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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Trailsedge Phase 5 North
Part Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, Concession 3 OF,
Part 2 Plan 5R8348 PIN 04404-1472,
Part 1 Plan 4R29569 PIN 04404-0503,
Part 1 Plan 4R23507 PIN 04404-0541,
Part 5 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0539,
Part 2 Plan 4r-22552 PIN 04404-0543,
and Part 1 Plan 4R22552 PIN 04404-0542
Geographic Township of Gloucester
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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Related Stage 1 PIF: P366-0040-2013

Report: PA1191-REP.01

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as Part 2 Plan 5R-8348 PIN 04404-1472, Part 1 Plan 4R-29569 PIN 04404-0503, Part 1 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0541, Part 5 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0539, Part 2 Plan 4R-22552 PIN 04404-0543, and Part 1 Plan 4R-22552 PIN 04404-0542. Richcraft is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential and recommended a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for these areas (Map 3). As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken of areas with archaeological potential (MHSTCI 2011).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. Subsurface testing occurred in areas that could not be ploughed, such as woodlots, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The field portion was undertaken on August 19, 20, 28, 31 and September 3, 4, 8, 9, 2020. Weather conditions were overcast to sunny and temperatures ranged between 15 and 25° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Richcraft.

During the pedestrian survey of the western fields a cluster of artifacts was identified and collected from a concentrated location in the northwestern area of the property measuring approximately 15 x 25 m (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). A total of 106 artifacts were collected indicating a date range of mid-late 19th century. The artifacts in the scatter relate to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation registered with the MHSTCI as the Mahar Site (BiFv-26). Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered to have significant Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Stage 3 assessment is recommended (MHSTCI 2011).

During the pedestrian survey of a field in the eastern portion of the study area a total of 15 artifacts were identified and collected from a concentrated location measuring approximately 30 x 15 m (Map 4). This site has been registered with the MHSTCI as the Taillefer Site (BiFv-27) (Map 4). As fewer than 20 artifacts predating 1900 were recovered, the scant historical scatter does not have significant CHVI and no further assessment is warranted as per Section 1.c., Standard 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

For the Mahar site (BiFv-26):

1. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2.
2. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MHSTCI 2011).

3. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MHSTCI 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

For the Taillefer Site (BiFv-27):

4. No further archaeological study is required for the study property as delineated in Map 4.

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3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
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Stage 2 Field Crew	Selena Barré B. Sc. (R1238) Mercedes Hunter Josh England Shamus Merkley Christine Conlan Filippo Ronca
Artifact Processing	Christine Conlan Mercedes Hunter
Artifact Inventory	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 Ottawa Front (OF), in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as Part 2 Plan 5R-8348 PIN 04404-1472, Part 1 Plan 4R-29569 PIN 04404-0503, Part 1 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0541, Part 5 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0539, Part 2 Plan 4R-22552 PIN 04404-0543, and Part 1 Plan 4R-22552 PIN 04404-0542. Richcraft is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, small portions of the property have archaeological potential (Map 3). Furthermore, the Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that, based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Richcraft. Permission to access the study property was granted by Richcraft prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is located in the geographic Township of Gloucester, former County of Carleton. Originally known as Township B, Gloucester was established in 1792. In 1800, it became a part of Russell County, in 1838 it became a part of Carleton County which was incorporated as a township in 1850. The first settler in the township was Braddish Billings in what is now the Billings Bridge area. The early history of Gloucester is best described in Gilles Séguin's *Gloucester: From Past to Present* (1991), Tanya Wackley's *Gloucester: The Proud Legacy of Our Communities* (2000), M. M. Rowat's *Gloucester Memories* (1986). Other useful resources include *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

The Woodland Period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually introduced to the region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Engelbrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). According, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including

portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichespirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskariini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskariini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontcharonon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquians (Pilon 2005).

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

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

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

A rough survey of the Township of Gloucester was initiated in 1792 but was not completed until 1820. The township was named for William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, nephew of King George III (Clark 2012). The 83,000 acre township was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Wackley 2000:1).

Braddish Billings, an American working as a lumber jobber on the Rideau River for Philamon Wright of Hull, was the first settler in Gloucester Township, squatting on Lot 17 of the clergy reserve along the Rideau River in 1812 (Séguin 1991:4, 14). In 1823, Braddish Billings constructed the first sawmill in the township on a creek running through his property near present day Bank Street. In 1825, Billings was appointed Clerk and Assessor for Gloucester Township, and the first assessment lists 12 families (Clark 2012). Settlement first occurred along the rivers and the early pioneer communities of the township consisting of Manotick, Long Island Village, Gateville (Billings Bridge), Janeville (Vanier), and New Edinburgh. As roads pushed inland the villages of Cyrville, St. Joseph (Orléans), and Cathartic (Carlsbad Springs) developed. By the late 1820s the township's lumber was mostly felled and agriculture became the main source of revenue. In 1827, Braddish Billings took his last load of lumber to Quebec before turning to agriculture (Séguin 1991:4-5, 14).

Farmer's Bridge, later known as Billings Bridge, was completed in 1830, linking Gloucester Township with Nepean Township and Bytown. By 1834, the township had grown slightly totaling 156 households. That same year, stagecoach service began between Bytown and Prescott via Billings Bridge, Bowesville, and South Gloucester. The road was known as the Bytown & Prescott Carriage Road (Clark 2012).

In 1850, Gloucester Township was incorporated. The following year the township had a population of 3,005. Ten years later the population had only grown to 4,522 (Bond 1968:23). In 1854, the Bytown and Prescott Railway was completed through the township (renamed Ottawa and Prescott Railway in 1855 and leased to CPR in 1881). The railway ran through Gloucester from Manotick Station to New Edinburgh via Gloucester Station, Ellwood, Billings Bridge, Overbrook, and Janeville (Vanier).

In 1865, the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company was established to build and improve the road between Uppertown Ottawa and South Gloucester, by this time the road was known as Bank Street (Clark 2012). These improvements to the township meant that by 1867 Gloucester was mostly settled, but eventually the township started losing part of its urban population to Ottawa. New Edinburgh was incorporated as a village in 1867 and twenty years later in 1887 was annexed to Bytown, followed in 1889 by another 148 acres to the south of New Edinburgh (Séguin 1991:14).

The closest crossroads community to the study area is Blackburn Hamlet. The earliest settlers to this area arrived between 1803 and 1811; most being of English or Irish descent as well as some French and Scottish.

In the early 19th century the area was originally called "Green's Creek" after Robert Green who operated the local sawmill. The area became more settled as the timber was exhausted and the government lands were sold to farming families. The area was later known as "Daggsville" after three families that settled there in the 1850s. The first school in Blackburn was on land donated by Richard Dagg. When the school burned down, a second school was built on the land of one of the early settlers, John Kemp. The Kemp family farmed the property for four generations.

In 1858 Joshua Bradley settled in Blackburn. It was through the efforts of his son William and Robert Blackburn (Reeve in 1864, later an MP) that a post office was secured and it was then that the area became known as "Blackburn".

The settlement during these times was divided into two areas: "Blackburn Corners", located around the intersection of Navan Road and Innes Road, and; "Blackburn Station", around the intersection of Anderson Road and Innes Road. Innes Road runs through the Hamlet and was named after Alexander Innes who owned a farm further to the west. He ran the Russell Road toll heading east from St. Laurent Blvd.

In 1958 the government gave authority to the NCC to establish a Greenbelt. Michael Budd and Costain Estates Ltd, were key players in the creation of the community as it is today, and it was renamed "Blackburn Hamlet".

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

Lots 1 Concession 3 OF

In 1809, the Crown patent for Lot 1 was issued to Eleanor McGregor, who is depicted on the 1825 Coffin map (Map 4). In 1840, the Honourable Peter McGill, one of the founders of the Bank of Montreal, acquired Lots 1 and Lot 2, and sold both in 1851 to Colin Russell. Russell then sold Lot 1 to Jean B. Proulx in 1853 (OLR). Proulx was likely the first permanent resident on the property. The

1863 Walling map depicts Proulx's dwelling on the eastern edge of the lot (Map 4), along what is now Mer Bleue Road, located within the current study area.

In 1862, Proulx severed Lot 1 into six 33.3 acre parcels, dividing them among his family members as follows: for the north half of the lot, the western 1/3 to Francis (François), centre 1/3 to Jean B. Jr., and the eastern 1/3 to Leon; in the south half, the eastern 1/3 to Joseph while retaining the centre and western parts. In 1869, the elder J.B. Proulx deeded those remaining two southern parcels to Leon, who in turn conveyed the centre 1/3 of the south half to Louis, and the western 1/3 to Célestin. In 1874, Jean B. Proulx Jr sold the centre 1/3 of the north half to Isai Taillefer, and Célestin and his wife sold the western 1/3 of the south half to Leon Lachaine. The following year in 1875 Joseph Proulx sold his eastern 1/3 of the south half to Honoré Richer. This is the arrangement seen on the 1879 Belden map (Map 4). Structures were present on all six subdivided sections of Lot 1. The northern lots fronted on Innes Road, and the southern three in an alignment extending westward from Mer Bleue Road, all outside the current study area. On both the 1863 and 1879 maps, Mer Bleue Road does not extend beyond the houses located on Lot 1.

Numerous transactions took place involving the 33.3 acre parcels of Lot 1 in the last twenty years of the 19th century. The centre 1/3 of the south half and the eastern 1/3 of the north stayed in the Proulx family until the 20th Century. Louis' wife Eloise sold the centre 1/3 of the south half to Leon Parisien in 1900, who also acquired the western 1/3 of the north half in 1894, the centre 1/3 of the north half in 1899, and the western 1/3 of the south half in 1914. Honoré Richer remained on the eastern 1/3 of the south half until 1911, when Regis Roy acquired the parcel (OLR)

Lot 2 Concession 3 OF

The Crown patent for Lot 2 was issued to and David McCallum in 1809. McCallum is depicted on the 1825 Coffin map (Map 5). In 1840, the Honourable Peter McGill acquired Lot 2 along with his purchase of Lot 1. He sold both lots in 1851 to Colin Russell. In 1856 Sarah Davidson, the executor of Russell's will, sold Lot 2 to Georgie Bellinger (later listed as Georgie Bellanger) (OLR). The 1861 census lists Gregoir Bellanger as a 47-year-old farmer living in a one-storey log cabin that he had built in 1857 with his wife Mary and their nine children. Bellanger must have defaulted on his mortgage, as the property reverted to Sarah D. Russell in 1856, and that same year she sold the entire 200 acres to Jean B. Corbeille. Although the property had already passed to Corbeille, the 1863 Walling map depicts G. Belonzie (Bellanger) on the property (Map 5), the log cabin located on the north east corner fronting on Innes Road, outside the current study area.

The 1871 census lists Jean-Baptiste Corbeille as a 56-year-old farmer living with his wife Elmire. Corbeille appears on the 1879 county atlas (Map 5) and the Bellanger log cabin is present in the northeast corner of the property in addition to a structure that Corbeille has built on the northwest corner (Map 5). Both these structures fall outside of the current study area. In 1895, Corbeille divided the 200 acres of Lot 2 to sell 100 acres to each of his sons Louis (east half) and Felix (west half). A portion of this lot remained in the Corbeille family for 80 years until its purchase by the Canada Cement Limited (Lafarge) in 1956 (OLR).

Lot 3 Concession 3 OF

Lot 3 was not settled until much later, as it is not until 1871 that the Crown patent was granted to William Rathwell. However, Rathwell is associated with this parcel of land as early as 1856 when he is listed in the assessment roll as owning the property (Ancestry.com 2018). The 1861 census lists William Radwell [sic] as 57 year old, Irish born Protestant living in a one storey log house built in 1853 with his 28-year-old wife Maria (Statistics Canada 1861). The 1863 Walling map shows William Redwell (Rathwell) living on the east half of Lot 4 (Map 5), likely a mapping error as he should be shown as residing on Lot 3. The log house is depicted set back from the road along Mud Creek. Had

this been mapped on the proper lot, the log house would fall within the current study area. Lot 3 was not settled until much later, as it is not until 1871 that the Crown patent was granted to William Rathwell. However, Rathwell is associated with this parcel of land as early as 1856 when he is listed in the assessment roll as owning the property (Ancestry.com 2018). The 1861 census lists William Radwell [sic] as 57 year old, Irish born Protestant living in a one storey log house built in 1853 with his 28- year- old wife Maria (Statistics Canada 1861). The 1863 Walling map shows William Redwell (Rathwell) living on the east half of Lot 4 (Map 5), likely a mapping error as he should be shown as residing on Lot 3. The log house is depicted set back from the road along Mud Creek. Had this been mapped on the proper lot, the log house would fall within the current study area.

In 1875, Rathwell sold the east half of Lot 3 to Onésime Demers and the following year Maria Rathwell sold the west half to John Mahar. The 1879 Belden map depicts O. Demarse on the east, with one house fronting Innes Road, and John Mahar on the west half of the lot, with two structures fronting Innes Road, both outside of the study area (Map 5).

In 1879, Mahar sold the west half of Lot 3 to Michael Kehoe. Kehoe remained on the lot until 1901 In 1882, Demers sold the east half of Lot 3 to Louis Corbeil (Corbeille), who sold it to his father Jean-Baptiste Corbeille in 1888. The elder Corbeille sold the east half to James Blais in 1893, who kept the property until 1902 when he sold to Felix Laurin (OLR).

Lot 4 Concession 3 OF

The earliest patent issued in the study area was to William Henderson for Lot 4 in 1802. The patent listed all 200 acres “together with wood and water, reserving the white pine trees” (OLR). Henderson is depicted on Lot 4 on the 1825 Coffin map (Map 5). It is likely that Henderson was an absentee owner as Sheriff MacDonell sold the property to William Noland in 1834. Noland, also seems to have not occupied the property, as Sherriff Treadwell sold it to Samuel Cushing in 1842. Sometime prior to 1860, Joseph Lafleur acquired the property, as that year he divided the lot and sold the west half to Herminégilde Lafleur. In 1866, Joseph Lafleur sold the east half to Thomas Laffolley, but it is likely he had been renting the property prior to that as he took out a mortgage from Lafleur in 1862. The 1863 Walling map depicts J. Lafleur on the west half of Lot 4. Again this is likely the same mapping error as that for William Rathwell on Lot 3 previously discussed. Lafleur is shown living in a structure fronting on Innes Road, outside of the current study area (Map 5).

In 1869, Laffolley sold the east half of Lot 4 to H. L. Snowden, but he must not have finished paying his mortgage as Joseph Lafleur sold the property to Pierre Groulx that same year. In 1870, Laffolley is noted as releasing the land and Snowden signed a quitclaim deed. The 1879 Belden map properly shows M. Lafleur on the east half of Lot 4 and I. Toussaux on the portion of the west half covered by the study area (Map 5). Toussaux is not listed in the land registry record, and therefore may have been a tenant (OLR). In 1881, Pierre Groulx divided the east half of Lot 4 in half, granting the east part to Herail Groulx and maintaining the west part until 1904 when he sold it to Pierre Rocque (OLR).

H. Lafleur sold the west half of Lot 4 to Antoine Robillard in 1872 who had the property until the turn of the century (OLR).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of 85 hectares that is characterized primarily as with lightly wooded and scrub field areas (Figure 1 - Figure 3), some recently cultivated fields to the north directly behind the commercial development along Innes Road (Figure 4 - Figure 6), and some areas of exposed

bedrock in the north centre of the parcel (Figure 7 and Figure 8) (Map 6). The property was historically used for agricultural purposes. From aerial photography, agricultural use was abandoned some after 1976 as by 2008 the fields are heavily overgrown (Map 7). The property is bounded to the west by Mer Bleue Road, to the north by commercial developments on Innes Road, to the west by residential developments and to the south by a hydro corridor.

Historically Mud Creek and McKinnon's Creek passed through the study area, but have both since been diverted or modified into drainage channels. Mud Creek is a tributary of Green's Creek. McKinnon's Creek flows southeastward into Bear Brook and eventually into the South Nation River.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 8), which is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (*ca.* 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

The native soil of the study area is represented by two distinct regions of soil morphology (Map 8). Bearbrook soils are represented within the majority of the project study area and consist of reddish brown, heavy marine clay with grey band and are characterized as gently undulating clay soils with fair to poor natural drainage (Hills, et al. 1944:57). A band of North Gower shallow phase runs through the north centre portions of the property. This series is characterized as shallow clay loam soils overlying limestone, varying in depth to bedrock from 60 to 90 cm on gently undulating topography (Marshall 1979:41). A small band of Farmington soils is located on the northern edge of the study area. In Carleton County all soils where the shallowness over bedrock limits production were mapped as Farmington (undifferentiated) (Hills, et al. 1944:68), this coincides with this area, where exposed bedrock is present throughout.

Surficial geology consists of offshore marine deposits that are made up of clay, silty clay and silt, commonly calcareous and fossiliferous, which is overlain by thin sands. The upper parts are generally mottled or laminated reddish brown and bluish grey and may contain lenses and pockets of sand, but at depth the clay is uniform and blue-grey. A small portion of the study area in the west is comprised of deltaic deposits, indicating that in the paleoenvironment these soils formed at an opening into a standing body of water (Ontario Geological Survey 2010) (Map 9). A small area in the north of the property, consistent with where the exposed bedrock is located, consists of paleozoic bedrock, which is bedrock above Precambrian but below Mesozoic bedrocks, ranging between 570 and 240 million years old (Map 9)

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments in the area include a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of 3143 Navan Road (Paterson Group 2014), a Stage 1 and 2 assessment conducted by Golder Associates on Concession 4, Lot 3, located immediately south of the study area (Golder Associates 2013a), which resulted in a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Cosgrove Site (Fisher 2007).

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Part Lots 2 and 3, Concession 3, located two historic farmstead sites to the north of the current study area, for which no further archaeology was recommended (Gromoff 2007). Paterson also completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Trailsedge East subdivision location on Part Lots 1 and 2, Concession 3 in Gloucester Township, to the south of the study area. The assessment resulted in no indication of significant archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area (Paterson Group 2016).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment for this property was conducted by Golder Associates (Golder Associates 2013b). Concurrent with this study, Paterson conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on the north portion of Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 OF, for the Trailsedge Phase 4 South residential development (Paterson Group 2020). This assessment resulted in the identification of the Proulx site (Bifv-25), a mid-late Euro-Canadian homestead, that has been recommended for further archaeological assessment.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, noted two registered sites within a 1 km radius of the study area, both have been registered within the same lot and concession as the study area. The Rathwell/Kehoe Farmstead (BiFv-13), comprising the remains of a farmhouse and log shed was identified south of Innes Road on Lot 3, Concession 3 Ottawa Front. This site is located approximately 1 km north of the study area and dated to the mid-to-late 19th century. Another collection of historic artifacts was identified on Lot 2, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, located approximately 1 km north of the study area. This site, known as the Belanger/Corbeille Farmstead (BiFv-14), consisted of two clusters of artifacts dating between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Both of these historic sites were discovered during a Stage 2 archaeological investigation south of Innes Road which recommended no further archaeological investigation (Gromoff 2007).

Concurrent with this study, Paterson conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on the northern portion of Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 OF, for the Trailsedge Phase 5 North residential development (Paterson Group 2020). This assessment resulted in the identification of the Proulx site (Bifv-25), a mid-late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead, that has been recommended for further archaeological assessment.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are in the vicinity of the subject property.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential (Map 3). Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, small portions of the property has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area consists of poor draining soils; and the historically Mud Creek and McKinnon's Creek passed through the study area. Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

Historic records show that this area was mainly rural, but census records, and historic maps show that the property was occupied from early in the nineteenth century with the Proulx family appearing to be the first permanent resident on the Lot 1 in 1853. Two registered historic period archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study property, and a Stage 2 Assessment directly to the south identified another historic period archaeological site, the Proulx site (BiFv-25) (Paterson Group 2020). These factors indicate potential for post-contact archaeological sites on the study property.

5.0 Field Methods

This property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the City of Ottawa's archaeological management plan and the Stage 1 archaeological assessment conducted by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013). The 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI indicate the site has archaeological potential due to its proximity to historic development areas, water sources, and topographic features. In accordance with these standards and the Stage 1 recommendations (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), areas determined to have archaeological potential through the Stage 1 assessment were surveyed at a 5 metre test interval.

The original Stage 1 report (Golder Associates Inc. 2013) excluded 66% (55.8 ha) of the property from Stage 2 assessment due to lack of archaeological potential (Maps 3 and 10). As per Standard 2. c. Section 2.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for consultant archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011), this area was excluded from this Stage 2 assessment.

At the time of survey, approximately 3% (2.7 ha) of the property met the criteria for exclusion from survey as per Standard 2.a or 2.b, Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (Figure 4 - Figure 6), being either exposed bedrock (1.6 ha.), permanently wet (0.9 ha.) or deeply disturbed roadway in the form of the Cul-de-sac at the end of Frank Bender Street in the north end of the property (0.2 ha.) (Figure 7 - Figure 9) (Map 10).

Most of the remaining area with archaeological potential, 17% (14.3 ha.), was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a. and 1.c., Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) and was subject to shovel testing (Map 10) (Figure 10 - Figure 13). Shovel testing transects were spaced at 5 m high-potential intervals, and pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated 5 cm into subsoil (Section 2.1.2). Test pit survey extended to within 1 m of structures. All soil was screened through 6 mm mesh and test pits were backfilled immediately. The test pitting survey resulted in no positive test pits.

Approximately 14% (12.3 ha.) of the property was suitable for ploughing (Map 10) as described in Standard 1, Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for consultant archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). This area was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5 m intervals (Figure 14 - Figure 16). Fields had been plowed prior to commencing fieldwork and exhibited no new growth and well over 80% surface visibility. Fields were adequately weathered, with heavy rainfall occurring prior to pedestrian survey.

When artifacts were found during pedestrian survey they were flagged then pedestrian survey of the area surrounding the find was intensified to 1 m transects perpendicular to the 5 m transects. Intensified survey extended 20 m in all directions from the find. As new finds were found in the intensified area, they too were flagged and the area of 1 m transects expanded accordingly until such time as 20 m from the last find had been cleared (Section 2.1.1). During pedestrian survey, diagnostic or formal artifact types were all collected, bagged, and labelled according to the findspot and a small assemblage was left in the field to assist in relocating the site as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 and 9 (MHSTCI 2011).

The provenience system used for this project is based upon the Paterson project number plus waypoint (WP). During pedestrian survey, each find spot was assigned and recorded using a unique waypoint based on the project number e.g., PA1191-WP1.

The location of pedestrian survey finds was recorded and mapped using a Bad Elf Surveyor GPS with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Locations for find areas recommended for further assessment are presented in the supplementary documentation. The limits of the study area were delineated in

the field using a digitized site plan in ArcGIS Collector connected to the Bad Elf Surveyor, allowing real-time positioning within the development area with 2 m accuracy.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document current land conditions (see Map 6 for photo locations by catalogue number) Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011).

Field work was undertaken on August 19, 20, 28, 31 and September 3, 4, 8, 9, 2020. Weather conditions were overcast to sunny and temperatures ranged between 15 and 25° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Richcraft prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Findings

All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. Photograph catalogue, maps, daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field), and the artifact inventory are listed in Appendix A to D. Site location data and GPS locations for finds spots recommended for further assessment are provided in the Supplementary Documentation. All artifacts are in storage at Paterson’s Ottawa office in a single banker’s box.

During the Stage 2 assessment two artifact scatters were encountered. For ease of discussing these areas they have been labelled as operation areas. Operation areas are intended to convey geographic areas within the larger property. For Operation 1, sufficient archaeology resources were found to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3 as per Section 2.2 Standard 1.c. (Supp. Doc. Map 1). While the second scatter at Operation 2 had fewer than 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, and therefore does not meet the criteria for recommending Stage 3 as per Section 2.2 Standard 1. c. (Map 10) (MHSTCI 2011).

Operation 1 – Mahar Site (BiFv-26)

During pedestrian survey of a field in the northwestern portion of the study area, a scatter of 19th century Euro-Canadian material was recovered. The main concentration measures approximately 15 x 25 m and has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the “Mahar Site” (BiFv-26), after the late 19th century landowners. As per Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 (MHSTCI 2011) a sufficient sample of diagnostic artifacts was collected to document and accurately date the site.

A total of 106 artifacts were recovered from 20 findspots during the Stage 2 assessment of the Mahar site (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). The assemblage is typical of mid-late 19th century domestic sites and is mostly made up of domestic items such as ceramics (n=100), glass (n=5), and one faunal fragment. The ceramic assemblage includes coarse stoneware (an ink/blacking bottle and Bristol style utilitarian wares) and coarse earthenware (a variety of utilitarian hollowares) but is mostly made up of refined white earthenware (n=78, 1830+) with some vitrified white earthenware (n=3, 1845+), and some yellowware (n=7, 1827-1972). Decorative types on refined white earthenwares include blue edged (1830-1890), painted (late palette – 1830+), sponged designs in a variety of colours (blue, green, blue and red “rainbow” design – 1840-1890) (Figure 17), stamped designs (blue and brown) (Figure 18), and transfer printed (brown and green). The vitrified white earthenwares are all undecorated. Yellowware sherds are largely undecorated, though one piece with blue and black banding is present, and one with black mocha design (Figure 19). Glass items include seven shards of pane glass and one aqua coloured bottle fragment.

Generally, the artifacts in the scatter from the Mahar Site relate to mid to late 1800s domestic Euro-Canadian occupation. While the site has been registered as the Mahar Site (BiFv-26), the location of this scatter does not align with mapped historical structures and may predate the Mahar occupancy. While John Mahar occupied the property from 1876 onwards, perhaps this site represents an earlier occupation, likely that of William Rathwell. Analysis of the assemblage suggests a stronger connection to an earlier occupant due to the rarity of latter 19th century materials, such as vitrified white ironstone. Only 3 sherds of vitrified white earthenware were uncovered, compared to 78 sherds of refined white earthenware. First introduced in the 1840s, ironstone took several decades to become a popular ware type in Ontario, not becoming widespread until the 1860s and by the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:7-8).

Rathwell is erroneously depicted in the 1863 Walling map on the east half of Lot 4, but should be shown as residing on Lot 3, in a log house set back from the road along Mud Creek. A previous Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of part of Lot 3, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, to the north of the study area, identified the Rathwell/Kehoe Farmstead (BiFv-13) (Gromoff 2007). This site comprised the remains of a farmhouse and log shed fronting on Innes Road. Therefore, it is possible that what has been registered here as the Mahar Site, is indeed an earlier occupation, occurring prior to the construction of a larger residence closer to the roadway.

As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use of the Mahar site to before 1900 as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered to have significant cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and is recommended for Stage 3 assessment (MHSTCI 2011).

Operation 2 Operation 2 - Taillefer Site (BiFv-27)

During pedestrian survey of a field in the eastern portion of the study area, a small scatter of 19th century Euro-Canadian material was recovered, from an area that measures approximately 30 x 15 m (Map 10). A total of 15 artifacts were recovered from 14 findspots. As per Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 (MHSTCI 2011) diagnostic artifacts were collected to document and accurately date the site.

The collected artifacts from the Operation 2 assemblage include: eight sherds of refined white earthenware (1830+), three vitrified white earthenware sherds (1845+), one porcelain sherd, two unidentified bottle glass shards (colourless and dark olive green), and one piece of pane glass. Decorative patterns on the refined white earthenwares include painted (late palette – 1830+) (Figure 20), blue sponged (1840-1890), and transfer printed (blue and brown).

Generally, the artifacts in the scatter from the Taillefer Site relate to mid to late 1800s domestic Euro-Canadian occupation. The scatter is not associated with historically mapped structures, but does fall within Isai Taillefer's parcel on the 1879 Belden map (Map 5).

Fewer than 20 artifacts date the assemblage to pre-1900. Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011) this site is not considered culturally significant and requires no further investigation. As the site does not have significant CHVI, and the scatter was sparse, no artifacts were left in the field.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 assessment proposed that there was archaeological potential for pre-contact and historic period sites in the study area (Golder 2013). As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on the study property. The Stage 2 pedestrian yielded two historic period sites that has been registered with the MHSTCI as the Mahar site (BiFv-26) and the Taillefer Site (BiFv-27). No pre-contact sites were found.

Operation 1 – Mahar Site (BiFv-26)

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey yielded 106 historic period artifacts from a scatter identified as the Mahar Site. Analysis shows that the recovered material relates to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation dating to the mid to late 19th century, with no material suggesting a post 1900 date. Initially associated with the John Mahar occupation of the property from 1876 onwards, analysis of the assemblage suggests a stronger connection to an earlier occupant due to the rarity of latter 19th century materials, such as vitrified white ironstone. Only 3 sherds of vitrified white earthenware were uncovered, compared to 78 sherds of refined white earthenware. First introduced in the 1840s, ironstone took several decades to become a popular ware type in Ontario, not becoming widespread until the 1860s and by the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:7-8). Accordingly, it is possible the scatter originates from the occupancy of William Rathwell. Rathwell who is erroneously depicted in the 1863 Walling map as residing on the east half of Lot 4, while he should be shown as residing on Lot 3, in a log house set back from the road along Mud Creek. A previous Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of part of Lot 3, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, to the north of the study area, identified the Rathwell/Kehoe Farmstead (BiFv-13), comprising the remains of a farmhouse and log shed fronting on Innes Road (Gromoff 2007). Therefore, it is possible that what has been registered as the Mahar Site, is the remnants of earlier Rathwell occupation, prior to construction of a larger residence closer to the roadway. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900 as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered to have CHVI and is recommended for Stage 3 assessment (MHSTCI 2011).

Operation 2 - Taillefer Site (BiFv-27)

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey yielded 15 mid to late 19th century artifacts from a scatter identified as the Taillefer Site (BiFv-27). The scatter is not associated with historically mapped structures, but does fall within Isai Taillefer's parcel on the 1879 Belden map (Map 5). Fewer than 20 artifacts dating the occupation to pre-1900 were recovered and therefore, under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011), this site does not have significant CHVI and requires no further investigation. However, as the site includes more than 10 artifacts, it has been registered with the MHSTCI as the Taillefer Site (BiFv-27) (Map 10).

8.0 Recommendations

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 OF, in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1). Richcraft is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that, based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential and recommended Stage 2 archaeological assessment for these areas (Map 3). As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken of areas with archaeological potential (MHSTCI 2011).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. Subsurface testing occurred in areas that could not be ploughed, such as woodlots, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The field portion was undertaken on August 19, 20, 28, 31 and September 3, 4, 8, 9, 2020. Weather conditions were overcast to sunny and temperatures ranged between 15 and 25° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Richcraft.

During the pedestrian survey of the western fields a cluster of artifacts was identified and collected from a concentrated location in the northwestern area of the property measuring approximately 15 x 25 m (Supp. Doc. Map 1). A total of 106 artifacts were collected, indicating a date range of mid to late 19th century. The artifacts in the scatter relate to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation, which was registered with the MHSTCI as the Mahar Site (BiFv-26). Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered to have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Stage 3 assessment is recommended (MHSTCI 2011).

During the pedestrian survey of a field in the eastern portion of the study area a total of 15 artifacts were identified and collected from a concentrated location measuring approximately 30 x 15 m. This site has been registered with the MHSTCI as the Taillefer Site (BiFv-27) (Map 10). As fewer than 20 artifacts predating 1900 were recovered, the scant historical scatter does not have significant CHVI and no further assessment is warranted as per Section 1.c., Standard 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

For the Mahar site (BiFv-26):

1. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2.
2. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MHSTCI 2011).
3. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MHSTCI 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

For the Taillefer Site (BiFv-27):

4. No further archaeological study is required for the study property as delineated in Map 10.

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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.

10.0 Closure

Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

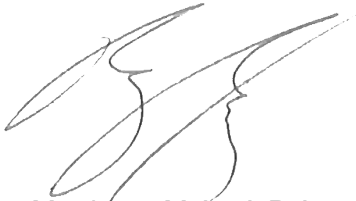
The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Richcraft Homes or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

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This report is pending Ministry approval.

If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

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12.0 Images



Figure 1: Lightly wooded and scrub field area (D41).



Figure 2: Lightly wooded and scrub field area adjacent to Mer Bleue Road, NE corner (D44).



Figure 3: Scrub field area, NW corner of study area (D56).



Figure 4: Overview of the ploughed survey area (D12).



Figure 5: Overview of the ploughed survey area (D20).



Figure 6: Overview of the ploughed survey area (D21).



Figure 7: Exposed bedrock in the north forested part of the survey area (D33).



Figure 8: Exposed bedrock in the north forested part of the survey area (D30).



Figure 9: Overview of a pond (permanently wet area) in the centre of the study area (D19).



Figure 10: Shovel testing of lightly forested and scrub field area (D29).



Figure 11: Shovel testing of lightly forested area (D51).



Figure 12: Shovel testing of lightly scrub field area (D58).



Figure 13: Shovel testing of lightly forested and scrub field area (D63).



Figure 14: Pedestrian survey of ploughed survey area (D01).



Figure 15: Pedestrian survey of ploughed survey area (D11).



Figure 16: Pedestrian survey of ploughed survey area (D22).

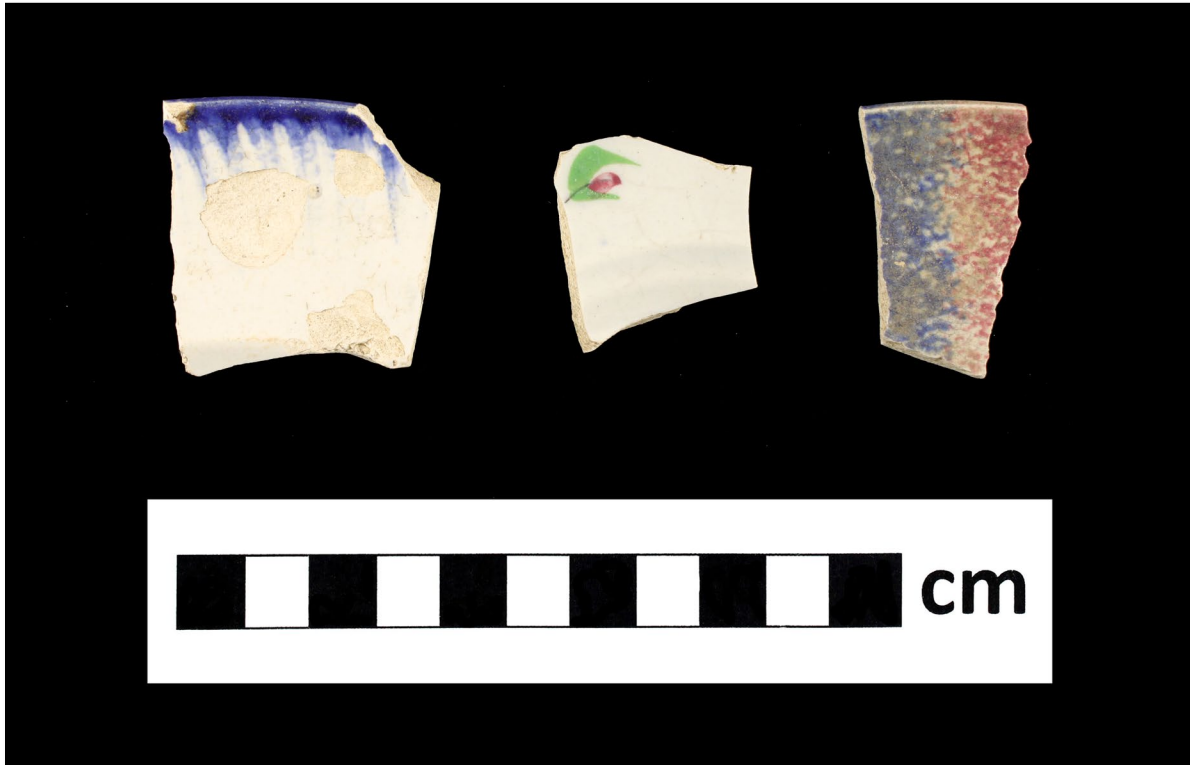


Figure 17: Various decorated Refined white earthenwares from WP39. From left to right: blue edged ware, floral painted late palette design, and blue and red “rainbow” sponged ware (D75).



Figure 18: Refined white earthenware brown stamped base (WP47) and body sherd (WP42) (D73).

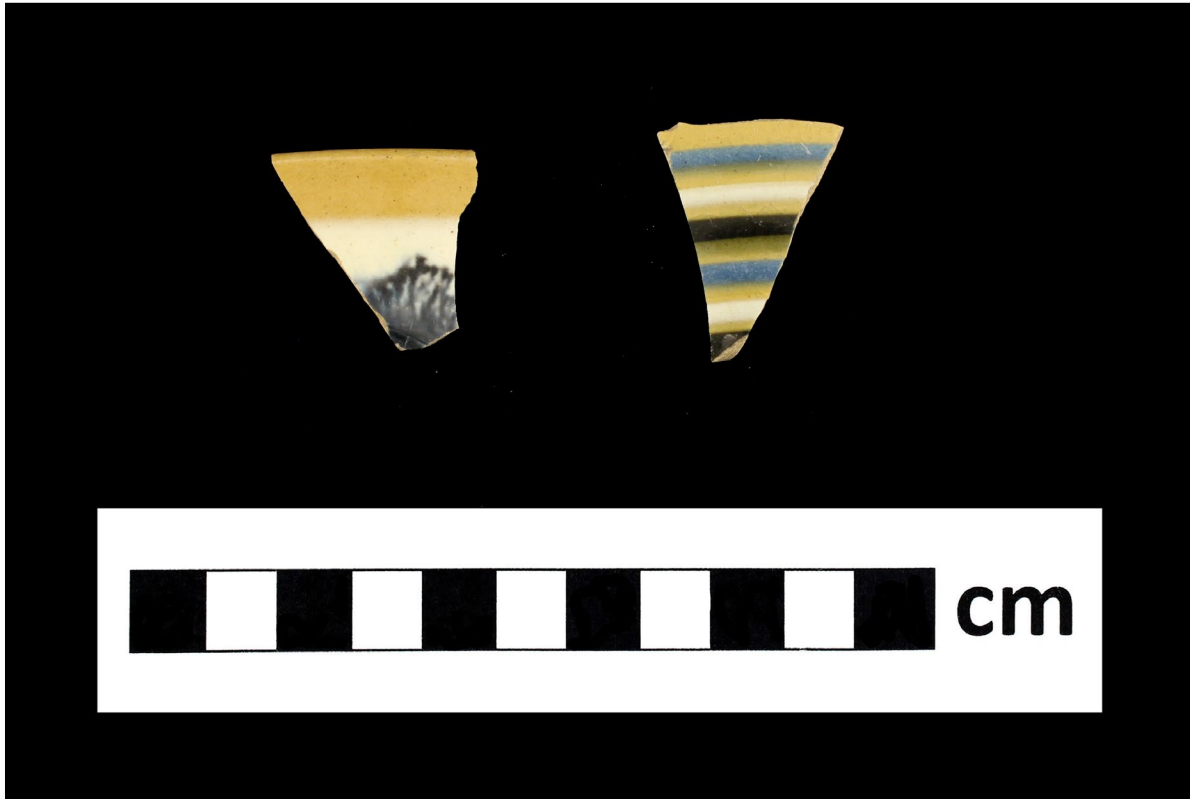


Figure 19: Yellowware with mocha and banded designs from WP48 (D74).

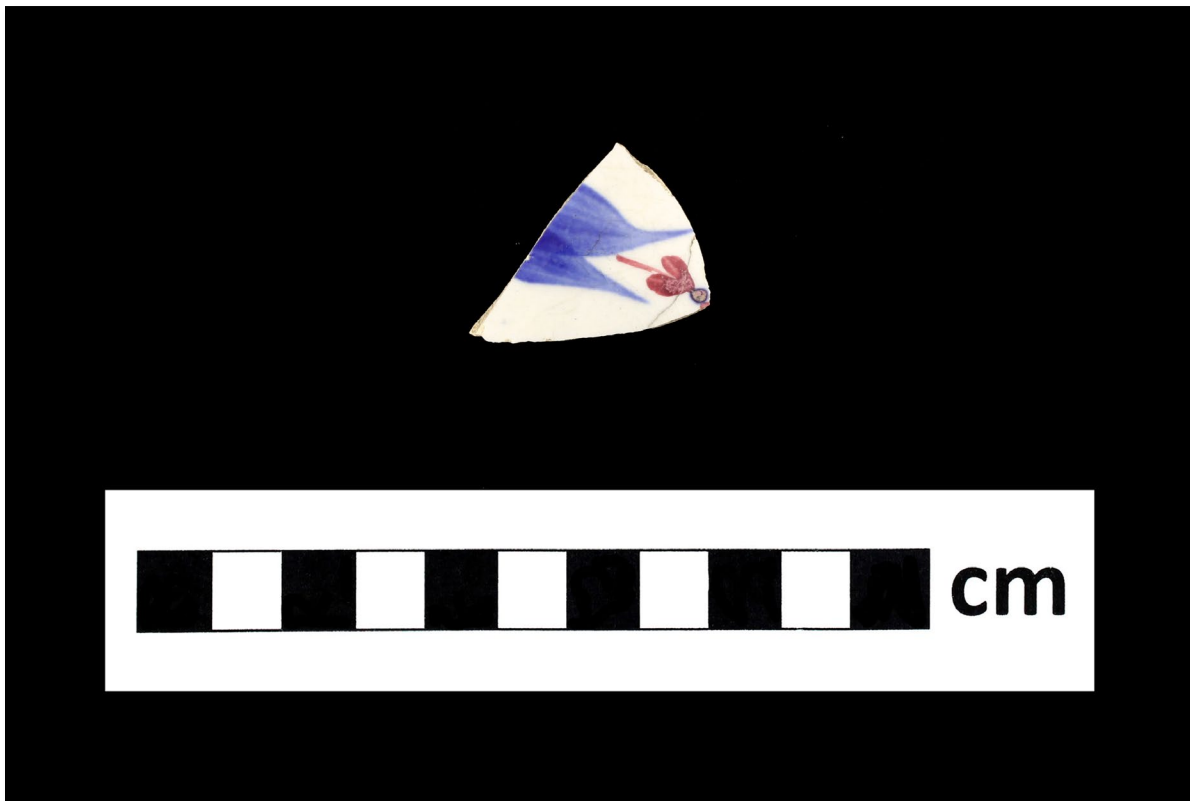
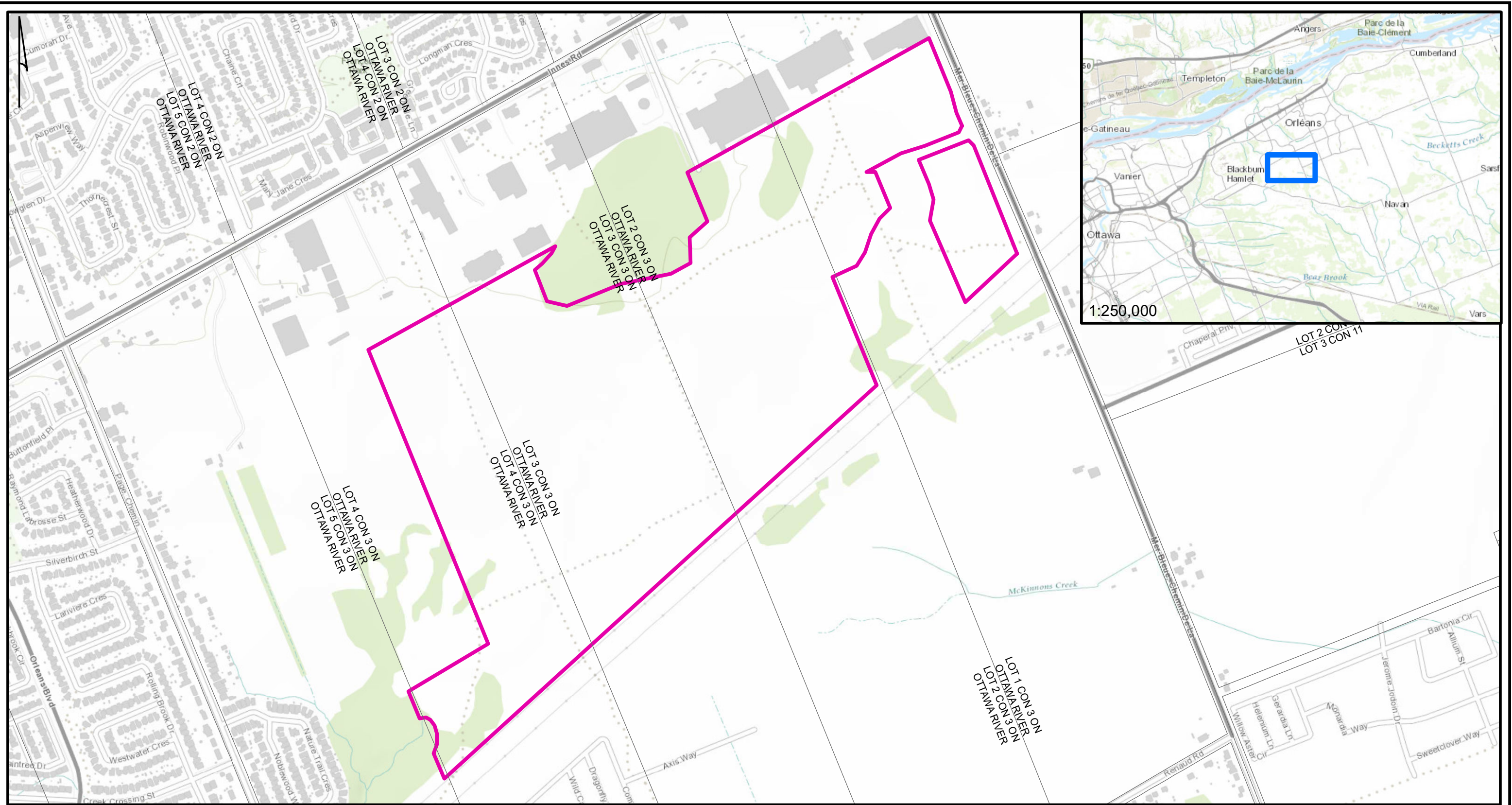
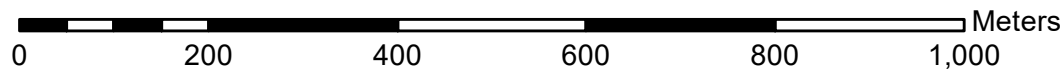


Figure 20: Refined white earthenware with late palette painted floral design from WP1 (D72).

13.0Maps

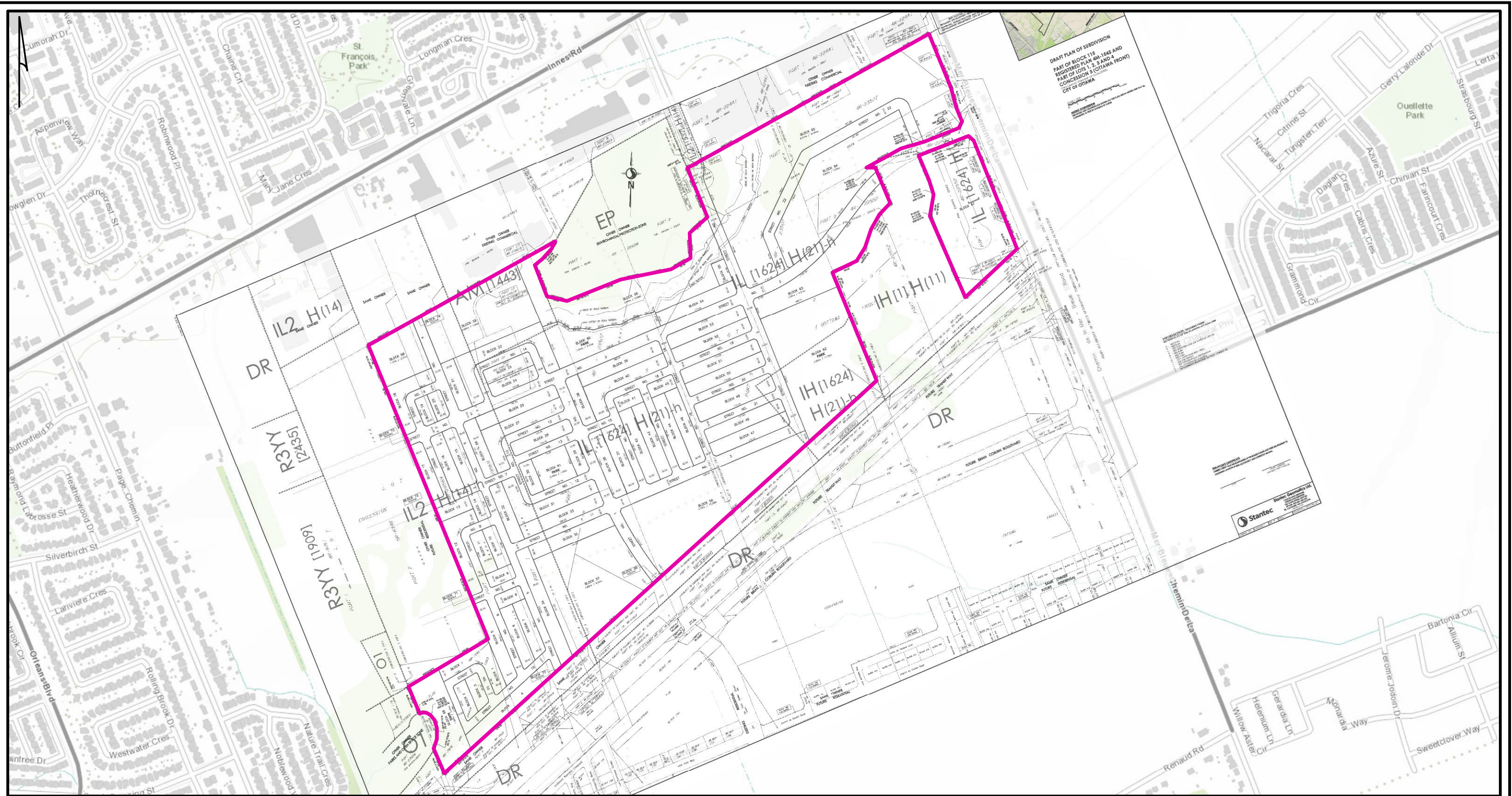


 STUDY AREA



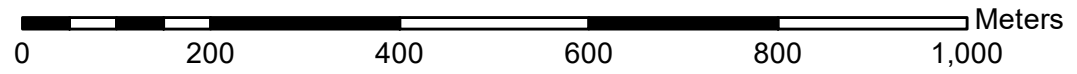
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DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION
 PART OF BLOCK 115
 REGISTERED PLAN 88-1648 AND
 PART OF LOTS 1, 2, 3 AND 4
 CONVESSION'S (CITIAVA FRONT)
 CITY OF OTTAWA

 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 CONCEPT PLAN PROVIDED BY RICH CRAFT

paterson group
 consulting engineers
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

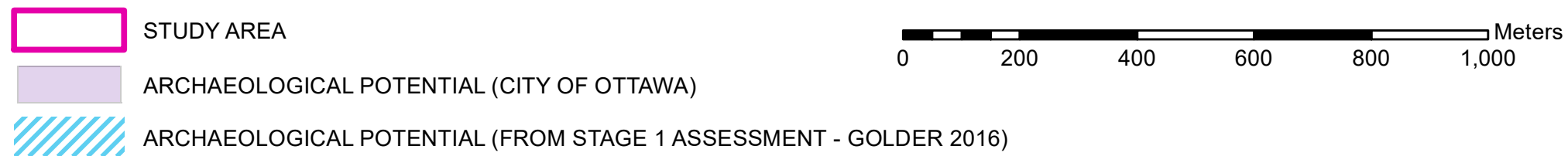
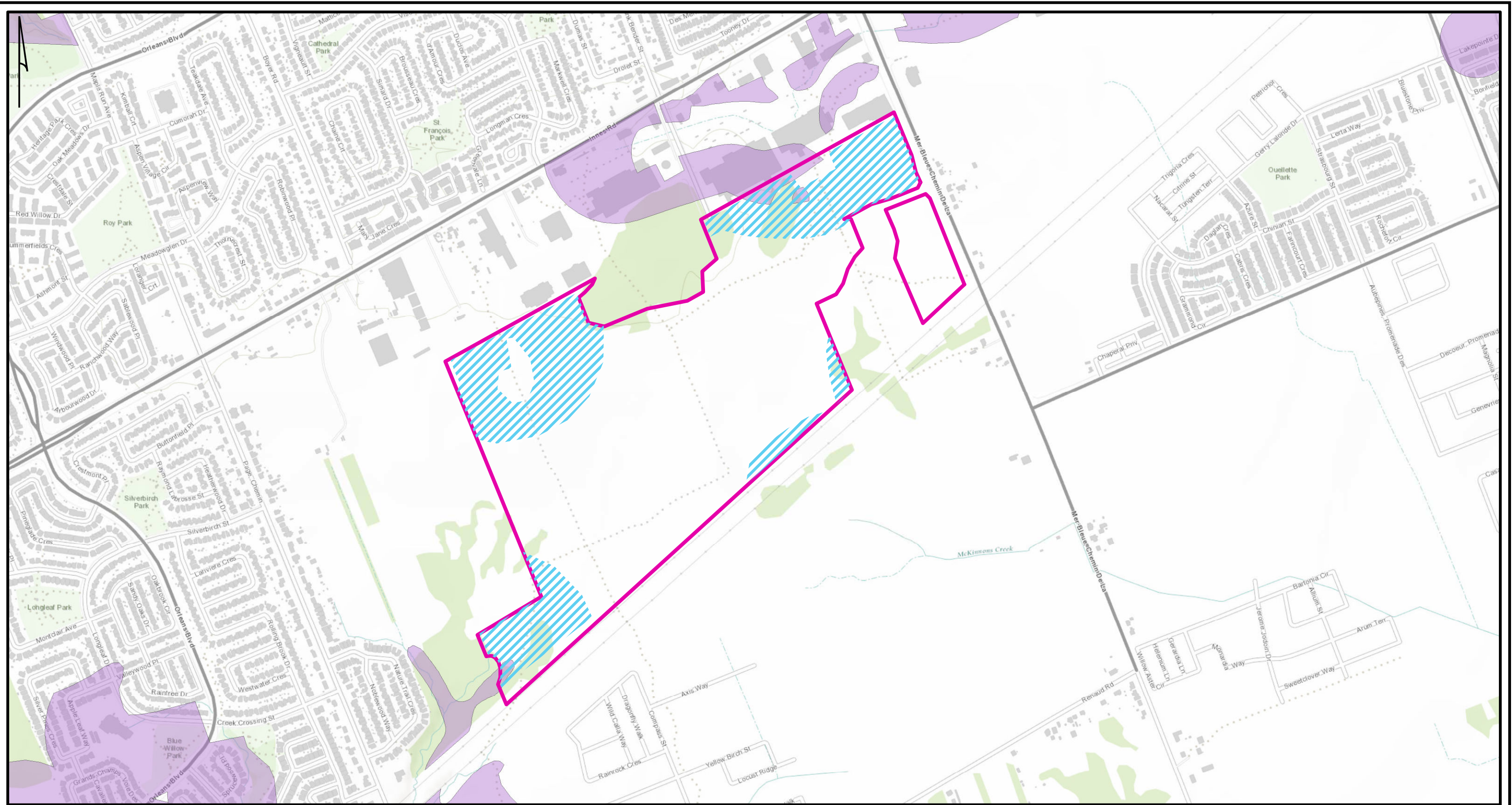
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 Drawn DW
 Chkd BM

Project PA1191
 Borden None

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 TRAILS EDGE PHASE 5 - NORTH
 PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
 OTTAWA, ON

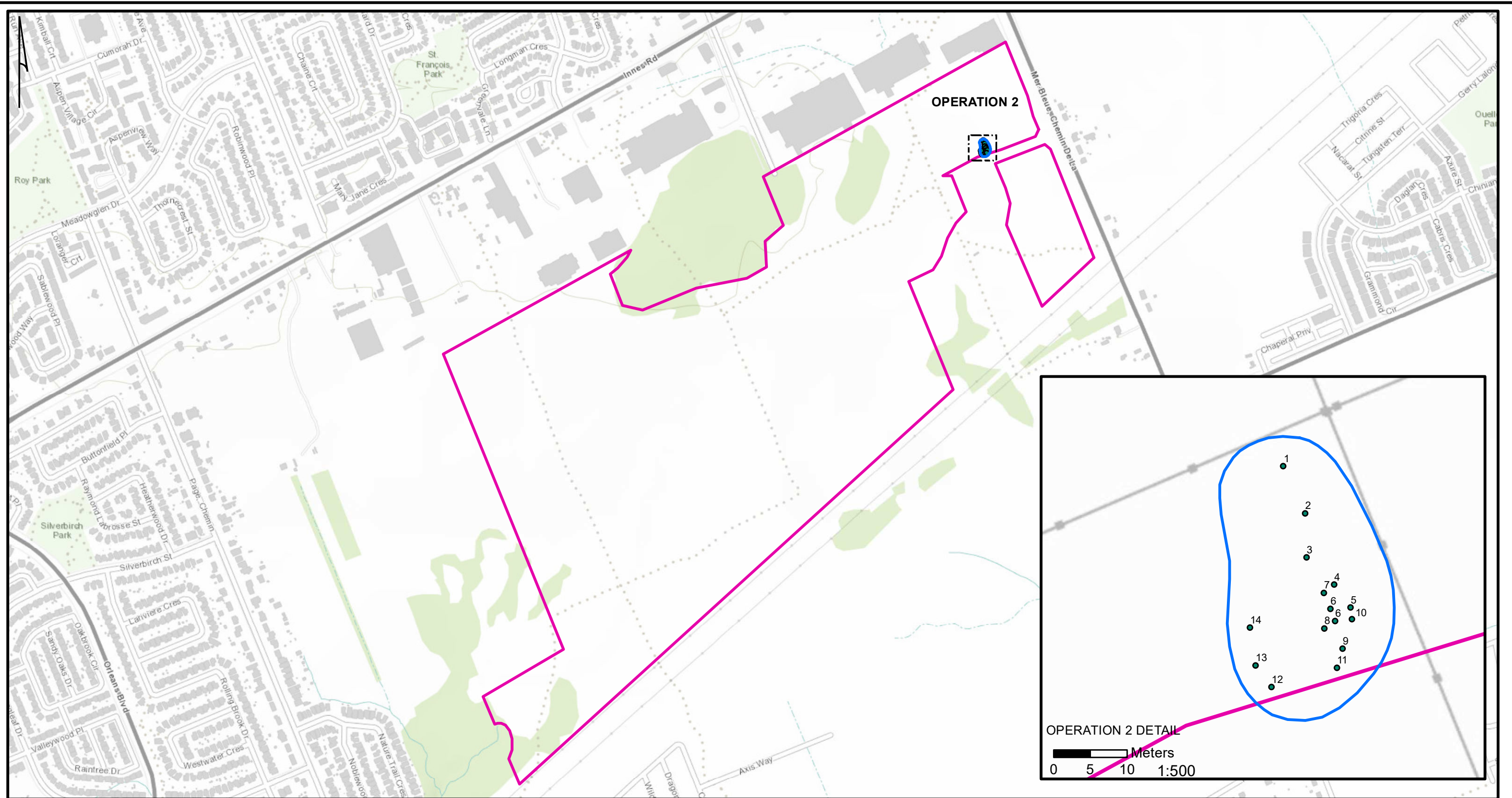
DEVELOPMENT MAP

File: PA1191 DM
 Date: 11/25/2020
 Map: 2



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 POTENTIAL MODELS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC. AND GEOMATICS INTERIONAL INC 1999 AND GOLDER 2016

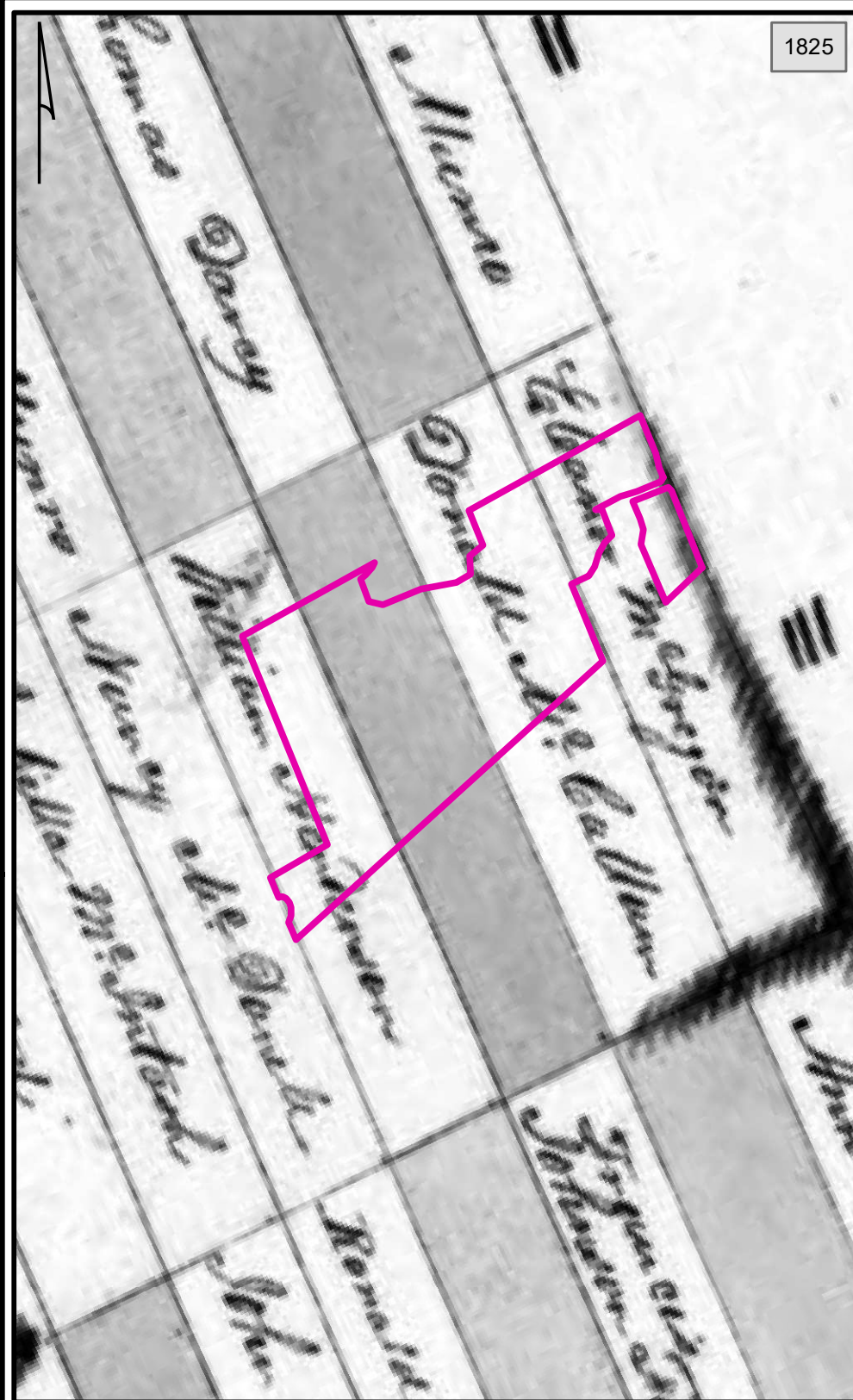
 consulting engineers 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5	Scale 1:10,000 Des DW Drawn DW Chkd BM	Project PA1191 Borden None	STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT TRAILS EDGE PHASE 5 - NORTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OTTAWA, ON	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	File: PA1191-POTENTIAL Date: 11/26/2020 Map: 3



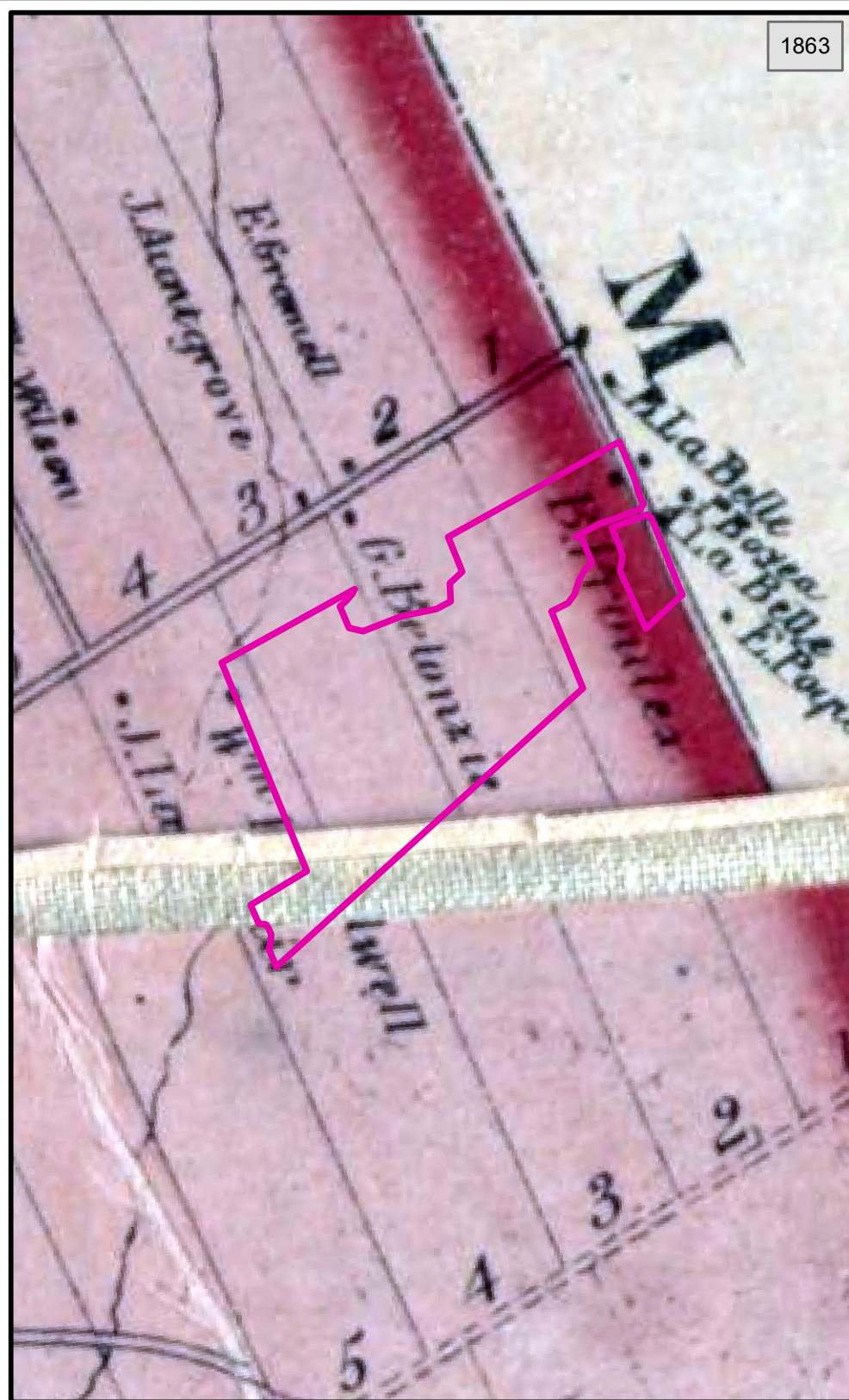
- STUDY AREA
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AREA
- STAGE 2 FIND SPOT (WP#)

REFERENCES:

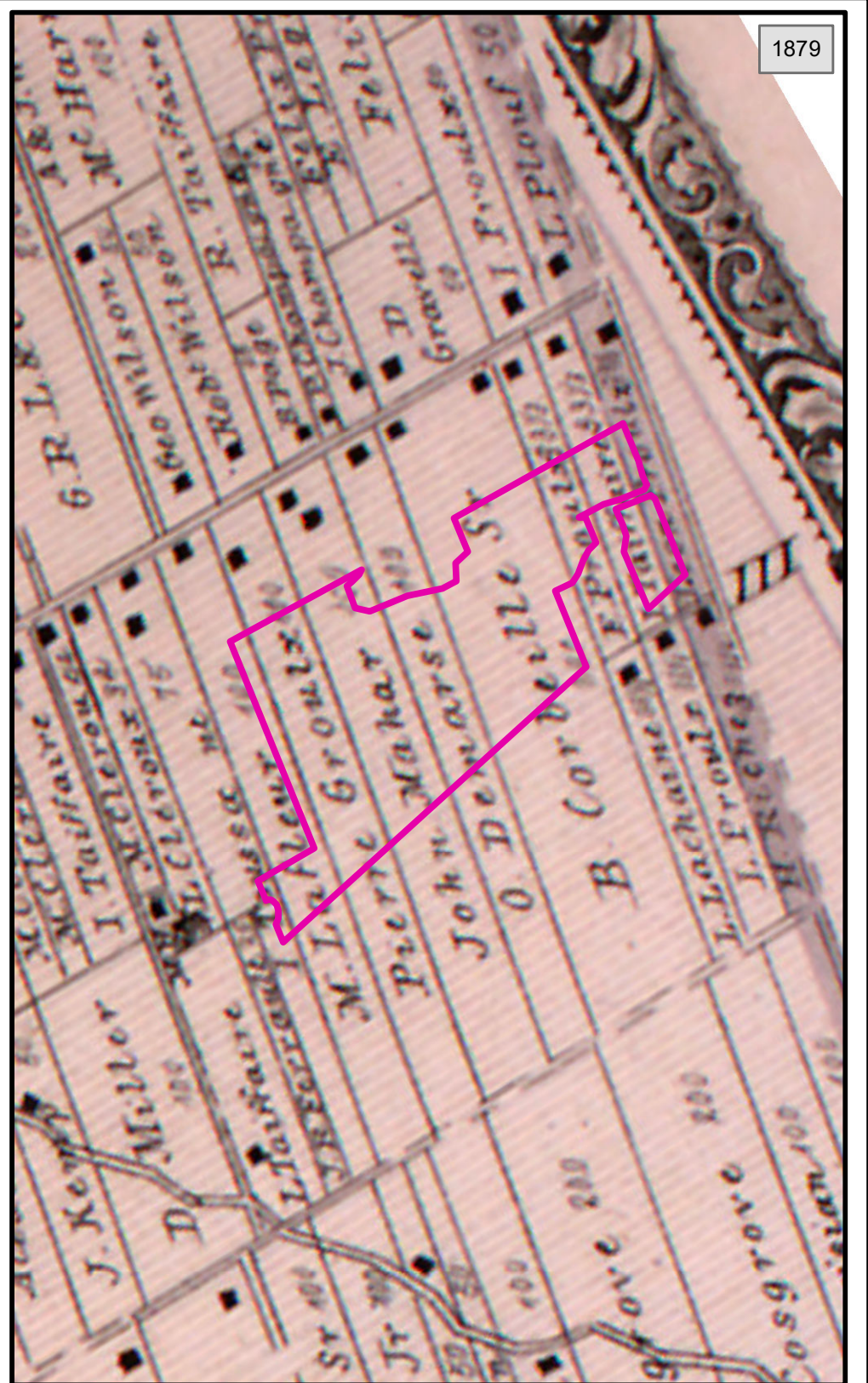
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1825

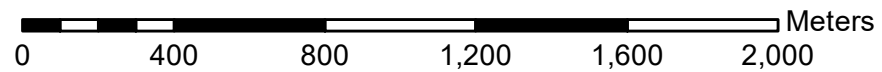


1863



1879

 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

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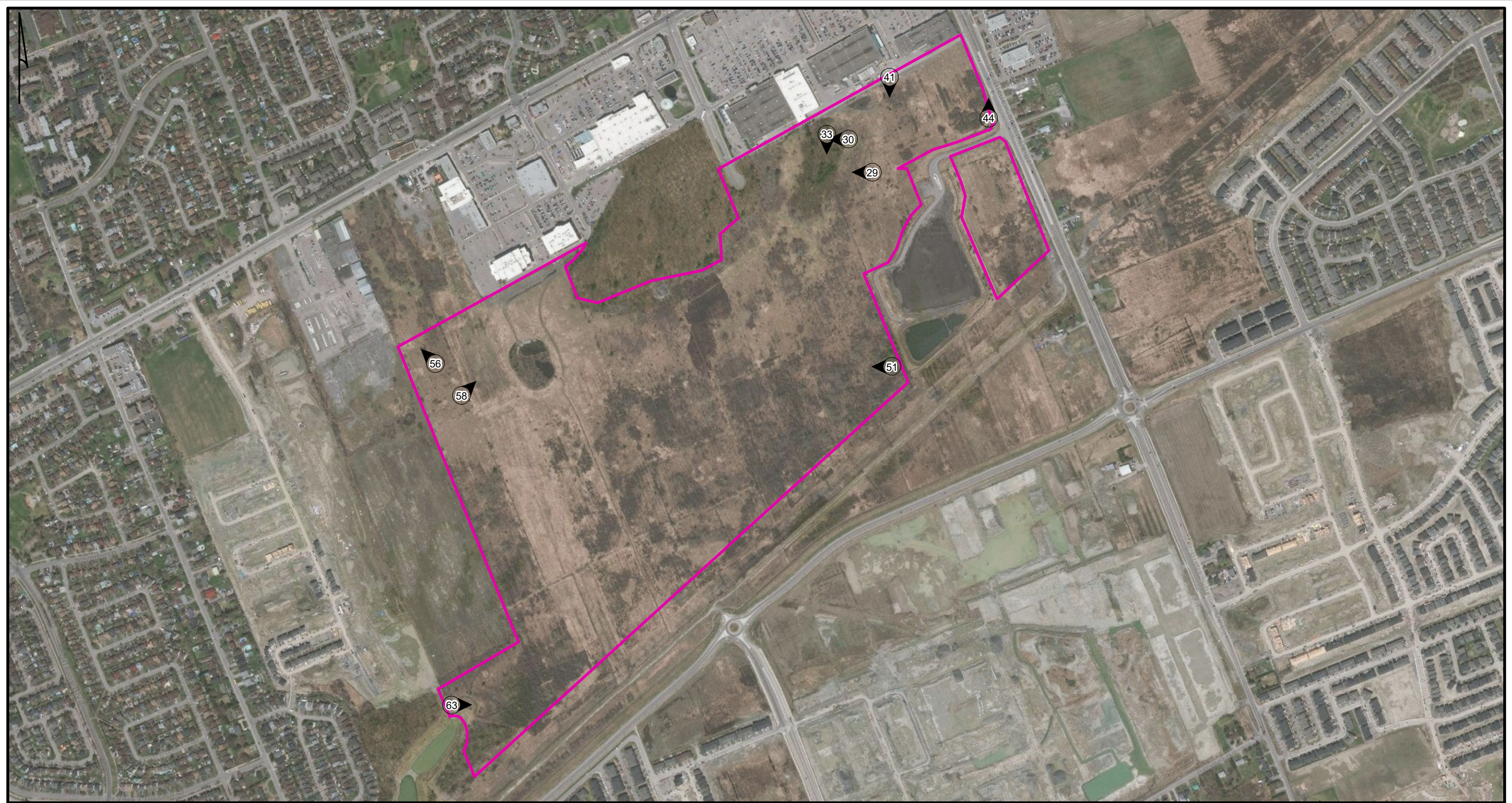
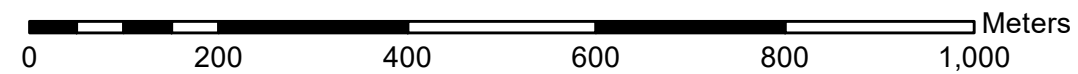


PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION AND CATALOGUE #



STUDY AREA

REFERENCES:

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 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA



1976

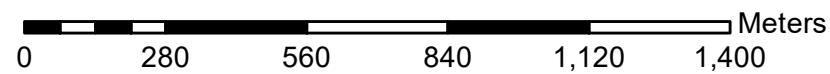


2008



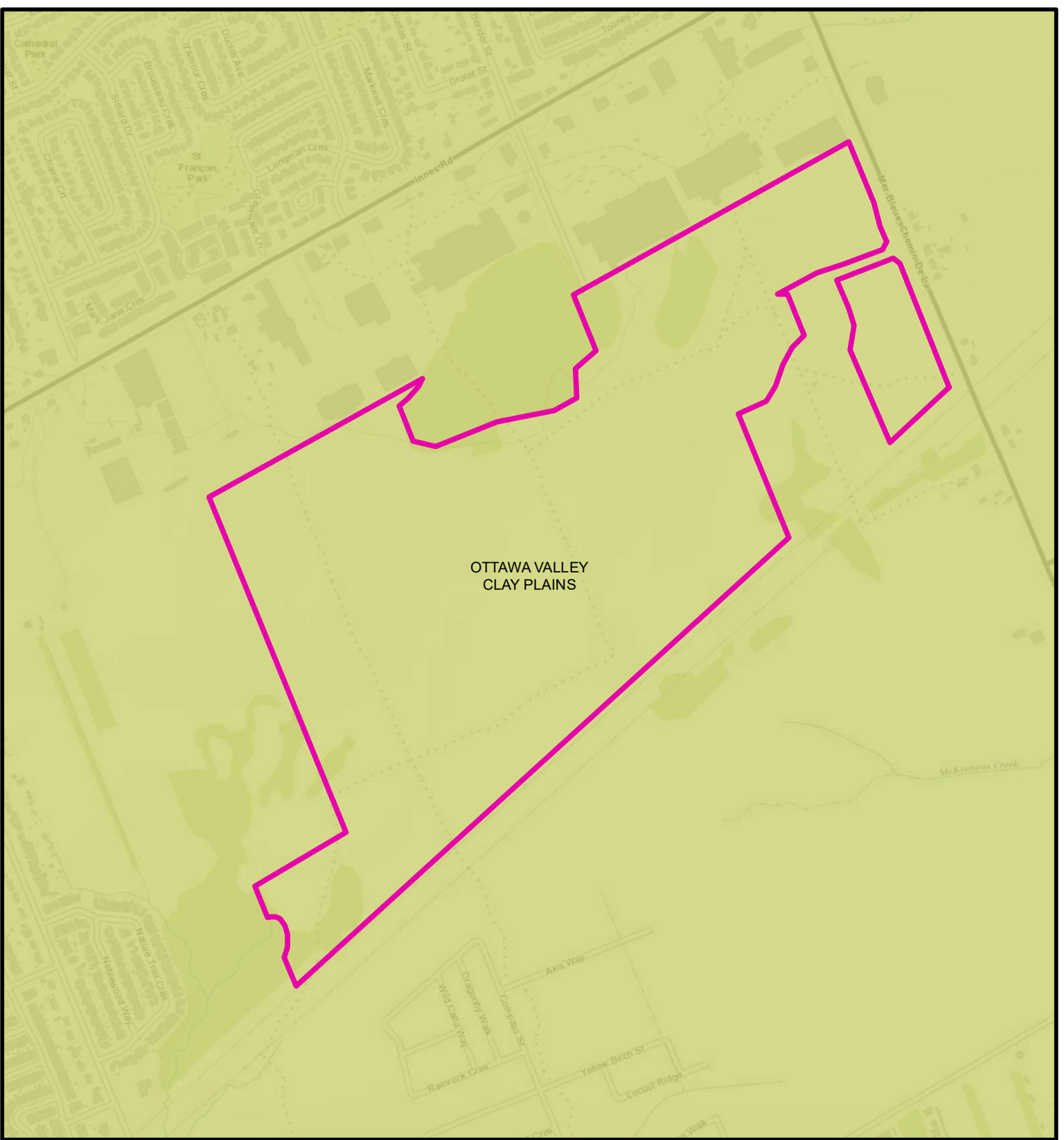
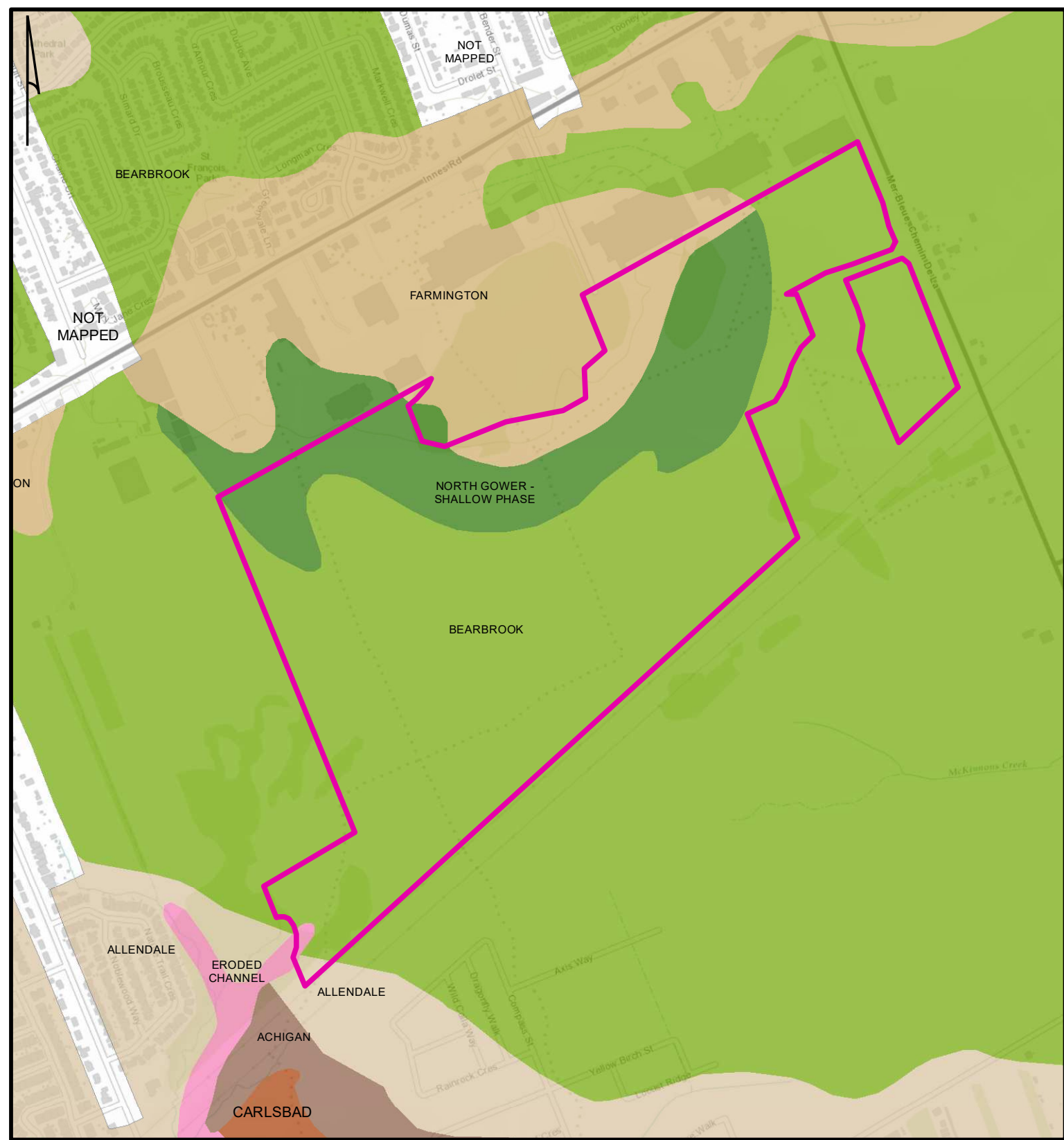
2017


 STUDY AREA

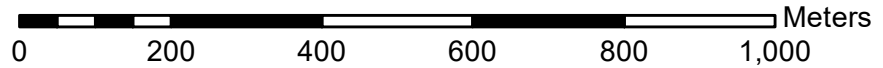


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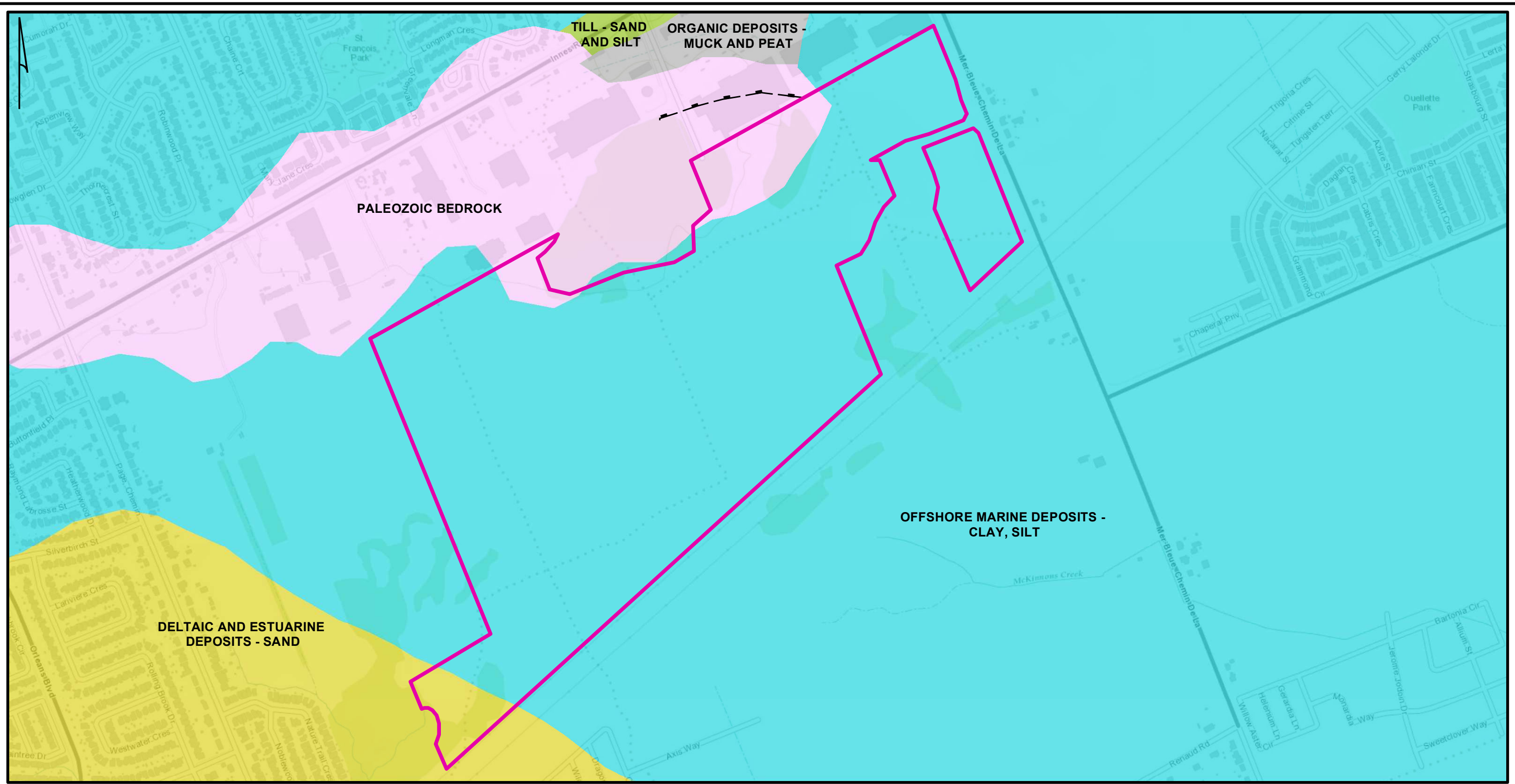


 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

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 LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO 2014, CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007

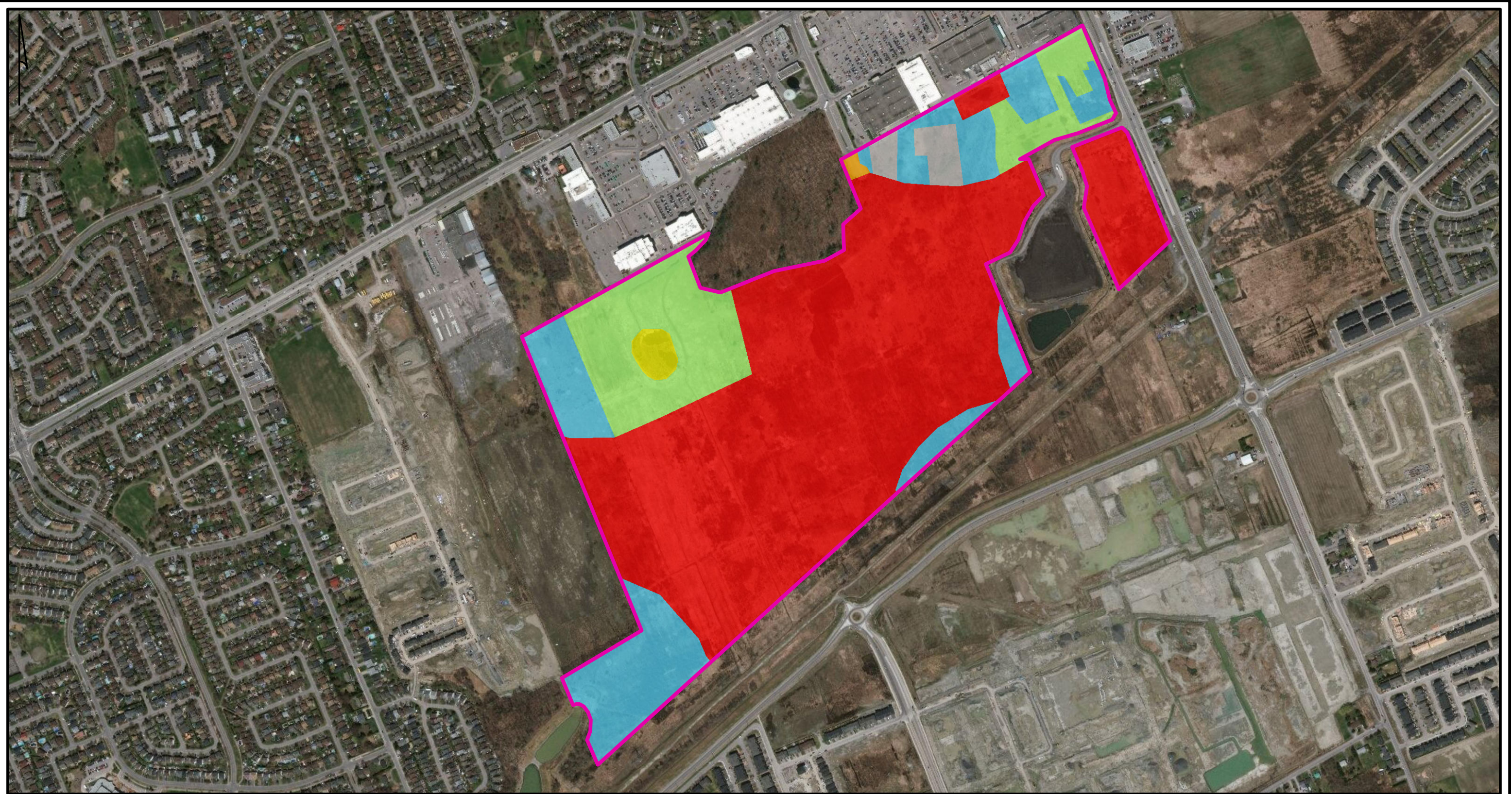


- STUDY AREA
- BEDROCK ESCARPMENT
- 11A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS
- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010

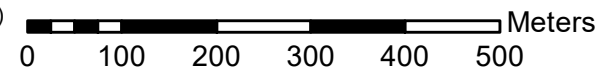


ASSESSMENT METHOD

- STUDY AREA
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY - 5M INTERVAL
- SHOVEL TEST - 5M INTERVAL

EXCLUSION

- DISTURBED
- STAGE 1 EXCLUSION (GOLDER 2016)
- BEDROCK
- PERMANENTLY WET



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 GOLDER 2016

Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

Name	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1191-D01	JE and SM field walking the ploughed survey area	SW	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D02	General details of the ploughed survey area	N	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D03	JE and SM field walking the ploughed survey area	NW	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D04	SM and JE field walking the ploughed survey area	W	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D05	JE and SM field walking the ploughed survey area	W	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D06	SM and JE field walking the ploughed survey area	SW	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D07	SM and JE field walking the ploughed survey area	SW	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D08	JE field walking the ploughed survey area	N	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D09	JE and SM field walking the ploughed survey area	N	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D10	General details of the ploughed survey area	N	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D11	SM and JE field walking the ploughed survey area	NW	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D12	General details of the ploughed survey area	NW	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D13	General details of the ploughed survey area	S	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D14	General details of the ploughed survey area	SW	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D15	JE and SM field walking the ploughed survey area	SW	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D16	Close-up details of the ploughed survey area	S	2020-08-19	NK
PA1191-D17	SM field walking the ploughed survey area	W	2020-08-20	NK
PA1191-D18	SM and JE field walking the ploughed survey area	W	2020-08-20	NK
PA1191-D19	Details of pond located in the centre the survey area	S	2020-08-20	NK
PA1191-D20	General details of the ploughed survey area	W	2020-08-20	NK
PA1191-D21	General details of the ploughed survey area	N	2020-08-20	NK
PA1191-D22	JE and SM field walking the ploughed survey area	NW	2020-08-20	NK
PA1191-D23	JE and SM field walking the ploughed survey area	N	2020-08-20	NK
PA1191-D24	General details of a shovel test pit ne corner of study area	N	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D25	Close-up details of the shovel test pit	N	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D26	Close-up details of the shovel test pit with a tape	N	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D27	CC and FR shovel testing NE corner of study area	W	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D28	General details of a shovel test pit, NE corner of study area	N	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D29	FR and SM shovel testing the survey area, NE corner of study area	W	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D30	FR and CC shovel testing near a bedrock outcrop NE corner of study area	W	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D31	Bedrock outcrops in the forested part of the survey area, NE corner	S	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D32	Bedrock outcrops in the forested part of the survey area	S	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D33	Bedrock outcrops in the forested part of the survey area	S	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D34	General details of a shovel test pit, NE corner of study area	E	2020-08-28	DW

Name	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1191-D35	General details of a shovel test pit on bedrock, NE corner	E	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D36	General details of the survey area, NE corner	S	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D37	General details of the survey area, NE corner near shopping mall	N	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D38	SM shovel testing the survey area, NE corner	E	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D39	General details of the survey area, NE corner near shopping mall	NE	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D40	SM shovel testing the survey area, NE corner near shopping mall	N	2020-08-28	DW
PA1191-D41	Scrubland area	S	2020-08-31	DW
PA1191-D42	CC shovel testing the survey area, NE corner	W	2020-08-31	DW
PA1191-D43	General details of the survey area, NE corner	N	2020-08-31	DW
PA1191-D44	Overgrown grassy area adjacent to Mer Bleue Road, NE corner	N	2020-08-31	DW
PA1191-D45	Overgrown grassy area adjacent to Mer Bleue Road, NE corner	E	2020-08-31	DW
PA1191-D46	General details of the survey area near the Honda dealership, Mer Bleue Rd	SE	2020-08-31	DW
PA1191-D47	General details of the survey area, near City of Ottawa compound	S	2020-08-31	DW
PA1191-D48	Test pitting north of hydro corridor, SE corner	E	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D49	Study area north of hydro corridor, SE corner	E	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D50	Forested survey area, SE corner	N	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D51	SM shovel testing in forested area, SE corner near hydro corridor	W	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D52	SM shovel testing forested area NW corner of study area	NW	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D53	General details of overgrown field, NW corner of study area	NW	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D54	SM shovel testing forested area NW corner of study area	NW	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D55	General details of a shovel test pit, NW corner of study area	N	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D56	General details of the survey area, NW corner of study area	NW	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D57	MH JE and SM shovel testing the survey area, NW corner	S	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D58	SM JE and MH shovel testing the survey area, NW corner	NE	2020-09-04	DW
PA1191-D59	General details of the forested section adjacent to field, SW corner	E	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D60	General details of the forested section adjacent to field, SW corner	S	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D61	General details of the forested parcel, SW corner	S	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D62	Path and stormwater pond, SW corner of study area	SW	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D63	SM shovel testing near a pile of rock and a concrete drainage grate, SW corner	E	2020-09-08	DW

Name	Comment	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1191-D64	SM shovel testing near a pile of rock and a concrete drainage grate, SW corner	E	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D65	Path and stormwater pond, SW corner of study area	SW	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D66	Details of a pile of rock and a concrete drainage grate in SW corner	N	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D67	Forested area, SW corner	E	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D68	Forested area, SW corner	S	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D69	General details of the forested part of the survey area, SW corner	E	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D70	Seasonally wet forest floor, SW corner	S	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D71	General details of a shovel test pit, SW corner	N	2020-09-08	DW
PA1191-D72	RWE floral painted from WP1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1191-D73	RWE brown stamped base (WP47) and body sherd (WP42)		2020-12-04	NK
PA1191-D74	Yellowware from WP48		2020-12-04	NK
PA1191-D75	Various decorated RWE from WP39		2020-12-04	NK

Appendix B: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	D. Williams
2	Development Plan	D. Williams
3	Archaeological Potential	D. Williams
4	Results	D. Williams
5	Historic	D. Williams
6	Current Conditions and Photo Key	D. Williams
7	Aerial Photography	D. Williams
8	Physiography and Soils	D. Williams
9	Surficial Geology	D. Williams
10	Assessment Methods	D. Williams
Supp. Doc Map 1	Results	D. Williams
Supp. Doc. Map 2	Development Map	D. Williams

Appendix C: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1191	Trailsedge Phase 5 North, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Field Notes (OneNote file)	N. Kopp

Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

Record Number	#	Provenience	Function	Material	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Decorative Colour 2	Decorative Pattern	Condition	Portion	Comment
42885	1	wp01	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue	red	Floral generic			
42902	1	wp02	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain			
42886	1	wp03	Pane glass	Colourless Glass							
42887	1	wp03	Tableware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified				Plain			
42878	1	wp04	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
42992	1	wp05	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware				Moulded			
42994	1	wp06	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark olive)	Mould blown					base	pontil mark and push-up
42828	1	wp07	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain			
42883	1	wp08	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass							
42786	1	wp09	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42903	1	WP10	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42832	1	wp11	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Unspecified Transfer			
42831	1	wp12	Holloware	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Unspecified Transfer			
42882	1	wp13	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42782	1	wp14	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Brown		Unspecified Transfer			
42900	1	wp30	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		blue		Edged ware unidentified			
42892	1	wp31	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain			
42816	1	wp32	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff	Glazed	Brown					
42873	1	wp33	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green		Floral generic			
42872	1	wp33	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42881	1	wp34	clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay				dots			
42880	1	wp34	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42784	1	wp35	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Painted unspecified			
42783	1	wp35	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42968	2	wp36	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
42967	2	wp36	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42966	1	wp36	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
42986	1	wp37	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Red		Floral generic			
42983	1	wp37	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
42980	1	wp37	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
42972	4	Wp38	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42971	1	wp38	Tableware unspecified	Yellowware				Plain			
42970	2	wp38	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
42969	1	wp38	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43016	2	wp39	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff	Glazed	Colourless					
43014	3	wp39	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43011	2	wp39	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Unscalped with lt. Impressed pattern			
43009	1	wp39	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green	Red	Floral generic			
43008	4	wp39	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43005	1	wp39	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		red	Blue	Sponged	exfoliated		rainbow pattern phalanges
43003	1	wp39	Mammal bone	Bone							
42950	4	wp40	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42949	1	wp40	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			

Record Number	#	Provenience	Function	Material	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Decorative Colour 2	Decorative Pattern	Condition	Portion	Comment
42948	1	wp40	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Brown		banded			
42946	1	wp40	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Banded			
42945	1	wp40	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff	Glazed	Colourless					
42930	2	wp40	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Edged ware unidentified			
42896	1	wp41	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green		Unspecified Transfer			
42895	1	wp41	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		banded			
42877	1	Wp42	Tableware unspecified	Yellowware				Plain			
42876	1	wp42	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Brown		Stamped			
42875	2	wp42	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43038	1	wp43	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Edged ware unidentified			
43036	2	wp43	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43034	1	wp43	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Brown		Unspecified Transfer			
43033	1	wp43	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain			
43032	1	wp43	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
42821	1	wp44	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
42820	3	wp44	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43002	2	wp45	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Glazed	Brown					
43001	4	wp45	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43000	1	wp45	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain			
43030	1	wp46	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Glazed	Colourless					
43027	1	wp46	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		green	Red	Floral generic			
43023	1	Wp46	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
43022	1	wp46	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43021	3	wp46	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42911	3	wp47	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42910	2	wp47	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
42909	2	wp47	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
42908	1	wp47	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Brown		Stamped			
42907	1	wp47	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Glazed	Brown					
42906	1	wp47	Tableware unspecified	Yellowware				Plain			
42905	1	wp47	Bottle unidentified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)						body	
42904	1	wp47	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
42928	1	wp48	Tableware unspecified	Yellowware		Black		Mocha			
42926	1	wp48	Tableware unspecified	Yellowware		Blue	Black	banded			
42925	2	wp48	Tableware unspecified	Yellowware				Plain			
42924	5	wp48	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
42921	1	wp48	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green		Floral generic			
42919	1	wp48	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
42913	1	wp48	Holloware	Coarse Stoneware	Bristol style glaze plain Unglazed						
42912	1	wp48	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff							
42889	1	wp49	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green		Floral generic			
42888	1	wp49	Ink well	Coarse Stoneware	Derbyshire type ink/blacking						