PDA (CRHP 2015).

A review of the municipal register of Historic Buildings of the City of Ottawa, shows that there are no built heritage properties on the PDA (Sally Coutts, per comm. 2015).

A review of the map of Nepean and Ottawa, shows that there are no cemeteries located adjacent or near the PDA.

3.4. Previous Archaeological Assessments and Potential Mapping

According to a review of the MTCS archaeological sites database, there are no previous archaeological assessments within 50 km of the PDA (von Bitter, per. comm, 2015).

Two archaeological potential maps exist for the City of Ottawa; the archaeological potential map from the National Capital Commission (NCC) (Badgley pers. comm. 2015, NCC 2015b), and the archaeological potential map that is available through the City of Ottawa.

The NCC mapping does not provide coverage for the PDA as Scissons Road forms the boundary for the potential mapping. However, the potential at Scissons Road is considered low (Figure 13). The potential mapping for the City of Ottawa shows archaeological potential for portions of the PDA (Figure 14).

3.5. Existing Archaeological Sites and Previous Archaeological Work

According to a review of the MTCS archaeological sites database, there are no reported sites within 1 km of the PDA and no previous work conducted within 50 m (von Bitter, per. comm. 2015). However, the City of Ottawa provided a 2014 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Kanata South Environmental Assessment. This assessment abuts the PDA, and recommends Stage 2 Shovel Testing for areas abutting the PDA (Stantec 2014).

4. FIELD METHODS/PROPERTY INSPECTION

The purpose of the property inspection is to visit the PDA and gain first-hand knowledge of it's geography, topography, current condition, and to evaluate and map archaeological potential. The property inspection was conducted April 20, 2015 by Courtney Cameron, MA (P731). The property inspection was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards as outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). The weather was overcast and cool at 9^{o}C. Several millimetres of rain fell during the morning prior to the property inspection.

The PDA is irregularly shaped, 0.7 ha, with approximately 120 m running along the west side of Scissons Road, in Ottawa Ontario. On the opposite side of Scissons Road, is the Greenbelt containing the Stony Swamp Wetland (Photo 1). Along the south border of the PDA is existing residential developments. Along the west and north borders are active construction sites for residential housing developments The ground surface of the PDA is relatively flat. The property

inspection was recorded with digital photographs. The location and orientation of the photographs are noted on Figure 15.

The PDA is composed of three residential properties, #27, #33, and #35 Scissons Road. Single family dwellings with associated outbuildings and driveways exist on properties #27 and #35, while lot #33 has a paved driveway running along the south for access to #27, but is otherwise vacant.

Property #27 is located within the western portion of the PDA, and can be accessed from Scissons Road via lot #33 (Photo 2). There is a paved driveway along the southern and eastern edges of the lot. The residential house is located approximately in the centre of the property and a vacant animal pen is located in the northwest corner (Photo 3 and 4). There are a row of cedar trees and a deteriorating fence along to the south of the house (Photo 5). The ground adjacent to the west side of the house is slightly elevated for approximately 6 m, where the septic is located (Photos 6 and 7). Overall, the property is open with a few outbuildings and trees (Photos 8 and 9). Despite the rain during the morning there was no standing water noted within the lot.

Property #33 is located within the southeastern portion of the PDA, and can be accessed directly from Scissons Road. A paved driveway/road runs along the south of the property for access to property #27. There is a small clump of cedar scrub in the southwest corner of the property, but otherwise is completely open. Up to a meter and a half of fresh fill has been distributed across the property (Photos 10, 11, and 12). Only a small portion of the original ground surface is still visible along the western side of the property (Photo 13).

Property #35 is located within the northern portion of the PDA and can be accessed directly from Scissons Road (Photo 14). The house is located in the south central portion of the property. The western side of the property is predominately low rocky scrub (cedar and maple) ditch area (Photo 15 and 16). Modern garbage was noted (eavestrough, styrofoam, plastic sheeting, and plastic pots) (Photo 17). Up to one meter of fill was distributed across the north portion of the property (Photo 19). Several outbuildings and fixtures associated with the house were noted (a permanent shed, a hot tub, and a plastic temporary shed) (Photos 20 and 21). The south and west areas are open (Photos 22 and 23). The location of the septic system was not found, but given the location of the well at the southwest corner of the house, the septic system must be on the east side of the house. Despite the rain during the morning there was no standing water noted within the lot.

5. ANALYSIS

5.1. Analysis of Pre-Contact Context

There are features and characteristics that indicate the potential for the presence of Pre-Contact archaeological resources. These are listed in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) and are evaluated in the following table.

Table 1: Presence or absence of features indicating archaeological potential.

FEATURES	PRESENCE	COMMENTS
Previously identified archaeological sites within or near the PDA	No	-
Water sources within 300 m of the PDA		
Primary Water Source (lakes, river, streams and creeks)	No	-
Secondary Water Source (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps	Yes	Adjacent to a Significant Wetland, Stony Swamp.
Features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines or drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)	No	-
Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh	No	-
Elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)	No	-
Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground	No	-
Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places	No	-
Resources areas for food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials	No	-

FEATURES	PRESENCE	COMMENTS
Deeply buried deposits	No	-
Archaeological potential mapping	Yes	Areas within the PDA are identified as containing potential within the City of Ottawa Potential mapping

While there are no previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 km of the PDA, it may not reflect the lack of archaeological potential. Instead, it may reflect the lack of archaeological work conducted in the general area. The housing development occurring adjacent to the PDA is pre-2000, when the requirements were different, and archaeological assessments were most likely not required at that time (Isernhagen, per. comm. 2015b). Any archaeological sites that may have been in the area, might have been destroyed.

The elevation of the PDA is ~115 masl and is flat. The area would have been exposed by glaciers approximately 11,000 years BP. The elevation and the geological mapping indicates that this area was probably not under the Champlain Sea, as there are no deposits associated with the Champlain Sea. No archaeological sites dating before the time the area was exposed would be expected. However, there is the potential for the presence of Archaic or Woodland archaeological resources.

The proximity of the significant wetland indicates some potential for the presence of archaeological resources. The entire PDA is within 100 m of the Ottawa Greenbelt in which the Stony Swamp wetland complex is located.

The potential mapping of the City of Ottawa indicates that areas of the PDA contain archaeological potential. This is consistent with the presence of the significant wetland. The potential mapping is a high level analysis of the entire City, and while it indicates only portions of the PDA contain some archaeological potential, the presence of the wetland would extend that potential across the PDA.

5.2. Analysis of the Post-Contact Context

There are features and characteristics that would indicate the potential for the presence of Post-Contact archaeological resources. These are listed in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) and are evaluated in the following table.

Table 2: Features indicating archaeological potential

FEATURES	PRESENCE	COMMENTS
Previously identified archaeological sites within or near the PDA	No	
Resources areas for food or fresh water	No	-
Resource areas for Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)	No	-
Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmsteads.	Yes	Land grant and settlement *ca.* 1830.
Early historical transportation routes	Yes	Old Richmond Road is within 115m of the PDA
Propertiy listed on a municipal register or designated as a historic landmark or site	No	-
Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations	No	-
Presence of monuments or plaques indicating an event, historical person or place	No	-
The presence of early churches or cemeteries	No	-

The property contains some potential for the presence of Post-Contact archaeological resources. The PDA is part of an early land grant (*ca* 1830). While no buildings are visible in the PDA on the 1945 aerial photograph, an early map does show a building located near the PDA. The 1945 aerial photograph shows a road or laneway that coincides with the driveway for property #27 and extends further into Lot 28 Concessions 6. It is possible that this laneway is part of an older route into the Lot that was used to access the building shown on the 1879 Belden map. In addition, Old Richmond Road, one of the original roads in Ottawa, is close to the PDA, and was most likely the transportation route used by the early settlers who occupied Lot 28, Concession 6.

