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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

The Meadows Area 'D'
Part Lots 9 and 10, Concession 3 (Rideau Front)
Geographic Township of Nepean
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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Report: PA1107-1

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group was contracted by Tamarack Homes to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of The Meadows Area 'D', on Part Lots 9 and 10, Concession 3 R.F., in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Tamarack Homes is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act (Map 2).

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 and historical maps.

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)

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group was contracted by Tamarack Homes to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of The Meadows Area 'D', on Part Lots 9 and 10, Concession 3 R.F., in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Tamarack Homes is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act (Map 2). At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Tamarack Homes.

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 Nepean (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, the southwestern portion of the study area has archaeological potential, triggering the assessment process (Map 3).

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The study area is located in the geographic township of Nepean, former County of Carleton. Nepean was one of the first townships in the country to be surveyed (Belden 1879). The early history of Nepean is best described in Bruce Elliot's *The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital* (1991). Other useful resources include Sara Craig's *Hello Nepean* (1974), *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 blanketed 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 Lamoureaux 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 Englebrecht 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); Matouweskarini (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

The Township of Nepean was first surveyed in 1794, and was named for Sir Evan Nepean, a British Administrator (Elliot 1991). It 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 (Belden & Co. 1971:207). Settlement during the first 30 years after survey was slow and by 1822 Nepean's population was only 191, divided between 35 families (Elliot 1991:13). Most of the township was initially granted to United Empire Loyalists and then changed hands, but was never settled (Elliot 1991:6).

The first settler in Nepean was Ira Honeywell, who in 1810 built a cabin on the Ottawa River (Elliot 1991:9). Ira was given 1,000 acres (five U.E.L. claims) that his father Rice Honeywell of Prescott had acquired from Loyalists that had not settled but instead sold off their claims (Belden & Co. 1971:207). In 1814, American Jerard B. Chapman became Nepean's second settler, establishing himself near the Jock River (Elliot 1991:10). Road surveys in the late 1820s and early 1830s led to some settlement in the interior of Nepean, and the establishment of communities such as Jockvale.

The population of Nepean did not see major increases until influxes of immigrants and settlers began with the construction of the Rideau Canal and more so into the mid 1800s. By 1851, the Township of Nepean had grown to 3,800 inhabitants. At this time there were 21 stone houses, 21 frame houses, 306 log cabins and 238 shanties. By 1861, 4,410 people called Nepean home, living in 36 stone houses, 45 frames houses, and 539 log cabins (Bond 1968:22-24). By 1878, Nepean was the wealthiest township of Carleton County. It had a population of 7,031.

The 60,774 acres that encompassed the township held 2,540 head of cattle, 2,504 sheep, 1,399 horses, and 1,117 pigs (Belden & Co. 1971:105).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

Lot 9 Concession 3 Rideau Front

The entire 200 acres of Lot 9 was first granted by the Crown to Catherine Campbell on 30 June 1801. Catherine was likely the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist, who was granted 200 acres once married. It is highly likely that Catherine Campbell never lived on, nor saw, the land that she owned, and it was likely uninhabited until 1840, when George W. Baker purchased the front, or eastern, 50 acres of the lot. In 1846 Thomas Costello purchased the western remaining three quarters of Campbell's property. Two years later in 1848, Costello sold 50 acres of the north portion of his parcel to Michael Murphy and in 1851 sold 50 acres of the south portion of his land to Roland B. Lager who eventually sold it to Henry Sproule in 1855. This left 50 acres to Thomas Costello who sold it to James Costello, likely his son, in 1855. In 1860, James Costello acquired the eastern 50 acres of the lot originally sold to George Baker. In May of 1861 Henry Sproule sold his 50 acres to Richard Bradley (OLR:AR2), to form the titleholder layout of the 1863 Walling map (Map 4). But Sproule did not sell the property before the enumerator passed by that year and he is listed as an Irish farmer married to Hannah Sproule. They lived in a log cabin on their 50 acres of Lot 9 with their four sons: Thomas, Isack (sic), John, and Joseph (Library and Archives 1861). The agricultural census lists that Sproule had 20 acres planted with crops, 10 acres under pasture which generated a total 180 bushels of produce, and 20 acres was wooded or wild (Ancestry.com 1861).

Likewise, the 1861 census denotes James Costello as an Irish farmer living with his wife Elizabeth in a log cabin on the property with their eight children: Michael, John, James, William, Henry, Mathue (sic), Thomas, and Elizabeth (Library and Archives 1861). Of Costello's 100 acres, fifteen were under crop and fifteen under pasture producing 300 bushels of produce. The remaining 70 acres were under woodlot or wild (Ancestry.com 1861).

Located to the north of the Costellos, Michael Murphy and his wife Margret lived in a log cabin on their 50 acres that falls within the study area as seen on the 1879 Belden Map. Due to poor mapping accuracy this is likely the structure that also appears just to the south of the study area on the 1863 Walling map (Map 4). The Murphy's emigrated from Ireland and their three children, Mary, Jane, John were all born in Upper Canada (Library and Archives 1861). Murphy farmed the land and had 12 acres under crops that included spring wheat, oats, peas, and potatoes, and 8 acres under pasture. The remaining 30 acres consisted of woodlot or wild. The cash value of Murphy's farm amounted to \$500 and \$30 in farming equipment (Ancestry.com 1861).

In 1869, Richard Bradley sold his 50 acres to James Costello, who deeded it to his eldest son Michael in 1875. This configuration can be seen on the 1879 Belden map with Michael Murphy owning 50 acres across the north of Lot 9, and the remaining 150 acres distributed between Michael Costello (50 acres) in the southwest and James Costello (100 acres) (Map 4).

By the 1871 census, the Costello family saw no changes, but the Murphy family had grown by two with sons William and Richard (Statistics Canada 1871). The Murphy's sold their 50 acres to Thomas Costello, the youngest Costello son, in 1907 (OLR:AR2). However, it is likely they had not lived on the property for some time, as the Murphy family was not enumerated in the 1881 census alongside their neighbours. It is possible that the Murphy's had already allowed the Costellos or another tenant to farm their land, and then finally sold in 1907.

Lot 10 Concession 3 Rideau Front

The patent for Lot 10 was first granted to Margaret Clarke on 30 June 1801. Like Catherine Campbell, Margaret was likely the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist who never lived on the land. In 1855, Clarke sold the entirety of the property to Archibald Fraser, who in turn sold it to James H. Burke in 1856. In 1857, Burke and his wife sold the property to William Clarke. It is unknown if William was any relation of Catherine Clarke, the original grantee. In 1860, William Clarke passed away and willed the north half of his property to his son William and the south half to his son Michael (OLR:AR2). However, his sons seem to have switched, since the 1863 Belden map shows Michael to the north and William on the south, but it seems that Michael may have actually been located on Lot 11 (Map 4).

The study area is located on the southern portion of Lot 10, which is William Clarke's property as indicated by the 1863 map and future mapping (Map 4). Both Clarke brothers are not enumerated in the 1861 census for Nepean Township (Statistics Canada 1861). The only William Clarke in Carleton county at that time lived in Osgoode Township to the southeast, and it is unlikely they are the same person (Library and Archives 1861). In the 1871 census, William Clarke is listed as a 46 year old Irish farmer with his wife Honora. All of their six children were born in Ontario: Cornelius, John, Patrick, Mary, Catherine and Denis (Statistics Canada 1871).

In December of 1871, William Clarke sold the south half of the lot to Andrew Kennedy. Kennedy passed away in 1877 and willed the south half of his parcel to his wife Jane, and the north half to his son James. This configuration can be seen on the 1879 Belden map (Map 4). James Kennedy sold his and his mother's portion of the parcel, making up 100 acres of the south half of the lot, to William Clarke in 1878 (OLR:AR2). By 1881, the Clarke family had grown with the addition of William Jr., Maggie, Honora Jr., and Bridget (Statistics Canada 1881). William in turn deeded the south half to his third eldest son Patrick in 1893. Upon William's death in 1894, the property passed to his wife Honora. In 1905 Honora divided the north half of Lot 10 between her sons Denis and William. The property stayed within the Clarke family well into the 20th Century (OLR:AR2).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of 20.62 ha. rectangular parcel of the middle portion of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 3 (RF) in the former Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County. Located about 220 m south of Cambrian Road, the western edge of the study area is located approximately 350 m east of Cedarview Drive, the eastern extent is approximately 350 m west of Grand Canal Street (Map 5).

The majority of the study area is currently vacant, overgrown scrubland and wooded pockets scattered throughout. On the eastern extent a dirt road runs through part of the property related to the construction of the residential development to the east. The property is bounded to the north and west by more scrubland and to the south is a quarry. The study area is approximately 1 km from the Jock river, a tributary of the Rideau River.

4.3.2 Physiography

The majority of the study area lies in the Ottawa Valley Clay Plain (Map 6). The region is 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. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

A small portion along the southern border of the study area consists of eskers, winding ridges of stratified sand and gravel (Map 7). Looking at the surficial geology of the area, it is evident that a large portion of the area consists of glaciofluvial deposits with some beach ridges and near shore ridges which may be indicative of shorelines of the Champlain Sea (Map 7).

Four soil types are found within the study area: Organic, Kars, Matilda, and Carsonby (Map 6). A large portion of the area is not mapped and therefore has no data. Organic soils are found in a small central northern patch of the study area and consist of decomposed organic materials over 40 cm thick. Kars association soils are pre-Champlain Sea deposits that are derived from glacio-fluvial and marine beach sediments. The soils are quite thick and generally mined for aggregate, consisting of coarse sand and loamy coarse sand with very good drainage. Carsonby soils are generally poorly drained and very similar to soils of the Osgoode association in that they consist of fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam. Matilda series soils are yellowish brown to olive brown mottled in the parent material and are imperfectly drained (Schut and Wilson 1987:42, 47, 64).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. This includes Stage 1-4 Assessments of Part Lots 8 and 9 Concession 3 (Rideau Front) which identified three sites. The Location 4 site (BhFw-22), a scatter from a late 19th century residence that had been recently demolished was investigated in the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment and determined to have no further CHVI (Golder Associates Inc. 2010). A Stage 4 mitigation of Location 1 (BhFw-20) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material as well as ten subsurface features typical of a farmstead complex. The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 2 (BhFw-21) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material and six subsurface features and six posts representing a historic Euro-Canadian homestead (Golder Associates 2010).

Other investigations in the area include a Stage 1-4 Archaeological Assessment of the McCullough - 2 Site (BhFw-111) location on Lot 6, Concession 3, which consists of an artifact assemblage predominantly dating to the mid-19th century and a root cellar representing an early Euro-Canadian homestead (Golder Associates Inc. 2016b). Golder also conducted a Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of Lot 13, Concession 3 (Rideau Front), which identified the Jock River 1 Site (BhFw-121), a single find spot of a quartzite expedient knife (Golder Associates Inc. 2016a).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database on February 7, 2018 indicated that five registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study area, listed in Table 1.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BhFw-22	Location 4	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	No Further CHVI
BhFw-21	Location 2				
BhFw-20	Location 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other building, house	
BhFw-121	Jock River 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	No Further CHVI
BhFw-111	McCullough-2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI

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

The three closest sites are the BhFw-20, BhFw-21, and BhFw-22. The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 1 (BhFw-20) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material as well as ten subsurface features typical of a farmstead complex. The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 2 (BhFw-21) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material and six subsurface features and six posts representing a historic Euro-Canadian homestead (P243-075-2010 and P243-079-2010) (Golder Associates 2010). Stage 3 assessment of the Location 4 site (BhFw-22) indicated that the material culture was related to the late 19th century residence that had been recently demolished and no further investigation was recommended (P001-604-2010) (Golder Associates Inc. 2010)

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located near the study area.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The study property exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential including proximity to water, a find spot within 1 km of the area the Jock River 1 Site (BhFw-121), eskers and glaciofluvial deposits with some beach ridges and near shore ridges which may be indicative of shorelines of the Champlain Sea. Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

The land registry records, census records, and historic maps show that although this area was mainly rural, the property was occupied from the mid nineteenth century. The 1879 Belden map indicates a structure located within the study area in the Murphy property. Due to poor mapping accuracy this is likely the structure that also appears just to the south of the study area on the 1863 map. 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.

Pre-contact potential is moderate to high owing to the combination of poorly drained soils contrasted with the proximity to primary and secondary water sources, eskers, and glaciofluvial deposits with some beach ridges and near shore ridges which may be indicative of shorelines of the Champlain Sea. 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.

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

6.0 Recommendations

Paterson Group was contracted by Tamarack Homes to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of The Meadows Area 'D', on Part Lots 9 and 10, Concession 3 R.F., in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Tamarack Homes is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act (Map 2).

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 and historical maps.

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:

3. 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;
4. 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 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.

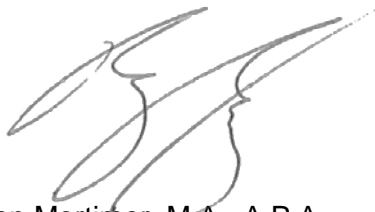
The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Tamarack Homes or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered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

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This report is pending Ministry approval.

If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Paterson Group Inc.



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Project Archaeologist

9.0 Bibliography and Sources

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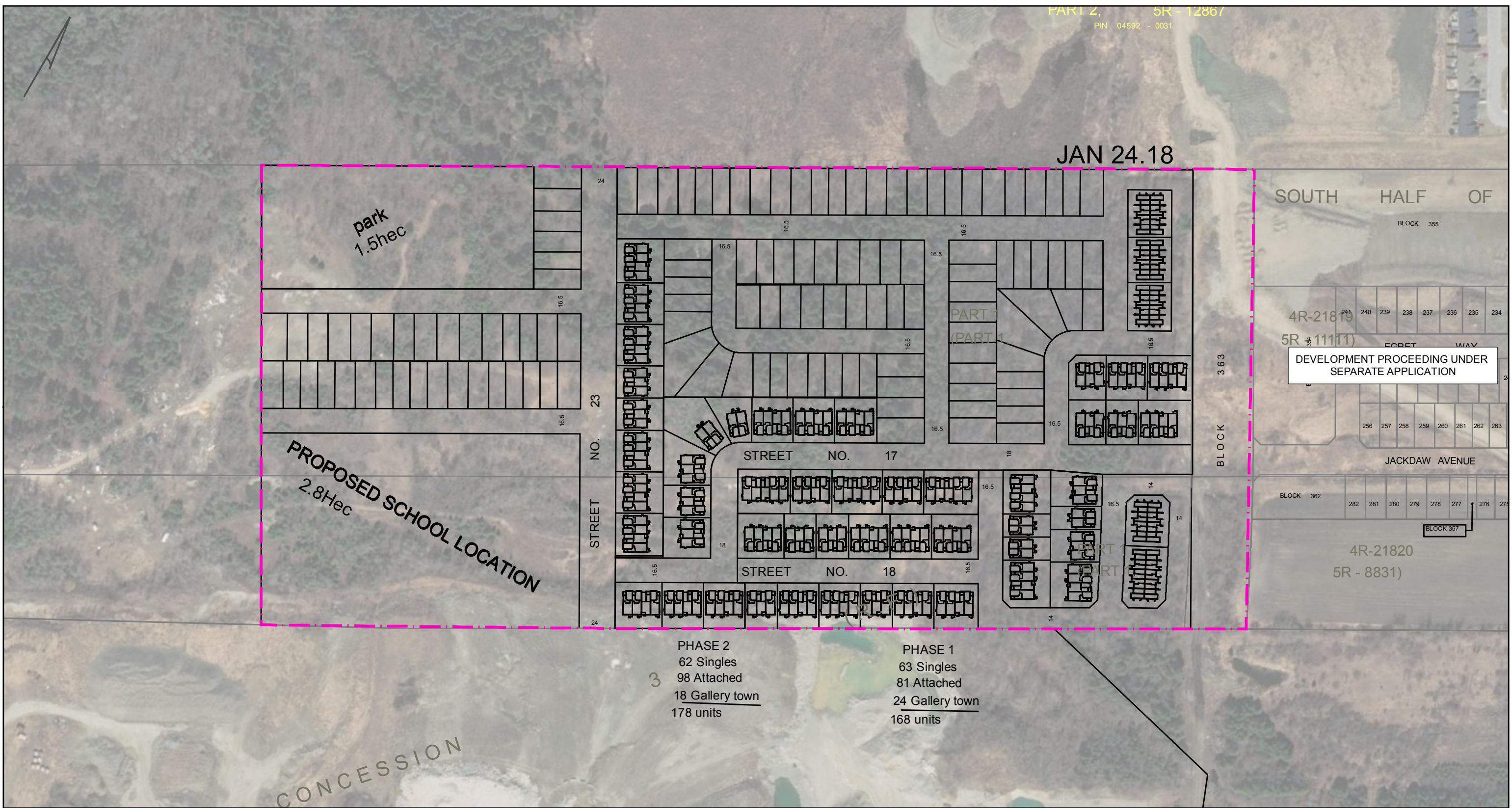
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10.0Maps




 STUDY AREA

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Meters


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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROVIDED BY TAMARACK HOMES, DATED JANUARY 24, 2018



 STUDY AREA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

 300 m FEATURES INDICATING PAST WATER SOURCES

 CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

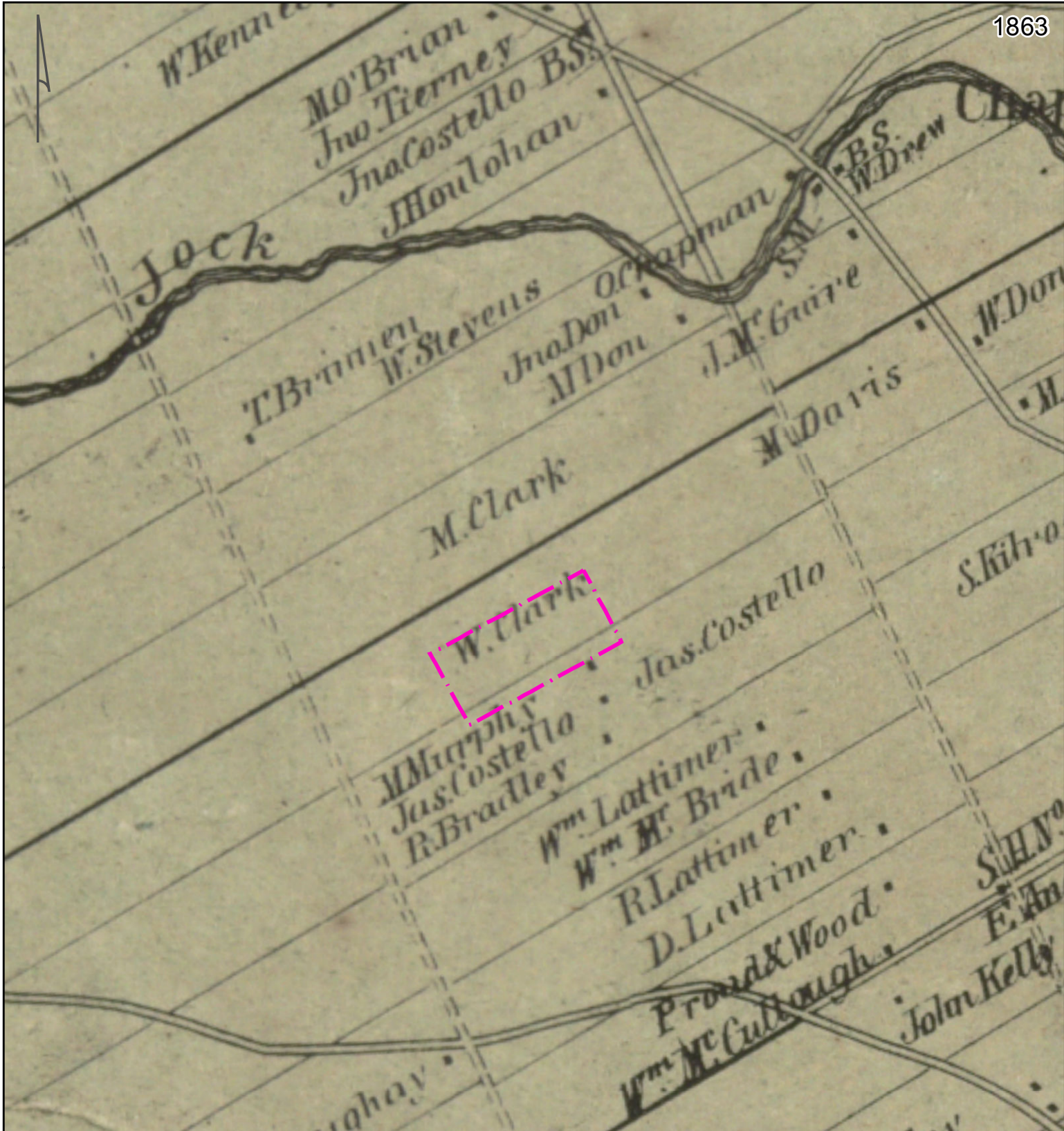
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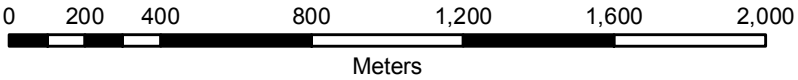
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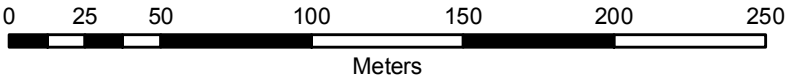


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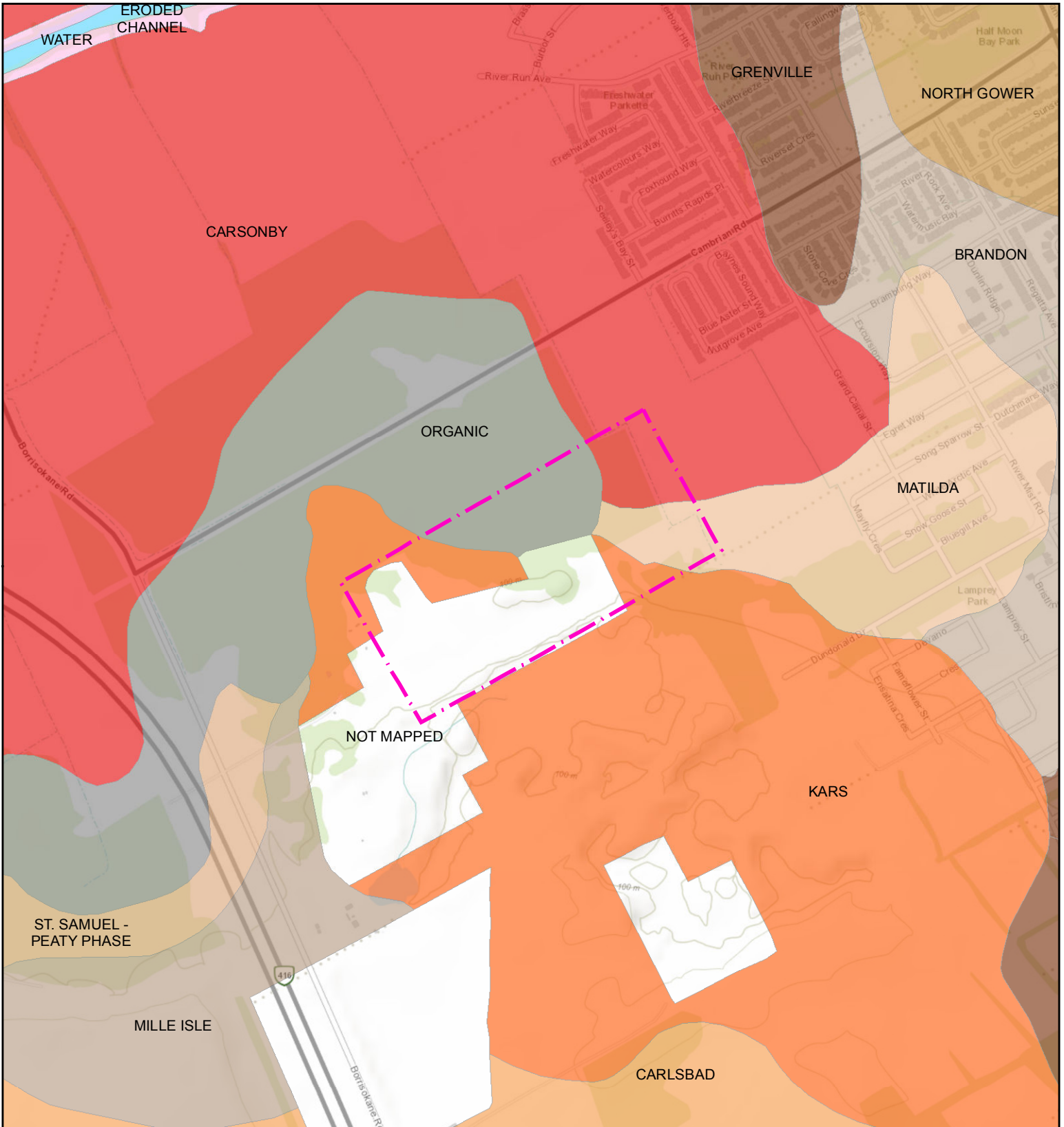
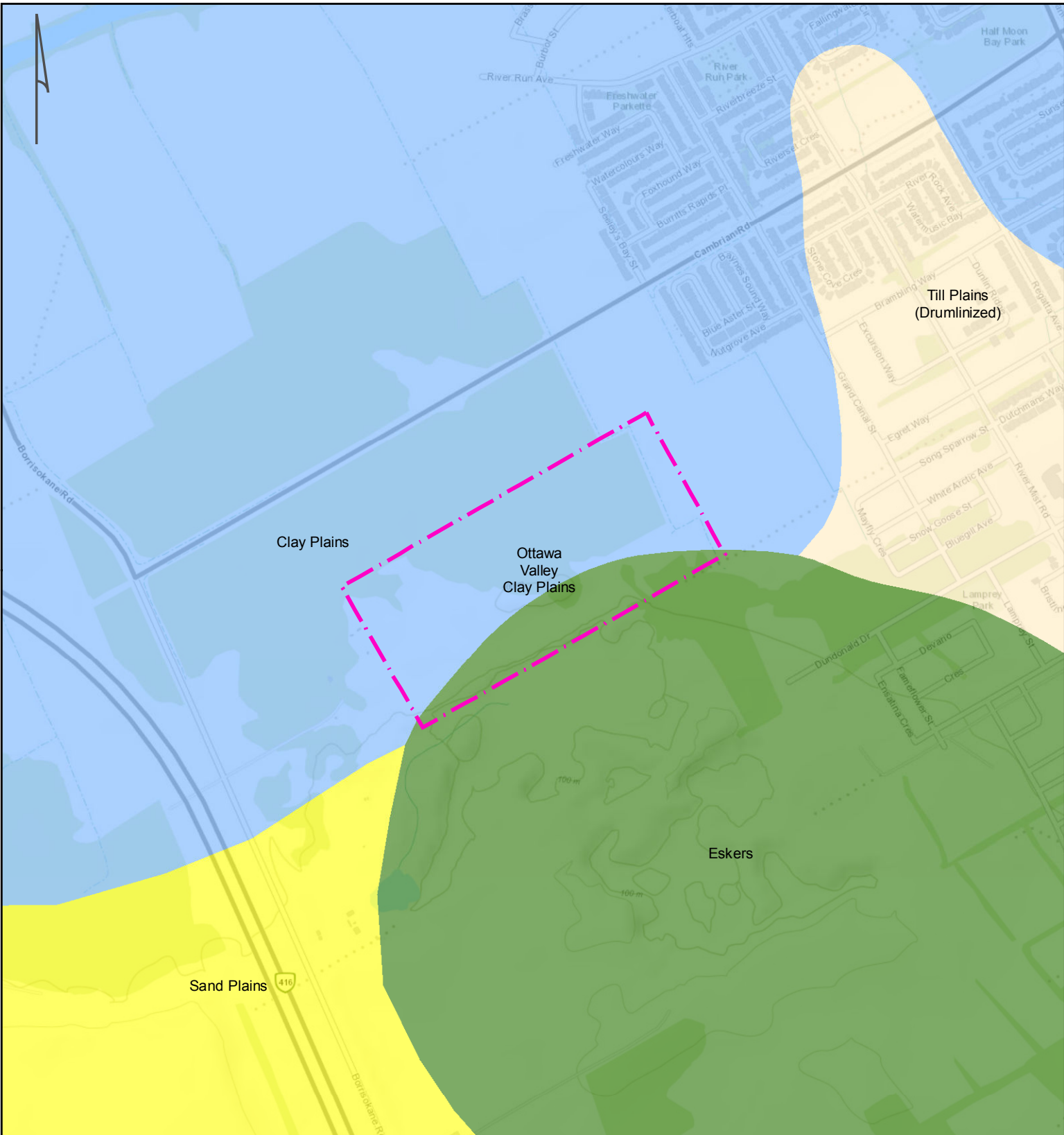


