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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 3604-3646 Innes Road Part of Lot 4, Concession 3, Ottawa Front, Geogrpahic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario

PIF # P340-0064-2017 Shan Ling, M.A.

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REPORT



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Distribution:

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Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Glenview Management Ltd. (Glenview) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a 20 ha property at 3604-3646 Innes Road, Orleans. The property is located on Lot 4, Concession 3, Ottawa Front in the Geographic Township of Gloucester, former Carleton County, City of Ottawa (Maps 1 and 2). The archaeological assessment was undertaken as part of the future subdivision application under the *Planning Act* and was carried out with the objectives of assessing if there are archaeological resources within the study area to be affected by future development and to determine whether any additional archaeological investigations are required.

The Stage 1 portion of this assessment included the review of available archaeological and environmental literature pertaining to the property, consultation with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's database for registered archaeological sites, and the review of primary historic documentation including aerial photographs and historic maps. A property inspection took place on October 27, 2017 followed by a Stage 2 assessment of the southern undisturbed portion of the lot on November 11, 2017 by a licensed archaeologist.

Evidence for human occupation of Eastern Ontario dates to at least 9,000 B.P. following the retreat of the Champlain Sea. Based upon the existing data the study area first became available for human occupation in the late Paleo-Indian Period or very early in the Archaic Period (7,000 B.P.). Historic records indicate that the earliest patent issues for the property was to William Henderson in 1802. The first known occupation was "J. Laflair" fronting along Innes Road within the property by 1863 whose family remained still in 1879. The house with a barn remained on the north half of the property with the remaining southern portion used for agricultural purposes into the twentieth century. By 1980, the construction of the former "Builder's Warehouse" (now abandoned) displaced the Laflair farmstead with a series of large buildings and parking lot with fallow land to the south.

The Stage 1 portion of this assessment determined that there is archaeological potential for pre-contact resources due to the 300 m proximity of two secondary watercourses; one identified on a historic map through the property and the other Mud Creek adjacent the property. The study area also contains Euro-Canadian archaeological potential due to the previous historic occupation of the site (Laflair family) and Innes Road as a historic transportation route within 300 m.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved the pedestrian survey of the undisturbed southern portion of the study area. No archaeologically significant artifacts or features were identified during the assessment. Based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation and detailed property specific research, it was concluded that:

- 1) No further archaeological investigation is required for the entire 3604-3646 Innes Road study area, as outlined on Map 2, p.27; and,
- 2) Should development extend beyond the study area identified on Map 2, p.27 further archaeological assessment may be required based on the pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the area.
- 3) The MTCS is requested to review, and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 3604-3646
INNES ROAD, OTTAWA**

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.



Project Personnel

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Abbreviations

BP	Before Present
Glenview	Glenview Management Ltd.
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
LAC	Library and Archives Canada
m	Metre(s)
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
NAPL	National Air Photo Library



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Glenview Management Ltd. (Glenview) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the 20 ha property at 3604-3646 Innes Road, Orleans. The property is located on Lot 4, Concession 3, Ottawa Front in the Geographic Township of Gloucester, former Carleton County, City of Ottawa (Maps 1 and 2, pp.26 and 27).

The study is to support a future subdivision application and triggered by the *Planning Act*. At the time of this report a project specific development site plan has not yet been developed or is currently available.

Permission to access the site was provided by Michael Michaud of Glenview.

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment follow the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011, pp.13-27).

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition.
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, to determine areas requiring Stage 2 survey and appropriate strategies.
- To document all archaeological resources on the property.
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment.
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 3 archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Historic Context

There are various published historic accounts on the historical development of the study area. The earliest appears in Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County and Historic Atlas of Prescott and Russell Counties* (1879). General references to the area are provided in the *Carleton Saga* (Walker and Walker 1968), the *Ottawa Country* (Bond 1968) and *Gloucester Routes* (Kemp ed: 1991). A brief history of Blackburn Hamlet is provided in *Blackburn-Glen Olgilvie Centennial History 1867-1967*.

1.2.1 Regional Pre-European Aboriginal History

The present understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea some 11,000 years ago is very incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of prehistoric occupation in the area based on archaeological investigations of south-eastern Ontario.

The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 12,000 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indians who moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. Characterized by their nomadic lifestyle, these highly mobile people relied on the caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment of the time.



The Ottawa Valley remained very much on the fringe of occupation during this period. The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and Ottawa River, including part of the Prescott Russell Sand Plain, would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation.

The environment of southern Ontario approached present conditions during the succeeding Archaic Period extending from 9,000 to 3,000 years ago. Stone tool technologies changed during this period as a broader range of tool types were created although the skill and workmanship declined from Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes and gouges, tool types which indicate increased wood working and adaptation to new environmental conditions. During the middle and late portions of the Archaic Period, trading networks spanning the Great Lakes developed. By 6,000 years ago, copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into the southern Ontario region.

Several Archaic sites have provided the first definitive evidence for human occupation in the general vicinity of the study area. Archaic artifacts have been found at Jessup's Falls near the mouth of the South Nation River and at Spencerville near the source of the river (Daechsel, 1980). There was a significant occupation of the St. Lawrence Valley with a number of "Laurentian" or Middle Archaic sites in the vicinity of Cornwall (Dailey and Wright, 1955), and Late Archaic sites have been identified at Leamy Lake near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, in the Rideau Lakes (Watson, 1982).

The Archaic Period was followed by the Woodland Period, beginning around 2,500 years ago in Ontario, and lasting until 450 years ago. This period is distinguished by the first appearance of ceramics, while there is also evidence of ceremonial rituals including elaborate grave goods. Woodland subsistence strategies were still based on hunting and gathering and their migratory routes followed seasonal patterns to proven hunting locations rather than following migrating herds. Trade networks continued to flourish throughout the Woodland Period and reached their peak around 1,800 years ago when they covered much of North America.

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and began to take on a larger role in subsistence strategies. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco and eventually led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by palisades, indicating increased hostilities between neighbouring groups. This settlement pattern was more common in regions with arable land such as southern Ontario. The impact of these changes did not appear to have been significantly felt in the areas north of the St. Lawrence Valley which continued to be used as a hunting area and trade route where many groups retained a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Middle Woodland sites have been identified in the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel, 1980) and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel, 1981).

During the Late Woodland Period, the South Nation River basin appears to have been a zone of interaction between Iroquoian speaking populations who relied primarily on domesticated crops to the south and Algonquian speaking groups who continued as hunter-gatherers to the north. The Huron peoples along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe-Georgian Bay region, leaving the area of eastern Ontario, except for some small Algonquin groups, unoccupied by the time the first French explorers arrived in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Six St. Lawrence Iroquoian villages dating to ca. 1400 AD have been found in the Spencerville area, while an Algonquian site has been investigated near Casselman (Clark, 1905).



1.2.2 Regional Post-European Canadian History

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared in the sixteenth century not long after initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. Étienne Brûlé is reported to have been the first European to pass through what is now the Ottawa area. He portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610, followed by Champlain in 1613. The Ottawa River served as a major route for explorers, traders and missionaries throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A series of trading posts and forts were constructed by the French along the river in the early eighteenth century.

The French documented three Algonquin groups in the regional vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright, 1987). These included the Matouweskariini along the Madawaska River, the Onontcharonon in the Gananoque River Basin, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated on the Petite Nation River Basin. It is likely that prolonged occupation in the Ottawa area was avoided at this time because of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, although it is suggested that at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River Basin were used as hunting territories by these groups.

Following his retirement from the French military, a Count and his wife are purported to have settled in the Ottawa area with the intention of establishing a post to promote the fur trade with the local First Nations population. Accompanied by a man named Perault and three or four canoe men, they settled in an area known as Butternut Grove, probably near present-day Rockland. A settlement was established which included a contingent of First Nations people along the bank of the Ottawa River. The relationship between the French settlers and the First Nation population is suggested to have been productive and continued for an extended period of time (Serre, 2005).

Just after the French defeat in New France by the British in 1760, Alexander Henry travelled up the Ottawa River and describes observing a small establishment somewhere “east of Lievre”, probably near present-day Rockland. This compound appeared to have been recently abandoned when Henry passed through the area (Bond, 1968). It is possible this reference relates to the earlier French settlement in this area described above.

Another eighteenth century settlement along the Ottawa River was established by James Fox, a Revolutionary soldier originating from Ireland. After marrying his wife in Quebec, Fox is said to have settled in the area known as Foxes Point, near present-day Clarence Point and Thurso. After initially establishing a relationship with the First Nation population through the fur trade, Fox later abandoned this commercial enterprise and lived a more sedentary lifestyle. He and his wife stayed in this area until their death and are believed to be buried at Foxes Point (Serre, 2005).

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and thirty-three men in 1800 (Bond, 1984). This community grew over the next few years along the north shore of the Ottawa River and by 1805 Wright had begun significant lumbering activity in the area. Settlement of the south shore was very slow through the early nineteenth century. In 1809 another American, Jehiel Collins, erected a store at what was to become known as Bellows and later Richmond Landing. The first settler in the area was Ira Honeywell, who, in 1810, constructed a cabin west of the Chaudiere Rapids (Bond, 1984). Another early settler was Braddish Billings, who established a small cabin in Gloucester Township in 1812. Billings went into the lumbering business with Philemon Wright and developed his homestead into a large family estate along the banks of the Rideau River.



The construction of the Rideau Canal (1827–1832) provided the new settlement of Bytown with its first major growth in population. This resulted in the development of two areas: Lower Bytown to the east of the Canal primarily populated by French Canadian and Irish labourers and merchants, and Upper Bytown to the west with a predominantly white Anglo-Saxon Protestant population. Bytown was incorporated as the City of Ottawa on January 1, 1855, with a population of 10,000. The selection of Ottawa as the capital of Canada in 1857 was the major catalyst in the subsequent development of the city.

By the late eighteenth century, John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, had issued a proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the Ottawa Valley. To help facilitate the influx of expected immigration to the area individual lots were surveyed within each township boundary and many of these settlement lots were granted by the Crown to United Empire Loyalists and other prospective immigrants.

1.2.3 Gloucester Township

Originally identified as “Township B”, Gloucester Township was first surveyed in 1772. Land registry records indicate that patents for some of the lots within the township were issued as early as 1802, although many of the grantees never actually came to the area or ever saw their granted property.

It is suggested in the Centennial history of Blackburn that the timber rights to the area were sold by the Crown in 1790 (Elliot 1967: 10). Walker and Walker indicate that the sale was to a Mr. Erskine (1968: 208). However, a review of land registry records does not reveal any transactions of this nature for the study area. The earliest lumbering activity in the area would most likely have been either by Wright and or Billings in the early nineteenth century.

Settlement steadily increased through the first half of the nineteenth century along the lower concessions of the Rideau Front and the Junction Gore. Lots on the Ottawa Front as well as the rear lots in the Rideau Front were settled less quickly. Settlement in the vicinity of the study area occurred generally along early roadways such as Innes Road and Mer Bleue; a pattern that continues in this area to the present day.

The first settlers were dependant on waterways for travel and early residences were established along the Ottawa River. The development of the area was dependant on the logging industry and the Ottawa River played a vital role in the transport of felled lumber to commercial centers where it was sold for a profit.

Coffin’s 1825 plan of Gloucester Township shows the distribution of property ownership within the study area (Map 3, p.28). Unfortunately though, this map only provides the name of the property owner, most of whom were absentee landowners, and does not identify who, if anyone was actually living within the area of the lots. Another limitation of this map is that it does not identify built structures within Gloucester Township to this date.

Fueled by overpopulation of cultivable areas in Quebec; and the desire of the Catholic Church to establish a greater influence in Upper Canada; there was a significant migration of Quebecois to the Cumberland-Gloucester region during the mid-nineteenth century. The earlier American and other English speaking settlers and landowners (some absentee) had by-passed the low clay plains of the lower Ottawa River.



1.2.4 Property History

The subject property is located on part of Lot 4, Concession 3 Ottawa Front in Gloucester Township. Documents reviewed in order to understand the property history of the study area include the Land Registry Abstract Indices held at the Land Registry Office in Ottawa and available nineteenth century maps including the 1825 Coffin Map, 18663 Walling and the 1879 Belden maps (Map 3, p.28), 1906 topographic map (Map 4, p.29), and aerial photographs from the National Air Photo Library (NAPL) dating from 1945, 1980, and 2012 (Map 5, p.30).

The earliest patent issued in the study area was to William Henderson for Lot 4, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, in 1802. Henderson's name is illustrated within Lot 4 on the 1825 Coffin Map (Map 3, p.28).

Walling's 1863 map of Gloucester Township provides additional evidence of settlement within the study area (Map 3, p.28). This plan does show evidence of settlement on Lot 4 with "William Redwell" just outside the eastern border of the study area and "J. Laffair" fronting along Innes Road within the property. By 1879, the eastern portion of Lot 4 appears to have changed hands from Redwell to "Peter Groulx" and the western half remaining in the "Laffair" or "Lafleur" family, both with houses along Innes Road.

Topographic documentation (Map 4, p.29) also confirms the continuation of the house fronting Innes Road on the western half of Lot 4 into the nineteenth century. An aerial photograph from 1945 depicts the house and possible barn north along Innes Road while the remaining southern portion continued to be used as agricultural land. By 1980, the construction of the current industrial building (formerly Builders Warehouse) can be viewed along the northeastern boundary of the property (Map 5, p.30). The industrial/commercial use of the property intensified to the entire northern half of the parcel by 2012 to its present appearance today with fallow land to the south.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The majority of study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains with partial Limestone Plains to the north (Chapman and Putnam, 1984) (Map 6, p.31). These plains are characterized by a flat, poorly drained topography. The study area reflects this relatively characterized flat topography with a very gentle slope from north to south.

The study area features two surficial geological features, with the northern section consisting of limestone, dolomite, sandstone and local shale bedrock and the southern section comprised of coarse-textured glaciomarine deposits (Map 7, p.32). The coarse-textured sediment represents a foreshore and basinal deposit consisting primarily of sand and gravel with minor components of silt and clay.

The study area passes through two distinct regions of soil morphology (Map 8, p.33). The Bearbrook Clay soils are represented within the majority of the project study area and consist of mottled brown and yellow clay over heavy grey clay subsoil with poor drainage. To the north lie Farmington Loam soils. These loamy soils are typically found three feet above bedrock and feature moderate drainage.

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe, 1977). The deciduous trees characterizing this sub-region include sugar and red maple, beech, yellow and white birch, basswood, white ash, red and burr oak, and largetooth aspen. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, alder, willow, white and black spruce and balsam fir.



The distance from navigable and potable water sources are regarded as useful variables for the evaluation of aboriginal site potential. The study area drains to the north, west and south. The only real feature relief to the landscape appears just beyond the southwestern corner of the study area where a portion of Mud Creek, a tributary of the Green's Creek drainage system which discharges into the Ottawa River west of Orleans, have eroded several gullies into the edge of the clay plain towards the area west of Pagé Road. Approximately 1 km to the west, Mud Creek also cuts a low escarpment at Navan Road which represents a former shoreline of the Ottawa River.

A number of stormwater ponds have recently been constructed east of Pagé Road which helps facilitate the modern drainage system in this region. Other drainage south of the study area is provided by McKinnon's Creek, and other small tributaries that flow to the southeast into Bear Brook Creek, Mer Bleue Bog and the South Nation River to the south and east.

A property inspection was conducted on 27 October 2017, to help determine its archaeological potential (Map 9, p.34). The general landscape consisted of an abandoned commercial property (once Builders Warehouse) to the north and a ploughed open field to the south (Images 1 and 2, p.20). The commercial area encompassed the entire northern half of the property with mixed pavement and gravel parking lot (Image 3, p.21). A series of large buildings remain present along the eastern border with a mill or loading station centrally (Images 4 and 5, pp.21 and 22). The southern border to the parking lot (central to study area) featured gravel and rubble fill piles with modern refuse (Images 6 and 7, pp.22 and 23). Disturbance from the fill continued into portions of the ploughed field (Image 8, p.23) that covered the remainder of the property.

1.3.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations

All of the archaeological work in the region has been conducted as part of Cultural Resource Management Studies (Map 10, p.35). Within the southern portion of the study area, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken of the proposed East Urban Community (EUC) Mixed Use Centre located across Mer Blue Road, south of Innes Road, Part Lots 1-4, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, Township of Gloucester and Lots 1-3, Concession 11, Township of Cumberland (Golder 2014). The assessment recommended that further Stage 2 investigations be conducted on the southern portion of the Lot 4 property based on the proximity to mud creek and historic occupation of the site.

Prior to the widening of Innes Road, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted by Heritage Quest Inc. (Daechsel 2000) along the Innes Road right-of-way from Highway 417 to Blair Road and from Orleans Blvd. to Trim Road in Gloucester and Cumberland Townships. The investigation identified Lot 4 as having archaeological potential based on the historic occupation along the roadway and recommended further Stage 2 investigation.

The remaining known archaeological investigations have been completed within the immediate vicinity of the study area. While some reports have been available to review the recommendations and the study area foot print, a select few were unable to be located but referenced in older reports. These include a Stage 1 and 2 investigation for the Cumberland Transitway and Blackburn Hamlet Roadway extension (Heritage Quest, 1999), a Stage 1 and 2 assessment within Concession 4, Lot 3, located immediately south of the study area (Golder, 2008), and a Stage 2 archaeological investigation on part of Lots 2, 3 and 4, Concession 4, located immediately south of the study area (Heritage Quest, 2007). Also, an assessment of a long corridor encompassing parts of lots along Concession 2, Gloucester Township, situated north of the study area, was recently completed (Golder, 2013).



Heritage Quest Inc. undertook Stage 1 and 2 assessments of a water feedermain study which focused on a 5 km corridor following the Hydro Transmission corridor from Page Road west to Innes Road (Sattleberger 1995a & 1995b). The Stage 1 study identified archaeological potential along Mud Creek, the headwaters of McKinnon Creek and historic potential for the area of the Mer Bleue crossing. Subsequent Stage 2 testing was undertaken of the areas determined to have archaeological potential. The testing, concentrated in 3 areas, failed to reveal any indication of archaeological resources and recommended no further assessments.

A Stage 1/2 archaeological assessment was also conducted for the proposed alignments for the Cumberland Transitway and Blackburn Hamlet Bypass Extension (Heritage Quest, 1999). One option for the corridor ran south parallel the present Hydro Transmission line and the other broke from the transmission alignment south at Lot 1, Concession 3, Gloucester Township to run perpendicular to Mer Bleue Road. The results of the Stage 1 identified three areas requiring Stage 2 testing: Mud Creek, McKinnon Creek and Ladouceur Farm (2226 Mer Bleue Road). A single piece of ironstone was discovered during the Stage 2 testing in the McKinnon Creek study area. Otherwise no other artifacts or features were identified during in the assessment. No further archaeological assessments were recommended.

In 2006, Archaeological Services Inc. conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment and built heritage and cultural landscape assessment for the Mer Bleue Road Widening EA which extended from Innes to Navan Road (ASI 2006a, 2006b). The assessment identified moderate archaeological potential and Stage 2 testing along the corridor and its various alternative routes based on the proximity to McKinnon Creek and previous nineteenth-century structures and historic roadway. The built heritage assessment also identified a heritage structure located at 2226 Mer Bleue Road. The house is listed on the City of Ottawa's heritage inventory as 2220 Mer Bleue Road. It was suggested that the main portion of the house was likely the original Jean Baptiste Proulx dit Clement house as illustrated in the 1879 Belden Map and constructed in circa 1856. The owner's family at the time of the study (Ladoucer, as mentioned above) has resided on the property since 1914.

A Stage 1/2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Golder Associates Ltd. for the proposed Brian Coburn Boulevard extension which runs 2.4 km south of the present Hydro Transmission corridor (Golder 2013). The Stage 1 portion of the study highlighted the same triggers for archaeological potential within the study area as identified in previous studies: Mud Creek, McKinnon Creek, historic structures and Mer Bleue Road as a historic corridor. A Stage 2 assessment was conducted along the entire length of the extension. No archaeological artifacts or features were discovered during the investigation.

Finally, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of Eden Park (East Trails Edge) subdivision encompassing Lots 1-3, Concession 3 was completed by Golder (2016). Further Stage 2 assessment was required due to the study area was within 300 m of McKinnon's and Mud Creeks and the proximity of three known nineteenth century buildings within 300 m of the study area. Archaeological potential was removed by the modern disturbed areas as well as areas of previous Stage 2 archaeological assessments. These areas were found to be unsuitable for further archaeological assessment.

1.3.2 Known Archaeological Sites

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites within the province is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological site database. As of December 7, 2017, two sites were identified within a 1 km radius outside of the study area and are included as supplemental documentation.



The Rathwell/Kehoe Farmstead, comprising the remains of a farmhouse and log shed was identified and registered as Borden Number BiFv-13. This site dated to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Another collection of historic artifacts, known as the Belanger/Corbeille Farmstead (BiFv-14), consisted of two clusters of artifacts dating between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, although no evidence of the house associated with this residential settlement was found. Both of these historic sites were discovered during a Stage 2 archaeological investigation south of Innes Road (Gromoff, 2007).

1.3.3 Assessing Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites.
- Water sources:
 - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
 - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps)
 - Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches)
 - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh)
- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux).
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings).
- Resource areas including:
 - Food or medicinal plants
 - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - Early EuroCanadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging)
- Areas of EuroCanadian settlement
- Early historical transportation routes

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, the MTCS stipulates the following:

- No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early EuroCanadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.



- No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.
- No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

1.3.4 Features Indicating Archaeological Potential Has Been Removed

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present when the area has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources, including:

- Quarrying
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- Building footprints
- Sewage and infrastructure development

Archaeological potential has been removed on the entire northern half of the study area due to the recent development and disturbance of a commercial property with various building footprints and major landscaping and grading for a parking lot. As a result, the archaeological potential within the footprint of the former Builder's Warehouse development is considered low and does not require Stage 2 archaeological assessment as highlighted in Maps 11 and 12, pp.36 and 37.

1.3.5 Potential for Archaeological Resources- Pre-contact/Aboriginal

There is moderate potential for pre-contact/aboriginal archaeological resources based on the 300 m proximity to Mud Creek in the southwest corner of the study area and a past tributary highlighted in the 1850 Coffin Map across the site (Maps 3 and 11, pp.28 and 36). Research suggests that the study area first became available for human occupation in the Archaic Period (9,000 to 3,000 B.P.) and a creek, such as Mud Creek, would have provided a suitable transportation water source for Aboriginal populations. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for this area to the south of the property as identified in Map 12, p.37.

1.3.6 Potential for Archaeological Resources- Historic Euro-Canadian

A review of historic documents suggests that there was Euro-Canadian settlement of the property during the Nineteenth Century. The earliest patent issued for the region was to William Henderson for the subject property on Lot 4, Concession 3 (Ottawa Front), Geographic Township of Gloucester, in 1802. The 1863 Walling and 1879 Belden Maps (Map 4, p.29) also illustrate a house fronting the historic Innes Road owned by the "Laflair/Lafluer" family. Consequently, a small portion of the area to the northeast and centrally (due to the adjacent property) retains archaeological potential for historic archaeological resources and requires further Stage 2 archaeological assessment within the 300 m buffer remaining in portion of the southern study area property (Maps 11 and 12, pp. 36 and 37).



2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT METHODS

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was confined to the southern half of the lot consisting of an approximate 9 ha section of the study area as determined by the site visit on 27 October 2017 under archaeological consulting licence P340 issued to Shan Ling, PIF # P340-0064-2017 (Map 12, p.37). The weather was overcast with a temperature of 15 degrees Celsius. During the site visit, it was noted that the northern half of the property was disturbed by existing commercial buildings and a parking lot. The remaining southern portion was an open ploughed field.

The pedestrian survey was conducted on November 11, 2017 following the disking of the ploughed fields and appropriate rainfall. The weather was overcast and temperature a high of 8 degrees Celsius. The area was assessed by the standard pedestrian survey method at five metre intervals, as per Section 2.1.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). At the time of the pedestrian survey, the agricultural fields were recently ploughed and weathered with surface visibility ranging from 80% to 100%. A total of 9 hectares of the study area was assessed using this method.

A field logbook was maintained for the duration of the investigation detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the assessed areas, topography and conditions. The location and direction of photographs taken in the field are represented on Map 9, p.34.



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in no identified archaeological sites or artifacts.

The entire ploughed area featured a dark brown loamy silt above light grey clay subsoil (Image 9, p.24). Disturbance from the construction of the parking lot was notable along the central border with evidence of gravel (Image 8, p.23). Modern debris such as cinder blocks, Styrofoam and plastic were also observed on the surface of the field within a 10 m buffer of the parking lot and fill piles (Image 7, p.23).

Table 1 lists the documentary record of the Stage 2 field work as well as the current location of these documents.

Table 1: Inventory of Documentary Record.

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Office in Ottawa	Hard copies stored in project folder and digitally in project file. 2 pages
Maps provided by Client	Golder Office in Ottawa	Files stored digitally in project file.
Digital Photographs	Golder Office in Ottawa	Files stored digitally in project file.



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Glenview Management Ltd. (Glenview) to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of 3604-3646 Innes Road, a 20 ha parcel located on Lot 4, Concession 3, Ottawa Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa. The study is to support a future subdivision application.

The Stage 1 archaeological background assessment determined that the study area featured extensive deep land alterations on the entire northern half of the property which removed any archaeological potential from this area. The area was once a commercial property for Builders Warehouse and two large and three small abandoned structures are still present along with paved and gravel parking lot. The remaining areas to the south consisted of an open field with archaeological potential for both pre-contact and historic resources based on the proximity to a secondary water source and nineteenth century occupation. A Stage 2 assessment was recommended for this area.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved the pedestrian survey of the southern half of the property undertaken on November 11, 2017. No artifacts, structures or features of archaeological significance were identified during the assessment and therefore no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license (Government of Ontario 1990b).



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment did not identify any archaeologically significant artifacts or features. Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 property specific research and pedestrian survey, it was concluded that:

- 1) No further archaeological investigation is required for the entire 3604-3646 Innes Road study area, as outlined on Map 2, p.27; and,
- 2) Should development extend beyond the study area identified on Map 2, p.27, further archaeological assessment may be required based on the pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the area.
- 3) The MTCS is requested to review, and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport, as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

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

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Glenview Management Ltd. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

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

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



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STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 3604-3646 INNES ROAD, OTTAWA

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9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: View of the northern half of the commercial portion of the study area. Photo taken centrally looking north towards Innes Road.



Image 2: The southern half of the study area consisted of an open ploughed field. Photo taken centrally looking south.



Image 3: View of abandoned Builder's Warehouse commercial building located along the northeast border of the study area. Photo taken from Innes Road entrance, looking southeast.



Image 4: A series of storage/warehouse buildings located south of the main Builder's Warehouse along the eastern property border. Photo taken looking east.



Image 5: Central loading station/mill looking south.



Image 6: The central border of the study area between the parking lot and open field featured gravel and modern refuse fill piles. Photo taken looking southwest.



Image 7: View of construction debris found centrally within the study area, looking northeast.



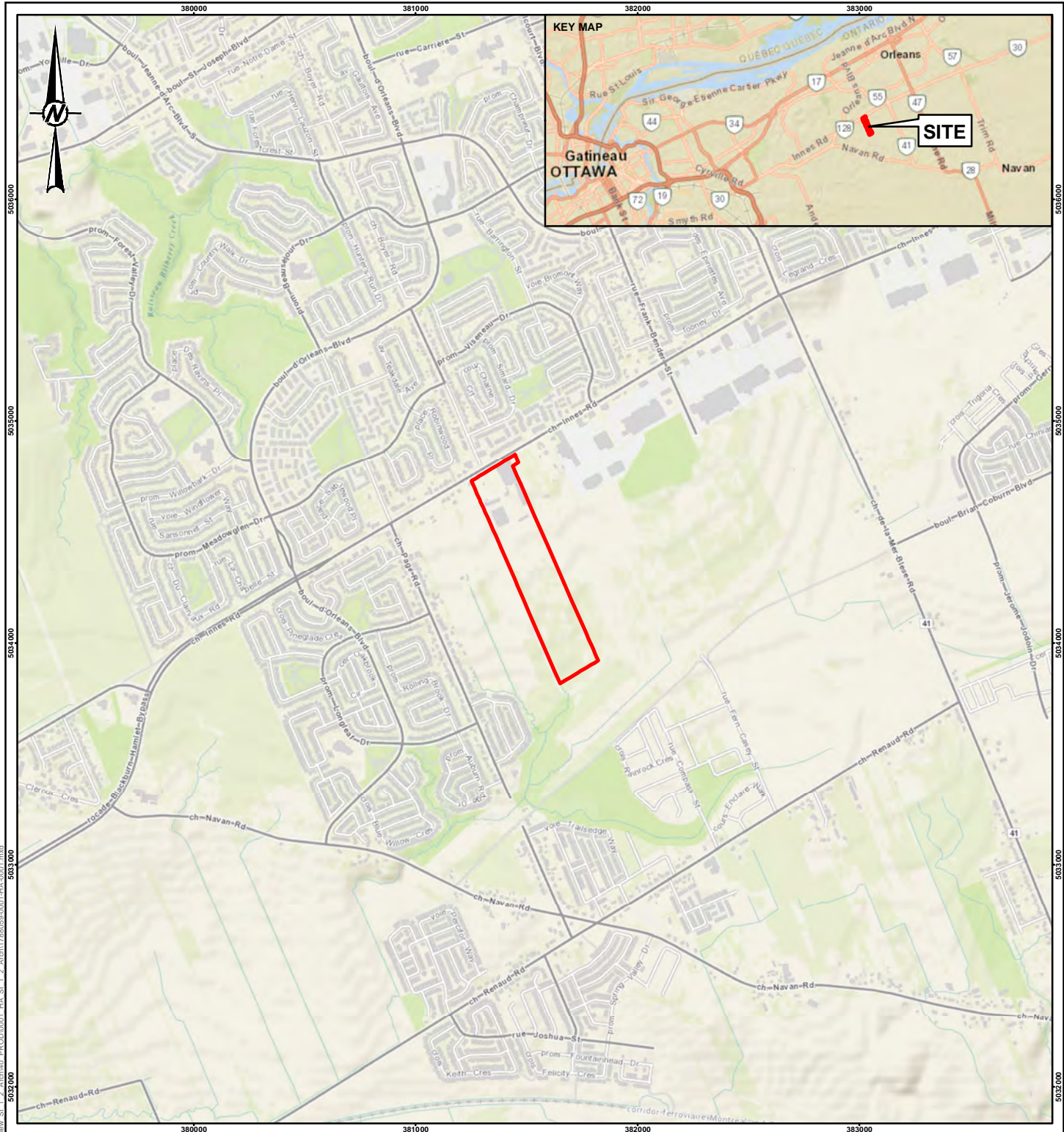
Image 8: Ground disturbance and modern fill continued into portions of the ploughed field identified on the surface. Photo taken in central area looking northeast.




Image 9: Pedestrian survey of the ploughed field taken near the southern border looking north.



10.0 MAPS



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
 SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
GLENVIEW PROPERTIES INC.

PROJECT
**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 3604-3646
 INNES ROAD, LOT 4, CONCESSION 3, CITY OF OTTAWA**

TITLE
KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT



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REVIEWED	EW
APPROVED	BD

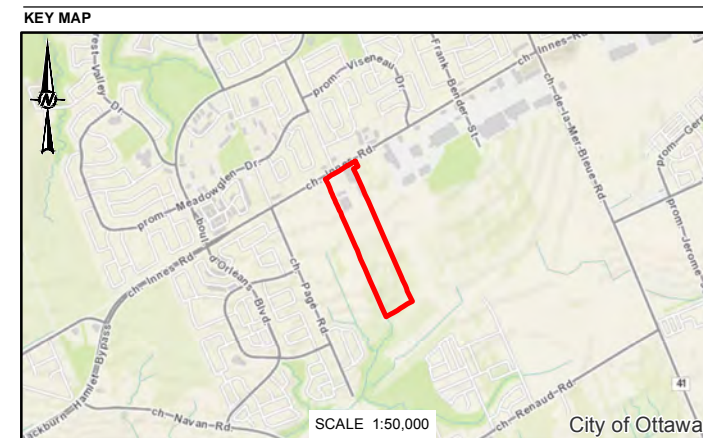
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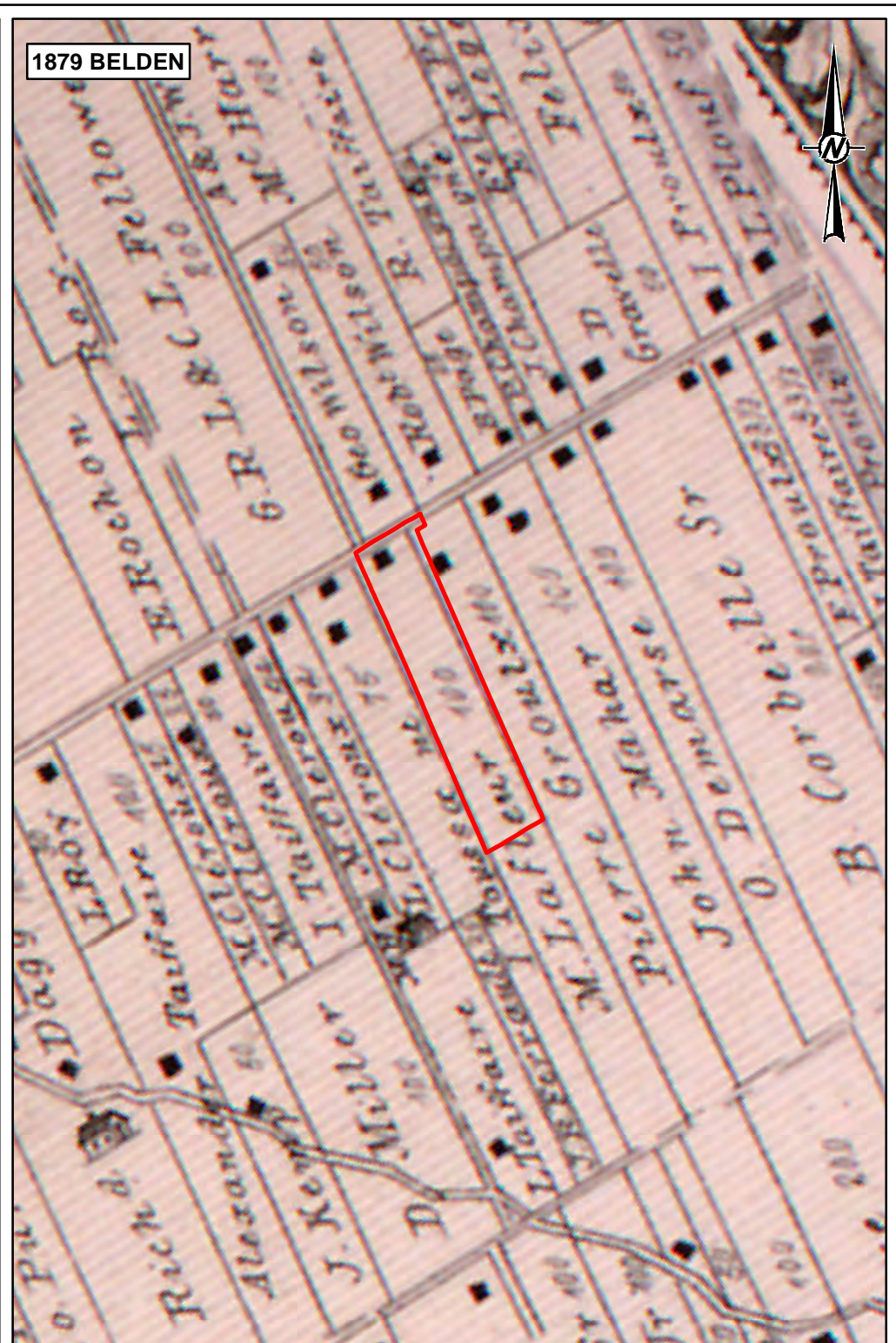
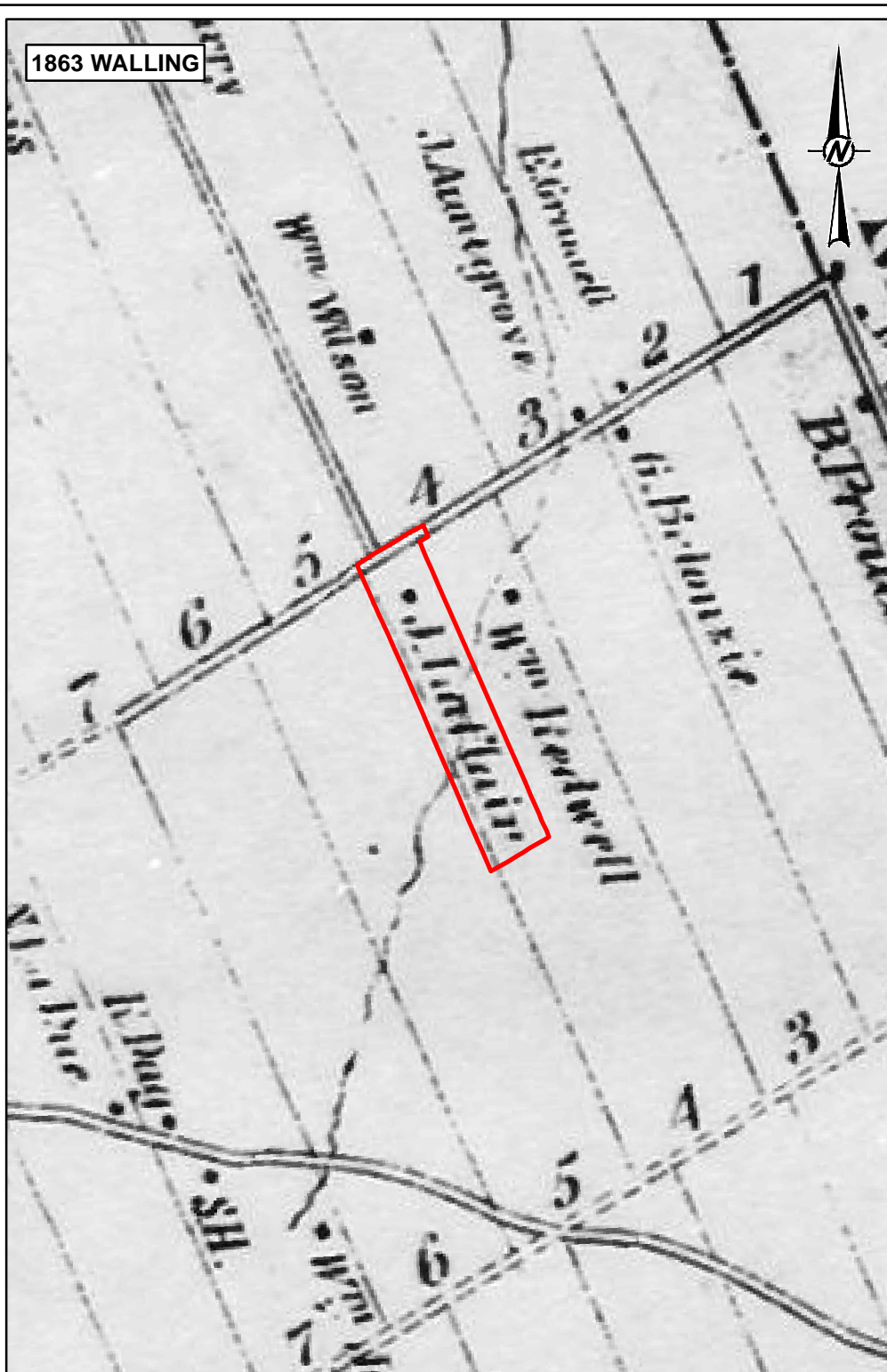
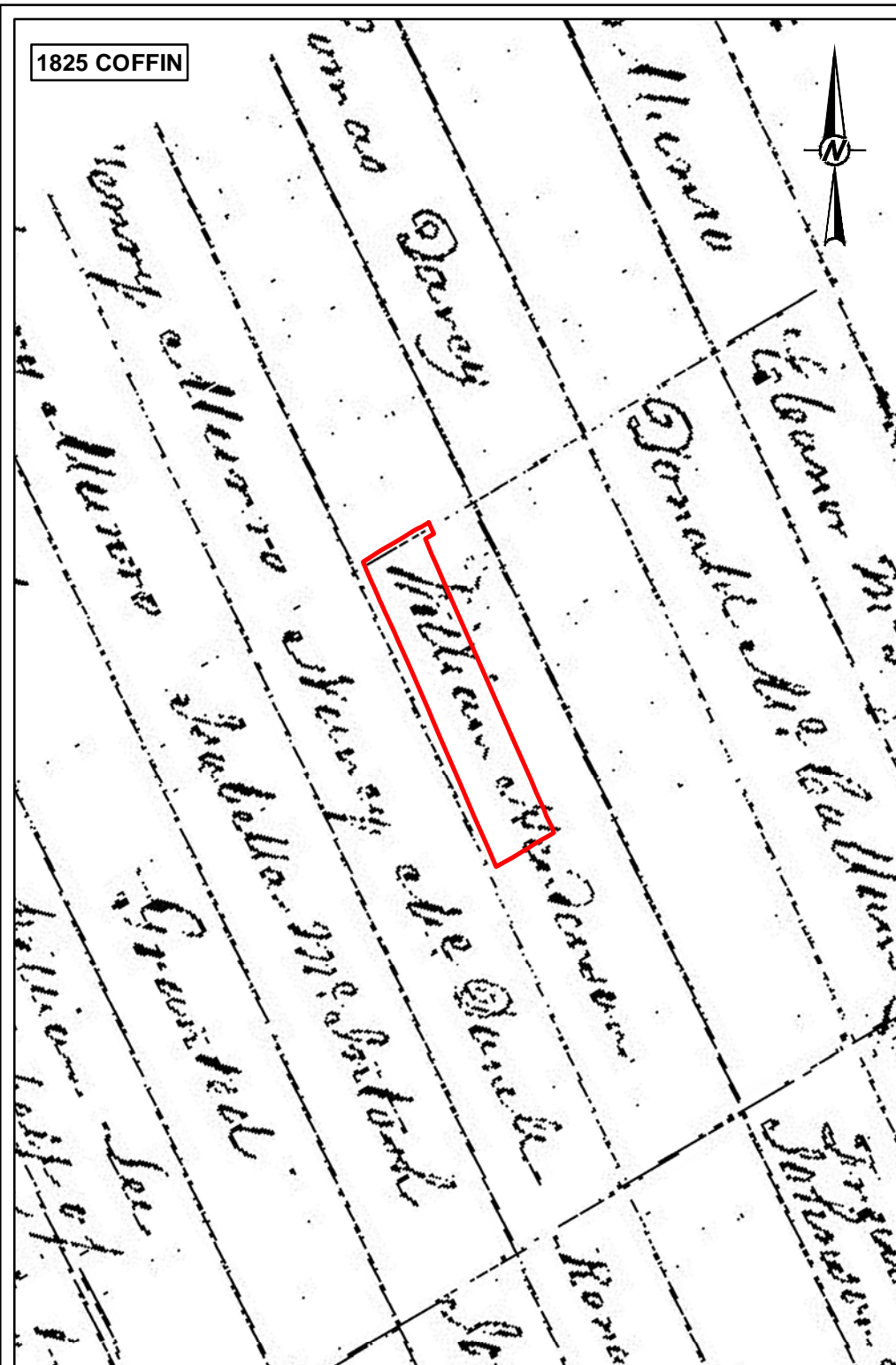
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 2. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - CITY OF OTTAWA.
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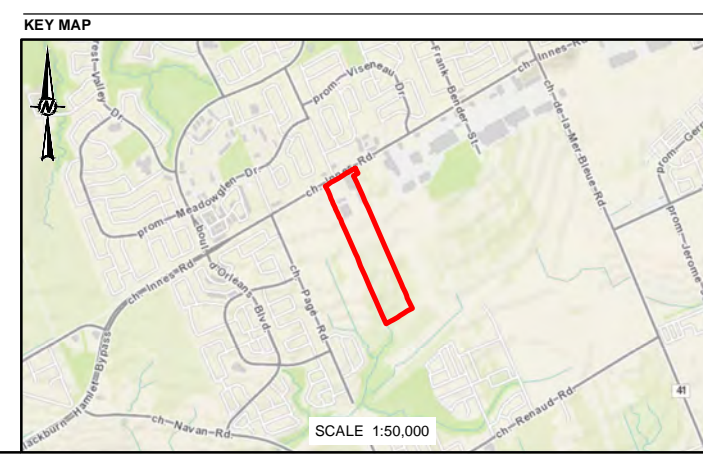


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 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 3604-3646
 INNES ROAD, LOT 4, CONCESSION 3, CITY OF OTTAWA

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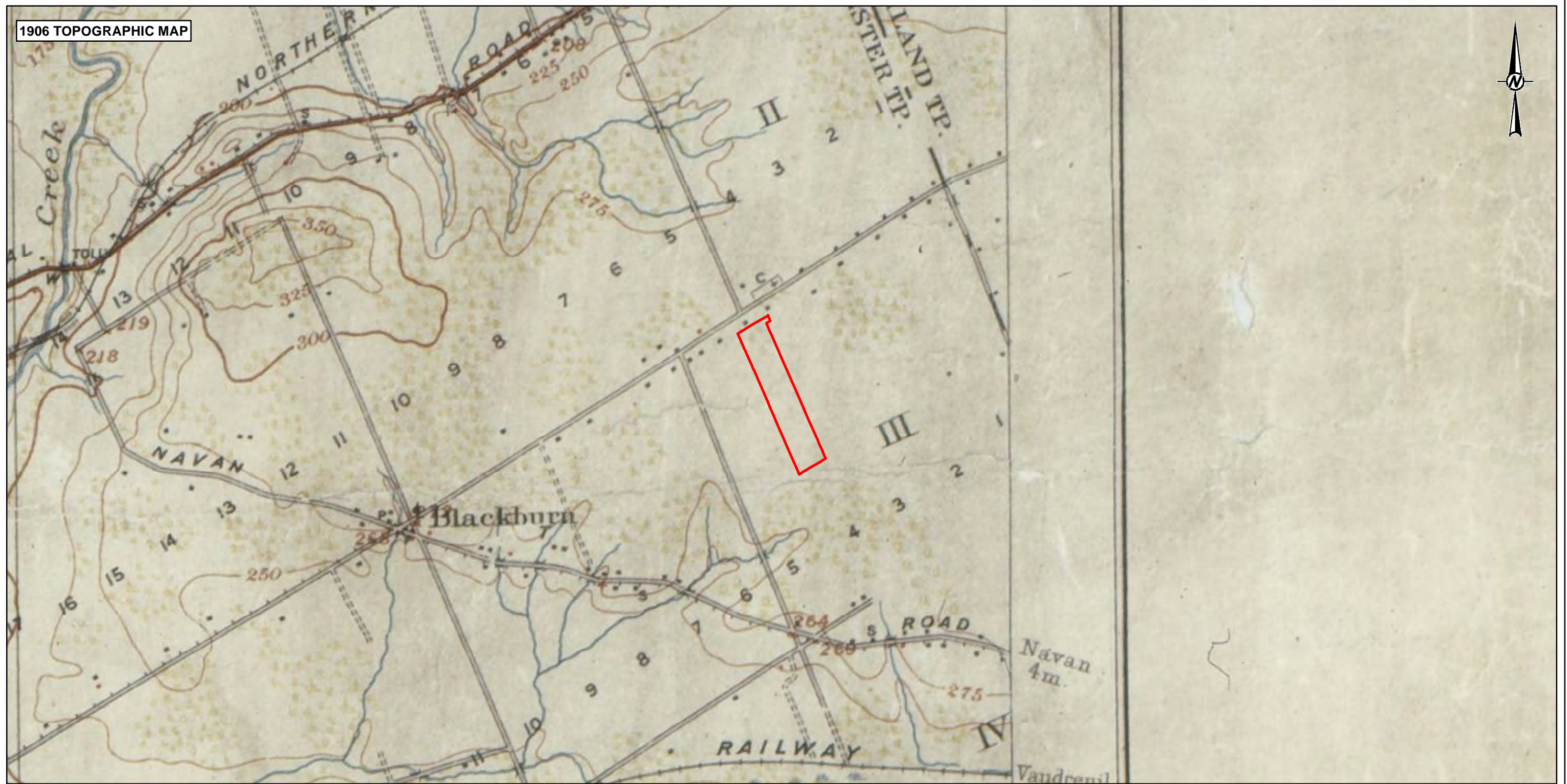
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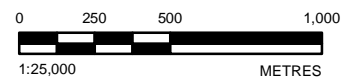
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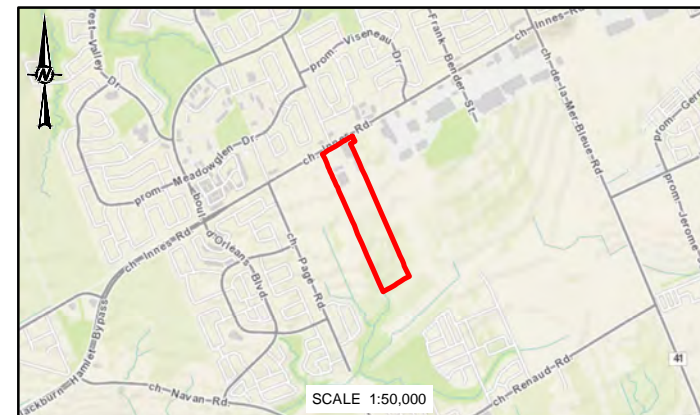
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KEY MAP



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STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 3604-3646
INNES ROAD, LOT 4, CONCESSION 3, CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE
1906 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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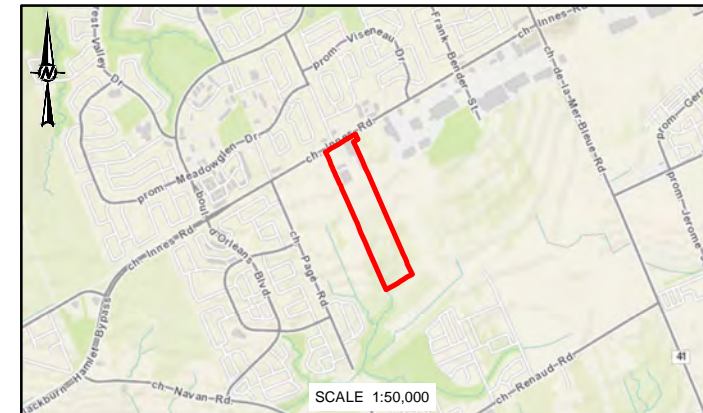
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KEY MAP



CLIENT
GLENVIEW PROPERTIES INC.

PROJECT
**STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 3604-3646
INNES ROAD, LOT 4, CONCESSION 3, CITY OF OTTAWA**

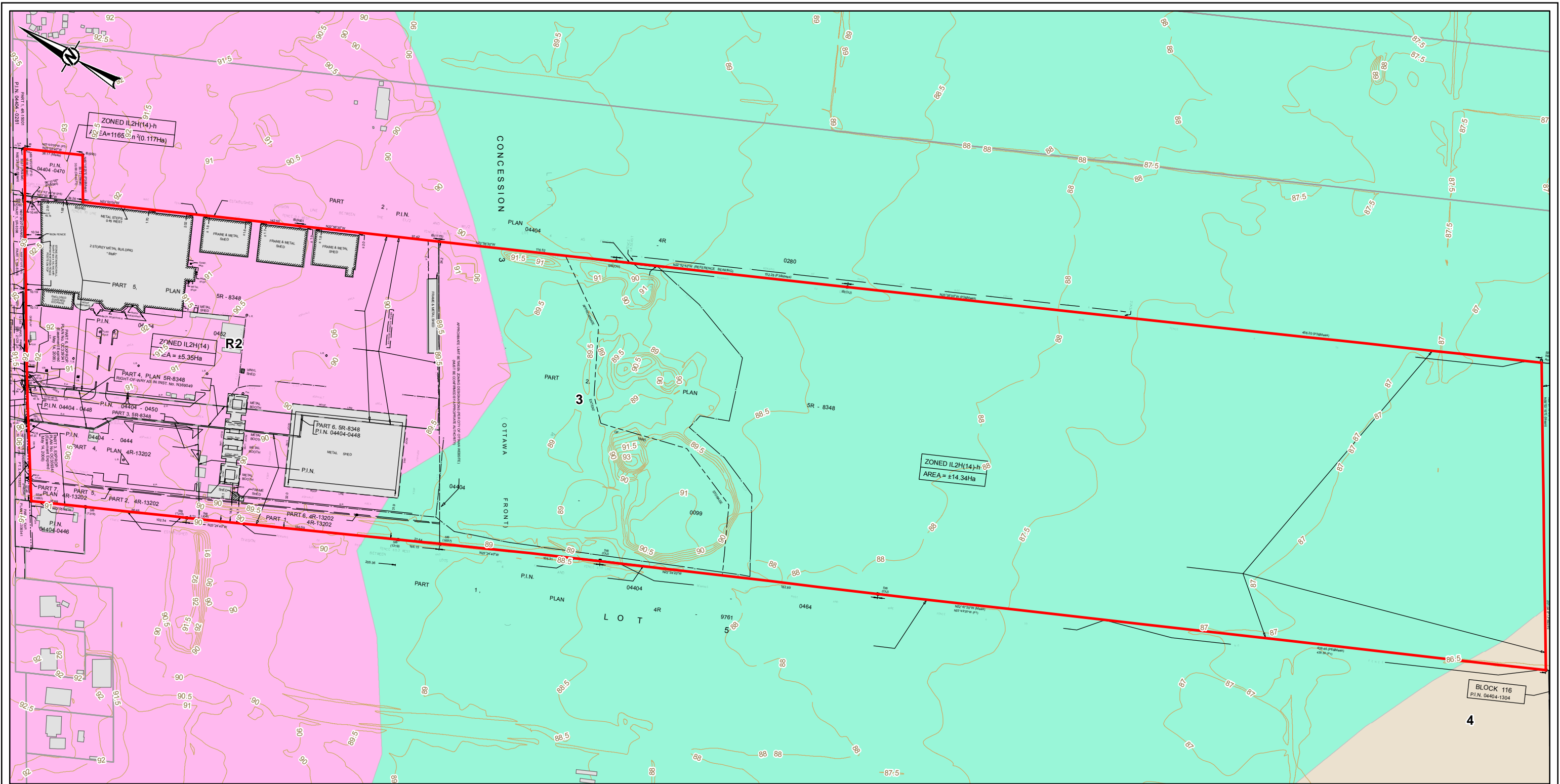
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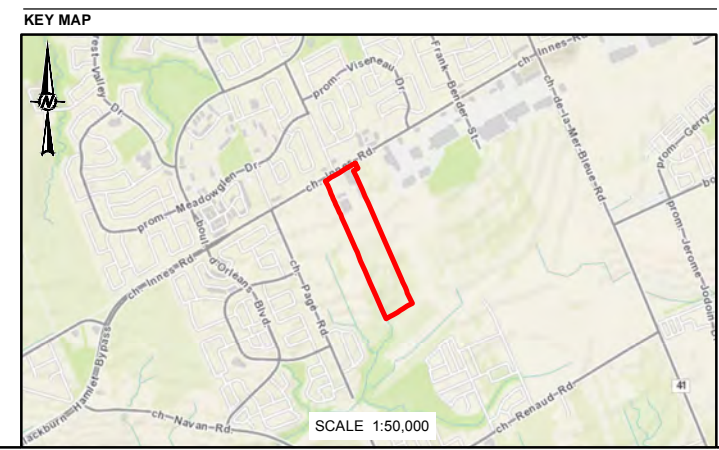
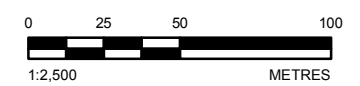
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- LEGEND**
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 - PROPERTY FABRIC
 - 4. DELTAIC AND ESTUARY DEPOSITS: MEDIUM TO FINE GRAINED SAND
 - 3. OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: CLAY, SILTY CLAY & SILT
 - R2. BEDROCK: LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, SANDSTONE & LOCAL SHALE

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

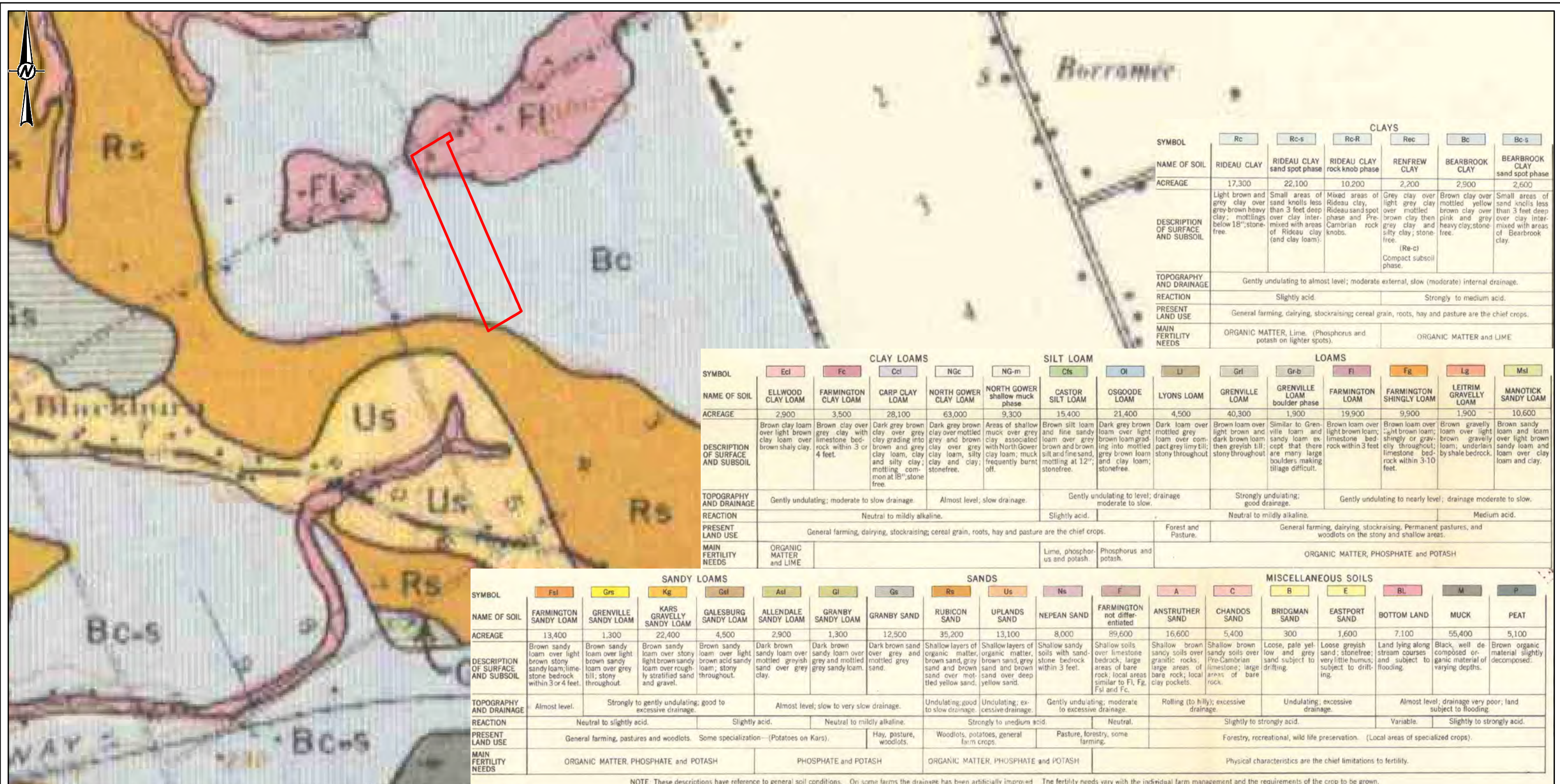
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REV. 0	MAP 7

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



CLAYS						
SYMBOL	Rc	Rc-s	Rc-R	Rec	Bc	Bc-s
NAME OF SOIL	RIDEAU CLAY	RIDEAU CLAY sand spot phase	RIDEAU CLAY rock knob phase	RENFREW CLAY	BEARBROOK CLAY	BEARBROOK CLAY sand spot phase
ACREAGE	17,300	22,100	10,200	2,200	2,900	2,600
DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE AND SUBSOIL	Light brown and grey clay over grey-brown heavy clay; mottlings below 18"; stone-free.	Small areas of sand knolls less than 3 feet deep over clay inter-mixed with areas of Rideau clay (sand clay loam).	Mixed areas of Rideau clay, Rideau sand spot phase and Pre-Cambrian rock knolls.	Grey clay over light grey clay over mottled brown clay then grey clay and silty clay; stone-free. (Re-c) Compact subsoil phase.	Brown clay over mottled brown clay over pink and grey heavy clay; stone-free.	Small areas of sand knolls less than 3 feet deep over clay inter-mixed with areas of Bearbrook clay.
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE	Gently undulating to almost level; moderate external, slow (moderate) internal drainage.					
REACTION	Slightly acid.			Strongly to medium acid.		
PRESENT LAND USE	General farming, dairying, stockraising; cereal grain, roots, hay and pasture are the chief crops.					
MAIN FERTILITY NEEDS	ORGANIC MATTER, Lime. (Phosphorus and potash on lighter spots).			ORGANIC MATTER and LIME		

CLAY LOAMS				SILT LOAM		LOAMS								
SYMBOL	Ecl	Fc	Ccl	NGc	NG-m	Cts	Oi	Lj	Grl	Gr-b	Fl	Fg	Lg	Msl
NAME OF SOIL	ELLWOOD CLAY LOAM	FARMINGTON CLAY LOAM	CARP CLAY LOAM	NORTH GOWER CLAY LOAM	NORTH GOWER shallow muck phase	CASTOR SILT LOAM	OSGOODE LOAM	LYONS LOAM	GRENVILLE LOAM	GRENVILLE LOAM boulder phase	FARMINGTON LOAM	FARMINGTON SHINGLY LOAM	LEITRIM GRAVELLY LOAM	MANOTICK SANDY LOAM
ACREAGE	2,900	3,500	28,100	63,000	9,300	15,400	21,400	4,500	40,300	1,900	19,900	9,900	1,900	10,600
DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE AND SUBSOIL	Brown clay loam over light brown clay loam over brown shaly clay.	Brown clay over grey clay with limestone bedrock within 3 or 4 feet.	Dark grey brown clay over grey clay grading into brown and grey clay loam, clay and silty clay; mottling common at 18"; stone-free.	Dark grey brown clay over mottled grey and brown clay over grey clay loam, silty clay and clay; stone-free.	Areas of shallow muck over grey clay associated with North Gower clay loam; frequently burnt off.	Brown silt loam and fine sandy loam over grey brown and brown silt and fine sand, mottling at 12"; stone-free.	Dark grey brown loam over light brown loam grading into mottled grey brown loam and clay loam; stone-free.	Dark loam over mottled grey loam over compact grey limy till; stony throughout.	Brown loam over light brown loam and dark brown loam then greyish till; stony throughout.	Similar to Grenville loam and sandy loam except that there are many large boulders, making tillage difficult.	Brown loam over light brown loam; limestone bedrock within 3 feet.	Brown loam over light brown loam; shingly or gravelly throughout; limestone bedrock within 3-10 feet.	Brown gravelly loam over light brown gravelly loam; underlain by shale bedrock.	Brown sandy loam and loam over light brown sandy loam over clay loam and clay.
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE	Gently undulating; moderate to slow drainage.			Almost level; slow drainage.		Gently undulating to level; drainage moderate to slow.			Strongly undulating; good drainage.		Gently undulating to nearly level; drainage moderate to slow.			
REACTION	Neutral to mildly alkaline.					Slightly acid.		Neutral to mildly alkaline.			Medium acid.			
PRESENT LAND USE	General farming, dairying, stockraising; cereal grain, roots, hay and pasture are the chief crops.								Forest and Pasture.		General farming, dairying, stockraising, Permanent pastures, and woodlots on the stony and shallow areas.			
MAIN FERTILITY NEEDS	ORGANIC MATTER and LIME					Lime, phosphorus and potash.		Phosphorus and potash.		ORGANIC MATTER, PHOSPHATE and POTASH				

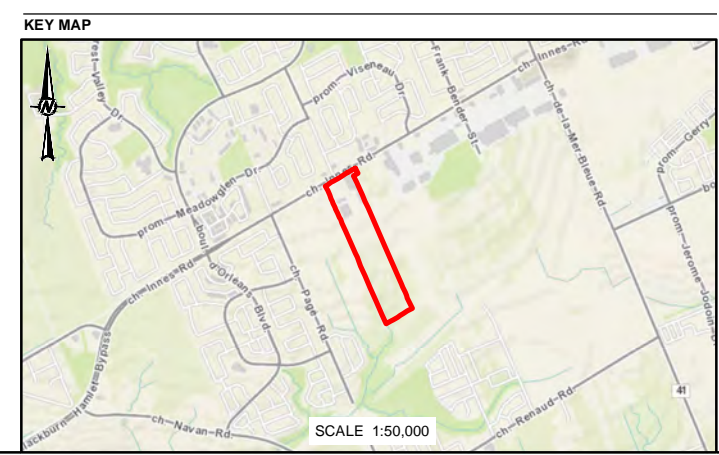
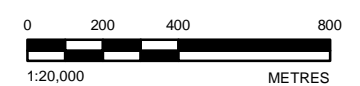
SANDY LOAMS				SANDS					MISCELLANEOUS SOILS										
SYMBOL	Fsl	Grs	Kg	Gel	Asl	Gl	Gs	Rs	Us	Ns	F	A	C	B	E	BL	M	P	
NAME OF SOIL	FARMINGTON SANDY LOAM	GRENVILLE SANDY LOAM	KARS GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM	GALESBURG SANDY LOAM	ALLENDALE SANDY LOAM	GRANBY SANDY LOAM	GRANBY SAND	RUBICON SAND	UPLANDS SAND	NEPEAN SAND	FARMINGTON not differentiated	ANSTRUTHER SAND	CHANDOS SAND	BRIDGMAN SAND	EASTPORT SAND	BOTTOM LAND	MUCK	PEAT	
ACREAGE	13,400	1,300	22,400	4,500	2,900	1,300	12,500	35,200	13,100	8,000	89,600	16,600	5,400	300	1,600	7,100	55,400	5,100	
DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE AND SUBSOIL	Brown sandy loam over light brown stony sandy loam; limestone bedrock within 3 or 4 feet.	Brown sandy loam over light brown sandy loam over grey till; stony throughout.	Brown sandy loam over stony light brown sandy loam over roughly stratified sand and gravel.	Brown sandy loam over light brown acid sandy loam; stony throughout.	Dark brown sandy loam over mottled greyish sand over grey clay.	Dark brown sandy loam over grey and mottled grey sandy loam.	Dark brown sand over grey and mottled grey sand.	Shallow layers of organic matter, brown sand, grey sand and brown sand over mottled yellow sand.	Shallow layers of organic matter, brown sand, grey sand and brown sand over deep yellow sand.	Shallow sandy soils with sandstone bedrock within 3 feet.	Shallow sandy soils over limestone bedrock, large areas of bare rock; local areas similar to Fl, Fg, Fsl and Fc.	Shallow brown sandy soils over granitic rocks; large areas of bare rock; local clay pockets.	Shallow brown sandy soils over Pre-Cambrian limestone; large areas of bare rock.	Loose, pale yellow and grey sand subject to drifting.	Loose greyish sand; stone-free; very little humus; subject to drifting.	Land lying along stream courses and subject to flooding.	Black, well decomposed organic material of varying depths.	Brown organic material slightly decomposed.	
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE	Almost level.		Strongly to gently undulating; good to excessive drainage.		Almost level; slow to very slow drainage.			Undulating; good to slow drainage.		Undulating; excessive drainage.		Gently undulating; moderate to excessive drainage.		Rolling (to hilly); excessive drainage.		Undulating; excessive drainage.		Almost level; drainage very poor; land subject to flooding.	
REACTION	Neutral to slightly acid.			Slightly acid.		Neutral to mildly alkaline.			Strongly to medium acid.		Neutral.		Slightly to strongly acid.			Variable.		Slightly to strongly acid.	
PRESENT LAND USE	General farming, pastures and woodlots.				Some specialization—(Potatoes on Kars).			Hay, pasture, woodlots.		Woodlots, potatoes, general farm crops.		Pasture, forestry, some farming.		Forestry, recreational, wild life preservation. (Local areas of specialized crops).					
MAIN FERTILITY NEEDS	ORGANIC MATTER, PHOSPHATE and POTASH				PHOSPHATE and POTASH			ORGANIC MATTER, PHOSPHATE and POTASH				Physical characteristics are the chief limitations to fertility.							

NOTE: These descriptions have reference to general soil conditions. On some farms the drainage has been artificially improved. The fertility needs vary with the individual farm management and the requirements of the crop to be grown.

LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. SOIL MAP OF CARLETON COUNTY, G.A. HILLS, N.R. RICHARDS, F.F. MORWICK, GUELPH, ONTARIO, 1944. REPORT NO. 7 OF THE ONTARIO SOIL SURVEY. EXPERIMENTAL FARMS SERVICE, DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
GLENVIEW PROPERTIES INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 3604-3646 INNES ROAD, LOT 4, CONCESSION 3, CITY OF OTTAWA

TITLE
SOILS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-01-12
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	EW	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 1788059 CONTROL 0001 REV. 0 MAP 8

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 26mm

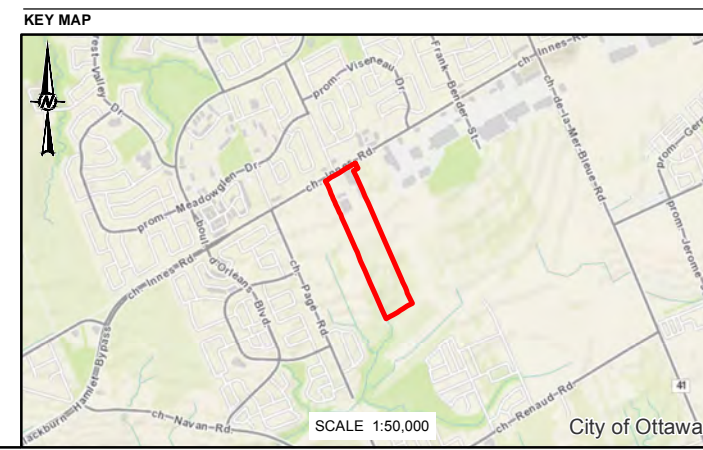



LEGEND

 PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION  PROPERTY FABRIC
 STUDY AREA
 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

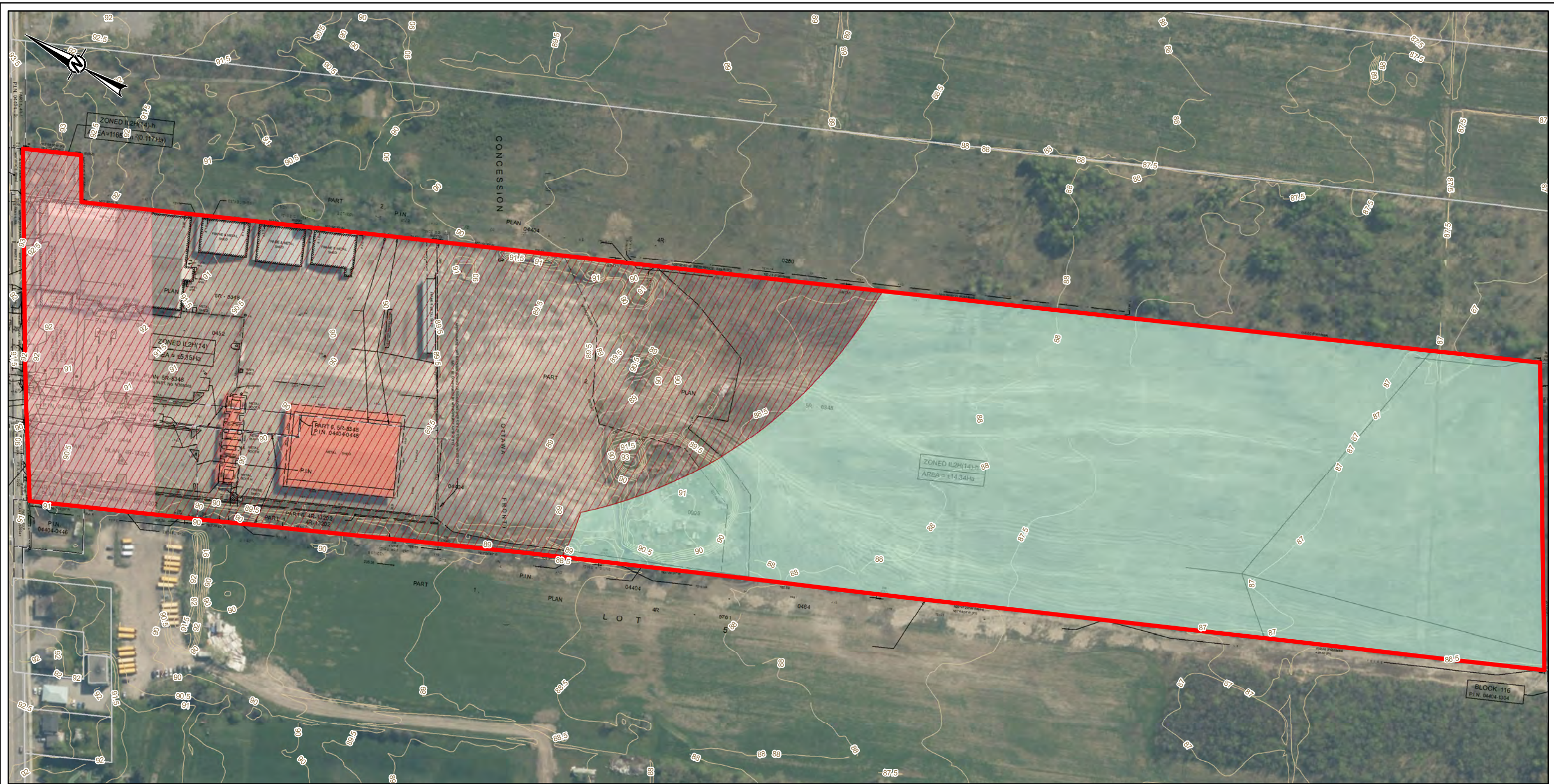
REFERENCE(S)
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
 2. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - CITY OF OTTAWA.
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT GLENVIEW PROPERTIES INC.		
PROJECT STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 3604-3646 INNES ROAD, LOT 4, CONCESSION 3, CITY OF OTTAWA		
TITLE PHOTO LOCATION MAP		
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-01-12
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	EW
	APPROVED	BD
PROJECT NO. 1788059	CONTROL 0001	REV. 0
		MAP 9

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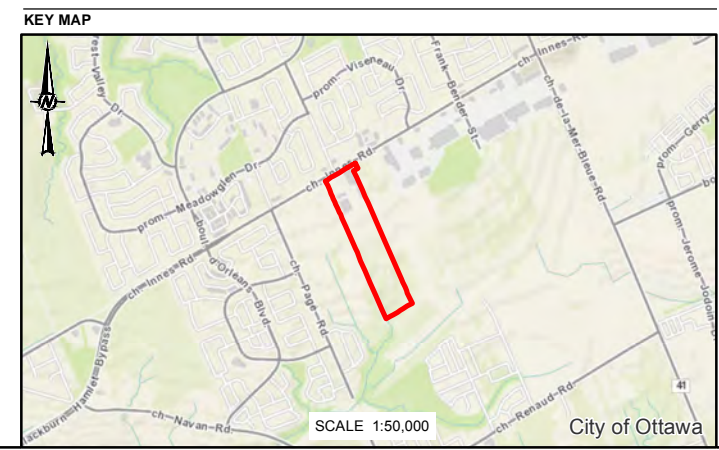
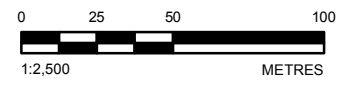
IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (300 metre BUFFER FROM WATERCOURSE)
 - HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (100 metre BUFFER FROM HISTORIC ROADWAY)
 - HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (300 metre BUFFER FROM HISTORIC STRUCTURE)
 - TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
 - PROPERTY FABRIC

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

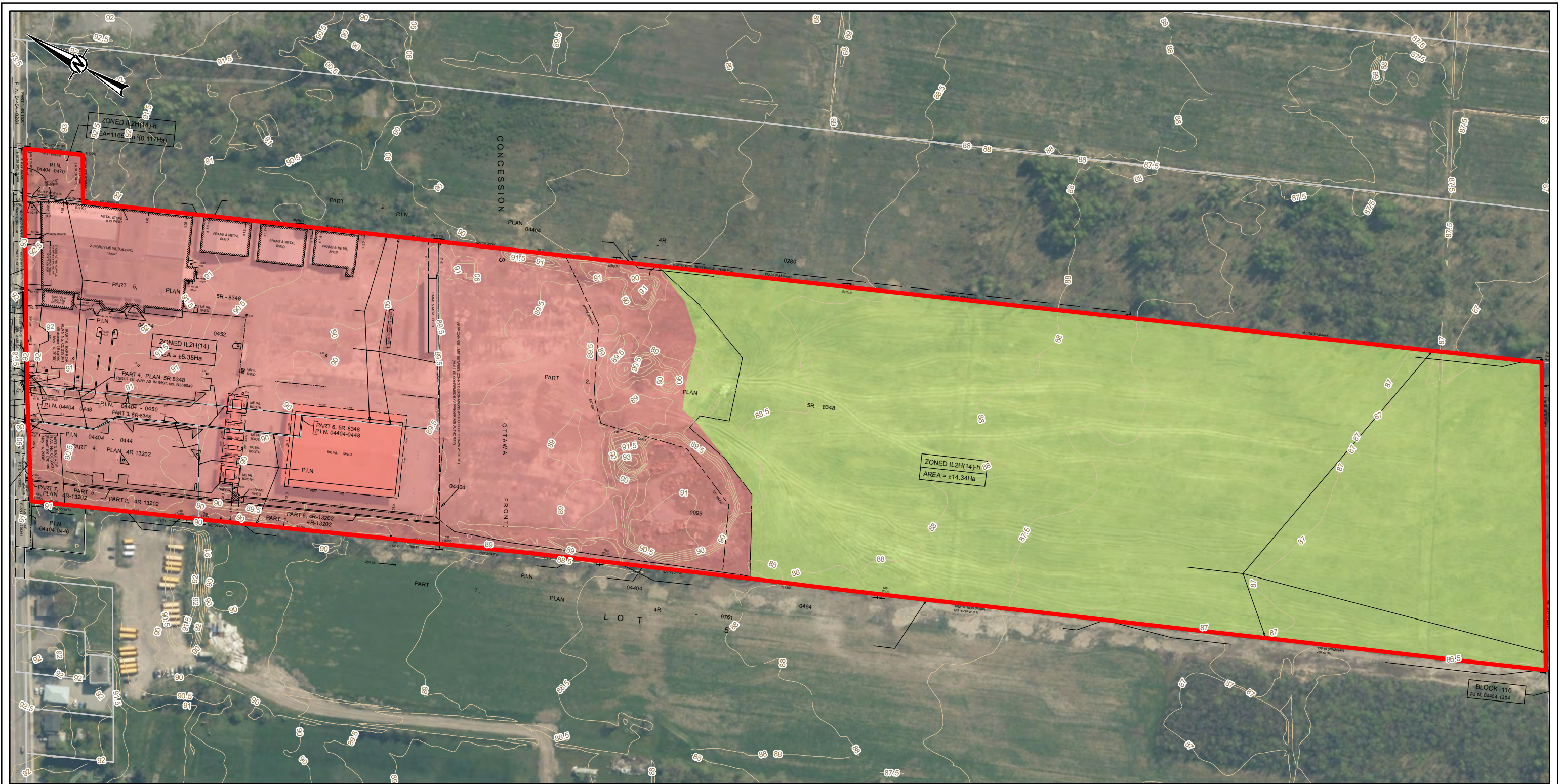
REFERENCE(S)
1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
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CLIENT GLENVIEW PROPERTIES INC.		
PROJECT STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 3604-3646 INNES ROAD, LOT 4, CONCESSION 3, CITY OF OTTAWA		
TITLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-01-12
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	EW
	APPROVED	BD
PROJECT NO. 1788059	CONTROL 0001	REV. 0
		MAP 11

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LEGEND

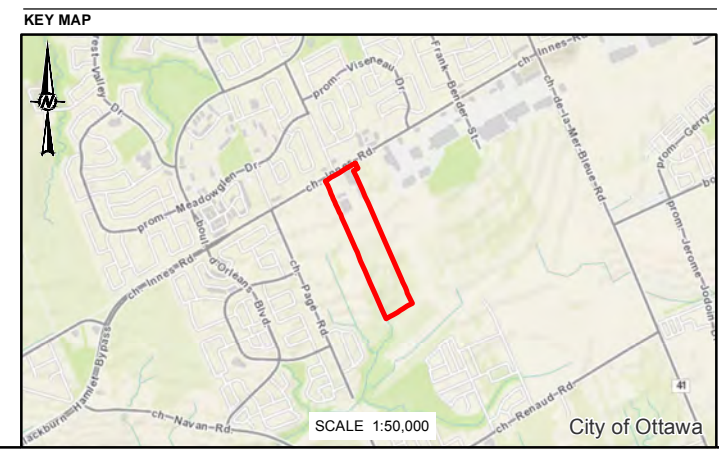
- STUDY AREA
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- PROPERTY FABRIC
- DISTURBED AREAS - ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
- AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL - STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - CITY OF OTTAWA.
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT		GLENVIEW PROPERTIES INC.	
PROJECT		STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 3604-3646 INNES ROAD, LOT 4, CONCESSION 3, CITY OF OTTAWA	
TITLE		STAGE 2 RECOMMENDATIONS	
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-01-12	
	DESIGNED	---	
	PREPARED	BR	
	REVIEWED	EW	
	APPROVED	BD	
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
1788059	0001	0	12

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CLOSURE

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erin Wilson".

Erin Wilson, M.A.
Staff Archaeologist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bradley Drouin".

Bradley Drouin, M.A.
Associate / Senior Archaeologist

EW/BD/ca

https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/18868g/deliverables/original_report/p340-0064-2017_final_report_12jan2018.docx

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APPENDIX A

Photo Catalogue



APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Exposure #	Description	Direction	Date (d/m/y)	Photographer
001	Abandoned hardware store and parking lot taken from gate	SE	27 Oct.'17	EW
002	Gate along Innes Rd and gravel parking lot	W	27 Oct.'17	EW
003	Gravel parking lot along Innes Rd from gate	SW	27 Oct.'17	EW
004	Abandoned loading station	S	27 Oct.'17	EW
005	View of parking lot from loading station	N	27 Oct.'17	EW
006	View of parking lot and hardware store from loading station	NE	27 Oct.'17	EW
007	Abandoned buildings along eastern edge	E	27 Oct.'17	EW
008	Central parking lot behind loading dock	S	27 Oct.'17	EW
009	Fill pile and disturbance centrally	SW	27 Oct.'17	EW
010	Fill pile and disturbance centrally	N	27 Oct.'17	EW
011	Fill pile and disturbance centrally	N	27 Oct.'17	EW
012	Ploughed field central	S	27 Oct.'17	EW
013	Ploughed field from southern border	N	27 Oct.'17	EW
014	Ploughed field from southern border	NE	27 Oct.'17	EW
015	Property steak in SW corner	SW	27 Oct.'17	EW
016	Tree-line across southern border	SE	27 Oct.'17	EW
017	Disturbed fill piles centrally	N	27 Oct.'17	EW
018	Pedestrian survey centrally in field	NE	11 Nov. '17	EW
019	Pedestrian survey centrally in field	N	11 Nov. '17	EW

EW – Erin Wilson

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