5.3. Analysis and Conclusions of the Field Visit and Existing Conditions.

A review of the background research for the PDA shows that there are features that are present that indicate some potential for archaeological resources (Tables 1 and 2). These features are the

proximity of a significant wetland, the potential mapping, the early occupation by European settlers, the proximity of Old Richmond Road, and a potential old laneway or road that coincides with the driveway of property #27.

Several areas in the PDA no longer hold potential for the presence of heritage resources (Table 3). These were identified during the field visit (houses , paved driveways, and the septic associated with the homes) and are shown on Figure 16.

The geotechnical report identifies one area in the southwest of the PDA that contains approximately 0.6 m of fill beneath the ground surface (Most likely associated with the older road/laneway visible on the 1945 aerial). The field visit also identified areas that contain potential for the presence of archaeological resources, but are not accessible, given that a large portion of the PDA has been covered in a thick layer of fill.

Table 3: Features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed

FEATURES	PRESENCE	COMMENTS
Quarrying	No	-
Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil	Yes	The Geotechnical report identified the southwest corner of the PDA contained approximately 0.6 m of fill (Morley Associated Ltd., 2015)
Building footprints	Yes	Two homes with foundations are within the PDA
Sewage and infrastructure development	Yes	Each home has an associated septic system

The remainder of the area within the PDA does not appear to be disturbed. Therefore potential for the presence of heritage resources exists in the remainder of the PDA (Figure 16).

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The background study, field visit, and discussions with MTCS form the basis for the following recommendations:

A. It is recommended that all portions of the PDA , which contain potential for the presence of archaeological resources, be subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Figure 16). These areas should be systematically shovel tested at 5 m intervals.

B. It is recommended that for all portions of the PDA, which are covered with fill, that Stage 2 shovel testing be attempted. At this time, removal of the fill in order to shovel test is not required, nor is construction monitoring, "as there is nothing specifically identified from the historical documentation for this project area, and the prehistoric potential is only moderate in terms of Ottawa" (Horne 2015). Should the shovel testing during the Stage 2 encounter an archaeological site, then it may be necessary to do something with the fill (Horne 2015) (Figure 16).

C. It is recommended that for all portions of the PDA where the presence for potential of archaeological resources have been removed, no further archaeological assessment is conducted (Figure 16).

D. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction activities, the police or coroner must be notified.

Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), prior to any planned construction disturbance below grade.

7. 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. O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011a) 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, Culture and Sport, 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.

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 Archaeological 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 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 licensed consultant archeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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) required that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

8. Report Conditions and Limitations

This report has been prepared by Courtney Cameron of Cameron Heritage Consulting as a requirement of Archaeological PIF #P371-0002-2015, for the sole benefit of the Pegasus Development Corporation, and may not be used by any other person or entity, other than for its intended purposes, without the express written consent of Cameron Heritage Consulting and Pegasus Development Corporation. Any use which a third party makes of this report is the responsibility of such third party.

The information and recommendations contained in this report are based upon work undertaken in accordance with generally accepted scientific practices, and Standards & Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists in Ontario current at the time the work was performed. Further, the information and recommendations contained in this report are in accordance with our understanding of the Project as it was presented at the time of our report. The information provided in this report was compiled from existing documents, design information provided by Pegasus Development Corporation, data provided by regulatory agencies and others, as well as field visit carried out in 2015 specifically in support of this report. If any conditions become apparent that differ significantly from our understanding of conditions as presented in this report, Cameron Heritage Consulting requests that we be notified immediately, and permitted to reassess the conclusions provided herein. Any follow-up work recommended in this report must be reviewed by the Archaeology Program Unit, Programs and Services Branch, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Province of Ontario, which may take several months after the submission of the report.

We trust this report provides sufficient information for your present purposes. If you have any questions or comments on the contents of this report, or we can be of further service to you, please contact the undersigned.

CAMERON HERITAGE CONSULTING

Courtney Cameron, M.A., P371
Archaeologist,
5021-25 Civic Centre Road
Petawawa, ON K8H 0B0
(613) 281-3838
Courtney@CameronHeritage.com

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9.1. Personal Communication

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von Bitter, Rob. Archaeological Data Co-Ordinator, Archaeology Program Unit, Programs and Services Branch, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Email, April 13, 2015

10. FIGURES (MAPS AND PLATES)

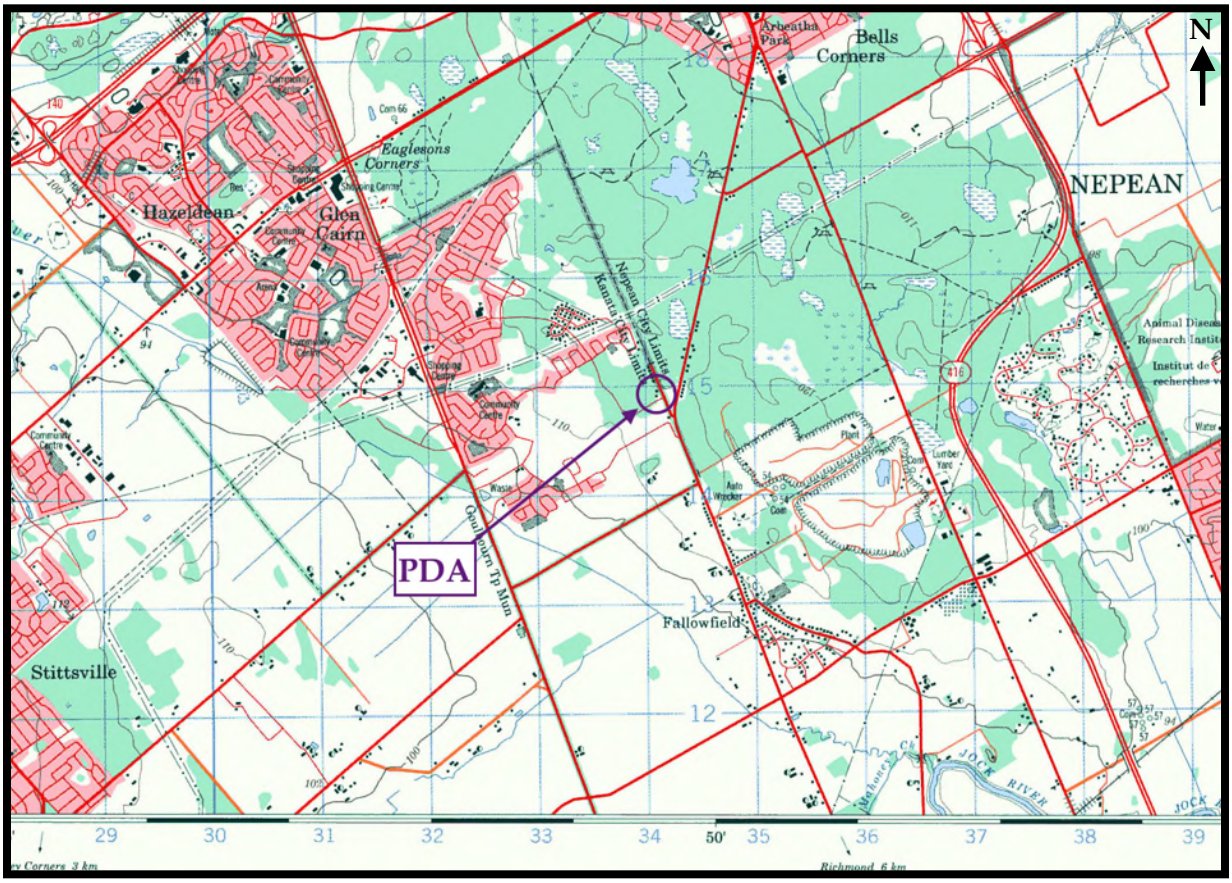

Figure 1. Location of the Proposed Development Area.
Study area circled in purple. (1:50,000 NTS map sheet 31G/05 – Ottawa)

