Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for Site Plan Application at 4100 Innes Rd/2025 Mer Bleue Rd, City of Ottawa, Ontario

Part Lot 1, Concession 11,
Cumberland Township, Carleton
County, City of Ottawa, Ontario

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ORIGINAL REPORT

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY I

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT 1
1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT 1
1.1.1 Objectives 1
1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT 2
1.2.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources 2
1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT 3
1.3.1 The Natural Environment 3
1.3.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Resources 3
1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and Surveys 8
1.3.4 Archaeological Potential 9
1.3.5 Existing Conditions 10

2.0 FIELD METHODS 11

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS 13

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS 14

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS 15

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION 16

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES 17

8.0 IMAGES 19
8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS 19

9.0 MAPS 26

10.0 CLOSURE 35

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Cultural Chronology of Eastern Ontario 3
Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area 9
Table 2: Weather and Field Conditions during the Stage 2 Survey 11
Table 3: Documentary Records 13

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Location of Study Area 27
Figure 2 Study Area in Detail 28
Figure 3 Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943) 29
Figure 4 Portion of 1862 Walling Map 30
Figure 5 Portion of 1881 Belden Map 31
Figure 6 1976 Aerial View of the Study Area 32
Figure 7 1991 Aerial View of the Study Area 33
Figure 8 Stage 2 Results 34

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Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by SmartREIT Canada Inc. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of their property located on part of Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Cumberland, City of Ottawa, Ontario. The proposed development is for commercial/retail buildings.

The objectives of the Stage 1 and 2 assessment were to compile available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the study area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area determined that the study area still retained its archaeological potential and required a Stage 2 assessment. A Stage 2 assessment using both pedestrian and test pit excavation survey was undertaken. No archaeological resources were identified and therefore **no further archaeological assessment is required**.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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

1.0 Project Context

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by SmartREIT Canada Inc. to complete a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of their property located on part of Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Cumberland, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Figure 1). The proposed development is for commercial/retail buildings (Figure 2).

This assessment was undertaken by Stantec on behalf of SmartREIT in anticipation of conditions for development requirements of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (PPS) (Government of Ontario 2014) related to the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was completed in the planning phase of the proposed development project.

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Stage 1 and 2 assessment were to compile available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the study area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- 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; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Stantec archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps;
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the study area; and
- A site visit to document exiting ground conditions and confirm the presence or absence of features of archaeological interest.

Project Context

The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment were to document archaeological resources present within the study area, to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts or archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest requiring further assessment, and to provide specific Stage 3 direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of the identified archaeological resources (Government of Ontario 2011).

Permission for Stantec staff to enter the property to conduct archaeological field work was provided by Aaron Clodd, Senior Land Development Manager with SmartREIT.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 Historic Euro-Canadian Resources

The earliest record of Euro-Canadian travel along the Ottawa River appears to have been by Etienne Brule, who travelled along the canoe route to spend the winter of 1610 with the Huron in present day Simcoe County (de Volpi 1964). In 1613 Samuel de Champlain travelled up the Ottawa River. The Ottawa River was used as a trading route and a trading post was erected on the north bank, opposite the present site of Cumberland Village (CTHS 2005). The area stayed relatively empty until English settlement began.

The Crawford Purchase took place on October 9, 1783 and the Crown acquired a large tract of land from the Mississaugas that would allow for the settlement of Loyalists leaving the United States at the end of the Revolutionary War (Figure 3). The purchase consisted of lands "…from Point Baudet on the north side of Lake St. Francis, up the mouth of the Gananoque River" (Morris 1943). The treaty includes the Counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Russell, Prescott and parts of Carleton and Lanark (Morris 1943).

Cumberland Township was first surveyed in 1791, largely concentrating on areas along the Ottawa River front and again in 1798 (CTHS 2005). Settlement began in 1801 with the establishment of Cumberland Village, located on the south shore of the Ottawa River (Belden 1881). Due to its location on the river, Cumberland Village became a major seasonal forwarding centre for mail (CTHS 2005).

The village of St. Joseph, to the northwest of the project area in the adjacent Gloucester Township, was settled almost exclusively by French-Canadians. The village contained a hotel, school, church and a post office (Belden 1879). The village of St. Joseph and Cumberland Township is now a part of the City of Ottawa.

The 1862 Walling Map shows no landowners or structures on the study area (Figure 4). The map does show that the areas to the north and east have been settled. The early settlers would have settled the lots near the Ottawa River and other sources of water. The map does not show any extant water sources near the study area.

The 1881 Belden Map shows no landowners or structures on the study area (Figure 5). It does show a school house on Lot 3, Concession 10, located to the southeast of the study area. These

post-1880 atlas maps give few details regarding the project property, or most of the area within the township. These later maps largely document the locations of public buildings (post offices, churches, school houses, town halls, lodges) and important commercial enterprises such as mills. This map shows very few settlers and structures in relation to the 1862 map. This is due to the fact that after 1880 these maps were produced as supplements to the Dominion Atlas. Those historical county atlases were produced after 1880 primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers and only subscribers to the atlas were shown on the map. Associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The property is located in the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region, which is characterised by clay plains interrupted by rock or sand ridges (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The surficial geology of the project area is composed entirely of Bearbrook clay sand (Wicklund and Richards, 1962). These soils are poorly drained, stone-free, dark grey clay soil. The topography for these soils is gently undulating.

The major physiographic feature in the vicinity of the project area is an unnamed creek that flows through the study area. The creek has since been diverted into a man-made drainage ditch (Figure 2). The creek flows into the Ottawa River, 4.5 km to the north.

1.3.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Resources

Overall, archaeological research in many parts of Eastern Ontario has been fairly limited, at least compared to adjoining areas in Southern Ontario and northern New York State, resulting in only a limited understanding of the cultural processes that occurred in this part of the province. The following summary of the prehistoric occupation of Eastern Ontario (see Table 1 for chronological chart) is based on syntheses in Archaeologix (2008), Ellis and Ferris (1990), Jacques Whitford (2008), Pilon (1999), St-Pierre (2009) and Wright (1995).

Identifiable human occupation of Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial period. The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Native groups that had been living to the south of the emerging Great Lakes. This initial occupation is referred to as the "Palaeo-Indian" archaeological culture.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology of Eastern Ontario

Period	Time	Characteristics
Early Paleo-Indian	11,000–10,400 BP	caribou and extinct Pleistocene mammal hunters, small camps

Project Context

Period	Time	Characteristics
Late Paleo-Indian	10,400–10,000 BP	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	10,000-8,000 BP	slow population growth, emergence of woodworking industry, development of specialised tools
Middle Archaic	8,000–4,500 BP	environment similar to present, fishing becomes important component of subsistence, wide trade networks for exotic goods
Late Archaic	4,500-3,100 BP	increasing site size, large chipped lithic tools, introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	3,100-2,950 BP	emergence of true cemeteries with inclusion of exotic trade goods
Early Woodland	2,950-2,400 BP	introduction of pottery, continuation of Terminal Archaic settlement and subsistence patterns
Middle Woodland	2,400-1,400 BP	increased sedentism, larger settlements in spring and summer, dispersed smaller settlement in fall and winter, some elaborate mortuary ceremonialism
Transitional Woodland	1,400-1,100 BP	incipient agriculture in some locations, seasonal hunting & gathering
Late Woodland (Early Iroquoian)	1,100-700 BP	limited agriculture, development of small village settlement, small communal longhouses
Late Woodland (Middle Iroquoian)	700-600 BP	shift to agriculture as major component of subsistence, larger villages with large longhouses, increasing political complexity
Late Woodland (Late Iroquoian)	600- 350 BP	very large villages with smaller houses, politically allied regional populations, increasing trading network

Early Palaeo-Indian (EPI) (11,000-10,400 before present BP) settlement patterns suggest that small groups, or "bands", followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. Many (although by no means all) of the EPI sites were located on former beach ridges associated with Lake Algonquin, the post-glacial lake occupying the Lake Huron/Georgian Bay basin, and research/evidence indicates that the vegetative cover of these areas would have consisted of open spruce parkland, given the cool climatic conditions. Sites tend to be located on well-drained loamy soils, and on elevations in the landscape, such as knolls. The fact that assemblages of artifacts recovered from EPI sites are composed exclusively of stone skews our understanding of the general patterns of resource extraction and use. However, the taking of large game, such as caribou, mastodon and mammoth, appears to be of central importance to the sustenance of these early inhabitants. Moreover, EPI site location often appears to be located in areas which would have intersected with migratory caribou herds. In the Ottawa Valley it appears that the palaeo-environment had not recovered sufficiently from the former

glaciations to have allowed an EPI occupation. There is, however, some evidence of EPI incursion to the Rideau Lakes area.

The Late Palaeo-Indian (LPI) period (10,400-10,000 BP) is poorly understood compared to the EPI, the result of less research focus than the EPI. As the climate warmed the spruce parkland was gradually replaced and the vegetation of Southern Ontario began to be dominated by closed coniferous forests. As a result many of the large game species that had been hunted in the EPI period either moved north with the more open vegetation, or became locally extinct. Like the EPI, LPI peoples covered large territories as they moved around to exploit different resources. Environmental conditions in Eastern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley were sufficient to allow for a Late Palaeo-Indian occupation, although the evidence of such is still very limited. There is some evidence of LPI occupation on Thompson Island, in the St. Lawrence River near the junction of Ontario, Québec and New York State.

The transition from the Palaeo-Indian period to the Archaic archaeological culture of Ontario prehistory is evidenced in the archaeological record by the development of new tool technologies, the result of utilising an increasing number of resources as compared to peoples from earlier archaeological cultures, and developing a broader based series of tools to more intensively exploit those resources. During the Early Archaic period (10,000-8,000 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the LPI environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous elements. Early Archaic projectile points differ from Palaeo-Indian forms most notably by the presence of side and corner notching on their bases. A ground stone tool industry, including celts and axes, also emerges, indicating that woodworking was an important component of the technological development of Archaic peoples. Although there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal mobility, it is still likely that population density during the Early Archaic was low, and band territories large.

The development of more diversified tool technology continued into the Middle Archaic period (8,000-4,500 BP). The presence of grooved stone net-sinkers suggests an increase in the importance of fishing in subsistence activities. Another new tool, the bannerstone, also made its first appearance during this period. Bannerstones are ground stone weights that served as counterbalance for "atlatls" or spear-throwers, again indicating the emergence of a new technology. The increased reliance on local, often poor quality chert resources for chipped stone tools suggests that in the Middle Archaic groups inhabited smaller territories lacking high quality raw materials. In these instances lower quality materials which had been glacially deposited in local tills and river gravels were used.

This reduction in territory size appears to have been the result of gradual region-wide population growth, which forced a reorganization of subsistence patterns, as a larger population had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area. Stone tools designed specifically for the preparation of wild plant foods suggest that subsistence catchment was being widened and new resources being more intensively exploited. A major development of the later part of the Middle Archaic period was the initiation of long distance trade. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from sources near Lake Superior were being widely traded.

Project Context

During the later part of the Middle Archaic (5,500-4,500 BP) a distinctive occupation, or tradition, known as the Laurentian Archaic, appears in south-eastern Ontario, western Quebec, northern New York and Vermont. Laurentian Archaic sites are found only within the transitional zone between the deciduous forests to the south and coniferous forests to the north known as the Canadian Biotic Province and are identifiable through the association of certain diagnostic tool types, including ground slate semi-lunar knives (or "ulus"), plummets for use in fishing, ground slate points and knives, and ground stone gouges, adzes and grooved axes. It is thought that there was less reliance on plant foods and a greater reliance on hunting and fishing in this region than for Archaic peoples in southern and south-western Ontario. Laurentian Archaic sites have been found in the middle Ottawa River valley, along the Petawawa River and Trent River watersheds and at Brockville.

The trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued during the Late Archaic (4,500-2,900 BP). Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites. It appears that the increase in numbers of sites at least partly represents an increase in population. However, around 4,500 BP water levels in the Great Lakes began to rise, taking their modern form. It is likely that the relative paucity of earlier Archaic sites is due to their being inundated under the rising lake levels.

The appearance of the first true cemeteries occurs during the Late Archaic. Prior to this period, individuals were interred close to the location where they died. However, with the advent of the Late Archaic and local cemeteries individuals who died at a distance from the cemetery would be returned for final burial at the group cemetery often resulting in disarticulated skeletons, occasionally missing minor bone elements (e.g. finger bones). The emergence of local group cemeteries has been interpreted as being a response to both increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources, in that cemeteries would have provided symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources.

Increased territoriality and more limited movement are also consistent with the development of distinct local styles of projectile points. The trade networks which began in the Middle Archaic expand during this period, and begin to include marine shell artifacts (such as beads and gorgets) from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast. These marine shell artifacts and native copper implements show up as grave goods, indicating the value of the items. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual of the Late Archaic artifacts is the "birdstone", small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

The Early Woodland period (2,900-2,200 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early

Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of this rather limited ceramic technology, the life-ways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" which protrude from the sides of their heads. Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance. The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland period. These trade items were included in increasingly sophisticated burial ceremonies, some of which involved construction of burial mounds.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (2,200 B.C.-1,100 BP) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years. Because this is the case, rich deposits of artifacts often accumulated. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on throughout the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from the Middle Archaic, and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland period.

There are three complexes of Middle Woodland culture in Ontario. The complex specific to eastern Ontario is known as “Princess Point” most notably represented by ceramics decorated with a stamped zigzag pattern applied at various angles to the exterior of the vessel, known as “pseudo scallop shell”. Another common decorative style is the dentate stamp, a comb-like tool creating square impressions.

The relatively brief period of the Transitional Woodland period is marked by the acquisition of cultivar plants species, such as maize and squash, from communities living south of the Great

Lakes. The appearance of these plants began a transition to food production, which consequently led to a much reduced need to acquire naturally occurring food resources. Sites were thus occupied for longer periods and by larger populations. Transitional Woodland sites have not been discovered in eastern Ontario.

The Late Woodland period in southern Ontario is associated with societies referred to as the Ontario Iroquois Tradition. This period is often divided into three temporal components; Early, Middle and Late Iroquoian (see Table 3.1). In eastern Ontario, especially in the Ottawa River Valley, there is considerable overlap of people continuing to practice a hunting and gathering economy and those using limited horticulture as a supplement to gathered plants. For the most part, however, classic Late Woodland sites in eastern Ontario are limited to an area at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River valley. Early Iroquoian components have been identified near Pembroke on the Muskrat River; however, there is evidence for only limited use of cultivated plants. Middle Iroquoian sites have not been identified east of the Kingston area.

During the Late Iroquoian period a distinctive material culture emerges at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River up to Québec City, known as the St. Lawrence Iroquois (SLI). SLI sites are characterised by large semi-permanent villages and associated satellite settlements. The inhabitants of these villages and satellites practiced horticulture of staple crops which made up the bulk of their diet. Other food resources were hunted, fished and gathered. SLI village sites can be extensive, up to 10 acres or more in size and composed of a number of longhouse structures. Special purpose satellite settlements, such as hunting and fishing camps, are smaller in area and in the number and size of structures within the settlement.

While the early-contact period descendants of the Late Woodland SLI and Huron used the Ottawa River and its tributaries as transportation routes between the St. Lawrence River and the interior, Late Woodland village sites are have not been identified along this area.

1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the ASDB maintained by the MTCS. This database contains 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 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres 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 study area under review is within Borden Block BiFv.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site

location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are two registered archaeological sites within a one kilometre radius of the study (Government Ontario n.d.). Table 2 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one-kilometre of the study area.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
BiFv-13	Rathwell/Kehoe Farmstead	Farmstead	Euro-Canadian
BiFv-14	Belanger/Corbeillie Farmstead	Farmstead	Euro-Canadian

The City of Ottawa maintains an Archaeological Potential GIS layer on its web-based GeoOttawa site (City of Ottawa 2016). This layer is based on the 1999 Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study that was completed for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (now the City of Ottawa) in 1999 (ASI 1999). As part of the City of Ottawa's Planning policy any proposed Project Area that contains even a portion of an archaeological potential zone requires the entire Project Area to be subject to archaeological assessment. This potential model identifies a portion of the study area as having archaeological potential (City of Ottawa 2016). As such, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment is required the property.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne, 1995).

Distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

An unnamed creek runs through the centre of the study area (Figures 6 and 7). The creek is now dry and has been redirected to a man-made drainage ditch.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The property is located in the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region, which is characterised by clay plains interrupted by rock or sand ridges (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). The surficial geology of the project area is composed entirely of Bearbrook clay sand (Wicklund and Richards, 1962). These soils are poorly drained, stone-free, dark grey clay soil. The topography for these soils is gently undulating. While these soils are considered to be poorly drained there was no evidence of poor drainage within the limits of the project area during field visits in May and June of 2016.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b); and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events, activities or occupations. The study area has been part of actively cultivated agricultural fields for over 100 years. The study area is also in close proximity to the village of St. Joseph. Archaeological potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites would be high.

Aerial imagery from 1976 shows a structure in the western portion of the study area (Figure 6). A 1991 aerial image depicts the same structure and additional buildings and parking to the north (Figure 7). These have since been removed from the property.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the archaeological potential for Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian sites are deemed to be moderate to high.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The Stage 1-2 assessment for the study area was conducted between May 30 and June 7, 2016 under PIF P415-0092-2016 issued to Patrick Hoskins, MA by the MTCS. The project property is composed of 5.9 ha of cleared agricultural field and wooded area in part of Lot 1, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Cumberland, City of Ottawa (Figure 2). The property is a rectangular parcel bordered by Innes Road to the north, Mer Bleue Road to the west, a car dealership and agricultural fields to the south, and agricultural fields to the east (Figure 1).

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P415 issued to Patrick Hoskins, MA, of Stantec by the MTCS. The Stage 2 property inspection was conducted for the study area between May 30 and June 7, 2016. During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photos 1 to 14 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 8 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 3: Weather and Field Conditions during the Stage 2 Survey

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
May 30, 2016	Stage 2 pedestrian survey	Sunny and warm	Soil visibility: 90%
June 6, 2016	Stage 2 test pit survey	Sunny and warm	Soils friable and dry
June 7, 2016	Stage 2 test pit survey	Sunny and warm	Soils friable and dry

The project area is approximately 5.9 hectares and consists of 2.8 ha of overgrown areas inaccessible to ploughing, 2.6 ha of ploughed agricultural field, and 0.5 ha of previously disturbed land.

Approximately 47% of the study area was assessed using the test pit survey method in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Review of historical aerial photography and the initial pedestrian survey site visit suggested that much of the non-ploughed area had been subject to previous ground disturbances. As such test pit survey was conducted at 5 metre intervals until test pits provided evidence of disturbance. Where disturbed test pits were encountered further test pits were excavated throughout the study area according to professional judgment, and where physically viable, to confirm the area was completely disturbed, as per Section 2.1.8 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated, where possible, five centimetres into sterile subsoil. The soils were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. No further archaeological methods were employed since no artifacts were recovered during the test pit survey. Photographs depicting the Stage 2 test pit survey are presented in Section 8.2 of this report.

Field Methods

The area next to the dry creek bed and to the south of the central ploughed field was assessed entirely at 5 m intervals as there was no evidence of previous disturbance in these areas (Photo). The area to the west of the ploughed fields and to the east of the drainage ditch showed evidence of fill and mottled soils (Photos 2 and 3). The area south of the dry creek bed showed evidence of mottled soils, indicating that the area had been excavated and filled in (Photo 4). The area to the north of the creek bed, in the area around the previous structure, had gravel fill (Photo 5). This is likely related to the former structure and its associated parking areas.

Approximately 44% of the study area consists of ploughed agricultural field. As such, it was determined that these portions would be assessed by pedestrian survey at a five-metre interval (Photos 6 to 8). The pedestrian survey was conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011.

The remaining portions of the study area comprise numerous existing modern disturbances and were not surveyed, including: a recent drainage ditch, building foundations, and existing utilities (Photos 9 to 14). While these areas were not surveyed, they were photo documented. Photo documentation in Section 8.2 confirms that physical features affected the ability to survey portions of the study area (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1b; Government of Ontario 2011).

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 4: Documentary Records

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
10 Pages of Field Notes	Stantec office in Ottawa	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Hand Drawn Maps	Stantec office in Ottawa	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1 Map Provided by Client	Stantec office in Ottawa	Hard and digital copies in project file
120 Digital Photographs	Stantec office in Ottawa	Stored digitally in project file

No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 assessment of the project area.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Stantec Consulting Ltd. was retained by SmartREIT to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Site Plan Application at 4100 Innes Road and 2025 Mer Bleue Road, located in part of Lot 1, Concession1, Geographic Township of Cumberland, now City of Ottawa. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area determined that the study area still retained its archaeological potential and required a Stage 2 assessment. A Stage 2 assessment using both pedestrian and test pit excavation survey was undertaken and no archaeological resources were identified.

5.0 Recommendations

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Site Plan Application did not identify any archaeological sites, and therefore **no further archaeological assessment is required**.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review and accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18 (Government of Ontario 1990). 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, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990) 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 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (Government of Ontario 2002) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

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8.0 Images

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Crew Test Pitting at 5 metre Intervals, facing northeast

Photo 2: Crew Test Pitting at 5 Metre Intervals, facing south

Photo 3: Crew Test Pitting to Confirm Disturbance, facing southwest

Photo 4: View of Disturbed Test Pit, shows Mottled Soils

Images

Photo 5: View of Disturbed Test Pit, shows Gravel Fill in Mid Stratigraphy

Photo 6: View of Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals, facing southeast

Images

Photo 7: View of Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals, facing southeast

Photo 8: View of Field Conditions, facing north

Images

Photo 9: View of Concrete Foundation, facing east

Photo 10: View of Concrete Foundation, facing west

Images

Photo 11: View of Modern Drainage Ditch, facing southeast

Photo 12: View of Spoil Piles, facing east

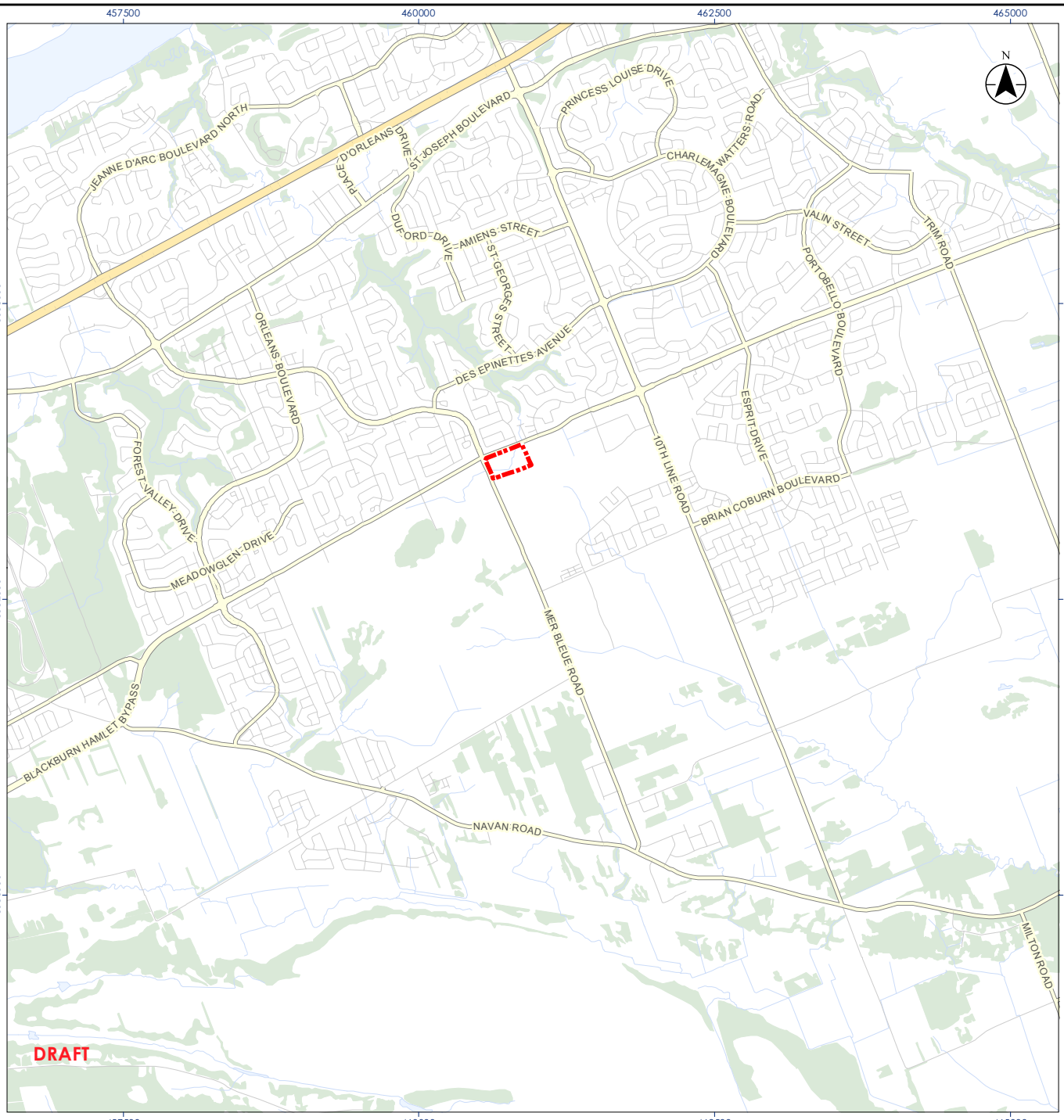
Images

Photo 13: View of Disturbances from Walkway, Utilities, and Road Construction, facing west

Photo 14: View of Concrete Pad, facing northeast

9.0 Maps

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



Legend

- Study Area
- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Railway Line
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area
- Municipal Boundary (Upper Tier)

0 1 000 2 000 metres

1:50 000 (at original document size of 8.5x11)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18T
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2016.

Stantec

Project Location
4100 Innes Road/
2025 Mer Bleue Road
Ottawa, Ontario

160401242-0001 REVA
Prepared by TDC on 2016-07-04

Client/Project
SmartREIT
Archaeological Assessment

Figure No.
1

DRAFT

Title
Location of Study Area

Legend

Study Area

0 100 200 metres

1:6 000 (at original document size of 8.5x11)

Stantec

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18T
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3. Orthoimagery © City of Ottawa, 2014.

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Ottawa, Ontario

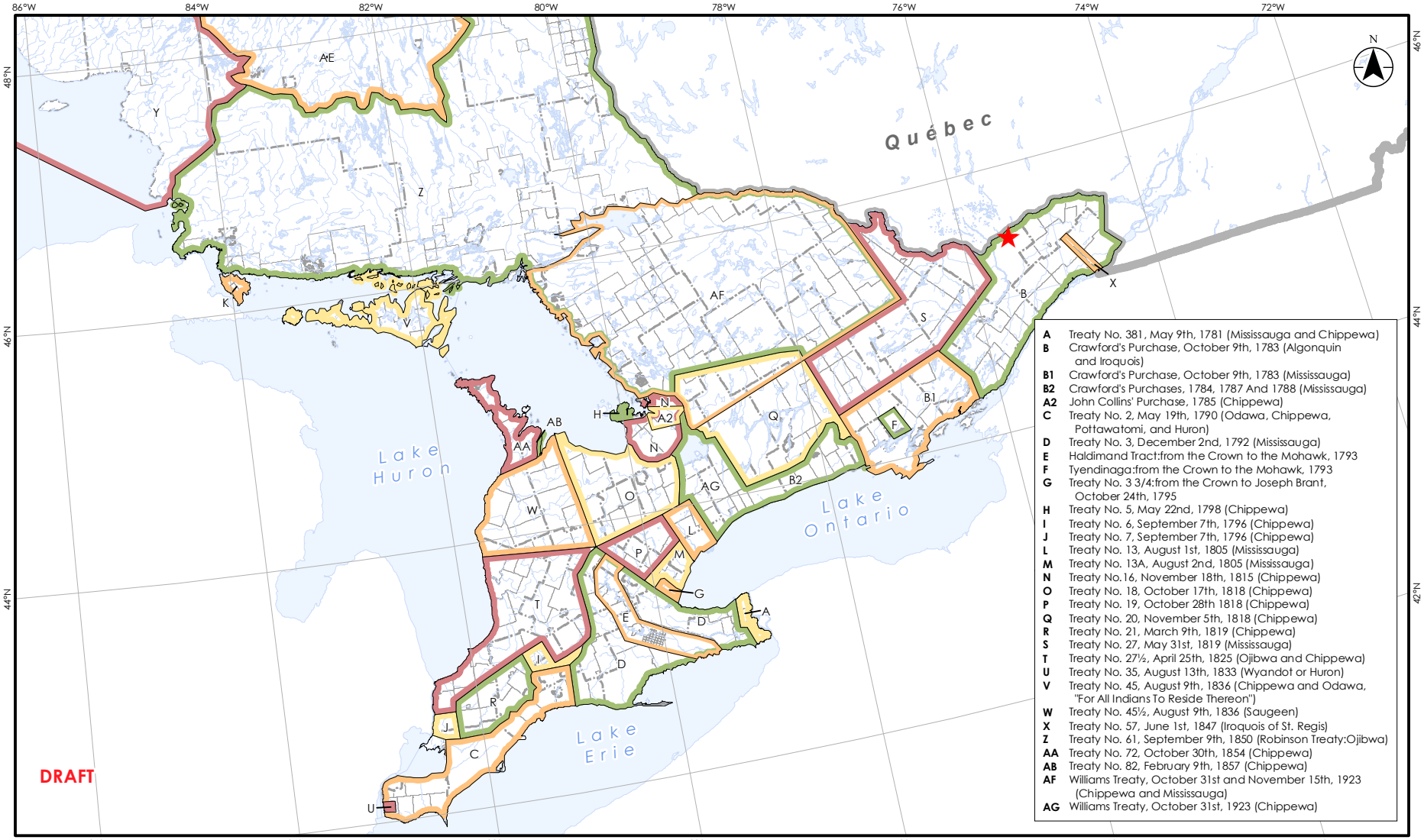
160401242-0002 REVA
Prepared by TDC on 2016-07-04

Client/Project
SmartREIT
Archaeological Assessment

Figure No.
2

DRAFT

Title
Study Area in Detail



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2012.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint).

For cartographic representation only.

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Figure No.
3

DRAFT

Title
Treaties and Boundaries (Adapted from Morris 1943)

Figure 3

Legend

Study Area

NOT TO SCALE

Notes

1. Source: Walling, H.F. 1862. Map of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell, Canada West. Toronto: D.P. Putnam.

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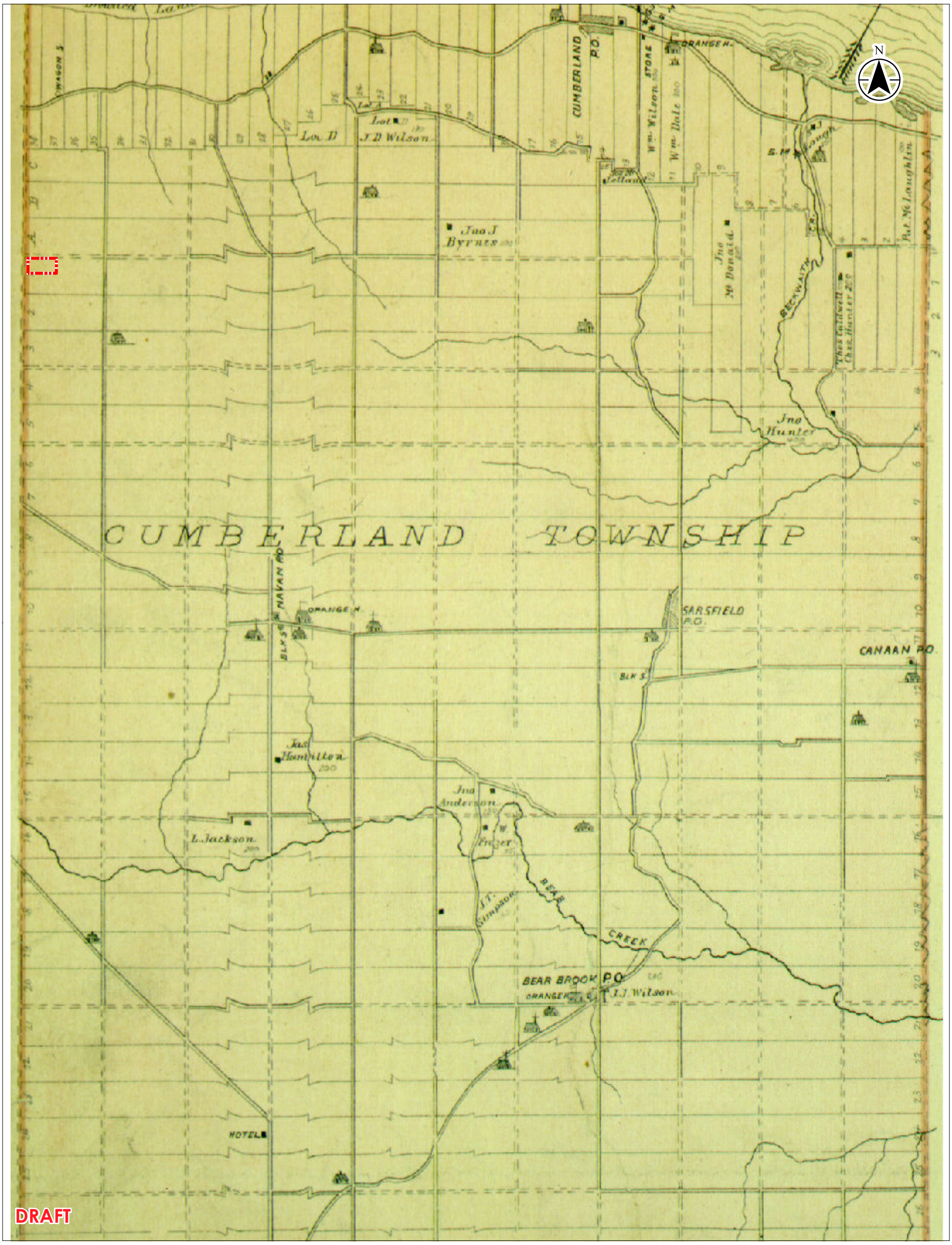
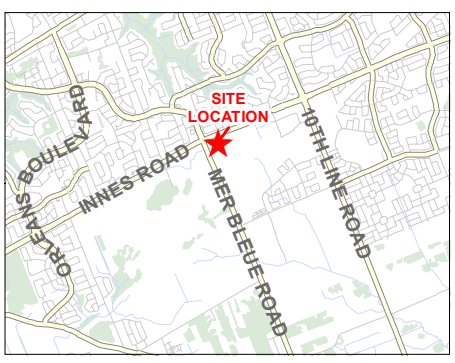
Figure No.
4

DRAFT

Title
Portion of 1862 Walling Map





Legend

Study Area

NOT TO SCALE

Notes

1. Source: Belden and Co., 1881 Prescott and Russell Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada. Toronto: H. Belden & Co.

Project Location
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Ottawa, Ontario

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Prepared by TDC on 2016-07-04

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SmartREIT
Archaeological Assessment

Figure No.
5

DRAFT

Title
Portion of 1881 Belden Map

Figure 5

Legend

Study Area

0 100 200 metres

1:5 000 (at original document size of 8.5x11)

Notes

1. Source: City of Ottawa. 2016. GeoOttawa. Available online at http://maps.ottawa.ca/geoOttawa/ Last accessed June 30, 2016.

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Archaeological Assessment

Figure No.
6

DRAFT

Title
1976 Aerial View of the Study Area

Legend

Study Area

0 100 200 metres

1:5 000 (at original document size of 8.5x11)

Notes

1. Source: City of Ottawa. 2016. GeoOttawa. Available online at http://maps.ottawa.ca/geoOttawa/ Last accessed June 30, 2016.

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Prepared by TDC on 2016-07-04

Client/Project
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Figure No.
7

DRAFT

Title
1991 Aerial View of the Study Area

Legend

- Study Area
- Photo Location
- Pedestrian Surveyed at 5m Intervals
- Test Pitted at 5m Intervals
- Test Pitted to Confirm Disturbance
- Previously Disturbed, Not Surveyed

0 50 100 metres

1:2 500 (at original document size of 8.5x11)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18T
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2016.
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Archaeological Assessment

Figure No.
8

DRAFT

Title
Stage 2 Results

10.0 Closure

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

All information received from the client or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by Stantec to be correct. Stantec assumes no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy in information received from others.

Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report, and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

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Quality Review _____
(signature)

Colin Varley, MA, RPA

Independent Review _____
(signature)

Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed.