

**Municipal Class Environmental Assessment - Environmental Study Report**  
**Appendix D Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant and**  
**Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions**  
March 16, 2023

**Appendix D    Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water**  
**Treatment Plant and Wastewater Treatment**  
**Plant Expansions**





**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:  
Water Treatment Plant And  
Wastewater Treatment Plant  
Expansions**

Part of Lots 13 and 15, Concession 12,  
Geographic Township of Beckwith, and  
part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 7,  
Geographic Township of Ramsay, now  
Town of Carleton Place and Municipality  
of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County,  
Ontario

December 15, 2021

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**Original Report**



# STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSIONS

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>1.0 Project Context</b> .....	<b>1.1</b>
1.1 Development Context.....	1.1
1.1.1 Objectives .....	1.1
1.2 Historical Context .....	1.2
1.2.1 Post-contact Indigenous Resources .....	1.2
1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources .....	1.5
1.3 Archaeological Context .....	1.8
1.3.1 Natural Environment.....	1.8
1.3.2 Pre-contact Indigenous Resources.....	1.9
1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and Surveys.....	1.16
1.3.4 Existing Conditions .....	1.17
<b>2.0 Field Methods</b> .....	<b>2.1</b>
<b>3.0 Analysis and Conclusions</b> .....	<b>3.1</b>
<b>4.0 Recommendations</b> .....	<b>4.1</b>
<b>5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation</b> .....	<b>5.1</b>
<b>6.0 Bibliography and Sources</b> .....	<b>6.1</b>
<b>7.0 Images</b> .....	<b>7.1</b>
7.1 PHOTOGRAPHS .....	7.1
<b>8.0 Maps</b> .....	<b>8.1</b>
<b>9.0 Closure</b> .....	<b>9.1</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1: Property Owners / Residents and Historical Features Depicted in the 1880 Map of Beckwith Township.....	1.7
Table 2: Property Owners / Residents and Historical Features Depicted in the 1880 Map of Ramsay Township.....	1.8
Table 3: Eastern Ontario Cultural Chronology, Years Before Present (BP) .....	1.10
Table 4: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of Study Area.....	1.17



# STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSIONS

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Study Area .....	8.2
Figure 2: Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943) .....	8.3
Figure 3: Portion of the 1817 Beckwith Township Survey .....	8.4
Figure 4: Portion of the 1821 Ramsay Township Survey .....	8.5
Figure 5: Portion of the 1863 Map of Beckwith and Ramsay Townships .....	8.6
Figure 6: Portion of the 1880 Map of Beckwith Township .....	8.7
Figure 7: Portion of the 1880 Map of Ramsay Township .....	8.8
Figure 8: Stage 1 Results and Recommendations .....	8.9

## List of Appendices

Appendix A	Construction Drawings .....	A.1
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# STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSIONS

## Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Town of Carleton Place (The Town) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the expansion of the Town's Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and for the addition of a new water storage reservoir. The study area is located on parts of Lots 13 and 15, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Beckwith, and part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Ramsay, now Town of Carleton Place and Municipality of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario.

The background information of the study area demonstrated that the study area retained potential for the recovery of pre- and post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The property visit demonstrated that the three study areas had been disturbed from previous construction, grading activities, and landscaping activities and do not retain potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that the study area demonstrated to be composed of previously disturbed areas. These areas were identified as having low to no archaeological potential. In accordance with Section 1.3.2 and Section 7.7.4 of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, **no further archaeological assessment of the study area is recommended.**

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



# STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSIONS

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# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

## 1.0 Project Context

### 1.1 Development Context

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the Town of Carleton Place (The Town) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the expansion of the Town's Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and for the addition of a new water storage reservoir. The study area is located on parts of Lots 13 and 15, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Beckwith, and part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 7, Geographic Township of Ramsay, now Town of Carleton Place and Municipality of Mississippi Mills, Lanark County, Ontario.

#### 1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are as follows:

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

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

- A review of relevant archaeological, historical, and environmental literature pertaining to the study area
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historical maps.
- An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* to determine the presence of registered archaeological sites in and around the study area.

Permission to enter portions of the study area and conduct the Stage 1 archaeological assessment had not yet been granted and so review and photographic documentation of the study area was carried out from public rights-of-way. Access from public rights-of-way were sufficient to document the study area.



# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

## 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Post-contact Indigenous Resources

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

The Ottawa River and its major drainage tributaries were controlled by the various Algonquin bands that occupied the Ottawa River Valley (Day and Trigger 1978; Whiteduck 2002). The region north of the Bonnechere River (which is the closest water source to the present study area) and west of the Ottawa River, centred around the Muskrat Lake area, was occupied in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century by a group led by an individual named Nibachis (Croft 2006; Day and Trigger 1978; Hessel 1987). Samuel de Champlain met Nibachis while traveling along (present-day) Muskrat Lake, part of an alternate route to the Ottawa River that started just north of Lac des chat the Kinouchepirini (People of the Pickerel) (Hessel 1987), also known as the Keinouche (Day and Trigger 1978). When Champlain made his journey up the Ottawa River in 1613 he was taken along a route that crossed from the Ottawa River north of lac des Chats to Codrington Lake and from there up the chain of lakes along the Muskrat River north to Muskrat Lake (Croft 2006). Nibachis’ group has typically been associated with the Kinouchepirini (People of the Pickerel), alternatively known as the Keinouche (Day and Trigger 1978). However, Hessel (1987) asserts that the Kinouchepirini were actually further downstream along the Ottawa River at the Kinonge River, to the east of Montebello, Quebec. Other than Champlain’s mention of Nibachis’ people in his journals of 1613 and 1615 there is no documentary evidence of the inhabitants of the Muskrat Lake area (Hessel 1987).

Even before direct contact had been made with Europeans the Algonquin had been active in the fur trade, acting as intermediaries between Indigenous procurers of furs in the north and west and those Indigenous groups that were in direct contact with European traders (Holmes 1993). This role was one that was already in place before the European fur trade was initiated, given their position along, and control over, a major water transportation route (Morrison 2005). The Huron traded corn, cornmeal, and fishing nets in exchange for dried fish and furs, the latter of which the Algonquin secured from Ojibway and Cree living further north (Morrison 2005). The growing fur trade and the designation of animal skins as money led to changes in economic and social organization patterns. After the initial excursions of Samuel de Champlain into the Algonquin territory in 1613 until 1615 the Algonquin played a major role in the trade





## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

between the Huron and the French, and actively worked against Champlain making a trip to the Huron territory (Day and Trigger 1978). When direct trade between the Huron and French eventually occurred, and the Huron and French were permitted to use the Ottawa River as a travel route, they were subject to tolls by the Kichesippirini, who occupied the region around present day Morrison Island and controlled water traffic up and down the river from their position at that narrows in the river (Hessel 1993; Morrison 2005).

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

In 1649, the Huron-French fur trade collapsed, and the Five Nations Iroquois raided and destroyed the French Mission at Ste. Marie and several Huron villages. Huronia was abandoned, with the surviving Huron destroying their own remaining villages and moving further inland, now located within the province of Quebec. The Algonkian-speaking communities were briefly dispersed from the Ottawa Valley from 1650 to 1675, and were replaced as middlemen by the Odawa people, who were later in turn replaced by the French *coureur de bois*. Further colonization of eastern Ontario and Quebec led to more changes in the fur trade. However, after the merger of the Northwest Company and Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, the fur trade routes were diverted north to Hudson's Bay (Kennedy 1961:6).

At the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the French interests in the fur trade had been sufficiently disrupted to a level that a conclusion of a treaty with the Iroquois was required, and Algonquin and Nipissing representatives were on hand in Montreal when that treaty was made (Holmes 1993). While this should have allowed for the resumption of Algonquin occupation of the whole of the Ottawa River again, the protected hostilities with the Iroquois and the effects of the European based disease epidemics had resulted in a population decline that had caused significant changes to social organization (Morrison



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

2005). During the first part of the 1700s there were Algonquin settlements along the Gatineau River and there were seasonal occupants around Lake of Two Mountains, near Montreal (Holmes 1993). By 1740 a map of Indigenous peoples in the known Canada identified the Nipissings on their namesake lake, Algonquins on the Liève River in present day Quebec and Algonquins, Nipissings and Mohawks at Lake of Two Mountains (Holmes 1993). No other Indigenous groups, Algonquin or otherwise, were identified as living in the Ottawa River valley (Holmes 1993).

At the conclusion of the Seven Years War in 1763 the sphere of European influence in the Algonquin homeland passed from the French to the British, and they imposed restrictions on travel along the Ottawa River above Carillon (Morrison 2005). Nevertheless, the Algonquin continued to consider the river their territory and claims and petitions to that regard were made to the British colonial government (Holmes 1993).

In order to open the land up for settlement and the lumber and mining industries, a treaty was negotiated between the Government and First Nations. The land within the current study area is governed by Treaty 27 which was enacted in 1819. Treaty 27 was enacted between John Ferguson of Kingston and the Mississauga Nation for a parcel of land:

*Commencing at the north west angle of the Township of Rawdon; thence along the division line between the Midland District and the District of Newcastle, north 16 degrees west, 33 miles; then north 74 degrees east, 61 miles more or less to a division line produced north 16 degrees west from the north east angle of the Township of Bedford; then north 16 degrees west to the Ottawa or Grand River; then down the said River to the north west angle of the Township of Nepean; then south 16 degrees east, 15 miles more or less to the north east angle of the Township of Marlborough; then south 54 degrees west to the north west angle of the Township of Crosby; then south 74 degrees west 61 miles more or less to the place of beginning.*

Morris (1943: 26)

However, there is an outstanding Algonquin land claim for the traditional Algonquin territory within those lands that remain unceded because the Algonquin were not consulted during the treaty negotiations. At the time of the treaty the Ottawa River was in fact still occupied by Algonquin people and was not a part of the Mississauga territory (Hessel 1987).



# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

Early Euro-Canadian settlers along the Ottawa River Valley along the noted that Algonquin people were still living along the Ottawa River and its tributaries (Hessel 1987). In 1819 an Alexander McDonnell signed a treaty with the Algonquins to allow him to cut timber and to float rafts down several rivers, including the Bonnechere (Hessel 1987), indicating that these rivers were still considered to be part of the wider Algonquin occupation. In 1857, a petition from several Algonquin families was made to the Crown for a grant of land on (now) Golden Lake, at the head of the Bonnechere River (Hessel 1987), further indicating Algonquin interest and use in the Bonnechere River.

## 1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

### 1.2.2.1 Beckwith Township

Beckwith Township was surveyed in 1816 and first settled in 1817. The township was named after Sir Thomas Sydney Beckwith, the Quarter Master for Canada between 1815 and 1823 (McGill 1968:30). Following the War of 1812 there was impetus from the British and colonial governments to settle regions close to the United States border and along the major navigable waterway along the Cataraqui and Rideau rivers between Kingston and the Ottawa River, in particular with former military men, and their families, who could provide a ready militia in the event that the Americans tried to invade again (Lockwood 1991; Weaver 1913). This is reflected in the number of townships which were surveyed in Lanark following the War of 1812, including Bathurst in 1816; Beckwith, Drummond, and South Sherbrooke in 1817; and Lanark in 1819 (Aitken 1989).

Settlement of Beckwith Township occurred relatively quickly, with most lots granted and 1374 settlers in Beckwith by the end of 1822 (Lockwood 1991:16; McGill 1968:30). However, the 1863 map of Lanark and Renfrew counties shows that many of the lots in the interior of Beckwith Township, away from rivers or roads, had no landowners listed (Walling 1863), suggesting that many lots, although granted, may not have been occupied until several decades later. The settlement of the township was hampered by poor, or nonexistent, roads and large tracts of poor land (McGill 1968:40, 43). A significant portion of the settlers who came to Beckwith were of Scottish and Irish descent (Lockwood 1991; McGill 1968:32). The largest settlement in the township was, and is, Carleton Place, due to the abundant waterpower available.



## **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions**

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

### **1.2.2.2 Ramsay Township**

The first settlers in Ramsay Township were Thomas Smart and Robert Wilkie, who settled on the west side of the Mississippi River, southeast of present-day Almonte (McGill 1968:79). Ramsay Township was surveyed in 1821 with only a few settlers in the township before the survey. Later in 1821, over 100 families. They settled primarily around a set of falls on the Mississippi River, what is now Almonte, approximately 12 kilometres downstream of the study areas. That same year, David Shepherd constructed a sawmill at present-day Almonte. The mill burned down in 1820 and was rebuilt in 1821 by Daniel Shipman, who added a grist mill in 1822 (McGill 1968).

The largest settlements in Ramsay Township are Carleton Place and Almonte, again due to their ready access to available waterpower for mills. As with Beckwith Township, there were large tracts of land shown as unoccupied on the Walling (1863) map, particularly along the northeast part of the township, where it abuts Huntley Township in Carleton County.

### **1.2.2.3 Town of Carleton Place**

The Town of Carleton Place was first settled by Edmond Morphy and his sons in 1819. They settled on Lots 14 and 15, Concession 12. In 1820, a settler named Coleman purchased the waterpower along the Morphy property with the agreement of building a mill within six months. Coleman was unable to and sold the rights to Hugh Bolton who completed the grist mill within the six months. Bolton added an oatmeal mill at a later date. Soon after, a blacksmith and cooperage were opened by William Moore and Robert Barnett, respectively. The village continued to grow around the mill with the addition of a tannery and general stores. The settlement was originally named Morphy's Falls (McGill 1968). The community was renamed Carleton Place in 1829 and a post office was established in 1830. Lumber was the primary industry in the area. The village grew rapidly, and the railway came to the community in 1857. The Carleton Place was incorporated as village in 1870 and as a town in 1890 (Town of Carleton Place 2021).

### **1.2.2.4 Historic Map Review**

An 1817 survey map of Beckwith Township shows no private landowners for Lots 13 and 15, Concession 12 (Figure 3). The Mississippi River has been surveyed and the map indicates that the land where the Wastewater Treatment Plant now sits was within the river. This is likely due to mapping error. An 1821 survey map of Ramsay Township shows no private landowners for Lots 1 and 2, Concession 7 (Figure 4). The survey map shows Lot 2 was set aside for Crown land, indicated by pink marking. Various surrounding lots were also set aside for the Clergy, indicated by grey or brown marking. When townships in Upper Canada (Ontario) were originally laid out, the Crown and the



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

Clergy each received one-seventh of the lots to sell. Unlike Lower Canada (Quebec), where the set asides were typically found in large blocks, Governor John Graves Simcoe directed that the Crown and Clergy lots in Upper Canada be interspersed with other privately owned lots (Wilson 1969). However, in the early 1800s the continuing practice of free land grants depressed the sale prices of the set asides and a program to lease the lands was established. The clergy set aside was a matter of much friction with other Protestant denominations, which also wished to benefit from these lots. By 1840 an act was passed such that one half of the revenues of clergy lot sales were distributed between the Church of England and the Church of Scotland and the remaining half was divided between the remaining denominations, including the Catholic church. Eventually the matter was resolved by secularizing the clergy lots in 1854 so that they reverted back to the Crown, from which they were subsequently distributed (Lee 2004).

The 1863 map of Beckwith and Ramsay Townships was reviewed as part of this assessment (Figure 5). This map shows that a sawmill was located in Lot 13, Concession 12, adjacent to the Water Treatment Plant study area. McDeamiad is listed as the landowner for Lot 13, Concession 12. No landowner is listed for Lot 15, Concession 12. Two landowners are listed for Lot 1, Concession 7, however they are illegible due to tearing on the map.

The 1880 map of Beckwith Township was reviewed as part of this assessment (Figure 6). This map shows the sawmill in Lot 13, Concession 12, adjacent to the Water Treatment Plant study area. No landowners were noted on either Lot 13 or 15, Concession 12. The Mississippi River is depicted as narrower to the west of the Wastewater Treatment Plant than its current course. This is likely a result of inexact geographical data for the map, changes in the watercourse through erosion, and possible man-made realignment of the river. Land tenure and Euro-Canadian features related to the study area is summarized below in Table 1.

**Table 1: Property Owners / Residents and Historical Features Depicted in the 1880 Map of Beckwith Township**

Lot	Concession	Owner / Resident	Parcel Portion	Euro-Canadian Features in Proximity to Study Area
13	12	None listed	Whole lot	Sawmill (outside the study area) and town plot
15	12	None listed	Whole lot	Town plot and railway



# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

The 1880 map of Ramsay Township was also reviewed as part of this assessment (Figure 7). No landowners were noted on either Lot 1 or 2, Concession 7. A cemetery is noted in the northeast of Lot 2, Concession 7, but is roughly 700 metres northeast of the Water Reservoir site. Land tenure and Euro-Canadian features related to the study area is summarized below in Table 2.

**Table 2: Property Owners / Residents and Historical Features Depicted in the 1880 Map of Ramsay Township**

Lot	Concession	Owner / Resident	Parcel Portion	Euro-Canadian Features in Proximity to Study Area
1	7	None listed	Whole lot	Town plot and railway
2	7	None listed	Whole lot	Town plot and cemetery

In discussing 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping it must be remembered that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). As such, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

Review of historic mapping also has inherent accuracy difficulties due to potential error in georeferencing. Georeferencing is conducted by assigning spatial coordinates to fixed locations and using these points to spatially reference the remainder of the map. Due to changes in fixed locations over time (e.g., road intersections), errors/ difficulties of scale and the relative idealism of the historic cartography, historic maps may not translate accurately into real space points. This may provide inconsistencies during the historic map review.

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### 1.3.1 Natural Environment

The Smiths Falls Limestone Plain is the largest tract of shallow soil over limestone in southern Ontario. It covers nearly 1,400 square miles of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Lanark County, and the City of Ottawa. Shallow tracts of clay are located near Carleton Place. Bogs are frequent in the region, with bogs being prevalent in Beckwith Township (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 196-197). Soils within the study area comprised of Farmington loam and North Gower clay loam. Farmington loam is a well-drained soil with gently sloping topography. The soils are generally used for pasture. North Gower clay loam is a poorly drained soil with a level to depressional topography.



## **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions**

Project Context

December 15, 2021

The soils are used primarily for pasture, though they can be used for agriculture when drained (Hoffman et al. 1967).

The closest potable water source is the Mississippi River. The Mississippi River is located adjacent to the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Treatment Plant and is 860 metres to the southeast of the Water Reservoir Site.

### **1.3.2 Pre-contact Indigenous Resources**

It has been demonstrated that Aboriginal people began occupying eastern Ontario as the Laurentide glacier receded, as early as 11,000 years ago (Ellis and Ferris 1990:13). Much of what is understood about the lifeways of these Indigenous peoples is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous culture prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been distinguished into cultural periods based on observed changes in material culture. These cultural periods are largely based in observed changes in formal lithic tools, and separated into the Early Paleo-Indian, Late Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record, cultural periods are separated into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, based primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that these cultural periods do not necessarily represent specific cultural identities but are a useful paradigm for understanding changes in Indigenous culture through time.

Overall, archaeological research in many parts of eastern Ontario has been fairly limited, at least compared to adjoining areas in southern Ontario and northern New York State, resulting in only a limited understanding of the cultural processes that occurred in this part of the province. The following summary of the pre-contact occupation of eastern Ontario is based on syntheses in Archaeologix Inc. (2008), Ellis and Ferris (1990), Jacques Whitford (2008), Pilon (1999), St-Pierre (2009), and Wright (1995). A generalized cultural chronology for eastern Ontario is provided in Table 1.

Identifiable human occupation of Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial period. The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living to the south of the emerging Great Lakes. This initial occupation is referred to as the "Paleo-Indian" archaeological culture.



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

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

**Table 3: Eastern Ontario Cultural Chronology, Years Before Present (BP)**

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





## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

Archaeological Period	Time	Characteristics
Late Woodland	1,100-700 BP	Limited agriculture, development of small village settlement, small communal longhouses
Late Woodland	700-600 BP	Shift to agriculture as major component of subsistence, larger villages with large longhouses, increasing political complexity
Late Woodland	600- 350 BP	Very large villages with smaller houses, politically allied regional populations, increasing trading network

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

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



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

The development of more diversified tool technology continued into the Middle Archaic period (8,000-4,500 BP). The presence of grooved stone net-sinkers suggests an increase in the importance of fishing in subsistence activities. Another new tool, the bannerstone, also made its first appearance during this period. Bannerstones are ground stone weights that served as counterbalance for "atlatls" or spear-throwers, again indicating the emergence of a new technology. The increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for chipped stone tools suggests that in the Middle Archaic groups inhabited smaller territories lacking high quality raw materials. In these instances, lower quality materials which had been glacially deposited in local tills and river gravels were used.

This reduction in territory size appears to have been the result of gradual region-wide population growth, which forced a reorganization of subsistence patterns, as a larger population had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area. Stone tools designed specifically for the preparation of wild plant foods suggest that subsistence catchment was being widened and new resources being more intensively exploited. A major development of the later part of the Middle Archaic period was the initiation of long-distance trade. In particular native copper tools manufactured from sources near Lake Superior were being widely traded. Two of the most notable sites in Ontario are approximately 50 kilometres northwest of the project area along the Ottawa River. What makes these sites notable is the large concentration of copper artifacts that have been recovered. The Morrison's Island and Allumette Island sites have produced over 1,000 copper artifacts. The copper artifacts consisted of fishhooks, awls, gorges, socketed axes, knives, and spear points. The source of the copper has been traced to Lake Superior, approximately 1,000 kilometres away. In addition to the copper artifacts, other lithic sources from over 500 kilometres to the south have been found indicating participation in a large interaction network.

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



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

The trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued during the Late Archaic (4,500-3,100 BP). Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites. It appears that the increase in numbers of sites at least partly represents an increase in population. However, around 4,500 BP water levels in the Great Lakes began to rise, taking their modern form. It is likely that the relative paucity of earlier Archaic sites is due to their being inundated under the rising lake levels.

The appearance of the first true cemeteries occurs during the Terminal Archaic (3,100-2,950 BP). Prior to this period, individuals were interred close to the location where they died. However, with the advent of the Terminal Archaic and local cemeteries individuals who died at a distance from the cemetery would be returned for final burial at the group cemetery often resulting in disarticulated skeletons, occasionally missing minor bone elements (e.g. finger bones). The emergence of local group cemeteries has been interpreted as being a response to both increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources, in that cemeteries would have provided symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources.

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

The Early Woodland period (2,950-2,400 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

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

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

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

There are three complexes of Middle Woodland culture in Ontario. The complex specific to eastern Ontario is known as "Point Peninsula" most notably represented by ceramics decorated with a stamped zigzag pattern applied at various angles to the exterior of the vessel, known as "pseudo scallop shell". Another common decorative style is the dentate stamp, a comb-like tool creating square impressions. Middle Woodland components have been identified in Vincent Massey Park along the Rideau River in the



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

City of Ottawa, at the confluence of the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers at Lac Leamy Park in Gatineau, Quebec and here is evidence for a widespread Woodland occupation along the Rideau River and Rideau Lakes system (Jacques Whitford 2004; Laliberté 1999; Watson 1991, 1992, 1999).

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

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

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

In the Late and Terminal Woodland (immediately prior to the early contact period) there are several instances of Late Woodland pottery types typically associated with Iroquoian groups (e.g. the Middle Iroquoian Middleport archaeological culture and Late Woodland/contact period Huron and Onondaga) on what would otherwise be considered Algonquian archaeological sites throughout the Ottawa River valley (cf.



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context

December 15, 2021

Mitchell 1975, 1990, 1996; Saint-Germain 1999; von Gernet 1992, 1993). There has been some debate about what the presence of these purportedly Iroquoian ceramic artifacts in an Algonquin context might indicate. Interpretations include: incursion of Iroquoian peoples into Algonquin territory; ceramics as trade items between Iroquoian and Algonquins; the presence of Iroquoian women in Algonquin societies, either as wives or captives, who continued to manufacture ceramics according to their ethnic traditions; or Algonquin manufacture of ceramics that simulate Iroquoian ceramic types (Pendergast 1999). Each of these possible interpretations suggests a close interaction sphere between Algonquin and Iroquoian peoples, which is further supported by evidence of Iroquoian and Algonquin trade relationships in the early contact period. It has also been suggested that Algonquin and Iroquoian peoples may have “shared in a common Late Woodland cultural stratum” which included common elements such as ceramics (von Gernet 1992). Taking the point further, Fox and Garrad (2004) suggest that Huron and Algonquin shared not only a territory in the southern Georgian Bay area (traditional “Huronian”), but also shared a material culture, and may have cohabited in settlements to a greater degree than as simply visitors.

### 1.3.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and Surveys

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

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



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Project Context  
December 15, 2021

An examination of the Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) has shown that two archaeological sites have been registered within a one kilometre radius of the study area (Government of Ontario 2021a). These sites are detailed in Table 4. Neither site is within 50 metres of any of the three study areas. No archaeological assessments are known to have been conducted within 50 metres of the three study areas (Government of Ontario 2021b).

**Table 4: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of Study Area**

<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
BgGa-9	44 Allan Street	Euro-Canadian	Residential
BgGa-12	Bell Site	Euro-Canadian	Residential

### 1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The Wastewater Treatment Plant is comprised of several structures, tanks, paved roads, gravel parking lots, and manicured lawns. The Water Treatment Plant is comprised of one structure and manicured lawn. The Water Reservoir Site is a former municipal yard that has been stripped, graded, and covered with gravel.



# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Field Methods  
December 15, 2021

## 2.0 Field Methods

Stage 1 background research compiled the available information concerning known and/or potential archaeological resources within the study area. Property inspections were conducted under archaeological consulting license P415 issued to Patrick Hoskins, MA, of Stantec by the MHSTCI. The property inspections were completed on September 9, 2021, under Project Information Form (PIF) P415-0302-2021 in accordance with Section 1.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The property inspections involved examining the study area to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological interest. During the property inspections the weather was overcast and cool. At no time were field, lighting, or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of areas of previous extensive disturbance or slope and general conditions.

The photography from the property inspections conducted on September 9, 2021, is presented in Section 7.1 and confirms that the requirements for a Stage 1 property inspection were met, as per Section 1.2 and Section 7.7.2 Standard 1 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 8 illustrates photo locations and the archaeological potential of the study areas.

The Wastewater Treatment Plant comprises several structures, tanks, paved roads, gravel parking lots, and manicured lawns (Photos 1 to 7). Much of the property has been built up in relation to the surrounding area. The southern portion of the Wastewater Treatment Plant is manicured lawn and was lower in elevation in relation to the surrounding landscape. The proposed site extends into a municipal yard that has been previously covered with gravel. A distinct change in elevation is present along the fence line leading to the Wastewater Treatment Plant, showing that the Wastewater Treatment Plant property is artificially higher than the surrounding area (Photo 6). There is also a noticeable difference on either side of Francis Street. The field on the north side of Francis Street is noticeably lower than the landscape on the southern side of Francis Street, indicating that the south side has been built up and graded.

The Water Treatment Plant comprises one structure and manicured lawn (Photos 8 to 11). Several utilities are located throughout the property. Several large trees had been planted on the north half of the property.





## **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions**

Field Methods

December 15, 2021

The Water Reservoir Site is a former municipal yard that has been stripped, graded, and covered with gravel (Photos 12 to 15). Artificial berms surround the Water Reservoir Site (Photo 14).



# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Analysis and Conclusions  
December 15, 2021

## 3.0 Analysis and Conclusions

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

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Government of Ontario 2011).

Distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees. The MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

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

The closest potable water source to the study area is the Mississippi River, which is adjacent to the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Treatment Plant and is 860 metres to the southeast of the Water Reservoir Site.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The property is located in the Smiths Falls Limestone Plain physiographic region, which is the largest tract of shallow soil over limestone in southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). Soils within the study area consist of Farmington loam and North Gower clay loam. Both soils are primarily used for pasture and can be used for agriculture when drained.



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Analysis and Conclusions  
December 15, 2021

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b); and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events, activities or occupations. The 1863 and 1880 maps of Beckwith Township indicated a sawmill was adjacent to the Water Treatment Plant. This sawmill was likely the mill constructed by Hugh Bolton. The 1863 map had McDeamiad listed as the landowner for Lot 13, Concession 12. Landowners were listed for Lot 1, Concession 7, however they were illegible due to tearing on the map. No other features were noted on the 1880 maps. Additionally, two archaeological sites were identified within one kilometre of the study areas. Both were Euro-Canadian residential sites.

Construction drawings of the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Treatment Plant were provided by the client (see Appendix A). Both construction drawings demonstrate the proposed ground disturbances at the time of construction. The construction drawing for the Wastewater Treatment Plant (Appendix A-1) illustrates the extent of the building footprints and parking areas. The drawing shows the area south of the parking lot and laneway was used as a construction laydown area. The construction drawing for the Water Treatment Plant (Appendix A-2) illustrate the various underground utilities installed across the study area.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, the study area demonstrates potential for the recovery of pre- and post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. However, the property visit demonstrated that the three study areas had been widely disturbed from previous construction, grading activities, and landscaping activities and do not retain potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Recommendations  
December 15, 2021

### 4.0 Recommendations

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that the study area demonstrated to be composed of previously disturbed areas. These areas were identified as having low to no archaeological potential. In accordance with Section 1.3.2 and Section 7.7.4 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment of the study area is recommended (Figure 8).**

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



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Advice on Compliance with Legislation  
December 15, 2021

### 5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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. O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990b). The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

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



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

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December 15, 2021

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## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

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December 15, 2021

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# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Images

December 15, 2021

## 7.0 Images

### 7.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Existing structure and manicured lawn, facing southwest



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Images

December 15, 2021

**Photo 2: Existing structure and manicured lawn, facing east**



**Photo 3: Existing structure and manicured lawn, facing northeast**



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Images

December 15, 2021

**Photo 4: Existing structure and manicured lawn, facing north**



**Photo 5: Manicured lawn, facing southeast**



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Images

December 15, 2021

**Photo 6: Elevation change, facing southwest**



**Photo 7: Existing lane, facing southeast**



# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Images

December 15, 2021

**Photo 8: Existing structure, facing south**



**Photo 9: Manicured lawn, facing north**



# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Images

December 15, 2021

**Photo 10: Manicured lawn, facing north**



**Photo 11: Manicured lawn and below grade infrastructure, facing southwest**





## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Images

December 15, 2021

**Photo 12: Municipal yard, facing northwest**



**Photo 13: Municipal yard, facing northwest**



## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Images

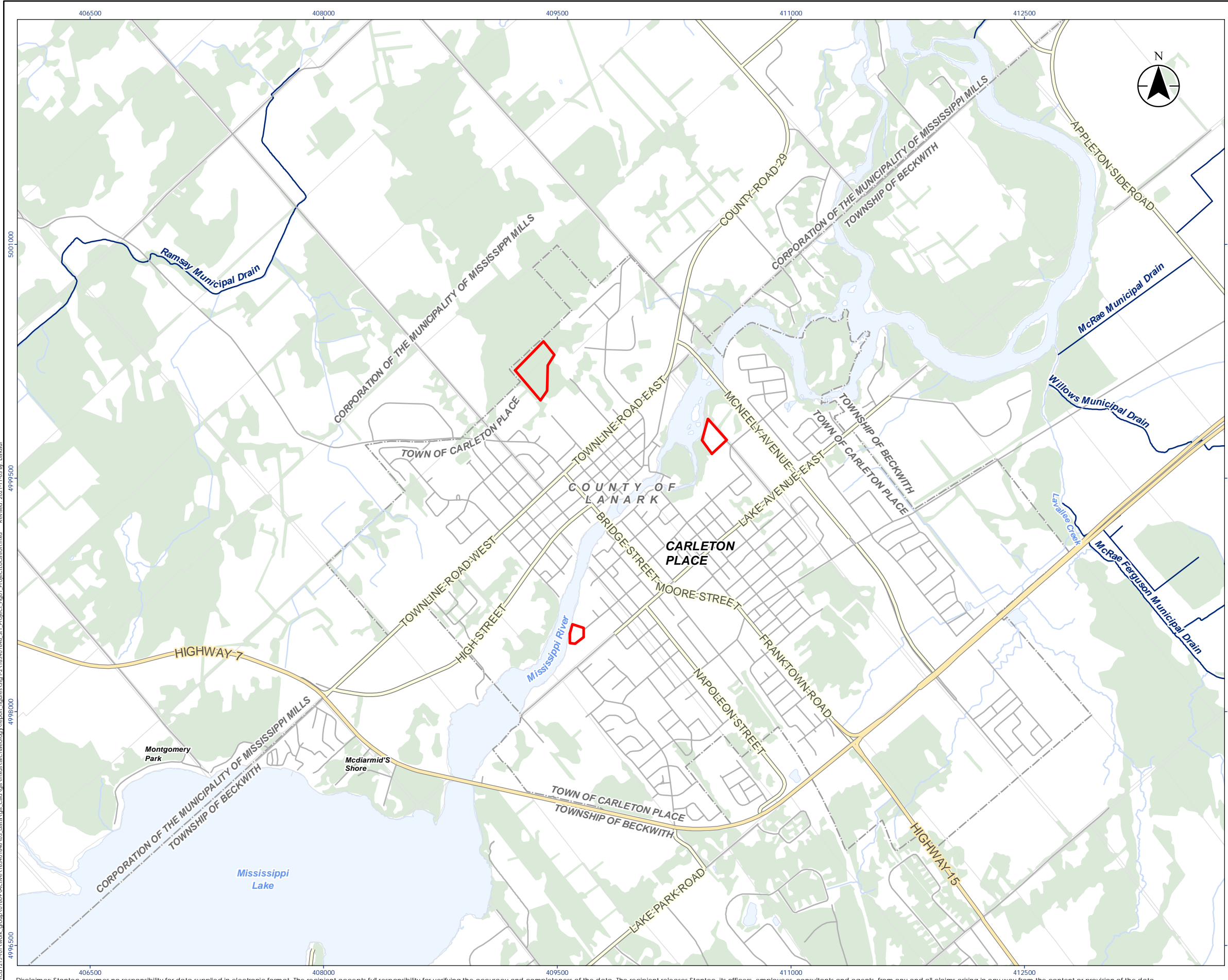
December 15, 2021

**Photo 14: Municipal yard, facing northwest**

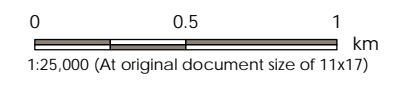


**Photo 15: Municipal yard, facing northwest**

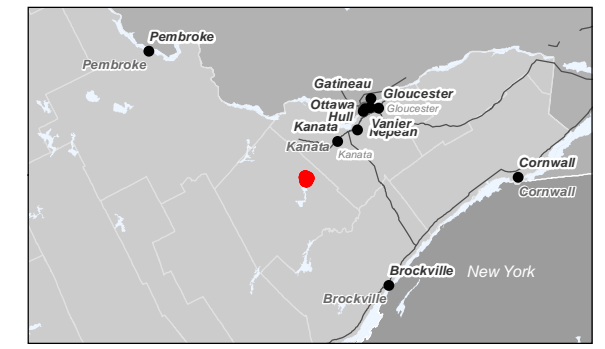




- Legend**
- Study Area
  - Constructed Drain
  - Highway
  - Major Road
  - Minor Road
  - Watercourse
  - Lot/Concession Boundary
  - Municipal Boundary
  - Municipal Boundary, Lower
  - Waterbody
  - Wooded Area



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
  2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.



Project Location: 163401646 REVA  
 County of Lanark  
 Prepared by KB on 2021-11-03  
 Technical Review by BC on 2021-11-01

Client/Project: CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE  
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

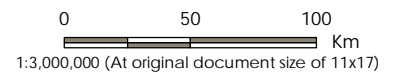
Figure No.  
 1

Title  
 Project Location

Legend

- Study Area
- Municipal Boundary - Upper Tier
- Municipal Boundary - Lower or Single Tier
- Waterbody

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



Notes

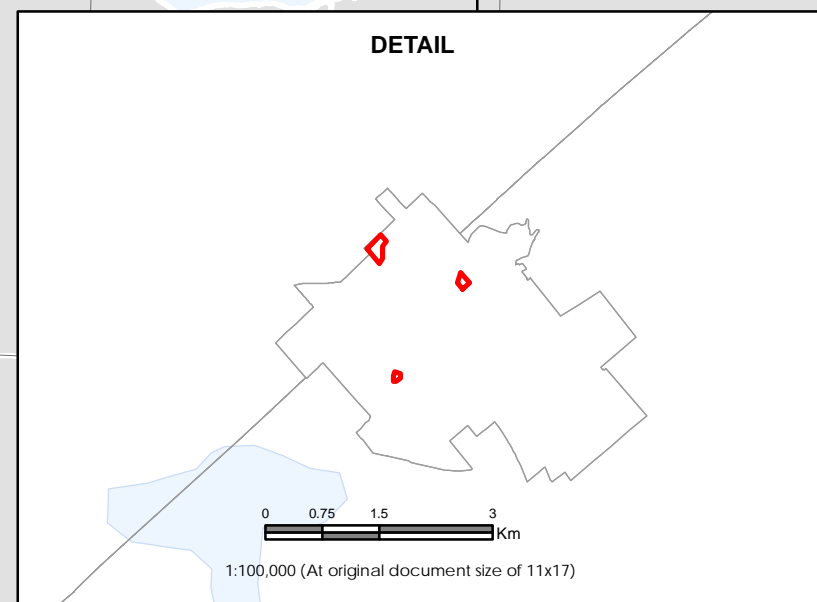
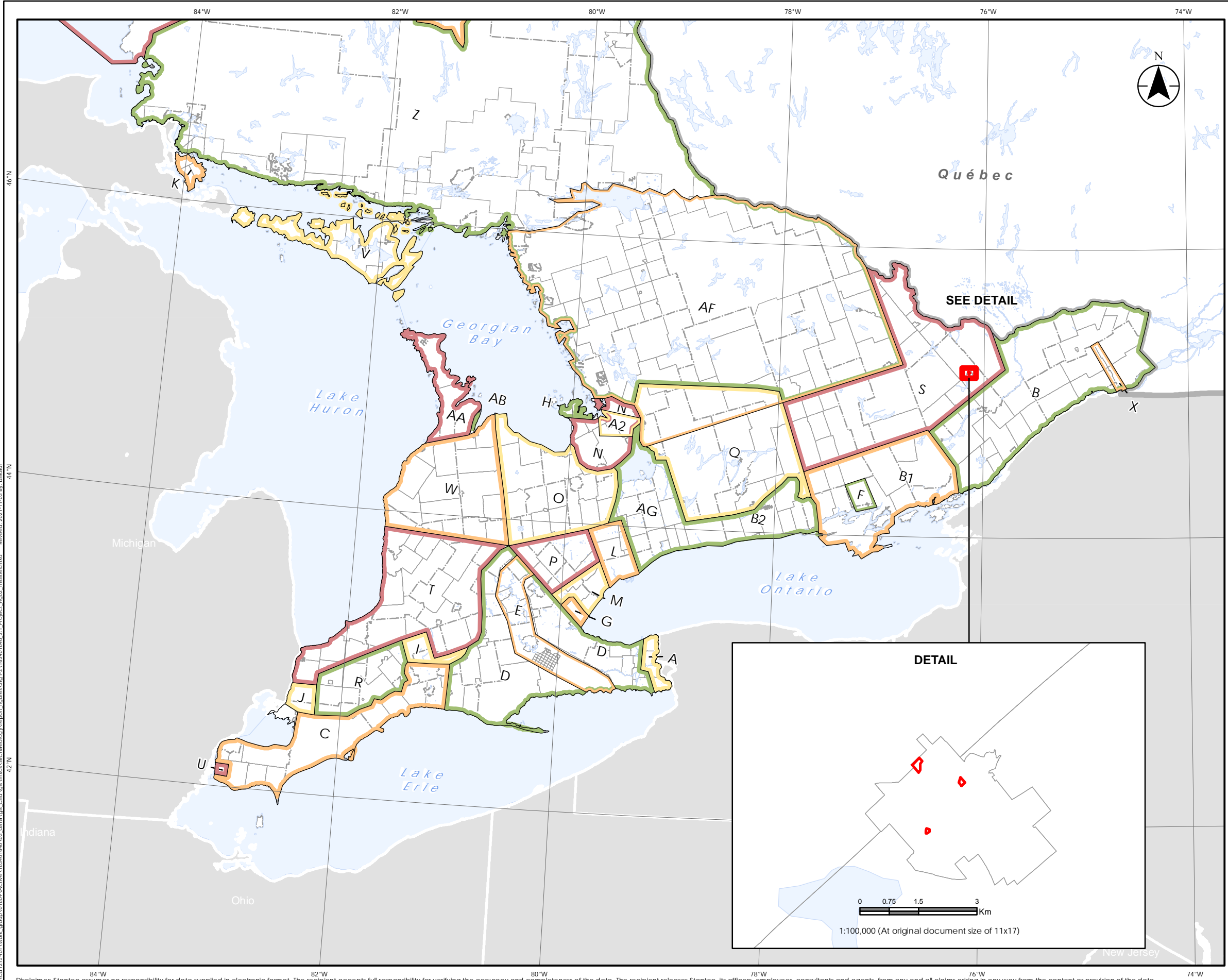
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

Project Location 163401646 REVA  
 County of Lanark Prepared by KB on 2021-11-03  
 Technical Review by BC on 2021-11-01

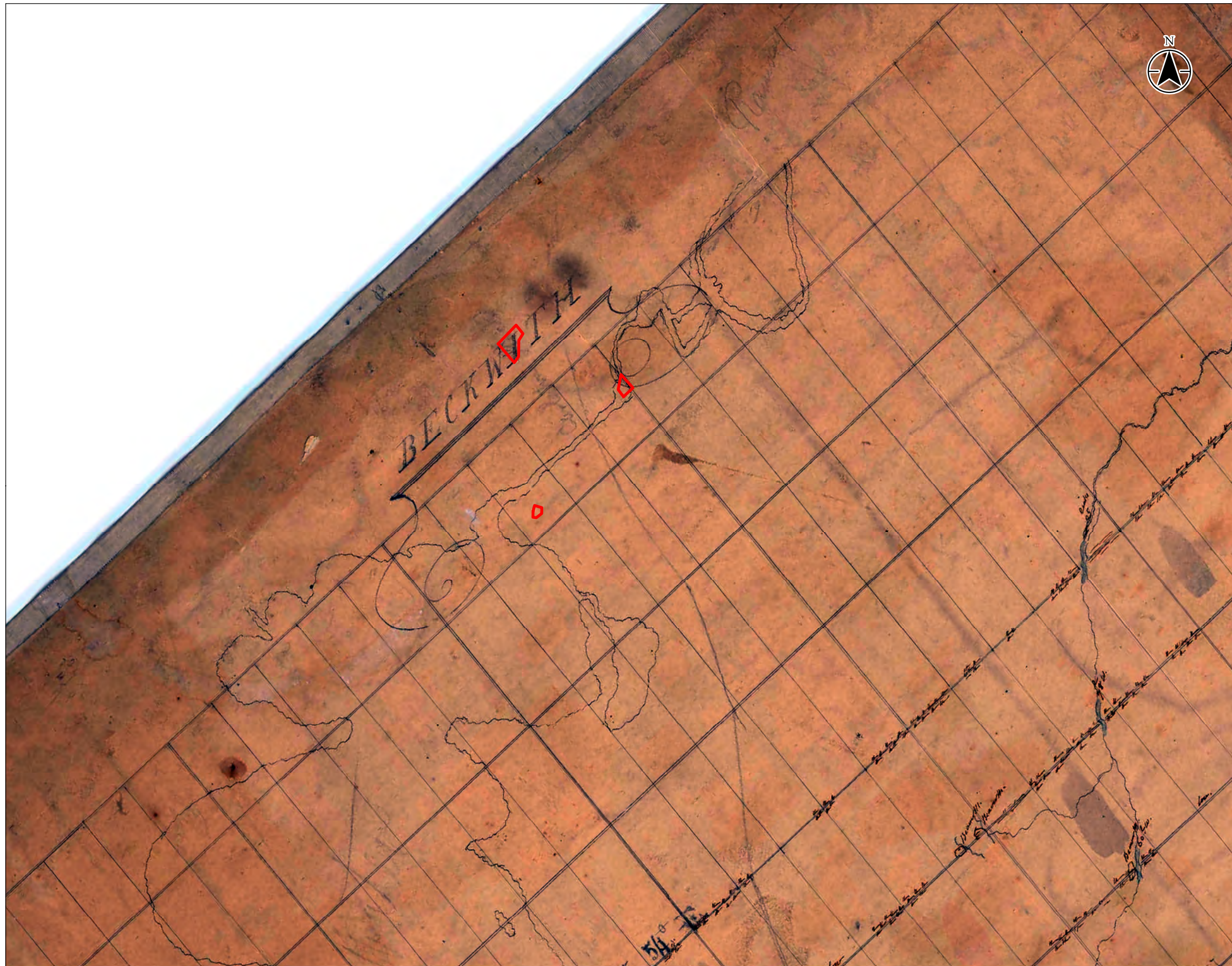
Client/Project  
**CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE**  
**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Figure No.  
**2**

Title  
**Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)**



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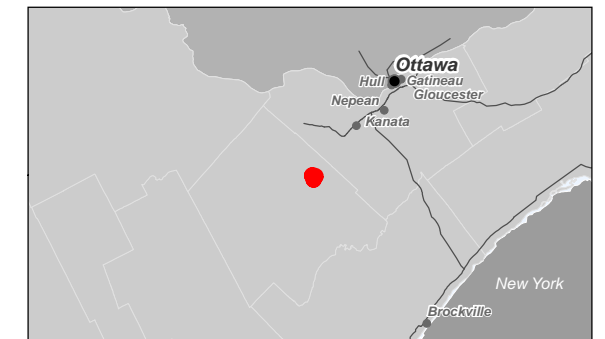
Legend  
 Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes  
1. Sherwood, R. 1817. Beckwith. Map on file at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Surveyors Office, Peterborough.

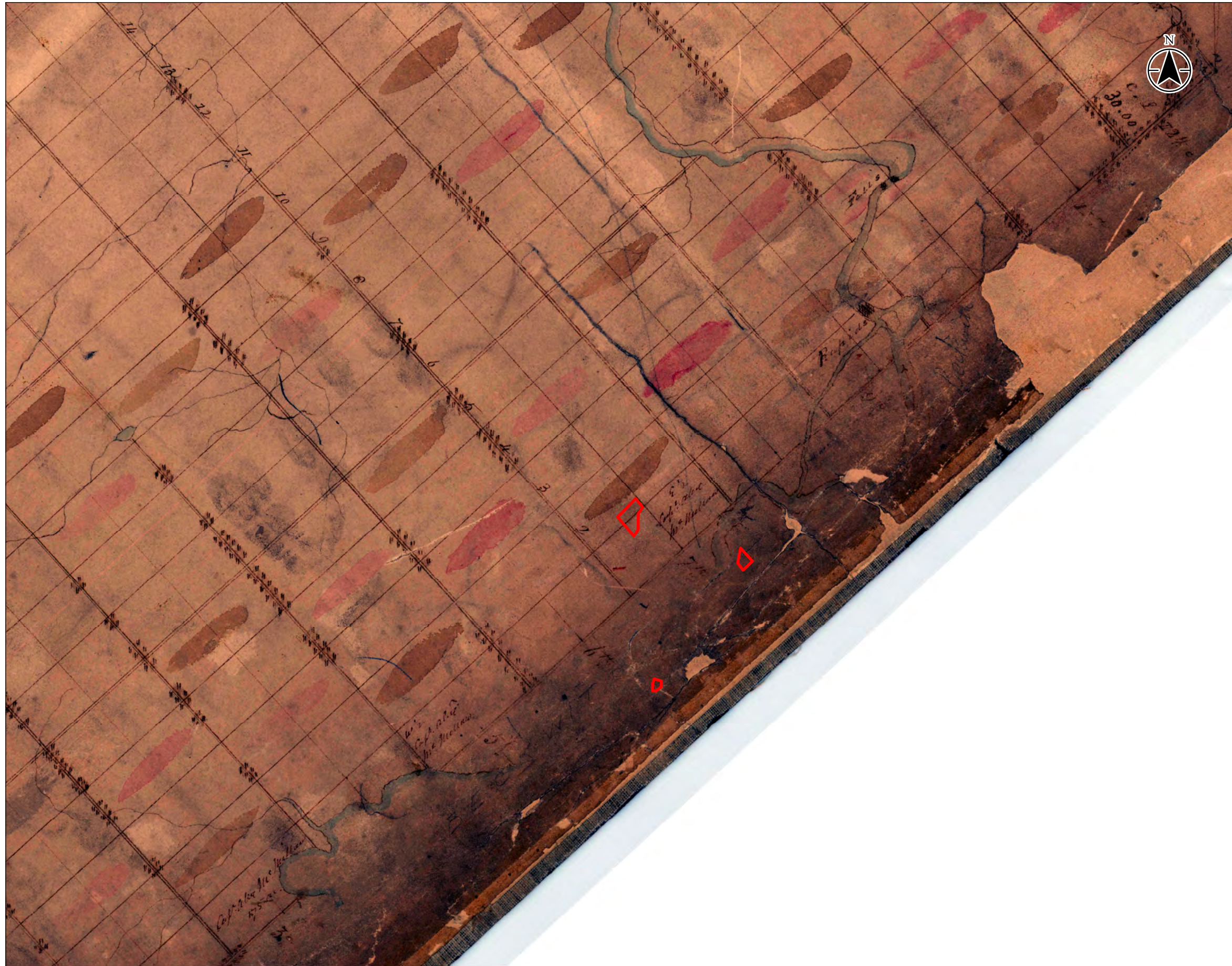


Project Location: Township of Beckwith  
163401646 REVA  
Prepared by KB on 2021-12-10  
Technical Review by BC on 2021-11-03

Client/Project: CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE  
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure No.: 3  
Title: Portion of the Beckwith Township Survey

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Legend  
Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

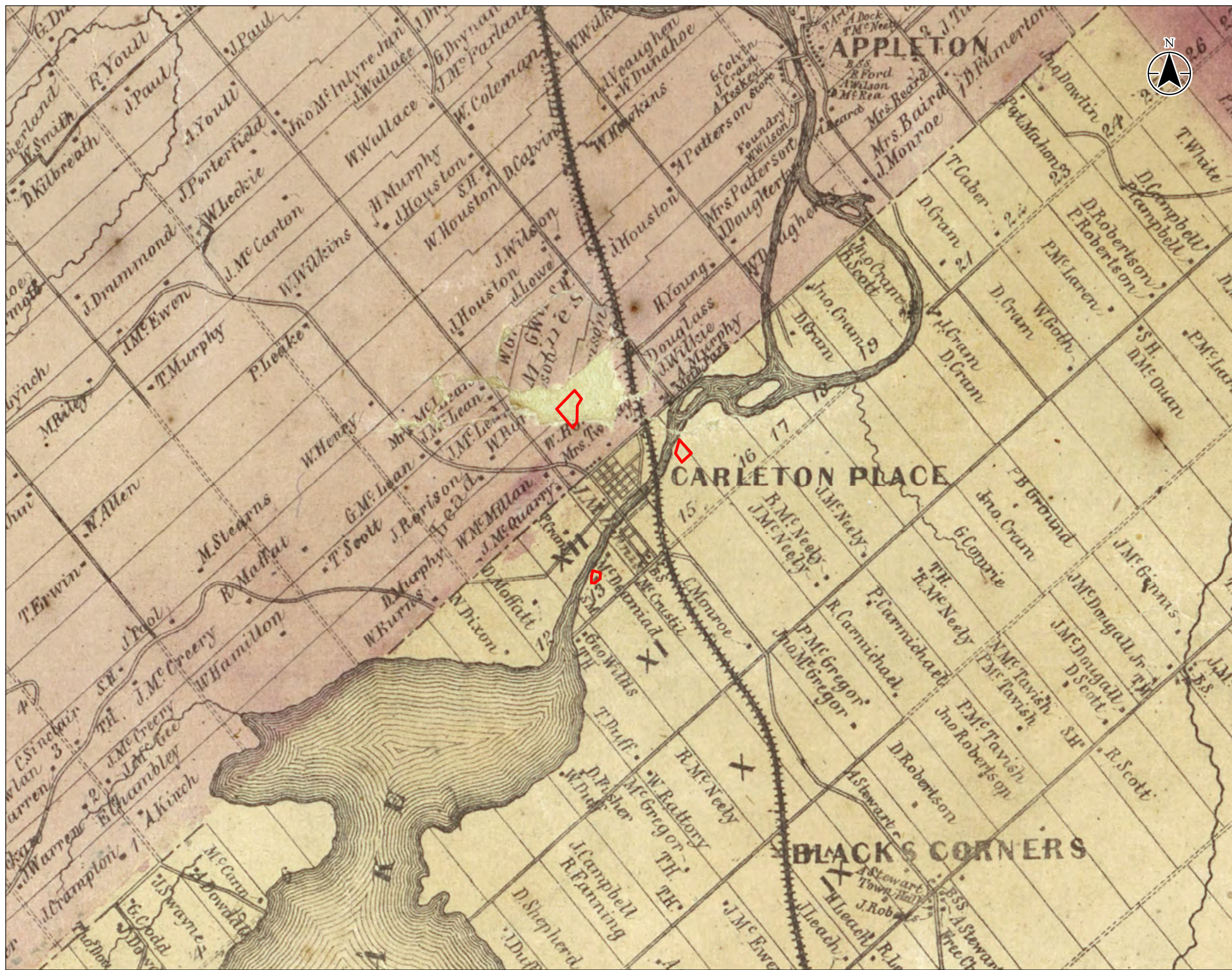
Notes  
1. Sherwood, R. 1821. Ramsay. Map on file at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Surveyors Office, Peterborough



Project Location 163401646 REVA  
Township of Prepared by KB on 2021-12-10  
Ramsay Technical Review by BC on 2021-11-03

Client/Project  
CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE  
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure No.  
4  
Title  
Portion of the Ramsay Township Survey



Legend  
 Study Area



Figure Not to Scale

Notes  
 1. Walling, H.R. 1863. Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Canada West.  
 Prescott: D.P. Putnam.



Project Location: Township of Beckwith  
 163401646 REVA  
 Prepared by KB on 2021-12-09  
 Technical Review by BC on 2021-11-03

Client/Project: CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE  
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure No.: 5

Title: Portion of the 1863 Map of Beckwith and Ramsay Townships

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Legend  
Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes  
1. Belden, H. & CO. 1880. Lanark Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada. H. Belden & Co. Toronto.



Project Location: Township of Beckwith  
163401646 REVA  
Prepared by KB on 2021-12-10  
Technical Review by BC on 2021-11-03

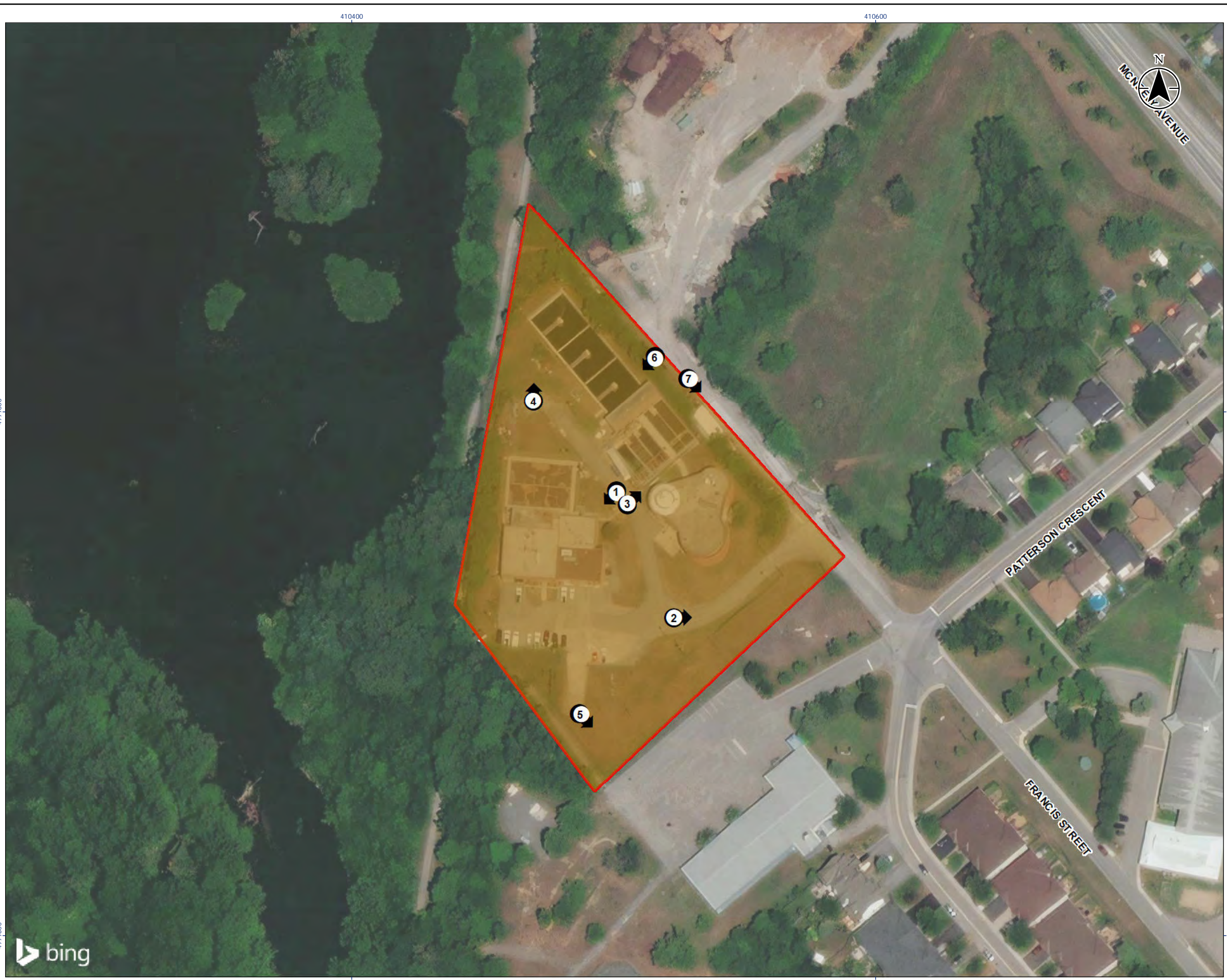
Client/Project: CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE  
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure No.: 6

Title: Portion of the 1880 Map of Beckwith Township







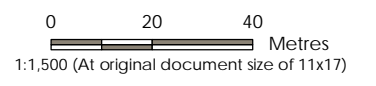
Legend

Photo Location and Direction

Study Area

Assessment Method

Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
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 Technical Review by BC on 2022-11-01

Client/Project: CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE  
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure No.: 8-1

Title: Stage 1 Methods and Results - Wastewater Treatment Plant

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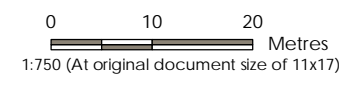
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Photo Location and Direction

Study Area

Assessment Method

Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
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3. Orthoimagery: © 2021 Microsoft Corporation © 2021 Maxar ©CNES (2021) Distribution Airbus DS

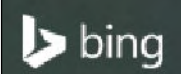


Project Location: County of Lanark  
 163401646 REVA  
 Prepared by KB on 2021-12-10  
 Technical Review by BC on 2022-11-01

Client/Project: CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE  
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure No.: 8-2

Title: Stage 1 Methods and Results - Water Reservoir Site



409600

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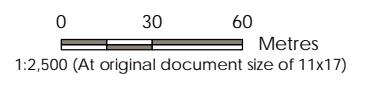
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Photo Location and Direction

Study Area

Assessment Method

Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
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Client/Project: CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE  
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure No.: 8-3

Title: Stage 1 Methods and Results - Water Treatment Plant

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# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Water Treatment Plant And Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansions

Closure  
December 15, 2021

## 9.0 Closure

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

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

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

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the client identified herein and any use by any third party is prohibited. Stantec assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities or claims, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report. We trust this report meets your current requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information or have additional questions about any facet of this report.

Quality Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 Digitally signed by  
Varley, Colin  
Date: 2022.04.25  
10:14:05 -04'00'  
(signature)

**Colin Varley, Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist**

Independent Review \_\_\_\_\_  
 Digitally signed by  
Tracie Carmichael  
Date: 2022.04.26  
12:09:39 -04'00'  
(signature)

**Tracie Carmichael, Managing Principal, Environmental Services**



# **APPENDIX A**

## **Construction Drawings**

Legend  
 Study Area

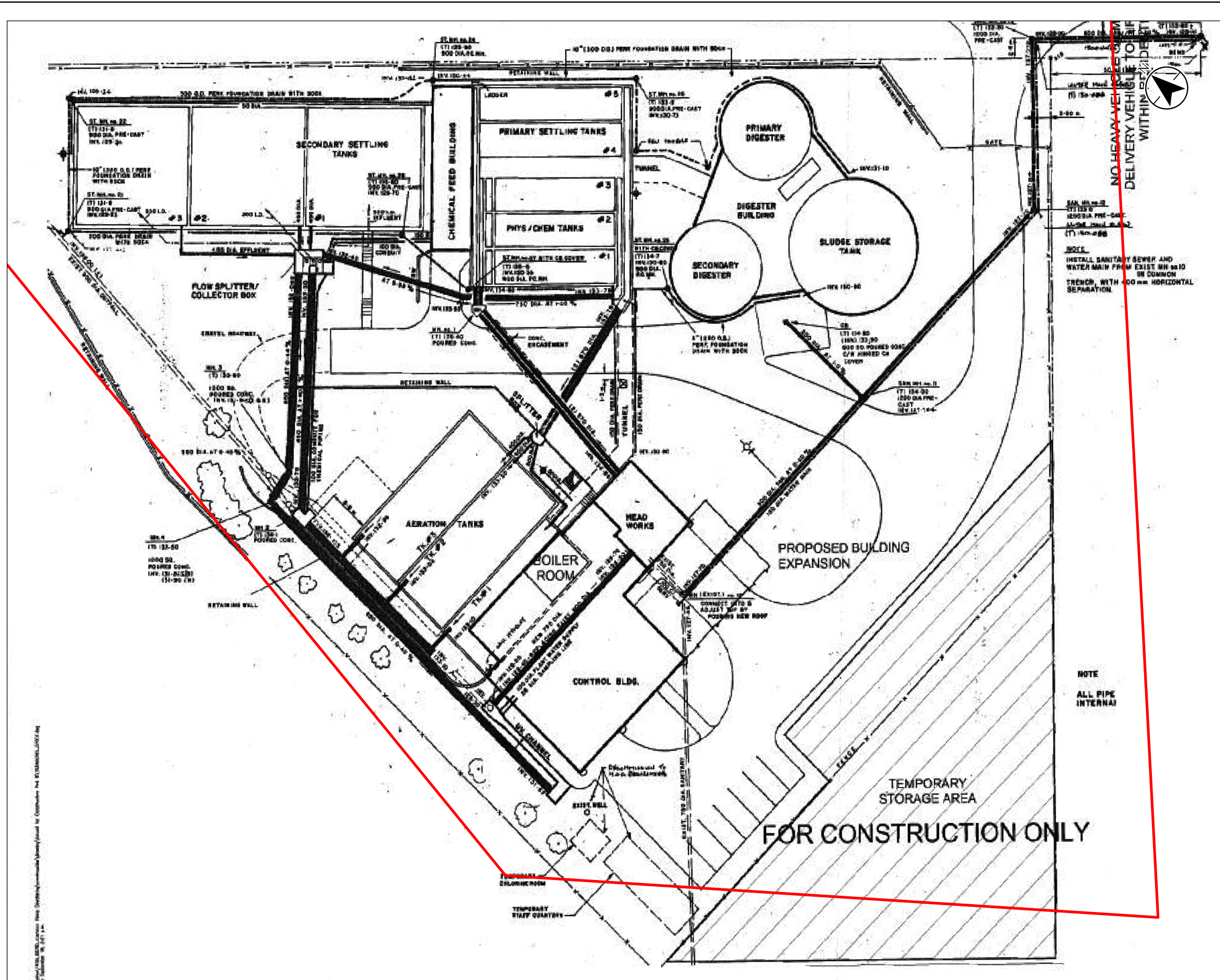
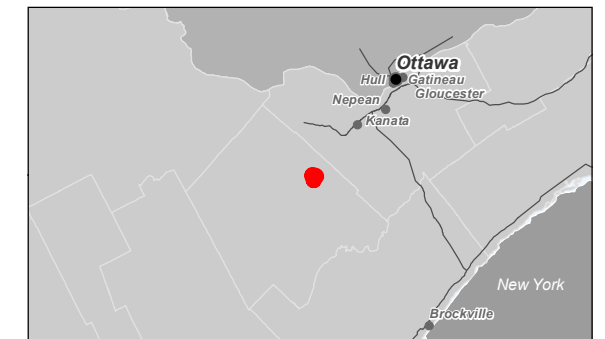


Figure Not to Scale



Project Location: 163401646 REVA  
 Township of Beckwith Prepared by KB on 2021-12-10  
 Technical Review by BC on 2021-11-03

Client/Project: CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE  
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure No.: A-1  
 Title: WWTP 2009 Site Plan


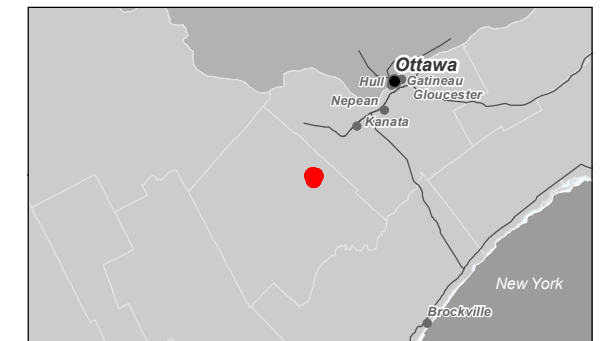
Legend  
 Study Area



Figure Not to Scale



Project Location: 163401646 REVA  
 Township of Beckwith Prepared by KB on 2021-12-10  
 Technical Review by BC on 2021-11-03

Client/Project: CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CARLETON PLACE  
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure No.: **A-2**  
 Title: **WTP Residuals Pumping Station Site Plan 2010**