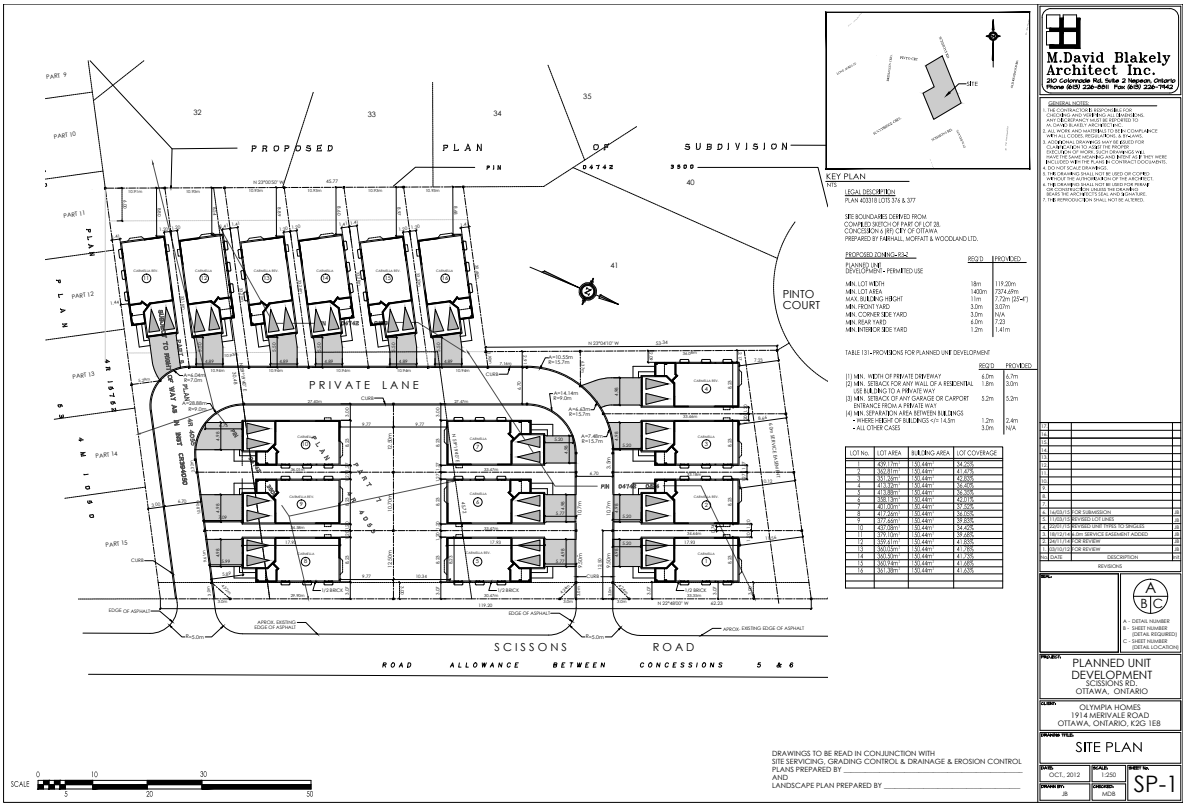

Figure 2: Development map. Provided by Pegasus Development Corporation.

Figure 3: Early map of the Ottawa River ca 1818-1828.
Showing the Wright settlement, Richmond Landing and the Road to Richmond.

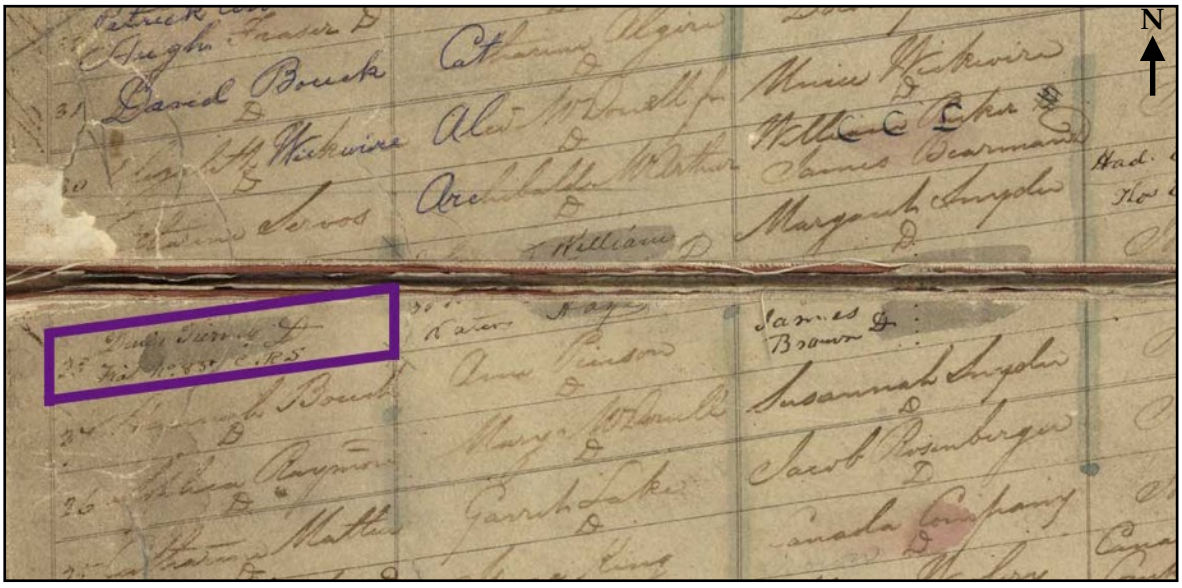

Figure 4: Segment of 1830 map of Nepean Township showing Lot 28 Concession 6.

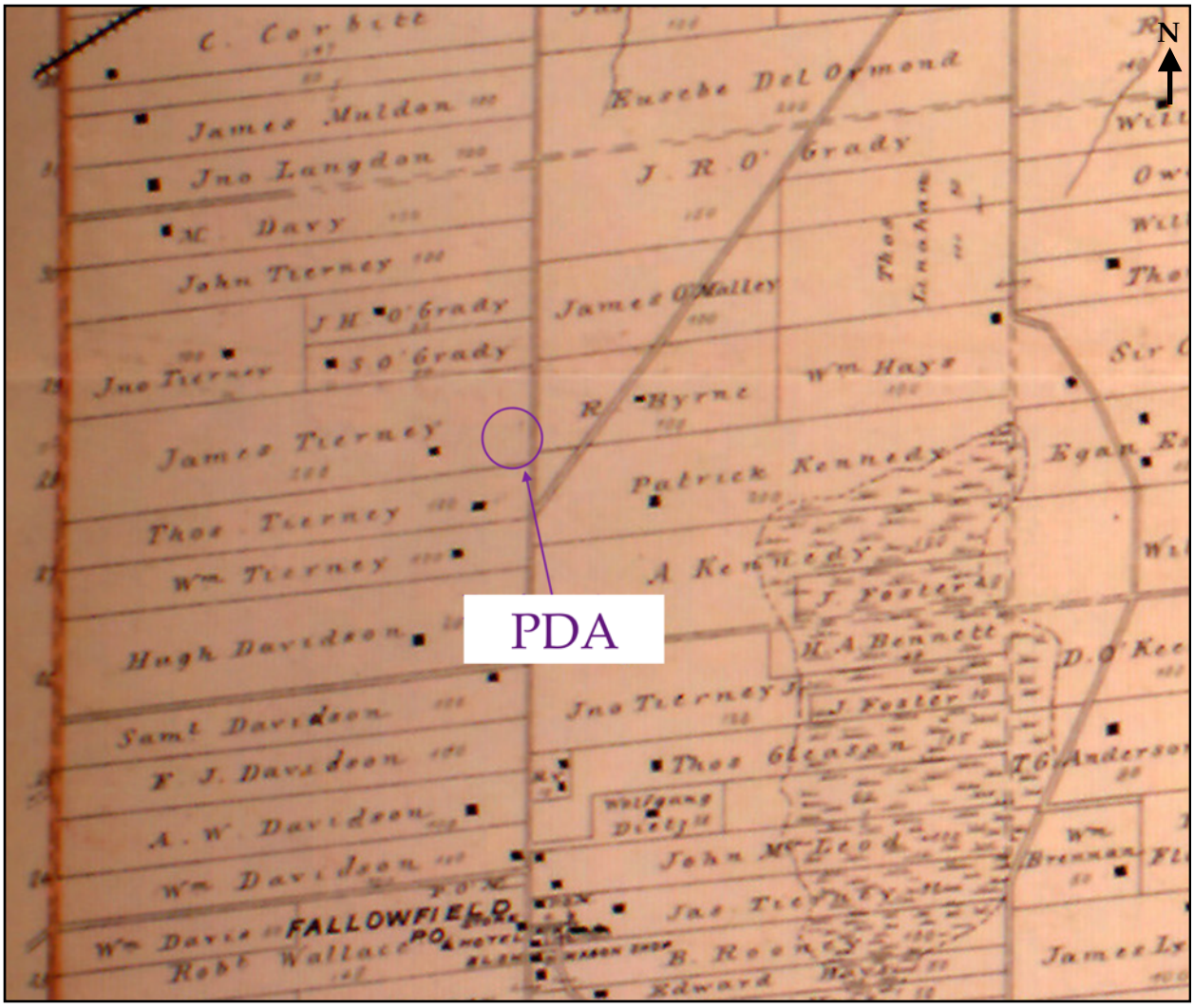

Figure 5: Segment of the 1879 Belden Map of Nepean Township showing the location of the PDA.

Figure 6: 1945 Aerial photograph showing the undeveloped PDA.

Figure 7: 1965 Aerial photograph of the PDA showing the presence of two residential homes.

Figure 8: Scissons Road Development showing the location of the PDA, the existing homes, and the Stony Swamp Wetland Complex and the Greenbelt.

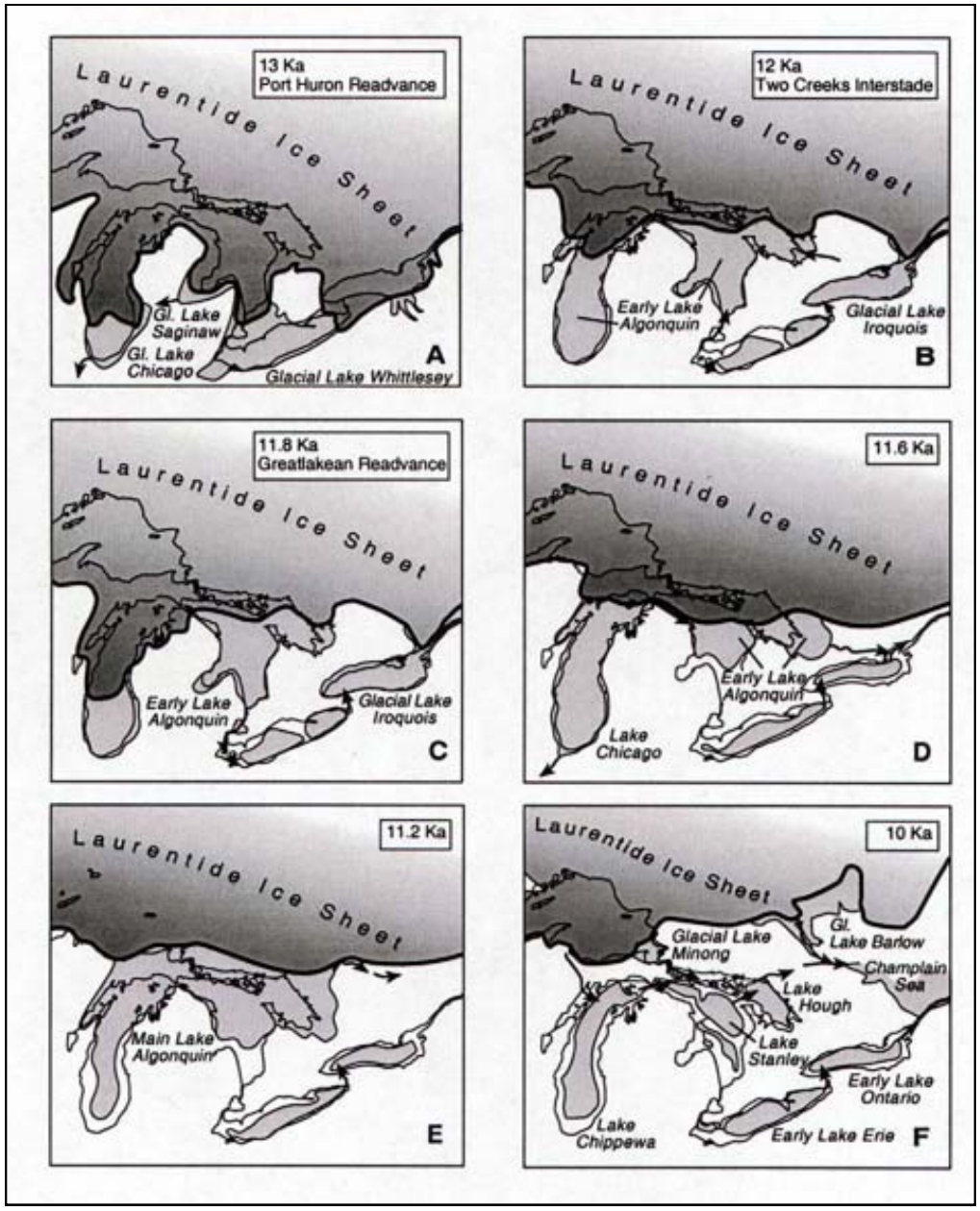

Figure 9: Deglaciation chronology of Ontario. Source. Michigan State University, Department of Geography

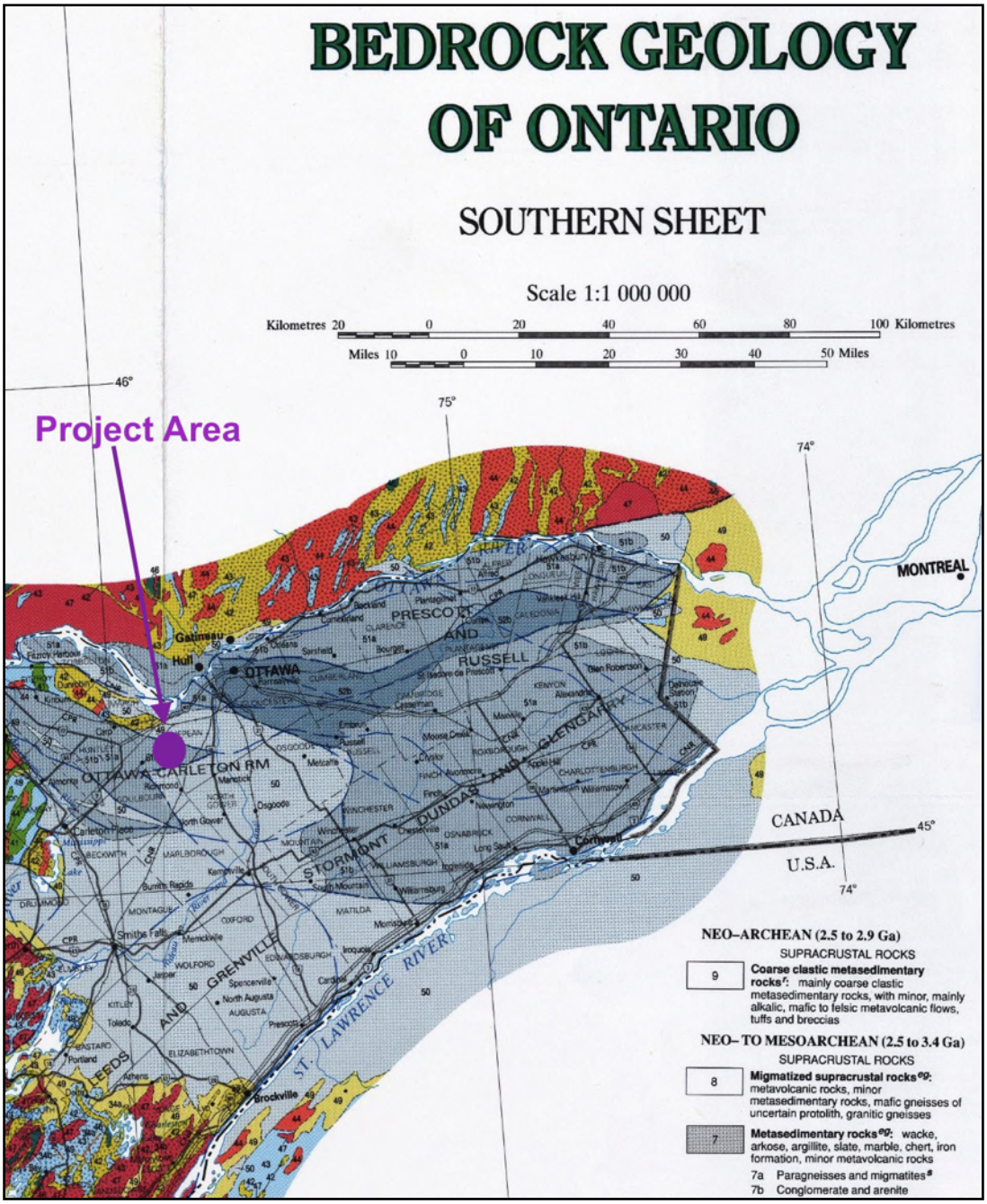

Figure 10: Segment of the Bedrock Geology Map of Southern Ontario showing the location of the PDA (Ontario Geological Survey 1991)

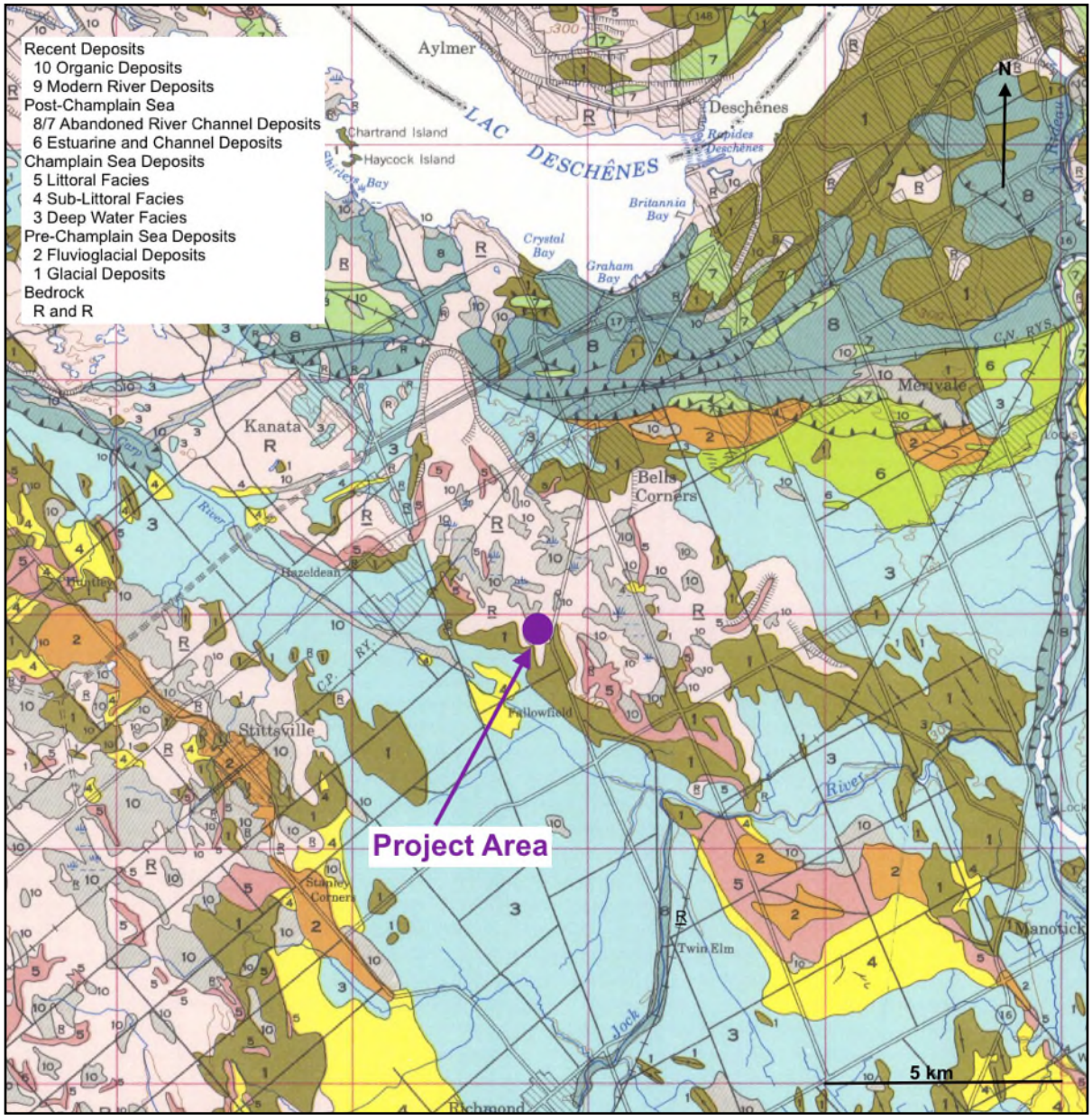

Figure 11: Segment of Ottawa-Hull Surficial Materials and Terrain Features (Richard *et al* 1978)

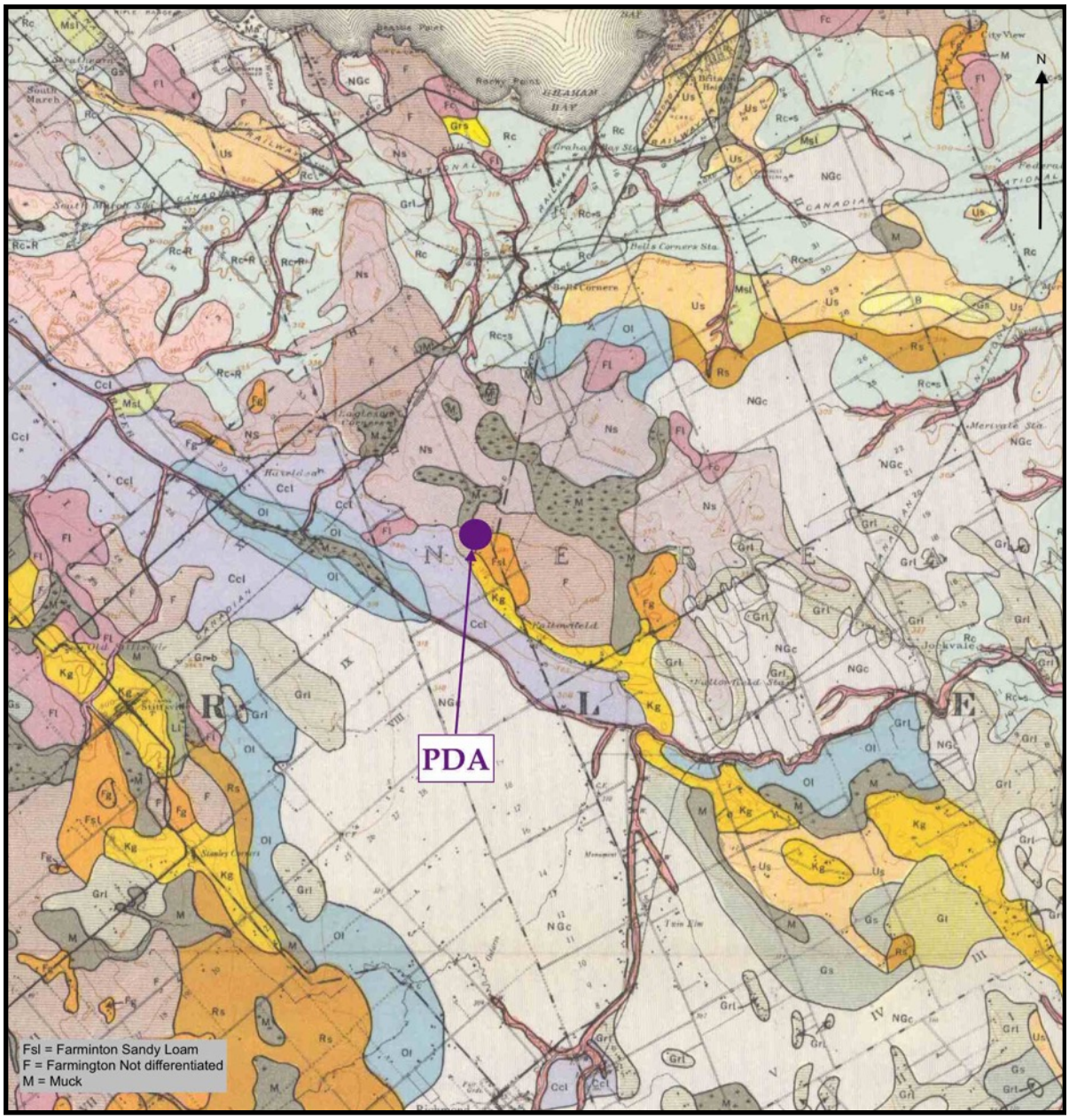

Figure 12: Segment of Soil Map of Carleton County showing the PDA occurs within the Farmington Soil type (Hills *et al* 1944)

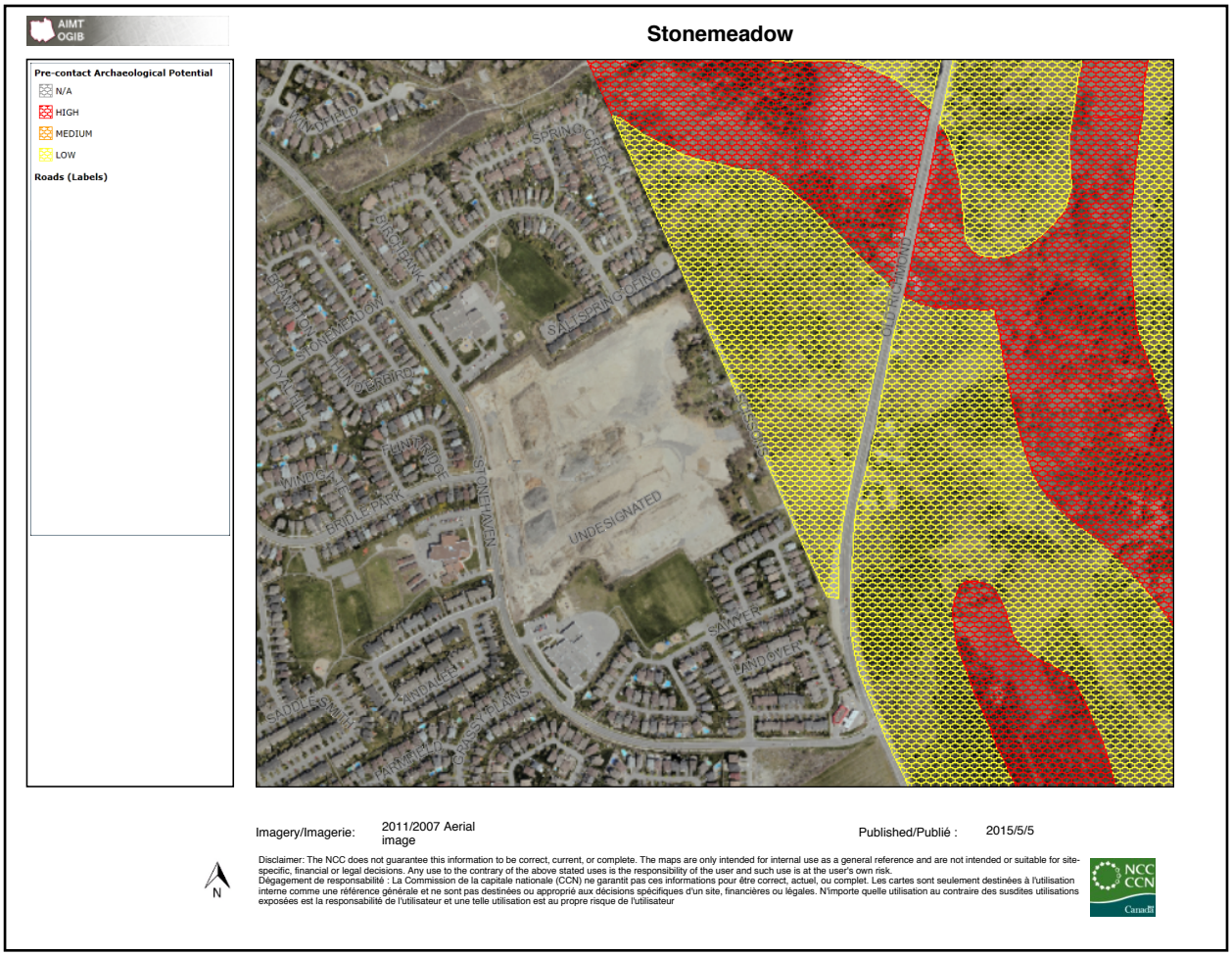

Figure 13: Segment of the NCC Archaeological Potential map showing the location of the PDA (NCC 2015b).

Figure 14: City of Ottawa Archaeological Potential Mapping showing the archaeological potential for the PDA.

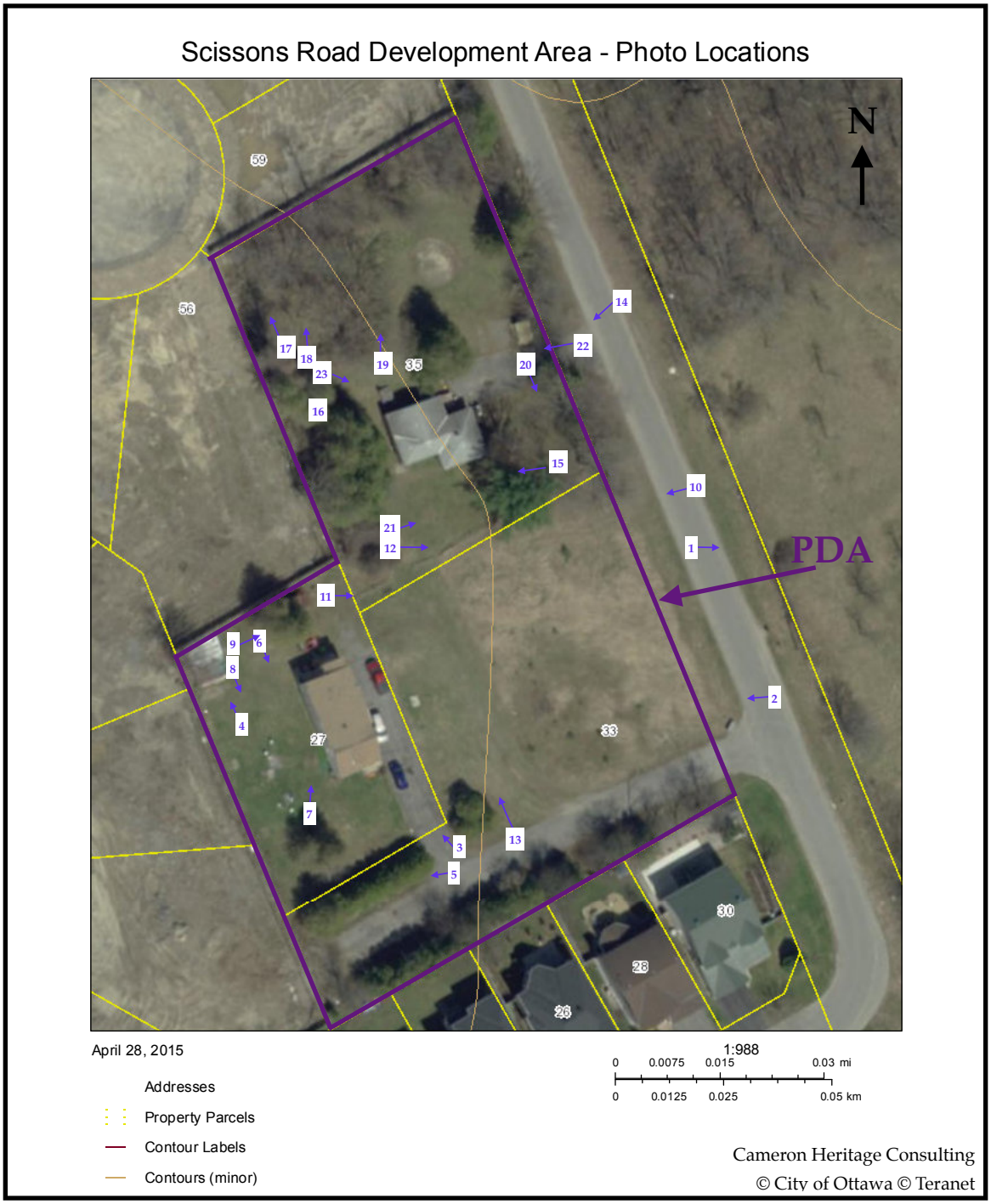

Figure 15: Photo locations.

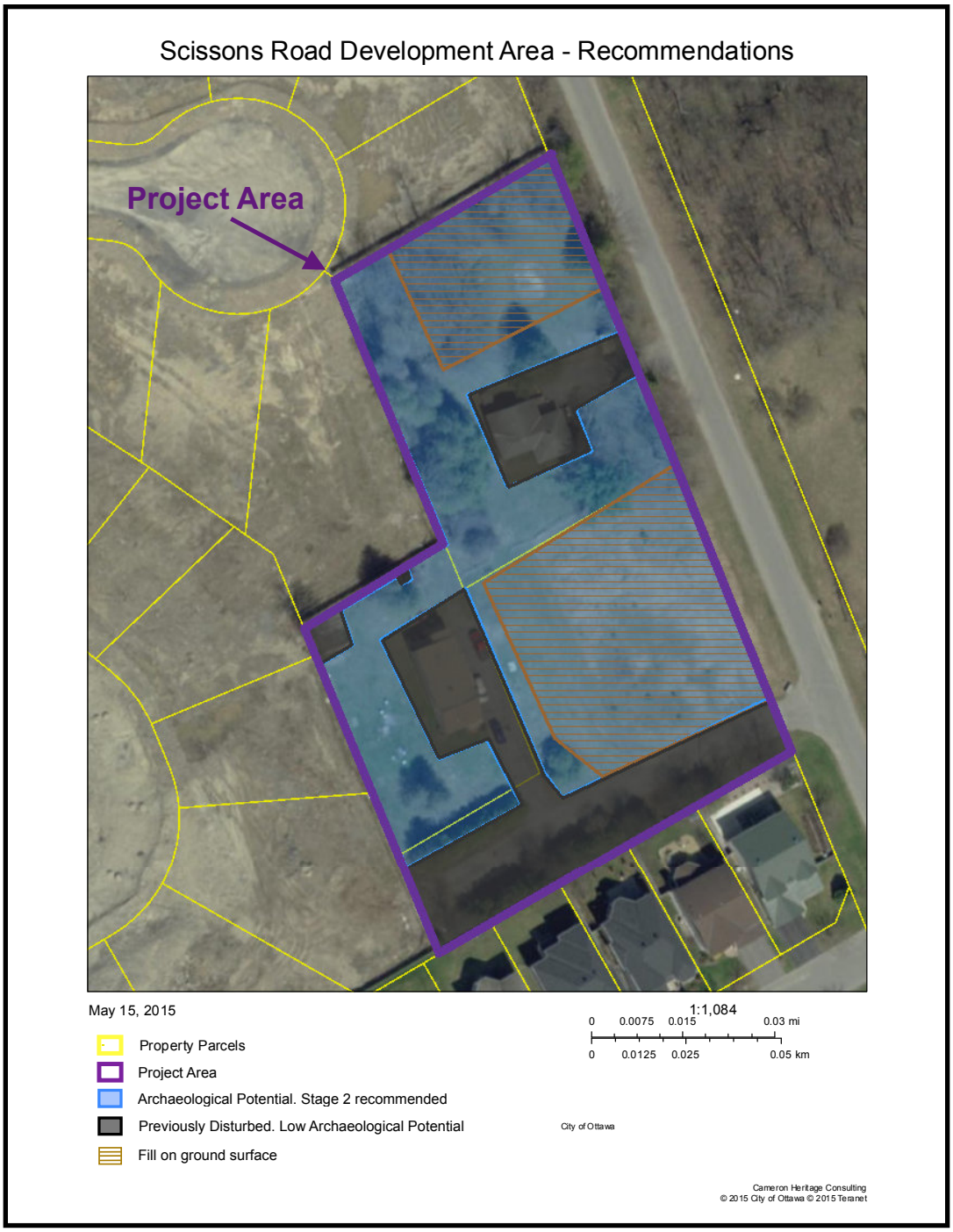

Figure 16: Areas recommended for Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment and Construction monitoring

11. PHOTOS

Photo 1: View to the east of the City of Ottawa Greenbelt which contains the Stoney Swamp wetland complex. Located across Scissons Road from the PDA

Photo 2: View to west of property 27 in the background with access from Scissons Road.

Photo 3: View to northwest of the house on property #27 Scissons Road and showing the paved driveway and open front yard.

Photo 4: View to northwest of the animal pen located on property #27 Scissons Road.

Photo 5: View to the west of cedar for and fence along the southern boundary of property #27 Scissons Road.

Photo 6: View to southeast of side yard and septic bed at property #27 Scissons Road.

Photo 7: View to north of the septic at property #27 Scissons Road.

Photo 8: View to southeast of side yard at property #27 Scissons Road

Photo 9: View to northeast of backyard of property #27 Scissons Road.

Photo 10: View to west from Scissons Road of property #33

Photo 11: View to east of the fill on property #33 Scissons Road.

Photo 12: View to east of the fill on property #33 Scissons Road

Photo 13: View to northwest across property #33 Scissons Road showing the copse of cedars and the original ground surface on the left side of the photo and the fill over the rest of the property.

Photo 14: View to southwest of property #35 from Scissons Road.

Photo 15: View to west of cedar copse scrub area and the backyard of property #35 Scissons Road.

Photo 16: Showing the rocky nature of the cedar copse scrub area at property #35 Scissons Road.

Photo 17: View to the northwest of the scrub area and modern garbage found at property #35 Scissons Road.

Photo 18: View to the north from the scrub area of the fill located on property #35 Scissons Road.

Photo 19: View to the north of the fill within the northern portion of property #35 Scissons Road.

Photo 20: View to the southeast of the open front yard of property #35 Scissons Road.

Photo 21: View to the east of the side yard of property #35 Scissons Road.

Photo 22: View to the west of the outbuildings located at property #35 Scissons Road

Photo 23: View to the southeast of the hot tub located at property #35 Scissons Road. Note the wellhead on the right side of the photo indicating that the septic system would be located on the opposite of the dwelling.

APPENDIX A

Land Grant Notes for Lot 28 Concession 6 Nepean Township, Carleton County

T-Bundle Leases
1770-93

13

To the Rev. Corporation for Superintending and Managing the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada.

The Petition of Dennis Tierney

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioner resides in the Township of Thurlow that he is desirous of occupying Lot No. 28 in 6th Con in said Township a Clergy Reserve, therefore prays that he may be allowed a Lease for said Lot, on the usual terms.

And as in duty bound,

Will ever pray,

his
Dennis + Tierney
mark

29th October 1833

93a

To the Rev. Corporation for Superintending and Managing the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada.

No. 93. Petition
Dennis Tierney
Lot 28 in 6th Con:
Nepean
29th Octor 1831

7th Feby 1832
Recommended
Geo H Markland

Govt House
11th Feby 1832
Referred to the Surveyor General to report here on for the information of the Honble Executive Council
By Command
E. B. McMahon
A. Secy

163

No 2588 / Gl

Lot No 28 in the 6 Concession from the River Rideau in the Township of Nepean is a Clergy Reserve not before applied for

SG Office 19 May 1832 — W Chewett
Actg Surveyor Genl

In Council 22nd May 1832.
Recommended
J B
P.C.
JL

93b

CC L O York 29 Octr 1811

Sir

Lot No 28 in the 6th Con of Nepean, on Rideau, a Cy Reserve appears vacant and has not been promised to any person at this Office

Jointly John & Denis Kerney

R. H. Thornhill

Honble
G. H. Markland

APPENDIX B

Title Record for Lot 28 Concession 6 Nepean Township, Carleton County

Attn: Randy Morey

(1)

ENVIRONMENTAL SEARCH

INSTRUMENT #	TYPE	DATE	VENDOR	PURCHASER
	Patent	May 1 1840	Crown	Denis Tierney
R09566	Will	May 20 1856	Denis Tierney	James Tierney
R019259	Will	Apr 18 1902	James Tierney	Dennis Tierney
NP43535	Deed	Dec 6 1932	Estate of Denis Tierney	Estate of Elizabeth O'Keefe
NP64492	Deed	Feb 22 1950	Estate of Elizabeth O'Keefe	Tierney O'Keefe
CR338738	Deed	Oct 11 1955	Tierney O'Keefe	Raymond T. Whalen (Part)
CR390103	Deed	June 25 1959	Tierney O'Keefe	John E. Scissons (Part)
CR489091	Deed	Jan 27 1965	John E. Scissons	Raymond T. Whalen (Part)

ENVIRONMENTAL SEARCH

INSTRUMENT #	TYPE	DATE	VENDOR	PURCHASER
CR664612	Deed	Dec 5 1973	Raymond I. Wahalen	Roy E. Acres (Parts as in CR338738 & 489091)
CR703851	assignment in Bankruptcy	Feb 7 1977	Roy E. Acres	Donald A. MacLeod, Trustee
CR705213	Quit Claim Deed	May 9 1977	Donald A. MacLeod, Trustee	Raymond I. Wahalen
CR705577	Deed	Apr 29 1977	Raymond I. Wahalen	Joseph C. Suite
NS23319	Deed	Aug 1 1978	Joseph C. Suite	John Madarey
N311603	Deed	Oct 31 1985	John Madarey	Larry Stanley Cayles Darlene Wanda Bradley
OC855228	Surrender this application	May 27 2008	Darlene Wanda Bradley	Larry Stanley Cayles
OC1230297	Deed	May 2 2011	Larry Stanley Cayles	Pegasus Development Corporation (Current Owner)

* Legal for this Parcel - Part of Lot 28, Concession 6, Rideau Front, as in N311603, formerly Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa. PIN 04742-0824. Re: 35 Scissons.

ENVIRONMENTAL SEARCH

INSTRUMENT #	TYPE	DATE	VENDOR	PURCHASER
# Note - See Page 1 for the previous owners of the chain of title		up until Instrument no. CR 394050		0103 (except CR 338738), continued below
CR 394050	Deed	Sept 3 1959	John E Arisons	John LaBreque Joan LaBreque
CR 413744	Deed	Oct 25 1960	John LaBreque Joan LaBreque	Frederick Walter Lovell & Louisa Joan Lovell
OC 1246341	Deed	June 16 2011	Frederick Walter Lovell & Louisa Joan Lovell	Pegasus Development Corporation (Current owner)
# Legal description for this Parcel - Part of Lot 28, Concession 6, Rideau Front, as in Instrument no. CR 413744, together with a right of way as set out in CR 394050, formerly Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa.				
PIN 04742-0823		Re: 27 Arisons.		

APPENDIX C

Email from M. Horne, Archaeology Review Officer, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

From: **Horne, Malcolm (MTCS)** Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca
Subject: FW: PIF P371-0002-2015
Date: May 13, 2015 at 11:38 AM
To: courtney@cameronheritage.com
Cc: Archaeology (MTCS) archaeology@ontario.ca

HM

Hi, Courtney. Our advice in this circumstance is to carry out your shovel testing outside the fill as proposed and to shovel test through the fill if it is possible. We would not expect any removal of fill in order to shovel test those lands since there is nothing specifically identified from the historical documentation for this property, and the prehistoric potential is only moderate in terms of Ottawa. Construction monitoring is not required and we do not recommend it. Monitoring as a strategy is typically only employed for very deeply buried situations or as part of an avoidance strategy for an already identified site.

If your shovel testing does happen to encounter a site then it may be necessary to do something with the fill. However, from the looks of it, I suspect that you will find that much of the property outside the fill areas is also disturbed.

In regard to the Ottawa master plan, we view municipal master plans as preliminary or partial Stage 1s. The purpose of the potential mapping is to trigger (or not) an assessment. Master plans do not normally undertake in-depth research for all properties. The absence of potential may be based on looking at mapping or aerial photography and identifying that location as already disturbed, but I can't be sure either. In some cases, the in-depth Stage 1 research and analysis will reverse the initial master plan potential mapping and determine that there is no need for a Stage 2. In this case, there was enough potential to trigger an assessment and your detailed Stage 1 has determined that there is enough potential to go forward with the Stage 2.

Hope that helps and please feel free to contact me with any further questions that you may have.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne
Archaeology Review Officer
Archaeology Program Unit
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tel. 416-314-7146
Fax 416-314-7175
Email: Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca