October 15, 2014

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment East Urban Community Centre (EUC) Project Community Design Plan (CDP) Lots 1-4 Concession 3 Geographic Township of Gloucester and Lots 1-2 Concession 11 Geographic Township of Cumberland City of Ottawa Ontario

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REPORT

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Golder Associates

Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by Richcraft Homes Ltd. (Richcraft) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed East Urban Community (EUC) Mixed Use Centre located east-west across Mer Blue Road, south of Innes Road, Part Lots 1-4, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, Township of Gloucester and Lots 1-3, Concession 11, Township of Cumberland, City of Ottawa.

The Stage 1 Assessment seeks to fulfill the objectives and requirements of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The objective of the assessment was to determine the presence of archaeological resources in the area that may be affected by the proposed development, and; if encountered recommend appropriate strategies for further assessment.

This archaeological assessment is also being conducted to support documentation necessary for completion of a Community Design Plan (CDP) under Schedule B of the City of Ottawa's *Official Plan* application under the *Planning Act* and section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (2005).

The investigation included consultation with the MTCS's updated archaeological site database and previous archaeological assessments, review of relevant historical, archaeological and environmental literature, examination of primary historical documentation including land registry records, assessment roles, census records and aerial photographs.

A property inspection was conducted on November 15, 2013. Over half of the study area consisted of abandoned agricultural fields, some of which were overgrown by trees and brush. The remaining areas included disturbance caused by recent development of the property, such as a Hydro Transmission Corridor, the City of Ottawa's Snow Removal Facility, commercial and residential properties as well as soil stripping and fill deposits. Drainage within the study area is provided by Billberry Creek to the north, McKinnon's Creek to the south and Mud Creek to the west located within the study area and most appear to have been channelled through drainage ditches.

Although no archaeological sites are registered in the study area it is considered to have moderate aboriginal archaeological potential based on the City of Ottawa's Archaeological Master Plan and the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The study area is within 300 m of Billberry, McKinnon's and Mud Creeks which is considered a potential transportation corridor for aboriginal navigation as well as settlement. Historical site potential is associated with the location of eight known nineteenth century buildings within 300 m of the study area. Further potential is added by the proximity of Mer Bleue Road, a pre-1879 historic transportation corridor which runs north-south through the study area. Archaeological potential has been removed in certain locations by the development of the Hydro Transmission Corridor, the City of Ottawa's Snow Removal Facility, the various commercial and residential properties as well as roadside development, soil stripping and fill and areas of previous Stage 2 archaeological assessments. These areas were found to be unsuitable for further archaeological assessment.

Based on the site assessment and features of archaeological interest within the study area, a Stage 2 assessment is required for the undisturbed areas of the property. The Stage 2 investigation is to consist of a test pit survey at 5 m intervals in areas which cannot be ploughed and feature woodlot or brush. All remaining areas

of archaeological potential will require ploughing according to the MTCS Standards and Guidelines (2011) and surface surveyed at 5 m intervals. Some poorly drained areas were noted during the field inspection, particularly in the areas immediately north and south of the Hydro Transmission Corridor. Inspection of these areas prior to construction activity may be necessary to determine whether Stage 2 testing will have to be conducted during an appropriate time of year or whether some areas may not be suitable for Stage 2 testing because the area remains wet year round.

This report and MTCS consultation has formed the basis for the following recommendations:

1) That all areas indicated as possessing archaeological potential as outlined in Map 13 (p. 42) be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment by a licenced archaeologist prior to any future disturbance. The assessment should involve shovel testing at 5 m intervals in treed/overgrown areas and surface survey in ploughable open grassed areas at 5 m intervals; and,

2) That no further archaeological assessment is required for areas indicated as possessing no/low archaeological potential or previously assessed areas (Map 13, p. 42).

Project Personnel

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Abbreviations

Richcraft	Richcraft Homes Ltd.
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
LAC	Library and Archives Canada
m	Metre(s)
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
City	City of Ottawa
AMP	Archaeological Master Plan (City of Ottawa)
NAPL	National Air Photo Library

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by Richcraft Homes Ltd. (Richcraft) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed East Urban Community (EUC) Mixed Use Centre located across Mer Blue Road, south of Innes Road, Part Lots 1-4, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, Township of Gloucester and Lots 1-3, Concession 11, Township of Cumberland, City of Ottawa (Maps 1-3, pp. 30-32). This archaeological assessment is being conducted to support documentation necessary for completion of a Community Design Plan (CDP) under Schedule B of the City of Ottawa's Official Plan application under the *Planning Act* and section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (2005).

Policies in the Official Plan stipulate that development in the Mixed Use Centre west of Mer Bleue Road will be permitted only upon completion of a Community Design Plan (CDP) and its adoption as a Secondary Plan. Official Plan policies permit landowners to initiate and coordinate a CDP for an eligible area with the participation and collaboration of the City.

A CDP was completed in 2006 for the portion of the Mixed-Use Centre designation east of Mer Bleue Road and south of the future Transitway. A CDP was completed in 2005 for the lands to the south of the Mixed Use Centre designation (EUC Phase 1 CDP). Richcraft wishes to initiate a CDP process for the remaining Mixed Use Centre lands located east and west of Mer Bleue Road.

Permission to access the property for the purpose of the archaeological assessment was provided by Phil Castro of Richcraft Homes Ltd.

1.1.1 Objectives

This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was completed to identify known archaeological resources on and in the vicinity of the study area as well as assess the archaeological potential of the subject property. The assessment will determine if any additional archaeological investigations are required. The objectives of a Stage 1 assessment are based on principles outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Consolidated 2007), and comply with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, studies were completed with the following objectives:

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

1.2 Historical Context

There are various published historic accounts on the historical development of the study area. The earliest appears in Belden's Illustrated *Historical Atlas of Carleton County* and *Historic Atlas of Prescott and Russell Counties* (1879). General references to the area are provided in the *Carleton Saga* (Walker and Walker 1968), the *Ottawa Country* (Bond 1968) and *Gloucester Routes* (Kemp ed: 1991). A brief history of Blackburn Hamlet is provided in *Blackburn-Glen Olgilvie Centennial History 1867–1967*. There is very little published information on Cumberland's history with Cumberland Heritage the only reference identified in this study.

1.2.1 Regional Pre-European Aboriginal History

The present understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea some 11,000 years ago is very incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of prehistoric occupation in the area based on archaeological investigations of south-eastern Ontario.

The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 12,000 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indians who moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. Characterized by their nomadic lifestyle, these highly mobile people relied on the caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment of the time.

The Ottawa Valley remained very much on the fringe of occupation during this period. The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and Ottawa River, including part of the Prescott Russell Sand Plain, would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation.

The environment of southern Ontario approached present conditions during the succeeding Archaic Period extending from 9,000 to 3,000 years ago. Stone tool technologies changed during this period as a broader range of tool types were created although the skill and workmanship declined from Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes and gouges, tool types which indicate increased wood working and adaptation to new environmental conditions. During the middle and late portions of the Archaic Period, trading networks spanning the Great Lakes developed. By 6,000 years ago, copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into the southern Ontario region.

Several Archaic sites have provided the first definitive evidence for human occupation in the general vicinity of the study area. Archaic artifacts have been found at Jessup's Falls near the mouth of the South Nation River and at Spencerville near the source of the river (Daechsel, 1980). There was a significant occupation of the St. Lawrence Valley with a number of "Laurentian" or Middle Archaic sites in the vicinity of Cornwall (Dailey and Wright, 1955), and Late Archaic sites have been identified at Leamy Lake near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, in the Rideau Lakes (Watson, 1982).

The Archaic Period was followed by the Woodland Period, beginning around 2,500 years ago in Ontario, and lasting until 450 years ago. This period is distinguished by the first appearance of ceramics, while there is also evidence of ceremonial rituals including elaborate grave goods. Woodland subsistence strategies were still based on hunting and gathering and their migratory routes followed seasonal patterns to proven hunting locations rather than following migrating herds. Trade networks continued to flourish throughout the Woodland Period and reached their peak around 1,800 years ago when they covered much of North America.

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and began to take on a larger role in subsistence strategies. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco and eventually led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by palisades, indicating increased hostilities between neighbouring groups. This settlement pattern was more common in regions with arable land such as southern Ontario. The impact of these changes did not appear to have been significantly felt in the areas north of the St. Lawrence Valley which continued to be used as a hunting area and trade route where many groups retained a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Middle Woodland sites have been identified in the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel, 1980) and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel, 1981).

During the Late Woodland Period, the South Nation River basin appears to have been a zone of interaction between Iroquoian speaking populations who relied primarily on domesticated crops to the south and Algonquian speaking groups who continued as hunter-gatherers to the north. The Huron peoples along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe-Georgian Bay region, leaving the area of eastern Ontario, except for some small Algonquin groups, unoccupied by the time the first French explorers arrived in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Six St. Lawrence Iroquoian villages dating to ca. 1400 AD have been found in the Spencerville area, while an Algonquian site has been investigated near Casselman (Clark, 1905).

1.2.2 Regional Post-European Canadian History

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared in the sixteenth century not long after initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. Étienne Brûlé is reported to have been the first European to pass through what is now the Ottawa area. He portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610, followed by Champlain in 1613. The Ottawa River served as a major route for explorers, traders and missionaries throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A series of trading posts and forts were constructed by the French along the river in the early eighteenth century.

The French documented three Algonquin groups in the regional vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright, 1987). These included the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River Basin, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated on the Petite Nation River Basin. It is likely that prolonged occupation in the Ottawa area was avoided at this time because of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, although it is suggested that at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River Basin were used as hunting territories by these groups.

Following his retirement from the French military, a Count and his wife are purported to have settled in the Ottawa area with the intention of establishing a post to promote the fur trade with the local First Nations population. Accompanied by a man named Perault and three or four canoe men, they settled in an area known as Butternut Grove, probably near present-day Rockland. A settlement was established which included a contingent of First Nations people along the bank of the Ottawa River. The relationship between the French settlers and the native population is suggested to have been productive and continued for an extended period of time (Serre, 2005).

Just after the French defeat in New France by the British in 1760, Alexander Henry travelled up the Ottawa River and describes observing a small establishment somewhere “east of Lievre”, probably near present-day Rockland. This compound appeared to have been recently abandoned when Henry passed through the area (Bond, 1968). It is possible this reference relates to the earlier French settlement in this area described above.

Another eighteenth century settlement along the Ottawa River was established by James Fox, a Revolutionary soldier originating from Ireland. After marrying his wife in Quebec, Fox is said to have settled in the area known as Foxes Point, near present-day Clarence Point and Thurso. After initially establishing a relationship with the First Nation population through the fur trade, Fox later abandoned this commercial enterprise and lived a more sedimentary lifestyle. He and his wife stayed in this area until their death and are believed to be buried at Foxes Point (Serrre, 2005).

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and thirty-three men in 1800 (Bond, 1984). This community grew over the next few years along the north shore of the Ottawa River and by 1805 Wright had begun significant lumbering activity in the area. Settlement of the south shore was very slow through the early nineteenth century. In 1809 another

American, Jehiel Collins, erected a store at what was to become known as Bellows and later Richmond Landing. The first settler in the area was Ira Honeywell, who, in 1810, constructed a cabin west of the Chaudiere Rapids (Bond, 1984). Another early settler was Braddish Billings, who established a small cabin in Gloucester Township in 1812. Billings went into the lumbering business with Philemon Wright and developed his homestead into a large family estate along the banks of the Rideau River.

The construction of the Rideau Canal (1827–1832) provided the new settlement of Bytown with its first major growth in population. This resulted in the development of two areas: Lower Bytown to the east of the Canal primarily populated by French Canadian and Irish labourers and merchants, and Upper Bytown to the west with a predominantly white Anglo-Saxon Protestant population. Bytown was incorporated as the City of Ottawa on January 1, 1855, with a population of 10,000. The selection of Ottawa as the capital of Canada in 1857 was the major catalyst in the subsequent development of the city.

By the late eighteenth century, John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, had issued a proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the Ottawa Valley. To help facilitate the influx of expected immigration to the area individual lots were surveyed within each township boundary and many of these settlement lots were granted by the Crown to United Empire Loyalists and other prospective immigrants.

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1.2.3 Gloucester Township

Originally identified as “Township B”, Gloucester Township was first surveyed in 1772. Land registry records indicate that patents for some of the lots within the township were issued as early as 1802, although many of the grantees never actually came to the area or ever saw their granted property.

It is suggested in the Centennial history of Blackburn that the timber rights to the area were sold by the Crown in 1790 (Elliot 1967: 10). Walker and Walker indicate that the sale was to a Mr. Erskine (1968: 208). However, a review of land registry records does not reveal any transactions of this nature for the study area. The earliest lumbering activity in the area would most likely have been either by Wright and or Billings in the early nineteenth century.

Settlement steadily increased through the first half of the nineteenth century along the lower concessions of the Rideau Front and the Junction Gore. Lots on the Ottawa Front as well as the rear lots in the Rideau Front were settled less quickly. Settlement in the vicinity of the study area occurred generally along early roadways such as Innes Road and Mer Bleue; a pattern that continues in this area to the present day.

The first settlers were dependant on waterways for travel and early residences were established along the Ottawa River. The development of the area was dependant on the logging industry and the Ottawa River played a vital role in the transport of felled lumber to commercial centers where it was sold for a profit.

Coffin’s 1825 plan of Gloucester Township shows the distribution of property ownership within the study area (Map 4, p. 33). Unfortunately though, this map only provides the name of the property owner, most of whom were absentee landowners, and does not identify who, if anyone was actually living within the area of the lots. Another limitation of this map is that it does not identify built structures within Gloucester Township to this date.

Fueled by overpopulation of cultivable areas in Quebec; and the desire of the Catholic Church to establish a greater influence in Upper Canada; there was a significant migration of Quebecois to the Cumberland-Gloucester region during the mid-nineteenth century. The earlier American and other English speaking settlers and landowners (some absentee) had by passed the low clay plains of the lower Ottawa River.

1.2.4 Cumberland Township

Originally named after the Duke of Cumberland Ernest Augustus, Cumberland Township was first surveyed in 1789 as part of an official policy to settle the area through Crown property grants. The majority of accessible land fronting the Ottawa River was granted to United Empire Loyalists and their descendants, many of whom never actually came to the area and remained absentee landowners.

Early settlers to Cumberland Township included the families of Amable Foubert and Abijah Dunning who immigrated to the area in the early nineteenth century. These two pioneering families settled close to each other along the Ottawa River, with the Foubert's occupying Lot 14 and the Dunning family owning Lots 12 and 13. By 1807, Foubert had established a trading post in the township. The Dunning family had arrived from Massachusetts and secured 800 acres within Cumberland Township. Frustrated with the lack of improvements to roads and bridges which impeded commerce and transportation through this area, Abijah left Cumberland by 1812. His son William, however, returned to the area in 1817 and re-established the Dunning family along the Ottawa River in Cumberland Township.

The scarcity of roads and the poor state of transportation beyond the shore of the Ottawa River slowed settlement within the Township in the early nineteenth century (Belden, 1881). While Coffin's 1825 map shows the ownership of individual lots along the Ottawa River like the Gloucester map, it does not differentiate between absentee landowners and those residing within the township and their associated built structures (Map 4, p. 33). Census records reveal that by 1822 there were six families living along the waterfront lots of Concession 1 and by 1832 this number had risen to fifteen (Serre, 1998). The pace of settlement within Cumberland Township lagged about one generation behind the development of neighbouring Gloucester Township.

1.2.5 Property History

The EUC property is located on Lots 1 to 4, Concession 3 Ottawa Front in Gloucester Township and Lots 1 and 2, Concession 11 in Cumberland Township. Documents reviewed in order to understand the property history of the study area include the Land Registry Abstract Indices held at the Land Registry Office in Ottawa and available nineteenth century maps including the 1825 Coffin Map, 1862–63 Walling and the 1879–81 Belden maps (Maps 4-5, pp. 33-34), 1906 topographic map (Map 6, p. 35), and aerial photographs from the National Air Photo Library (NAPL) dating from 1945, 1980, and 2012 (Map 7, p. 36).

What follows is an overview of the general pattern of land use and occupation from the nineteenth century into the present occupation of the area.

Lots 1-4, Concession 3, Gloucester Township

The earliest patent issued in the study area was to William Henderson for Lot 4, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, in 1802. Shortly thereafter, both Eleanor McGregor and David McCallum received patent for Lots 1 and 2 in 1809. Henderson's name is illustrated within Lot 4 on the 1825 Coffin Map, as is McGregor on Lot 1 and McCallum on Lot 2 (Map 4, p. 33).

According to the land registry records, Lots 1 and 2 were acquired by the Honourable Peter McGill from McGregor and McCallum in 1840. McGill soon sold both lots to Colin Russell in 1851 whereby Russell sold Lot 1 to J.B. Proulx in 1853. Proulx appears to be the first permanent resident on the property.

Walling's 1863 map of Gloucester Township provides additional evidence of settlement within the study area (Map 4, p. 33). This plan does not show any evidence of settlement on Lot 3, but does depict Proulx's dwelling west along Mer Bleue Road (Lot 1), "G. Bedourie" fronting Innes Road (Lot 2) and "William Redwell" and "J. Laflair" along Innes Road (Lot 4).

At this point Lot 1 has remained intact. However, Proulx divides his property among family members including Louis, Francis and Leon in 1862. Jean Proulx sold 33.3 acres to Gai Taillefer in 1874. Honore Richer acquired another 33 acres from Jas Proulx in 1875 and François Gautheir 33 acres in 1880 from Leon Lachaine who had purchased the parcel in 1874 from Celestine Proulx. The lot was divided into six sections in the 1879 Belden map of the township (Map 4, p. 33). Three of these lots are owned by the Proulx family one by Lachaine, the other Richez/Richer and the last by Taillefer. All three contain homes, three fronting on Innes Road and the other three in an alignment extending westward from Mer Bleue Road. These may be the buildings noted in Heritage Quest's Stage 2 investigation of the water transmission line discussed in "Topographic Map and Air Photo Review" below (Sattelbeger 1995).

Jean B. Corbeille, whose name appears in the 1879 atlas with two dwellings fronting Innes Road (Map 4, p. 33), purchased the entire 200 acres in 1870 from Sarah Russell. A portion of this lot would remain with the Corbeille family for 80 years until its purchase by the Canada Cement Limited (Lafarge) in 1956.

It appears that by 1879, Lot 3 was divided by two property owners "O. Demarse" with one house fronting Innes Road and "John Makar" with two houses fronting Innes Road (1879 Belden, Map 4, p. 33). The eastern portion of Lot 4 appears to have changed hands from Redwell to "Peter Groulx" and the western half remaining in the "Laflair" or "Lafluer" family, both with houses along Innes Road.

It is important to note that Mer Bleue Road beyond the houses located on Lot 1 and Renaud Road east beyond Navan Road was not established until sometime after 1879 as indicated by the nineteenth century historic maps (Map 4, p. 33).

Lots 1 and 2, Concession 11, Cumberland Township

Lot 1 was patented in two halves in 1858 to Joseph Labelle (north half), and Pierre Boyer in 1861 (south half). The slow settlement of Cumberland Township is reflected in the series of historic maps for the area (Map 5, p. 34). Some settlement, however, took place along the east side of Mer Bleue according to the 1863 Walling Map for Gloucester, despite the historic Cumberland Township maps (Map 4, p. 33). From north to south east along Mer Bleue Road, four houses are illustrated with owners: B. LaBelle, P. Boyer, A. Labelle and E. Poquette.

According to the land registry records, Lot 1 was quickly divided with Joseph Lapointe purchasing a section in 1867, Eli Racettee 25 acres in 1881, and Alphouse Chaine the 100 acres from Joseph Labelle in 1892. The north half of the lot was acquired by Joseph Lapointe in 1893. There is a 15-year hiatus in the transactions ending with Alexander Roy's purchase of the south half in 1913. Octave Salroix purchased the north half of the south half in 1928. Rene Taillefeur purchased a section of the property in 1938. Portion of the lot appears to have remained with the Taillefeur family until the present day.

Lot 2 was divided into three parcels. The north 100 acres was patented by Nordear Souvigny in 1865, and the south half was patented in two by Baptiste and Vincent Joennisse in 1860. The north half of the lot would undergo a series of transactions during the nineteenth century. Souvigny sold to Thomas Kinly in 1868, followed by Toussant Ethier in 1868, Theodule Gauthier in 1884 and Onesime Lachapelle and Telesphore in 1896. Baptiste Joennisse retained the south half of Lot 2 for the remainder of the nineteenth century.

Topographic Map and Air Photo Review

The 1906 Topography map of Ottawa (Map 6, p. 35) and 1945 aerial photograph (Map 7, p. 36) illustrates that the two out of three houses once marked on the Belden Map as owned by "L. Lachaine", "J. Proulx" and "H. Richer" remained present on Lot 1, Concession 3 west of Mer Bleue Road. By 1980, the house furthest west of Mer Bleue Road had been removed and the house nearest the road continues to be occupied to present (house #2226). During Heritage Quest's Stage 1/2 assessment of the water feedermain project, Peter Sattelberger was provided some details regarding the houses located furthest west and their removal by Mr. Ladouceur, current owner of 2226 Mer Bleue Road:

"Mr. Ladouceur, a retired farmer whose family have owned this property since 1914, was contacted during the field study and provided further information with respect to his knowledge of the history of the immediate area. Mr. Ladouceur discussed the other two farms west of his property, each 33 and 1/3 acres in size (portions of Lot 1, Concession 3, Gloucester), and recalled having participated in their removal many decades ago, but was unsure precisely when. He described the houses as small frame structures sitting on stones on the ground; the stones were also removed so the land could be ploughed. He also stated that these properties had access to Mer Bleue Road by way of a small track which ran through the north end of his property." (Sattelberger, 1995b:10)

The 1906 Topography map (Map 6, p. 35) also illustrates three houses along the east side of the Mer Blue corridor some of which may also have been present in the 1863 Walling map (Map 4, p. 33). These houses are still present in the 1945 and 1980 air photos, however are no longer present in the 2012 air photo (Map 7, p. 36).

Review of aerial photographs from 1945, 1980 and 2012 was also undertaken to determine how the study area has developed over time and to identify any previous features or disturbances that might indicate archaeological potential (Map 7, p. 36). The 1945 and 1980 aerial photographs show that the study area had been primarily used for agricultural purposes with 95% of the study area having been cleared and operating as agricultural fields. The remaining consisting of occupational structures. According to the same air photos, McKinnon Creek was located southwest within the study area and Bilberry Creek further northwest of the study area. Commercial and residential use of the area significantly increased after the 1980s, as evidenced by the 2012 air photo. The Hydro Transmission line cut diagonally through the study area, the City of Ottawa Snow Removal Facility was built west of Mer Blue Road along with the addition of houses along both sides of the corridor. Slowly over time, some fields were abandoned and have now become overgrown with small brush.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Study Area Environment

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Chapman and Putnam, 1984) (Map 8, p. 37). The clay plains are characterized by a flat, poorly drained topography. The study area reflects this relatively characterized flat topography with a very gentle slope from east to west.

The study area is split between two surficial geological features, with the eastern section comprised of fine-textured glaciomarine deposits and the western portion consisting of coarse-textured glaciomarine deposits (Map 9, p. 38). The fine-textured deposit is represented by well laminated material composed of silt and clay with minor residues of sand and gravel, while the coarse-textured sediment represents a foreshore and basinal deposit consisting primarily of sand and gravel with minor components of silt and clay.

The study area passes through two distinct regions of soil morphology (Map 10, p. 39). The Carlsbad soils are represented within the majority of the project study area and consist of shallow layers of organic matter with excessive to well drained sand and predominant reddish brown or strong brown horizons. To the north lie Farmington Loam soils. These loamy soils are typically found three feet above bedrock and feature moderate drainage.

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe, 1977). The deciduous trees characterizing this sub-region include sugar and red maple, beech, yellow and white birch, basswood, white ash, red and burr oak, and largetooth aspen. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, alder, willow, white and black spruce and balsam fir.

The distance from navigable and potable water sources are regarded as useful variables for the evaluation of aboriginal pre-contact site potential. The study area drains to the north, west and south.

The only real feature relief to the landscape appears at the southwestern corner of the study area where a portion of Mud Creek, a tributary of the Green's Creek drainage system which discharges into the Ottawa River west of Orleans, have eroded several gullies into the edge of the clay plain towards the area west of Pagé Road. Approximately 1 km to the west, Mud Creek also cuts a low escarpment at Navan Road which represents a former shoreline of the Ottawa River.

A number of stormwater ponds have recently been constructed east of Pagé Road which helps facilitate the modern drainage system in this region. Other drainage within the study area is provided by McKinnon's Creek, the headwaters of which begin within the study corridor approximately halfway between Pagé Road and Mer Bleue Road. McKinnon's Creek and other small tributaries flows to the southeast into Bear Brook Creek, Mer Bleue Bog and the South Nation River to the south and east. There are a number of ditches and small streams in the study area most of which have been channelized in an effort to enhance drainage (Image 1, p. 20). Areas of standing water and wetland were also identified within the western and eastern portions of the study corridor (Images 2-4, pp. 20-21).

A property inspection of the study area was conducted on November 15, 2013, to help determine its archaeological potential. The general landscape of the property consisted mostly of mixed fallow and agricultural fields (Image 5, p. 22). Woodlots and brush have encroached upon the western and northwestern portions of the study area (Image 6, p. 22) while the central and eastern areas were partially ploughed (Image 7, p. 23). Channels or ditches for McKinnons Creek were visible along field lines (Image 8, p. 23) and poor drainage of the central western area was obvious with the saturation of the ploughed furrows (Image 9, p. 24). The remaining areas consisted of houses and commercial facilities immediately north along Innes Road and east and west along Mer Bleue corridor.

A number of disturbed areas were observed throughout the study area negating potential for recovering archaeological resources. The footprint of various developments such as the commercial property in the northwest corner fronting Innes Road (Image 10, p. 24), the City of Ottawa's Snow Removal Facility (Image 11,

p. 25), the Hydro Transmission Line (Image 12, p. 25), concrete drainage ditch in the north (Image 13, p. 26), and various residences have all affected the ground beyond subsoil. Mer Bleue Road narrows from two lanes to four approximately 300 m south of the Innes Road intersection (Image 14, p. 26) and features characteristically disturbed markers such as deep ditches, wide gravel shoulders and overhead hydro and bell lines (Image 15, p. 27). Areas which consisted of soil stripping and fill mounds were also identified in two portions of the property east of Mer Bleue Road (Images 16-17, p. 27) and along the southwestern border of the study area (Image 18, p. 28).

1.3.2 Previous Research and Archaeological Investigations

All of the archaeological work in the region has been undertaken as part of Cultural Resource Management Studies.

A number of known archaeological investigations have previously been completed within the immediate vicinity of the study area. These include a Stage 1 assessment along Innes Road north of the study area (Heritage Quest, 2000), a Stage 1 and 2 investigation for the Cumberland Transitway and Blackburn Hamlet Roadway extension (Heritage Quest, 1999), a Stage 1 and 2 assessment within Concession 4, Lot 3, located immediately south of the study area (Golder, 2008) which included a Stage 3 investigation on the same property (Fisher, n.d.), a Stage 2 assessment within part of Lots 2 and 3, Concession 3 (Gromoff, 2007), and a Stage 2 archaeological investigation on part of Lots 2, 3 and 4, Concession 4, located immediately south of the study area (Heritage Quest, 2007). Also, an assessment of a long corridor encompassing parts of lots along Concession 2, Gloucester Township, situated north of the study area, was recently completed (Golder, 2013).

Of particular interest to this study are the archaeological assessments conducted within the study area (Map 11, p. 40). Heritage Quest Inc. undertook Stage 1 and 2 assessments of a water feedermain study which focused on a 5 km corridor following the Hydro Transmission corridor from Page Road west to Innes Road (Sattleberger 1995a & 1995b). The Stage 1 study identified archaeological potential along Mud Creek, the headwaters of McKinnon Creek and historic potential for the area of the Mer Bleue crossing. Subsequent Stage 2 testing was undertaken of the areas determined to have archaeological potential. The testing, concentrated in 3 areas, failed to reveal any indication of archaeological resources and recommended no further assessments.

A Stage 1/2 archaeological assessment was also conducted for the proposed alignments for the Cumberland Transitway and Blackburn Hamlet Bypass Extension (Daechsel, 1999). One option for the corridor ran south parallel the present Hydro Transmission line and the other broke from the transmission alignment south at Lot 1, Concession 3, Gloucester Township to run perpendicular to Mer Bleue Road. The results of the Stage 1 identified three areas requiring Stage 2 testing: Mud Creek, McKinnon Creek and Ladouceur Farm (2226 Mer Bleue Road). A single piece of ironstone was discovered during the Stage 2 testing in the McKinnon Creek study area. Otherwise no other artifacts or features were identified during in the assessment. No further archaeological assessments were recommended.

In 2006, Archaeological Services Inc. conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment and built heritage and cultural landscape assessment for the Mer Bleue Road Widening EA which extended from Innes to Navan Road (ASI 2006a, 2006b). The assessment identified moderate archaeological potential and Stage 2 testing along the corridor and its various alternative routes based on the proximity to McKinnon Creek and previous nineteenth-century structures and historic roadway. The built heritage assessment also identified a heritage structure located at 2226 Mer Bleue Road. The house is listed on the City of Ottawa's heritage inventory as 2220 Mer

Bleue Road. It was suggested that the main portion of the house was likely the original Jean Baptiste Proulx dit Clement house as illustrated in the 1879 Belden Map and constructed in circa 1856. The owner's family at the time of the study (Ladoucer, as mentioned above) has resided on the property since 1914.

Finally, a Stage 1/2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Golder Associates Ltd. for the proposed Brian Coburn Boulevard extension which runs 2.4 km south of the present Hydro Transmission corridor (Golder 2013). The Stage 1 portion of the study highlighted the same triggers for archaeological potential within the study area as identified in previous studies: Mud Creek, McKinnon Creek, historic structures and Mer Bleue Road as a historic corridor. A Stage 2 assessment was conducted along the entire length of the extension. No archaeological artifacts or features were discovered during the investigation.

1.3.3 Archaeological Sites

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites within the province is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological site database. As of September 3, 2013, there were no registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area perimeter (MTCS, 2013).

A small concentration of late nineteenth century artifacts was identified during a Stage 2 archaeological investigation within Lot 3, Concession 4 Ottawa Front, approximately 1.5 kilometres south of the current study area. This site was registered as the Cosgrove Site and assigned Borden Number BiFv-11 (Heritage Quest, 2007). The material culture was deemed significant to continue with a Stage 3 investigation, which has since been completed (Fisher, n.d.).

Two additional archaeological sites have been registered within the same Lot and Concession as the study area currently under investigation. The Rathwell/Kehoe Farmstead, comprising the remains of a farmhouse and log shed was identified south of Innes Road on Lot 3, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, and registered as Borden Number BiFv-13. This site is located approximately 300 m north of the study area and dated to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Another collection of historic artifacts was identified on Lot 2, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, located approximately 300 m north of the study area. This site, known as the Belanger/Corbeille Farmstead (BiFv-14), consisted of two clusters of artifacts dating between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, although no evidence of the house associated with this residential settlement was found, which is suggested to have possibly been located south of the artifact deposits. Both of these historic sites were discovered during a Stage 2 archaeological investigation south of Innes Road (Gromoff, 2007).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

A property inspection was carried out on November 15, 2013. The objective of the inspection was to help identify the appropriate Stage 2 archaeological assessment strategy and to determine the presence or absence features of archaeological potential. The inspection consisted of walking through the subject property and randomly spot-checking different locations within it. The inspection covered the entire study area and was conducted in overcast weather, with a temperature of 6 degrees Celsius.

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the inspection. The photographic locations and directions were noted and all photographs were catalogued (Appendix A). All photograph locations and directions referenced in this report have been shown on Map 1A, p. 32. No archaeological remains were noted during the course of the property inspection.

Features which would affect the archaeological strategy included a number of variables identified on the property, as mentioned in Section 1.3.1 above. Ground surface disturbance consisted in large part by local development such as commercial buildings, residential buildings, the Hydro Transmission Line, roadway ditches, soil stripping, fill and the City of Ottawa Snow Removal Facility which included substantial landscaping. These areas are too disturbed to require further Stage 2 testing.

Also noted were some portions of the study area within the wooded and open fields (concentrating around the Hydro Transmission Line both east and west) which were poorly drained and may be unsuitable for further testing. Since the field inspection was conducted in November, it is uncertain whether the season would play a role in Stage 2 suitability. Inspection of these areas prior to construction activity will be necessary to determine whether Stage 2 testing will have to be conducted during an appropriate time of year.

Areas which would require Stage 2 shovel testing included all areas within the treed and overgrown brush portions of the site to the north, west and south. All other grassed and open areas that can be ploughed require Stage 2 surface survey.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential of a given area is determined by a number of variables including physiographic features, property histories and disturbances. These criteria were formulated in close consultation with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's set guidelines for archaeological resource potential (2011).

The Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton's (RMOC) *Archaeological Master Plan* (AMP) by Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI 1999a 1999b) shows two small areas of archaeological potential within the study area to the north and the southwest corner (Map 12, p. 41).

A number of criteria are used to determine archaeological site potential. For aboriginal or pre-contact sites these criteria are principally focussed on topographical features such as the distance to and the nature of the nearest water source. Elevation is also important- ridges, knolls and eskers providing well drained living areas as well as excellent vantage points (depending upon the surrounding vegetation). Other factors involved in determining aboriginal site location are the existence of raw materials such as exploitable supplies of lithic material, clay, shell and copper. The presence of previously recorded pre-contact sites is also a major factor in assessing the potential of an area as such sites often occur in clusters. These criteria were formulated in close consultation with the Ministry of Tourism Culture and Sport's set guidelines for archaeological resource potential mapping (2011). The study area possesses areas of aboriginal potential identified by the AMP and also associated with Mud, McKinnon and Billberry Creeks.

The assessment of historic site potential is usually dependent upon historical research (e.g. land registry records, census and assessment rolls, historical cartography and aerial photographs) and the inspection of the study area for possible above ground remains or other evidence of demolished historic structures. Areas within 300 m of historic churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, industrial sites and 100 m within historic roads are required to be assessed. Also considered in the assessment is the proximity of known archaeological sites (300 m). These guidelines were applied to the study area after the research described above, generating the following observations regarding areas of archaeological potential. The locations of three historic homesteads are identified within the study area: these are the eight unregistered locations of the historic structures illustrated in the 1863 Walling and 1879 Belden maps (Maps 4 & 12, pp. 33 & 41). Further potential is added by the historic Mer Bleue Road, a forced road established by 1879 that divides Gloucester and Cumberland Township.

Archaeological potential has been removed in certain locations by the development of the Hydro Transmission Line, City of Ottawa's Snow removal facility, various commercial and residential buildings, the development of Mer Bleue Road, and the stripped and fill deposited soils. These areas are not suitable for further archaeological assessment (Map 12, p. 41).

Map 13 (p. 42) considers all remaining areas which are left and contain archaeological potential once the previous areas of archaeological assessments (Map 11, p. 40) and areas of disturbance (Map 12, p. 41) were removed.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the historic background documentation, the property inspection and the results of previous archaeological investigations, portions of the subject property have archaeological potential and will require further archaeological assessment and possible mitigation should archaeological sites be found. A Stage 2 assessment in the form of shovel testing at 5 m intervals is recommended in areas with tree cover which inhibits the possibility of ploughing. All other open grassed areas require ploughing according to MTCS standards and surface surveyed at 5 m intervals. No further work is recommended in the areas that feature recent disturbance or previously archaeology assessed areas as outlined in Maps 11-12, pp. 40-41.

This report and with MTCS consultation has formed the basis for the following recommendations:

1) That all areas indicated as possessing archaeological potential as outlined in Map 13 (p. 42) be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment by a licenced archaeologist prior to any future disturbance. The assessment should involve shovel testing at 5 m intervals in treed/overgrown areas and surface survey in ploughable open grassed areas at 5 m intervals; and,

2) That no further archaeological assessment is required for areas indicated as possessing no/low archaeological potential or previously assessed areas (Map 13, p. 42).

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry 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. 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.

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

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement: "Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence."

6.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Richcraft Homes Ltd. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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8.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Channelized ditch located in the eastern portion of the study area, facing west.

Image 2: Areas of standing water in western portion of study area, looking south.

Image 3: Wet areas located northeast within the property, looking northeast.

Image 4: Wetland conditions east within the study area. Photo facing southeast.

Image 5: Example of mixed agricultural and fallow fields in the central portion of the study area, facing southwest.

Image 6: Agricultural land now overgrown with trees and brush in western area. Photo facing southeast.

Image 7: Ploughed field located in the northeastern portion of the property, looking west.

Image 8: Channelized ditch from McKinnon's Creek located towards the southwestern portion of the study area, facing southwest.

Image 9: Ploughed area in south-central portion of study area showing poorly drained area. Photo facing southeast.

Image 10: Fill and refuse pile located in back of commercial property. Northwestern corner of property, looking northeast.

Image 11: View of City of Ottawa's Snow Removal Facility (in foreground) and significantly altered landscape with elevated berms and fence line. Photo taken looking northwest.

Image 12: Hydro Transmission Line which runs diagonal across the entire study area, looking southwest.

Image 13: Drainage area located behind commercial properties fronting Innes Road, looking west.

Image 14: Deep drainage ditch disturbance west along Mer Bleue Road, facing northwest.

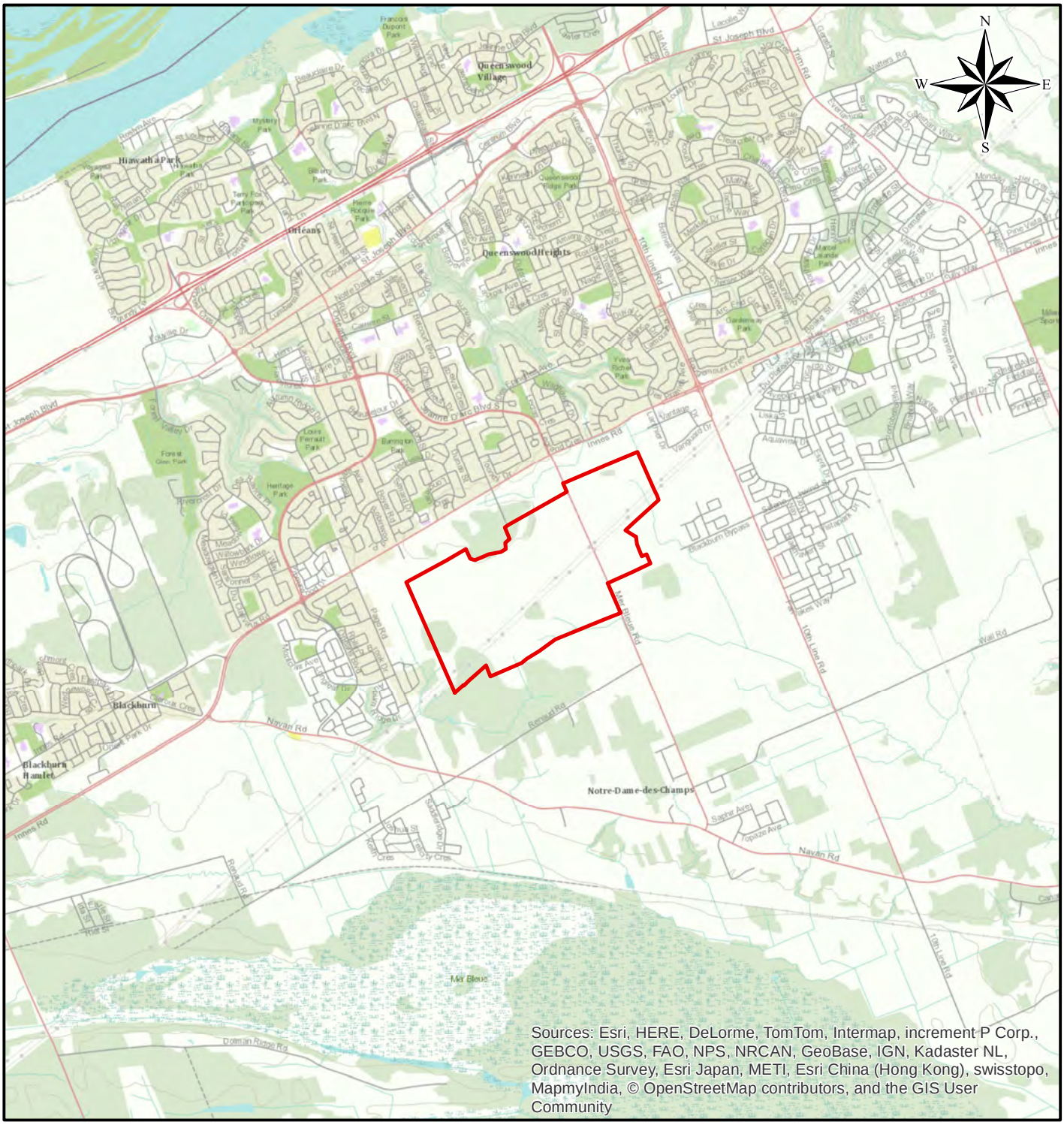
Image 15: Drainage ditch west along Mer Bleue Road causing deep ground impact. Photo taken looking northwest.

Image 16: Significant soil stripping and deposits northeast along Mer Bleue Road, facing east.

Image 17: Land development being undertaken in the southeastern portion of the property, looking east.

Image 18: Standing above large fill deposit consisting of soil and gravel located along the southern border of the property, looking south.

9.0 MAPS



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KEY PLAN

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EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

MAP 1

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PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE

SITE PLAN

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

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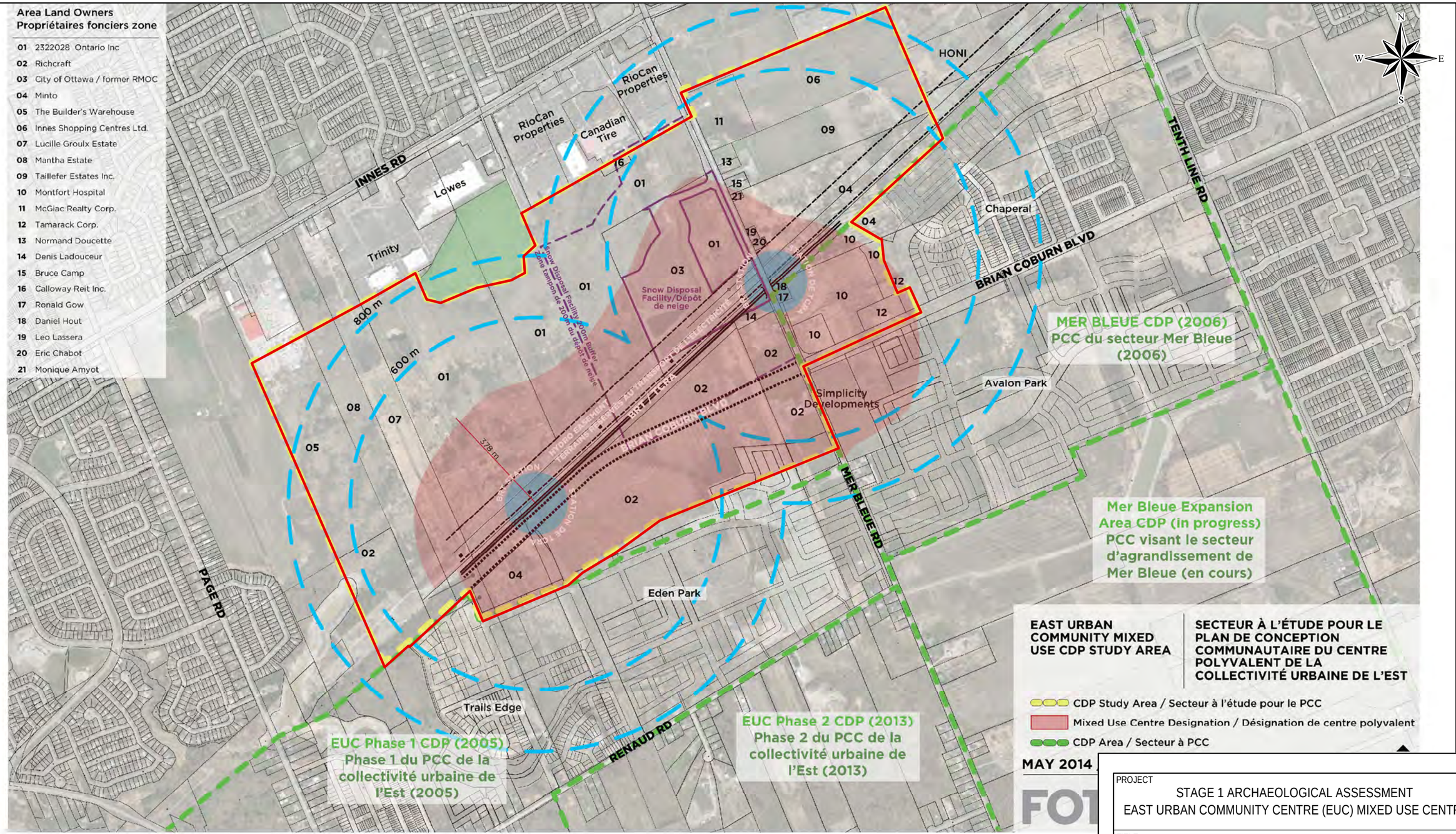

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PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

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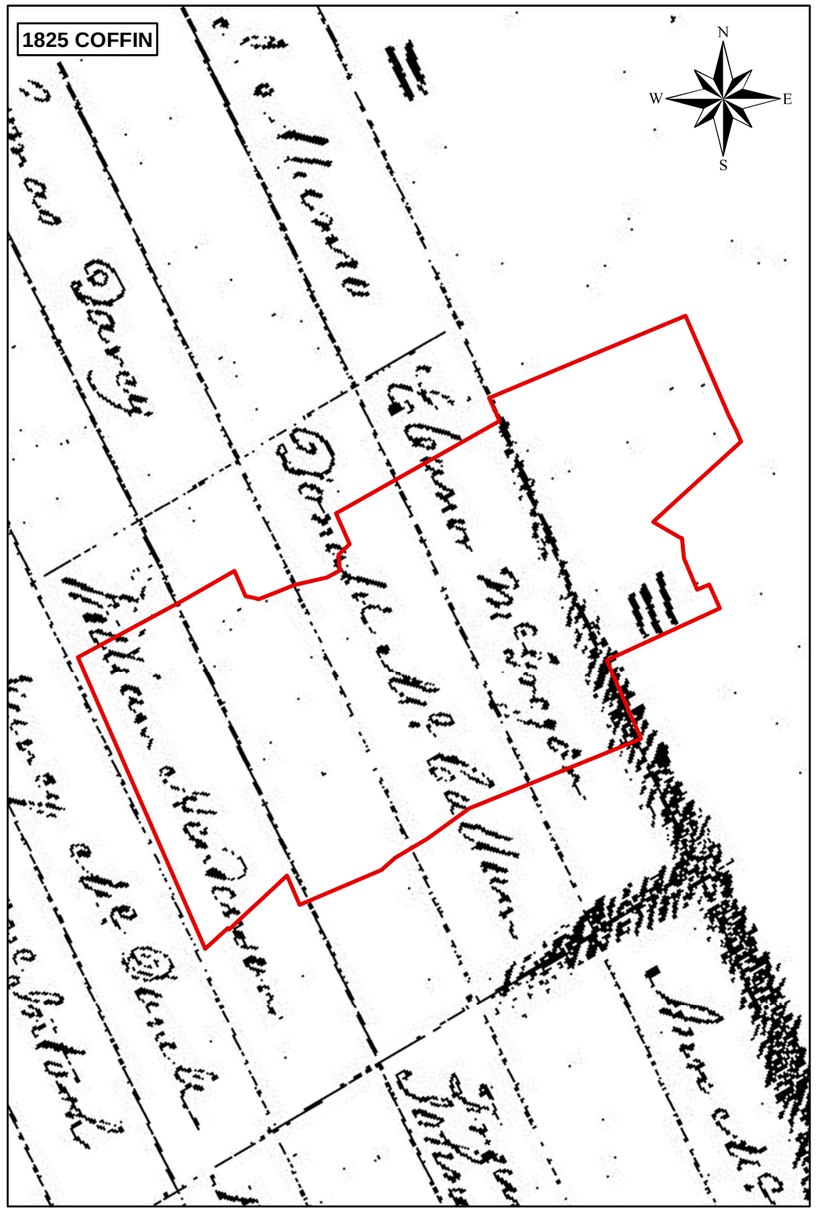

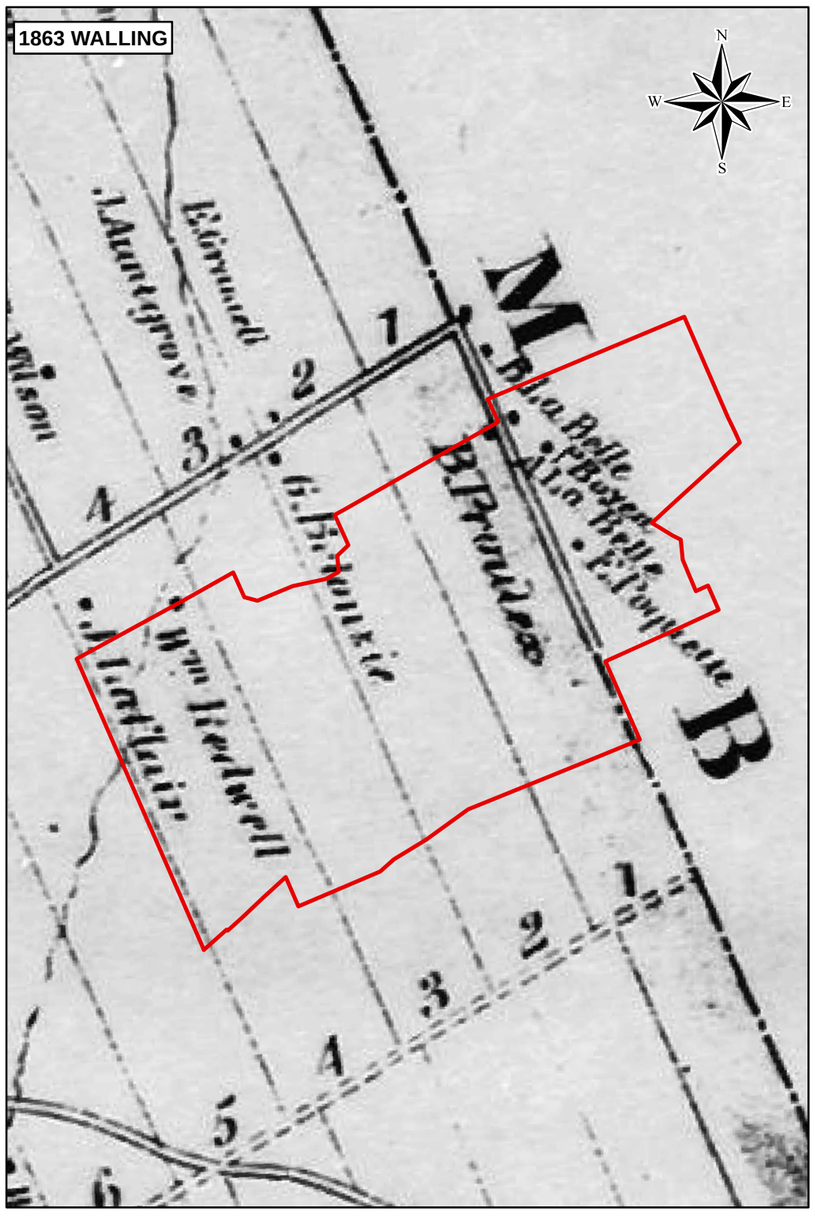

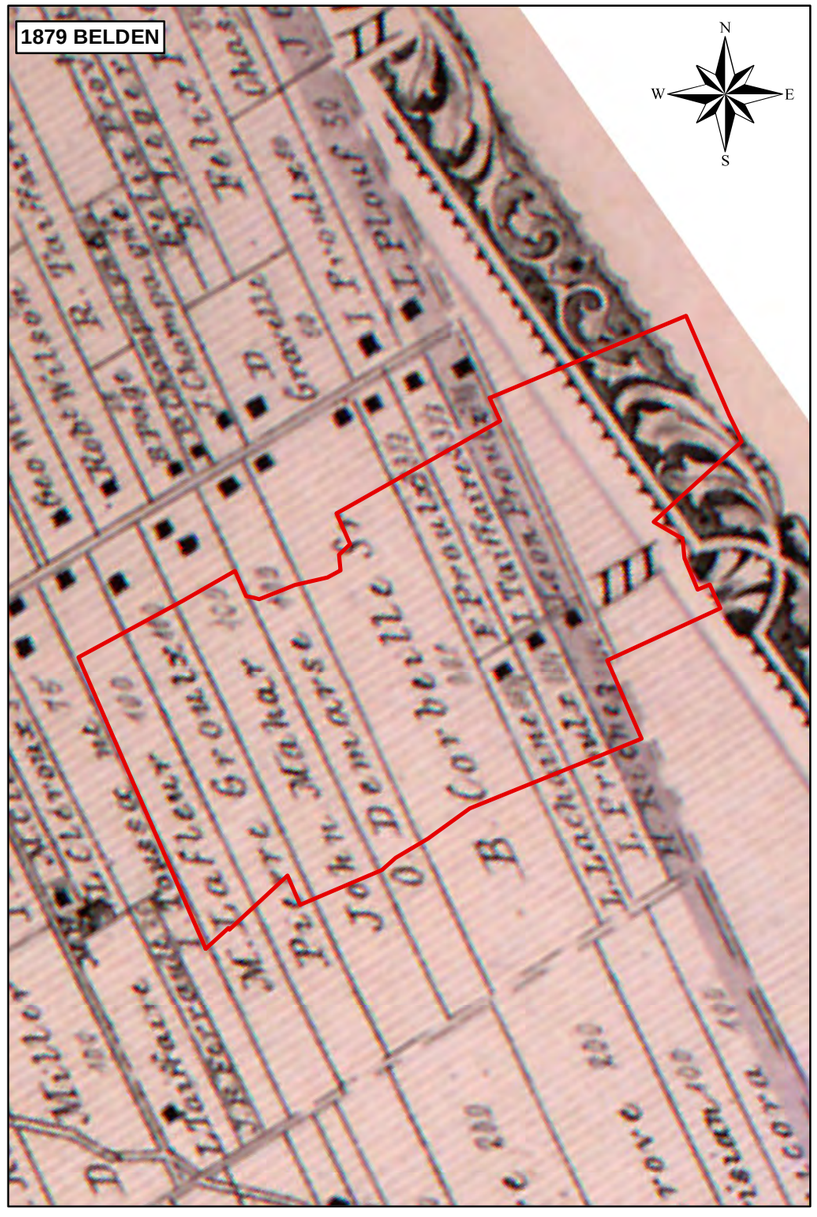

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REFERENCE

HISTORICAL MAPS:
COFFIN, WILLIAM, 1825, COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER. ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY CANADA NMC4830.
WALLING, HENRY FRANCIS,1863, CANADA WEST. COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, ONTARIO, D. P. PUTNAM, NMC43061-21.
BELDEN, H.,1879. ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER. TORONTO, H. BELDEN & CO.
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE

GLOUCESTER HISTORIC MAPS

Golder Associates

PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	EW	2013-12-24	MAP 4	
GIS	BR	2014-10-14		
CHECK	EW	2014-10-14		
REVIEW	HJD	2014-10-14		

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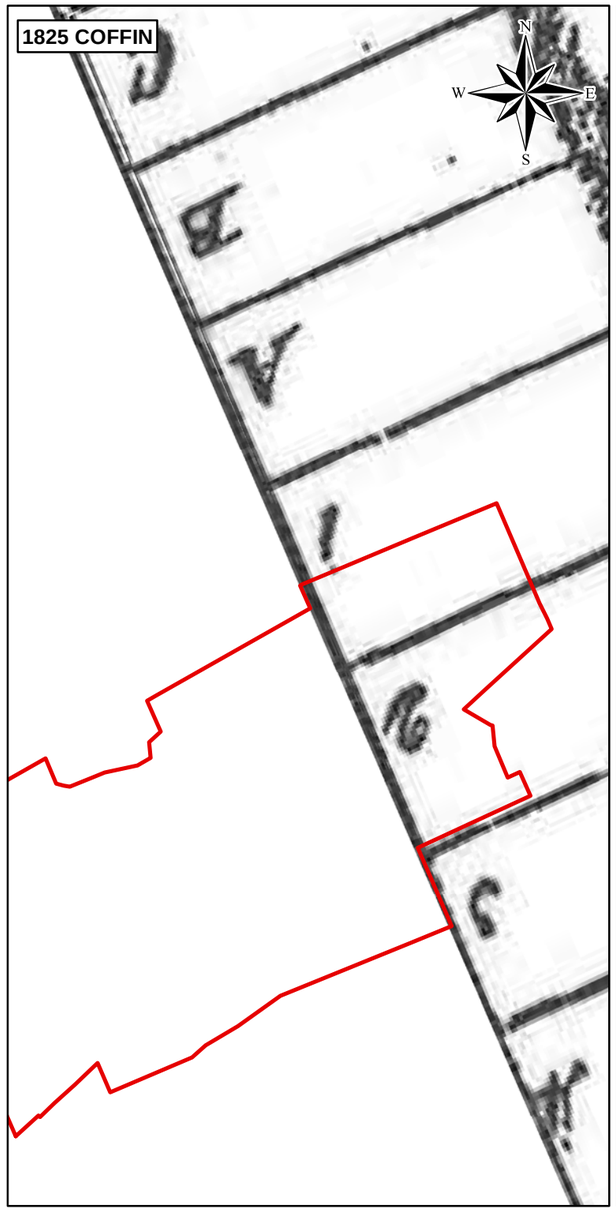

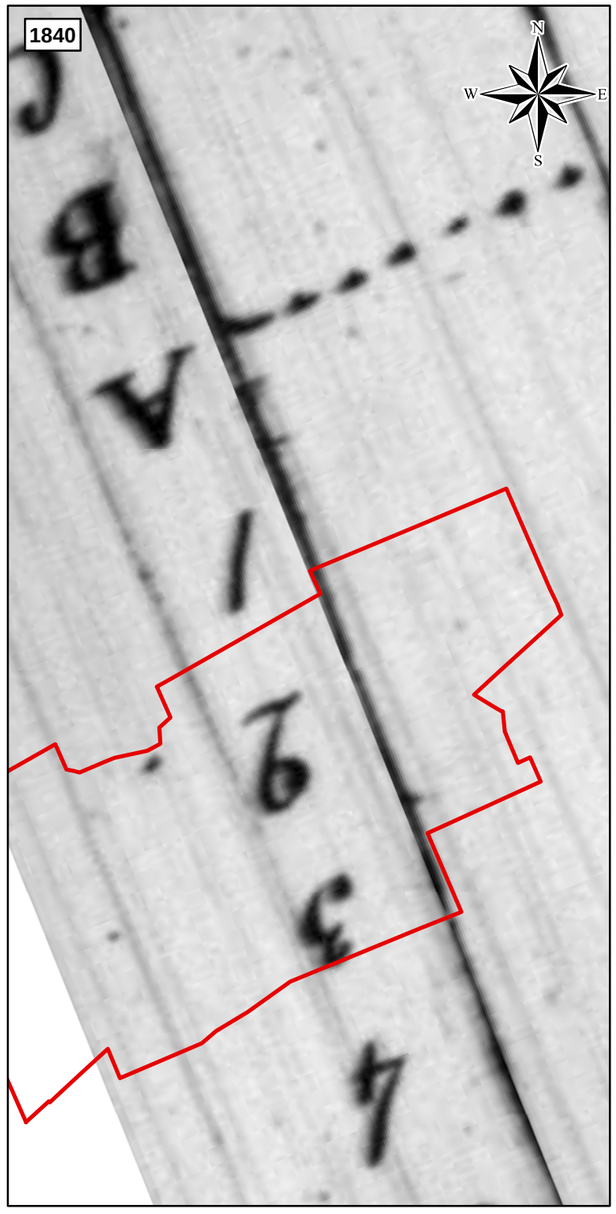

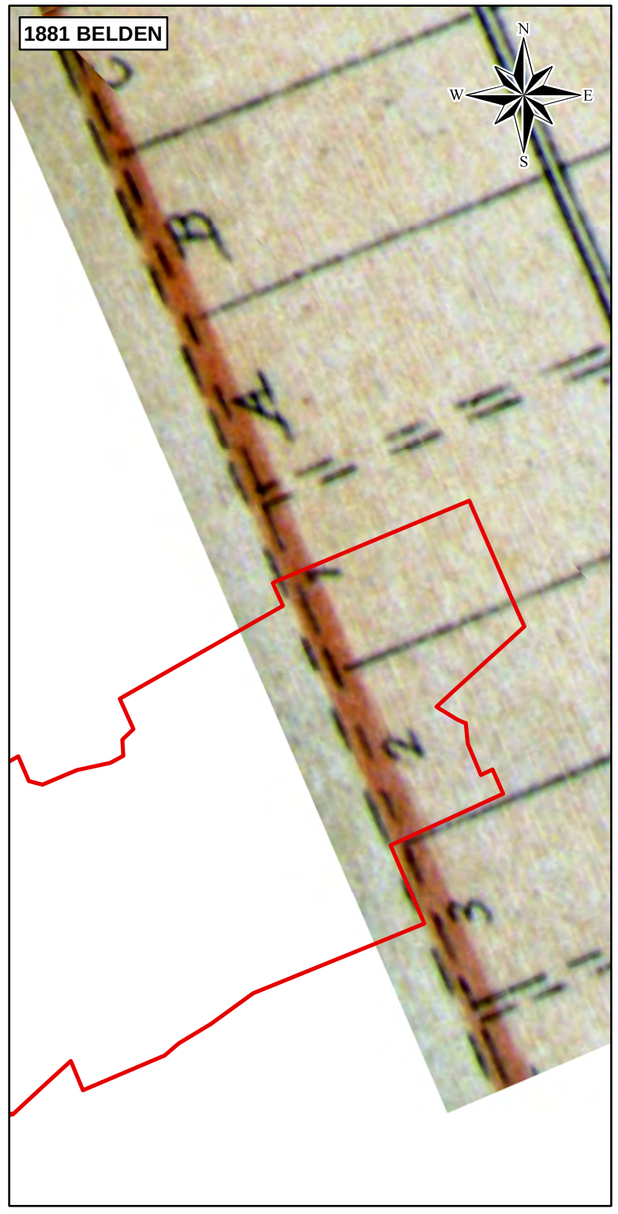

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

400 200 0 400

SCALE 1:20,000 METRES

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT No. 13-1125-0095.

REFERENCE

COFFIN, WILLIAM, 1825, PLAN OF CARLETON COUNTY. ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY CANADA NMC 3425.
ANONYMOUS,1840, PLAN ACCOMPANYING THE CENSUS ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP. ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY CANADA. MICROFILM REEL M-7735.
WALLING, HENRY FRANCIS, 1862, MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, GLENGARRY, PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL, CANADA WEST.
BELDEN, H., 1881, ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL COUNTIES. TORONTO, H. BELDEN & CO.
DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE

CUMBERLAND HISTORIC MAPS

Golder Associates

PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	EW	2013-12-24	MAP 5	
GIS	BR	2014-10-14		
CHECK	EW	2014-10-14		
REVIEW	HJD	2014-10-14		

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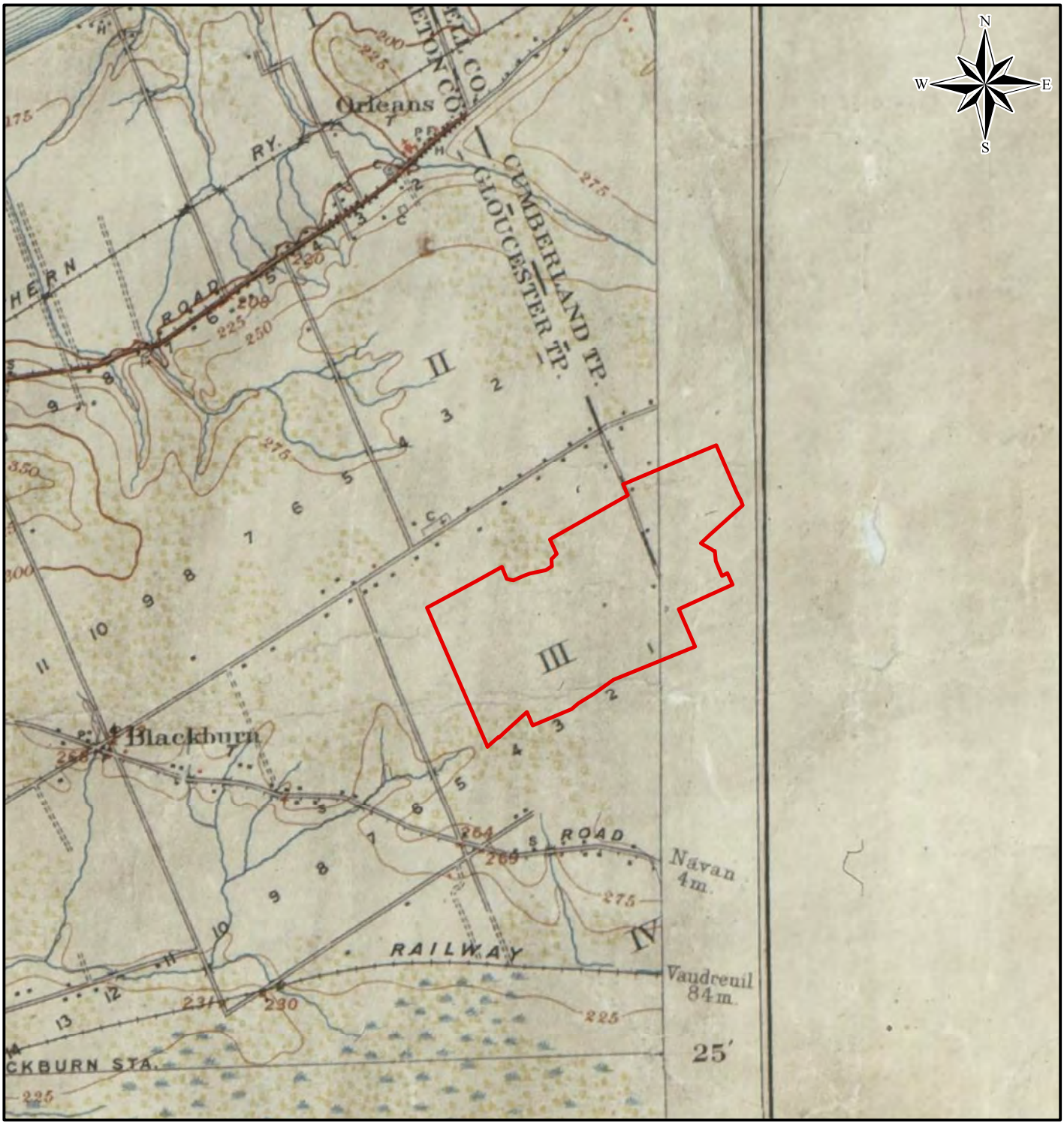

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

800 400 0 800

SCALE 1:40,000 METERS

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT No. 13-1125-0095.

REFERENCE

1906 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, NATIONAL LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA, NMC-18372. DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

Golder Associates	DATE 2014-10-14	TITLE	
	DESIGN EW	1906 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP	
	GIS BR		
PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095	CHECK EW		
SCALE AS SHOWN REV. 0	REVIEW HJD	PROJECT STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE	MAP 6

Path: N:\Active\Spatial_IMR\richcraftHomes\EastUrbanCommunityCentre\GIS\MXDs\1311250095-1000-06.mxd

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

400 200 0 400

SCALE 1:20,000 METRES

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT No. 13-1125-0095.

REFERENCE

1945 AERIAL PHOTO - NAPL - A9546-083.
1980 AERIAL PHOTO - NAPL - A25448-016.
2012 AERIAL PHOTO - BING MAPS AERIAL - (C) 2010 MICROSOFT CORPORATION AND ITS DATA SUPPLIERS.
DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Golder Associates

PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	EW	2013-12-24	MAP 7	
GIS	BR	2014-10-14		
CHECK	EW	2014-10-14		
REVIEW	HJD	2014-10-14		

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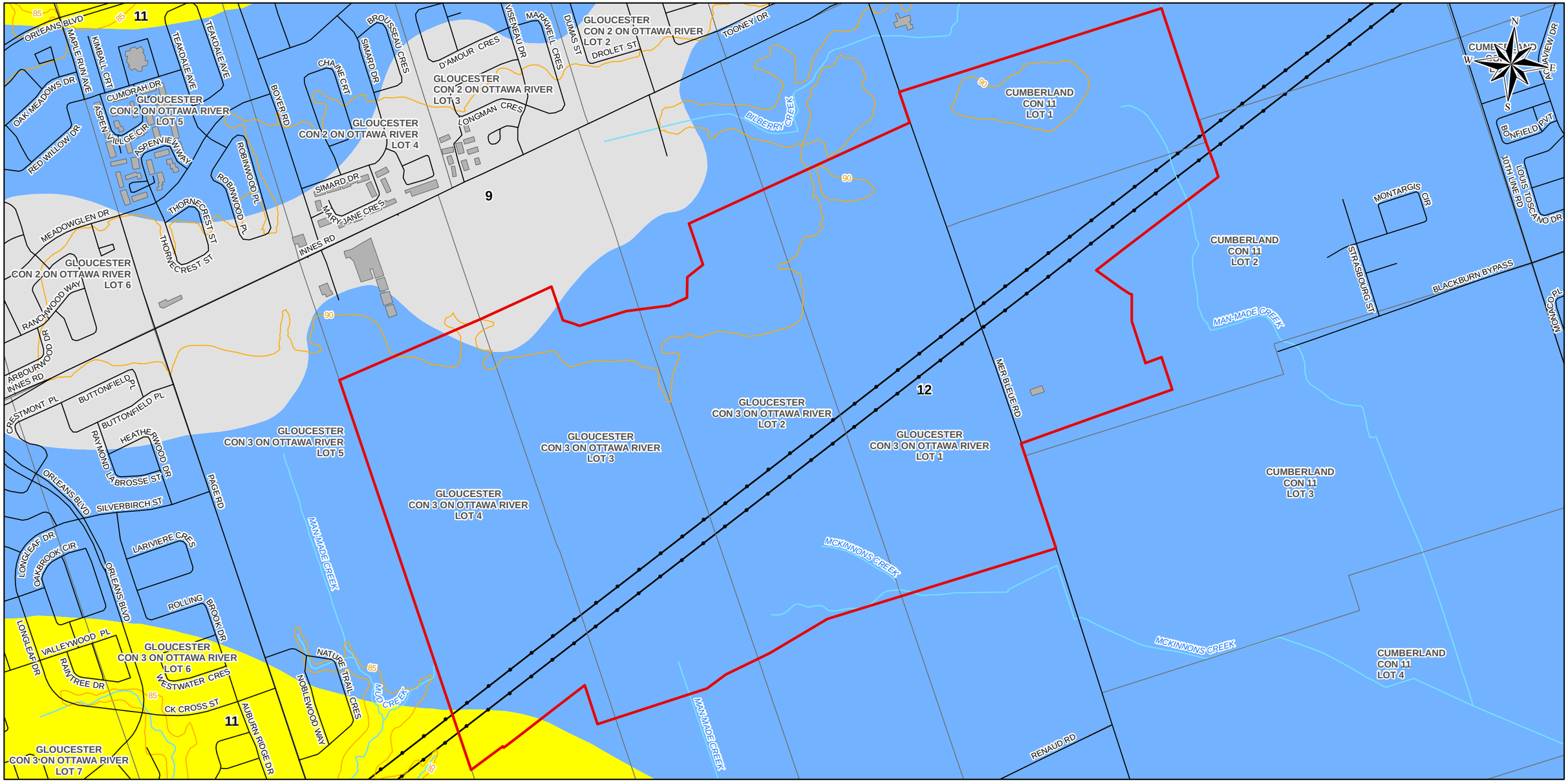

LEGEND

- ROAD
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- WATERBODY
- HYDRO LINE
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- LOT
- STUDY AREA

PHYSIOGRAPHY

- 12: CLAY PLAINS
- 11: SAND PLAINS
- 9: LIMESTONE PLAINS

200 100 0 200

SCALE 1:10,000 METRES

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 13-1125-0095.

REFERENCE

CHAPMAN, L.J. AND PUTNAM, D.F. 2007. PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE--DATA 228 ISBN 978-1-4249-5158-1.
LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	EW	2013-12-24	MAP 8	
GIS	BR	2014-10-14		
CHECK	EW	2014-10-14		
REVIEW	HJD	2014-10-14		

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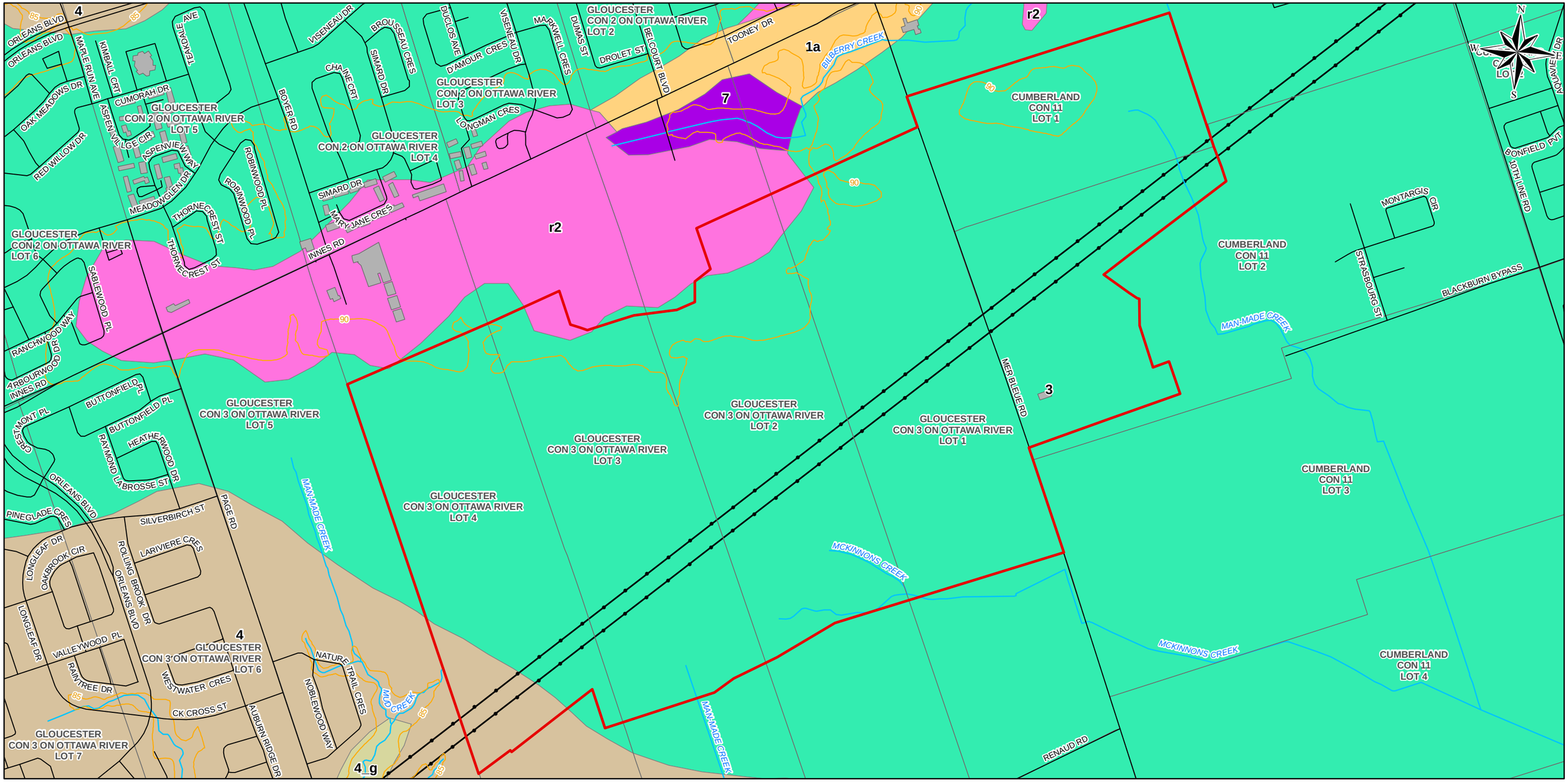

LEGEND

- ROAD
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- WATERBODY
- HYDRO LINE
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- LOT
- STUDY AREA

SURFICIALGEOLOGY

7	ORGANIC DEPOSITS: MUCK & PEAT
4	DELTAIC AND ESTUARY DEPOSITS: MEDIUM TO FINE GRAINED SAND
4_g	DELTAIC AND ESTUARY DEPOSITS: MEDIUM TO FINE GRAINED SAND (GULLIES & RAVINES)
3	OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: CLAY, SILTY CLAY & SILT
1a	TILL, PLAIN WITH LOCAL RELIEF <5M
r2	BEDROCK: LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, SANDSTONE & LOCAL SHALE

200 100 0 200

SCALE 1:10,000 METRES

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 13-1125-0095.

REFERENCE

BÉLANGER, J. R. 2008 URBAN GEOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OPEN FILE 5311, 1 DVD.
LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
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CHECK	EW	2014-10-14		
REVIEW	HJD	2014-10-14		

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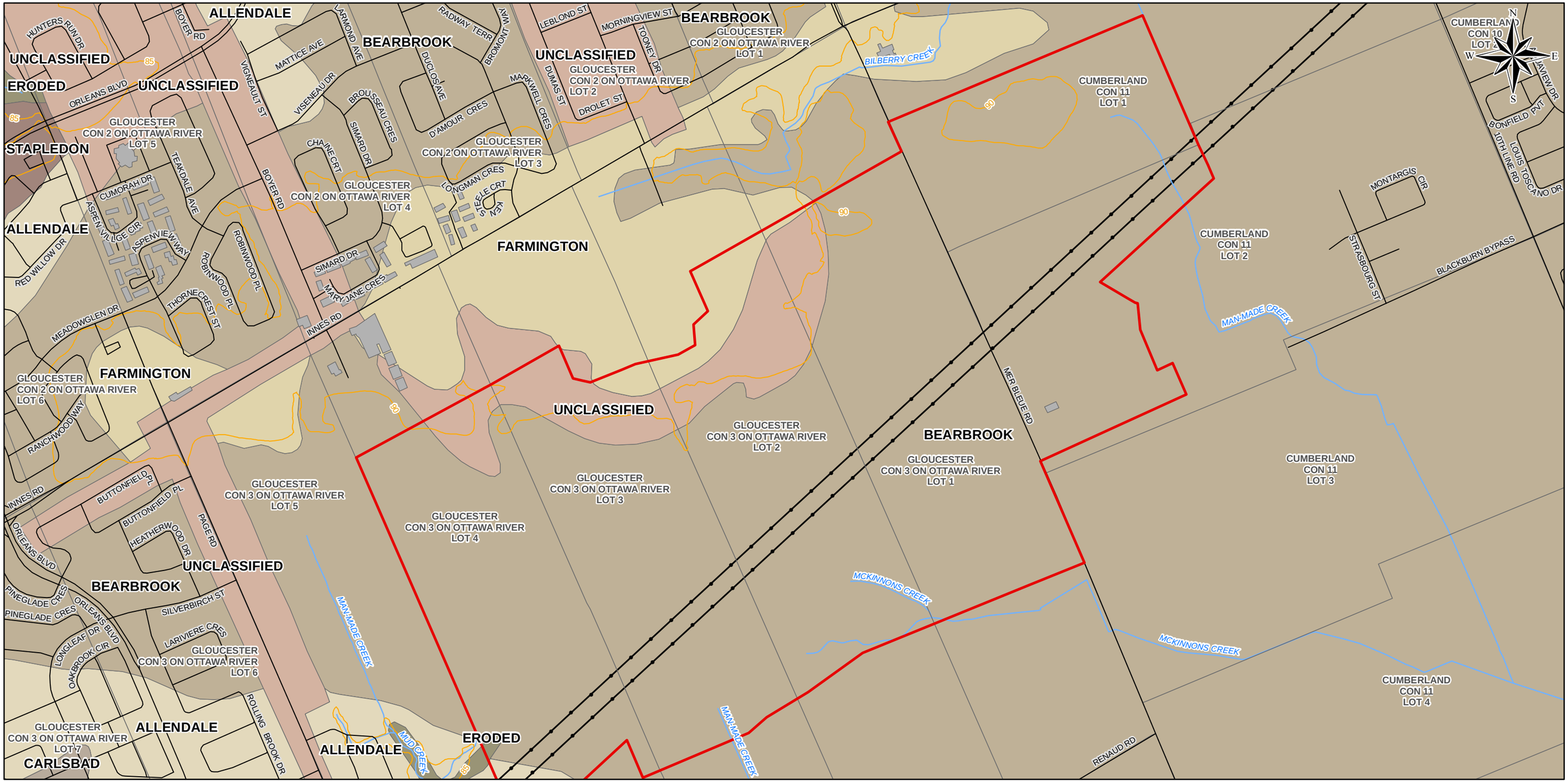

LEGEND

- ROAD
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- WATERBODY
- HYDRO LINE
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- LOT
- STUDY AREA

SOIL NAME

- ALLENDALE
- BEARBROOK
- CARLSBAD
- ERODED
- FARMINGTON
- STAPLEDON
- UNCLASSIFIED

200 100 0 200

SCALE 1:10,000 METRES

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 13-1125-0095.

REFERENCE

ONTARIO SOIL INFORMATION DATABASE (ONSID) - DETAILED SOIL SURVEY . CREATED BY THE ONTARIO LAND RESOURCE UNIT, OTTAWA, ONTARIO AND THE RESOURCE INFORMATION & BUSINESS SERVICES ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH, ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS, GUELPH, ONTARIO. © HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA (YEAR), AS REPRESENTED BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD CANADA. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE

SOILS

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	EW	2013-12-24		
GIS	BR	2014-10-14		
CHECK	EW	2014-10-14		
REVIEW	HJD	2014-10-14		

MAP 10

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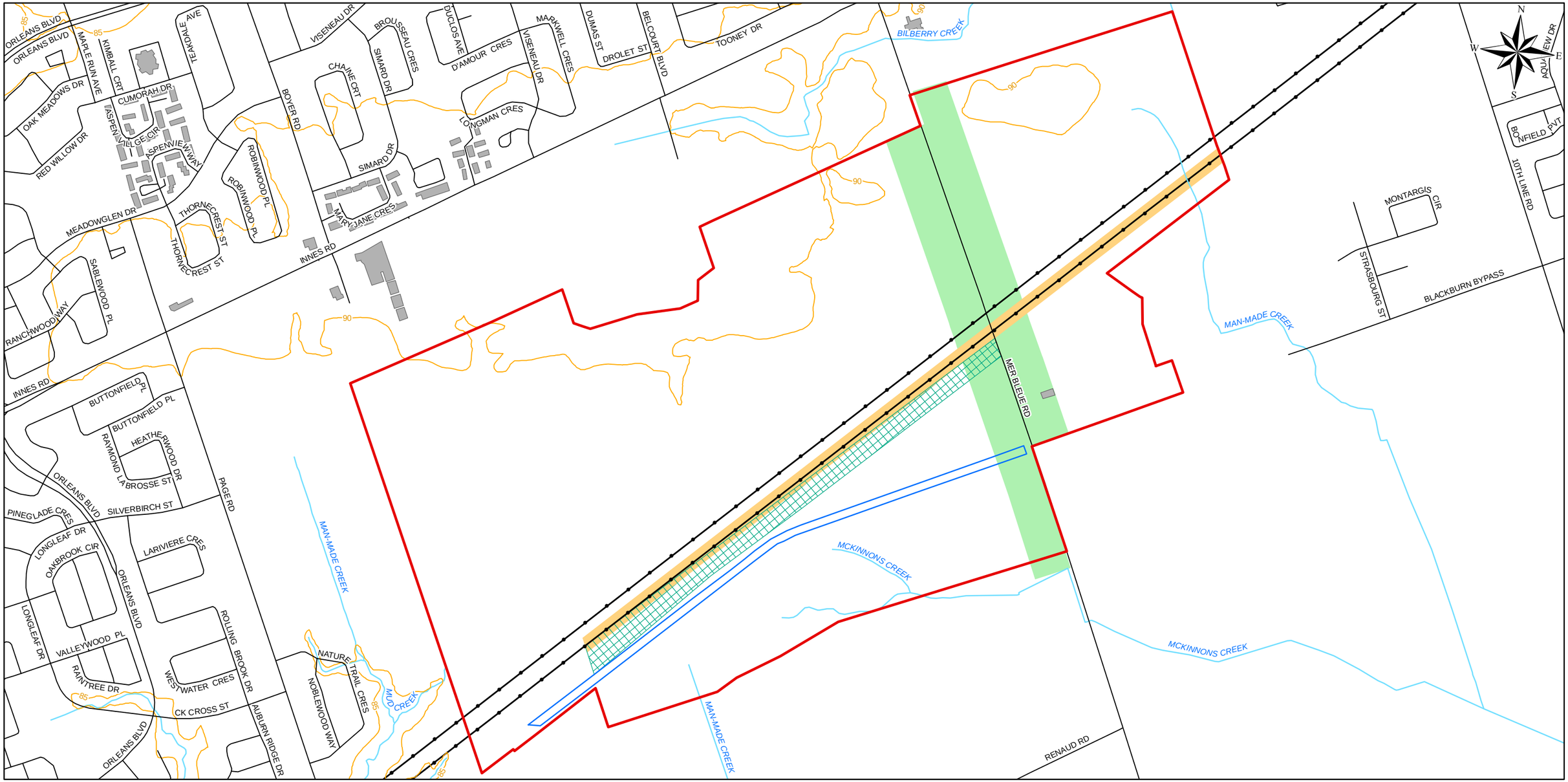

LEGEND

- ROAD
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- WATERBODY
- HYDRO LINE
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- STUDY AREA

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

- STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (GOLDER, 2013)
- STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MER BLUE ROAD WIDENING (ASI, 2006)
- STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CUMBERLAND TRANSITWAY (DAESCHEL, 1999)
- STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT WATER FEEDERMAIN (SATTLEBERGER, 1995a, 1995b)

200 100 0 200

SCALE 1:10,000 METRES

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 13-1125-0095.

REFERENCE

LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	EW	2013-12-24	MAP 11	
GIS	BR	2014-10-14		
CHECK	EW	2014-10-14		
REVIEW	HJD	2014-10-14		

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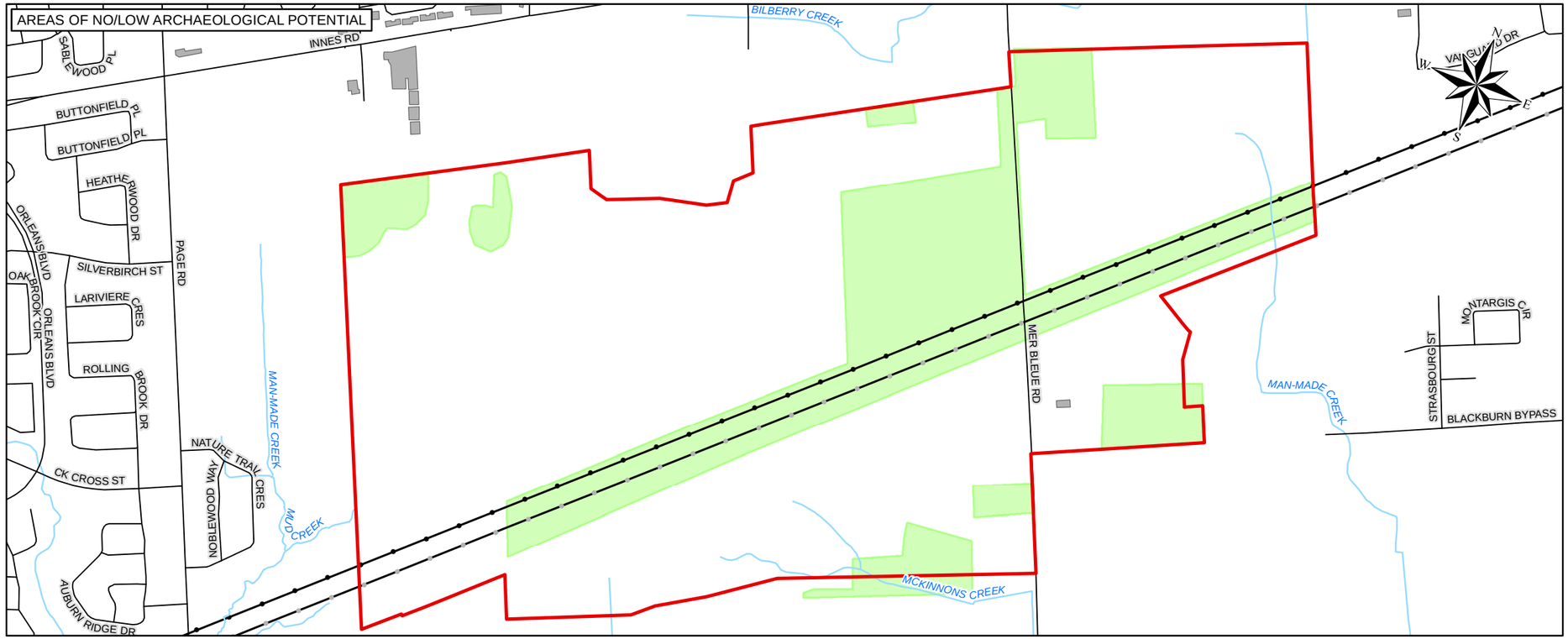

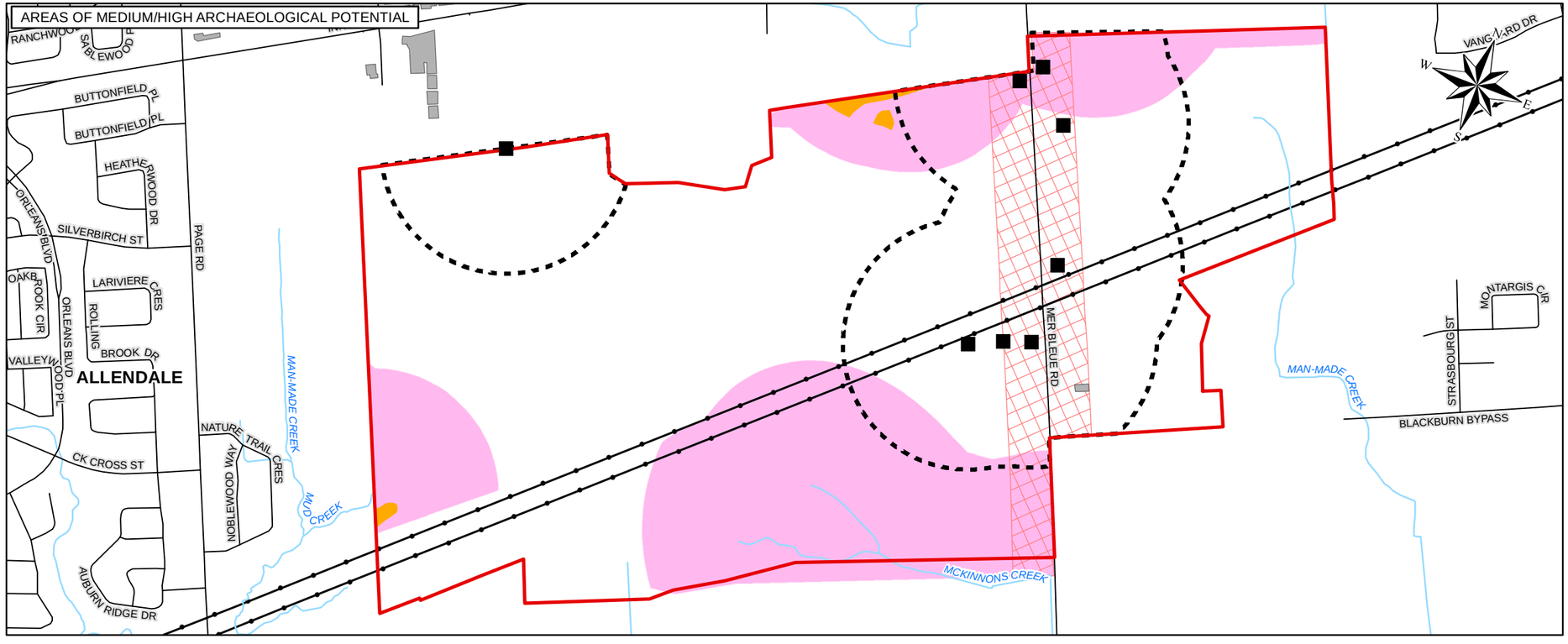

LEGEND

- HISTORIC STRUCTURE (1863 WALLING, 1879 BELDEN MAPS)
- ROAD
- WATERBODY
- HYDRO LINE
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- STUDY AREA
- HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (100 m FROM HISTORIC ROADWAY)
- HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (300 m FROM HISTORIC STRUCTURE)
- ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (300 m FROM WATERCOURSE)
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (CITY OF OTTAWA MASTER PLAN)
- DISTURBED AREAS - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

200 100 0 200

SCALE 1:12,000 METRES

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 13-1125-0095.

REFERENCE

LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE

AREAS OF NO/LOW VERSUS MODERATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	EW	2014-08-07	MAP 12	
GIS	BR	2014-10-14		
CHECK	EW	2014-10-14		
REVIEW	HJD	2014-10-14		

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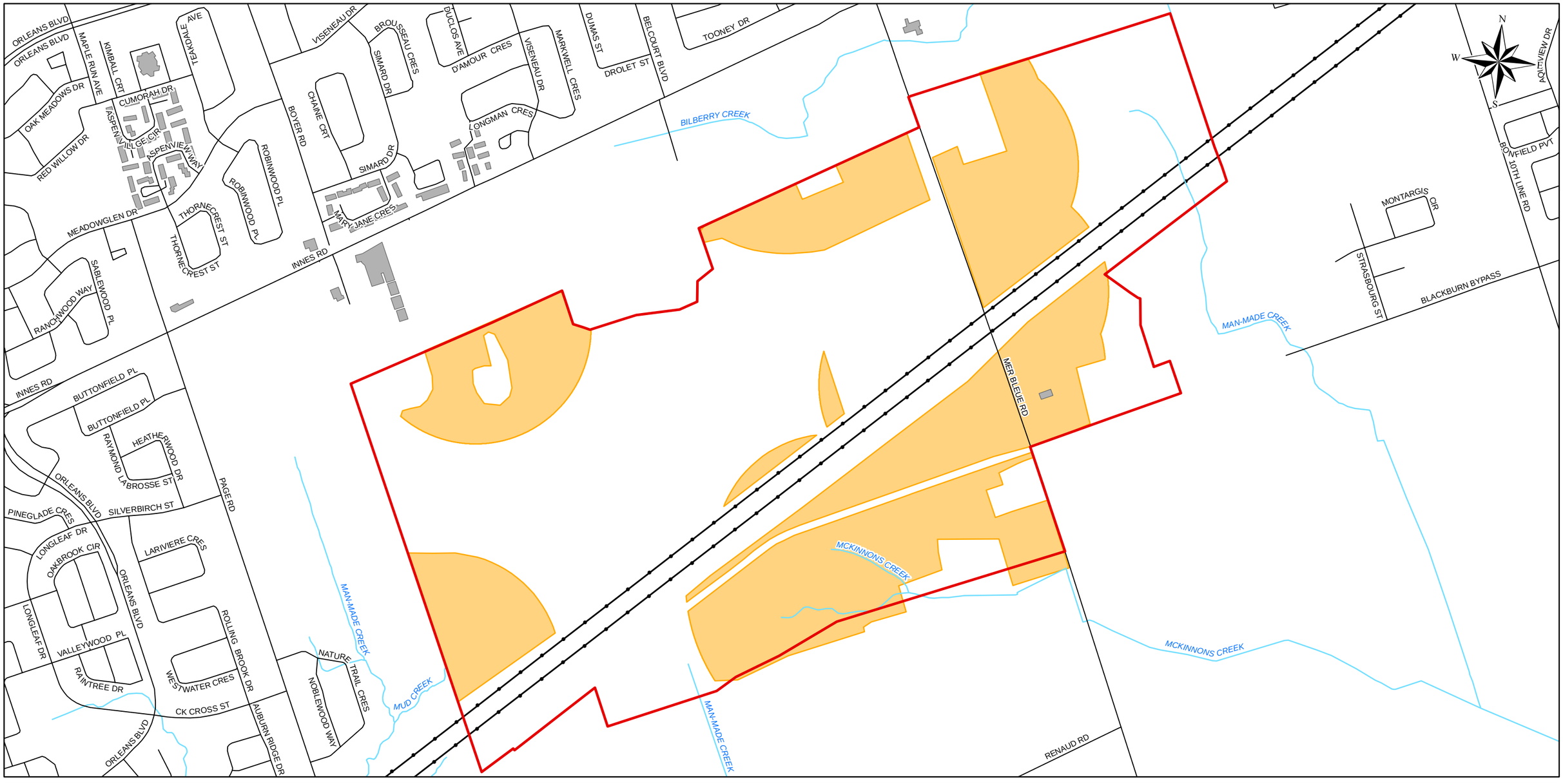

LEGEND

- ROAD
- WATERBODY
- HYDRO LINE
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- STUDY AREA
- MODERATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL - REQUIRES STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

200 100 0 200

SCALE 1:10,000 METRES

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 13-1125-0095.

REFERENCE

LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL COMPOSITE MAP AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	EW	2013-12-24	MAP 13	
GIS	BR	2014-10-14		
CHECK	EW	2014-10-14		
REVIEW	HJD	2014-10-14		

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CLOSURE

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

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Erin Wilson, M.A.
Archaeologist

Hugh J. Daechsel, M.A.
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

EW/HJD/ca

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APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue

LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- ROAD
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- STUDY AREA

200 100 0 200

SCALE 1:10,000 METRES

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 13-1125-0095.

REFERENCE

LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.
BING IMAGERY SUPPLIED BY ESRI AND MICROSOFT © 2010 MICROSOFT CORPORATION AND ITS DATA SUPPLIERS. IMAGE DATE: 2012-07. IMAGE ACQUIRED: 2014-10-08.
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
EAST URBAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (EUC) MIXED USE CENTRE

TITLE

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS

Golder Associates
Ottawa, Ontario

PROJECT No. 13-1125-0095			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0.0
DESIGN	EW	2014-08-12	MAP 1A	
GIS	BR	2014-10-14		
CHECK	EW	2014-10-14		
REVIEW	HJD	2014-10-14		

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Photo	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1311250095-D01	View of wooded area in northwest corner of study area	NE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D02	View of wooded area in northwest corner of study area	S	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D03	Drainage channel in northwestern border	SW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D04	Fill and debris deposit from commercial property in northwest corner	NE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D05	Fill and debris deposit from commercial property in northwest corner	E	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D06	Field, northwest area	SE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D07	Field, northwest area	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D08	Field, northwest area	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D09	Field, northwest area	S	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D10	Field, northwest area	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D11	Field with poor drainage, northwest area	N	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D12	Field, northwest area	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D13	Field, northwest area	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D14	Field, northwest area	N	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D15	Hydro line, central-western area	E	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D16	Hydro line, central-western area	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D17	Hydro line, central-western area	SE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D18	Mixed fallow and agricultural fields in central-western area	N	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D19	Mixed fallow and agricultural fields in central-western area	SE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D20	Channelized McKinnons Creek in southwest	SW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D21	Ploughed fields with poor drainage	N	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D22	Ploughed fields with poor drainage	NE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D23	Ploughed fields with poor drainage	NE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D24	Ploughed fields with poor drainage	NW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D25	Fill mound located in southwestern border	N	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D26	Fill mound located in southwestern border	E	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D27	Fill mound located in southwestern border	E	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D28	Mer Bleue Road looking northwest	NW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D29	Snow removal facility and landscaping	NW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D30	Snow removal facility and landscaping	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D31	Snow removal facility and landscaping	N	11/15/2014	EW

Photo	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1311250095-D32	Snow removal facility and landscaping	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D33	Snow removal facility and landscaping	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D34	Snow removal facility and landscaping	S	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D35	Deep cut ditch west of Mer Bleue Road	NW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D36	Concrete ditch located south of commercial properties along Innes Road	SW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D37	Concrete ditch located south of commercial properties along Innes Road	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D38	Concrete ditch located south of commercial properties along Innes Road	N	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D39	Exposed bedrock in open area to the north	S	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D40	Stripped soil east behind residences along Mer Bleue	SE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D41	Stripped soil east behind residences along Mer Bleue	E	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D42	Stripped soil east behind residences along Mer Bleue	N	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D43	Standing water in northeast corner of property	SW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D44	Standing water in northeast corner of property	NE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D45	Ploughed field in northeast	S	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D46	Ploughed field in northeast	SE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D47	Wetland conditions near eastern subdivision	SE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D48	Hydro corridor	SW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D49	Channelized drainage ditch	W	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D50	Stripping and housing development in southeast corner	NW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D51	Stripping and housing development in southeast corner	NE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D52	Stripping and housing development in southeast corner	N	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D53	Houses east along Mer Bleue Road	NW	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D54	Houses east along Mer Bleue Road	SE	11/15/2014	EW
1311250095-D55	Houses east along Mer Bleue Road	N	11/15/2014	EW

EW = Erin Wilson

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