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**ORIGINAL REPORT**

## **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**

Riverside South Development Corporation  
4775 and 4875 Spratt Road  
Part Lots 23 and 24, Concession 1 RF  
Geographic Township of Gloucester  
Carleton, County  
Ottawa, Ontario

### **Prepared For**

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## **1.0 Executive Summary**

Paterson Group, on behalf of Riverside South Development Corporation (RSDC), undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lots 23 and 24, Concession 1 Rideau Front (RF) in the geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. RSDC is planning to develop the area into a residential development (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa in compliance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision application.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of updated Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research, including: historical maps and aerial photographs. Based on the information reviewed, the subject property has both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential due to the historic development in the area, its distance to known archaeological sites, distance to water sources, etc., as per the Standards and Guidelines Section 1.3 (MHSTCI 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

and

2. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). Should potential archaeological resources be encountered during excavation activities, all work in the area must stop immediately and a provincially licensed archaeologist must be contacted.

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**3.0 Project Personnel**

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## **4.0 Project Context**

### **4.1 Development Context**

Paterson Group, on behalf of Riverside South Development Corporation (RSDC), undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located at 4775 and 4875 Spratt Road on Concession 1 Rideau Front Part Lots 23 and 24, geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1).

RSDC is planning to develop the parcel as a component of a larger overall residential development known as the Riverside South Development Area (the remainder of which was previously assessed archaeologically by Adams Heritage under PIF P003-0390-2013 and Paterson Group under PIF P378-0024-2017) (Map 2).

This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa in compliance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision application process. The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required.

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by RSDC.

### **4.2 Historical Context**

#### 4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

#### 4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early

Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

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

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

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

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Accordingly, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in

good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

#### 4.2.3 Contact Period

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

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

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

#### 4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

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

Braddish Billings, an American working as a lumber jobber on the Rideau River for Philamon Wright of Hull, was the first settler in Gloucester Township, squatting on Lot 17 of the clergy reserve along the Rideau River in 1812 (Séguin 1991:4, 14). In 1823, Braddish Billings constructed the first sawmill in the township on a creek running through his property near present day Bank Street. In 1825, Billings was appointed Clerk and Assessor for Gloucester Township, and the first assessment lists 12 families (Clark 2012). Settlement first occurred along the rivers and the early pioneer communities of the township consisting of Manotick,



Long Island Village, Gateville (Billings Bridge), Janeville (Vanier), and New Edinburgh. As roads pushed inland the villages of Cyrville, St. Joseph (Orléans), and Cathartic (Carlsbad Springs) developed. By the late 1820s the township's lumber was mostly felled and agriculture became the main source of revenue. In 1827, Braddish Billings took his last load of lumber to Quebec before turning to agriculture (Séguin 1991:4-5, 14).

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

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

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

#### 4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The study area is comprised of the western halves of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 1, Rideau Front (RF) in the geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County. According to William Coffin's Plan of Gloucester Township in 1825, Lot 23 RF and the adjoining Lot 23 Broken Front were set aside for the Clergy (Map 3).

#### **West ½ Lot 24, Concession 1, RF**

The crown patent for the 100 acres of the west half of Lot 23 RF was granted to John Gourley on 1 Sept 1852 (OLR). The 1863 Walling Map of Gloucester Township shows that William Gourley lived on the south half of the property and an E. O' Connel occupied the north half (Map 3). The 1861 Agricultural census indicates that William Gourley lived on Lot 23 and Edmund O'Connell on Lot 22, which may indicate a mapping error of the location of O'Connell's home which was likely located on Lot 22 to the north (Statistics Canada 1861). This is further supported by the Tax Assessment and Collection Rolls from 1864 and 1865, which list William Gourley as the freeholder for the west half of Lot 23 (100 acres), and Edmund O'Connel as the owner of the southwest quarter of Lot 22 (50 acres) (Ancestry.com 2014).

The 1861 Agricultural census indicates that William Gourley had 24 acres under cultivation in 1860. Ten acres was devoted to growing spring wheat, peas, oats, and potatoes, with 14 acres under pasture. The remaining 76 acres was wooded.



The 1871 census does not list anyone with the surname Gourley living in Gloucester Township (Statistics Canada 1871), although the Gourley family was still living on Lot 23. The 1879 Tax Assessment and Collection Roll, Mr. John Gourley is listed as the freeholder for the W ½ of Lot 23 (100 acres). The 1879 Belden map of Gloucester Township is consistent with the land registry records showing Jonathan Gourley had a homestead on the W ½ of Lot 23 (Map 3).

The Gourley family retained this property for close to 30 years, when they sold it to their neighbour Andrew Gamble on 25 June 1881. Andrew Gamble held the original crown patent for the east half of Lot 23 (100 acres), acquiring it in June 1853 (OLR).

On 25 March 1887 Andrew Gamble deeded the subject property to Robert Gamble. The Tax Assessment and Collection Rolls for the years 1887-1888 list Robert Gamble living on the property as a farmer. By 1889, Gamble is listed as living in Manotick, and from 1890-1893 he rented out the property to J.E. Stamps, who is listed as a tenant (Ancestry.com 2014). Mr. John E. Stamp (40) and his wife Susan M (39) were enumerated in 1891 as living on the subject property (Province: Ontario, District #115 Russell, Subdistrict Gloucester, Subdivision # R). They were originally from England but were now farmers and members of Church of England. On this lot they raised their eight children; Thomas (16), Fred (13), Laura F (12), Clara (9), Mary E (7), John C (5), George C (3) Hubert (7/12) (Statistics Canada 1891).

Later in the 1890s, the Tax Assessment and Collection Rolls list Robert Gamble as a merchant living in Manotick, and various other tenant farmers rented the west half of Lot 23 from him (Ancestry.com 2014). No other property transactions occur in the land record for the remainder of the century (OLR).

### **West ½ Lot 24, Concession 1, RF**

The crown patent for part Lot 24 was granted to Silas Hamblin on 9 October 1810 (OLR). In the associated description for this property Mr. Hamblin also owned the adjoining Lot 24 BF (Broken Front) which together totaled 200 acres. Activity within the land registry for this lot was incomplete, but investigation of early historic maps fills in some of these gaps. According to Coffin's 1825 Map and the Archives of Ontario Maps (date unknown) Lot 24 was divided into 3 parcels (Map 3). Hamblin owned the west ½ of the Lot, while the east ½ was divided between Mathias Switzinger (50 acres) and Archibald Petrie (50 acres). In 1837, Sheriff Treadwell was listed as the grantor for the western ½ of Lot 24 and that year he sold it to Archibald Petrie (OLR).

According to Walling's 1863 Map of Gloucester Township, J. Gamble had a homestead on this property. This is supported in Belden's 1879 map, which listed John Gamble as owning 145 acres of Lot 24 (Map 3). The land registry records indicate that a quitclaim deed was signed on 16 March 1882 between John Gamble and Charles Gamble (OLR). The Assessment and Collection Rolls for Gloucester from 1882 until John Gamble's will was registered in 1890 (will dated 1896) indicate that John and Charles jointly owned the property (Ancestry.com 2014). Upon John's death, David Gamble and his wife acted as the executors of his will. The quitclaim deed between John and Charles Gamble was not notarized until 20 September 1917 by J. Bishop the local Master of Titles at Ottawa, at which point Charles sold the property to John S. Gamble (likely his son) for one dollar. In 1920, John Gamble sold the property to Samuel A.

Caldwell, and the property passed through various owners for the remainder of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (OLR).

## **4.3 Archaeological Context**

### **4.3.1 Current Conditions**

The study area is a 65 hectare, roughly square section of the western halves of part Lots 23 and 24, Concession 1 RF in the former Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County. The property is approximately 1.5 km east of the Rideau River. Historically, the study area was primarily used for domestic and agricultural purposes, and now consists of fallow fields and overgrown scrubland with some forested areas (Map 4). Aerial photography of the subject property since the 1970's supports the lands were used for farming operations. For Lot 23 aerial photography of the property shows an operating farming operation up to 1991, with extant buildings. By 1999 the structures were demolished (Map 4). Both Lots 23 and 24 current consist of vacant, overgrown fallow fields,

### **4.3.2 Physiography**

The study area straddles the southern extent of the Ottawa Valley Clay Plain and northern boundary of the North Gower Drumlin Field physiographic regions (Map 5). The Ottawa Valley clay plains are characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208). The North Gower drumlin field consists of scattered and incompletely formed drumlins. The drumlins of this area have good drainage while the lowlands, although traversed by the Rideau River and its tributaries is not well drained (Chapman and Putnam 2007:200).

The study area consists of a band of North Gower Clay Loam, a band of Chateauguay-Marl Phase, a small area of Bainsville series along the northwestern boundary and a small area of Grenville Loam along the southwestern boundary. North Gower Loam here is a moderately fine clay loam, silty clay loam or sandy clay loam with slow drainage. Chateauguay-Marl Phase are moderately well drained soils that range from silt loam or loam to heavy clay. Bainsville soil consist of a poorly drained series with a granular and blocky structure. Grenville Loam is an alkaline stony sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or silt loam glacial till material with good drainage (Map 5) (Schut and Wilson 1987:34, 35, 41, 56).

### **4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments**

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments include a Stage 1 of an extensive area just south of the study area undertaken by Golder (2009). Furthermore, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 archaeological studies of Limebank, River, Leitrim and Earl Armstrong Roads in 2001 and conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Limebank Road/River Road intersection modification (2006). A Stage 1 and 2 assessment for the Riverside South High School was conducted by Adams Heritage Inc. (2006) on part of Lot 18, Concession 2. In 2013, Adams Heritage conducted a Stage 1 assessment at 4619 Spratt Road, Part Lots 21 & 22, Concession 1, which encompasses the remainder of the development application area (Adams Heritage Inc. 2013) and recommended Stage 2 assessment for areas with archaeological potential.

In 2017, Paterson Group conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment at 4619 Spratt Road, Part Lot 22 Concession 1 RF (Paterson Group 2017) and no further archaeological study was required for the study property.

In 2018, Paterson Group, conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment at 879 River Road, Part Lot 23, Broken Front Concession and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed for areas with archaeological potential (Paterson Group 2018a, 2018b).

#### 4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as of April 29, 2020 indicated eleven archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the study area as listed in the following table:

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Current Development Review Status</b>	
<b>BhFx-12</b>	Findspot 9	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp campsite	/	Further CHVI
<b>BhFw-19</b>	Munro Site	Pre-Contact				
<b>BhFw-126</b>	Wm Blyth	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	residential	No CHVI	Further
<b>BhFw-123</b>	A. Clothier Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No CHVI	Further
<b>BhFw-120</b>	Blyth	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	residential	Further	CHVI
<b>BhFw-119</b>	Long Island	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	residential	No CHVI	Further
<b>BhFw-115</b>		Post-Contact		farmstead	No CHVI	Further
<b>BhFw-114</b>		Post-Contact		house	No CHVI	Further
<b>BhFw-113</b>		Post-Contact		midden	Further	CHVI
<b>BhFw-110</b>		Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	feature, findspot	Further	CHVI
<b>BhFw-109</b>	Nixon Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No CHVI	Further

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km radius.

While the majority of archaeological sites within a 1 km radius are Euro-Canadian, there are 3 Aboriginal sites located on the nearby Lot 22 Broken Front, which is on the other side of Spratt Road. These are the Munro Site (BhFw-19), and two unnamed sites (BhFx-12 and BhFw-110).

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

#### 4.3.5 Archaeological Potential

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999a, 1999b). According to the management plan, the study area has some archaeological potential (Map 6).

The study area exhibits few indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential. Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), and resource availability. The study area is 1.6 km from a primary water source, the Rideau River, and over 300 m from an abandoned small tributary of the Rideau River and exhibits no distinguishing features, indicating low potential for pre-contact archaeological resources.

The historic maps and historical research show that, although this area was mainly rural, it had a moderate level of occupancy beginning in the early nineteenth century. Mapping of 19<sup>th</sup> century homesteads from the 1863 Walling Map and the 1879 Belden County Atlas place the Gourley and Gamble farmsteads within the limits of the study area, indicating high potential for post-contact period archaeological sites (Map 6).

The study area is within 1 km of known archaeological sites, both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian. Likewise, it is in an area of identified potential on the Ottawa Potential Map. Accordingly, the entire property has archaeological potential for both historic (high) and pre-contact occupations as per Section 1.3 (MHSTCI 2011).

## **5.0 Analysis and Conclusions**

The study area is within 1 km of known archaeological sites, both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian. Likewise, it is in an area of identified potential on the Ottawa Potential Map. Accordingly, the entire property has archaeological potential for both historic (high) and pre-contract occupations as per Section 1.3 (MHSTCI 2011). Although it is distant from past and present water sources, in an area of unremarkable topography (no bluffs, marshes, topographic changes or elevations), its proximity to three Aboriginal archaeological sites indicates archaeological potential, albeit low. The historic maps and historical research show that, although this area was mainly rural, it had a moderate level of occupancy beginning in the early nineteenth century. Mapping of 19<sup>th</sup> century homesteads from the 1863 Walling Map and the 1879 Belden County Atlas place the Gourley and Gamble farmsteads within the limits of the study area, indicating high potential for post-contact period archaeological sites. Accordingly, the entire property has archaeological potential for both historic and pre-contract occupations as per Section 1.3 (MHSTCI 2011).

## **6.0 Recommendations**

Paterson Group, on behalf of Riverside South Development Corporation (RSDC), undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lots 23 and 24, Concession 1 Rideau Front (RF) in the geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. RSDC is planning to develop the area into a residential development (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa in compliance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision application.

Based on the information reviewed, the subject property has both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential, due to the historic development in the area, its distance to known archaeological sites, distance to water sources, etc., as per the Standards and Guidelines Section 1.3 (MHSTCI 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

and

2. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). Should potential archaeological resources be encountered during excavation activities, all work in the area must stop immediately and a provincially licensed archaeologist must be contacted.



## **7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation**

- a. This report is submitted to the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

## **8.0 Closure**

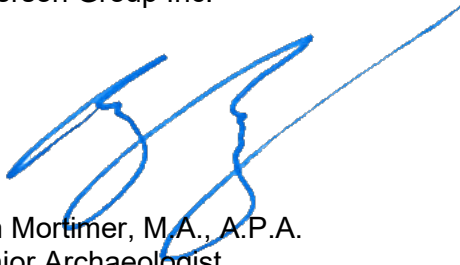
Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism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

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

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Paterson Group Inc.



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



Filippo Ronca, M.A.  
Project Archaeologist

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**10.0 Maps**



**Appendix A: Map Catalogue**

<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Created By</b>
1	Location	S. Barre, updated by D. Williams
2	Development Plan	D. Williams
3	Historic Maps	S. Barre, updated by D. Williams
4	Aerial Photos	S. Barre, updated by D. Williams
5	Soils and Physiography	S. Barre, updated by D. Williams
6	Archaeological Potential	S. Barre, updated by D. Williams