



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

*Ottawa Hospital, Part of Lots I & K, Broken Front B
Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario*

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PIF Number: P1107-0025-2020

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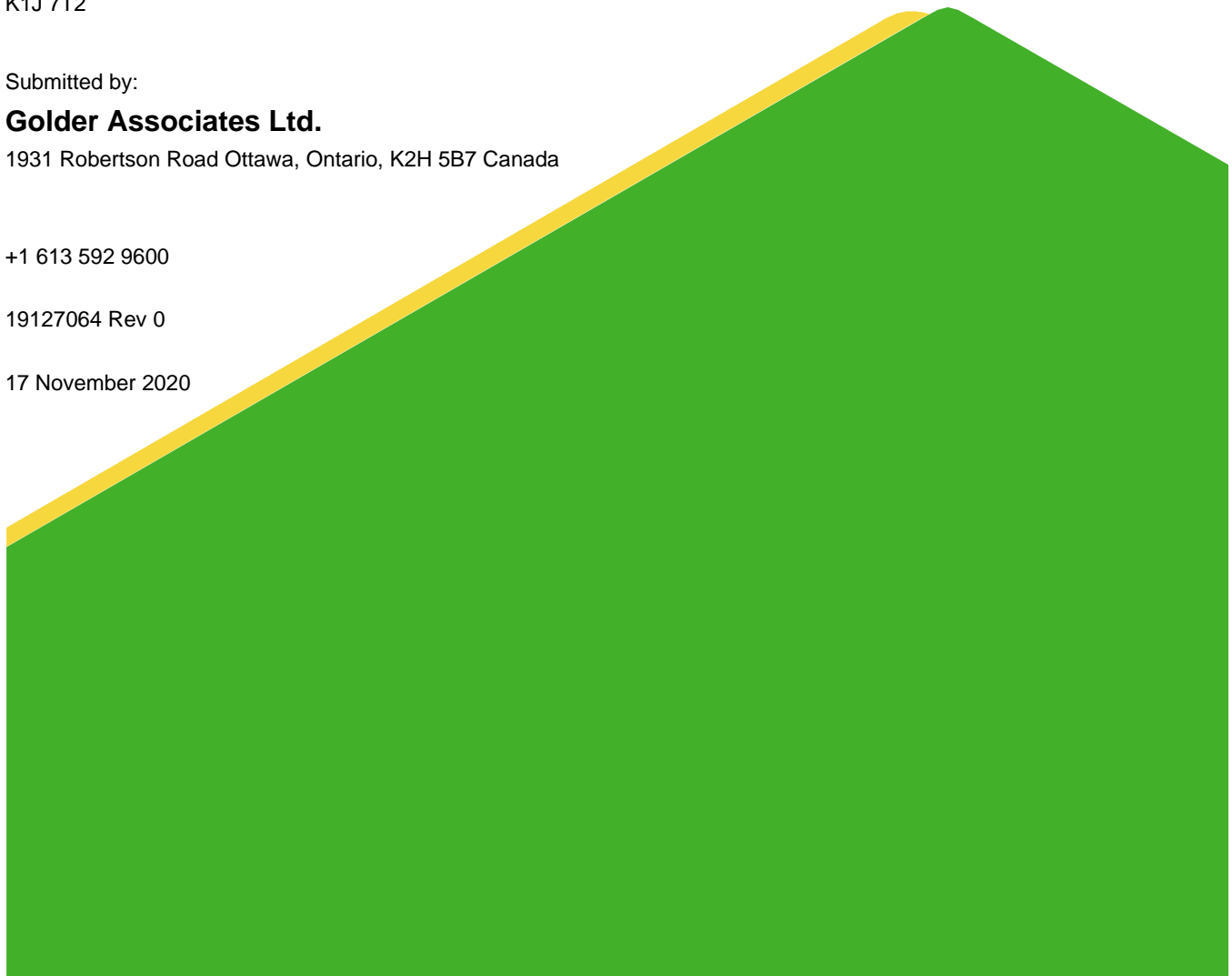
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Executive Summary

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 retained by Parsons Corporation (Parsons) on behalf of the Ottawa Hospital to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed new hospital campus on federal land within the Central Experimental Farm, part of lots I & K, Broken Front B, geographic township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1 & 2). The study area is an approximately 20.6 hectare property.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are defined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). A Stage 1 archaeological assessment background study provides information about the project area, evaluates archaeological potential and provides recommendations as to whether further work is required.

This Stage 1 study included a review of historic maps and aerial photographs as well as relevant archaeological, historical, and environmental documentation. A site inspection was conducted on March 30, 2020. The MHSTCI's database, Past Portal, was queried on March 24, 2020. One registered archaeological site was identified within a 1 km radius of the study area.

Evidence for human occupation of Eastern Ontario dates to at least 9,000 Before Present (BP) following the retreat of the Champlain Sea. Based upon the existing data, the study area first became available for human occupation in the late Paleo Period or very early in the Archaic Period and was subsequently occupied until contact with European explorers. Nepean Township was first surveyed for settlement in the late 18th century. The construction of the Rideau Canal between 1826 and 1832 brought in an influx of settlers to the township. The study area was farmland by the mid-19th century with historic maps from 1863 and 1879 showing several structures located along Prince of Wales Drive. In 1886, the study area became part of the Central Experimental Farm, a government run farm dedicated to researching agricultural practice. During the 20th century, the study area was the location of several federal structures including two Temporary Buildings constructed during the Second World War to provide additional office space for federal and military workers and the Sir John Carling Building, the headquarters of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada between 1967 and 2009. The Temporary Buildings were demolished between 1976 and 1991 and the Sir John Carling Building was demolished in 2014.

The archaeological potential of the study area was assessed based on the presence of features indicating archaeological potential as outlined in Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Features indicating archaeological potential include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, water sources, early transportation routes, early Euro-Canadian habitation as well as the presence of elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, and distinctive land formations or resource areas. Based on data gathered for this Stage 1 background study, it was determined that the study area has archaeological potential due to its location within a national historic site, proximity to early settlement of Nepean Township and early historic transportation routes (Carling Avenue and Prince of Wales Drive).

Aerial photographs and the site inspection confirmed that portions of the study area have been disturbed by the building footprints and landscaping associated with the construction and subsequent demolition of the two Temporary Buildings. Much of the study area is presently parkland.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for the portion of the study area that retains archaeological potential and as shown on Map 10. The stage 2 archaeological assessment should be a test pit survey at 5 m intervals following the standards outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines*.
- 2) As per Standard 1f of Section 1.4.1 (MHSTCI 2011), no additional archaeological assessment is required for the areas identified as disturbed on Map 10.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

However, as the report is for the proposed new hospital campus currently located on federal land within the Central Experimental Farm, Parks Canada is the recognized federal authority in archaeology and, as a federal custodian, the National Capital Commission (NCC) follows its lead and acknowledges and supports this position. It is Parks Canada's position that the Ontario Heritage Act does not apply to federal jurisdiction. Although it is understood that the site of the future hospital will eventually be transferred to provincial jurisdiction, it is currently federal land and as such, archaeological work and collections recovered from that land are subject to federal legislation and policies.

At the request of Parsons, this report has been reviewed and approved by Ian Badgley, M.A., Manager of the Archaeology Program, NCC (see Appendix).

Project Personnel

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Abbreviations

ASDB	Archaeological Site Database
BP	Before Present, Taken to mean before 1950 and used as an alternative to BC/AD
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
m	Metre(s)
MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
NCC	National Capital Commission
ND	No Date
Parsons	Parsons Corporation
PIF	Project Identification Form

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APPENDIX A

Correspondence from Ian Badgley, Manager, Archaeology Program, NCC

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Parsons Corporation (Parsons) on behalf of the Ottawa Hospital to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed new hospital campus on federal land within the Central Experimental Farm, part of lots I & K, Broken Front B, geographic township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1 & 2). The study area is an approximately 20.6 hectare property.

Permission to access the study area was provided by the client.

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment follow the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011, p.13):

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

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Regional Indigenous Pre-Contact History

The Ottawa Valley was covered by the Laurentide ice sheet until approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). Following the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea which is interpreted to have extended from the Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas and terminating in the vicinity of Petawawa in the west. The exact western boundary is unconfirmed as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic adjustment of the land following the melting of the glaciers which has obscured definitive traces of the Champlain Sea shoreline at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

During the much of the Paleo Period (11,000–ca. 9,000 BP) Ottawa would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, although as the Champlain Sea receded towards the end of this period it is possible that people migrated along the changing waterfront landscape eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley (Watson 1999a).

The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels generally represent areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo occupation in this region, however identifying the location and dates of these ancient shorelines has proved challenging. The boundaries of the Champlain Sea are not marked by a continuous identifiable shoreline, especially in its western shore where rocky conditions were not favorable to the formation of beaches (Chapman and Putman 1973). Attempts to use deposits of marine mollusk shells as a source for radiocarbon dates to delineate the transgression of the shorelines have proved unreliable as shells absorb carbon at different rates according to their depth below the surface and geological location (Robinson 2012). Additionally, earlier interpretations showing discrete stages of regression (see Chapman 1937) have proven not to be supported by the geological record. Unlike the catastrophic flood events during the Younger Dryas climatic event that led to the rapid formation of the Champlain Sea, its regression was a slow process occurring as sea waters drained during isostatic rebound (Robinson 2012). The interpretation of the presence of shorelines is further complicated by the fact that isostatic rebound may have raised the Ottawa region above its current elevation before it receded to its current level (Fulton and Richards 1987). Flooding resulting from the

overflow of glacial Lake Agassiz also eroded and manipulated topographic landforms within the evolving landscape (Fulton et al. 1987). As a consequence, only the margins of the Champlain Sea at its maximum extent, a time when the Ottawa region would have been fully submerged, have been reliably mapped due to the rapid inundation creating pronounced shoreline features (Loring 1980). Although recent studies using various dating techniques that do not rely upon deposits of mollusk shells have provided some favourable results (Tremblay 2008), considerable work remains in developing the chronology of the Champlain Sea's regression.

The earliest possible settlement in the Ottawa Valley would have occurred during the recession of the Champlain Sea when the vegetation and wildlife began to develop within the area, which enabled the sustainability of humans (Watson 1999a). The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels reflect areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo Period occupation in the region. Archaeological and geological investigations in the Ottawa Valley have suggested these early sites may be identified within the 550 foot (167.6 metres) or higher contour topography, although additional research may be required to confidently assess this correlation (Kennedy 1976).

Evidence of human occupation within the Ottawa Valley during this period has been documented by a variety of archaeological discoveries including fluted points (laurel leaf shaped points with a channel flake scar extending from the base of the point) recorded in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982; 1999b). In Ottawa, sites interpreted to have produced Paleo Period material have been recorded near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003), Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004), although the lack of diagnostic material represented at these sites and the inferred climatic environment suggests these sites may rather be reflective of Archaic Period occupation following the recession of the Champlain Sea.

During the succeeding Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 2,800 BP), the environment of eastern Ontario approached modern conditions (Ellis et al. 1990). Occupation within the Ottawa Valley developed as the environment became habitable, with an Early Archaic Dovetail projectile point recovered in Ottawa South sometime around 1918-1920 (Pilon and Fox 2015) potentially representing the earliest diagnostic evidence of human interaction within the local landscape.

Archaic Period inhabitants generally continued to employ a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy focused on localized faunal and floral resources including deer, fish, berries and nuts. The McIntyre Site, located on the north shore of Rice Lake and south of Peterborough, contained the remains of a large variety of floral and faunal species (Ellis et al. 1990). Plant remains recovered from the site included butternut, acorn, hickory, plum, cherry, blueberry and hawthorn. Faunal remains included deer, canine, beaver, muskrat, bear, and a large variety of fish including bass, bullheads, and suckers. The inhabitants of the site may also have been gathering wild rice (McAndrews 1984). In the Ottawa Valley, a stone fish weir likely dating to the Archaic Period found upstream from Morrison Island and Allumette Island demonstrates the increasingly sophisticated technology that was being employed during the period (Allen 2010).

The Ottawa Valley was an important route for the movement of copper, either through direct trade between individual groups, or through trips to Lake Superior to exploit the native copper deposits located there. Copper artifacts similar to those documented on Allumette Island in the Ottawa River have been discovered in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York State and Manitoba (Kennedy 1970). This commodity, as well as other tradable goods, was presumably transported by canoes and other vessels along the navigable waterways including the Ottawa River.

The earliest evidence of human burials within the Ottawa Valley are interpreted to date to the Archaic Period (Pilon & Young 2009). Excavations at Allumette and Morrison Islands have found burial sites containing the remains of dozens of individuals within deposits that appear to have been used continuously for millennia (Kennedy 1966). The inclusion of grave offerings such as native copper pieces in burials found at the site of Coteau-du-Lac provides

evidence for Archaic ritual practice (Pilon & Young 2009). Other sites with Archaic Period components within the Ottawa Valley region have been noted on Aylmer Island, Chaudière Falls, Wilber Lake, Leamy Lake, the Rideau Lakes (Watson 1982), Jessups Falls, and in Pendleton (Daechsel 1980). Archaic sites have been documented within the vicinity of the Rideau River (BhFw-19; BhFw-110, Golder 2017), and evidence from archaeological investigations around Honey Gables, Albion Road and Rideau Road may contain Early Archaic material (Swayze 2004). Evidence of Archaic Period occupation has also been recovered from isolated find spots within the City of Ottawa (Jamieson 1989), although the context of many of these have been poorly documented.

The Woodland Period (ca. 2,800 to 450 BP) is primarily distinguished from the Archaic Period by the introduction of ceramics (Wright 1972). Early Woodland Period inhabitants continued to live as hunters, gatherers and fishers in much the same way as earlier populations had done. They also shared an elaborate burial ceremonialism influenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts within grave deposits (Spence *et al.* 1990, p. 129).

By the Middle Woodland Period (2,400 to 1,150 BP) regional cultural expressions or traditions have been distinguished by archaeologists. These traditions have been identified based on patterns of ceramic decorations, use of lithic materials, and are the primary basis to differentiate the Middle Period from the Early. A greater number of known sites from this period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland “family” hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored for the approaching winter.

Along the Ottawa River, Middle Woodland sites have been identified in the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1980; Daechsel 1981), Rockcliffe Park (Pilon 2008; Pilon and Boswell 2015), as well as at Leamy Lake (Laliberte 1995), along the Rideau River (BhFw-6, BhFw-101, BhFw-110 and BhFw-118; Golder 2017; Patterson 2016) and within the City of Ottawa west of Bank Street (Golder 2014). Sawdust Bay 2 (BiGb-6), located approximately 750 m west of where the Mississippi River drains into the Ottawa, represents a camp site radiocarbon dated to 1560 BP (\pm 290 BP) and interpreted to reflect the Point Peninsula Tradition. The corresponding artifact assemblage shows that subsistence was focused around hunting fauna living in the adjacent lakes and swamps. The Leamy Lake and Rockcliffe Park Sites (BiFw-16 and BiFw-91), all located in the area around the mouth of the Gatineau River and the east shore of the Ottawa River, show evidence of seasonal warm weather settlement spanning a period from 4000 BP up to at least the Middle Woodland period (Pilon & Boswell 2015).

Another significant development of the Woodland Period was the introduction of agriculture and appearance of domesticated plants ca. 1,450 BP. Initially, only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance during the Late Woodland Period. Unlike in southern Ontario, where the shift in subsistence resulted in the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages, evidence suggests that the Ottawa Valley remained occupied by mobile hunter-gatherers. In part, this was because the terrain was less than suitable for early agriculture. It was also a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period.

By the end of the Late Woodland Period, distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of Southern Ontario separated by vast stretches of largely unoccupied land, including the Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence Iroquois along the St. Lawrence River. Facing persistent hostilities with Iroquoian populations based in what is now New York State, the Huron moved from their traditional lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario to the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay region. The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared sometime in the late 16th century with refugees possibly dispersing among the Algonquin populations in the Ottawa Valley region (Pendergast 1999).

The Algonquins, who occupied the lands north of the Huron, had historical hunting territories that may have extended as far east as the St. Maurice River in Quebec. They also claimed the lowlands south of the St. Lawrence River after the disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquois in the late 16th century (Trigger & Day 1994). At the time of initial contact, the French documented several Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the present location of the City of Ottawa (Heidenreich & Wright 1987, Plate 18). These included the Kichesipirini of Morrison Island, the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River to the west, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated in the Petite Nation River basin to the northeast.

Late Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. Two small Late Woodland sites were identified on a property near the Village of Cumberland (Ferris 2002). A significant Woodland Period occupation has also been identified at the Leamy Lake site and several burials dating to the Archaic Period have also been documented on the north side of the Ottawa River, just east of the Chaudière Falls. Many of these burials were observed during the mid-19th century, with upwards of twenty individuals documented along the northern shore of the Ottawa River between the Chaudière Falls and the Gatineau River. Many of these internments were associated with red ochre deposits, although there does not appear to be a consistent deposition positional pattern to those recorded (Pilon and Boswell 2015).

Though it is often difficult to link archaeological sites to specific historic Indigenous groups, the Highland Lake site (BiGh-1), located west of Ottawa, may be an Algonquin site associated with the Matouweskarini (von Gernet 1992). Ottawa Valley Algonquin sites typically consist of shallow deposits characteristic of seasonal occupation by small family groups within family or band territorial limits and are typically located on the headwaters of major tributaries (Pendergast 1999). Exceptions include a number of summer camps identified at Morrison Island and Leamy Lake where larger groups came together (Pilon & Boswell 2015).

The Algonquins' location along the same river networks used for transportation by early French traders positioned them to monopolize the early fur trade with the two communities becoming close allies following Champlain's expedition in 1603. Competition for furs increased existing tensions between the Algonquin communities and their neighbours including the Haudenosaunee Nations, such as the Mohawk, residing to the south in what is now Ontario and New York. The 17th century saw a long period of conflict known as the Beaver Wars between the Algonquin and the Haudenosaunee that resulted in the significant disruption of life. Mohawk raids against Algonquin Villages in the Upper Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys resulted in the abandonment or destruction of many Algonquin villages in these areas (Trigger and Day 1994). Some Algonquin's found refuge in French settlements such as Trois Rivières, Quebec City, Sillery, and Montreal while others may have retreated to interior locations along the Ottawa River's tributaries (Holmes 1993). At the end of the 17th century, the Haudenosaunee were driven out of much of southern Ontario by the Mississaugas though they continued to occupy parts of eastern Ontario on a seasonal basis.

The French brokered a peace treaty in 1701 at Montreal where the Algonquin, the French, and the Haudenosaunee agreed to peacefully share the lands around the Great Lakes (INAC 2011). In exchange for peace, the Algonquin gave the Haudenosaunee secure access to furs which the Haudenosaunee used to secure their alliance with the British. Between 1712-1716, Algonquins were noted as living along the Gatineau River with the Haudenosaunee occupation located south of the St. Lawrence (Holmes 1993). By 1740, Algonquin communities were present in the vicinity of Trois-Rivières, Rivière Lièvre and Lake of Two Mountains and Mohawk community members were residing near Lake of Two Mountains (Holmes 1993).

Following the Seven Years' War in the mid-18th century, the defeat of the French, Algonquin, and their allies by the British and the Haudenosaunee resulted in the further loss of Algonquin hunting territories in Southern Quebec and Eastern Ontario as the British seized France's colonies. The extension of Quebec's boundaries in 1774 through the

Quebec Act and the use of the Ottawa River as the boundary of Upper and Lower Canada following the 1791 Constitution Act separated the Algonquins between two government administrations (AOP n.d.).

Britain's colonial policy differed from the French in that the Crown was much more interested in securing land surrenders from the Indigenous populations for settlement by Europeans. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 issued by King George III enabled the Crown to monopolize the purchase of Indigenous lands west of Quebec. Although the proclamation recognized Indigenous rights to their land and hunting grounds, it also provided a way through which these rights could be taken away (Surtees 1994). Land cession agreements between Indigenous groups and the Crown increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The Crown implemented annuity systems in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land would cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become cautious of these agreements and had begun to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

In 1819, the Algonquin were left out of talks between the Crown and the Mississauga of the Bay of Quinte and Kingston areas for the sale of lands that included a portion of Algonquin territory in the Ottawa Valley (Surtees 1994). Captain William Redford Crawford, who enjoyed the trust of the Mississauga chiefs living in the Bay of Quinte region, negotiated on behalf of the British government who erroneously believed the Mississauga to be the only Indigenous peoples living in the region. In the so-called "Crawford Purchase," the Mississauga were pressed into giving up Aboriginal title to most of Eastern Ontario, including what would become the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville and Prince Edward, as well as the front Townships of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Hastings and much of what is now the City of Ottawa (including the Geographic Townships of Gloucester, Nepean, Osgoode, Marlborough and North Gower). The Algonquins were never consulted and never ceded their lands. Similarly, Algonquin petitions following the Rideau Purchase of 1819/1822 between the Mississauga and the Crown were largely ignored (Holmes 1993).

In 1839, the Crown denied the Algonquins and Nipissings the right to lease portions of their land, including islands in the Ottawa River, to settlers with whom they had previously been collecting rent payments (Holmes 1993). Furthermore, the Crown did little to prevent further additional encroachments by settlers on Indigenous lands.

A reserve was purchased for use by the Algonquins in Golden Lake in 1873 (Holmes 1993). The Golden Lake reserve, now known as the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, has a registered population of around 2,000 people with over 400 living on the reserve (INAC 2013). Additional reserves and settlements for the Algonquins were established in Quebec during the mid-20th century.

The Indian Act of 1876 framed the relationship between the Canadian government and Canada's Indigenous peoples as a paternalistic one where the government served as their guardian until their cultures were able to integrate into Canadian society (INAC 2011). The Department of Indian Affairs was granted the authority to make policy decisions such as determine who was classified as Indigenous, manage their lands, resources and money, and promote "civilization". The consequence was the further erosion of Indigenous rights to autonomy and self-governance. The implementation of residential schools and adoption of Algonquin children by non-Indigenous families in the mid-20th century reflected further discrimination and the disregard of rights (AOP n.d.).

The Algonquins of Ontario today consists of ten communities: Antoine, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and Area (AOO n.d.).

The Ottawa Valley is unceded Algonquin land and land claim negotiations with Canada and Ontario are in progress. The Algonquin and the Government of Canada signed an agreement in principal to transfer 117,500 acres of Crown lands in eastern Ontario to the Algonquin (INAC 2016; Tasker 2016). While this represents an important step in the negotiations, the talks are ongoing.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Regional History

Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of the Ottawa Valley, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded by two of his emissaries, Etienne Brule around 1610 and Nicholas de Vigneau in 1611. It is likely that all three travelled at least the lower reaches of the Rideau River. In the wake of Champlain's voyages, the Ottawa River became the principal route for explorers, missionaries and fur traders travelling from the St. Lawrence to the interior, and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade.

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.

1.2.3 Nepean Township

Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, the initial survey of Township "D" was undertaken by John Stegman, Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada. This survey was completed under the initiative instituted by John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, associated with his proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region. Under a statute passed by the second Parliament of Upper Canada in 1798, Township "D" was officially re-named the Township of Nepean (Walker and Walker 1975).

A significant number of township lots were granted to military veterans, United Empire (U.E.) Loyalists and their children prior to 1800 in an effort to distributed the land to British loyalist families, although few U.E. Loyalists chose to travel to Nepean and preferred to settle along the St. Lawrence River (Belden 1879).

John Stegman's survey of Nepean Township was initiated in anticipation of 143 settlers arriving in the area lead by George Hamilton, an Irish veteran of the Revolutionary War (Elliott 1991). Unfortunately though, this first wave of settlers never materialized and the government revoked Hamilton's grant soon after. Those few who did eventually arrive to Nepean found the land to be without any roads and so remote from any settlement that they quickly left the area. By the early 1800s, the original Loyalist settler's children were coming of age and began to claim their inherited property grants. Between 1800 and 1812, Loyalist heirs received 200 grants in Nepean and

another portion of the township was set aside for crown and clergy reserves (Elliott 1991). The land grants did not immediately encourage settlement as many of the grant holders continued to reside along the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario waterfronts holding their lands in Nepean as investment properties. As such, these properties were the object of speculation and many of the grants were consolidated into the hands a few families. Among the largest landowners in Nepean during this period were the Fraser family who held 40 lots along the Rideau River, including much of what was later to become Ottawa, by acquiring land through their Loyalist rights and then increasing their holdings with speculative purchases (Elliott 1991).

Another early settler to Nepean Township was Ira Honeywell who received the title for Lot 26, Concession 1 (Ottawa River) from his father. Leaving his wife and young family in Prescott, Honeywell arrived at his plot along the Ottawa River in November 1810, and proceeded to clear four acres of timber and construct a log cabin on the river front, which represented the first log home constructed in Nepean Township. In February 1811, Ira's family traveled from Prescott to join him in Nepean with a second log cabin being built that year about half a mile inland from the river to provide privacy from those accessing the area along the Ottawa River (Walker and Walker 1975; Belden 1879).

Despite the numerous land grants, Nepean remained largely an undeveloped wilderness until the end of the War of 1812. Following the war, a depression in Great Britain coupled with the lack of enthusiasm displayed during the war by the loyalists to take up arms to defend British North America from their neighbours to the south lead the Colonial Office to disband some units of the army in the colony. The Richmond military settlement in Goulbourn Township was founded under this directive, with a road being cut through Nepean Township from the Ottawa River in the area now called Lebreton Flats to the new village site of Richmond on the Jock River soon afterwards (Elliott 1991). This transportation route, known today as Richmond Road, is the oldest thoroughfare in Ottawa (Woods Jr 1980) and became Bytown's first road into the hinterland (Taylor 1986). It was along Richmond Road that ten of Nepean's forty early resident families operated taverns which catered to those traveling from rural farmsteads to sell their goods at the markets in Bytown (Elliott 1991).

In 1833, Goulbourn Road, known today as Robertson Road, was constructed with a legislative grant though Bell's Corners and that same year a forced Road (Jockvale Road/Bren Maur Road) was built from Richmond Road through to Chapman's Mill and onto the Rideau River. A somewhat dispersed community developed around Chapman's Mill, spreading along the forced Road, which eventually became known as Jockvale (Elliott 1991).

The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826 - 1832) accelerated settlement in Nepean Township and brought a large population of labourers to the area which necessitated infrastructure improvements as new roads were cut to facilitate construction activities. Bytown continued to develop at the junction of the Rideau Canal and the Ottawa River, with the influx of labourers increasing the population of the township from 580 in 1827 to 2,758 just a year later. Many of the new arrivals to Nepean Township were transient and left the area following the completion of the canal, although some stayed and established homesteads in the area. By 1832, the population of Nepean was sustained at 940, with many of these residents settling within the burgeoning Bytown settlement (Elliott 1991).

The earliest known township meeting in Nepean was held in January 1836 in J.R. Stanley's tavern, with a second commissioned a month later at Silas Burpee's tavern "by reason of Stanley's tavern having burned down" (Walker and Walker 1975). The tradition of convening township meetings in local taverns continued through the 1840s with Hugh Bell's establishment the primary host (Walker and Walker 1975) until 1845 when they were moved to Woods tavern on Richmond Road (Belden 1879).

Between 1851 and 1878, the population of Nepean Township expanded from 3,800 to 6,510 (Belden 1879), with a number of small communities developing including Jockvale, Britannia Heights, Westboro, Hintonburg, Rochesterville and Bell's Corners (Walker and Walker 1975).

The majority of Carleton County, including Nepean Township, was devastated during the fire which occurred in August 1870. Along Richmond Road alone, there were over 2,000 people left homeless, with many surviving the flames by seeking shelter in wells and root houses. As an aftermath of the Carleton County fire, plans were developed for the first waterworks system in the Capital. In 1875, the first tap water was delivered to Ottawa residents, as it had formerly been provided by door to door service by horse drawn puncheons taken directly from the Ottawa River (Walker and Walker 1975).

Beginning in 1889, and continuing through the mid-twentieth century, The City of Ottawa conveniently annexed portions of Nepean slicing 9,997.2 acres from the township territory by January 1, 1950, which left Nepean almost exclusively a rural municipality with a population of 2,500 residents. By 1967, Nepean had become the second fastest growing township with a population increase from 2,500 to 50,000 people (Walker and Walker 1975). In 2001, Nepean was officially amalgamated into the City of Ottawa.

1.2.4 Study Area History

The study area is located on the eastern end of the Central Experimental Farm which was established by the Government of Canada in 1886 to support Canadian agriculture through research and development of good farming methods (Parks Canada ND). The farm has three clearly defined zones: a central core consisting of administrative and scientific buildings; experimental farm fields; and an arboretum, ornamental gardens and experimental hedges. The present Stage 1 archaeological assessment includes portions of its administrative and scientific core. The southwest corner of the study area contains a portion of the ornamental gardens which includes the Old Hedge Collection which contains plantings dating back to 1891. The property was designated a national historic site in 1997.

A view of the study area before it became the Central Experimental Farm is provided in the 1827 historic map of Nepean Township (Map 3) which shows the study area during the period of the construction of Rideau Canal. While no structures are visible within the study area, a concession road is shown to have existed in the present location of Carling Avenue along the northern edge of the study area. More significantly, the map shows the extent of Dow's Great Swamp which would soon be dammed as part of the Rideau Canal construction to create the man-made lake Dow's Lake (Passfield 1983). A map from 1844 (Map 3) shows the changes to the swamp after it was dammed.

The first structures shown within the study area appear within the 1863 map of Carleton County (Map 4). Two structures are shown to have existed along the east end of the study area along Prince of Wales Drive. Both structures are associated with the name Jno. McCabe. By 1879 (Map 4), one structure is shown to still exist on McCabe's property and two additional structures are shown along Prince of Wales Drive to the south. A fourth structure associated with the name T. Stackpole is shown along the western boundary of the study area. Railway tracks that intersect the study area are present on the map indicating the rail line was constructed sometime between 1863 and 1879. The rail line is currently part of OC Transpo's Trillium Line.

An aerial photograph from 1928 (Map 5) shows that the study area was a mix of agricultural fields, parkland, and developed land with all but the eastern end within the property of the Central Experimental Farm. Two of the 19th century farmsteads are still present between Prince of Wales Drive and Birch Drive. The Dominion Observatory, located just beyond the western boundary of the study area, was built in 1905 as Canada's first government observatory (Astro Canada ND). By measuring the positions of stars, the observatory provided exact

temporal and spatial coordinates which were used to relay the exact time to the rest of Canada and could also be used to calculate longitude, latitude and elevations for mapping. Seismic, gravimetric and magnetic geophysical data were also collected at the observatory. In addition to the observatory building, the Dominion Observatory property also contains several additional buildings including the seismology survey building, observatory house, machine shop, geophysical laboratory, photo equatorial building, and south azimuth building.

The Dominion Observatory remained an observatory until 1970 when its duties were transferred to the National Research Council of Canada (NRC) (Astro Canada ND). The building was converted to the headquarters of the NRC and its telescope moved to the Canadian Museum of Science and Technology in 1974.

The 1965 air photo shows the study area had undergone substantial development (Map 5). The Sir John Carling Building, the headquarters of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada between 1967 and 2009, is being built in the center of the property. It was an 11-storey office building with two basement levels, a two-storey east wing and one-storey cafeteria wing (PSPC ND). All but the cafeteria wing was demolished in 2014. Two large buildings visible on the east end of the study area in the 1965 air photo (Map 5) are Temporary Buildings constructed during World War 2 to provide office space for federal and military staff.

By 1991, the Temporary Buildings on the east end of the property have been demolished and the area substantially landscaped with a new parking lot to the east of the rail line and Queen Juliana Park on the west. Renovations are visible to the Sir John Carling Building on its south side, west wing and the addition of new parking lots. The historic farmsteads located along Prince of Wales Drive have been removed.

The 2015 air photo shows the more-or-less present conditions of the study area (Map 5). The location of the former Sir John Carling building (Map 5) has been landscaped and only the Cafeteria building and western parking lot remains.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Study Area Environment

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The clay plains are characterized by a flat, poorly drained topography. 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 surficial geology consists of bedrock, offshore marine deposits consisting of clay, silt and underlying erosional terraces and till (Map 6). Soils (Map 7) are classified as uplands sand in the southern end of the study area and Rideau Clay in the north.

The study area currently is presently federal lands consisting of government buildings and parkland. The eastern portion of the study area, separated by the rail line, is not part of the Central Experimental Farm and is presently a parking lot for Dow's Lake. Dow's Lake, as discussed in Section 1.2.4, is a man-made lake but roughly corresponds to the location of a natural swamp.

1.3.2 Previous Archaeology

Two previous archaeological assessments are known to have been completed within 50 m of the study area (Map 8). Stantec (2018) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment beside the northern boundary of the study along Carling Avenue. Stantec determined the entire study area to be disturbed and recommended no further archaeological assessment. The second archaeological study is the archaeological potential map that was produced for the City of Ottawa by ASI (1999). This study, which predates the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines* (2011), identified the eastern end of the study area as having archaeological potential.

Additionally, several archaeological assessments have been conducted within the general vicinity of the study area. These assessments are summarized in Table 1 along with their distance from the current study area. Most significant is Golder's (2018) Stage 2 assessment which identified a historic archaeological site and is summarized in Section 1.3.3.

Table 1: Summary of Previous Archaeological Assessment Studies within the Vicinity of the Study Area

PIF#	Report Date	Title	Consultant	Distance	Recommendation
P051-0119-2006	2018	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment North-South Light Rail Transit (LRT) Corridor, Geographic Townships of Gloucester and Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario	Hugh Daechsel – Golder Associates Ltd.	170 m	Stage 3 recommended for Shea site (BiFw-98)
P386-0010-2013	2014	Archaeological Monitoring for the Removal of the Single-Storey Addition of Building 54 Central Experimental Farm, Lot K, Broken Front B, City of Ottawa, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County	Brandy Lockhart – Golder Associates Ltd.	140 m	No further work
P386-0007-2013	2013	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Building 54, Central Experimental Farm, Lot K, Broken Front B, City of Ottawa, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County	Brandy Lockhart – Golder Associates Ltd.	140 m	Stage 2 and monitoring recommended for part of study area

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was the MHSTCI's archaeological site database. The database was consulted on March 24, 2020 for the assessment and it was determined that there is one registered archaeological site located within 1 km of the study area.

The Shea site (BiFw-98) is a historic artifact scatter located near west shore of Dow's Lake approximately 170 m south of the study area. It was identified by Golder (2018) in 2006 during the Stage 2 assessment of the light rail line and recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The MHSTCI's archaeological site database contains no record of a Stage 3 being completed for the site.

1.3.4 Assessing Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites;
- Water sources:
 - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 - Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
 - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
- Resource areas including:
 - Food or medicinal plants;
 - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
- Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, the MHSTCI stipulates the following:

- No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

1.3.5 Features Indicating Archaeological Potential has been Removed

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present when the area has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources, including:

- Quarrying;
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- Building footprints; and,
- Sewage and infrastructure development.

1.3.6 Potential for Archaeological Resources

The entire study area has archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian resources due to its location within the Central Experimental Farm, a national historic site, its proximity to early Euro-Canadian settlement, and the presence of historic transportation routes including Carling Avenue and Prince of Wales Drive which both date to the 19th century (Map 9). As per Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MHSTCI 2011), all portions of the study area that are located within the lands of the Central Experimental Farm have archaeological potential due to its designation as a national historic site despite many of its structures dating to after the experimental farm was established in 1886. The property's designation as a national historic site marks its significance to both the history of the City of Ottawa and the national history of Canadian Agriculture.

The west side of the property, which was not identified as having archaeological potential for the City of Ottawa archaeological potential map (Map 8; ASI 1999), has archaeological potential due to the presence of a historic structure within 300 m (Map 9). As per section Standard 1c of Section 1.4.1 (MHSTCI 2011), no areas within 300 m of early Euro-Canadian settlement are exempt from survey.

The archaeological potential of large areas within the study area has been impacted by 20th century developments including the large Sir John Carling Building and World War 2 era Temporary Buildings. These buildings have been demolished and their locations significantly landscaped so the archaeological potential of much of the eastern side of the study area has been disturbed.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

A visual inspection of the study area was completed by the licensee, Randy Hahn (P1107), on March 30, 2020 under PIF P1107-0025-2020. The weather consisted of light rain and a temperature of 5 degrees Celsius. Small patches of the remains of winter snow remained in vegetated areas outside of direct sunlight, but did not effect ground visibility and all areas identified in Map 9 as disturbed were fully visible. Permission to access the property was granted by the client. The results of the visual inspection and the locations of photographs taken are shown in Map 10.

The east of the study area, which consists of lands outside of the Central Experimental Farm, has been heavily landscaped following the demolition of the Temporary Building that was present in this area. Large mounts of sediment have been placed along Carling Avenue and Preston Street (Image 1, p. 24) and the area is presently a parking lot (Image 2, p. 24).

In the portion of the study area located within the Central Experimental Farm, a large mound built along much of Carling Avenue provides evidence of disturbance associated with 20th century building demolition and subsequence landscaping (Image 3, p. 25). Only parking lots, the Cafeteria Building, and some underground infrastructure remain of the Sir John Carling Building (Images 4-6, pp. 25-26). Queen Juliana Park is located at the former location of a Temporary Building and its parking lots and would have been substantially landscaped following the buildings demolition (Image 7, p. 27). The treed area between the former locations of the Sir John Carling Building and Temporary Buildings appears to have been left undisturbed (Image 8, p. 27). The southern end of the study area also shows little evidence of disturbance (Image 9, p. 28). The southwest corner of the study area consists of the Old Hedge Collection and a tennis court and appears not have to been significantly altered beyond the construction of the tennis court (Image 10, p. 28).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Large portions of the study area have been impacted by 20th century construction, namely the construction and subsequent demolition of the Sir John Carling Building and two Temporary Buildings. However, background research indicates that the study area contained several 19th century historic farmsteads that predate the Central Experimental Farm. Most of these structures were located along Prince of Wales Drive and are located in areas that do not show significant evidence of disturbance. Twentieth century aerial photographs indicate that two of these farmsteads survived well into the 20th century. Given the evidence for early 19th century occupation along Carling Avenue, this area has high archaeological potential and stage 2 archaeological assessment may reveal the remains of these farmsteads or early outbuildings.

All areas recommended for Stage 2 assessment are parkland and therefore ploughing for pedestrian survey is not viable. Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted using test pit survey at 5 m intervals as per Standard 1d of Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MHSTCI 2011).

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for the portion of the study area that retains archaeological potential and as shown on Map 10. The stage 2 archaeological assessment should be a test pit survey at 5 m intervals following the standards outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines*.
- 2) As per Standard 1f of Section 1.4.1 (MHSTCI 2011), no additional archaeological assessment is required for the areas identified as disturbed on Map 10.

The MHSTCI is requested to review this report with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism, Cultural Industries, 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 Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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 license.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL POLICY

As the proposed new hospital campus is currently located on federal land within the Central Experimental Farm, Parks Canada is the recognized federal authority in archaeology and, as a federal custodian, the National Capital Commission (NCC) follows its lead and acknowledges and supports this position. It is Parks Canada's position that the *Ontario Heritage Act* does not apply to federal jurisdiction. Although it is understood that the site of the future hospital will eventually be transferred to provincial jurisdiction, it is currently federal land and as such, archaeological work and collections recovered from that land are subject to federal legislation and policies.

The conduct of archaeology on federal lands falls within the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency, Hon. Jonathan Wilkinson, Minister of Environment and Climate Change (s.(4(1)(B), *Parks Canada Agency Act*).

It is the policy of the Government of Canada to protect and manage archaeological resources (Archaeological Heritage Policy Framework, Government of Canada, 1990).

Archaeological resources are included in the cultural stewardship of federal properties, which contribute to the preservation of heritage and environment (Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property, 2019).

Archaeological resources are heritage assets and are therefore included in materials policy. Deputy heads are responsible for ensuring that heritage collections are identified, protected and assessed (Federal Real Property and *Federal Immovables Act*, 1991 and Policy on Management of Materiel, 2019).

7.0 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 Parsons Corporation (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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Mound of sediment built along north and eastern end of the portion of the study area located east of the rail line, view southeast.



Image 2: Parking lot located on the east end of the study area, view southeast.



Image 3: Topography consisted of mounded sediments located along the northern portion of the study area indicating substantial landscaping, view northeast. A drainage gate is visible in the foreground providing additional evidence of disturbance.



Image 4: Parking lot built for the recently demolished Sir John Carling Building, view southeast.



Image 5: Two man holes located north of the location of the former Sir John Carling Building showing the location of underground infrastructure, view northwest.



Image 6: Surviving parking lot south of the recently demolished Sir John Carling Building, view north. The cafeteria wing, all that remains of the building, is visible in the background.



Image 7: Present topography within Queen Juliana Park, view east. The park was once the location of a Temporary Building dating to the second World War and is completely disturbed.



Image 8: Field conditions within the treed area located between the former locations of the Sir John Carling Building and the Temporary Buildings.

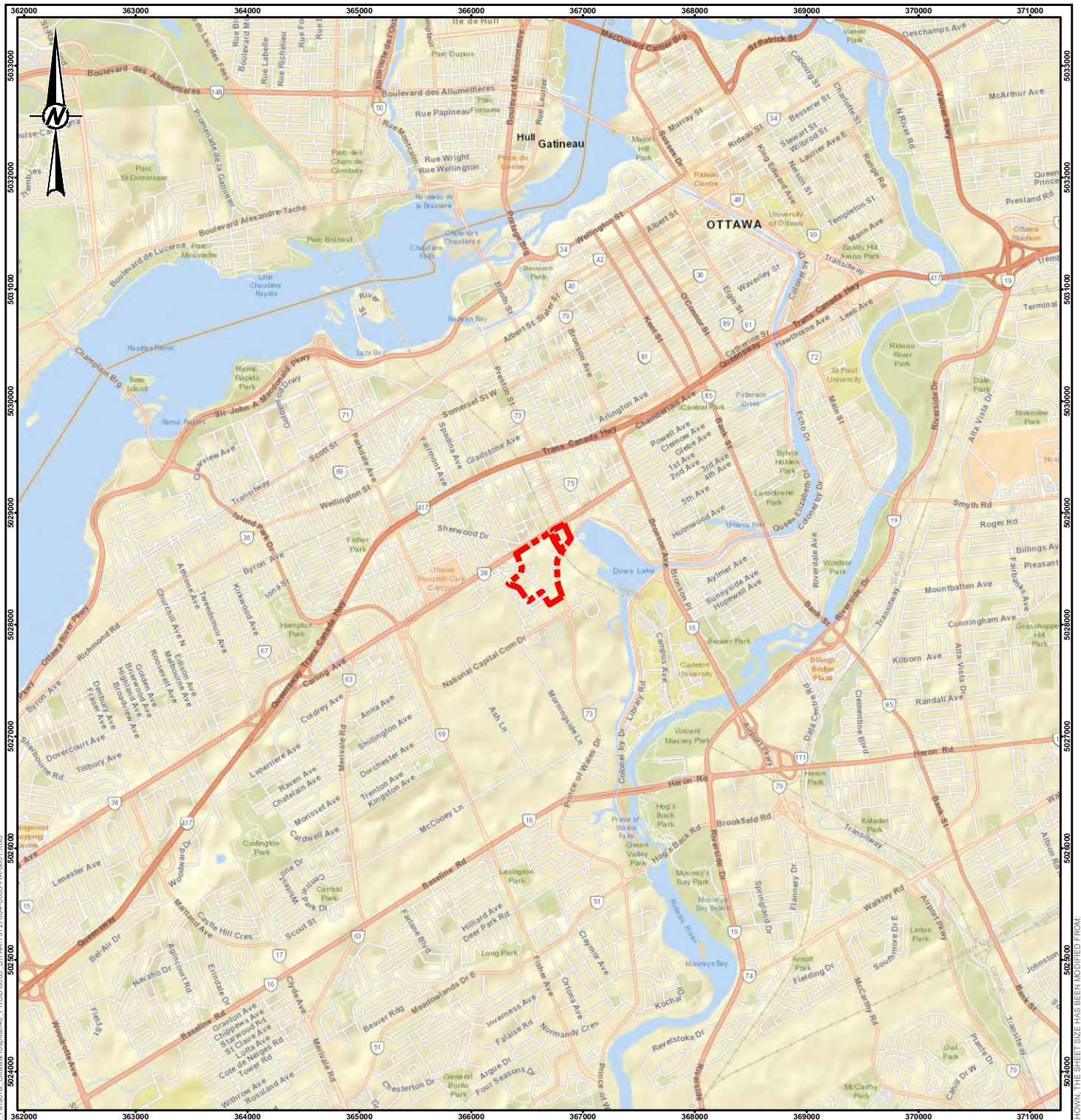


Image 9: Field conditions within the south end of the study area, view northwest. Landscape appears to be undisturbed.



Image 10: The Old Hedge Collection, located in the southwest corner of the study area, view southwest.

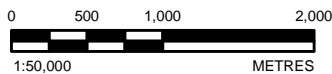
10.0 MAPS



LEGEND



OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
PARSONS CORPORATION

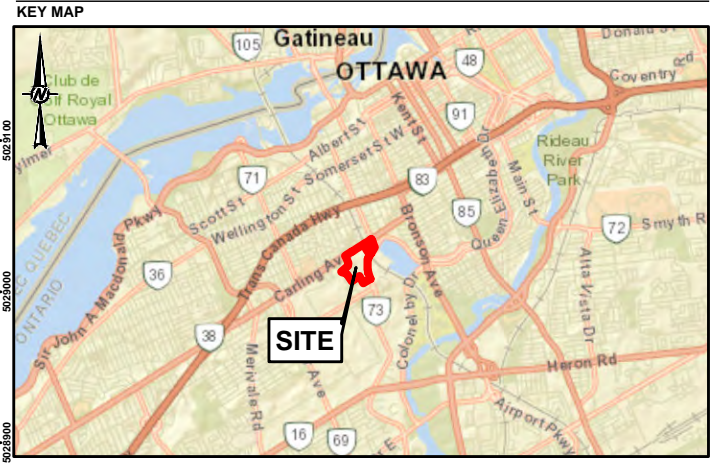
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PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO**

TITLE
KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-11-16
	DESIGNED	----
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH/HM
	APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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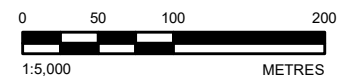


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- LEGEND**
- OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA
 - O-TRAIN STATION
 - O-TRAIN RAILWAY TRACK
 - ROADWAY
 - WETLAND
 - RIDEAU CANAL WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA
 - CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

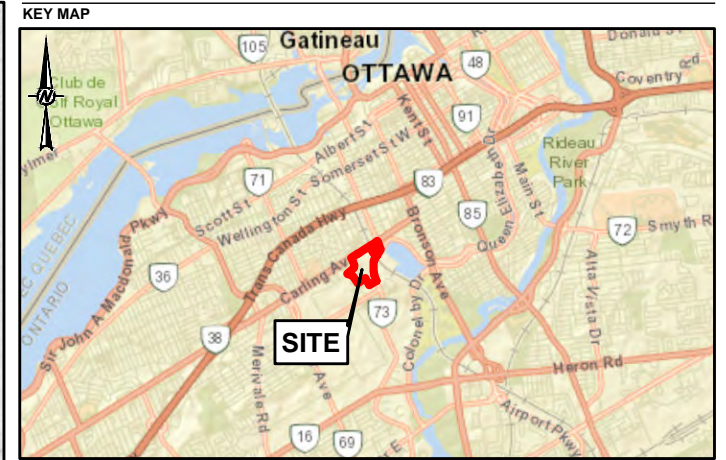
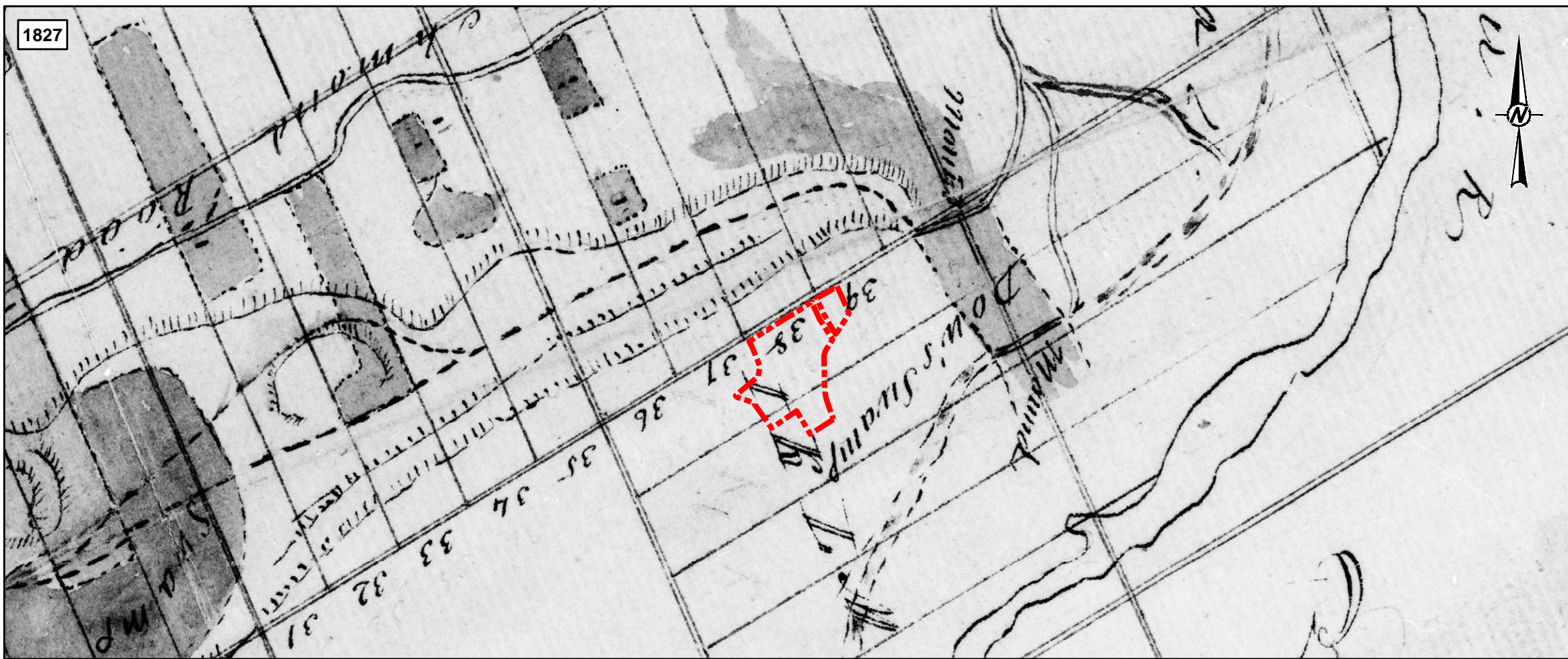
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CLIENT PARSONS CORPORATION		
PROJECT STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO		
TITLE SITE PLAN		
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	APPROVED	BD
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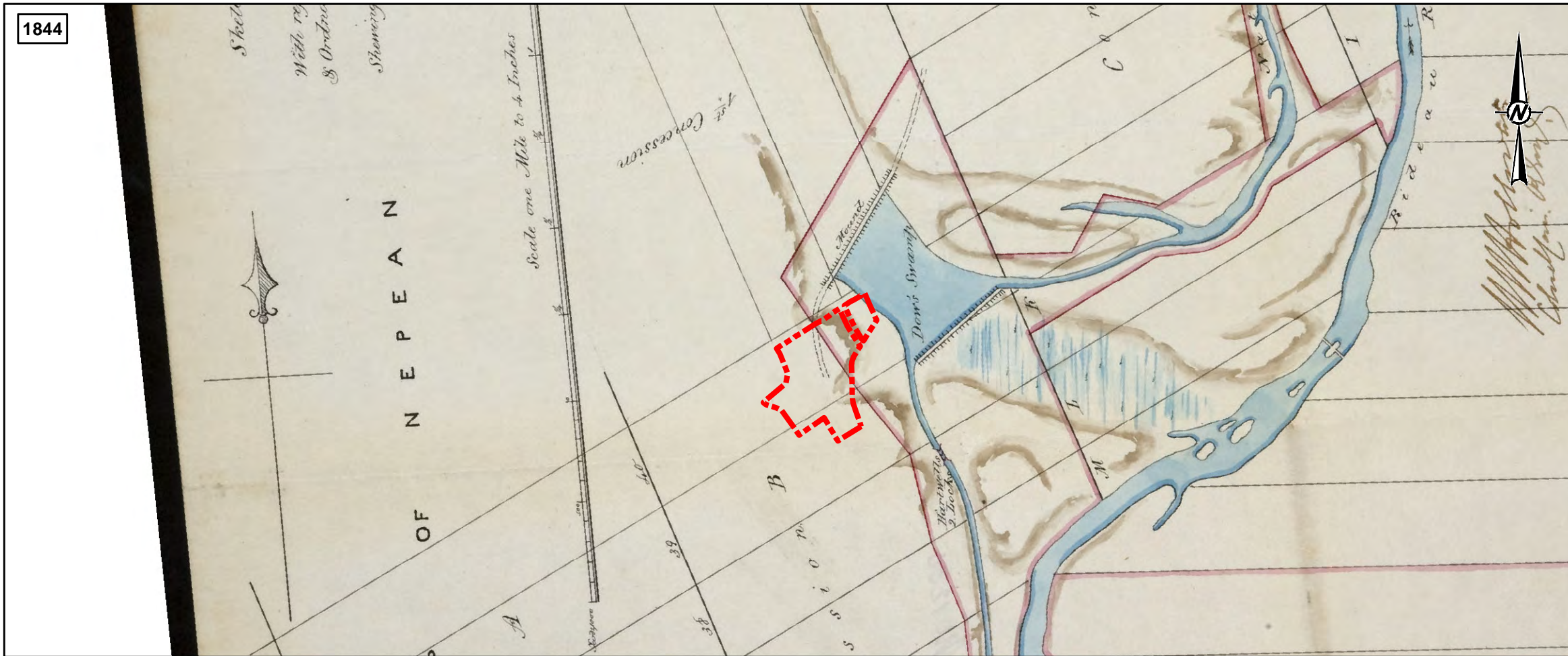
 OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)


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2. 1844 HISTORIC MAP
3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL,
PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
1827 AND 1844 HISTORIC MAPS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-11-16
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	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH/HM
	APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO. 19127064 CONTROL 0003 REV. 0 MAP **3**



1863



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LEGEND

OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

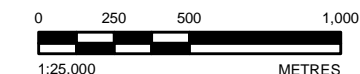
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2. 1879 HISTORIC MAP
3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



1879



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PROJECT
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PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

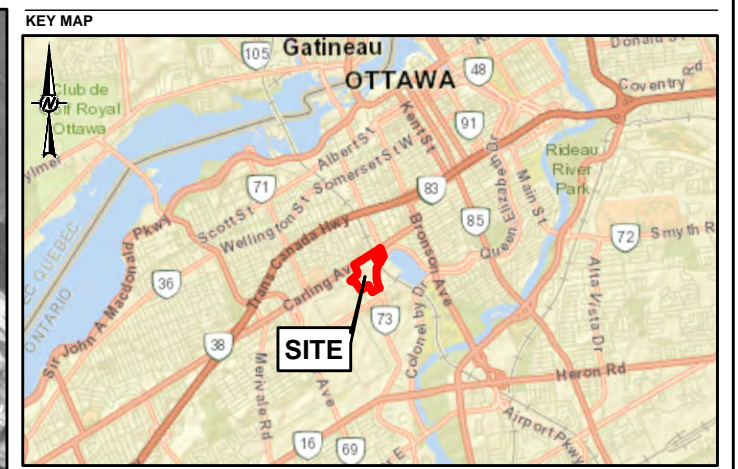
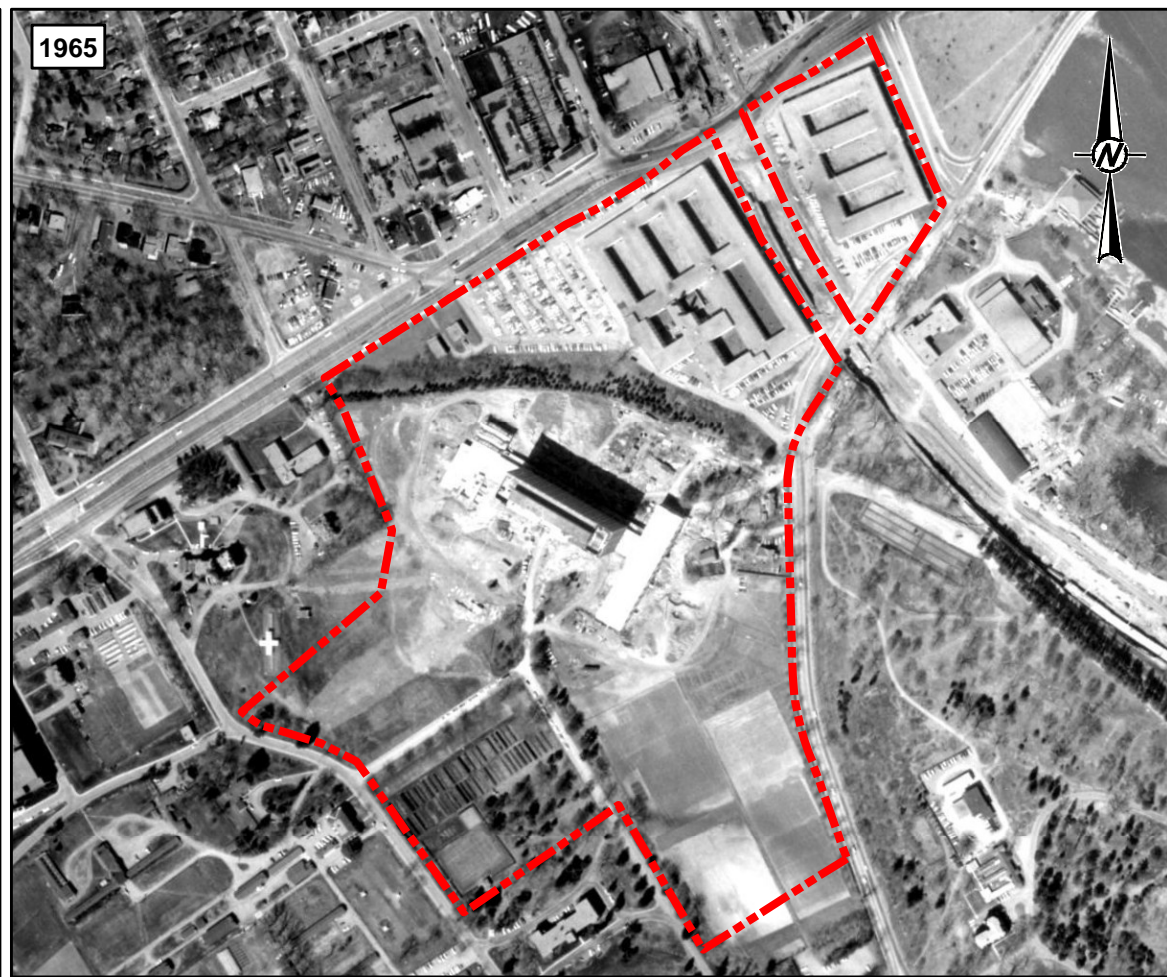
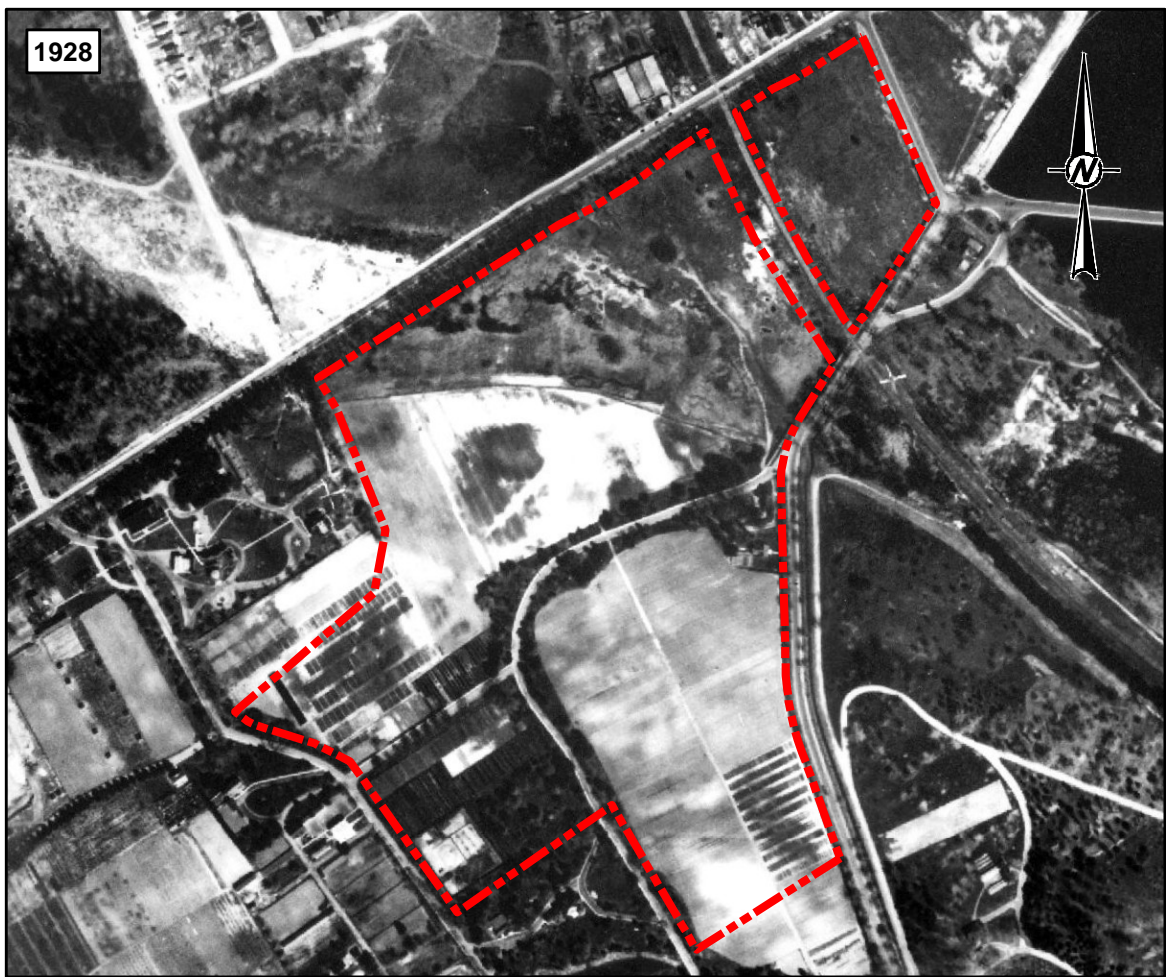
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KEY MAP

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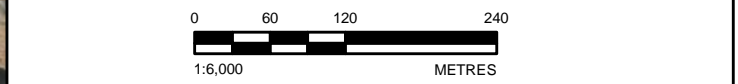
OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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 2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
PARSONS CORPORATION

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL,
PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

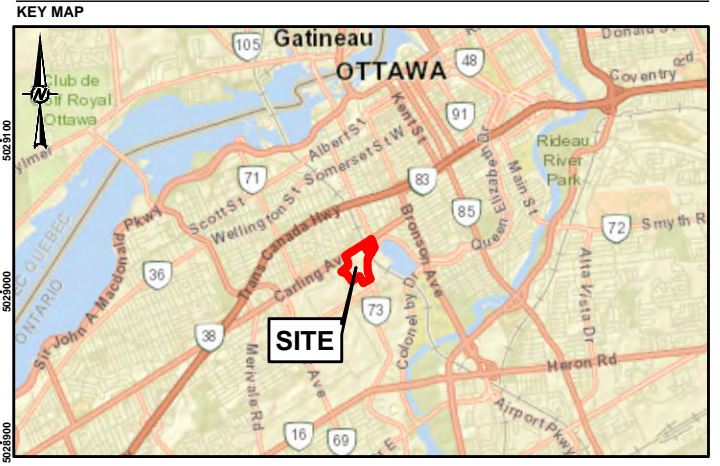
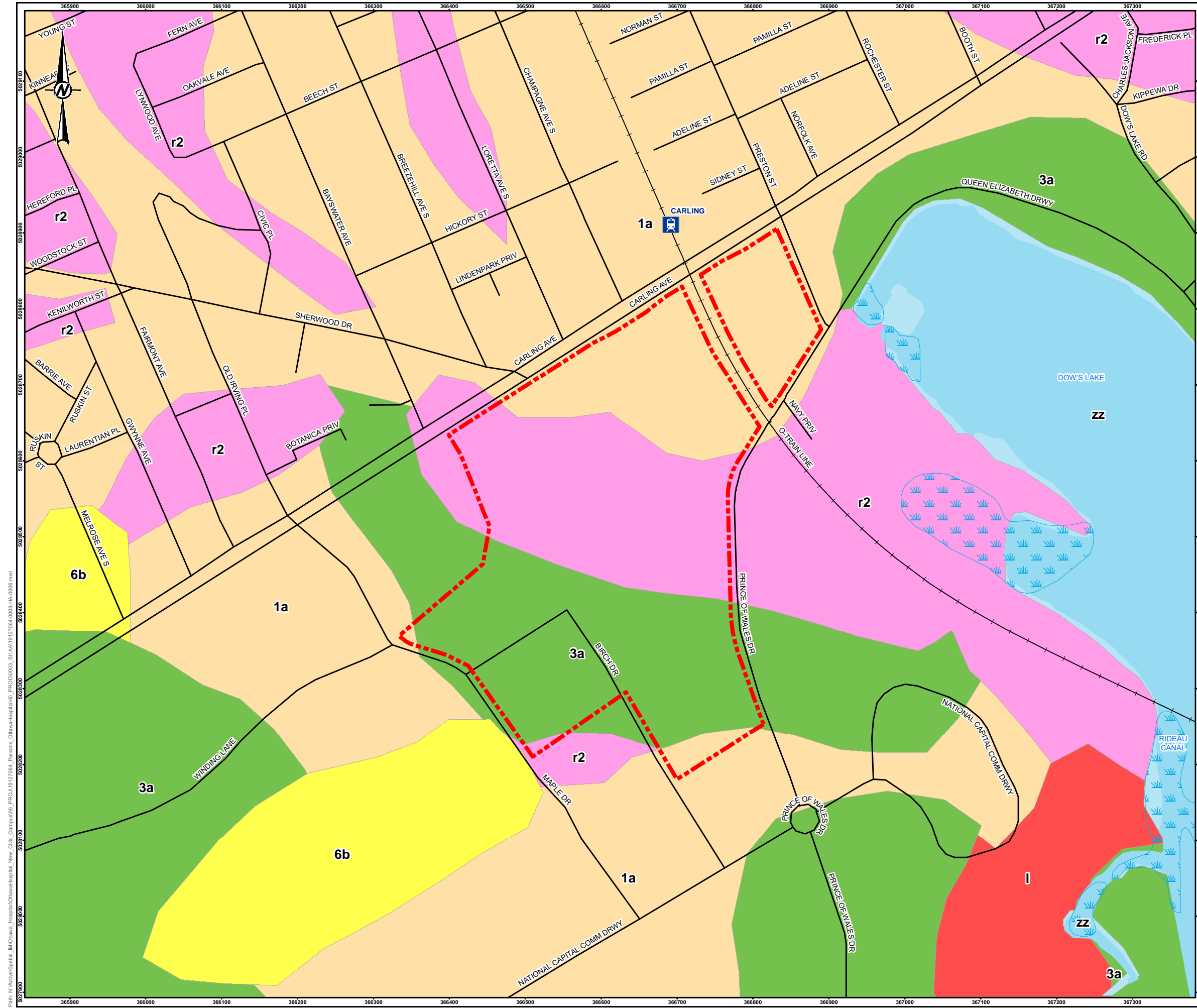
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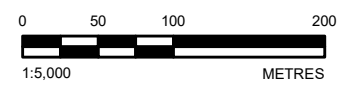
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- LEGEND**
- OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA
 - O-TRAIN STATION
 - O-TRAIN RAILWAY TRACK
 - ROADWAY
 - WETLAND
 - RIDEAU CANAL WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA
- GSC SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**
- 6b: ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: MEDIUM GRAINED STRATIFIED SAND WITH SOME SILT
 - 3a: OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: CLAY, SILT UNDERLYING EROSIONAL TERRACES
 - 1a: TILL, PLAIN WITH LOCAL RELIEF <5 m
 - L: LANDSLIDE AREA
 - r2: BEDROCK: LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, SANDSTONE & LOCAL SHALE
 - zz: WATERBODY

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. BELANGER, J. R. 2008 URBAN GEOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OPEN FILE 5311, 1 DVD.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2018
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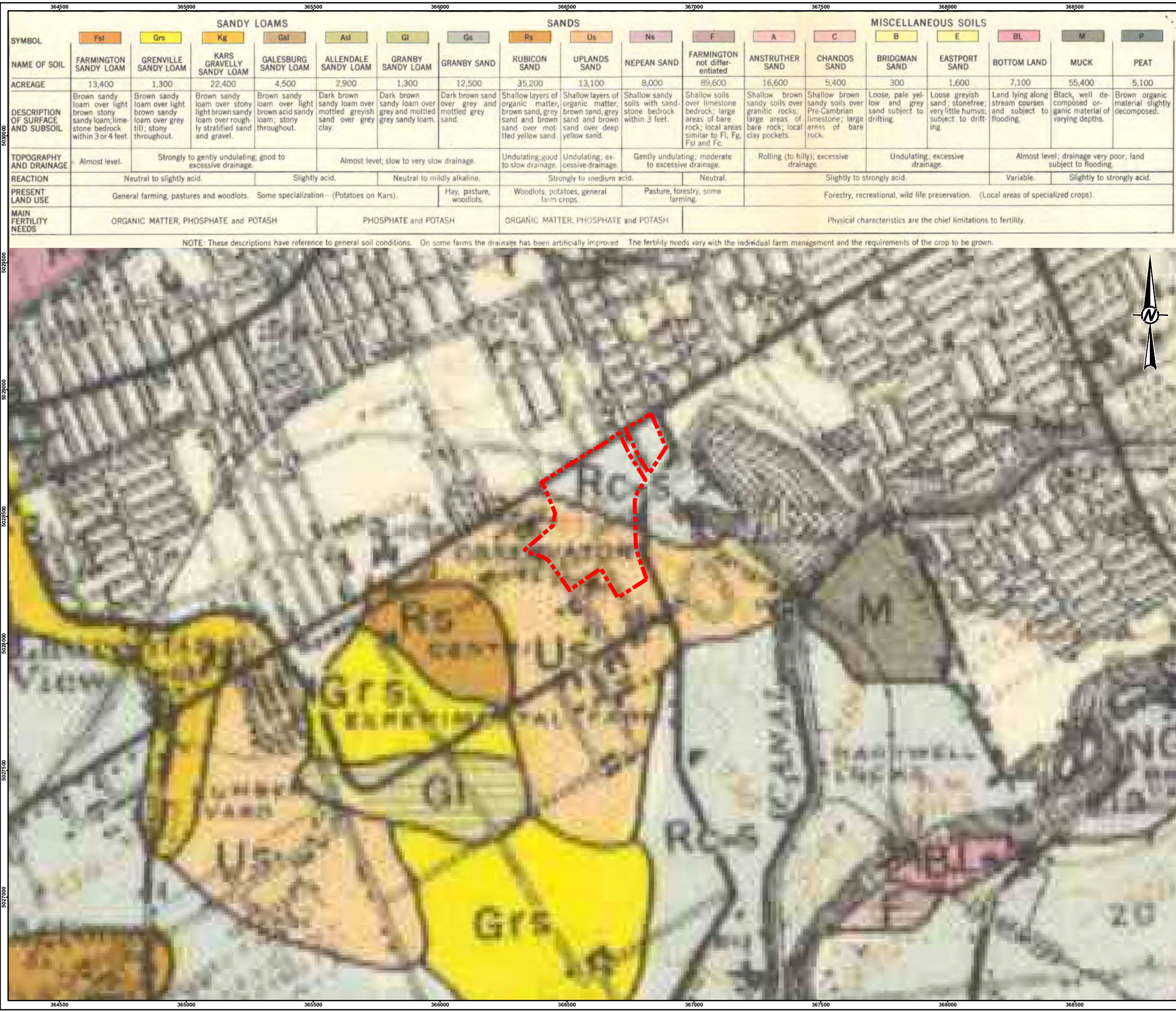
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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

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APPROVED	BD	

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SYMBOL	SANDY LOAMS						SANDS				MISCELLANEOUS SOILS							
	Fsl	Grs	Kg	Gsl	Asl	Gl	Gs	Rs	Us	Ns	F	A	C	B	E	BL	M	P
NAME OF SOIL	FARMINGTON SANDY LOAM	GRENVILLE SANDY LOAM	KARS GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM	GALESBURG SANDY LOAM	ALLEDALE SANDY LOAM	GRANBY SANDY LOAM	GRANBY SAND	RUBICON SAND	UPLANDS SAND	NEPEAN SAND	FARMINGTON not differentiated	ANSTRUTHER SAND	CHANDOS SAND	BRIDGMAN SAND	EASTPORT SAND	BOTTOM LAND	MUCK	PEAT
ACREAGE	13,400	1,300	22,400	4,500	2,900	1,300	12,500	35,200	13,100	8,000	89,600	16,600	5,400	300	1,600	7,100	55,400	5,100
DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE AND SUBSOIL	Brown sandy loam over light brown stony sandy loam; limestone bedrock within 3 or 4 feet.	Brown sandy loam over light brown sandy loam over grey till; stony throughout.	Brown sandy loam over stony light brown sandy loam over roughly stratified sand and gravel.	Brown sandy loam over light brown acid sandy loam; stony throughout.	Dark brown sandy loam over mottled greyish sand over grey clay.	Dark brown sandy loam over grey and mottled grey sandy loam.	Dark brown sand over grey and mottled grey sand.	Shallow layers of organic matter, brown sand, grey sand and brown sand over mottled yellow sand.	Shallow layers of organic matter, brown sand, grey sand and brown sand over deep yellow sand.	Shallow sandy soils with sandstone bedrock within 3 feet.	Shallow soils over limestone bedrock, large areas of bare rock; local areas similar to F1, Fg, Fsl and Fc.	Shallow brown sandy soils over granitic rocks; large areas of bare rock; local clay pockets.	Shallow brown sandy soils over Pre-Cambrian limestone; large areas of bare rock.	Loose, pale yellow and grey sand subject to drifting.	Loose greyish sand; stonefree; very little humus; subject to drifting.	Land lying along stream courses and subject to flooding.	Black, well decomposed organic material of varying depths.	Brown organic material slightly decomposed.
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE	Almost level.	Strongly to gently undulating; good to excessive drainage.		Almost level; slow to very slow drainage.			Undulating; good to slow drainage.	Undulating; excessive drainage.	Gently undulating; moderate to excessive drainage.	Rolling (to hilly); excessive drainage.	Undulating; excessive drainage.		Almost level; drainage very poor; land subject to flooding.					
REACTION	Neutral to slightly acid.			Slightly acid.		Neutral to mildly alkaline.		Strongly to medium acid.			Neutral.		Slightly to strongly acid.		Variable.		Slightly to strongly acid.	
PRESENT LAND USE	General farming, pastures and woodlots.			Some specialization—(Potatoes on Kars).			Hay, pasture, woodlots.		Woodlots, potatoes, general farm crops.			Pasture, forestry, some farming.		Forestry, recreational, wild life preservation. (Local areas of specialized crops).				
MAIN FERTILITY NEEDS	ORGANIC MATTER, PHOSPHATE and POTASH				PHOSPHATE and POTASH			ORGANIC MATTER, PHOSPHATE and POTASH				Physical characteristics are the chief limitations to fertility.						

NOTE: These descriptions have reference to general soil conditions. On some farms the drainage has been artificially improved. The fertility needs vary with the individual farm management and the requirements of the crop to be grown.

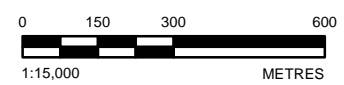


SCALE 1:125,000

SYMBOL	CLAYS					
	Rc	Rc-s	Rc-R	Rec	Bc	Bc-s
NAME OF SOIL	RIDEAU CLAY	RIDEAU CLAY sand spot phase	RIDEAU CLAY rock knob phase	RENFREW CLAY	BEARBROOK CLAY	BEARBROOK CLAY sand spot phase
ACREAGE	17,300	22,100	10,200	2,200	2,900	2,600
DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE AND SUBSOIL	Light brown and grey clay over heavy clay; mottlings below 18"; stone-free.	Small areas of sand knolls less than 3 feet deep over clay inter-mixed with areas of Rideau clay (and clay loam).	Mixed areas of Rideau sand phase and Pre-Cambrian rock knobs.	Grey clay over light grey clay over mottled brown clay then grey clay and silty clay; stone-free. (Re-c) Compact subsoil phase.	Brown clay over mottled yellow brown clay over heavy clay; stone-free.	Small areas of sand knolls less than 3 feet deep over clay inter-mixed with areas of Bearbrook clay.
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE	Gently undulating to almost level; moderate external, slow (moderate) internal drainage.					
REACTION	Slightly acid.			Strongly to medium acid.		
PRESENT LAND USE	General farming, dairying, stockraising; cereal grain, roots, hay and pasture are the chief crops.					
MAIN FERTILITY NEEDS	ORGANIC MATTER, Lime. (Phosphorus and potash on lighter spots).			ORGANIC MATTER and LIME		

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. SOIL SURVEY OF CARLETON COUNTY, G.A. HILLS AND N.R. RICHARDS, EXPERIMENTAL FARMS SERVICE AND F.F. MORWICK, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONTARIO, MARCH 1944, REPORT NO. 7 OF THE ONTARIO SOIL SURVEY
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
PARSONS CORPORATION

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

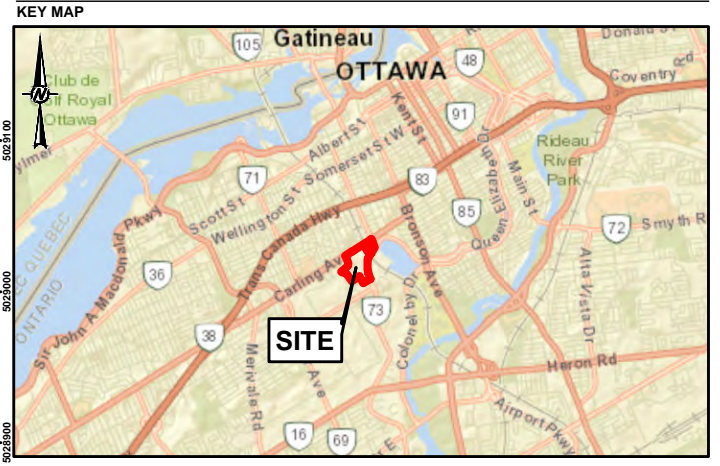
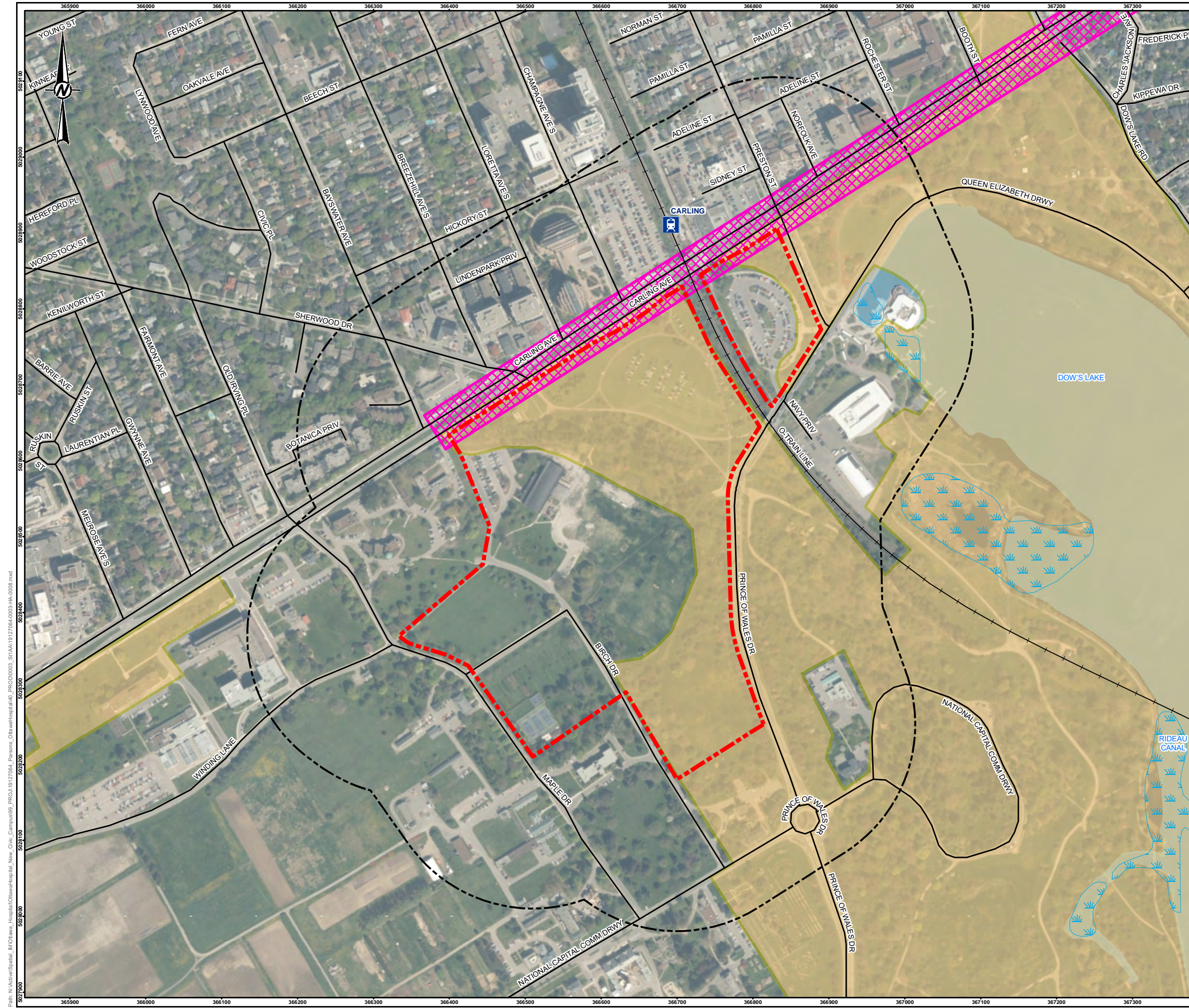
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PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	RH/HM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 19127064 CONTROL 0003 REV. 0 MAP **7**

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 26mm



SCALE 1:125,000

LEGEND

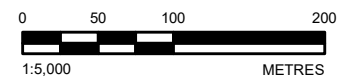
- OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA
- O-TRAIN STATION
- O-TRAIN RAILWAY TRACK
- ROADWAY
- WETLAND
- RIDEAU CANAL WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA
- CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (STANTEC 2018, P415-0143-2017)

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, GEOOTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2018
3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT

PARSONS CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

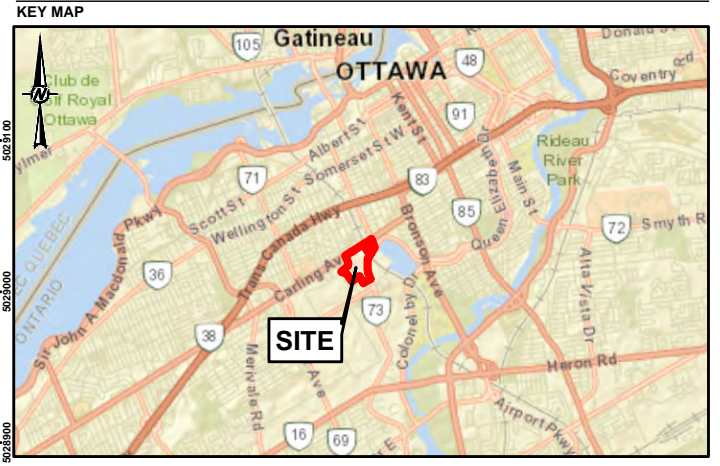
PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS WITHIN 50 METRES OF THE STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT	DATE
YYYY-MM-DD	2020-11-16
DESIGNED	---
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH/HM
APPROVED	BD



Path: N:\Projects\Spatial_Maps\Drawings\Health\OttawaHospital\New_Campus\Map\19127064_Preview_OttawaHospital.dwg, PRCDD0003_S11A\19127064_0003_HA_0008.mxd

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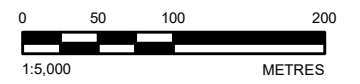


SCALE 1:125,000

- LEGEND**
- APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES - 1863
 - APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES - 1879
 - OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - DISTURBED
 - O-TRAIN STATION
 - O-TRAIN RAILWAY TRACK
 - ROADWAY
 - WETLAND
 - RIDEAU CANAL WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, GEOOTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA.
 2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2018
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 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

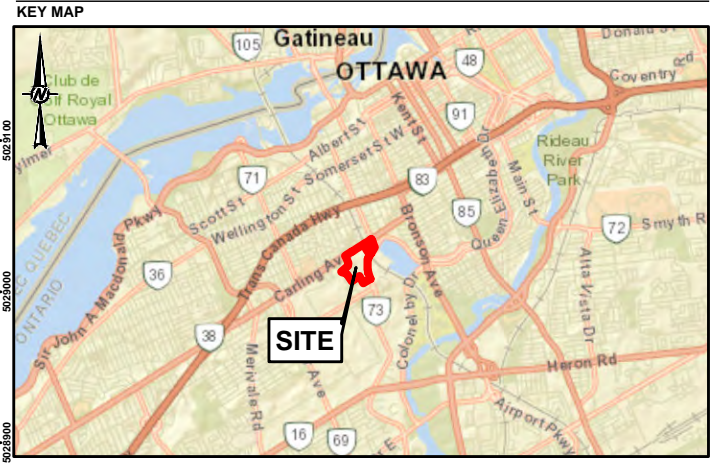
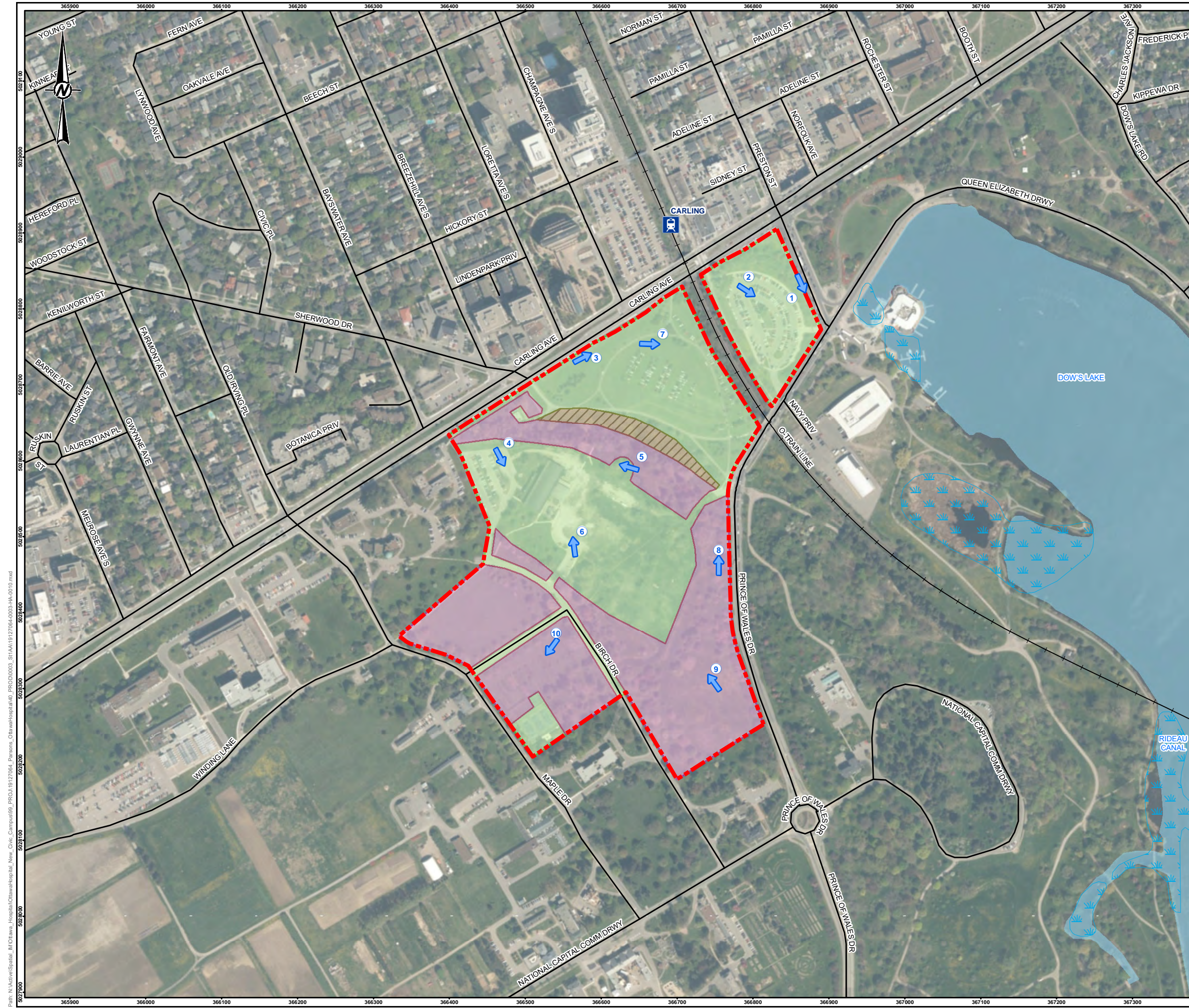
TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-11-16
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH/HM
	APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO. 19127064 CONTROL 0003 REV. 0 MAP 9

Path: N:\Data\GIS\Spatial_MXD\Drawings\Health\OttawaHospital\New_Campus\19127064_Potential_Archaeological\19127064_0003_HA_0000.mxd
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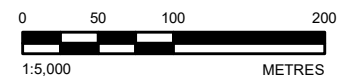
IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 26mm



SCALE 1:125,000

- LEGEND**
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
 - OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA
 - STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED - TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 METRE INTERVALS
 - DISTURBED - NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY REQUIRED
 - SLOPED
 - O-TRAIN STATION
 - O-TRAIN RAILWAY TRACK
 - ROADWAY
 - WETLAND
 - RIDEAU CANAL WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

- NOTE(S)**
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE
- REFERENCE(S)**
1. CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, GEOOTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA.
 2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2018
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 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



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PARSONS CORPORATION

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 1 RESULTS, PHOTO LOCATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-11-16
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH/HM
	APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO. 19127064 CONTROL 0003 REV. 0 MAP **10**

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Signature Page

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.



Randy Hahn, Ph.D.
Staff Archaeologist



Bradley Drouin, M.A.
Associate, Senior Archaeologist

RH/BD/ca

[https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/112513/project files/6 deliverables/stage 1 archaeology/final report/p1107-0025-2020_re_17nov2020.docx](https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/112513/project%20files/6%20deliverables/stage%201%20archaeology/final%20report/p1107-0025-2020_re_17nov2020.docx)

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APPENDIX A

**Correspondence from Ian Badgley, Manager,
Archaeology Program, NCC**

From: Badgley, Ian <ian.badgley@ncc-ccn.ca>
Sent: June 3, 2020 4:36 PM
To: Moore, Helen
Cc: Hahn, Randy; Clarke, Ronald; Rogers, Sarah; 19127064, Parsons Ottawa Hospital Geotech; Hendry, Chris; Bocage, Bridgit
Subject: RE: TOH Stage 1 report

EXTERNAL EMAIL

Good afternoon Helen,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft report of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the site of the future Ottawa Hospital. It is a good report and the NCC supports its recommendation for additional archaeological work on parts of the property determined to have archaeological potential. My few comments on the report are as follows.

First, please add the National Capital Commission to the Distribution List, for receipt of 1 e-copy of the final report. In accordance with the *Protocol for the Co-management of Archaeological Resources* (2017) between the NCC, the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg and the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, we will share this report with both of these Anishinabe Algonquin communities.

Secondly, please delete the report's section 5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation. As you know, it is Parks Canada's position that the Ontario Heritage Act does not apply to federal jurisdiction. Parks Canada is the recognized federal authority in archaeology and, as a federal custodian, the NCC follows its lead and acknowledges and supports this position. Although the site of the future hospital will eventually be transferred to provincial jurisdiction, it is currently federal land and' as such, archaeological work and collections recovered from that land are subject to federal legislation and policies.

I understand the professional obligations of your licence and, if required, would be happy to provide the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries a letter confirming your Stage 1 report's compliance with federal legislation and policies.

I apologize for the lengthy delay in providing you these comments. Please don't hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or concerns.

Best regards,

Ian



Ian Badgley, M.A.

Manager, Archaeology Program
Gestionnaire, Programme d'archéologie

ian.badgley@ncc-ccn.ca

613-239-5678, ext. / poste 5751




From: Moore, Helen <Helen_Moore@golder.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 9, 2020 3:48 PM
To: Badgley, Ian <ian.badgley@ncc-ccn.ca>
Cc: Hahn, Randy <Randy_Hahn@golder.com>; Clarke, Ronald <Ronald.Clarke@parsons.com>; Rogers, Sarah <Sarah.Rogers@parsons.com>; 19127064, Parsons Ottawa Hospital Geotech <112513@golder.com>; Hendry, Chris <Chris_Hendry@golder.com>; Bocage, Bridgit <Bridgit_Bocage@golder.com>
Subject: TOH Stage 1 report

Good Afternoon Ian,
Thanks so much for taking my call yesterday. It was great to speak with you once again. Please see the attached Draft Stage 1 report. I'm sure you'll notice some formatting changes, as well as some additional/revised historic context information from the last report you would have seen from us.

Have a Happy Easter.
Take Care,
Helen.

Helen Moore (B.A. (Hons))
Material Culture Analyst, Archaeologist & Project Manager

 Golder Associates Ltd.
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