Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: 665 Albert Street, LeBreton Flats, Ottawa

Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River,
Nepean Township, Carleton County,
now City of Ottawa, Ontario

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ORIGINAL REPORT

Executive Summary

Stantec was retained by Dream Asset Management (the Client) to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for a study area located at 665 Albert Street, LeBreton Flats, Ottawa, Ontario. The study area for the Project comprises approximately 0.72 hectares and is located on Lot 40, Concession A on the Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa, Ontario. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the majority of the study area did not retain potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. These areas did were not recommended for further work. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment identified two locations, the Eglise Unis St. Marc and an outbuilding associated with the Charles Pinhey estate (BiFw-173), that retained potential for the recovery of archaeological resources and was recommended for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The Stage 2 assessment included the excavation of four archaeological test trenches, two each over two areas of archaeological potential identified in the Stage 1 assessment, was conducted between September 9 and October 28, 2022. Artifacts were recovered from Trench 3 and structural foundations were identified in Trenches 1, 2, and 3.

Overall, the Stage 2 assessment documented widespread episodes of development and destruction in the study area. Foundations from the Eglise Unis St. Marc were documented in Trench 1 and Trench 2. However, no non-structural artifacts were recovered and no intact artifact-bearing soils were documented in either trench. The evidence from trenches indicates that the demolition of Eglise Unis St. Marc and the surrounding area resulted in the removal of intact artifact-bearing layers both inside and outside of the structure. No non-structural artifacts were identified during the trench excavation and given the removal of the potentially artifact-bearing soil layer there appears to be little further information which could be gleaned from further archaeological investigations at this site. Based on this the Eglise Unis St. Marc does not retain further cultural heritage value or interest and no further work is recommended.

One potential foundation wall associated with an outbuilding from the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) was documented in Trench 3. Artifacts were recovered from two layers within the trench, one an ash and debris layer that appears to be associated with the 1900 fire, and the other a soil layer that appears to be associated with the foundation and thus with the Charles Pinhey occupation of that portion of the study area. Similar artifact-bearing soils were not identified in Trench 4, excavated 10 metres north of Trench 3, nor were artifacts recovered from Trench 4.

Section 2.1.7 of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) states that the methods used in Stage 2 may be sufficient to accomplish the objectives of Stage 3. Further to that, Section 3.4.2 Standard 1.a states that Stage 4 mitigation is required when 80% or more of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dates pre-1870. The outbuilding from the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) identified in Trench 3 was constructed in the 1870s and was destroyed in a fire in 1900, making the pre-1870 occupation to account for less than 17% of its occupation. In consultation with the MCM, it was determined that the outbuilding does not retain further cultural heritage value or interest and no further work is recommended.

Based on the above, and in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment of the study area is recommended.**

The MCM is asked to review and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec was retained by Dream Asset Management (the Client) to complete Stage 2 archaeological assessment for a study area located at 665 Albert Street, LeBreton Flats, Ottawa, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was conducted to meet the requirements of Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (Government of Ontario 2020) related to the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), prior to the submission of a site plan application to the City of Ottawa. The study area for the Project comprises approximately 0.72 hectares and is located on Lot 40, Concession A on the Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa, Ontario (Figure 2).

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were to document archaeological resources present within the study area, to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts or archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest requiring further assessment, and to provide specific Stage 3 direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of the identified archaeological resources (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Permission to enter the study area and complete the Stage 2 archaeological assessment was provided by the Client.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

"Contact" is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. The precise moment of contact is a constant matter of discussion. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

1.2.1 Post-Contact Indigenous Resources

The Ottawa River and most of its major drainage tributaries were controlled by the various Algonquin bands that occupied the Ottawa River Valley (Day and Trigger 1978; Whiteduck 2002). The Algonquin homeland is traditionally identified as the portion of the Ottawa River drainage between the Long Sault Rapids (or Point d'Orignal) at present day Hawkesbury in the south, and Lake Nipissing in the north (Holmes 1993). Major tributary rivers and their respective drainage basins were occupied and controlled by identified Algonquin bands (Morrison 2005). However, the Rideau and Gatineau rivers appear to have been major exceptions to that generality. The Rideau River watershed was undoubtedly used in the early

Contact period (Fox and Pilon 2016) as Champlain mentions Indigenous use of the river, even though he himself did not travel along it (Bourne and Bourne 2000).

Even before direct contact had been made with Europeans, the Algonquin had been active in the fur trade, acting as intermediaries between Indigenous procurers of furs in the north and west and those Indigenous groups that were in direct contact with European traders (Holmes 1993). This role was one that was already in place before the European fur trade was initiated, given their position along, and control over, a major water transportation route (Morrison 2005). The Huron traded corn, cornmeal, and fishing nets in exchange for dried fish and furs, the latter of which the Algonquin secured from Ojibway and Cree living further north (Morrison 2005). The growing fur trade and the designation of animal skins as money led to changes in economic and social organization patterns. After the initial excursions of Samuel de Champlain into the Algonquin territory in 1613 until 1615 the Algonquin played a major role in the trade between the Huron and the French, and actively worked against Champlain making a trip to the Huron territory (Day and Trigger 1978). When direct trade between the Huron and French eventually occurred, and the Huron and French were permitted to use the Ottawa River as a travel route, they were subject to tolls by the Kichesippirini, who occupied the region around present-day Morrison Island and controlled water traffic up and down the river from their position at that narrows in the river (Hessel 1993; Morrison 2005).

Increased trade along the Ottawa River attracted attention from Iroquois groups south of the St. Lawrence River. However, the alliance of Algonquin, Huron, and French minimized Iroquois raiding, and various treaties were enacted between the Algonquin and the Mohawk Iroquois during the 1620s and 1630s (Day and Trigger 1978). In the latter part of the 1630s, however, the Algonquin attempted to trade directly with the Dutch, who had been trading partners with the Mohawk, and this led to a new outbreak of hostilities between Mohawk and Algonquin (Day and Trigger 1978). After 1639, the Mohawk began accumulating English, and then Dutch, firearms that gave them considerable advantage over the Algonquin, whose French trade partners had initially determined to trade no firearms and only provide them to those who had been baptized (Trigger 1985). Conflict continued to greater and lesser degrees throughout the 1640s, but by the early 1650s most of the Ottawa River Valley Algonquin had either sought refuge in Québec, such as at Trois Rivières, or had removed themselves to the upper parts of their territory, in present day Algonquin Park (Hessel 1987).

In 1649, the Huron-French fur trade collapsed, and the Five Nations Iroquois raided and destroyed the French Mission at Ste. Marie near Georgian Bay and several Huron villages. Huronia was abandoned, with the surviving Huron destroying their own remaining villages and moving to what is now the province of Québec. The Algonkian-speaking communities were briefly dispersed from the Ottawa Valley from 1650 to 1675, and were replaced as middlemen by the Odawa people, who were later in turn replaced by the French *coureur de bois*. Further colonization of eastern Ontario and Québec led to more changes in the fur trade. However, after the merger of the Northwest Company and Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, the fur trade routes were diverted north to Hudson's Bay (Kennedy 1961:6).

Project Context

At the turn of the 18th century, the French interests in the fur trade had been sufficiently disrupted to a level that a conclusion of a treaty with the Iroquois was required, and Algonquin and Nipissing representatives were on hand in Montréal when that treaty was made (Holmes 1993). While this should have allowed for the resumption of Algonquin occupation of the whole of the Ottawa River again, the protracted hostilities with the Iroquois and the effects of the European based disease epidemics had resulted in a population decline that had caused significant changes to social organization (Morrison 2005). During the first part of the 1700s, there were Algonquin settlements along the Gatineau River and there were seasonal occupants around Lake of Two Mountains, near Montréal (Holmes 1993). By 1740, a map of Indigenous peoples in the known Canada identified the Nipissings on their namesake lake, Algonquins on the Liéve River in present day Québec and Algonquins, Nipissings and Mohawks at Lake of Two Mountains (Holmes 1993). No other Indigenous groups, Algonquin or otherwise, were identified as living in the Ottawa River valley (Holmes 1993).

At the conclusion of the Seven Years War in 1763, the sphere of European influence in the Algonquin homeland passed from the French to the British, who imposed restrictions on travel along the Ottawa River above Carillon (Morrison 2005). Nevertheless, the Algonquin continued to consider the river their territory and claims and petitions to that regard were made to the British colonial government (Holmes 1993). The *Proclamation of 1763* was supposed to protect the Algonquin territory from further settlement by Euro-Canadians; however, the British loss in the American Revolutionary War, and the resultant influx of loyalists to the British Crown after the war, meant that new lands were required for settling these loyalists and land was purchased in what is now eastern Ontario. This purchase was made with the Mississauga, and not the Algonquin (Morrison 2005:31).

Even though the lands had supposedly been ‘surrendered’ by the Mississauga, early Euro-Canadian settlers along the Ottawa River documented the continued presence of Algonquins throughout the territory (Hessel 1987:70). In 1819, Alexander McDonnell signed a treaty with some Algonquin that allowed him to cut timber between the Indian and Mississippi rivers and to float the resultant log rafts down the Bonnechere and Madawaska rivers. In 1837, a government Order-in Council acknowledged both the continued presence of Algonquins within the lower Ottawa valley and their historical claim to a large territory. In 1840, Reverend William Bell, a Presbyterian circuit preacher, met an Algonquin settlement along the Madawaska River near present-day Stewartville. These and other encounters testify to the continued occupation of the valley by Algonquin populations.

Despite the attempts to limit the movement of Algonquin people through their traditional territory and encouragement to permanently settle in one location (e.g., at Oka), at the start of the 19th century Algonquins were still largely living on the land and practicing their traditional livelihood of hunting and trapping (Black 1989:64). For the most part, they were on the land of all but a brief period of two to three months of the year, when they would gather at Oka (Black 1989:65), including even those who had converted to Christianity (Morrison 2005:31). At Oka, it was noted that the Iroquoian population was heavily involved in agriculture and the wage labour economy, but only Algonquin women and elderly men were involved in cultivation pursuits, and in only a limited way at that (Black 1989:64). During the early part of the 19th century, tensions between Algonquin, Nipissing, and Iroquoian inhabitants increased at Oka (McGregor 2004:167).

Project Context

In 1820, French traders from Montréal opened a trading post where the Desert River (Kitigan Zibi) met the Gatineau River. For many Algonquin families, it was preferable to conduct their trade at this post and spend their summer months in that region, rather than continue on to Oka (McGregor 2004:163). Beginning in the 1830s, those Algonquin families who were spending time in that region began clearing some small parcels of land to settle on when they were not in the bush (McGregor 2004:167). Eventually, the Crown was petitioned for a reserve of approximately 60,000 acres (24,000 hectares) in the Kitigan Zibi area, largely due to the efforts of Chief Luc-Antoine Pakinawatik, who had to indicate to government officials that the land was needed for farming as hunting and trapping were on the decline (McGregor 2004:172).

The decline of hunting and trapping was precipitated by the increase in farming and lumbering activities practiced by Euro-Canadian settlers within the Ottawa River valley, which drastically altered the landscape (Black 1989:65). Nevertheless, Algonquin hunters and trappers continued to ply their traditional trades. As the fur trade continued to decline in importance through the 19th century, the closure or amalgamation of trading posts within the Ottawa River drainage resulted in the movement of families to new post locations, and band membership through the latter part of the 19th century became very fluid, and congregation at more favourable locations increased (Black 1989:66-67).

One of those more favourable locations was at Golden Lake (Pikwakanagan), on the Bonnechere River, which was a summer gathering place within the wider winter hunting grounds (Morrison 2005:33). In September 1857, the Crown Lands Agent sent the government a petition from several Algonquin families for a grant of 200 acres per family along the shoes of the lake. In 1864, the government approved the sale of 1,561 acres (631 hectares) of land, which became the community of Pikwakanagan (Hessel 1987:72).

Although Algonquins continued to become increasingly congregated in fewer locations throughout the Ottawa River drainage area (Hessel 1987:85), traditional activities, such as canoe building, carried on into the early 20th century at Algonquin communities such as Pikwakanagan, Kitigan Zibi and Lac Barrière (Gidmark 1988:75). Moreover, these canoes were used to carry on with hunting and trapping, and for transportation over long distances (Gidmark 1988:75). Despite the continuity of traditional pursuits practiced by some, by the start of the 20th century many Algonquin had become incorporated into the wage labour economy (Black 1989:62). While urban and industrial development were slower to affect the lands where reserves had been established, by the 1950s the ecological changes wrought by lumbering and mining, in conjunction with the drop in prices for furs and other traditional products, the change to a wage labour model had become firmly established (Montpetit 1996:214). Additionally, the opportunities for wage labour on reserves was in general underdeveloped, resulting in either a high degree of underemployment or the need to seek opportunities off-reserve, including, for some, settling in urban centres (Montpetit 1996:215). Combined with the continual growth in large and small urban centres along the Ottawa River, the relationship of the Algonquin to their traditional territory began to be harder to identify among non-Indigenous populations. However, in 1983 the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation initiated a land claim process, formally submitting a petition and supporting research to the Government of Canada in 1983 and the Government of Ontario in 1985. The Province of Ontario accepted the claim for negotiations in 1991, and the Government of Canada joined the negotiations in

1992 (Algonquins of Ontario [AOO] no date [n.d.] a). Moreover, the Algonquin have become increasingly involved in the land development process in the Ottawa Valley, and in the urban National Capital Region, raising both the knowledge of Algonquin ties to the land and the Algonquin profile in the wider community (AOO n.d.b).

The land within the current study areas is governed by the Crawford's Purchases, which were enacted on October 9, 1783 (marked "B" and "B1", and "B2" on Figure 3). The first treaty, identified as "B", was made between the Crown and the Iroquois. It included lands "reaching from Point Baudet on the north side of Lake St. Francis, up to the mouth of Gananoque River…includes the Counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry, Russell, Prescott, the eastern part of Carleton and the southern part of Lanark" (Morris 1943:16-17). However, there is an outstanding Algonquin land claim for the traditional Algonquin territory within those lands that remain unceded because the Algonquin were not consulted during the treaty negotiations (Algonquin Treaty Negotiation Funding Trust 2013). At the time of the treaty the Ottawa River was in fact still occupied by Algonquin people and was not a part of the Mississauga territory (Hessel 1987). Figure 3 illustrates the AOO Settlement Area Boundary in relation to the study area. An Agreement-in-Principle for a modern-day treaty was signed between the AOO and the governments of Canada and Ontario in 2016.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

Recorded history of the area begins in 1610, when Étienne Brûlé travelled up the Ottawa River and made note of the waterfalls, which are located northwest of the study area (DeVolpi 1964). Champlain followed in 1613, and subsequently named them the Chaudière Falls.

Despite the early mention of the area in European colonial accounts, the Ottawa region was not settled by colonists of European decent until the early 1800s, when Philemon Wright arrived from Boston with a small group of settlers and established a community on the north side of the Ottawa River (Holzman and Tosh 1999; DeVolpi 1964; Nagy 1974). He started trading timber in 1806. The region became known for the square timber trade. Thereafter, European settlers slowly began to enter the region (Nagy 1974). The first survey of Nepean Township was undertaken in 1793 by Deputy Surveyor John Stegman, two years after the division of Upper and Lower Canada (Past Recovery Archaeological Services [PRAS] 2012). The township was resurveyed by John McNaughton in 1824 (Figure 4). However, land registry data indicates patents for lots were issued as early as 1802.

In 1818, soldiers arrived at Richmond's Landing at LeBreton Flats, which became the location of the first settlement on the south side of the Ottawa River (Holzman and Tosh 1999; Nagy 1974). Richmond's Landing became the disembarkation point for settlers travelling to the present town of Richmond and other settlements further up the Ottawa River. The men of the 99th Regiment of Foot and their families constructed a road, Richmond Road, through LeBreton Flats that would take them to their destination (Jenkins 1996). In 1819, Firth's Tavern opened where Richmond Road turned south towards Richmond, just south of the present-day intersection of Booth Street and the Sir John A MacDonald Parkway (Elliot 1991).

Project Context

The Crown Patent for Lot 40 was issued to Robert Randall in 1809. Randall desired Lot 40 and the surrounding lots due to the presence of Chaudière Falls and its potential for industry. As he was beginning his planning for the Chaudière Falls, Randall was sent to jail for failing to pay debts. His lands were seized by the government and sold at a Sheriff's sale in Brockville in 1820. John LeBreton learned of the sale and, partnering with lawyer Livius Sherwood, bought Lot 40 (Walker and Walker 1968).

The purchase of the lot by LeBreton was contentious. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General, had wanted to purchase the property for the purpose of a government storehouse and a strategic base. In anticipation of the purchase, the government had erected a temporary building on the lot. Dalhousie accused LeBreton of knowing the government's plans and purchasing the property in order to sell it to the Crown at an inflated price. LeBreton's purchase of the lot was upheld in court and he retained the property (Walker and Walker 1968).

Following the court challenge, LeBreton and Sherwood registered a plan for a subdivision known as the "Town of Sherwood". The Town of Sherwood did not become a reality due to Governor Dalhousie appropriating the land to the east and west and leaving them for future government use. The construction of the Rideau Canal and the development of Upper and Lower Bytown to the east during the 1820s ended any plans for the Town of Sherwood (Elliot 1991).

Irrespective of the legal wranglings over the lot, it continued to be an important location in the early settlement of the region. The 1830 Swalwell map of Nepean Township shows the location of some early roads, including one that eventually became the Richmond Road running off to the west from Lot 40, and another running along the west side of Lot 40, immediately adjacent to, or within, the study area, following roughly the route of present-day Booth Street and Bronson Avenue (Figure 5). Swalwell's 1830 map attests to the increasing activity of early Euro-Canadian settlers across the landscape, moving between the Rideau and Ottawa rivers.

Until the building of the Rideau Canal (1826 to 1832), the Ottawa area was sparsely settled, and consisted of a collection of smaller communities known by several different names: Iles aux Chaudière, Barrière, Place des Rideaux, Chaudière Falls, The Point, Bellows' Landing, Richmond Landing, Collins Landing, and Nepean (DeVolpi 1964; Holzman and Tosh 1999). These communities were based around timber/lumber mills and were comprised mostly of log cabins. With the construction of the Rideau Canal, the first real settlement occurred at the current site of Ottawa (Nagy 1974). Colonel John By, along with overseeing the construction of the Rideau Canal, was charged with subdividing the land into lots.

The Chaudière Bridge collapsed in 1836 and a new bridge was constructed in the 1840s. At the same time as the new bridge construction, roads were planned to connect Upper Bytown and the bridge. When tenders for the new bridge were advertised in 1842, LeBreton issued a new survey plan for Lot 40 (Figure 6). Settlement did not take place until the survey plan was approved in 1844, the same year the bridge was constructed. The lot was settled by tradesmen and acted as a service centre for the lumber trade (Elliot 1991).

Bytown, which included LeBreton Flats, was severed from Nepean Township in 1850. It was incorporated as the City of Ottawa in 1855 and named the capital of the Province of Canada by Queen Victoria in 1857. Ottawa was chosen as the capital for several reasons, such as: being the only settlement of note on the Ontario and Québec borders; its location far from the American border; and, that it could be supplied by either Kingston or Montréal due to the presence of the Rideau Canal and Ottawa River. Once Ottawa became the capital of Upper Canada, and after the confederation of Canada, Ottawa became more metropolitan. Parliament and federal buildings were constructed in the area that was once the military grounds along the Ottawa River (Holzman and Tosh 1999). The development of the city after being chosen as the capital was quick and intense, especially near the Chaudière and along Wellington Street (Figure 7).

The lumber mills at the Chaudière expanded quickly, which led to further development and settlement of LeBreton Flats (Figures 8 and 9). Several large estates were built here for the lumber mill owners to have a residence close to their mills. In turn other prominent citizens also built residences in south LeBreton, including lawyer Charles Pinhey. Part of Pinhey's former estate is located within the study area.

Rail construction at LeBreton Flats began in 1851 due to the need for sawmills to transport their lumber to markets not located downstream along the Ottawa River. The first train of the Bytown and Prescott Railway made its initial journey on Christmas Day, 1864, and regular service began on December 29, 1854 (Ontario's Historical Plaques n.d.). By 1857 the Bytown and Prescott Railway was in receivership, and in 1865 the assets were sold at public auction (Railways of Eastern Ontario n.d.). In 1867, the railway was reorganized and restarted operations as the St Lawrence & Ottawa Railway (Railways of Eastern Ontario n.d.), but by 1884 the whole line had been leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway. By the 1890s, both passenger and freight trains were running through LeBreton Flats, and Ottawa had become an important rail hub.

On April 26, 1900, a fire broke out in Hull. Borne by the wind, the fire crossed the river and set fire to the lumber yards at LeBreton Flats. The fire destroyed LeBreton Flats, large parts of Hull, and much of the surrounding area. The area began to rebuild immediately as a working-class community with row housing, and commercial and industrial businesses (Figure 10). As the lumber industry declined, LeBreton Flats became diverse in terms of businesses and remained an area for low-income working-class families.

By the 1950s and 1960s, LeBreton Flats was considered a slum by the city. In 1962, residents were sent letters notifying them that their property had been expropriated to redevelop the area. The buildings on LeBreton Flats were razed and deposits of fill were used to discourage rebuilding over the surviving foundations (Figure 11).

1.2.2.1 Property History and Historical Map Review

The study area is located in the south part of the LeBreton Flats, north of Albert Street and east of Booth Street. Historical mapping from the 1857 *Plan of Ottawa* shows that the study area was located in an area of lots planned between Victoria Terrace (later part of Wellington Street) and Albert Street (Wagner 1857) (Figure 7). Booth Street, originally called Bridge Street, did not extend south past the proposed canal or

aqueduct to the north of the study area. Relief shading shows that the study area was located on the upper terrace of LeBreton Flats.

Walling's 1863 *Map of the City of Ottawa* shows less subdivision of city lots but does depict more structures and development in the LeBreton Flats area (Figure 8). No structures are illustrated within the study area, suggesting that no development had yet taken place since structures are shown on nearby lots. The 1879 City of Ottawa map from the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton* (Belden 1879) depicts a highly developed urban and industrial landscape across the LeBreton Flats area, including the Canadian Central Railway terminal and other rail terminals, a sawmill at Richmond Landing, the Ottawa Water Works Canal, and a developed road and bridge network (Figure 8). Victoria Terrace has been renamed Wellington Street, and a bridge over the canal connects Bridge Street to the newly developed Courtland Street (now Booth Street) which extends to Wellington Street. The study area is located in Block M, within Lots 11 to 22. No structures are depicted in the study area, although this is true for the surrounding lots and does not mean that structures were not present at that time.

The following provides a brief summary of lot occupancy, based on fire insurance mapping from 1878 to 1912 (Goad 1878, 1888, 1901, 1912; see Figure 10) and aerial photographs from 1928 to 1976 (Figure 11) (City of Ottawa 2022). Fire insurance mapping from 1878 shows a stone residence at 630 Wellington Street, with several outbuildings at the south end of the lot backing onto Maria (now Albert) Street, including a stable (indicated by the X across it). This was the residence of Charles Pinhey. His estate also included the undeveloped lots to the east and west of the central residence. Charles Pinhey was the son of Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, a prominent lawyer and politician in Ottawa. Charles followed in his father's footsteps and became a lawyer. After building his residence at 630 Wellington Street sometime around 1860, he lived there until his death in 1893 (PRAS 2012:65). His wife continued to live there until the Great Fire destroyed the residence in 1900. The 1878 fire insurance map shows numerous other buildings within the study area. Details are shown in Table 1; only those addresses with structures are listed in the table.

Table 1: Structures Shown in Study Area on 1878 Insurance Plan

Address	Main Structure	Additions / Outbuildings	Notes
610 Wellington Street	2.5 to 2-storey brick	Several 1-storey wood, 2-storey wood stable	Residence
620 Wellington Street	1.5 to 1-storey wood	Several 1-storey wood, one 2-storey wood	Residence
630 Wellington Street	2.5-storey stone	Several 1 to 2-storey wood, 2-storey wood stable	Residence
646 Wellington Street	1.5-storey stone	1.5-storey wood	Residence
650 Wellington Street	2-storey wood	1.5 and 1-storey wood additions	Residence
654 Wellington Street	1.5 to 1-storey wood	1.5 and 1-storey wood	Residence
664 Wellington Street	2.5-storey stone	2-storey brick, 1-storey wood	Residence
641 Wellington Street	3 to 2-storey brick	Several 1-storey wood	Primary school
703 Maria Street	1.5 to 1-storey wood	1-storey wood	Residence
707 Maria Street	1.5 to 1-storey wood	1-storey wood	Residence

Several key changes are notable in the 1888 insurance plan. The name of the street on the south side of the study area has been changed from Maria Street to Albert Street. The three row houses at 670 to 674 Wellington Street (outside of the study area) have been demolished to make way for a connecting street between Bridge Street and Division Street to the west of the study area. A brick church with wood steeple has been built on the lot between 654 and 664 Wellington Street, numbered 50 Wellington Street. This church is labeled as a French Presbyterian Church and later became the Eglise Unis St. Marc.

Reverend William Moore purchased Lot M19 and M20 in 1883. The Eglise Unis St. Marc, founded as a Presbyterian church in 1874, was the main church for French Protestants in Ottawa (PRAS 2012). In 1925, the Eglise Unis St. Marc joined with the United Church of Canada and became the Eglise Unis St. Marc. Based on mapping and land registry, the church was erected between 1885 and 1888 (PRAS 2012).

The 1888 insurance plan shows most of the same structures, with a few exceptions. Details are shown in Table 2; only those addresses with structures are listed in the table.

Table 2: Structures Shown in Study Area on 1888 Insurance Plan

Address	Main Structure	Additions / Outbuildings	Notes
610 Wellington Street	Brick veneer (storeys not available)	Several wood (storeys not available)	Residence
620 Wellington Street	1.5 to 1-storey wood	Several 1-storey wood, one 2-storey wood	Residence
630 Wellington Street	2.5-storey stone	Several 1 to 1.5-storey wood, 1.5-storey wood stable	Residence
646 Wellington Street	1.5-storey stone	1.5-storey wood	Residence
653 Wellington Street	2-storey wood	1-storey wood addition, 1.5-storey wood stable, 1.5 to 1-storey wood	Residence
654 Wellington Street	1.5 to 1-storey wood	1-storey wood addition, 1.5-storey wood stable, 1.5 to 1-storey wood	Residence
--	Brick structure, wooden steeple	1-storey wood	-
664 Wellington Street	2.5-storey stone	2-storey brick, 1-storey wood	Residence
641 Wellington Street	3 to 2-storey brick, 1-storey wood	Several 1-storey wood	Victoria Ward Primary School (on north side of Wellington, not shown on figure)
667 Wellington Street	2.5 brick veneer, 1.5-storey wood	1 and 2-storey wood	Grocery (on north side of Wellington, not shown on figure)
687 Albert Street	1.5-storey wood	1.5-storey wood stable, 1-storey wood	Residence
703 Albert Street	1.5 to 1-storey wood	1.5-storey wood stable, 1-storey wood	Residence
707 Albert Street	1.5 to 1-storey wood	2-storey wood stable, 1-storey wood	Residence

Fire insurance mapping from 1901 reflects the devastation caused by the Great Fire in 1900. Most of the structures are gone, including the Pinhey estate and the Eglise Unis St. Marc. None of the previous structures appear to have survived the fire; however, newly constructed stone houses are indicated at 646 and 648 Wellington Street, and a new brick veneered house is shown at 707 Albert Street. A small brick drug store at the corner of Wellington and Bridge Streets completes the list of structures in the study area in 1901. Details are shown in Table 3; only those addresses with structures are listed in the table.

Table 3: Structures Shown in Study Area on 1901 Insurance Plan

Address	Main Structure	Additions / Outbuildings	Notes
646 Wellington Street	2.5 to 1-storey stone	1-storey wood, 2 and 1-storey brick veneer	Residence
648 Wellington Street	2.5-storey stone	1-storey brick, 2-storey brick stable	Residence
666 Wellington Street	2-storey brick veneer	--	Drug Store
707 Albert Street	1.5 to 1-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood	Residence

By 1912, the study area has been fully redeveloped, with numerous houses and businesses fronting Wellington, Bridge, and Albert Streets. The Eglise Unis St. Marc had been rebuilt in roughly the original location, but with a different floorplan. The former Pinhey property had become the location of the new Wellington Street Public School and associated school yard, which replaced the Victoria Ward Public School destroyed in the 1900 fire. The school building is located directly over the former foundation of the Pinhey house. The 1912 fire insurance map shows numerous other buildings within the study area. Details are shown in Table 4; only those addresses with structures are listed in the table.

Table 4: Structures Shown in Study Area on 1912 Insurance Plan

Address	Main Structure	Additions / Outbuildings	Notes
610 Wellington Street	--	1-storey wood	Residence
620 Wellington Street	2.5-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood	Residence
--	3-storey brick, high stone foundation	--	Public school
646 Wellington Street	2.5 to 1-storey stone	1 and 2-storey brick veneer, 1-storey wood	Residence
648 Wellington Street	2.5-storey stone and 1-storey brick	2-storey brick veneer stable, 1-storey wood	Residence
650 Wellington Street	2-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood addition, 1-storey wood	Residence
652 Wellington Street	2 to 1-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood addition	Residence
--	Brick church	1-storey wood	St. Mark Church
662 Wellington Street	3 to 2-storey brick	Several 1-storey wood	Residence
664 Wellington Street	2-storey brick veneer	2-storey brick veneer and iron-clad	Grocery

Address	Main Structure	Additions / Outbuildings	Notes
613/615 Albert Street	2-storey brick veneer	2-storey wood builders supply storage	Semi-detached residences (not shown on figure)
687 Albert Street	2-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood addition	Residence
703 Albert Street	2-storey wood	1-storey wood	Residence
705 Albert Street	2-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood addition	Residence
707 Albert Street	2-storey brick veneer and iron clad	2-storey wood addition, 2-storey wood	Residence
709 Albert Street	2-storey brick veneer and iron clad	1-storey wood addition	Row house
711 Albert Street	2-storey brick veneer and iron clad	1-storey wood addition	Row house
713 Albert Street	2-storey brick veneer and iron clad	1-storey wood addition	Row house
715 Albert Street	2-storey brick veneer and iron clad	1-storey wood addition	Row house
719 Albert Street	2-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood addition	Residence
723 Albert Street	2-storey brick veneer	2-storey wood stable, 1-storey wood addition	Residence
305 Bridge Street	Not applicable	1-storey brick	Back addition to Continental Bag and Paper factory (not shown on figure)

Aerial photography from 1928 shows that most of the structures depicted in the 1912 fire insurance mapping are still present, including the church and the public school (Figure 11). The 1958 air photo (partial) generally show most of the same structures in place. However, by 1965, the block has been cleared of almost all the buildings except the Eglise Unis St. Marc and some structures at the east end of the study area. Eleven years later in 1976, the entire study area had been cleared, graded, and paved over to create a parking lot.

1.2.3 Late 20th and Early 21st Century Development

Much of the study area was subject to significant and deep disturbance during several major infrastructure projects from 1990 to the present day (Figure 12). In the 1990s, a portion of the Ottawa Transitway was constructed east of the study area, within what was originally Lot M9 and M10. Beginning in 2015, the Transitway O-Line was replaced by the Light Rail Transit (LRT), which included the construction of an overpass and a new station on Booth Street northwest of the study area and associated rail infrastructure along the northern boundary of the study area. As part of this work, Booth Street, north of Albert Street, was widened to the east. Around the same time, significant work was carried out on road, sewer and watermain reconstruction along Albert Street, including the widening of Albert Street along its north side. Wellington Street was removed during this period.

In 2017, the construction of a large access shaft for the Combined Sewage Storage Tunnel (CSST) project occurred to east of the study area, and the study area itself was extensively graded for use as a construction staging area and equipment laydown. In particular, the 2015 and 2017 aerial photos show the extensive disturbances throughout and surrounding the study area related to the CSST and LRT projects (Figure 12).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984). The Ottawa Valley Clay Plain is a large region of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock and sand and divided into two areas, east and west of Ottawa. The region to the east of Ottawa consists of clay soils that are more acidic than to the west of Ottawa (Chapman and Putnam 1984). Specific soils associated with the lot were not identified in the 1944 soil survey of Carleton County as the area had already been heavily urbanized (Hills *et al.* 1944).

The study area is located approximately 620 meters southeast of the Ottawa River, located on a former flood plain known as the LeBreton Flats. An aqueduct, which follows a former natural gully between the upper and lower parts of LeBreton Flats, is located approximately 80 metres to the north. This aqueduct was first channelized in the 19th century, based on historical mapping

Following the razing of the buildings in the 1960s, large amounts of fill deposit were used to bury the remaining foundations and walls (Raven Beck 1993). As a result, there was a fill layer of varying depths on top of most of the LeBreton Flats area. However, much of that fill overburden was removed down to bedrock in the area north of the aqueduct during preparations for redevelopment of LeBreton Flats in the early 2000s. Extensive areas of fill in the area south of the aqueduct and in and around the study area were removed during the CSST and LRT projects (see Section 1.2.3).

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Indigenous Resources

Overall, archaeological research in many parts of eastern Ontario has been limited, at least when compared to adjoining areas in southern Ontario and northern New York State, resulting in only a limited understanding of the cultural processes that occurred in this part of the province. The following summary of the pre-Contact occupation of Eastern Ontario (see Table 5 for chronological chart) is based on syntheses in Archaeologix Inc. (2008), Ellis and Ferris (1990), Jacques Whitford (2008), Pilon (1999), St-Pierre (2009), and Wright (1995).

Table 5: Generalized Eastern Ontario Cultural Chronology, Years Before Present (BP)

Archaeological Period	Time	Characteristics
Early Paleo	11,000–10,400 BP	Caribou and extinct Pleistocene mammal hunters, small camps
Late Paleo	10,400–10,000 BP	Smaller but more numerous sites

Table 5: Generalized Eastern Ontario Cultural Chronology, Years Before Present (BP)

Archaeological Period	Time	Characteristics
Early Archaic	10,000-8,000 BP	Slow population growth, emergence of woodworking industry, development of specialized tools
Middle Archaic	8,000–4,500 BP	Environment similar to present, fishing becomes important component of subsistence, wide trade networks for exotic goods
Late Archaic	4,500-3,100 BP	Increasing site size, large chipped lithic tools, introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	3,100-2,950 BP	Emergence of true cemeteries with inclusion of exotic trade goods
Early Woodland	2,950-2,400 BP	Introduction of pottery, continuation of Terminal Archaic settlement and subsistence patterns
Middle Woodland	2,400-1,400 BP	Increased sedentism, larger settlements in spring and summer, dispersed smaller settlement in fall and winter, some elaborate mortuary ceremonialism
Transitional Woodland	1,400-1,100 BP	Incipient agriculture in some locations, seasonal hunting & gathering
Late Woodland	1,100-700 BP	Limited agriculture, development of small village settlement, small communal longhouses
Late Woodland	700-600 BP	Shift to agriculture as major component of subsistence, larger villages with large longhouses, increasing political complexity
Late Woodland	600- 350 BP	Very large villages with smaller houses, politically allied regional populations, increasing trading network

Identifiable human occupation of Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial period. The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living to the south of the emerging Great Lakes. This initial occupation is referred to as the “Paleo” archaeological culture.

Early Paleo (EP) (*circa* [ca.] 11,000-10,400 BP) settlement patterns suggest that small groups, or “bands”, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. Many (although by no means all) of the EP sites were located on former beach ridges associated with Lake Algonquin and research/evidence indicates that the vegetative cover of these areas would have consisted of open spruce parkland, given the cool climatic conditions. Sites tend to be located on well-drained loamy soils, and on elevations in the landscape, such as knolls. The fact that assemblages of artifacts recovered from EP sites are composed exclusively of stone skews our understanding of the general patterns of resource extraction and use. However, the hunting of large game, such as caribou, mastodon, and mammoth, appears to be of central importance to the sustenance of these early inhabitants. Moreover, EP sites often appear to be located in areas which would have intersected with migratory caribou herds. In the Ottawa Valley, it appears that the paleo-environment had not recovered sufficiently from the former glaciations to have allowed an EP occupation. There is, however, some evidence of EP incursion to the Rideau Lakes area.

The Late Paleo (LP) period (ca. 10,400-10,000 BP) is poorly understood compared to the EP, the result of less research focus than the EP. As the climate warmed the spruce parkland was gradually replaced and the vegetation of Southern Ontario began to be dominated by closed coniferous forests. As a result, many of the large game species that had been hunted in the EP period either moved north with the more open vegetation or became locally extinct. Like the EP, LP peoples covered large territories as they moved around to exploit different resources. Environmental conditions in Eastern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley were sufficient to allow for a Late Paleo occupation, although the evidence of such is still very limited. There is some evidence of LP occupation on Thompson Island, in the St. Lawrence River near the junction of Ontario, Québec, and New York State.

The transition from the Paleo period to the Archaic archaeological culture of Ontario is evidenced in the archaeological record by the development of new tool technologies, the result of utilizing an increasing number of resources as compared to peoples from earlier archaeological cultures and developing a broader based series of tools to more intensively exploit those resources. During the Early Archaic period (ca. 10,000-8,000 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the LP environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous elements. Early Archaic projectile points differ from Paleo forms most notably by the presence of side and corner notching on their bases. A ground stone tool industry, including celts and axes, also emerges, indicating that woodworking was an important component of the technological development of Archaic peoples. Although there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal mobility, it is still likely that population density during the Early Archaic was low, and band territories large.

The development of more diversified tool technology continued into the Middle Archaic period (ca. 8,000-4,500 BP). The presence of grooved stone net-sinkers suggests an increase in the importance of fishing in subsistence activities. Another new tool, the bannerstone, also made its first appearance during this period. Bannerstones are ground stone weights that served as counterbalance for "atlatls" or spear-throwers, again indicating the emergence of a new technology. The increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for chipped stone tools suggests that in the Middle Archaic groups inhabited smaller territories lacking high quality raw materials. In these instances, lower quality materials which had been glacially deposited in local tills and river gravels were used.

This reduction in territory size appears to have been the result of gradual region-wide population growth, which forced a reorganization of subsistence patterns, as a larger population had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area. Stone tools designed specifically for the preparation of wild plant foods suggest that subsistence catchment was being widened and new resources being more intensively exploited. A major development of the later part of the Middle Archaic period was the initiation of long-distance trade. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from sources near Lake Superior were being widely traded. Two of the most notable sites in Ontario are along the Ottawa River. What makes these sites notable is the large concentration of copper artifacts that have been recovered. The Morrison’s Island and Allumette Island sites have produced over 1,000 copper artifacts. The copper artifacts consisted of fishhooks, awls, gorges, socketed axes, knives, and spear points. The source of the copper has been traced to Lake Superior, approximately 1,000 kilometres away. In addition to the copper

artifacts, other lithic sources from over 500 kilometres to the south have been found indicating participation in a large interaction network.

During the late part of the Middle Archaic (ca. 5,500-4,500 BP) a distinctive occupation, or tradition, known as the Laurentian Archaic, appears in south-eastern Ontario, western Québec, northern New York and Vermont. Laurentian Archaic sites are found only within the transitional zone between the deciduous forests to the south and coniferous forests to the north known as the Canadian Biotic Province and are identifiable through the association of certain diagnostic tool types, including ground slate semi-lunar knives (or “ulus”), plummets for use in fishing, ground slate points and knives, and ground stone gouges, adzes, and grooved axes. It is thought that there was less reliance on plant foods and a greater reliance on hunting and fishing in this region than for Archaic peoples in southern and south-western Ontario. Laurentian Archaic sites have been found in the middle Ottawa River valley, along the Petawawa River and Trent River watersheds and at Brockville.

The trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued during the Late Archaic (ca. 4,500-2,900 BP). Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites. It appears that the increase in numbers of sites at least partly represents an increase in population. However, around 4,500 BP water levels in the Great Lakes began to rise, taking their modern form. It is likely that the relative paucity of earlier Archaic sites is due to their being inundated under the rising lake levels. However, in eastern Ontario Early Archaic sites are found along raised relict shorelines, similar to the LP period.

The appearance of the first true cemeteries occurs during the Late Archaic. Prior to this period, individuals were interred close to the location where they died. However, with the advent of the Late Archaic and local cemeteries individuals who died at a distance from the cemetery would be returned for final burial at the group cemetery often resulting in disarticulated skeletons, occasionally missing minor bone elements (i.e., finger bones). The emergence of local group cemeteries has been interpreted as being a response to both increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources, in that cemeteries would have provided symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources. To date, no Late Archaic cemetery sites have been identified in eastern Ontario.

Increased territoriality and more limited movement are also consistent with the development of distinct local styles of projectile points. The trade networks which began in the Middle Archaic expand during this period and begin to include marine shell artifacts (such as beads and gorgets) from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast. These marine shell artifacts and native copper implements show up as grave goods, indicating the value of the items. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual of the Late Archaic artifacts is the "birdstone”, small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

The Early Woodland period (ca. 2,900 – 2,200 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil.

These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of this rather limited ceramic technology, the lifeways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" which protrude from the sides of their heads. Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance. The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland period. These trade items were included in increasingly sophisticated burial ceremonies, some of which involved construction of burial mounds.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (ca. 2,200 BP – 1,100 BP) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland periods and includes an archaeological complex that has been identified as composed of a generalized Algonquin/Cree/Ojibway culture (Holmes 1993). While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years. Because this is the case, rich deposits of artifacts often accumulated. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on throughout the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from the Middle Archaic and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland period.

There are three complexes of Middle Woodland culture in Ontario. The complex specific to eastern Ontario is known as “Point Peninsula”, most notably represented by ceramics decorated with a stamped zigzag pattern applied at various angles to the exterior of the vessel, known as “pseudo scallop shell”. Another common decorative style is the dentate stamp, a comb-like tool creating square impressions. Middle Woodland components have been identified in Vincent Massey Park along the Rideau River in the City of Ottawa, at the confluence of the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers at Lac Leamy Park in Gatineau, Québec and there is evidence for a widespread Woodland occupation along the Rideau River and Rideau Lakes system (Jacques Whitford Ltd. 2004; Laliberté 1999; Watson 1991, 1992, 1999).

The relatively brief period of the Transitional Woodland period is marked by the acquisition of cultivar plants species, such as maize and squash, from communities living south of the Great Lakes. The appearance of these plants began a transition to food production, which consequently led to a much reduced need to acquire naturally occurring food resources. Sites were thus occupied for longer periods and by larger populations. Transitional Woodland sites have not been discovered in eastern Ontario.

The Late Woodland period in southern and eastern Ontario is divided into three temporal components: Early, Middle and Late Late Woodland. In eastern Ontario, especially in the Ottawa River Valley, there is considerable overlap of people continuing to practice a hunting and gathering economy and those using limited horticulture as a supplement to gathered plants. For the most part, however, classic Late Woodland sites in eastern Ontario are limited to an area at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River valley. Early Late Woodland components have been identified near Pembroke on the Muskrat River; however, there is evidence for only limited use of cultivated plants. Middle Late Woodland sites have not been identified east of the Kingston area.

During the Late Late Woodland period a distinctive material culture emerges at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River up to Québec City, known as the St. Lawrence Iroquois (SLI). SLI sites are characterized by large semi-permanent villages and associated satellite settlements. The inhabitants of these villages and satellites practiced horticulture of staple crops which made up the bulk of their diet. Other food resources were hunted, fished, and gathered. SLI village sites can be extensive, up to three hectares or more in size and composed of several longhouse structures. Special purpose satellite settlements, such as hunting and fishing camps, are smaller in area and in the number and size of structures within the settlement. While the early contact period descendants of the Late Woodland SLI and Huron used the Ottawa River and its tributaries as transportation routes between the St. Lawrence River and the interior, Late Woodland village sites have not been identified.

In the Late and Terminal Woodland (immediately prior to the early contact period) there are several instances of Late Woodland pottery types typically associated with Iroquoian groups (i.e., the Middle Late Woodland Middleport archaeological culture and Late Woodland/contact period Huron and Onondaga) on what would otherwise be considered Algonquian archaeological sites throughout the Ottawa River valley (*confer* [cf.] Mitchell 1975, 1990, 1996; Saint-Germain 1999; von Gernet 1992, 1993). There has been some debate about what the presence of these purportedly Iroquoian ceramic artifacts in an Algonquin context might indicate. Interpretations include incursion of Iroquoian peoples into Algonquin territory; ceramics as trade items between Iroquoian and Algonquins; the presence of Iroquoian women in Algonquin societies, either as wives or captives, who continued to manufacture ceramics according to their ethnic traditions; or Algonquin manufacture of ceramics that simulate Iroquoian ceramic types (Pendergast 1999). Each of these possible interpretations suggests a close interaction sphere between Algonquin and Iroquoian peoples, which is further supported by evidence of Iroquoian and Algonquin trade relationships in the early contact period. It has also been suggested that Algonquin and Iroquoian peoples may have “shared in a common Late Woodland cultural stratum” which included common elements such as ceramics (von Gernet 1992:123). Taking the point further, Fox and Garrad (2004) suggest that the Huron and Algonquin shared not only a territory in the southern Georgian Bay area

(traditional “Huronia”), but also shared a material culture, and may have cohabited in settlements to a greater degree than as simply visitors.

1.3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by upper case letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lower case letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MCM who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area is located within Borden block BiFw.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* has shown that there are 41 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (Government of Ontario 2022a). All sites are Euro-Canadian and most are associated with the 19th and early 20th century settlement at LeBreton Flats. Table 6 summarizes the registered sites within one kilometre of the study area.

Table 6: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
BiFw-33	Sapper's Bridge	Euro-Canadian	Bridge
BiFw-34	Curran Residence	Euro-Canadian	Midden
BiFw-35	Old Supreme Court Building	Euro-Canadian	Court building
BiFw-36	Fournier's Dry Good Store	Euro-Canadian	Store
BiFw-37	Britannia Hotel	Euro-Canadian	Hotel
BiFw-38	Carriage Way	Euro-Canadian	Carriageway
BiFw-44	Enright Site	Euro-Canadian	Department store
BiFw-45	McGillivray	Euro-Canadian	Wholesale grocer
BiFw-46	Fournier Site	Euro-Canadian	Dry goods store

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
BiFw-47	Pratt Site	Euro-Canadian	Shoe and Boot Store
BiFw-48	Seaton Site	Euro-Canadian	Jewelry store
BiFw-51	Carriage Way 2	Euro-Canadian	Carriageway
BiFw-52	Workman Site	Euro-Canadian	Hardware store
BiFw-53	Firth Tavern	Euro-Canadian	Tavern and associated outbuildings
BiFw-54	James Skead Estate	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-55	Aubrey Row House	Euro-Canadian	Residential
BiFw-62	Cathcart Square	Euro-Canadian	House, market
BiFw-63	Levi Young House	Euro-Canadian	Foundry, house
BiFw-65	Inlet Bridge Site	Euro-Canadian	Bridge
BiFw-66	LeBreton Railyards	Euro-Canadian	Midden
BiFw-67	Passenger Depot	Euro-Canadian	Railway
BiFw-68	LeBreton Flats East	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-70	Old Booth Street	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-72	Waterworks Yard Shed	Euro-Canadian	Outbuilding
BiFw-73	McGinnis House	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-78	Meat Juice	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-79	LeBreton 2002	Euro-Canadian	Community
BiFw-87	Victoria Island 1	Euro-Canadian	Recreational, wharf
BiFw-88	Ste. Famille Separate School	Euro-Canadian	School
BiFw-89	Broad Street Hotels	Euro-Canadian	Hotel
BiFw-93	Canada Central Railway Station	Euro-Canadian	Railway, transportation
BiFw-166	Western Methodist Church	Euro-Canadian	Church / chapel, house
BiFw-167	West End Hotel	Euro-Canadian	Brass works, Norwegian ski shop, hotel
BiFw-168	541-549 Albert Street Outbuildings I	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-169	541-549 Albert Street Outbuildings II	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-171	Barrack Hill Cemetery	Euro-Canadian	Burial
BiFw-173	Charles Pinhey Estate	Euro-Canadian	Residential
BiFw-174	Not applicable (n/a)	Euro-Canadian	Residential
BiFw-178	1883 CPR Roundhouse	Euro-Canadian	Railway, transportation
BiFw-179	1871 St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Turntable	Euro-Canadian	Railway, transportation
BiFw-182	526-538 Albert Street	Euro-Canadian	Residential

Two archaeological sites are registered within the study area, the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) and BiFw-174. These sites are discussed in more detail below.

Project Context

A query of the *Ontario Public Record of Archaeological Reports* was completed to identify previous archaeological assessments which may document work within 50 metres of the study area. Based on the query, 11 archaeological assessments have been completed within, or within 50 metres of, the study area (Government of Ontario 2022b). Table 7 summarizes these assessments.

Table 7: Archaeological Assessments within 50 Metres

Company	Title	Date	Project Information Form (PIF) Number
Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder)	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Ottawa Light Rail Transit City of Ottawa*	2011	P332-017-2011
Golder	*Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, North-South Light Rail Transit (LRT) Corridor, Geographic Townships of Gloucester and Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario*	2009	2006-P051-0119
PRAS	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of LeBreton South, Part Lots 39 & 40, Concession A, Ottawa Front, Geographic Township of Nepean, Former County of Carleton, Now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario*	2012	P031-050-2012
Golder	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Albert Street Local Improvements Sewer and Watermain Replacement Project Part Lots 39 & 40, Concession A and Lots 38 to 40 Concession 1, Ottawa Front Geographic Township of Nepean Former County of Carleton, City of Ottawa*	2013	P311-092-2012
Stantec	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Combined Sewage Storage Tunnel, Ottawa River Action Plan Project No. 3, City of Ottawa, Ontario*	2014	P371-001-2012
Stantec	*Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment – LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa*	2015a	P415-0021-2014.
Stantec	*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment – Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173), LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa*	2015b	P415-0044-2014
Stantec	*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment – BiFw-174, LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa*	2015c	P415-0045-2014
Stantec	*Stage 4 Mitigation – Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173), LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa*	2016a	P415-0065-2014
Stantec	*Stage 4 Mitigation – BiFw-174, LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa*	2016b	P415-0066-2014
Stantec	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: 665 Albert Street, LeBreton Flats, Ottawa, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa.*	2022	P415-0349-2022.

1.3.4 Summary of Previous Investigations

In 2011, Golder completed a Stage 1 assessment for the Ottawa LRT corridor, a portion of which runs along the north edge of the current study area. In 2012, PRAS completed a Stage 1 for LeBreton South for the National Capital Commission (NCC) which includes the current study area. Both assessments incorporated overlays of outlines of buildings from historical mapping in order to identify potential 19th century resources and 20th century construction that may have compromised or removed the archaeological potential of those 19th century resources. The PRAS Stage 1 report, which has not been registered with or accepted into the *Ontario Public Record of Archaeological Reports,* identified two potential resources within the current study area that warranted further investigation: the former locations of the Eglise Unis St. Marc and the Charles Pinhey Estate (see Section 1.2.2.1).

Golder (2009) completed Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Ottawa LRT corridor. A portion of this corridor (Operation 26) overlaps with the northern edge of the current study area. Golder's test pit survey in Operation 26 did not identify any archaeological resources. They determined that the area had been heavily disturbed by construction activities; however, they recommended that the area be monitored by a licensed archaeologist during construction of the LRT (Golder 2009). No further reports concerning archaeological monitoring of this project in this area were found in the *Ontario Public Record of Archaeological Reports.*

Golder (2013) undertook Stage 1 archaeological assessment for proposed integrated road, sewer and watermain reconstruction along Albert Street between the former Transitway and City Centre Avenue, including portions of streets to the south. Golder's study area overlaps with the majority of the current study area with the exception of the northeast corner. Golder determined that due to the presence of existing buried utilities, the area north of Albert Street where most of the street widening would occur was disturbed and therefore did not retain archaeological potential. They also determined that the former roadbed of Wellington Street is deeply disturbed. They recommended archaeological monitoring for a 5metre strip north of the disturbed area along what was then the northern limit of Albert Street, as well as in the areas of Booth Street and the former Transitway. The remainder of the current study area they determined retained potential for deeply buried archaeological material and recommended Stage 2 mechanical excavation for any portions that would be impacted.

In 2015, Stantec completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the northern portion of the current study area associated with the proposed LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber project (Stantec 2015a). As part of this assessment, three test trenches were excavated within or adjacent to the current study area. Trench 1 East was excavated near the corner of Wellington Street and the former Transitway. Trench 1 West was excavated at the location of the former Charles Pinhey Estate, on the south side of Wellington Street. Trench 2 was excavated north of Wellington Street (Figure 13). The area of Trench 2 north of Wellington Street was deeply disturbed based on stratigraphy within the trench profile. The area was also steeply sloped, due to previous land disturbance. No foundation walls or intact cultural soils were observed in Trench 2.

One archaeological location was identified in Trench 1 East: BiFw-174; and one archaeological location was identified in Trench 1 West: the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173). Although the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) and BiFw-174 are adjacent, they were registered as two separate sites based on their associations with different foundation features identified in the Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of BiFw-174 in Trench 1 East resulted in the recovery of 454 Euro-Canadian artifacts dating to the 1860s or 1870s (Stantec 2015a). In Trench 1 West, the floor of the former Wellington Street Public School was removed using a mechanical excavator, revealing a stone wall and construction rubble containing one wire drawn nail and one piece of transfer printed whiteware. It was determined that based on the association of the site with a locally significant individual and particular interest in the site by the NCC, the site had further cultural heritage value or interest (Stantec 2015a).

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) by Stantec in 2015 resulted in the recovery of 535 Euro-Canadian artifacts dating from the mid- to late 19th century (Stantec 2015b). The soils underneath the floor of the Wellington Street Public School consisted of brick and stone debris over top of subsoil, indicating that the Charles Pinhey home was razed to subsoil prior to the construction of the school. However, an intact natural soil layer over top of subsoil was present to the north of the school and over half of the artifact assemblage came from that area. Stantec 2015b determined that the area to the north of the school retained cultural heritage value or interest and recommended Stage 4 mitigation. The area to the south, however, had been completely disturbed by the construction of the Wellington Street Public School.

The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) resulted in the recovery of 1,473 mid- to late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts, and the discovery of a stone foundation in the eastern half of the excavation block (Stantec 2016a). However, it was determined that the natural soil layer identified in the Stage 3 assessment and excavated in the Stage 4 mitigation was, in fact, a disturbed fill deposit.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of BiFw-174 was undertaken by Stantec in 2015 and resulted in the recovery of 1,166 Euro-Canadian artifacts (Stantec 2015c). The artifact assemblage suggested a date from the mid-to late 19th century. Two separate building foundations were identified, one related to the 1930s addition to the Wellington Street Public School and the associated with a residence constructed in the first decade of the 1900s. The soil matrix within both of these foundations was determined to be disturbed fill deposition that occurred after the razing of the buildings in the 1960s. To the north of the building foundations, however, there was an intact artifact bearing soil layer that may be related to the 19th century occupation of the area. Based on the findings from the Stage 3 assessment, Stantec determined that the portion of BiFw-174 north of the foundation walls retained cultural heritage value or interest and fulfilled the criteria for a Stage 4 archaeological investigation.

The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of BiFw-174 resulted in the recovery of 6,704 mid- to late 19th century artifacts, and the discovery of a stone foundation in the eastern half of the excavation block (Stantec 2016a). One wall of this foundation was oriented north-south and the other was oriented east-west. The excavation area to the west of the north-south stone wall and to the south of the east-west stone wall contained four distinct soil layers. The majority of artifacts came from Soil Layer 1. A portion of the site was determined to be disturbed. Given the proximity to the former Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-

173), the cultural remains and features recovered are interpreted to be associated with the Estate, but also part of a more general pre-1900 occupation of the LeBreton Flats South area, deposited during clearing and leveling activities after the Great Fire in 1900, and possibly in the 1960s.

Stantec (2022) carried out a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area. The Stage 1 assessment identified the areas around the Eglise Unis St. Marc (see Plate 1) and outbuildings related to the Charles Pinhey Estate as retaining potential for the presence of foundations and associated period soils. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisting of the mechanical excavation of trenches was recommended.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The study area is bounded by Booth Street to the west, Albert Street to the south, and the former Transitway to the east which was removed during construction projects between 1990 and 2019. The former Wellington Street ran along the northern boundary of the study area but was removed during the construction of the Ottawa LRT in 2015. The study area is currently a vacant lot, capped by a deteriorating asphalt parking lot.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

Following the recommendations of the Stage 1 assessment (Stantec 2022), the Stage 2 assessment of the study area comprised the mechanical excavation of four test trenches. The archaeological assessment was conducted under PIF number P415-0395-2022 issued to Patrick Hoskins, MA by the MCM. The assessment was carried out between September 9, 2022, and October 28, 2022, during which time the weather ranged from sunny and cool to light flurries and cold (Table 8). During the archaeological assessment, conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the identification or recovery of archaeological material. Photos 1 to 14 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for archaeological work, as per the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1.a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 14 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods and photograph locations.

Table 8: Weather and Field Conditions

Date	Field Director	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
September 9, 2022	Patrick Hoskins (P415)	Mechanical excavation	Sunny, cool	Good visibility
September 28, 2022	Patrick Hoskins (P415)	Mechanical excavation	Sunny, cool	Good visibility
September 29, 2022	Patrick Hoskins (P415)	Mechanical excavation	Sunny, cool	Good visibility
October 27, 2022	Patrick Hoskins (P415)	Mechanical excavation	Sunny, cold	Good visibility
October 28, 2022	Patrick Hoskins (P415)	Mechanical excavation	Sunny, cold	Good visibility

The Stage 2 mechanical excavation consisted of the excavation of four test trenches (Photos 1 to 14). As excavation took place in an area with deep fill deposits, the standards in Section 2.1.7 from the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) were followed. As per Section 2.1.7 Standard 1, the trenches were placed over locations identified in the Stage 1 as potentially containing historical structures, i.e., the Eglise Unis St. Marc (Trenches 1 and 2) and the Charles Pinhey Estate. As per Section 2.1.7 Standard 3, machinery was used to verify the presence of historical structures and investigate for intact artifact-bearing layers.

Trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator with a flat bladed bucket. The mechanical excavator and operator were supplied by Glen Wright Excavating. The trench excavation proceeded through removal of the asphalt layer(s) and then by removal of soil in controlled depths to allow for the examination of the excavated trench surface and profiles to identify soil stratigraphy and changes in the trench fill which might indicate intact artifact-bearing soil layers or architectural remains. The trenches were excavated in approximately six to seven metre lengths, at which point the reach of the excavator was exceeded. Each of Trenches 2 and 3 were excavated over two-day periods. To maintain public safety, at the conclusion of the first day of excavation the trench was backfilled, and the east end of the previous day's trenching reopened for the second day of excavation. Profiles were recorded each day (Plates 1 to 4). Additional details regarding the trenches are provided in Section 2.1 to 2.4. Each trench had a separate numbering system.

2.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was located in the southwest corner of the study area (Figure 14, Photos 5 to 6 and Tile 1). The excavated trench was approximately 10 metres in length and two metres in width and was excavated in one day. The trench was originally meant to be 15 metres in length but could not be further extended to the west due to presence of existing underground utilities.

A layer of gravel (Layer A) approximately 20 to 25 centimetres (cm) deep was present over the length of the trench. Below the gravel was a layer of loose sand construction fill (Layer B) that varied between 20 and 155 cm in depth. A layer of brick, mortar, and metal rubble (Layer C) was identified below the layer of loose sand construction fill, with a depth between 40 and 230 cm. A thin layer of wood (Layer D) was identified below the rubble layer, between approximately 230 to 245 cm. A stone floor (Layer E) was below the layer of wood. On the east of the trench was a concrete wall, identified approximately 90 cm below surface, that was approximately 80 cm in width. On the east end of the trench was a layer of yellow grey subsoil (Layer F), approximately 55 to 200 cm below surface.

One building foundation was identified in Trench 1. The concrete wall was identified in the eastern portion of the trench. The foundation wall was identified approximately 90 cm below surface and was approximately 80 cm in width. The presence of the foundation wall, along with the layer of wood and stone floor, suggests that the majority of the trench was located within the interior of the Eglise Unis St. Marc. The presence of subsoil to the east of the foundation wall suggests the eastern-most two metres were located outside of the foundation. This is in line with the alignment and dimensions of the apse or rear (south) extension of the Eglise Unis St. Marc identified in the 1888 fire insurance plan. The brick, mortar and metal rubble layer is undoubtedly the result of the razing of the brick church structure (see Plate 1). The lack of natural topsoil layers outside of the foundations below the demolition layer indicates that there was either widespread soil movement during construction of the church, during the razing of the structure, or during both episodes. The sand and gravel layers are modern deposits.

No non-structural artifacts or intact potentially artifact-bearing soil layers were observed during the excavation of the trench.

2.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was located in the western portion of the study area, approximately 15 metres to the north of Trench 1 (Figure 14, Photos 7 to 9 and Tile 2). The excavated trench was approximately 19 metres in length and two metres in width and was excavated over two days.

A layer of gravel (Layer A) approximately 10 to 45 cm deep was present over the length of the trench. Below the gravel was a layer of loose sand construction fill (Layer B) that varied between 10 and 85 cm in depth. A brick demolition layer (Layer C) was identified below the layer of loose sand construction fill, with a depth between 30 and 210 cm below surface. A thin layer of wood, approximately 200 to 210 cm below surface, was identified. The eastern and western ends of the trench had a layer of yellowish-brown clay subsoil (Layer D) approximately 75 to 175 cm below surface. A concrete floor was identified at the bottom of the trench.

Five building walls were identified within Trench 2, two running east-west along the north and south profiles of the trench and three running north-south across the width of the trench. The northern east-west stone wall was identified in the northern profile of the trench, approximately 55 cm below surface and 4.5 metres from the east end of the trench. The wall was approximately 60 cm thick and approximately 700 cm in length. The southern east-west wall was identified 55 cm below surface and approximately 4.5 metres from the east end of the trench but extended only 200 cm to the west.

The first transecting stone foundation wall was identified approximately 75 cm below surface and 3.8 metres from the east end of the trench. The wall was approximately 75 cm in width and extended across the width of the trench and to the bottom of the excavation. The second transecting foundation was identified approximately 55 cm below surface and 6.5 metres from the east end of the trench. The wall was approximately 60 cm in width and extended across the width of the trench and to the bottom of the excavation. At the bottom of the trench in the section between the first and second foundation walls broken stone flooring was noted, suggesting that the area formed by the two transvers walls and the north and south walls was the foundation of a small rectangular structural feature measuring approximately 1.5 by 1.5 metres on the interior of the walls.

A third transverse wall was located 13.9 metres from the east end of the trench. This wall was also identified at approximately 55 cm below surface and measured 75 cm in width, extending across the width of the trench and to the bottom of the excavation. At the bottom of the trench the second and third transverse walls were connected by a concrete floor that was partially overlain by a layer of wood, possibly flooring. The south profile of the trench between these two transverse walls was composed of brick demolition fill, suggesting that there was no foundation wall in this area. The interior distance between the second and third transverse walls was 6.7 metres, or approximately 22 feet.

The five identified foundation walls, taken with the layer of concrete and wood and stone floor, suggests that the majority of Trench 2, approximately 10.7 metres (35 feet), was located within the interior of the Eglise Unis St. Marc. The western five metres and eastern four metres of the trench profile showed a brick demolition layer over top of yellowish-brown clay subsoil. This area was located outside of the foundation. The trench plan and profile drawings are consistent with the alignment and east -west dimensions of the front entrance/vestibule and nave of the Eglise Unis St. Marc identified in the 1888 fire insurance plan. Given that there appeared to be no doorway or other access to the small square area demarcated by the foundation walls at the east side of the trench, the additional interior foundation wall may have been needed due to the extra weight of the steeple, which would have been above the location of Trench 2. It is unknown why a similar interior foundation wall was not required or built on the west side of the church for the same purpose.

The brick demolition layer noted both inside and outside of the foundation walls in the trench fill is undoubtedly the result of the razing of the brick church structure (see Plate 1). The lack of natural topsoil layers outside of the foundations below the demolition layer indicates that there was either widespread soil movement during construction of the church, during the razing of the structure, or during both episodes. The sand and gravel layers are modern deposits.

No non-structural artifacts (i.e., bricks and brick fragments) or intact potentially artifact-bearing soil layers were observed during the excavation of the trench.

2.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was located in the central portion of the study area, approximately 10 metres to the south of Trench 4 (Figure 14, Photos 10 to 12 and Tile 3). The excavated trench was approximately 14 metres in length and two metres in width and was excavated over two days. A portion of the eastern extent was unexcavated due to the presence of a concrete conduit, approximately one metre in width. The concrete conduit destroyed a portion of the stone foundation.

A layer of gravel (Layer A) was located approximately 10 to 45 cm below surface. Beneath this was a layer of loose yellow sand construction fill (Layer B) that varied between 10 and 80 cm in depth. A layer of asphalt (Layer C) underlay the construction fill, from approximately 80 to 110 cm below surface. A thin ash layer (Layer E) was identified in the eastern half of Trench 3, at approximately 90 to 100 cm below surface. Thin pockets of brown loam (Layer D) were identified below the asphalt late. A layer of brown clay and ash (Layer F) was identified below the asphalt and ash layers, from approximately 100 to 125 cm below surface. Black loam (Layer H) with hydrocarbon odor was identified cutting into the brown clay and ash layer at the east and west ends of the trench, from approximately 105 to 130 cm below surface.

A stone foundation was identified in the western portion of the trench. The stone foundation is approximately 40 cm wide and 300 cm in length. The stone foundation was aligned northeast-southwest and is likely associated with the north wall of the building identified in the 1878 fire insurance plan. A dark greyish brown loam (Layer G) was identified at the bottom of the trench surrounding the foundation. The soil layer contained artifacts (detailed in Section 3.0). Artifacts were recovered from the spoil pile of Layer F. Two test pits were dug within the artifact-bearing layer to ascertain the nature of the soil layer. Two test pits were dug in accordance with Section 2.2 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). One test pit was excavated into the grey-brown loam soil layer. This test pit ended at a layer of rock rubble that appears to be natural rock or till underlying the area of LeBreton Flats. The second test pit was excavated above the as-yet uncovered portion of the foundation and was composed of the ash and ash/debris layers and ended at the top of the foundation stones. Artifacts were identified in both test pits. Several discarded stones, possibly remains of the outbuilding were located west of the stone foundation in the ash/debris layer.

The results of the Trench 3 excavation suggest that the greyish-brown loam may be the ground surface during the period of the Pinhey occupation and that the stone foundation was built at grade for the wooden outbuilding. It is possible that the naturally occurring soils were removed and that the soil developed above the rock rubble was the result of the return of some soil after construction and the subsequent use of the structure over several decades The ash and debris layer and the black loam are likely related to the fire of 1900 and the irregularity of their deposition may be the result of razing of destroyed structures and general soil movement during this period. The asphalt, fill and gravel layers are modern deposits.

The stone foundation and artifact-bearing layer identified are being assigned to the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173).

2.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was located in the central portion of the study area, approximately 10 metres to the north of Trench 3 (Figure 14, Photos 13 and 14 and Tile 4). The excavated trench was approximately 13 metres in length and two metres in width and was excavated in one day. Trench 4 was excavated in order to determine if the stone foundation or artifact-bearing layer identified in Trench 3 extended to the north.

A layer of gravel (Layer A) was identified approximately 25 to 35 cm below surface. A layer of loose yellow sand construction fill (Layer B) was identified below that, at depths that varied between 25 to 90 cm. A thin (approximately 10 cm) layer of asphalt (Layer C) underlay the construction fill. A layer of brown clay and ash (Layer D) was identified below the asphalt, approximately 90 to 135 cm in depth. A layer of black clay (Layer E) with a hydrocarbon odor was identified below the layer of brown clay and ash, approximately 105 to 160 cm in depth. A yellow brown clay (Layer F) layer was identified below the black clay, approximately 160 cm in depth.

The brown clay and ash layer (Layer D) and the black loam are likely related to the fire of 1900 and razing of destroyed structures and general soil movement during this period. The asphalt, fill and gravel layers are modern deposits.

No building foundations or structures were identified. No artifacts or intact potentially artifact-bearing soil layers were observed during the excavation of the trench.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 9.

Table 9: Documentary Records

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
Six pages of field notes	Stantec office in Ottawa	In original field book and photocopied in project file
Four hand drawn maps	Stantec office in Ottawa	In original field book and photocopied in project file
One map provided by client	Stantec office in Ottawa	Hard and digital copies in project file
245 digital photographs	Stantec office in Ottawa	Stored digitally in project file

The material culture collected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area is contained in one Bankers box, labelled by artifact class and type. It will be temporarily housed at the Stantec London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to an MCM collections facility.

3.1 TRENCH 3 (CHARLES PINHEY ESTATE [BIFW-173])

Artifacts were recovered from the ash and debris layer (Layer F) and the dark greyish brown loam layer (Layer G). Examples of artifacts collected from Trench 3 are depicted on Plates 1 to 3 in Section 8.3. The artifact catalogue from Trench 3 is included in Section 3.1.2.

3.1.1 Euro-Canadian Artifacts

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Trench 3 resulted in the recovery of 170 Euro-Canadian artifacts, including 76 ceramic artifacts, 65 structural artifacts, 15 miscellaneous metal and tools, 12 household artifacts, and 2 pieces of recent material. Table 10 provides a summary of the Euro-Canadian artifacts from Trench 3.

Table 10: Trench 3 Euro-Canadian Artifact Summary

Artifacts	Frequency	%
Ceramic	76	44.71
Structural	65	38.24
Miscellaneous metal and tools	15	8.82
Household	12	7.06
Recent material	2	1.18
Total	**170**	**100.00**

3.1.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 76 ceramic artifacts was recovered from Trench 3, including 65 ironstone fragments, 5 fragments of undetermined ceramics, 4 stoneware fragments, and 2 utilitarian fragments. Tables 11 and 12 provide a summary of the ceramic assemblage for Layer F by ware type and decorative style, respectively. A sample of the ceramic assemblage is depicted in Plate 2.

Table 11: Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Frequency	%
Ironstone	65	85.53
Ceramic, undetermined	5	6.58
Stoneware	4	5.26
Utilitarian	2	2.63
Total	**76**	**100.00**

Table 12: Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Style

Ceramic Artifacts	Frequency	%
Ironstone, undecorated	50	65.79
Ironstone, painted	13	17.11
Ironstone, transfer printed	1	1.32
Ironstone, moulded	1	1.32
Ceramic, undetermined	5	6.58
Earthenware, red	2	2.63
Stoneware, salt-glazed	3	3.95
Stoneware	1	1.32
Total	**76**	**100.00**

Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite or stone china, is a ceramic classified between earthenware and porcelain with thick vitrified white paste, a background colour of white to bluish gray tint, and a thick clear glasslike glaze (Florida Museum of Natural History 2018). It was introduced in the 1840s for tablewares, kitchenwares and toiletwares and became the most popular tableware ceramic by the 1870s and 1880s (Saint Mary's University 2013). Undecorated ironstone was most common after 1840 (Miller 1991). By 1897, ironstone was the cheapest dinnerware available, and prices charged for moulded patterns were the same as those charged for plain, undecorated types (Sussman 1997). A total of 50 undecorated ironstone fragments was recovered from Trench 3.

Painted ironstone is typically painted covering the majority of the vessel with very little white showing through. Botanical motifs were popular, with a variety of colours used, including blue, black, green, and red (Stelle 2001). In addition, ironstone was painted with simple bands around the rim. This included copper and gold luster bands which began being added to ironstone in the 1850s and continued to the turn of the century (Wetherbee 1996). A total of 13 painted ironstone fragments were recovered from Trench 3. In addition, nine pieces were had light green paint decoration, and four were painted with gold lines.

Transfer printing was a popular decorative method on ironstone. Between 1850 and 1890, most transfer prints were blue, black, or brown. After 1890, a wider variety of colours, such as teal, purple, red, and green, were used in addition to blue, black, and brown (Adams 1994). One transfer printed ironstone fragment was recovered from Trench 3. The fragment was decorated blue with an indeterminate design.

Ironstone was often decorated with raised moulded designs. The wheat pattern, which resembled the heads of wheat moulded on the rim, was developed in 1858 and remained popular into the 20th century (Adams 1994). One moulded ironstone fragment was recovered from Trench 3 with an indeterminate design.

Stoneware

Stoneware has vitrified stone-like paste due to the high temperatures used to fire the pottery. The paste colours vary from white, gray, and tan and are generally quite thick and durable. Stoneware was made in Ontario from 1849 onwards (Adams 1994). A total of four stoneware fragments was recovered from Trench 3. Of the fragments recovered, three were salt-glazed with a brown exterior glaze and no interior glaze. One fragment had blue transfer print or stenciled geometric design and showed evidence of burning.

Utilitarian

In Ontario earthenwares were manufactured in the early 19th century, with a decline in popularity by the end of the 19th century as other material, such as glass, became more popular (Adams 1994). Of the red earthenware fragments recovered, both pieces have brown and light brown mottled glaze.

Undetermined Ceramics

A total of five undetermined ceramics were recovered from Trench 3. These pieces were too fragmentary to identify.

Ceramic Form and Function

The recovered ceramic sherds were examined to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or

a rim fragment (form). Hollowwares and flatwares were differentiated based on the presence or absence, respectively of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013:78-82), but teas were differentiated as teacups and tea saucers as necessary. If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions of Voss (2008:209) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, and then the sherd was simply classified as a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. Table 13 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by form and Table 14 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by function.

Table 13: Ceramic Assemblage by Form

Form of Ceramics by Decorative Style	Flatware	Hollowware	Undetermined	Total
Ironstone, undecorated	0	49	1	**50**
Ironstone, painted	0	13	0	**13**
Ceramic, undetermined	0	2	3	**5**
Stoneware, salt-glazed	0	3	0	**3**
Earthenware, red	0	2	0	**2**
Ironstone, moulded	1	0	0	**1**
Ironstone, transfer printed	0	0	1	**1**
Stoneware	0	1	0	**1**
Total	**1**	**70**	**5**	**76**

Table 14: Ceramic Assemblage by Function

Ceramics by Decorative Style	Cup	Plate	Fragment	Total
Ironstone, undecorated	2	0	48	**50**
Ironstone, painted	0	0	13	**13**
Ceramic, undetermined	0	0	5	**5**
Stoneware, salt-glazed	0	0	3	**3**
Earthenware, red	0	0	2	**2**
Ironstone, moulded	0	1	0	**1**
Ironstone, transfer printed	0	0	1	**1**
Stoneware	0	0	1	**1**
Total	**2**	**1**	**73**	**76**

3.1.1.2 Structural Artifacts

A total of 65 structural artifacts was recovered from Trench 3, including 39 cut nails, 12 window glass fragments, 9 undetermined nails, and 5 brick fragments. A sample of the structural assemblage is depicted in Plate 3.

Machine cut nails were cut from a flat sheet of iron and as a result their shanks have a rectangular cross-section. The head is usually rectangular and was often welded into place. Invented about 1790, cut nails saw common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams 1994).

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s window glass thickness changed dramatically. This was in a large part due to the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 millimetres (mm) thick, while later glass is thicker (Kenyon 1980). The 12 window glass fragments recovered were greater than 1.6 mm.

The nine undetermined nails and five brick fragments are not narrowly temporally diagnostic.

3.1.1.3 Miscellaneous Metal and Tools

A total of 15 miscellaneous metal and tool artifacts was recovered from Trench 3, including 10 pieces of miscellaneous metal, 2 eye bolts, 2 pieces of slag, and 1 screw. These artifacts are not narrowly temporally diagnostic.

3.1.1.4 Household Artifacts

A total of 12 household artifacts was recovered from Trench 3, including 7 faunal remains, 2 fragments of undetermined glass, 2 fragments of white glass, and 1 glass bottle fragment. A sample of the household assemblage is depicted in Plate 4.

White glass, also known as milk glass, was produced primarily between the 1870s and the mid-20th century. This type of glass was most commonly used for cosmetic and toiletry bottles as well as ointments or creams (Lindsey 2022).

One sherd of dark olive glass bottle fragment was recovered from Trench 3. Although some bottle glass colours can provide a tentative temporal range for Euro-Canadian domestic sites, most are temporally non-diagnostic (Lindsey 2022).

The faunal remains include six bivalve shell fragments and one oyster shell.

The faunal remains and the two undetermined glass fragments are not narrowly temporally diagnostic.

3.1.1.5 Recent Materials

Two pieces of recent material were recovered from Trench 3, one asphalt fragment and one modern unglazed red earthenware fragment.

Record of Finds

3.1.2 Artifact Catalogue

Table 15 provides a catalogue (Cat.) of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Trench 3 Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173).

Table 15: Trench 3 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Context	Depth (metres)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
1	Trench Test Pit 1	Lot F, 1 - 1.15	glass, window	6	-	greater than 1.6mm
2	Trench Test Pit 1	Lot F, 1 - 1.15	nail, cut	1	-	complete
3	Trench Test Pit 1	Lot F, 1 - 1.15	slag	2	-	-
4	Trench Test Pit 1	Lot F, 1 - 1.15	faunal remains	6	-	bivalve shell fragments
5	Trench Test Pit 1	Lot F, 1 - 1.15	ironstone, undecorated	2	hollowware / cup (1 rim, 1 base/body)	mending
6	Trench Test Pit 1	Lot F, 1 - 1.15	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	-
7	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	glass, window	4	-	greater than 1.6mm
8	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	nail, cut	1	-	head and partial shank
9	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	brick	1	-	red, fragments
10	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	faunal remains	1	-	oyster shell fragment
11	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	glass, bottle	1	-	dark olive, body fragment
12	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	glass, white	2	-	thin hollowware vessel body fragments
13	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	recent material	1	-	modern unglazed red earthenware fragment
14	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	stoneware, salt-glazed	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown exterior glaze with unglazed interior surface, mending
15	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	-
16	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
17	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	ironstone, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragment, indeterminate design
18	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	ironstone, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	partially faded thick light green band with thin

Record of Finds

Cat. #	Context	Depth (metres)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
						gold line and gold scroll motif
19	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	glass, window	2	-	greater than 1.6mm
20	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	nail, cut	1	-	head and partial shank
21	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	glass, undetermined	1	-	aqua, small fragment
22	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	-
23	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	ironstone, undecorated	32	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	-
24	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	ironstone, undecorated	12	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	-
25	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	ironstone, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	thin gold painted band along rim
26	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	ironstone, painted	5	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	partially faded thick light green band with thin gold line and gold scroll motif
27	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	ironstone, painted	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	partially faded thick light green band with thin gold line
28	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	ironstone, painted	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	thin gold line and gold scroll motif
29	Trench Test Pit 2	Lot G, 1.25 - 1.32	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / plate (rim)	indeterminate moulded design
30	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	brick	4	-	red, fragments
31	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	glass, undetermined	1	-	colourless/white, melted lump
32	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	recent material	1	-	asphalt fragment
33	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	metal, miscellaneous	9	-	thin heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments
34	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	metal, miscellaneous	1	-	very heavily corroded ferrous metal lump

Record of Finds

Cat. #	Context	Depth (metres)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
35	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	nail, cut	36	-	28 complete, 18 head and partial shank, most very heavily corroded
36	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	nail, undetermined	9	-	very heavily corroded shank fragments
37	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	screw	1	-	complete, slot head, heavily corroded
38	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	eye bolt	2	-	complete, very heavily corroded, 1 fused with cut nail
39	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	earthenware, red	2	hollowware / unknown (lid)	brown and light brown mottled glaze, mending, burnt and heavily stained
40	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	ceramic, undetermined	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	burnt
41	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	ceramic, undetermined	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	burnt
42	Trenching Screened Spoil Pile	Lot F, 1 - 1.25	stoneware	1	hollowware / unknown (base/body)	burnt, cobalt blue transfer printed or stenciled geometric design on front with 2 blue painted bands above base

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Stantec was retained by the Client to complete Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the property at 665 Albert Street. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted from September 9 to October 28, 2022. Artifacts were recovered from Trench 3 and structural foundations were identified in Trenches 1, 2, and 3. Further analysis of the test trenching is provided below.

4.1 TRENCH 1 AND TRENCH 2 (EGLISE UNIS ST. MARC)

The Stage 2 assessment of Trench 1 and Trench 2 resulted in the identification of building foundations related to the Eglise Unis St. Marc. Trench 1 uncovered a concrete wall and stone floor. Trench 2 uncovered three foundation walls and a stone floor, as well as a stone wall visible in the north profile. The soil profiles for both trenches were similar, having a layer of gravel above a sand construction fill which is above a brick and rubble demolition layer. Below the brick and rubble layer was a thin layer of wood. The wood was likely the wooden floor of the church. Below the wood was a stone floor in both trenches.

Trench 2 identified the interior of Eglise Unis St. Marc. A small square enclosure, approximately 1.5 metres by 1.5 metres in size, was identified at the eastern end of the building interior. The stone wall was visible in both the north and south profiles and was lined with a stone floor at the bottom. A portion of the floor was broken with subsoil, similar to what was identified in the exterior visible.

The foundations uncovered and documented in the Trench 1 and Trench 2 plan and profile drawings are consistent with the alignment and east-west dimensions of the apse or rear (south) extension (Trench 1) and the front entrance/vestibule and nave (Trench 2) of the Eglise Unis St. Marc identified in the 1888 fire insurance plan. Given that there appeared to be no doorway or other access to the small square area demarcated by the foundation walls at the east side of Trench 2, the additional interior foundation wall may have been needed due to the extra weight of the steeple, which would have been above the location of Trench 2. It is unknown why a similar interior foundation wall was not required or built on the west side of the church for the same purpose. No intact artifact-bearing layers were identified within the building foundations.

Soils outside of the foundations showed similar profiles with the gravel, sand construction fill, and brick and rubble layers present, though the brick and rubble layer tapered out. Below those layers was yellow grey subsoil. No artifacts or sub-surface cultural features were identified outside of the foundations.

Overall, the evidence from Trench 1 and Trench 2 indicates that the demolition of Eglise Unis St. Marc and the surrounding area resulted in the removal of intact artifact-bearing layers both inside and outside of the structure. No non-structural (i.e., bricks and brick fragments) artifacts were identified during the trench excavation and given the removal of the potentially artifact-bearing soil layer there appears to be little further information which could be gleaned from further archaeological investigations at this site. Thus, there is no further cultural heritage value or interest.

4.2 TRENCH 3 AND TRENCH 4 (CHARLES PINHEY ESTATE [BIFW-173])

The Stage 2 assessment of Trench 3 resulted in the identification of a stone foundation associated with an outbuilding from the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) and an artifact-bearing layer. The Stage 2 assessment of Trench 4 resulted in the identification of multiple fill layers and no structural features.

Trench 3 resulted in the identification of a stone foundation, likely belonging to the outbuilding from the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) indicated on the 1888 fire insurance plan. Based on the orientation, the stone foundation is likely the northeast corner of the outbuilding.

The artifacts from Trench 3 were collected from a layer of ash and debris and a layer of dark grey-brown loam. Of the 170 artifacts collected, 108 were recovered from the layer of ash and debris. The greyish-brown loam may be the ground surface during the period of the Pinhey occupation and that the stone foundation was built at grade for the wooden outbuilding. It is possible that the naturally occurring soils were removed and that the soil developed above the rock rubble was the result of the return of some soil after construction and the subsequent use of the structure over several decades. The lack of a similar soil type in Trench 4 supports this interpretation.

The general artifact distribution was consistent between both soil layers. The majority of ceramic artifacts collected were ironstone (85.53%) which dates to the mid to late 19th century. The structural artifacts were primarily cut nails (60.00%) which dates to the 19th century and window glass (18.46%) which dates post-1850. The artifact assemblage corresponds to the 1860s construction of the outbuilding.

Trench 4 was comprised entirely of fill layers over top of subsoil. The layer directly above subsoil, the black clay layer, smelled of gas or oil and was identified as previously disturbed.

4.3 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

As detailed in sections 1.2.2 and 1.2.3, LeBreton Flats has gone through multiple development and destruction events. The general study area was first widely developed during the 1860s and 1870s. This initial development was destroyed by the fire in 1900, which led to a subsequent redevelopment of the area. The area was subject to expropriation in 1965 and resulted in the demolition of the buildings in the area. By 1976, the area had been cleared, graded, and paved over to create a parking lot. The parking lot is likely represented by the asphalt layer identified in Trench 3 and Trench 4. The 21st century disturbances in the area included the construction of the LRT, the widening of Albert Street, and grading the study area for use as a construction staging area.

Previous assessment carried out by Stantec (2016b) at the northern end of the study area demonstrated the extensive disturbance within the study area. Stage 4 excavations at the main residence for the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) demonstrated that the artifact-bearing layers identified in previous Stage 2 and Stage 3 assessments were fill layers over top of subsoil based on the presence of 20th century artifacts within the Stage 4 units.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the Stage 2 assessment documented widespread episodes of development and destruction in the study area. Foundations from the Eglise Unis St. Marc were documented in Trench 1 and Trench 2. However, no non-structural artifacts were recovered and no intact artifact-bearing soils were documented in either trench. The evidence from trenches indicates that the demolition of Eglise Unis St. Marc and the surrounding area resulted in the removal of intact artifact-bearing layers both inside and outside of the structure. No non-structural artifacts were identified during the trench excavation and given the removal of the potentially artifact-bearing soil layer there appears to be little further information which could be gleaned from further archaeological investigations at this site. Based on this the Eglise Unis St. Marc does not retain further cultural heritage value or interest and no further work is recommended.

One potential foundation wall associated with an outbuilding from the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) was documented in Trench 3. Artifacts were recovered from two layers within the trench, one an ash and debris layer that appears to be associated with the 1900 fire, and the other a soil layer that appears to be associated with the foundation and thus with the Charles Pinhey occupation of that portion of the study area. Similar artifact-bearing soils were not identified in Trench 4, excavated 10 metres north of Trench 3, nor were artifacts recovered from Trench 4.

Section 2.1.7 of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) states that the methods used in Stage 2 may be sufficient to accomplish the objectives of Stage 3. Further to that, Section 3.4.2 Standard 1.a states that Stage 4 mitigation is required when 80% or more of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dates pre-1870. The outbuilding from the Charles Pinhey Estate identified in Trench 3 was constructed in the 1870s and was destroyed in a fire in 1900, making the pre-1870 occupation to account for less than 17% of its occupation. In consultation with the MCM, it was determined that the outbuilding does not retain further cultural heritage value or interest and no further work is recommended.

Based on the above, and in accordance with Section 2.2 and Section 7.8.4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment of the study area is recommended.**

The MCM is asked to review and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In accordance with Section 7.5.9 of the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists *(Government of Ontario 2011), the following standard statements are a required component of archaeological reporting and are provided from the MCM's 2011* Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists *(Government of Ontario 2011).*

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18 (Government of Ontario 1990c). 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c) 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 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* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990c). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (Government of Ontario 2002) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Excavation of Trench 1, facing north

Photo 2: Excavation of Trench 2, facing northeast

Photo 3: Excavation of Trench 3, facing southwest

Photo 4: Excavation of Trench 4, facing southwest

Images

Photo 5: View of building interior in Trench 1, facing northeast

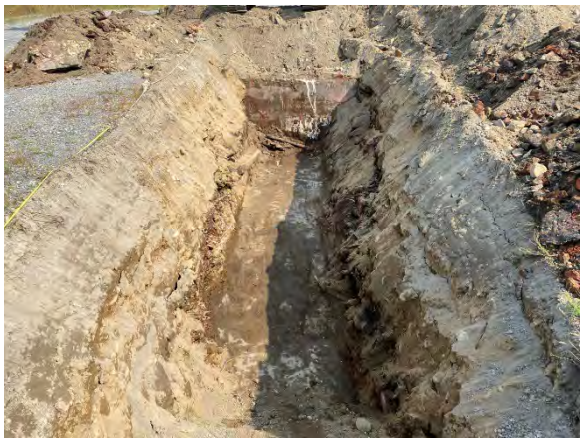


Photo 6: View of concrete wall and exterior in Trench 1, facing southwest

Photo 7: View of building exterior in Trench 2, facing northeast

Photo 8: View of building interior in Trench 2, facing northeast

Images

Photo 9: View of building interior in Trench 2, facing northwest

Photo 10: Plan view of eastern portion of Trench 3, facing west

Photo 11: View of stone foundation, facing southeast

Photo 12: Plan view of western portion of Trench 3, facing northeast

Images

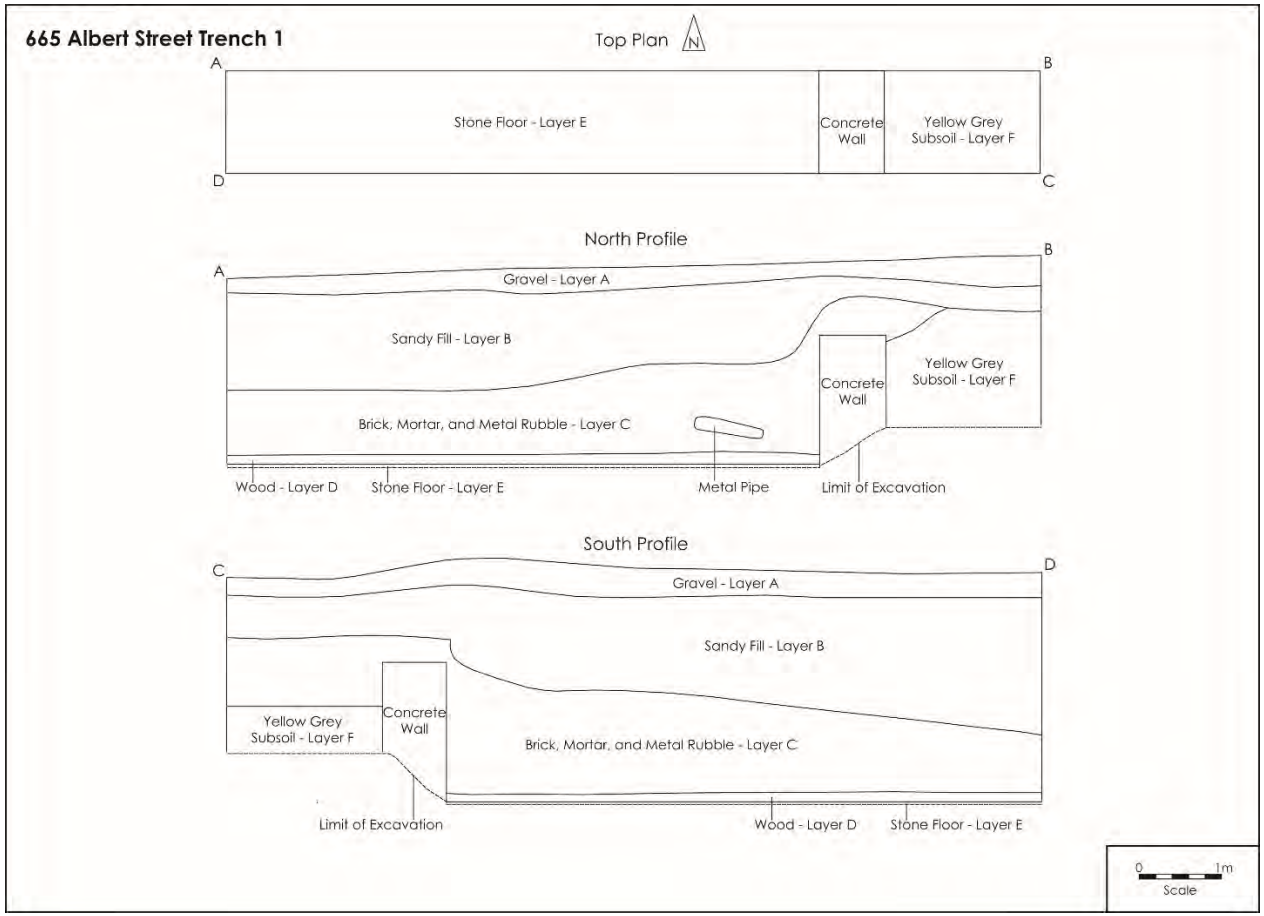
Photo 13: Plan view of Trench 4, facing southwest

Photo 14: North profile of Trench 4, facing north

Images

8.2 TRENCH DRAWINGS

Tile 1: Trench 1 Plan and Profiles



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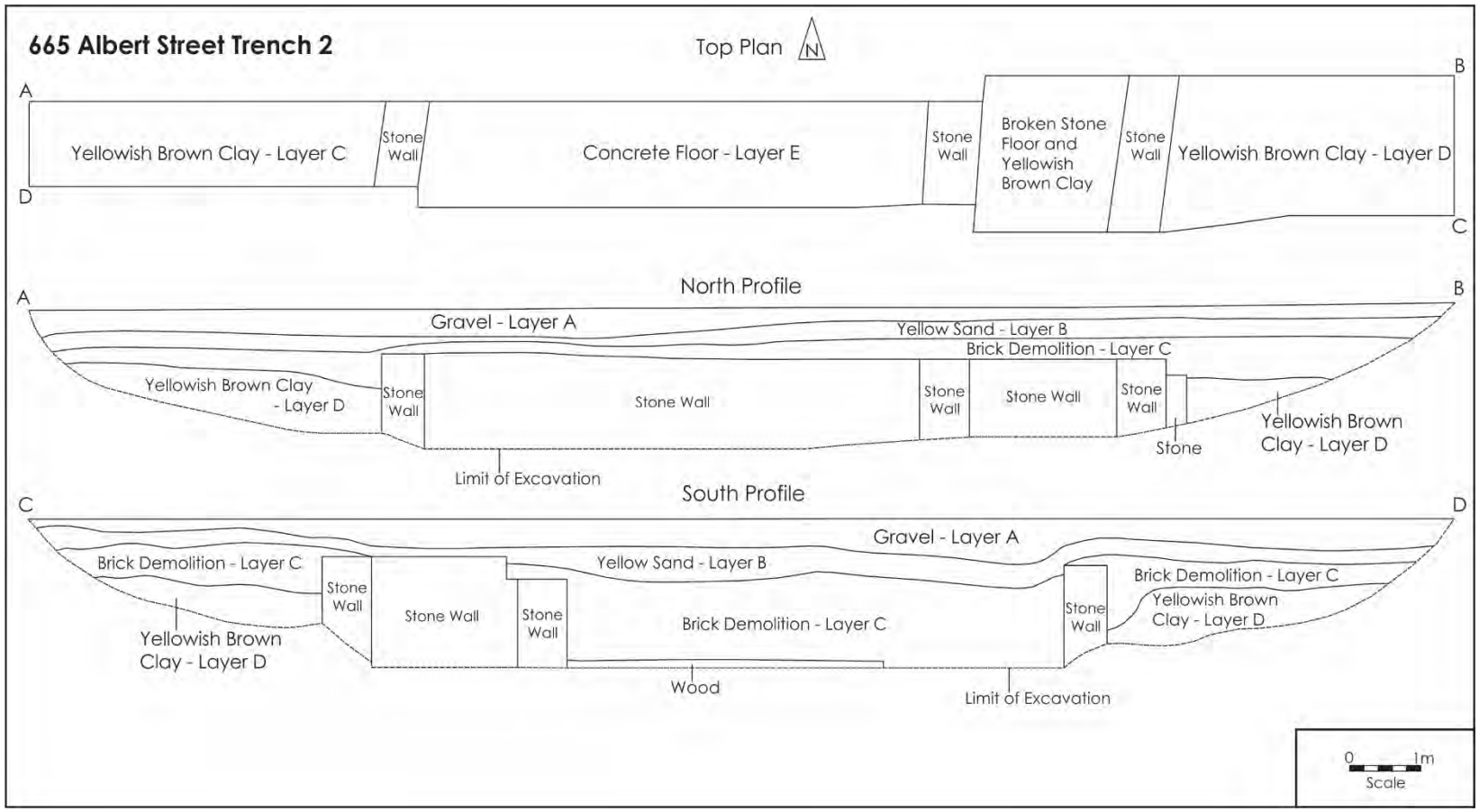
Tile 2: Trench 2 Plan and Profiles



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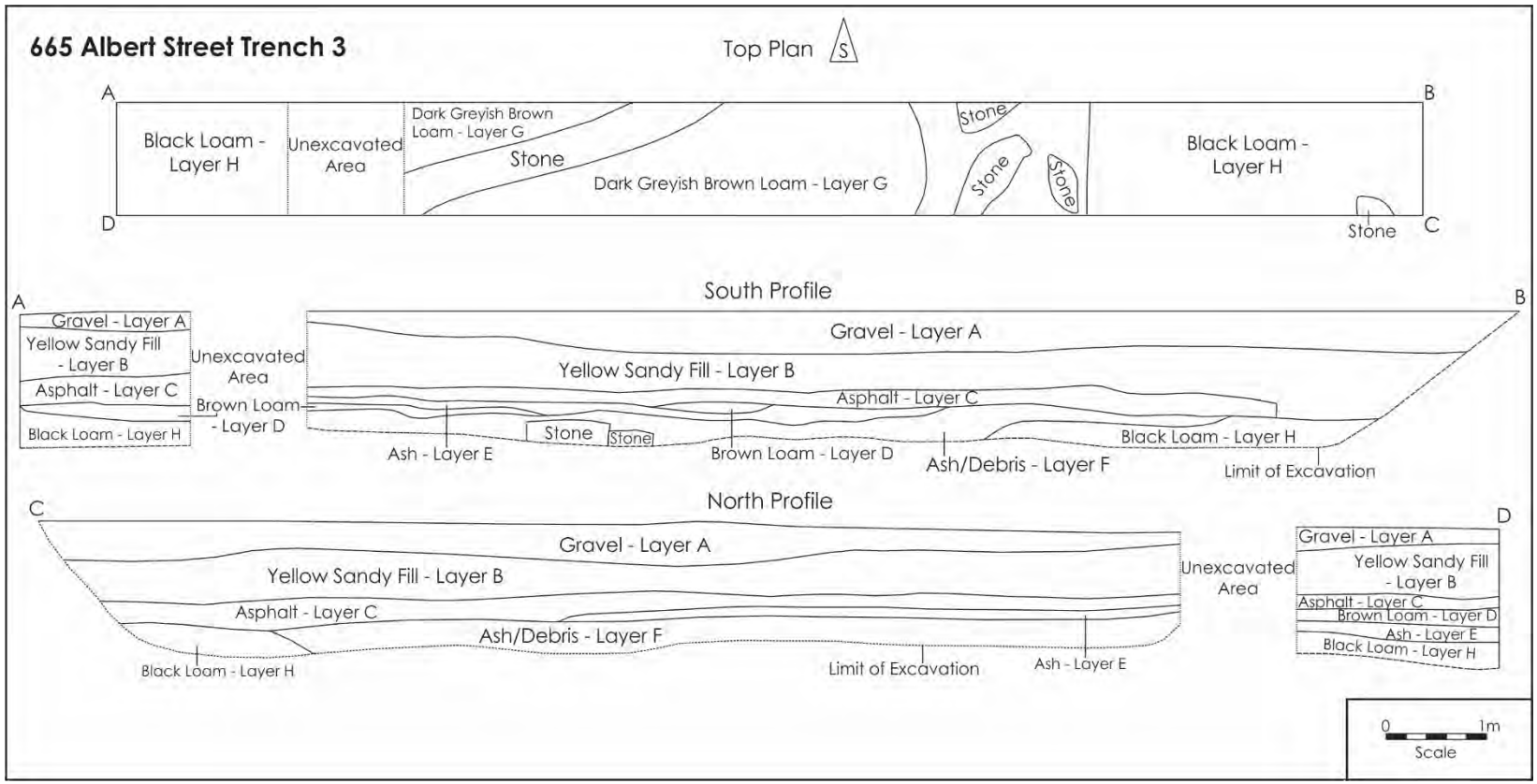
Tile 3: Trench 3 Plan and Profiles



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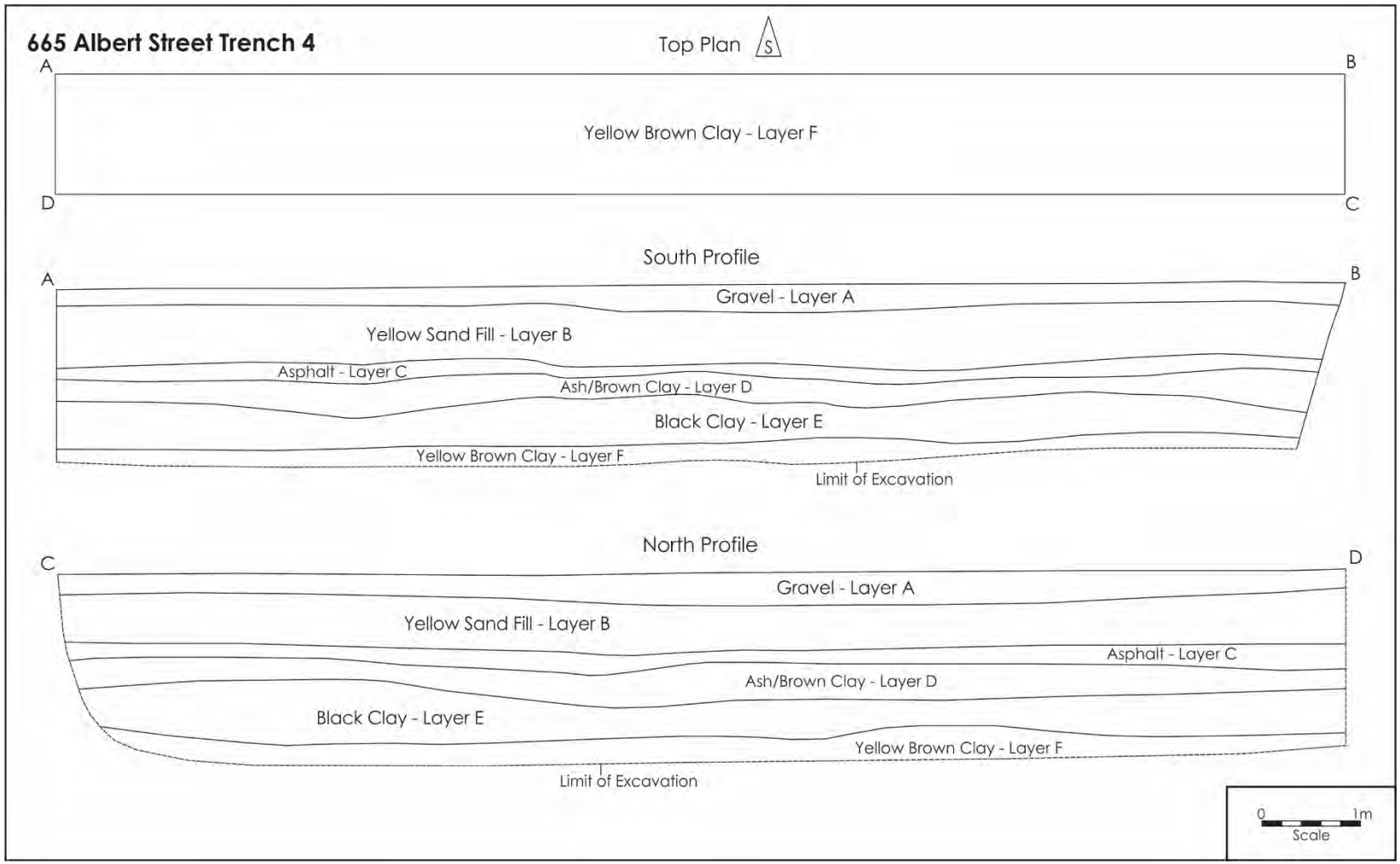
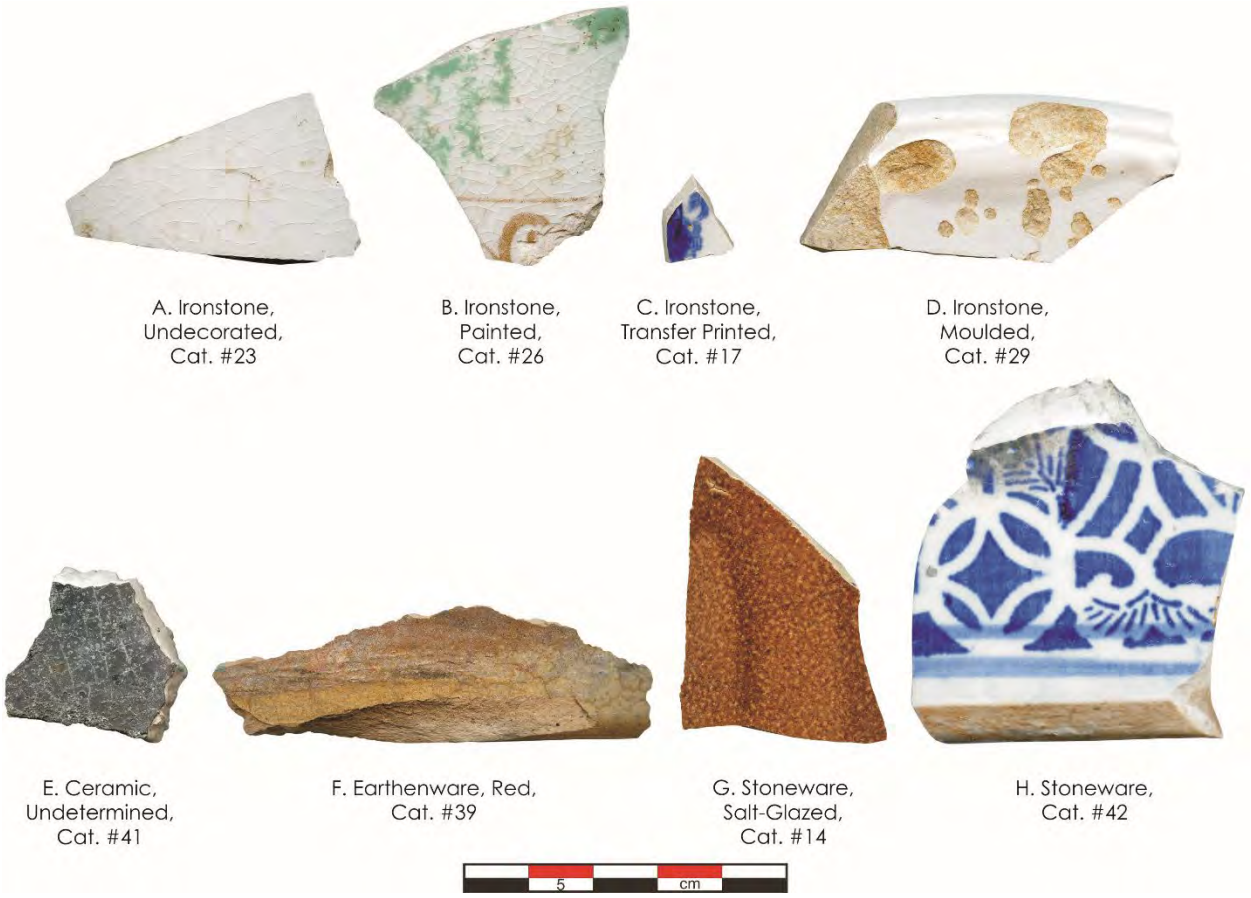


8.3 IMAGES

Plate 1: Eglise Unis St. Marc, circa 1894

Images

Plate 2: Sample of Ceramic artifacts recovered from Trench 3

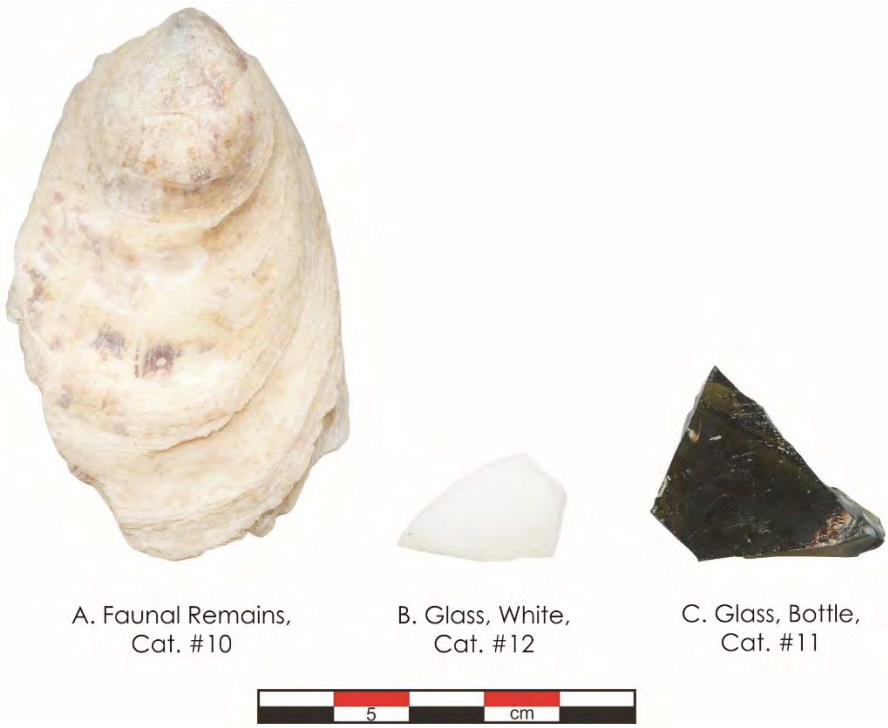


Images

Plate 3: Sample of Structural artifacts recovered from Trench 3

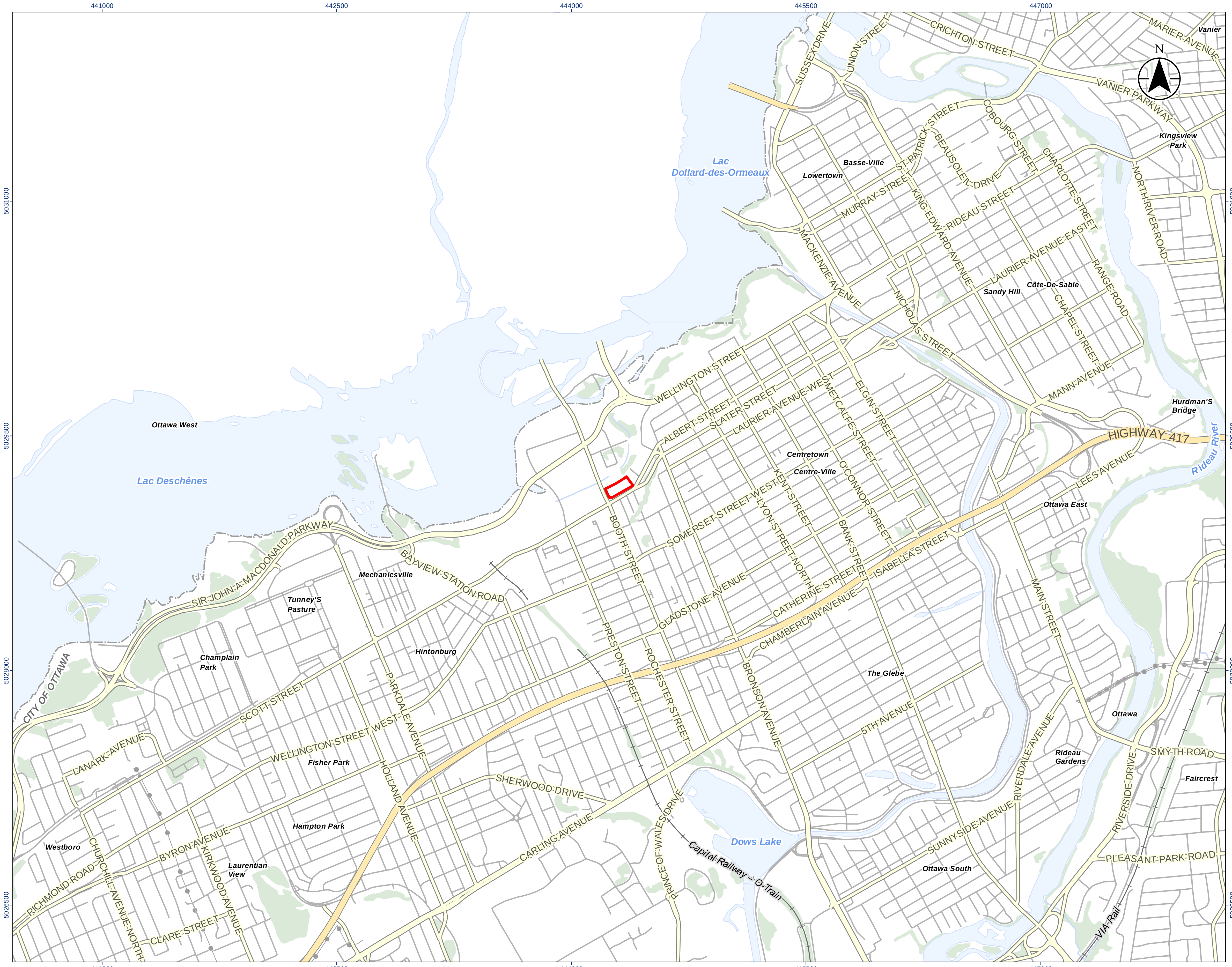
Images

Plate 4: Sample of Household artifacts recovered from Trench 3



9.0 MAPS

Maps of the study area and archaeological assessment follow on succeeding pages.



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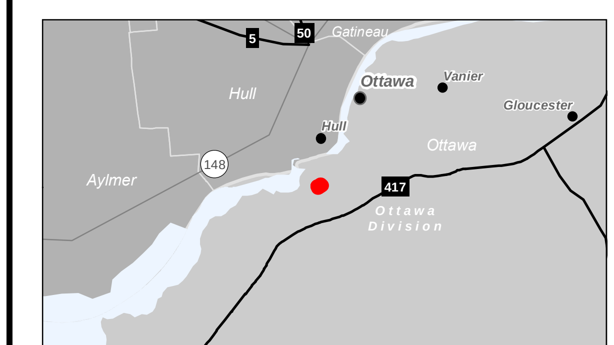
Legend

- Study Area
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Hydro Line
- Railway
- Watercourse
- Municipal Boundary, Lower
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area

0 500 1,000 Meters

1:25,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2023.



Project Location
Ottawa, Ontario

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Technical Review by SE on 2023-01-26

Client/Project
DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
1

Title
Location of the Project

Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Watercourse

0 25 50 Meters

1:1,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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3. Aerial Imagery (2019) obtained from the City of Ottawa GeoOttawa Portal. https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/

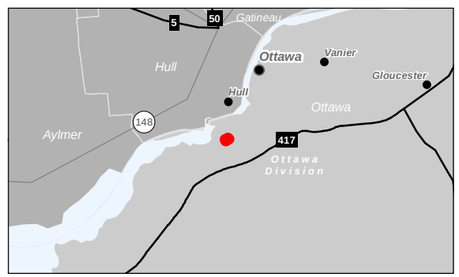

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Figure No.
2

Title
Location of Study Area

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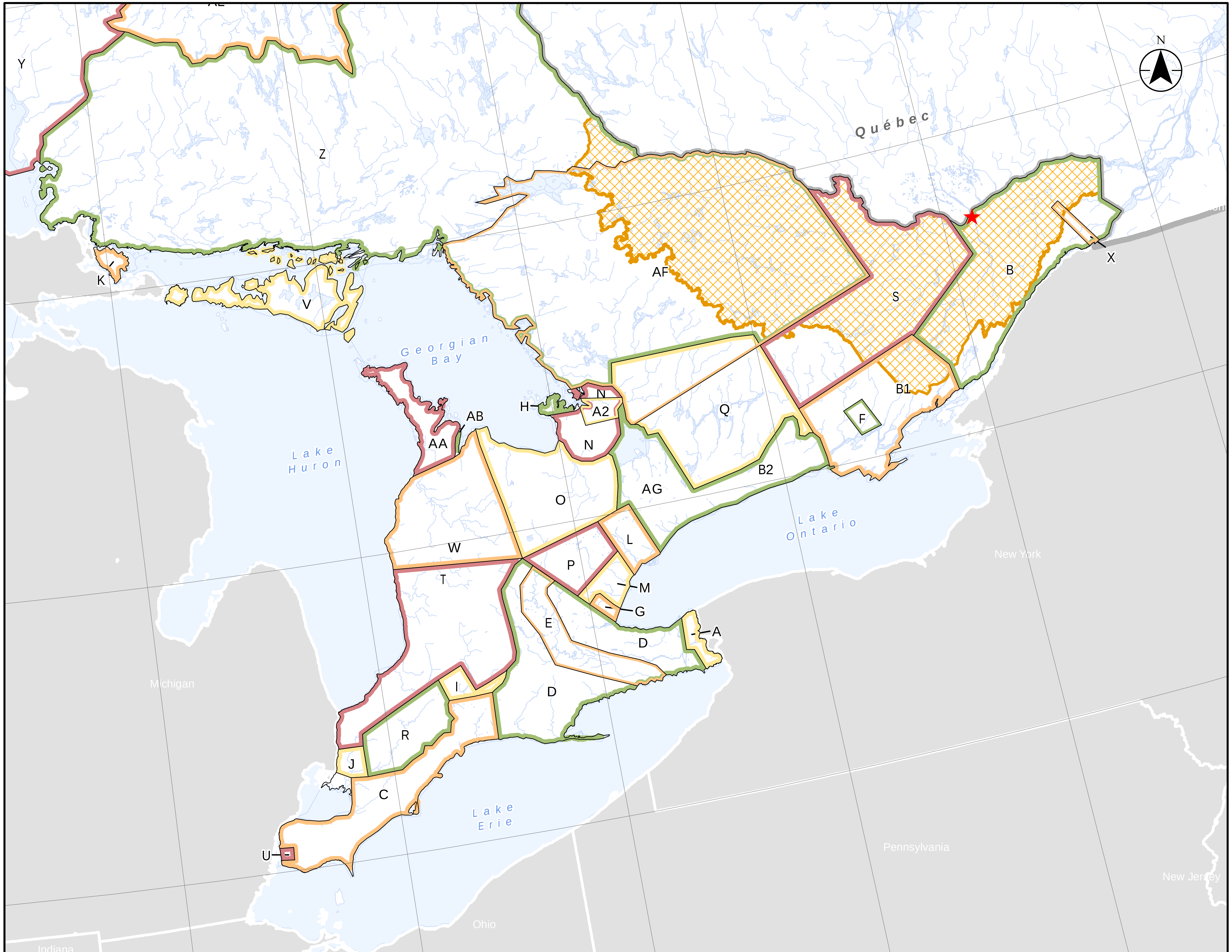

Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area Boundary
- Waterbody

A	Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
AA	Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
AB	Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
AE	Treaty No. 9, James Bay 1905, 1906 (Ojibway and Cree)
AF	Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
AG	Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)
A2	John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
B	Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
B1	Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
B2	Crawford's Purchase, 1783, 1787, 1788 (Mississauga)
C	Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
D	Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
E	Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
F	Tyendinaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
G	Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
H	Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
I	Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
J	Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
K	Treaty No. 11, June 30th, 1798 (Chippewa)
L	Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
M	Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
N	Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
O	Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
P	Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
Q	Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
R	Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
S	Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
T	Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and
U	Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or
V	Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
W	Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
X	Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
Y	Treaty No. 60, Robinson, Superior, September 7th, 1850 (Ojibwa)
Z	Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850 (Ojibwa)

0 50 100 Km

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Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2023.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
3

Title
Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

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Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: McNaughton, John. 1824. Survey of Nepean Township 1823-1824. Map Number B18. Map on file at Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Crown Land Survey Records, Peterborough.

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Ottawa, Ontario

160940882 REVA
Prepared by KB on 2023-01-26
Technical Review by SE on 2023-01-26

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DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
4

Title
Portion of the 1824 Survey of Nepean Township

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Legend

🟥 Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Swalwell, Anthony. 1830. Map of the Township of Nepean in the District of Bathurst and Province of Upper Canada. Library and Archives Canada, National Map Collection, H12/430/Nepean/1830.

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Ottawa, Ontario

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
5

Title
Study Area Shown over 1830 Swalwell Map

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Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Kennedy, Donald. 1842. Plan of Bytown. Map on file at Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Crown Land Survey Records, Peterborough.

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Ottawa, Ontario

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Prepared by KB on 2023-01-26
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Client/Project
DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
6

Title
Portion of the 1842 Plan of Bytown

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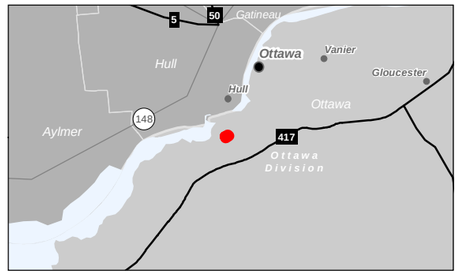
Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Wagner, William. 1857. Plan of the City of Ottawa. William Wagner, Civil Engineer & Provincial Land Surveyor, Ottawa, August 1857



Project Location
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DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
7

Title
Portion of the 1857 Plan of the City of Ottawa

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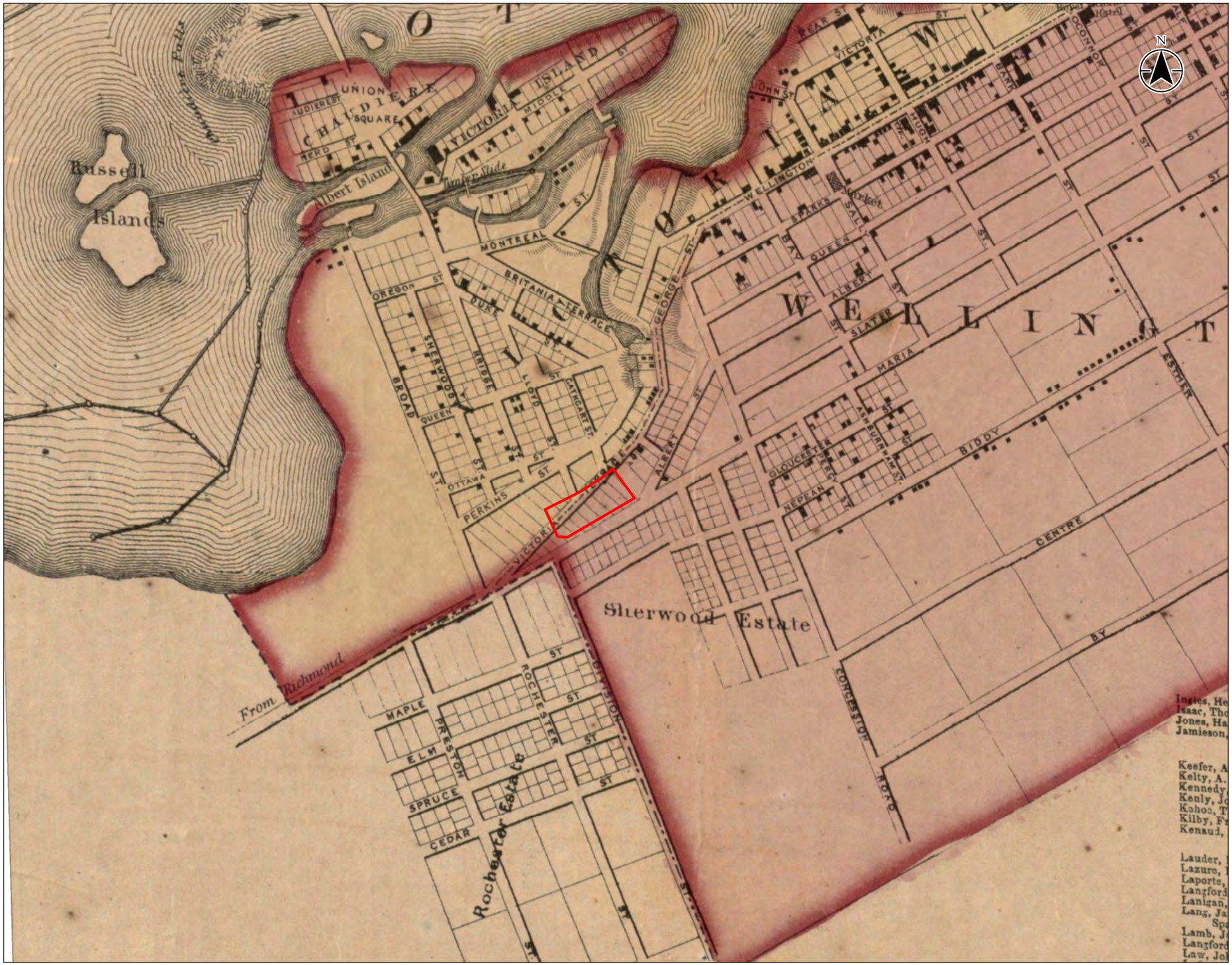

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Study Area (Approximate)

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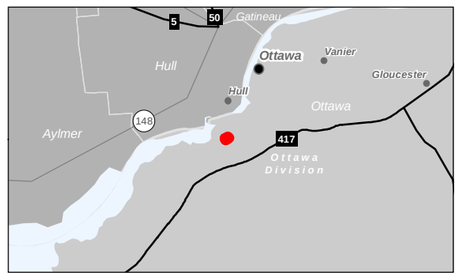

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DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
8

Title
Portion of the 1863 Walling's Map of the City of Ottawa

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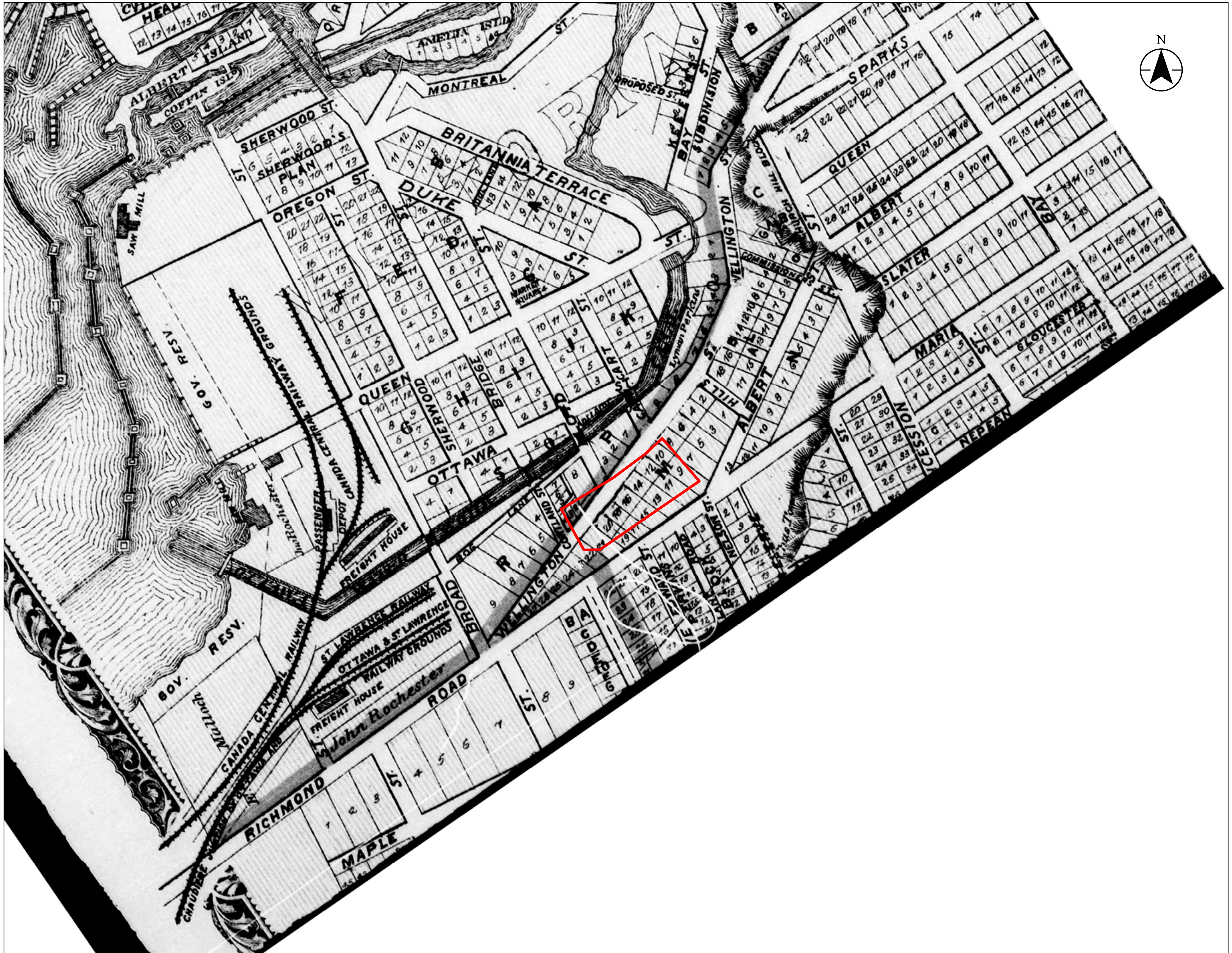

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Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

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1. Reference: Belden, H. & Co. 1879. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (including City of Ottawa), Ontario. Toronto: Belden & Co

Project Location
Ottawa, Ontario

160940883 REVA
Prepared by KB on 2023-01-26
Technical Review by SE on 2023-01-26

Client/Project
DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
9

Title
Portion of the 1879 Historical Atlas Map of Ottawa

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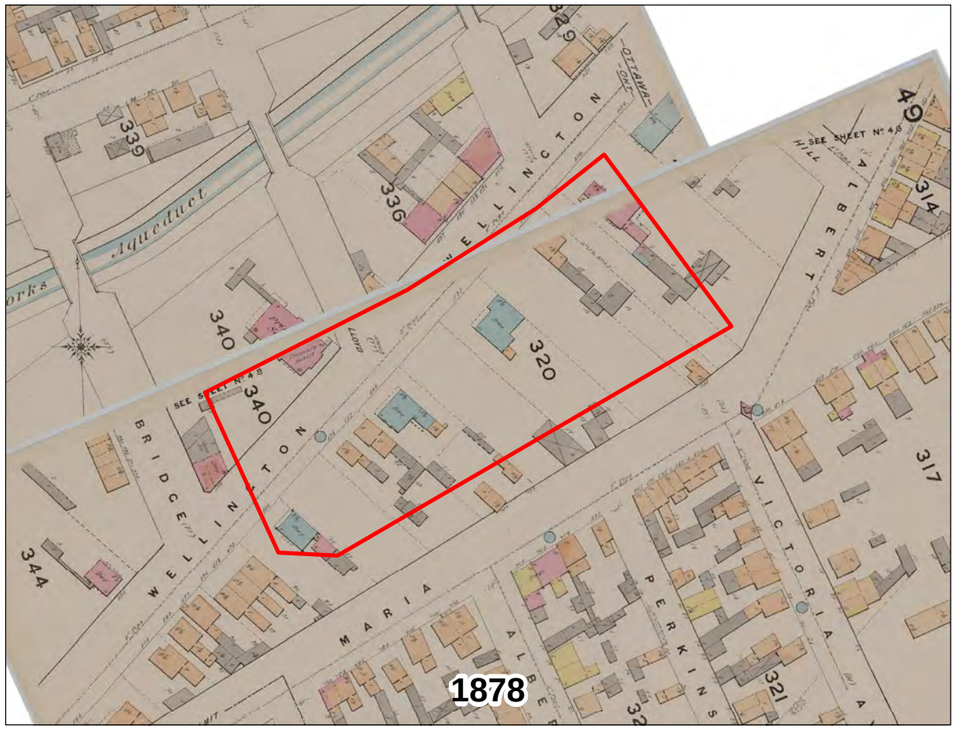

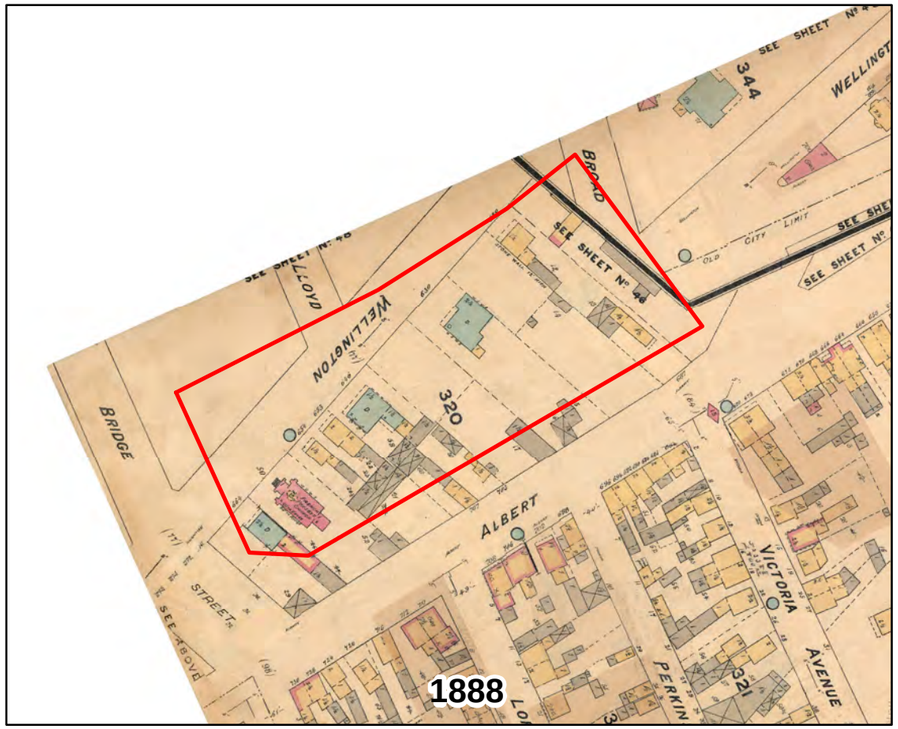

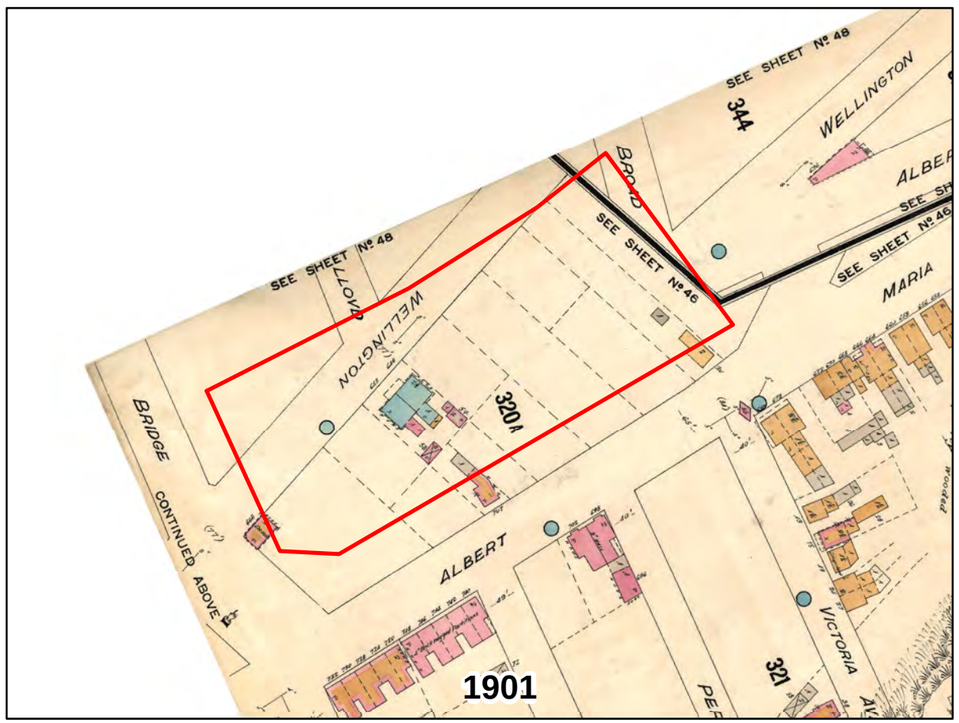

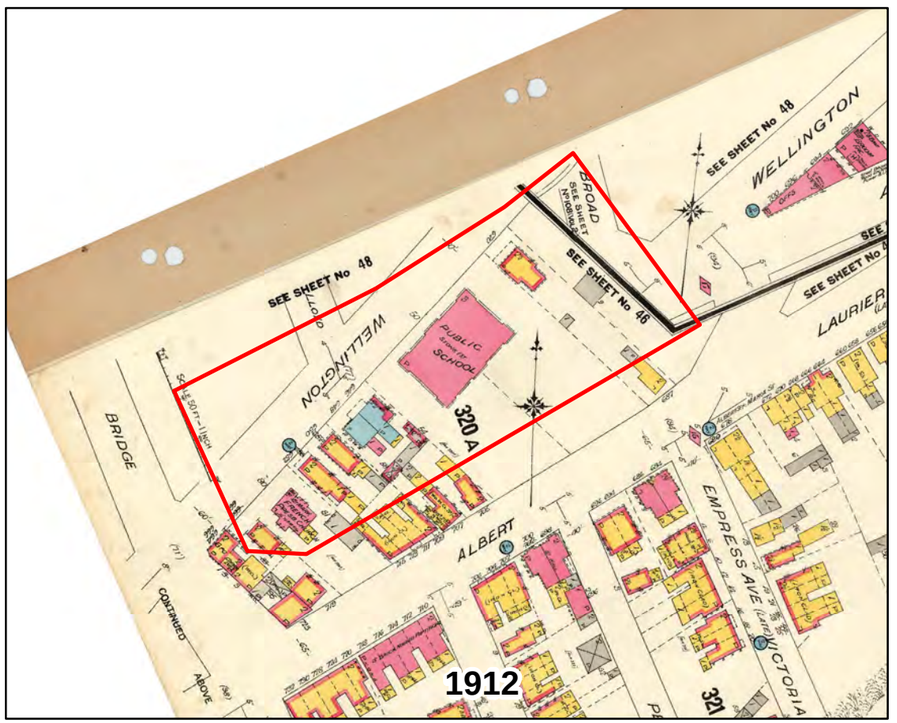

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Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

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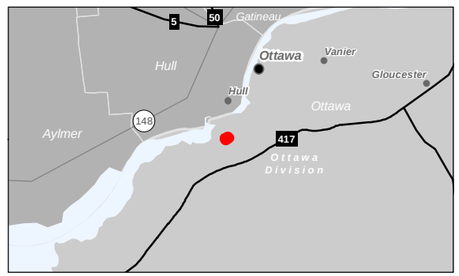
Fire Insurance Plan of Ottawa. 1912.



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Client/Project
DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
10

Title
Fire Insurance Plan Maps: 1878, 1888, 1901, and 1912

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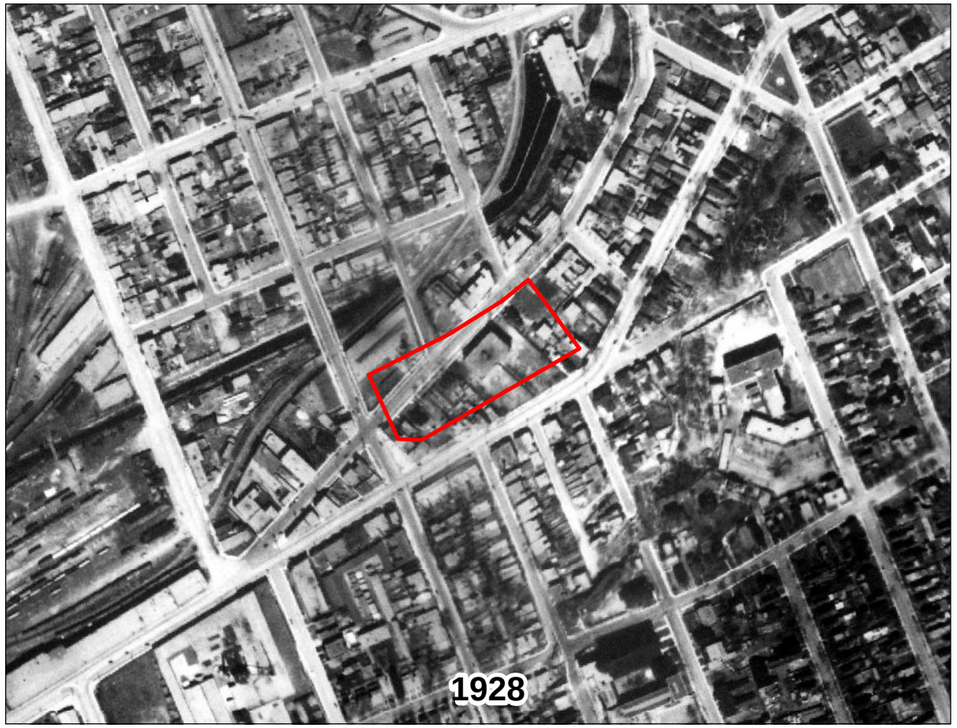
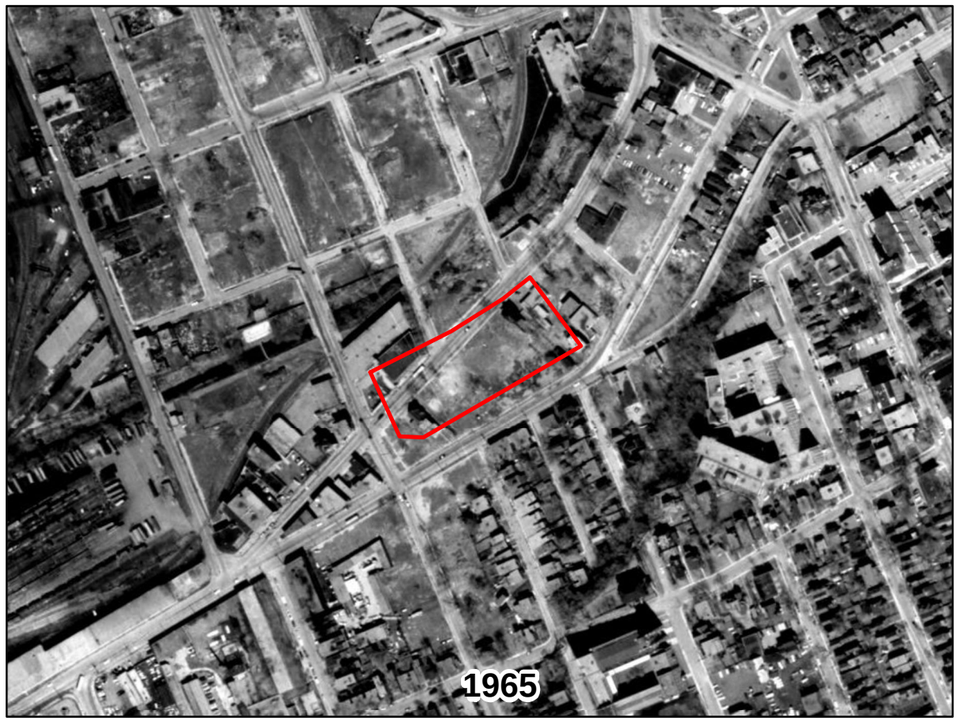
C:\c40004-prj\e04\work_group\01609\active\160940883\03_data\gis_cad\gis\mxds\Archaeology\report_figures\Stage2\160940883_S2 Project Fig10 FireInsurancePlan.mxd Revised: 2023-01-26 By: bdit.aur





Stantec

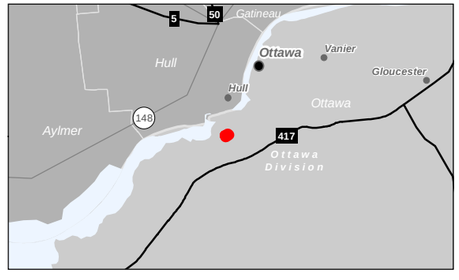
Legend

Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Aerial Photos available on the City of Ottawa GeoOttawa Portal. https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/



Project Location
Ottawa, Ontario

160940883 REVA
Prepared by KB on 2023-01-26
Technical Review by SE on 2023-01-26

Client/Project
DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
11

Title
Aerial Photography: 1928, 1958, 1965, 1976

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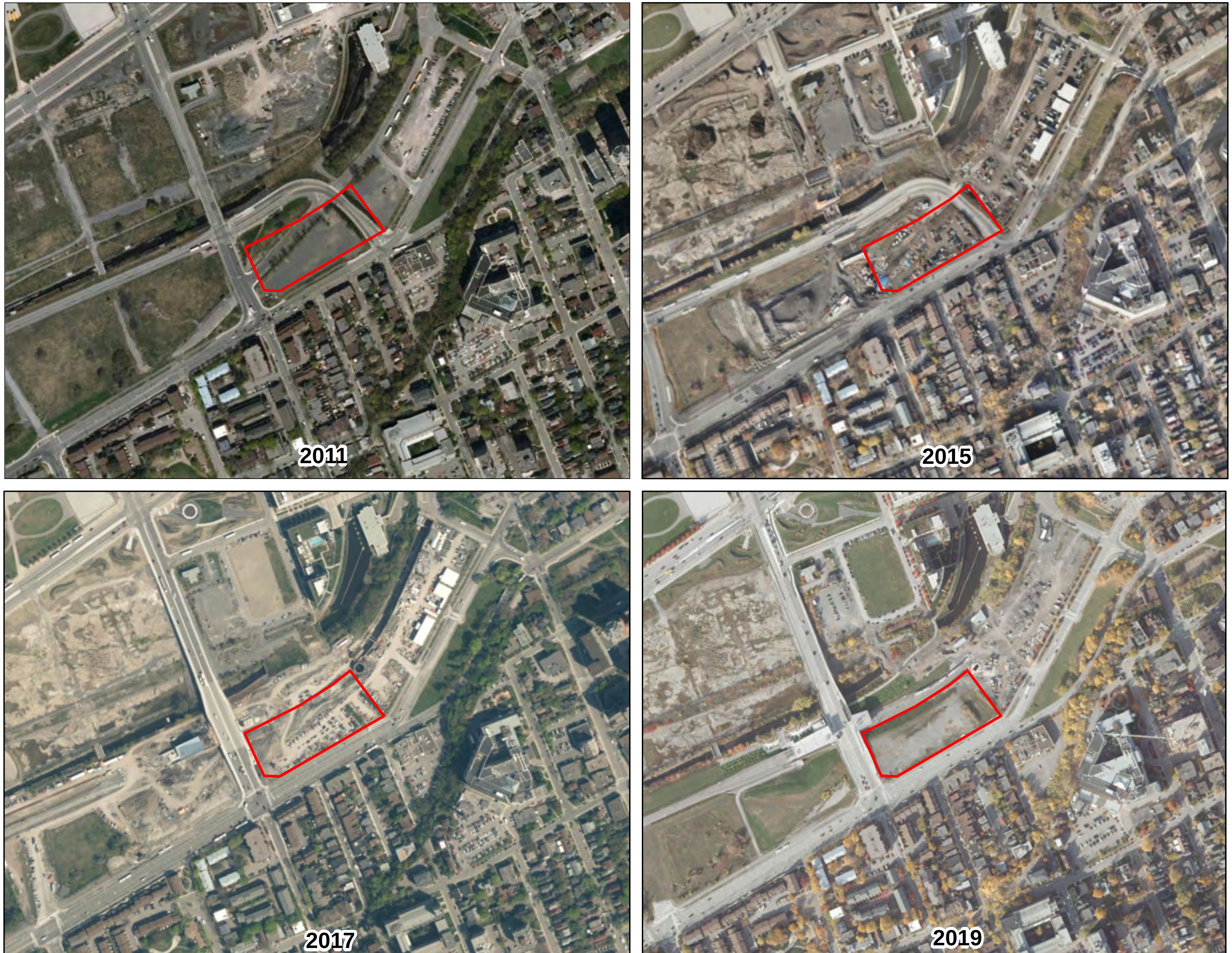


Stantec

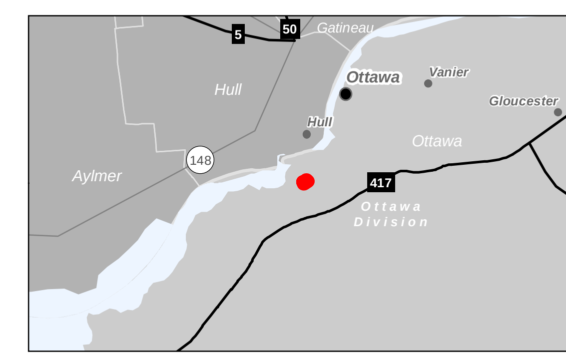
Legend

Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Aerial Photos available on the City of Ottawa GeoOttawa Portal. https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/



Project Location
Ottawa, Ontario

160940883 REVA
Prepared by KB on 2023-01-26
Technical Review by SE on 2023-01-26

Client/Project
DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
12

Title
Aerial Photography: 2011, 2015, 2017, 2019

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Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Previously Assessed - Stantec 2015a
- Previously Assessed – Stantec 2015a, b, c, 2016, No Further Archaeological Potential

Areas of Interest Identified by PRAS 2012

- Eglis Unis St. Marc (656 Wellington Street)
- Charles Pinhey Estate (639 Wellington Street)

Fire Insurance Plan

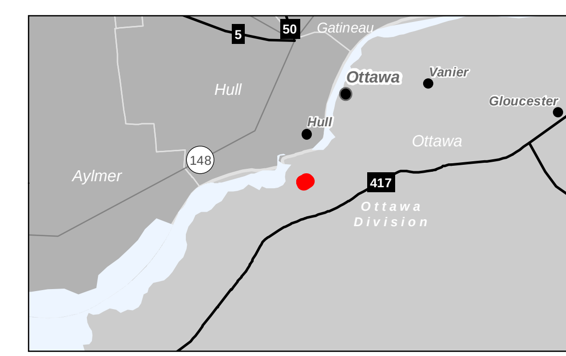
- 1878 FIP
- 1888 FIP
- 1901 FIP
- 1912 FIP

0 15 30 Meters

1:750 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2023.
3. Aerial Imagery (2011) available on the City of Ottawa GeoOttawa Portal.



Project Location
Ottawa, Ontario

160940883 REVA
Prepared by KB on 2023-01-26
Technical Review by SE on 2023-01-26

Client/Project
DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
13

Title
Composite Fire Insurance Plan and Aerial Photo Overlay of Study Area

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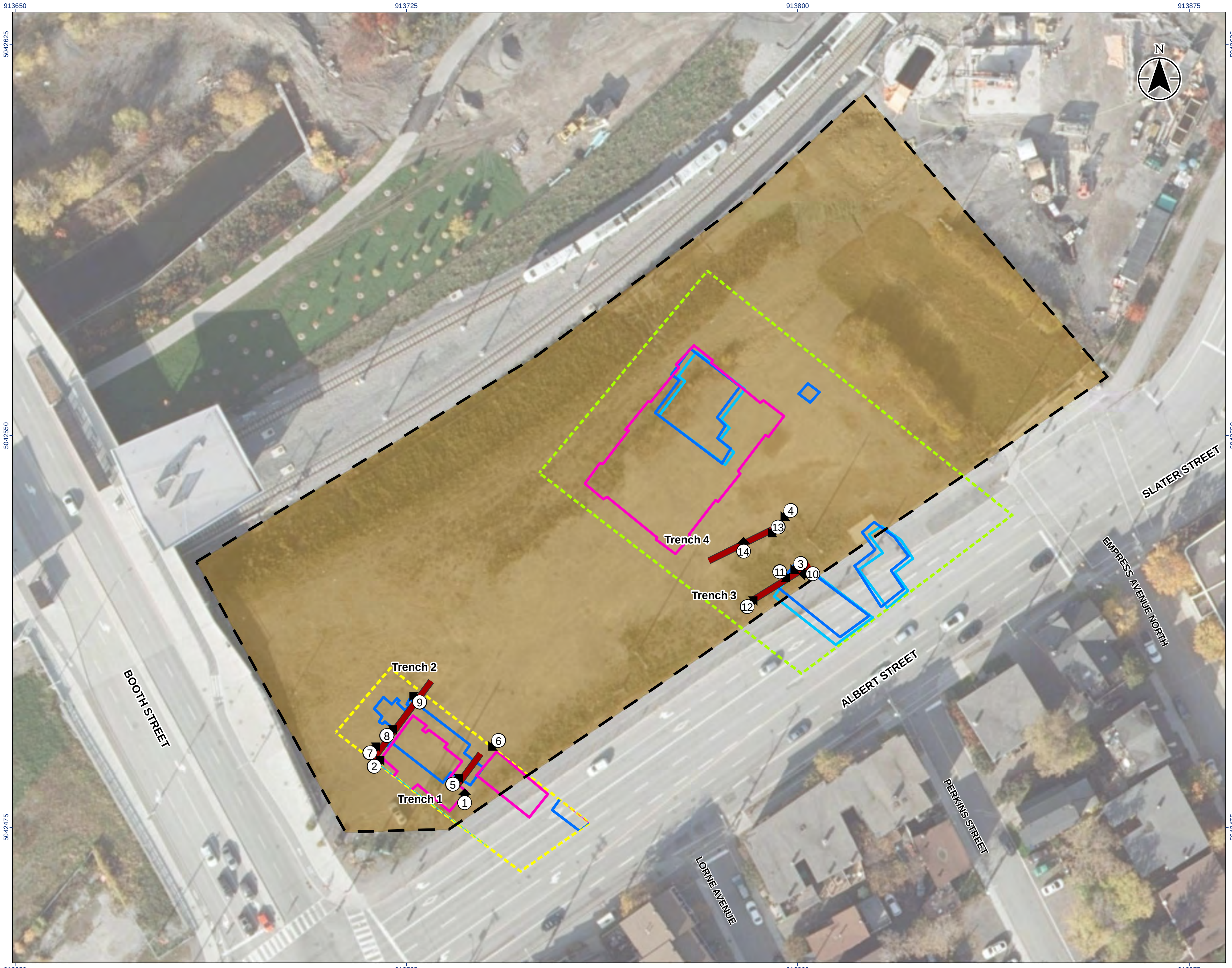


Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Photo Direction and Location
- Stage 2 Trench

Areas of Interest Identified by PRAS 2012

- Eglis Unis St. Marc (656 Wellington Street)
- Charles Pinhey Estate (639 Wellington Street)

Assessment Method

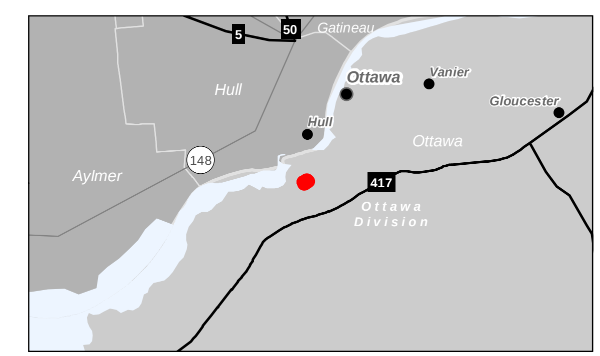
- Disturbed - Low Archeological Potential

Fire Insurance Plan

- 1878 FIP
- 1888 FIP
- 1912 FIP

0 15 30 Meters
1:750 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2023.
3. Aerial Imagery (2019) obtained from the City of Ottawa GeoOttawa Portal.



Project Location
Ottawa, Ontario

160940883 REVA
Prepared by KB on 2023-01-27
Technical Review by SE on 2023-01-26

Client/Project
DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
14

Title
Stage 2 Results

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10.0 CLOSURE

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Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

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Quality Review  Digitally signed by Colin Varley
Date: 2023.02.03 11:56:08 -05'00'

(signature)

Colin Varley, Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist

Independent Review  Dickson, Parker
2023.02.03 11:47:19 -05'00'

(signature)

Parker Dickson, Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist