REPORT:

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
1265 Teron Road
City of Ottawa
Part of Lot 5, Concession 4
Historic March Township
Carleton County, Ontario

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Project # LHC0178

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc. (LHC) was retained by Megha Holdings Inc. to prepare a Stages 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for the proposed severance and future development of a portion of 1265 Teron Road. The archaeological Study Area is located in part of Lot 5, Concession 4 in the Historic Township of March, Carleton County, in the City of Ottawa.

The Stages 1 and 2 AA was prepared by Christienne Uchiyama (P376) and Colin Yu (R1104) in compliance with the O*ntario Heritage Act* R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18 (OHA) as per the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs).

The Stage 1 and 2 AA was carried out in September 2019 under Project Information Form #P376-0024-2019. The investigation encompassed the entirety of the Study Area – comprising the lands proposed to be severed from 1265 Teron Road for future development. Permission to enter and conduct all necessary field work was granted by the proponent.

The Stage 1 AA determined that the Study Area exhibited archaeological potential. Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area did not result in the identification of any archaeological materials.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 AA:

- No further archaeological assessment is recommended; and,
- It is requested that the MTCS enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the OHA.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc. (LHC) was retained by Megha Holdings Inc. to prepare a Stages 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) for the proposed severance and future development of the property located at 1265 Teron Road in the City of Ottawa, Ontario

The archaeological Study Area comprises an irregular parcel measuring approximately 2.2 hectares. The Study Area is located south of Teron Road and east of March Road in Kanata, now within the City of Ottawa. The property is legally described as part of Lot 5, Concession 4, in the historic Township of March, Carleton County (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Stages 1 AA was prepared by Christienne Uchiyama (P376) and Colin Yu (R1104) in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18 (OHA) as per the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs). A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on September 17, 2019. Field activities were performed in compliance with the S&Gs. Christienne Uchiyama acted as field director. Permission to access the property and curate all finds was granted by the proponent. Field notes, photographs and artifacts recovered by the archaeological licencee as part of this project will be curated and stored at the North York office of the licencee in a manner consistent with industry standards. Weather conditions during field activities were sunny and warm and visibility was excellent at all times.

For clarity, Teron Road will be described in this report as east-west and March Road will be described as north-south.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of a Stage 1 AA is to provide information about the land use history and present conditions of the Study Area in order to evaluate the potential for the presence of an archaeological site or archaeological resources. Stage 1 AA involves detailed research into the geography, topography and history of the subject property. The study looks into any previous archaeological fieldwork conducted on or near the property as well as the site's current conditions. A thorough Stage 1 AA results in a more accurate evaluation of a property's archaeological potential, thus reducing the possibility of unexpected delays later in the project due to archaeological concerns.

Based on the findings of the Stage 1 AA, a recommendation will be made for further work or, in the event that there is a lack of archaeological potential, to clear the site from any further archaeological requirements.

Where archaeological potential is identified by a Stage 1 AA, a Stage 2 AA is recommended. The purpose of a Stage 2 AA is to determine whether a property contains archaeological resources through on-site survey (generally, systematic pedestrian survey of ploughed fields or test pit survey).

1.2 Methodology

The Stage 1 and 2 AA has been completed in accordance with the 2011 S&Gs. Stage 2 AA field methods employed during the assessment are described in Section 4.0.

There are three basic components to a Stage 1 AA: background research; property inspection; and analysis/evaluation of archaeological potential.

Background research for a Stage 1 AA involves, but is not limited to, reviews of:

- the geographical context and topographical features of the property;
- pre-European contact cultural context of the area;
- post-European settlement land use history and ownership records (e.g., land registry information, assessment rolls, census data, city directories, historical maps, aerial imagery); and

- existing registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the subject property (based on the MTCS's Archaeological Sites Database) and previous archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity.

Property inspection is intended to assess, first-hand, the topographic and geographic context of the property and to identify any features of archaeological potential or modern disturbance. The property inspection may also identify areas that might affect further assessment strategies (if further work is warranted). The property inspection must be undertaken when weather conditions permit and visibility is good.

Analysis/evaluation of archaeological potential is based on evidence collected during background research and current conditions observed during the property inspection.

The following features or characteristics are indicative of archaeological potential (based on MTCS, 2011):

- previously identified archaeological sites within close proximity
- water sources
- primary water sources (i.e., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)
- secondary water sources (i.e., intermittent streams and creeks, marshes, swamps, springs)
- past water sources (i.e., glacial lake shorelines, relic water courses, former lakes, marshes or beaches)
- elevated topography
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- distinctive land formations
- access to raw materials or resources
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement or early historical transportation routes
- properties listed on municipal heritage inventories or registers
- places identified by local histories or oral tradition as being possible archaeological sites

In instances where there is archaeological potential, that potential may have been removed or disturbed by extensive and deep land alterations. Activities causing extensive and deep land alterations might include: major landscaping involving grading, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. It is possible for disturbances to have removed archaeological potential for part or all of a property.

Based on the evaluation of archaeological potential, a recommendation will be made for either a) further work or, b) to clear the site from any further archaeological requirements.

In this case, it was determined that portions of the project area exhibited archaeological potential and it was recommended that the project proceed to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. Based on the size of the area of archaeological potential and the fact that ploughing was not possible, Stage 2 testing was undertaken using a test pit survey strategy.

Test pit survey involves digging a series of test pits (30 cm in diameter) to subsoil at 5 m intervals across the grassy portions of the property to within 1 m of the building foundations. All soil excavated was screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm. All artifacts encountered are collected according to their associated test pit. All test pits are backfilled. In the event that archaeological resources are encountered in a test pit, a series of additional test pits may be excavated around the original, positive test pit and a 1 m unit may be excavated around the original positive test pit.

Any archaeological resources recovered during the Stage 2 survey are documented and analysed to determine their nature (i.e., age and/or cultural affiliation). Based on the amount and density of archaeological resources encountered a determination is made as to whether the resources constitute an archaeological site with cultural heritage value or interest, or not. The identification of a new archaeological site might result in further work. Single examples of artifacts of special interest or concentrations of artifacts within a 10 m by 10 m survey area would likely require further assessment in the form of a Stage 3 AA.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

2.1 Development Context

The Stages 1 and 2 AA is being undertaken as a requirement of an application for the severance of 1265 Teron Road and in advance of future development of the property (Figure 3).

2.1.1 Study Area

The Study Area is located within the suburb of Kanata, in the City of Ottawa; comprising an approximately 2.2 hectare, irregularly-shaped parcel located east of March Road and south of Teron Road. The property is legally described as part of Lot 5, Concession 4, City of Ottawa (Figure 1).

The Study Area is located within an industrial/commercial park. The western half of the property currently houses two industrial buildings, paved parking surfaces, and manicured lawn. The Study Area being considered in this assessment comprises a portion of the property, currently manicured lawn and overgrown woodlot and scrubland, proposed to be severed from the larger property for development (Figure 2).

2.1.2 Algonquins of Ontario

The following text was provided by the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) in their review of a similar AA. The authors are appreciative of the additional background information which has been provided by AOO.

> The Algonquins lived in present-day Ontario for thousands of years before Europeans arrived. Algonquin territory originally extended from the St. Lawrence River to the French River in the west, south to the Adirondack mountains in New York State, and north above Lake Abitibi. Over the past several hundred years, the description of Algonquin Territory has changed to be the lands and waters on both sides of the Ottawa River watershed from modern Hawkesbury to Lake Nipissing and north past the headwaters of the Ottawa River. Today, ten Algonquin communities comprise the Algonquins of Ontario:
>
> - The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation
> - Antoine
> - Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini (Bancroft)
> - Bonnechere
> - Greater Golden Lake
> - Mattawa/North Bay
> - Ottawa
> - Shabot Obaadijiwan (Sharbot Lake)
> - Snimikobi (Ardoch)
> - Whitney and Area
>
> Based on a Protocol signed in 2004, these communities are working together to provide a unified approach to negotiate a modern-day Treaty. The Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area includes a territory of nine million acres within the watersheds of the Kitchisippi (Ottawa River) and the Mattawa River in Ontario.
>
> This unceded territory, encompasses most of eastern Ontario, including the City of Ottawa, and most of Algonquin Provincial Park. More than 1.2 million people live and work within the unceded AOO Settlement Area. There are 84 municipal jurisdictions fully and partially located within the unceded AOO Settlement Area, including 75 lower and single tier municipalities and nine upper tier municipalities.

On October 18, 2016, the AOO and the Governments of Ontario and Canada reached a major milestone in their journey toward reconciliation and renewed relationships with the signing of the Agreement-in-Principle (AIP). The signing of the AIP is a key step toward a Final Agreement, which will clarify the rights of all concerned. By signing the AIP, the APP and the Crown have expressed, in a formal way, their mutual intention and desire for a lasting partnership. This event signaled the beginning of a new relationship between the AOO and the Crown, one in which the mistakes of the past must be supplanted by a new type of mutual respect and cooperation.

2.2 Historical Context

The Study Area exists within the suburban community of March Township and former City of Kanata. For most of its history, the Study Area remained largely rural, though it is adjacent to a number of historic transportation routes still in use today. The nearby Ottawa River, a navigable body of water, played a major role in the development of March Township.

The development of Ottawa (originally Bytown) heavily influenced that of March Township, the former City of Kanata, and the surrounding area.

2.2.1 Natural History and Early Indigenous Land Use

The pre-European contact (pre-contact) history of this area is long and diverse. Archaeologists generally divide the chronology of pre-contact land use in Southern Ontario into three primary periods based on characteristics of settlement patterns and material culture: Palaeo-Indian; Archaic; and, Woodland. The following summary of the pre-contact occupation of Eastern Ontario is based on Wright (1972), Ellis and Ferris (1990), Pilon (1999), Munson and Jamieson (2013) and the Algonquins of Ontario.

Although identifiable human occupation of present-day Ontario began during the retreat of the Wisconsin Glacier, this retreat resulted in the formation of the Champlain Sea – an inland sea in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa River valleys. The Champlain Sea covered the entirety of the Study Area and its surroundings until about 10,000 years ago when the area's first inhabitants were able to move into the region.[1] In terms of Indigenous land use, the archaeological record does not provide much evidence to suggest substantive occupation in the area (perhaps owing to poor resource access in the basin of the Champlain Sea) until approximately 8000 BP (before present, AD 1950), where some sites occur among islands of the St. Lawrence River.[2] However, some Palaeo-Indian archaeological period (12,000-9,000 BP) sites do occur in the Ottawa Valley, along ancient shorelines of the receding phases of the Champlain Sea during the Late Palaeo-Indian archaeological period (10,000-9,000 BP).[3] Palaeo-Indian period peoples were characterised by highly mobile lifeways, relying on caribou, small game, fish, and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment of the Ottawa Valley. Sites such as the Mason site (BfGa-22) on the Rideau Lakes are characterized by large bifacial blades and large bi-facial, fluted projectile points.

As the area's lakes and rivers evolved to their present configurations around 8,000 BP deciduous forests were established. Other known and potential Late Palaeo-Indian period archaeological resources recovered in the vicinity of

[1] L.J. Chapman and D.F. Putnam, *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1984: pp 38-40.
[2] Jean-Luc Pilon, "Ancient History of the Lower Ottawa River Valley," Chapter 2.2 (pp. 16-20) in A Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. Last accessed April 2017 at http://ottawariver.org/pdf/04-ch2-2.pdf. 2005: 17.
[3] Gordon D. Watson, "The Palaeo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley,"in Pilon ed., L*a préhistoire de l'Outaouais/Ottawa Valley Prehistory*. Outaouais Historical Society. pp. 27-42. 1999: pp 37-38 and Golder, *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, South Nepean Collector Phase 2, Concession 2, Lots 12-13 and Concession 3, Lots 12-15, Nepean Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario*. 2015: 2.

the Study Area include a Late Paleo-Dovetail point was recovered in Ottawa South sometime around 1918[4] and potential Paleo-Indian material has been recovered during archaeological investigations near Greenbank Road, Albion Road, and Rideau Road.[5]

During the Archaic archaeological period (9,500-2,500 BP), the environment in the Ottawa Valley resembled that of today. Stone tool assemblages during this period broadened, with the introduction of ground stone tools and wood-working implements (e.g., adzes, gouges).

More notably, during the latter part of the Middle Archaic archaeological period (6000-4500 BP) a Laurentian Archaic archaeological culture appeared in southeastern Ontario, northern New York and Vermont, and western Quebec. The Laurentian Archaic archaeological culture appeared around 6000-5500 BP and lasted for more than a thousand years. This period is associated with the Canadian biotic province, which was characterised by a unique species community based in mixed deciduous-coniferous forest. A diversity of tool types can be found in Laurentian Archaic sites, including broad bladed projectile points, various chipped stone artifacts, and a range of ground and polished stone tools such as semi-lunar knives, adzes, gouges, and un-grooved axes. A variety of bone tools including needles, barbed harpoons, fish hooks, and bi-pointed gorges along with associated faunal remains provides evidence of specialised fishing and hunting practices.[6] The appearance of copper by the Middle Archaic is indicative of an extensive trade network, while less extensive territories were utilized for subsistence.

The succeeding Woodland period (ca. 2750 – 300 BP) is subdivided into three phases. The Early Woodland period (ca. 2850 – 2350 BP) is generally marked by the introduction of pottery for storage. The Early Woodland assemblage indicates extensive trade networks continued through this period, and the influence of populations south of the Great Lakes is evident. Trading of exotic goods, such as obsidian, silver, copper and sea shells continued into the Middle Woodland period (ca. 2250 – 1050 BP) at which point horticulture was introduced to Ontario. This adoption shift in subsistence patterns resulted in a more sedentary lifestyle characterised by seasonal village sites, as well as more elaborate burial ceremonies; including the construction of large, earthen mounds. During this period distinctive patterns of ceramic decorations emerged in eastern Ontario, as well as fine bone technology. Middle Woodland sites have been identified in the South Nation Drainage Basin and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall's Bay and Sawdust Bay.[7]

The Late Woodland period (ca. 1050 – 300 BP) is marked by the establishment of larger village sites, sometimes containing dozens of longhouses and fortified with palisade walls. Agriculture increased during this period, as did regional warfare. Late Woodland sites have been recorded in the Ottawa Valley, including an ossuary burial identified by Dr. Edward Van Courtland at Chaudière Falls in the 1843.[8]

Samuel de Champlain documented his numerous interactions with Indigenous peoples in the Ottawa Valley during visits in 1613 and 1615. At the time, an extensive, complex network of trade existed with various culturally distinct

[4] Jean-Luc Pilon and William Fox, "St. Charles or Dovetail Points in Eastern Ontario," *Arch Notes*, N.S. Vol. 20, Issue 1, 2015 pp. 5-9.
[5] Ken Swayze, *A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of Woodroffe Estates Part North Half Lot 16, Concession 2 Nepean (Geo.) Twp., City of Ottawa*. 2003 and *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Central Canada Exhibition, Albion Road Site, Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 3, Gloucester Township (Geo.)*, City of Ottawa. 2004.
[6] Norman Clermont, "The Archaic Occupation of the Ottawa Valley," in Pilon ed., *La préhistoire de l'Outaouais/Ottawa Valley Prehistory*. Outaouais Historical Society. pp. 47-53. 1999: pp 47-49.
[7] Golder Associates, *Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment Gilligan Site (BhFv-21) Lot 17, Concession III Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester*, 2009: 16.
[8] Bruce Jamieson, "The History of Archaeological Research in the Ottawa Valley,"in Pilon ed., L*a préhistoire de l'Outaouais/Ottawa Valley Prehistory*. Outaouais Historical Society. pp. 15-26. 1999: pp 16-17.

peoples around the Ottawa Valley.[9] Early European documentation reveals three Algonquin cultural groups within the Ottawa Valley region: the Matouweskarini, Onontchataronon, and the Weskarini.[10]

The Study Area is within the 1783 Crawford Purchase lands. The Crawford Purchases involved land along the north shore of eastern Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River and were made between Captain William Crawford, on behalf of the Crown, and Mynass, a Mississauga (Ojibwe) chief, rather than with the Algonquin who were occupying the lower Ottawa River Valley at the time.

