
APPENDIX D

Archaeology

Ministry of Culture

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September 14, 2009

Mr. Bruce Stewart
Cultural Resource Management Group
6040 Almon Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 1T8

RE: Review of Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 3 Archaeological Testing Report, Richardson Farm Site (BhFx-30), Terry Fox Drive Extension, Kanata, City of Ottawa, Ontario," Report Dated July 2009, Report Received August 24, 2009, MCL Project Information Form Number P109-028-2009, MCL RIMS Number 06RD043.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this Ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review is to ensure that the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, that archaeological sites have been identified and documented according to the 1993 technical guidelines set by the Ministry and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

In reviewing this report, specific issues have been identified that need to be addressed. These include:

1. The report states that the excavation of unit TU 1 resulted in the recovery of 51 artifacts. However, no additional units were excavated at five metre intervals from this unit. Please provide the rationale for not excavating these additional units.
2. The report states that the excavation of unit TU 7 resulted in the recovery of 57 artifacts including a possible piece of pearlware. However, no unit was excavated to the east of this unit. Please provide the rationale for not excavating the additional unit.
3. The report states that the excavation of TU 3 resulted in the recovery of 54 artifacts. However, no additional units were excavated to the south of this unit. Please provide the rationale for not excavating these additional units.
4. Units TU 5 and TU 8 had the highest artifact frequencies with the portion of the site subjected to Stage 3. However, no units were excavated to the southwest of TU 5 or to the southeast of TU 8 (which would be the unit east of TU 7, see above). Please provide the rationale for not excavating these additional units.
5. Based on points 1 to 4 above, it appears that the extent of the Richardson site to the south and east has not been determined. Additional Stage 3 units should be excavated (based on the above) to determine the limits of the site.
6. As noted on page 24, the frequencies of artifacts are greater than those for the northeastern portion of the site. The 2007 investigations did not result in the identification of a midden deposit. Beyond artifact frequencies, are there any other characteristics that would support the interpretation of this portion of the site as a midden deposit?

7. The date range for the deposit found in 2009 is earlier than the date range for the portion of the site subjected to Stage 3 investigation in 2007. What evidence, if any, is there that the area tested in 2009 represents an earlier occupation (i.e log cabin or shanty) prior to the construction of the later residence to the northeast?
8. The recommendation for Stage 4 is limited to the area surrounding TU 5. Please provide the rationale for only recommending a limited Stage 4 mitigation of this portion of the Richardson site within the subject corridor.

The concerns identified above need to be addressed prior to our Ministry being able to concur with recommendations made in the report. Once the additional fieldwork/report revisions have been completed, the additional reporting will be reviewed and response provided.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jim Sherratt". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jim Sherratt
Archaeology Review Officer
Eastern Region

Ministry of Culture

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September 14, 2009

Mr. Bruce Stewart
Cultural Resource Management Group
6040 Almon Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 1T8

RE: Review and Acceptance into the Provincial Register of Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 3 Archaeological Testing Report, Wilson Farm Site (BhFx-41), Terry Fox Drive Extension, Kanata, City of Ottawa, Ontario," Report Dated July 2009, Report Received August 24, 2009, MCL Project Information Form Number P109-027-2009, MCL RIMS Number 06RD043.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this Ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review is to ensure that the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, that archaeological sites have been identified and documented according to the 1993 technical guidelines set by the Ministry and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

As the result of our review, this Ministry accepts the above titled report into the Provincial register of archaeological reports. The report indicates one archaeological site, Wilson Farm Site (BhFx-41), found on the subject property underwent Stage 3 investigations and it is recommended that it be considered sufficiently documented. This Ministry concurs with the recommendation(s) that the provincial interest in the archaeological site identified as Wilson Farm Site (BhFx-41) has been addressed.

Given the above, this Ministry is satisfied that concerns for archaeological sites have been met for the area of this development project as depicted by Figures 2 and 6 of the above titled report.

I trust this information is of assistance. Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jim Sherratt".

Jim Sherratt
Archaeology Review Officer
Eastern Region

Ministry of Culture

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September 14, 2009

Mr. Bruce Stewart
Cultural Resource Management Group
6040 Almon Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 1T8

RE: Review and Acceptance into the Provincial Register of Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Report, Terry Fox Drive Extension, Richardson Side Road to the Carp Ridge, Kanata, City of Ottawa, Ontario," Report Dated August 2009, Report Received August 24, 2009, MCL Project Information Form Number P109-029-2009, MCL RIMS Number 06RD043.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this Ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review is to ensure that the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, that archaeological sites have been identified and documented according to the 1993 technical guidelines set by the Ministry and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

As the result of our review, this Ministry accepts the above titled report into the Provincial register of archaeological reports. No archaeological sites were documented. It is recommended that there are no further concerns for alterations to archaeological sites for the area that has undergone archaeological assessment. This Ministry concurs with this recommendation.

Given the above, this Ministry is satisfied that concerns for archaeological sites have been met for the area of this development project as depicted by Figure 3 of the above titled report.

I trust this information is of assistance. Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jim Sherratt".

Jim Sherratt
Archaeology Review Officer
Eastern Region

cc. Archaeological Licensing Office
Gary Holowach, Dillion Consulting Limited

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

TERRY FOX DRIVE EXTENSION

FLOODPLAIN COMPENSATION PLAN

Kanata, City of Ottawa

Prepared For: Gary S. Holowach, PEng
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Archaeological
Licence No: P109

CIF No: P109-033-2009

CRM Group
Project No: 2009-01-05

Date: October 2009

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
TERRY FOX DRIVE EXTENSION
CARP RIVE FLOODPLAIN COMPENSATION PLAN
City of Ottawa

STAGE 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

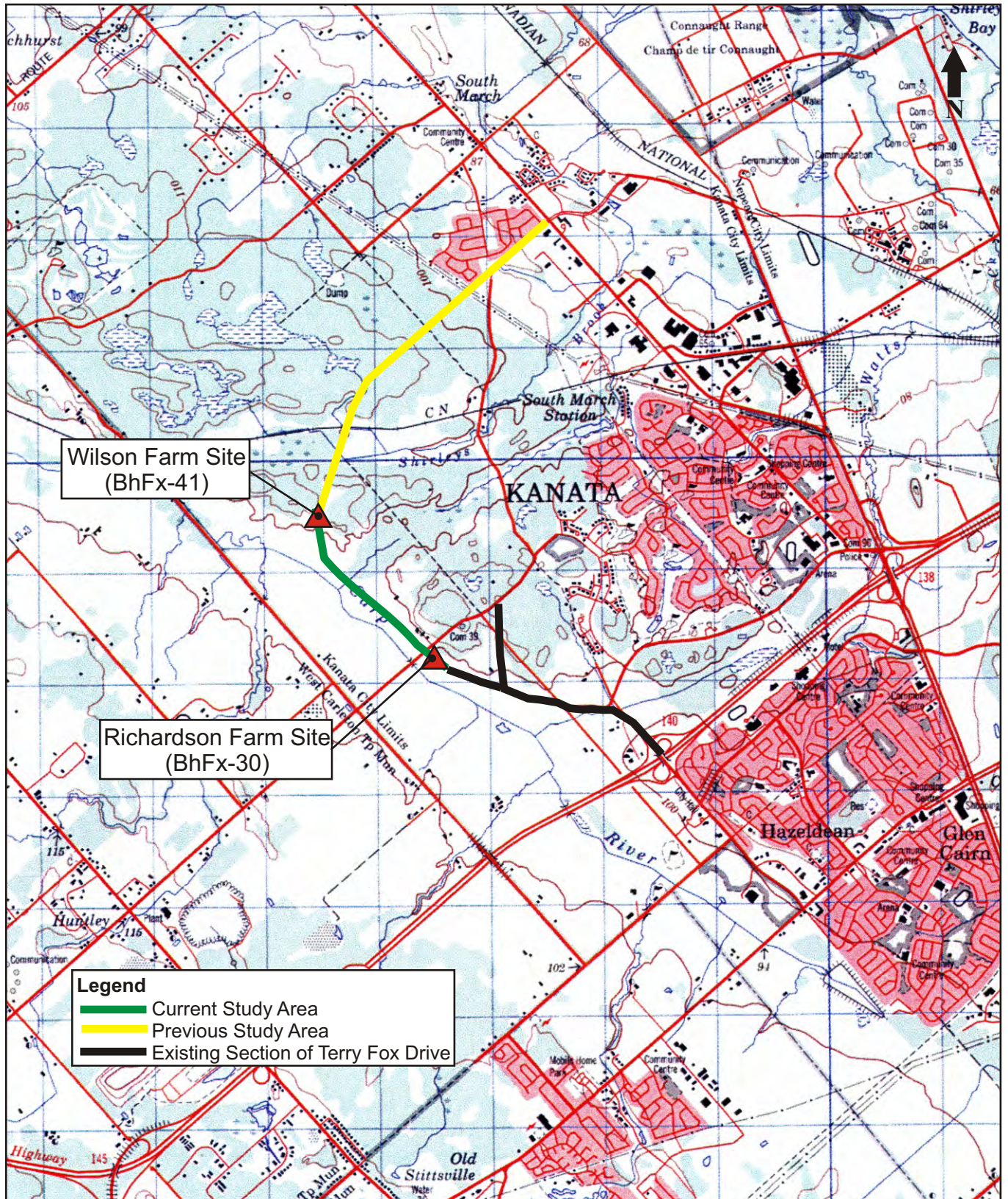
1.0 INTRODUCTION


In the fall of 2009, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group was retained by the City of Ottawa through Dillon Consulting Limited to conduct a Stage 1: Archaeological Assessment of two alternate floodplain compensation areas located in the Carp Rive floodplain in the Kanata district of Ottawa. The proposed alternate floodplain compensation areas are located on either side of the Carp River from approximately 400 metres south of Richardson Side Road to 2 kilometres north of Richardson Side Road (*Figure 1*). The study is a extension of Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments of the Terry Fox Drive Extension undertaken in 2002 (Stewart 2003) and 2009 (Stewart 2009a).

The objective of the archaeological assessment was to identify archaeological resource potential within the alternate flood plain compensation sites and assist in identifying the preferred site.

This report has been prepared by CRM Group for review by the Ontario Ministry of Culture (OMC). The purpose of the report is to supplement the information contained within the earlier archaeological assessment reports (Stewart 2003 & 2009a), as well as convey the location specific results of Stage 1 assessment for the two alternate floodplain compensation sites.

Work was conducted by W. Bruce Stewart, President and Senior Consultant of CRM Group under archaeological licence number P109 (CIF # P109-033-2009) issued by OMC.



 <p>CRM Group Cultural Resource Management Group Ltd.</p>	<i>Study Area</i>	<i>Figure 1</i>
	STAGE 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT TERRY FOX DRIVE EXTENSION RICHARDSON SIDE ROAD TO WESTERN EDGE OF CARP RIDGE CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
		August 2009 Scale 1:50 000

2.0 BACKGROUND

The following discussion details the environmental and cultural setting of the two alternate floodplain compensation sites together with previous archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the study area. An expanded version of this information was included in the 2002 and 2009 archaeological assessment reports (Stewart 2003 & 2009a).

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Terry Fox Drive Extension alternate floodplain sites addressed in this study extend from approximately 400 metres south of Richardson Side Road to a distance of approximately 2100 metres north of Richardson Side Road (*Figure 2*). The upstream compensation site (Site A) follows the western edge of the Carp River floodplain for a distance of approximately 1500 metres (*Figure 2*). Site A encompasses parts of Lots 5, 6 & 7 in Concession I in the geographic Township of March, Carleton County, but now in Kanata, City of Ottawa (*Figure 2*). The downstream compensation site (Site B) follows the eastern edge of the Carp River floodplain for a distance of approximately 1100 metres. Site B encompasses parts of Lots 7, 8 & 9 in Concession I of March Township.

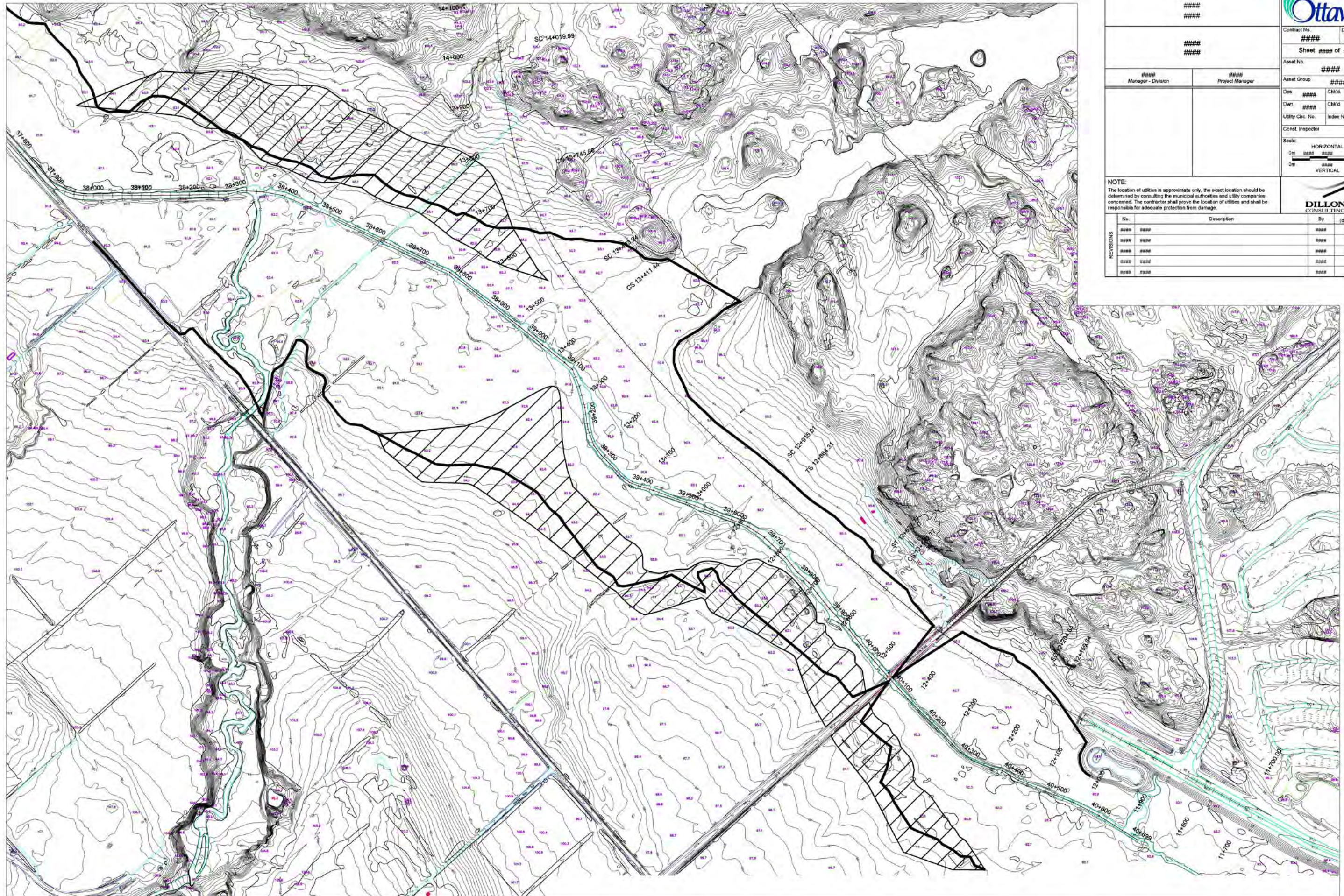
A number of environmental factors such as physiographic features, water sources, soil types and vegetation have influenced settlement patterns and contribute to the archaeological potential of the area.

Physiographic Features

As described by Chapman and Putnam, “the Ottawa Valley between Pembroke and Hawkesbury consists of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand” (Chapman and Putnam: 205). This generalization of the physiography of the Ottawa area is reflected within the current study area. Site A occupies a portion of the Richmond-Carp Clay Plain, while Site B extends from the Richmond-Carp Clay Plain into the very western edge of the Carp Ridge.

Corresponding to the Carp River Drainage Basin, the Richmond-Carp Clay Plain forms a narrow band of clay-based soils extending from the Village of Richmond northwest to the shore of the Ottawa River at Arnprior. The plain itself is relatively flat, accounting for the general poor drainage within the Carp River watershed. Within the study area, the Carp River valley is squeezed between a high limestone ridge on the south (part of the Smith Falls Limestone Plain) and a linear swath of Precambrian bedrock on the north (the Carp Ridge).

The Carp Ridge is an isolated extension of the Canadian Shield which rises above the adjacent sedimentary rocks. The ridge can be observed extending from the Ottawa River shoreline at the mouth of the Carp River southeast to just beyond the Stony Swamp Conservation Area.



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Contract No. ###
Dwg. No. ###

Sheet ### of ###

Asset No. ###

Asset Group ###

Des. ### Chk'd ###

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NOTE:
The location of utilities is approximate only, the exact location should be determined by consulting the municipal authorities and utility companies concerned. The contractor shall prove the location of utilities and shall be responsible for adequate protection from damage.



No.	Description	By	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)
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Water Sources

The two alternate Terry Fox Drive Extension floodplain compensation sites lie approximately 7.2 kilometres southwest of the Ottawa River, the major watercourse found in the region. At this distance, the river has had no direct influence on the suitability of the area for settlement. The watercourse that did potentially influence settlement within the study areas is the Carp River.

The two alternate compensation sites overlie the margins of the current floodplain on either side of the Carp River and lie within 30 to 300 metres of the river itself (*Plate 1*). A cursory comparison of 1999 aerial photos and the 1879 *Historical Atlas* (*Figure 3*) suggests that much of the river is channelized. Evidence of the original meanders is evident in the aerial photos.

Soils

The two physiographic features found within the study areas correspond clearly with the two distinct groupings of soils found within the flood plain and on the adjacent bedrock ridge (*Figure 3*). The soils found within the Carp River valley portion of the sites reflect a mixture of North Gower silty clay loam and Dalhousie silty clay loam soils (OMAFRA Map 3). Chapman and Putnam indicate that these soils developed under a forest of “elm, ash, red maple and other hardwood trees” (Chapman and Putnam: 207). The Carp Ridge is dominated by exposed Precambrian bedrock overlain in areas by Anstruther sandy loam (OMAFRA Map 3).

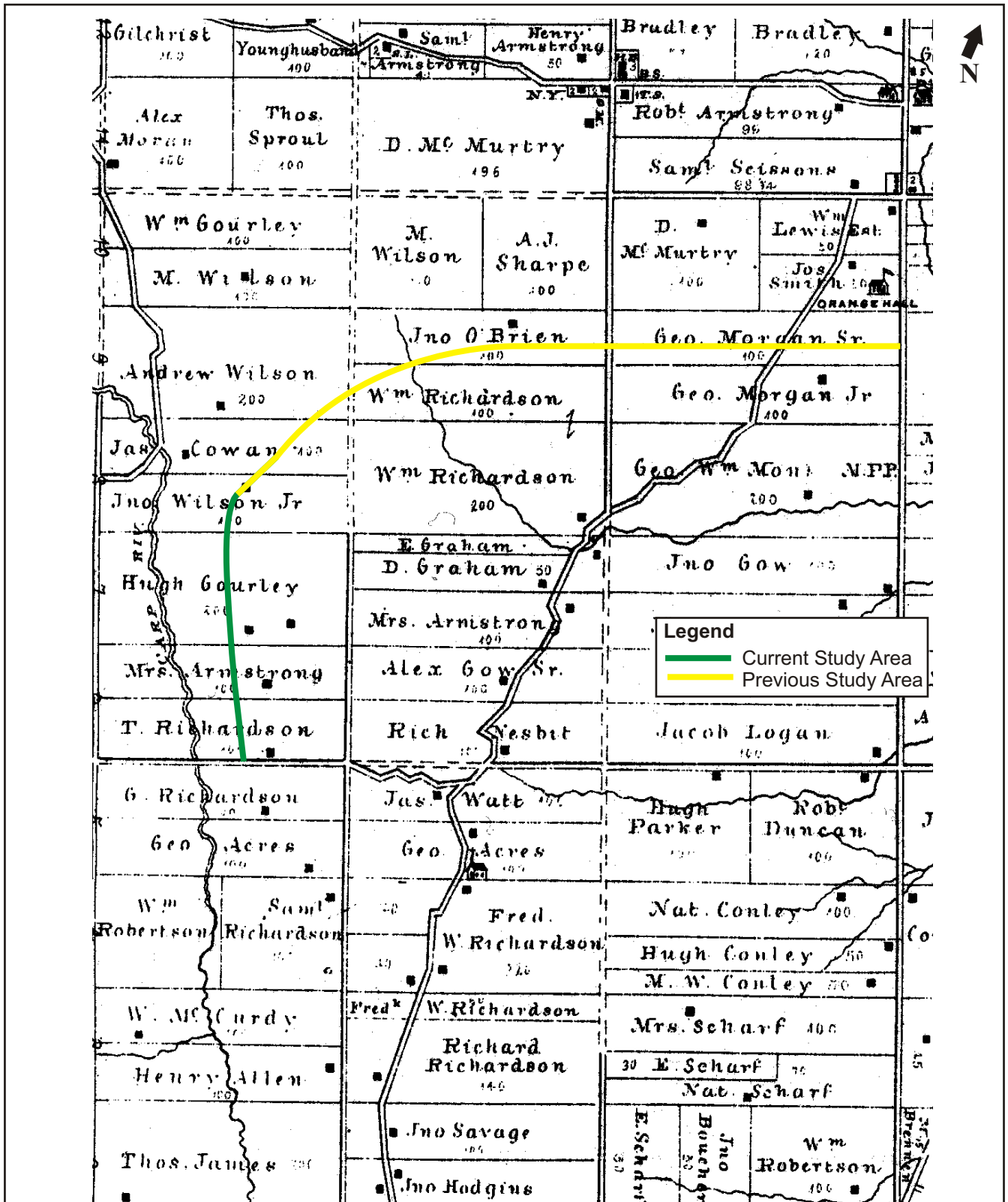
Vegetation

The study areas are situated in the Maple - Hemlock Section of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Province of the Cool Temperate Division (McAndrews and Manville: Plate 17). This ecological region is dominated by elm, ash, red maple and other hardwoods (Chapman and Putnam: 207).

The study areas currently consist of agricultural (crop and pasture) lands, overgrown fields and marsh lands (*Plate 2*).

2.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

Archaeological assessment of the Terry Fox Drive Extension in 2002 identified three historic farmsteads. The three sites were subsequently registered by OMC as the Richardson Farm site (BhFx-30), the Wilson Farm site (BhFx-41) and the O'Brien Farm site (BiFx-16) (Stewart 2003). No additional archaeological resources were identified as a result of the completion of Stage 2 assessment in the spring of 2009 (Stewart 2009a). The Richardson Farm site and the Wilson Farm site are located respectively at the southern and northern ends of the current study area. All three sites have now been subjected to Stage 3: Testing



1879 Historic Atlas: March Township

Figure 2



STAGE 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 TERRY FOX DRIVE EXTENSION
 RICHARDSON SIDE ROAD TO WESTERN EDGE OF CARP RIDGE
 CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

August
 2009



PLATE 1: View looking upstream along the Carp River. September 26, 2009.

(Stewart 2005; 2009 b, c & d) by CRM Group. Due to an error in assigning Borden Numbers, the Richardson Farm site was also registered as the Morgan-Richardson Farm site (BhFx-30). As the site extends east from the road allowance into the adjacent subdivision property, a separate assessment of the subdivision identified the farm site and recommended Stage 3 Testing (Kinickinick 2005). In 2007, Northeastern Archaeological Associates subjected the Morgan-Richardson Farm site to Stage 3: Testing and subsequently

recommended clearance of the site (Northeastern Archaeological Associates 2009). The site was subsequently cleared by OMC (Per. Com. Lawrence Jackson).

A search of the provincial archaeological site database maintained by OMC indicates that two additional archaeological sites had been registered within the immediate vicinity of the subject property: the Armstrong site (BhFx-38); and the Gourley site (BhFx-39). Both sites were identified by Northeastern Archaeological Associates during a 2007 assessment and subsequently subjected to Stage 3: Testing (Northeastern Archaeological Associates 2009). Both sites have been recommended for clearance (Northeastern Archaeological Associates 2009: 39).

There are a further four registered archaeological sites in a 2 kilometre radius of the study areas. These are identified in the table below.

Table 2.1: Registered Archaeological Sites Located within 2 Kilometre of the Terry Fox Drive Alignment Floodplain Compensation Sites.

Borden No.	Site Name	Culture/Date	Site Type
BhFx-21	Feldspar Mine	Twentieth Century;	Industrial: mine site
BhFx-23	Rockerries Tip	Early Twentieth Century Euro-Canadian;	Domestic: midden
BhFx-26	Allen	Mid-Nineteenth Century Euro-Canadian;	Domestic: sheet midden
BhFx-27	Corelview	Indeterminate Precontact;	Lithic Scatter: small; no diagnostics;
BhFx-30	Richardson Farm/ Morgan-Richardson Farm	Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Euro-Canadian;	Domestic: farmstead
BhFx-38	Armstrong	Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Euro-Canadian;	Domestic: farmstead
BhFx-39	Gourley	Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Euro-Canadian;	Domestic: farmstead
BhFx-41	Wilson Farm	Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Euro-Canadian;	Domestic: farmstead
BiFx-16	O'Brien Farm	Mid-Nineteenth to Twentieth Century Euro-Canadian;	Domestic: farmstead

2.3 Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian History of the Region

Archaeological research undertaken in the Ottawa-Carleton area has yielded evidence of human occupation that extends from the Early Archaic period through to the present, a span of approximately 9,500 years. For a general summary of previous archaeological research and an overview of the human history in the region, see the report entitled *The Archaeological Resources Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton: Technical Report* (1999) produced as part of the region's archaeological master plan study undertaken by Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc.

2.4 Post-Contact Property History

European settlement within March Township followed quickly on the heels of the 1819 Ferguson treaty, in which a Mississauga band living on the Bay of Quinté released to the British Crown those lands which would make up the northern portion of Carleton County - Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntly, March and Goulbourn Townships (Walker and Walker 1968: 7). The first settlers in the township were a loosely affiliated group of former army and navy officers who occupied lots fronting on the Ottawa River, extending up and down river from the estate of Hamnet Pinhey.

Formal survey of the township was completed in June, 1820 (Belden 1879: xlvi). In Belden's *Historical Sketch of the County of Carleton*, the township is characterized in the following terms:

The Township of March is of irregular form, and is bounded north-easterly by the Ottawa River and the Township of Napean; south-easterly by the Township of Goulbourn; south-westerly by the Township of Huntley; and north-westerly, by the Township of Torbolton. It is laid out in concessions seven-eighths of a mile wide running nearly north-west and south-east, or approximately parallel with that part of the River Ottawa which fronts it on the southward...It is beyond dispute the poorest Township on the County in point of the average of its soil, although there are some localities where the land is good, and there are quite a large number of really excellent farms. In places, however, one can travel for miles without ever putting foot upon a particle of soil, where scanty vegetation struggles forth from crevices of the rock, only to make the general aspect more desolate.

It is into this environment, set back from the Ottawa River shoreline, that settlers, primarily of Irish descent, took up their Crown Grants and established the dispersed farm communities of March Township. The following overview of land ownership within the study area - specifically: the north half of Lot 5, Concession I; the south half of Lot 6, Concession I; the north half of Lot 6, Concession I; the south half of Lot 7, Concession I; the north half of Lot 7, Concession I; the south half of Lot 8, Concession I; the north half of Lot 8, Concession I;

and, Lot 9, Concession I; - is drawn largely from the Land Registry Office's *Abstract Indexes* for the Township of March with additional insight provided by Professor Bruce Elliot of Carleton University (Per. Com. Bruce Elliot) and reference to early nineteenth century census data for March Township.

Lot 5, Concession I - N ½

The north half of Lot 5, Concession I, consisting of 100 acres, was granted by the Crown to Thomas Morgan in July, 1828. However, Thomas Morgan was listed individually in the 1821 census of March Township and as a member of a five person family in the 1822 census. This suggests that he may have initially occupied the property on his own c. 1821, and moved his family onto the property the next year. In 1841, Mary Morgan inherited the property from her husband. She held ownership for 10 years before turning the property over to her son George, who in turn sold the property the same year (1851) to Frederick W. Richardson. In 1862, as part of his proposed distribution of his real estate, Frederick W. Richardson promised to sell the property to his son, although the actual sale didn't take place until 1879. Gardner held ownership of the property until 1900 when he sold the 100 acres property to Adam Acres. With this sale, Acres added the north half of Lot 5, Concession I to the south half which had been in the family since the Crown granted it to his great grandfather in 1828.

Lot 6, Concession I - S ½

In July 1828, the south half of Lot 6, Concession I was granted by the Crown to Forest Caldwell. The 100 acre property was sold by Caldwell to George Morgan in 1833. Morgan held onto the property for approximately 17 years before selling it to John Hodgins in 1850. Hodgins sold the land to Frederick W. Richardson in 1852. Nine years later, Frederick promised to sell the property to his son Thomas, a commitment which he honoured in 1878. Thomas' ownership of the property is recognized on the March Township map sheet (**Figure 2**) published in the 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County*. The property then remained in the Richardson family throughout the twentieth century.

Lot 6, Concession I - N ½

The 100 acre north half of Lot 6, Concession I was granted to James Armstrong in June 1828. The property stayed in the Armstrong family throughout much of the nineteenth century, being passed down through the generations until 1891 when Emma Armstrong sold the property to Thomas Richardson. The property then remained in the Richardson family throughout the twentieth century.

Lot 7, Concession I - S ½

The Crown granted the south half of Lot 7, Concession I to Samuel Milford in July 1828. In 1836, the 100 acre parcel was sold by Milford to James Padfield. Thirteen years later, on March 30, 1849, Padfield sold the property to John Gourley. Two days later on April 1, Gourley also purchased the adjoining north half of Lot 7, Concession I. John Gourley sold

the entire 200 acre property to Hugh Gourley in 1870. After taking out a series of mortgages on the property over the subsequent 30 years, Hugh Gourley lost the property in 1901.

Lot 7, Concession I - N ½

The north half of Lot 7, Concession I was granted to Alexander Harper by the Crown in June 1828. Harper sold the 100 acre property John Gourley in April 1849, just days after purchasing the south half of Lot 7, Concession I. John Gourley sold the entire 200 acre property to Hugh Gourley in 1870. After taking out a series of mortgages on the property over the subsequent 30 years, Hugh Gourley lost the property in 1901.

Lot 8, Concession I - S ½

On May 31, 1824, a 400 acre tract of land comprised of Lots 8 and 9, Concession I was granted by the Crown to George Burke. Burke was unable to fulfil the terms of the grant and the entire property was sold by Sheriff Powell to Alex Thom and H. Graham early in 1831. Just over four years later, Thom and Graham sold Lot 8 to Peter Cassidy. Over the following two years, Cassidy divided the lot into two, 100 acre parcels. The south half of Lot 8 was sold by Peter Cassidy to John Wilson in June of 1836. The transaction documents that a quarter acre parcel of land was excluded from the sale. Presumably, the quarter acre parcel contained a residence occupied by Cassidy that he was not prepared to vacate at that time. Wilson sold the property, minus the quarter acre house lot, to his son, John Wilson Jr. in 1862. In July 1871, J. Wilson Jr., acquired the missing quarter acre lot from Philip Cassidy, possibly the son of Peter who had held onto the small parcel of land in the first place. Wilson held onto the property throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century.

Lot 8, Concession I - N ½

As indicated in the discussion of the south half of Lot 8, Concession I, Lot 8 was divided into two halves in 1836, when Peter Cassidy sold the eastern (or southern) half of the property to John Wilson. Cassidy sold the north half of Lot 8 to John Sparrow in the following year. Sparrow held onto the property from 1837 until 1853 when he sold his 100 acre parcel to James Cowan. Cowan sold the property just two years later and set off a series of property transactions over the following twenty years before Cowan again purchases the property in May of 1875. At this point, the Land Registry Abstracts generate some confusion due to the non-sequential entry of transaction data. By 1880, it appears that Cowan had defaulted on a mortgage and lost the land to John Richardson.

Lot 9, Concession I

As indicated in the discussion of Lot 8, the adjacent Lot 9 was part of the 400 acre tract of land granted by the Crown to George Burke in May, 1824. In the sheriff's sale of 1831, both Lots 8 and 9 were purchased by Alex Thom and H. Graham. Thom and Graham in turn, sold Lot 9 to Moses Wilson in March of 1841. Moses Wilson sold the northwest half of the Lot to William Wilson in May 1849. In April 1852, he sold the southeast half of Lot 9 to Andrew

Wilson. While the relationship is not specified, it would appear that William and Andrew were Moses' sons. The two portions of Lot 9 were consolidated under the single ownership of Luther Wilson by the end of the nineteenth century. Luther inherited both portions of the lot as specified in the wills left by Andrew (1887) and William (1895).

2.5 Previous Archaeological Research

Archaeological potential within the area of the Terry Fox Drive Extension was first considered as part of an environmental assessment report prepared by Dillon Consulting and J.L. Richards & Associates. The study, titled *Terry Fox Drive Environmental Assessment Study: March Road to Eagleson Road*, included a cultural heritage screening of the study corridor that differed somewhat from the current alignment. The two alignments diverge in the area of the proposed storm water management facility (SWMF) located approximately 400 metres south of Richardson Side Road. The old alignment swung north onto the Carp Ridge while the current alignment continues northwest along the Carp River flood plain for a further 2000 metres before rising up onto the Carp Ridge and connecting with the existing section of Terry Fox Drive.

The screening identified extensive areas of archaeological potential within the proposed alignment (Dillon/Richards 2000: 7-22 & 7-24). These areas included Eagleson Road to Castlefrank Road and Campeau Drive to March Road. The area excluded from further study (Castlefrank to Campeau) has been extensively disturbed as a result of roadway construction (an existing portion of Terry Fox Drive) and surrounding residential and commercial development (Dillon/Richards 2000: 7-22). For the areas considered to exhibit moderate to high archaeological potential, the report identified the need for a full archaeological assessment prior to development.

In accordance with the requirements identified in the environmental assessment report, assessments have been conducted on the various portions of the proposed Terry Fox Drive Extension. An assessment of the Eagleson Road to Fernbank Road portion of the alignment was conducted by archaeologist Ken Swayze in May of 2001 (Swayze 2001). On May 8 and 23, Swayze conducted visual assessment of cultivated fields within the proposed alignment of Terry Fox Drive between Eagleson and Fernbank roads. Due to the low archaeological potential ascribed to the study area, Swayze surveyed the site at 10 metre intervals. As no archaeological resources were encountered during the assessment, the Eagleson Road to Fernbank Road portion of Terry Fox Drive was recommended for clearance (Swayze 2001: 9).

Also early in 2001, Hugh Daechsel of Heritage Quest Inc. undertook Stages 1 & 2 archaeological assessments of the Fernbank Road to Hazeldean Road portion of the Terry Fox Drive Extension. Daechsel's comprehensive background research identified several areas of archaeological potential (Daechsel 2001a: 16) that were subjected to field survey in April

2001. Despite a thorough assessment of the three areas of archaeological potential, no significant cultural resources were identified. Daechsel's recommendations to OMC included the removal of the existing archaeological condition and clearance for development.

In the spring of 2002, CRM Group conducted two separate archaeological assessments (Stages 1 & 2) covering the development footprint for Terry Fox Drive between Campeau Drive (Sta.10+680) and March Road (Sta.17+500). The first assignment (Cumming Cockburn Limited) was to address the southern 1.42 kilometre portion of Terry Fox Drive Extension (Campeau Drive to Sta.12+100 south of Richardson Side Road) along with the realigned Richardson Side Road. The results of this assessment were outlined in a report submitted to OMC in May 2002 (Stewart). Due to the absence of significant cultural deposits, the Ministry cleared the assessment area of further archaeological conditions.

The second Terry Fox Drive assessment (Dillon Consulting Limited) conducted by CRM Group addressed a 5.6 kilometre extension to Terry Fox Drive extending from just south of Richardson Side Road north through the Carp River flood plain then east onto the Carp Ridge to connect with an existing section of Terry Fox Drive at March Road (*Figure 1*). Due to restricted access, field assessment was limited to the pasture area south of Richardson Side Road and the Carp Ridge. That portion of the proposed road alignment extending northwest from Richardson Side Road to the edge of the Carp Ridge was undertaken in the spring of 2009. OMC issued clearance for the remaining section of the Terry Fox Drive Extension in September of 2009.

Subsequent to CRM Group's initial archaeological assessment of the Terry Fox Drive Extension in 2002, Northeastern Archaeological Associates was retained by the Regional Group of Companies to undertake a program of Stage 2 assessment and Stage 3 testing for the Richardson Ridge Property, a proposed subdivision that comprised Part Lots 5, 6 and 7, and Part of the Road Allowance between Lots 5 and 6, Concession 1 of March Township (Northeastern Archaeological Associates 2009). As indicated in their report, Northeastern Archaeological Associates study area overlapped a significant section of the Terry Fox Drive Extension in the flood plain north of Richardson Side Road (Northeastern Archaeological Associates 2009: Figures 3 & 6). Due to the dominance of long-term pasture throughout the flood plain, OMC approved Northeastern Archaeological Associates' proposal to shovel test the pasture rather than attempting to plough the area to facilitate visual assessment (Northeastern Archaeological Associates 2009: Plates 4 & 5). Northeastern Archaeological Associates' shovel testing corresponds with the northern portion of Field 1, all of Field 2 and the southern portion of Field 3 (*Stewart 2009a; Figure 3*).

During the course of the assessment, Northeast Archaeological Associates identified two historic farmsteads situated along the edge of the Carp Ridge, overlooking the Carp River flood plain below. The farmstead sites, registered by OMC as the Armstrong (BhFx-38) and

the Gourley (BhFx-39) sites, correspond to house locations depicted on Belden's 1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (March Township) (*Stewart 2009a; Figure 2*).

Based on the sample of mid to late nineteenth century artifacts collected during the course of testing on the two sites, Northeastern Archaeological Associates recommended that both the Armstrong site (BhFx-38) and the Gourley site (BhFx-39) be cleared of further archaeological conditions (Northeastern Archaeological Associates 2009: 39).

3.0 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

On September 26th of 2009, archaeologist W. Bruce Stewart conducted a reconnaissance of field conditions within the two alternate floodplain compensation sites. The weather was warm and clear. Due to the mature age of field crops (corn) in Site A and general weed growth in Site B, ground visibility was restricted. Regardless, the reconnaissance did provide an overview of the landscape found in both of the candidate sites.

Site A

Located on the west side of the Carp River, Site A extends from approximately 400 metres south of Richardson Side Road to a distance of approximately 2100 metres north of Richardson Side Road (*Figure 1*). The upstream compensation site overlaps the western edge of the Carp River floodplain for a distance of approximately 1500 metres (*Figure 2*).

At the time of the site reconnaissance, a significant portion of Site A was covered in a mature corn crop (to the south; *Plate 2*) and hay (to the north; *Plate 3*). The crops were limited to the elevated section of the site, while the section within the floodplain was dominated by weeds and marsh grasses. Some disturbance was evident immediately south of Richardson Side Road. The disturbance suggests that there may have been either some infilling of the floodplain or borrow activities just east beyond the margins of the corn field. Air photo imagery also suggests that there might be further disturbance along the edge of the floodplain approximately 350 metres north of Richardson Side Road.

Interpretation

Given that Site A overlies the transition from floodplain to a higher, dryer landscape, there is strong potential for encountering Precontact Native resources. However, the historic settlement pattern found in this section of the Carp River valley indicates that early settlers established themselves on the east side of river at the edge of the Carp Ridge (*Figure 3*). Therefore, it is less likely that early Euro-Canadian archaeological sites would be found within Site A.



PLATE 2: Site A: Rough ground marking the transition from active agricultural field to the west (note corn field) and flood plain to the east. Looking south from Richardson Side Road. September 26, 2009.



PLATE 3: Site A: Looking south over marsh to area of Site A represented by hay field, corn field and marsh grasses of floodplain. September 26, 2009.

Site B

Site B, situated on the eastern side of the Carp River, follows the eastern edge of the Carp River floodplain for a distance of approximately 1100 metres (**Figure 2**).

At the time of reconnaissance, Site B was divided more or less evenly between active pasture land to the south (**Plate 4**) and relict agricultural/pasture land to the north (**Plate 5**). While some of the relict agricultural/pasture land could be ploughed in preparation for assessment, the majority of the northern portion of the site would have to be shovel tested.

Reconnaissance in the area of the relict agricultural/pasture land revealed the presence of two farmsteads, each of which contained standing log structures (**Plates 6 & 7**). Log Structure 1 was located within Site B (GPS UTM Coordinates: 18 425 095E / 5 019 320N). Associated with the standing log house were the remains of a large log barn. This complex corresponds with the farmstead of James Cowan as identified on Belden's 1879 *Historic Atlas* (**Figure 3**).

The second farm complex was made up of a standing log barn (Log Structure 2), plus the foundation remains of a large house/barn complex which included an extension which incorporated a concrete foundation. The second complex, located just outside of Site B (GPS UTM Coordinates: 18 424 953E / 5 019 640N), corresponds with the farmstead of Andrew Wilson as identified on Belden's 1879 *Historic Atlas* (**Figure 3**).

Interpretation

Given that Site B overlies the transition from floodplain to a higher, dryer landscape, there is strong potential for encountering Precontact Native resources. In addition, the historic settlement pattern found in this section of the Carp River valley (as evidenced in part by the presence of standing nineteenth century houses and farm buildings) indicates that early settlers established themselves on the east side of river at the edge of the Carp Ridge (**Figure 3**). Therefore, it is likely that early Euro-Canadian archaeological sites would be found within Site B.



PLATE 4: Site B: Active pasture area which makes up the southern half of the candidate site. Looking north across pasture toward relict farm fields. September 26, 2009.



PLATE 5: Site B: Relict agricultural fields/pasture which make up the northern half of the candidate site. September 26, 2009.



PLATE 6: Site B: Standing log house (Log Structure 1) located in North Half of Lot 8, Concession I. Looking northwest. September 26, 2009.



PLATE 7: Standing log barn (Log Structure 2) with concrete foundation in foreground located just outside of Site B in Lot 9, Concession I. Looking southeast. September 26, 2009.

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMENDATIONS

On the basis of specific environmental and cultural factors examined during the Stage 1: Background Assessment, both candidate floodplain compensation sites are considered to reflect a mix of moderate to high archaeological potential for Precontact Native, historic Native and early Euro-Canadian settlement. Both sites overlie the edge of the Carp River floodplain and as such represent the transition from the low wet floodplain to a dryer, better drained landscape. In addition, the standing historic structures identified on Site 2 reflect the nineteenth century settlement pattern evident along this section of the Carp River valley. Given the potential of encountering Native and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, further archaeological investigation (Stage 2) is warranted prior to initiating development of either site.

In summary, CRM Group makes the following recommendations:

1. Due to the potential for encountering archaeological resources within either of the two candidate floodplain compensation sites, it is recommended that archaeological assessment (Stage 2) be conducted on the preferred site in advance of any ground disturbance.
2. To facilitate visual assessment (Stage 2) of the preferred floodplain compensation site, it is recommended that as much of the site as possible be ploughed and allowed to weather prior to conducting the assessment. Please note that all ploughing should be conducted within the standards of normal agricultural ploughing (no chisel ploughing or deep ploughing) so as not to disturb archaeological resources buried below the current plough zone.

Should deeply buried archaeological deposits be found during the construction activities, the OMC must be notified immediately. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, work in that area must be stopped immediately and contact made with both OMC and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

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