

# STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

1009 TRIM ROAD

PART OF LOT 30, CONCESSION 1 FROM THE OTTAWA,  
CITY OF OTTAWA, FORMER GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF  
CUMBERLAND, HISTORIC RUSSELL COUNTY, PROVINCE  
OF ONTARIO

**Submitted to:**

City of Ottawa  
110 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1J1

REVISED REPORT

FEBRUARY 8, 2017

**WSP Canada Inc.**

582 Lancaster Street W., Kitchener, Ontario, CANADA N2K 1M3  
Phone: +1 519-743-8777 Fax: +1 519-743-8778 [www.wspgroup.com](http://www.wspgroup.com)





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**City of Ottawa**

Project No.: 161-03361-00

**February 2017**

**WSP Canada Inc.**  
582 Lancaster Street W.  
Kitchener, Ontario N2K 1M3

Phone: +1 519-743-8777

Fax: +1 519-743-8778

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by Pierre Grandmaitre to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 30, Concession 1 from the Ottawa, City of Ottawa, Former Geographic Township of Cumberland, Historic Russell County, in the Province of Ontario.

This archaeological assessment has been triggered by the Client's intent to proceed with the property sale. The City of Ottawa is the approval authority under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The approval process includes the requirement for an archaeological assessment as one of the conditions for development approval to ensure that the proponent meets their legal obligations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Archaeological activities were carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2011). This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories. A property inspection was conducted on October 28, 2016.

Archaeological recommendations have been made based on the background historic research, locations of known or registered archaeological sites, previous archaeological assessments, and indicators of archaeological potential. These recommendations include the following:

- 1) The study area is determined to have low archaeological potential due to the presence of sloped terrain (>20°), areas of low lying water saturated terrain, and artificial/disturbed terrain (as per Section 2.1 Standard 2 and Section 1.4 Standard 1f). **No further archaeological assessments are recommended.**



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- Appendix A**      Features Indicating Archaeological Potential
- Appendix B**      Photograph Locations

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# PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Dale Langford, MES (P474) <i>Archaeologist</i>
Field Director	Dale Langford
Report Preparation	Dale Langford
Mapping/GIS	Dale Langford
Report Review	Douglas A. Yahn, MES (P365) <i>Senior Archaeologist</i>
Administrative Support	Lyn Pedersen <i>Administrative Supervisor</i>



# 1 PROJECT CONTEXT

## 1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey (if required). In support of the determination of archaeological potential, the Stage 1 will provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition. The Stage 2 survey provides an overview of archaeological resources on the property and a determination of whether any of the resources may be artifacts and archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest.

## 1.2 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

WSP Canada Inc. was retained by Pierre Grandmaitre to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 30, Concession 1 from the Ottawa, City of Ottawa, Former Geographic Township of Cumberland, Historic Russell County, in the Province of Ontario.

This archaeological assessment has been triggered by the Client's intent to proceed with the property sale. The City of Ottawa is the approval authority under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The approval process includes the requirement for an archaeological assessment as one of the conditions for development approval to ensure that the proponent meets their legal obligations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

This archaeological assessment was carried out during the pre-approval stage of the process; therefore detailed design mapping was not available. The boundaries of the assessment correspond to maps provided by the Client at the outset of the investigation (See Figure 1 and 2).

Permission to access the property to conduct the property inspection was granted by the client and the Saint Lawrence Seaway and no limits were placed on this access during the Property Inspection.

## 1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### 1.3.1 HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION

The property is located on part of Lot 30, Concession 1 from the Ottawa, City of Ottawa, Former Geographic Township of Cumberland, Historic Russell County, in the Province of Ontario. Sources such as the *Map of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott & Russell* (D.P. Putnam 1862) and the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada: Prescott and Russell Counties* (H. Belden & Co. 1881) provide insight into the contact period use and development of the study area (Figures 3-4). Additional site information regarding site development is provided by early aerial imagery (Figure 5). No detailed Fire Insurance Plans for the project area exist.

### 1.3.2 PRE-CONTACT PERIOD

Paleoindian period populations were the first to occupy what is now southern Ontario, moving into the region following the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). The first Paleoindian period populations to occupy southern Ontario are referred to as Early Paleoindians (Ellis and Deller 1990:39).

Early Paleoindian period groups are identified by their distinctive projectile point morphologies, exhibiting long grooves, or 'flutes', that likely functioned as a hafting mechanism. These Early Paleoindian group projectile morphologies include Gainey (ca. 10,900 BP), Barnes (ca. 10,700), and Crowfield (ca. 10,500)(Ellis and Deller 1990:39-43). By approximately 10,400 BP, Paleoindian projectile points transitioned to various un-fluted varieties such as Holcombe (ca. 10,300 BP), Hi-Lo (ca. 10,100 BP), and Unstemmed and Stemmed Lanceolate (ca. 10,400 to 9,500 BP). These morphologies were utilized by Late Paleoindian period groups (Ellis and Deller 1990:40).

Both Early and Late Paleoindian period populations were highly mobile, participating in the hunting of large game animals. Paleoindian period sites often functioned as small campsites (less than 200 m<sup>2</sup>) where stone tool production and maintenance occurred (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Based on the estimated size of the Champlain Sea during the Paleoindian period, it is unlikely that occupation would have occurred in the study area at this time, as the local area would likely have been submerged.

By approximately 8,000 BP the climate of Ontario began to warm. As a result, deciduous flora began to colonize the region. With this shift in flora came new faunal resources, resulting in a transition in the ways populations exploited their environments. This transition resulted in a change of tool-kits and subsistence strategies recognizable in the archaeological record, resulting in what is referred to archaeologically as the Archaic period. The Archaic period in southern Ontario is divided into three phases: the Early Archaic (ca. 10,000 to 8,000 BP), the Middle Archaic (ca. 8,000 to 4,500 BP), and the Late Archaic (ca. 4,500 to 2,800 BP) (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Archaic period is differentiated from earlier Paleoindian populations by a number of traits such as: 1) an increase in tool stone variation and reliance on local tool stone sources, 2) the emergence of notched and stemmed projectile point morphologies, 3) a reduction in extensively flaked tools, 4) the use of native copper, 5) the use of bone tools for hooks, gorges, and harpoons, 6) an increase in extensive trade networks, and 7) the production of ground stone tools. Also noted is an increase in the recovery of large woodworking tools such as chisels, adzes, and axes (Ellis et al. 1990:65-66). The Archaic period is also marked by population growth. Archaeological evidence suggests that by the end of the Middle Archaic period (ca. 4,500 BP) populations were steadily increasing in size (Ellis et al 1990). Over the course of the Archaic period populations began to rely on more localized hunting and gathering territories. By the end of the Archaic period, populations were utilizing more seasonal rounds. From spring to fall, settlements would exploit lakeshore/riverine locations where a broad-based subsistence strategy could be employed, while the late fall and winter months would be spent at interior site where deer hunting was likely a primary focus with some wild edibles likely being collected (Ellis et al. 1990:114). This steady increase in population size and adoption of a more localized seasonal subsistence strategy eventually evolved into what is termed the Woodland period.

The Woodland period is characterized by the emergence of ceramic technology for the manufacture of pottery. Similar to the Archaic period, the Woodland period is separated into three primary timeframes: the Early Woodland (approximately 800 BC to 0 AD), the Middle Woodland (approximately 0 AD to 700/900 AD), and the Late Woodland (approximately 900 AD to 1600 AD) (Spence et al. 1990; Fox 1990).

The Early Woodland period is represented in southern Ontario by two different cultural complexes: the Meadowood Complex (ca. 900 to 500 BC), and the Middlesex Complex (ca. 500 BC to 0 AD). During this period the life ways of Early Woodland population differed little from that of the Late Archaic with hunting and gathering representing the primary subsistence strategies. The pottery of this period is characterized by its relatively crude construction and lack of decorations. These early ceramics exhibit cord impressions, likely resulting from the techniques used during manufacture (Spence et al. 1990).

The Middle Woodland period is differentiated from the Early Woodland period by changes in lithic tool morphologies (projectile points) and the increased elaboration of ceramic vessels (Spence et al. 1990). In southern Ontario the Middle Woodland is observed in three different cultural complexes: the Point Peninsula Complex to the north and northeast of Lake Ontario, the Couture Complex near Lake St. Claire, and the Saugeen Complex throughout the remainder of southern Ontario. These groups can be identified by their use of either dentate or pseudo-scalloped ceramic decorations. It is by the end of the Middle Woodland period that archaeological evidence begins to suggest the rudimentary use of maize (corn) horticulture (Warrick 2000).

The adoption and expansion of maize horticulture during the Late Woodland period allowed for an increase in population size, density, and complexity among Late Woodland populations. As a result, a shift in subsistence and settlement patterns occurred, with the adoption of a more sedentary village life and reliance on maize horticulture, with beans, squash, and tobacco also being grown (Racher 2014). Nearing the end of the Late Woodland Period (approximately 1400 AD) villages reached their maximum size. During this period, increased warfare resulted in the development of larger villages with extensive palisades.

### 1.3.3 STUDY AREA SPECIFIC HISTORY IN THE POST CONTACT PERIOD

Initial Euro-Canadian occupation in the study area began in the late 1700's following the expansion of various road networks allowing for settlement by United Empire Loyalists. The County of Prescott and Russell was formed in 1820 by the merger of the independent counties of Prescott (formed in 1800 from parts of Glengarry County) and Russell (formed in 1800 from parts of Stormont County).

One of the early townships in the Historic Russell County was Cumberland, which was established as a township in 1800. Cumberland Township was comprised of the communities of Cumberland, Carlsbad Springs, Navan, Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Sarsfield, and Vars as well as the eastern portion of suburban Orléans (in which the study area is located). Settlement in Orléans began in the early 1800's, and was incorporated as a police village from 1922 to 1974. This community functioned primarily as a rural settlement until the 1960's, when it started to become more suburban.

The development and occupation of the study area itself has been relatively limited beyond the filling of low-lying wet terrain with rock fill. Historic mapping indicates that early occupants of Lot 30 Concession 1 were William Ferrand and A Wilson, who both had houses on the north side of St Joseph Boulevard/Old Montreal Road (Figure 3). Early mapping (ca. 1862 and 1881) indicates that no structures are indicated near the approximate site location. Aerial photography (ca. 1976) indicates that the study area was primarily under water at this time (Figure 5). The contrast of site location and water cover between historic mapping and present day site conditions are likely the result of both inaccurate historical shoreline mapping and the effects of water level variation resulting from the construction of the Carillion Generating Station downstream, which is estimated to have resulted in a rise of ~0.9m in the section of the Ottawa River nearest the study area since its construction in 1964 (Haxton and Chubbuck 2002). As a result, the shallow water saturated lands in the north of the study area are likely drowned lands that once represented either inland or wetland environments.

In 2001 Cumberland Township (newly incorporated as a city in 1999) was amalgamated into the newly formed City of Ottawa, bringing with it the community of Orléans. Today the lands surrounding the study area consist of newly developed lands and the remnants of rural farm fields.

### 1.3.4 SUMMARY

First Nations peoples have a deep history of occupation in the area since initial migrations following deglaciation and the retreat of Lake Champlain.

Euro-Canadian occupation in the study area began in the late 1700-early 1800's. This settlement was primarily rural in nature until the 1960's when sub-urban development in the Orléans area began to intensify. Historic mapping indicates that the study area itself does not appear to have been subject to early development/settlement. Following the completion of the Carillion Generating Station in 1964, the water level is noted to have risen by ~0.9m in the section of the Ottawa River nearest the study area. Aerial imagery shows that section of the study area are under water following this time, while earlier historic mapping indicated that the study area falls within an area of land back from the Ottawa River shoreline. The shallow water saturated lands in the north of the study area are likely drowned lands that once represented either inland or wetland environments.

## 1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 1.4.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is located immediately south of a section of water that is utilised as a small marina, resulting in large sections of low-lying water saturated terrain. Historic mapping indicates that these lands were once located back from the original water's edge in an area adjacent to defined 'drowned lands', and have since become inundated following the flow alterations associated with the construction of the Carillion Generating Station downstream (Figures 3 and 4). The remainder of the study area is covered in a rough blast rock fill. The site is bounded to the east and south by developed roadways and to the west by a continuation of low-lying water saturated terrain.

### 1.4.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The study area is located in the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region, on lands defined by clay plains landforms (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Ottawa Valley Clay Plain is characterised by clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand. Faulted bedrock cover in the region occasionally results in bedrock blocks and boulders being raised above the clay plain.

Ecologically the property lies in the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone, within the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion (Ecoregion 6E) (Crins et al. 2009). The climate of the ecoregion is mild and moist, with a mean annual temperature range of 4.9 to 7.8 degrees Celsius. The land cover is/was predominantly cropland, pasture and abandoned fields. Forested areas include deciduous, coniferous and mixed forest types of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Characteristic mammals, birds, reptiles and fish include white-tailed deer, striped skunk, wood ducks, field sparrow, bullfrog, snapping turtle, white sucker, small mouth bass and pearl dace.

### 1.4.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

There are no reports of previous archaeological field work conducted either on the subject area or within a radius of 50m around the proposed undertaking.

### 1.4.4 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport indicated that there is one registered archaeological sites are located within a 1km radius of the study area. This site (BiFu-7, PIF P369-002-2012) consists of a post-contact findspot interpreted as dating to between 1830 and 1890 based on seriation dating of artifact recoveries. This site is located approximately 700m east of the study area.

**Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km of Study Area.**

Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Status
BiFu-7	Cardinal Creek	Post-contact	-	-

### 1.4.5 SUMMARY

The study area is located in the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone, in the Lake Simcoe-Rideau Ecoregion (Ecoregion 6E). The majority of the study area consists of either blast rock fill or water saturated, drowned terrain.

There is one archaeological site within a 1km radius of the study area. This site is located greater than 300m of the study area. No previous archaeological assessments have been conducted for the subject property.

## 2 FIELD METHODS

### 2.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

A property inspection is a visit to the property to gain first-hand knowledge of its geography, topography, and current condition and to evaluate and map the archaeological potential. A property inspection was conducted on October 28, 2016. The temperature at the time of the property inspection was 5°C and weather conditions were slightly overcast with ground visibility at 100%.

Inspection began in the northwestern section of the property, adjacent to Trim Road. This roadway is bounded on either side by a shallow bay, with the current roadway being built up artificially to provide a stable road surface (Images 1 and 2). Moving south it became evident that the northern half of the property consists of a shallow bay (~2 feet deep) of drowned land with various swamp and marsh related plants (Image 3).

Entering into the centre of the property from the west revealed an artificially built up terrain, consisting primarily of large block or rock and covered with gravel (Images 4 to 6). This artificial terrain represents the only dry land located within the study area, with the exception of a section of sloped terrain running along the eastern boundary of the study area and likely associated with the construction of the Jeanne D'Arc Boulevard North extension (Images 9 and 12).

The eastern section of the study area consists of water saturated terrain with tall grasses (Images 8, 10 and 11). A culvert located under Jeanne D'Arc Blvd N drains into this area (Image 7).

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the inspection. The photograph locations and directions were noted and all photographs were catalogued. Locations of images presented in this report can be found on Figure 6.

### 2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment includes a visual inspection only and does not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources.

### 2.3 INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTATION RECORDS

The following list represents all the documentation taken in the field relating to this project and is being retained by WSP Canada Inc.:

- 1 page of field notes
- 12 digital photographs in JPG format

- GPS readings taken during the property inspection

## 3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

A number of factors are employed in determining archaeological potential. Features indicating archaeological potential can be found in [Appendix A](#).

Criteria for pre-contact archaeological potential is focused 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), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. Also considered in determining archaeological potential are known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area. Historic research provides the basis for determining historic archaeological potential. Land registry records, historical maps and aerial photographic evidence and a property inspection of the project area all assist in determining historic archaeological potential. Additionally, the proximity to historic transportation corridors such as roads, rail and water courses also affect the historic archaeological potential.

No previous archaeological assessments have been completed within a 50m radius of the study area. A search of the OASDB indicated that one registered archaeological site (BiFu-7) is located within a 1km radius of the study area. This site is located more than 300m away from the study area.

The location of the study area in close proximity (and containing) primary water sources indicates that the study area hold potential for the recovery of pre-contact archaeological resources. However, property inspection indicated that the study area is comprised of a mixture of water saturated sediments, steeply sloped terrain, and areas containing artificial fill. Areas exhibiting water saturated sediments are noted to have previously been located inland from the current Ottawa River shoreline (Figures 3 and 4), and have since become inundated. As such the property is determined to hold low archaeological potential (as per Section 1.4 Standard 1f and Section 2.1 Standard 2a).

### 3.2 CONCLUSIONS

Property inspection indicated that the study area is comprised of a mixture of water saturated/drowned sediments, steeply sloped terrain, and areas containing artificial fill. As such the property is determined to hold low archaeological potential (as per Section 1.4 Standard 1f and Section 2.1 Standard 2a).

## 4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological activities were carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2011).

This study involved a review of documents pertaining to the property including historic maps, aerial photographs and local histories. A property inspection was conducted on October 28, 2016 to review current conditions.

Archaeological recommendations have been made based on the background historic research, property inspection, locations of known or registered archaeological sites, previous archaeological assessments, and indicators of archaeological potential. These recommendations include the following:

- 1) The study area is determined to have low archaeological potential due to the presence of steeply sloped terrain (>20°), areas of low lying water saturated terrain, and artificial/disturbed terrain (as per Section 2.1 Standard 2 and Section 1.4 Standard 1f). No further archaeological assessments are recommended.

## 5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011a) that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering 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.

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## 7 IMAGES



**Image 1:** View south along artificial extension associated with roadway.



**Image 2:** View south along artificial extension associated with roadway.



**Image 3:** View east across norther section of study area showing water.



**Image 4:** View northeast towards water showing disturbed fill.



**Image 5:** View down to water saturated terrain from top of artificial fill terrain.



**Image 6:** View across artificial fill.



**Image 7:** View towards drainage flowing from roadway showing large rocks associated with fill in foreground.



**Image 8:** View from water saturated terrain up towards artificial fill.



**Image 9:** View of slope located adjacent to roadway.



**Image 10:** Example of water saturated terrain.



**Image 11:** View northwest across water saturated terrain.



**Image 12:** View across fill towards slope associated with roadside.

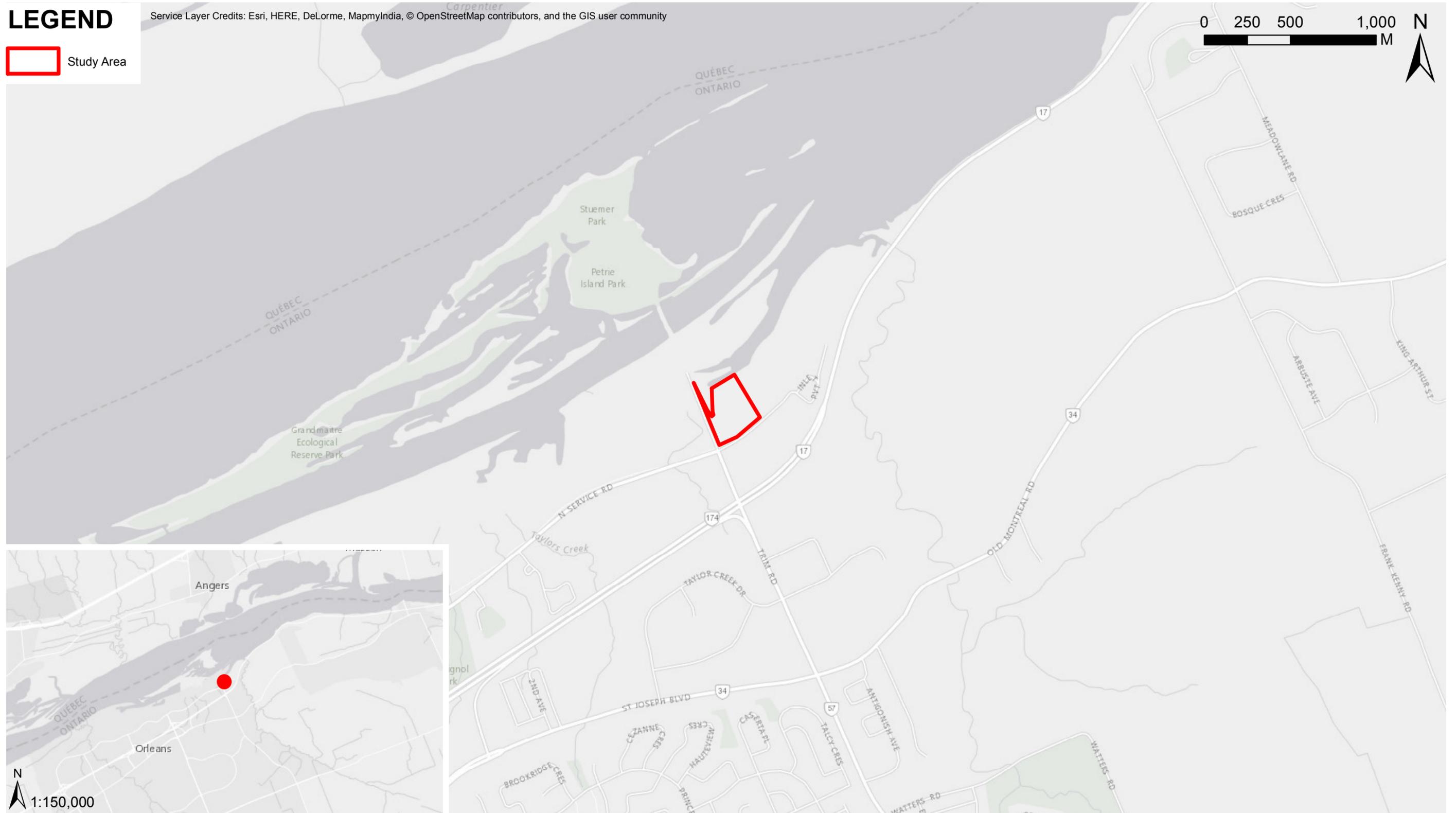
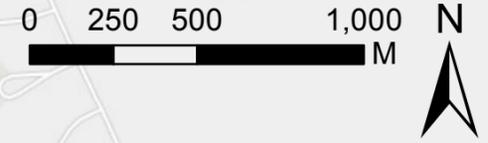


# FIGURES

# LEGEND

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 Study Area



PROJECT:  
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CLIENT:  
PIERE GRANDMAITRE

PROJECT NO.:  
161-03361-00

DATE:  
10/31/2016

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### LEGEND

 Study Area

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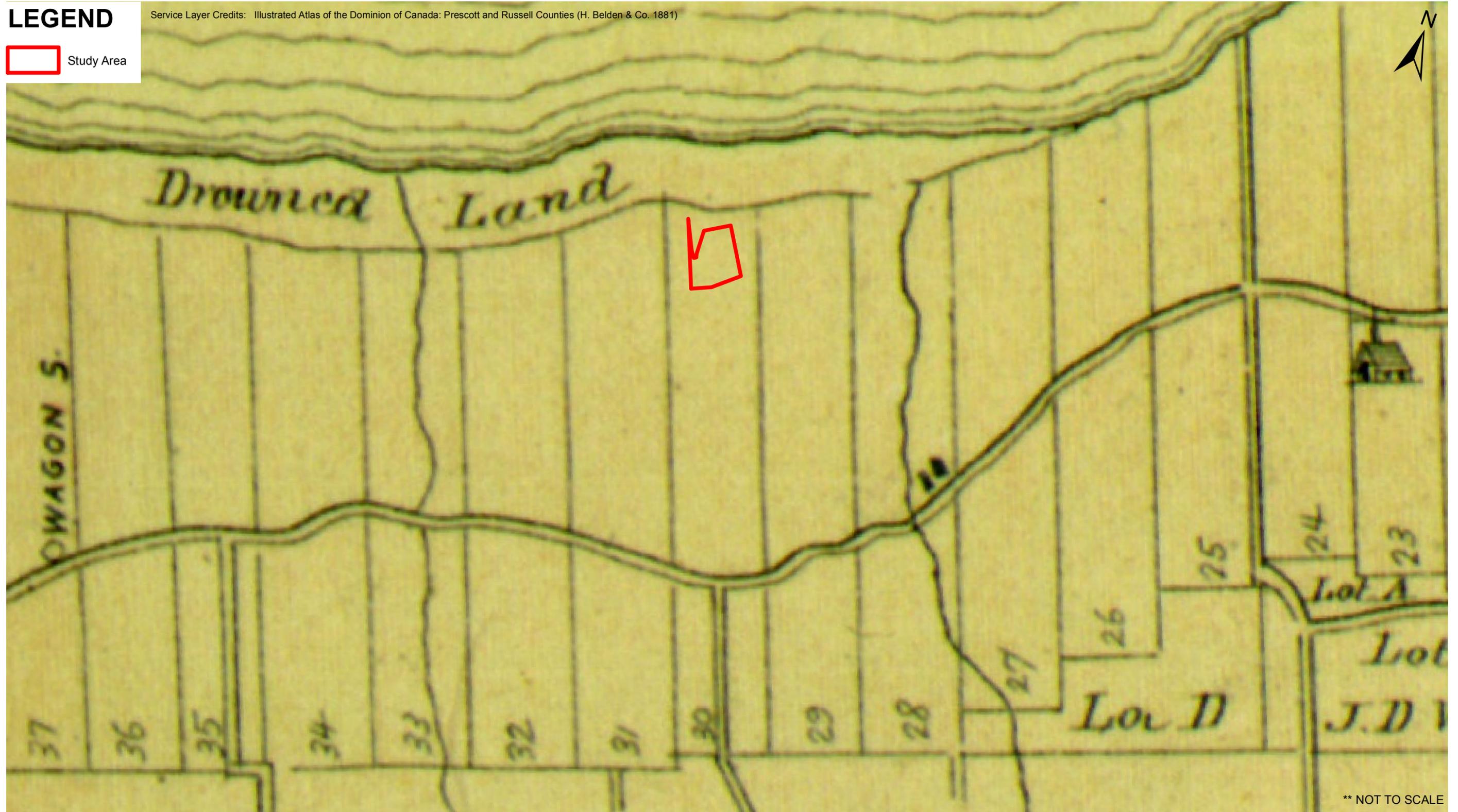




### LEGEND

 Study Area

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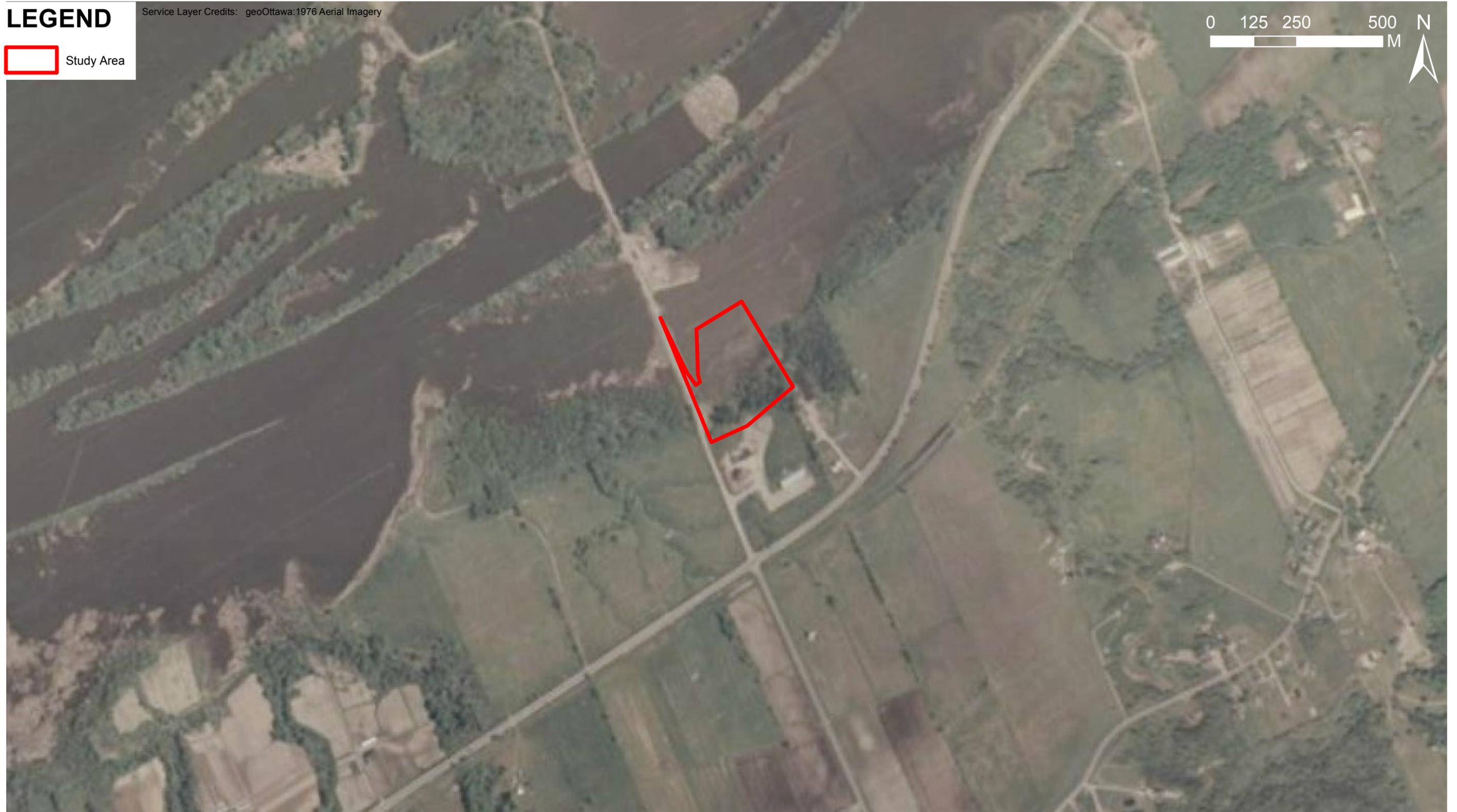
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**LEGEND**

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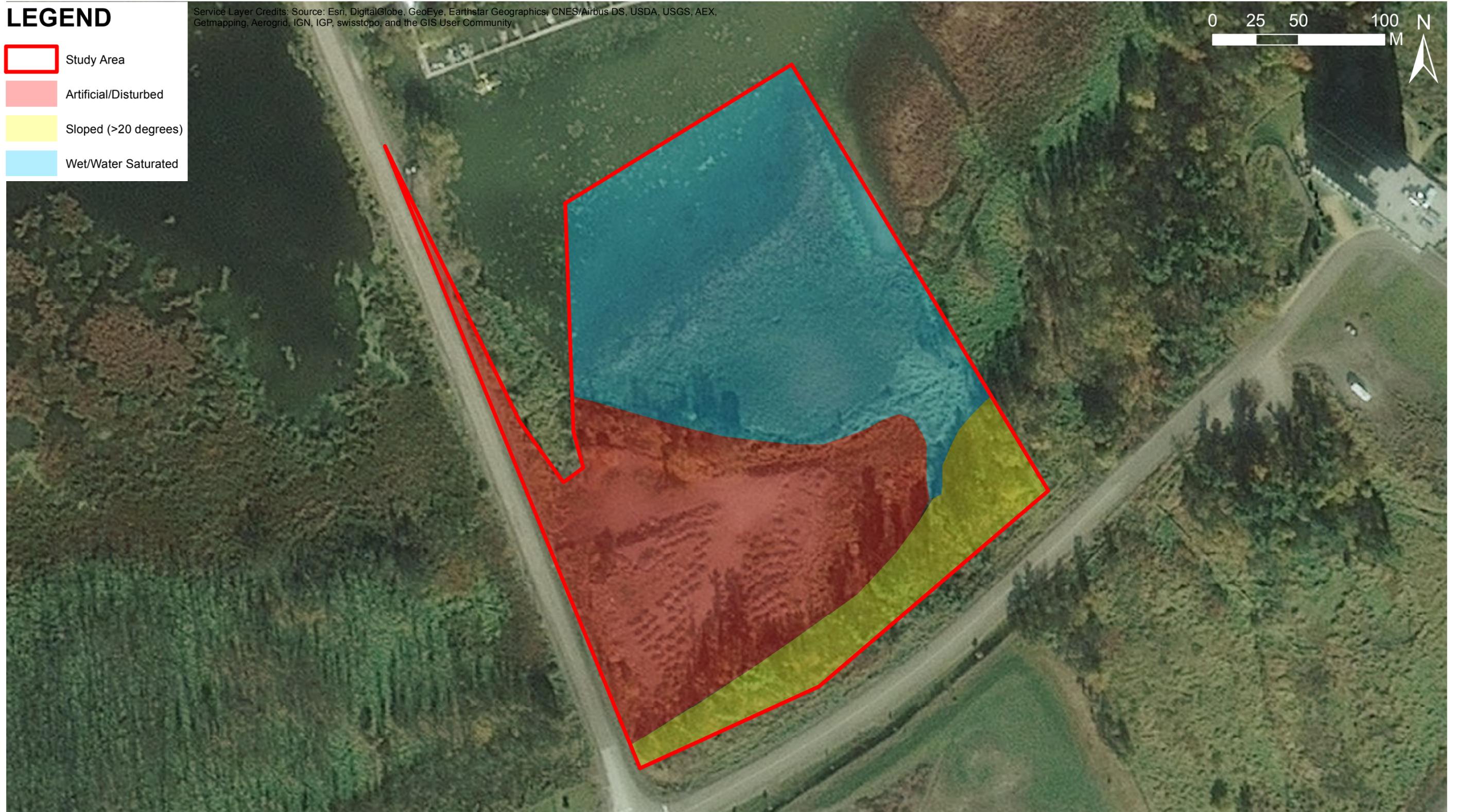
CHECKED BY:  
DAY



### LEGEND

- Study Area
- Artificial/Disturbed
- Sloped (>20 degrees)
- Wet/Water Saturated

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



PROJECT:  
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:  
1009 TRIM ROAD

PROJECT NO.:  
161-03361-00

DRAWN BY:  
DGL

CLIENT:  
PIERE GRANDMAITRE

DATE:  
10/31/2016

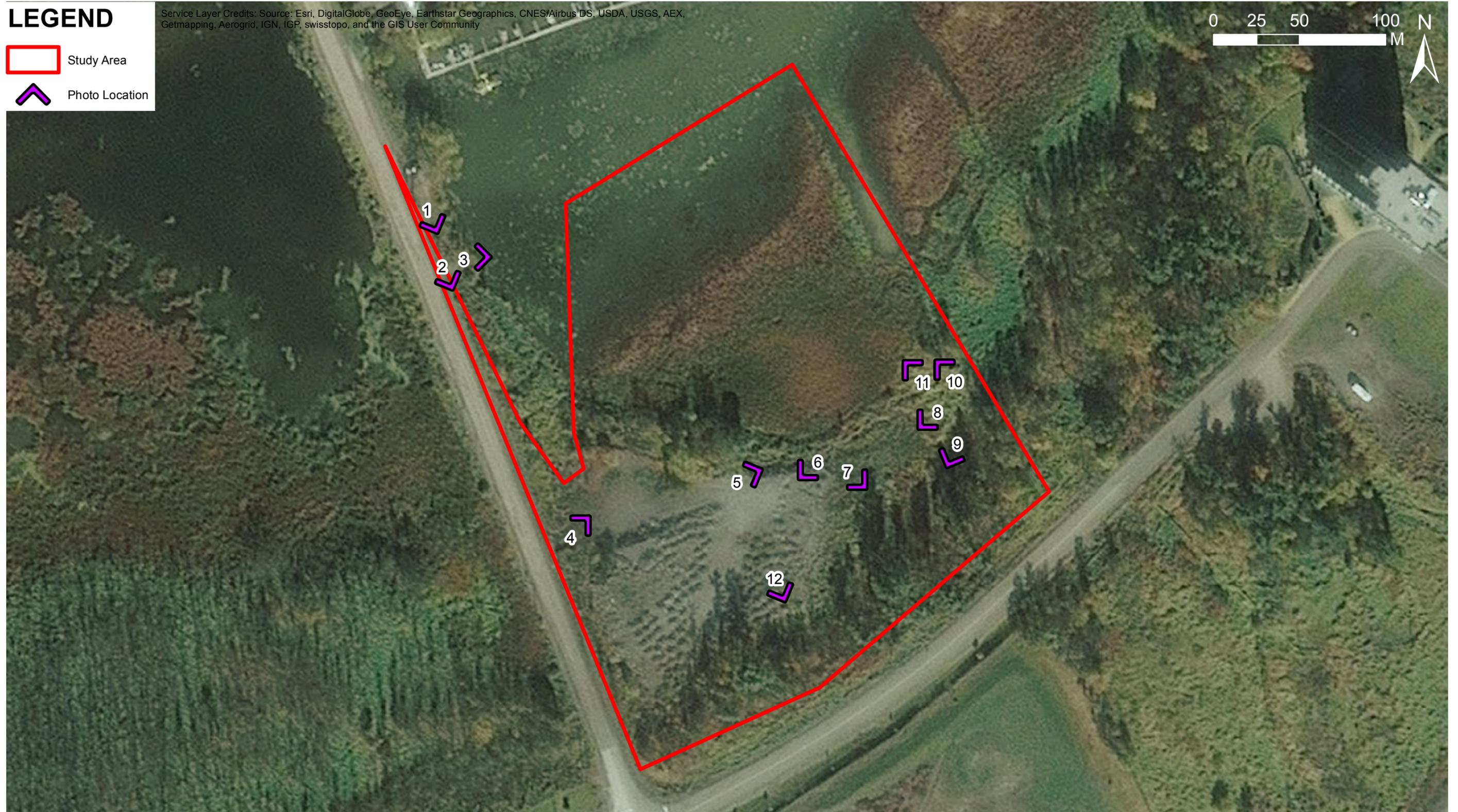
CHECKED BY:  
DAY



### LEGEND

-  Study Area
-  Photo Location

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



PROJECT:  
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:  
1009 TRIM ROAD

CLIENT:  
PIERE GRANDMAITRE

PROJECT NO.:  
161-03361-00

DATE:  
10/31/2016

DRAWN BY:  
DGL

CHECKED BY:  
DAY



# Appendix A

**FEATURES INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**



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# FEATURES INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites
- Water sources:
  - primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks).
  - secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps).
  - features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines, relic river. or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches).
  - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- Elevated topography (e.g. eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases
- Resource areas, including:
  - food or medicinal plants (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie).
  - scarce raw materials (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert).
  - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g. pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g. trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes).
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historic events, activities, or occupations.

**Source:** Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport  
2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists  
Section 1.3.1



# Appendix B

PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS



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# PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

Image	Zone	Easting	Northing	Facing
1	18 T	462164	5038543	SSE
2	18 T	462171	5038522	SSE
3	18 T	462179	5038523	E
4	18 T	462222	5038410	NE
5	18 T	462290	5038432	ENE
6	18 T	462323	5038440	SW
7	18 T	462335	5038436	SE
8	18 T	462372	5038460	SW
9	18 T	462380	5038447	SSW
10	18 T	462371	5038471	NW
11	18 T	462366	5038472	NW
12	18 T	462305	5038393	SSE

**Source:** GPSmap 62s (NAD 83)