

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
6622, 6638 AND 6650 BANK STREET
PART LOT 13, CONCESSION 6
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF OSGOODE
CARLETON COUNTY
NOW CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO**



Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

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Original Report

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Ms. Malou LeBlanc of Kollaard Associates Inc. provided background information, project mapping and site access permission on behalf of the proponent, American Iron and Metal. .

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Kollaard Associates Inc. on behalf of American Iron and Metal and CAMM Heavy Machinery Movers to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a 7.64 hectare (18.9 acre) parcel located at 6622, 6638 and 6650 Bank Street on Part Lot 13, Concession 6 of the geographic Township of Osgoode, now part of the City of Ottawa (see Maps 1 and 2). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of a Site Plan Control application package for the property.

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. The results of this study indicated large portions of the subject property possessed potential for both pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources; however recent disturbance had removed all potential.

This report forms the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) No further archaeological assessment of the study area as defined on Map 2 is required.

The reader is also referred to Section 4.0 below to ensure compliance with the Ontario Heritage Act as it may relate to this project.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Kollaard Associates Inc. on behalf of American Iron and Metal and CAMM Heavy Machinery Movers to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a 7.64 hectare (18.9 acre) parcel located at 6622, 6638 and 6650 Bank Street on Part Lot 13, Concession 6 of the geographic Township of Osgoode, now part of the City of Ottawa (Maps 1 and 2). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of a Site Plan Control application package for the property.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are as follows:

- To provide information concerning the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate the study area's archaeological potential; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the event further assessment is warranted.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological work undertaken, including a description of the study area, the related legislation or directives triggering the assessment and any additional development related information.

2.1 Development Context

The study area is located within part of Lot 13, Concession 6 of the geographic Township of Osgoode, now in the City of Ottawa (see Maps 1 and 2). The total size of the property is approximately 7.64 hectares (18.9 acres); it is bounded to the south by Lot 14, to the east by Bank Street, and to the north and west by private property.

Kollaard Associates Inc. have been retained as project managers by two proponents, American Iron and Metal and CAMM Heavy Machinery Movers, to prepare a site plan application for proposed development. American Iron and Metal is in the process of re-developing the southeastern half of the property (the 6638 and 6650 Bank Street parcels and the southern part of the 6622 Bank Street parcel) as an automotive salvage yard/retail business (Kenny U-Pull); CAMM Heavy Machinery Movers is re-developing the northwest half. Over the past two years extensive grading and soil removal has been undertaken across the entire study area in preparation for new infrastructure. This will include the installation of on-site septic systems and wells to service the proposed structures, particularly a one storey building at 6650 Bank Street. An archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of a site plan application under the *Planning Act*; the property had been flagged given that part was shown as having archaeological potential on the City's *Archaeological Master Plan*.

2.2 Access Permission

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment, including photography, was granted by Kollaard Associates Inc. on behalf of the proponents.

3.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Historical Context

This section of the report includes an overview of human settlement in the region with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as a review of property-specific detailed archival research presenting a record of land use history.

3.1.1 Previous Historical Research

Few published resources exist which deal with the history of Osgoode Township. Limited early accounts of the historical development of the township are included in Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton including City of Ottawa, Ont.* (1879), *Carleton Saga* (Walker & Walker 1968), *Glimpses of Osgoode Township* (Osgoode Township Historical Society 1977) and *A Historical Tour of 1900, Metcalfe, Ontario* (Metcalfe Women's Institute 2011). Additional archival research was undertaken at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) and online at Ancestry.ca.

3.1.2 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

It should be noted that our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the area is very incomplete, stemming from a lack of systematic archaeological surveys in the region, as well as from the destruction of archaeological sites caused by urban and sub-urban sprawl prior to legislated requirements for archaeological assessments to be completed in advance of development. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of pre-Contact occupation in the Ottawa region based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted in eastern Ontario.

The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians (Ellis and Deller 1990:39). These groups gradually moved northward as the glaciers and glacial lakes retreated. While very little is known about their lifestyle; it is likely that Palaeo-Indian groups travelled widely relying on the seasonal migration of caribou as well as small animals and wild plants for subsistence in a sub-arctic environment. They produced a variety of distinctive stone tools including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins and graters.

Most archaeological evidence for the Palaeo-Indian period has been found in south-western and south-central Ontario at sites located on the former shorelines of glacial Lake Algonquin. First Nations settlement of eastern Ontario was late in comparison to these other parts of the province as a result of the high water levels of the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea (Hough 1958:204). Palaeo-Indian find spots in this region include fragments of a Plano (Late Palaeo-Indian) point from the 1000 Islands, two fluted points from the Rideau Lakes, two lanceolate points from Lanark County, two sites with Palaeo-Indian components near the Yarker Training Area along the Napanee River and a late Palaeo-Indian point near Kingston Mills (Heritage Quest Inc. 2000; Watson 1999:35-38).

The Ottawa Valley remained very much on the fringe of occupation at this time. The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and the Ottawa River channels would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation. A number of lithic sites that may date to the Late Palaeo-Indian or Early Archaic period have been reported for the Ottawa area (eg. Swayze 2005; Swayze and McGhee 2011).

During the succeeding Archaic period (c. 7000 to 1000 B.C.), the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions and more land became available for occupation as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:69). In the Ottawa region, the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, initially much wider bodies of water, receded to their present configuration. Populations continued to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting an adaptation to environmental conditions similar to those of today. This included the presence of adzes, gouges and other ground stone tools believed to have been used for heavy woodworking activities such as the construction of dug-out canoes, grinding stones for processing nuts and seeds, specialized fishing gear including net sinkers and plummets and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. The middle and late portions of the Archaic period saw the development of trading networks spanning the Great Lakes, and by 6,000 years ago copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario. There is increasing evidence of ceremonialism and elaborate burial practices and a wide variety of non-utilitarian items such as gorgets, pipes and 'birdstones' were being manufactured. By the end of this period populations had increased substantially over the preceding Palaeo-Indian occupation.

By this time the Ottawa River system had developed and would have served as major transportation corridors for Native peoples. As a result more extensive First Nations settlement of eastern Ontario began during this period, sometime between 5,500 and 4,500 B.C. (Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:93). Artifacts from Archaic sites in eastern Ontario suggest a close relationship to the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples of New York State. Laurentian peoples occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. The Laurentian Archaic artifact complex contains large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "*bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks, and knives*" (Kennedy 1970:59). The first significant evidence for occupation in the Ottawa Valley appears at this time. Archaic sites have been located at Leamy Lake Park in Gatineau (Laliberté 2000; Laliberté et al. 1999) and on Allumette and Morrison Islands on the Ottawa River near Pembroke (Clermont, Chapdelaine and Cinq-Mars 2003). Over 1,000 copper artifacts and other exotic materials were recovered from the Allumette Island-1 Site (Kennedy 1966). Burial features excavated on the Allumette Island-1 and Morrison Island-6 sites, dating to the Middle Archaic period, are some of the earliest recorded human burials found in eastern Ontario (Kennedy 1966, 1965, 1964, 1962). Late Archaic sites have also been identified to the west in the Rideau Lakes, and at Jessups Falls and in the Pendleton area along the South Nation River to the east (Watson 1982; Daechsel 1980). A few poorly documented finds of Archaic artifacts have been made within Gloucester Township (Jamieson 1989) and sites at Honey Gables and at the Albion Road and Rideau Road intersection may contain Early Archaic material (Swayze 2004, 2003).

The introduction of ceramics marked the beginning of the Woodland period (c. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550). These populations continued to participate in an extensive trade network that, at its zenith circa A.D. 200, spanned much of North America and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. It was in the Middle Woodland period (c. 300 B.C. to A.D. 900) that distinctive trends or ‘traditions’ evolved in different parts of Ontario for the first time, noted by archaeologists through variations in artifacts left behind. The Middle Woodland tradition found in eastern and south-central Ontario has become known as ‘Point Peninsula’ (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990:157). A greater number of excavated sites from this period has allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland ‘family’ hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter.

Towards the end of the Woodland period (circa A.D. 800) domesticated plants were introduced in areas to the south of the Canadian Shield. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to the corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups.

The proliferation of sites suggests an increase in the population of eastern Ontario, although the Ottawa area has yet to yield as many as other parts of south-eastern Ontario. Significant Middle Woodland components have been found at the Leamy Lake sites (Laliberté 2000) and at a site in Vincent Massey Park which also contained Late Archaic material (Fisher Archaeological Consulting 2012). Fragments of an early ceramic vessel were recovered from the Deep River Site (CaGi-1) on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River across from Chalk River (Mitchell 1963). The Meath Sites (BkGg 1-10), located on Mud Lake in the Muskrat River Basin south of Pembroke, have yielded a range of occupations from the Archaic through to the Middle Woodland (Robertson and Croft 1975, 1974, 1973, 1971; Croft 1986). The Wilbur Lake sites on the Bonnechere River near Eganville are centered around the Kant Site (BjGg-1), which is primarily related to aspects of the Middle Woodland cultural period, although they also contain elements spanning the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods (Mitchell 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987; Pendergast 1957). Middle Woodland sites have been noted in the South Nation Drainage Basin and along the Ottawa River including the northwest part of Ottawa at Marshall’s and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981, 1980). Late Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. Of particular note is an ossuary burial identified in Ottawa in 1843 (Van Cortlandt 1853) which hints at a more permanent occupation of the area. Although ossuaries are a burial practice normally associated with Iroquoian speaking populations, especially the Huron, this interment may have been Algonquin.

Three pre-Contact stage tribal groups occupied eastern Ontario in the final decades prior to the arrival of Europeans. Agricultural villages, dating to A.D. 1400, of an Iroquoian people referred to as 'proto-Huron' have been found in southern Hastings and Frontenac Counties (Pendergast 1972). By A.D. 1500, however, the easternmost settlements of the Huron were located between Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe. St. Lawrence Iroquois occupied the upper St. Lawrence River valley. Finally, various Algonquin groups occupied the Ottawa Valley (Day and Trigger 1978:793).

3.1.3 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

Samuel de Champlain is credited with being the first European to document his explorations of eastern Ontario, travelling up the Ottawa River and exploring some of its tributaries in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded, however, by two of his emissaries, Etienne Brule around 1610, and Nicholas de Vignau in 1611. These French explorers encountered groups of people speaking different dialects of the Algonquin language throughout this region, including the Matouweskariini along the Madawaska River to the west, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa River northwest of Morrison Island, the Onontchataron in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin to the north (Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1976). These loosely aligned bands subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering, and undertook limited horticulture.

Since at least the late sixteenth century, all of these Algonquin peoples were at war with the Mohawk Iroquois, the easternmost Five Nations Iroquois group, over control of the St. Lawrence River trade. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were undoubtedly used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time.

The endemic warfare of the age and severe smallpox epidemics in 1623/1624 and again between 1634 and 1640 brought about drastic population decline among all First Nation peoples (Hessel 1993:63-65). Between 1640 and 1650, French unwillingness to provide direct military support against their natural enemy, the Mohawk, led to the defeat and dispersal of the Algonquin and Huron by the Five Nation Iroquois of New York State (Trigger 1976:610, 637-638). Survivors of the various groups often coalesced in settlements to the north and west of the Ottawa Valley, and at the French posts of Montreal, Sillery and Trois Rivières.

In the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa River (also known as the Grand River) became the principal route to the interior for explorers, missionaries, and fur traders. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade. The recovery of European trade goods (i.e. iron axes, copper kettle pieces and glass beads) from Native sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides evidence of the extent of contact between Natives and the fur traders during this period. Since the fur trade in New France was Montreal-based, Ottawa River navigation routes were of strategic importance in the movement of trade goods inland and furs down to Montreal. In 1630, Mattawa House, a Hudson's Bay Company post that would become an important centre of the fur trading and lumber businesses, was established on the Ottawa River (Morrison 2005:215). The English continued to use the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor after they took

possession of New France following the end of the Seven Years War in 1763. Although a seigneurie had been established to the northeast of the study area at L'Original by the French in 1674 and granted to Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell, there was little permanent European settlement in the Ottawa region at this early date.

With the end of the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), an exodus of United Empire Loyalists and disbanded soldiers moving north across the St. Lawrence required the acquisition and settling of new lands. In response, the British Government sought to acquire the rights to lands along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario through hurried negotiations with their Mississauga military allies. Captain William Redford Crawford, who enjoyed the trust of the Mississauga chiefs living in the Bay of Quinte region, negotiated on behalf of the British government. In the so-called 'Crawford Purchase,' the Mississauga gave up Native title to most of eastern Ontario, including what would become the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville and Prince Edward, as well as the front townships of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Hastings and much of what is now the City of Ottawa (Lockwood 1996:24).¹ There were numerous problems with this transaction as it ignored other Native groups' rights to some of the lands it purported to cover,² crucial documents were missing and the extent of compensation was never clear. Nevertheless Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada, began laying out these lands in 1784, with such haste that the newly established townships were assigned numbers instead of names. The westernmost surveyed township (Elizabethtown) was originally called Township No. 8, while the easternmost (Charlottenburg) was Township No. 1 (Leavitt 1879:17).

By the late 1780s the waterfront townships were full and more land was required to meet both an increase in the size of grants³ to all Loyalists and grant obligations to the children of Loyalists who were then entitled to 200 acres in their own right upon reaching the age of 21 or in the case of daughters, being married. Furthermore, in 1792 John Graves Simcoe offered free grants of land to anyone who would swear loyalty to the King, a policy aimed at attracting more American settlers. As the government also dictated the setting aside of one-seventh of all the land for the Protestant Clergy and another one-seventh as Crown reserves, pressure mounted to open up more of the interior. As a result, between 1790 and 1800 most of the remainder of the Crawford Purchase was divided into townships (Lockwood 1994:30).

¹ Although the Gananoque River forms the eastern limit of the Crawford Purchase, modern Mississauga communities identify the entirety of the Lake Ontario watershed as an area on which they assert exclusive territorial interests.

² At this time, there was also a significant Algonquin presence in eastern Ontario and Mohawk reservations had been established at Tyendinaga near Deseronto and at St. Regis near Cornwall.

³ Civilians now received 200 acres instead of 100 acres, with an additional 200 acres for each of their children. The size of grants for military veterans increased with rank with privates receiving 200 acres at the low end and, at the high end, field officers being granted 5,000 acres with an additional 200 acres for each member of their family. In 1784 a field officer had only received 1,000 acres and an additional 50 acres per family member (Lockwood 1996: 30-32).

Settlement in the Ottawa area was thus not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late eighteenth century. To this end, in 1793, two years after the division of the Province of Québec into Upper and Lower Canada, Deputy Surveyor John Stegmann was asked to undertake an initial survey of four townships (Gloucester, North Gower, Osgoode and Nepean) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there had been an economic shift from the fur trade to the lumber industry as the Napoleonic blockades increased Europe's demand for quality pine. Settlement followed, and a large number of farms and lumber camps began to appear in the area. A mutually beneficial relationship soon developed between the lumber and farming industries: the former depended on the local farmers to supply food stuffs to shanties and lumber camps and the latter depended on the lumber industry for seasonal work in the winter (Mercer 1998:5). Philemon Wright, who had established a settlement at Hull on the north shore of the Ottawa River at the Chaudière Falls with five families and 33 men in 1800, is commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the Ottawa area (Bond 1984:24). Wright was drawn to the region by the rich timber resources along the Ottawa River and the immense water power provided by the falls. This community grew over the next few years and by 1805 Wright had established a significant lumber business, an industry that would continue to dominate the local economy through the nineteenth century. It would take several more years for permanent settlement to spread to the south side of the Ottawa River.

Osgoode Township

The first Euro-Canadian inhabitants arrived in Osgoode Township in 1827, purportedly two families relocating from Cornwall: Col. Archibald Macdonell settled on Lot 25 of Concession 8 (now Metcalfe) and Mr. William York on Lot 21 of Concession 9 (now York's Corners; (Walker and Walker 1968:537). Land in the township was sold at 50 cents per acre in 1829, and by 1832 there were 30 families living in the area (Walker & Walker 1968:551). By 1871, the population of Osgoode numbered 3,685 people, and, interestingly, these were outnumbered by both the number of cows (3,956) and sheep (3,893) (Belden 1879:105). The township today remains chiefly rural, but was amalgamated with the City of Ottawa in 2001 (Ottawa Rural Communities 2002).

3.1.4 Property History

The patent plan for Osgoode Township indicates that Lot 13 of Concession 6 was granted to Francis Grant, although it is uncertain whether or not this person actually settled upon the land (Map 3). Certainly no Francis Grant was mentioned in the available early settlement records of the township, and the location of the lot – surrounded by swamps and over 2.5 kilometres north of the nearest navigable portion of the Castor River – likely would not have been earmarked for initial settlement.

The earliest confirmation of settlement upon Lot 13 of Concession 6 is provided by the H.F. Walling map of Carleton County produced in 1863 (Map 4). This map depicts a dwelling belonging to William Savage located to the west of Metcalfe Road (now called Bank Street/Highway 31). Savage was known to have emigrated from Ireland in 1840 (LAC Microfilm reel T-6495), but because the personal census records for 1851 do not survive, and

many from the 1861 census are illegible, it could not be confirmed that he settled upon Lot 13 prior to about 1861/62, when Walling likely completed his survey of the area. The next available document depicting the study area is the 1879 map of Osgoode Township produced by H. Belden (Map 5). This map unfortunately appears to be somewhat inaccurate, as the alignment of the Metcalfe Road is not correct, but it appears to indicate that by this time the Savage household had been shifted further north towards the centre of the lot, to its documented twentieth century position, as opposed to its earlier location along the southern border (see Map 4).

Rural directories from 1864 until 1904 all list William Savage on Lot 13, Concession 6, apart from the 1873 directory which placed him on Lot 12 (Mitchell & Co. 1864; Sutherland 1866, 1868, 1869; Hunter, Rose & Co. 1870; Cherrier & Kirwin 1872; Irwin & Co. 1873; Union Publishing Co. 1885, 1904). This was likely a mistake on the part of the publishers, as Savage was again listed on Lot 13 by the time of an 1884 edition (Fuller 1884). His house was described in 1891 as a two-storey, six-room structure made of wood (LAC microfilm reel T-6367). By 1901, he was living with his son William John as a widower (LAC microfilm reel T-6495). William Savage (Sr.) died in February of 1907 at the age of 84 years (Ancestry.com 2012).

The early topographic maps of the area produced in 1906 and 1940 show a house located on Lot 13 in approximately the same location as on the 1879 Belden map (Maps 6 and 7; see Map 5). By 1940, the location of a barn was also included. Aerial photographs dating to 1946 and 1956 show the general conditions of the property in the mid-twentieth century, and in particular the realignment of Metcalfe Road (Bank Street/Highway 31) by 1956 (Maps 8 and 9). From 1946 onward there was also a hydro-line visibly transecting the property from about the centre-point of the southern boundary, heading northwest. The barn appears to have remained extant until at least 1976 (Map 10), but by 1991 it had been removed and the area overgrown by trees (Map 11). The 1991 image also illustrates a new garage building immediately south of the farmhouse.

A satellite image of the area taken in 2002 shows that by that time the property had become home to a number of vehicles, parked alongside the northern treeline; it also depicts the hydro-line (Map 12). By 2005 little had changed, although the eastern corner of the property was shown to be quite visibly wet (Map 13). By 2011 many of the vehicles that once littered the property had been removed (Map 14).

The orthophotographic imagery of the study area compiled in 2014 reveals that extensive alterations to the landscape had begun by that time (see Map 2). In this image it is apparent that the southern corner of the property had been largely deforested, razed and levelled with imported fill.

The impact to the remainder of the property has progressed to the present, with virtually the entire study area now having been bull-dozed prior to the addition of large amounts of imported fill. This is best illustrated by a 2016 satellite image (**Error! Reference source not found.**), in addition to the photographs taken during the site visit documented in Section 3.2.7. The former house has now been removed, although the circa 1990 garage remains (Image 1). Only a few trees have been left standing around the former house location (Image 2).

3.2 Archaeological Context

This section of the report describes the archaeological context of the study area, including known archaeological research, known cultural heritage resources (including archaeological sites), and environmental conditions. In combination with the historical context outlined above, this section provides the necessary background information to evaluate the archaeological potential of the property.

3.2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Projects undertaken within a two kilometre radius of the current study area have included the Stage 1 and 2 assessments of the Greely Quarries, which involved the investigation of Part Lots 14, 15 and 16 of Concession 6 and Part Lot 15 of Concession 7 (Heritage Quest Inc. 2002, 2003, 2004a, 2004b).

Farther from the study area, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were undertaken in advance of a residential development at 1705 Old Prescott Road within the Village of Greely, on Part Lot 9, Concession 5 which resulted in the identification of the historic archaeological “Kehoe Site” (BhFv-28) (Paterson Group 2015). Adams Heritage also completed Stage 1 through 3 assessments on a property at 1934 Stagecoach Road, which addressed historic archaeological sites Francis Evans I (BhFv-16) and Francis Evans II (BhFv-15); Past Recovery subsequently undertook a Stage 4 assessment of the Francis Evans I Site (Adams Heritage 2007, 2012; Past Recovery 2015).

3.2.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the *Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the Ontario by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS). The database largely consists of archaeological sites discovered by professional archaeologists conducting archaeological assessments required by legislated processes under land use development planning (largely since the late 1980s). A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that no registered sites are located within a one kilometre radius of the study area. There are, however, four registered sites within a five kilometre radius. These include the following:

- BhFv-28 (Kehoe Site): A historic site, located at 1705 Old Prescott Road, yielding evidence of mid-nineteenth century domestic occupation of the area. Further work in the form of a Stage 3 assessment was recommended.
- BhFv-2 (Rooney Site): A late nineteenth/early twentieth century cabin/homestead site including a cellar pit, two stone-lined wells and foundations on Lot 28, Concession 5 of Gloucester Township. Further work in the form of a Stage 3 assessment was recommended.
- BhFv-15 (Francis Evans II Site – a.k.a. Mrs. Jordan’s Site): A late nineteenth/early twentieth century domestic site located at 1934 Stagecoach Road. A Stage 3 investigation was completed on this site and no further work was recommended.

- BhFv-16 (Francis Evans I Site): An mid-nineteenth century cabin/homestead site located at 1934 Stagecoach Road. This site was completely mitigated by means of a Stage 4 excavation.

3.2.3 Identified Cultural Heritage Resources

The recognition or designation of cultural heritage resources (here referring only to built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes) may provide valuable insight into aspects of local heritage, whether identified at the local, provincial, national, or international level. As some of these cultural heritage resources may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits, the background research conducted for this assessment included the compilation of a list of cultural heritage resources that have previously been identified within or immediately adjacent to the current study area. The following sources were consulted:

- Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office online Directory of Heritage Designations (<http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/beefp-fhbro/index.aspx>);
- Canada's Historic Places website (<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx>);
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's List of Heritage Conservation Districts (http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml); and
- Inventories of heritage properties maintained by the City of Ottawa (the Heritage Register and the Heritage Reference List).

A search of on-line databases identified no designated built heritage properties within or adjacent to the study area. The property inspection described below also did not note any built heritage properties within the vicinity.

3.2.4 Heritage Plaques and Monuments

The recognition of a place, person, or event through the erection of a plaque or monument may also provide valuable insight into aspects of local history, given that these markers typically indicate some level of heritage recognition. As with cultural heritage resources (built heritage features and/or cultural heritage landscapes), some of these places, persons, or events may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, this study included the compilation of a list of heritage plaques and/or markers in the vicinity of the study area. The following sources were consulted:

- An extensive listing of Ontario's Heritage Plaques maintained by Alan Brown (<http://www.ontarioplaques.com/>); and,
- An extensive listing of historical plaques of Ontario maintained by Wayne Cook (<http://www.waynecook.com/historiclist.html>).

No heritage plaques or monuments were located in or around the current study area. The property inspection described below also did not note any plaques or monuments within the vicinity.

3.2.5 Cemeteries

The presence of historical cemeteries in proximity to a parcel undergoing archaeological assessment can pose archaeological concerns in two respects. First, cemeteries may be associated with related structures or activities that may have become part of the archaeological record, and thus may be considered features indicating archaeological potential. Second, the boundaries of historical cemeteries may have been altered over time, as all or portions may have fallen out of use and been forgotten, leaving potential for the presence of unmarked graves. For these reasons, the background research conducted for this assessment included a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries. For this study, the following sources were consulted:

- A complete listing of all registered cemeteries in the province of Ontario maintained by the Consumer Protection Branch of the Ministry of Consumer Services;
- Field of Stones website (<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~clifford/>);
- Ontario Cemetery Locator website maintained by the Ontario Genealogical Society (<http://ogs.andornot.com/CemLocat.aspx>);
- Ontario Headstones Photo Project website (<http://canadianheadstones.com/on/cemeteries.php>); and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

No known cemeteries were located in or adjacent to the study area, although there is always the possibility of unrecorded burial plots on rural properties.

3.2.6 Local Environment

The study area lies within the Smiths Falls Limestone Plain physiographic region, characterized by level, mainly bare, tabular outcrops of limestone or dolomite bedrock with occasional thin veneers of unconsolidated sediments. Soils in the study area include Farmington sandy loam – well-drained dark brown to black sandy loam A horizons above dark yellowish brown to olive sandy loam B and C horizons, as well as a very small portion Greely forest peat – a woody, organic A horizon over a loamy or sandy B horizon and bedrock (Schut & Wilson 1987).

The study area lies within the Castor River watershed, and an unnamed stream passes within 100 metres of the property to the southwest. The stream leads to a wetland approximately 100 metres south-southwest of the study area.

3.2.7 Optional Property Inspection

In addition to the above research, Past Recovery completed an optional site inspection on November 18th, 2016. The weather was sunny with a high of 14° C. This inspection was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), with field conditions and features influencing archaeological potential documented through digital photography. The property inspection has been used to supplement the background information to help inform the archaeological potential model developed below.

The site visit confirmed what a recent satellite image of the study area had previously indicated – namely, that the entire study area has lately undergone deep and extensive disturbance in preparation for new development (see Section 3.1.4, Section 3.3.1, **Error! Reference source not found.**). The location of the house present on the property until as late as 2014 has been completely razed (see Images 1 and 2). Likewise, all of the former farm fields have been levelled and covered with a deep deposit of fill (in some areas several metres thick) for drainage and stability (Images 3 to 12). Prior to the addition of the fill, all of the topsoil on the property had been removed and “push-piles” of dark brown/black earth, brush and debris were noted around the edges of the study area (Images 13 and 14). At the time of the site visit topsoil was being moved from the fringes of the property and stockpiled above the added fill to be redistributed at a later date (Image 15). As well, a large gravel pad had been placed on the northern section of the property, also visible in the 2016 satellite image (Image 16; see Map 2). No portion of the study area was found to retain intact topsoil.

The results of the Stage 1 property inspection were documented with fieldnotes, a field map, and digital photographs. The complete Stage 1 photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1 and the locations and orientations of all photographs used in this report are shown in Map 15. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all field notes, photographs and maps generated during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository. An inventory of the records generated by the assessment is provided below in Table 1.

Table 1. Inventory of the Stage 1 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the subject property and conditions at the time of the property survey	45 digital photographs	On PRAS computer network – file PR16-42
Field Map	Printed high-resolution satellite image of the subject property	1 page	PRAS office - file PR16-42
Field Notes	Notes on the property survey	1 page	PRAS office - file PR16-42

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

This section of the report includes an evaluation of the archaeological potential within the study area, in which the results of the background research and property inspection described above are synthesized to determine the likelihood of the property to contain significant archaeological resources.

3.3.1 Determination of Archaeological Potential

A number of factors are used to determine archaeological site potential. For pre-Contact sites criteria are principally focused on topographical features such as the distance from the nearest source of water and the nature of that water body or stream, areas of elevated topography including features such as ridges, knolls and eskers, and the types of soils found within the area being assessed. For post-Contact sites, the assessment of archaeological site potential is more reliant on historical research (land registry records, census and assessment rolls, etc.), cartographic and aerial photographic evidence, and the inspection of the study area for possible above ground remains or other evidence of a demolished historical structure. Also considered in determining archaeological potential are known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area.

Archaeological assessment standards established by MTCS (*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, 2011) specify factors to be considered when evaluating archaeological potential. Licensed consultant archaeologists are required to incorporate these factors into potential determinations and account for all features on the property that can indicate archaeological potential. If this evaluation indicates that any part of the subject property exhibits potential for archaeological resources, the completion of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required prior to the issuance of approvals for planned development in these areas.

Areas that are considered to have pre-Contact site potential include lands within 300 metres of water sources, wetlands, or elevated features in the landscape, including former river scarps. Areas of historic archaeological site potential include locations within 300 metres of sites of early Euro-Canadian settlement and within 100 metres of historic transportation corridors. Further, areas within 300 metres of registered archaeological sites, designated heritage buildings or structures/locations of local historical significance are considered to have archaeological potential. Conversely, areas within any of these zones shown to have steep slopes (greater than 20°) or to contain low-lying and permanently wet soils can be excluded on the basis that the potential for significant archaeological resources within these areas is extremely low. In addition, areas that can be demonstrated to have been the subject of recent, deep, and intensive ground disturbance (i.e. quarrying, major landscaping, building footprints, etc.) can be excluded from Stage 2 testing on the basis that any archaeological resources present would have been removed or destroyed as a result of this activity.

In general, the study area exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with pre- and post-Contact First Nations settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- Portions of the study area are located within 300 metres of a water source, specifically a branch of an unnamed stream; and,
- Portions of the study area are located within 300 metres of a wetland – a potential food resource location.

The study area also exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with Euro-Canadian settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- All of the study area is located within 300 metres of early Euro-Canadian settlement as indicated by nineteenth century mapping;
- Portions of the study area are located within 100 metres of a historic transportation corridor depicted on nineteenth century mapping (Bank Street, formerly the Metcalfe Road);
- Portions of the study area are located within 300 metres of a water source, specifically a branch of an unnamed stream; and,
- Portions of the study area are located within 300 metres of a wetland – a potential food resource location.

Given the number of features of archaeological potential identified within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area, the evaluation of potential began from the assumption that all portions of the study area retained archaeological potential. The site visit, however, permitted the identification of areas where archaeological potential has been removed through deep and extensive disturbance; in this case it was found that the entire study area has been deeply and extensively disturbed in recent years (see Section 3.2.7). The archaeological potential evaluation for the study area is illustrated on Map 16.

3.3.2 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the background research discussed above indicate that no part of the study area retains potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources. Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- 1) No further archaeological assessment of the study area as defined on Map 2 is required.

The reader is also referred to Section 4.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the reader is advised of the following:

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, 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.
- 2) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- 5) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

5.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

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

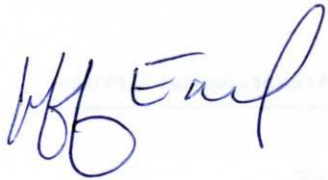
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

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

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

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to an approved and suitable repository can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and any other legitimate interest group.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "JEFF EARL". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Jeff Earl
Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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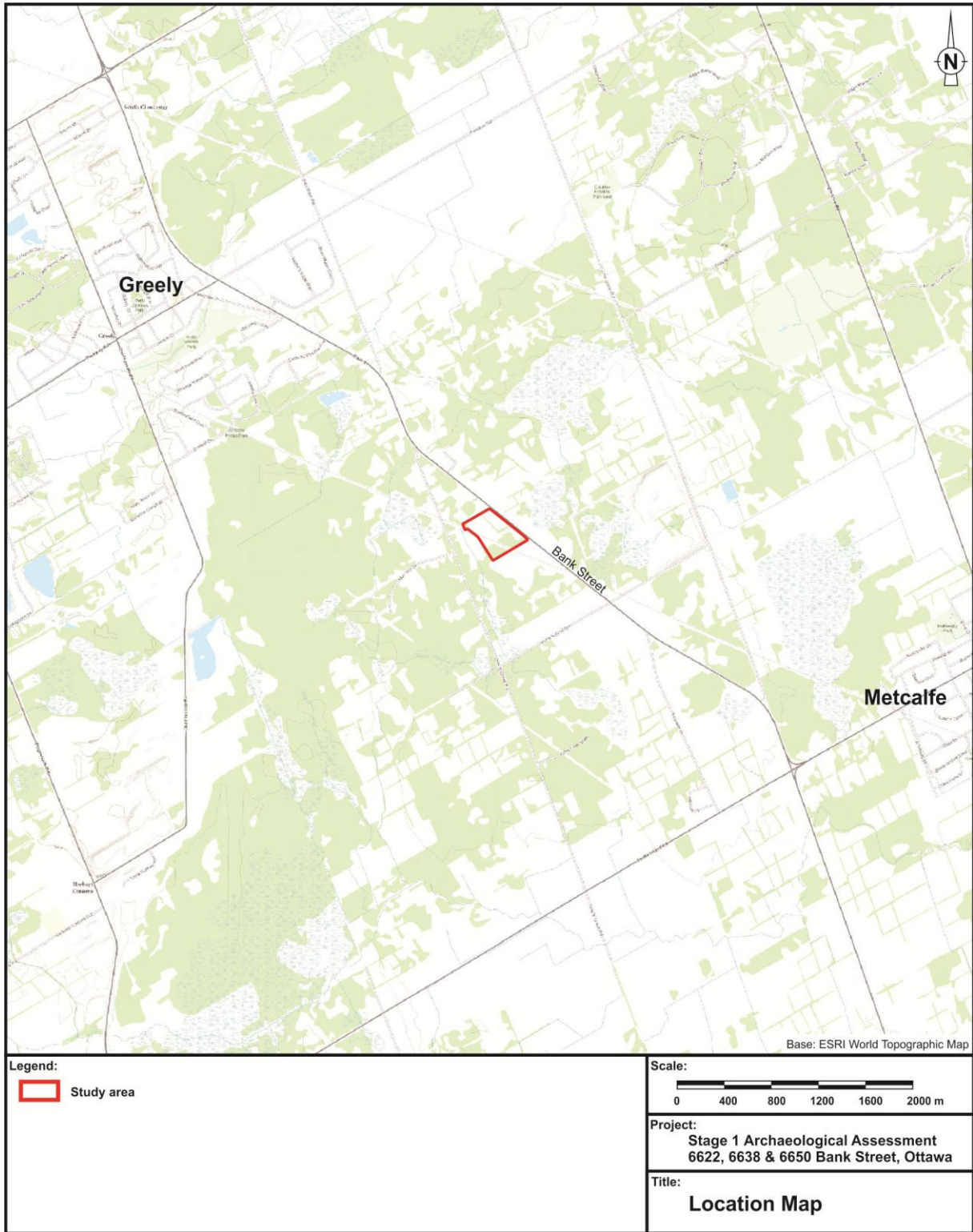
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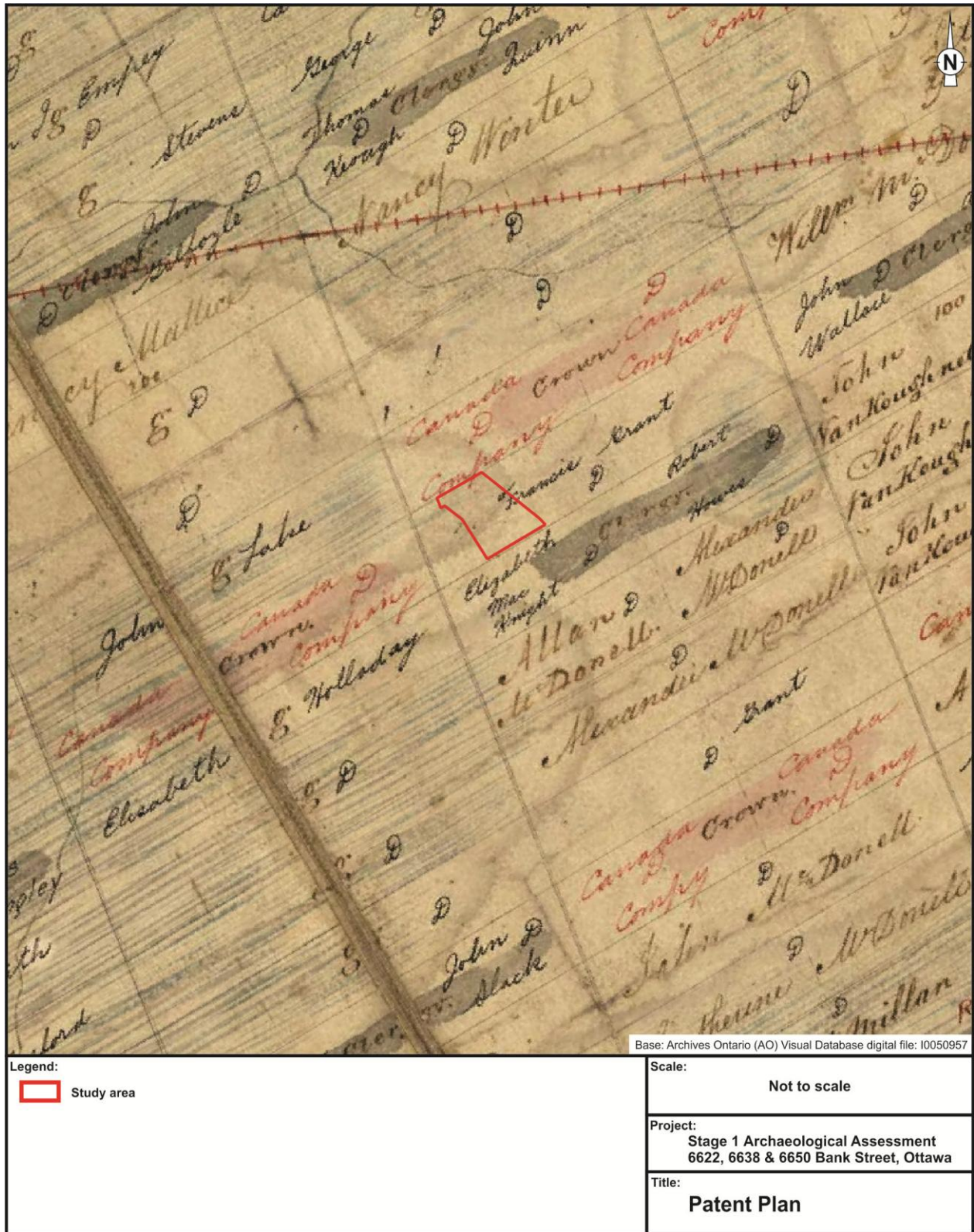
7.0 MAPS



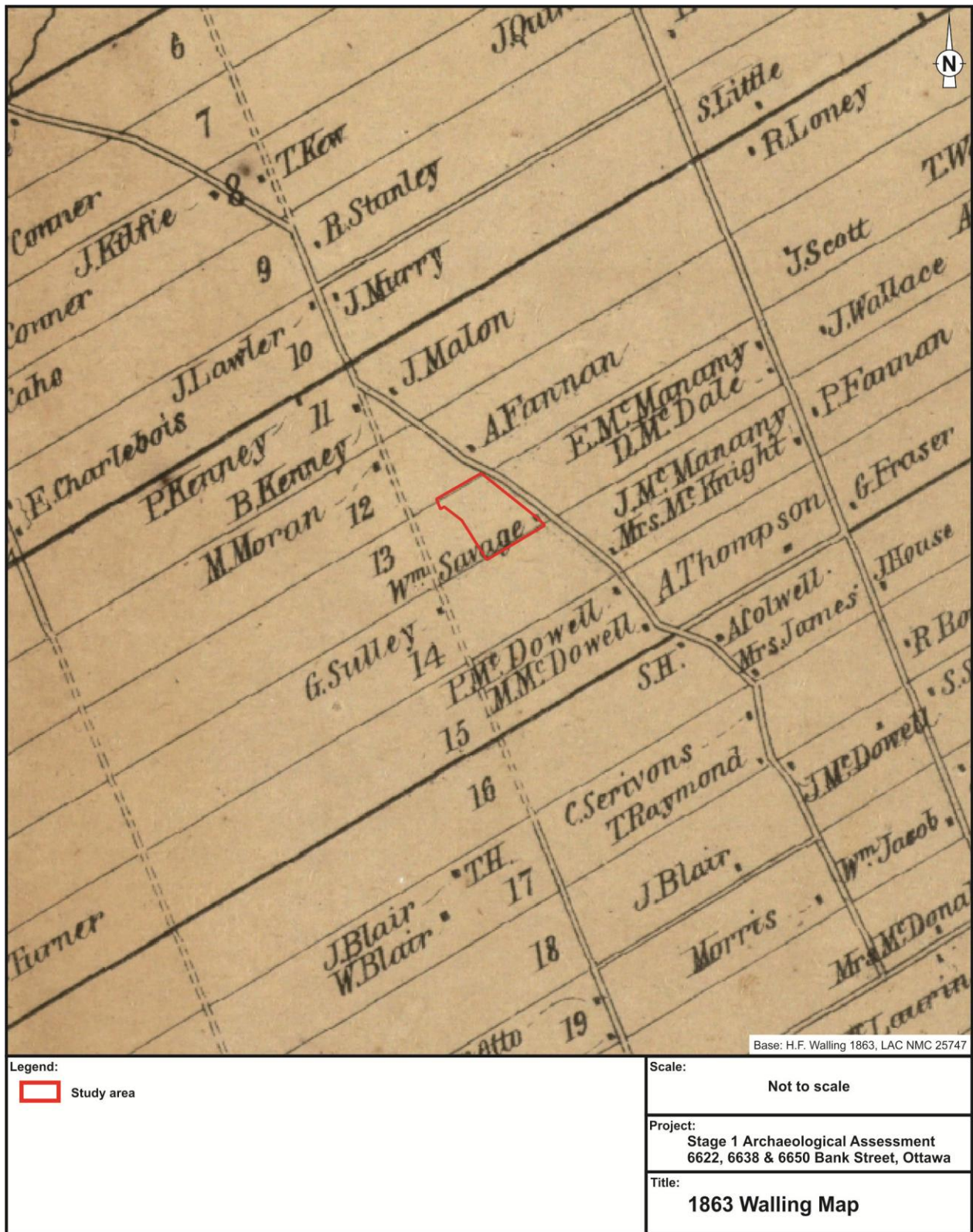
Map 1. Location of the study area.



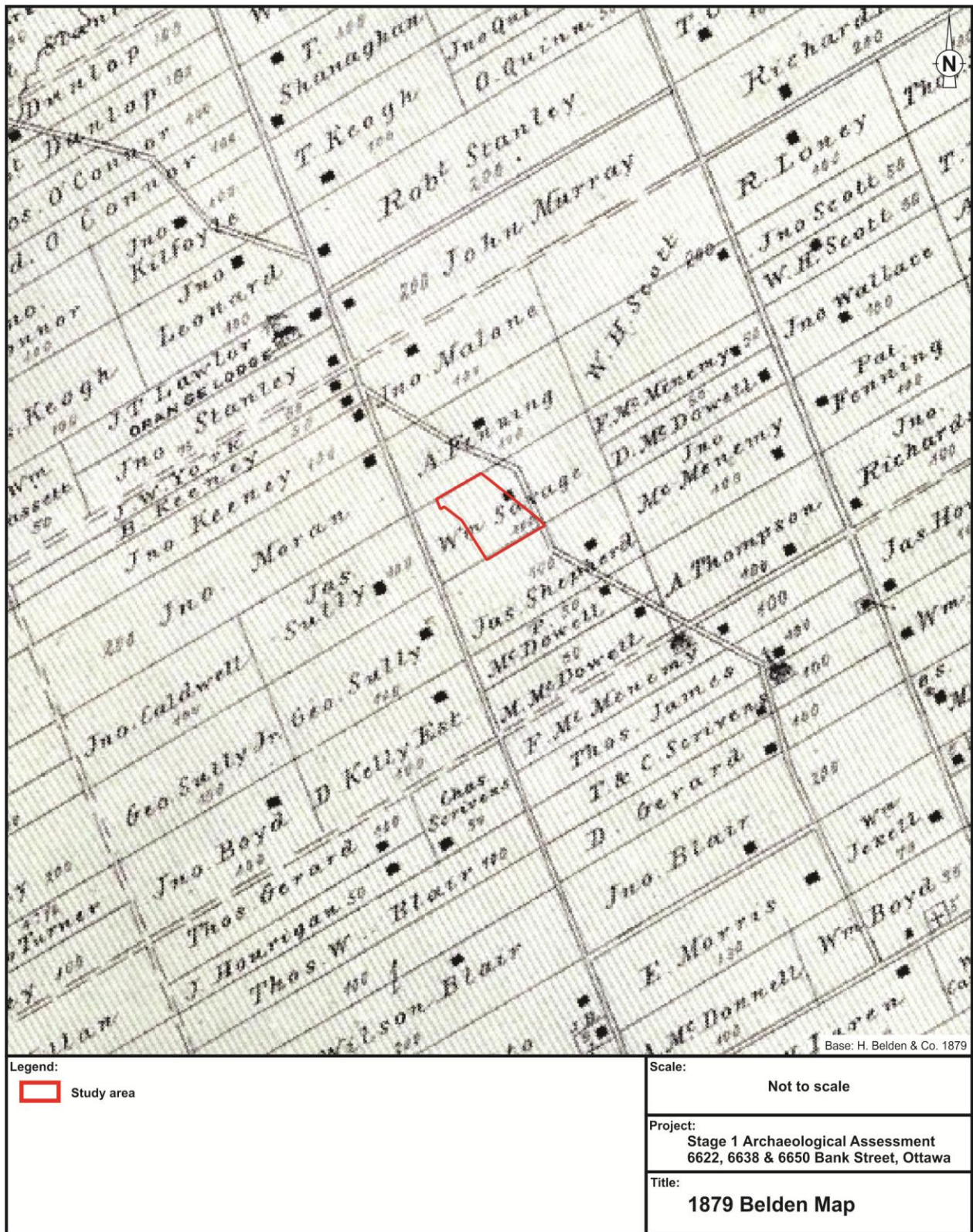
Map 2. Recent orthophotographic image showing the study area.



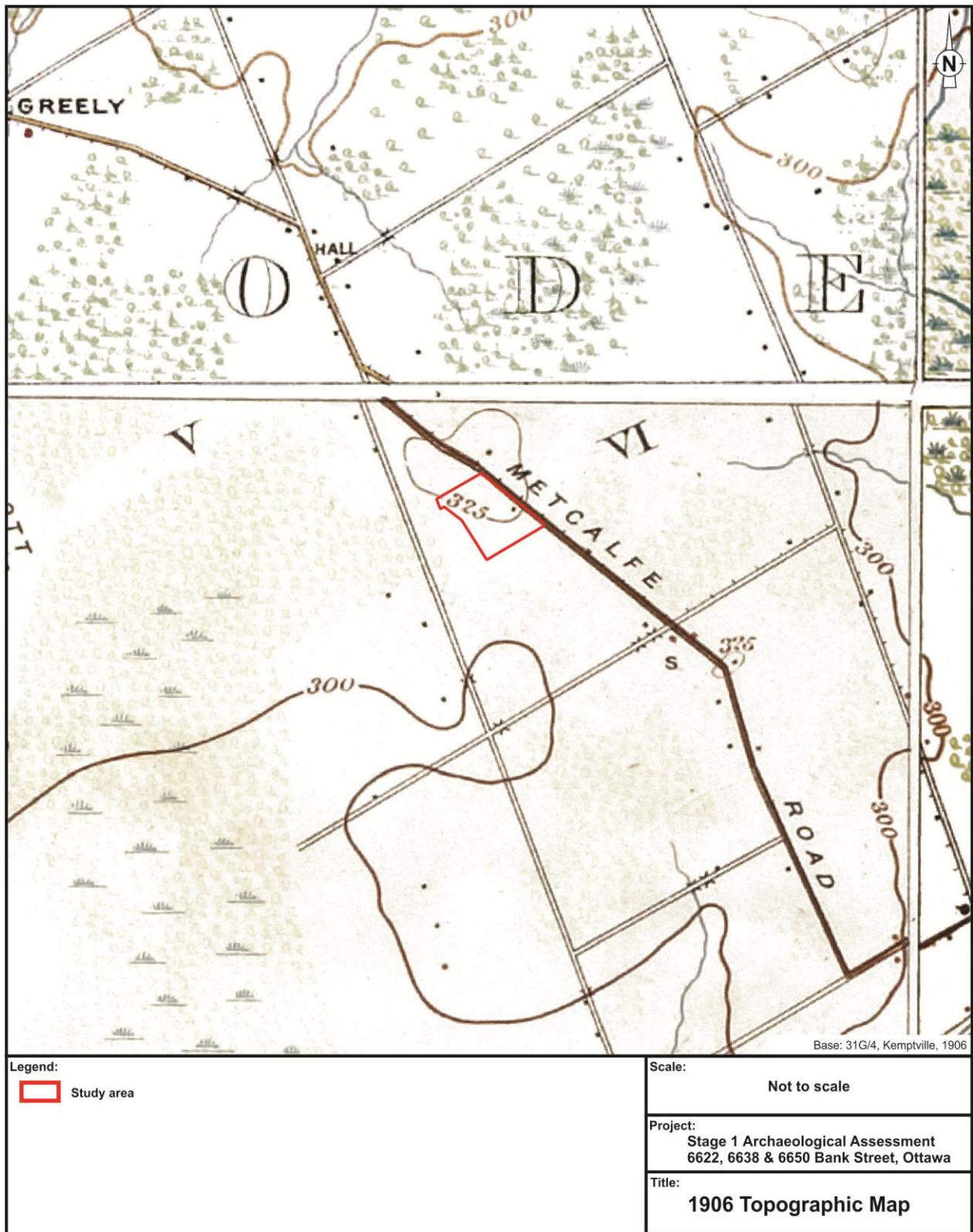
Map 3. Segment of a patent plan for Osgoode Township showing the study area.



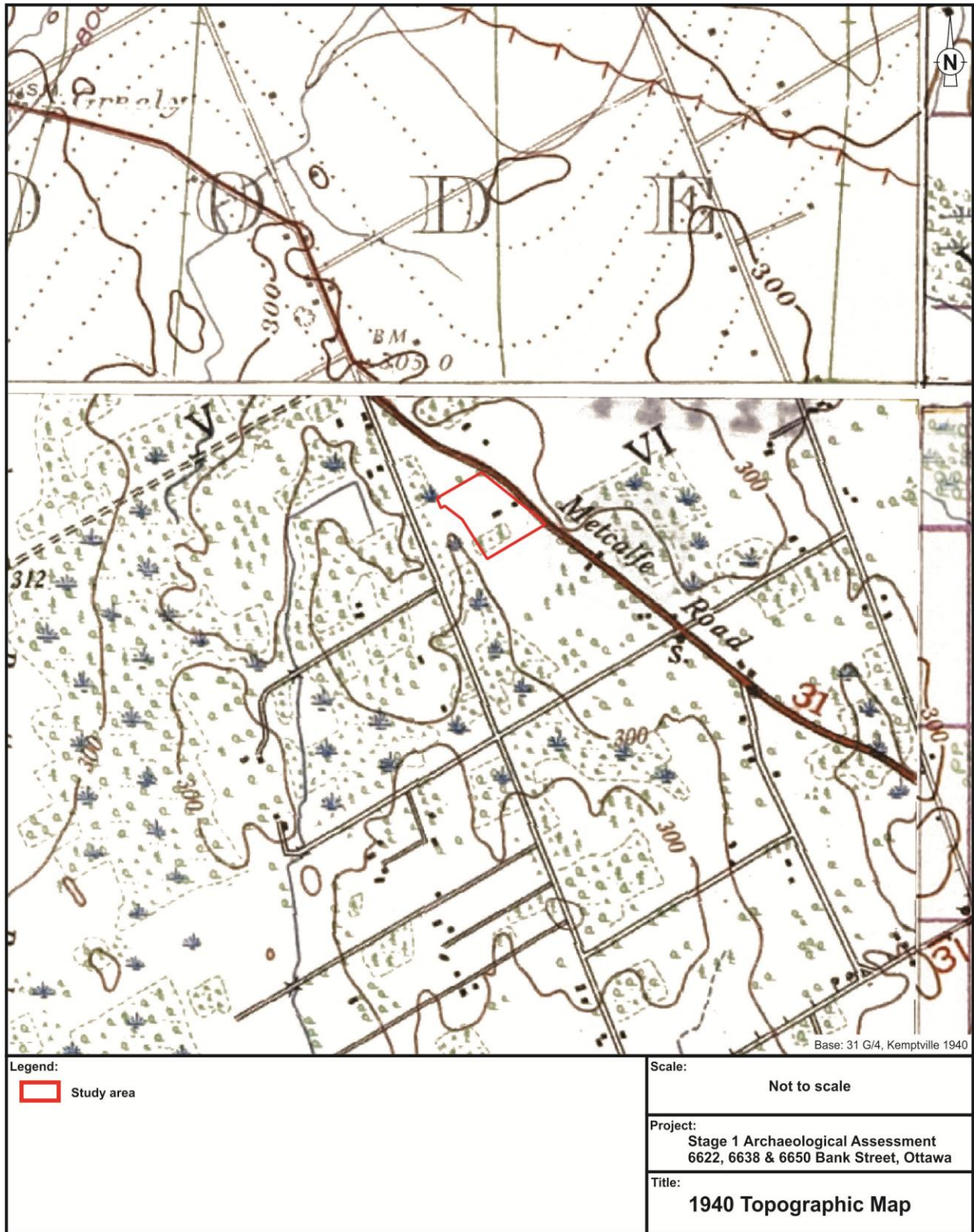
Map 4. Segment of an 1863 map of Carleton County showing the study area.



Map 5. Segment of an 1879 map of Osgoode Township showing the study area.



Map 6. Segment of a topographic map dating to 1906 showing the study area.



Map 7. Segment of a topographic map dating to 1940 showing the study area.



Map 8. Segment of an aerial photograph dating to 1946 showing the study area.



Map 9. Segment of an aerial photograph dating to 1956 showing the study area.



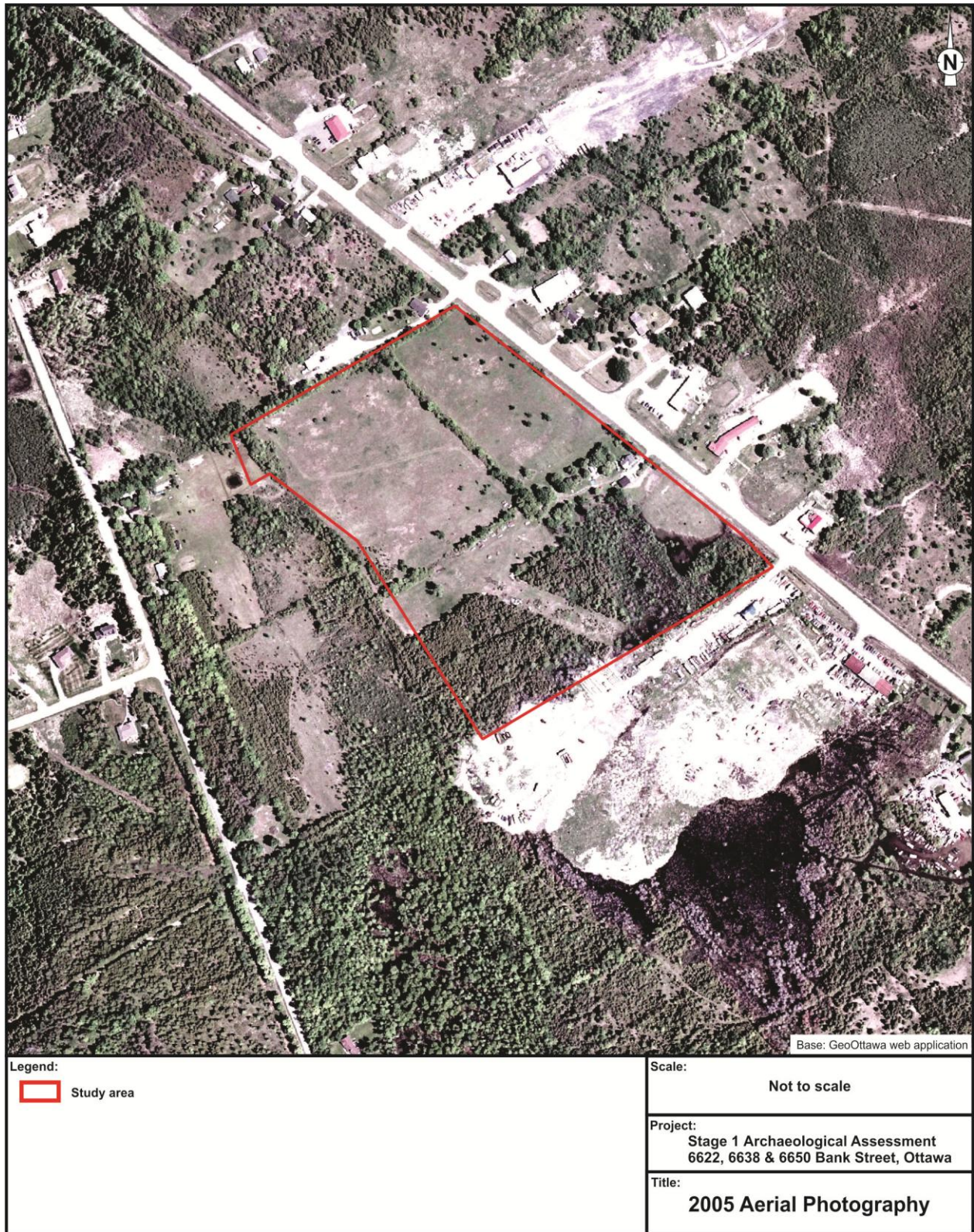
Map 10. Segment of an image dating to 1976 showing the study area.



Map 11. Segment of an image dating to 1991 showing the study area. Note, the GeoOttawa application does not provide access to all of the flight-lines from this particular survey of the area, resulting in the blank bottom half of this image.



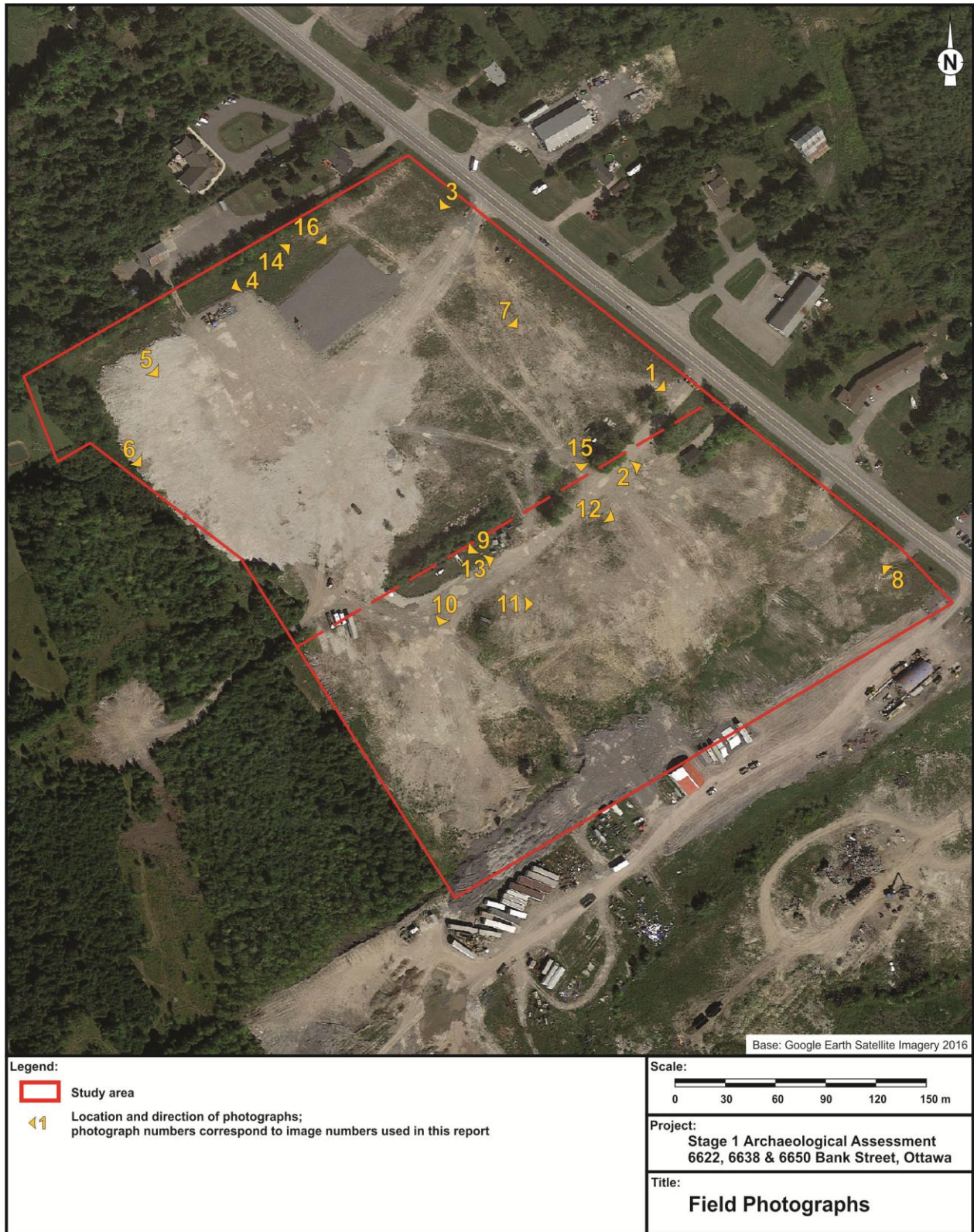
Map 12. Segment of an image dating to 2002 showing the study area.



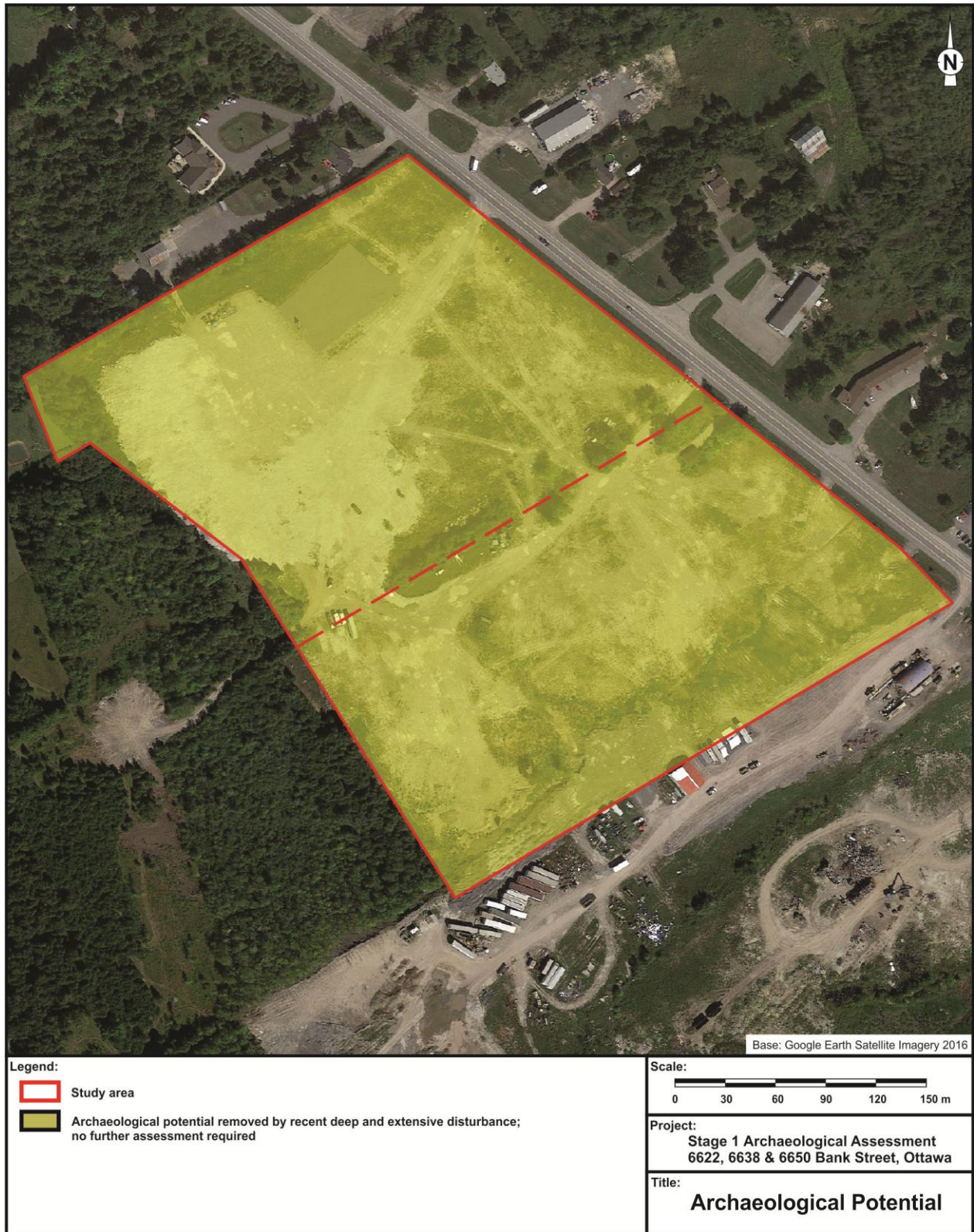
Map 13. Segment of an image dating to 2005 showing the study area.



Map 14. Segment of an image dating to 2011 showing the study area.



Map 15. Location and orientation of all site visit photographs referenced in the body of this report.



Map 16. Recent image of the study area showing archaeological potential within the study area.

8.0 IMAGES



Image 1. View of the location of the former farm with surviving (blue) garage, facing southeast. (PR16-42D019)

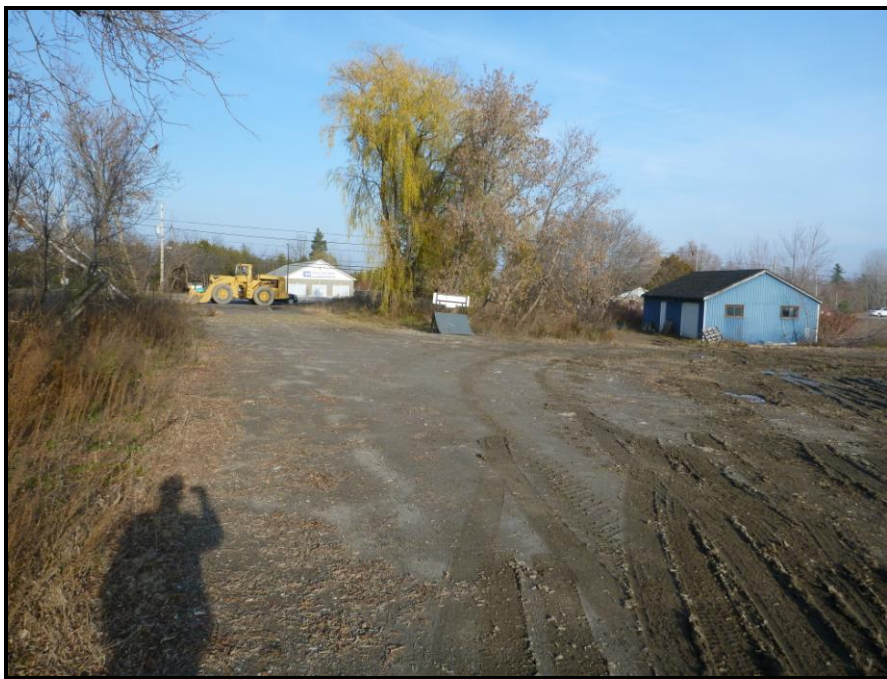


Image 2. View of the location of the former farm with surviving (blue) garage, facing northeast. (PR16-42D032)



Image 3. View of the northern end of the study area showing imported fill, facing southwest. (PR16-42D002)



Image 4. View of the northern end of the study area showing imported fill with a topsoil push-pile in the distance, facing southwest. (PR16-42D008)



Image 5. View from the western corner of the study area showing imported fill, facing southeast. (PR16-42D010)



Image 6. View along the southwestern edge of the study area showing imported fill, facing southeast. (PR16-42D013)



Image 7. View of typical ground composition following the levelling of the added fill, facing southeast. (PR16-42D018)



Image 8. View of the added fill in the southeast corner of the study area, facing northwest. (PR16-42D025)



Image 9. View of brush and abandoned vehicles to the west of the farm illustrating the depth of the fill along the northern edge of the former field in this area, facing southwest. (PR16-42D040)



Image 10. View of levelling fill in the western end of the property, facing south. (PR16-42D041) Note the piles of imported topsoil in the distance (in front of the white trailers).



Image 11. View of added fill in the centre of the southeastern part of the property, facing east. (PR16-42D042)



Image 12. Open test hole showing the depth of added fill in the southern half of the property, facing southeast. (PR16-42D044)



Image 13. View of brush and abandoned material west of the farm illustrating the depth of the fill along the northern edge of the southern former field, facing northeast. (PR16-42D043)



Image 14. View of stripped topsoil along the northern edge of the property prior to the addition of fill, facing northeast. (PR16-42D006)



Image 15. View from the centre of the property west of the farmhouse location, facing south. (PR16-42D038) Note the piles of imported topsoil in the distance.



Image 16. View of the gravel pad on the northern half of the property, facing southeast. (PR16-42D004)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Panasonic Lumix DMC-TS3

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR16-42D001	Overview of site from the northeast corner showing disturbance	S
PR16-42D002	Overview of site from the northeast corner showing disturbance	SW
PR16-42D003	View of soil in the north end of the site showing fill and disturbance	SW
PR16-42D004	Overview of site from the north end across the gravel pad	SE
PR16-42D005	Overview of site from the north end across the gravel pad	S
PR16-42D006	View of the stripped topsoil along the northern edge of the property	NE
PR16-42D007	View of the depth of added fill along the northern edge of the property	SW
PR16-42D008	View of the depth of added fill along the northern edge of the property	SW
PR16-42D009	View of the levelled fill in the central part of the northern half of the property	SE
PR16-42D010	View of the levelled fill in the northwest quarter of the property	SE
PR16-42D011	View of the levelled fill in the northwest quarter of the property	NE
PR16-42D012	View of the levelled fill in the northwest quarter of the property	E
PR16-42D013	View along the western edge of the study area showing the depth of added fill	SE
PR16-42D014	View along the western edge of the study area showing the depth of added fill	SE
PR16-42D015	View of older dumped material in the northwest corner of the property	NW
PR16-42D016	View of added fill from the northwest corner of the property. The topsoil has previously been stripped from the field in the foreground	E
PR16-42D017	View of stripped and levelled field in the northeast quarter of the property looking towards the site of the former farm	SE
PR16-42D018	View of fill and debris in the northeast quarter of the property	SE
PR16-42D019	View of the location of the farm with the surviving building	SE
PR16-42D020	View of stripped and levelled field in the northeast quarter of the property	W
PR16-42D021	View of stripped and levelled field in the northeast quarter of the property	NW
PR16-42D022	View of the farm location and one of the former driveways	W
PR16-42D023	View of the added fill in the southeast quarter of the property from the southeast corner	SW
PR16-42D024	View of the added fill in the southeast quarter of the property from the southeast corner	SW
PR16-42D025	View of the added fill in the southeast quarter of the property from the southeast corner	NW
PR16-42D026	View of the added fill in the southeast quarter of the property from the southeast corner	W
PR16-42D027	View of the added fill in the southeast quarter of the property from the former farm	S
PR16-42D028	View of the added fill in the southeast quarter of the property from the former farm	S
PR16-42D029	View of the added fill in the southeast quarter of the property from the former farm	SE
PR16-42D030	View of the former farm location from east of the surviving building	W
PR16-42D031	View of the former farm location from east of the surviving building	SW
PR16-42D032	View of the former farm location	NE
PR16-42D033	View of the brush in the centre of the property from west of the farm	SW
PR16-42D034	View of the brush in the centre of the property from west of the farm	SW
PR16-42D035	View of the brush and current storage area in the centre of the property from west of the farm	NE

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR16-42D036	View of the southwest quarter of the site	S
PR16-42D037	View of the current stockpiling area	NW
PR16-42D038	View of the southwest quarter of the site	S
PR16-42D039	View of the former farm location	E
PR16-42D040	View of brush and abandoned vehicles in the centre of the property west of the farm illustrating the depth of the fill in the southwest quarter	SW
PR16-42D041	View of levelling in the southwest quarter of the site	S
PR16-42D042	View of levelling in the southern end of the site	E
PR16-42D043	View of brush and abandoned material in the centre of the property west of the farm illustrating the depth of the fill in the southwest quarter	NE
PR16-42D044	Open test hole showing the depth of added fill in the southern end of the property	SE
PR16-42D045	View of the former farm location and the surviving building as well as both former driveways	NE

APPENDIX 2: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:

The study of human past, both prehistoric and historic, by excavation of cultural material.

Archaeological Sites:

The physical remains of any building, structure, cultural feature, object, human event or activity which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of the land or water.

Archaic:

A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between 8000 and 1000 B.C. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (8000 to 6000 B.C.), Middle (6000 to 2500 B.C.) and Late (2500 to 1000 B.C.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing.

Artifact:

An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.:

Before Present. Often used for archaeological dates instead of B.C. or A.D. Present is taken to be 1951, the date from which radiocarbon assays are calculated.

Backdirt:

The soil excavated from an archaeological site. It is usually removed by shovel or trowel and then screened to ensure maximum recovery of artifacts.

Chert:

A type of silica rich stone often used for making chipped stone tools. A number of chert sources are known from southern Ontario. These sources include outcrops and nodules.

Contact Period:

The period of initial contact between Native and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteen centuries depending on the specific area.

Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource:

Any resource (archaeological, historical, architectural, artifactual, archival) that pertains to the development of our cultural past.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes:

Cultural heritage landscapes are groups of features made by people. The arrangement of features illustrate noteworthy relationships between people and their surrounding environment. They can provide information necessary to preserve, interpret or reinforce the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Cultural landscapes include neighbourhoods, townscapes and farmscapes.

Diagnostic:

An artifact, decorative technique or feature that is distinctive of a particular culture or time period.

Disturbed:

In an archaeological context, this term is used when the cultural deposit of a certain time period has been intruded upon by a later occupation.

Excavation:

The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

Feature:

This term is used to designate modifications to the physical environment by human activity. Archaeological features include the remains of buildings or walls, storage pits, hearths, post moulds and artifact concentrations.

Flake:

A thin piece of stone (usually chert, chalcedony, etc.) detached during the manufacture of a chipped stone tool. A flake can also be modified into another artifact form such as a scraper.

Fluted:

A lanceolate shaped projectile point with a central channel extending from the base approximately one third of the way up the blade. One of the most diagnostic Palaeo-Indian artifacts.

Historic:

Period of written history. In Ontario, the historic period begins with European settlement.

Lithic:

Stone. Lithic artifacts would include projectile points, scrapers, ground stone adzes, gun flints, etc.

Lot:

The smallest provenience designation used to locate an artifact or feature.

Midden:

An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

Mitigation:

To reduce the severity of development impact on an archaeological or other heritage resource through preservation or excavation. The process for minimizing the adverse impacts of an undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources within an affected area of a development project.

Multicomponent:

An archaeological site which has seen repeated occupation over a period of time. Ideally, each occupation layer is separated by a sterile soil deposit that accumulated during a period when the site was not occupied. In other cases, later occupations will be directly on top of earlier ones or will even intrude upon them.

Operation:

The primary division of an archaeological site serving as part of the provenience system. The operation usually represents a culturally or geographically significant unit within the site area.

Palaeo-Indian:

The earliest human occupation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between 9000 and 8000 B.C. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

Prehistoric:

Before written history. In Ontario, this term is used for the period of Native occupation up until the first contact with European groups.

Profile:

The profile is the soil stratigraphy that shows up in the cross-section of an archaeological excavation. Profiles are important in understanding the relationship between different occupations of a site.

Projectile Point:

A point used to tip a projectile such as an arrow, spear or harpoon. Projectile points may be made of stone (either chipped or ground), bone, ivory, antler or metal.

Provenience:

Place of origin. In archaeology this refers to the location where an artifact or feature was found. This may be a general location or a very specific horizontal and vertical point.

Salvage:

To rescue an archaeological site or heritage resource from development impact through excavation or recording.

Stratigraphy:

The sequence of layers in an archaeological site. The stratigraphy usually includes natural soil deposits and cultural deposits.

Sub-operation:

A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

Survey:

To examine the extent and nature of a potential site area. Survey may include surface examination of ploughed or eroded areas and sub-surface testing.

Test Pit:

A small pit, usually excavated by hand, used to determine the stratigraphy and presence of cultural material. Test pits are often used to survey a property and are usually spaced on a grid system.

Woodland:

The most recent major division in the prehistoric sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is further divided into Early (1000 B.C. to A.D. 0), Middle (A.D. 0 to A.D. 900) and Late (A.D. 900 to A.D.1550).