



## ORIGINAL REPORT

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:**  
4386 Rideau Valley Dr  
Part Lot 1, Concession 1 (Rideau Front)  
and Part Lot 1 and 2, Concession 2 (Rideau Front)  
Geographic Township of Nepean  
City of Ottawa, Ontario

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## **1.0 Executive Summary**

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Uniform Developments (Uniform), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 4386 Rideau Valley Dr., on Part Lot 1, Concession 1 (RF), and Part Lot 1 and 2 of Concession 2 (RF), in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Uniform is planning to develop the property for residential use. The Archaeological Assessment process was completed in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of an anticipated plan of subdivision application. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment included a review of the updated Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical, and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: historical maps, land registry records, and aerial photographs.

This Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. Subsurface testing occurred in areas that could not be ploughed, such as woodlots, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals, as per Standard 1. d. Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2001). The fieldwork was undertaken on June 7 and 8, 2021. Weather conditions were sunny and very humid with a high of 40° C. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area. Permission to access the property was provided by Uniform.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

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### **3.0 Project Personnel**

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## 4.0 Project Context

### 4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Uniform Developments (Uniform), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 4386 Rideau Valley Dr., on Part Lot 1, Concession 1 (RF), and Part Lot 1 and 2 of Concession 2 (RF), in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Uniform is planning to develop the property for residential use. The Archaeological Assessment process was completed in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of an anticipated plan of subdivision application. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Nepean (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, the entire property falls within an area of archaeological potential (Map 2).

At the time of the Archaeological Assessment, the study area was under the ownership of Uniform Developments. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner, prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

### 4.2 Historical Context

#### 4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The study area is in the geographic township of Nepean, former County of Carleton. Nepean was one of the first townships in the country to be surveyed (Belden 1879). The early history of Nepean is best described in Bruce Elliot's *The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital* (1991). Other useful resources include Sara Craig's *Hello Nepean* (1974), *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden & Co. 1879).

#### 4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds

or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (Watson 1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

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

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

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

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g. Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Engelbrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297–1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

### 4.2.3 Contact Period

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

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

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

### 4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

The Township of Nepean was first surveyed in 1794, and was named for Sir Evan Nepean, a British Administrator (Elliot 1991). It was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Belden & Co. 1879:207). Settlement during the first 30 years after survey was slow and by 1822 Nepean's population was only 191, divided between 35 families (Elliot 1991:13). Most of the township was initially granted to United Empire Loyalists and then changed hands, but was never settled (Elliot 1991:6).

The first settler in Nepean was Ira Honeywell, who in 1810 built a cabin on the Ottawa River (Elliot 1991:9). Ira was given 1,000 acres (five U.E.L. claims) that his father Rice Honeywell of Prescott had acquired from Loyalists that had not settled but instead sold off their claims (Belden & Co. 1879:207). In 1814, American Jerard B. Chapman became Nepean's second settler, establishing himself near the Jock River (Elliot 1991:10). Road surveys in the late 1820s and early 1830s led to some settlement in the interior of Nepean, and the establishment of communities such as Jockvale.

The population of Nepean did not see major increases until influxes of immigrants and settlers began with the construction of the Rideau Canal and more so into the mid 1800s. By 1851, the Township of Nepean had grown to 3,800 inhabitants. At this time there were 21 stone houses, 21 frame houses, 306 log cabins and 238 shanties. By 1861, 4,410 people called Nepean home,

living in 36 stone houses, 45 frames houses, and 539 log cabins (Bond 1968:22–24). By 1878, Nepean was the wealthiest township of Carleton County. It had a population of 7,031. The 60,774 acres that encompassed the township held 2,540 head of cattle, 2,504 sheep, 1,399 horses, and 1,117 pigs (Belden & Co. 1879:105).

#### 4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The study area encompasses the western section of Lot 1, Concession 1 (RF), and the eastern sections of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 2 (RF). The lots are all different in dimensions given the proximity to the Rideau River. Lot 1 Concession 1 is a small triangular wedge currently encompassing approximately 17 acres. Lot 1, Concession 2 is a regular 200-acre rectangular lot. Lot 2, Concession 1 is roughly rectangular but is only 146 acres, truncated in the east by the Rideau River.

##### **Lot 1, Concession 1 (RF)**

In May 1811, the Crown granted all of Lot 1, Concession 1 to John Grant as well as the neighbouring 200 acres of Lot 1, Concession 2. At the time of the grant, Lot 1, Concession 1 was a very small triangular piece of land due to the course of the Rideau River. The patent map for Nepean Township clearly shows Lot 1, Concession 1 as this small parcel broken by the Rideau River (Map 3). It is noted in the abstract index for Lot 1, Concession 2 that it comprises “200 acres, all including 1 in 1<sup>st</sup>” indicating that Lot 1 Concession 1 only comprised 1 acre at this time.

John Grant passed away sometime prior to 1839 as a will dated April 1815 was registered on Lot 2, Concession 2 in January of 1840, but part of Lot 1, Concession 1 was deeded by the Sheriff in 1839. Beginning in 1869, Lot 1 was portioned and sold in 20 acre lots to various individuals, which may have created confusion later in the history of the lot, as it was not 20 acres in size, therefore was likely including portions of Lot 1, Concession 2.

In March 1877 George Rickey acquired all of Lot 1, Concession 1. In 1871 George Rickey is recorded as a 45-year-old Irish farmer that lived in Nepean with his 39-year-old wife Elizabeth and their six children (Statistics Canada 1871). A decade later, Rickey was enumerated as a schoolteacher and the family now employed a live-in servant for their household, William Moffatt, a 23-year-old Irishman (Statistics Canada 1881).

In August 1877, a Lis Pendens in the Court of Chancery<sup>1</sup> was registered on Lot 1 of Concession 1 and Lot 1 of Concession 2 between Denis Gleeson and George Rickey. D. Gleeson is depicted on the 1861 Walling map on Lot 1, Concession 2 which extends on this map all the way to the Rideau River, therefore Lot 1, Concession 1 is not depicted (Map 3). D. Gleeson is not mentioned in the land registry prior to this transaction. This is possibly a result of the fact that land registration in Ontario was voluntary until 1846, which may have created a discrepancy in who was legally registered as the owner of the property. However, regardless of the registration, there were issues with the area described legally as Lot 1, Concession 1 which required a court to rectify. The court decision registered in 1877 granted all of Lot 1, Concession 1 to George Rickey et. al. (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Nepean, Book 8). As it was such a small area, the 1879 Belden map

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<sup>1</sup> A Lis Pendens translates as a pending decision, which means that there is a suit or action currently in the courts regarding a property and that no one can gain any rights to that property until a decision comes down. The Court of Chancery was a division of the High Court of Justice that had jurisdiction over both criminal and civil cases in Upper Canada. It underwent several reforms throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and was not abolished until 1913.



does not depict Lot 1, Concession 1 but only depicts Mrs. George Rickey on the eastern portion of Lot 1, Concession 2 (Map 3).

The last 19<sup>th</sup> century entry for Lot 1, Concession 1 (before skipping to 1959) was registered in 1892 for a quit claim dated 1878 from Elisabeth Rickey for the entirety of the lot to George Rickey (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Nepean, Book 8).

### **Lot 1, Concession 2 (RF)**

As previously noted, the Crown patent for all 200 acres of Lot 1, Concession 2 was granted in 1811 to John Grant. Following the registration of John Grant's will in 1840, J.C. McKenzie sold three undivided 25 acre parts to David Baillie in 1847. Baillie took out two mortgages on the property in 1847 and 1848. He was unable to pay his mortgages and all 200 acres of the lot was eventually acquired by J. L. Campbell, one of the original mortgagees, in 1860. He acquired the land through two separate transactions from J. C. McKenzie and C. Chapman who had been assigned one of Baillie's mortgages. The entire property then continued to be bought and sold every few years, until 1870 when George Rickey acquired 100 acres of the front or east half of Lot 1, Concession 2 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Nepean, Book 10).

Similar to Lot 1, Concession 1, a Lis Pendens was registered on the front half of the lot in 1877 between Denis Gleeson and George Rickey to be resolved in the Court of Chancery. D. Gleeson is depicted on the entirety of Lot 1, Concession 2 on the 1861 Walling map, which does not show Lot 1, Concession 1 (Map 3). The court ruling granted George Rickey the east half of Lot 1, Concession 2 and Mrs. George Rickey is depicted on the east half of the property on the 1879 Belden map (Map 3). The Rickey family remained on the property until 1913.

### **Lot 2, Concession 2 (RF)**

Lot 2, Concession 2 was not patented by the Crown until 1853 when William Hodgins acquired the full 146 acres of the lot, divided in the land registry abstract as 73 acres of the north and south halves. In 1857 Hodgins sold the entirety of the lot to B. Quinn (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Nepean, Book 10), who is depicted on the 1861 Walling map (Map 3). Bernard Quinn was enumerated in the 1881 census as a 63-year-old widowed Irish farmer (Statistics Canada 1881). In 1882 he deeded the north half of the property to his second eldest son William, 32, and in 1883 sold the south half (less part of the property) to his eldest son John, 34. This is evidenced in the 1879 Belden map that depicts W. Quinn on the north half of the property, which is actually opposite Mud Creek on Little Island, and John Quinn and Bernard Quinn on the remainder of the lot west of Mud Creek (Map 3). No structures are depicted within the current study area on the 1879 Belden Map.

Between the years of 1887 and 1891 several land transactions were made between members of the Quinn family by individuals who owned parts of the property for less than a year. A vested order was issued in 1891 to Emelie Quinn, 30, and then successive deeds and mortgages were issued between 1892 and 1898 between Bernard Quinn and several of his younger children including James (21), Ellen (25), and Emilie Quinn (30) (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Nepean, Book 10). These last three children, as well as Francis, 32, were recorded as still living with Bernard in 1891 and farming the land with their father (Statistics Canada 1891). James Quinn owned the property until 1912 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Nepean, Book 10).

## 4.3 Archaeological Context

### 4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of an 18.65 hectare property, that is irregularly shaped and municipally addressed as 4386 Rideau Valley Drive, located on Lot 1, Concession 1 (RF) and Lots 1 and 2 of Concession 2 (RF) in the former Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County. The property's eastern border follows Rideau Valley Drive. Beyond Rideau Valley Drive is the Rideau River (Map 4). The property is bordered to the west and south by residential housing and to the north by existing commercial properties. Mud Creek, also referred to as the West Branch of the Rideau River on some maps, transects the property, separating the agricultural fields in the south of the property from woodlot and other further agricultural fields to the north. The study area can be accessed from the east by Rideau Valley Drive or from the south by Bankfield Road. There is a modern home with several outbuildings located in the very southeastern corner of the study area. The rest of the property mainly consists of agricultural fields with a small woodlot separating two large fields in the northern half of the property.

### 4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies completely within the North Gower Drumlin Fields, with a large drumlin located to the south of the study area (Map 5). The region is characterized by drumlins and till plains of gently undulating to moderately sloping topography (Schut and Wilson 1987). This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence of the Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage, these soils are generally poorly drained. Located west of the Rideau River is an esker deposit that runs in a north-south direction, these soil deposits were reworked into beach-type formations by the Champlain Sea. Intermittent limestone plains and swamp deposits can also be found in the Drumlin Fields (Schut and Wilson 1987).

The soil present along the western border of the study area as well as a channel beginning in the northwestern corner and running diagonally to finish midway on the eastern border is mapped as eroded channel (Map 5). This type of landscape is comprised of steeply sloping, narrow, continuous landforms in the form of gullies, valley walls, or creek beds with embankments (Schut and Wilson 1987). The slumping of soils is a common occurrence in eroded channels.

The northeastern corner and much of the south half of the property is characterized by Castor soils (Map 5) which are typically poorly drained and consist of 40-100 cm of medium-textured veneer which sits atop fine textured materials. The upper veneer is typically yellowish-brown to olive gray in colour and sandy to silty loam in texture. The lower layers range from olive gray to reddish brown in colour and are typically composed of lacustrine or marine deposits (Schut and Wilson 1987, 34).

Meanwhile, a small triangular section in the southeastern corner that surrounds a small square of North Gower soils is composed of Grenville soils (Map 5). Grenville soils range from medium to moderately coarse in texture and increase in coarse fragment content with depth. These coarse fragments are composed of angular to rounded stones and boulders. These soils range in drainage capability but the majority is well-drained. The parent material for Grenville soils is commonly referred to as Grenville Till and ranges from grayish brown to olive gray in colour and is typically coarse in texture. The upper materials are typically sandy loam or silty loam in texture with coarse fragments found less commonly throughout. Due to consistent inundation events, the upper 50-100 cm of Grenville materials have been heavily modified by fluvial action. This has reworked

the texture of much of the soil and has also, in some areas, caused very stony surface conditions due to the removal of finer soils, but this is quite variable (Schut and Wilson 1987, 41).

Lastly, North Gower soils are located in the southeastern corner of the property (Map 5). These are composed of moderately fine marine materials sitting atop silty clay loam that is grayish brown in colour. These soils are poorly drained as they have developed on sloping marine clay plains deposited during Champlain Sea inundation events. The upper 1-2 m of materials have been frequently modified due to redeposition of sediments in increasingly shallower water conditions as the Champlain Sea receded. This has resulted in interbedding of materials that vary in texture, like heavy clay to silt loams (Schut and Wilson 1987: 56).

Surficial geology of the study area is noted to be clay deposits that are massive to well laminated (Map 5).

### 4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. This includes Stage 1-4 Assessments of Part Lots 8 and 9, Concession 3 (Rideau Front) which identified three sites. The Location 4 site (BhFw-22), a scatter from a late 19th century residence that had been recently demolished, was investigated in the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment and determined to have no further CHVI (Golder Associates 2010). A Stage 4 mitigation of Location 1 (BhFw-20) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material as well as ten subsurface features typical of a farmstead complex. The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 2 (BhFw-21) produced an assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century material and six subsurface features and six posts representing a historical Euro-Canadian homestead (Golder Associates 2010).

Other investigations in the area include a Stage 1-4 Archaeological Assessment of the McCullough - 2 Site (BhFw-111) location on Lot 6, Concession 3, which consists of an artifact assemblage predominantly dating to the mid-19th century and a root cellar representing an early Euro-Canadian homestead (Golder Associates 2016). A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for intersection modifications on Bankfield Road at Prince of Wales Drive and First Line Road. was also undertaken but resulted in no significant cultural heritage finds (Archaeological Services Inc 2019).

From 2016-2017, Paterson Group undertook Stage 1 to 4 Archaeological Assessments and mitigation to the south on Lot 5, Concession A in North Gower Township at two archaeological sites: the Middle Woodland Period (circa 400 B.C. to A.D. 1000) Washká Site (BiFw-116), and the Euro-Canadian Williams' Homestead (BiFw-117) (Paterson Group 2016a, 2016b, 2016c, 2016d).

Matrix Heritage is also currently undertaking a Stage 1 and 2 assessment at 3552 Barnsdale Road, 1.5 km to the northwest, where it was determined that the property had no further archaeological value (Matrix Heritage 2021).

### 4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database on May 8, 2021, indicated that one registered archaeological site is located within a 1 km radius of the study area, the Joshua Clothier Farmstead (BhFw-122) a post-contact Euro-Canadian homestead. This site underwent Stage 2-4 Archaeological Assessments that identified a stone foundation and an archaeological assemblage that dates from mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Golder Associates Inc 2016, 2017, 2018).

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located near the study area.

#### **4.4 Archaeological Potential**

The study property falls in an area of potential indicated on City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999) (Map 2).

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area property exhibits indicators for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential as the Rideau River is less than 100 m east of the property. The West Branch of the Rideau River, or Mud Creek, transects the study area and forms the western border of the property.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The land registry records, census records, and historic maps show that the property was granted as early as 1811. The 1879 Belden map shows the Rickey homestead located within the study area, in the southeast corner (Belden 1879). The presence of the homestead and the property's proximity to the historical Rideau Valley Road indicate that there is archaeological potential for historical period sites within the study area.

This study property demonstrates potential for both pre-contact and historical period archaeological sites.

## 5.0 Field Methods

The entire property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI.

At the time of the survey a small portion of the property 2.19 ha (12 %), was observed as permanently wet, consisting of Mud Creek, also referred to as the West Branch of the Rideau River (Figure 1 - Figure 2), meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.a.i. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in pale blue on Map 6). Meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in orange on Map 6 - totalling of 0.16 ha (1%) are disturbed areas related to the modern residential home, driveway, and barn buildings in the southeast corner of the property (Figure 3 - Figure 4).

The majority of the study area (10.62 ha or 57%) was suitable for ploughing and a pedestrian survey was conducted as per Section 2.1.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in green on Map 6) (Figure 5 - Figure 9). This area was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5 metre intervals. All surveyed fields had been ploughed prior to commencing fieldwork. Fields were adequately weathered and exhibited no new growth with good surface visibility of at least 80%.

The remainder of the study area (5.68 ha or 30%) consists of lawn areas surrounding the house and farm structures, significantly overgrown pastures, and wooded areas. As per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1.b. (MHSTCI 2011) these areas were shovel tested on a 5 m interval seen in blue on Map 6) (Figure 10 - Figure 16). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion. The test pitting survey resulted in no positive test pits.

When artifacts were found during pedestrian survey, they were flagged then pedestrian survey of the area surrounding the find was intensified with 1 m transects perpendicular to the 5 m transects. Intensified survey extended 20 m in all directions from the find (Figure 17). As new finds were found in the intensified area, they too were flagged, and the area of 1 m transects expanded accordingly until such time as 20 m from the last find had been cleared (Section 2.1.1). During pedestrian survey, diagnostic or formal artifact types were all collected, bagged, and labelled according to the findspot and a small assemblage was left in the field to assist in relocating the site as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 and 9 (MHSTCI 2011).

The provenience system used for this project is based upon the Matrix project number plus waypoint (WP). During pedestrian survey, each find spot was assigned and recorded using a unique waypoint based on the project number e.g., MH1026-WP1.

All field activity, find spots, and testing areas were mapped using a handheld BadElf Surveyor GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries digitized from a georeferenced survey plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 6 for photo locations by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Photo catalogue, artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, C, and D.

Field work took place on June 7 and 8, 2021. Weather conditions ranged from overcast to sunny with a temperature high of 40° Celsius. Field conditions were excellent with good visibility, weather, and lighting as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner through the proponent prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

## 6.0 Record of Finds

All artifacts from the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment are contained in a single banker's box held at Matrix Heritage's lab facility for long term storage. All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. Artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, C, and D.

Test pits in the northern section of the property revealed 20-30 cm of grey-brown clay over light grey clay subsoil while test pits in the southern section of the property revealed generally shallow soils, with 10-15 cm of grey-brown silty clay over bedrock or light grey rocky glacial till subsoil. The test pitting survey resulted in no positive test pits.

During the pedestrian survey a total eight artifacts were recovered from five findspots located in the southeastern corner of the south field, just to the north of the current house and barns (Map 6). Intensification revealed no further findspots.

Artifacts are mainly ceramics, including: three pieces of vitrified white earthenware (1845+) (two of which are decorated with a hotel band and line style (1875+)), two pieces of refined white earthenware (1830+) (one stamped with a pink and green pattern and the other undecorated), and a handle from a yellowware Rockingham tea pot or pitcher (1835-1900) (Figure 18). Glass items include a single piece of light blue bottle glass and one piece of green pane glass.

The few findspots likely represent refuse associated with the ongoing occupation of the property from the adjacent home. As per Standard 1.b. Section 7.12 the finds were not registered as an archaeological site as fewer than ten 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts were found within a 10 m radius (MHSTCI 2011).

## **7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

The Stage 1 assessment indicated that there the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. However, the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.



## 8.0 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.

## 9.0 Closure


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

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

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.  
Senior Archaeologist



Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P.  
Senior Archaeologist

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**11.0 Images**



**Figure 1: Creek running east-west through center of study area (D13).**



**Figure 2: View of creek from Rideau Valley Drive bridge (D17).**



Figure 3: House and driveway at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive (D24).



Figure 4: Barns at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive (D23).





**Figure 5: Overview of southern field along Bankfield Road (D02).**



**Figure 6: Overview of central field (D10).**



Figure 7: Field walking in southern field (D01).



Figure 8: Field walking in central field (D11).



Figure 9: Fieldwalking northern field (D18).



Figure 10: Testing around barns at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive (D22).



Figure 11: testing grass field behind 4306 Rideau Valley Drive (D46).



Figure 12: Testing in long grass at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive (D26).



**Figure 13: Testing grass field beside Rideau Valley Drive (D29).**



**Figure 14: Testing grass field beside Rideau Valley Drive (D38).**



**Figure 15: Dense forest west of northern ploughed field (D41).**



**Figure 16: Testing through central forest (D45).**



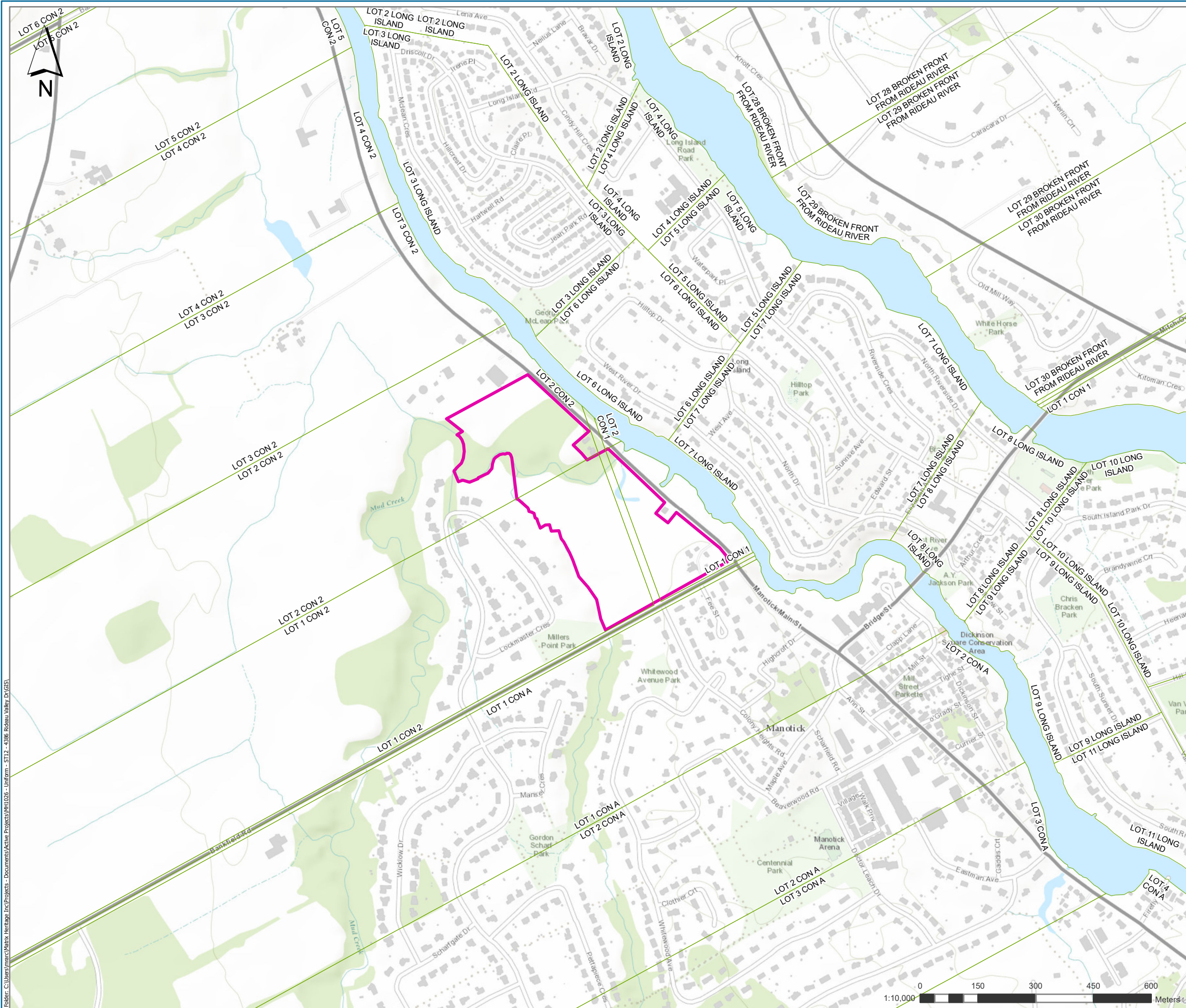
Figure 17: Intensification around findspots in field north of house at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive (D16).



Figure 18: Vitrified white earthenware with hotel band from WP3, stamped refined white earthenware from WP4, and yellowware Rockingham from WP1 (D51).

## 12.0 Maps





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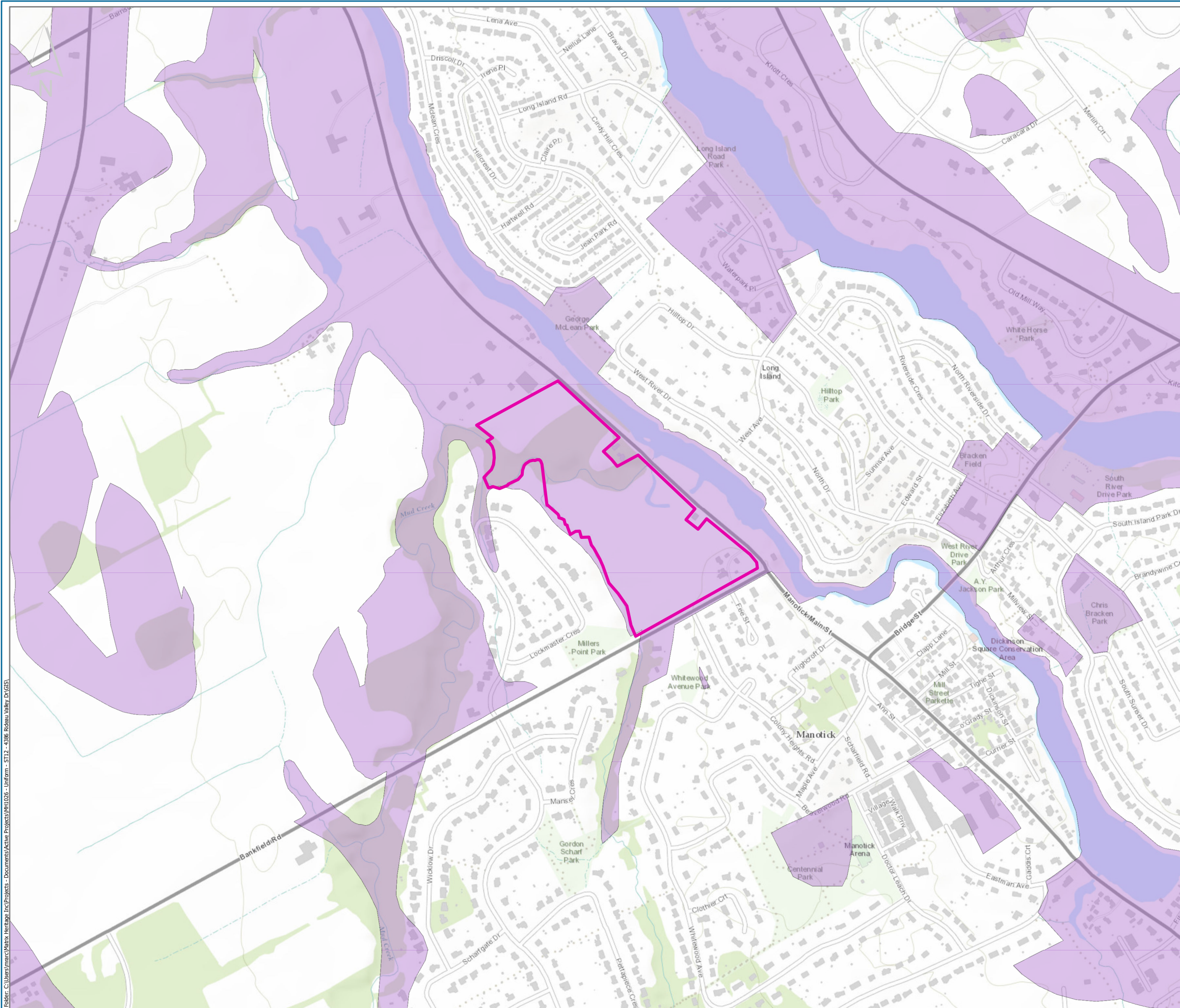
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FILE MH1026 DATE 2021-05-08  
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 PROJECT  
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 4386 RIDEAU VALLEY DRIVE, MANOTICK

TITLE LOCATION MAP 1

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**LEGEND**

STUDY AREA

**PLANNING**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL  
 ARCHÉOLOGIQUE



REFERENCES:  
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FILE MH1026

DATE 2021-05-08

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 4386 RIDEAU VALLEY DRIVE, MANOTICK

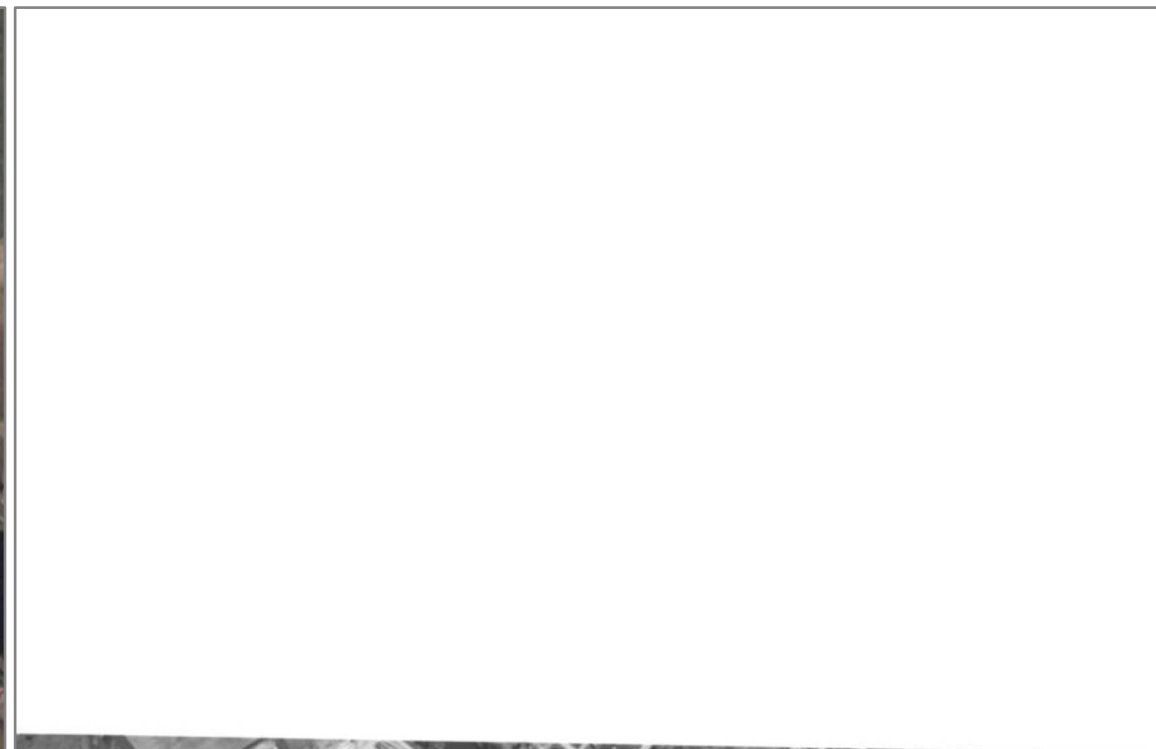
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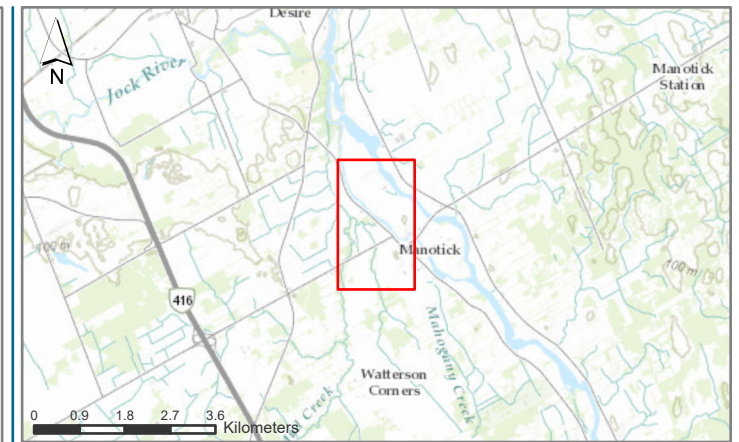




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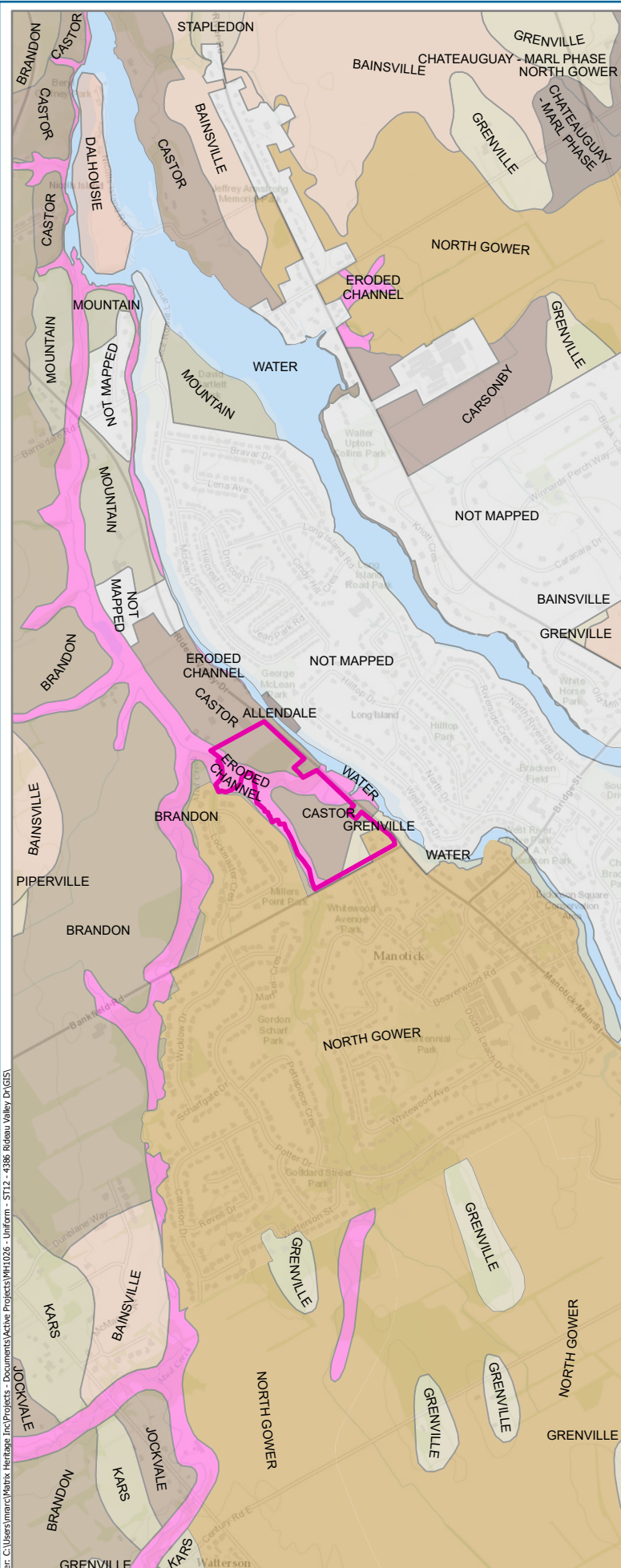
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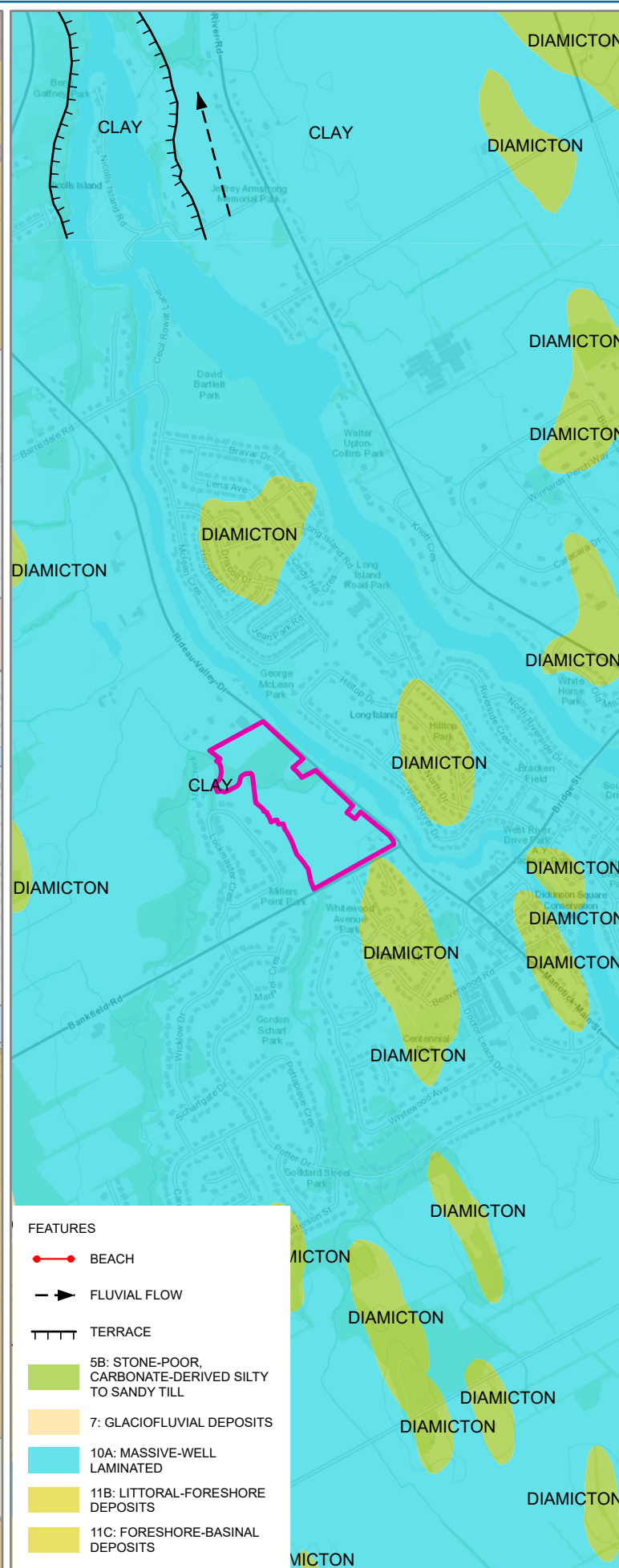
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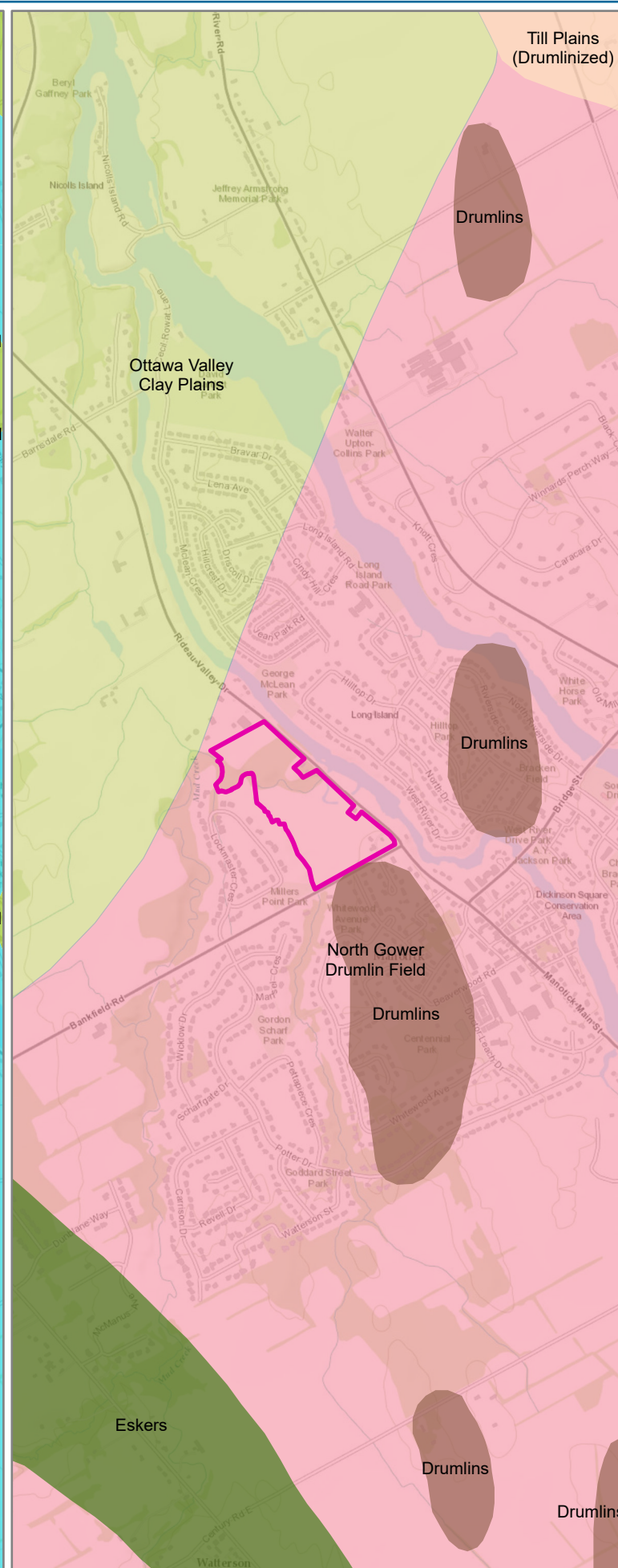
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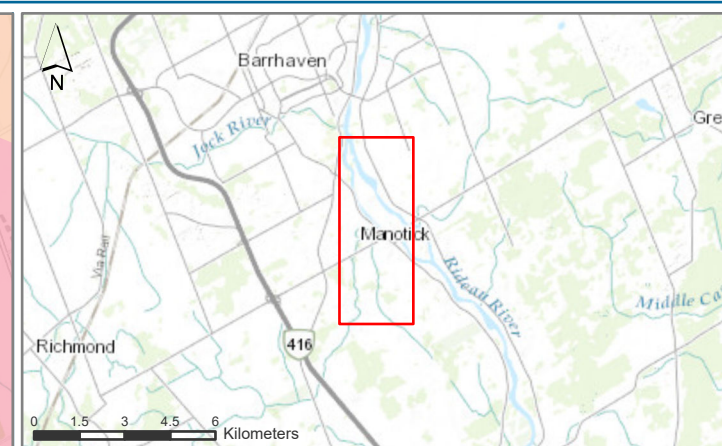
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND

STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:  
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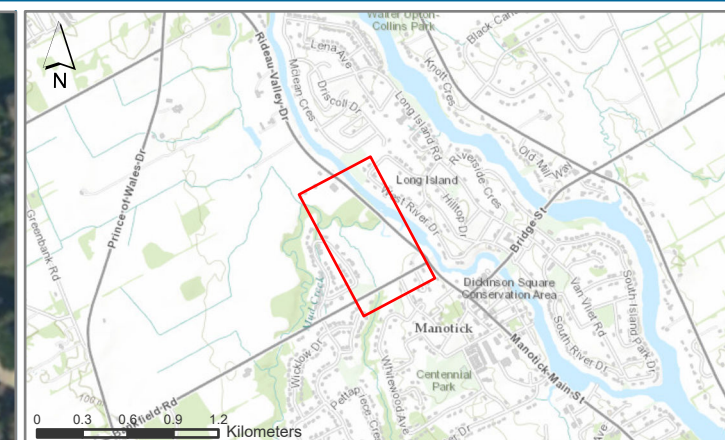
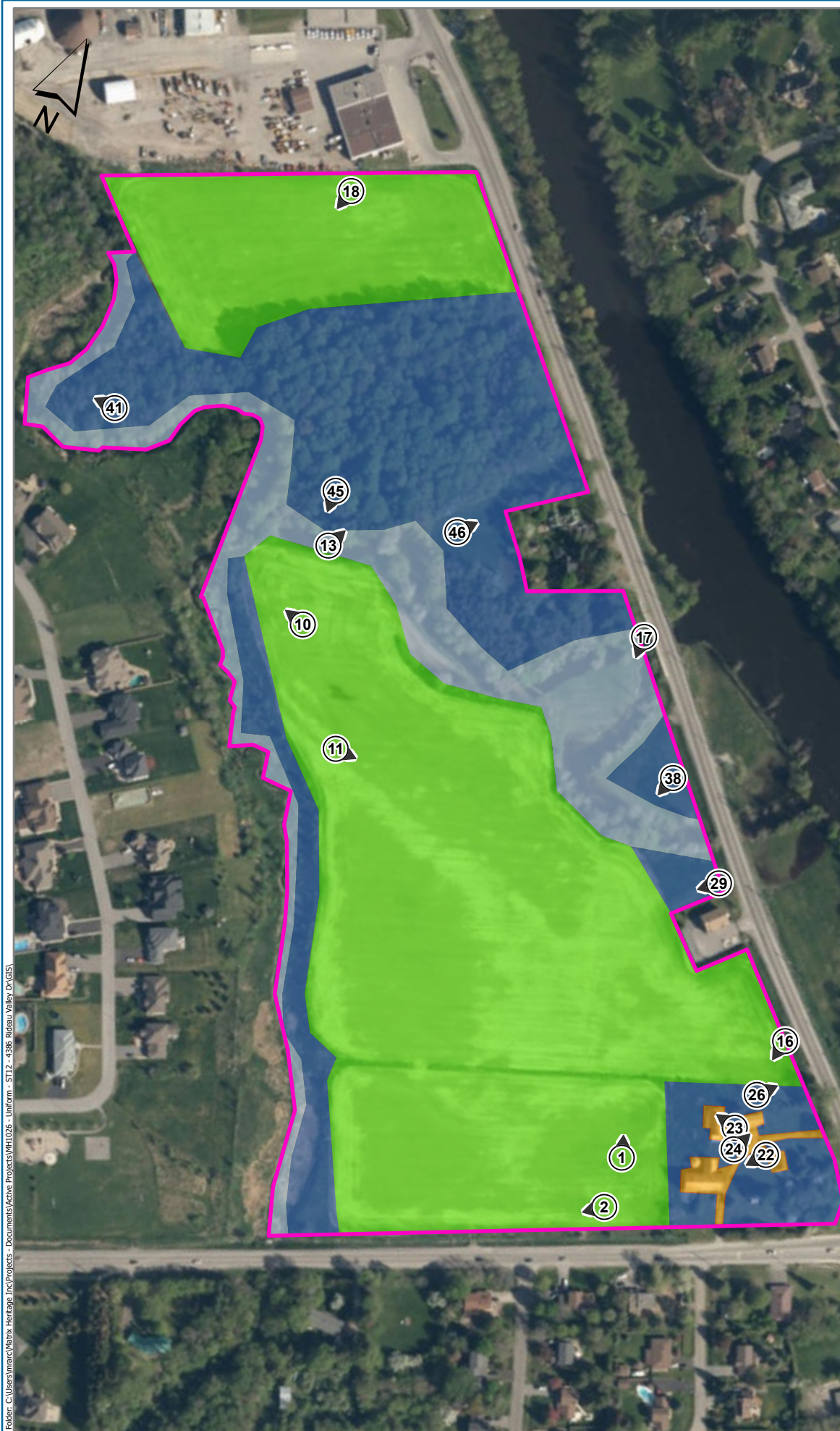
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PROJECT  
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 4386 RIDEAU VALLEY DRIVE, MANOTICK

TITLE  
**SOILS AND GEOLOGY**

MAP  
 5



**LEGEND**

- STUDY AREA

**METHODOLOGY**

**TESTING**

- SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 M INTERVAL)

**EXCLUDED**

- WET
- DISTURBED

- PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY FIND SPOT



REFERENCES:  
 CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN,  
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FILE MH1026 DATE 2021-07-15  
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 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
 4386 RIDEAU VALLEY DRIVE, MANOTICK  
 TITLE METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS, AND MAP FINDS 6

Folder: C:\Users\marr\Documents\Projects\Projects\MH1026 - Uniform - ST12 - 4386 Rideau Valley Dr (GIS)

**Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue**

<b>Photo #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dir</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Photographer</b>
<b>MH1026-D01</b>	Field walking in southern field	N	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D02</b>	Overview of southern field along Bankfield Road	W	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D03</b>	Southern field, looking towards house and barns at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive	E	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D04</b>	Field walking in southern field	S	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D05</b>	Field walking in central field	NW	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D06</b>	Overview of central field	N	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D07</b>	Overview of central field, looking towards Rideau Valley Drive	NE	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D08</b>	Field walking in central field	W	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D09</b>	Overview of central field	E	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D10</b>	Overview of central field	N	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D11</b>	Field walking in central field	SE	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D12</b>	Creek running east-west through center of study area	W	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D13</b>	Creek running east-west through center of study area	E	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D14</b>	River running east-west through center of study area	N	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D15</b>	Intensification around findspots in field north of house at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive	SW	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D16</b>	Intensification around findspots in field north of house at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive	SW	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D17</b>	View of creek from Rideau Valley Drive bridge	W	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D18</b>	Fieldwalking northern field	W	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D19</b>	Overview of northern field conditions	N	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D20</b>	Overview of northern field conditions	NE	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D21</b>	Testing around house and barns at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive	W	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D22</b>	Testing around barns at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive	W	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D23</b>	Barns at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive	N	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D24</b>	House and driveway at 4386 Rideau Valley Road	E	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D25</b>	Barns and driveway at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive	S	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D26</b>	Testing in long grass at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive	E	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D27</b>	Testing around house and barns at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive	E	2021-05-07	SB
<b>MH1026-D28</b>	Testing around house and barns at 4386 Rideau Valley Drive	SW	2021-05-07	SB

<b>Photo #</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dir</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Photographer</b>
<b>MH1026-D29</b>	Testing grass field beside Rideau Valley Drive	W	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D30</b>	Testing grass field beside Rideau Valley Drive	W	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D31</b>	Overview of grass field, along Rideau Valley Drive	N	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D32</b>	Slope from ploughed field down to grassy field	N	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D33</b>	Slope from ploughed field down to grassy field	NW	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D34</b>	Wet area between river and grassy field	NW	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D35</b>	Testing grass field beside Rideau Valley Drive	E	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D36</b>	Testing grass field beside Rideau Valley Drive	E	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D37</b>	Overview of grass field, along Rideau Valley Drive	N	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D38</b>	Testing grass field beside Rideau Valley Drive	W	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D39</b>	Testing through dense forest, west of northern ploughed field	S	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D40</b>	Dense forest west of northern ploughed field	W	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D41</b>	Dense forest west of northern ploughed field	E	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D42</b>	Dense forest west of northern ploughed field	N	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D43</b>	Creek bordering study area in central study area	S	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D44</b>	Testing through central forest	E	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D45</b>	Testing through central forest	SE	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D46</b>	Testing grass field behind 4306 Rideau Valley Drive	E	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D47</b>	Debris on slope south of 4312 Rideau Valley Drive	NE	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D48</b>	Gravel piles and debris in forest south of 4312 Rideau Valley Drive	SE	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D49</b>	Debris on slope south of 4312 Rideau Valley Drive	NE	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D50</b>	Gravel piles and debris in forest south of 4312 Rideau Valley Drive	N	2021-05-08	SB
<b>MH1026-D51</b>	VWE with hotel band from WP3, stamped RWE from WP4, and YWE Rockingham from WP1		2021-07-15	NK



### Appendix B: Document Catalogue

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Created By</b>
MH1026	4386 Rideau Valley Dr. Field Notes Stage 2 (One Note File)	S. Barre

### Appendix C: Map Catalogue

<b>Map #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Created By</b>
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Methods, Key and Conditions	B. Mortimer
6	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer

### Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

<b>Record #</b>	<b>Provenience</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Decorative Pattern</b>	<b>Primary Diagnostic</b>	<b>Dec. Colour 1</b>	<b>Dec. Colour 2</b>
50424	WP2	1	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Painted unspecified	Hotel band & line	Blue	Black
50425	WP2	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Plain			
50426	WP3	1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware	Painted unspecified	Hotel band & line	Blue	
50427	WP3	1	Pane glass	Green Glass				
50428	WP3	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue Glass (light)				
50429	WP4	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Stamped		pink	Green
50430	WP1	1	Handle / knob	Yellowware		Rockingham		
50431	WP5	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware	Plain			