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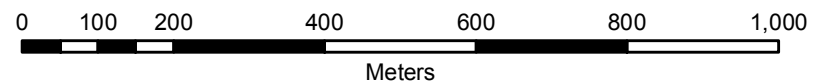


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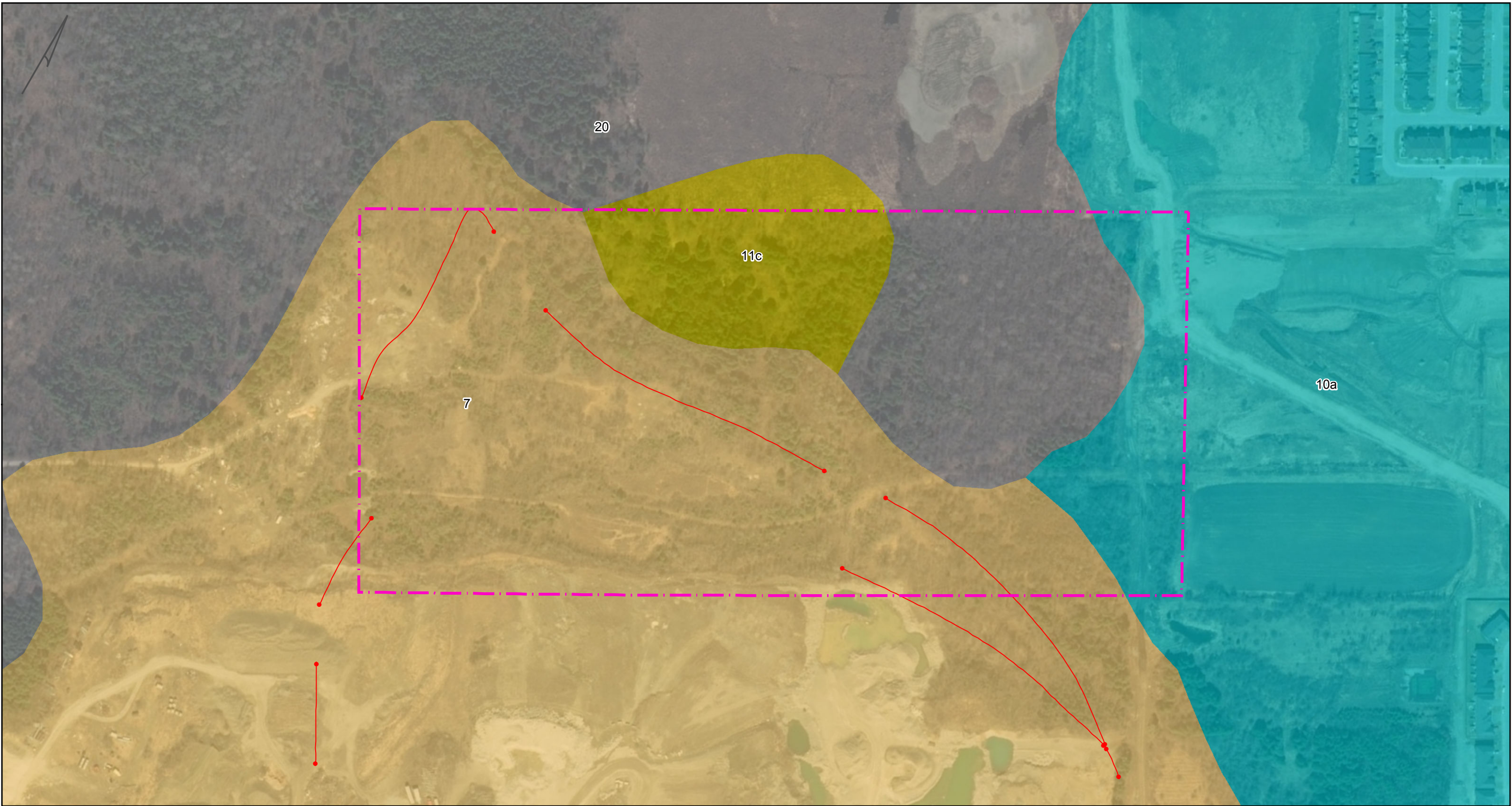


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STUDY AREA

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY LINEAR
 BEACH RIDGES AND NEAR SHORE BARS

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY UNITS
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 11C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

Meters

References:
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Appendix A: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Conditions	B. Mortimer
6	Physiography and Soils	B. Mortimer
7	Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer