ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:
2475 Regina Street
Part Lot 23, Concession 1 (Ottawa Front)
Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Windmill Developments (Windmill), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2475 Regina Street, on Part Lot 23, Concession 1 (Ottawa Front), in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). The assessment was requested by the proponent in anticipation of future approval authority request in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 Archaeological 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.

This Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment involved subsurface testing, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals, as per Standard 1. d. Section 2.1.2 (MHSCTI 2001). The fieldwork was undertaken on August 27, 2021. Weather conditions were sunny with a temperature of 18° Celsius. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) within the proposed development area. Permission to access the property was provided by the owner prior to any fieldwork.

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.

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Windmill Developments (Windmill), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2475 Regina Street, on Part Lot 23, Concession 1 (Ottawa Front), in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). The assessment was requested by the proponent in anticipation of future approval authority request in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Nepean (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, only a small strip along the eastern border of the study area falls within an area of archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the Archaeological Assessment, the study area was under private ownership. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner 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 study area is in the geographic township of Nepean, former County of Carleton. Nepean was one of the first townships in the country to be surveyed (Belden 1879). The early history of Nepean is best described in Bruce Elliot's *The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital* (1991). Other useful resources include Sara Craig's *Hello Nepean* (1974), *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* (Belden & Co. 1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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 (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 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297–1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (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 Algonquins (Pilon 2005).

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

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

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

The Township of Nepean was first surveyed in 1794, and was named for Sir Evan Nepean, a British Administrator (Elliot 1991). It was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Belden & Co. 1879:207). Settlement during the first 30 years after survey was slow and by 1822 Nepean's population was only 191, divided between 35 families (Elliot 1991:13). Most of the township was initially granted to United Empire Loyalists and then changed hands, but was never settled (Elliot 1991:6).

The first settler in Nepean was Ira Honeywell, who in 1810 built a cabin on the Ottawa River (Elliot 1991:9). Ira was given 1,000 acres (five U.E.L. claims) that his father Rice Honeywell of Prescott had acquired from Loyalists that had not settled but instead sold off their claims (Belden & Co. 1879:207). In 1814, American Jerard B. Chapman became Nepean's second settler, establishing himself near the Jock River (Elliot 1991:10). Road surveys in the late 1820s and early 1830s led to some settlement in the interior of Nepean, and the establishment of communities such as Jockvale.

The population of Nepean did not see major increases until influxes of immigrants and settlers began with the construction of the Rideau Canal and more so into the mid 1800s. By 1851, the Township of Nepean had grown to 3,800 inhabitants. At this time there were 21 stone houses, 21 frame houses, 306 log cabins and 238 shanties. By 1861, 4,410 people called Nepean home,

living in 36 stone houses, 45 frames houses, and 539 log cabins (Bond 1968:22–24). By 1878, Nepean was the wealthiest township of Carleton County. It had a population of 7,031. The 60,774 acres that encompassed the township held 2,540 head of cattle, 2,504 sheep, 1,399 horses, and 1,117 pigs (Belden & Co. 1879:105).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The study area is located centrally in Lot 23, Concession 1 (OF). In January 1828, the Crown granted all 168 acres of the lot to King's College (University of Toronto). The following land registry entry in December 1828 is for a quit claim for George McConnell, granting all of the lot to William McConnell, who leased the lot. William then assigned this lease to John Lebreton in July 1828. In 1836, George McConnell sold the property to Edmund L. Wood, however he likely did not have the right to sell the property as the McConnell's were lese holders not owners. In 1851, Wood purchased the property from the University of Toronto (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Nepean, Book 20 Concession 1; Ottawa Front; Lot 13 To 23). In 1861 Wood is recorded as a 65-year-old farmer from the United States who lived with his wife Elizabeth and their three teenage daughters (Statistics Canada 1861).

Wood then sold several acres in 1856 and 1857 to Robin Perkins. The 1861 Walling map (Map 4), depicts two homesteads (Robin Perkins and an E. Woods) south of the historical Old Richmond Road. At the western edge of the lot, north of the road is a hotel. Notably, none of the structures are within 100 m of the study area. There is a creek running diagonally through the lot and the study area, which also powers a sawmill, to the north of the study area.

In 1871, Wood sold several more acres to Robert Magee and Hugh Sparks in 1871. Sparks had previously acquired a few acres of the lot from Perkins earlier that year (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Nepean, Book 20 Concession 1; Ottawa Front; Lot 13 To 23). By 1871, Wood was a widower and employed Patrick Ford, a farmhand and laborer, for added help around the farm (Statistics Canada 1871). Robin Perkins, is recorded in the 1861 census as a 33-year-old millwright from Western Canada who lived with his wife Ella and their three young children (Statistics Canada 1861). Hugh Sparks was a man of many talents and held many different occupations during his lifetime, including working as a tavern keeper, owning his own mill, and finally working as a carpenter later in his life (Statistics Canada 1871, 1881, 1891).

In the late 1870s, Godfrey P. Baker began acquiring parts of Lot 23, first from Sparks in 1875 and later from Magee in 1878 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Nepean, Book 20 Concession 1; Ottawa Front; Lot 13 To 23). The 1879 Belden map (Map 4) continues to depict Robert Magee as the occupant of the property with a dwelling on the north side of the road, just south of the study area. The creek is now depicted as further the east, outside of the study area, and the sawmill is no longer present.

In 1885, George Allan purchased Baker's property. Allan also acquired more of the property in 1888 through a Chancery Court[1] Final Order of Foreclosure ruling. In 1894, Daniel Craig was deeded a part of Lot 23 and 24 and then sold his part of the lot to the Ottawa Electric Railway Company in 1899 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Nepean, Book 20 Concession 1; Ottawa Front; Lot 13 To 23). Daniel Craig was a 68-year-old farmer who lived with his wife Anne, their adult son,

[1] The Court of Chancery was a division of the High Court of Justice that had jurisdiction over both criminal and civil cases in Upper Canada. It underwent several reforms throughout the late 19th Century and was not abolished until 1913.

William Rushton, an Irish domestic worker, and William Alexander who was a young lodger (Statistics Canada 1891).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of a one-hectare property, that is roughly rectangular in shape, civically addressed as 2475 Regina St., located on Lot 23, Concession 1 (OF) in the former Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County. The property's east border follows the Pinecrest Creek Pathway and the Sir John A. Macdonald Parkway which run parallel to each other (Map 3). The north is bordered by an offshoot of the Pinecrest Creek path, while to the west are several residential properties. A large apartment building complex, The Richmond Park Square, runs along the southern border of the study area (Figure 1). There is a long-term care home with a driveway and parking lot located in the southeastern corner of the study area (Figure 2) while the rest of the property mainly consists of a small area of manicured lawn, overgrown lawns turned shrubland (Figure 3), and a small light woodlot along the north perimeter (Figure 4).

4.3.2 Physiography

Soils of the study area have not been mapped in a soil survey as the area is urban (Map 5).

Surficial geology of the study area is noted to be diamicton sediment characterized by stone-poor, carbonate-derived silty to sandy till situated below a terrace (Map 5).

The study area lies within the Limestone Plains of the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Map 5). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand and drumlins that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence of the 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).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The archaeological work in the area has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. There has not been any archaeological work done within 100 m of the study property, and only one nearby assessment was noted from a search of the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports completed August 20, 2021. AECOM completed a Stage 1 assessment of the proposed Confederation Line West Extension of the Ottawa Light Rail Transit Project (AECOM 2017).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database on August 20, 2021 indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites that are located within a 1 km radius of the study area.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located near the study area.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

A triangular portion in the northwest section of the study property as well as the eastern border of the property falls inside the area of archaeological potential indicated on the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999) (Map 3).

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous 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, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area property exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential as a tributary of the Ottawa River runs just outside the eastern border of the study area (and is mapped historically though the property) while an ecologically diverse wetland conservation area is located about 250 m north of the property and then just north of that is the Ottawa River.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to the historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The land registry records, census records, and historical maps show that the property was granted beginning in 1828. The 1861 Walling map indicates no structures within the study area, although there are residences, a hotel, and a sawmill nearby. The 1879 Belden map show a single dwelling adjacent to the southern border of the study area. This is likely part of the rural developments shown in the 1958 and 1965 aerial imagery south of the study area. Notably, the study area appears to be pasture or cropland at those times. The presence of homesteads and the property's proximity to a historical road, indicate that there is archaeological potential for historical period sites.

While the study property demonstrates potential for both pre-contact Indigenous and historical period archaeological sites, deep disturbances have removed some of this potential. Notably, along the southern edge of the property is the construction impact and infrastructure of the large apartment towers south of the property. This impact is notable on the 1976 aerial imagery covering the southern portion of the property (Map 6). The construction of the long-term care facility and related infrastructure within the study area has also removed potential from impacted areas.

5.0 Field Methods

The entire property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI.

At the time of the survey almost half of the property 0.49 ha (48%), was observed as disturbed. This includes the current long-term care facility footprint, paved entrance drive, parking areas, and paved areas near the structure (Figure 1 - Figure 4). Other disturbances from the adjacent apartment complex construction to the south (as shown in the aerial imagery seen in Map 6) and infrastructure are present along the southern edge of the study area including the steep slope rising from the study area with utilities (Figure 1 - Figure 6). These areas meet the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in hatched orange on Map 3).

The remainder of the study area is composed of a small area of manicured lawn near the facility (Figure 7), an overgrown field or former lawn area with sparse shrubbery (Figure 8), and light woodlot (Figure 9) (0.54 ha, 52%). All these areas contain buried infrastructure. Accordingly, the entire property was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a. and 1.e., Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) and was subject to shovel testing (Map 3). These areas were shovel tested at 5 meter intervals. All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a handheld BadElf Surveyor GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries digitized from a georeferenced survey plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 3 for photo locations by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Photo catalogue, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, and C.

Field work took place on August 27, 2021. Weather conditions were sunny and periodically overcast with a temperature of 18° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or freezing and the there was no snow or other ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

During the Stage 2 field assessment, stratigraphy consisted predominantly of 25-30 cm thick, very compact, brown loamy clay topsoil mixed with crushed granular limestone over subsoil. No artifacts, features, or strata of archaeological significance were present in the study area.

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area.

Photograph record, maps, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A to C.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment indicated that the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. However, the Stage 2 assessment did not find any archaeological resources present in the study area.

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.

8.0 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.

9.0 Closure

Matrix Heritage 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 Windmill Developments 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.

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11.0 Images

Figure 1: Overview of entrance road and artificial slope up to adjacent property (MH1043-D01).

Figure 2: Overview of long-term care facility with parking infrastructure (MH1043-D04).

Figure 3: Overview of entrance with infrastructure and overgrown lightly shrubbed field (MH1043-D03).

Figure 4: Woodlot at northern end of long-term care facility (MH1043-D15).

Figure 5: Paved areas around long-term care facility (MH1043-D06).

Figure 6: Artificial sloped area and retaining fall south of long-term care facility parking lot with infrastructure (MH1043-D05).

Figure 7: Testing the lawn areas near the long-term care facility (MH1043-D14).

Figure 8: Testing in the overgrown lawn areas (MH1043-D08).

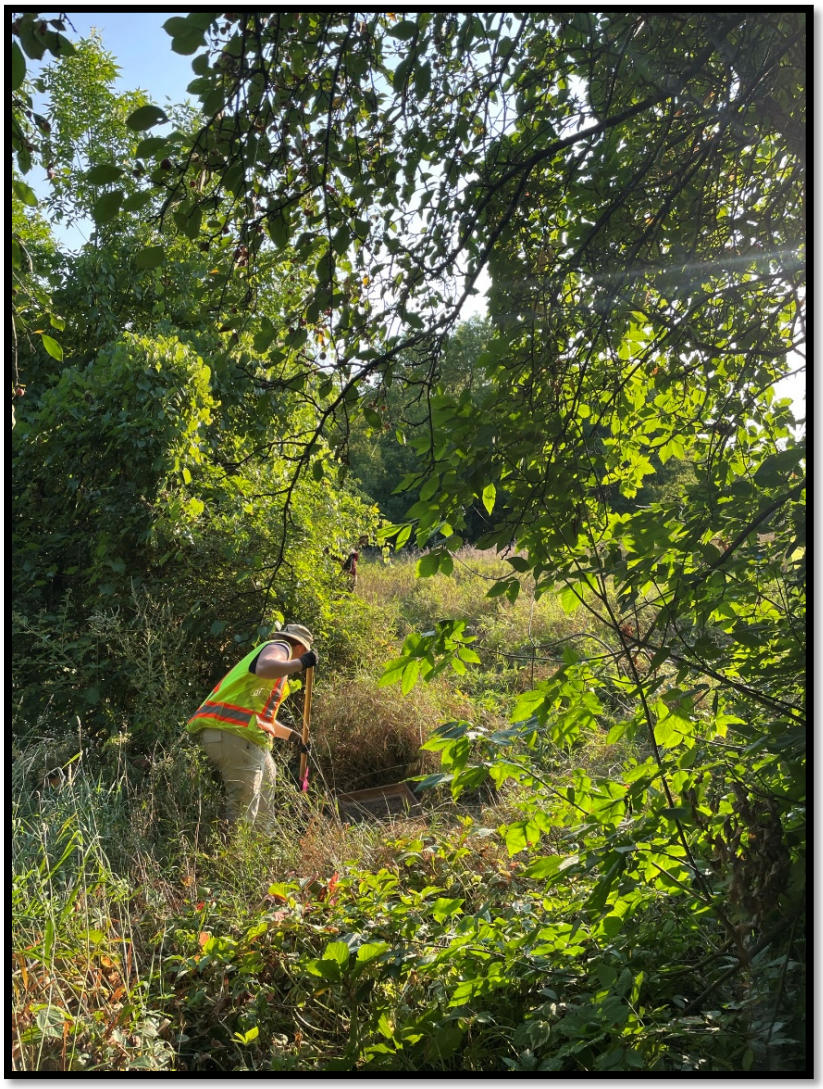
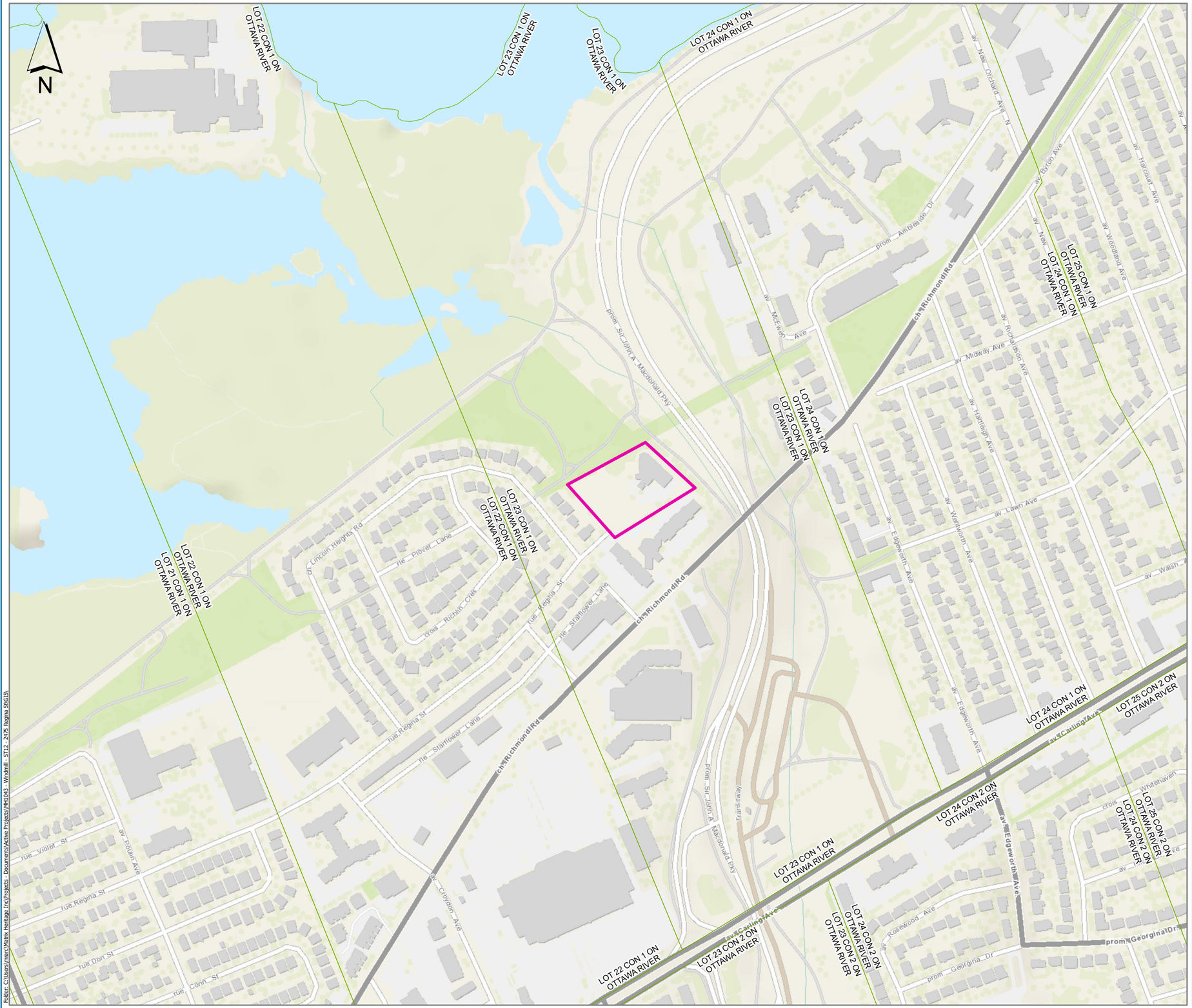


Figure 9: Testing in the light woodlot (MH1043-D07).

12.0Maps



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

Matrix

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Meters
1:5,000

REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

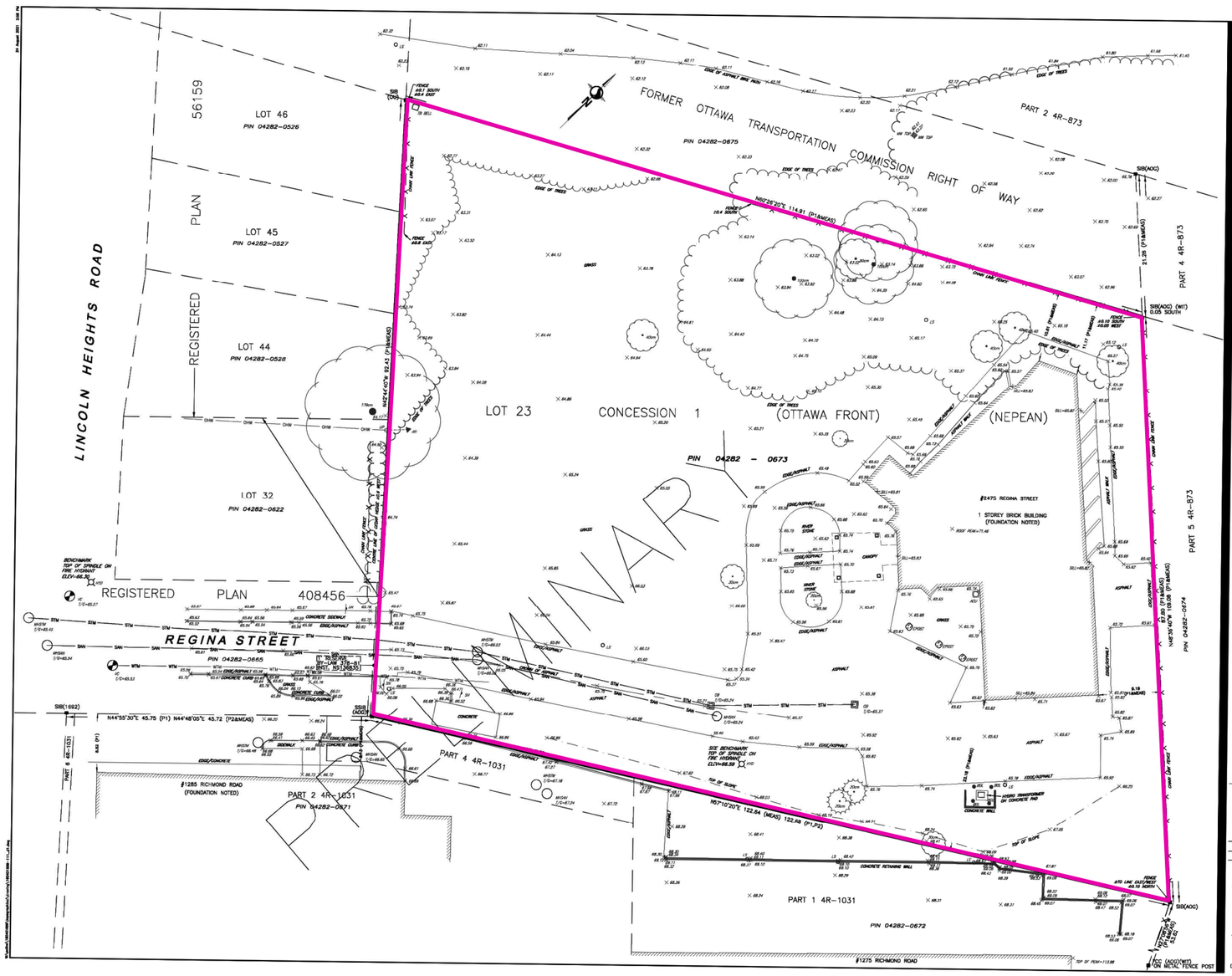
FILE MH1043
DATE 2021-08-20
CREATED BY: BM
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CHECKED BY:NK

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2475 REGINA STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
LOCATION

MAP
1

Folder: C:\Users\marc\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1043 - Windmill - 5712 - 2475 Regina St\GIS\



![Stantec]

Stantec Geomatics Ltd.
400 - 1331 Clyde Avenue
Ottawa ON
Tel. 613.722.4420
www.stantec.com

TOPOGRAPHIC SKETCH of
PART OF LOT 23
CONCESSION 1 (OTTAWA FRONT)
(GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN)
CITY OF OTTAWA

Scale 1:250
5 0 5 10 15 METRES

METRIC CONVERSION

DISTANCES AND COORDINATES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048

BEARING NOTE

BEARINGS ARE GRID, DERIVED FROM CAN-NET VRS NETWORK GPS OBSERVATIONS ON NCC HORIZONTAL CONTROL MONUMENTS 19773035 AND 19680191, CENTRAL MERIDIAN, 76° 30' WEST LONGITUDE MTM ZONE 9, NAD83 (ORIGINAL).

19773035 N:5006060.42 E:324888.04
19680191 N:5033564.26 E:388064.94

LEVATION NOTE

ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE GEODETIC (CGVD-1928:1978) AND ARE DERIVED FROM THE CAN-NET VRS NETWORK MONUMENT: OTTAWA ELEVATION=95.230.

UTILITY NOTES

1. THIS DRAWING CANNOT BE ACCEPTED AS ACKNOWLEDGING ALL OF THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND IT WILL THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER TO CONTACT THE RESPECTIVE AUTHORITIES FOR CONFIRMATION OR LOCATION.
2. BEFORE ANY WORK INVOLVING PROBING, EXCAVATING, ETC. A FIELD LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND PLANT BY THE PERTINENT UTILITY AUTHORITY IS MANDATORY.

LEGEND

	DENOTES
■	FOUND MONUMENTS
□	SET MONUMENTS
IB	IRON BAR
SIB	STANDARD IRON BAR
SSIB	SHORT STANDARD IRON BAR
CC	CUT CROSS
CP	CONCRETE PIN
WIT	WITNESS
PIN	PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
MEAS	MEASURED
OU	ORIGIN UNKNOWN
SG	STANTEC GEOMATICS LTD.
P1	PLAN BY AOV DATED OCTOBER 29, 2014
P2	PLAN 4R-1031
ACU	AIR CONDITIONING UNIT
AN	UTILITY POLE ANCHOR
BOL	BOLLARD
CB	CATCH BASIN
DCB	DOUBLE CB
DICB	DITCH CB
CBMH	CB MANHOLE
DCBMH	DOUBLE CB MANHOLE
CBSI	SIDE INLET CB
CHM	CHIMNEY
CSV	VALVE CURB STOP
DRN	DRAIN
EPOST	ELECTRICAL OUTLET
HTN	HYDRO TRANSFORMER
HYD	FIRE HYDRANT
MHSAN	MAINTENANCE HOLE SANITARY
MHSTM	MAINTENANCE HOLE STORM
MW	MONITORING WELL
TB BELL	TERMINAL BOX - BELL
—— OHW ——	OVERHEAD UTILITY WIRES
UP	UTILITY POLE
VB	VALVE BOX
VC	VALVE CHAMBER
WV	WATER VALVE
_cm	TREE CONIFEROUS Ø _centimetres
_cm	TREE DECIDUOUS Ø _centimetres
—— SAN ——	SANITARY SEWER
—— STM ——	STORM SEWER
—— WTM ——	WATERMAIN

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT :

THE SURVEY WAS COMPLETED ON THE 23rd DAY OF JULY , 2021.

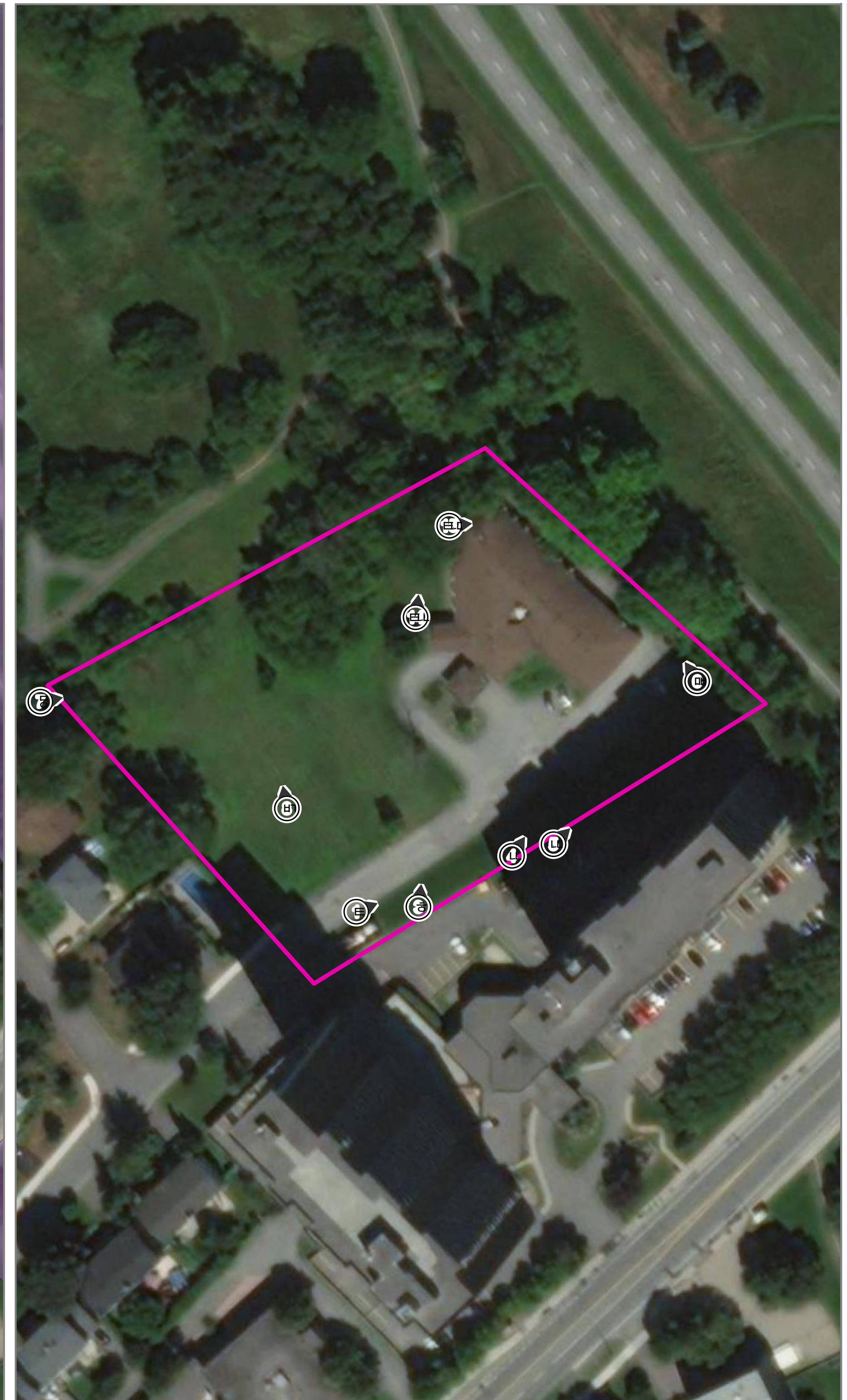
DATE

BRIAN J. WEBSTER
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR

DRAWN: ME CHECKED: CT/KC PM: CT FIELD: CA PROJECT No.: 160401689-111

Matrix

2

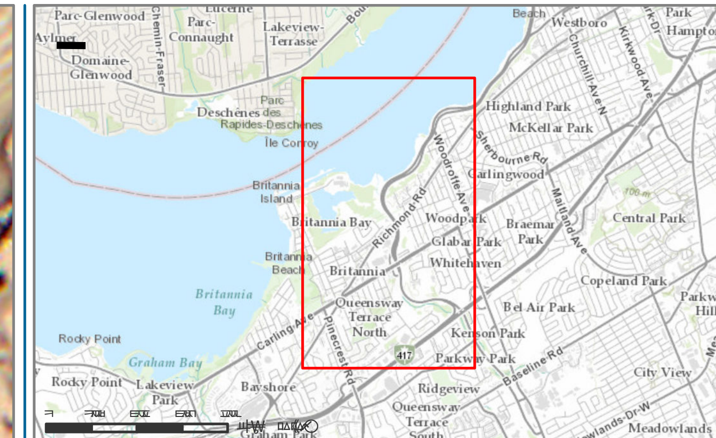


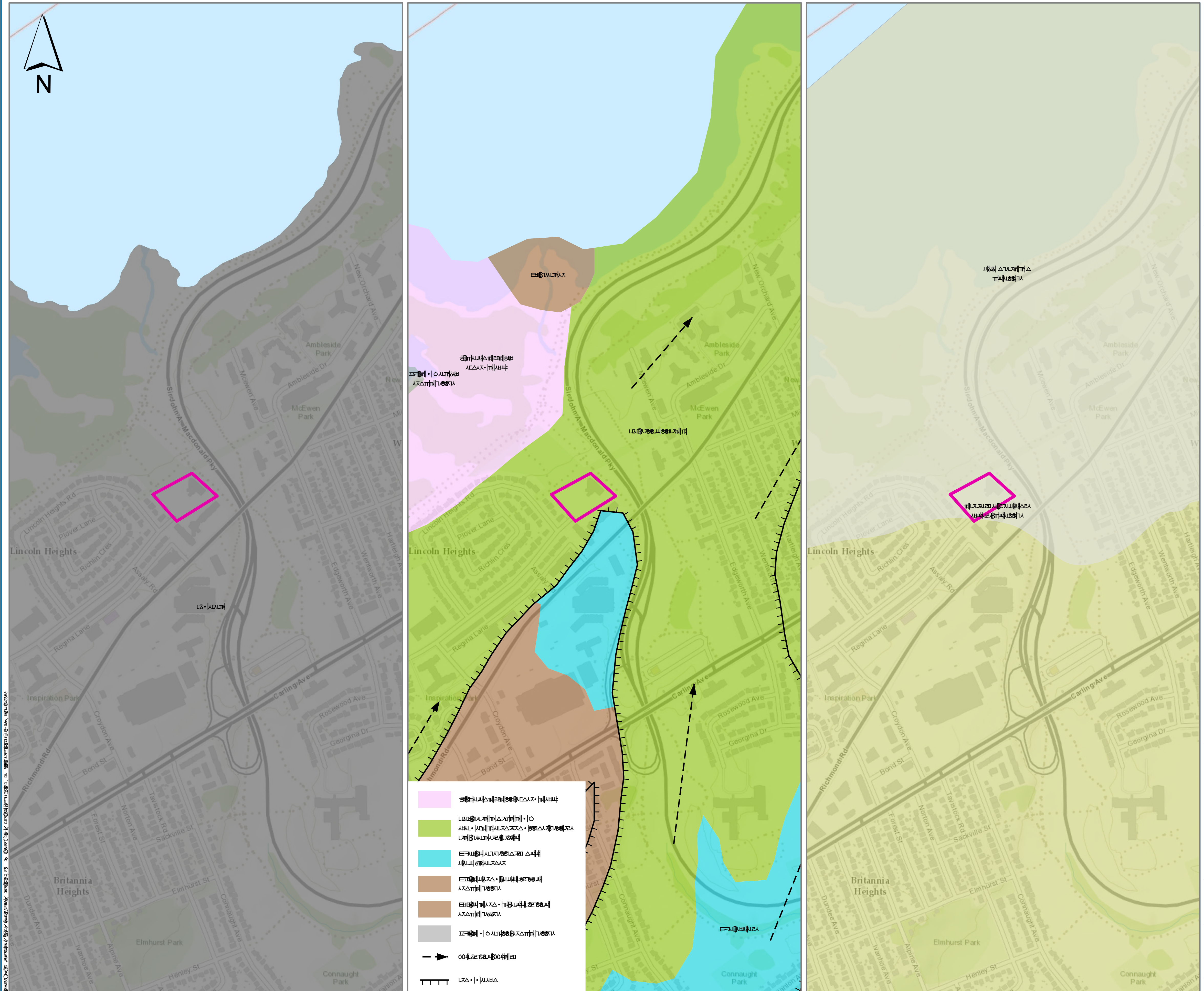

Ambleside Park
McEwen Park
Woodpark
Lincoln Heights
Lincoln Heights Park
Regina St

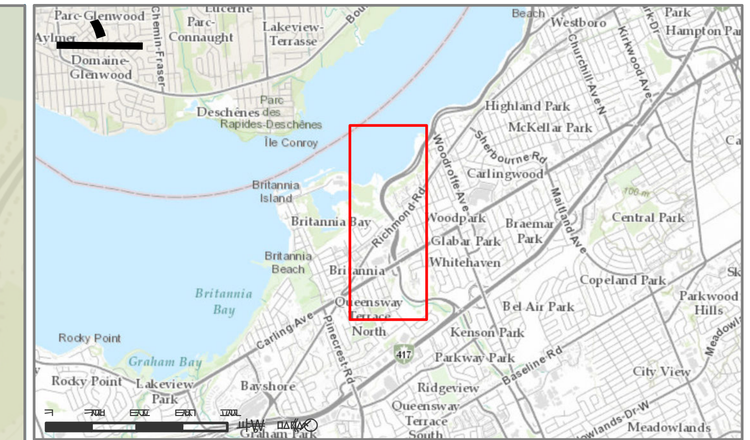
Matrix


N
G.W. Baker
Mrs Magee
Hotel
J.B. Robinson
Woods
M. Murphy
Mrs Hawkins
W. Hogg
Mrs Magee
P. Campbell


Baker


Britannia Bay
Lakeview Terrace
Highland Park
McKellar Park
Woodpark
Whitehaven
Copeland Park
Bel Air Park
Queensway Terrace North
Rocky Point
Graham Bay
Bayshore
Ridgeview
Central Park
City View
Meadowlands


N
Lincoln Heights
Britannia Heights
Ambleside Park
McEwen Park
Inspiration Park
Elmhurst Park
Connaught Park
Sir John A Macdonald Pkwy
Carling Ave
Richmond Rd
New Orchard Ave


Britannia Bay
Britannia Island
Britannia Beach
Rocky Point
Graham Bay
Lakeview Park
Bayshore
Highland Park
McKellar Park
Carlingwood
Woodpark
Glabar Park
Whitehaven
Central Park
Copeland Park
Bel Air Park
Kenson Park
Parkway Park
Ridgeview
Queensway Terrace South
Queensway Terrace North
City View
Parkwood Hills
Meadowlands
Westboro
Parc Connaught
Lakeview Terrace
Domaine Glenwood
Richmond Rd
Carling Ave

5

1958

1965

1976

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

Matrix

0 60 120 180 240
Meters 1:4,000

REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
AERIAL IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTAWA

FILE MH1043 DATE 2021-09-16
CREATED BY: BM
PROJECTION: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere CHECKED BY:NK

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2475 REGINA STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
AERIAL IMAGERY

MAP
6

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Comment	Bearing Degrees	Photographer	Date
MH1043-D01	Overview of southern side with disturbances from previous construction	67	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D02	Overview of overgrown lawn area	0	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D03	Overview of overgrown lawn area	6	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D04	Overview of long term care facility and parking area	33	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D05	Artificial landscape and infrastructure between LTC home parking and neighbouring property	45	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D06	East side of LTC home with infrastructure disturbances	326	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D07	Testing in northwest corner of property	79	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D08	Testing in overgrown lawn area	349	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D09	Testing in overgrown lawn area	12	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D10	Testing lawn by parking area	77	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D11	Slope down to property boundary fence in north central showing modern fill materials	318	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D12	Modern refuse on surface in north central area of property	348	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D13	Testing along treeline	30	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D14	Testing lawn area near LTC home	7	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D15	Northeast corner of LTC with paved areas and adjacent slope down to property fence line	84	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27
MH1043-D16	Testing lawn area near LTC home	194	B. Mortimer	2021-08-27

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1043	2475 Regina St. Road Field Notes Stage 2 (One Note File)	B. Mortimer

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map #	Name	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Plan of Survey	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential, Methods, Key and Conditions	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer
6	Aerial Imagery	B. Mortimer