



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

879 River Road
Part Lot 23, Broken Front Concession
Geographic Township of Gloucester
Carleton County
Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

Tanya Rowe
Richcraft Homes Ltd.
2280 St. Laurent Blvd
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 4K1
Phone: (613) 739-7111

February 2018

Submitted for review February 14, 2018

Paterson Group Inc.

Consulting Engineers
154 Colonnade Road South
Ottawa (Nepean), Ontario
Canada K2E 7J5

Tel: (613) 226-7381
Fax: (613) 226-6344
www.patersongroup.ca

PIF: P369-0059-2018
Ben Mortimer, MA (Licence Number P369)

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes Ltd., undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 23, Broken Front Concession in the geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County (Map 1). The objectives of this investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. Richcraft is proposing residential development of the subject property (Map 2). Accordingly, archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision submission, under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of updated Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, primary historical research, including: historical maps and aerial photographs.

This Stage 1 assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the shovel test pit survey method at five metre intervals, as per Section 2.1.2 (MTCS 2011), in all areas which have not been recently ploughed or do not have appropriate conditions for pedestrian survey at the time of the Stage 2 assessment;

and;
2. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011).

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3.0 Project Personnel

Field Director/ Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Preparation	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Archival Research	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes Ltd. (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 23, Broken Front Concession in the geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act. Richcraft is planning residential development of the study area (Map 2). At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Richcraft.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999a, 1999b). According to the management plan the western portion of the study area falls within an area of archaeological potential (Map 3).

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The study area is in the geographic Township of Gloucester, former County of Carleton. Originally known as Township B, Gloucester was established in 1792. In 1800, it became a part of Russell County, then in 1838 it became a part of Carleton County. Gloucester was incorporated as a township in 1850. The first settler in the township was Braddish Billings in what is now the Billings Bridge area. The early history of Gloucester is described in Gilles Séguin's *Gloucester: From Past to Present* (1991), Tanya Wackley's *Gloucester: The Proud Legacy of Our Communities* (2000), M. M. Rowat's *Gloucester Memories* (1986). Other useful resources include *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanked the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small

groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

The Woodland Period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually introduced to the region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Engelbrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is extremely fuzzy. Needless to say there are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there

seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskariini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquins (Pilon 2005).

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquian groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). Additionally, up to 1650 warfare and raiding into the lower Ottawa Valley by the Five Nation Iroquois forced the various Algonquin groups from the area (Morrison 2005:26). By 1701 the Iroquois had been driven from most of southern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley was occupied by the Algonquin Nation (Morrison 2005:27-28).

A traditional lifeway was continued by many of the Algonquian groups in the lower Ottawa Valley above Montreal through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Algonquian lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for native claims, for settlement and industry.

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

A rough survey of the Township of Gloucester was initiated in 1792 but was not completed until 1820. The township was named for William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, nephew of King George III (Clark 2012). The 83,000 acre township was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Wackley 2000:1).

Braddish Billings, an American working as a lumber jobber on the Rideau River for Philamon Wright of Hull, was the first settler in Gloucester Township, squatting on Lot 17 of the clergy reserve along the Rideau River in 1812 (Séguin 1991:4, 14). In 1823, Braddish Billings constructed the first sawmill in the township on a creek running through his property near present day Bank Street. In 1825, Billings was appointed Clerk and Assessor for Gloucester Township, and the first assessment lists 12 families (Clark 2012). Settlement first occurred along the rivers and the early pioneer communities of the township consisting of Manotick, Long Island Village, Gateville (Billings Bridge), Janeville (Vanier), and New Edinburgh. As roads pushed inland the villages of Cyrville, St. Joseph (Orléans), and Cathartic (Carlsbad Springs) developed. By the late 1820s the township's lumber was mostly felled and agriculture became the main source of

revenue. In 1827, Braddish Billings took his last load of lumber to Quebec before turning to agriculture (Séguin 1991:4-5, 14).

Farmer's Bridge, later known as Billings Bridge, was completed in 1830, linking Gloucester Township with Nepean Township and Bytown. By 1834, the township had grown slightly, totaling 156 households. That same year, stagecoach service began between Bytown and Prescott via Billings Bridge, Bowesville, and South Gloucester. The road was known as the Bytown & Prescott Carriage Road (Clark 2012).

In 1850, Gloucester Township was incorporated. The following year the township had a population of 3,005. Ten years later the population had only grown to 4,522 (Bond 1968:23). In 1854, the Bytown and Prescott Railway was completed through the township (renamed Ottawa and Prescott Railway in 1855 and leased to CPR in 1881). The railway ran through Gloucester from Manotick Station to New Edinburgh via Gloucester Station, Ellwood, Billings Bridge, Overbrook, and Janeville (Vanier).

In 1865, the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company was established to build and improve the road between Uppertown Ottawa and South Gloucester, by this time the road was known as Bank Street (Clark 2012). These improvements to the township meant that by 1867 Gloucester was mostly settled, but eventually the township started losing part of its urban population to Ottawa. New Edinburgh was incorporated as a village in 1867 and twenty years later in 1887 was annexed to Bytown, followed in 1889 by another 148 acres to the south of New Edinburgh (Séguin 1991:14).

The closest crossroads community to the study area is Long Island Village. Long Island village was built up around the Long Island Locks of the Rideau Canal in the 1830s. At its peak the village comprised general stores, two churches and its own post office. Once the mill was constructed at Manotick, many of the inhabitants moved south and the village of Long Island diminished (King 2017).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

Lot 23 was granted in 1859 and 1860 as half lots north and south, with the study area overlying a portion of the south half lot. In 1862, the south half was subdivided into a 65 and a 10-acre parcels. Table 1 provides a chronology of the property's occupation history from 1858 to circa 1900.

4.1 Archaeological Context

4.1.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 3.2 hectare parcel on the south half of Lot 23, Broken Front Concession, in the former Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County. The property is less than 400 m east of the Rideau River. Aerial photographs from the 1970s onwards indicate the property has mainly been fallow field with a structure in the northeast corner (Map 5) and currently there is a moderately wooded area in the northeast corner (Map 6). A small tributary to the Rideau River runs along the southern boundary of the study area. In the northwest corner is a small metal clad structure with a small gravel driveway. The property is bounded to the north by forested area, to the east with agricultural fields, to the south by a residential property, and to the west by River Road and other residential properties across the street.

Year	Comment	Reference
Full 75 Acre Parcel - South 1/2 Lot 23, Broken Front		
1858	William Blyth –Householder and occupation listed as mason	1858 Tax Assessment
1860	Crown Patent to Alexander Dowie (likely living on Lot 3, Rideau Front)	Collectors Roll OLR and 1858 Tax Assessment
1862	Alexander Dowie sells to William Blyth	Collectors Roll OLR
10 Acre Parcel - South 1/2 Lot 23, Broken Front		
1862	Blyth sells 10 acres of the 75 the of the south half of lot 23 to Albie Clothier.	OLR
1863	A.A. Clothier and a structure mapped just north of the study area. Likely should be in the study area on southern ½ lot as seen in the 1879 map.	Walling Map
1864	Alba A. Clothier - Farmer	1864 Tax Assessment Roll
1871	43-year-old Alba Anson Clothier, an Ontario born carpenter, living with his wife Anges (42), and their children: John, James, Albert, Helen, Henry, Alba, Mary, and Andrew (ages 16 to 3 months).	1871 Census
1872	Alba Clothier – Farmer and Freeholder	1872 Tax Assessment Roll
1878	Albie Clothier sells to James Lang	OLR
1879	"J.L." shown on map for the 10-acre parcel with a house depicted in the northwest corner of the study area.	Belden map
1879	James Lang sells to M. S. Clothier	OLR
1881	Malcolm Clothier - owner	1881 Tax Assessment Roll
1884	Malcolm Clothier sells to Samuel Brouse	OLR
1885	Samuel Brouse – Farmer and Freeholder	1885 Tax Assessment Roll
1891	Samuel Brouse (41), a farmer, is listed with his wife, Mary (38), their daughter Ida (13), and Eliza Manders (19), a domestic.	1891 Census
1895	Samuel Brouse sells to W.H. Armstrong	OLR
1908	W.H. Armstrong sells to John Edie - purchaser of the 65-acre parcel in 1894	OLR
65 Acre Parcel - South 1/2 Lot 23, Broken Front		
1862	William Blyth retains 65 acres the of the south half of Lot 23.	OLR
1863	William Blyth depicted with a home located across River Road, to the west, of the study area	Walling Map
1864	William Blythe (sic) - Farmer	1864 Tax Assessment Roll
1866	William Blyth's property passes in his will to Mary Blyth	OLR
1867	Mary Blyth sells to Joseph Brouse	OLR
1870	Joseph Brouse sells to Thomas May	OLR
1871	40-year-old Thomas May, an Irish born farmer, living with his wife Kenzia along with a Marion Reed (15) and Robert Clark (25), a farm labour.	1871 Census
1872	Thomas May – Farmer and Freeholder	1872 Tax Assessment Roll
1879	Thomas May home depicted just to the south of the study area, on the southern bank of a small tributary to the Rideau River.	Belden map
1881	Owned by Thomas May, but is tenanted by Richard Brown	1881 Tax Assessment Roll
1885	Owned by Thomas May, but is tenanted by Moses Stenson	1885 Tax Assessment Roll
1887	Thomas May sells to Bernard Quinn	OLR
1891	Moses W. Stinson (29) is listed as the head of household consisting of his mother Mary (70), and sisters Jane (37) and Martha (34).	1891 Census
1894	Bernard Quinn sells to John Edie, owner (in 1908) of the 10-acre parcel	OLR

Table 1: Property History

4.1.2 Physiography

Report: PA1106-1

February 2018

The study area falls within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 7). The Ottawa Valley clay plains are characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging fresh water drainage (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

Soils of the study area consist predominantly of Bainsville series, and a small section of Stapledon series in the northwest corner (Map 7). Bainsville soils are of the Castor Association which contain a large proportion of easily erodible very fine sand and silt that are very poorly drained (Schut and Wilson 1987:34). Stapledon series is of the Jockvale soil association and is a neutral to medium acid fine sand and loamy fine sand that are mostly imperfectly to poorly drained and subject to water saturation (Schut and Wilson 1987:46).

4.1.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. The closest archaeological assessments in the area include a Stage 1 and 2 of the Wright Lands on Lot 23, Broken Front Concession, located on the west side of River Road. Two Euro-Canadian historic period sites were found during this assessment, the Wright Lands 8 & 9 sites (BhFw-119 and BhFw-120), and recommended for further investigation which is ongoing (Golder Associates Inc. 2015, 2016a). In 2015, Golder completed a Stage 1 -2 Assessment of lands to the north and east of the study area on Part Lots 22, 23 and 24, Broken Front Concession (Golder Associates Inc. 2016b). this assessment revealed two Euro-Canadian historic period the Nixon Site (BhFw-109) and the Cameron Site (BhFw-108), which have both been recommended for further investigation.

4.1.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as of January 31, 2018, indicated that eight registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study area. The sites are listed in Table 2.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BhFw-19	Munro Site	Pre-Contact			
BhFw-120	Wright Lands 9	Post-Contact		residential	Further CHVI
BhFw-119	Wright Lands 8	Post-Contact		Unknown	Further CHVI
BhFw-115		Post-Contact		farmstead	No Further CHVI
BhFw-114		Post-Contact		house	No Further CHVI
BhFw-113		Post-Contact		midden	Further CHVI
BhFw-112		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	processing	Further CHVI
BhFw-110		Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	feature, findspot	Further CHVI

Table 2: Registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius.

The two closest sites are the Wright Lands 8 & 9 sites (BhFw-119 and BhFw-120). BhFw-119 consists of a historic period site in a ploughed field that has been recommended for a Stage 4 excavation (P385-0024-2016). BhFw-120 consists of historic residential site that is awaiting the completion of the Stage 3 (P385-0025-2016).

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located in the vicinity of the subject property.

4.1.5 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, a small portion of the property along the western property boundary had archaeological potential (Map 3) (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). Based on detailed archaeological potential modelling, the entire property has potential relating largely to the proximity to water sources and historic homesteads.

The study area property exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential. Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), and resource availability. Although the study area has poorly drained soils, it is less than 400 m from a primary water source, the Rideau River, and is adjacent to a small tributary, indicating potential for pre-contact archaeological resources.

The study area property has high potential for historic period archaeological sites. The historic maps and historical research show that, although this area was mainly rural, it had occupancy beginning in the early nineteenth century. The 1879 Belden map indicates a structure located within the study area. Due to poor mapping accuracy this is likely the structure that also appears just to the north of the study area on the 1863 map, the Alba A. Clothier homestead. Likewise, the property is located near the small village of Long Island, and was near historic transportation routes. These indicate that there is high archaeological potential for historic period sites.

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Based on criteria outlined in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area is adjacent to or incorporates indicators of both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

Historic archaeological site potential is high due to the noted mid 1800 to at least late 1800s occupation of the study area and proximity to historic transportation routes. Pre-contact potential is moderate owing to the combination of poorly drained soils contrasted with the proximity to primary and secondary water sources.

Due to the archaeological potential for the property, further assessment is recommended.

6.0 Recommendations

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft, undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 23, Broken Front Concession in the geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. This archaeological assessment has been required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Planning Act. Richcraft has a proposed residential development for the subject property.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of updated Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: census data, land registry records, historical maps, and aerial photographs.

This Stage 1 assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the test pit survey method at five metre intervals as per Section 2.1.2 (MTCS 2011) in all areas which have not been recently ploughed or do not have appropriate conditions for pedestrian survey at the time of the Stage 2 assessment;

and;
2. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011)

7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing 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 and Culture, 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.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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*.
- c. 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 licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

8.0 Closure

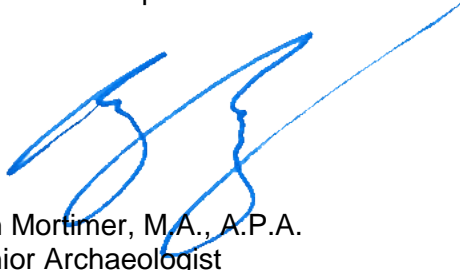
Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Richcraft or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

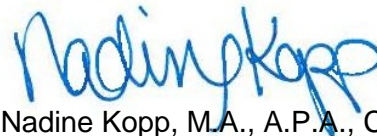
This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Paterson Group Inc.



Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist



Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P.
Project Archaeologist

9.0 Bibliography and Sources

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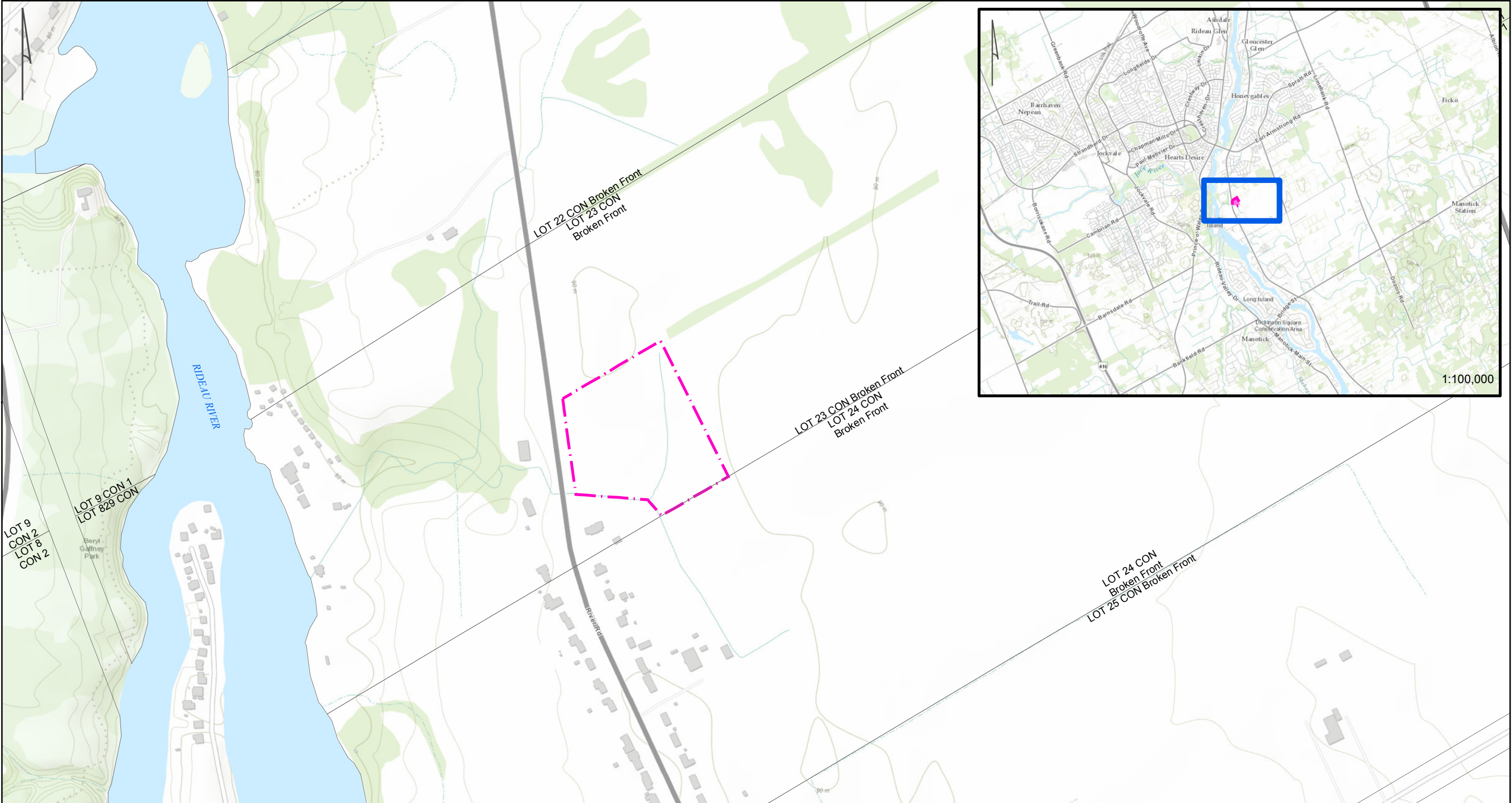
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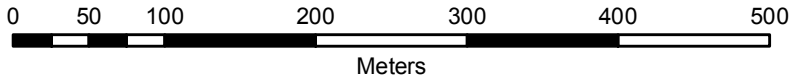
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10.0Maps




 STUDY AREA

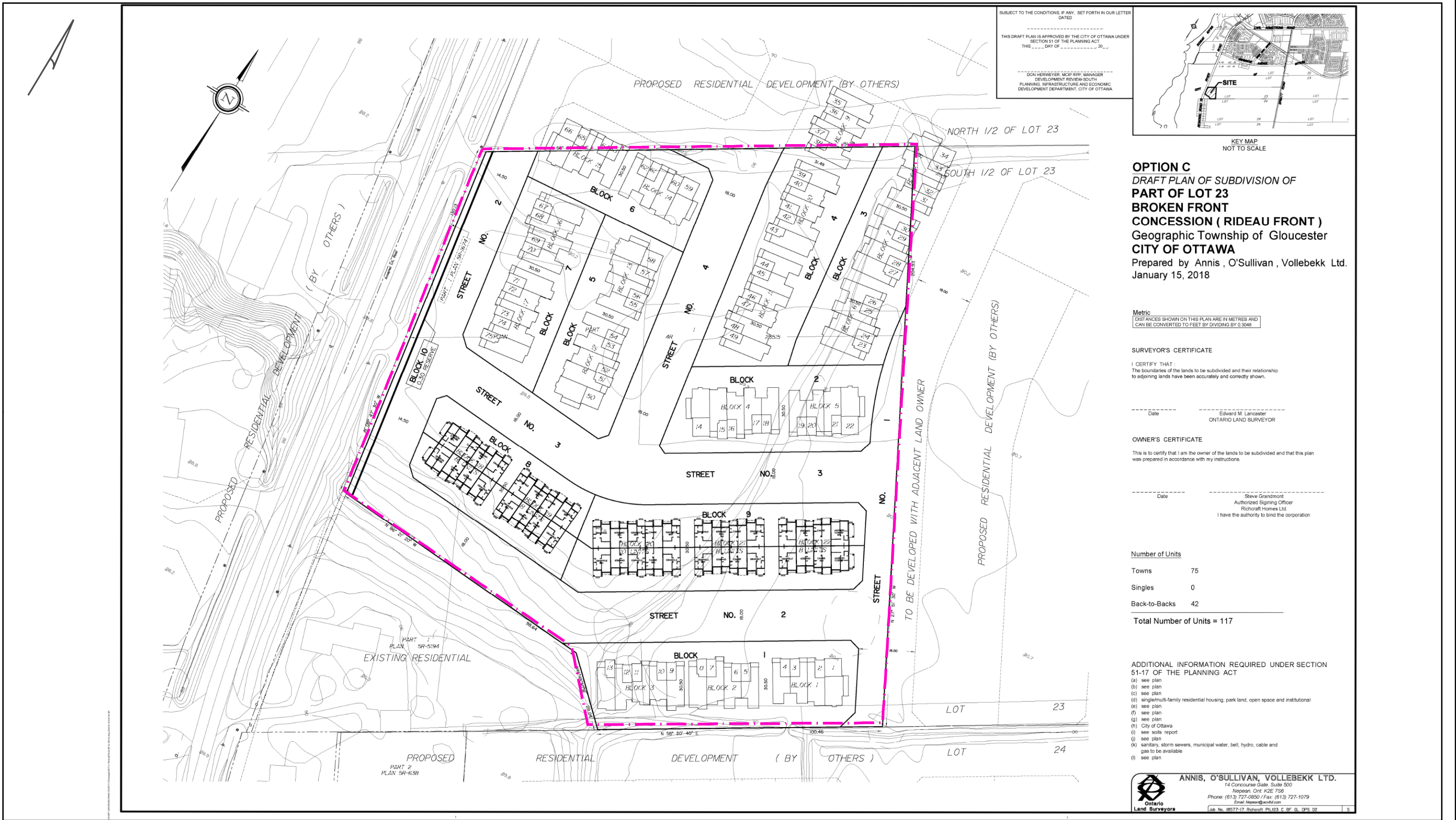


References:

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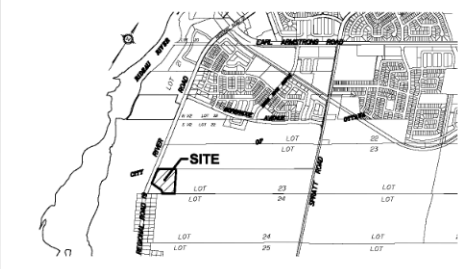
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		Borden n/a			Date: 31/01/2018
					Map: 1



SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS, IF ANY, SET FORTH IN OUR LETTER DATED _____

THIS DRAFT PLAN IS APPROVED BY THE CITY OF OTTAWA UNDER SECTION 51 OF THE PLANNING ACT THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20____

--- DON HERWEYER, MCIP RPP, MANAGER
DEVELOPMENT REVIEW-SOUTH
PLANNING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, CITY OF OTTAWA



OPTION C
DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION OF
PART OF LOT 23
BROKEN FRONT
CONCESSION (RIDEAU FRONT)
Geographic Township of Gloucester
CITY OF OTTAWA
Prepared by Annis , O'Sullivan , Vollebekk Ltd.
January 15, 2018

Metric
DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND
CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT:
The boundaries of the lands to be subdivided and their relationship
to adjoining lands have been accurately and correctly shown.

Date Edward M. Lancaster
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR

OWNER'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I am the owner of the lands to be subdivided and that this plan
was prepared in accordance with my instructions.

Date Steve Grandmont
Authorized Signing Officer
Richcraft Homes Ltd.
I have the authority to bind the corporation

Number of Units

Towns 75

Singles 0

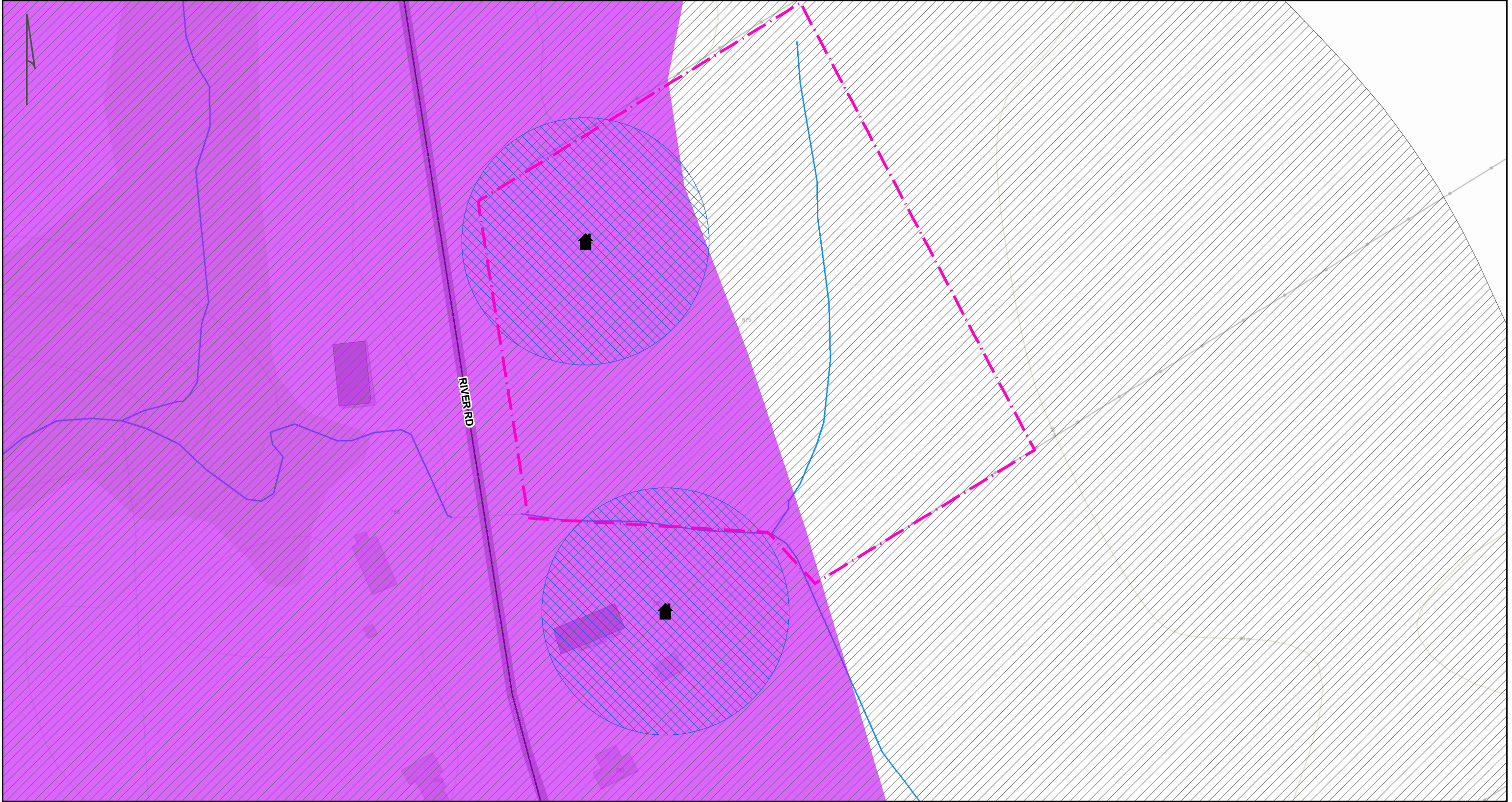
Back-to-Backs 42

Total Number of Units = 117

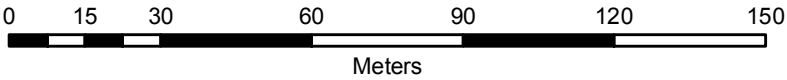
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 51-17 OF THE PLANNING ACT

- (a) see plan
- (b) see plan
- (c) see plan
- (d) single/multi-family residential housing, park land, open space and institutional
- (e) see plan
- (f) see plan
- (g) see plan
- (h) City of Ottawa
- (i) see soils report
- (j) see plan
- (k) sanitary, storm sewers, municipal water, bell, hydro, cable and gas to be available
- (l) see plan

ANNIS, O'SULLIVAN, VOLLEBEKK LTD.
14 Concourse Galle, Suite 500
Nepean, Ont. K2E 7S6
Phone: (613) 727-0850 / Fax: (613) 727-1079
Email: nepean@asvold.com
Job No. 18577-17 Richard Phillips C. B.F. G.S. DPS 22

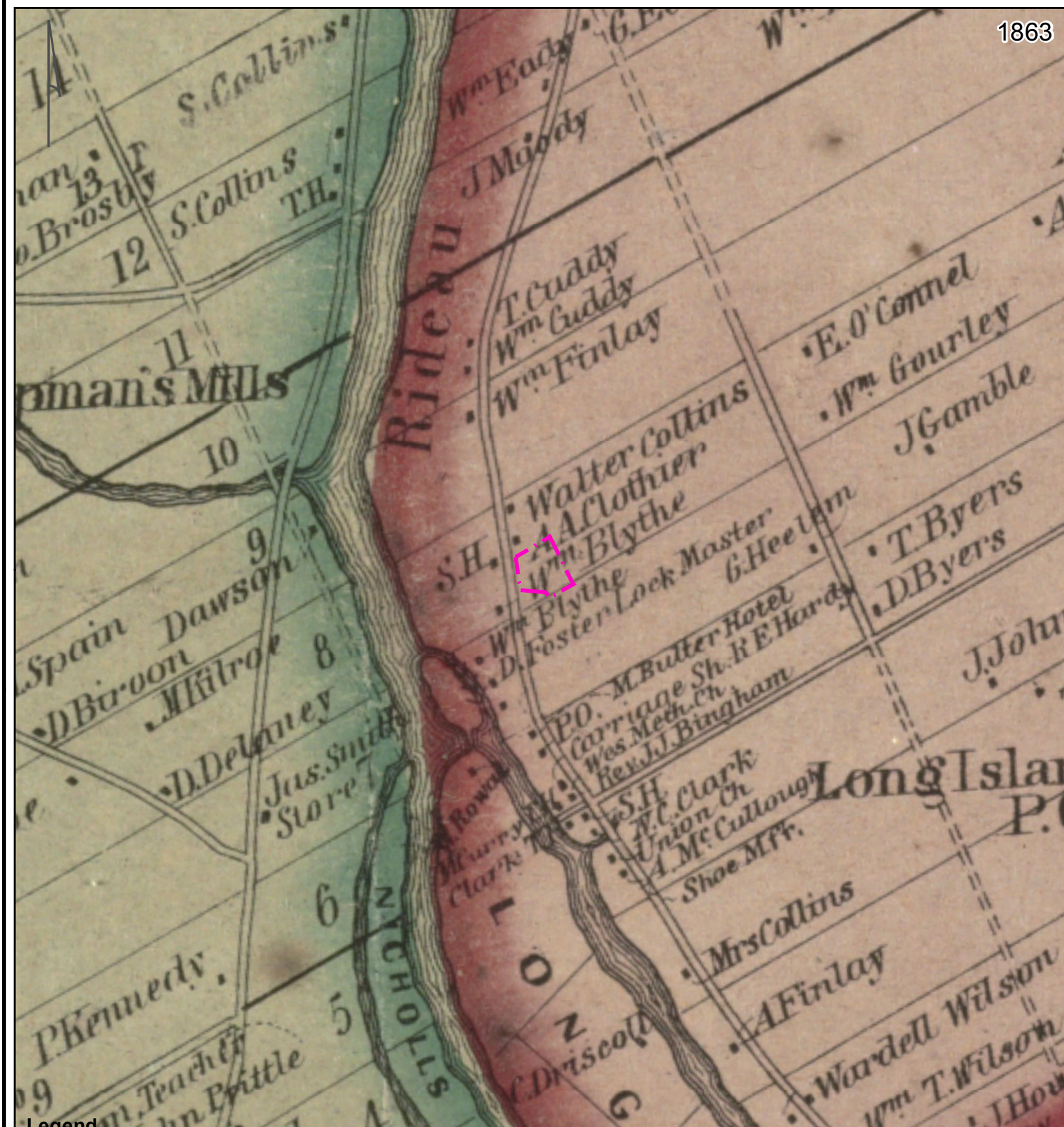


- STUDY AREA
- HOMESTEAD (BELDEN 1879)
- 50 m BUFFER - POSSIBLE 19TH CENTURY HOMESTEADS (BELDEN 1879)
- 300 m BUFFER - TRIBUTARY TO RIDEAU RIVER
- CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MAP

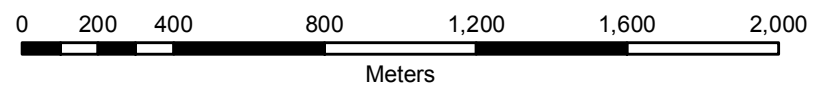


REFERENCES

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SOURCE: ESRI, DIGITALGLOBE, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
CITY OF OTTAWA'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MAPPING STUDY (ASI 1999)




Legend


 STUDY AREA

References:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863, MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, CANADA WEST. D.P. PUTNAM, ONTARIO.
(NMC 14834)
SEGMENT OF GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP FROM BELDEN, 1879 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE
COUNTY OF CARLETON (INCLUDING CITY OF OTTAWA), ONT., TORONTO.



 STUDY AREA




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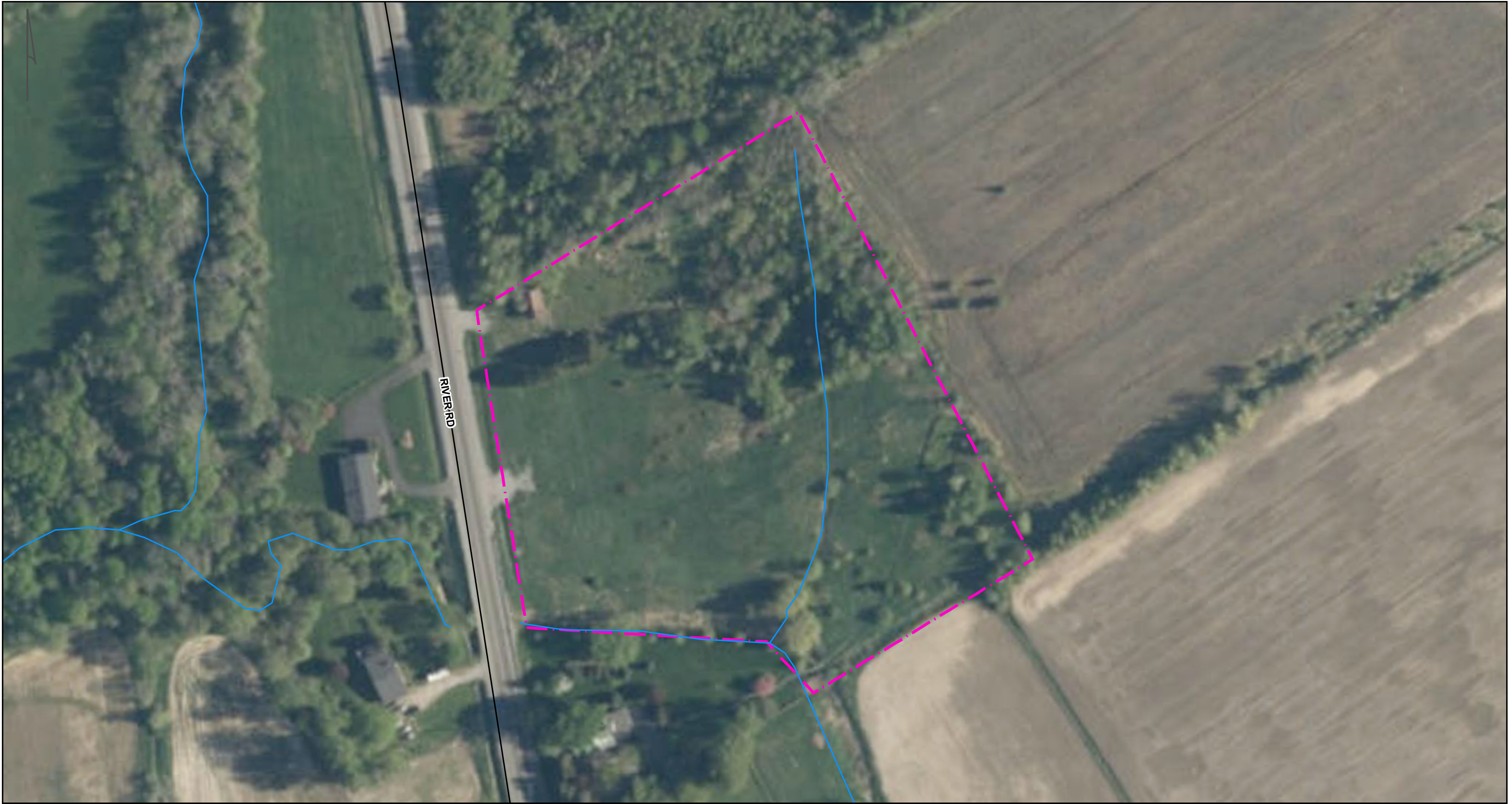
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AERIAL PHOTOS FROM GEOOTTAWA.

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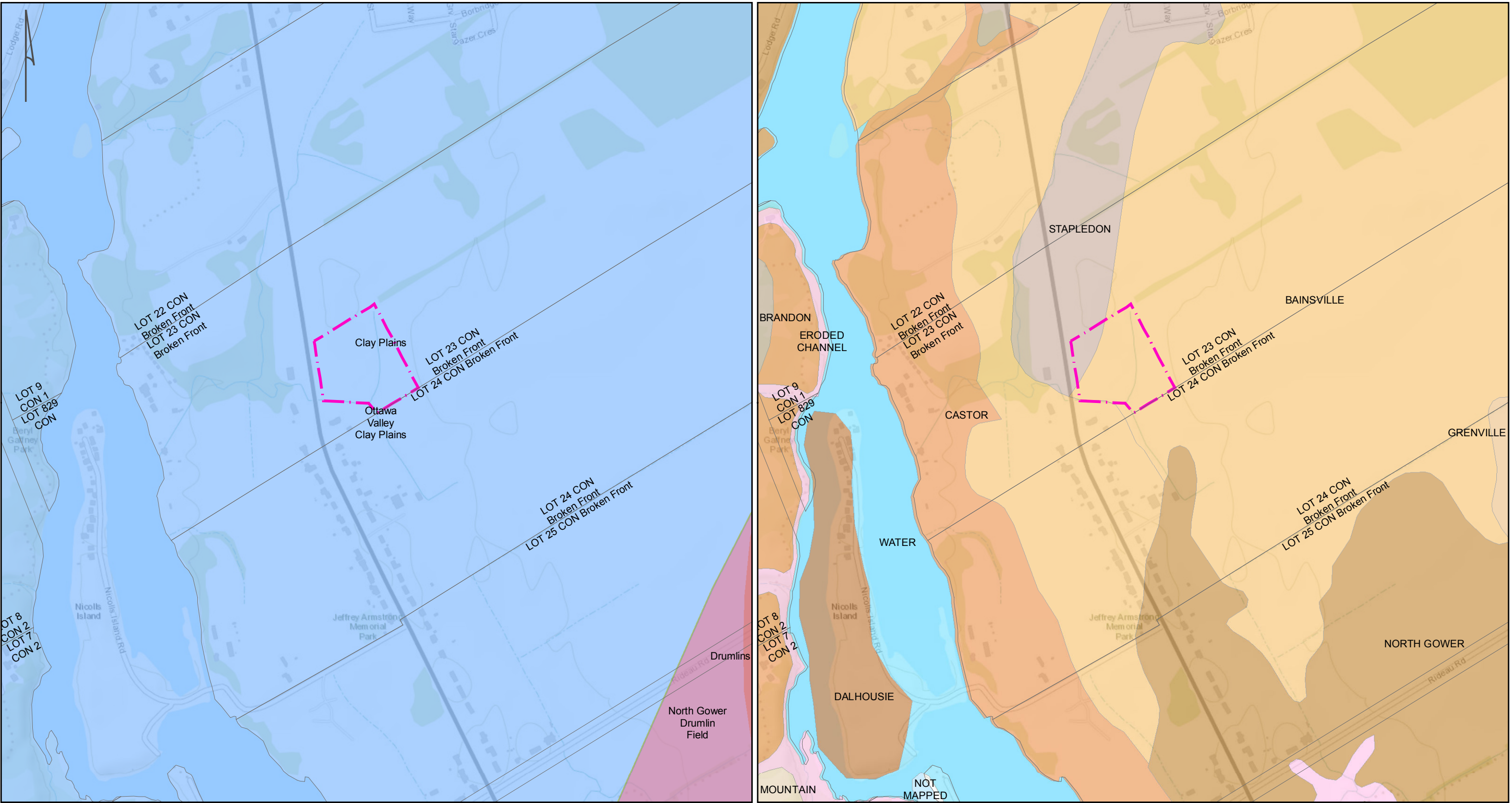
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SATELLITE IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTAWA DATED 2017.

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		<div>Borden</div> <div>n/a</div>			<div>Date:</div> <div>31/01/2018</div>
					<div>Map:</div> <div>6</div>



 STUDY AREA

0

80

160

320

480

640

800

Meters

References:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
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CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, 2003. SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

<div><div>paterson group</div><div>consulting engineers</div><div>154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5</div></div>	<div>Scale 1:8,000</div> <div>Des BM</div> <div>Drawn BM</div> <div>Chkd BM</div>	<div>Project</div> <div>PA1106</div>	<div>RICHCRAFT GROUP OF COMPANIES</div> <div>STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT</div> <div>879 RIVER ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO</div>	<div>PHYSIOGRAPHY AND</div> <div>SOILS</div>	<div>File:</div> <div>PA1106-MAP PHYSIO</div>
		<div>Borden</div> <div>n/a</div>			<div>Date:</div> <div>31/01/2018</div>
		<div>Map:</div> <div>7</div>			

Appendix A: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Map	B. Mortimer
3	Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Aerial Photography	B. Mortimer
6	Conditions	B. Mortimer
7	Physiography and Soils	B. Mortimer