

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 1,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MARCH, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO
Richardson North Residential Development

Original Report

For:
Regional Group of Companies Inc.
1737 Woodward Drive
Ottawa, ON
K2C 0P9
(613) 230-2100

From:
Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.
Licenced to: Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P-025)
PIF#: P-025-246-2012

August 10, 2012

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited
P.O. Box 493,
Port Hope, Ontario
L1A 3Z4
905-342-325

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the Spring of 2012, Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited was contacted by a representative of the Regional Group of Companies Inc. requesting that, in compliance with the requirements outlined by the MTCS, an Archaeological Assessment be conducted in Part Lot 7, Concession 1 in the geographic township of March, City of Ottawa, Ontario, in the 9.743 hectare parcel designated for future expansion of the Richardson Ridge subdivision development. Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport*, due to its proximity to registered archaeological sites, areas of historic development, existing watercourses and historic transportation corridors. All Stage 2 testing on this property therefore took place at a high potential (5 meter) interval. The proposed development lands consist of mixed meadow and forest with larch rocky outcroppings, as well as one field. The development area of the property was assessed using pedestrian survey and test-pit survey in accordance with MTCS 2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Stage 2 testing was conducted under clear and warm conditions in June and July of 2012. This survey did not result in the discovery of any material of cultural significance. Given this result it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited that no further archaeological work is required. If any further archaeological resources should be discovered during the course of development, all excavation must stop immediately and an archaeologist must be contacted.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL.....	1
2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
2.1 Development Context	1
2.2 Historical Context	1
2.3 Archaeological Context	2
3.0 FIELD METHODS	2
4.0 RECORD OF FINDS.....	3
5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	3
6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	4
7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	4
8.0 REFERENCES CITED.....	5
9.0 IMAGES	6
Image 9.1: Oriented NE, View of Subject Property from Terry Fox Drive.....	6
Image 9.2: Oriented N, Pedestrian Survey of Worked Field	6
Image 9.3: Oriented E, Test-Pit Survey of Scrubby Pasture Land North of Field.....	7
Image 9.4: Oriented NE, Elevated Area with Frequent Rocky Outcroppings	7
Image 9.5: Oriented E, Test-Pit Survey of Overgrown Pasture Land.....	8
Image 9.6: Oriented E, Test-Pit Survey of Forest Surrounding Large Rock Outcropping	8
Image 9.7: Oriented E, Test-Pit Survey of Forest at Northern End of Subject Property	9
Image 9.8: Oriented NE, Test-Pit Survey of Forest at Northern End of Subject Property	9
Image 9.9: Oriented N, Fence-Line at Forest Edge at Northern Property Line	10
Image 9.10: Oriented NW, Test-Pit Survey of Elevated Area in South-East Portion of Property	10
10.0 MAPS.....	11
Map 10.1: Location of Subject Property	11
Map 10.2: Development Plan for Subject Property (From Proponent)	12
Map 10.3: Topographic Development Plan Showing Subject Property in Red.....	13
Map 10.4: Stage 2 Testing Methodology and Photos	14
Map 10.5: Section of 1879 March Township Map (Belden, 1879.....	15

1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director:	Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P-025)
Field Directors:	Justin Tighe (R-421), Marika Atfield (R-333)
Field Technicians:	Myles Allen Michelle Potts

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

2.1 Development Context

In compliance with the requirements outlined by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports, as well as requirements by the City of Ottawa Planning Department and Ontario Planning Act, a pre-submission Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of the property located in Lot 7, Concession 1 of the geographic Township of March was awarded to Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited by the Regional Group of Companies Inc. on June 12, 2012. The property is located just outside the main development area of Kanata, City of Ottawa, ON (see Map 10.1). The subject property consists of approximately 9.743 hectares of mixed field/pasture and forest, and is designated Block 454 on the Draft Plan of Subdivision (see Maps 10.2, 10.3). No plan showing details about the proposed development of the subject property was available at the time of assessment. The property at the time of assessment was in a state of disuse. Permission to enter the property was granted by the proponent and property owner. Any documentation generated in relation to this property is shown in this report.

2.2 Historical Context

The subject property is located in Lot 7, Concession 1, in the geographic Township of March, Carleton County as shown in Map 10.5. In 1800 Carleton County was created from parts of Dundas and Grenville counties and included much of what are today Lanark County and the Ottawa area west of the Rideau River. March Township was opened in 1823 and named after the Earl of March. In 1850, it was (along with several others) incorporated into Carleton County. Euro-Canadian settlement of March township began about 1819 when Colonel Lloyd and a number of half-pay officers (among them Captains Laudel, Monk, Street, and Weatherley, and Lieutenant Thomas) were influenced to settle the Ottawa River front between Torbolton Township and Point running into Nepean Bay. March Township had not been surveyed when these settlements were made. A number of other settlers came to the Township in 1820; among these was Frederick Richardson who settled on Lot 3, Concession 2. Industry was scarce in early March Township. Water-courses were, for the most part, inconsequential and Mr. Pinhey's mill often suffered from lack of water for grinding grain into flour.

A portion of the subject property has been historically used for farming and pasture, but due to the topography the majority has remained a woodlot. No structures were recorded on the 1879 Illustrated Atlas of March Township survey (Belden, 1879), and no evidence of historic development was observed on the property.

2.3 Archaeological Context

The subject property is located in the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1973). The creation of these clay plains was as sedimentation associated with the retreating northern ice sheet and the cold waters of the Champlain Sea. The property is along the Carp Ridge, a shallow Precambrian till and rock ridge along the east bank of the Carp River. The property borders and extends into areas of clay plain associated with the former Champlain Sea. There is a large sand plain to the south, and further south (from 5 to 45 km distant). There are also ice recessional drumlins well to the southeast and large isolated blocks of limestone plain to the east (Chapman and Putnam 1972).

The property is located near the east edge of the Hazeldean Fault, where a large pocket of intrusive quartzite interlaid paragneiss borders on diorite, gabbro and metagabbro deposits (see Figure 3). The entire area west of the Hazeldean Fault, including part of the subject property, is Oxford Formation dolomite and limestone. The Carp Ridge is dominated by felsic intrusive rocks including granite, granophyre, granodiorite, calcareous sandstone and siltstone and derived metamorphic rock. The ridge itself is surrounded by clastic metasediments including conglomerate, greywacke, arkose, calcareous sandstone and siltstone, shale, and derived metamorphic rocks. Given the massive effects of glacial scouring and of lacustrine activity (Champlain Sea), one could expect to find a great variety of bedrock materials in various forms on the subject property (Freeman 1979).

Locally the subject property is characterized by a small level field bordered by floodplain to the east. North of this field is an undulating area of former pasture lands interrupted by large outcroppings of igneous bedrock and secondary forest growth. The northern end of the property is woodlot, also with large areas of exposed rock. The subject property is bordered on the eastern side by City of Ottawa Conservation lands.

A search of the archaeological sites data base of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture by data co-ordinator Robert von Bitter revealed six registered sites within a 2 km radius of the subject property. Site BhFx-21 (Feldspar Mine) consists of an open trench and shaft for a Feldspar mine dating approximately 1919-1921 and is located just over one kilometer north of the subject property. Site BhFx-23 (Rockerries Tip) is an early 20th century Euro-Canadian midden located close to site BhFx-21. South of the subject property are two sites, BhFx-26 and 27, also close to one another. BhFx-26 (Allen) is a surface scatter of mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead materials. BhFx-27 (Corelview) consists of a small lithic scatter of chert and quartz flakes, and a chert biface of unknown age or cultural affiliation. BhFx-38 and BhFx-39 are both historic Euro-Canadian homestead sites recorded and excavated by Northeastern Archaeological Associates in 2008.

3.0 FIELD METHODS

This property is considered high potential according to the 2011 standards set out for Consultant Archaeologists by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, due to its proximity to registered archaeological sites, areas of historic development, sources of water and historic

transportation routes. In accordance with these standards, the property was surveyed at a 5 meter test interval. Stage 2 survey methodologies are illustrated in Map 10.4 along with the location, number, and orientation of Stage 2 report photos. All shovel tests were a minimum of 30cm in diameter, and were excavated into the upper 5cm of subsoil. All test-pits were examined for evidence of cultural features, stratigraphy, or evidence of disturbance. All test-pit fill was processed using 6mm mesh rocker screens. All test-pits were backfilled.

Approximately 1% of the subject property was completely disturbed by grading associated with Terry Fox Drive and therefore not tested as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MTCS, 2011). This formed a narrow strip of ground along the northern edge of the road bank and is visible in Image 9.1.

Approximately 10% of the subject property was former agricultural land suitable for pedestrian survey. This area was prepared and surveyed as per Standards 2-6 of Section 2.1.1 (MTCS, 2011), and is visible in Images 9.1 and 9.2

Approximately 49% of the subject property was surveyed using test pit survey due to the presence of wooded areas, high rock content, and heavy brush and weed growth, and as per Standards 1.a.b.and c. of Section 2.1.2 (MTCS, 2011). Areas surveyed by test-pitting at regular 5 meter intervals are visible in Images 9.3, 9.5, 9.7, 9.8, and 9.10.

Throughout the areas surveyed by test-pitting were areas interrupted by outcroppings of bed-rock. These areas were generally elevated and test-pitting was restricted to pockets of soil at irregular intervals. These areas were tested and recorded as areas with complex combinations of archaeological potential as per Section 2.1.6 (MTCS, 2011). These areas of complex testing accounted for approximately 40% of the subject property. These areas are visible in Images 9.4 and 9.6, and as areas of concentrated contour lines in Map 10.3.

Stage 2 testing was undertaken under clear and warm conditions on June 14, and July 4 and 5 of 2012.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Stage 2 test-pit and pedestrian survey of the subject property at 5m intervals did not recover any material of cultural significance.

Field work on this property generated a total of 26 photographs, two page of field notes, and one hand-modified aerial photo/map, all of which are on file at the Northeastern Archaeological offices.

5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The complete lack of recovered archaeological material makes it extremely unlikely that archaeological resources exist on the subject property.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the Stage 2 assessment results it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. that no further archaeological work be required on the subject property.

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

Belden.

- 1881 **Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton Ontario, 1879.** Alexander Publishing: Ancaster, Ontario.

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam

- 1973 **The Physiography of Southern Ontario.** University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

MTCS

- 2011 **Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.** Queen's Printer for Ontario.

9.0 IMAGES

Image 9.1: Oriented NE, View of Subject Property from Terry Fox Drive



Image 9.2: Oriented N, Pedestrian Survey of Worked Field



Image 9.3: Oriented E, Test-Pit Survey of Scrubby Pasture Land North of Field



Image 9.4: Oriented NE, Elevated Area with Frequent Rocky Outcroppings



Image 9.5: Oriented E, Test-Pit Survey of Overgrown Pasture Land



Image 9.6: Oriented E, Test-Pit Survey of Forest Surrounding Large Rock Outcropping



Image 9.7: Oriented E, Test-Pit Survey of Forest at Northern End of Subject Property



Image 9.8: Oriented NE, Test-Pit Survey of Forest at Northern End of Subject Property



Image 9.9: Oriented N, Fence-Line at Forest Edge at Northern Property Line

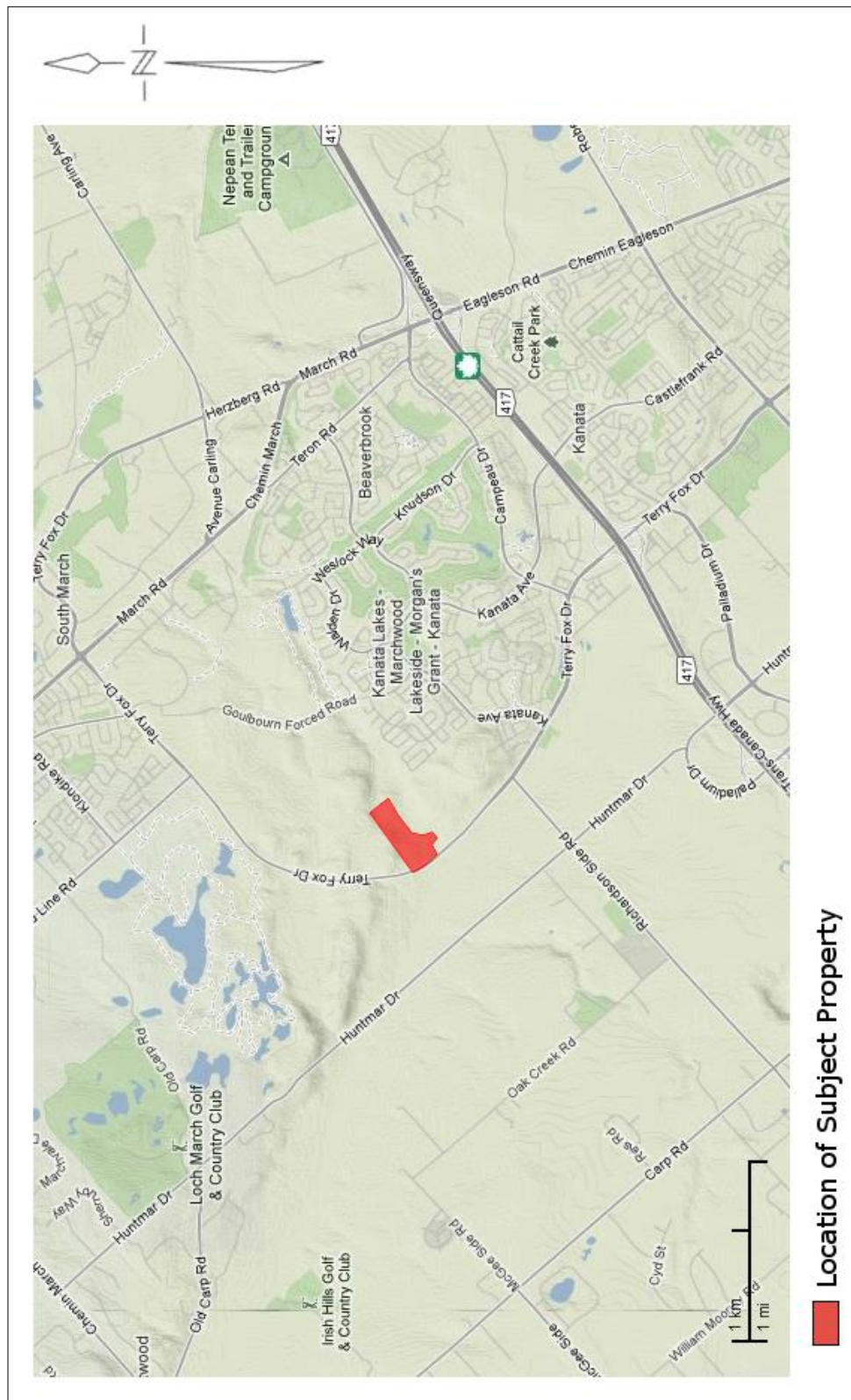


Image 9.10: Oriented NW, Test-Pit Survey of Elevated Area in South-East Portion of Property

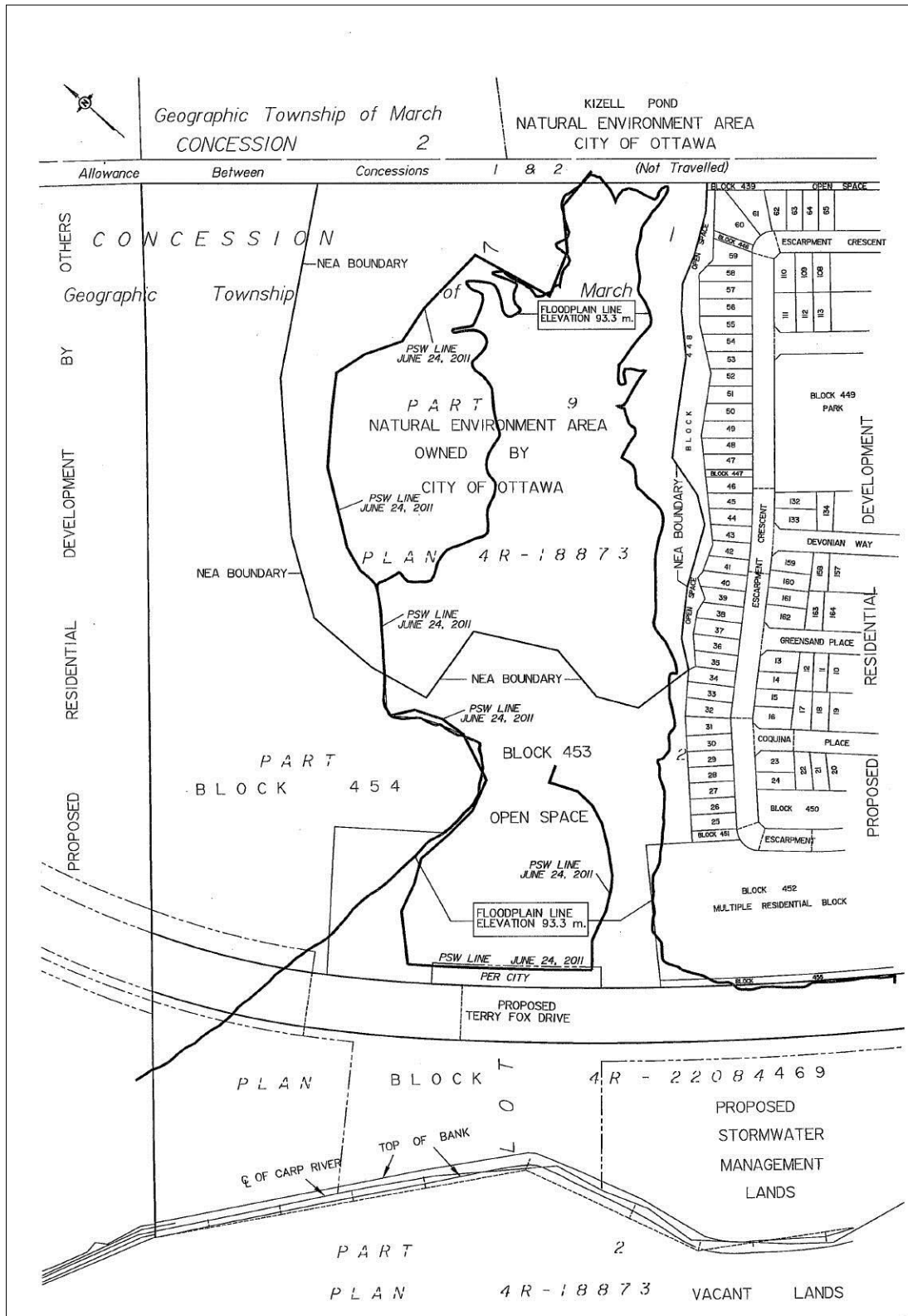


10.0 MAPS

Map 10.1: Location of Subject Property



Map 10.2: Development Plan for Subject Property (From Proponent)



Map 10.5: Section of 1879 March Township Map (Belden, 1879)