It should be noted that historical documentation related to the location and movement of Indigenous peoples in present-day Ontario is based on the documentary record of the experiences and biases of early European explorers, traders and settlers. This record provides only a brief account of the long, varied, and continuing occupation and use of the Ottawa Valley by Algonquin people known, through their histories and the archaeological record, to have been highly mobile over vast territories which transcend modern understandings of geographical boundaries.

The Study Area is located within the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) Settlement Area, an area of unceded territory covering more than nine million acres, including the City of Ottawa.

2.2.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement

In the eighteenth century, French and British governments alike opposed settlement in the Ottawa River Valley. Most opposition resulted from state interest in maintaining control over colonial economies in the height of the fur trade, so the Valley was still relatively uninhabited by Europeans by the dawn of the nineteenth century.[11] European settlement in the valley occurred slowly; the King of France issued seigneuries to French noblemen (along with rights to hunt, fish, and trade with First Nations) as early as the seventeenth century, but these were designed to control the land and its resources rather than settle it.[12]

Unlike the French authorities, in the wake of the British Conquest there was a concerted British interest and effort in agriculturalizing Upper Canada, including the Ottawa River Valley. This began in earnest with the arrival of Philemon Wright, an upper-class farmer from Massachusetts who contested earlier Montreal fur trading companies' surveys that had said there were scarcely 500 acres of arable land along the entire Ottawa River.[13] Wright insisted there were 500,000 acres, and by 1800 had persuaded British authorities to give him a warrant, as well as convinced 37 men, 5 women, and 21 children to travel 800 kilometres from Massachusetts to the Chaudière Falls region.[14] Official policy by the late eighteenth century to settle and populate Upper Canada (in the wake of losing the relatively bountiful Thirteen Colonies to the south) had men like Sir Edward Nepean (administrator for Canadian affairs, 1782-1794) scrambling to organize and develop townships. Nepean Township was named for him when it was granted on October 6, 1792, shortly after Upper Canada was surveyed.[15]

Champlain set the preconditions for later European explorers and settlers to use the Ottawa River as a highway through the area. Township B (later Gloucester Township) was established in 1772. It was later renamed after William Frederick, second duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh who was the nephew of King George III.[16] The British

[9] Pilon, 2005: 17.
[10] Golder, *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Riverside South Phase 9-4, Part of 4650 Spratt Road, Part Lot 22 Concession 1 Broken Front, Gloucester Township, Former County of Carleton, City of Ottawa, Ontario*. 2013.
[11] Ottawa River Heritage Designation Committee. (2005). A Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, 71.
[12] Ottawa River Heritage Designation Committee. (2005). A Background Study, p. 71.
[13] Ibid, p. 74.
[14] Ibid, p. 75.
[15] Elliott, Bruce. (1991). The City Beyond: A History Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital, 1792-1990, p. 6.
[16] Clarke, G. (2012). "A Historical Timeline for the Township of Gloucester".

Crown, in the wake of the American Revolution, saw an immediate need to settle a large number of United Empire Loyalists (UELs). As a partial result the Crown hastily negotiated the Crawford Purchase with the Mississauga First Nation;[17] in their haste, the Crown authorities failed to grasp that all the land in the Crawford Purchase was not under the jurisdiction of one homogenous group.

2.2.3 March Township

March Township was surveyed in 1820 as part of the District of Jonestown.[18] The township was named after Charles Lennox, fourth Duke of Richmond and Earl of March.[19] In the 1840s it officially joined Carleton County and was bounded by Nepean, Goulbourn, Huntley, and Torbolton Townships.[20] March Township was predominantly settled by retired officers of the Napoleonic wars.[21] Veterans of the war were granted large parcels of land and as much as 1600 acres were granted to higher ranked veterans.[22] In the 1879 Illustrated Atlas the land in March Township is described as "very poor" due to its rocky makeup.[23] Although the land was harsh, a number of English officers chose March Township as a place to settle.[24] Many high ranking officers chose to settle in the north, where, access to the Ottawa River and its picturesque views was more appropriate for their status.[25] Among those who settled the land were Captain Landell,, Benjamin Street, Arthur Lloyd and Thomas Reid.[26] One important figure was Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, who was a merchant from Plymouth, England. Pinhey was granted 1000 acres in March Township and would go on to finance St. Mary's church and build a grist and saw mill on his property – now Pinhey's Point Historic Site, approximately 5 km north of the Study Area.[27] By 1823, 49 families and a population of over 200 was recorded in the township's first census.[28]

In 1842, the township had a population of 831 and by 1846, 3,092 of March Township's 19,323 acres had been cleared for cultivation.[29] Settlers who were not given large parcels, generally chose southern March Township as their residence. The gazetteer from 1846 described the land in the north of March Township as poor, whereas the south was described as being "of excellent quality."[30]

Throughout the 19th and first half of the 20th century, many areas of March Township that were once marshland, were drained for agricultural use.[31] In 1978, March Township became part of the new City of Kanata, with the amalgamation of parts of the township of Goulbourn and the city of Nepean.[32]

[17] Upper Canada History.ca. "Land Allotment and Registry Offices."
[18] Golder Associates. (2011). p. 7
[19] Rayburn. (1997). p. 207
[20] Golder Associates. (2011). p. 7
[21] Ibid.
[22] Ibid.
[23] Belden. (1879) p. xlvi
[24] Golder Associates. (2001).
[25] Ibid.
[26] Walker and Walker. (1968).
[27] Walker and Walker. (1968). p. 258
[28] Ibid. p. 265
[29] Smith. (1846). p. 110
[30] Ibid.
[31] Golder. (2011). p. 8
[32] Rayburn. (1997). p.175

2.2.4 City of Kanata

Formed in 1978, Kanata was a planned community comprising several smaller residential communities. Developers sought to fill the gap for housing int eh greater Ottawa area by building small self-sufficient communities west of the Ottawa Valley greenbelt. *Kanata*, a Huron-Iroqouian word for "meeting place" or "come together" was chosen for the city because the developers thought the word expressed Kanata's sense of community. [33]

The early roots of Kanata came years before its amalgamation. William Teron, in 1964 had drawn up plans to create the city.[34] Teron felt that communities needed to be built around nature and people. He decided that several smaller communities built around a city center was needed to achieve his vision. Kanata was originally named Hazeldean-March, after a smaller community in Goulbourn Township.[35] Kanata was also designated to become Canada's next tech sector [36] and original plans were to leave 120 ha of land for the development of technology buildings.[37]

Bell-Northern Research (BNR) was one of the first tech companies to relocated to Kanata. The company was a joint-venture between Bell Canada and Northern Electric. Both companies sought to invest millions in semiconductor manufacturing and decided Kanata as their home.[38] Eventually, former BNR employees, Michael Cowpland and Terry Matthews formed Mitel within the City of Kanata.[39] Mitel, a telecommunication company specialized in microelectronic circuits and now Voice-over-IP (VoIP) products and has been a member within the community for decades. In 1995, Mitel employeed over 3600 people and had sales of $589 million.[40] Several other high-profile technology companies such as Martello Technologies, MSi, and BlackBerry also have a stake in Kanata. The technology sector is mainly based in the northern section of the city, which was known to have low agricultural value as the soil and drainage was poor. Developers sought to take advantage of this and built the technology sector to the north and residential buildings to the south. Known as the Kanata North Business Park and Kanata Research Park, many hi-tech companies relocated to the area; all along March Road. The agricultural industry in Kanata is almost non-existent, as the entirety of the city now employs those who work in the technology sector.

In 2001, Kanata became part of the City of Ottawa.

2.2.5 Historic Maps

Three historic maps were consulted to determine settlement and archaeological potential related to 19th century land use. While these historic maps can provide a great deal of information about the land use history of a property, there are some limitations. Not all features of interest were surveyed to the same degree of accuracy or included on the maps. Furthermore, subscribers to historical atlases were given preference in terms of the degree of detail included for their property.

- Church's 1830 Illustrated Atlas of March Township (Figure 4)

[33] Ibid.
[34] Elliott. (2015).
[35] Rayburn. (1997). p.175
[36] City of Kanata. (2019). Retrived from http://web.ncf.ca/dq579/aboutkan.html
[37] Elliott. (2015).
[38] Ibid.
[39] Ibid.
[40] Buckler. (2013).

- The 1830 atlas indicates that John Boucher was leasing Lot 5. There are no dwellings marked on the atlas, and - in addition to the watercourses crossing the lot – a portion of the lot is indicated to be swampland.

- Walling's 1863 Illustrated Atlas *of Carleton County, Canada* (Figure 4):
  - Walling's 1863 atlas shows John Read as the owner of Lot 5. There is one dwelling marked east of March Road; a major transportation route within March Township.

- Belden's 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County (Figure 4):
  - John Read continues to be listed as the owner and occupant at Lot 5, Concession 4 in Belden's 1879 atlas. There are two dwellings on the property, one along present-day March Road and one within the current Study Area. A tributary of Watts Creek runs through the northern and southern portions of the lot.

In addition to a review of 19th century maps, a number of 20th and early 21st century aerial images were reviewed in order to better understand the morphology of the Study Area. The aerial imagery reveals the age of some of the developments and structures, indicating that the Study Area and vicinity remained largely rural into the 21st century, despite some significant commercial and residential disturbances.

- GeoOttawa's 1965 Aerial Image (Figure 5):
  - The aerial image shows very little development in the area. The majority of March Township remains agricultural with very limited urban sprawl. Tributaries of Watts Creek are seen crossing Lot 5. No dwellings, previously marked on the historic maps, are present and the majority of the lot is a farm field.

- GeoOttawa's 1976 Aerial Image (Figure 5):
  - The 1976 aerial shows the extent of residential, commercial, and industrial development that occurred in Kanata and around the Study Area in the 1960s and 1970s. The Study Area is no longer agricultural, and a commercial building is present in the southwest corner. A wooded/scrub portion of the lot is present; however, signs of the watercourses crossing the lot are no longer present.

- GeoOttawa's 1991 Aerial Image (Figure 5)
  - The 1991 air photo shows the continued development of the surrounding lands as an industrial and commercial park.

- GeoOttawa's 2017 Aerial Image (Figure 5):
  - The 2017 aerial image shows no signs of new development except for a small portion in the north portion of the lot. The new building was proposed as early as 2011 and the land was cleared of archaeological potential by Golder Associates.[41]

2.3 Archaeological Context

2.3.1 Physical Features

Portions of the Study Area are identified as having Archaeological Potential as per the City of Ottawa Archaeological Potential Mapping (Figure 6). It should be noted that the archaeological potential modelling study that informed the City's potential mapping was undertaken in 1999.[42] Furthermore, the study did not include an exhaustive in-depth

[41] See Golder Associates (2011). P311-081-2011 and P311-083-2011
[42] See ASI (1999a) and (1999b).

review of micro-level conditions. As a result, the potential mapping may not reflect current conditions, nor can it be used to definitively rule out areas which may have low or no archaeological potential due to localised conditions (e.g., slope, ground disturbances which are not geographically extensive). Much of the archaeological potential indicated on the City of Ottawa mapping is related to proximity to historic transportation routes (e.g. present-day March Road, Teron Road) and water (e.g., Watt's Creek).

This section details the physiography, surficial geology, and physiographic features of note.

The Study Area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region.[43] The Ottawa valley in this region consists of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock and sand. As the region belongs to the Lowlands of the St. Lawrence physiographic region of Canada, underlying bedrock is chiefly limestone and shale of the Paleozoic, accompanied by outcroppings of Precambrian limestone, other formations, and unconsolidated materials (drift).[44] The nearby Ottawa River watershed is drained by Watts Creek and Shirley's Brook.[45]

The Study Area's surficial geology is fairly uniform. Its topography is almost level to depressional, with slow/poor drainage, both internally and externally.[46] Even more poorly drained areas and seepage zones are noticeable at the base of drumlins. Soil tends to vary depending on the location and is more productive west of Ottawa.[47]. Farming is productive in the Carp Valley region; located west of the City of Ottawa.[48] Organic matter content of the soil tends to be high, and the original forests were made up of elm, ash, soft maple, and cedar.[49]

2.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

This section fulfils the requirements of the S&Gs, Section 1.1 in examining the most up-to-date project information for the area, the area surrounding the site of study for 1 km, and the radius expanding outward. A review of the Ontario Sites Database module indicates there is one registered archaeological site within a 1-km radius[50] of the Study Area (Table 1). BiFx-18, is a small Euro-Canadian site comprising 137 artifacts dating to c.1870s to the 20th century. The site is located along the Nepean-Arnprior Railway approximately 203 meters west of Watt's Creek. The site is approximately 975 m west of the current Study Area.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km Radius of the Study Area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status	Location Relative to Study Area
BiFx-18	North Kanata H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other Industrial, homestead	Further CHVI	<1 km

[43] Chapman and Putnam (1984).
[44] Hills, Richards, and Morwick (1944), 12
[45] Golder (2012), 3
[46] Hills, Richards, and Morwick (1944), 50
[47] Chapman and Putnam (1984), 207
[48] Ibid, 208
[49] Hills, Richards, and Morwick (1944), 50
[50] It should be noted that the search application for the Ontario Sites Database returns search results in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in returns beyond 1 km.

2.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

A review of records available within the PastPortal System, provided and managed by the MTCS, and documentation provided by the City of Ottawa, identified three previous archaeological assessments which document relevant archaeological fieldwork completed near the Study Area. No archaeological assessments have previously been conducted within the current Study Area.

Golder Associates. (2011). *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment 30 Richardson Side Road Part Lot 5, Concession 4, Geographic Township of March Carleton County, City of Ottawa*. P311-081-2011 and P311-083-2011

> The Study Area assessed under PIF numbers P311-081-2011 and P311-083-2011 is directly east of the current Study Area. A Stage 2 AA was undertaken and no archaeological resources were recovered. The report concluded that no further archaeological assessment is needed and the property was cleared of any archaeological concern.

Kinickinick Heritage Consulting. (2011). A *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Part of Lot 5 Concession 4 March Twp (Geo.) City of Ottawa*. P039-175-2011

> The Stage 1 AA is located in Part of Lot 5, Concession 4, historic Township of March, City of Ottawa. The area surveyed is located southwest of the current Study Area; on the south side of March Road and less than 200 m away. The Stage 1 AA found no archaeological potential exists within the area. The report argued errors in the *Archaeological Resources Potential Mapping Study*, stating "the buffered section of March Road is not historical [and] if the map were corrected, the buffered section should have been along Teron Road." The report does not recommend Stage 2 AA and the entirety of the area surveyed is cleared of heritage concerns.

