

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
6776 ROTHBOURNE ROAD
PART LOT 18, CONCESSION 12
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GOULBOURN,
CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO



Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

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Benjamin Clare, MCIP, RPP, senior land use planner, McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd., provided project mapping.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by Ack Wehbe of Metro Towing & Recovery / Metro Scrap Metal to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of a Site Plan Application for the potential construction of a new warehouse, parking area and access road at 6776 Rothbourne Road, Part Lot 18, Concession 12 in the geographic Township of Goulbourn, now part of the City of Ottawa (see Maps 1 and 2).

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. A site visit was undertaken on April 20th, 2020, to confirm current conditions.

The results of the background research and site visit revealed that although features indicative of archaeological potential were located within and adjacent to the study area, several factors combined to indicate that the study area no longer retained archaeological potential requiring further assessment. These included disturbances resulting from the construction of the current building and salvage yard, past and recent scraping of all the soil on higher ground, and permanently wet areas across the centre of the property.

The results of the Stage 1 assessment form the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) No further archaeological assessment of the study area, as presently defined in Maps 2 and 3, is required prior to the initiation of construction activities.
- 2) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present study area, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts requiring consideration include all aspects of proposed development causing soil

disturbances, soil impacts, or other alterations, including temporary property needs (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.).

- 3) Any future archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

The reader is also referred to Section 4.0 below to ensure compliance with relevant provincial legislation as it may relate to this project.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by by Ack Wehbe of Metro Towing & Recovery / Metro Scrap Metal to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of a Site Plan Application for the potential construction of a new warehouse, parking area and access road at 6776 Rothbourne Road, Part Lot 18, Concession 12 in the geographic Township of Goulbourn, now part of the City of Ottawa (Maps 1 and 2).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To provide information about the geography, history, and current land condition of the study area;
- To describe any previous archaeological fieldwork and evaluate the archaeological potential of the study corridor; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the event further assessment is warranted.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological work undertaken, including a description of the study corridor, the related legislation or directives triggering the assessment, any additional development-related information, and the confirmation of permission to access the property.

2.1 Property Description

The study area was defined on the basis of project mapping supplied by the proponent through McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd., and was located at 6776 Rothbourne Road, within part of Lot 18, Concession 12, in the geographic Township of Goulbourn, now part of the City of Ottawa (see Maps 1 and 2). It was comprised of a triangular piece of land measuring approximately 10.35 hectares (25.57 acres) in size, and currently contains a building and scrap yard belonging to Metro Scrap Metal in the northern third, with the remainder of the property consisting of scrub and brush or wet areas surrounding a small creek. It was bordered to the northwest by Rothbourne Road, to the west by Highway 7, and to both the southeast and northeast by disturbed private land.

2.2 Development Context

Past Recovery was retained to undertake the Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of a Site Plan Application under the *Planning Act* for the possible construction of a new warehouse, parking area and access road through to the rear of the property (Map 3).

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the study area and complete all aspects of the Stage 1 assessment including photography was provided by theme client.

3.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Historical Context

This section of the report is comprised of an overview of human settlement in the region using information derived from background historical research. The purpose of this research is to describe the known settlement history of the local area, with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as a review of property-specific information presenting a record of settlement and land use history within the study area.

3.1.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

The study area falls within the traditional territories of Anishinabewaki, Huron-Wendat, and the St. Lawrence Iroquoians.¹ It also forms part of the Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area set out by the Agreement-in-Principal.² While our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the area is limited, it is possible to provide a general outline of the pre-Contact occupation in the region based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted across what is now eastern Ontario as well as the oral histories of Indigenous communities who have long-standing relationships with the land in the region.³ It is important to note that the regional boundaries observed today did not exist for most of the human occupation of the region and during the pre-Contact period the landscape would have been viewed quite differently.

¹ The Anishinabewaki (referred to later in this report as Anishinaabeg) include the Omàmiwininiwak or Algonquin, Nipissing, Ojibwe, Odawa, Potawatomi, Oji-Cree and Mississauga, groups belonging to the Algonquian language family. Traditional territory refers to the long-standing, reciprocal relationships that Indigenous peoples have and continue to have with a geographic area, and to which their culture is inextricably linked. It includes, but is not limited to, areas of occupation, food acquisition, resource management, travel and trade routes, agricultural and pharmacological importance, as well as educational and spiritual significance.

² The Agreement-In-Principal is between the Algonquins of Ontario and the Governments of Ontario and Canada. Algonquins have sought recognition and protection of their traditional territory dating back to 1772 and in 1983 the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation (previously Algonquins of Golden Lake) formally submitted a petition to the Government of Canada, and in 1985 to the Government of Ontario. The claim was accepted for negotiations in 1991 and 1992 and an Agreement-In-Principal was signed in 2016 and negotiations are on-going.

³ Most of the common place names used today were not used by the many Indigenous peoples who lived in the region for thousands of years prior to the arrival of Europeans. Throughout this report pre- and early Contact period place names are prefaced with 'what is now' or 'what is now known as.' Ontario was not formed until 1867 A.D.

Across the region, glaciers began to retreat around 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013:1). The earliest human occupation began approximately 13,500 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians (a.k.a Paleo-Americans; Ellis 2013:35). These groups gradually moved northward as the glaciers and glacial lakes retreated. While very little is known about their lifestyle, it is likely that Palaeo-Indian groups travelled widely relying on the seasonal migration of caribou as well as small animals and wild plants for subsistence in a sub-arctic environment. They produced a variety of distinctive stone tools including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins and graters. Their sites are extraordinarily rare, and most Palaeo-Indian sites are quite small (Ellis 2013:35-36). Palaeo-Indian peoples tended to camp along shorelines, and because of the changing environment many of these areas are presently surrounded by dry land. Indigenous settlement of much of the region was late in comparison to other parts of what is now Ontario as a result of the high-water levels associated with the early stages of glacial Lake Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea (Hough 1958:204). In what is now known as eastern Ontario the ridges of old shorelines of Lake Iroquois, the Champlain Sea and emergent St. Lawrence and Ottawa River channels would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation.⁴

During the succeeding Archaic period (c. 10,000 to c. 3,000 B.P.), the environment of the region approached modern conditions and more land became available for occupation as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped (Ellis et al. 1990:69). Populations continued to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting innovation and an adaptation to environmental conditions similar to those of today. This included the presence of adzes, gouges and other ground stone tools believed to have been used for heavy woodworking activities such as the construction of dug-out canoes, grinding stones for processing nuts and seeds, specialized fishing gear including net sinkers, and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. The middle and late portions of the Archaic period saw the development of trading networks spanning what are now known as the Great Lakes, and by 6,000 years ago copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario. There is increasing evidence of ceremonialism and elaborate burial practices and a wide variety of non-utilitarian items such as gorgets, pipes and 'birdstones' were being manufactured. By the end of this period populations had increased substantially over the preceding Palaeo-Indian occupation.

⁴ The Ottawa River has different Algonquin names specific to each of its parts. The lower part of the river from Matawang (Mattawa) down to Lake of Two Mountains was traditionally known as the Kichissippi (Morrison 2005:9).

More extensive Indigenous settlement of the region began during this period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. (Clermont 1999; Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis et al. 1990:93). Artifacts from Archaic sites suggest a close relationship to the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples who occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. The region included what is now northern New York State, the upper St. Lawrence Valley (southern Ontario and Quebec) and the state of Vermont (Richie 1969; Chapdelaine and Clermont 2003a). The 'tradition' associated with this period is characterized by a more or less systematic sharing of several technological features, including large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "*bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks and knives*" (Kennedy 1970:59). The sharing of this set of features is generally perceived as a marker of historical relatedness and inclusion in the same interaction network (Chapdelaine and Clermont 2003b:323).

Archaeologists use the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record to mark the beginning of the Woodland period. Ceramic styles and decorations provide evidence of the continued differentiation between regional populations and are commonly used to distinguish between three periods: Early Woodland (2,900 to 2,300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2,300 to 1,200 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1,200 to 400 B.P.). The introduction of ceramics to what is now known as southern Ontario does not appear to have been associated with significant changes to lifeways, as hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Early Woodland and well into the Middle Woodland. It does, however, appear that regional populations continued to grow in size, and bands continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,750 B.P., spanned much of the continent (what was referred to as Turtle Island)⁵ and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver. The recent discovery of a cache of charred quinoa seeds, dating to 3,000 B.P. at a site in Brantford, Ontario, indicates that crops were also part of this extensive exchange network, which in this case travelled from what is now the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States. There is no indication, however, that these seeds were locally grown (Crawford et al. 2019). Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. In south-central Ontario, the first peoples to adopt ceramics are identified as belonging to the Meadowood Complex, characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette 1 ceramics which are typically crude, thick, cone-shaped vessels made with coils of clay shaped by cord-wrapped paddles. Meadowood material has been found on sites across southern Ontario extending into southern Quebec and New York State (Spence et al. 1990).

⁵ The name Turtle Island comes from various Indigenous oral histories referring to what is now commonly known as North America. Many Algonquian and Iroquoian-speaking groups continue to use the term today. <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/turtle-island>.

In the Middle Woodland period increasingly distinctive trends or 'traditions' continued to evolve in different parts of what is now Ontario (Spence et al. 1990). Although regional patterns are poorly understood and there may be distinctive traditions associated with different watersheds, the appearance of better-made (thinner-walled and containing finer grit temper) ceramic vessels decorated with dentate or pseudo-scallop impressions have been used to distinguish the Point Peninsula Complex. These ceramics are identified as 'Vinette II' and are typically found in association with evidence of distinct bone and stone tool industries. Sites exhibiting these traits are known from throughout what is now known as south-central and eastern Ontario, northern New York, and northwestern Vermont, and are often found overlying earlier occupations. Some groups appear to have practiced elaborate burial ceremonialism that involved the construction of large earthen mortuary mounds and the inclusion of numerous and often exotic materials in burials, construed as evidence of influences from what is now northern Ontario and the Hopewell area to the south (in the Ohio River valley). Investigations of sites with occupations dating to this time period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland 'family' hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter (Spence et al. 1990).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland period (1200 B.P.), groups in what is now southern Ontario were using horticulture. Available archaeological evidence, which comes primarily from the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers, suggests that this development was not initially widespread. The adoption of maize horticulture instead appears to be linked to the emergence of the Princess Point Complex which is characterized by decorated ceramics combining cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs; triangular projectile points; T-based drills; steatite and ceramic pipes; and ground stone chisels and adzes (Fox 1990). The distinctive artifacts and horticultural practices have led to the suggestion that these populations were ancestral to the Iroquoian-speaking peoples who later inhabited southern Ontario (Warrick 2000:427).

Investigations of sites with occupations dating to this time period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland 'family' hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter (Spence et al. 1990).

The Late Woodland period is distinguished by the widespread adoption of maize horticulture by populations to the south and west of the western end of Lake Ontario. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco radically altered subsistence strategies and gained economic importance (Wright 1966). This change is associated with a time of dynamic cultural development that saw increased sedentarism, with larger and more dense settlements and increased social complexity. The locations of large settlements were focused on areas of easily tillable farmland. Semi-permanent villages appeared for the first time, which were occupied year-round for 12 to 20 years until local firewood and soil fertility had been exhausted. Inhabitants lived in communal dwellings known as longhouses (although more temporary habitations such as small hamlets, agricultural cabin sites, and hunting and fishing camps are also known). Many of these villages were surrounded by defensive palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. A burial pattern of individual graves occurring within the village is associated with these sites. Upon abandonment, the people of one or more villages often exhumed the remains of their dead for reburial in a large communal burial pit or ossuary outside of the village(s) (Wright 1966).

What is now eastern Ontario was occupied by distinct First Nations in the final decades prior to the arrival of Europeans. Agricultural villages, dating to c. 550 B.P., of an Iroquoian people referred to as 'proto-Huron' have been recorded in southern Hastings and Frontenac Counties (Pendergast 1972). By c. 450 B.P., however, the easternmost settlements of the Huron were located between what are now known as Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe. The St. Lawrence Iroquois occupied the upper St. Lawrence River valley. The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century Iroquoian sites found along the upper St. Lawrence in Ontario are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island; Jamieson 1990:386). Following Cartier's initial voyages, subsequent journeys by Europeans noted only abandoned settlements along the St. Lawrence River. At this time, there was a significant increase in St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic vessel types on Huron sites, and segments of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population may have relocated to the north and west either as captives or refugees (Wright 1966:70-71; Sutton 1990:54). Anishinabeg oral histories, which suggest a homeland extending far to the west of Ontario (traditions vary in where the homeland is placed), also include references to a migration to the Atlantic seaboard, as well as a subsequent return via the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes region, with the latter having occurred around 500 B.P. (1400 A.D.; Hessel 1993). Living on the Canadian Shield, these groups maintained a more nomadic lifestyle than their agricultural neighbours to the south, and accordingly their presence is less visible in the archaeological record. Oral histories recount Algonquin people living in what is now eastern Ontario since time immemorial. Finally, while the Haudenosaunee homeland was initially south of what is now Ontario in New York, their oral histories suggest their

original hunting grounds extended along the northside of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence into what is now southeastern Ontario and Quebec (Hill 2017).⁶

The population shifts of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries were certainly in part a result of the disruption of traditional trade and exchange patterns among all Indigenous peoples brought about by the arrival of the French, Dutch and British along the Atlantic seaboard. Control of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade became a source of contention between neighbouring peoples as the benefits of trading with the Europeans became apparent.

3.1.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first Europeans to visit what is now eastern Ontario arrived in the early seventeenth century, and were predominantly French, including explorers, fur traders and missionaries. Samuel de Champlain and others while exploring what is now eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613,⁷ documented encounters with groups of people speaking different dialects of the Algonquin language, including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa River northwest of Morrison Island, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River basin, and the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin. These loosely aligned Anishinaabe bands subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering, and undertook limited horticulture (Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987).

At the time of Champlain's travels, the Algonquin were already acting as middlemen in the fur trade and exacting tolls from those using the Ottawa River waterway which served as a significant trade route connecting the Upper Great Lakes via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay to the west and the St. Maurice and Saguenay via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivières des Outaouais to the east. These northern routes avoided the St. Lawrence River and Lower Great Lakes route and its potential conflict with the Haudenosaunee (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:2-3). The St. Lawrence trade route appears to have been largely controlled by the Haudenosaunee until c. 1609-10 when it was re-opened to other Indigenous groups with French assistance. Access to this route and the extent of settlement in the region fluctuated with the state of hostilities (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3). In the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa River also became the principal route to the interior for French explorers, missionaries, and fur traders. Since the fur trade in New France was Montreal-based, Ottawa River navigation routes were of strategic importance in the movement of goods inland and furs down to Montreal. The recovery of European trade goods (e.g. iron axes, copper kettle pieces,

⁶ The Haudenosaunee or the 'People of the Long house' are also known as the League of Six Nations or the Iroquois (the name given by the French). The six Nations that form the Haudenosaunee Confederacy are Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca, and the Tuscarora who joined in 1722. Archaeologists estimate the confederacy was first formed sometime between 1142 and 1451.

⁷ From this section onwards all dates are presented as A.D.

glass beads, etc.) from sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides some evidence of the extent of interaction between First Nations and the fur traders during this period.

Following the early Contact period, significant changes occurred in the pattern of settlement for Indigenous populations in the region. The endemic warfare of the age and severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 brought about drastic population decline among all Indigenous peoples (Hessel 1993:63-65). The expansion of hunting for trade with Europeans also accelerated decline in the beaver population in lands controlled by the Haudenosaunee, such that by the middle of the seventeenth century the centre of the fur trade shifted northward into what is now southern Ontario. The French, allied with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and their Anishinaabeg trading partners, refused entreaties by the Haudenosaunee to trade with them directly. Seeking to expand their territory and disrupt the French fur trade, Haudenosaunee launched raids into the region and established a series of winter hunting bases and trading settlements near the mouths of the major rivers flowing into the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.⁸ The first Haudenosaunee settlements recorded by Europeans were two Cayuga villages established at the northeastern end of Lake Ontario (Konrad 1981). Between 1640 and 1650 the success of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy in warfare led to the dispersal of the Anishinaabeg and Huron-Wendat groups who had been occupying much of southern Ontario. Survivors of the various groups often coalesced in settlements to the north and west of the Ottawa Valley,⁹ and at the French posts of Montreal, Quebec City, Sillery, and Trois Rivières (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Trigger 1987:610, 637-638).

The extent of Indigenous settlement in what is now the Ottawa River watershed through to the end of the seventeenth century is uncertain. The Odawa appear to have been using the river for trade from c. 1654 onward and some Algonquin remained within areas under French influence, possibly having withdrawn to the headwaters of various tributaries in the watershed (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3). As a result of increased tensions between the Haudenosaunee and the French, and declining population from disease and warfare, the Cayuga villages were abandoned in 1680 (Edwards 1984:17). What remained of the Haudenosaunee settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario were destroyed by the French military under Denonville in 1687, after which the Mississauga, or Michi Saagiig Anishinaabe, began to move into the region abandoned by the Haudenosaunee, having a presence and influence in the area through much of the eighteenth century (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995).

⁸ These settlements included: Quinaouatoua near present day Hamilton, Teiaiaagon on the Humber River, Ganatswekwyagon on the Rouge River, Ganaraske on the Ganaraska River, Kentsio on Rice Lake, Kente on the Bay of Quinte, and Ganneious, near the present site of Napanee.

⁹ Some Nipissing, for example, re-located to the Lake Nipigon region (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3).

The first half of the eighteenth century is another period for which there is limited settlement information for what is now eastern Ontario. Haudenosaunee occupation appears to have been largely restricted to south of the St. Lawrence River while Mississauga and Chippewa settlement was focussed in southern and central Ontario, generally beyond the Ottawa River watershed (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3). There appear to have been some Algonquin residing along the Ottawa River and its tributaries with a documented presence along the Gatineau River in the period between 1712 and 1716. There were also Algonquin residing on the Rivière du Lièvre and at Lake of Two Mountains, as well as outside the Ottawa River watershed at Trois-Rivières; Nipissing were located north of Lake Nipissing and at Lake Nipigon. Reports from c. 1752 suggest that Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to hunting grounds “*far up the Ottawa River*” for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted those Iroquois who were also associated with the Lake of Two Mountains mission to hunt in their territory (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Heidenreich and Noël 1987:Plate 40).

In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and British led to the Seven Years’ War, in which many Anishinaabe bands fought on behalf of the French. With the French surrender in 1763, Britain gained control over New France. Later that year, the British government issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763, creating a boundary line between the British colonies on the Atlantic coast and the ‘Indian Reserve’ west of the Appalachian Mountains. This line then extended from where the 45th parallel of latitude crossed the St. Lawrence River near Cornwall northwestward to the southeast shore of Lake Nipissing and then northeastward to Lac St. Jean. The proclamation specified that “*Indians should not be molested on their hunting grounds*” (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:4) and outlawed the private purchase of Indigenous land, instead requiring all future land purchases to be made by Crown officials “*at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians*” occupying the land in question (cited in Surtees 1982: 9). In 1764, the post at Carillon on the Ottawa River was identified as the point beyond which traders could only pass with a specific licence to trade in “*Indian Territory.*” This also marked the eastern edge of the lands claimed by the Algonquin and Nipissing. Petitions in 1772 and again in 1791 described Algonquin and Nipissing territory as the lands on both sides of the Ottawa River from Long Sault to Lake Nipissing (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:5).

Following the American Revolution, the British sought additional lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists fleeing the United States, Mohawk who had fought under Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon and were therefore displaced from their lands, and disbanded soldiers. To this end, the British government undertook hasty negotiations with Indigenous groups to acquire rights to lands. Initially the focus was the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River and then further inland, resulting in a series of ‘purchases’ and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchases of 1783 which covered much of the present eastern Ontario. Notably, these treaties did

not include all of the Indigenous peoples with rights to the region, nor did they extinguish Indigenous rights and title to the land once entering into the treaty relationship (Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996). Further, the recording of these purchases – including of the boundaries – and their execution were problematic (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:5). The Constitution Act of 1791, which created the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada using the Ottawa River as the dividing line, effectively split Algonquin and Nipissing territory. By 1798, the Algonquin and Nipissing were complaining of squatters encroaching on lands along the Ottawa River (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:5).

Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada, began laying out ‘purchase’ lands in 1784, with such haste that the newly established townships were assigned numbers instead of names. Euro-Canadian settlement along the north bank of the St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario began in earnest about this time. By the late 1780s the waterfront townships were full and more land was required to meet both an increase in the size of grants to all Loyalists and grant obligations to the children of Loyalists who were now entitled to 200 acres in their own right upon reaching the age of 21. Furthermore, in 1792 John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, offered free land grants to anyone who would swear loyalty to the King, a policy aimed at attracting more American settlers. As government policy also dictated the setting aside of one seventh of all land for the Protestant Clergy and another seventh as Crown reserves, pressure mounted to open up more of the interior. As a result, between 1790 and 1800 most of the remainder of the Crawford Purchase was divided into townships. This included an initial survey of four new townships (Gloucester, North Gower, Osgoode and Nepean) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River, undertaken by Deputy Surveyor John Stegmann in 1792.

In 1815, the British government issued a proclamation in Edinburgh to further encourage settlement in British North America. The offer included free passage and 100 acres of land for each head of family with each male child to receive his own 100 acre parcel upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1881:16). At the same time, the government was seeking additional land on which to resettle disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812. Demobilized forces, it was theorized, would act as a force-in-being to oppose any possible future incursions from the United States. To this end veterans were encouraged to take up residence within a series of newly created ‘military settlements’ established at Perth (1816) and Richmond (1818).

With the settlement of the region underway, Lieutenant Governor Gore ordered Captain Ferguson, the Resident Agent of Indian Affairs at Kingston, to arrange the purchase of additional lands from the chiefs of the Chippewa and Mississauga Nations. The resulting Rideau Purchase extended from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchase to the Ottawa River and was signed by the Mississauga in 1819 and confirmed in 1822. The approximately one million hectares acquired corresponded to much of what would

become Lanark County, the north-western townships in Carleton County (now part of the City of Ottawa), the southeastern part of Renfrew County as far north as Pembroke, and several townships to the north of the previously acquired lands in the counties of Frontenac, Addington and Hastings (Canada 1891:62; Surtees 1994:115). In 1836 Algonquin and Nipissing petitioned the government protesting the agreement, once they became aware of the purchase terms (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:6).

As Euro-Canadian settlement spread, the Indigenous occupants were increasingly pushed out of the region, generally moving further to the north and west, although some families remained on their traditional lands, at least seasonally. Records relating to the Hudson's Bay Company, the diaries of provincial land surveyors, the reports of geologists sent in by the Geological Survey of Canada, census returns,¹⁰ store account books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history. In addition to their interactions with the Algonquin who remained in the area, the nineteenth century settlers found evidence of the former extent of Indigenous occupation, particularly as they began to clear the land. In 1819, Andrew Bell wrote from Perth:

All the country hereabouts has evidently been once inhabited by the Indians, and for a vast number of years too. The remains of fires, with the bones and horns of deers (sic) round them, have often been found under the black mound... A large pot made of burnt clay and highly ornamented was lately found near the banks of the Mississippi, under a large maple tree, probably two or three hundred years old. Stone axes have been found in different parts of the settlement. Skeletons of Indians have been several times found, where they had died suddenly or had been killed by accident in the woods.

(cited in Brown 1984:8)

As a consequence of Napoleonic blockades in Europe in the early nineteenth century, an increase in demand for lumber had a dramatic impact upon the economy of what became eastern Ontario. Within the Upper Ottawa Valley, lumbering quickly superseded the fur trade as the principle economic activity. It was the demands of this new lumber economy that eventually began the process of permanent settlement in this region. Farmers, squatters in many cases, followed in the wake of the lumber camps that crept steadily up the valley and into the Madawaska Highlands in the constant quest for big timber. These farmers cleared and worked small tracts of land to supply the camps with hay and basic foodstuffs. Permanent settlement in the region followed suite, often taking hold around early mill sites within close proximity to rivers or smaller waterways. At this time, a few Algonquin and Nipissing settled on the shores of Golden Lake, known to them as

¹⁰ While First Nations peoples were clearly still residing in the area and making use of the land, they often do not appear in the 1851 to 1871 census records. Huitema (2001:129) notes that Algonquin were sometimes listed in these records as 'frenchmen' or 'halfbreeds' because they had utilized the mission at Lake of Two Mountains as their summer gathering place and were therefore thought of as being French.

‘Peguakonagang;’ they called themselves ‘Ininwezi,’ which they translated as “*we people here along*” (Johnson 1928; MacKay 2016)¹¹. The Golden Lake band, as they initially came to be known, resided in this area for at least part of the year, with various band members maintaining traplines, hunting territories, and likely sugar bushes. Land for the Golden Lake Reserve was purchased in 1873 (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:9).

Through the early twentieth century, off-reserve Algonquin and Nipissing were told to move to established reserves at Golden Lake (Pikwàkanagàn), Maniwaki (Desert River) and at Gibson on Georgian Bay (which had been established for the re-settlement of both Algonquin and Mohawk from Lake of Two Mountains), but many remained in their traditional hunting territories (Holmes, Joan & Associates 1993:10). There is also evidence to suggest that St. Regis Mohawk trapped and hunted north of their reserve as far as Smiths Falls and Rideau Ferry between c. 1924 and 1948 (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:11). On-going issues with the late eighteenth century purchases and nineteenth and early twentieth century treaties have been numerous and have resulted in continued land claims by Indigenous groups, including within the area that is now the City of Ottawa.

Goulbourn Township

Located in Carlton County, Goulbourn Township was named after a member of the British parliament, Henry Goulbourn, who served as the British Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1810 and the Secretary for the Colonies in 1812 (Walker and Walker 1968:489). He was also a signatory on the Treaty of Peace at Ghent between Great Britain and the United States, which effectively ended the war between the two countries. Goulbourn Township was part of the 1819 Rideau purchase from the Mississaugas and was roughly surveyed over the following years, together with Bathurst, Drummond and Beckwith townships in Lanark County, to complete a defence/settlement scheme proposed by the British Government (Canada 1891:62; Surtees 1994:115). To help counter a steady trickle of American settlers into Upper Canada, whose loyalty the Government felt could not always be relied upon, immigrants from the British Isles were given government assistance to travel to and homestead upon one or two hundred acre plots, particularly disbanded military who could form the core of a local militia in the event of renewed hostilities with the Americans. Much of rural Goulbourn was settled between 1821 and 1824 (Walker and Walker 1968:489-490). Notably, as stated above, the township falls within the traditional territory of the Algonquin, who were not involved in the 1819 Rideau Purchase and who were living in the area and navigating the Rideau and Jock Rivers well after settlers arrived (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:6).

The earliest village of the township, and the most prominent, was the Village of Richmond, which was established in 1818 when c. 400 members of the British 99th Regiment and their families constructed a road from Bytown (Ottawa) to the carefully

¹¹ The Algonquin of River Desert identified The Golden Lake Band using the name “Nozebi'wininiwag”, translated as “Pike-Water People” (Speck in Johnson 1928:174).

planned town site in the third concession near the southeast corner of the township (Bond 1984:29). Though most of the settlers were disbanded military, a number were trades people who accompanied the expedition or arrived shortly thereafter to provide essential services for the community. By 1820 a grist mill and schoolhouse had been erected, by 1821 a sawmill, and in the next few years both an Episcopal and a Catholic church. Soon thereafter, the village may have had as many as twenty stores and a dozen breweries and distilleries. Though initially the most important settlement in the county, with the construction of the Rideau Canal and the shift in military focus to Bytown, the village went into a gradual but steady decline. In spite of becoming an independent municipal corporation in 1850, by 1879 Richmond had only four general stores, two harness shops, four blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, three shoe stores, one tailor, one combined grist mill and sawmill, one water mill, two hotels, four churches, a school and a town hall (Belden 1879:xxxii and xxxiii). Fortunately, most of the community survived the 1870 fire (Riedal 1990:31).

Ashton, located on the border of Goulbourn and Beckwith Townships, was the second largest nineteenth century village in Goulbourn and began its existence as 'Mount Pleasant' in the early 1820s. The first sawmill was built there by John Sumner in the mid-1820s, together with a potash works and a general store, and by the mid-nineteenth century the village had grown considerably to include three general stores, two taverns, a tannery, three blacksmith shops, three wagon maker's shops, two tailors, a small foundry, a harness shop, three carpenters, a post office, a school and at least two churches (Walker and Walker 1968:494-496; Belden 1879:xli).

The village located closest to the study area was Stittsville, which was settled in 1824 with an industry centred around the Campbell stone quarry. The small village that developed was unnamed until Jackson Stitt was given the job of post-master in 1854 (Walker and Walker 1968). By 1864 Stittsville had a population of about 100 together with all the businesses and social institutions necessary for a thriving settlement. With the exception of one stone building, the village was swept away by the fire of 1870. At the same time the Canada Central Railway was constructed a little to the south of the original village site, between the tenth and eleventh concessions, and when the reconstruction was completed much of the business community had migrated to the new transportation route. This area came to be known as 'New Stittsville' and the original village became 'Old Stittsville.' By 1879 the new community had two general stores, a hotel and a number of tradesmen's shops (Bottriell 1998:22-28; Walker and Walker 1968:500; Belden 1879:xli).

Munster, Rathwell's Corners, Hazeldean and Dwyer Hill were less prominent, and smaller, villages in the township. Munster was first settled in the 1820s, and by 1879 it had a store, two blacksmith shops, a school, a temperance hall, an Orange hall and a Methodist church (Belden 1879:xli). Rathwell's Corners located at the intersection of Flewellyn Road and Regional Road 5, was a stopping place on the road to Ottawa. It

became home to a hotel, a sawmill, a blacksmith, a cheese factory, a church, and the original Township Hall, now the Township Museum run by the Goulbourn Township Historical Society (Riedal 1990:30). According to Belden it lay “*in the midst of the most uninviting tract of the county, and dilapidation and deterioration seen to threaten its existence, though it was in the early days of the Township quite a little Village, with a couple of steam mills in the immediate vicinity, and any quantity of tradespeople*” (Belden 1879:xli). Hazeldean (settled between 1818 and 1819) straddled the border between the more recent City of Kanata and the Township of Goulbourn, and was in Belden’s opinion, “*situated very pleasantly in the midst of a most delightful agricultural country*” (Belden 1879:xli). The area came to be known for its fertile land and prosperous dairy and sheep farms (Riedal 1990:8-9). By 1879 it contained a general store, a few tradesmen’s shops, a school, two churches, a temperance hall and an Orange hall (Belden 1979:xli). Finally, Dwyer Hill, located toward the southwest corner of the township, had a cheese factory, two schoolhouses, a post office, as well as a church (Riedal 1990:30).

As mentioned above, most of the township was devastated by the vast forest fire in 1870 which affected large portions of Carleton County. Even nine years later, when surveying the county Belden found most of Goulbourn to be still unpalatable:

The “great fire” of 1870, and subsequent ones in many places, have swept most of what valuable timber was then left upon it, except where it was in isolated patches; and altogether the dreariness and feeling of desolation experienced by traveling through many parts of it exceed those imparted by contact with the wildest imaginable waste of forest, simply, for long distanced nought intervening to break the line of the horizon but the few charred stubs still standing among impenetrable “windfalls” of their mates.

(Belden 1879:xli)

Early transportation in the region was provided by a series of roads. At first no more than tracks through the bush, they were gradually improved to become passable for horse-drawn traffic. Large areas of swamp and bog in the township made laying a complete grid-system of roads impossible. In many cases trails were forced though at odd angles, wherever the ground allowed passage. By 1818 Richmond Road had been cleared and linked the Village of Richmond to what was to become Bytown, which served as the main supply route to the township until the latter part of the nineteenth century (Riedal 1990: 2-3). A trail was forced westward to Perth in 1820 (Bottriell 1998:6). When the township was first settled, the Jock River (sometimes known as the Goodwood River) also served as an important transportation corridor, providing canoe routes for traders (Riedal 1990). As stated above, the Canada Central Railway (later part of the Canadian Pacific Railway) opened in 1870 along the line between the tenth and eleventh concessions, transforming transportation across Carleton County, and bringing new prosperity for Goulbourn, particularly to Stittsville and Ashton where stations were located (Riedal 1990:16).

3.1.3 Property History

Archival research was conducted in order to develop a general picture of the land use history of the study area through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, particularly as it relates to archaeological potential. Information was compiled from a variety of sources including various patent plans, the 1863 Walling map of Carlton County and the 1879 Belden map of Goulbourn Township, as well as twentieth century topographic maps, aerial photographs, township census reports and directories, and land registry documents.

Some caveats should be mentioned concerning the primary material. Firstly, given the scale of the historical maps used and inaccuracies with nineteenth century surveying, the relative locations of any structures depicted on these documents should be considered approximate. Further, although many editions of the Ottawa-Carleton one-inch-to-one-mile topographic maps were published, they appear only to have been updated accurately at intervals, with several editions thus containing out-of-date information. Finally, given that Goulbourn Township was surveyed on a roughly 45 degree angle to north-south, there is some inconsistency in the land registry documents regarding the locational descriptions of lot portions, with one lot in a given concession described as having east and west halves, for example, and another in the same concession described as having southwest and northeast halves.

The Crown patent for Lot 18, Concession 12, which contained approximately 160 acres, was issued to John Clarke in 1859 (Ottawa Carleton Land Registry Office or OCLRO). His name appears on a patent plan of Goulbourn Township dating to the 1820s though it appears to have been added sometime after the map was made (Map 4). The 1864-65 and 1869-70 Carleton County directories list Clarke as owning the property during those years. There is no name, however, depicted on the 1863 Walling map of Goulbourn in association with the property, though a stream is located within 300 metres south of the study area, and what would become Hazeldean Road had been opened across the southern end of the lot (see Map 4). The 1879 Belden map of Goulbourn depicts John Clarke in association with the property but shows no residence; according to the Ottawa Carleton Land Registry abstract index this was around the time the property was willed to John's son James Albert and his wife (name unknown; OCLRO Instrument G1134). By this time Rothbourne Road had been opened across the north end of the property.

The 1906 one-inch-to-one-mile topographic map of Goulbourn indicates that the study area was largely forested, with a farm or residence at the south end of Lot 18, well outside of the study area (Map 5). The stream indicated on the 1863 Walling map was no longer depicted (see Map 4). Topographic maps published in 1908 and 1918, keeping in mind the caveat described at the beginning of this section, suggest no major changes had occurred on the property (see Map 5). Most of Lot 18 remained within the Clarke or Clark family through the first half of the twentieth century, though smaller parcels were sold

over the years, including 20 acres to John G. McGuire in 1901 and the east half to John W. Davidson in 1929 (OCLRO Instruments GB4742 and GB8537).

In 1954 part of Lot 18 was expropriated by the Department of Highways for the construction of a portion of Highway 7 (OCLRO Instrument 11200). An aerial photograph taken the same year shows the property remained largely forested, with a clearing located roughly in the central portion of the study area running south (Map 6). An aerial photograph taken in 1976 shows that by this time Highway 7 had been completed, running along the west side of the study area (see Map 6). A deliberate intersection had been formed with Rothbourne Road and a narrow clearing had been extended from Highway 7 into the northwest end of the study area, the majority which remained forested. An aerial photograph taken in 1991 again indicates that not much had changed on the property over the preceding 14 years (see Map 6). The clearing extending from Highway 7 was still present.

Aerial photographs taken in 2002 and 2005 continue to show the property to be forested, though a stream can be seen bisecting the study area in an east to west direction (Map 7). The also depict the gradual replacement of Highway 7 by the current four-lane highway and the construction of the adjacent intersection with Hazeldean Road. An aerial photograph taken in 2008 shows the first major development within the property (see Map 7). A clearing had been made at the north end for a building and a small yard. The stream can still be seen.

By 2011, the north end of the study area was being used as a salvage/towing yard, and the remainder of the parcel had been cleared of trees resulting in extensive ground disturbance (Map 8). The facility included a paved area and the building visible in the 2008 aerial photograph. Aerial photographs taken in 2014 and 2015 show that the salvage/towing yard had been extended slightly south, with the disturbance to the remainder of the property still quite evident south of the stream (see Map 8).

3.2 Archaeological Context

This section describes the environmental and archaeological context of the study area, which, combined, with the historical context outlined above, provides the necessary information to assess the archaeological potential of the property.

3.2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order to determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within or in the immediate vicinity of the present study area, a search of the titles of reports in the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by the Ministry of

Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) was undertaken. To augment these results, a search of the Past Recovery corporate library was also conducted.¹²

An archaeological management plan was completed for the City of Ottawa in 1999 (ASI and GII 1999a,b; Map 12). Known as the *Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan*, the plan was created for the use of City planning staff to support the implementation of municipal policies and procedures for identifying and conserving archaeological resources. The project included the production of both pre- and post-Contact archaeological potential mapping, generated through the use of a deductive model to appropriately weight a variety of environmental (e.g. water, soils) and historical factors. The mapping produced by this study identifies the majority of the present study area as exhibiting archaeological potential. The *Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan* included a recommendation that “...all lands falling partially or wholly within the zone of archaeological potential should be subjected to a comprehensive field assessment by licensed archaeological personnel prior to any land development” (ASI and GII 1999a:72). It should also be noted that the methods and conclusions in this study would not be considered sufficient under current provincial standards for archaeological assessments.

Known previous studies in the vicinity of the study area include the following:

- Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for a proposed subdivision on Hazeldean Road / Highway 7, Part Lots 19 & 20, Concession 10 and Part Lots 18 & 19, Concession 11 in Goulbourn Township, were undertaken by Adams Heritage (2014). Four historic Euro-Canadian farmstead / cabin sites dating to the mid-nineteenth century were identified as a result of the field testing. Adams Heritage undertook Stage 3 archaeological assessments of BhFx-57, BhFx-58 and BhFx-59 (2015a, 2015b and 2015c), resulting in a recommendation for further work at all three; and,
- A Stage 1 archaeological assessment for a proposed commercial development site located on Lot 18, Concession 11, in the geographic Township of Goulbourn was undertaken by Past Recovery (2013) but no field testing was recommended given added fill above low and wet terrain.

¹² In compiling the results, it should be noted that archaeological fieldwork conducted for research purposes should be distinguished from systematic property surveys conducted during archaeological assessments associated with land use development planning (generally after the introduction of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1974 and the *Environmental Assessment Act* in 1975), in that only those studies undertaken to current industry standards can be considered to have adequately assessed properties for the presence of archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest. In addition, it should be noted that the vast majority of the research work undertaken in the area has been focussed on the identification of pre-Contact Indigenous sites, while current MHSTCI requirements minimally require the evaluation of the material remains of occupations and or land uses pre-dating 1900.

To the best knowledge of Past Recovery staff, no previous archaeological assessments have been undertaken within or within 50 m of the study area.

3.2.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the *Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by MHSTCI. The database includes all archaeological sites that have been reported to the Province through the submission of *Site Record* and *Site Update* Forms by licensed archaeologists. The background research conducted during the preparation of this report included a search for any registered sites occurring in the vicinity of the present study area. The search indicated that there are six sites located within a two-kilometre radius of the study area, including two Indigenous sites and four Euro-Canadian nineteenth century sites (Table 1).

It should be noted that there has been a limited amount of systematic archaeological research undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the current study area. In contrast, significant numbers of archaeological sites have been identified in nearby areas where systematic archaeological research has been completed. Moreover, Ontario has a long history of amateur archaeologists and private collectors having discovered and collected artifacts from sites that have never been adequately reported to MHSTCI, and which, as a result, may not appear in the *Archaeological Sites Database*. For this reason, the background research conducted as part of this assessment included a search of the Past Recovery corporate library, with the goal of identifying published information on archaeological sites or findspots discovered in the vicinity of the present study area. No additional sites were noted.

Table 1. Previously Registered Archaeological Sites within a Two Kilometre Radius.

Site Name	Borden Number	Site Type	Status
700-4	BhFx-59	<i>Post-Contact Euro-Canadian; homestead</i>	Further CHVI
	BhFx-58	<i>Post-Contact Euro-Canadian; homestead</i>	Further CHVI
700-2	BhFx-57	<i>Post-Contact Euro-Canadian; house and mill</i>	Further CHVI
Findspot 2	BhFx-5	<i>Pre-contact Indigenous Site; Early Archaic, campsite</i>	Further CHVI
	BhFx-4	<i>Pre-contact Indigenous Site, Early Archaic, findspot</i>	No further CHVI
	BhFx-34	<i>Post-Contact Euro-Canadian; homestead</i>	Not provided

3.2.3 Cultural Heritage Resources

The recognition or designation of cultural heritage resources (here referring only to built heritage features and/or cultural heritage landscapes) may provide valuable insight into aspects of local heritage, whether identified at a local, provincial, national, or international level. Of specific relevance to the present study, some of these cultural heritage resources may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment included the compilation of a list of cultural heritage resources that have previously been identified within or immediately adjacent to the current study area. The following sources were consulted:

- Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office online Directory of Heritage Designations (www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/beefp-fhbro/index.aspx);
- Canada's Historic Places website (www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx);
- Ontario Heritage Act Register (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/basic-search>);
- List of Heritage Conservation Districts (www.heritagetrust.on.ca/user_assets/documents/HCD-Current-June-2015-ENG.pdf); and,
- List of Heritage Conservation Easements (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/pages/tools/conservation-easements>).

There are no recognized cultural heritage properties within or immediately adjacent to the study area.

3.2.4 Heritage Plaques and/or Monuments

The recognition of a place, person, or event through the erection of a plaque or monument may also provide valuable insight into aspects of local history, given that these markers typically indicate some level of heritage recognition. As with cultural heritage resources (built heritage features and/or cultural heritage landscapes), some of these places, persons, or events may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, this study included the compilation of a list of heritage plaques and/or markers in the vicinity of the study area. The following sources were consulted:

- The Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque Database (<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide>); and,
- An extensive listing of Ontario's Heritage Plaques maintained by Alan Brown (<http://www.ontarioplaques.com/>).

No heritage plaques were discovered within one kilometre of the study area.

3.2.5 Cemeteries

The presence of historical cemeteries in proximity to a parcel undergoing archaeological assessment can pose archaeological concerns in two respects. First, cemeteries may be associated with related structures or activities that may have become part of the archaeological record, and thus may be considered features indicating archaeological potential. Second, the boundaries of historical cemeteries may have been altered over time, as all or portions may have fallen out of use and been forgotten, leaving potential for the presence of unmarked graves. For these reasons, a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries was conducted. For this study, the following sources were consulted:

- A complete listing of all registered cemeteries in the province of Ontario maintained by the Consumer Protection Branch of the Ministry of Consumer Services;
- CanadaGenWeb's Cemetery Project website (<http://cemetery.canadagenweb.org/map/>);
- Field of Stones website (<http://http.wightman.ca/~dkaufman/>);
- Ontario Headstones Photo Project website (<http://canadianheadstones.com/on/cemeteries.php>); and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

No registered cemeteries were located within or immediately adjacent to (i.e. within 10 metres of) the present study area.

3.2.6 Local Environment

The assessment of present and past environmental conditions in the region containing the study area is a necessary component in determining the potential for past occupation as well as providing a context for the analysis of archaeological resources discovered during an assessment. Factors such as local water sources, soil types, vegetation associations, and topography all contribute to the suitability of the land for exploitation and/or settlement. For the purposes of this assessment, information from local physiographic, geological, and soils research has been compiled to create a picture of the environmental context for both past and present land uses.

The physiography and distribution of surficial material in this area are largely the result of glacial activity that took place in the Late Wisconsinan and Holocene periods. The Late Wisconsinan, which lasted from approximately 23,000 to 10,000 years before present, was marked by the repeated advance and retreat of the massive Laurentide Ice Sheet (Barnett 1992 in Lee 2013). As the ice advanced, debris from the underlying sediments and bedrock accumulated within and beneath the ice. The debris, a mixture of stones, sand, silt, and clay, was deposited over large areas as till and associated stratified deposits. During deglaciation, as the Late Wisconsinan ice margin receded to the north, glacial lake

waters in the Lake Ontario basin expanded into the Ottawa River valley, almost as far north as Ottawa. With much of the region isostatically depressed below sea level, proglacial freshwater lakes developed at the ice margin. The uncovering of the St. Lawrence River valley, which occurred between 12,100 and 11,100 years ago, caused water levels to drop in the Lake Ontario basin and allowed seawater to inundate the depressed Ottawa and upper St. Lawrence River valley areas, forming the Champlain Sea (Lee 2013). This inland sea has left numerous traces of its existence, in the form of beaches, deltas, and plains. In the latter case, the locations of what were formerly deep marine basins became the collection points for a thick succession of clays and silts. By 9,600 BP, the salinity of the Champlain Sea is thought to have dropped to the point that these waters could support a variety of freshwater species (during a period where this body of water is referred to as Lampsilis Lake), before continued isostatic uplift resulted in the establishment of the present drainage pattern by about 4,700 BP (ASI and GII 1999:41).

The study area is situated within the Ottawa Valley clay plains physiographic region, characterized by clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand. Within the valley the bedrock is faulted, producing uplifted blocks that protrude through the overlying beds of deep silty clays. The clays are only mildly calcareous and likely derived from the more acidic rocks of the Canadian Shield (Chapman and Putman 1984:205-208). In terms of the surficial geology, the south half of the study area consists of organic deposits of peat, muck, and marl (Map 9). The north half, however, as well as pockets in the southeast and southwest corners, consist of Paleozoic bedrock. Approximately 130 metres northwest of the study area there also relic shorelines of either a glacial lake or the Champlain Sea.

The topography in the study area varies slightly, ranging from 134 metres above sea level at the north and south ends, to 132 metres in the centre, to 130 metres along the east side (see Map 9). The study area is largely comprised of Jockvale soils, a well-drained shallow loam.¹³ Farmington series soils are found in the north part of the property, having a generally level topography and excessive drainage as they are relatively shallow, sitting above limestone bedrock (Schutt and Wilson 1987:36, 37, 48; see Map 9).

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Region, a region characterized by a mix of coniferous and deciduous tree species. The upland forest of this region is comprised of sugar maple, beech, yellow birch, red maple, and hemlock, as well as white, red and jack pine which concentrate in areas with sandier soils. There are also smaller amounts of white spruce, balsam fir, aspen, white birch, red oak, and basswood. Cedars, tamaracks, black spruce, black ash, red maple and elm thrive in hardwood and mixed wood swamps. Much less common are butternut, burr oak, white ash and red cherry (Rowe 1977). Much of this area was cleared of original forest cover during the nineteenth century through both lumbering

¹³ <http://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/soils/on/JKV/~~~~~/A/description.html>

and agriculture, or by one of the extensive fires which ravaged this part of Carleton County in the latter part of that century.

The study area falls within the Carp River watershed that extends for 42 kilometres with a drainage area of 306 square kilometres, across Stittsville, Kanata, and West Carleton-March. Its headwaters are located in the Glen Cairn area of Kanata, south of the Canadian Tire Centre, flowing north into the Ottawa River at Fitzroy Harbour. A tributary bisects the study area running east to west.

3.2.7 Property Inspection

In addition to the above research, Past Recovery completed an optional site inspection on April 20th, 2020. The weather was clear and sunny, with a high of 13 degrees Celsius. This inspection was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), with field conditions and features influencing archaeological potential documented through digital photography. The complete Stage 1 photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1 and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this section of the report are shown on Map 10. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all photographs generated during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository. An inventory of the records generated during the assessment is provided below in Table 2. The property inspection has been used to supplement the background information to help inform the archaeological potential model developed below.

The site visit confirmed the conditions obvious in the 2017 aerial image used to define the study area (see Map 10), and noted other natural features and other disturbance affecting the archaeological potential of the property. The northwestern third of the triangular parcel had been completely disturbed by the construction of the current facility, consisting of a two-storey building and weigh scale leading to a scrap metal yard containing wrecked automobiles and large piles of metal debris (Images 1 and 2). This area had been levelled, with extensive fill added to bring up the grade of the yard (Images 3 and 4). To the southeast of this, the central part of the study area was divided into northern and southern portions by the creek cutting east-west across the property, with extensive permanently low and wet areas having formed to either side as witnessed by the marshland vegetation growing throughout the area (Images 5 to 10). The higher ground in the southeastern third of the property had recently been scraped to subsoil or bedrock with the soil piled up around the fringes, but in the areas avoided there was evidence that it had also been scraped in the past, forming deep ruts across all areas not permanently wet (Images 11 to 18). This had likely occurred between 2004 and 2008 when the tree cover was removed; the extensive ruts can be seen in several aerial photographs dating from 2008 to 2013. It was therefore apparent as a result of the site visit that no areas with archaeological potential remained on the property.

Table 2. Inventory of the Stage 1 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the subject property and conditions at the time of the property survey	60 digital photographs	On PRAS computer network – file PR20-017
Field Maps	Printed high-resolution satellite image of the subject property	1 page	On PRAS computer network – file PR20-017

3.3 Archaeological Potential

This section of the report includes an evaluation of the archaeological potential within the study area, in which the results of the background research described above are synthesized to determine the likelihood of the property to contain significant archaeological resources.

3.3.1 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

The evaluation of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain significant archaeological resources is based on the identification of local features that have demonstrated associations with known archaeological sites. For instance, archaeological sites associated with pre-Contact settlements and land uses are typically found in close physical association with environmental features such as sources of potable water, transportation routes (navigable waterways and trails), accessible shorelines, areas of elevated topography (e.g. knolls, ridges, eskers, escarpments, and drumlins), areas of sandy and well-drained soils, distinctive land formations (e.g. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases), as well as resource-rich areas (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, scarce raw materials, etc.). Similarly, post-Contact archaeological sites are often found in association with many of these same environmental features, though they are also commonly connected with known areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, railways, etc.), and areas of early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. the fur trade, logging and mining). For this reason, assessments of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain post-Contact archaeological sites rely heavily on historical and archival research, including reviews of available land registry records, census returns and assessment rolls, historical maps, and aerial photographs. The locations of previously discovered archaeological sites can also be used to shed light on the chances that a particular location contains an archaeological record of past human activities.

Archaeological assessment standards established in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) specify which factors, at a minimum, must be considered when evaluating archaeological potential. Licensed consultant archaeologists are required to incorporate these factors into potential determinations and account for all features on the property that can indicate the potential for significant archaeological sites. If this evaluation indicates that any part of a subject property exhibits potential for archaeological resources, the completion of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is commonly required prior to the issuance of approvals for activities that would involve soil disturbances or other alterations.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) also establish minimum distances from features of archaeological potential that must be identified as exhibiting potential for sites. For instance, this includes all lands within 300 metres of primary and secondary water sources, past water sources (i.e. glacial lake shorelines), registered archaeological sites, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, or locations identified as potentially containing significant archaeological resources by local histories or informants. It also includes all lands within 100 metres of early historic transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, and portage routes). Further, any portion of a property containing elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soils, distinctive land formations, resource-rich/harvesting areas, and/or previously identified cultural heritage resources (e.g. built heritage properties and/or cultural heritage landscapes that may be associated with significant archaeological resources) must also be identified as exhibiting archaeological potential.

3.3.2 Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

The background research undertaken for this assessment indicates that the subject property exhibits potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources associated with pre-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- The study area has been identified as containing well drained soils, which were a type favoured in pre-Contact Indigenous horticultural/agricultural pursuits; and,
- A small stream is found within the study area, a source of potable water and food resources.

The study area also exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with post-Contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian occupation and/or land uses. Specifically:

- A small stream is found within the study area, a source of potable water and food resources; and,
- The northeast to southwest running section of Rothbourne Road, which formerly crossed but now ends at the north end of the study area, is a historical

transportation corridor, first appearing on the 1879 H. Belden & Co. map (see Map 4).

Given the features of archaeological potential identified within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area, the evaluation of potential began from the assumption that all portions of the study area retained archaeological potential. The historical research, historical aerial photographs, the current satellite image, and the optional site visit have indicated, however, that the northern section of study area has been subject to deep and intensive disturbance as the result of the construction of the current building and salvage yard, and that the remainder of the property had been heavily disturbed during the removal of the wooded cover between 2008 and 2011, with the southern section more recently having been scraped to subsoil or bedrock (see Map 10). In addition, much of the central part of the property in the vicinity of the stream consisted of permanently wet grounds, seen through both standing water and the type of vegetation present. As a result, the study area was found to retain no archaeological potential.

3.3.3 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the background research discussed above indicate that no portions of the study area retain potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources. Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- 1) No further archaeological assessment of the study area, as presently defined in Maps 2 and 3, is required prior to the initiation of construction activities.
- 2) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present study area, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts requiring consideration include all aspects of proposed development causing soil disturbances, soil impacts, or other alterations, including temporary property needs (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.).
- 3) Any future archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

The reader is also referred to Section 4.0 below to ensure compliance with relevant provincial legislation as it may relate to this project.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with provincial legislation, the reader is advised of the following:

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.
- 2) 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*.
- 3) 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- 5) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

5.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

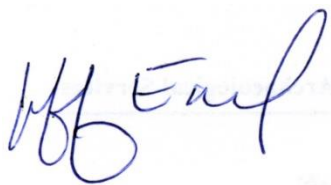
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sample and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to an approved and suitable repository can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries and any other legitimate interest group.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.



Jeff Earl, M.Soc.Sc.
Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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31G/05 - Ottawa 1:63,360 topographic map, 1906, 1914, 1918

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Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd. 1954; Roll #754, Photo #453

7.0 IMAGES



Image 1. View of the weigh scale leading to the scrap yard to the rear of the building on the property, facing southeast. (PR20-017D001)



Image 2. View of scrap metal piles to the rear of the building on the property, facing south. (PR20-017D003)



Image 3. View of the rear of the scrap yard showing the change in elevation through the addition of fill, facing west. (PR20-017D011)



Image 4. View of the rear of the scrap yard showing the wrecked automobile storage area and the change in elevation through the addition of fill, facing northwest. (PR20-017D057)



Image 5. View of the northern fringe of the permanently wet area showing standing water, facing southwest. (PR20-017D010)



Image 6. View of the east end of the creek entering the property, facing southwest. (PR20-017D014)



Image 7. View of the southern fringes of the permanently wet area showing marshland vegetation, facing northwest. (PR20-017D049)



Image 8. View of excavator tracks through the permanently wet portion of the property, facing north. (PR20-017D051)



Image 9. View of the creek near the western edge of the property, facing northeast.
(PR20-017D054)



Image 10. View of marshland vegetation between the creek and the south end of the scrap yard, facing northeast. (PR20-017D055)



Image 11. View of the recently scraped southeast end of the property, facing northwest. (PR20-017D021)



Image 12. View of the recently scraped southeast end of the property, facing northwest. (PR20-017D026)



Image 13. View of the recently scraped southeast end of the property, facing northeast.
(PR20-017D028)



Image 14. View of the recently scraped southeast end of the property, facing southwest. (PR20-017D027)



Image 15. View of the recently scraped southeast end of the property, facing west.
(PR20-017D040)



Image 16. View of ruts leading to piled material caused during previous scraping of the area, facing northeast. (PR20-017D031)

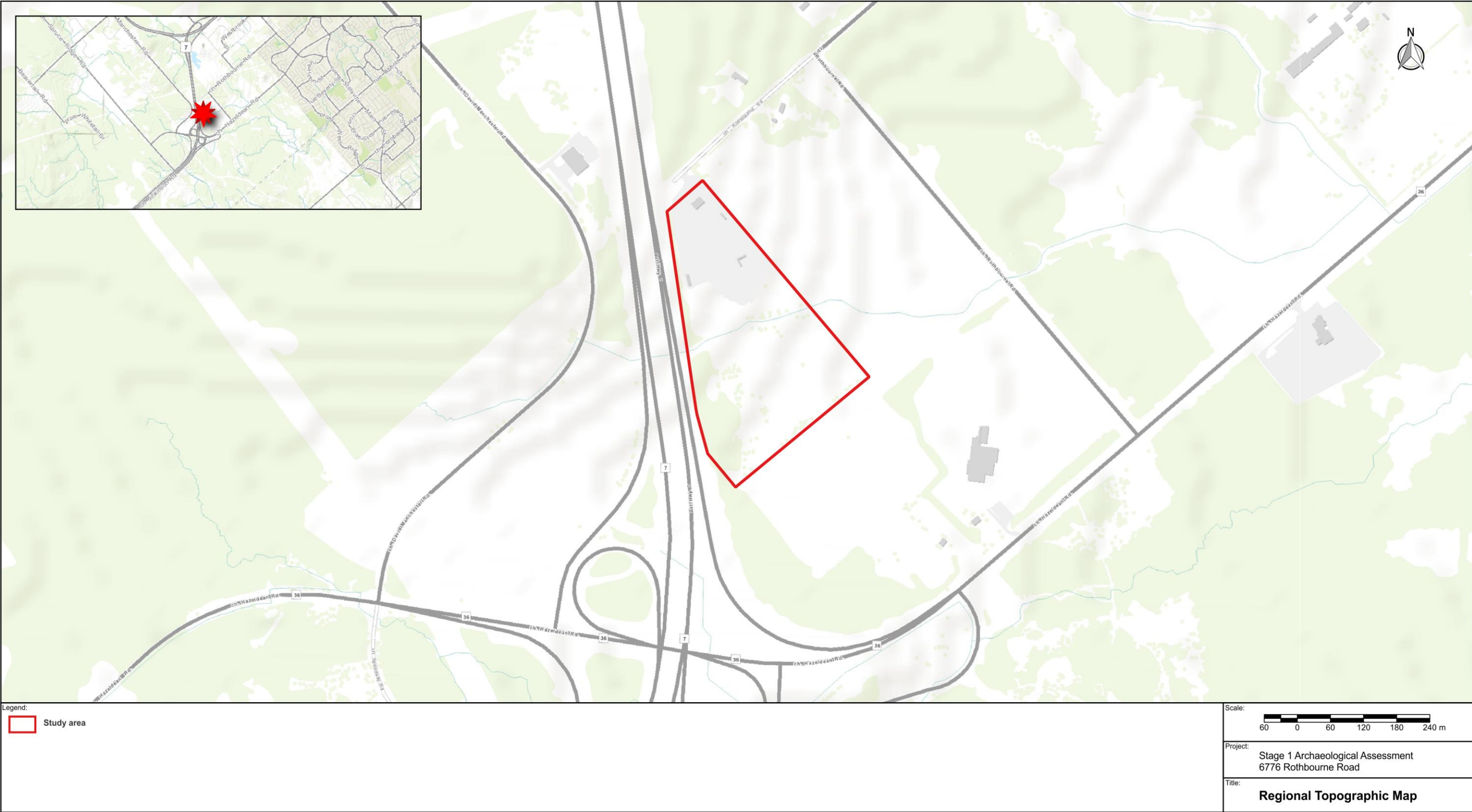


Image 17. View of ruts leading to piled material caused during previous scraping of the area, facing southwest. (PR20-017D034)



Image 18. View of ruts caused during previous scraping of the area merging into the permanently wet section of the property, facing west. (PR20-017D037)

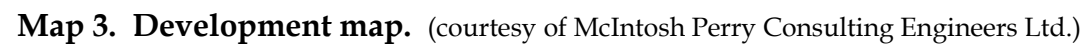
8.0 MAPS



Map 1. Location of the study area.



Map 2. Recent (2017) orthographic image showing the study area.





Map 4. Georeferenced historical mapping showing the study area.



Map 5. Georeferenced historical mapping showing the study area.



Map 6. Georeferenced historical aerial photographs showing the study area.



Map 7. Georeferenced historical aerial photographs showing the study area.



Map 8. Georeferenced historical aerial photographs showing the study area.



Map 9. Local environmental conditions showing the study area.



Map 10. Recent (2017) orthographic imagery of the study area showing areas of archaeological potential and locations and directions of site visit photographs.

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Panasonic Lumix DMC-TS3

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-017D001	Scrap metal yard weigh scale at the north end of the study area	SE
PR20-017D002	Scrap metal yard at the north end of the study area	SW
PR20-017D003	Scrap metal yard at the north end of the study area	S
PR20-017D004	Scrap metal yard at the north end of the study area	SE
PR20-017D005	Edge of the scrap metal yard at the north end of the study area showing added fill	SE
PR20-017D006	Wetland in the centre of the study area	SE
PR20-017D007	Wetland in the centre of the study area and southern edge of the fill associated with the scrap yard	SW
PR20-017D008	Wetland in the centre of the study area	SE
PR20-017D009	Wetland in the centre of the study area and southern edge of the fill associated with the scrap yard	SW
PR20-017D010	Wetland in the centre of the study area	SW
PR20-017D011	Southern edge of the fill associated with the scrap yard	W
PR20-017D012	Eastern edge of the study area showing the change in elevation	NW
PR20-017D013	Eastern edge of the study area showing channelized ditching	SE
PR20-017D014	Wetland in the centre of the study area	SW
PR20-017D015	Wetland in the centre of the study area	SE
PR20-017D016	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	SW
PR20-017D017	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	S
PR20-017D018	Drainage along the east side of the study area showing the elevation change	NW
PR20-017D019	Culvert below field road to the south of the study area	SW
PR20-017D020	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	W
PR20-017D021	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	NW
PR20-017D022	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	NW
PR20-017D023	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	SW
PR20-017D024	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	SW
PR20-017D025	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	NW
PR20-017D026	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	W
PR20-017D027	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	SW
PR20-017D028	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	NE
PR20-017D029	Central part of the study area showing berm of scraped material	SW
PR20-017D030	Central part of the study area showing berm of scraped material	W
PR20-017D031	Central part of the study area showing previous disturbance	NE
PR20-017D032	Central part of the study area showing previous disturbance	NE
PR20-017D033	Central part of the study area showing previous disturbance	SW

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR20-017D034	Central part of the study area showing previous disturbance	SW
PR20-017D035	Central part of the study area showing previous disturbance	NE
PR20-017D036	Central part of the study area showing previous disturbance	NW
PR20-017D037	Central part of the study area showing previous disturbance	W
PR20-017D038	Central part of the study area showing berm of older scraped material	E
PR20-017D039	Central part of the study area showing berm of older scraped material	N
PR20-017D040	Scraped and piled topsoil and standing water in the south end of the study area	W
PR20-017D041	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	NW
PR20-017D042	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	NE
PR20-017D043	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	E
PR20-017D044	Central part of the study area showing previous disturbance	NE
PR20-017D045	Scraped and piled topsoil in the south end of the study area	SE
PR20-017D046	Central part of the study area showing marsh plants	W
PR20-017D047	Central part of the study area showing wet conditions	N
PR20-017D048	Central part of the study area showing wet conditions	W
PR20-017D049	Central part of the study area showing marsh plants	NW
PR20-017D050	Central part of the study area showing wet conditions	NE
PR20-017D051	Central part of the study area showing wet conditions	N
PR20-017D052	Central part of the study area showing wet conditions	S
PR20-017D053	Central part of the study area showing wet conditions	NW
PR20-017D054	West end of the creek across the property	NE
PR20-017D055	Central part of the study area showing marsh plants	NE
PR20-017D056	Central part of the study area showing marsh plants	SW
PR20-017D057	Scrap metal yard at the north end of the study area	NW
PR20-017D058	Wetland in the centre of the study area	NE
PR20-017D059	Wetland in the centre of the study area	SW
PR20-017D060	Wetland in the centre of the study area	SE

APPENDIX 2: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:

The study of human past by excavation of cultural material.

Archaeological Sites:

The physical remains of any building, structure, cultural feature, object, human event or activity which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of the land or water.

Archaic:

A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between c. 9,500 and c. 3,000 B.P. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (c. 9,500 to c. 8,000 B.P.), Middle (c. 8,000 to c. 4,500 B.P.) and Late (c. 4,500 to c. 3,000 B.P.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing.

Artifact:

An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.:

Before Present. Often used for archaeological dates instead of B.C. or A.D. Present is taken to be 1951, the date from which radiocarbon assays are calculated.

Backdirt:

The soil excavated from an archaeological site. It is usually removed by shovel or trowel and then screened to ensure maximum recovery of artifacts.

Chert:

A type of silica rich stone often used for making chipped stone tools. A number of chert sources are known from southern Ontario. These sources include outcrops and nodules.

Contact Period:

The period of initial contact between Indigenous and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteen centuries depending on the specific area.

Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource:

Any resource (archaeological, historical, architectural, artifactual, archival) that pertains to the development of our cultural past.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes:

Cultural heritage landscapes are groups of features made by people. The arrangement of features illustrates noteworthy relationships between people and their surrounding environment. They can provide information necessary to preserve, interpret or reinforce the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Cultural landscapes include neighbourhoods, townscapes and farmscapes.

Diagnostic:

An artifact, decorative technique or feature that is distinctive of a particular culture or time period.

Disturbed:

In an archaeological context, this term is used when the cultural deposit of a certain time period has been intruded upon by a later occupation.

Excavation:

The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

Feature:

This term is used to designate modifications to the physical environment by human activity. Archaeological features include the remains of buildings or walls, storage pits, hearths, post moulds and artifact concentrations.

Flake:

A thin piece of stone (usually chert, chalcedony, etc.) detached during the manufacture of a chipped stone tool. A flake can also be modified into another artifact form such as a scraper.

Fluted:

A lanceolate shaped projectile point with a central channel extending from the base approximately one third of the way up the blade. One of the most diagnostic Palaeo-Indian artifacts.

Lithic:

Stone. Lithic artifacts would include projectile points, scrapers, ground stone adzes, gun flints, etc.

Lot:

The smallest provenience designation used to locate an artifact or feature.

Midden:

An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

Mitigation:

To reduce the severity of development impact on an archaeological or other heritage resource through preservation or excavation. The process for minimizing the adverse impacts of an undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources within an affected area of a development project.

Multicomponent:

An archaeological site which has seen repeated occupation over a period of time. Ideally, each occupation layer is separated by a sterile soil deposit that accumulated during a period when the site was not occupied. In other cases, later occupations will be directly on top of earlier ones or will even intrude upon them.

Operation:

The primary division of an archaeological site serving as part of the provenience system. The operation usually represents a culturally or geographically significant unit within the site area.

Palaeo-Indian:

The earliest human occupation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between c. 10,500 and c. 9,500 B.P. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

Profile:

The profile is the soil stratigraphy that shows up in the cross-section of an archaeological excavation. Profiles are important in understanding the relationship between different occupations of a site.

Projectile Point:

A point used to tip a projectile such as an arrow, spear or harpoon. Projectile points may be made of stone (either chipped or ground), bone, ivory, antler or metal.

Provenience:

Place of origin. In archaeology this refers to the location where an artifact or feature was found. This may be a general location or a very specific horizontal and vertical point.

Salvage:

To rescue an archaeological site or heritage resource from development impact through excavation or recording.

Stratigraphy:

The sequence of layers in an archaeological site. The stratigraphy usually includes natural soil deposits and cultural deposits.

Sub-operation:

A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

Survey:

To examine the extent and nature of a potential site area. Survey may include surface examination of ploughed or eroded areas and sub-surface testing.

Test Pit:

A small pit, usually excavated by hand, used to determine the stratigraphy and presence of cultural material. Test pits are often used to survey a property and are usually spaced on a grid system.

Woodland:

The most recent major division in the pre-Contact cultural sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from between c. 3,000 and c. 400 B.P. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is generally divided into Early (c. 3,000 to 2,000 B.P.), Middle (c. 2,000 to 1,200 B.P.) and Late (c. 1,200 to 400 B.P.).