Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: 665 Albert Street, LeBreton Flats, Ottawa

Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa, Ontario

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ORIGINAL REPORT

Executive Summary

Stantec was retained by Dream Asset Management (the Client) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for a study area located at 665 Albert Street, in LeBreton Flats, Ottawa, Ontario. This assessment was conducted to meet the requirements of Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* related to the *Planning Act*, prior to the submission of a site plan application to the City of Ottawa. The study area for the Project comprises approximately 0.72 hectares and is located on Lot 40, Concession A on the Ottawa River, Geographic Nepean Township, former Carleton County, now City of Ottawa, Ontario.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* under archaeological Project Information Form number P415-0349-2022 issued to Patrick Hoskins, MA, by the MHSTCI.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area for the Project, involving background research, determined that the majority of the study area has low archaeological potential due to extensive disturbance related to episodes of leveling and rebuilding in the 20th century, and large scale 21st century construction of infrastructure projects. In addition, portions of the study area have been previously assessed and cleared of archaeological concerns. Therefore, in accordance with Section 1.3 and Section 7.7.4 of the MHSTCI's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is not required for any portion of the study area that no longer retains archaeological potential.**

However, Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area for the Project, involving background research, determined that two locations within the study area retain potential for the identification and documentation of deeply buried archaeological resources. Although much of the study area have been subject to below grade disturbance during the 20th and 21st centuries, it is possible that some foundation remnants of mid-19th century buildings exist within the study area. The areas of archaeological potential and interest are at the former location of the Eglise Unis St. Marc, and an outbuilding associated with the Charles Pinhey Estate. In accordance with Section 1.3.1 and Section 7.7.4 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for those portions of the study area which retain archaeological potential.**

Full and detailed recommendations are provided in the body of the report.

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

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

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec was retained by Dream Asset Management (the Client) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for a study area located at 665 Albert Street, LeBreton Flats, Ottawa, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was conducted to meet the requirements of Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (Government of Ontario 2020) related to the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), prior to the submission of a site plan application to the City of Ottawa. The study area for the Project comprises approximately 0.72 hectares and is located on Lot 40, Concession A on the Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa, Ontario (Figure 2).

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI's) 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011) the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

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

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

- A review of relevant archaeological, historical, and environmental literature pertaining to the study area.
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps.
- An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the study area.
- A query of the *Ontario Provincial Register of Archaeological Reports* to determine if other archaeological surveys have been undertaken in or near the study area.

No property inspection was done therefore no permission to enter the study area was required.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 Post-contact Indigenous Resources

"Contact" is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. The precise moment of contact is a constant matter of discussion. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

Project Context
Enter Term

The Ottawa River and most of its major drainage tributaries were controlled by the various Algonquin bands that occupied the Ottawa River Valley (Day and Trigger 1978; Whiteduck 2002). The Algonquin homeland is traditionally identified as the portion of the Ottawa River drainage between the Long Sault Rapids (or Point d'Orignal) at present day Hawkesbury in the south, and Lake Nipissing in the north (Holmes 1993). Major tributary rivers and their respective drainage basins were occupied and controlled by identified Algonquin bands (Morrison 2005). However, the Rideau and Gatineau rivers appear to have been major exceptions to that generality. The Rideau River watershed was undoubtedly used in the early Contact period (Fox and Pilon 2016) as Champlain mentions Indigenous use of the river, even though he himself did not travel along it (Bourne and Bourne 2000).

Even before direct contact had been made with Europeans, the Algonquin had been active in the fur trade, acting as intermediaries between Indigenous procurers of furs in the north and west and those Indigenous groups that were in direct contact with European traders (Holmes 1993). This role was one that was already in place before the European fur trade was initiated, given their position along, and control over, a major water transportation route (Morrison 2005). The Huron traded corn, cornmeal, and fishing nets in exchange for dried fish and furs, the latter of which the Algonquin secured from Ojibway and Cree living further north (Morrison 2005). The growing fur trade and the designation of animal skins as money led to changes in economic and social organization patterns. After the initial excursions of Samuel de Champlain into the Algonquin territory in 1613 until 1615 the Algonquin played a major role in the trade between the Huron and the French, and actively worked against Champlain making a trip to the Huron territory (Day and Trigger 1978). When direct trade between the Huron and French eventually occurred, and the Huron and French were permitted to use the Ottawa River as a travel route, they were subject to tolls by the Kichesippirini, who occupied the region around present-day Morrison Island and controlled water traffic up and down the river from their position at that narrows in the river (Hessel 1993; Morrison 2005).

Increased trade along the Ottawa River attracted attention from Iroquois groups south of the St. Lawrence River. However, the alliance of Algonquin, Huron, and French minimized Iroquois raiding, and various treaties were enacted between the Algonquin and the Mohawk Iroquois during the 1620s and 1630s (Day and Trigger 1978). In the latter part of the 1630s, however, the Algonquin attempted to trade directly with the Dutch, who had been trading partners with the Mohawk, and this led to a new outbreak of hostilities between Mohawk and Algonquin (Day and Trigger 1978). After 1639, the Mohawk began accumulating English, and then Dutch, firearms that gave them considerable advantage over the Algonquin, whose French trade partners had initially determined to trade no firearms and only provide them to those who had been baptized (Trigger 1985). Conflict continued to greater and lesser degrees throughout the 1640s, but by the early 1650s most of the Ottawa River Valley Algonquin had either sought refuge in Québec, such as at Trois Rivières, or had removed themselves to the upper parts of their territory, in present day Algonquin Park (Hessel 1987).

In 1649, the Huron-French fur trade collapsed, and the Five Nations Iroquois raided and destroyed the French Mission at Ste. Marie near Georgian Bay and several Huron villages. Huronia was abandoned, with the surviving Huron destroying their own remaining villages and moving to what is now the province of Québec. The Algonkian-speaking communities were briefly dispersed from the Ottawa Valley from

1650 to 1675, and were replaced as middlemen by the Odawa people, who were later in turn replaced by the French *coureur de bois*. Further colonization of eastern Ontario and Québec led to more changes in the fur trade. However, after the merger of the Northwest Company and Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, the fur trade routes were diverted north to Hudson's Bay (Kennedy 1961:6).

At the turn of the 18th century the French interests in the fur trade had been sufficiently disrupted to a level that a conclusion of a treaty with the Iroquois was required, and Algonquin and Nipissing representatives were on hand in Montréal when that treaty was made (Holmes 1993). While this should have allowed for the resumption of Algonquin occupation of the whole of the Ottawa River again, the protracted hostilities with the Iroquois and the effects of the European based disease epidemics had resulted in a population decline that had caused significant changes to social organization (Morrison 2005). During the first part of the 1700s there were Algonquin settlements along the Gatineau River and there were seasonal occupants around Lake of Two Mountains, near Montréal (Holmes 1993). By 1740 a map of Indigenous peoples in the known Canada identified the Nipissings on their namesake lake, Algonquins on the Liéve River in present day Québec and Algonquins, Nipissings and Mohawks at Lake of Two Mountains (Holmes 1993). No other Indigenous groups, Algonquin or otherwise, were identified as living in the Ottawa River valley (Holmes 1993).

At the conclusion of the Seven Years War in 1763, the sphere of European influence in the Algonquin homeland passed from the French to the British, who imposed restrictions on travel along the Ottawa River above Carillon (Morrison 2005). Nevertheless, the Algonquin continued to consider the river their territory and claims and petitions to that regard were made to the British colonial government (Holmes 1993). The *Proclamation of 1763* was supposed to protect the Algonquin territory from further settlement by Euro-Canadians; however, the British loss in the American revolutionary War, and the resultant influx of loyalists to the British Crown after the war, meant that new lands were required for settling these loyalists and land was purchased in what is now eastern Ontario. This purchase was made with the Mississauga, and not the Algonquin (Morrison 2005:31).

Even though the lands had supposedly been 'surrendered' by the Mississauga, early Euro-Canadian settlers along the Ottawa River documented the continued presence of Algonquins throughout the territory (Hessel 1987:70). In 1819, Alexander McDonnell signed a treaty with some Algonquin that allowed him to cut timber between the Indian and Mississippi rivers and to float the resultant log rafts down the Bonnechere and Madawaska rivers. In 1837, a government Order-in Council acknowledged both the continued presence of Algonquins within the lower Ottawa valley and their historical claim to a large territory. In 1840, Reverend William Bell, a Presbyterian circuit preacher, met an Algonquin settlement along the Madawaska River near present-day Stewartville. These and other encounters testify to the continued occupation of the valley by Algonquin populations.

Despite the attempts to limit the movement of Algonquin people through their traditional territory and encouragement to permanently settle in one location (e.g., at Oka), at the start of the 19th century Algonquins were still largely living on the land and practicing their traditional livelihood of hunting and trapping (Black 1989:64). For the most part they were on the land of all but a brief period of 2-3 months of the year, when they would gather at Oka (Black 1989:65), including even those who had converted to

Christianity (Morrison 2005:31). At Oka it was noted that the Iroquoian population was heavily involved in agriculture and the wage labour economy, but only Algonquin women and elderly men were involved in cultivation pursuits, and in only a limited way at that (Black 1989:64). During the early part of the 19th century tensions between Algonquin, Nipissing and Iroquoian inhabitants increased at Oka (McGregor 2004:167).

In 1820 French traders from Montréal opened a trading post where the Desert River (Kitigan Zibi) met the Gatineau River. For many Algonquin families it was preferable to conduct their trade at this post and spend their summer months in that region, rather than continue on to Oka (McGregor 2004:163). Beginning in the 1830s, those Algonquin families who were spending time in that region began clearing some small parcels of land to settle on when they were not in the bush (McGregor 2004:167). Eventually, the Crown was petitioned for a reserve of approximately 60,000 acres (24,000 hectares) in the Kitigan Zibi area, largely due to the efforts of Chief Luc-Antoine Pakinawatik, who had to indicate to government officials that the land was needed for farming as hunting and trapping were on the decline (McGregor 2004:172).

The decline of hunting and trapping was precipitated by the increase in farming and lumbering activities practiced by Euro-Canadian settlers within the Ottawa River valley, which drastically altered the landscape (Black 1989:65). Nevertheless, Algonquin hunters and trappers continued to ply their traditional trades. As the fur trade continued to decline in importance through the 19th century the closure or amalgamation of trading posts within the Ottawa River drainage resulted in the movement of families to new post locations, and band membership through the latter part of the 19th century became very fluid, and congregation at more favourable locations increased (Black 1989:66-67).

One of those more favourable locations was at Golden Lake (Pikwakanagan), on the Bonnechere River, which was a summer gathering place within the wider winter hunting grounds (Morrison 2005:33). In September 1857, the Crown Lands Agent sent the government a petition from several Algonquin families for a grant of 200 acres per family along the shoes of the lake. In 1864, the government approved the sale of 1,561 acres (631 hectares) of land, which became the community of Pikwakanagan (Hessel 1987:72).

Although the Algonquin continued to become increasingly congregated in fewer locations throughout the Ottawa River drainage area (Hessel 1987:85), traditional activities, such as canoe building, carried on into the early 20th century at Algonquin communities such as Pikwakanagan, Kitigan Zibi and Lac Barrière (Gidmark 1988:75). Moreover, these canoes were used to carry on with hunting and trapping, and for transportation over long distances (Gidmark 1988:75). Despite the continuity of traditional pursuits practiced by some, by the start of the 20th century many Algonquin had become incorporated into the wage labour economy (Black 1989:62). While urban and industrial development were slower to affect the lands where reserves had been established, by the 1950s the ecological changes wrought by lumbering and mining, in conjunction with the drop in prices for furs and other traditional products, the change to a wage labour model had become firmly established (Montpetit 1996:214). Additionally, the opportunities for wage labour on reserves was in general underdeveloped, resulting in either a high degree of underemployment or the need to seek opportunities off-reserve, including, for some, settling in urban

centres (Montpetit 1996:215). Combined with the continual growth in large and small urban centres along the Ottawa River, the relationship of the Algonquin to their traditional territory began to be harder to identify among non-Indigenous populations. However, in 1983 the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation initiated a land claim process, formally submitting a petition and supporting research to the Government of Canada in 1983 and the Government of Ontario in 1985. The Province of Ontario accepted the claim for negotiations in 1991, and the Government of Canada joined the negotiations in 1992 (Algonquins of Ontario [AOO] no date [n.d.] a). Moreover, the Algonquin have become increasingly involved in the land development process in the Ottawa Valley, and in the urban National Capital Region, raising both the knowledge of Algonquin ties to the land and the Algonquin profile in the wider community (AOO n.d.b).

The land within the current study areas is governed by the Crawford's Purchases, which were enacted on October 9, 1783 (marked "B" and "B1", and "B2": on Figure 3). The first treaty, identified as "B", was made between the Crown and the Iroquois. It included lands "reaching from Point Baudet on the north side of Lake St. Francis, up to the mouth of Gananoque River…includes the Counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry, Russell, Prescott, the eastern part of Carleton and the southern part of Lanark" (Morris 1943:16-17). However, there is an outstanding Algonquin land claim for the traditional Algonquin territory within those lands that remain unceded because the Algonquin were not consulted during the treaty negotiations (Algonquin Treaty Negotiation Funding Trust 2013). At the time of the treaty the Ottawa River was in fact still occupied by Algonquin people and was not a part of the Mississauga territory (Hessel 1987). Figure 3 illustrates the AOO Settlement Area Boundary in relation to the study area. An Agreement-in-Principle for a modern-day treaty was signed between the AOO and the governments of Canada and Ontario in 2016.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

Recorded history of the area begins in 1610, when Étienne Brûlé travelled up the Ottawa River and made note of the waterfalls, which are located northwest of the study area (DeVolpi 1964). Champlain followed in 1613, and subsequently named them the Chaudière Falls.

Despite the early mention of the area in European colonial accounts, the Ottawa region was not settled by colonists of European decent until the early 1800s, when Philemon Wright arrived from Boston with a small group of settlers and established a community on the north side of the Ottawa River (Holzman and Tosh 1999, DeVolpi 1964, Nagy 1974). He started trading timber in 1806. The region became known for the square timber trade. Thereafter, European settlers slowly began to enter the region (Nagy 1974). The first survey of Nepean Township was undertaken in 1793 by Deputy Surveyor John Stegman, two years after the division of Upper and Lower Canada (Past Recovery Archaeological Services [PRAS] 2012). The township was resurveyed by John McNaughton in 1824 (Figure 4). However, land registry data indicates patents for lots were issued as early as 1802.

In 1818, soldiers arrived at Richmond's Landing on the LeBreton Flats, which became the location of the first settlement on the south side of the Ottawa River (Holzman and Tosh 1999; Nagy 1974). Richmond's Landing became the disembarkation point for settlers travelling to the present town of Richmond and other settlements further up the Ottawa River. The men of the 99th Regiment of Foot and their families

constructed a road, Richmond Road, through the LeBreton Flats that would take them to their destination (Jenkins 1996). In 1819, Firth's Tavern opened where Richmond Road turned south towards Richmond, just south of the present-day intersection of Booth Street and the Sir John A MacDonald Parkway (Elliot 1991).

The Crown Patent for Lot 40 was issued to Robert Randall in 1809. Randall desired Lot 40 and the surrounding lots due to the presence of Chaudière Falls and its potential for industry. As he was beginning his planning for the Chaudière Falls, Randall was sent to jail for failing to pay debts. His lands were seized by the government and sold at a Sheriff's sale in Brockville in 1820. John LeBreton learned of the sale and, partnering with lawyer Livius Sherwood, bought Lot 40 (Walker and Walker 1968).

The purchase of the lot by LeBreton was contentious. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General, had wanted to purchase the property for the purpose of a government storehouse and a strategic base. In anticipation of the purchase, the government had erected a temporary building on the lot. Dalhousie accused LeBreton of knowing the government's plans and purchasing the property in order to sell it to the Crown at an inflated price. LeBreton's purchase of the lot was upheld in court and he retained the property (Walker and Walker 1968).

Following the court challenge, LeBreton and Sherwood registered a plan for a subdivision known as the "Town of Sherwood". The Town of Sherwood did not become a reality due to Governor Dalhousie appropriating the land to the east and west and leaving them for future government use. The construction of the Rideau Canal and the development of Upper and Lower Bytown to the east during the 1820s ended any plans for the Town of Sherwood (Elliot 1991).

Irrespective pf the legal wranglings over the lot, it continued to be an important location in the early settlement of the region. The 1830 Swalwell map of Nepean Township shows the location of some early roads, including one that eventually became the Richmond Road running off to the west from Lot 40, and another running along the west side of Lot 40, immediately adjacent to, or within, the study area, following roughly the route of present-day Booth Street and Bronson Avenue (Figure 5). Swalwell's 1830 map attests to the increasing activity of early Euro-Canadian settlers across the landscape, moving between the Rideau and Ottawa rivers.

Until the building of the Rideau Canal (1826 to 1832), the Ottawa area was sparsely settled, and consisted of a collection of smaller communities known by several different names: Iles aux Chaudière, Barrière, Place des Rideaux, Chaudière Falls, The Point, Bellows' Landing, Richmond Landing, Collins Landing, and Nepean (DeVolpi 1964; Holzman and Tosh 1999). These communities were based around timber/lumber mills and were comprised mostly of log cabins. With the construction of the Rideau Canal the first real settlement occurred at the current site of Ottawa (Nagy 1974). Colonel John By, along with overseeing the construction of the Rideau Canal, was charged with subdividing the land into lots.

The Chaudière Bridge collapsed in 1836 and a new bridge was constructed in the 1840s. At the same time as the new bridge construction, roads were planned to connect Upper Bytown and the bridge. When tenders for the new bridge were advertised in 1842, LeBreton issued a new survey plan for Lot 40 (Figure 6). Settlement did not take place until the survey plan was approved in 1844, the same year the bridge

was constructed. The lot was settled by tradesmen and acted as a service centre for the lumber trade (Elliot 1991).

Bytown, which included LeBreton Flats, was severed from Nepean Township in 1850. It was incorporated as the City of Ottawa in 1855 and named the capital of the Province of Canada by Queen Victoria in 1857. Ottawa was chosen as the capital for several reasons, such as: being the only settlement of note on the Ontario and Québec borders; its location far from the American border; and, that it could be supplied by either Kingston or Montréal due to the presence of the Rideau Canal and Ottawa River. Once Ottawa became the capital of Upper Canada, and after the confederation of Canada, Ottawa became more metropolitan. Parliament and federal buildings were constructed in the area that was once the military grounds along the Ottawa River (Holzman and Tosh 1999). The development of the city after being chosen as the capital was quick and intense, especially near the Chaudière and (Figure 7).

The lumber mills at the Chaudière expanded quickly, which led to further development and settlement of the LeBreton Flats (Figures 8 and 9). Several large estates were built here for the lumber mill owners to have a residence close to their mills. In turn other prominent citizens also built residences in south LeBreton, including lawyer Charles Pinhey. Part of Pinhey's former estate is located within the study area.

Rail construction at LeBreton Flats began in 1851 due to the need for sawmills to transport their lumber to markets not located downstream along the Ottawa River. The first train of the Bytown and Prescott Railway made its initial journey on Christmas Day, 1864, and regular service began on December 29, 1854 (Ontario's Historical Plaques n.d.). By 1857 the Bytown and Prescott Railway was in receivership, and in 1865 the assets were sold at public auction (Railways of Eastern Ontario n.d.). In 1867, the railway was reorganized and restarted operations as the St Lawrence & Ottawa Railway (Railways of Eastern Ontario n.d.), but by 1884 the whole line had been leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway. By the 1890s, both passenger and freight trains were running through LeBreton Flats, and Ottawa had become an important rail hub.

On April 26, 1900, a fire broke out in Hull. Borne by the wind, the fire crossed the river and set fire to the lumber yards at LeBreton Flats. The fire destroyed the LeBreton Flats, large parts of Hull, and much of the surrounding area. The area began to rebuild immediately as a working-class community with row housing, and commercial and industrial businesses (Figure 10). As the lumber industry declined LeBreton Flats became diverse in terms of businesses and remained an area for low-income working-class families.

By the 1950s and 1960s, LeBreton Flats was considered a slum by the city. In 1962 residents were sent letters notifying them that their property had been expropriated in order to redevelop the area. The buildings on LeBreton Flats were razed and deposits of fill were used in order to build over the surviving foundations (Figure 11).

1.2.2.1 Property History and Historical Map Review

The study area is located in the south part of the LeBreton Flats, north of Albert Street and east of Booth Street. Historical mapping from the 1857 *Plan of Ottawa* shows that the study area was located in an area

of lots planned between Victoria Terrace (later part of Wellington Street) and Albert Street (Wagner 1857) (Figure 7). Booth Street, originally called Bridge Street, did not extend south past the proposed canal or aqueduct to the north of the study area. Relief shading shows that the study area was located on the upper terrace of LeBreton Flats.

Walling's 1863 *Map of the City of Ottawa* shows less subdivision of city lots but does depict more structures and development in the LeBreton Flats area (Figure 8). No structures are illustrated within the study area. The 1879 City of Ottawa map from the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton* depicts a highly developed urban and industrial landscape on the LeBreton Flats area, including the Canadian Central Railway terminal and other rail terminals, a sawmill at Richmond Landing, the Ottawa Water Works Canal, and a developed road and bridge network (Belden 1879) (Figure 8). Victoria Terrace has been renamed Wellington Street, and a bridge over the canal connects Bridge Street to the newly developed Courtland Street (now Booth Street) which extends to Wellington Street. No structures are depicted, but the study area is located in Block M, within Lots 11 to 22.

The following provides a brief summary, based on fire insurance mapping from 1878 to 1912 (Figure 10) (Goad 1878, 1888, 1901, 1912) and aerial photographs from 1928 to 1976 (Figure 11) (City of Ottawa 2022).

Fire insurance mapping from 1878 shows a stone residence at 630 Wellington Street, with several outbuildings at the south end of the lot backing onto Maria (now Albert) Street, including a stable (indicated by the X across it). This was the residence of Charles Pinhey. His estate also included the undeveloped lots to the east and west of the central residence. Charles Pinhey was the son of Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, a prominent lawyer and politician in Ottawa. Charles followed in his father's footsteps and became a lawyer. After building his residence at 630 Wellington Street sometime around 1860, he lived there until his death in 1893 (PRAS 2012:65). His wife continued to live there until the Great Fire destroyed the residence in 1900.

The 1878 fire insurance map shows numerous other buildings within the study area. Details are shown in Table 1. Only those addresses with structures are listed in the table.

Table 1: Structures Shown in Study Area on 1878 Insurance Plan

Address	Main Structure	Additions/Outbuildings	Notes
610 Wellington	2.5 to 2-storey brick	Several 1-storey wood, 2-storey wood stable	Residence
620 Wellington	1.5 to 1-storey wood	Several 1-storey wood, one 2-storey wood	Residence
630 Wellington	2.5-storey stone	Several 1 to 2-storey wood, 2-storey wood stable	Residence
646 Wellington	1.5-storey stone	1.5-storey wood	Residence
650 Wellington	2-storey wood	1.5 and 1-storey wood additions	Residence
654 Wellington	1.5 to 1-storey wood	1.5 and 1-storey wood	Residence
664 Wellington	2.5-storey stone	2-storey brick, 1-storey wood	Residence
641 Wellington	3 to 2-storey brick	Several 1-storey wood	Primary school
703 Maria	1.5 to 1-storey wood	1-storey wood	Residence
707 Maria	1.5 to 1-storey wood	1-storey wood	Residence

Several key changes are notable in the 1888 insurance plan. The name of the street on the south side of the study area has been changed from Maria Street to Albert Street. The three row houses at 670 to 674 Wellington Street (outside of the study area) have been demolished to make way for a connecting street between Bridge Street and Division Street to the west of the study area. A brick church with wood steeple has been built on the lot between 654 and 664 Wellington Street, numbered 50 Wellington Street. This church is labeled as a French Presbyterian Church and later became the Eglise Unis St. Marc.

The Rev. William Moore purchased Lot M19 and M20 in 1883. The Eglise St. Marc, founded as a Presbyterian church in 1874, was the main church for French Protestants in Ottawa (PRAS 2012). In 1925, the Eglise St. Marc joined with the United Church of Canada and became the Eglise Unis St. Marc. Based on mapping and land registry, the church was erected between 1885 and 1888 (PRAS 2012).

The 1888 insurance plan shows most of the same structures, with a few exceptions. Details are shown in Table 2. Only those addresses with structures are listed in the table.

Table 2: Structures Shown in Study Area on 1888 Insurance Plan

Address	Main Structure	Additions/Outbuildings	Notes
610 Wellington	Brick veneer (storeys not available)	Several wood (storeys not available)	Residence
620 Wellington	1.5 to 1-storey wood	Several 1-storey wood, one 2-storey wood	Residence
630 Wellington	2.5-storey stone	Several 1 to 1.5-storey wood, 1.5-storey wood stable	Residence
646 Wellington	1.5-storey stone	1.5-storey wood	Residence
653 Wellington	2-storey wood	1-storey wood addition, 1.5-storey wood stable, 1.5 to 1-storey wood	Residence
654 Wellington	1.5 to 1-storey wood	1-storey wood addition, 1.5-storey wood stable, 1.5 to 1-storey wood	Residence
--	Brick structure, wooden steeple	1-storey wood	
664 Wellington	2.5-storey stone	2-storey brick, 1-storey wood	Residence
641 Wellington	3 to 2-storey brick, 1-storey wood	Several 1-storey wood	Victoria Ward Primary School (on north side of Wellington, not shown on figure)
667 Wellington	2.5 brick veneer, 1.5-storey wood	1 and 2-storey wood	Grocery (on north side of Wellington, not shown on figure)
687 Albert	1.5-storey wood	1.5-storey wood stable, 1-storey wood	Residence
703 Albert	1.5 to 1-storey wood	1.5-storey wood stable, 1-storey wood	Residence
707 Albert	1.5 to 1-storey wood	2-storey wood stable, 1-storey wood	Residence

Fire insurance mapping from 1901 reflects the devastation caused by the Great Fire in 1900. Most of the structures are gone, including the Pinhey estate and the Eglise Unis St. Marc. None of the previous structures appear to have survived the fire; however, newly constructed stone houses are indicated at 646 and 648 Wellington Street, and a new brick veneered house is shown at 707 Albert Street. A small brick drug store at the corner of Wellington and Bridge Streets completes the list of structures in the study area in 1901. Details are shown in Table 3. Only those addresses with structures are listed in the table.

Table 3: Structures Shown in Study Area on 1901 Insurance Plan

Address	Main Structure	Additions/Outbuildings	Notes
646 Wellington	2.5 to 1-storey stone	1-storey wood, 2 and 1-storey brick veneer	Residence
648 Wellington	2.5-storey stone	1-storey brick, 2-storey brick stable	Residence
666 Wellington	2-storey brick veneer	--	Drug Store
707 Albert	1.5 to 1-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood	Residence

By 1912, the study area has been fully redeveloped, with numerous houses and businesses fronting Wellington, Bridge, and Albert Streets. The Eglise Unis St. Marc had been rebuilt in roughly the original location, but with a different floor-plan. The former Pinhey property had become the location of the new Wellington Street Public School and associated school yard, which replaced the Victoria Ward Public School destroyed in the 1900 fire. The school building is located directly over the former foundation of the Pinhey house. The 1878 fire insurance map shows numerous other buildings within the study area. Details are shown in Table 4. Only those addresses with structures are listed in the table.

Table 4: Structures Shown in Study Area on 1912 Insurance Plan

Address	Main Structure	Additions/Outbuildings	Notes
610 Wellington	--	1-storey wood	Residence
620 Wellington	2.5-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood	Residence
--	3-storey brick, high stone foundation	--	Public school
646 Wellington	2.5 to 1-storey stone	1 and 2-storey brick veneer, 1-storey wood	Residence
648 Wellington	2.5-storey stone and 1-storey brick	2-storey brick veneer stable, 1-storey wood	Residence
650 Wellington	2-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood addition, 1-storey wood	Residence
652 Wellington	2 to 1-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood addition	Residence
--	Brick church	1-storey wood	St. Mark Church
662 Wellington	3 to 2-storey brick	Several 1-storey wood	Residence
664 Wellington	2-storey brick veneer	2-storey brick veneer and iron-clad	Grocery
613/615 Albert	2-storey brick veneer	2-storey wood builders supply storage	Semi-detached residences (not shown on figure)
687 Albert	2-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood addition	Residence
703 Albert	2-storey wood	1-storey wood	Residence
705 Albert	2-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood addition	Residence
707 Albert	2-storey brick veneer and iron clad	2-storey wood addition, 2-storey wood	Residence
709 Albert	2-storey brick veneer and iron clad	1-storey wood addition	Row house
711 Albert	2-storey brick veneer and iron clad	1-storey wood addition	Row house
713 Albert	2-storey brick veneer and iron clad	1-storey wood addition	Row house
715 Albert	2-storey brick veneer and iron clad	1-storey wood addition	Row house
719 Albert	2-storey brick veneer	1-storey wood addition	Residence

723 Albert	2-storey brick veneer	2-storey wood stable, 1-storey wood addition	Residence
305 Bridge	Not applicable	1-storey brick	Back addition to Continental Bag and Paper factory (not shown on figure)

Aerial photography from 1928 shows that most of the structures depicted in the 1912 fire insurance mapping are still present, including the church and the public school (Figure 11). The 1958 air photo (partial) generally show most of the same structures in place. However, by 1965, the block has been cleared of almost all the buildings except the Eglise Unis St. Marc and some structures at the east end of the study area. Eleven years later in 1976, the entire study area had been cleared, graded and paved over to create a parking lot.

1.2.3 Late 20th and Early 21st Century Development

Much of the study area was subject to significant and deep disturbance during several major infrastructure projects from 1990 to the present day (Figure 12). In the 1990s, a portion of the Ottawa Transitway was constructed east of the study area, within what was originally Lot M9 and M10. Beginning in 2015, the Transitway O-Line was replaced by the LRT, which included the construction of an overpass and a new station on Booth Street northwest of the study area and associated rail infrastructure along the northern boundary of the study area. As part of this work, Booth Street north of Albert Street was widened to the east. Around the same time, significant work was carried out on road, sewer and watermain reconstruction along Albert Street, including the widening of Albert Street along its north side. Wellington Street was removed during this period. In 2017, the construction of a large access shaft for the Combined Sewage Storage Tunnel (CSST) project occurred to east of the study area, and the study area itself was extensively graded for use as a construction staging area and equipment laydown. In particular, the 2015 and 2017 aerial photos show the extensive disturbances throughout and surrounding the study area related to the CSST and LRT projects (Figure 12).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984). The Ottawa Valley Clay Plain is a large region of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock and sand and divided into two areas, east and west of Ottawa. The region to the east of Ottawa consists of clay soils that are more acidic than to the west of Ottawa (Chapman and Putnam 1984). Specific soils associated with the lot were not identified in the 1944 soil survey of Carleton County as the area had already been heavily urbanized (Hills *et al.* 1944).

The study area is located approximately 620 meters southeast of the Ottawa River, located on a former flood plain known as the LeBreton Flats. An aqueduct, which follows a former natural gully between the upper and lower parts of the LeBreton Flats, is located approximately 80 metres to the north. This aqueduct was first channelized in the 19th century, based on historical mapping

Following the razing of the buildings in the 1960s, large amounts of fill deposit were used to bury the remaining foundations and walls (Raven Beck 1993). As a result, there was a fill layer of varying depths on top of most of the LeBreton Flats area. However, much of that fill overburden was removed down to bedrock in the area north of the aqueduct during preparations for redevelopment of LeBreton Flats in the early 2000s. Fill in the area south of the aqueduct and in and around the study area was removed during the CSST and LRT projects (see Section 1.2.3).

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Indigenous Resources

Overall, archaeological research in many parts of Eastern Ontario has been limited, at least when compared to adjoining areas in Southern Ontario and northern New York State, resulting in only a limited understanding of the cultural processes that occurred in this part of the province. The following summary of the pre-contact occupation of Eastern Ontario (see Table 5 for chronological chart) is based on syntheses in Archaeologix Inc. (2008), Ellis and Ferris (1990), Jacques Whitford (2008), Pilon (1999), St-Pierre (2009), and Wright (1995).

Table 5: Eastern Ontario Cultural Chronology, Years Before Present (BP)

Archaeological Period	Time	Characteristics
Early Paleo	11,000–10,400 BP	Caribou and extinct Pleistocene mammal hunters, small camps
Late Paleo	10,400–10,000 BP	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	10,000-8,000 BP	Slow population growth, emergence of woodworking industry, development of specialized tools
Middle Archaic	8,000–4,500 BP	Environment similar to present, fishing becomes important component of subsistence, wide trade networks for exotic goods
Late Archaic	4,500-3,100 BP	Increasing site size, large chipped lithic tools, introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	3,100-2,950 BP	Emergence of true cemeteries with inclusion of exotic trade goods
Early Woodland	2,950-2,400 BP	Introduction of pottery, continuation of Terminal Archaic settlement and subsistence patterns
Middle Woodland	2,400-1,400 BP	Increased sedentism, larger settlements in spring and summer, dispersed smaller settlement in fall and winter, some elaborate mortuary ceremonialism
Transitional Woodland	1,400-1,100 BP	Incipient agriculture in some locations, seasonal hunting & gathering
Late Woodland	1,100-700 BP	Limited agriculture, development of small village settlement, small communal longhouses
Late Woodland	700-600 BP	Shift to agriculture as major component of subsistence, larger villages with large longhouses, increasing political complexity
Late Woodland	600- 350 BP	Very large villages with smaller houses, politically allied regional populations, increasing trading network

Identifiable human occupation of Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial period. The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Indigenous

groups that had been living to the south of the emerging Great Lakes. This initial occupation is referred to as the "Paleo" archaeological culture.

Early Paleo (EP) (11,000-10,400 BP) settlement patterns suggest that small groups, or “bands”, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. Many (although by no means all) of the EP sites were located on former beach ridges associated with Lake Algonquin and research/evidence indicates that the vegetative cover of these areas would have consisted of open spruce parkland, given the cool climatic conditions. Sites tend to be located on well-drained loamy soils, and on elevations in the landscape, such as knolls. The fact that assemblages of artifacts recovered from EP sites are composed exclusively of stone skews our understanding of the general patterns of resource extraction and use. However, the hunting of large game, such as caribou, mastodon and mammoth, appears to be of central importance to the sustenance of these early inhabitants. Moreover, EP sites often appear to be located in areas which would have intersected with migratory caribou herds. In the Ottawa Valley, it appears that the paleo-environment had not recovered sufficiently from the former glaciations to have allowed an EP occupation. There is, however, some evidence of EP incursion to the Rideau Lakes area.

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

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

The development of more diversified tool technology continued into the Middle Archaic period (8,000-4,500 BP). The presence of grooved stone net-sinkers suggests an increase in the importance of fishing in subsistence activities. Another new tool, the bannerstone, also made its first appearance during this period. Bannerstones are ground stone weights that served as counterbalance for "atlatls" or spear-throwers, again indicating the emergence of a new technology. The increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for chipped stone tools suggests that in the Middle Archaic groups inhabited

smaller territories lacking high quality raw materials. In these instances, lower quality materials which had been glacially deposited in local tills and river gravels were used.

This reduction in territory size appears to have been the result of gradual region-wide population growth, which forced a reorganization of subsistence patterns, as a larger population had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area. Stone tools designed specifically for the preparation of wild plant foods suggest that subsistence catchment was being widened and new resources being more intensively exploited. A major development of the later part of the Middle Archaic period was the initiation of long-distance trade. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from sources near Lake Superior were being widely traded. Two of the most notable sites in Ontario are along the Ottawa River. What makes these sites notable is the large concentration of copper artifacts that have been recovered. The Morrison's Island and Allumette Island sites have produced over 1,000 copper artifacts. The copper artifacts consisted of fishhooks, awls, gorges, socketed axes, knives, and spear points. The source of the copper has been traced to Lake Superior, approximately 1,000 km away. In addition to the copper artifacts, other lithic sources from over 500 km to the south have been found indicating participation in a large interaction network.

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

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

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

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

The Early Woodland period (2,900-2,200 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

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

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

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

witnessed from the Middle Archaic and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland period.

There are three complexes of Middle Woodland culture in Ontario. The complex specific to eastern Ontario is known as "Point Peninsula" most notably represented by ceramics decorated with a stamped zigzag pattern applied at various angles to the exterior of the vessel, known as "pseudo scallop shell". Another common decorative style is the dentate stamp, a comb-like tool creating square impressions. Middle Woodland components have been identified in Vincent Massey Park along the Rideau River in the City of Ottawa, at the confluence of the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers at Lac Leamy Park in Gatineau, Québec and here is evidence for a widespread Woodland occupation along the Rideau River and Rideau Lakes system (Jacques Whitford 2004; Laliberté 1999; Watson 1991, 1992, 1999).

The relatively brief period of the Transitional Woodland period is marked by the acquisition of cultivar plants species, such as maize and squash, from communities living south of the Great Lakes. The appearance of these plants began a transition to food production, which consequently led to a much reduced need to acquire naturally occurring food resources. Sites were thus occupied for longer periods and by larger populations. Transitional Woodland sites have not been discovered in eastern Ontario.

The Late Woodland period in southern Ontario is often divided into three temporal components; Early, Middle and Late Late Woodland (see Table 1). In eastern Ontario, especially in the Ottawa River Valley, there is considerable overlap of people continuing to practice a hunting and gathering economy and those using limited horticulture as a supplement to gathered plants. For the most part, however, classic Late Woodland sites in eastern Ontario are limited to an area at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River valley. Early Late Woodland components have been identified near Pembroke on the Muskrat River; however, there is evidence for only limited use of cultivated plants. Middle Late Woodland sites have not been widely identified east of the Kingston area.

During the Late Late Woodland period a distinctive material culture emerges at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River up to Québec City, known as the St. Lawrence Iroquois (SLI). SLI sites are characterized by large semi-permanent villages and associated satellite settlements. The inhabitants of these villages and satellites practiced horticulture of staple crops which made up the bulk of their diet. Other food resources were hunted, fished and gathered. SLI village sites can be extensive, up to 10 acres or more in size and composed of a number of longhouse structures. Special purpose satellite settlements, such as hunting and fishing camps, are smaller in area and in the number and size of structures within the settlement. While the early contact period descendants of the Late Woodland SLI and Huron used the Ottawa River and its tributaries as transportation routes between the St. Lawrence River and the interior, Late Woodland village sites have not been identified.

In the Late and Terminal Woodland (immediately prior to the early contact period) there are several instances of Late Woodland pottery types typically associated with Iroquoian groups (e.g., the Middle Iroquoian Middleport archaeological culture and Late Woodland/contact period Huron and Onondaga) on what would otherwise be considered Algonquian archaeological sites throughout the Ottawa River valley (cf. Mitchell 1975, 1990, 1996; Saint-Germain 1999; von Gernet 1992, 1993). There has been some debate about what the presence of these purportedly Iroquoian ceramic artifacts in an Algonquin context

might indicate. Interpretations include: incursion of Iroquoian peoples into Algonquin territory; ceramics as trade items between Iroquoian and Algonquins; the presence of Iroquoian women in Algonquin societies, either as wives or captives, who continued to manufacture ceramics according to their ethnic traditions; or Algonquin manufacture of ceramics that simulate Iroquoian ceramic types (Pendergast 1999). Each of these possible interpretations suggests a close interaction sphere between Algonquin and Iroquoian peoples, which is further supported by evidence of Iroquoian and Algonquin trade relationships in the early contact period. It has also been suggested that Algonquin and Iroquoian peoples may have "shared in a common Late Woodland cultural stratum" which included common elements such as ceramics (von Gernet 1992). Taking the point further, Fox and Garrad (2004) suggest that Huron and Algonquin shared not only a territory in the southern Georgian Bay area (traditional "Huronia"), but also shared a material culture, and may have cohabited in settlements to a greater degree than as simply visitors.

1.3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by upper case letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lower case letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MHSTCI who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area is located within Borden block BiFw.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MHSTCI will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* has shown that there are 41 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (Government of Ontario 2022a). All sites are Euro-Canadian and most are associated with the 19th and early 20th century settlement at LeBreton Flats. Table 6 summarizes the registered sites within one kilometre of the study area.

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Table 6: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
BiFw-33	Sapper's Bridge	Euro-Canadian	Bridge
BiFw-34	Curran Residence	Euro-Canadian	Midden
BiFw-35	Old Supreme Court Building	Euro-Canadian	Court building
BiFw-36	Fournier's Dry Good Store	Euro-Canadian	Store
BiFw-37	Britannia Hotel	Euro-Canadian	Hotel
BiFw-38	Carriage Way	Euro-Canadian	Carriageway
BiFw-44	Enright Site	Euro-Canadian	Department store
BiFw-45	McGillivray	Euro-Canadian	Wholesale grocer
BiFw-46	Fournier Site	Euro-Canadian	Dry goods store
BiFw-47	Pratt Site	Euro-Canadian	Shoe and Boot Store
BiFw-48	Seaton Site	Euro-Canadian	Jewelry store
BiFw-51	Carriage Way 2	Euro-Canadian	Carriageway
BiFw-52	Workman Site	Euro-Canadian	Hardware store
BiFw-53	Firth Tavern	Euro-Canadian	Tavern and associated outbuildings
BiFw-54	James Skead Estate	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-55	Aubrey Row House	Euro-Canadian	Residential
BiFw-62	Cathcart Square	Euro-Canadian	House, market
BiFw-63	Levi Young House	Euro-Canadian	Foundry, house
BiFw-65	Inlet Bridge Site	Euro-Canadian	Bridge
BiFw-66	LeBreton Railyards	Euro-Canadian	Midden
BiFw-67	Passenger Depot	Euro-Canadian	Railway
BiFw-68	LeBreton Flats East	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-70	Old Booth Street	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-72	Waterworks Yard Shed	Euro-Canadian	Outbuilding
BiFw-73	McGinnis House	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-78	Meat Juice	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-79	LeBreton 2002	Euro-Canadian	Community
BiFw-87	Victoria Island 1	Euro-Canadian	Recreational, wharf
BiFw-88	Ste. Famille Separate School	Euro-Canadian	School
BiFw-89	Broad Street Hotels	Euro-Canadian	Hotel
BiFw-93	Canada Central Railway Station	Euro-Canadian	Railway, transportation
BiFw-166	Western Methodist Church	Euro-Canadian	Church / chapel, house
BiFw-167	West End Hotel	Euro-Canadian	Brass works, Norwegian ski shop, hotel
BiFw-168	541-549 Albert Street Outbuildings I	Euro-Canadian	House

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Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
BiFw-169	541-549 Albert Street Outbuildings II	Euro-Canadian	House
BiFw-171	Barrack Hill Cemetery	Euro-Canadian	Burial
BiFw-173	Charles Pinhey Estate	Euro-Canadian	Residential
BiFw-174	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Residential
BiFw-178	1883 CPR Roundhouse	Euro-Canadian	Railway, transportation
BiFw-179	1871 St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Turntable	Euro-Canadian	Railway, transportation
BiFw-182	526-538 Albert Street	Euro-Canadian	Residential

Two archaeological sites are registered within the study area, the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) and BiFw-174. These sites are discussed in more detail below.

A query of the *Ontario Public Record of Archaeological Reports* was completed to identify previous archaeological assessments which may document work within 50 metres of the study area. Based on the query, nine archaeological assessments have been completed within the study area or within 50 metres of the study area (Government of Ontario 2022b). Table 7 summarizes these assessments, which are discussed below.

Table 7: Archaeological Assessments within 50 Metres

Company	Title	Date	Project Information Form (PIF) Number
Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder)	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Ottawa Light Rail Transit City of Ottawa*	2011	P332-017-2011
Golder	*Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, North-South Light Rail Transit (LRT) Corridor, Geographic Townships of Gloucester and Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario*	2009	2006-P051-0119
PRAS	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of LeBreton South, Part Lots 39 & 40, Concession A, Ottawa Front, Geographic Township of Nepean, Former County of Carleton, Now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario*	2012	P031-050-2012
Golder	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Albert Street Local Improvements Sewer and Watermain Replacement Project Part Lots 39 & 40, Concession A and Lots 38 to 40 Concession 1, Ottawa Front Geographic Township of Nepean Former County of Carleton, City of Ottawa*	2013	P311-092-2012
Stantec	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Combined Sewage Storage Tunnel, Ottawa River Action Plan Project No. 3, City of Ottawa, Ontario*	2014	P371-001-2012
Stantec	*Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment – LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa*	2015a	P415-0021-2014.

Stantec	*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment – Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173), LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa*	2015b	P415-0044-2014
Stantec	*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment – BiFw-174, LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa*	2015c	P415-0045-2014
Stantec	*Stage 4 Mitigation – Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173), LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa*	2016a	P415-0065-2014
Stantec	*Stage 4 Mitigation – BiFw-174, LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber, Lot 40, Concession A on Ottawa River, Nepean Township, Carleton County, now City of Ottawa*	2016b	P415-0066-2014

1.3.4 Summary of Previous Investigations

In 2011 Golder completed a Stage 1 assessment for the Ottawa LRT corridor, a portion of which runs along the north edge of the current study area. In 2012, PRAS completed a Stage 1 for LeBreton South for the National Capital Commission (NCC) which includes the current study area. Both assessments incorporated overlays of outlines of buildings from historical mapping in order to identify potential 19th century resources and 20th century construction that may have compromised or removed the archaeological potential of those 19th century resources. The PRAS Stage 1 report, which has not been registered with or accepted into the *Ontario Public Record of Archaeological Reports,* identified two potential resources within the current study area that warranted further investigation: the former locations of the Eglise Unis St. Marc and the Charles Pinhey Estate (see Section 1.2.2.1).

Golder (2009) completed Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Ottawa LRT corridor. A portion of this corridor (Operation 26) overlaps with the northern edge of the current study area. Golder's test pit survey in Operation 26 did not identify any archaeological resources. They determined that the area had been heavily disturbed by construction activities; however, they recommended that the area be monitored by a licensed archaeologist during construction of the LRT (Golder 2009). No further reports concerning archaeological monitoring of this project in this area were found in the *Ontario Public Record of Archaeological Reports.*

Golder (2013) undertook Stage 1 archaeological assessment for proposed integrated road, sewer and watermain reconstruction along Albert Street between the former Transitway and City Centre Avenue, including portions of streets to the south. Golder's study area overlaps with the majority of the current study area with the exception of the northeast corner. Golder determined that due to the presence of existing buried utilities, the area north of Albert Street where most of the street widening would occur was disturbed and therefore did not retain archaeological potential. They also determined that the former roadbed of Wellington Street is deeply disturbed. They recommended archaeological monitoring for a 5metre strip north of the disturbed area along what was then the northern limit of Albert Street, as well as in the areas of Booth Street and the former Transitway. The remainder of the current study area they determined retained potential for deeply buried archaeological material and recommended Stage 2 mechanical excavation for any portions that would be impacted.

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In 2015, Stantec completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the northern portion of the current study area associated with the proposed LeBreton Flats Diversion Chamber project (Stantec 2015a). As part of this assessment, three test trenches were excavated within or adjacent to the current study area. Trench 1 East was excavated near the corner of Wellington Street and the former Transitway. Trench 1 West was excavated at the location of the former Charles Pinhey Estate, on the south side of Wellington Street. Trench 2 was excavated north of Wellington Street (Figure 13). The area of Trench 2 north of Wellington Street was deeply disturbed based on stratigraphy within the trench profile. The area was also steeply sloped, due to previous land disturbance. No foundation walls or intact cultural soils were observed in Trench 2.

One archaeological location was identified in Trench 1 East: BiFw-174 and one archaeological location was identified in Trench 1 West: the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173). Although the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) and BiFw-174 are adjacent, they were registered as two separate sites based on their associations with different foundation features identified in the Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of BiFw-174 in Trench 1 East resulted in the recovery of 454 Euro-Canadian artifacts dating to the 1860s or 1870s (Stantec 2015a). In Trench 1 West, the floor of the former Wellington Street Public School was removed using a mechanical excavator, revealing a stone wall and construction rubble containing one wire drawn nail and one piece of transfer printed whiteware. It was determined that based on the association of the site with a locally significant individual and particular interest in the site by the NCC, the site had further cultural heritage value or interest (Stantec 2015a).

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) by Stantec in 2015 resulted in the recovery of 535 Euro-Canadian artifacts dating from the mid- to late 19th century (Stantec 2015b). The soils underneath the floor of the Wellington Street Public School consisted of brick and stone debris over top of subsoil, indicating that the Charles Pinhey Estate was razed to subsoil prior to the construction of the school. However, an intact natural soil layer over top of subsoil was present to the north of the school and over half of the artifact assemblage came from that area. Stantec 2015b determined that the area to the north of the school retained cultural heritage value or interest and recommended Stage 4 mitigation. The area to the south, however, had been completely disturbed by the construction of the Wellington Street Public School.

The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of the Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173) resulted in the recovery of 1,473 mid- to late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts, and the discovery of a stone foundation in the eastern half of the excavation block (Stantec 2016a). However, it was determined that the natural soil layer identified in the Stage 3 assessment and excavated in the Stage 4 mitigation was, in fact, a disturbed fill deposit.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of BiFw-174 was undertaken by Stantec in 2015 and resulted in the recovery of 1,166 Euro-Canadian artifacts (Stantec 2015c). The artifact assemblage suggested a date from the mid-to late 19th century. Two separate building foundations were identified, one related to the 1930s addition to the Wellington Street Public School and the associated with a residence constructed in the first decade of the 1900s. The soil matrix within both of these foundations was determined to be disturbed fill deposition that occurred after the razing of the buildings in the 1960s. To the north of the building foundations, however, there was an intact artifact bearing soil layer that may be related to the

19th century occupation of the area. Based on the findings from the Stage 3 assessment, Stantec determined that the portion of BiFw-174 north of the foundation walls retained cultural heritage value or interest and fulfilled the criteria for a Stage 4 archaeological investigation.

The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of BiFw-174 resulted in the recovery of 6,704 mid- to late 19th century artifacts, and the discovery of a stone foundation in the eastern half of the excavation block (Stantec 2016a). One wall of this foundation was oriented north-south and the other was oriented east-west. The excavation area to the west of the north-south stone wall and to the south of the east-west stone wall contained four distinct soil layers. The majority of artifacts came from Soil Layer 1. A portion of the site was determined to be disturbed. Given the proximity to the former Charles Pinhey Estate (BiFw-173), the cultural remains and features recovered are interpreted to be associated with the Estate, but also part of a more general pre-1900 occupation of the LeBreton Flats South area, deposited during clearing and leveling activities after the Great Fire in 1900, and possibly in the 1960s.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The study area is bounded by Booth Street to the west, Albert Street to the south, and the former Transitway to the east which was removed during construction projects between 1990 and 2019. The former Wellington Street ran along the northern boundary of the study area but was removed during the construction of the Ottawa LRT in 2015. The study area is currently a vacant lot, capped by a deteriorating asphalt parking lot.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

Initial background research compiled information concerning known and/or potential archaeological resources within the study area. A property inspection was not conducted for the Stage 1 archaeological assessment and therefore there are no further field methods.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. These variables include proximity to registered archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area. However, it is worth noting that extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Government of Ontario 2011).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site locations. Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential.

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site location and type to varying degrees. The MHSTCI categorizes water sources in the following manner:

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

The closest primary source of water is the Ottawa River, located 620 metres north of the study area. A 19th century aqueduct, which follows a former natural gully between the upper and lower parts of LeBreton Flats, is located approximately 80 metres to the north.

An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* identified 41 registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area, all associated with the Euro-Canadian settlement of the city of Ottawa. For historic Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. The study area is located within the City of Ottawa, which has an extensive record of growth and settlement in the 19th century. This would lead to high archaeological potential for the presence of Euro-

Canadian archaeological resources. However, this growth and subsequent development has also removed archaeological potential in areas because of extensive and deep construction disturbance.

The City of Ottawa maintains an Archaeological Potential GIS layer on its web-based GeoOttawa site (City of Ottawa 2022). This layer is based on the 1999 Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study that was completed for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (now the City of Ottawa) in 1999 (ASI 1999). This potential model identifies the study area as having elevated potential for the presence of archaeological resources. As part of the City of Ottawa's Planning policy, any proposed Project Area that contains even a portion of an archaeological potential zone requires the entire Project Area to be subject to archaeological assessment.

Much of the study area has undergone significant disturbance due to various episodes of demolition, leveling, and construction. After the Great Fire in 1900, most of the area was levelled and rebuilt, including rowhouses and structures with basements. Figure 13 shows the location of late 19th and early 20th century structures from the fire insurance plans from 1878 to 1912. Overall, the areas where 19th century structures with deep foundations (i.e., not wooden outbuildings) were regraded and reconstructed over during the first quarter of the 20th century and are considered to have been deeply disturbed. In 1962, when the land was expropriated, the existing 20th century buildings were razed and the portion of the study area south of Wellington Street was paved. Since 1990, areas on all sides of the study area been significantly altered by large infrastructure projects including sewer, transit, and street upgrades, and the central portion of the study area used as a construction staging area. Based on these various construction events, the original the 19th and early 20th century ground surface is judged to be no longer intact, and archaeological potential of the study area is considered low for the recovery of intact cultural soils. Previous Stage 2 investigations by Golder (2009) and Stantec (2015a) confirm extensive and deep disturbance in part of the current study area or adjacent areas.

However, the potential for deeply buried archaeological resources for late 19th century foundations, or 19th century fill within those foundations, related to two important properties does exist. The archaeological potential of these areas is discussed below.

3.1 EGLISE UNIS ST. MARC

The Eglise Unis St. Marc was built between 1885 and 1888, fronting onto Wellington Street. It served the earliest French Protestant congregation in Ottawa (PRAS 2012). After being destroyed by the Great Fire in 1900, the structure was rebuilt using some of the same foundations. The church was removed in the mid-20th century. Based on fire insurance plans, the foundations of north end and the south end of the 19th century structure may still be present and not impacted by the 20th century rebuilt structure, which was shorter and wider than the 19th century structure (Figures 13 and 14).

3.2 CHARLES PINHEY ESTATE

The Charles Pinhey Estate was built sometime around 1860 and destroyed in 1900 during the Great Fire. Based on fire insurance mapping, the estate included a stone residence fronting onto Wellington Street, and several outbuildings in the south (rear) part of the estate, near Maria (now Albert) Street, including a

stable. The northern portion of the estate has been previously assessed (Stantec 2015a, 2015b, 2015c, 2016a, 2016b). Two archaeological sites (BiFw-173 and BiFw-174) associated with the residence fronting Wellington Street were identified and fully mitigated. This portion of the study area no longer retains archaeological potential. The area where the outbuildings were located near Maria Street has been largely destroyed by the expansion of Albert Street around 2017. However, the northern edge of the former stable may still be present, if it had a foundation. Therefore, this area still retains archaeological potential for the recovery of cultural material associated with the late 19th century Charles Pinhey Estate (Figures 13 and 14).

When the above listed criteria are applied, most of the study area is considered to be deeply disturbed and no longer retained archaeological potential. However, portions of the study area may retain potential for deeply buried Euro-Canadian archaeological resources such as foundations. In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), further archaeological assessment is required for any portion of the study area retaining archaeological potential. Figure 14 illustrates the areas of archaeological potential within the study area and the location of proposed Stage 2 test trenches.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area for the Project, involving background research, determined that the majority of the study area has low archaeological potential due to extensive disturbance related to episodes of leveling and rebuilding in the 20th century, and large scale 21st century construction of infrastructure projects. In addition, portions of the study area have been previously assessed (Stantec 2015a, b, c, 2016a, b). Therefore, in accordance with Section 1.3 and Section 7.7.4 of the MHSTCI's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is not required for any portion of the study area that no longer retains archaeological potential (Figure 14).**

However, Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area for the Project, involving background research, determined that two portions of the study area retain potential for the identification and documentation of deeply buried archaeological resources. Although much of the study area have been subject to below grade disturbance during the 20th and 21st centuries, it is possible that some foundation remnants of mid-19th century buildings exist within the study area, when the fire insurance plan mapping is superimposed on a modern aerial photograph of the area (Figure 12). The areas of archaeological potential and interest are at the former location of the Eglise Unis St. Marc, and an outbuilding associated with the Charles Pinhey Estate. In accordance with Section 1.3.1 and Section 7.7.4 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for those portions of the study area which retain archaeological potential (Figure 14).**

The objective of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be to document archaeological resources within the study area and to determine whether these archaeological resources require further assessment. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area will consist of three test trenches, excavated using a mechanical excavator, placed at strategic locations to determine if any intact cultural levels or features (such as foundations or privies) are present.

Two trenches approximately 15 to 20 metres long and 2 metres wide will be excavated at the Eglise Unis St. Marc property. The first trench will be placed over the north end of the 19th century church building, outside of the later 20th century foundation. The second trench will be placed at the south end of the 19th century church where the sanctuary (altar area) was located, based on the 1888 fire insurance plan (Figure 13).

One trench approximately 30 metres long and 2 metres wide will be excavated at the Charles Pinhey Estate, over the north end of the large outbuilding, identified as a stable on the 1878 fire insurance plan, located to the south of the main residence and fronting Maria (now Albert) Street (Figure 13).

The proposed trenches are only approximate in location. They will be adjusted according to ground conditions, the presence of any additional buried utilities, or other health and safety concerns that arise prior to excavation.

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In the event that archaeological resources are discovered they will be recorded through detailed mapping and photo-documentation. As well, any artifacts associated with significant historic features will be collected and analyzed. Stage 2 archaeological assessment will proceed in accordance with the methodologies outlined in Section 2.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), where appropriate. Depending on the extent of any identified archaeological resources, subsequent Stage 3 assessment and Stage 4 mitigative excavation may be required.

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

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In accordance with Section 7.5.9 of the MHSTCI's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists *(Government of Ontario 2011), the following standard statements are a required component of archaeological reporting and are provided verbatim from the MHSTCI's 2011* Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists *(Government of Ontario 2011).*

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 (Government of Ontario 1990c). The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c) for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

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

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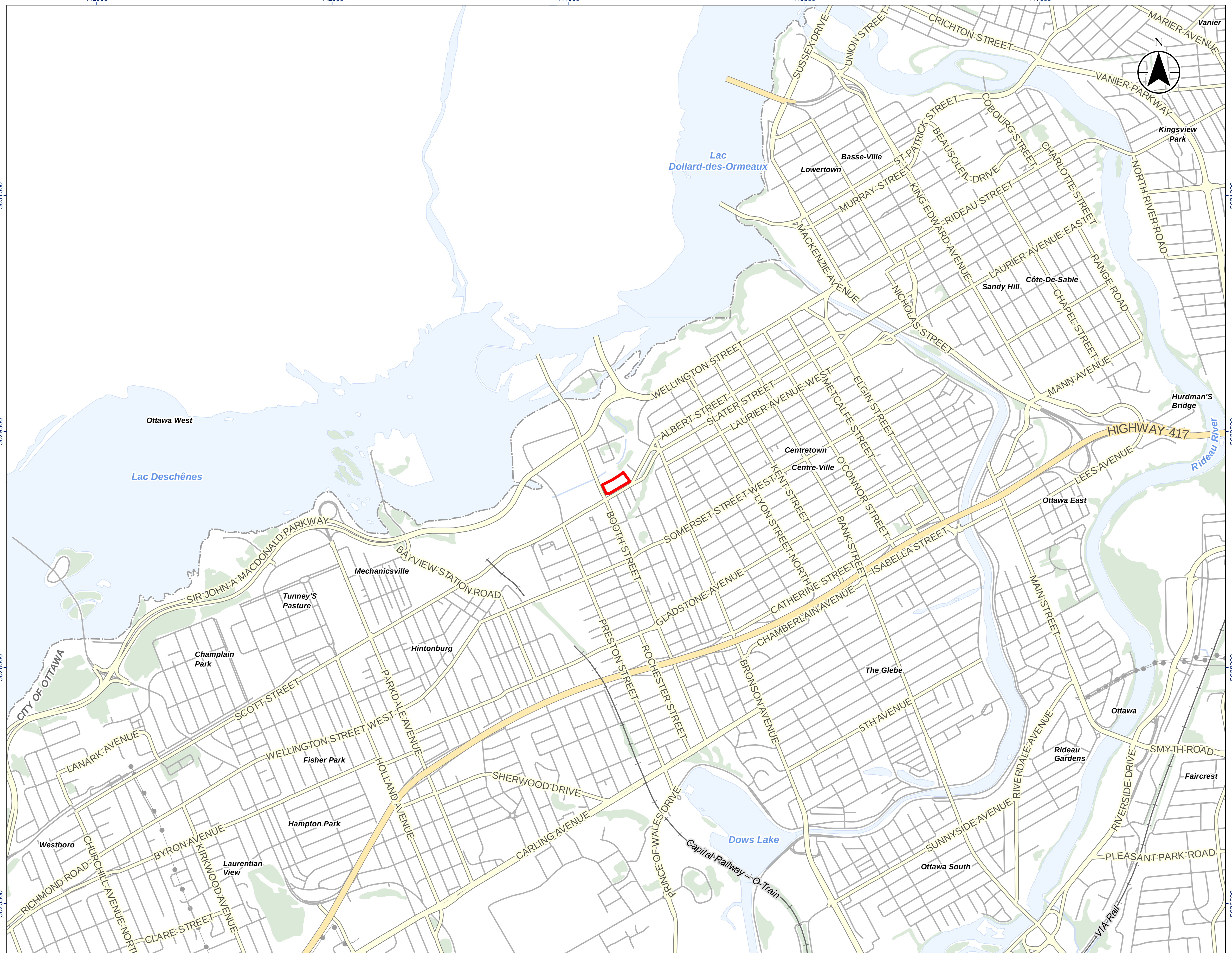
7.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages.



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Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Hydro Line
- Railway
- Watercourse
- Municipal Boundary, Lower
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area

0 500 1,000 Meters

1:25,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes
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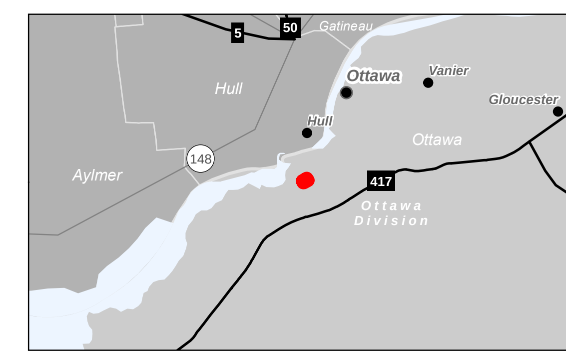

Project Location
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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
1

Title
Location of the Project

Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Watercourse

0 25 50 Meters

1:1,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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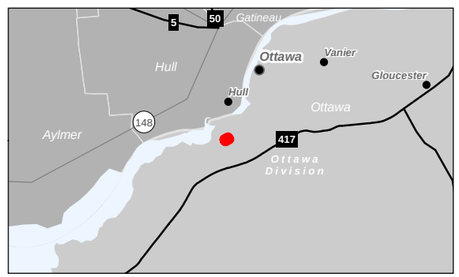

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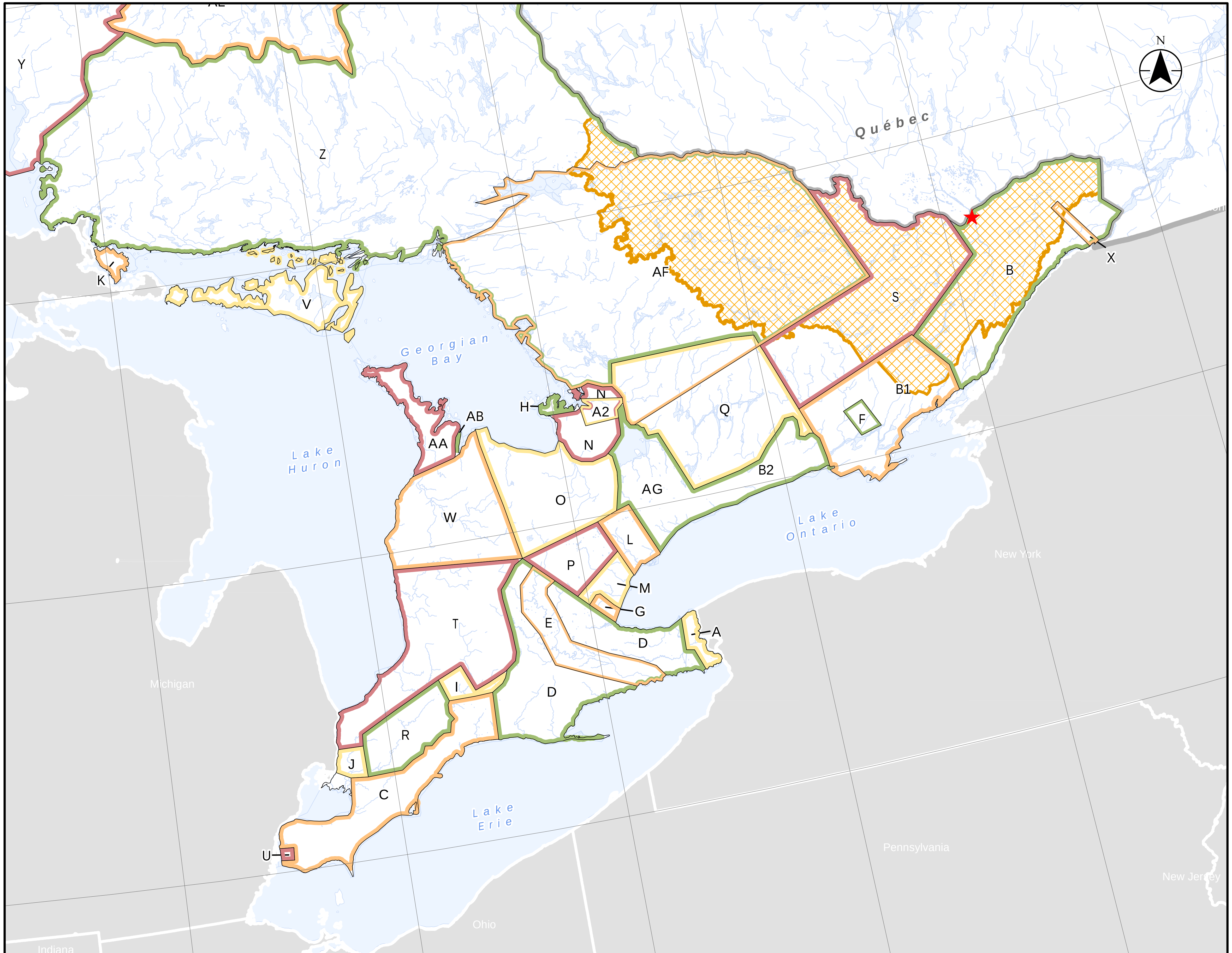
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
2

Title
Location of Study Area



Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area Boundary
- Waterbody

A Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
AA Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
AB Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
AE Treaty No. 9, James Bay 1905, 1906 (Ojibway and Cree)
AF Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
AG Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)
A2 John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
B Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
B1 Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
B2 Crawford's Purchase, 1783, 1787, 1788 (Mississauga)
C Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
D Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
E Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
F Tyendinaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
G Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
H Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
I Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
J Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
K Treaty No. 11, June 30th, 1798 (Chippewa)
L Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
M Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
N Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
O Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
P Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
Q Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
R Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
S Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
T Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
U Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
V Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
W Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
X Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
Y Treaty No. 60, Robinson, Superior, September 7th, 1850 (Ojibwa)
Z Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850 (Ojibwa)

0 50 100 Km
1:3,000,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2022.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
3

Title
Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

Stantec

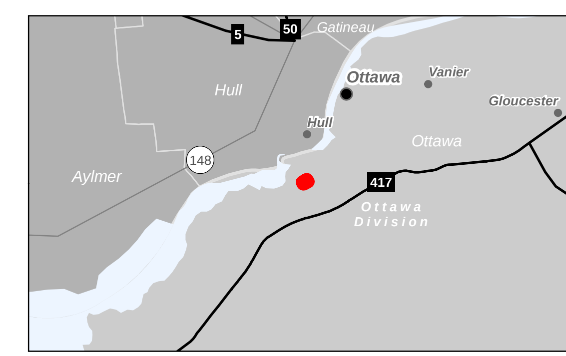
Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: McNaughton, John. 1824. Survey of Nepean Township 1823-1824. Map Number 818. Map on file at Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Crown Land Survey Records, Peterborough.



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DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
4

Title
Portion of the 1824 Survey of Nepean Township

Stantec

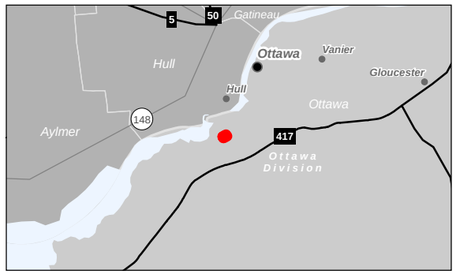
Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Swalwell, Anthony. 1830. Map of the Township of Nepean in the District of Bathurst and Province of Upper Canada. Library and Archives Canada, National Map Collection, H12/430/Nepean/1830.



Project Location
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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
5

Title
Study Area Shown over 1830 Swalwell Map

Stantec

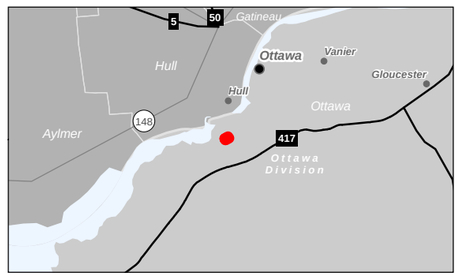
Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Kennedy, Donald. 1842. Plan of Bytown. Map on file at Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Crown Land Survey Records, Peterborough.



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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
6

Title
Portion of the 1842 Plan of Bytown

Stantec

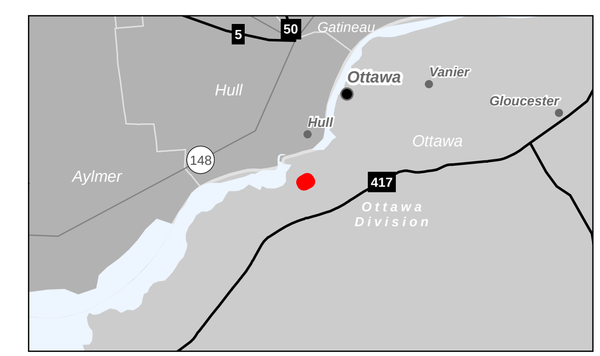
Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Wagner, William. 1857. Plan of the City of Ottawa. William Wagner, Civil Engineer & Provincial Land Surveyor, Ottawa, August 1857



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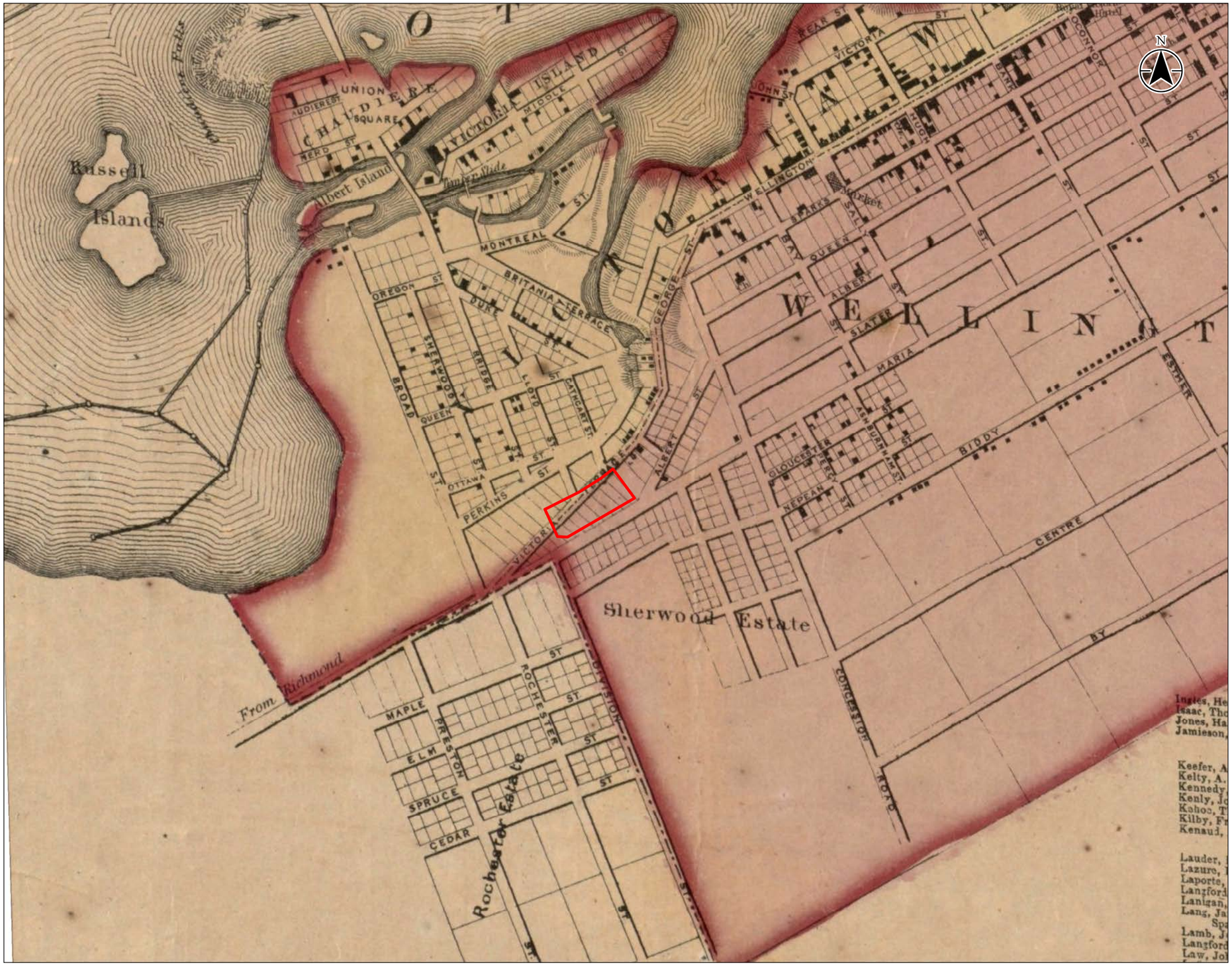
DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
7

Title
Portion of the 1857 Plan of the City of Ottawa



Stantec

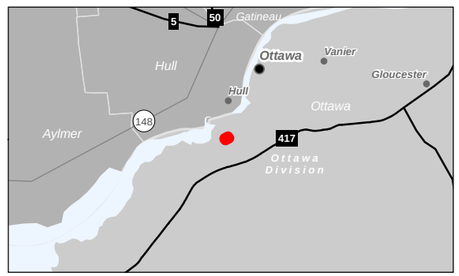
Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Walling, H.F. 1863. Map of the City of Ottawa. Inset from the Map of the County of Carleton, Canada West. Prescott: D.P. Putnam.



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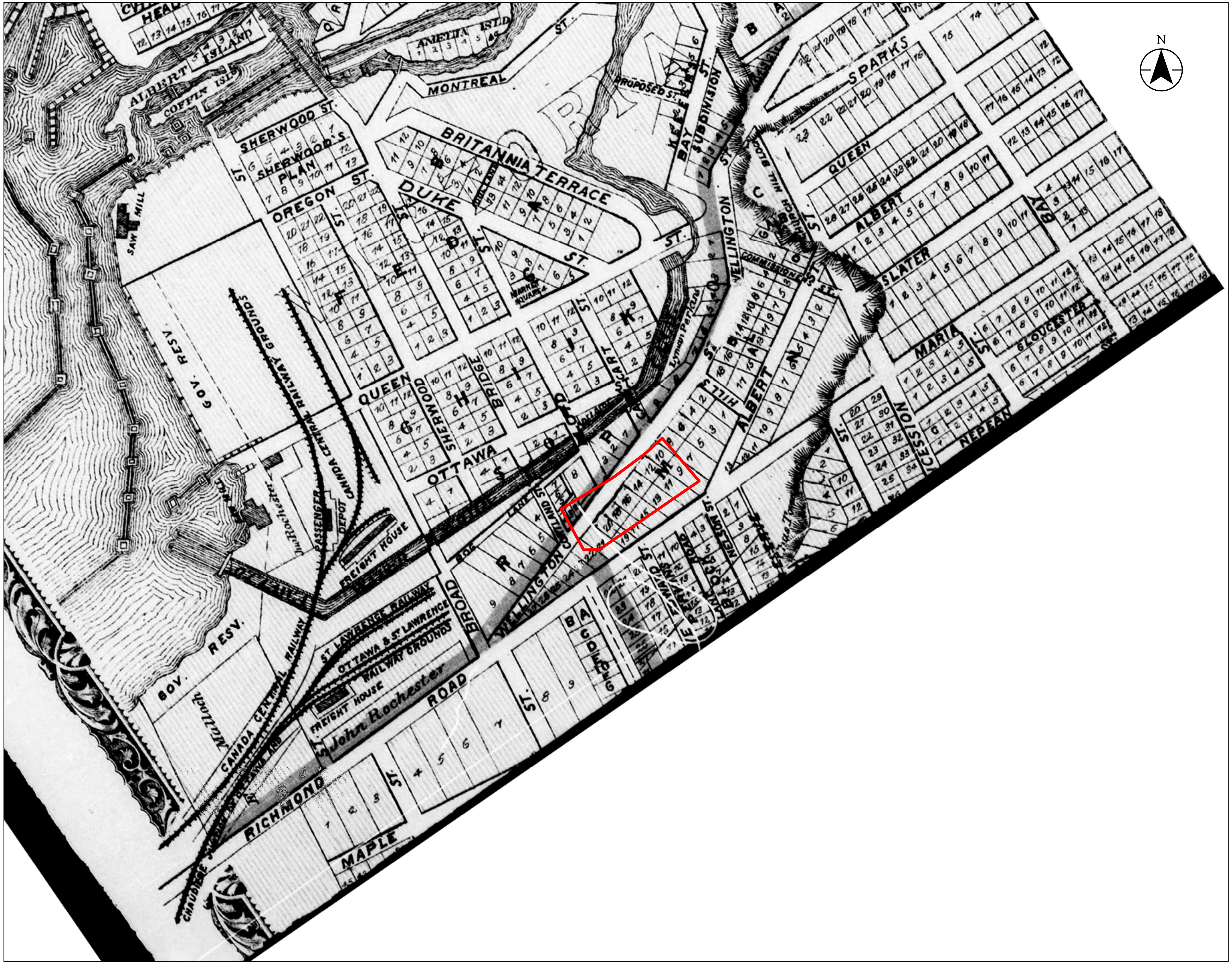
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
8

Title
Portion of the 1863 Walling's Map of the City of Ottawa



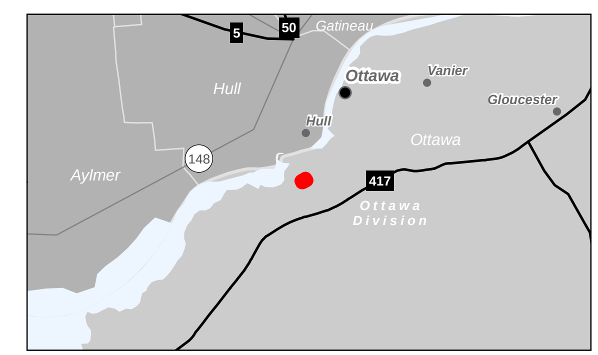
Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Belden, H. & Co. 1879. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (including City of Ottawa), Ontario. Toronto: Belden & Co



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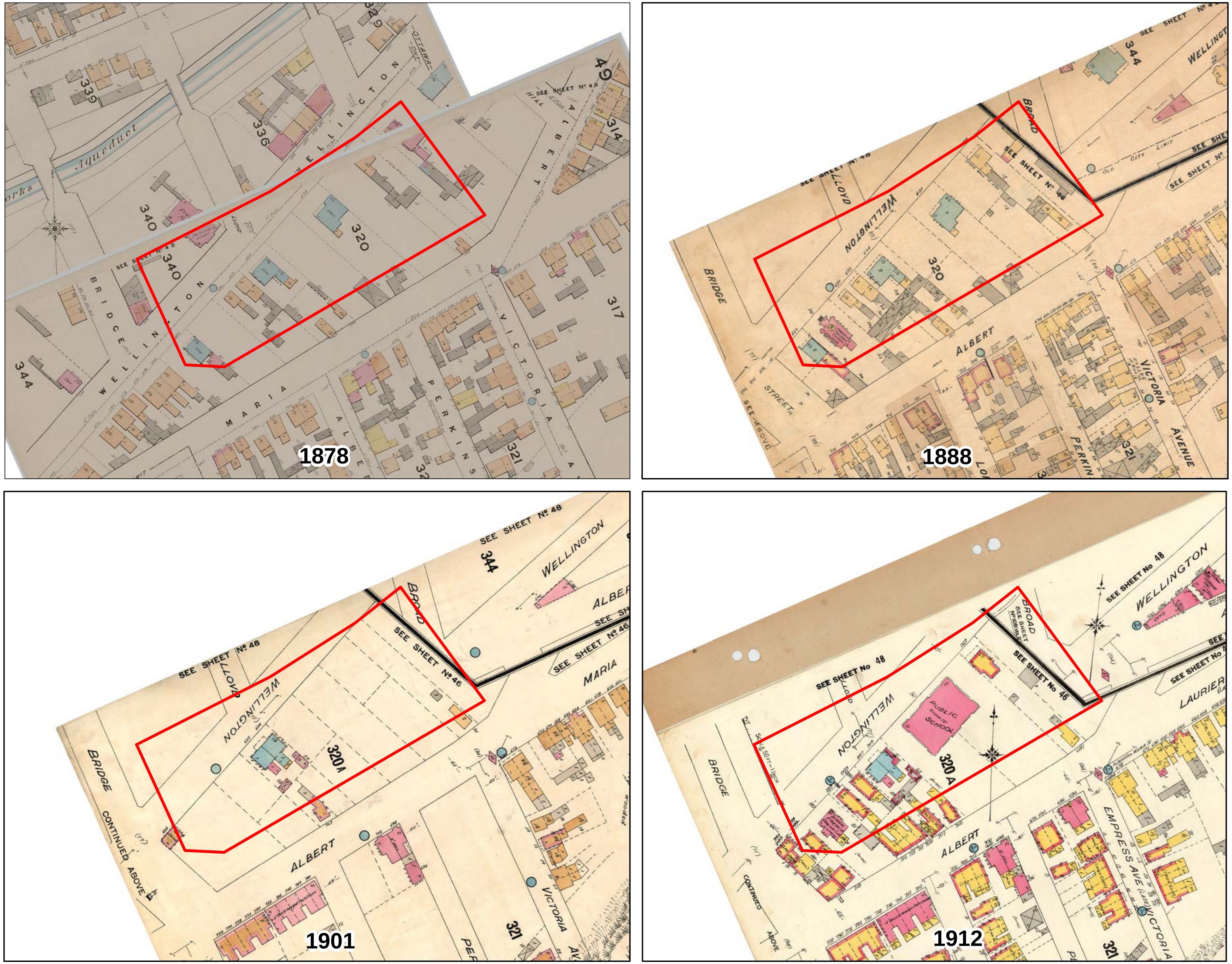
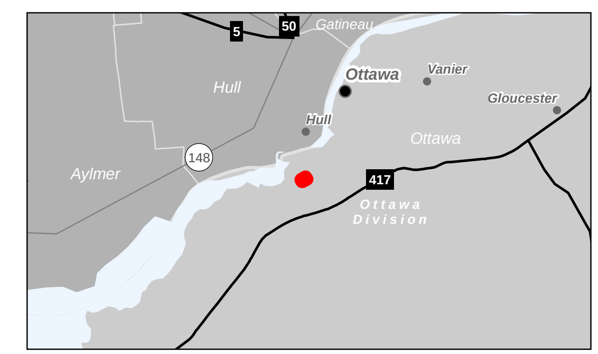
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
9

Title
Portion of the 1879 Historical Atlas Map of Ottawa





Stantec

Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

Notes
1. Reference:
Goad, Charles. 1878. Insurance plan of Ottawa, Ontario, June 1878. Toronto and Montreal: Charles E. Goad Company.
Goad, Charles. 1888. Insurance plan of the city of Ottawa, Canada, and adjoining suburbs and lumber districts, January 1888. Toronto and Montreal: Charles E. Goad Company.
Goad, Charles. 1901. Insurance plan of the city of Ottawa, Canada, and adjoining suburbs and lumber districts, January 1888, revised January 1901. Toronto and Montreal: Charles E. Goad Company.
Goad, Charles. 1912. Insurance plan of the city of Ottawa, Ontario, Volume I, December 1902, revised June 1912. Toronto and Montreal: Charles E. Goad Company.

Project Location
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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
10

Title
Fire Insurance Plan Maps: 1878, 1888, 1901, and 1912

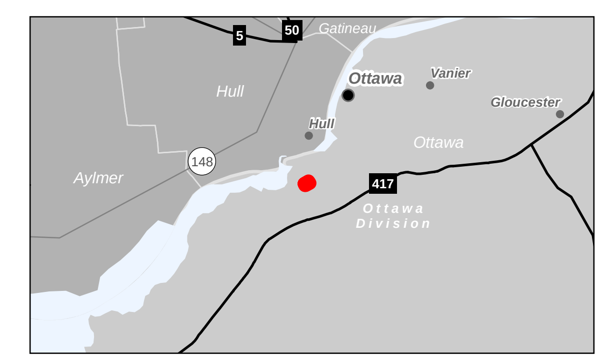
Legend

Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Aerial Photos available on the City of Ottawa GeoOttawa Portal. https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/



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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
11

Title
Aerial Photography: 1928, 1958, 1965, 1976

Stantec

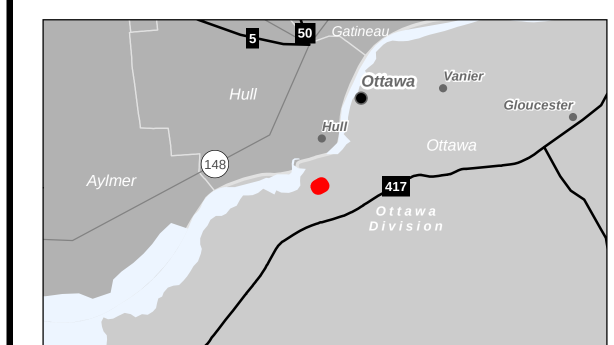
Legend

Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Reference: Aerial Photos available on the City of Ottawa GeoOttawa Portal. https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/



Project Location
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Client/Project
DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
12

Title
Aerial Photography: 2011, 2015, 2017, 2019

\\ca0004-ppfs04\work_group\01609\active\160940883\03_data\gis_cad\gis\mxds\Archaeology\report_figures\Stage1\160940883_St1_Project_Fig12_Aerial_2011_2019.mxd Revised: 2022-04-20 By: bakaur

Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Previously Assessed - Stantec 2015a
- Previously Assessed – Stantec 2015a, b, c, 2016, No Further Archaeological Potential

Areas of Interest Identified by PRAS 2012

- Eglis Unis St. Marc (656 Wellington Street)
- Charles Pinhey Estate (639 Wellington Street)

Fire Insurance Plan

- 1878 FIP
- 1888 FIP
- 1901 FIP
- 1912 FIP

0 15 30 Meters

1:750 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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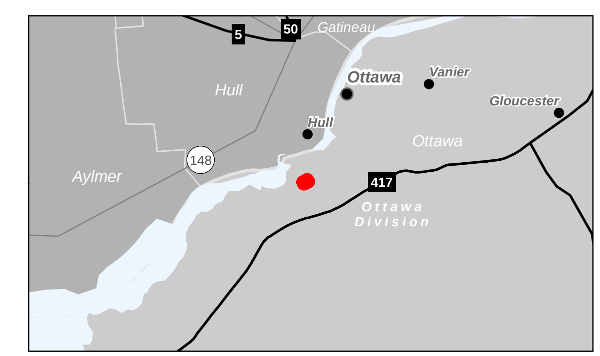

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
13

Title
Composite Fire Insurance Plan and Aerial Photo Overlay of Study Area

Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Proposed Stage 2 Test Trench

Areas of Interest Identified by PRAS 2012

- Eglis Unis St. Marc (656 Wellington Street)
- Charles Pinhey Estate (639 Wellington Street)

Assessment Method

- Disturbed - Low Archeological Potential

Fire Insurance Plan

- 1878 FIP
- 1888 FIP
- 1912 FIP

0 15 30 Meters

1:750 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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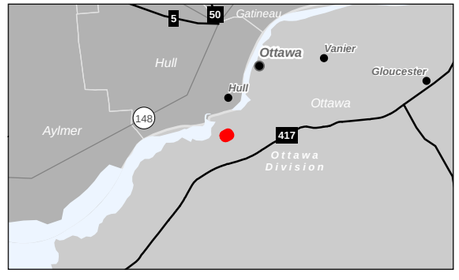

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DREAM ASSET MANAGEMENT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 665 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Figure No.
14

Title
Stage 1 Results and Recommendations

8.0 CLOSURE

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

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

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

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Quality Review  Digitally signed by Varley, Colin
Date: 2022.04.21 14:43:24 -04'00'

(signature)

Colin Varley, Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist

Independent Review  Digitally signed by Tracie Carmichael
Date: 2022.04.21 16:05:23 -04'00'

(signature)

Tracie Carmichael, Managing Principal, Environmental Services