2.3.4 Additional Archaeological Context

The AOO has also provided the following information related to the review of archaeological context in Stage 1 AAs in Algonquin Traditional Territory.

> The Algonquin Traditional Territory is composed of a diversity of indigenous cultural landscapes. An Indigenous cultural landscape is a living landscape that indigenous people value because their enduring relationship with that place and its continuing importance to their cultural identify. Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK), an intimate knowledge of an area's landforms, plants and animals, is reflected in an indigenous cultural landscape. Many archaeological sites within the Algonquin Traditional Territory are small and contain a minimal amount of archaeological material, and these materials may be of great significance to the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO).
>
> For thousands of years the Algonquin Traditional Territory was characterized as glacial lakes and/or inland seas, resulting in high water levels that have left a sequence of paleo-shorelines and associated archaeological sites often far inland from modern shorelines that are the familiar focus of many archaeologists. The archaeological "visibility" of sites on relic shorelines and fossil islands in the Algonquin Traditional Territory is further affected by the expedient use of local stone for tools, a technology which may be unfamiliar and "invisible" to archaeologists.
>
> In the past, at the Stage 1 or any other level or archaeological assessment, engagement with the AOO or any specific Algonquin community, has often been lacking. As a result, valuable sources of Algonquin oral history and TEK are frequently lacking or omitted from reports.
>
> The AOO regards all cultural heritage sites – from sacred burials to every-day stone tool workshop sites – to be of importance and worthy of investigation and protection. The AOO are in the process of developing the AOO Enhanced Archaeology Standards and Guidelines that will enable the

> producers of archaeological and cultural heritage reports to understand how to satisfy AOO requirements from the start and to prevent costly backtracking and study/reporting revisions. We look forward to an opportunity to speak further with City of Ottawa in the coming months about this important initiative.
>
> In the interim, the AOO will continue to review draft Archaeological Assessments (AA) under the context of the use of First Nations cultural resources (oral tradition, local consultation, archaeological material), historical documents (historical air photos, census information, genealogical information), and geotechnical data (glacial/postglacial lake/river succession, local surficial geology, soils, property description).

Further, the reports listed above in Section 2.3.3 may have not previously been reviewed by AOO and AOO may have the following concerns regarding these previous studies:

a) The work may have been carried out before 2011 when Ministry Standards and Guidelines came into effect;

b) The authors of previous reports may have been unaware of the relic shoreline that are present across the study area;

c) Previous Stage 2 assessments may have missed small sites, which are characteristic of Algonquin territory, and;

d) The field crew involved in earlier Stage 2 assessments may not have been adept at recognizing lithic tools made from quartz and other local rock, by bipolar or anvil percussion.

As such, AOO may not be able to accept the recommendations of this report that no further assessment is required for areas indicated as possessing no/low archaeological potential or areas which have been previously assessed. Notwithstanding this, the author has reviewed and will make use of the previous recommendations in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (7.5.8) while the AOO and MTCS coordinate review of these previous assessments.

3.0 SITE INSPECTION

3.1 Site Inspection: Field Methods

A Stage 1 Property Inspection is described under Section 1.2 of the S&G. A site inspection is conducted when greater level of detail is needed to recommend assessment strategies. A Stage 2 AA was recommended for the Study Area during the initial background and historic study and thus no Property Inspection was conducted.

4.0 STAGE 2 FIELD METHODS

Christienne Uchiyama (P376) and Colin Yu (R1104) conducted a Stage 2 test pit assessment on September 17, 2019 according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 1.2. The requirements are; to evaluate the area for archaeological potential against the existing backdrop of non-specialist assessment, as well as to determine any archaeological concerns accordingly. Permission to access the property was granted by the proponent. Weather on September 17, 2019 was cool and sunny and visibility was excellent. The entire Study Area was systematically assessed and documented. All photographic records, notes and site plans were prepared as part of the Stage 2 AA. All notes and photographs taken as part of the assessment will be stored and curated at the North York office of the licensee.

The Study Area comprises an irregularly-shaped, 2.2-hectare wood and scrub lot and was thus subjected to survey through shovel test pitting in accordance to Section 2.1.2 (Image 1 through Image 6) Specifically, the follow methods were employed to assess the Study Area:

- Stage 2 assessment using a 5m test pit survey strategy in lands that cannot be ploughed. Assessment must be conducted in conformance with the S&Gs, Section 2.1.2 Standard 1a;
- If archaeological resources are found, additional test pits at a reduced distance of 2.5 m to identify if further resources are present;
- Test pits will be at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil;
- All soils are screened through a 6 mm mesh and test pits are backfilled at the end of the screening process;
- No further assessment is required for areas indicated as possessing low and/or no archaeological potential or areas which have been previously assessed.

The combined results of the Stage 1 and 2 AA are presented in Figure 7.

4.1 Physical Features of Low or No Archaeological Potential

The Study Area was evaluated for physical features of low or no archaeological potential in accordance to Section 2.1 Standard 2a of the S&G. Features that demonstrate this attribute include: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes except in areas likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

There are two historic water courses that traverse the Study Area; however, they are no longer present and were drained in the early 1960s. The Study Area does experience varying levels of flooding during the spring as a noticeable drainage basin near the northwest portion of the Study Area is present. Portions of the Study Area are steeply sloped; greater than 20° (Image 7 and Image 8). Steep slope accounted for approximately 0.22 ha., or 10.05% of the Study Area. These areas were not subjected to Stage 2 assessment due to their low or no archaeological potential.

4.2 Identified Disturbance

The Study Area was evaluated for features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed as described in Section 1.3.2 of the S&Gs. Extensive or major disturbances may include but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints or sewage and infrastructure development. Minor disturbances such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affected archaeological potential. Deeply buried archaeological resources may also be unaffected by any disturbance and may not be identified through background research or property site inspections.

No previous disturbance within the Study Area was marked or noted in any previous Archaeological Reports as such the entire property required a Stage 2 AA.

Disturbance identified during the Stage 2 AA included the majority of the Study Area. Several water testing wells were conducted by previous assessments (Image 9). Portions of the northern and southern subject areas were disturbed via grading and soil movement (Image 10). It was likely that grading from previous work on the adjacent properties played a role in extensive soil movement in the current Study Area. Identified disturbance was confirmed through judgemental test pitting at 10-m intervals, by soil qualities (Image 11). Sand fill was present in areas of unnatural soil movement and did not have the marked characteristics of soil qualities identified in a non-disturbed context. Images and descriptions of the natural soil conditions reported in the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on the adjacent property (Golder, 2011) were also reviewed and found to contrast greatly with the conditions encountered on the subject property. Disturbances amounted to 1.82 ha., or 83.11 % of the Study Area.

4.3 Test Pit Survey

A shovel test pit survey was conducted within the Study Area that was deemed to hold potential for archaeological resources. Test pit survey was conducted in areas where ploughing was not viable, which included the wood and scrub lands comprising the entire Study ARea (Image 12). A systematic shovel test pitting of the property in 5 m transects was conducted throughout the entirety of the property where possible, increasing to 10 m in areas of confirmed disturbance. Test pits measured 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil were applicable. Soils were screened through a 6 mm wire mesh in order to recover any archaeological resources. Approximately 0.15 ha., or 6.84% of the Study Area was subject to test pit assessment at 5 m transects.

All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features. All test pits were excavated to within 1 m of the fence that bounded the eastern and southern Study Area. The topsoil throughout the Study Area was light to dark brown sandy loam. Subsoil was yellowish sand with pebble inclusions. Disturbed areas exhibited soils that were light grey sand with gravel inclusions.

During the test pit survey, a scatter of field stones was discovered in the southeastern portion of the Study Area (Image 13). It was determined that the stones did not resemble or belong to any cultural feature. The field stones were documented and photographed.

5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

During the Stage 2 AA, no artifacts were recovered. As such, there is no Record of Finds.

6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The background research, a review of current and historical aerial imagery, and a Stage 2 AA, together formulate enough data to conclude that the entirety of the Study Area does not contain any Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The Study Area is cleared of any archaeological resources and no further archaeological assessments are required.

Table 2: Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential

Features and characteristics indicating archaeological potential	Yes	No	Unknown / other
Registered archaeological site within 300m of property		X	
Physical Features			
Potable water/watercourse within 300m of property			
Primary water source (e.g. lake, river)			
Secondary water source (e.g. stream, swamp, marsh, spring)		X	
Past water source (e.g. relic watercourse, former beach ridge)	X		
Distinctive topographical features on property		X	
Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area on property		X	
Distinctive land formations on property		X	
Cultural Features			
Known burial or cemetery site on or adjacent to property		X	
Food or scarce resource harvest area on property		X	
Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement within 300m of property	X		
Early historic transportation routes within 100m of property	X		
Property-specific Information			
Property is included on Municipal Register under the *Ontario Heritage Act*		X	
Local knowledge of archaeological potential of property		X	
Recent (post-1960) and extensive ground disturbance			portions

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 AA determined that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. The Stage 2 AA did no result in the identification of any archaeological resources.

It is the professional opinion of the licensee that no further archaeological concerns are apparent and therefore recommends that no further archaeological assessment be required within the Study Area.

Should deeply buried archaeological materials be encountered during construction, it is recommended that all work cease and a professionally licenced archaeologist be consulted to assess the cultural heritage value and significance of any such archaeological deposits.

Since the potential always exists to miss important information in archaeological surveys; if any artifacts of indigenous interest or human remains are encountered during the development of the Study Area, please contact:

Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office
31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101
Pembroke, Ontario K8A 8R6
Tel: 613-735-3759
Fax: 613-735-6307
Email: algonquins@tanakiwin.com

It is requested that the MTCS enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such a 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject 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 licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

This report has been prepared by Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc. for Megha Holdings Inc. Any use of this report by a third party is the responsibility of said third party.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain deeply buried archaeological resources. In the event that unexpected, deeply buried archaeological resources are encountered advice on compliance with legislation outlined in Section 7 should be followed.

In the event that such a discovery should occur, the undersigned will be available to answer any questions you may have.

Christienne Uchiyama, M.A. (P376)

Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant

Principal, Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc.

10.0 SOURCES

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Environmental Assessment Act

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Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act Regulation 30/11

Ontario Heritage Act

Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 9/06

Planning Act (Ontario)

Provincial Policy Statement (2014)

11.0 IMAGES

Image 1: View of Study Area, looking north towards Teron Road (CY 2019).

Image 2: View of Study Area, looking south (CY 2019).

Image 3: View of Study Area, looking west towards March Road (CY 2019).

Image 4: View of Study Area, looking east, towards Herzberg Road (CY 2019).

Image 5: View of Study Area, wooded lot test pitted at 5 m intervals (CU 2019).

Image 6: View of Study Area, heavily wooded lot located on south end of Study Area (CY 2019).

Image 7: View of sloped area greater than 20° at the center of the Study Area (CY 2019).

Image 8: View of slope greater than 20°, located in the center of the Study Area (CY 2019).

Image 9: Water test well causing disturbance near the center of the Study Area (CU 2019).

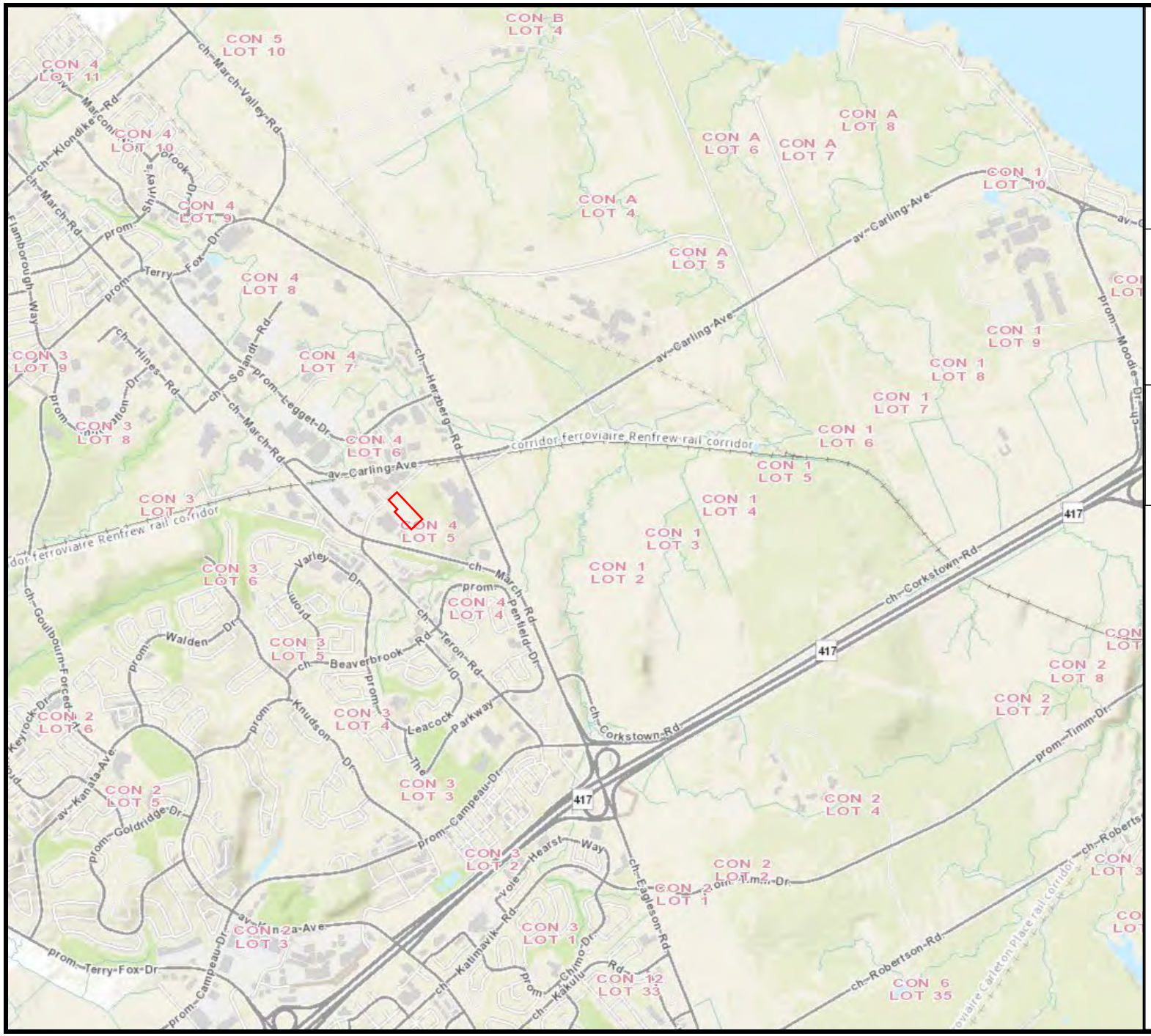
Image 10: View of disturbed test pit, showing sand fill with gravel inclusions (CY 2019).

Image 11: Test pit showing disturbance, gravel and sand fill (CU 2019).

Image 12: Test pit showing yellow-grey subsoil. Located in the eastern portion of the Study Area (CY 2019).

Image 13: Field stones, located in dense wooded area in the southern portion of the Study Area (CY 2019).

12.0 MAPS



1265 Teron Road New Lot, Ottawa ON

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 1:

Project Location

0 250 500 m

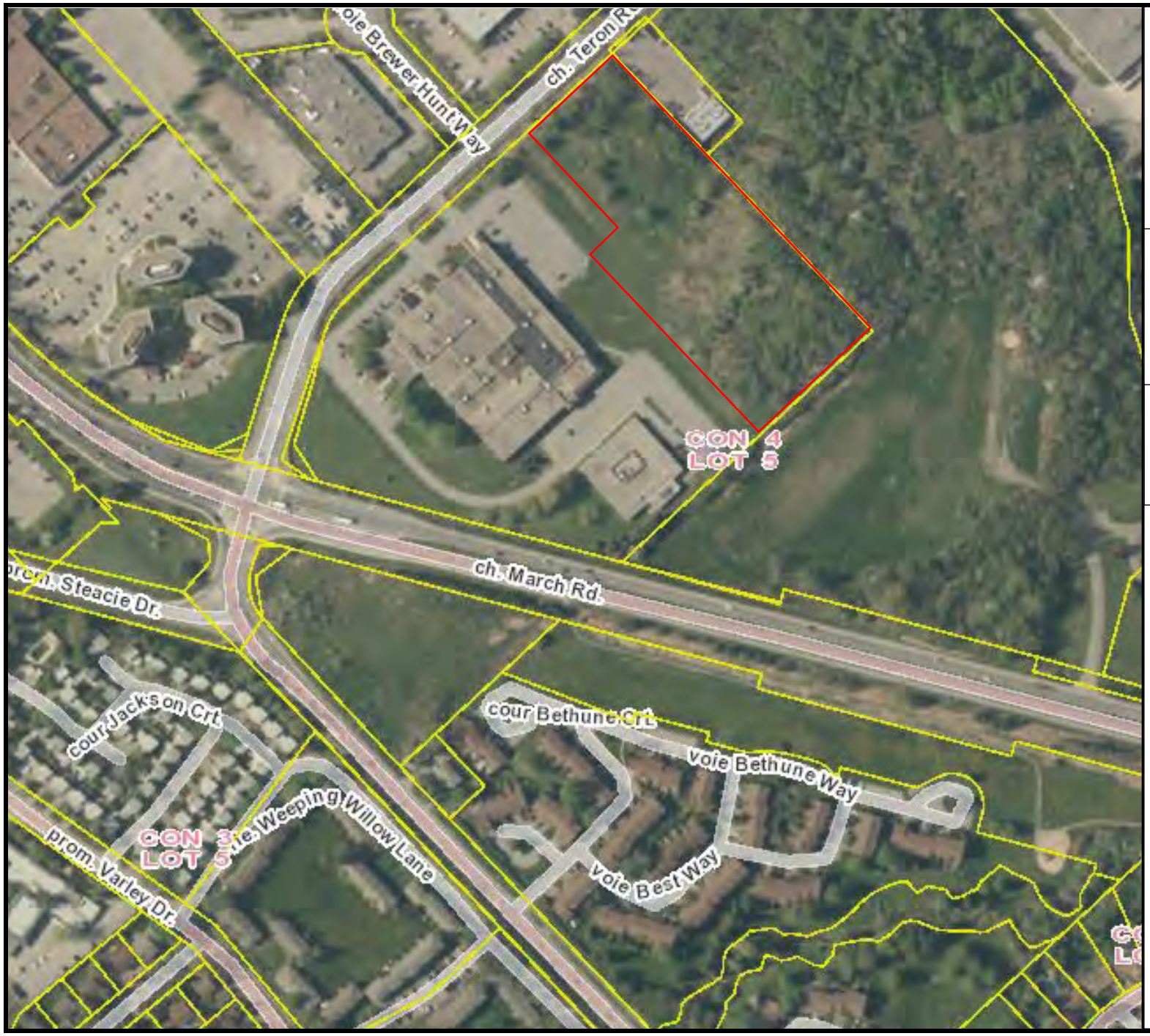
N

LEGEND

Project Location

Base Map Source: geoOttawa 2019

LHC
Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc.



1265 Teron Road New Lot, Ottawa ON

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 1:

Project Location

0 75 150 m

N

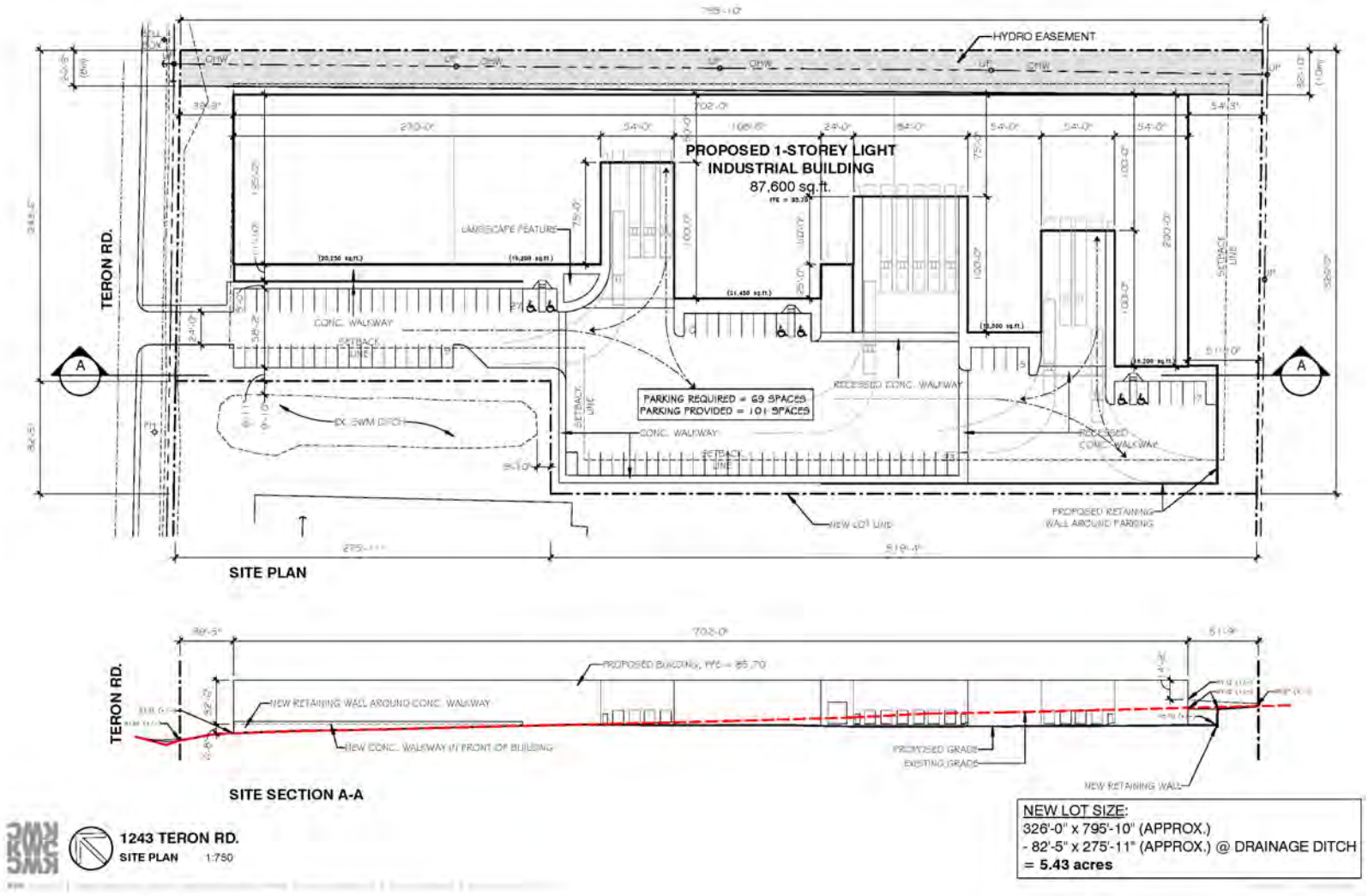
LEGEND

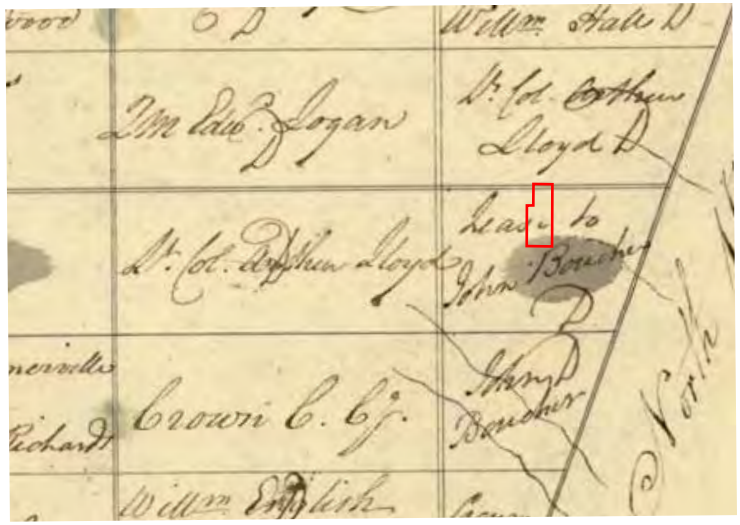
Project Location

Base Map Source: geoOttawa 2019

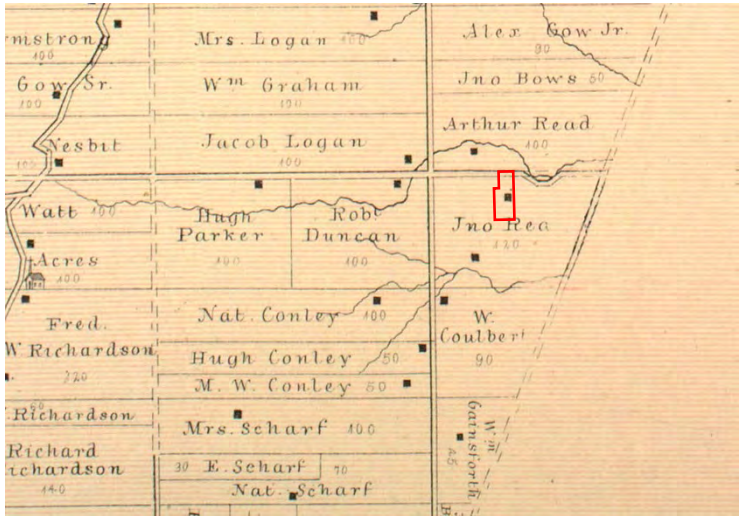
LHC
Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc.

Figure 3: Preliminary Site Plan, 1265 Teron Road new lot (KWC, 2019)





1830



1879

1863

1265 Teron Road,
Ottawa ON

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 4: Study Area over 19th century mapping

0 1000m

N

LEGEND

Study Area

Base Map Source: Church 1830; Walling, 1860; Belden, 1879.

LHC
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1965

1976

1991

2017

1265 Teron Road,
Ottawa ON

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 5: Study Area over 20th century imagery

0 500m

N

LEGEND

Study Area

Base Map Source:
geoOttawa.ca, 2019

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1265 Teron Road New Lot, Ottawa ON

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 6:

City of Ottawa Archaeological Potential Layer

0 75 150 m N

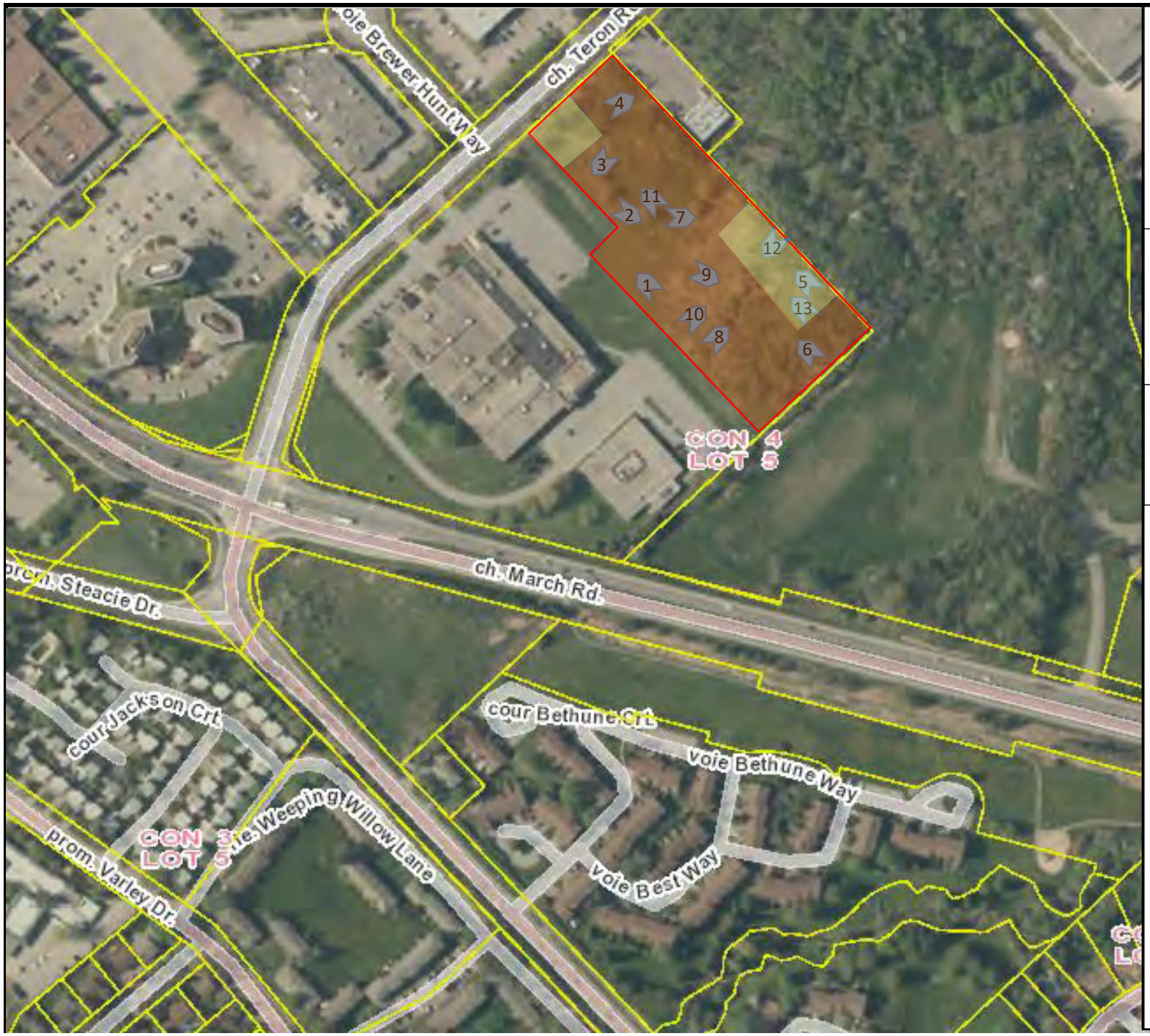
LEGEND

Project Location

Archaeological Potential Layer

Base Map Source: geoOttawa 2019

LHC
Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc.



1265 Teron Road New Lot, Ottawa ON

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 7:

Stages 1-2 Results

0 75 150 m

N

LEGEND

- Project Location
- Archaeological Potential Layer
- 5m Interval Test Pitting
- 10m Interval Test Pitting, Disturbed
- # Image #

Base Map Source: geoOttawa 2019

LHC
Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc.