

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

for

**Properties #27, 33, and 35 Scissons Road,
within Lot 28 Concession 6, Ottawa, Ontario**

Prepared for:

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C.H.C. Project #2015001B

PIF Number:P371-0002-2015

Courtney Cameron (License Number P371)

ORIGINAL REPORT

July 2015

Cameron Heritage Consulting

Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cameron Heritage Consulting was retained by Pegasus Development Corporation to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Development Area (PDA) located at properties #27, 33, and 35 Scissons Road, within Lot 28, Concession 6, Nepean Township, in the city of Ottawa, Ontario. The PDA is approximately 7700 m² (.77 ha) and is bounded on the east by Scissons Road, to the south by the backyards of houses along Scissons Road, and to the west and north by residential development. A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted by Cameron Heritage Consulting in May 2015, and the results of the assessment indicated that portions of the PDA contained or were located in close proximity to several features indicating archaeological potential. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed June 9, and 19, 2015, under the scope of the Planning Act in preparation for the construction of a housing development in Ottawa, ON

The purpose of a Stage 2 assessment is to identify any previously undocumented archaeological resources within the PDA and to make recommendations for the mitigation of any significant archaeological resources found. Approximately 75% of the PDA was determined to retain potential for the presence of archaeological resources. Of this, approximately 38% is buried under a thick layer of recently deposited fill. According to MTCS advice, "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). The remaining 37% of the PDA was subjected to shovel testing at 5 m intervals.

A total seven objects were recovered from two shovel test pits. However, the objects from shovel test pit #1 were 20th century in origin and therefore not archaeological artifacts. The remainder five objects were recovered from shovel test pit #2 and were a mix of 19th century and 20th century objects in a disturbed context. Of the five objects only one was securely dated to the 19th century. None are considered archaeologically significant. No other archaeological artifacts or features were observed.

No archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest were found on the property. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment was completed by Courtney Cameron M.A., (P371) Archaeologist with Cameron Heritage Consulting in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

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1. PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1. Objectives

According to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, a Stage 2 archaeological property assessment “provides an overview of archaeological resources on the property and a determination of whether any of the resources might be artifacts and archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest” (MTCS 2011: 27). The objectives of the Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment are:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

These objectives are achieved by conducting an on-site documentation and inventory of all archaeological resources through systematic means according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011)

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. These properties fall within part of Lot 28, Concession 6, Nepean Township, Ottawa (Figures 1 and 2).

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is a backwards L-shaped parcel of land, approximately 7700 m² (.77 ha) and is bounded on the east by Scissons Road, to the south by the backyards of houses along Scissons Road, and to the west and north by residential homes development (Figures 3).

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

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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) was necessary. A Stage 1 AA was conducted by Cameron Heritage Consulting and submitted to MTCS for review May 15, 2015 (P371-0002-2015).

The Stage 1 identified areas within the PDA that contain potential for the presence of archaeological resources. Areas of the PDA that contain potential for the presence of archaeological resources and that will be impacted by development required a Stage 2 Property Assessment. The purposes of a Stage 2 Property Assessment is to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts and archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest. The Stage 2 Property Assessment was conducted under the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Permission to access the property to conduct the Stage 2 Property Assessment was granted by John Angelosante of Pegasus Development Corporation. Fieldwork was conducted on June 9 and 19, 2015.

1.3. Archaeological and Historical Context

A detailed description of the Archaeology of Ontario and the general study area was provided in the Stage 1 report (Cameron Heritage Consulting 2015), and therefore, the following is only a summary of that information.

1.3.1. Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period in Canada covers the span of time when people first arrived in North America to when contact was made with Europeans. Generally, it is believed that people crossed the Bering Strait from Siberia to Alaska and followed migrating herds across North America to eventually populate the entire continent. The date at which people moved into various areas in Canada is linked to when the glaciers receded, freeing up land that was previously uninhabitable. In Southern Ontario, the glaciers began to recede approximately 15,000 BP (Munson 2013), and in Eastern Ontario, the glaciers receded approximately 11,000 BP (Peers 1985, Storck 1971).

Archaeologists have identified unique cultural attributes related to the people who lived in Ontario since the glaciers receded. Table 1 summarizes the Chronology of Ontario Prehistory and is based on information from Ferris (2013), OAS (2015), Cooper (nd), Pilon (1999), and Adams (1995)

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Table 1: Chronology of Ontario Prehistory

Period	Date* (BP)	Culture	Attributes
European Contact	500	Algonquin and Iroquoian	
Woodland			
Late Woodland	1,100-500	Western Basin, Ontario Iroquoian, Blackduck, Selkirk Sandy Lake	-complex agricultural society in Southern Ontario -formation of political alliances
Middle Woodland	2,000 - 1,100	Couture, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, Laurel	-shift to agriculture in Southern Ontario -development of socio-political complexity
Early Woodland	2,900-2000	Meadowood	-development of villages -introduction of pottery -introduction of bow and arrow.
Archaic			
Late Archaic	4,500-2,900	Terminal Archaic, Old Copper Complex	- trade networks over long distances developed - more reliance on plants and fishing
Middle Archaic	8,000-4,500	Archaic, Old Copper Complex, Shield Archaic	-ground stone tools -use of copper -mortuary customs
Early Archaic	9,500-8,000	Plano-like, Lakehead Complex	- development of seasonal movement - development of woodworking and specialized tools
Paleoindian			
Late Paleoindian	10,500- 9,500	Holcombe, Hi-Lo	- small camps and nomadic - increase in population - lack of fluting in points
Early Paleoindian	10,500 +	Clovis	-fluted points -small campsites and nomadic -hunted caribou and large Pleistocene mammals

*Note: These dates are approximate and vary across Ontario.

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1.3.2. Post- Contact Period

The first Europeans on record to travel up the Ottawa River to the area that is presently the City of Ottawa, were 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). However, it wasn't until, Philmon Wright, a settler from Boston, arrived in the early 1800s with a small group of settlers that Europeans began to move into the area. The Europeans settled along Ottawa River using it for the burgeoning timber trade.

1.3.3. Property History

Lot 28, Concession 6, Nepean Township in the County of Carleton, was originally surveyed in 1793 and allocated as a clergy reserve lot. However, the lot was never developed by the clergy and in 1831, Dennis Tierney petitioned for a land grant of this property. The 1830 map of the region shows that Dennis Tierney occupied the lot, but no building locations are shown on the map (Figure 4). The 1879 map, shows the plot has passed on to a son by the name of James Tierney, and shows the location of one building on the plot, that is west of the PDA (Figure 5). Aerial photographs from 1945 show that the PDA was undeveloped, but a laneway ran along the south end of the PDA and accessed a farm to the west of the PDA (Figure 6). The two residential homes that are presently on the PDA are seen on an 1965 aerial photograph, indicating they were built sometime between 1945 and 1965 (Figure 7).

1.3.4. Physiography and Current Conditions

The PDA consists of the properties at #27, 33, and 35 Scissons Road, Ottawa (Figure 3). 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. A review of the aerial photographs taken since 1965 indicate that little has changed, except for the building and eventual removal of an above ground pool north of the residential home at #35 Scissons Road between the 1990s and 2010s. Overall, the PDA is open in the centre with 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 and was perhaps the original road or a laneway used to access the buildings in the interior of Lot 28.

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

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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 3). Stony Swamp Conservation Area is the most ecologically diverse protected area within the Ottawa Valley (NCC 2015a).

Like most of the Ottawa area, the underlying bedrock geology of the PDA is made up primarily of Ordovician limestone of the Ottawa Formation. 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). 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 (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). Of the seven geotechnical test pits, 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. Underlying the silty clay was a glacial till consisting of gravel, cobbles, and 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, bedrock was encountered at 0.8 m below surface (Morley Associates 2015).

1.3. Previous Archaeological Assessments and Potential Mapping

According to a review of the MTCS archaeological sites database for the Stage 1 study, there are no previous archaeological assessments within 50 m of the PDA (von Bitter, per. comm. 2015). A review of the MTCS archaeological sites database was requested for the Stage 2 study, however, no response was received with the results at the time of submission of this report. However, the City of Ottawa provided a 2014 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Kanata South Environmental Assessment, which includes areas abutting the PDA, and identified areas containing potential for the presence of archaeological resources within 50 m of the PDA (Stantec 2014).

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Two archaeological potential maps exist for the City of Ottawa; the archaeological potential map from the National Capital Commission (NCC), 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 as it only covers Federal properties, and is limited to Pre-Contact potential. The potential mapping for the City of Ottawa shows archaeological potential for portions of the PDA.

1.4. Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Property Inspection

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment included a property inspection, which was undertaken on April 20, 2015. As expected, two homes with ancillary structures were located within the PDA on properties # 27, and #35. Overall, properties #27 and #35 were open with some scrub brush located along the property boundaries. In addition, the inspection revealed that the north half of property #35, and the entirety of property #33 had been recently covered in a thick layer of fill.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that there were some areas that retained potential for the presence of archaeological resources, and some areas, which are associated with the houses and ancillary structures that do not retain potential for the presence of archaeological resources. The rationale for areas that retained potential for the presence of archaeological resources was based on the proximity of the Ottawa Greenbelt and the Provincially Significant Wetland of Stony Wetland, the early occupation of the concession/lot, the proximity to early roads, and the geotechnical testing results indicating intact stratigraphy throughout most of the PDA.

1.5. Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Recommendations

The following are the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Recommendations (Cameron Heritage Consulting 2015)

- 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. 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, 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

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in terms of Ottawa” (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, pers. comm. 2015).

- C. It is recommended that for all portions of the PDA where the potential for the presence of archaeological resources has been removed, no further archaeological assessment be conducted.

2. FIELD METHODS

Field work was conducted on June 9, and 19, 2015. The PDA is irregularly shaped, approximately 0.77 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 Ottawa Greenbelt containing the Stony Swamp Wetland. 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 PDA is composed of three residential properties, #27, #33, and #35 Scissons Road. Single family dwellings with associated outbuildings and infrastructure exist on properties #27 and #35, while lot #33 has a paved driveway running along the south for access to #27, and is covered by a deep layer of recently deposited fill. Due to the irregular shape of the PDA and presence of small pockets of potential, a shovel testing strategy at 5 m intervals on each property was employed. Weather conditions during the test pitting ranged from overcast with periods of light rain to warm and sunny. Visibility was good to excellent. The Stage 2 Property Assessment was carried out according to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Permission to access the property was granted by John Angelosante of Pegasus Development Corporation. Photo locations are on Figure 8.

The fieldwork for Property #27 was carried out June 9, 2015. The weather conditions during the test pitting was overcast with periods of light rain. Visibility was good to excellent. Property #27 is located within the western portion of the PDA, and can be accessed from Scissons Road via lot #33. There is a paved driveway along the southern and eastern edges of the lot (Photos 1 and 2). The residential house is located approximately in the centre of the property and a small garden plot is located in the northwest corner. There are a row of cedar trees and a fence along the south edge of the property. The ground adjacent to the west side of the house is slightly

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elevated for approximately 6 m, where the septic is located (Photo 3). There is an open area that is approximately 0.07 ha in size that was subjected to shovel testing at 5 m intervals. The top soil is a dark loam that is up to 15 cm deep. The subsoil is an orange brown sandy silt (Photo 4). Shovel testing within one meter of the house was conducted on the south side. However, the presence of the laneway on the east, the septic on the west, and a pile of junk on the north made it impossible to excavate shovel test pits within one meter of the structure on the other sides (Photos 2 and 5). Two permanent property markers were noted and a GPS reading was taken and they were photographed (Photo 2 and 6, Figure 9).

The fieldwork for Property #33 was carried out June 9, and June 19, 2015. The weather conditions during the test pitting varied from overcast with periods of light rain to warm and sunny. Visibility was good to excellent. Property #33 is located within the southeastern portion of the PDA, and can be accessed directly from Scissons Road. A paved driveway runs along the south of the property for access to property #27 (Photo 7). There is a small clump of cedar scrub in the south central part of the property, but otherwise the property is completely open. Up to a meter and a half of recently deposited fill has been distributed across the property. Only a small portion of the original ground surface is still visible along the west side of the property and on either side of the laneway (Figure 9). These areas were subjected to shovel testing at 5 m intervals (Photo 8). Results of the shovel testing indicate that these areas are disturbed with a gravel fill, most likely from the creation and maintenance of the laneways. An attempt to shovel test the area covered with recent fill was made. In the southeast corner of the pasture the recent fill was thin and two shovel test pits were dug. A single piece of blue shell-edged ceramic was recovered from shovel test pit #2 (Appendix 1, figure 10). The shovel test pit was opened up into a 1 m x 1 m square to get a better look at the deposit. Two undiagnostic post-contact ceramic and two fragments of 20th century glass were recovered (Appendix 1), but the unit also revealed that the objects were from a disturbed context. By opening up the test pit into a unit we were able to determine that the sediment consisted of a rocky gravelly fill (Photo 9). Therefore, no additional test pits were dug because the area was found to be disturbed, and therefore the original context of the single diagnostic historic piece of ceramic was unknown. Over the rest of the property the recently deposited fill was a minimum 30 cm thick, and only one additional shovel test was successful in reaching the original ground surface (Photo 10). One property marker was noted in the southeast corner of the property. A GPS reading was taken and it was photographed (Photo 7, Figure 9). A section of land remained uncovered along the east side of the property. This area was not subjected to shovel testing as this area is a ditch within the Scissons Road ROW and outside the development area (Photo 11).

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The fieldwork for property #35 was carried out June 15, 2015. The weather conditions during the test pitting was warm and sunny. Property #35 is located within the northern portion of the PDA and can be accessed directly from Scissons Road. 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 12). The south and west portions of the property are open lawn with a row of mature trees along the road and a large bush on the south side (Photo 13). The house is built up on a raised fill that extends approximately 5 m around the house (Photo 14). At least 60 cm of fill was recently distributed across the north portion of the property (Photo 15). One test pit was attempted where the fill was thinnest. Over 60 cm of fill was excavated without reaching the original ground surface (Photo 16). One 20th century large wire nail and fragment of pork rib was found in STP #1 (Photos 17 and 18, Figure 10). Since both objects are 20th century in origin neither are of archaeological significance and were therefore not collected.

Table 2: Summary of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Methods

Method	Study Area	Percentage
Area of previous disturbance	1970 m ²	25.5%
Area not assessed because it was covered in recently deposited fill	2900 m ²	37.6%
Area test pitted at 5 m intervals	2839 m ²	36.9%
Total Area	7709 m ²	100%

In keeping with the requirements set out in Section 2.1 Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:29), GPS coordinates were recorded on a hand held Garmin with ± 5 m, for fixed reference landmarks (e.g., Ontario Land Surveyor benchmarks, Hydro poles, standard iron bars, etc.) located in the vicinity of the study area. The GPS coordinates for fixed reference landmarks are in UTM NAD 83 and appear in Table 3. The locations of the fixed landmarks are on Figure 9.

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Table 3: GPS Coordinates for Fixed Reference Landmarks (NAD 83)

Location	UTM Zone	Northing	Easting
Land surveyor peg (LSP1)	18T	5014888	434163
Land surveyor peg (LSP2)	18T	5014863	434093
Land surveyor peg (LSP3)	18T	5014878	434119
Land surveyor peg (LSP4)	18T	5014940	434143

3. RECORD OF FINDS

A total of seven objects were recovered from two test pits within the PDA. The finds consist of one large 20th century wire nail and fragment of pork rib from the STP #1 on property #35, and two shards of brown beer bottle glass, a shard of redware, a shard of white refined earthenware, and a shard of unscaloped impressed edgware from STP #2 on property #33 (Figure 10, Appendix 1). Five of the seven objects can be dated. The fragment of unscaloped impressed pearlware dates to *ca.* A.D. 1840-1860, the large wire nail, the fragment of pork rib, and two shards of brown beer bottle glass dates to the 20th century. The redware and the white refined earthenware did not contain sufficient attributes to securely date. Objects that are definitively 20th century were not collected. This includes the large wire nail, fragment of pork rib, and the two shards of brown beer bottle glass.

The only artifact with any archaeological significance is the unscaloped impressed pearlware. However, given that the pearlware was recovered associated with the 20th century artifacts in fill, indicates that the context of this artifact is disturbed and was likely imported to the PDA within the fill.

The inventory of the documentary record for the assessment is summarized in Table 4. This inventory includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials involved in the project, all of which are stored at Cameron Heritage Consulting located in Petawawa, Ontario. The artifacts will be curated at the office of Cameron Heritage Consulting following acceptable industry standards.

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Table 4: Records

Field Document	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	36	Digital	Hard drive
Field Notes	6 pages	Digital	Hard drive
Maps	1	Digital/Hardcopy	Hard drive and filed (2015001B)
Artifacts	3	Hardcopy	Office of Cameron Heritage Consulting

4. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Approximately 37% of the total PDA was shovel test pitted. The remaining 63% of the PDA was either previously disturbed or inaccessible under a recently deposited thick layer of fill (Figure 9). A total of seven objects were recovered from the test pitting. These objects consisted of one 20th century wire nail, and a fragment of pork rib from STP 1 on property #35, and three Post-Contact ceramic shards, and two shards of brown beer bottle glass from STP 2 on property #33 (Figure 10). One of the Post-Contact ceramic shards was dated to *ca.* A.D. 1840-1860, while the other two ceramic shards were undiagnostic.

The objects recovered from STP 1 are 20th century, and do not contain cultural heritage value or interest and are therefore not archaeological artifacts (Government of Ontario 1990).

Consequently, they were not collected.

The objects recovered from STP 2 consisted of one shard of unscaloped impressed edgware dating to *ca.* A.D. 1840-1860, one shard of redware (no date), one shard of white refined earthenware (no date), and two shards of 20th century beer bottle glass. The 20th century beer bottle glass does not contain cultural heritage value or interest and are therefore not archaeological artifacts and therefore were not collected. The unscaloped impressed edgware shard, the redware shard and the white refined earthenware shard are of archaeological interest and were collected. However, these artifacts were found in a disturbed context associated with 20th century objects. Therefore these artifacts, in the disturbed context, do not constitute an archaeological site, as they have lost their cultural heritage integrity.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment did not result in the discovery of any archaeological sites.

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5. RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. It appears that there are no significant archaeological remains within the PDA. Therefore no further archaeological work is recommended for the PDA, and the project should proceed to the next phase as planned.

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6. 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.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of 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.

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7. REPORT CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared by Courtney Cameron of Cameron Heritage Consulting as a requirement of Archaeological PIF #P371-0003-2015, 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 visits 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 or years 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.

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Properties #27, 33, and 35 Scissons Road, within Lot 28 Concession 6, Ottawa, Ontario

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FIGURES (MAPS AND PLATES)

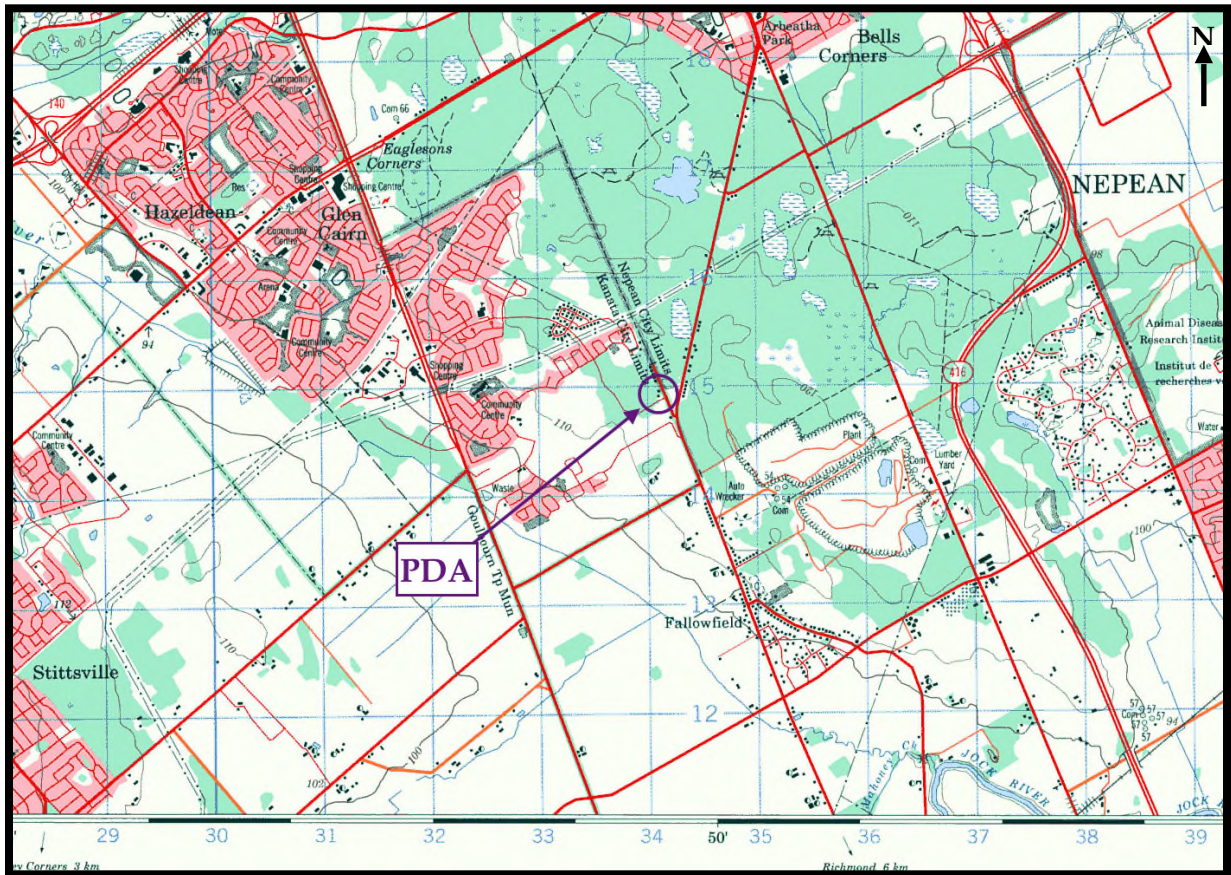


Figure 1. Location of the Proposed Development Area.
Study area circled in purple. (1:50,000 NTS map sheet 31G/05 – Ottawa)

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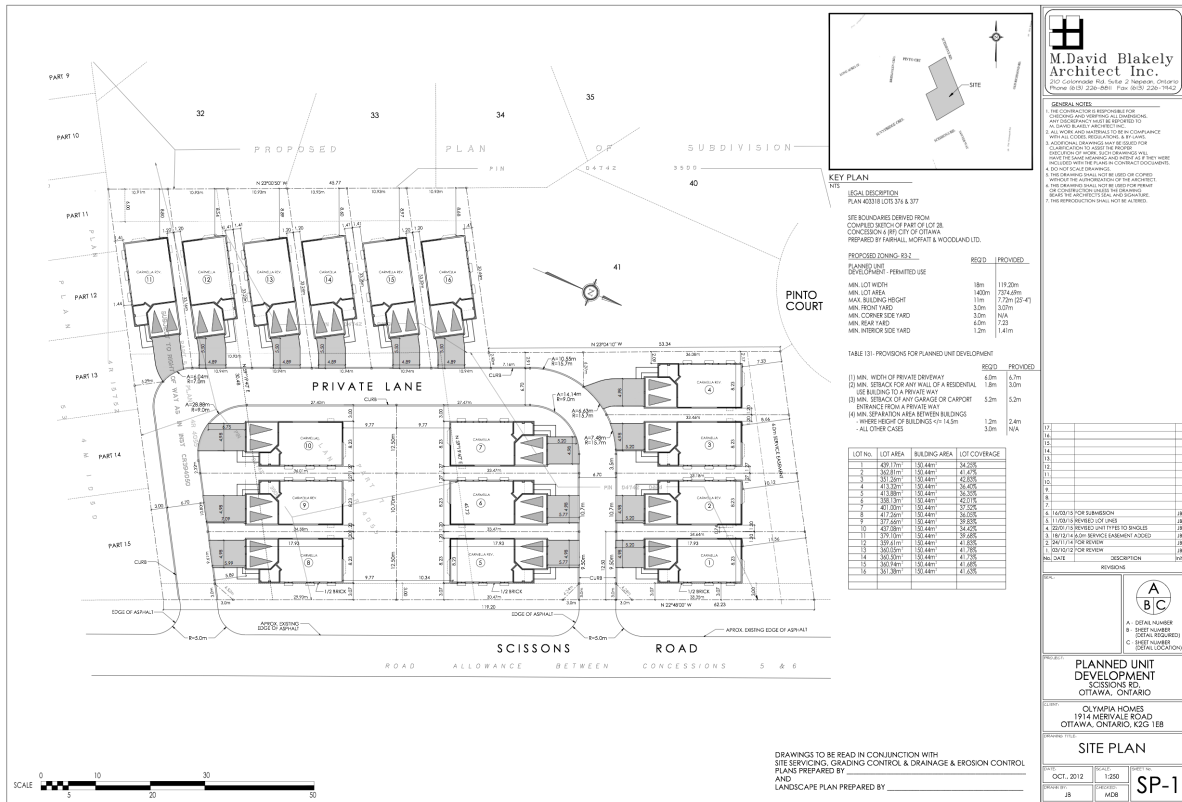


Figure 2: Development map.
 Provided by Pegasus Development Corporation.

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Figure 3: Project Development Area.

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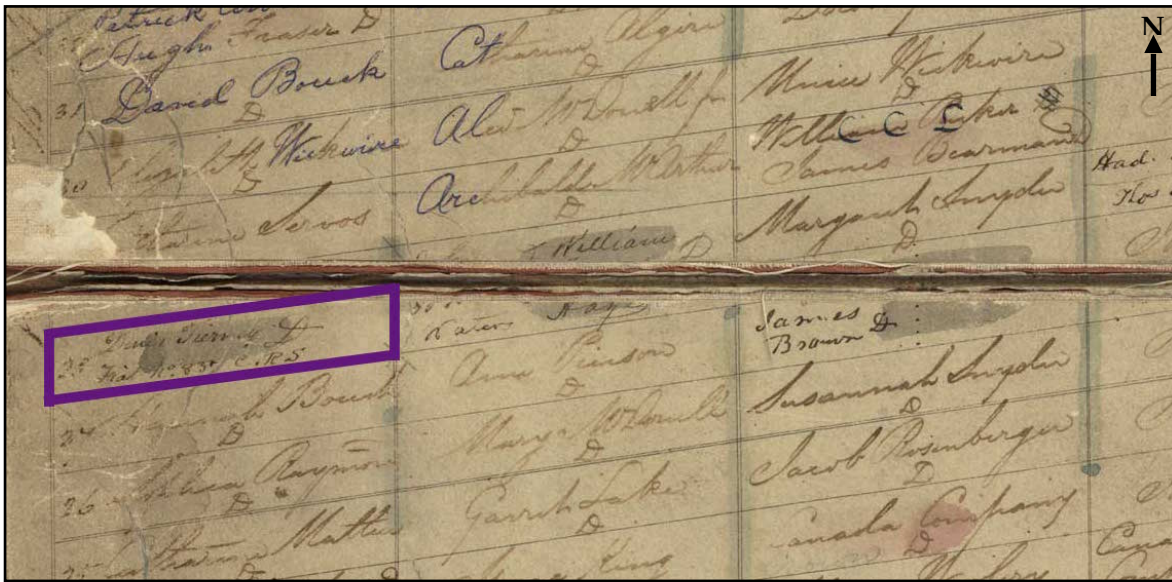


Figure 4: Segment of 1830 map of Nepean Township showing Lot 28, Concession 6. Showing the property in Denis Tierney's possession

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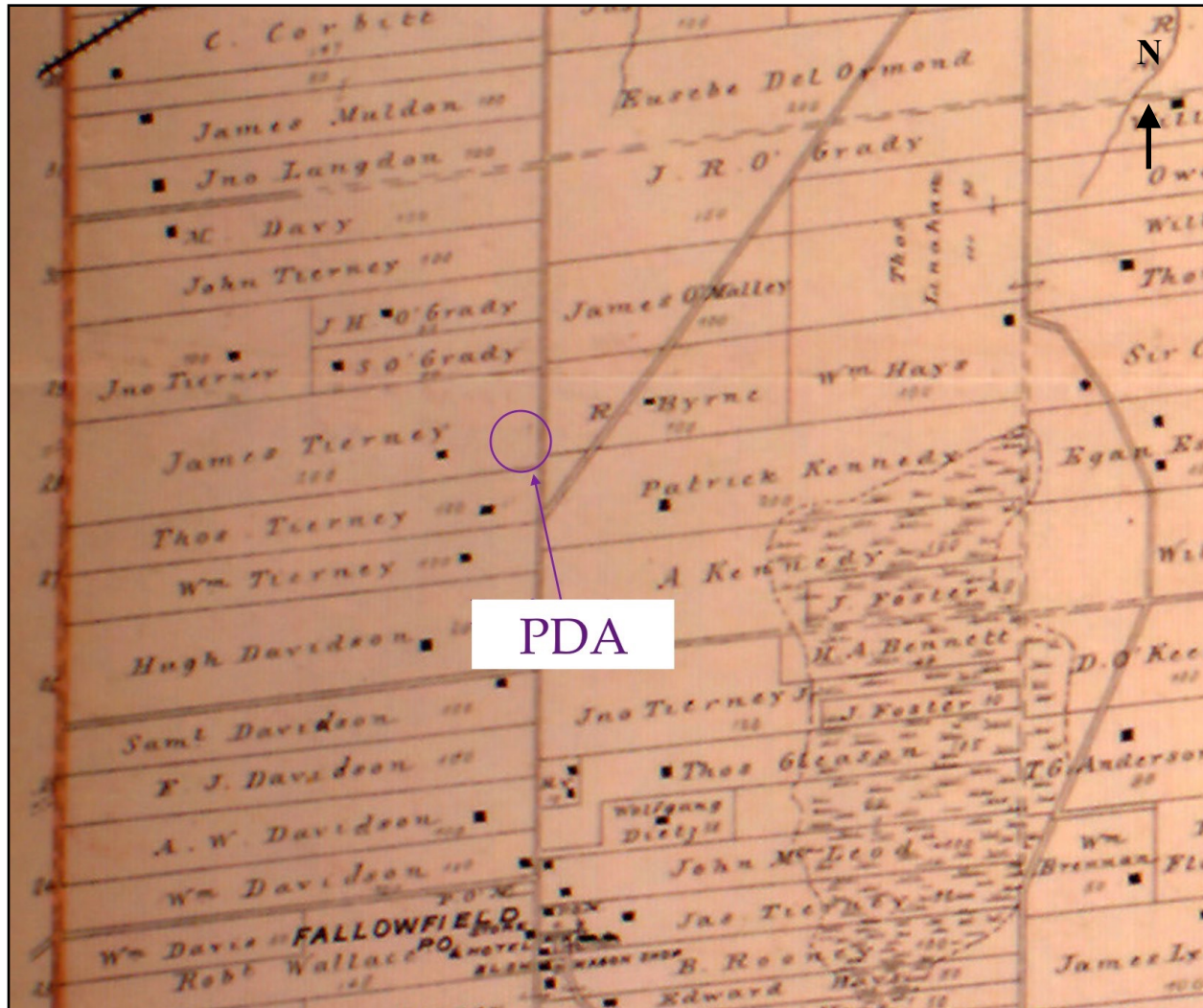


Figure 5: Segment of the 1879 Belden Map of Nepean Township showing the location of the PDA.

Note that the property has now passed on to James Tierney and one building is located within the lot (west of the PDA). This building looks like it corresponds to the farm visible on the following figure (Figure 6), the 1945 Aerial.

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Figure 6: 1945 Aerial photograph showing the location of the undeveloped PDA

Note the presence of the laneway at the south end of the property, along the lot property line, that was used to access farms located further to the west. The buildings to the west in Lot 28 look like they may be the original farm house location as they correspond to the building location on the 1879 map (Figure 5) (Morey Associates Ltd 2015) .

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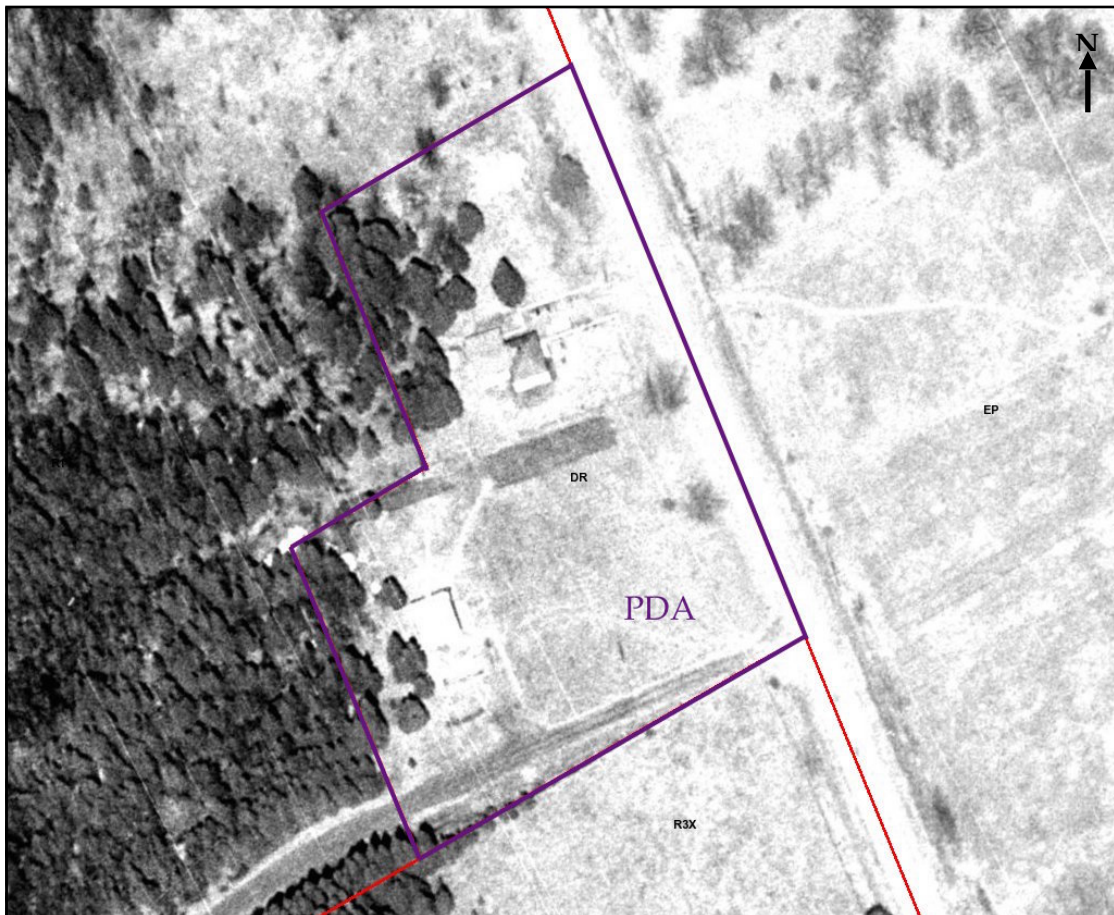


Figure 7: 1965 Aerial photograph of the PDA showing the presence of two residential homes.
(City of Ottawa 2015)

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Figure 8: Showing photo locations and directions

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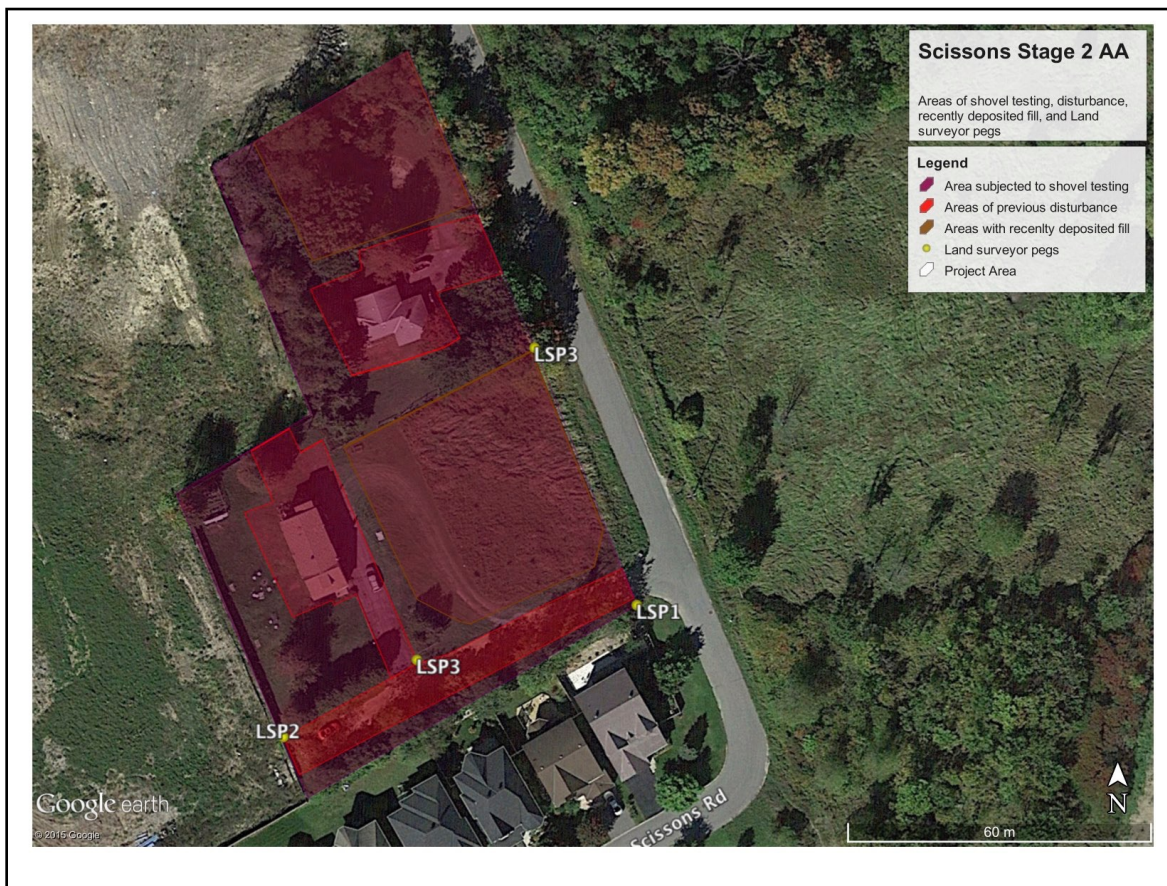


Figure 9: PDA showing the location of previously disturbed areas, areas of shovel testing, areas of recently deposited fill and the locations of Legal Surveyor Pegs.

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Figure 10: Showing the location of the positive shovel test pits.

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PHOTOS



Photo 1: Showing the driveway that runs south of property #27.



Photo 2: Showing the driveway that runs along the side of the house on property #27

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Photo 3: Showing the septic area located on the west side of the house on property #27.



Photo 4: Showing the stratigraphy of the STP.

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Photo 5: View to southwest of the pile of garbage behind the house.



Photo 6: Showing Land Surveyor Peg #2.

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Photo 7: View to southwest of the laneway that runs along the south of the PDA and LSP #1



Photo 8: Showing an area on property #33 that was not covered in recently deposited fill and was shovel tested.

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Photo 9: Showing the fill from STP#2.



Photo 10. Showing shovel test on property #33.

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Photo 11: View to north of the Scissons road ROW



Photo 12: Shovel testing within the copse of trees to the west of the house on property #35.

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Photo 13: Showing shovel testing of the lawn to the south of the house on property #35.



Photo 14: Showing the raised area around the house on property #35.

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Photo 15: Recently deposited fill on property #35



Photo 16: STP within the recently deposited fill on property #35.

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Photo 17: Twentieth century wire nail from STP #1



Photo 18: Fragment of pork rib from STP #1

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APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Table 5: Artifact Catalogue for Stage 2 Archaeological Property Assessment
Properties #27, 33, and 35 Scissons Road, Ottawa, Ontario

Catalogue	TP #	Number of Pieces	Description	Date
1	2	1	Unscalped, impressed rim whiteware	A.D. 1840-1860
2	2	1	Ceramic redware with greenish white glaze	ca. A.D. 1860 +
3	2	1	White refined earthenware	A.D. 1800s +

