ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Queensway Carleton Hospital Redevelopment Project, 3045 Baseline Road, Part of Lot 16, Concession 2 (Ottawa Front), Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa, Ontario

Archaeological Licensee: Aaron Mior (P1077)

PIF Number: P1077-0085-2025

Submitted to:

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TNAS Project Number: 2025056

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Distribution List

1 e-copy – Queensway Carleton Hospital

1 e-copy – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

1 e-copy – True North Archaeological Services Inc.

Land Acknowledgement

True North Archaeological Services respectfully acknowledge that the lands on which this Project is situated are within the treaty and traditional territory of the Algonquin Anishinaabeg. We recognize that the Anishinaabeg peoples are the stewards and caretakers of these lands and that they continue to maintain this responsibility to ensure the health and integrity for future generations.

We acknowledge the significance for the Indigenous peoples who lived and continue to live upon this land and acknowledge the people whose practices and spiritualities are tied to the land and water and their commitment to protecting this land for future inhabitants.

True North Archaeological Services is committed to developing positive relationships with Indigenous communities across Ontario including, specifically the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg, and the Algonquins of Ontario.

Project Personnel

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Report Abbreviations

AA	Archaeological Assessment
ASDB	Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM
BP	Years Before Present
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
ha	Hectare
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
TNAS	True North Archaeological Services Inc.
PIF	Project Information Form issued by the MCM

Executive Summary

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

True North Archaeological Services Inc. (TNAS) was retained by the Queensway Carleton Hospital to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment encompassing the hospital property located at 3045 Baseline Road, within part of Lot 16, Concession 2 (Ottawa River), Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2).

The primary objectives of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment were to identify previously recorded archaeological resources within and in the vicinity of the study area, to provide information on relevant previous archaeological investigations conducted in the area, to assess the archaeological potential of the study area and to provide recommendations as to whether any additional archaeological investigations are required to comply with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment has reviewed accessible reference sources, including cartographic material, to assess the potential for archaeological resources within the Stage 1 study area defined in this report. This assessment has also been supplemented by the visual property inspection completed on 19 August 2025, which was undertaken on foot and primarily focussed on identifying areas where the modern landscape has transitioned since the early 20th century and provided the ability to observe features and landscapes that may influence the archaeological integrity of specific areas.

The archaeological data review indicated that no archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study area and no archaeological assessments have previously been completed within 50 m of the project area (MCM 2025).

Based on the review and integration of the City of Ottawa archaeological potential model, and the refinement of the areas of archaeological potential based on this Stage 1 assessment and visual inspection completed on foot on 19 August 2025, 4.2 ha of the 20 ha study area retains archaeological potential, with 15.8 ha identified to have been significantly disturbed and/or sloped greater than 20° and no longer retaining the potential to recover *in situ* archaeological materials.

All land identified as retaining archaeological potential should be archaeologically assessed during a Stage 2 field survey prior to any land development or soil altering activities in these areas. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be completed in accordance with the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), with any land that can be ploughed to be assessed by pedestrian survey and any land possessing archaeological potential that cannot be ploughed to be assessed during the hand excavation of test pits at least 30 cm in diameter at 5 m intervals where natural intact soils are observed. Where areas of previous soil disturbance are documented during the Stage 2 assessment, the test pit survey should transition to discretionary intervals to delineate areas where soil disturbance confirms the archaeological integrity has been negated. Each test pit should be excavated at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil, or to a suitable depth to confirm the absence of archaeologically significant materials.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1. No further archaeological assessment is recommended for portions of the study area that are not identified in this report as possessing archaeological potential.

2. Areas identified as retaining archaeological potential should be assessed during a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any landscape disturbance activities in these areas. In accordance with the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), all land that can be ploughed should be assessed through pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals following the Standards outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Portions of the study area retaining archaeological potential that cannot be ploughed should be assessed through test pit survey at 5 m intervals following the standards of Section 2.1.2 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

3. Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist in compliance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

True North Archaeological Services Inc. (TNAS) was retained by the Queensway Carleton Hospital to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment encompassing the hospital property located at 3045 Baseline Road, within part of Lot 16, Concession 2 (Ottawa River), Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2).

The Stage 1 study area measures approximately 20 ha in area and is the location of a proposed redevelopment that will include a new Emergency Department, three additional floors for inpatient beds on top of the existing James Beach building, an expansion for the Material Management and Ambulatory Care Programs along with internal renovations to Food Services. A second identical parking garage will be constructed just north of the existing parking garage along with a new substation and a new west road will be constructed adjacent to the parking garages and site services such as water, storm, sanitary and electrical duct bank connection and new infrastructure. Relocation of existing systems such as the bulk oxygen tanks and back up propane tank fuel source will be relocated to facilitate the new infrastructure development (Map 3).

This archaeological assessment was triggered by the requirements of the Planning Act, 1990, in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, 1990. The assessment was carried out in compliance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by Susan Sallaj Ginn, Chief Planning Officer and Director, Queensway Carleton Hospital, with no restrictions or limitations

1.2 Objectives

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed to identify known archaeological resources on, or in the vicinity of, the project area as well as to assess the archaeological potential of the study area. The objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment are based on principals outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (consolidated 2007) and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, this Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed with the following objectives:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, environment, cultural history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition.
- To evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property.
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 field survey.

2.0 Historical Context

2.1 Regional Indigenous Context

The following historical narrative is intended to provide a general overview of the interpreted land use during the "Pre-Contact and Post-Contact Periods" within the vicinity of the current study area. This historical overview generally reflects inferences and interpretations based on archaeological and historical interpretations primarily made by non-Indigenous representatives.

This section is intended to provide a general historical overview that can be referenced when assessing the potential for archaeological resources within the current project study area. The text and comments below, including the cited references, may reflect archaeological literature within general publications, but may not represent the opinions of those Indigenous communities whose history it is purported to reflect.

Paleo Period (13,000 – 9,000 BP)

The Paleo Period represents a temporal classification developed by archaeologists and does not reflect any inferences of initial human habitation. This period extends from around 13,000 years before the present (BP), when glacial ice began to recede within the modern-day area of the Ottawa Valley.

Following the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea, which is interpreted to have extended from Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas and terminating around Petawawa in the west (Watson 1999a). The exact western boundary is undetermined as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic adjustment of the land following the melting of the glaciers and cannot be used to determine the exact location of the Champlain Sea at the time of its existence (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

During the Early and Middle Paleo Periods (13,000 – 9,500 BP) the study area would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, although as the Champlain Sea receded during the Late Paleo Period (9,500 – 9,000 BP) it is likely that people migrated along the changing waterfront landscape where vegetation was being re-established (Watson 1999a). The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Kichi Sibi (Ottawa River) channels reflect areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo Period land use in the region. Archaeological and geological investigations in the Ottawa Valley have indicated these early sites may be identified within the 550 ft (167.6 m) or higher contour topography, although additional research may be required to confidently assess this correlation (Kennedy 1976).

The presence of Indigenous peoples during the recession of the Champlain Sea is reflected in Algonquin oral history which tells of the hero Wiskedjak hunting giant beaver by draining Lake Superior and the beaver creating rapids as it fled east (Morrison 2005). As giant beavers went extinct along with many other North American megafauna between 12,000 to 10,000 years ago and the draining of Lake Superior reflects the drainage of glacial lakes following the end of the last glaciation, these stories may reflect cultural memories of life during the Paleo Period.

By the Late Paleo Period (9,500 - 9,000 BP), enclosed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements became established in eastern Ontario, with contemporary populations traversing large territories in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. The transition to the Late Paleo Period also included projectile points comprised of smaller unfluted projectiles along with lanceolate parallel flaked stemmed and non-stemmed Plano points, while hunting strategies may have transitioned from communal groups to more individualized pursuits (Ellis and Deller 1997).

The identification of Paleo Period sites in the Ottawa Valley region has been hindered by the erosion of accessible locations during the environmental changes associated with the transition from the Late Paleo Period to the succeeding Archaic Period. The potential use of watercraft by Paleo Period inhabitants (Jodry 2005; Engelbrecht and Seyfert 1995) and evidence for the abundance of marine resources (Robinson 2012; Loring 1980) raises the possibility of occupation sites situated on accessible landforms such as those exposed as isolated islands above the 167 m elevation contours. As the Ottawa River delta prograded eastward during the regression of the Champlain Sea (Fulton et al. 1987), these isolated exposed landscapes would have been impacted by periods of overflow from glacial Lake Agassiz. The inundation of flood waters from the glacial lake may have caused significant erosion (Fulton and Richard 1987), with another possibility being that the sediment transport facilitated by the moving water may have buried cultural materials within these potential occupation areas.

Documented evidence indicating land use within the Ottawa Valley during the Paleo Period includes the recovery of two bi-facially fluted projectile points recovered near the Rideau Lakes that would have been situated near the contemporary Champlain Sea shoreline (Watson 1999b) and an isolated projectile point near Quyon, Quebec (Laliberté 1991), with additional interpretations of Paleo Period material identified during archaeological investigations near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003), Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004). The closest known site with an interpreted Paleo Period component is the Holy Spirit site (Borden Number BhFx-33), which is situated almost 11 km southwest of the study area (MCM 2025).

Archaic Period (9,000 – 2,950 BP)

During the Early Archaic Period (9,000 – 8,000 BP), a gradual increase in atmospheric humidity in conjunction with warmer summers influenced the environmental landscape within the general study area vicinity. Fossil pollen and spore identification from sedimentation cores lifted from Lovesick Lake provide evidence of climate change, with jack pine forests becoming dominant during the beginning of the Early Archaic Period (Teichroeb 2007). Land use within the Ottawa Valley increased during this early environmental transition, with evidence of an Early Archaic dovetail projectile point recovered in the Ottawa area (Pilon and Fox 2015) confirming contemporary land use within the regional landscape.

Concurrent with the environmental evolution were notable diagnostic technological changes including the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points used for hunting (Ellis 2013). Other significant innovations included the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, which may reflect an emerging woodworking industry.

Populations in Ontario during this period primarily utilized maritime landscapes during the spring, summer and fall seasons with large base camps on islands, near river mouths, and on the shores of embayment's where a variety of flora, fish, and wild fowl resources could be obtained. Smaller hunting and specialized campsites were also established in the uplands and along smaller watercourses. The waterways were the preferred method of travel, and many burials are located along these waterways (Taylor 2015), as well as the traditionally visited islands. Access to islands and mainland shorelines would have been facilitated by a variety of contemporary watercraft such as bark canoes, skin boats and dugout canoes (Monk 1999).

Indigenous community members utilized watercraft to travel along navigable waterways such as the Ottawa, Gatineau and Rideau River systems to meet, trade and exchange information. These waterways represented the historical highways facilitating the movement of both people and materials through the general study area vicinity. Archaeological discoveries made in the area around the Ottawa River system

and associated tributaries illustrate the existence of an extensive, continent-scale network of communication and trade with the discovery of a variety of raw materials used for stone tool production including Ramah chert from the tip of Labrador, Mistassini quartzite from the centre of Québec, Hudson's Bay Lowland chert from the region bordering Hudson Bay, abundant Onondaga chert obtained from the Onondaga Escarpment region south and west of Lake Ontario, as well as distinctive Mercer and Burlington Formation cherts from modern-day Ohio and Illinois (Pilon and Boswell 2015).

The Ottawa River and tributary waterways were also an important route for the movement of copper, either through direct trade between individual groups, or through expeditions to Lake Superior to access local copper deposits (Chapdelaine et al. 2001). Copper artifacts similar to those documented on Allumette Island in the Ottawa River have been discovered in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York State and Manitoba (Kennedy 1970). This commodity, as well as other tradable goods, were presumably transported by canoes and other watercraft along regional waterways.

The Ottawa Valley was also one of the primary corridors that facilitated the transmission of technological information and techniques (Kennedy 1970). Artifacts representative of the expanding trade network included "birdstones" which were small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate, as well as marine shell artifacts from the Mid-Atlantic coast that are frequently encountered in burial contexts (Ellis et al. 2009; Ellis et al. 1990).

Sites with Archaic Period components that demonstrate this expanding trade network include Morrison's Island and Allumette Island in the Outaouais region of the Ottawa River (Chapdelaine et al. 2001; Clermont 1999; Clermont and Chapdelaine 1998), sites identified at Lac Leamy near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, and also in the Rideau Lakes area (Paterson 2020a; Watson 1982). Additional significant sites with Archaic Period components along Ottawa Valley waterways that were likely influenced by these trade routes include Jessup Falls near the mouth of the South Nation River and at Spencerville near the source of the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980).

During the Middle Archaic Period (8,000 – 4,000 BP) the trend towards more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of netsinkers and fish weirs reflect the importance of fishing within the contemporary subsistence strategy. It was also during this period that stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods were crafted and when 'bannerstones" were first manufactured, which are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or spear-throwers (Ellis 2013).

The diverse trade relationships may have also influenced the transition from seasonal expeditions across large areas to more centralized occupation within smaller areas that provided the opportunity to facilitate interaction with those conducting trade, whether it was "down-the-line" or controlled by individuals interacting directly with different groups (Kennedy 1970). Another noticeable attribute during the Middle Archaic Period is the increased reliance on local, often poorer quality, chert resources for manufacturing projectile points (Ellis 2013). While groups traversed larger territories during the Paleo and Early Archaic Periods and were able to visit primary outcrops of high-quality chert at least once during their seasonal round, during the Middle Archaic Period groups traveled within comparatively smaller territories that did not always possess a source of high-quality raw materials. In these instances, lower quality resources that had been previously deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

Trade connections across vast territories continued into the Late Archaic Period (4,000 – 2,950 BP), when the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence strategy continued. Late

Archaic Period sites have been discovered in greater numbers compared to Early and Middle Archaic Period sites, suggesting the local population was rapidly expanding (Laliberté 1998c).

It is during the Late Archaic Period that the first defined cemeteries are identified, as prior to this period individuals were typically interred close to the location where they died. During the Late Archaic Period, when an individual died while their group was away from the territorial cemetery, the remains would be kept until the group returned to the home cemetery where they could be interred (Pilon and Young 2009; Kennedy 1966). Consequently, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, or even skeletons lacking minor elements such as fingers, toes or ribs, in Late Archaic Period burial pits.

Burial grounds such as those at Morrison and Allumette Islands were also important junctions for trade and have been theorized to have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and the surrounding resources (Laliberté 1998c). These burial grounds are often located within areas of elevated topography containing well-drained sandy and gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses or on exposed islands.

Land use by contemporary populations within the National Capital Region has been documented on both sides of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, with the site registered as Borden Number BiFw-101 situated 10 km northeast representing the closest known site to the study area (MCM 2025).

Woodland Period (2,950 – 500 BP)

The Early Woodland Period (2,950 – 2,200 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the introduction of ceramic technology. The first pots were thick walled and friable, suggesting they may have been primarily used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence et al. 1990). These early vessels were not easily portable, and their fragile nature suggests they may have required regular replacement. There have also been numerous Early Woodland Period sites identified where ceramics were absent from the recovered assemblage, suggesting ceramic vessels may not have been completely integrated within the daily lives of Early Woodland Period populations.

Besides the addition of ceramic technology, the cultural affinity of Early Woodland Period inhabitants shows a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For instance, birdstones continued to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland Period varieties have "pop-eyes" that protrude from the sides of their heads (Spence et al. 1990). Another example of general continuity from the terminal segment of the Archaic Period is represented by the thin, well-made projectile points, although the Early Woodland Period variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance (Spence et al. 1990).

The transition from the Early to Middle Woodland Period (*ca*. 2,400 to 1,100 BP) is primarily characterized by an overall increase in diverse decorative styles displayed on ceramic pots, with contemporary ceramic vessels often decorated with impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of vessels manufactured during the Middle Woodland Period can be diagnostically distinct.

In terms of subsistence strategies, the Middle Woodland Period (2,200 - 1,100 BP) reflects an evolving transition from patterns observed from archaeological excavations documenting Archaic and Early Woodland Period sites. While Middle Woodland Period populations still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, an increased consumption of fish became an important dietary

component. Some Middle Woodland Period sites have produced literally thousands of bones from spring spawning species including walleye and sucker (MCR 1981).

Along the Ottawa River, Middle Woodland Period sites have been identified within the National Capital Region at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981; Daechsel 1980), Rockcliffe Park (Pilon and Boswell 2015; Pilon 2008) and a complex of sites at Lac Leamy (Paterson 2020a; Gates St-Pierre 2010; Pilon 2006; Laliberté 2000, 1995, 1994).

The transition from the Middle to Late Woodland Period is marked by the introduction of triangular projectile point styles and cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics (Martin 2004; Crawford et al. 1997; Bursey 1995; Ferris and Spence 1995; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990; Ritchie 1971), although these attributes may not always reflect diagnostic components of specific Nations as many interacted and shared cultural traits.

During the Late Woodland Period, the Ottawa Valley appears to have been a zone of interaction between Iroquoian speaking populations to the south who primarily relied on domesticated crops and Algonquian speaking groups to the north who continued a predominately hunter-gatherer lifestyle. The Huron peoples along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe – Georgian Bay region, leaving the area of eastern Ontario, except for some small Algonquin groups, generally unoccupied by the time early French explorers arrived in the area around the beginning of the 17th century.

The increased population and semi-nomadic lifestyle prevalent within the Ottawa Valley during the Woodland Period are reflected in the distribution of sites documented along the Ottawa River and surrounding navigable waterways. During the winter, Algonquin families resided in hunting territories shared by male members of the family and bounded by rivers, lakes, or other natural features (Pendergast 1999; Speck 1915), with moose, deer, and beaver being hunted and trapped (Morrison 2005). During the summer, larger groups came together at summer camps such as those at Morrison Island and Lac Leamy along the Ottawa River (Pilon and Boswell 2015). The importance of the Ottawa River as a transportation route, as well as an area of resource and subsistence extraction, through this period is reflected in the number of known archaeological sites identified on both sides of the river.

Late Woodland Period sites have been recorded throughout the National Capital Region, with a significant Woodland Period occupation identified at Lac Leamy where the Ottawa, Gatineau and Rideau Rivers generally converge (Pilon and Boswell 2015; Laliberté 1995). Several sites have been documented along the north shore of the Ottawa River west the study area including one near Aylmer (Sowter 1915), another near the Champlain Bridge registered as BiFw-39 (Laliberté 1998a; Laliberté 1998b), at Indian Point in the Pembroke area (Pilon 2005) and near the convergence of the Schyan and Ottawa Rivers (Kennedy 1964), with evidence of contemporary land use also documented along the southern shore of the Ottawa River in the study area vicinity including at Raymond Point (Sowter 1915; Sowter 1901; Sowter 1900), near Shirley's Bay and Rocky Point (Jamieson 1989), Constance Bay (Watson 1972; Savage 1972), Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981) and on Morrison Island (Pilon and Boswell 2015; Pilon and Young 2009; Kennedy 1966).

Early contact with European settlers at the end of the Late Woodland Period resulted in changes to the traditional lifestyles of many Indigenous populations, influencing settlement size, population distribution, and material culture. The introduction of European-borne diseases also significantly increased mortality rates, resulting in a drastic decrease in population size (Warrick 2000).

2.2 European Contact and Post-Contact Period

The Algonquin Nation had long been established along the Ottawa River and its tributary valleys when the French arrived in the area. Samuel de Champlain met with several Algonquin representatives in 1603 shortly after he established the first French settlement on the St. Lawrence River at Tadoussac (AOO 2013), with Étienne Brûlé generally acknowledged as the first European to pass through what is now the Ottawa Valley area when he portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610 and with the aid of Algonquin guides proceeded to explore the interior of Canada (AOO 2013).

Another French expedition led by Nicholas de Vignau traveled through the Ottawa Valley area in 1611 (Pendergast 1999), followed by Samuel de Champlain in 1613 who led the French voyageurs from Montreal to Morrison Island along the Ottawa River (Croft 2006), which was commonly known as the Grand River (*Kichi Sibi* in Algonquin) or the River of the Algoumequin (Pilon 2005). Champlain again encountered Algonquin community members in the Ottawa Valley area in 1615, with many living in regional groups around the Madawaska River, Muskrat Lake, along the Ottawa River above and below Morrison Island, and also along the Mattawa River to Lake Nipissing (AOO 2013).

The French established a relationship with the Algonquin communities around the Ottawa Valley that provided an opportunity to monopolize the early fur trade as the two groups developed close relations throughout the 17th century (Trigger and Day 1994). The colonial economic wealth stimulated by the French fur trade in the early 17th century promoted the rapid expansion northward, with the Ottawa River providing the opportunity to transport goods to the western trading posts on the lakes by canoe, which could not be accomplished by the larger sailing vessels operating on Lake Ontario (Adney and Chapelle 2014).

Competition for furs increased existing tensions between the Algonquin communities and their Indigenous neighbours including the Haudenosaunee Nations, residing to the south around the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario areas. The 17th century saw a long period of conflict known as the Beaver Wars between the Algonquin and the Haudenosaunee communities that resulted in the significant disruption of trade. Mohawk raids against Algonquin villages in the Upper Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys resulted in the abandonment or destruction of many Algonquin villages (Trigger and Day 1994). Some Algonquin's found refuge in French settlements such as Trois-Rivieres, Quebec City, Sillery, and Montreal while others may have relocated to interior locations along the Ottawa River's tributaries, including the Rideau River (Holmes 1993). At the end of the 17th century, the Haudenosaunee were driven out of much of southern Ontario by the Mississauga though they continued to occupy areas within eastern Ontario on a seasonal basis.

In 1701, representatives from the Haudenosaunee and more than 20 Anishinaabeg Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in the Great Peace negotiations, sponsored by the French Governor Calliere (Johnston 2006; Johnston 2004). A peace treaty between the Anishinaabeg and the Kanien'kehá:ka (Mohawk) was agreed to once again share in the bounty of the territory as partners (One Dish, One Spoon), although this partnership was strained by the "Great Imbalance" represented by the fur trade with European capitalists (Monague 2022).

The resulting treaty document signed at Montreal was not the only record made of the Peace between the Anishinaabeg and the Haudenosaunee. At a council held at Lake Superior, the Haudenosaunee secured peace by delivering a wampum belt to the Anishinaabeg. This belt was carried by successive generations

of leaders who were charged with remembering the meaning of symbols worked upon the shell beads and each generation had a responsibility to renew the peace forged by their ancestors (Johnston 2006).

Between 1712-1716, Algonquin communities continued to utilize the Ottawa Valley and Gatineau River areas, with the primary Haudenosaunee activities occurring south of the St. Lawrence River (Holmes 1993).

Following the Seven Years' War in the mid-18th century, the defeat of the French, Algonquin, and their allies by the British and the Haudenosaunee resulted in the further loss of Algonquin hunting territories in southern Quebec and eastern Ontario as the British seized former French colonies. Shortly after the French abandonment around the Great Lakes, English merchant Alexander Henry ventured into the Great Lakes area where he communicated with Anishinaabeg leader Minavanana in September 1761. Henry was informed that the English would suffer retaliation for Anishinaabeg war losses unless the English King made peace with them, with many of the former French forts in the Great Lakes region within Anishinaabeg control. In response, King George III issued a Royal Proclamation on 7 October 1763 acknowledging that Indigenous Nations residing on all lands outside the boundaries of the settled colonies "*not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds*" (Reimer 2019, p. 38). The territory reserved for Indigenous Nations encompassed the entire Great Lakes region and peace was secured following discussions between the British and more than 1,500 Anishinaabeg leaders at Niagara Falls in July 1764 where the alliance was sealed by two magnificent wampum belts (Johnston 2006).

The extension of Quebec's boundaries in 1774 through the Quebec Act and the use of the Ottawa River as the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada following the 1791 Constitution Act separated the traditional Algonquin lands between two colonial government administrations (AOP 2012). This legislative act does not seem to have negatively influenced trade between the British and local Indigenous communities as the recovery of European trade goods (e.g., iron axes, copper kettle fragments and glass beads) from Indigenous sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides evidence of the extent of contact between the Indigenous communities and the European explorers traversing the Ottawa River during this period.

2.3 Land Treaties

Britain's colonial policy differed from the French, with the British much more interested in securing land surrenders from the Indigenous populations for settlement by Europeans rather than establishing communal relationships. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 issued by King George III enabled the Crown to monopolize the purchase of Indigenous lands west of Quebec and although the proclamation recognized Indigenous rights to their land and hunting grounds, it also included stipulations where these rights could be taken away (Surtees 1994).

Land cession agreements between Indigenous groups and the Crown increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The British implemented annuity systems in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land were intended to cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum.

The study area is situated on land encompassed by the Crawford Purchases, which occurred in 1783 and were intended to provide land to Loyalist refugees and their Indigenous allies (Ontario 2025). The negotiation took place between Captain William Redford Crawford and the Mississauga and Chief

Mynass from the Lake of Two Mountains (Boileau 2020). The Algonquins whose southern territory was included within the lands of the Purchase were excluded from the discussions (Surtees 1994). In 1839, the Crown denied the Algonquin and Nipissing communities the right to lease portions of their land, including islands in the Ottawa River, to settlers with whom they had previously been collecting rent payments (Holmes 1993). Furthermore, the British did little to prevent additional encroachments by settlers on Indigenous lands. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become cautious of these agreements and began to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

A reserve was purchased for use by the Algonquins in Golden Lake in 1873, now known as Pikwàkanagàn (AOO 2013; Holmes 1993). The Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation was established in the 1850s and is located approximately 100 km north of Ottawa (Kitigan Zibi 2021). Originally known as Maniwaki and then River Desert, the community took the name Kitigan Zibi in 1994 (Quebec 2024b). Additional reserves and settlements for the Algonquin community members were established in Quebec during the mid-20th century, although these reserves only secured a small fragment of what had been the original homeland of the Algonquins (AOO 2013).

The Algonquin never surrendered their territory by treaty, sale or conquest and petitions to remove settlers from their lands and to have their title recognized date back to 1772. The Algonquin of Pikwàkanagàn set in motion the ongoing land claims process in 1983 when they presented their comprehensive claim to the Government of Canada and, in 1985, to the Government of Ontario. It was not until 1991 and 1992 that the land claim was accepted by the provincial and federal governments, respectively. In 1994, the three parties signed a Framework for Negotiations Agreement, outlining shared objectives (Tomiak 2016).

An agreement-in-principal was finalized in December 2012 and has since been subject to community consultations. According to the agreement-in-principal, 117,500 acres of land administered by the Crown within the land claim area will be selected for transfer to the Algonquins of Ontario in fee simple title (Tomiak 2016; Tasker 2016). While this represents an important step in the negotiations, the talks are ongoing.

The Algonquins of Ontario today consists of ten communities: Antoine, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and Area (AOO 2013). In Quebec, there are nine Algonquin Communities, seven located in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue and an additional two communities (Lac-Rapide and Kitigan Zibi) in the Outaouais region (Quebec 2024a).

2.4 Contextual Study Area History

An extensive historical overview of the surrounding area is outside the current scope of work. The following is included to provide a general historical overview in relation to the potential archaeological resources that may be located within the current study area.

First Nations have utilized land within the study area vicinity since time immemorial, which has been recorded through oral histories, previous archaeological assessments and contextual research reports. Archaeological evidence of this land use dates at least to the Early Archaic Period, and extends through

the Woodland Period, representing material culture residues and land use over a period of around 9,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans to the area.

An overview of registered archaeological sites confirming the presence of Indigenous peoples in the study area vicinity prior to 1600 is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Confirming Indigenous Land Use Within 10 km of the Study Area Prior to European Contact[1]

Period	Sub-Period	Temporal Context	Number of Registered Sites	Borden Numbers
Paleo	Early	13,000 – 10,000 BP		
	Middle	10,000 – 9,500 BP		
	Late	9,500 – 9,000 BP		
	Unspecified	13,000 – 9,000 BP		
Archaic	Early	9,000 – 8,000 BP	3	BhFx-29, BhFx-30, BhFx-31
	Middle	8,000 – 4,000 BP	2	BiFw-4, BhFx-27
	Late	4,000 – 2,950 BP	1	BiFw-101
	Unspecified	9,000 – 2,950 BP	1	BhFx-62
Woodland	Early	2,950 – 2,200 BP		
	Middle	2,200 - 1,100 BP		
	Late	1,100 – 400 BP	2	BiFw-1, BiFw-101
	Unspecified	2,950 – 400 BP		BiFw-39, BhFw-6
Pre-Contact	Unspecified	11,000 – 400 BP	1	BiFw-164, BhFw-28, BiFx-1, BhFx-28, BhFw-121

When assessed within the context of the contemporary landscape, the documentation of these archaeological sites reflects the intensified activity and the preference for land use within proximity to the Ottawa River and the associated tributary waterways within the study area vicinity. Although previous archaeological investigations have not documented land use within 10 km of the study area prior to 9,000 BP, the Ottawa River watershed, including the tributary waterways, have witnessed an Indigenous presence since time immemorial (Luckasavitch 2019) and the absence of registered archaeological sites within 10 km of the study area pre-dating the Early Archaic Period may be a result of environmental

[1] Archaeological sites documenting evidence of land use over multiple temporal periods may be represented within each row accordingly.

transitions and landscape disturbances following the arrival of Europeans that have influenced the propensity of earlier Paleo Period sites to survive within the archaeological record. Based on interpreted geological data, the study area was also likely inundated by the Champlain Sea until around 9,500 BP, with land use occurring soon after the recession of the water.

Land settlement by Euro-Colonialists significantly increased following the Crawford Purchase land transaction negotiated in the early 19th century. Table 2 provides an overview of the Euro-Colonial owners of the study area property during the 19th and early 20th centuries situated within Lot 16, Concession 2 (Ottawa Front), Nepean Township.

Table 2: 19th and Early 20th Century Land Ownership Within Lot 16, Concession 2 (Ottawa Front)

Inst. Number	Date of Instrument	Grantor	Grantee	Remarks
Patent	25 March 1808	Crown	Aird Ross	All 200 acres
NO 140	2 December 1808	Aird Ross	Richard Mears	All
NO 149	17 April 1812	Richard Mears	Thos. Measrs & D. Patee	All
NO 4770	30 September 1848	Richard Ross	Joseph Hinton	All
NO 6588	20 April 1853	John Egan & W. et al	Bytown and Nepean R. Co	Pt of Lot
NO 9193	24 November 1855	John Egan et al	Thos. & Wm. Graham	All, less pts sold to Railway Co.
NP 5906	25 January 1877	Wm. Graham et al	Thos. Graham	All, less pts sold to Railway Co.
NP 22777	27 May 1909	Thos. Graham	Jno. Moffatt Ross	Part Lot 16
NP 23875	6 July 1909	Thomas Graham	John A. Graham	All, less parts
NP 33638	1 May 1920	John A. Graham & Wife	Adam H. Acres	All, less parts

Thomas and William Graham bought adjoining farms within Lot 16 in 1855 following a successful partnership as suppliers to the shanties in the boom period of the timber trade (Walker and Walker 1975).

The 1863 Nepean Township historical atlas illustrates T. Graham as the landowner of study area, with the family residence situated just north of the study area and a tenant house (T.H.) near the southwestern study area boundary (Map 4). Thos. Graham is also identified as the property owner on the 1879 historical atlas, with the family residence is the same location as 1863, although the tenant house had been removed by 1879 (Map 4).

The 1871 census documents the Graham household as Thomas (age 44) and Fanny (age 31) and their

four children Martha (age 7), Anne (age 5), John Alexander (age 3) and an unnamed one month old infant. The Graham family originated from Ireland, but all family members residing in the home in 1871 were born in Ontario.

Thomas was a farmer owning 250 acres total, with 200 acres improved and 50 acres for pasture in addition to the two gardens/orchards that were used to grow apples and other fruits. The farm produced a variety of commodities including wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, corn, potatoes, turnips and beets. The farm also included livestock comprising horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and four hives of bees that produced 250 pounds of honey in 1871. In addition to the family homestead, the farm also included one warehouse, four barns/stables, two carriages/sleighs, three wagons, two ploughs, a mower, horse rake, thrashing machine and fanning mill.

The 1909 topographic plan shows Thomas Graham's residence in the same location just beyond the northwest corner of the study area, with another stone or brick homestead illustrated along the eastern boundary accessed by a long driveway leading from Baseline Road (Map 5).

Thomas Graham sold a small parcel of his property within Lot 16 to Jno. Moffatt Ross in May 1909, and the remainder of the lot to his son John Alexander Graham in July 1909. John Alexander presumably continued to reside in the family home just north of the study area, with Ross likely residing in the stone or brick residence along the eastern boundary of the study area that is also present on the 1918 topographic plan (Map 5).

No structures are illustrated within the study area on the 1961 or 1971 topographic plans (Map 5), indicating the Ross homestead had been abandoned by this time. The location of the former Ross home is visible in the 1958 and 1965 aerial images, with the remainder of the property utilized for agricultural purposes (Map 6).

Following acquisition of the study area land by the National Capital Commission, construction for the Queensway Carleton Hospital began in 1974 and continued to 1976 (QCH 2016), with a significant portion of the study area land visibility altered in the 1976 aerial image (Map 6). The hospital infrastructure continued to expand in the early 2000's (Map 6) with an extensive facility and parking areas covering the majority of the property, with landscaped green space along the eastern quarter of the study area (Map 2).

3.0 Archaeological Context

3.1 Study Area Environment and Landscape

The study area is located within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 7), which generally consists of low, level clay plains mixed with outcrops of bedrock and deposits of sand (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The surficial geology consists of offshore marine deposits within the southern portion of the study area, with till deposits and bedrock in the northern section of the property (Map 8). The soil survey classifies the soils as Urban, reflecting the landscape changes that have occurred within the study area (Map 9).

The study area is located within the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Forest Region. Prior to Euro-Colonial agricultural practices and the removal of woodlots for agricultural purposes, the forest cover would have consisted of white and red pines, eastern hemlock and yellow birch, as well as sugar and red maples,

beech, red oaks, basswood and white elms (Eckenwalder et al. 2023).

The nearest primary water source is the Ottawa River, which is just over 1.5 km north of the study area.

3.2 Previously Completed Archaeological Assessments Within 50 Metres of Study Area

The primary source of information regarding previously completed archaeological studies is the MCM Past Portal database, which was accessed and specifically searched for archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area on 21 July 2025 (MCM 2025). The only known archaeological assessment is an overview study completed by Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc., who compiled archaeological potential mapping for the City of Ottawa as part of an archaeological master plan (ASI and GII 2009). Although this potential model was developed prior to the current *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011) and doesn't accommodate the refined potential triggers, it does indicate the potential for archaeological resources within the eastern and northern segments of the study area (Map 10).

3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites and Heritage Properties Within One Kilometre of Study Area

The primary source of information regarding previously registered archaeological sites within the Province of Ontario is the MCM archaeological sites database (ASDB), which designates archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found.

The ASDB was accessed on 21 July 2025 and a 1 km buffer was applied to the general limits of the study area. The search of the ASDB indicated that no archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the study area (MCM 2025).

The nearest registered archaeological site to the Queensway Carleton Hospital property is the Bell-Fairfields site, which is located 1.1 km northeast and registered with the Province of Ontario as Borden Number BiFw-181. The Bell-Fairfields site represents the location of a former tavern/inn and residential homestead of the Bell family, who resided at the property from 1823 to 2000 (Golder 2018).

3.4 Visual Property Inspection Field Methods and Results

The Queensway Carleton Hospital Stage 1 archaeological study includes the entire property boundary encompassing approximately 20 ha, bordered by Baseline Road to the south, residential development to the east, private property to the north and an undeveloped road allowance between Lots 15 and 16 to the west (Map 2).

A visual property inspection was completed on 19 August 2025 to provide a better understanding of the existing landscape within the study area, and relevant information regarding historical landscape disturbance activities and areas that may retain archaeological potential. The visual property inspection was completed by Aaron Mior (MCM Professional License Number P1077) under cloudy conditions and an average temperature of 15°C.

The primary objectives of the visual property inspection were to assess the archaeological integrity of the study area, delineate specific landscape features to identify areas of archaeological potential and identify an appropriate Stage 2 field methodology. The study area was uploaded to a Samsung Tab S7 field tablet and the site conditions and photographs were recorded using the QField GIS program. The tablet includes an internal GPS that provided +/- 3 metres accuracy during the site inspection, with optimal conditions experienced during the survey. The integration of the QField program on the tablet allowed the site conditions and photograph locations to be mapped in the field, using georeferenced aerial imagery as the base plan. Following the site inspection, the field data was downloaded as SHP files and integrated into the Project GIS database.

An inventory of the documentary record generated from the Stage 1 visual inspection is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record for Stage 2 Field Investigation

Document/Data Type	Current Location of Document/Data	Additional Comments
Field Notes	TNAS Office, Ottawa	Original field notebook with scanned copy in project file
Maps Provided by Client	TNAS Office, Ottawa	Stored electronically in the project file
Digital Photographs	TNAS Office, Ottawa	Stored electronically in the project file
GPS/GIS Data	TNAS Office, Ottawa	Stored electronically in the project file

3.4.1 Visual Inspection Results

The observed study area conditions have been classified based on the existing landscape visible during the property inspection. Areas have been delineated where no visible evidence of subsurface disturbance could be confirmed (i.e., retained archaeological integrity), and areas of landscape disturbance that have removed all natural *in situ* topsoil (i.e., disturbed) and/or are sloped greater than 20°. The observed site conditions are illustrated on Map 11, which also includes the location and direction of field images included with this report.

The visual inspection identified that the majority of the study area landscape has been extensively disturbed during the development of structures associated with the current hospital, parking areas,

roadways, pathways, evidence of subsurface infrastructure and landscaping activities. Evidence of landscape disturbance associated with the construction of the hospital facilities is visible on the 1976 aerial image (Map 6) and the altered artificial landscape within the majority of the property can also be interpreted from the LiDAR derived digital terrain model (Map 12).

Several large structures associated with the current hospital are situated within the central and western portions of the study area (Images 1 to 5), with several parking areas for hospital staff and visitors situated in the southern (Image 6), central (Image 7), northern (Image 8) and western (Image 9) areas of the property. Additional areas of observed landscape disturbance include the roadways (Images 10 to 15) and pathways (Images 16 to 18) throughout the property and a maintenance and parking area in the northeastern portion of the study area (Image 19).

Evidence of subsurface infrastructure was also identified during the visual inspection, including light standards connected by underground hydro (Image 20), manholes (Image 21) throughout the property and manholes along the eastern limit of the property for a sewer channel (Images 22 to 26) that was installed during the construction of the hospital, with the associated landscape disturbance visible on the 1976 aerial image (Map 6).

Extensive landscaping that significantly disturbed the natural topography were observed during the visual inspection, including in the southern (Images 27 to 30), central (Images 31 to 33) and northern (Images 34 to 37) areas of the property. A sloped topography greater than 20° was also observed east of the eastern roadway within the property (Image 38) and is also visible on the digital terrain model (Map 12).

The location of the structure near the southwestern edge of the study area illustrated on the 1863 historical atlas was inspected, although this area has been extensively disturbed and no evidence of the structure was visible (Image 39).

The remaining land within the study area is classified as retaining archaeological integrity as there was no visible evidence of landscape disturbance identified during the property inspection. This includes the grassed area with trees within the eastern portion of the property (Images 40 to 43) and includes the location of the structure illustrated on the 1906 and 1918 topographic plans (Map 5). The other area inferred to retain archaeological integrity is situated within the northwestern portion of the study area and currently consists of trees and vegetation (Image 44). This area may retain potential to recover historical materials associated with the residence occupied by the Graham family that is illustrated on the 1863 and 1879 historical atlases (Map 4) and is still standing today just north of the study area (Image 45).

3.5 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Several factors are employed when assessing archaeological potential within a particular area. In addition to the proximity to known archaeological sites, factors for determining archaeological potential for Indigenous and Euro-Colonial historical materials include watershed area (primary and secondary watercourses), distance from water, drainage patterns, identification of historical water sources (e.g. beach ridges, river beds, relic creeks, ancient shorelines, etc.), naturally elevated topography, identification of significant physiological and geological features (e.g. knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.), soil geomorphology, distinctive land formations (e.g. mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.), known burials sites and cemeteries, ecological features (e.g. distribution of food and animal resources before European colonization), features identifying early Euro-Colonial settlements (e.g. monuments, structures, etc.),

historical transportation routes (e.g. historical roads, trails, portages, rail corridors, etc.) and properties designated and/or listed under the *Ontario Heritage Act.* Local knowledge from Indigenous communities and heritage organizations, as well as consultation of available historical and archaeological literature and cartographic resources, aids in the identification of features denoting archaeological potential. These criteria are based on the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and were used to assess the potential for archaeological resources within the study area.

The archaeological potential model developed for the City of Ottawa was used as the baseline of archaeological potential within the study area (Map 10), although the document is intended to be an overview of a large area rather than identify discrete intricacies within specific locations and as it only includes attributes of select archaeological knowledge up to its 1999 publication date, the current Stage 1 archaeological assessment included a review of this model and refinement where required.

In addition to the archaeological potential model produced for the City of Ottawa (ASI and GII 1999), the remaining portion of the study area was identified as possessing attributes denoting archaeological potential by applying the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) (Map 13).

Prior to any extensive landscape altering activities, the entire study area possessed the potential to recover archaeological resources based the proximity to historical transportation routes illustrated on the 1863 and 1879 plans (Map 4) and the land within 300 m of historical structures depicted on the 1863 and 1879 plans (Map 4), as well as those on the 1906 topographic plan (Map 5) as they may have been built prior to 1900 (Map 13).

The application of these archaeological potential attributes is based on the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and assumes the landscape has not been significantly altered or impacted in a way to reduce or negate the potential for archaeological resources within the study area.

The visual property inspection, and supplementary evidence from the 1976 aerial image (Map 6) and the LiDAR derived digital terrain model (Map 12) support the inference that archaeological integrity has been negated within the majority of the study area due to previous landscape disturbance activities. Map 13A delineates the areas where archaeological integrity has been retained and negated, with the size and portions of the study area defined in Table 4.

Table 4: Observed Site Conditions and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Observed Site Condition	Area (ha.)	Percentage of Overall Study Area
Retains Archaeological Potential	4.2	21%
Disturbed – No Archaeological Potential	15	75%
Sloped and Disturbed - No Archaeological Potential	0.8	4%

Based on the review and integration of the City of Ottawa archaeological potential model, and the refinement of the areas of archaeological potential based on this Stage 1 assessment, 4.2 ha of the 20 ha study area retains archaeological potential, with 15.8 ha identified to have been significantly disturbed

and/or sloped greater than 20° and no longer retaining the potential to recover *in situ* archaeological materials.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment has reviewed accessible reference sources, including cartographic material, to assess the potential for archaeological resources within the Stage 1 study area defined in this report. This assessment has also been supplemented by the visual property inspection completed on 19 August 2025, which was undertaken on foot and primarily focussed on identifying areas where the modern landscape has transitioned since the early 20th century and provided the ability to observe features and landscapes that may influence the archaeological integrity of specific areas.

The archaeological potential model developed for the City of Ottawa was used as the baseline for assessing the potential for archaeological resources within the study area (Map 10) and was refined based on the current Stage 1 archaeological assessment to produce a project specific archaeological potential plan that defines the areas inferred to retain archaeological potential and delineates areas of previous landscape disturbance that has negated the archaeological integrity of these areas (Map 13A).

All land identified as retaining archaeological potential should be archaeologically assessed during a Stage 2 field survey prior to any land development or soil altering activities in these areas. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be completed in accordance with the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), with any land that can be ploughed to be assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals and any land possessing archaeological potential that cannot be ploughed to be assessed during the hand excavation of test pits at least 30 cm in diameter at 5 m intervals where natural intact soils are observed. Where areas of previous soil disturbance are documented during the Stage 2 assessment, the test pit survey should transition to discretionary intervals to delineate areas where soil disturbance confirms the archaeological integrity has been negated. Each test pit should be excavated at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil, or to a suitable depth to confirm the absence of archaeologically significant materials.

5.0 Recommendations

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1. No further archaeological assessment is recommended for portions of the study area that are not identified in this report as possessing archaeological potential.

2. Areas identified as retaining archaeological potential should be assessed during a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any landscape disturbance activities in these areas. In accordance with the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), all land that can be ploughed should be assessed through pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals following the Standards outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Portions of the study area retaining archaeological potential that cannot be ploughed should be assessed through test pit survey at 5 m intervals following the standards of Section 2.1.2 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

3. Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist in compliance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 *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.

7.0 Important Information and Limitations of this Report

This report has been prepared for the specific site, development objective, and purpose as requested by the client and outlined in the original proposal, and subsequent agreed changes, for this project. The specific results, factual data, interpretations, and recommendations, outlined in this report are for the sole use of the client, and applicable only to this project and site location. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. No other party may rely on all, or portions, of this report without True North Archaeological Services Inc.'s express written consent. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of True North Archaeological Services Inc. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client can only rely upon the electronic media versions of this True North Archaeological Services Inc. report or other work products at their discretion.

True North Archaeological Services Inc. prepared this report in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other members of the archaeological consulting community currently practicing within the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and all the subsequent MCM bulletins.

There are special risks whenever an archaeological assessment is completed, whether they be solely desktop assessments or in-field assessments, and even a thorough background study, comprehensive field investigation or sampling and testing program may fail to detect all archaeological resources present within the project area. The desktop review, field strategies and subsequent interpretations utilized for this report comply with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and all the subsequent MCM bulletins.

All artifacts collected as part of this archaeological assessment, when applicable, will be housed and curated by True North Archaeological Services Inc. until such time that the collection may be transferred to an appropriate MCM approved repository or repatriated to an appropriate First Nation. As part of Licensing obligations, this report, along with pertinent written information will be uploaded to the MCM Past Portal website and reviewed for compliance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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9.0 Images

Image 1: Structure associated with Queensway Carleton Hospital, view south.

Image 2: Structure associated with Queensway Carleton Hospital, view northwest.

Image 3: Structure associated with Queensway Carleton Hospital, view northwest.

Image 4: Structure associated with Queensway Carleton Hospital, view west.

Image 5: Structure associated with Queensway Carleton Hospital, view south.

Image 6: Parking area within southern portion of study area, view west.

Image 7: Parking area within central portion of study area, view south.

Image 8: Parking area within northern portion of study area, view west.

Image 9: Parking area within western portion of study area, view east.

Image 10: Roadway extending through study area, view west.

Image 11: Roadway extending through study area, view west.

Image 12: Roadway extending through study area, view south.

Image 13: Roadway extending through study area, view east.

Image 14: Roadway extending through study area, view north.

Image 15: Roadway extending through study area, view north.

Image 16: Pathway extending through study area, view southeast.

Image 17: Pathway extending through study area, view north.

Image 18: Pathway extending through study area, view west.

Image 19: Maintenance and parking in northeastern portion of area study area, view northwest.

Image 20: Light standards connected by underground hydro, view northwest.

Image 21: Manholes representing subsurface infrastructure within study area, view south.

Image 22: Manhole associated with sewer corridor along eastern extent of study area, view south.

Image 23: Sign indicating location of manhole associated with sewer corridor along eastern extent of study area, view east.

Image 24: Manhole associated with sewer corridor along eastern extent of study area, view northeast.

Image 25: Sign indicating location of manhole associated with sewer corridor along eastern extent of study area, view northeast.

Image 26: Sign indicating location of manhole associated with sewer corridor along eastern extent of study area, view east.

Image 27: Landscaped topography within southern portion of study area, view south.

Image 28: Landscaped topography within southern portion of study area, view southeast.

Image 29: Landscaped topography within southern portion of study area, view west.

Image 30: Landscaped topography within southern portion of study area, view west.

Image 31: Landscaped topography within central portion of study area, view north.

Image 32: Landscaped topography within central portion of study area, view southeast.

Image 33: Landscaped topography within central portion of study area, view northwest.

Image 34: Landscaped topography within northern portion of study area, view east.

Image 35: Landscaped topography within northern portion of study area, view southwest.

Image 36: Landscaped topography within northern portion of study area, view south.

Image 37: Landscaped topography within northern portion of study area, view southeast.

Image 38: Sloped topography visible in far-right section of photo, view south.

Image 39: Former location of structure illustrated on 1863 atlas, view east.

Image 40: Land retaining archaeological integrity in eastern section of study area, view north.

Image 41: Land retaining archaeological integrity in eastern section of study area, view north.

Image 42: Land retaining archaeological integrity in eastern section of study area, view south.

Image 43: Land retaining archaeological integrity in eastern section of study area, view east.

Image 44: Wooded area retaining archaeological integrity in northwestern section of study area, view southeast.

Image 45: Former Graham family homestead situated just north of study area, view east.

10.0 Maps

LEGEND

Stage 1 Study Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83. COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: ESRI OPEN SOURCE TOPOGRAPHIC CARTOGRAPHY

500 0 500 1,000 1,500 m

SCALE 1:50,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-09-09
PREPARED	AM
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025056	001	1

KEY MAP

SCALE 1:50,000

LEGEND

Stage 1 Study Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLANS: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2014 AND ESRI OPEN SOURCE TOPOGRAPHIC CARTOGRAPHY

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SCALE 1:5,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-09-09
PREPARED	AM
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025056	001	2

LEGEND

Stage 1 Study Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROVIDED BY QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

25 0 25 50 75 m

SCALE 1:3,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-09-09
PREPARED	AM
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025056	001	3

LEGEND

Stage 1 Study Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLANS: MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, CANADA WEST, FROM SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING, 1863
ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, MAP OF GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP, H. BELDEN & CO., 1879

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SCALE 1:50,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

19TH CENTURY PLANS

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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APPROVED	BD

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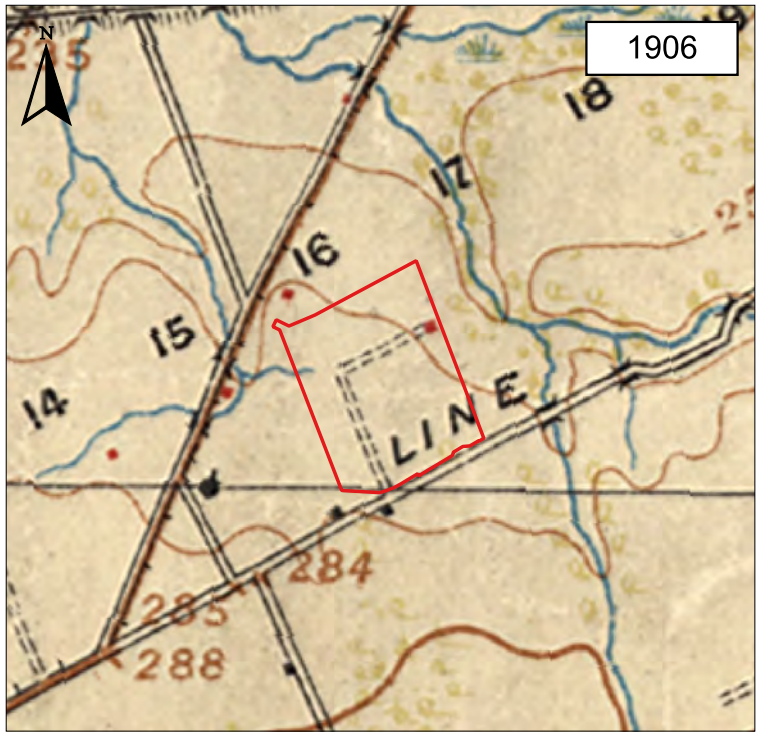

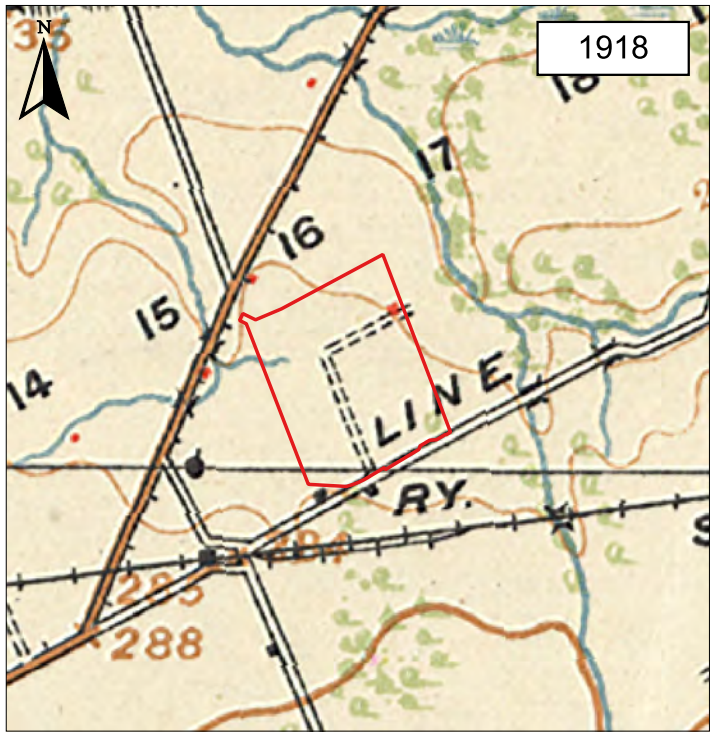

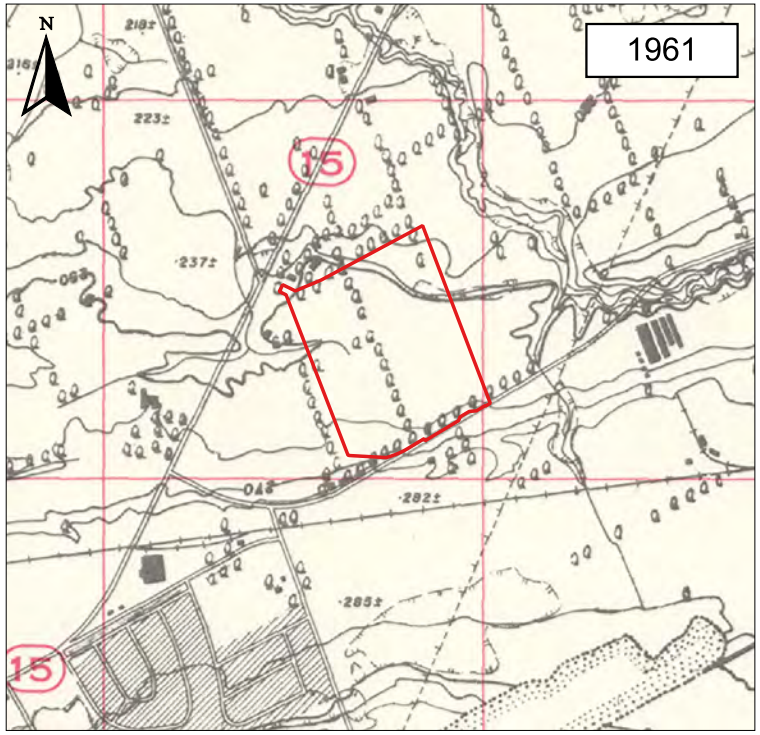

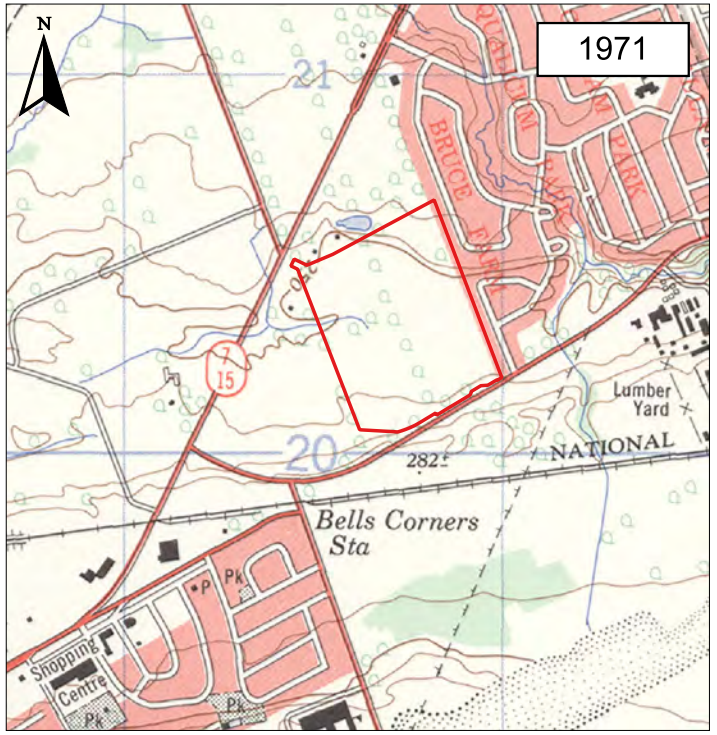

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Stage 1 Study Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE DEFENCE, GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION, OTTAWA SHEET, 1918
COMPILED 1961-62 BY THE ARMY SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT, R.C.E., FROM AIR PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1960. CULTURE CHECK 1961. PRINTED 1963
SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES. INFORMATION DEPICTED CURRENTS AS OF 1968. PRINTED 1971

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CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

20TH CENTURY TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

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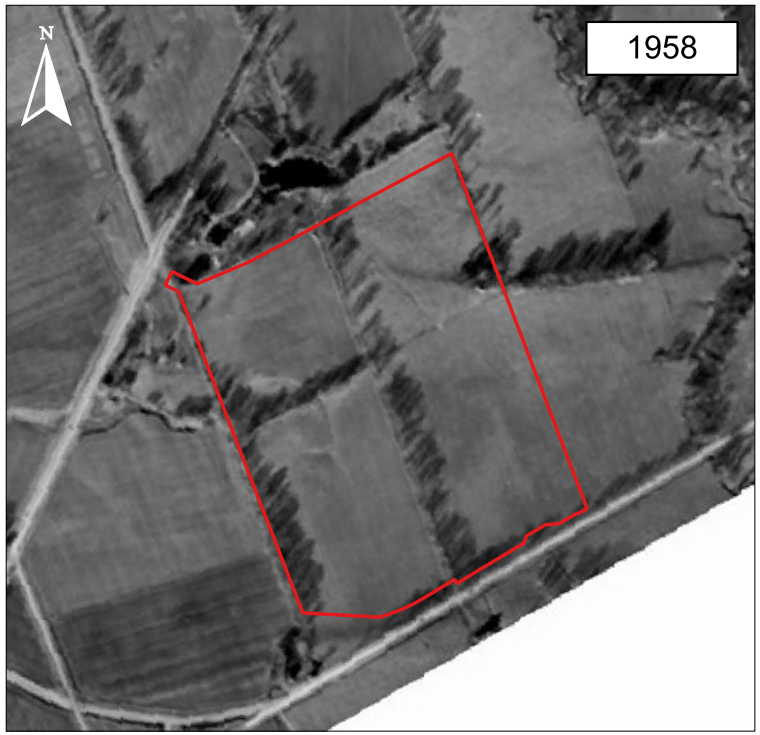

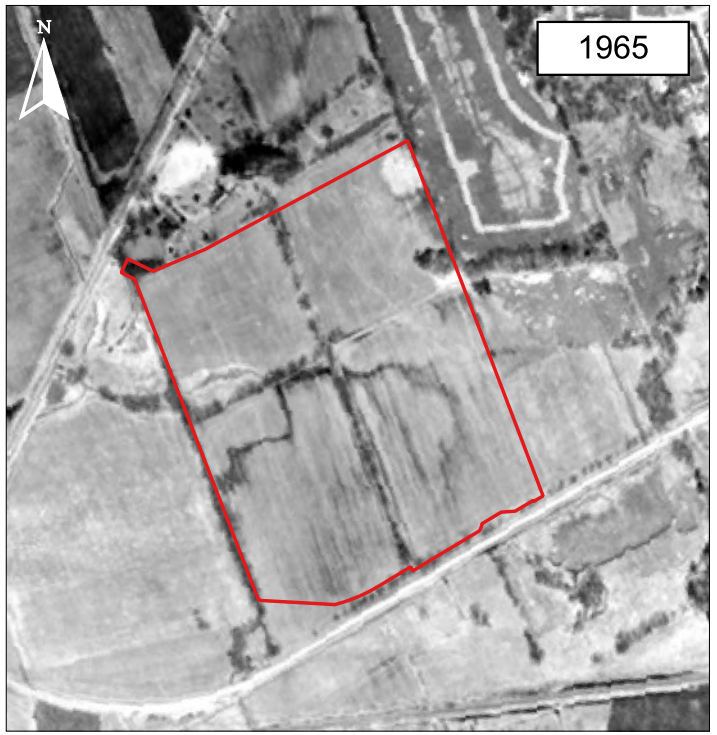

LEGEND

Stage 1 Study Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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SCALE 1:10,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

20TH AND 21ST CENTURY AERIAL IMAGERY

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-09-09
PREPARED	AM
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025056	001	6

LEGEND

Stage 1 Study Area

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Clay Plains

Sand Plains

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2014

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SCALE 1:20,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

PHYSIOGRAPHY

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

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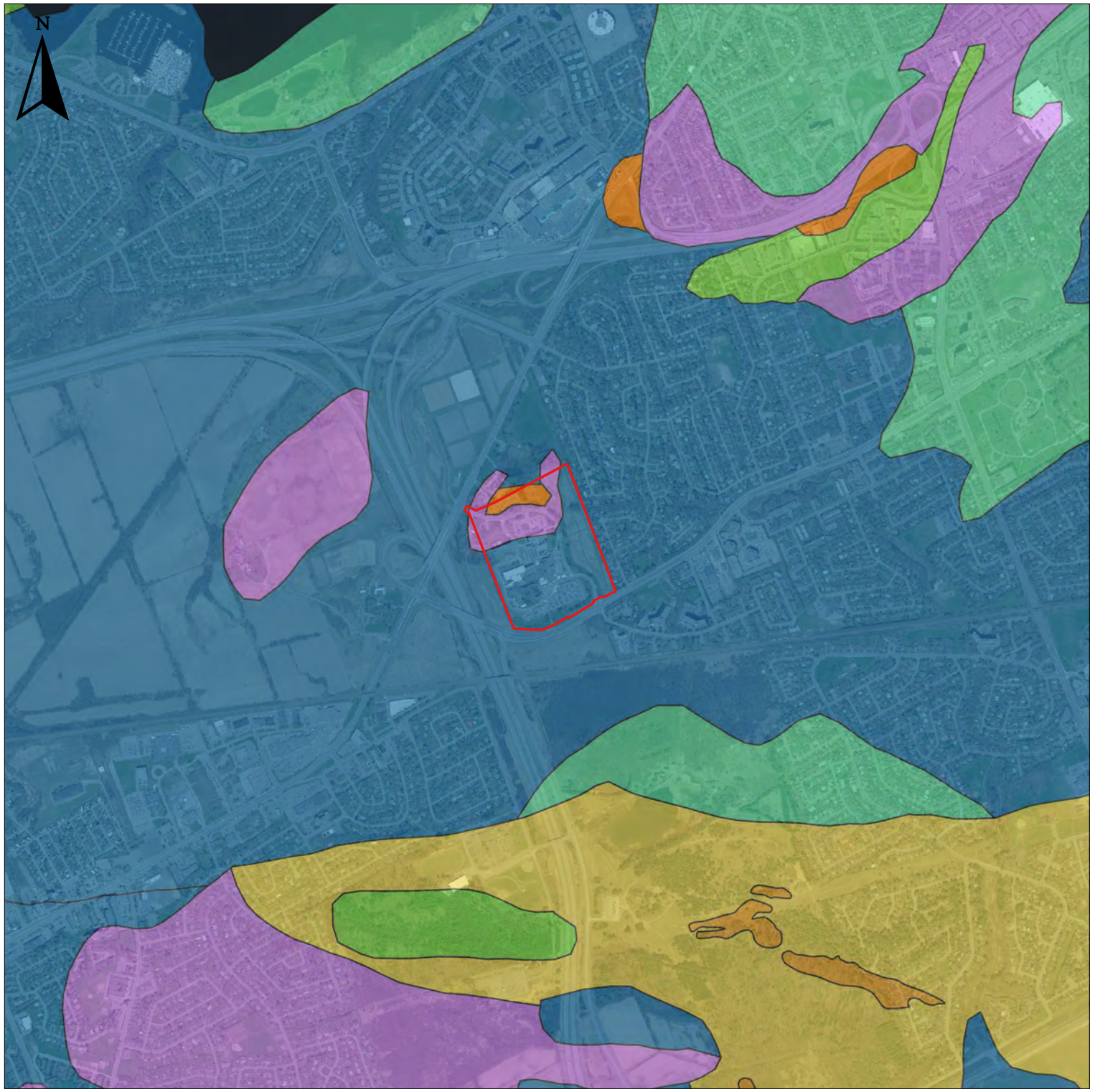

LEGEND

Stage 1 Study Area

OGS SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

- Alluvial deposits
- Bedrock
- Deltaic and estuarine deposits
- Dunes
- Offshore marine deposits
- Organic deposits
- Till

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2014

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SCALE 1:20,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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APPROVED	BD

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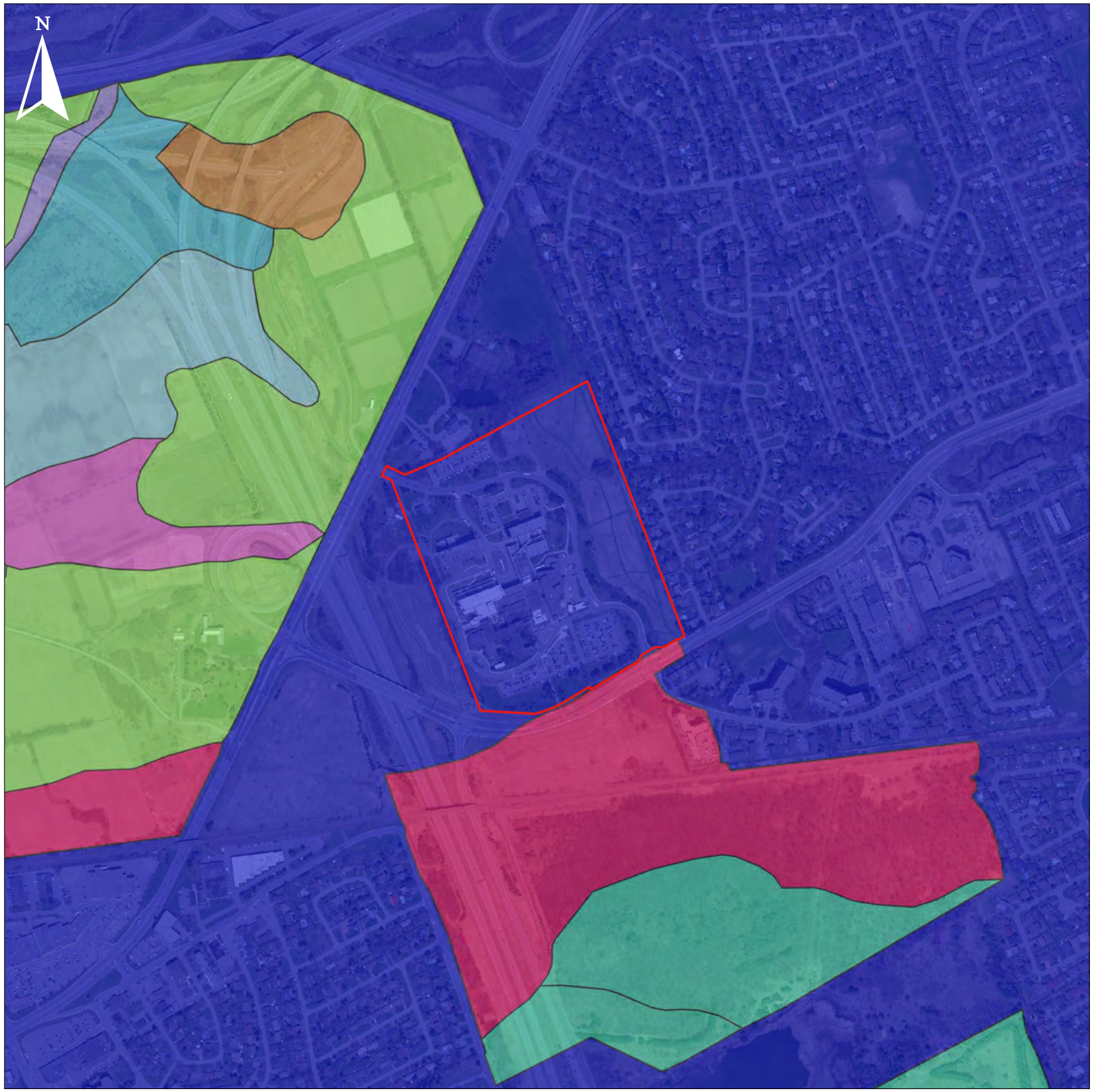

LEGEND

- Stage 1 Study Area

SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

- Brandon
- Carlsbad
- Eroded Channel
- Fallowfield
- Queensway - Shallow Phase
- Stapledon
- Ste Rosali
- Urban
- Vaudreuil

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2014

3. DATA SOURCE: SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX, ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS, 2019-11-06 AND LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA, DRAPE 2014

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SCALE 1:20,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

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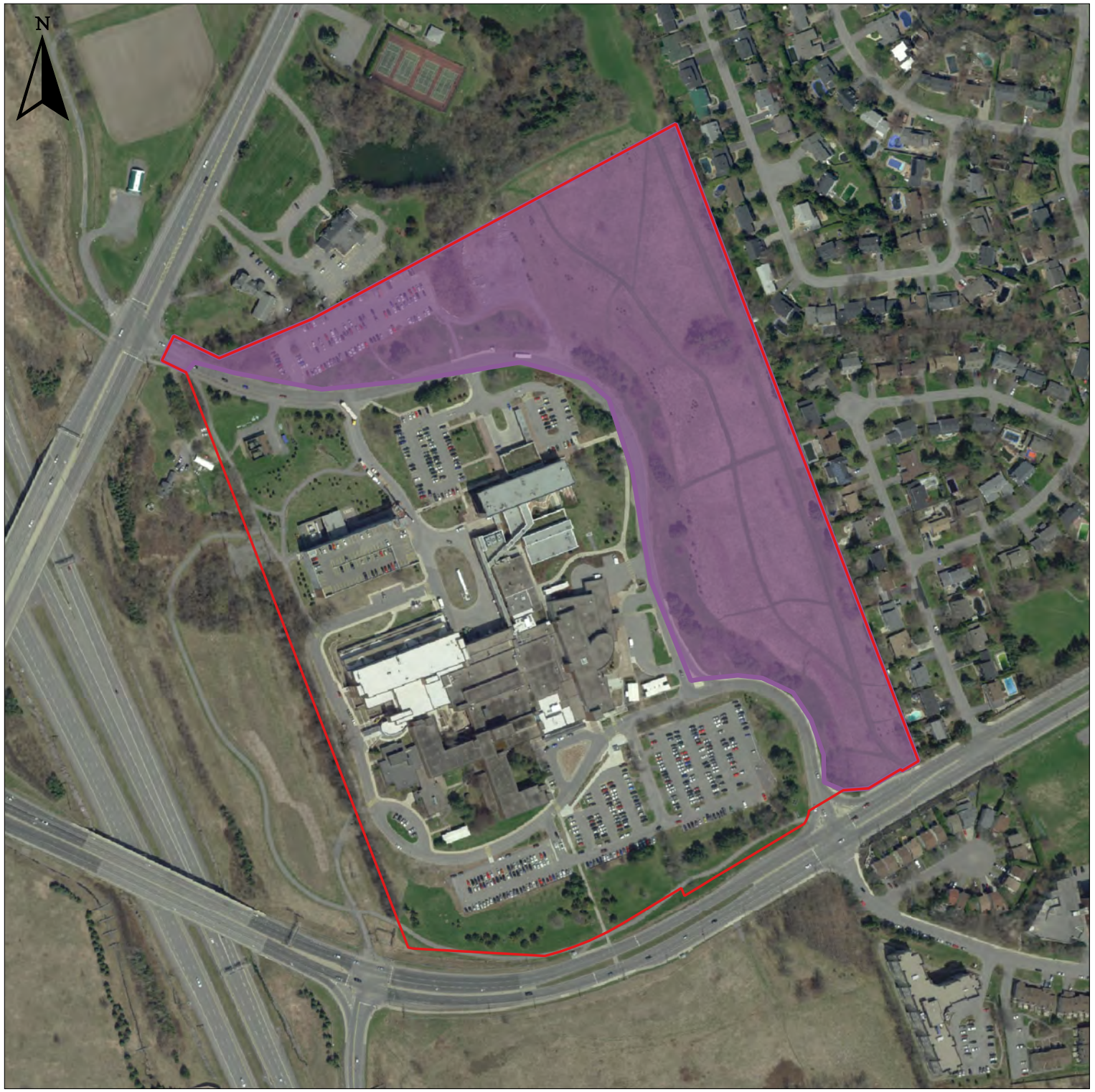


LEGEND

- Stage 1 Study Area
- Archaeological Potential Defined in the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83. COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2014

3. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAPPING STUDY OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA-CARLETON, ASI & GII, 1999

50 0 50 100 150 m

SCALE 1:4,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

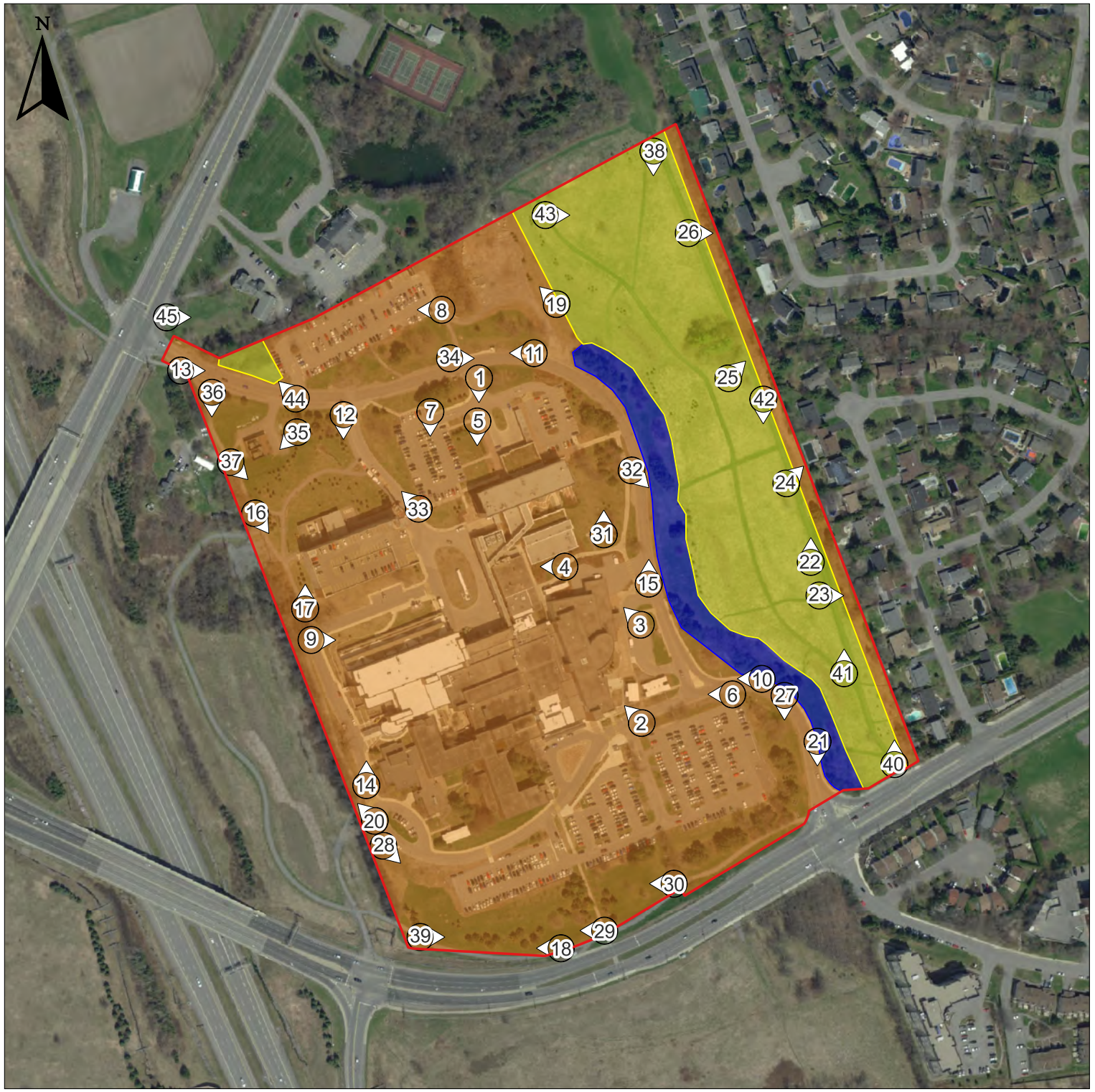
CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-09-09
PREPARED	AM
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025056	001	**10**



LEGEND

- Stage 1 Study Area
- Image Locations and Directions

Visual Inspection Results

- Archaeological Integrity Retained
- Documented Landscape Disturbance
- Documented Landscape Disturbance and Sloped Topography

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2014

50 0 50 100 150 m

SCALE 1:4,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

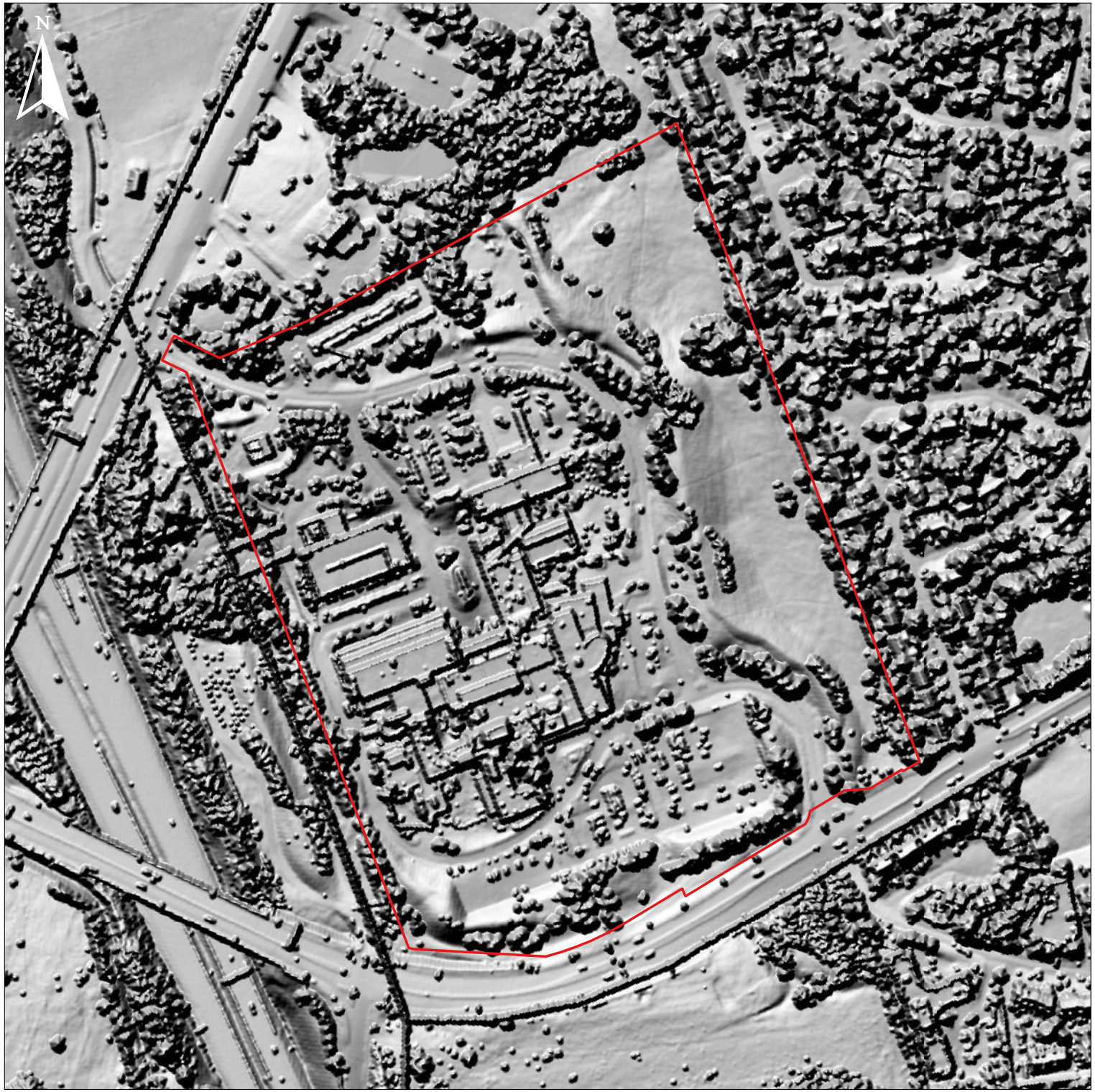
VISUAL INSPECTION RESULTS AND IMAGE LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-09-09
PREPARED	AM
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025056	001	11



LEGEND

Stage 1 Study Area

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA, LiDAR DERIVED DIGITAL SURFACE MODEL

50 0 50 100 150 m

SCALE 1:4,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-09-09
PREPARED	AM
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025056	001	12

LEGEND

Stage 1 Study Area

Archaeological Potential Attributes

Archaeological Potential Based on Proximity to Historical Transportion Routes

Archaeological Potential Based on Proximity to Historical Structures

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2014

100 0 100 200 300 m

SCALE 1:10,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL ATTRIBUTES

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-09-09
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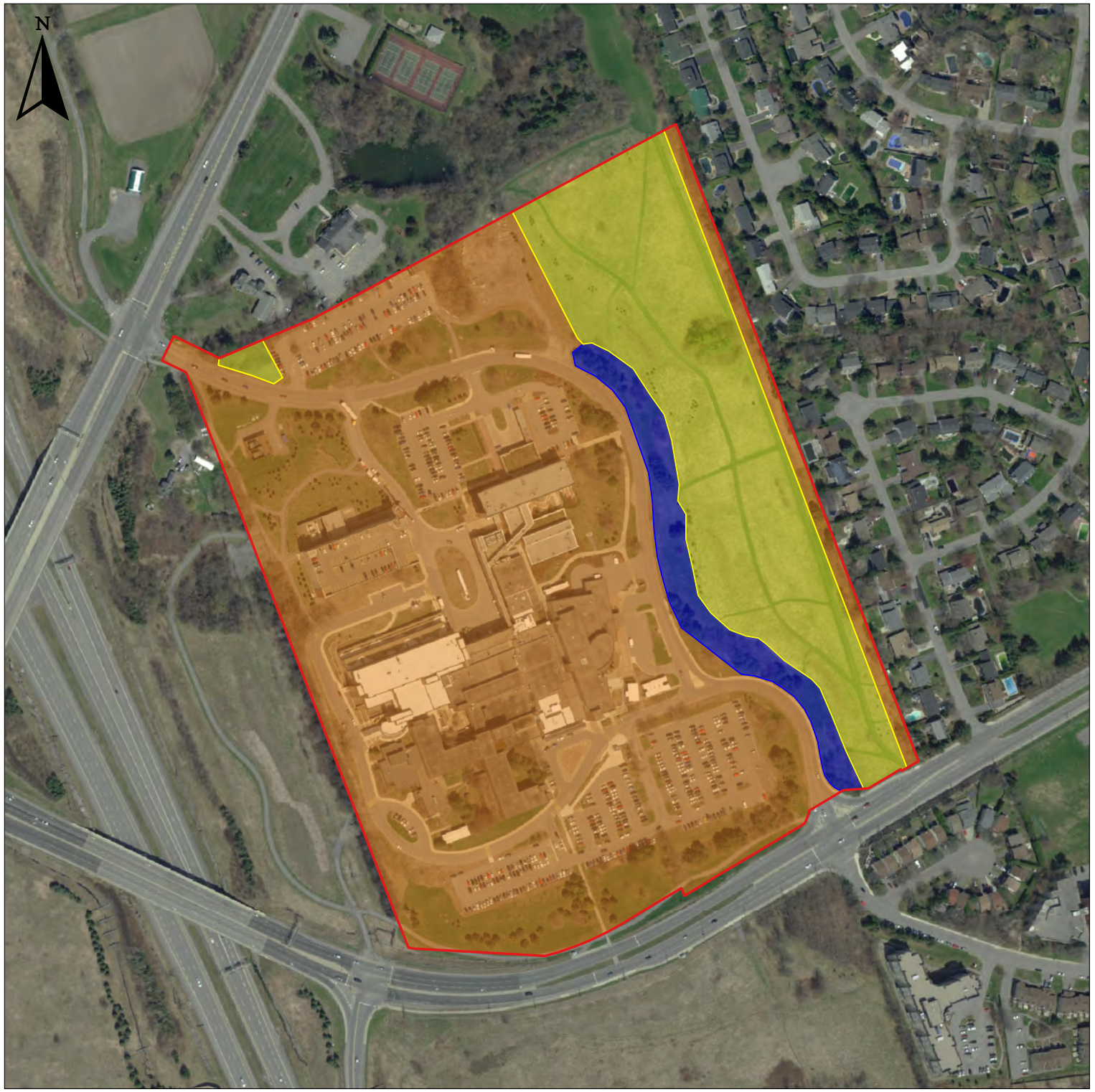
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025056	001	13



LEGEND

Stage 1 Study Area

Archaeological Potential Assessment

Archaeological Potential Retained

Disturbed Lands No Longer Retaining Archaeological Potential

Sloped Topography and Disturbed Lands No Longer Retaining Archaeological Potential

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83.
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

2. BASE PLAN: LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) OPEN DATA DRAPE 2014

50 0 50 100 150 m

SCALE 1:4,000

CLIENT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL

PROJECT

QUEENSWAY CARLETON HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

CONSULTANT

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

YYYY-MM-DD	2025-09-09
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APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	REV.	MAP
2025056	001	**13A**

Signature Page

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

TRUE NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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