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**ORIGINAL REPORT**

## **Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:**

6171 Hazeldean Road  
Part Lot 23, Concession 12,  
Parts 2, 4, and 6 of Plan 4R-23045  
Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County  
Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For  
Soloway Wright LLP  
c/o Mr. Carmine Zayoun,  
VP of Operations, Miami  
and Mr. Raad Akrawi  
Heafey Group  
769 Boulevard St Joseph  
Gatineau, Quebec  
J8Y4B8  
rakrawi@groupeheafey.com

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PIF: P369-0113-2020  
Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

**Paterson Group Inc.**  
Consulting Engineers  
154 Colonnade Road South  
Ottawa (Nepean), Ontario  
Canada K2E 7J5

Tel: (613) 226-7381  
Fax: (613) 226-6344  
www.patersongroup.ca

Report: PA1183-REP.01

## **1.0 Executive Summary**

Paterson Group, on behalf of Soloway Wright LLP c/o Heafey Group, undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 23 of Concession 12 in former Goulbourn Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa, Parts 2, 4, and 6 of Plan 4R-23045 (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act. Soloway Wright is developing the property for residential use (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the City of Ottawa as a component of Zoning and Plan of Subdivision applications under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated Ontario 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, land registry records, and aerial photographs.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property has precontact Aboriginal archaeological potential based on the proximity to Shirley's Creek. Additionally, the study area exhibits historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential based on historical research that show the study area was likely occupied from early in the nineteenth century. Notably, the study area is adjacent to the historical community of Stitts Corners (now Stittsville) which included a blacksmith and tannery just south of the study area.

The Stage 2 assessment undertaken on June 3, 2020, consisted of shovel testing on 5 m intervals in a small area of woodlot and visual survey with test pitting judgmentally to confirm disturbances. No archaeological resources were encountered during the test pit survey and the majority of the property has been deeply disturbed.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

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### **3.0 Project Personnel**

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Directors	Ben Mortimer, MA
Field Crew	Duncan Williams (R1108), MA Selena Barré (R1238) Filippo Ronca, MA Christine Conlan, MA
Report Preparation	Ben Mortimer, MA
Archival Research	Ben Mortimer, MA
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA

## **4.0 Project Context**

### **4.1 Development Context**

Paterson Group, on behalf of Soloway Wright LLP c/o Heafey Group, undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 23 of Concession 12 in former Goulbourn Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa, Parts 2, 4, and 6 of Plan 4R-23045 (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act as Soloway Wright is developing the property for residential use (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the City of Ottawa as a component of Zoning and Plan of Subdivision applications under the Planning Act.

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* (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). The management plan covers the Township of Goulbourn. According to the management plan, small portions of study area have archaeological potential (Map 3). Stage 2 assessment of a strip of the southern portion of the parcel was recommended in a Stage 1 assessment completed by Heritage Quest (Daechsel 2000).

The study area for the Stage 1 and 2 assessment is 9.0 hectares. At the time of the archaeological assessment the study area was owned by 11654128 Canada Inc. Permission to access the study property was granted by 11654128 Canada Inc c/o Heafey Group prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

### **4.2 Historical Context**

#### 4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is in the geographic township of Goulbourn, former County of Carleton. Goulbourn Township was first surveyed in 1817 and the first settlers in 1818 included disbanded members of the 99<sup>th</sup> Regiment, who received military posts in the newly created village of Richmond (Belden 1879; Roberts 2004:185). The early history of Goulbourn is described in *Goulbourn Memories* (Goulbourn Township Historical Society 1996) and *For King and Canada: The 100<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot During the War of 1812* (Roberts 2004). 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). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not clearly defined, however 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).

#### 4.2.1 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 Algonquians (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

#### 4.2.2 Post-Contact Period

The Township of Goulbourn was first surveyed in 1817 by McNaughton, and was named for Sir Henry Goulbourn, the Undersecretary for War and the Colonies and one of the commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of Ghent (War of 1812) (Elliot 1991; Roberts 2004). The township was laid out in the usual 100 acre lots, except for Concession 12, which were 80 acre lots. The Richmond Military Settlement, or Village of Richmond, was created out of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 3, and the south half of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 4. The town lots were 1 acre each. Lots were awarded to discharged military as follows: Privates 100 acres, Sergeant 200 acres, Lieutenant 500 acres, Sergeant Major 500 acres, Ensign 500 acres, Captain 800 acres, and Navy Captain 1000 acres. Emigrants were awarded 100 acres (Stanzel 2001). The main group of settlers arrived at Richmond in September of 1818 as temporary tents were set up. It was not until October that land tickets were issued (Roberts 2004:185).

The Tipperary group was settled on land on the northeast corner of the township in the area of the village of Hazeldean (Roberts 2004). Emigrants from Ireland and Scotland moved to the Township, and specifically to the Village of Hazeldean in 1819 (Belden & Co. 1971:253). Goulbourn Township was incorporated into Carleton County in 1821. In 1851 the population of Goulbourn Township was 2,525. There were 15 stone houses, 2 frame houses, 241 log houses, and 100 shanties. The population grew very slowly and by 1861 there were 2,914 residents in the township residing in 19 stone houses, 7 frame houses, and 407 log houses (Bond 1968:24). By the 1870s, the village of Hazeldean, which was located 13 miles from Ottawa, had tri-weekly mail delivery. There was one general store, some trade shops, one school, two churches (Episcopal and Methodist), a Temperance Hall, and an Orange Hall (Belden & Co. 1971:253). By 1878, the population had grown to 3,007. The 55,060 acres that encompassed the township held 2,914 cattle, 3,409 sheep, 1,007 pigs, and 1,075 horses (Belden & Co. 1971:105-109)

#### 4.2.3 Study Area Specific History

For the initial patent of Lot 23, Concession 12, the lot was divided into east and west halves (OLR). The study area is located within the east half lot which was granted to Thomas Guile in 1824. Guile sold the lot in 1840 to Edward Bassett. Bassett then sold the property to Jackson Stitt, the namesake of Stittsville, in 1856. In 1857 Stitt sold the property to William Alexander, who in the same year sold it to Andrew Alexander. George Bradley and John Argue Jr. purchased parts of the property in 1857 and 1860 respectively. George Bradley sold his portion to Francis Charlebois 1862. The 1863 Walling map (Map 4) does not directly show the subdivision of the lot, however to the south of the study area, along the Hazeldean front, the community of Stitts Corners is evident as five structures shown in 1863: a tannery, the residence of William Stencil, John Argue's store, a blacksmith shop, and the residence of George Bradley. Charlebois in turn sold that portion to Thomas Warren in 1868. In August of 1870, the Great Fire ravaged the region, including Stitts Corners, resulting in the further subdivision of the lot for rebuilding. By the time of the 1879 Belden map of Goulbourn Township (Map 4), Stittsville proper is developing further to the south and the former Stitts Corners is now 'Old Stittsville'. The lot is shown this time as being owned by the Alexander family, with two structures south of the study area. Numerous additional transactions occurred throughout the remainder of the 19<sup>th</sup> and into the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries as Stittsville underwent further development.

#### 4.2.4 Previous Land Use

Paterson completed a geotechnical investigation of 6171 Hazeldean in 2018 which included subsurface testing (Paterson Group 2018). Generally, the subsurface profile for the property was noted to be a layer of modern topsoil mixed with gravel and cobbles overlying a fill layer consisting of brown silty sand with gravel, cobbles and boulders or blast rock. Construction debris, such as asphalt, wood, and a rubber tire, was noted within the fill layer. The fill layer overlies a thin layer of peat and marl, glacial till, or bedrock depending on the location within the study area. This indicates most of the area is deeply disturbed. Conversely, testing in the northeast corner woodlot revealed a thin layer of gravel and cobble filled topsoil (10-20 cm thick) overlying glacial till, indicating this area may not be disturbed.



## 4.3 Archaeological Context

### 4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (approximately 9.0 hectares) consists of a roughly square lot bound to the north, east and west by existing residential developments and to the south by Hazeldean Road (Map 5). The area is flat and at the time of the assessment the majority of study area consisted exposed granular parking and construction areas with rubble strewn across the overgrown grassy surface (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3); from on the surface it appeared to be mostly disturbed as gravel and rubble was common. A small wooded area was present in the northwest corner (Figure 4). Feedmill Creek, a tributary to the Carp River, runs west to east approximately 200 m north of the study area.

### 4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the broader Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 6). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. The study area is located within an area of sand deposits. 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. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

The study area lies predominantly within of organic muck soils that are poorly drained (Map 6). The eastern edge of the study area features Farmington Loam soils. These loamy soils are typically found 3 feet above bedrock and provide moderate drainage. The western edge of the study area includes a deposit of Kars soil consisting of gravelly sandy loam or coarse sandy loams with excessive drainage.

The surficial geology of the study area is characterized by organic deposits and bedrock (Map 7).

### 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. Six previous assessments are in proximity to the study area. A Stage 1 and a subsequent 2 assessment were undertaken by Golder Associates in advance of development at 6111 and 6141 Hazeldean Road, immediately to the east and north of the study area. The assessments found large areas to be deeply disturbed, nothing of archaeological concern, and recommended no further archaeological investigations (Golder Associates 2014, 2017).

A Stage 1 assessment was undertaken by Heritage Quest for the Hazeldean Road Corridor between Terry Fox Drive and the Old Carp Road (Daechsel 2000). The Stage 1 study area overlaps the southernmost extent of the current study area and recommended Stage 2 assessment of a 50 m section along Hazeldean Road.

Lastly, Kinickinick Heritage Consultants completed a combined Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Lot 24, Concession 12, immediately approximately 300 to 900 m east of the study area. From a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, it appears as though this assessment resulted in the identification of nine supposed archaeological sites recommended for further assessment (discussed below). These sites were subsequently subject to Stage 3 assessment by Kinickinick Heritage Consultants.

Slightly further east from the study area, Paterson has conducted Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments on 570 and 590 Hazeldean Road (Paterson Group 2012, 2013a, 2013b). A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for part of the larger Fernbank Community lands at 5618 Hazeldean Road, east of Iber Road, was conducted in 2006 (Swayze 2011). Paterson subsequently conducted Stage 2 to 4 assessments and mitigations at 5618 Hazeldean Road. This included Stage 3 assessment and mitigation of the W. Bradley Site (BhFx-68) (Paterson Group 2017, 2019b) and the Stage 3 assessment and ongoing Stage 4 mitigation of the Bradley Farm Site (BhFx-47) first recorded by Past Recovery (Past Recovery 2014; Paterson Group 2019a).

#### 4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are 10 registered sites within 1 km of the study area as shown in Table 1, however this is incorrect. Sites BhFx-4 to 11, and 17 are supposed Early Archaic sites identified by Kinickinick Heritage Consultants, however the identification of many of their Archaic sites has been called into question. These sites are identified based primarily on the presence of debateable expedient tools made of locally available stone; a lithic industry not widely accepted in the province. Furthermore, none of these sites has been accepted into the register by the MHSTCI, all are listed as 'In Database - Awaiting Ministry Review'.

The other listed site, Location 1 (BhFx-44), is incorrectly positioned as it is in the Village of Richmond on Part Lot 22, Concession 3, approximately 11 km to the south.

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
BhFx-9	Findspot 6	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite	Further CHVI
BhFx-8	Findspot 5	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite	Further CHVI
BhFx-7	Findspot 4	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite	Further CHVI
BhFx-6	Findspot 3	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite	Further CHVI
BhFx-5	Findspot 2	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite	Further CHVI
BhFx-44	Location 1	Post-Contact			
BhFx-4		Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	scatter	No Further CHVI
BhFx-17	IBB2	Archaic, Early		Unknown	Further CHVI
BhFx-11	Findspot 8	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite	Further CHVI
BhFx-10	Findspot 7	Archaic, Early		camp / campsite	Further CHVI

**Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 km.**

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

#### 4.4 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, a small portion of property has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

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), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area consists mostly of poorly drained organic soils, however there is a thin area of well draining soil along the western edge. Feedmill Creek, a tributary to the Carp River, is located approximately 200 m north of the study area (Map 1). Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is moderate potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

Historic records show that the area was developed in the early to mid 1800s as the community of Stitts Corners, today known as the community of Stittsville. There are no historical period archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the study property. No 19<sup>th</sup> century structures are illustrated within the study area. However, historic maps (Map 4) show the overall lot was likely occupied from early in the nineteenth century with the east half lot being granted in 1824 and was subsequently divided repeatedly for the development of a rural community including a tannery, store, and blacksmith shop just south of the study area. These factors indicate moderate to high potential for post-contact archaeological sites on the study property.

Archaeological potential can be removed by deep and pervasive disturbance such as major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and major infrastructure development (Section 1.3.2 MHSTCI 2011). Aerial photography from 1976, 1991, 1999, and 2017 show the likely disturbance of a large portion of the property (Map 8). In 1976 the property is forested, however by 1991 the area has been partially deforested except for the northwest corner. In 1999, it appears as though some area have been filled or capped with granular and by 2017 most of property is shown as active construction area with massive earthmoving, again excluding the northeast corner woodlot. Additionally, geotechnical subsurface testing in 2018 by Paterson documented large areas of the property as being composed of modern fill including construction debris overlying glacial till, except for the northeastern woodlot where thin topsoil was found over glacial till with no fill. The pattern of use documented in the imagery and the geotechnical assessment likely indicates archaeological potential has been removed from large portions of the property. To confirm this, testing was undertaken to confirm disturbance as per Standard 2 Section 2.1.8 (MHSTCI 2011).

## **5.0 Field Methods**

The property was not suitable for ploughing at the time of assessment. The surface was either woodlot, granular parking areas, or fill containing rubble and granular fill (Standard 1.a. and e., Section 2.1.2 [MHSTCI 2011]). The northwest corner of the property, where woodlot was present, was thought to retain potential, while the remaining area was believed to be deeply disturbed. Accordingly, the woodlot area (1 ha) was shovel tested at 5-meter intervals (Figure 5 and Figure 6) as per Standard 1, Section 2.1.2. (Map 9). A large portion of the area (7 ha) was visually surveyed and test pitted judgementally to confirm disturbance as per Standard 2 Section 2.1.8 (MHSTCI 2011) (Map 9) (Figure 4, Figure 7, and Figure 8). All tests-pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to bedrock or 5 cm into subsoil. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled. Shovel testing was expanded up to within 1 m of structures, both intact and ruins (Standard 4, Section 2.1.2).

Driveways and gravel parking areas (1 ha) were not tested due to disturbance as per Standard 2.b, Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (Figure 1, Figure 9) (Map 9).

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 5 for photo locations identified by catalogue number) Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011).

Stage 2 field work took place on June 3, 2020. Weather conditions were overcast with temperatures around 15° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by 11654128 Canada Inc c/o Heafey Group with no limits to access. Photo catalogue, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, and C.

Mapping of the extent of landforms, assessment methods, etc. was completed using an iPad with ArcGIS Collector streaming location data from a handheld BadElf Surveyor GNSS GPS with DGPS correction enabled. Mapping of extents was verified and updated in postprocessing using aerial imagery. Average GPS signal accuracy during the field assessment was +/- 2 m.

## **6.0 Record of Finds**

As anticipated, most of the study area is deeply disturbed as noted by the fill encountered during the geotechnical investigation and as shown in the aerial photography (Map 8). Visual survey and judgmental testing confirmed the extent of the disturbance (Map 9). In the northeastern woodlot (Map 9), which is composed of young growth trees, testing on 5 m intervals revealed only a thin skiff of sandy and gravelly topsoil over glacial till. Nothing of archaeological concern was encountered.

## **7.0 Analysis and Conclusions**

Despite the documented historical era occupation to the south of the property, its location within the historical community of Stitts Corners (now Stittsville), and the potential for precontact Indigenous sites, shovel testing revealed nearly the entire study area to be deeply disturbed. Nothing of archaeological significance was found in the study area.

## **8.0 Recommendations**

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the development area had archeological potential for both precontact Indigenous and historical occupations. Stage 2 field assessment found no archaeological resources were present on the property.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

## **9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation**

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

## **10.0 Closure**

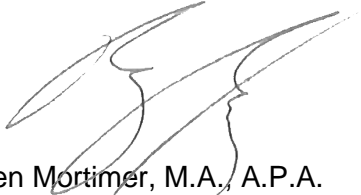
Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism 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 than Soloway Wright LLP 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

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Paterson Group

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**12.0 Images**



**Figure 1: Granular area in southeast spreading over large disturbed area to the north (PA1183-02E).**



**Figure 2: Example of rubble fill visible on surface throughout the disturbed areas of the property (PA1183-07E)**



**Figure 3: Grassy foreground and exposed soil areas of fill visually inspected and judgmentally tested to confirm disturbance (PA1183-06E).**



**Figure 4: Grassy overgrown fill area (foreground) and woodlot in northwest corner (background) (PA1183-17E).**



**Figure 5: Shovel testing on 5 m intervals in woodlot area (PA1183-10E).**



**Figure 6: Shovel testing on 5 m interval in clearing within woodlot near with existing residential on neighbouring property visible (PA1183-12E).**



Figure 7: Overview of edge of granular area and overgrown fill area (PA1183-04E).



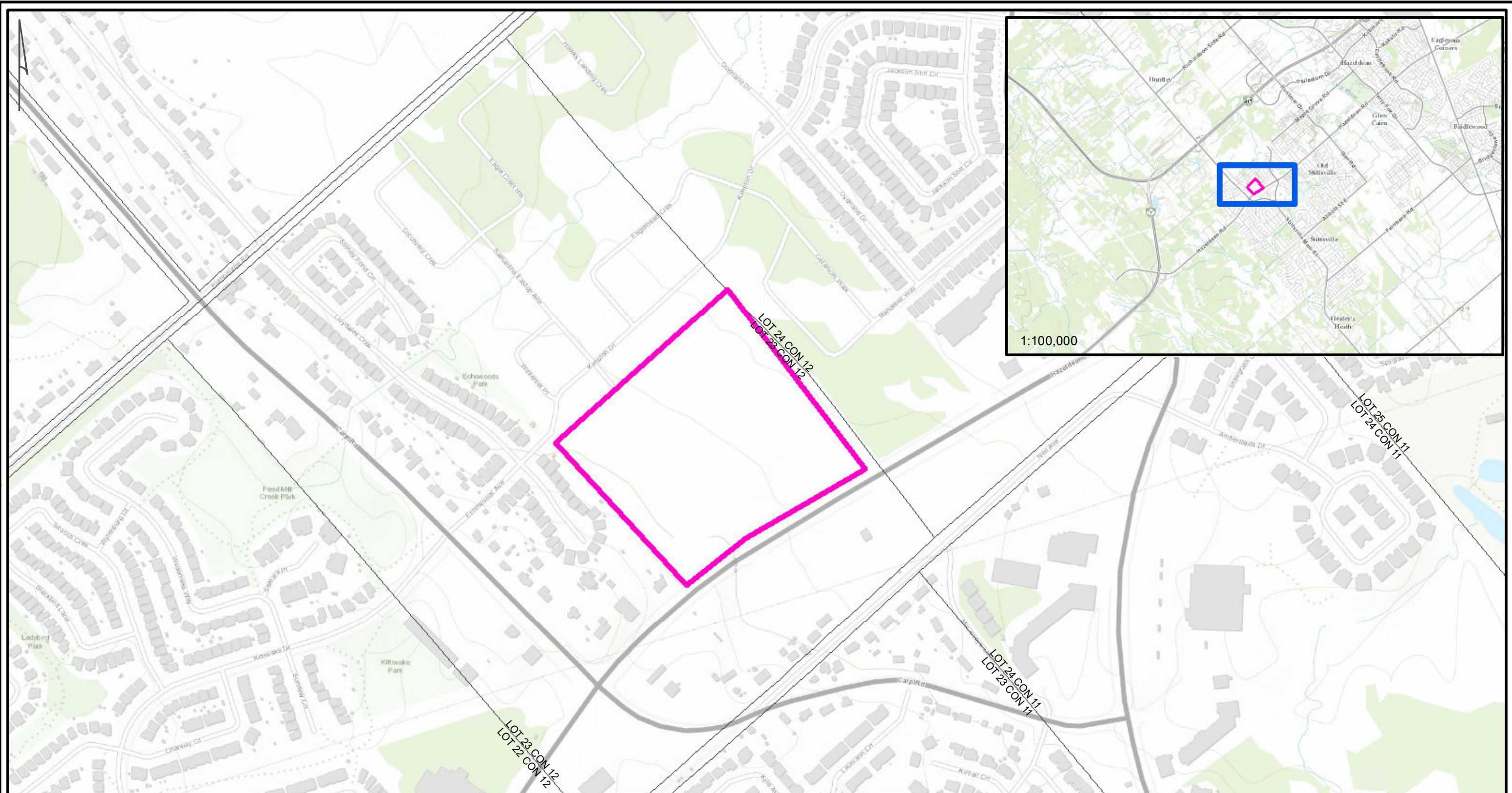
Figure 8: Overview of overgrown fill area with exposed fill in foreground (PA1183-23E).




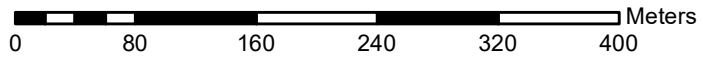
**Figure 9: Granular parking area in southwest corner excluded from assessment (PA1183-19E).**



**13.0 Maps**



 STUDY AREA



**REFERENCES:**

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 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

**paterson group**  
 consulting engineers  
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

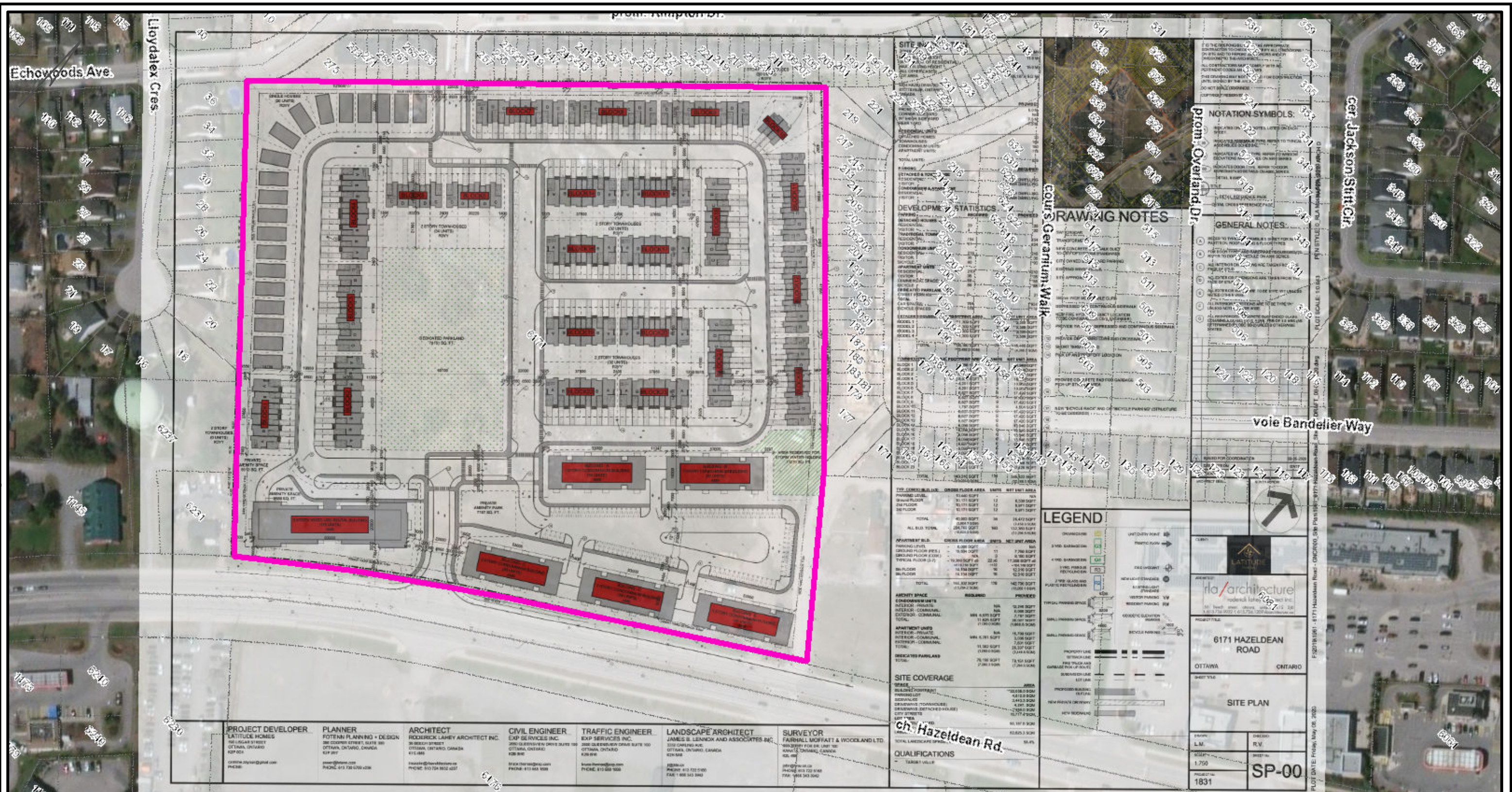
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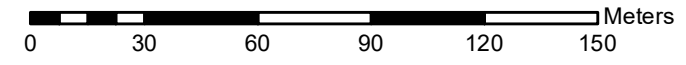
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 6171 HAZELDEAN ROAD  
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

**LOCATION**

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STUDY AREA



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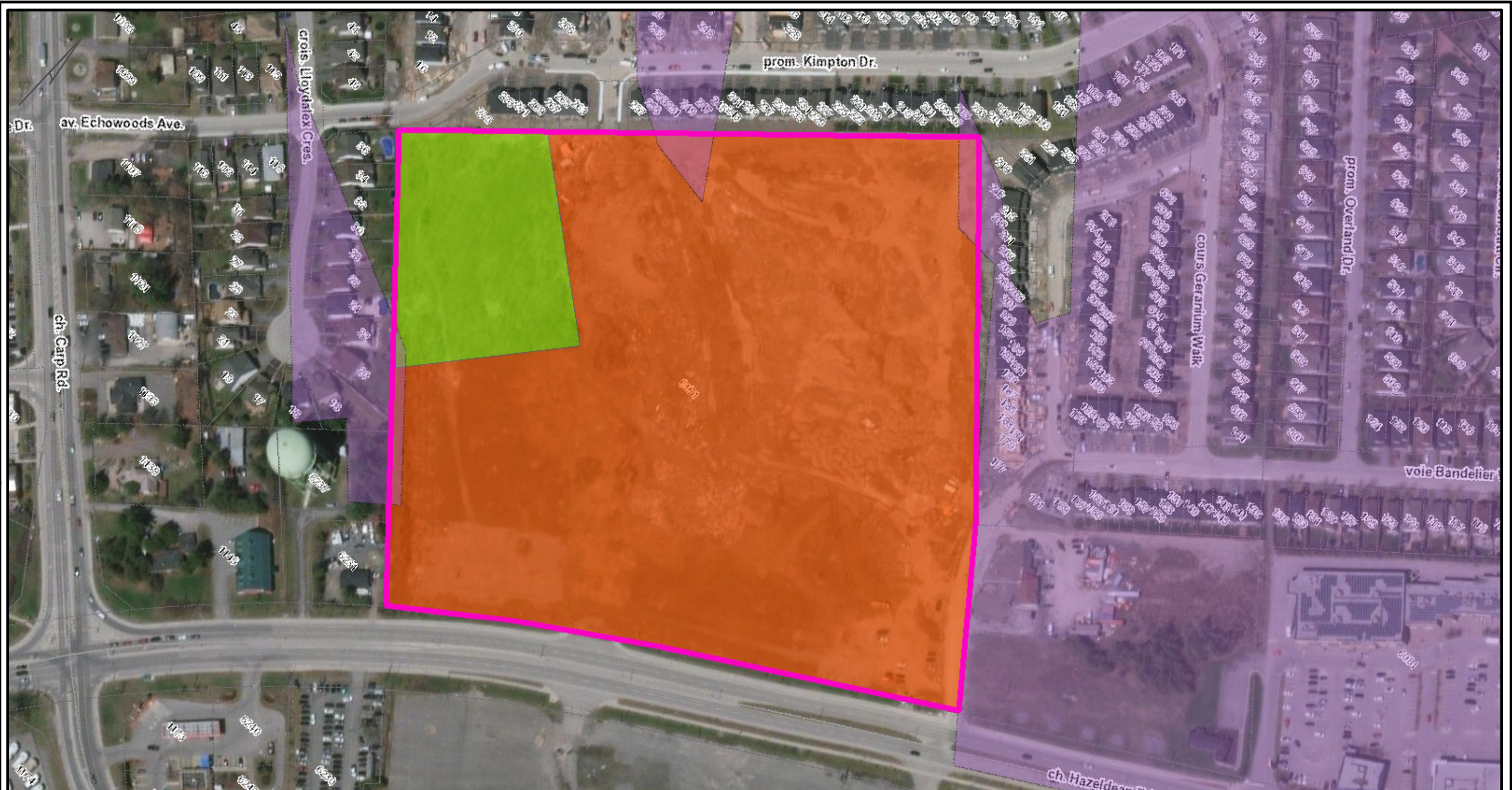
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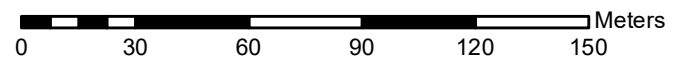
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 6171 HAZELDEAN ROAD  
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

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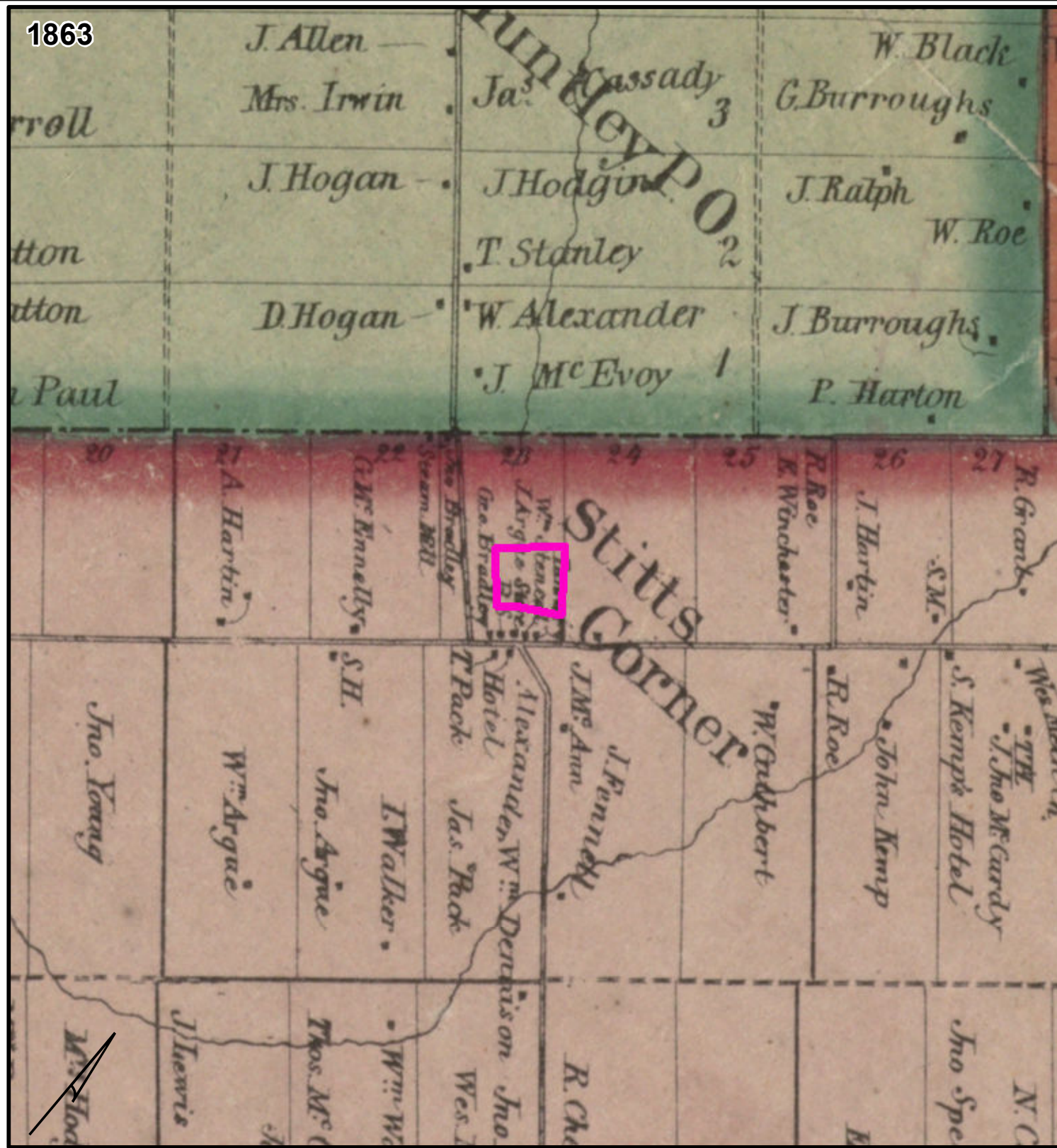


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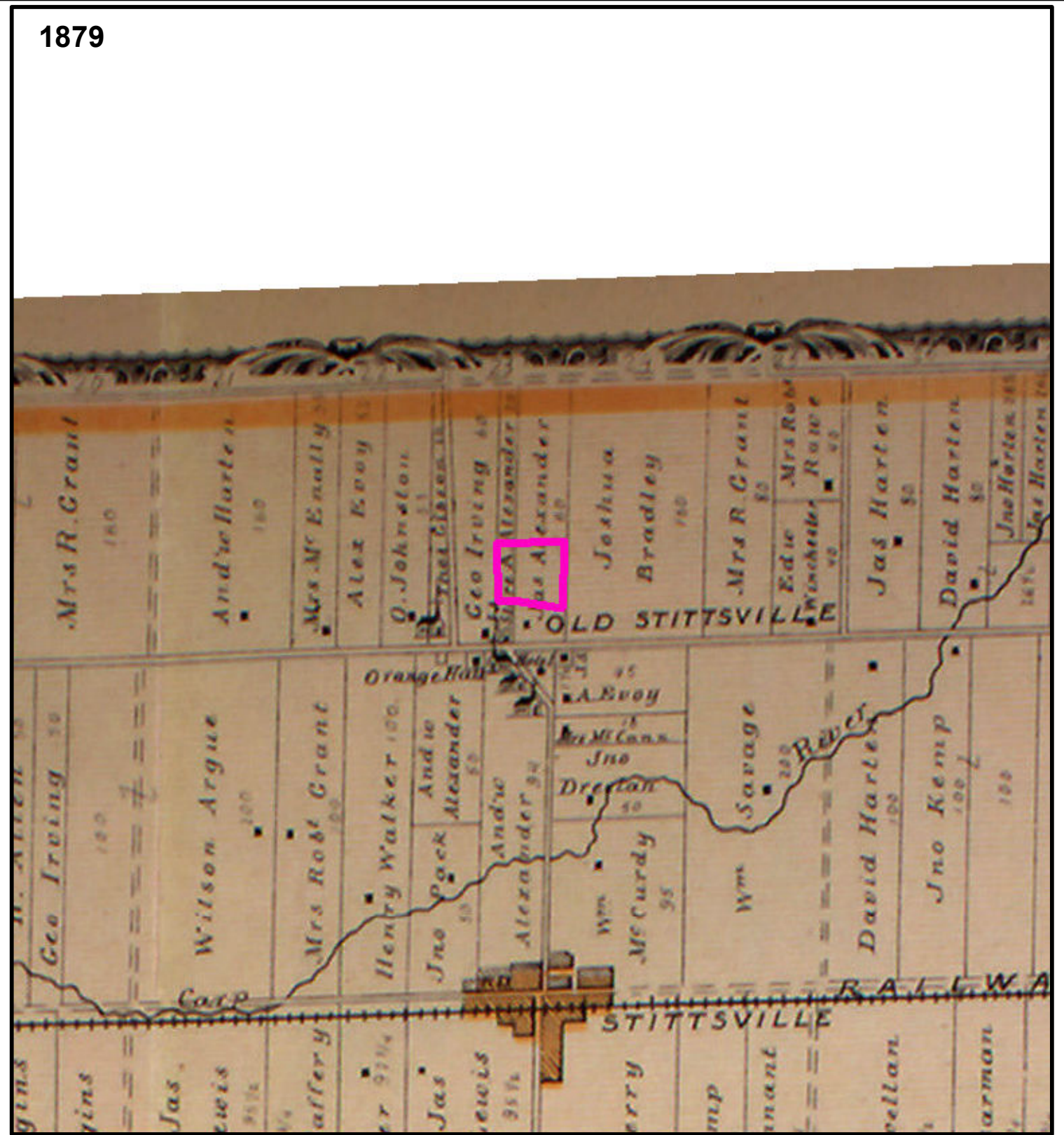


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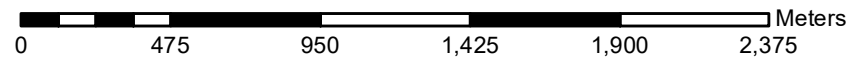
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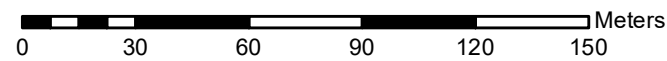
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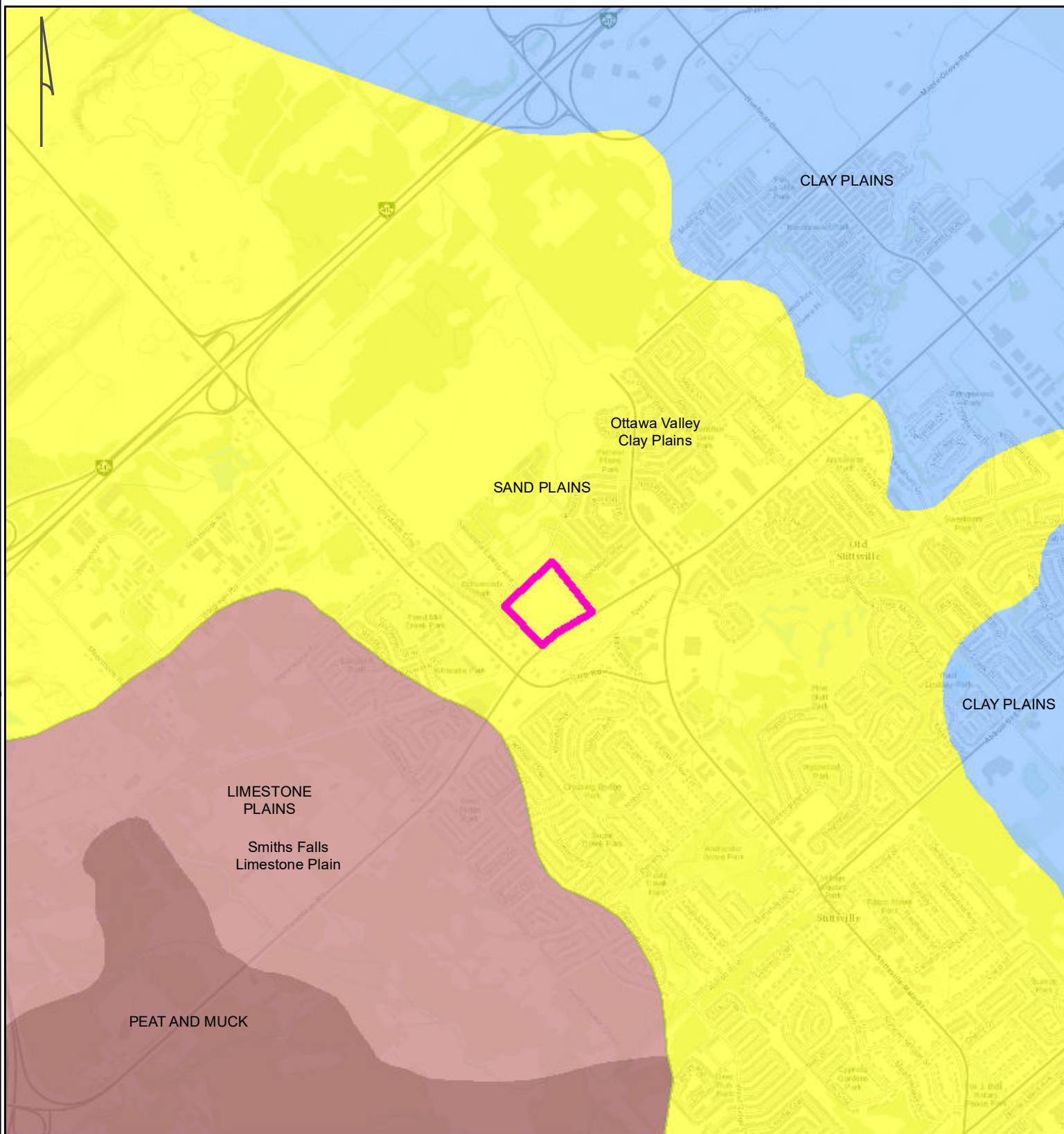
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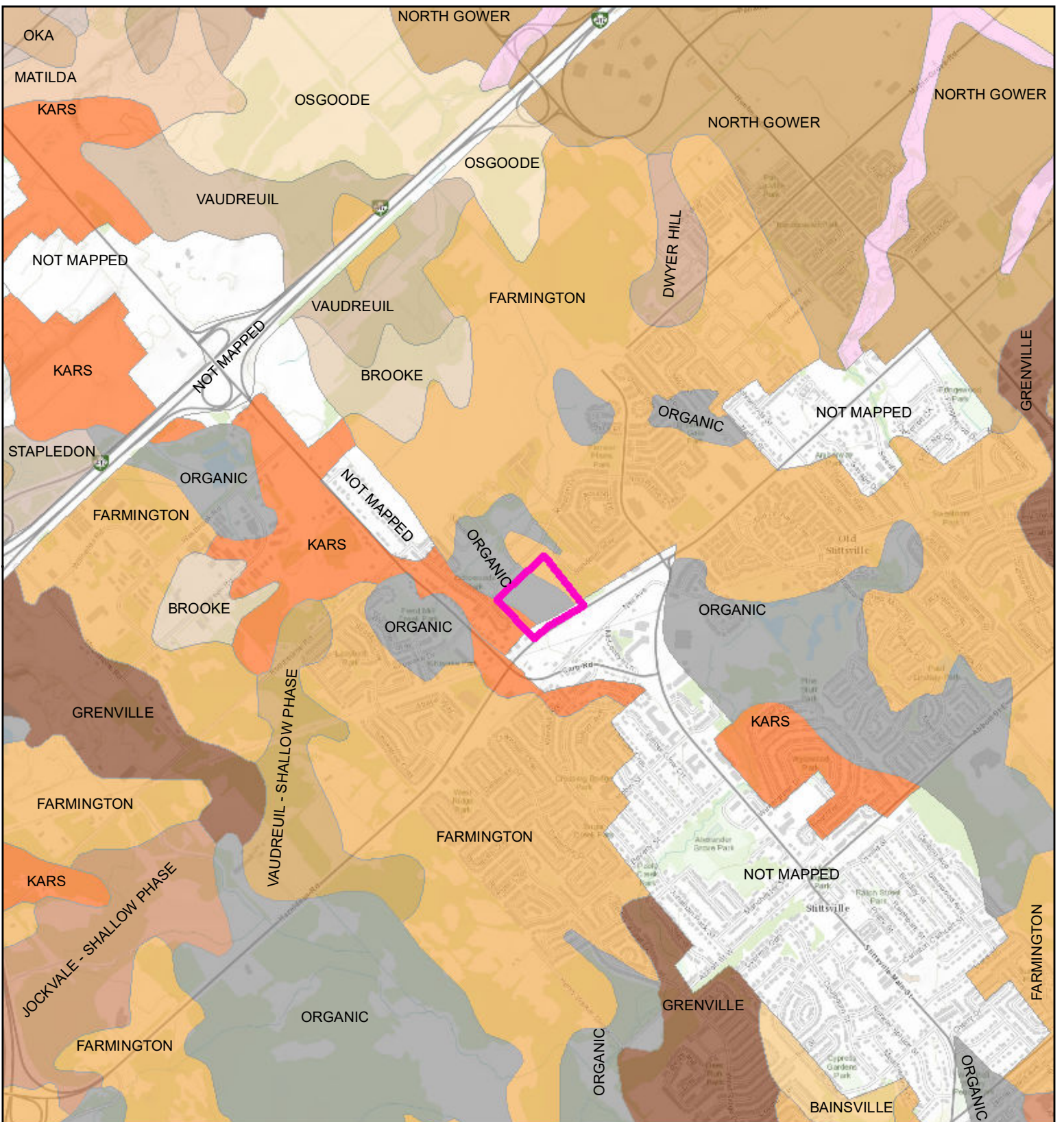
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 6171 HAZELDEAN ROAD  
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

**CURRENT CONDITIONS  
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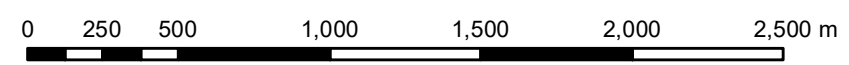


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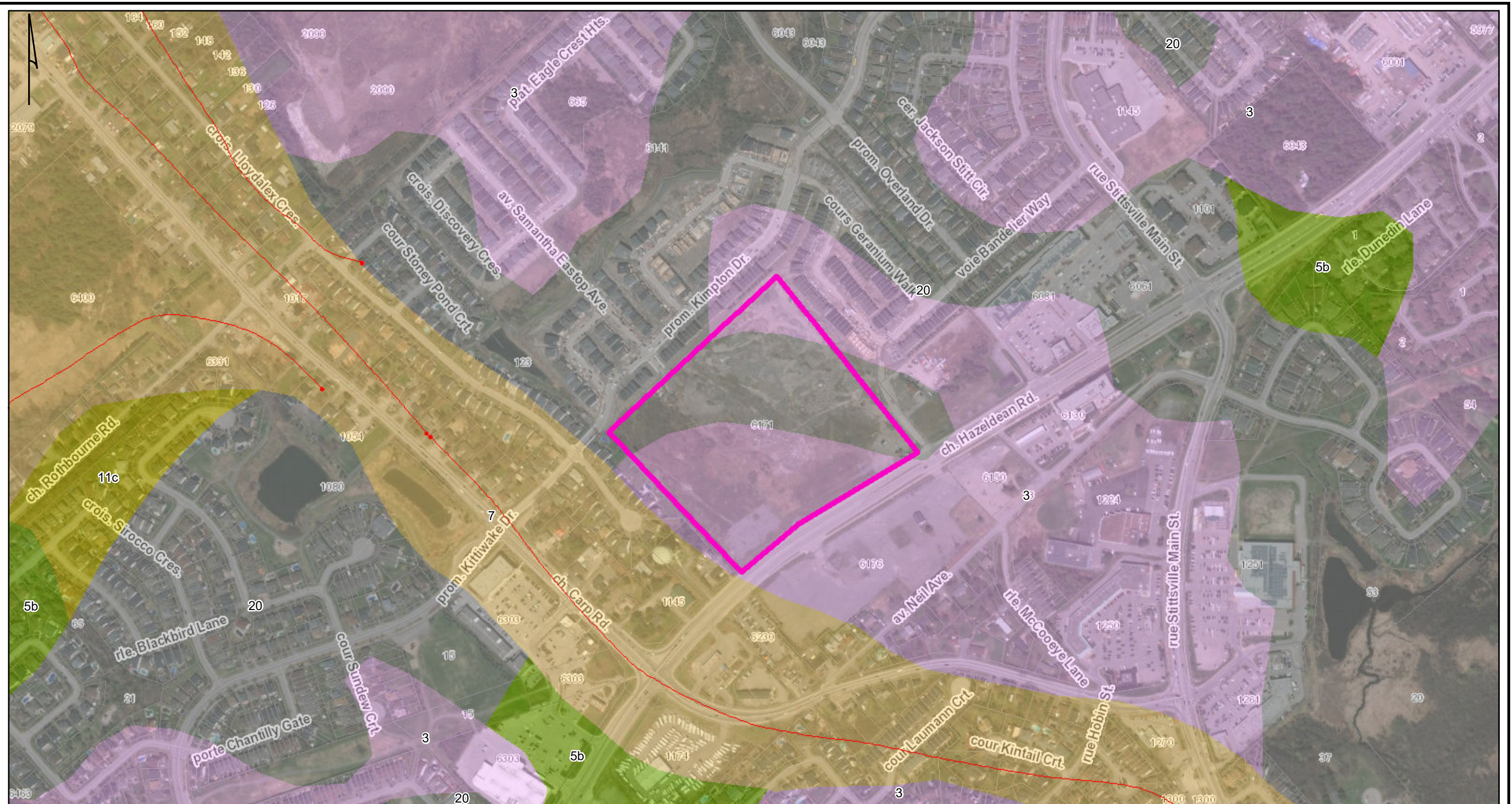


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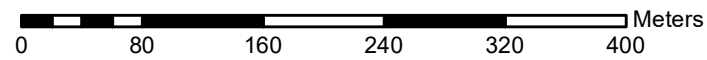
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- STUDY AREA
- beach ridges and near shore bars
- 3: Paleozoic bedrock
- 5b: Stone-poor, carbonate-derived silty to sandy till
- 7: Glaciofluvial deposits
- 11c: Foreshore-basinal deposits
- 20: Organic deposits



**REFERENCES**

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18  
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**paterson group**  
 consulting engineers  
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 6171 HAZELDEAN ROAD  
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**

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1991

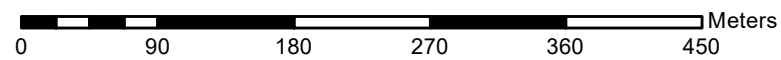


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2017

 STUDY AREAS

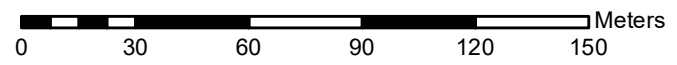


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- METHODOLOGY**
- SHOVEL TEST PIT ( 5 M INTERVAL)
- JUDGMENTAL SHOVEL TEST TO CONFIRM DISTURBANCE
- EXCLUDED - DISTURBED - GRANULAR PARKING AREA



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 consulting engineers  
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STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 6171 HAZELDEAN ROAD  
 OTTAWA, ONTARIO

# METHODOLOGY

File:	PA1183 -MAP - METHODOLOGY
Date:	2020-06-18
Map:	9

**14.0 Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue**

Name	Comment	Date	Direction	Photographer
PA1183-01E	Overview large granular area near Hazeldean in east side	2020-06-03	215	B. Mortimer
PA1183-02E	Overview large granular area near Hazeldean in east side	2020-06-03	324	B. Mortimer
PA1183-03E	Overview large granular area near Hazeldean in east side	2020-06-03	301	B. Mortimer
PA1183-04E	Overview of granular area and disturbed area, visually inspected and judgmentally shovel tested.	2020-06-03	290	B. Mortimer
PA1183-05E	Overview of disturbed area, visually inspected and judgmentally shovel tested.	2020-06-03	85	B. Mortimer
PA1183-06E	Overview of disturbed area, visually inspected and judgmentally shovel tested.	2020-06-03	35	B. Mortimer
PA1183-07E	Rubble on surface	2020-06-03	152	B. Mortimer
PA1183-08E	Overview of disturbed area, visually inspected and judgmentally shovel tested, with woodlot in background.	2020-06-03	298	B. Mortimer
PA1183-09E	Testing in woodlot	2020-06-03	291	B. Mortimer
PA1183-10E	Testing in woodlot	2020-06-03	201	B. Mortimer
PA1183-11E	Exposed glacial till in woodlot area	2020-06-03	107	B. Mortimer
PA1183-12E	Testing in woodlot	2020-06-03	203	B. Mortimer
PA1183-13E	Testing in woodlot	2020-06-03	153	B. Mortimer
PA1183-14E	Trail running through testing area in woodlot	2020-06-03	306	B. Mortimer
PA1183-15E	Granular area in south west corner.	2020-06-03	178	B. Mortimer
PA1183-16E	Granular area in south west corner.	2020-06-03	144	B. Mortimer
PA1183-17E	Overview of disturbed area, visually inspected and judgmentally shovel tested, with woodlot in background.	2020-06-03	342	B. Mortimer
PA1183-18E	Wooded area and Stittsville water town on property to the west.	2020-06-03	252	B. Mortimer
PA1183-19E	Granular area in south west corner.	2020-06-03	148	B. Mortimer
PA1183-20E	Granular area in south west corner.	2020-06-03	214	B. Mortimer
PA1183-21E	Overview of disturbed area, visually inspected and judgmentally shovel tested.	2020-06-03	21	B. Mortimer
PA1183-22E	Overview of disturbed area, visually inspected and judgmentally shovel tested.	2020-06-03	72	B. Mortimer
PA1183-23E	Overview of disturbed area, visually inspected and judgmentally shovel tested with exposed fill on surface	2020-06-03	353	B. Mortimer
PA1183-24E	Overview of disturbed area, visually inspected and judgmentally shovel tested with exposed fill on surface	2020-06-03	346	B. Mortimer
PA1183-25E	Overview of disturbed area, inspected visually and judgmentally shovel tested.	2020-06-03	107	B. Mortimer
PA1183-26E	Overview of disturbed area, inspected visually and judgmentally shovel tested.	2020-06-03	338	B. Mortimer

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**15.0 Appendix B: Document Catalogue**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Created By</b>
PA1183	6171 Hazeldean Road, Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file exported as PDF)	B. Mortimer

**16.0 Appendix C: Map Catalogue**

<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Created By</b>
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Map	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Conditions and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
6	Soils and Physiography	B. Mortimer
7	Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer
8	Aerial Imagery	B. Mortimer
9	Methodology	B. Mortimer