June 2009

REPORT ON

Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Triangular Land Parcel of the Tomlinson Industrial Subdivision, Part of Lot 26, Concession 6 Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario

PIF Number P302-043-2008

Submitted to:
J.L. Richards & Associates Limited
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REPORT

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Executive Summary

Golder Associates Ltd. was contracted by J.L. Richards & Associates Limited to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a 25 hectare (ha) triangular parcel of land located south of Rideau Road, on part of Lot 26, Concession 6, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester. This investigation is supplemental to a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the larger 80 ha property, on part of Lots 26 and 27 (Golder 2008).

The objective of the investigation was to document any known archaeological sites on or within the vicinity of the study area and to identify the archaeological potential of the property.

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

The study area consists of a woodlot with some open areas and features a slightly level to undulating topography. The outlying areas to the south are moderately drained containing a minor wetland and well drained in the north containing drainage ditches.

There is evidence for human occupation of Eastern Ontario dating to at least 9,000 B.P. (Before Present) following the retreat of the Champlain Sea. Although open at this time, the study area and vicinity was not likely occupied until 6,000 B.P., with Archaic and later Woodland sites noted near the mouth of the Rideau River and at Lac Leamy in Gatineau. The first permanent Euro-Canadian occupation of the study area dates to the mid nineteenth century with the establishment of Findlay Creek Village and Cowan's Settlement (Leitrim) along the Metcalfe Road (Bank Street).

There are no registered heritage buildings or archaeological sites in the study area, although the Rooney site, a nineteenth century farm, has been noted some 2 km southwest of the subject property, located in Lot 28, Concession 5. The potential for pre-contact archaeological resources is regarded as low as the property is greater than 300 m from the closest natural drainage course. Rideau Road, marking the northern boundary of the study area, was established as a secondary side road in the late nineteenth century, and as a consequence, is not regarded as a significant historic corridor. As a consequence, the property is regarded as having low potential for historic archaeological resources.

This investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1) That no additional archaeological investigation of the subject property is required, and as a consequence, clearance of the archaeological condition be provided for the property;

2) That should deeply buried archaeological remains be encountered on this property during any construction activities, the Ministry of Culture, (416) 314-7148, be notified immediately; and,

3) That in the event that human remains be encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture, (416) 314-7148, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Relations, (416) 326-8393.

Project Personnel

Project Director	Hugh J. Daechsel
Licenced Archaeologist	Nicole Brandon (P302)
Report Preparation	Erin L.M. Wilson
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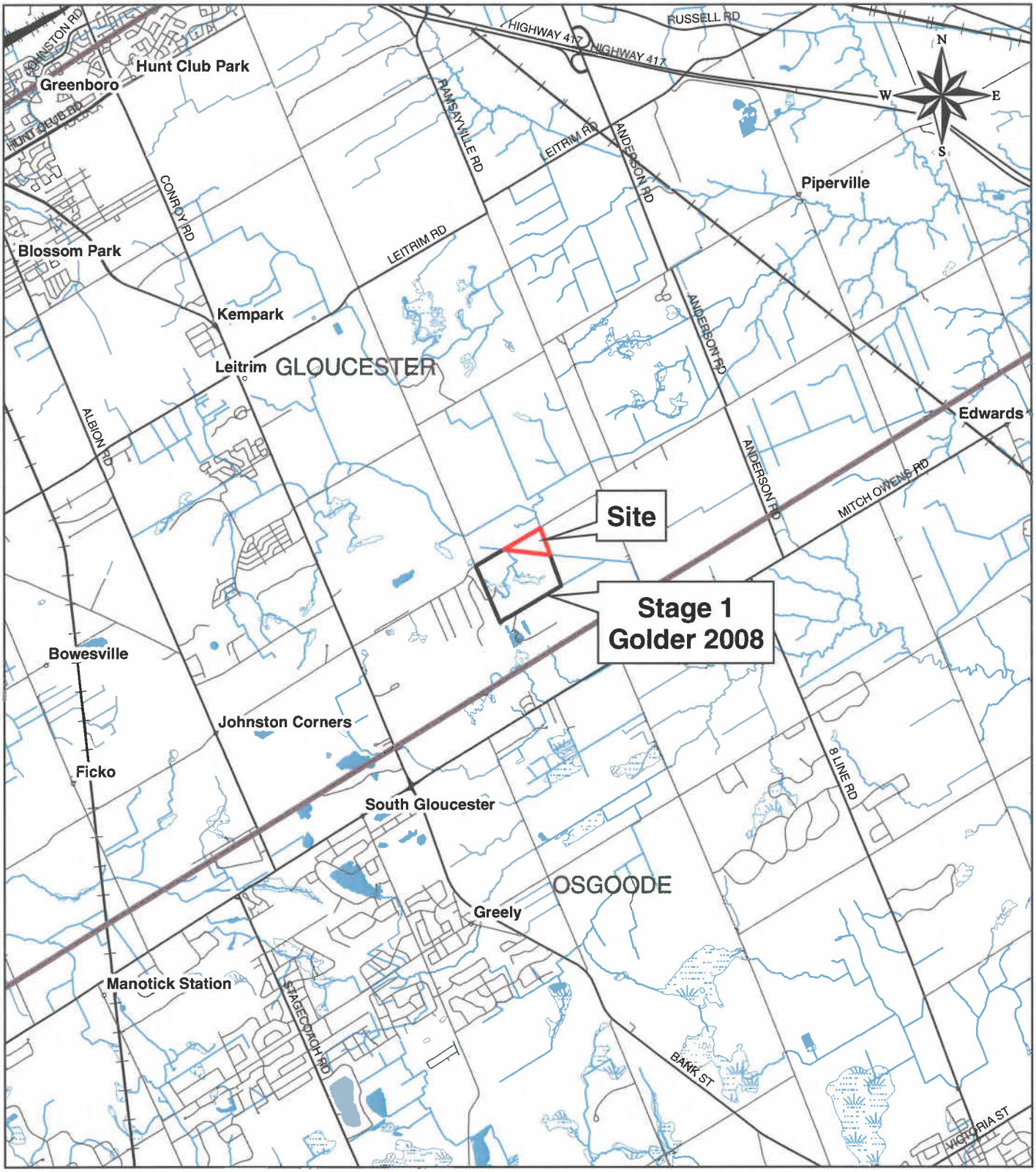
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) undertook, on behalf of J.L. Richards & Associates Limited, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a 25 ha parcel of land located on part of Lot 26, Concession 6 (Rideau Front) Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario (see Figures 1 and 2). This investigation addresses the additional triangular portion of the larger 80 ha property which was not included in a previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Golder 2008). The objective of the investigation was to identify known archaeological resources within the subject area and to assess the property's archaeological potential to determine whether any additional archaeological investigations are required.

The background research included a review of relevant literature pertaining to the archaeology, history and environment of the subject area. Primary documentation including land registry records, census, historic maps and aerial photographs were consulted. A field reconnaissance of the property was undertaken on September 4, 2008. Permission to access the property for the field reconnaissance was provided by R.W. Tomlinson Ltd, the owner of the site.

This report is divided into three sections, beginning with an outline of the study area including its environment, previous archaeological and historic research, cultural overview and property history. A review of identified heritage buildings and archaeological sites is then provided along with an assessment of the property's archaeological potential. This discussion is then summarized and list of recommendations provided. A photographic catalogue is included as Appendix A.



REFERENCE

Digital base map data supplied by DMTI Spatial Inc. CANMAP, 2007 and
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, used under license © Queen's Printer of Ontario, 2008.
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18

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Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

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TITLE

KEY PLAN

PROJECT
PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

FIGURE: 1

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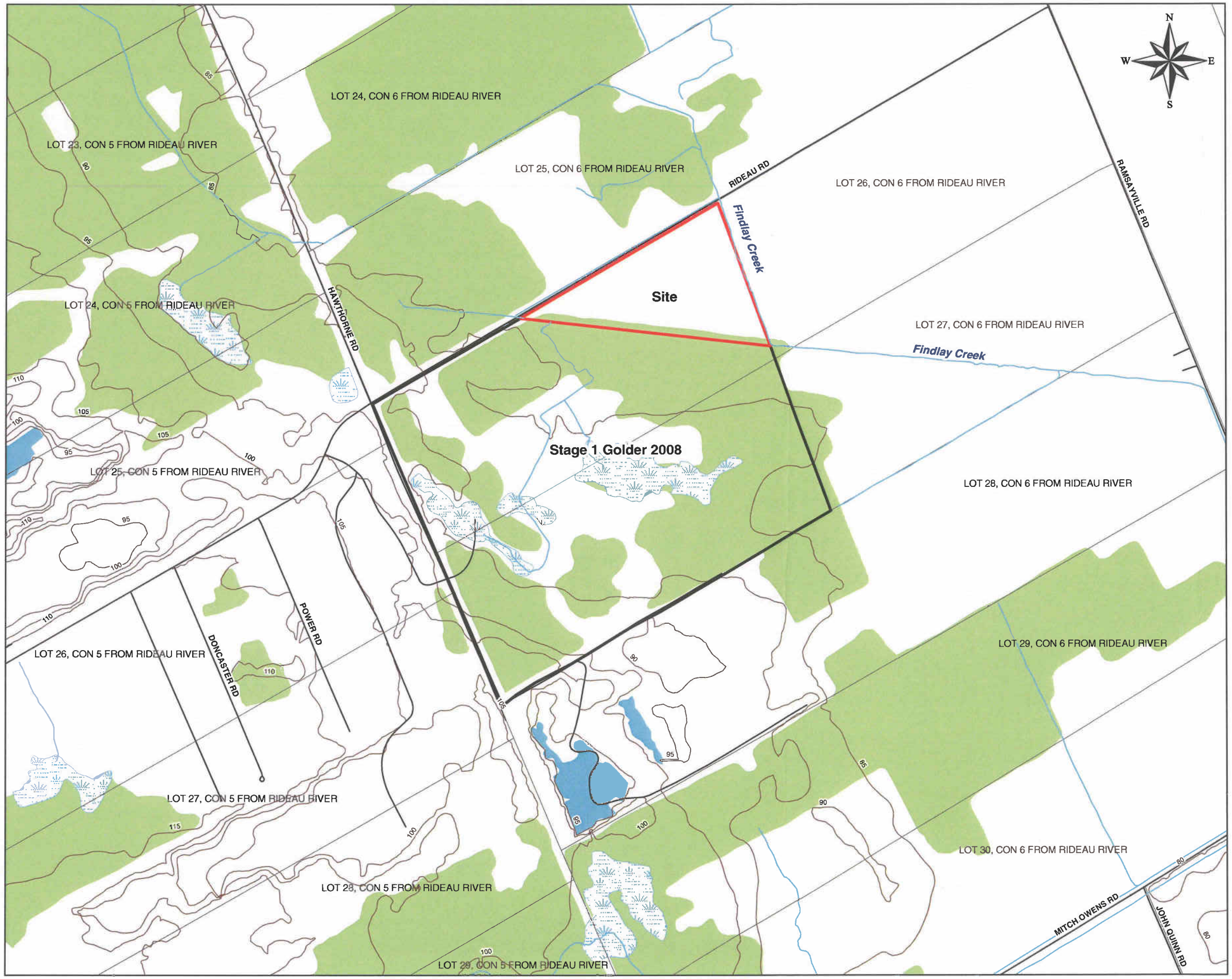

LEGEND

- Site
- Stage 1 Golder 2008
- Lot / Concession
- Roadway
- Railway
- Contour
- Watercourse
- Waterbody Segment
- Wetland Area, Permanent
- Wooded Area

REFERENCE

Digital base map data supplied by DMTI Spatial Inc. CANMAP, 2007 and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer of Ontario, 2008.
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18

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PROJECT
TOMLINSON INDUSTRIAL SUBDIVISION
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

TITLE
SITE PLAN

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

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2.0 STUDY AREA

The property covers an area of 25 ha that lies within part of Lot 26, Concession 6, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester. The property is bounded on the north by Rideau Road. The former alignment of Findlay Creek forms the southern site boundary. Findlay Creek now runs adjacent to the north and east site boundaries.

2.1 Environment

The study area lies within the Prescott and Russell Sand Plains physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1973: 360). This region is characterized by large sand plains divided by lower Ottawa Valley clays. These sand plains have a level surface with an elevation of around 250 feet above sea level. The depth of the sand varies from 10 to 30 feet, and the texture is coarse towards the north grading to fine toward the south. Most of this complex was once part of the Ottawa River Delta where it flowed into the Champlain Sea.

The majority of the study area consists of a woodlot covered by thick brush and young trees with some open areas (Plate 1). The outlying areas of the property contain Findlay Creek to the north and east and a minor wetland to the south. The southern boundary is marked by a former artificial extension of Findlay Creek originally excavated in the late 1940s and more recently diverted by the City in 2004 (T. Chadder, personal communication, 2008) (Plate 2). There are no natural drainage courses on or in the vicinity of the property. Similarly, the noted wetland areas appear associated with the artificial drains.

The soil consists of the Grenville soil type, it is neutral to mildly alkaline, moderately course texture, thin veneer (10 - 50 cm) of stony undifferentiated drift material overlying limestone and dolomite bedrock producing sandy loam soils, and originating from stony glacial till. The soil is a combination of well-drained and significantly areas of poorly drained, found on gently to moderately sloping topography. Slopes are dominantly 2 to 5%, but may range to 15% (Schut and Wilson, 1987).

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest region (Rowe 1977: 94). Characteristic trees of this sub-region include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, and red and burr oak. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir.

The capability of ungulate production is slight to moderate and the waterfowl capability has such severe limitations that almost no waterfowl are produced (Brassard and Bouchard 1971; Arsenault and Johnson 1970). The area soils have moderately severe limitations to moderate limitations for crops due to poor drainage (Marshall et. al. 1979).

Plate 1: View of open area and woodlot, taken from the northeast corner of the property, facing southeast.

Plate 2: View of Findlay Creek running east-west, located south of the study area, facing east.

2.2 Previous Research

The amount of published information of the history of Gloucester Township is limited, however there are several histories of Carleton County that provide insights into its early settlement. The **Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County** (Belden 1879) provides an early account of the township. Some information on Gloucester Township can also be extracted from **Carleton Saga** (Walker & Walker 1968) and **Gloucester Roots** (Kemp, ed. 1991) and more specifically of the study area and **Bowesville: A Place to Remember** (Johnston 1988) focuses on the former settlement of Bowesville and the surrounding area. Furthermore, the Gloucester Historical Society has numerous files dealing with specific families and properties within Gloucester Township.

The *Gloucester Historic Building Study, 1988* is a manuscript providing the preliminary results of the recording of heritage buildings of the then City of Gloucester. The task of recording the built heritage of Gloucester Township was then continued by the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee. These records are now maintained by the City of Ottawa.

The majority of the archaeological work undertaken within the vicinity has been a result of cultural resource management studies. Numerous assessments of the Billings Estate have been completed (Gerrard and Hossack 1981a, 1981b, 1981c, 1981d; Gerrard, Hossack and Associates Inc. 1982, 1986, 1987; Kennett 1990a, 1991; Stewart 1989). Ontario Archaeological Consulting Services undertook archaeological assessments for the widening of Hunt Club Road between Bowesville Road and the Airport Parkway (1991) and Limebank Switch Station (1992). Other assessments examined properties along Riverside Drive between Billings Bridge and the Riverside Hospital (Swayze 2001) and the River Ridge subdivision (Kennett 1995). Additionally, a Stage 1 archaeological examination of built heritage was undertaken by Archaeological Services Inc. (2001) which included the results of the larger Limebank/River/Leitrim and Armstrong Roads Environmental Assessment, as well as a Stage 1/2 archaeological assessment of Findlay Creek Subdivision by McGovern Heritage Archaeological Associates Inc. (2007). An assessment was completed for the new Central Canada Exhibition site north of Rideau Road and west of Albion Road (Swayze 2004), Stage 2 assessments for the River/Limebank Road intersection modification (ASI 2006), the proposed construction of the Riverside South High School east along Limebank Road (Adams 2006) and the proposed widening of Limebank Road from Spratt Road to Earl Armstrong Road (Golder Associates 2008).

2.3 Prehistoric and Historic Overview

2.3.1 Pre-Contact Occupation

Our understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the study area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea is very incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of prehistoric occupation in the Ottawa region based on the archaeological investigations conducted throughout eastern Ontario.

Human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 11,000 years. These first peoples, known as Palaeo-Indians to archaeologists, moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. The former shores of the vast glacial lakes such as Lake Algonquin in the area that is now southern Georgian Bay, and along the north shore of present day Lake Ontario, contain remnants of some of their sites. Isolated finds of the distinctive, parallel-flaked Palaeo-Indian spear points have been recorded in the Rideau Lakes and north of

Kingston (Watson 1982; Kennett and Earl 2000). Although there is limited information on the lifestyle of the Palaeo-Indians, the little evidence that is available suggests that they were highly mobile hunters and gatherers relying on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment.

The Ottawa Valley remained very much on the fringe of occupation at this time. The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels would be the areas most likely to contain evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation in this region. What is believed to be of Palaeo-Indian material has been found in several locations within the city of Ottawa including a site in Honey Gables and several others near Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004).

It was not until the succeeding Archaic Period (ca. 7000 to 1000 B.C.), that the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions. While more land became available for occupation as the glacial lakes drained, Archaic populations continued as hunter-gatherers, however they appear to have focused more on local food resources, abandoning the highly mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. As a result, Paleo-Indian workmanship on stone tools was also lost, but the archaic tool kit became more diversified, reflecting the change to a temperate forest environment. Ground stone tools such as adzes and gouges first appeared and may indicate the construction of the dug-out canoes or other heavy wood working activities. Extensive trade networks had developed by the middle to late Archaic Period. Items such as copper from the north shore of Lake Superior were exchanged during this time.

The first significant evidence for occupation in the Ottawa Valley appears at this time. Archaic sites have been located on Allumette and Morrison Islands on the Ottawa River near Pembroke. Late Archaic sites have also been identified to the west in the Rideau Lakes, and the east at Jessup Falls and Pendleton along the South Nation River (Watson 1982; Daechsel 1980). Sites at Honey Gables and at Albion Road and Rideau Road have been documented and appear to contain Early Archaic material (Swayze 2004).

The Woodland Period (ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550) is distinguished by the introduction of ceramics into southern Ontario. Early Woodland groups continued to live as hunters, gatherers and fishers in much the same way as the archaic people had done. They also shared an elaborate burial ceremonialism evidenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts within graves (Spence et. al. 1990: 129). Extensive trade networks continued through the early part of this period and Early Woodland populations in Ontario appear to have been heavily influenced by groups to the south, particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. By A.D. 200, the trade networks had reached their peak and covered much of North America.

As the Middle Woodlot period (ca. 350 B.C. to A.D. 850) progressed, archaeologists have noted an increase in the decorative styles found on ceramic pots and changes in the shapes and types of tools used. For the first time, it is possible to identify regional cultural traditions within the province, with 'Point Peninsula' being the distinctive variant found in eastern and south-central Ontario. A greater number of known sites from this period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland 'family' hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored for the approaching winter. The proliferation of sites suggests an increase in the population of Eastern Ontario, although the Ottawa area has yet to yield as many sites as other parts of southeastern Ontario. Middle Woodland sites have been noted in the South Nation Drainage Basin and

along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1980; Daechsel 1981).

Another significant development of the Woodland period was the appearance of domesticated plants ca. A.D. 500. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for Late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to the corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. By the end of the Late Woodland period distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of southern Ontario, including the Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence Iroquois along the St. Lawrence River.

While there is clear evidence of these latter developments in much of southern Ontario, the Ottawa Valley remained a sparsely occupied region utilized by mobile hunter-gatherers. In part, this was because the terrain was less than suitable for early agriculture. It was also a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period. Facing persistent hostilities with Iroquoian populations based in what is now New York State, the Huron moved from their traditional lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario to the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay region. Algonquin groups, who had occupied the lands north of the Huron, also appear to have retreated further northward in order to place greater distance between themselves and the Iroquois.

Late Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. A number of poorly documented Woodland find spots are known for the general study area (Jameison 1989).

2.3.2 Post-Contact Occupation

Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of the Ottawa Valley, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded, however, by two of his emissaries, Etienne Brule around 1610 and Nicholas de Vignau in 1611. It is likely that all three travelled at least the lower reaches of the Rideau River. In the wake of Champlain's voyages, the Ottawa River became the principal route for explorers, missionaries and fur traders travelling from the St. Lawrence to the interior, and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade.

At the time of initial contact, the French documented three Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright 1987: Plate 18). These included the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River to the west, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated in the Petite Nation River basin northeast of the study area. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were undoubtedly used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time. The recovery of European trade goods (i.e., iron axes, copper kettle pieces and glass beads) from Native sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin has provided evidence of the extent of contact between Natives and the fur traders during this period. The English, upon assuming possession of New France, continued to use the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor.

Settlement in the Ottawa area was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late eighteenth century. Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, undertook an initial survey of four townships (Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River. At this time the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe, issued a proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region. United Empire Loyalists and other immigrants began to move to lands along the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers in the early nineteenth century.

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and 33 men in 1800 (Bond 1984:24). The community along the north shore of the Ottawa River grew over the next few years and by 1805 Wright had begun significant lumbering activity in the region. It would take several more years for permanent settlement to spread to the south side of the Ottawa River.

2.3.3 Gloucester Township

Gloucester Township was established in 1772 as Township B. It was originally part of Russell County but became part of Carleton County in 1938, and was incorporated as Gloucester Township in 1850. Gloucester Township is bounded by the Rideau River to the west, the Ottawa River to the north, on the south by Osgoode and the east by Russell County.

Land registry records indicate that patents for some of the lots in Gloucester Township were issued as early as 1802 but most of these were granted to United Empire Loyalists or their family members who never actually settled on the lots. The first documented permanent settler in the township was Braddish Billings who settled on Lot 17 in the Junction Gore in 1812. Billings, whose family was originally from Massachusetts, felled trees for Philemon Wright. The earliest available assessment roll for Gloucester Township dates to 1823 and notes three families on lots immediately to the south of the Billings property: James Doxey on Lot 19, Junction Gore, Duncan McKenzie on Lot 20, Junction Gore, and Captain Andrew Wilson on Lot 2, Concession I, Rideau Front (Kemp 1991: 9).

The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826 – 1832) accelerated settlement in the region with additional roads developing to connect outlying communities. In 1828, Braddish Billings initiated the construction of a bridge across the Rideau River to facilitate travel along the old 1815 road from the Chaudiere which, up until then, had required a ferry crossing. Subsequently, the Metcalfe Road (Bank Street) was built from this bridge through the Rideau Front lots of Gloucester Township to the village of Metcalfe and on to the St. Lawrence. The Rideau River Road (River Road / Riverside Drive) was also extended north along the east bank of the Rideau River to the Ottawa River. Other roads developed in a rough grid pattern along the lot and concession lines as settlement expanded through the township during the nineteenth century.

2.4 Property History

Documents reviewed in order to develop the property history of the study area include the Land Registry Abstract Indices held at the Land Registry Office in Ottawa, the available assessment rolls and census records held at the National Archives of Canada (1834 to 1891) and available nineteenth century maps including the William Coffin map of 1825, Walling map of 1863 and the Belden map of 1879.

The study area is located on part of Lot 26, Concession 6 Rideau Front, of Gloucester Township. The earliest known map of the study area is an 1825 map by William Coffin which illustrates that there were no known owners of the land. However, both Walling and Belden maps identify property owners of Lot 26, Concession 6.

2.5 Lot 26, Concession 6

The Land Registry records do not correlate well with the historical maps for Lot 26.

The Crown Patent for Lot 26 was issued to William Cook in 1829. There is no indication he ever settled on the land. The next transaction recorded by the land registry is the sale of the land, from 1891 to 1901, from four parties to John Blais: Etienne Blais and wife in 1891 (GL 9965), Joseph Blais in 1893 (GL 11022), John Davies in 1902 (GL 17071), Hiram Wood in 1902 (GL 17072).

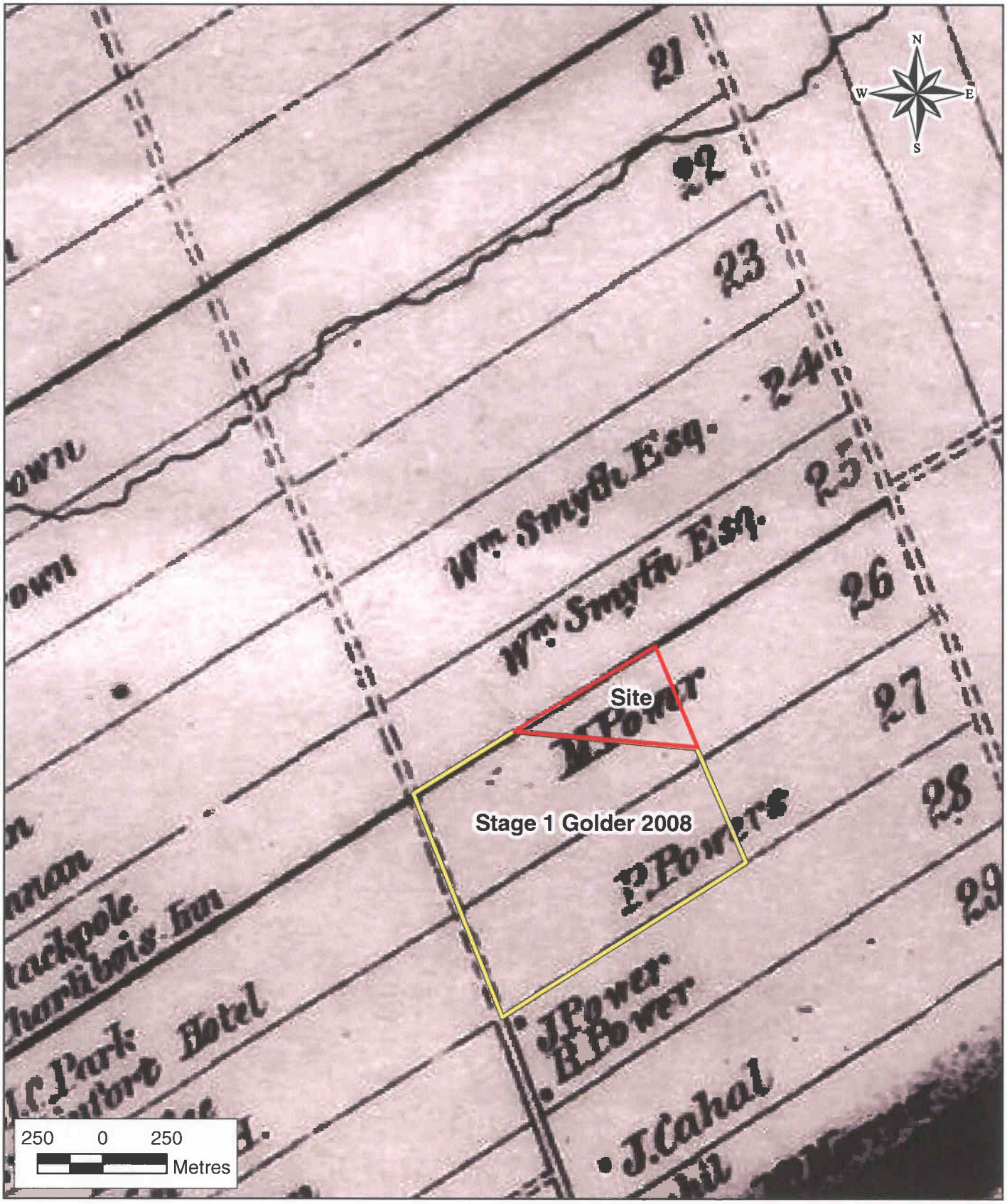
John Davies and his wife, Mary Blais, appear in the 1901 census (T-6495) but are not listed in earlier census records. Hiram Wood and John Davies may have lived in Gloucester Township, as both their names do appear in the 1881 census (C-13229). If that is true, they both appear to have lived in other parts of the Township. Neither Etienne Blais nor Joseph Blais appear in any of the census records for the Township.

The 1863 Walling map (Figure 3) and the 1879 Belden map (Figure 4) both illustrate Mathew Power as the owner of the western portion of Lot 26, Concession 6. His house is located on the western portion of the property. The 1871 census record indicates that he was a 56 year old Irish Catholic farmer. His wife, Mary, was 53, and they had five other people living in their house: Mary Power, 22, was their servant and Bridget, 20, Margaret, 17, Leticia, 15, and John, 12, their children. Mathew Power is also listed in the 1881 census, as a 60 year old man and his wife Mary 60, John, 21 and Margaret, 23.

The Belden map of 1879 shows L. King as the owner of the eastern half of Lot 26 (see Figure 4). He does not appear in the Gloucester censuses records.

A review of the aerial photographs dating from 1945 indicates that the property was farmed through to the mid to late twentieth century (Plates 3 and 4).

The 1863 Walling map shows no road along the northern boundary of Lot 26 (Figure 3). A right-of-way was identified along the corridor in the 1878 Belden map (Figure 4). This right-of-way in a 1945 aerial photo of the property appears to be little more than a single lane trail connecting Hawthorne and Ramseyville Roads. As a consequence, this corridor was not regarded as being a significant heritage corridor.



Golder Associates Ottawa, Ontario	DATE 21 Apr. 2009	TITLE	
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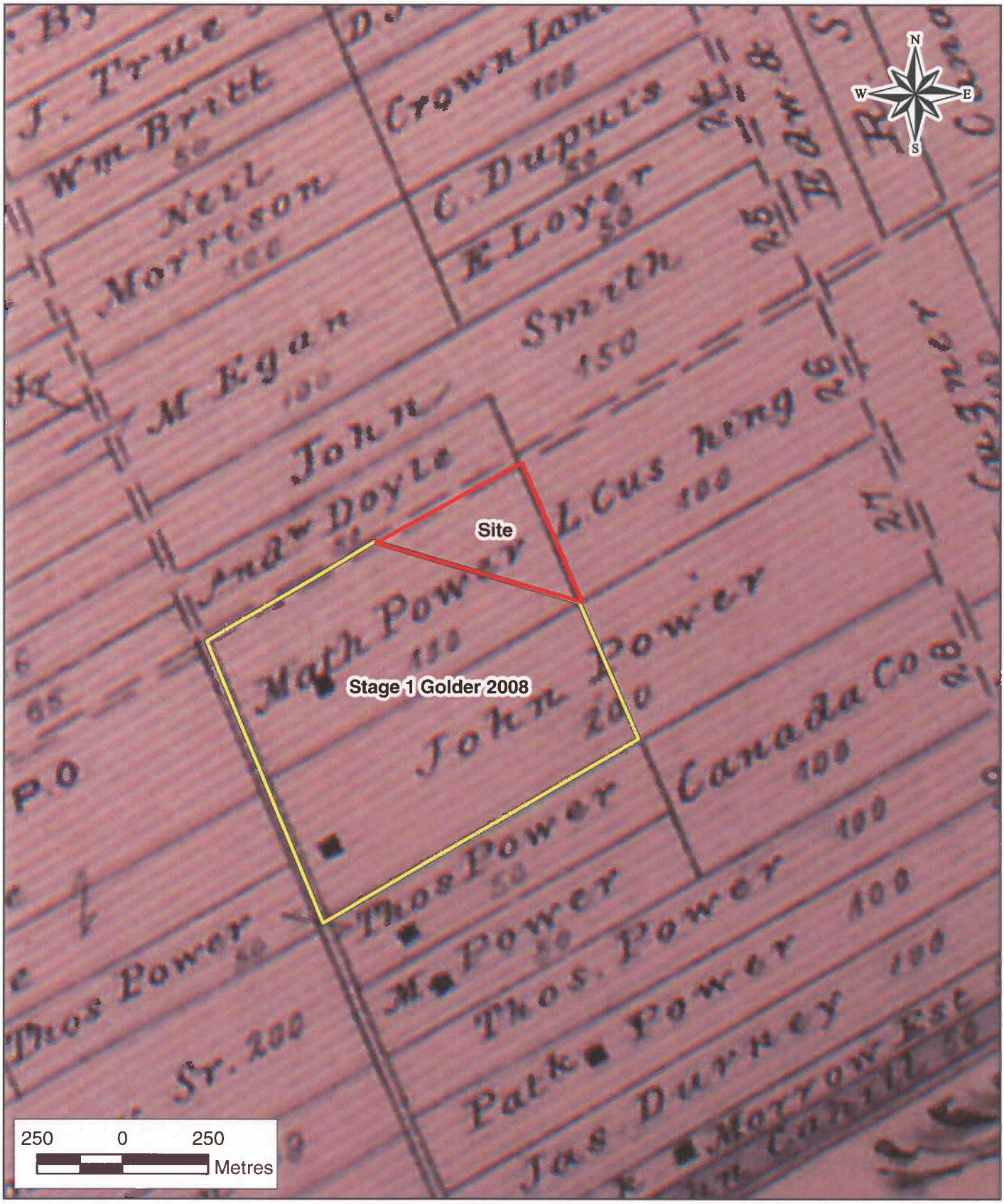


Golder Associates Ottawa, Ontario	DATE 21 Apr. 2009	TITLE	
	DESIGN IN/SK	**1879 BELDEN MAP**	
	GIS SK		
PROJECT No. 08-1122-0215	CHECK		
SCALE AS SHOWN REV. 0	REVIEW	PROJECT TOMLINSON INDUSTRIAL SUBDIVISION PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	**FIGURE: 4**

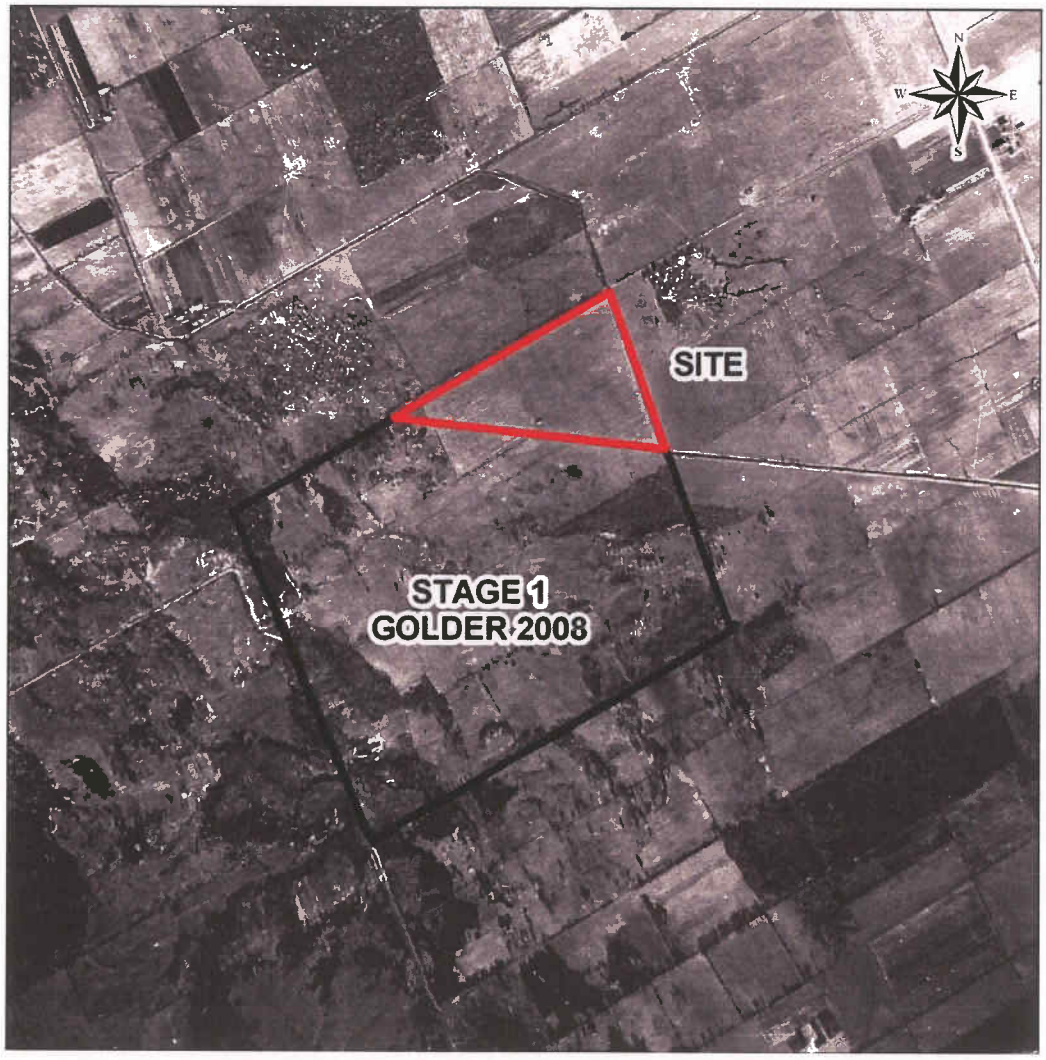


Plate 3: 1945 aerial photograph of the study area. NAPL A9609-83.

Plate 4: 1985 aerial photograph of the study area. NAPL A31402-14.

3.0 IDENTIFIED HERITAGE RESOURCES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE POTENTIAL

3.1 Identified Heritage Resources

3.1.1 Archaeological Sites

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites in the study area is the Ontario Ministry of Culture's archaeological site database. A current version of this database was consulted for the present assessment.

At present, there are no registered or otherwise documented archaeological sites within the study area. However, there is a Euro-Canadian late 19th to early 20th century homestead, the Rooney Site (BhFv-2), that was located some 200 m east of Bank Street just north of Our Lady of the Visitation Church.

Other nearby sites are clustered near Albion Road and Rideau Road (BhFv-4, 5, 6 & 7) and are interpreted as Late Palaeo-Indian or Early Archaic lithic workshops and temporary habitation sites. The validity of these sites is under review.

3.1.2 Built Heritage Property

The primary source of information used for this study was the built heritage inventory initially developed by the City of Gloucester in the late 1980s and early 1990s and now maintained by the City of Ottawa. A review of the City of Ottawa heritage building/property data base indicated that there are no heritage buildings or properties in the subject area. There are, however, a number of adjacent areas where there are listed heritage buildings and properties (see table below).

Table 1: Listing of Heritage Buildings and Properties in the General Area

No.	Address	Common Name	Heritage Designation
1	4751 Hawthorne Road		Listed
2	4885 Hawthorne Road		Listed
3	7409 Mitch Owens Road		Listed
4	7935 Mitch Owens Road		Listed

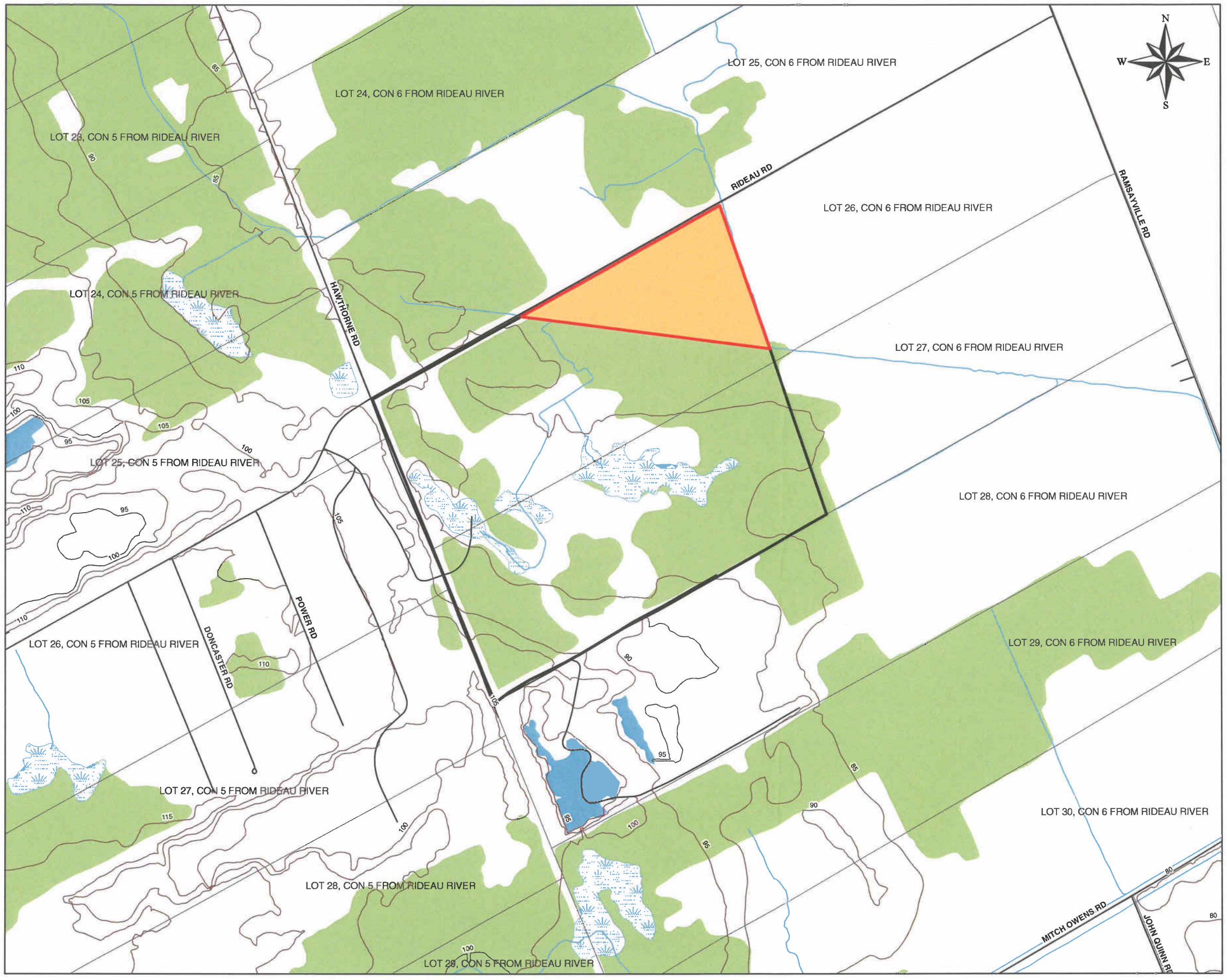
3.1.3 Archaeological Potential

A number of variables are used to determine archaeological site potential. In the case of pre-contact (prehistoric) sites, criteria are focused on topographical features such as the distance from the nearest source of water, height above the nearest source of water and the nature of the nearest source of water (e.g., creek, river or lake). Distinguishing elements in the landscape including ridges, knolls, drumlins, eskers and wetlands as well as soil type also influence site location. Another factor affecting pre-contact site location is access to raw materials such as chert, mica or copper. Also considered in the assessment is the proximity of known pre-contact sites.

As the property is not located within 300 m of any natural watercourse and has no distinguishing topographic features that would have drawn pre-contact populations to the area, it is regarded as having low potential for pre-contact archaeological resources.

Historic research provides the basis for determining historic archaeological site potential. Land registry records, assessment roles, census, historic maps and aerial photographic evidence and a site inspection of the study area all assist in determining historical site potential.

As Rideau Road is regarded as an historical corridor of limited heritage significance (Figure 5), the property has low potential for historic archaeological resources. The City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan has also identified the property as having low potential for archaeological resources.



LEGEND

- Site
- Stage 1 Golder 2008
- Roadway
- Railway
- Contour
- Watercourse
- Waterbody Segment
- Wetland Area, Permanent
- Area of Low Archaeological Potential
- Wooded Area
- Lot / Concession

REFERENCE

Digital base map data supplied by DMTI Spatial Inc. CANMAP, 2007 and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer of Ontario, 2008.
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18

250 0 250

SCALE 1:10,000 METRES

PROJECT
TOMLINSON INDUSTRIAL SUBDIVISION
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

PROJECT No. 08-1122-0215		SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0
DESIGN	IN/EW	15 July 2008	
GIS	SK	21 Apr. 2009	
CHECK			
REVIEW			

FIGURE: 5

N:\Active\2008\1122 - Environmental\08-1122-0215 Tomlinson Industrial Subdivision\GIS\mxd\08111220215_02_SitePlan.mxd

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Golder was contracted by JL Richards & Associates Limited. to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a triangular parcel of land located south of Rideau Road, on part of Lot 26, Concession 6, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester. This investigation is supplemental to a Stage 1 archaeological assessment on part of Lots 26 and 27 (Golder 2008).

The objective of the investigation was to document any known archaeological or heritage resources sites on or within the vicinity of the study area and to identify the archaeological potential of the property.

The investigation included a review of relevant literature pertaining to the archaeology, environment and history of the study area, consultation with historical maps and a review of land registry and census data, as well as consolidation with an updated listing from the Ministry of Culture. A field reconnaissance was made of the area on September 4, 2008.

The study area consisting of 25 ha property, features a woodlot with some open areas and a slightly level to undulating topography. The outlying areas to the south are moderately drained containing a minor wetland and well drained in the north containing drainage ditches. The former alignment of Findlay Creek forms the southern site boundary.

Although the Crown Patent for Lot 26 was granted in 1829 to William Cook, it was not until after 1863 that the property was settled.

The archaeological potential of the subject property is considered low for both pre-contact and historic archaeological resources as the property is over 300 m from the nearest natural drainage feature and Rideau Road, being a side road established in the late nineteenth century.

This investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1) That no additional archaeological investigation of the subject property is required, and as a consequence, clearance of the archaeological condition be provided for the property.
2) That should deeply buried archaeological remains be encountered on this property during any construction activities, the Ministry of Culture (416) 314-7148 be notified immediately.
3) That in the event that human remains be encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture, (416) 314-7148, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Relations, (416) 326-8393.

5.0 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 J.L. Richards and Associates Limited. (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 can not 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 Culture's Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993) (Stages 1 - 3 and Reporting Format).

6.0 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.

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Archaeologist

Hugh J. Daechsel, M.A.
Senior Archaeologist

ELM/HJD/KAM/hb/cb
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APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue

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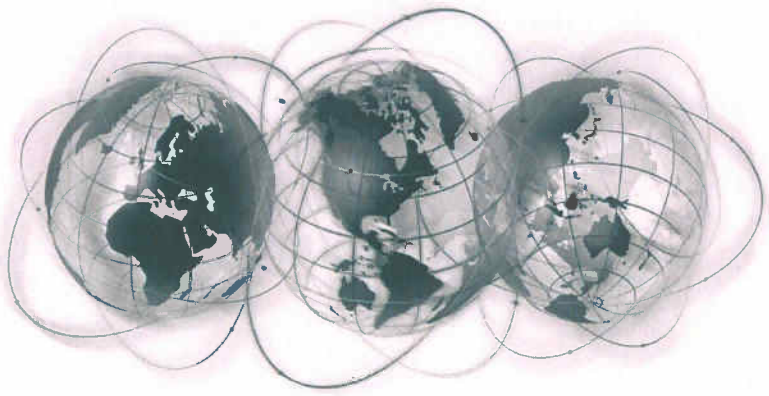

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