



July 17, 2017

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Kanata Lakes Plaza Part of Lot 6, Concession 2 March Township, Carleton County City of Ottawa, Ontario

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PIF Number: P1077-0026-2017

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REPORT



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Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Limited (Golder) was retained by Urbandale Corporation to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed 1.65 hectare development of the Kanata Lakes Plaza to be located at 5100 Kanata Avenue, situated within part of Lot 6, Concession 2, March Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario. This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act* as part of the site plan approval process.

The objectives of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment were to identify known archaeological resources within the designated area, to provide information on previous archaeological studies completed in the area, to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property and to provide recommendations as to whether any additional archaeological investigations are required.

Registered archaeological sites BhFx-21, BhFx-23, BhFx-28, BhFx-29, BhFx-30, BhFx-31 and BhFx-66 are all within the vicinity of the study area, although none are located within 300 metres of the proposed development limits.

One previous archaeological assessment is known to have been completed within 50 metres of the current study area. This assessment, completed under PIF Number P1077-0004-2015 and accepted into the MTCS Public Registrar of Archaeological Reports, recommended the archaeological integrity of the study area has been compromised and therefore no potential for the recovery of *in situ* archaeologically significant materials remains (Golder 2015).

A site inspection of the study area was completed on July 5, 2017, in clear sunny conditions with a temperature of 20°C. Permission to access the property was provided by Christa Jones, Land Development Coordinator for Urbandale Corporation, with no restrictions or limitations. The visual site inspection identified a significant amount of previous disturbance to the subject property.

In regards to the study area detailed in this report, features indicating archaeological potential include evidence of historical occupation within the immediate vicinity of the property beginning in the mid-19th century by the Nesbit family and Goulbourn Forced Road, which is considered to be a historically significant transportation route.

Although these criteria identifying archaeological potential within the subject property are present, both the 2005 aerial photograph and the documentation from the visual site inspection completed on July 5, 2017, have identified the entire study area to have been significantly disturbed by previous construction activities with no portions of the subject property retaining potential to recover *in situ* archaeological resources.

Based on the analysis documented in this report, this investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendation:

- 1) That the archaeological integrity of the study area has been compromised and therefore no potential for the recovery of *in situ* archaeologically significant materials remains. As a consequence, it is recommended that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) issue a letter concurring that no additional archaeological investigations are required for the study area.



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, KANATA LAKES PLAZA

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports.



Project Personnel

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APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments



1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Limited (Golder) was retained by Urbandale Corporation to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed 1.65 hectare development of the Kanata Lakes Plaza to be located at 5100 Kanata Avenue, situated within part of Lot 6, Concession 2, March Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1, 2 and 3, pp.25, 26 and 27).

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act* as part of the site plan approval process. Permission to access the property to complete the Stage 1 site inspection was provided by Christa Jones, Land Development Coordinator, Urbandale Corporation, with no restrictions or limitations.

1.2 Objectives

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed to identify known archaeological resources on or in the vicinity of the study area, as well as to assess the archaeological potential of the study area. The objectives of a Stage 1 investigation are based on principals outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (consolidated 2007) and the *MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, this Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed with the following objectives:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, environment, cultural history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property (if required); and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 field survey (if required).



2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1 Regional Aboriginal History

The Ottawa Valley was covered by the Laurentide Ice sheet until approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). After the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea. This sea extended from Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas, ending at approximately Petawawa in the west. The exact western boundary is unknown as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic rebound of the land following the melting of the glaciers and cannot be used to determine the exact location of the Champlain Sea at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

The earliest possible settlement in the Ottawa area would have occurred following the recession of the Champlain Sea when the vegetation and wildlife had the opportunity to develop within the area and enable the sustainability of humans (Watson 1999a).

During the Early and Middle Paleo-Indian Periods (12,000–10,000 BP) Ottawa would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, but as the Champlain Sea receded during the Late Paleo-Indian Period (10,000–9,000 BP) it is possible that people migrated along the changing waterfront eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley (Watson 1999a).

Paleo-Indians were characterized by their nomadic lifestyle. These highly mobile hunters and gatherers relied on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment of the time. Although evidence exists of Paleo-Indian occupation in Ontario as early as 11,000 years BP, minimal evidence exists for occupation within the Ottawa Valley during this period.

Limited evidence of earlier occupation by Paleo-Indians in the Ottawa Valley includes two bi-facially fluted projectile points found near the Rideau Lakes. This location would have been near the shore of the Champlain Sea during the time fluted points were being used (Watson 1999b). A Late Paleo-Dovetail point has also been recovered in Ottawa South sometime around 1918 (Pilon & Fox 2015) and additional interpretations of Paleo-Indian material have been identified during archaeological investigations near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003) Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004).

The environment of Ontario approached modern conditions during the succeeding Archaic Period (9,500-2,500 BP). Stone tool technologies changed during this time as a broader range of tool types were created, although the skill and workmanship declined from earlier Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes and gouges, tool types indicating increased wood working and greater adaptation to new environmental conditions.

During the Middle and Late segments of the Archaic Period, copper was being mined from surface outcrops around Lake Superior and traded into southern Ontario, with the Ottawa River acting as a significant transportation route facilitating this trade network (Chapdelaine *et al* 2001).

Sites with Archaic components which demonstrate this expanding network include Morrison's Island and Allumette Island in the Outaouais region of the Ottawa River (Chapdelaine *et al* 2001; Clermont 1999), sites identified at Lake Leamy near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, and also in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982). Other sites with Archaic Period components in the Ottawa Valley include Jessup Falls near the mouth of the South Nation River and at Spencerville near the source of the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980).



The Archaic Period was followed by the Woodland Period, beginning around 2,500 years ago in Ontario, and lasting until 450 years ago. This period is distinguished by the first appearance of ceramics, in addition to evidence of ceremonial rituals including elaborate grave goods. Within eastern Ontario, Woodland subsistence strategies were still based on hunting and gathering and their migratory routes followed seasonal patterns to proven hunting locations rather than following migrating herds. Trade networks continued to flourish throughout the Woodland Period and reached their peak around 1,800 years ago when they covered much of North America.

Initial pottery forms were crude and imitated vessels originally constructed during the Archaic Period out of steatite. One example of this type of pot was located along the Ottawa River at registered site CaGi-1 in Hull, Québec (Watson 1999b). Over time, pottery became more refined and began to include elaborate decorative patterns and styles distinct for specific regional populations as well as specific date ranges (Laliberté 1999).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and developed into a significant role in subsistence strategies. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans, tobacco, and eventually led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by palisades, indicating increased hostilities between neighbouring groups, which was more common in regions with arable land such as southern Ontario. The impact of these changes did not appear to have been significantly felt in the areas north of the St. Lawrence Valley which continued to be used as a hunting area and trade route where many groups retained a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Middle Woodland sites have been identified in the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel 1980), within the City of Ottawa west of Bank Street (Golder, 2014) and along the Ottawa River at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981).

During the Late Woodland Period, the South Nation River basin appears to have been a zone of interaction between Iroquoian speaking populations who relied primarily on domesticated crops to the south and Algonquian speaking groups who continued a primarily hunter-gatherers lifestyle to the north. The Huron peoples along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe – Georgian Bay region, leaving the area of eastern Ontario, except for some small Algonquin groups, unoccupied by the time early French explorers arrived in the area around the beginning of the seventeenth century. Six St. Lawrence Iroquoian villages dating to ca. 1400 AD have been found in the Spencerville area, while a Middle Woodland site was investigated near Casselman (Clark 1905).

2.2 European Contact and Initial Euro-Canadian Settlement in the Ottawa Valley

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared from the Ottawa Valley in the sixteenth century not long after initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. Étienne Brûlé is reported to have been the first European to pass through what is now the Ottawa area when he portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610, followed by Champlain in 1613. The Ottawa River served as a major route for explorers, traders and missionaries throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a series of trading posts and forts being constructed by the French along the river in the early eighteenth century.

The French documented three Algonquin groups in the regional vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright 1987). These included the Matouweskariini along the Madawaska River, the Onontcharonon in the Gananoque River Basin, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated on the Petite Nation River Basin. It is likely that prolonged occupation in the Ottawa area was avoided at this time due to hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, although it is suggested that at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River Basin were used as hunting territories by these groups.



Settlement in the Ottawa area was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late eighteenth century. Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and thirty-three men in 1800 (Bond 1984). This community grew over the next few years along the north shore of the Ottawa River and by 1805 Wright had initiated significant lumbering activity in the area. Settlement along the south shore was very slow through the early nineteenth century. In 1809, Jehiel Collins erected a store at what was to become known as Bellows and later Richmond Landing and in 1810 Ira Honeywell constructed a cabin west of the Chaudière Rapids (Bond 1984). Another early settler was Braddish Billings, who established a small cabin in Gloucester Township in 1812. Billings went into the lumbering business with Philemon Wright and developed his homestead into a large family estate along the banks of the Rideau River.

The scarcity of roads and poor state of transportation beyond the Ottawa River shoreline slowed settlement in many parts of the Ottawa Valley (Belden 1879), although with the construction of the Rideau Canal (1827-1832) the new settlement of Bytown experienced its first major growth in population. This resulted in the development of two primary residential areas, with Lower Bytown situated east of the Canal and largely populated by French Canadian and Irish labourers and merchants, and Upper Bytown situated to the west with a predominantly white Anglo-Saxon Protestant population. Bytown was incorporated as the City of Ottawa on January 1, 1855, with a population of 10,000. The selection of Ottawa as the capital of Canada in 1857 was the major catalyst in the subsequent development of the city.

2.3 March Township History

March Township was officially surveyed in 1820, though settlers began to arrive the previous year. At this time March Township was part of the District of Johnstown, becoming part of the District of Bathurst in 1822, and eventually integrating into Carleton County in the 1840s. March Township is bound by the Ottawa River and Nepean Township to the northeast, by Goulbourn Township to the southeast, by Huntley (West Carleton) Township to the southwest, and by Torbolton Township to the northwest.

March Township was primarily settled by retired officers of the Napoleonic wars in 1819 who were offered free land grants as a reward for their loyal service, with the amount of land given to these soldiers proportional to their military rank. Under this system, colonels became entitled to a substantial plot of land, being as much as 1600 acres, whereas privates may only be provided with a half lot, encompassing 100 acres (Burns *et al* 1972). Settlers were also given a starter tool kit consisting of various necessary implements and supplies needed to settle and work the land including axes, shovels and nails, as well as a blanket, kettle and panes of glass. Additionally, each soldier was offered a year's rations (Belden 1879). Several distinguished English officers chose to settle in March and selected plots adjacent to the river. Among them were Captains Landell, John B. Monk, Benjamin Street, Weatherby, Cox and Stephens, General Arthur Lloyd and Lieutenant Thomas Reid (Belden 1879; Walker and Walker 1968; Burns *et al* 1972).

Joining these gentlemen on the river was Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, an ex-merchant from Plymouth, England. As a civilian, Pinhey won distinction during the Napoleonic wars by getting messages through the French blockade, an honour that later earned him 1000 acres in March Township (Burns *et al* 1972). In 1820, he settled on Lot 23 of Concessions 6 and 7 with his wife, Mary Ann.



Pinhey had considerable wealth and used it to build an estate that suited his needs as well as those of the community. He financed construction of the first church, St. Mary's, built on his land between 1824 and 1826, as well as a saw mill and grist mill (Walker and Walker 1968; Belden 1879). Pinhey's estate, known as Horaceville after his son, became the focus of the community, and Pinhey himself took on the natural role as a community leader, later serving as Reeve between 1850 and 1855 (Bond 1984; Walker and Walker 1968).

While English officers settled on the picturesque lands of the river bank, the first four concessions at the west end of the township were settled by Irish farmers, tradesmen and lower ranking veterans. As it turned out, some of these settlers ended up with the best arable land in the township, whereas the soil closer to the river was deceptively shallow (Burns *et al* 1972). Belden (1879) observed that March was the poorest township in Carleton County in terms of soil.

More settlers arrived in the early 1820s, taking advantage of the land grants. The first census of March Township, taken in 1823, recorded 49 families with a population of over 200 inhabitants (Walker and Walker 1968). Even after the land grants were discontinued in 1824, settlers continued to arrive. By the mid-19th century, the population blossomed to 1,125 inhabitants including blacksmiths, cobblers, carpenters, tailors, innkeepers and merchants (Bond 1968; Burns *et al* 1972).

The summer of 1870 was a particularly dry one and a fire which started in neighbouring Huntley swept through March Township. Crops, homes and livestock were burned, and although most settlers were able to take refuge at the river or in wells, a few human casualties occurred. This was one of many country fires to engulf Carleton County that summer. The fire brought changes to the agricultural landscape such as clearing the land of trees and losing soil from erosion, which also changed the drainage system, turning swamps into fields as they had dried out (Burns *et al* 1972).

2.4 General Property History

The earliest cartographic evidence documenting occupation on Concession 2, Lot 6, is Walling's 1863 plan of March Township which identifies W. Nesbit as residing on the southern half of the lot (Map 4, p.28). The person indicated on Walling's plan likely refers to William Nesbitt, who is documented in the census records as residing in March Township as early as 1851.

The 1851 census documents William Nesbitt as a 61 year old farmer who emigrated from Ireland with his wife Zepher (age 50) and daughter Jane (age 28). Additional members of the Nesbitt family born after William's arrival in Canada included Francis (age 26), Richard (age 20), William (age 17) and Robert (age 13). The fact that Francis was born in Canada suggests William likely had been residing in Canada for at least 26 years prior to 1851.

The 1861 census indicates the Nesbitt family continued to reside in March Township, occupying a single storey log house. Walling's 1863 plan shows a structure on the east side of Goulbourn Forced Road, just north of the study area limits, likely representing the Nesbitt residence (Map 4, p.28).

Belden's 1879 map of March Township shows a structure within the study area (Map 4, p.28), although it cannot be confirmed if this structure represents a new residence or the same feature documented on Walling's 1861 plan, with the difference in location attributed to the accuracy of historical mapping. Belden's plan indicates "Rich Nesbit" as occupying the south half of Lot 6, Concession 2. This reference may correlate to Richard Nesbit who is listed in the 1881 census as residing in March Township with his sister Jane. Richard and Jane are the only two people documented to be residing on the property in 1881 suggesting William and Zepher, as well as other members of the Nesbit family, no longer resided within Lot 6.



The 1891 census provides evidence that Richard and Jane continued to reside on the subject property, with Richard identified as a farmer with one additional employee providing assistance, while the 1901 census documents Richard (age 65) and his sister Jane (age 80) as living in March Township, with Richard's occupation continuing to be identified as a farmer. Both Richard and Jane are absent from the 1911 census documents which suggests they were no longer residing on the property.

Aerial photography provides additional evidence for occupation within the study area during the 20th century (Map 5, p.29). A couple of structures appear near the Goulbourn Forced Road just north of the subject property on the 1945 image and a number of buildings with a driveway leading from Goulbourn Forced Road to the same location appear on the 1968 aerial photograph suggesting this property continued to be occupied during this period. Both images also indicate a portion the subject property contained tree coverage suggesting it may not have been utilized as agricultural fields during the mid to late twentieth century.

The remains of an abandoned square structure east of Goulbourn Forced Road, just north of the study area, also appears on the 2005 aerial photograph (Map 6, p.30) and may correlate to a building documented on earlier twentieth century aerial images. The 2005 photograph also illustrates the study area had undergone significant changes to the landscape with the absence of trees depicted in earlier twentieth century images and evidence of soil stripping and significant disturbance activities, possibly occurring during the development of the residential subdivision to the east.



3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Subject Property Environment

The physiographic matrix within the entire study area is comprised of shallow till and rock ridges (Map 7, p.31). This till complex consists of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, sand, pebbles and boulders directly deposited by retreating glaciers (Chapman and Putnam 1966).

The surficial geology is classified as Precambrian bedrock, with areas of massive and well laminated material to the west and southeast (Map 8, p.32). The bedrock within the subject property, and portions of the surrounding landscape, is exposed on the surface in some areas in the 2005 aerial image (Map 6, p.30).

The soil matrix across the entire study area is classified as Anstruther Sand (Map 9, p.33). This soil type consists of shallow soils over limestone bedrock, with large areas of exposed bedrock common within this complex. These soils are predominantly found in areas of rolling topography with excessive drainage (Hill, Richards & Morwick 1944).

The subject property is within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe 1977). The deciduous trees characterizing this sub-region include sugar and red maple, beech, yellow and white birch, basswood, white ash, red and burr oak and largetooth aspen. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, alder, willow, white and black spruce and balsam fir.

The Ottawa River represents the largest waterway within the surrounding landscape and is located approximately 5.5 kilometres northeast, with the Carp River located approximately 1.4 kilometres to the west (Map 1, p.25).

3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment completed for a proposed retirement residence is the only previous archaeological assessment known to have been completed within 50 metres of the current study area. This assessment, completed under PIF Number P1077-0004-2015 and accepted into the MTCS Public Registrar of Archaeological Reports, provided the following recommendation (Golder 2015)

- 1) That the archaeological integrity of the study area has been compromised and therefore no potential for the recovery of *in situ* archaeologically significant materials remains. As a consequence, it is recommended that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) issue a letter concurring that no additional archaeological investigations are required for the study area.

Appendix A summarizes additional previous archaeological investigations within the general vicinity of the subject property and provides the consultant, year of assessment, project name, assessment stage, concession, lot and PIF number (when known).

3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites within the province is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological site database (ASDB). This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located in Borden Block BhFx.



The closest known registered archaeological site is the Feldspar Mine Site (BhFx-21), located 645 metres north of the study area (Swayze 2001). This location consists of a shallow feldspar mine shaft registered for its historical industrial significance within the surrounding landscape.

Registered site BhFx-66 is situated 680 metres north and consists of one Early Woodland projectile point. This site has been identified as possessing cultural heritage value or interest, and a Stage 3 assessment was recommended (MTCS 2017).

Approximately 735 meters north of the subject property is the Rockeries Tip Site (BhFx-23), which was registered in 2001. This site consisted of a midden deposit covering a 48 meter square area and was assessed through test pitting and surface examination (Swayze 2001). No artifacts were recovered during the assessment and the MTCS database does not indicate evidence of additional archaeological investigations for this site.

The Heritage Hills Site (BhFx-28), registered in 2005, is located 780 metres southwest of the study area. This site was identified on a hillside bedrock knoll and is affiliated with former First Nations occupation in the area. A Stage 3 assessment was completed with a variety of lithic material, detritus and tools comprising the artifact assemblage (Swayze 2005).

Registered site BhFx-29 is located 1.03 kilometres southwest of the subject property. This site has been dated to the Early Archaic Period and consisted of 8,018 stone artifacts with 100 artifacts classified as cores, backed knives, graters and perforators. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed at this site (MTCS 2017).

Registered site BhFx-31 was documented 1.05 kilometres southwest of the study area and has been interpreted as an Early Archaic Period quarry or campsite. 679 stone artifacts were identified to have been manufactured from quartz and quartzitic rock reduced by bipolar and anvil percussion. Three percent of the artifacts represented retouched flakes and cores, including scrapers, perforators, wedges and backed knives. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed at this site (MTCS 2017).

The Richardson Farm Site (BhFx-30) is situated 1.08 kilometres southwest of the subject property. This site dates to the early 19th century and represents early immigrant occupation and settlement in the area. A Stage 4 archaeological investigation was completed with faunal material, refined white earthenware and coarse red earthenware included in the artifact assemblage, with occupation features identified within the site boundaries consisting of a cellar foundation, well, barn complex and outbuilding (Golder 2010).

3.4 Study Area Inspection

A site inspection of the study area was completed on July 5, 2017, in clear sunny conditions with a temperature of 20°C. Permission to access the property was provided by Christa Jones, Land Development Coordinator of Urbandale Corporation, with no restrictions or limitations. Map 10 (p.34) provides the location and direction of each image documented in this report.

Although portions of the study area are currently overgrown with weeds, evidence of previous soil stripping was documented within the entire study area with representative photographs collected within the northern (Image 1, p.18), northeastern (Image 2, p.18), eastern (Image 3, p.19), southern (Image 4, p.19), and southwestern (Image 5, p.20) portions of the subject property.



Additional evidence of previous disturbances to the study area landscape are represented by the significant amount of rock previously excavated from the property and currently piled within the study area (Images 6 to 9, pp.20to22). Depressed areas where soil and rock have been removed from the landscape are currently inundated with water (Images 10 to 12, pp.22to23).

The site inspection provided evidence that the stratigraphic integrity of the entire study area has been compromised by previous disturbances to the landscape effected by soil stripping and rock excavation and provides confirmation of the disturbance impacts documented in the 2005 aerial image (Map 6, p.30).

3.5 Archaeological Potential

A number of factors are employed when determining archaeological potential within a particular area. In addition to the proximity to known archaeological sites, factors for determining Indigenous and historical archaeological potential include watershed area (primary and secondary watercourses), distance from water, drainage patterns, identification of past water sources (beach ridges, river beds, relic creeks, ancient shorelines), elevated topography, identification of significant physiological and geological features (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus), soil geomorphology, distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas), known burials sites and cemeteries, biological features (distribution of food and animal resources before colonization), features identifying early Euro-Canadian settlements (monuments, structures), historic transportation routes (historic roads, trails, portages, rail corridors) and properties designated and/or listed under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Local knowledge from Aboriginal communities and heritage organizations, as well as consultation of available historical and archaeological literature and cartographic resources, aid in the identification of features possessing archaeological potential.

In regards to the study area detailed in this report, features indicating archaeological potential include evidence of historical occupation within the direct vicinity of the property beginning in the mid-19th century by the Nesbit family, and Goulbourn Forced Road, which is illustrated on both Walling's 1863 map and Belden's 1879 plan (Map 4, p.28) and considered a historically significant transportation route. Archaeological potential within the study area was also identified in the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan (ASI & GII, 1999).

Although these criteria identifying archaeological potential within the subject property are present, both the 2005 aerial photograph and the documentation from the visual site inspection completed on July 5, 2017, have identified the entire study area to have been significantly disturbed by previous construction activities with no portions of the subject property retaining potential to recover *in situ* archaeological resources (Map 11, p.35).



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

On behalf of Urbandale Corporation, Golder Associates completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed 1.65 hectare development of the Kanata Lakes Plaza to be located at 5100 Kanata Avenue, situated within part of Lot 6, Concession 2, March Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa. The objective of this assessment was to identify known archaeological sites and resources on and within the vicinity of the study area and to assess the archaeological potential of the property under investigation.

Although attributes triggering archaeological potential are present within the study area and surrounding vicinity, the entire subject property has been significantly disturbed by previous construction activities. Evidence of these environmental disturbances include the visual identification of soil stripping activities with topsoil removed from the property and areas of exposed bedrock, mounds of limestone bedrock excavated from the area and the removal of trees from the landscape which were visible on 1945 and 1958 aerial imagery (Map 5, p.29).

Due to the identified disturbances to the landscape within the study area, no portions of the subject property are determined to have retained archaeological integrity.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis documented in this report, this investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendation:

- 1) That the archaeological integrity of the study area has been compromised and therefore no potential for the recovery of *in situ* archaeologically significant materials remains. As a consequence, it is recommended that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) issue a letter concurring that no additional archaeological investigations are required for the study area.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports.



6.0 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 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.



7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

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

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Urbandale Corporation (the “Client”). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder’s express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder’s report or other work products.

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

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



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9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Evidence of gravel and granular material confirming previous soil stripping and disturbance to the landscape in the northern portion of the study area, view west.



Image 2: Evidence of gravel and granular material confirming previous soil stripping and disturbance to the landscape in the northeastern portion of the study area, view northwest.



Image 3: Evidence of gravel and granular material confirming previous soil stripping and disturbance to the landscape in the eastern portion of the study area, view west.



Image 4: Evidence of gravel and granular material confirming previous soil stripping and disturbance to the landscape in the southern portion of the study area, view north.



Image 5: Evidence of gravel and granular material confirming previous soil stripping and disturbance to the landscape in the southwestern portion of the study area, view north.



Image 6: Excavated rock piled within the study area, view northeast.



Image 7: Excavated rock piled within the study area, view northwest.



Image 8: Excavated rock piled within the study area, view southeast.



Image 9: Excavated rock piled within the study area, view east.



Image 10: Depressed areas filled with water, view northeast.



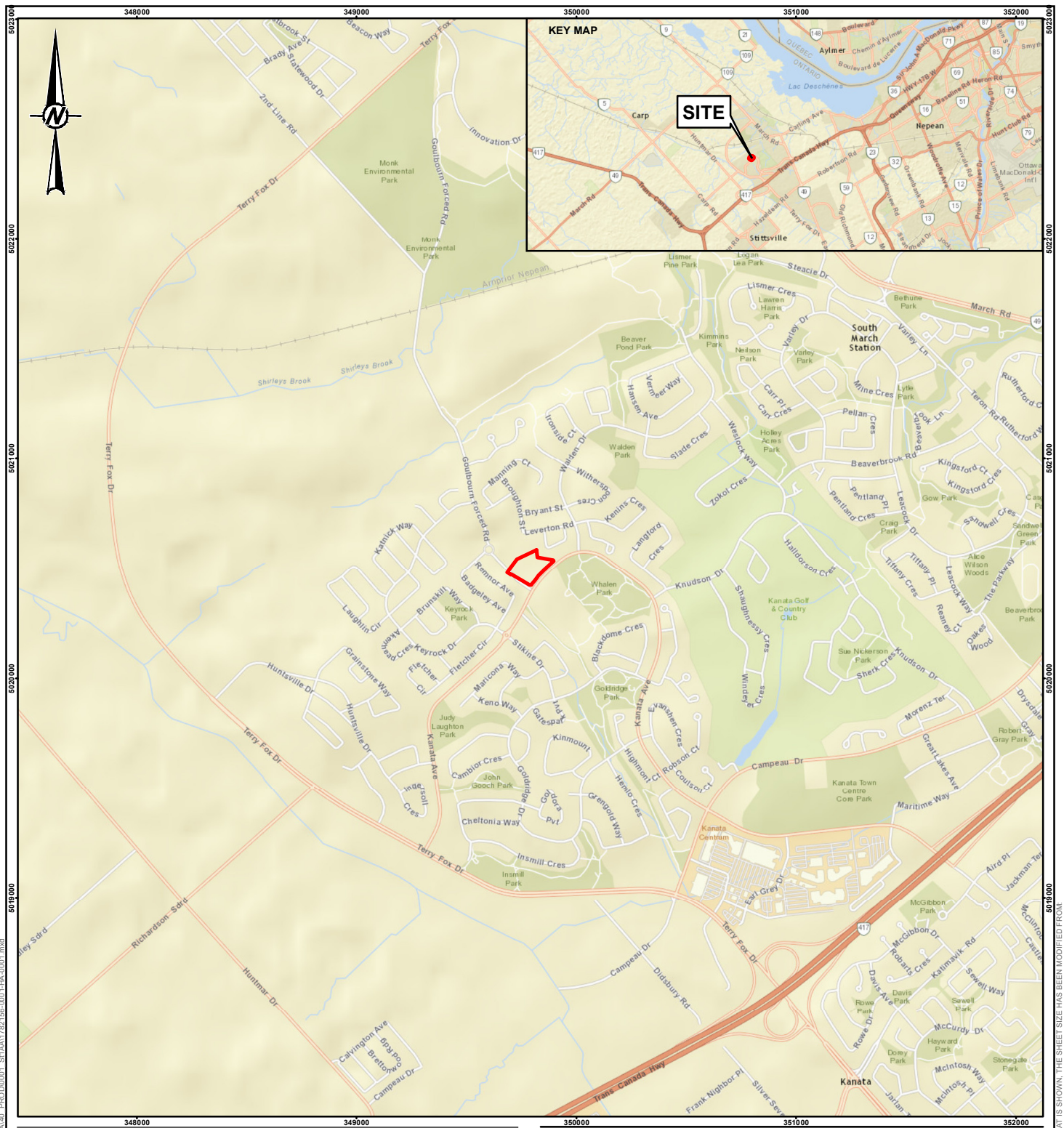
Image 11: Depressed areas filled with water, view northeast.




Image 12: Depressed areas filled with water, view west.



10.0 MAPS



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, KANATA LAKES PLAZA, PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 2, MARCH TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT



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REVIEWED AM

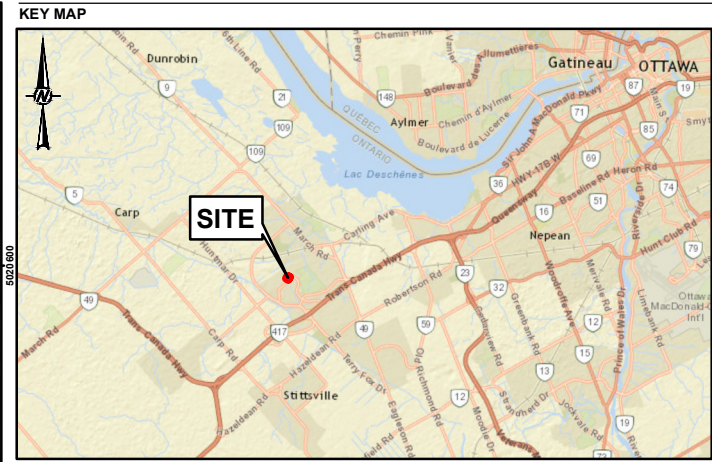
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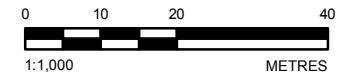
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NOTE(S)

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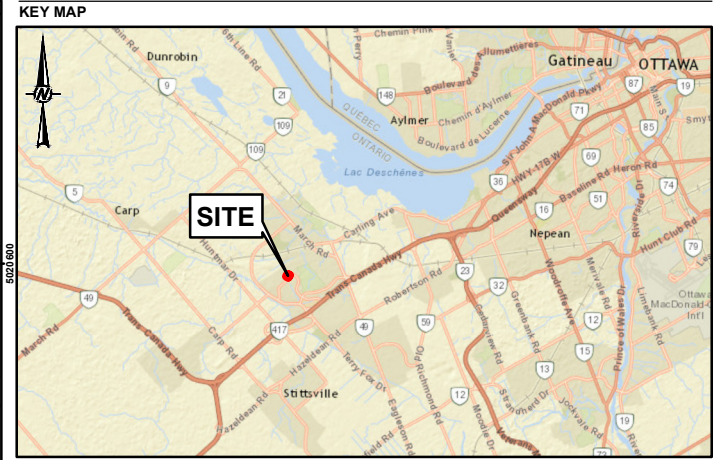
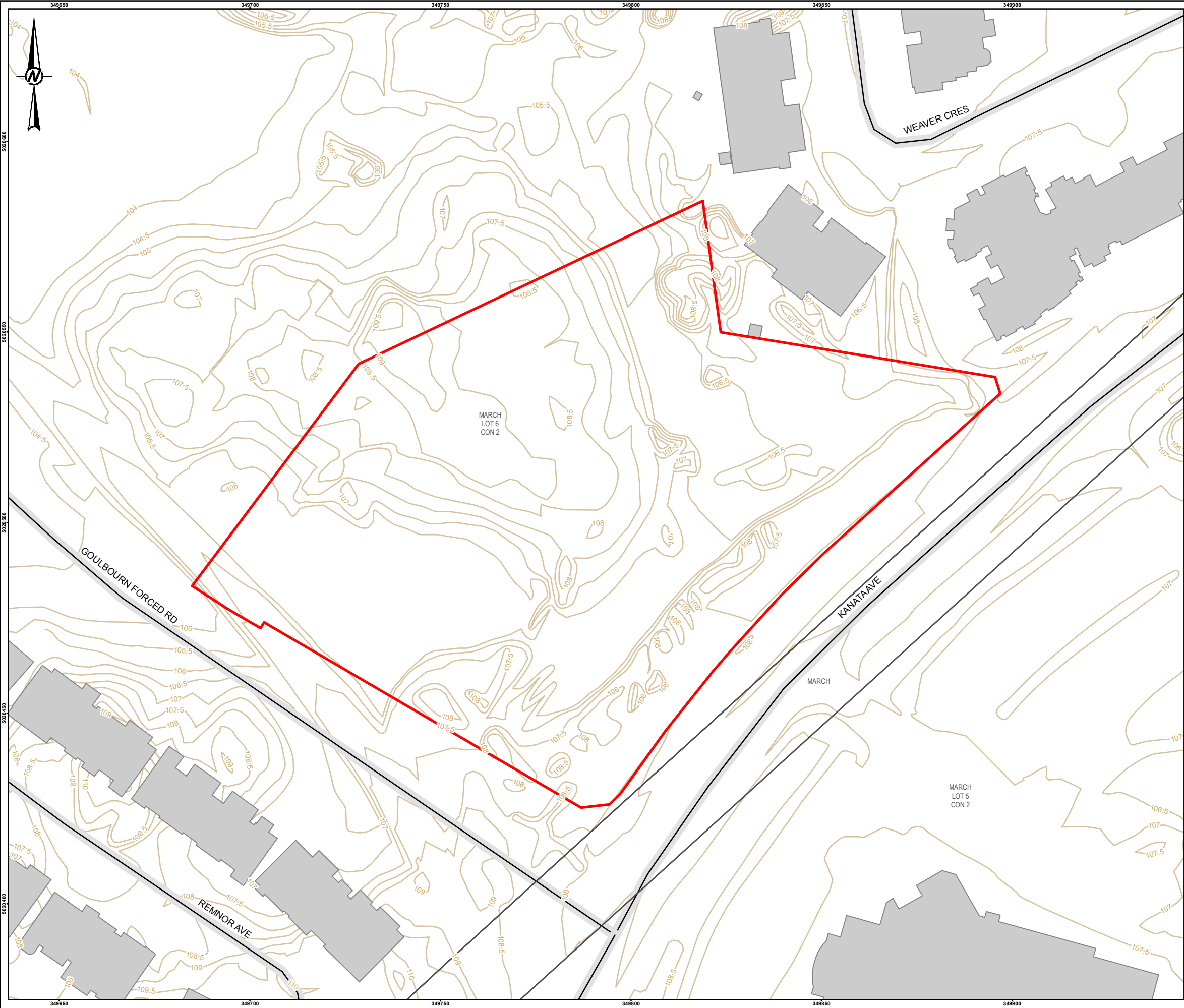
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PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, KANATA LAKES PLAZA, PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 2, MARCH TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
SITE PLAN

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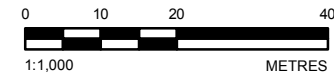


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- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
 - BUILDING FOOTPRINT
 - LOT FABRIC

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

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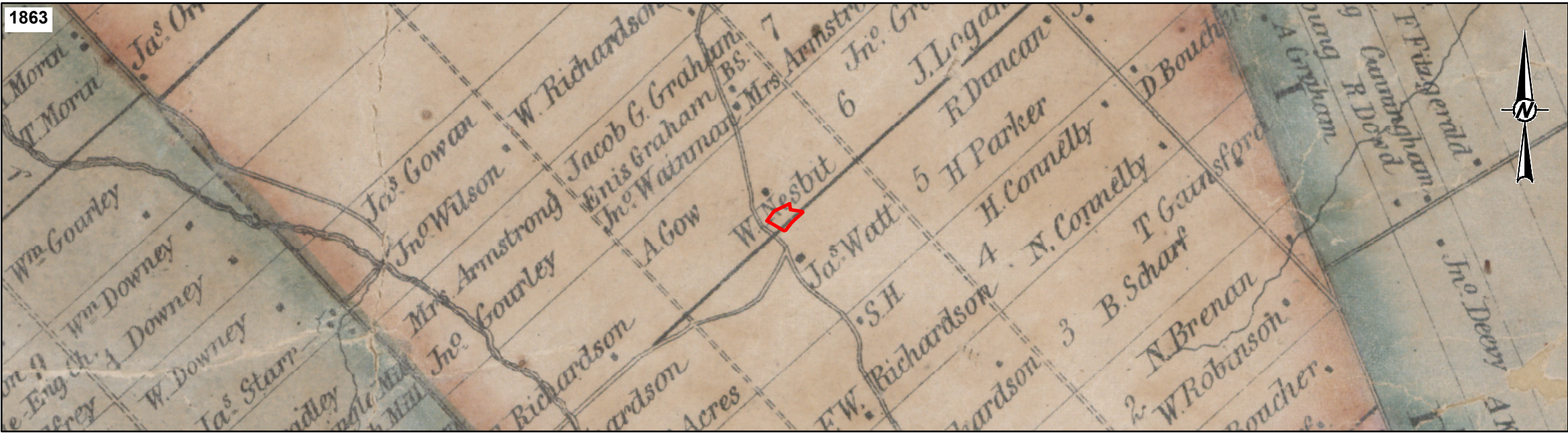
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TITLE
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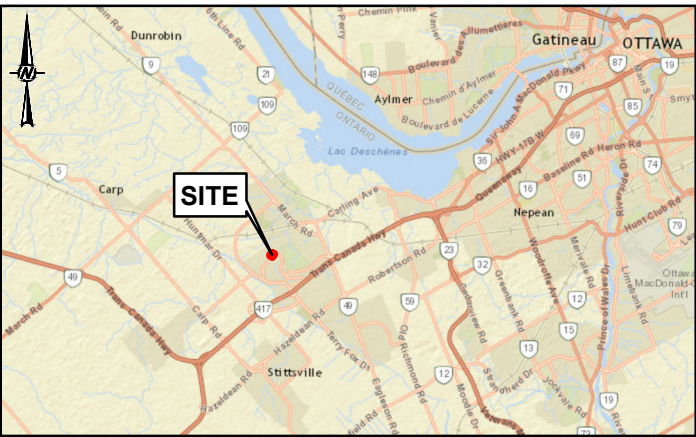
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	APPROVED	BD

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1863



KEY MAP



SCALE 1:400,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

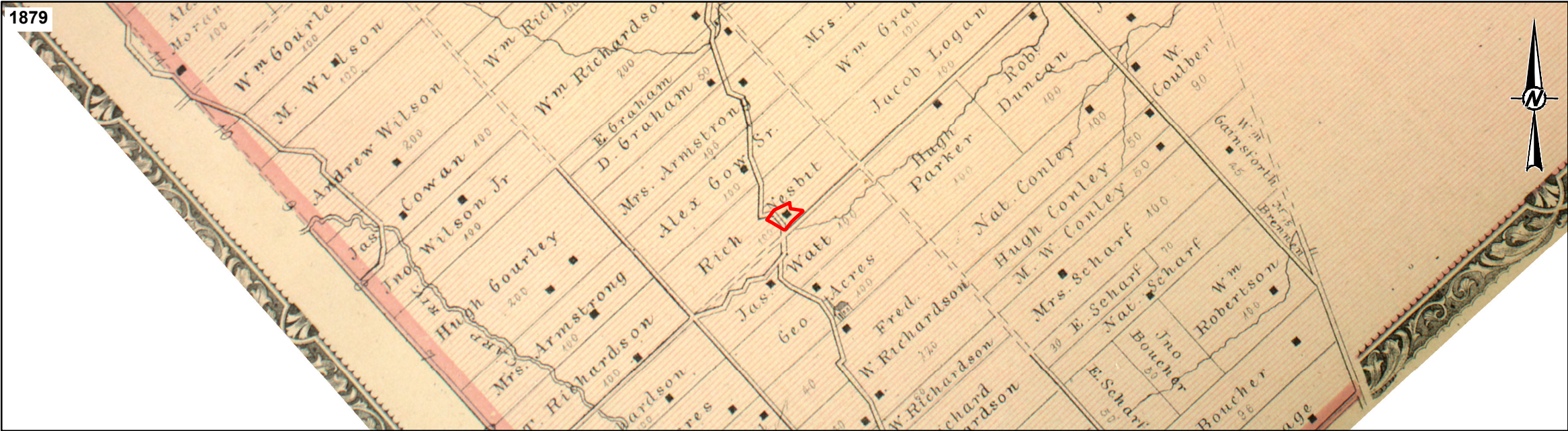
NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

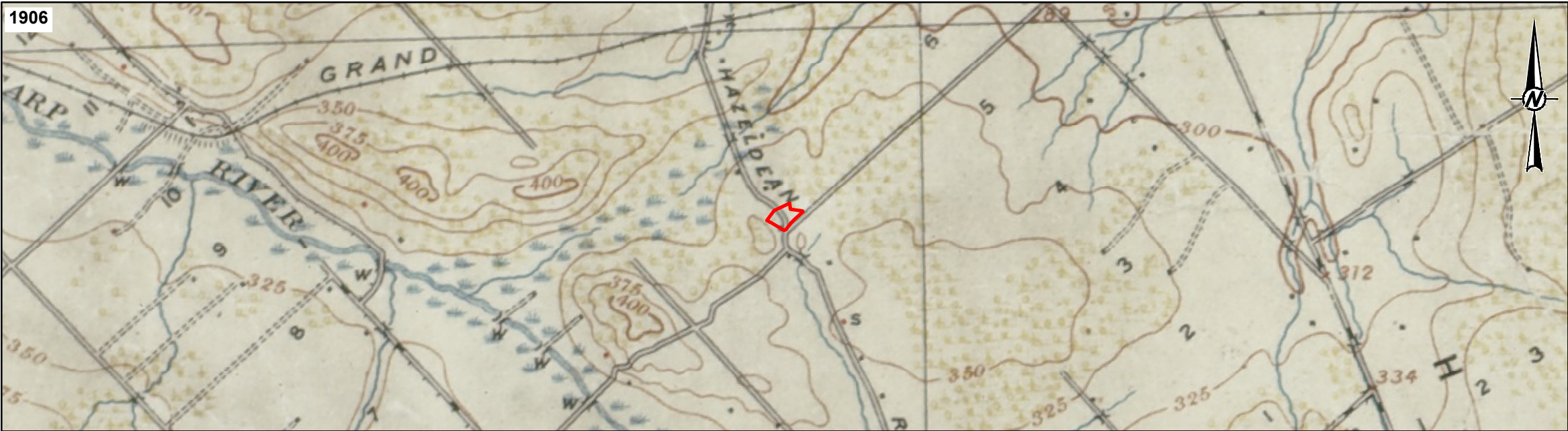
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2. CARLETON COUNTY - MARCH TOWNSHIP, H. BELDEN & CO. 1879.
3. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, ONTARIO-QUEBEC, OTTAWA SHEET. SCALE 1: 63 360 [OTTAWA] : DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, 1906, NMC 18372.
4. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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1879



1906



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PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, KANATA LAKES PLAZA, PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 2, MARCH TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
HISTORIC MAPS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-13
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1945



1968



KEY MAP



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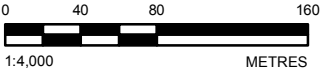
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NOTE(S)

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REFERENCE(S)

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2. 1968 AERIAL PHOTO, NAPL, A20873-267, SCALE 1:7000.
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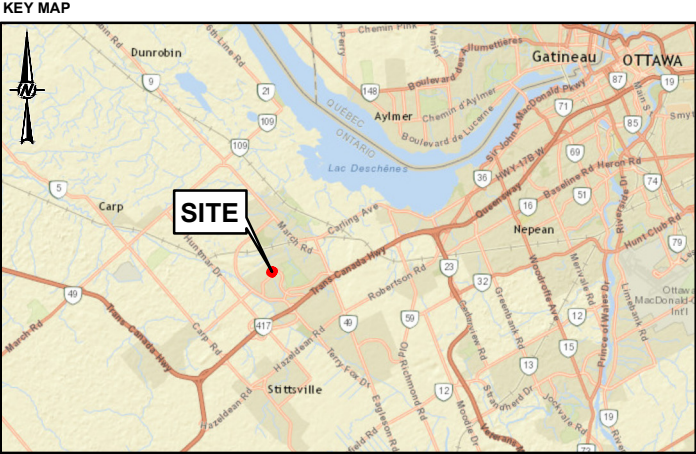
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TITLE
AERIAL IMAGERY (1945, 1968)

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	APPROVED	BD

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2005



SCALE 1:400,000

LEGEND

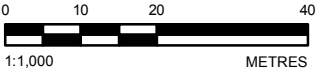
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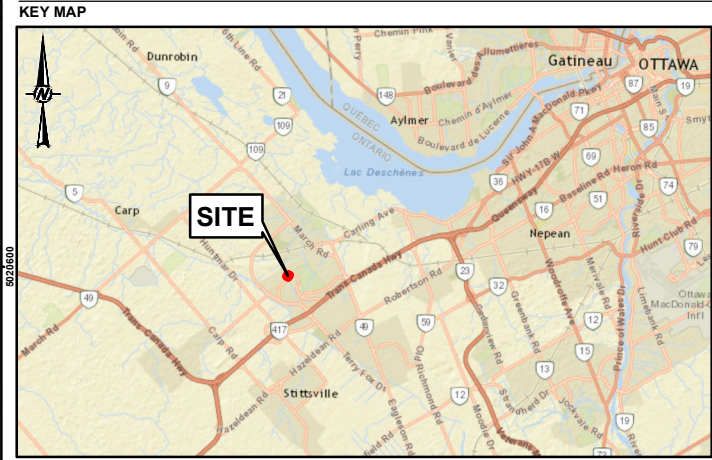
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PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, KANATA LAKES PLAZA, PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 2, MARCH TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
AERIAL IMAGERY (2005)

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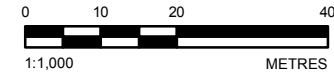


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- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - BUILDING FOOTPRINT
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NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. CHAPMAN, L.J. AND PUTNAM, D.F. 2007. PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE-DATA 228.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
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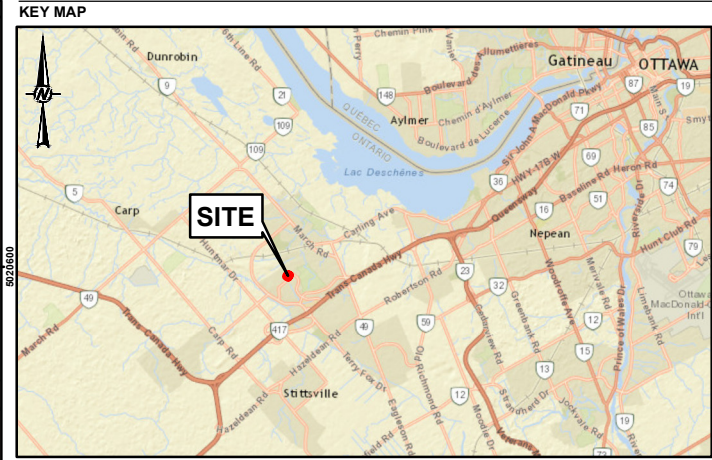
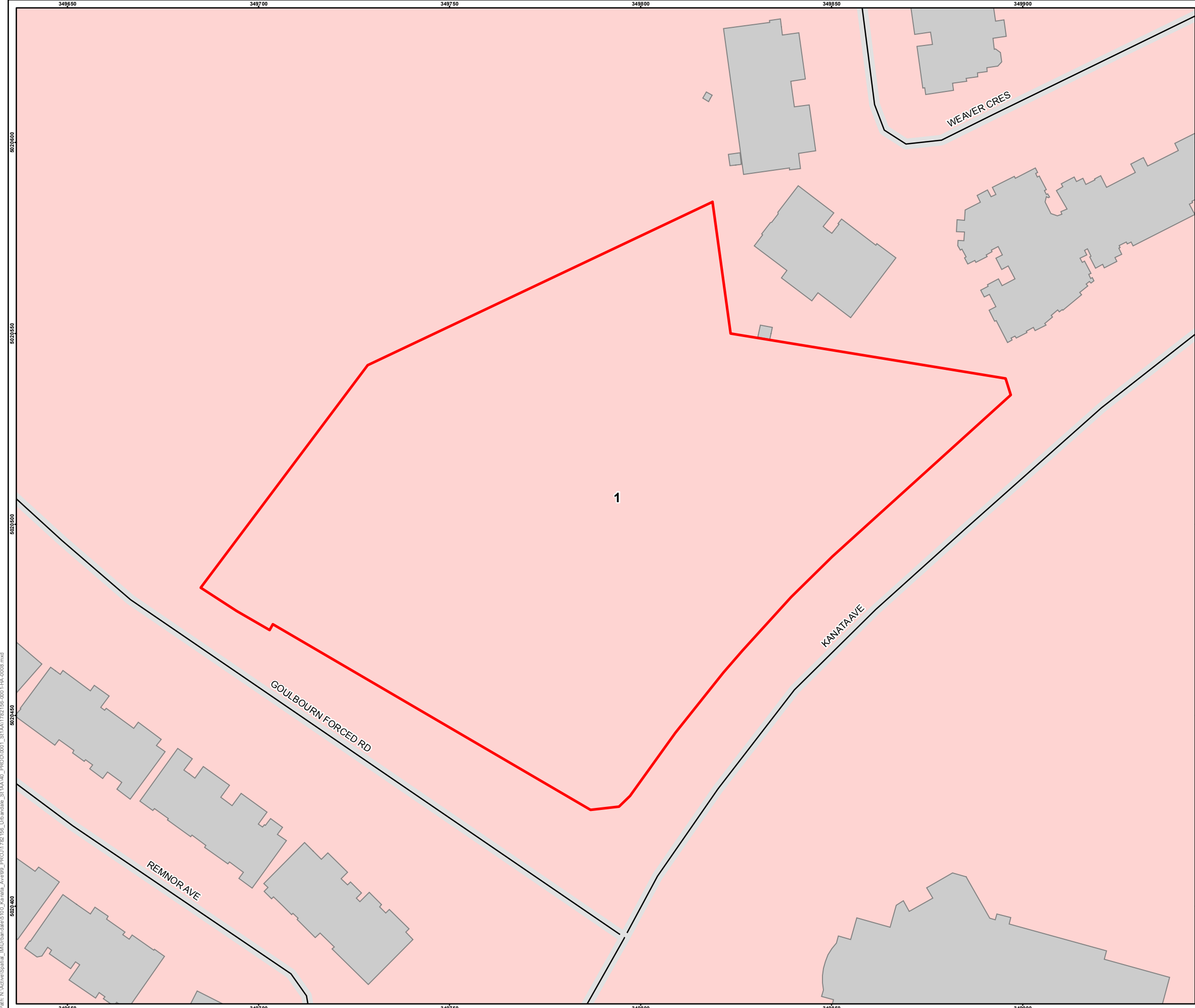
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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, KANATA LAKES PLAZA, PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 2, MARCH TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
PHYSIOGRAPHY

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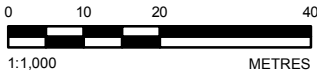
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LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- 1: PRECAMBRIAN BEDROCK

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE--DATA 128-REV.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
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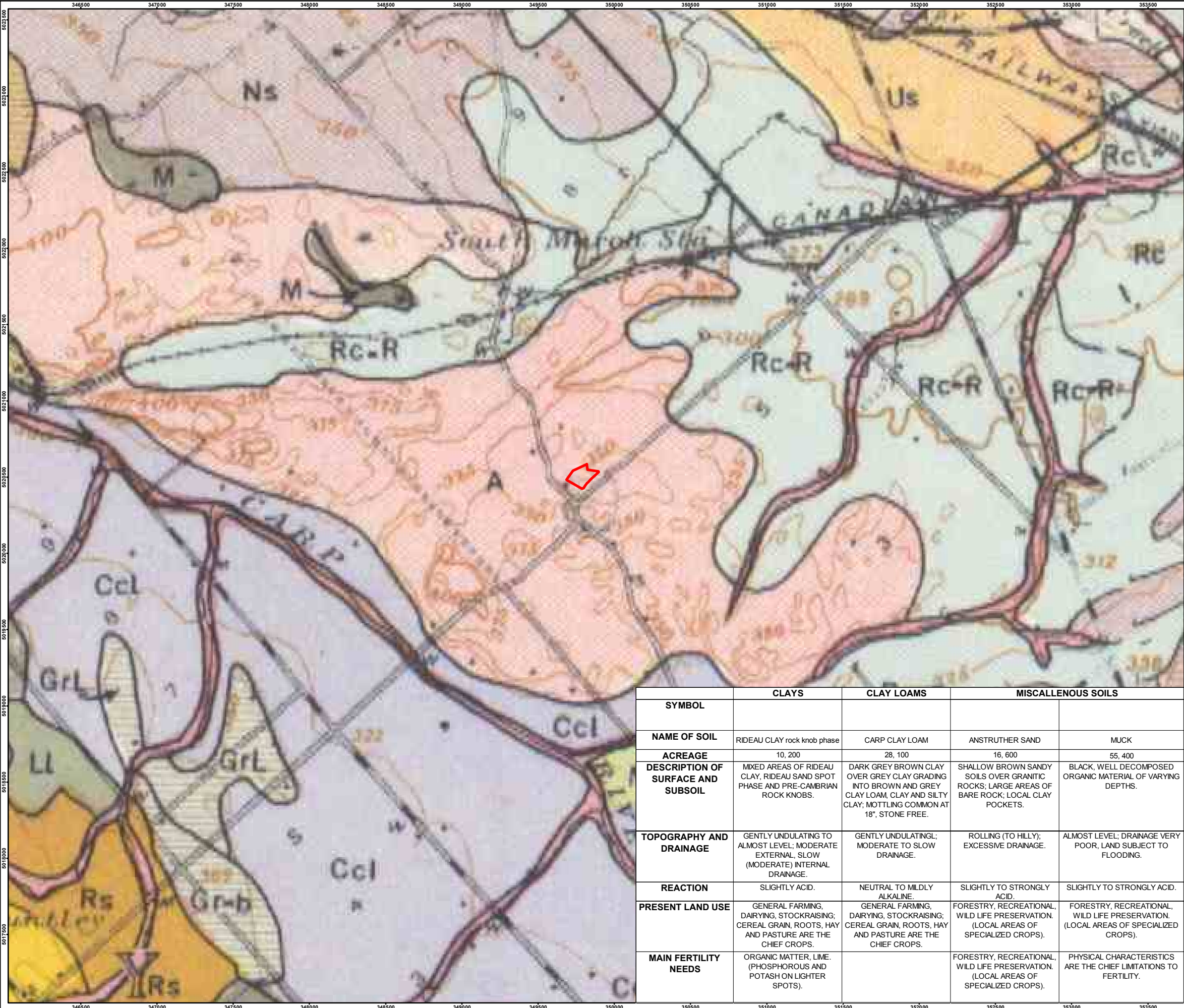
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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, KANATA LAKES PLAZA, PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 2, MARCH TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-13
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KEY MAP

SCALE 1:400,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. SOIL MAP OF CARLETON COUNTY, SOIL SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, AND THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS SERVICE, DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

0 250 500 1,000

1:25,000 METRES

CLIENT

URBANDALE CORPORATION

PROJECT

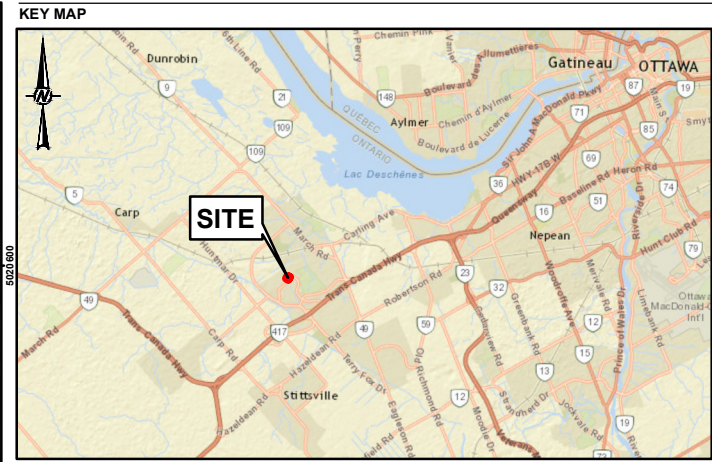
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, KANATA LAKES PLAZA, PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 2, MARCH TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

SOILS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-13
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
1782156	0001	0	9



SCALE 1:400,000

LEGEND

IMAGE LOCATION AND DIRECTION

STUDY AREA

LOT FABRIC

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

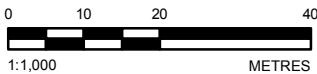
REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014

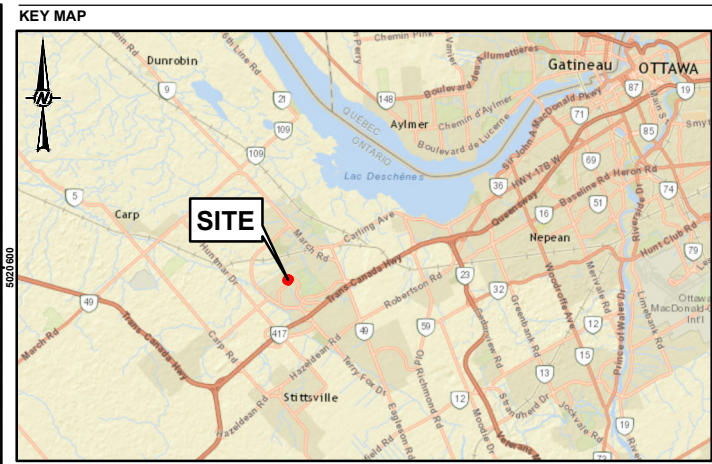
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA

SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT URBANDALE CORPORATION			
PROJECT STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, KANATA LAKES PLAZA, PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 2, MARCH TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO			
TITLE IMAGE LOCATION AND DIRECTION MAP			
	CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-13
	DESIGNED	---	---
	PREPARED	BR	BR
	REVIEWED	AM	AM
	APPROVED	BD	BD
PROJECT NO. 1782156	CONTROL 0001	REV. 0	MAP 10



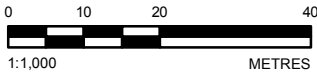
SCALE 1:400,000

LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED (NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL)
- LOT FABRIC

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT URBANDALE CORPORATION		
PROJECT STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, KANATA LAKES PLAZA, PART OF LOT 6, CONCESSION 2, MARCH TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO		
TITLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-13
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	BD
PROJECT NO. 1782156	CONTROL 0001	REV. 0
		MAP 11



CLOSURE

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

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Staff Archaeologist

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Associate, Senior Archaeologist

AM/BD/ca/sg

[https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/14460g/deliverables/original report/p1077-0026-2017_17july2017.docx](https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/14460g/deliverables/original%20report/p1077-0026-2017_17july2017.docx)

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APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments



APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments

Consultant	Year	Project Name	Stage	Concession	Lot(s)	PIF Number
Central Archaeology Group	2016	Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey Subdivision Development – Kanata Lakes, Phase 7 Lands, Lots 7, 8 and 9, Concession 2, Geographic Township of March, Ottawa.	2	2	7, 8, 9	P248-087-2012
Central Archaeology Group	2014	Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey Subdivision Development – Kanata Lakes, Phase 9 Lands, Lots 7&8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of March, now the City of Ottawa.	2	3	7 & 8	P272-206-2011
Golder Associates Ltd.	2011	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Terry Fox Drive Extension Floodplain and Compensation Lands, J. Richardson Property, Part Lot 6, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, Ottawa, Ontario	2	1	6	P332-001-2010
Golder Associates Ltd.	2010	Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of the O'Brien Farm Site, BiFx-16, Lot 9, Concession 2 and 3, Township of March, Carleton County, Ontario	4	2&3	9	P051-162-2010
Golder Associates Ltd.	2010	Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment Richardson Farm Site (BhFx-30), Part Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, Terry Fox Expansion, Ottawa, Ontario	4	1	5	P051-161-2010
Golder Associates Ltd.	2010	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Richardson-Cowick Property, Part Lot 7, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, Ontario	2	1	7	P332-001-2010
Golder Associates Ltd.	2010	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Terry Fox Drive Extension, Broughton Property, Part Lot 5, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, Ottawa, Ontario	2	1	5	P332-001-2010
CRM Group	2009	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Report, Terry Fox Drive Extension, Floodplain Compensation Plan, Kanata, City of Ottawa	1	1	7, 8 & 9	P109-033-2009



APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments

Consultant	Year	Project Name	Stage	Concession	Lot(s)	PIF Number
Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.	2009	Stages 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment of Richardson Ridge Property, Part Lots 5, 6, and 7 and Part of the Road Allowance Between Lots 5 and 6, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, City of Kanata	2 & 3	1	5, 6 & 7	
Golder Associates Ltd.	2008	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Robertson Site, BhFx-35, Arcadia Subdivision, Lot 4, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, Ottawa, Ontario	3	1	4	P051-141-2005
Heritage Quest Inc.	2007	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Arcadia Subdivision, Part Lots 3 & 4, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, Carleton County, City of Ottawa	2	1	3 & 4	
Heritage Quest Inc.	2007	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Arcadia Subdivision, Part Lots 3 & 4, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, Carleton County, City of Ottawa	1	1	3 & 4	
Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.	2007	Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Phase 1 Area of the Broughton Lands, Part Lot 5, Concession 1, March Township, City of Ottawa.	2 & 3	1	5	
Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.	2007	Stages 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Phase 2, 3A, 3B and Bloc 135 Areas of the Broughton Lands. Part Lot 5, Concession 1, March Township, City of Ottawa.	2 & 3	1	5	
Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.	2007	Archaeological Assessment of Richardson Ridge Property, Part Lots 5, 6, & 7 & Part of the Road Allowance Between Lots 5 & 6, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, City of Ottawa	N/A	1	5, 6 & 7	
Ken Swayze	2005	A Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Broughton Lands, Part of Lot 5, Con. 1, March Township, City of Ottawa.	1 & 2	1	5	P039-064
Adams Heritage	2004	An Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 and 2) of the Proposed Subdivision Development, KNL-Kanata Lakes, Parts of Lots 6, 7, 8 & 9	1 & 2	2 & 3	6-9 (Con 2) and 7-9 (Con 3)	P003-002 and P003-005
Ken Swayze	2001	A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Kanata Rockeries Subdivision, 06-T-00025, Parts of Lots 6 & 7, Conc. 2, March (Geo), City of Ottawa.	1 & 2	2	6 & 7	2001-046-001

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