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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Green Lands at 6295, 6363, and 6409 Perth Street, Richmond Ontario. Units 1 to 12 and 24, 25, 27, 28 of Index Plan 4D-21, Unit 26 of Part 3 Plan R-36, Lot 22 Concession 4, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, Village of Richmond, City of Ottawa

Prepared For

Zeyad Hassan

Richmond Village Development Corporation

Director, Land Development

2934 Baseline Road, Suite 302

Ottawa, ON K2H 1B2

613-518-1864

Andrew.finnson@caivan.com

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Paterson Group Inc.

Consulting Engineers
154 Colonnade Road South
Ottawa (Nepean), Ontario
Canada K2E 7J5

Tel: (613) 226-7381
Fax: (613) 226-6344
www.patersongroup.ca

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1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richmond Village Development Corporation (RVDC), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 6295, 6363, and 6409 Perth Street, Concession 4, Part Lot 22, in the geographic township of Goulbourn (Map 1). Residential development is planned for the subject property and the archaeological assessment process was triggered in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a plan of subdivision (Map 2). Note that the concept plan provided in Map 2 was the most up to date plan available at the time of the assessment. It shows two small area in the southwest portion of the development within the concept plan area. These are not within the development application boundary, are separate parcels under separate ownership, and were therefore not included in the study area. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated MHSTCI archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: historical maps, census, and land registry.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property has low pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential based on the poorly drained sandy soils of the area and distance to a reliable water source. The study area exhibits historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential based the location within the historic village of Richmond, however mapping indicates no 19th century structures in the study area.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment involved 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 and manicured lawns, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The field portion was undertaken on May 29, 2020. Weather conditions were sunny with a temperature of 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by RVDC. 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

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Director	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Crew	Duncan Williams, MA (R1108) Selena Barré, B. Sc. (R1238) Filippo Ronca, MA
Archival Research	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Preparation	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group was contracted by Richmond Village Development Corporation (RVDC) to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 6295, 6363, and 6409 Perth Street, Concession 4, Part Lot 22, in the geographic township of Goulbourn, Carleton County (Map 1). Historically, the study area was known as Park Lots 31, and 37 to 40. RVDC is planning to develop the property for subdivision development, and this assessment is part of the pre-submission process for a plan of subdivision (Map 2). The concept plan provided in Map 2 was the most up to date plan available at the time of the assessment. It shows two small areas in the southwest portion of the development within the concept plan area. These are not within the development application boundary, are separate parcels under separate ownership, and were therefore not included in the study area. This archaeological assessment process was required by the approval authority (the City of Ottawa), under the Planning Act.

This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *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 Goulbourn (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, a portion of study area has archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was under the ownership of RVDC. Permission to access the study property was granted by RVDC, 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 subject property is located in the geographic township of Goulbourn, former County of Carleton. Goulbourn Township was first surveyed in 1817 and the first settlers in 1818 included disbanded members of the 99th Regiment, who received military posts in the newly created village of Richmond (Belden 1879; Roberts 2004:185). The early history of Goulbourn is described in *Goulbourn Memories* (Goulbourn Township Historical Society 1996) and *For King and Canada: The 100th Regiment of Foot During the War of 1812* (Roberts 2004). Other useful resources include, *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* (1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. 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 (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

Englebrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not clearly 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 Post-Contact Period

The Township of Goulbourn was first surveyed in 1817 by McNaughton, and was named for Sir Henry Goulbourn, the Undersecretary for War and the Colonies and one of the commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of Ghent (War of 1812) (Elliot 1991; Roberts 2004). The township was laid out in the usual 100 acre lots, except for Concession 12, which were 80 acre lots. The Richmond Military Settlement, or Village of Richmond, was created out of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 3, and the south half of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 4. The town lots were 1 acre each. Park lots, surrounding the village, were 10 acres each. Many of these park lots were granted to high ranking members of the military. Lots were awarded to discharged military as follows: Privates 100 acres, Sergeant 200 acres, Lieutenant 500 acres, Sergeant Major 500 acres, Ensign 500 acres, Captain 800 acres, and Navy Captain 1000 acres. Emigrants were awarded 100 acres (Stanzel 2001). The main group of settlers arrived at Richmond in September of 1818 as temporary tents were set up. These settlers were discharged soldiers from the war of 1812. They were mostly from the 99th regiment and had been stationed in Quebec. They brought men from the village of Hull with them to aid in the construction of supply warehouses, homes, and other important infrastructure in the village of Richmond (Playter 1815-1820). It was not until October that land tickets were issued (Roberts 2004:185). The village itself was named after the Duke of Richmond, who became the Governor General of Canada in the same year. In 1821 and 1822, immigrants, mostly from Ireland, came to the village of Richmond. In 1822, the population was close to 400, making it one of the largest communities in the township of Goulbourn.

The village of Richmond flourished through out the 19th century as it occupied a convenient position between the Bytown [City of Ottawa] and outlying communities such as Perth. It had stops for both the passenger carriage service and the postal service between the City of Ottawa and the surrounding counties (Walker and Walker 1968). In 1850, the village incorporated. At this time, it was a strong agricultural community with several churches, shops, and fairgrounds. It remained an autonomous village until 1974, when it was amalgamated into new Goulbourn township. This township was amalgamated into the City of Ottawa in 2001.

4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

Park lot 31 was granted by the Crown to John Carron in 1831 (OLR and Map 4). Carron was a millwright who, in 1863, lived within the Town of Richmond proper, at 4 Cockburn St. Carron sold the property in 1858 to George Brown (OLR), shown on the 1863 Town of Richmond insert to the Walling map as the owner (Map 5). George Brown, one-time village reeve, was a general merchant who also lived within the Town proper at 9 McBean Street. From the available mapping, it appears the area of park lot 31 within the study area was not occupied, and likely served as farmland. Some time in the mid 20th century a home was built on the southeastern corner of the park lot, outside of the study area.

Park lots 37 to 40 were all granted by the Crown to John Bower Lewis in 1845 (OLR and Map 4). John Bower Lewis was a prominent lawyer, the Mayor of Bytown, the Mayor of Ottawa, City Solicitor for Ottawa, and a Conservative member of Parliament. He had a considerable amount of land in and near the village of Richmond. It is likely he was never directly involved with the study area but may have had a tenant farmer. Each lot changed hands multiple times up to the start of the 20th century. A review of available historical mapping (Map 4 and 5), suggests the only 19th century occupation within of the study area was on park lot 40, the location of the extant farmhouse and barn.

Park lot 40 was sold in 1855 to Reverend John Flood, rector of St. John the Baptist Anglican Church in Richmond from 1841 to 54. Flood was also the superintendent of common schools for Goulbourn to supplement his meagre church income (Peake 1997:12). In 1871 Flood sold park lot 40 by mortgage to Sarah Hannah, finalizing the sale in 1876. The 1871 census (Statistics Canada 1871) for the Village of Richmond lists Sarah Hannah (30) and her husband William (25), a farmer, with their children John Jr (6), Ellen (4), and Malinda (9 months). Hannah sold the lot to Robert Hall in 1887. The property stayed in the hall family until its sale to Francis Hodgins in 1894, who held the land up to 1920. The parcel changed hands repeatedly thereafter.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The assessment area is divided into two areas, a western and an eastern component (Map 1). The western area consists of 14.2 hectares, primarily composed of actively cultivated fields (13.5), with a lightly wooded/overgrown area, an abandoned farm house and barn with manicured lawn at the south end of the property along Perth Street (0.7 ha) (Map 6 and Figure 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6). The western area is bound to the north and west by agricultural lands, to the east by ongoing residential development, and to the south by Perth Street and then additional ongoing development. Note that the concept plan provided in Map 2 was the most up to date plan available at the time of the assessment. It shows two small areas in the southwest portion of the development within the concept plan area. These are not within the development application boundary, are separate parcels under separate ownership, and were therefore not included in the study area.

The eastern area (4.2 ha) is primarily an actively cultivated field (3.0 ha) with a small seasonal tributary, now modified into a drainage ditch (0.3 ha), to the Jock River along the south western limits (Map 5 and Figure 7, 8, 9, and 10.) There is a small grubbed but not yet cleared area at the northern limit (0.8 ha) (Figure 9), and a lightly wooded area just north and associated with a residence (outside the study area) at the southern end (0.1 ha) (Figure 7). The eastern portion is bound to the west by ongoing development, to the north by agricultural fields, to the east by existing residential, and to the south by Perth Street and then additional ongoing development. Overall, the study area is flat. Historically and presently the property has been used for agricultural purposes.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains with some undrumlinized till plains (Map 7). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

The study area consists of North Gower and Reevecraig soils (Map 7). North Gower is a clay loam which is neutral to mildly alkaline. The surface texture is very fine, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, and silt which overlays fine textured marine clays that are poorly drained (Schut and Wilson 1987). Similarly, Reevecraig soils are alkaline, very fine sand, loamy very fine sand, fine sand, or loamy fine sand marine or fluvial material, also with poor drainage (Schut and Wilson 1987).

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. On the parcel separating the eastern and western segments, and encompassing a large area to the south, Golder completed Stage 1 and 2 assessments (Golder Associates 2014). Stage 2 assessment identified the historical Location 1

(BhFx-44) and Location 4 (BhFx-45) sites, requiring further assessment. Golder undertook stage 3 assessment of the Location 1 and Location 4 sites, determining that Location 1 had no further cultural heritage value or interest, while Location 4 was recommended for Stage 4 Mitigation (Golder Associates 2010). Paterson (2020), completed the Stage 4 Mitigation of the Location 4 finding that, despite an artifact assemblage which clearly includes components from a mid-19th century occupation, there was no discrete deposit or feature relating to that time period. The assemblage was found to be typical of a mid to late 19th century farmstead site. No points of interest such as cellars, privies, or middens were noted.

Further work completed in the area includes Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments on 570 and 590 Hazeldean Road (Paterson Group 2012, 2013a, 2013b). The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the current study area, a part of the larger Fernbank Community lands, was conducted in 2006 (Swayze 2011). Other nearby Archaeological Assessments in the area include a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lots 27 and 28 Goulbourn Township (Adams 2004), a Stage 1 Assessment for the Hazeldean Road Corridor between Terry Fox Drive and the Old Carp Road (Daechsel 2000), and Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 11, Goulbourn Township by Heritage Quest Inc. (Earl 1999).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that one registered site is located within a 2 km radius of the study area. This is 'Location 4 (BhFx-45)', the same mid to late 19th century farmstead site discussed above. Golder's Location 1 (BhFx-44) archaeological site did not appear in the register.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located within 1km of the subject property. Several commemorative plaques and monuments are located within the nearby Village of Richmond, including commemoration of provincial Heritage Trust plaque for The Richmond Military Settlement 1818, and the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board commemoration of Charles Lennox (Duke of Richmond) east of the village.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, portions of the property have archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3). Furthermore, the background assessment of the study area found that the area property exhibits indicators for historic Euro-Canadian sites due to its location near a historic community and transportation routes.

The study area property exhibits potential for pre-contact archaeological potential as it is close to a body of water. Potential for pre-contact 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, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. The study area consists of poorly drained clay soils and is located over 1 km from the Jock River but is adjacent to a seasonal tributary.

The land registries and historical maps show that the area was within the park lot area of the Town of Richmond. While it is unclear if the owners of the property resided there, it held a central location within the township and was likely occupied and/or farmed by tenant farmers.

Furthermore, the study area is close to the historic village of Richmond. The area exhibits potential for historical period archaeological sites as land registry records indicate that the park lots were granted by the Crown starting in 1831.

5.0 Field Methods

The majority of the study area (16.4 ha or 89.1%) has been subject to ongoing cultivation and a pedestrian survey was conducted as per Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011) (Map 8). This area was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5 metre intervals (Figure 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8). All surveyed fields had been ploughed prior to commencing fieldwork and fields were adequately weathered with excellent visibility of at least 80%.

Forested, grubbed but not fully cleared, and manicured lawn and landscaped areas (1.5 ha or 9.1%) required test pitting as they could not be ploughed as described in Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) (Figure 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9, Map 8)

A narrow area (0.3 ha or 1.6%) adjacent to a mechanically modified drainage ditch (formerly a creek), was excluded as it is a combination of steeply sloped banks, permanently wet areas and areas of deep disturbance (Section 2.1 Standard 2a and b) (Figure 10 and Map 8).

Finally, some areas of disturbance (0.2 ha or 0.1%) around the extant house and barn (Figure 6) at 6409 Perth Street were excluded (Map 8). These include building foundations and driveways which include deep disturbances (Section 2.1 Standard 2b).

All tests-pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled (Section 2.1.2). Test pit survey was extended to within 1 m of structures.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 3 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 Collector.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 6 for photo locations mapped by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011).

Field work took place on May 29th, 2020. Weather conditions were sunny with a temperature of 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Richmond Village Development Corporation with no limits to access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Photograph record, maps, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A to C.

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment indicated that there was archaeological potential for the study area based on nearby historic activity in the 19th century and registered archaeological sites in the near vicinity. However, the Stage 2 assessment did not find any archaeological resources present in the study 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

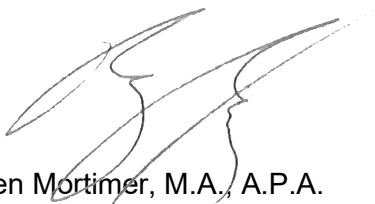
Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 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 RVDC 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.

Paterson Group Inc.



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

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- 2013b *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: 590 Hazeldean Rd., Concession 11, West Part Lot 29, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa, Ontario, Ottawa.*
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11.0 Images



Figure 1: Ploughed field in western component looking south (PA1176-D05).



Figure 2: Ploughed fields in western component looking north (PA1176-01D).



Figure 3: Ploughed fields in western component looking north (PA1176-08D).



Figure 4: Test pit excavation in southern woodlot (PA1176-24D)



Figure 5: Test pit excavation at edge of woodlot in manicured lawn (PA1176-29D)



Figure 6: Test pit testing near the extant house and barn at 6409 Perth Street (PA1176-29D)



Figure 7: Ploughed field in the eastern component looking south. Small area subject to test pit testing visible on the left with the small trees (PA1176-14D).



Figure 8: Pedestrian survey in the eastern component (PA1176-09D).

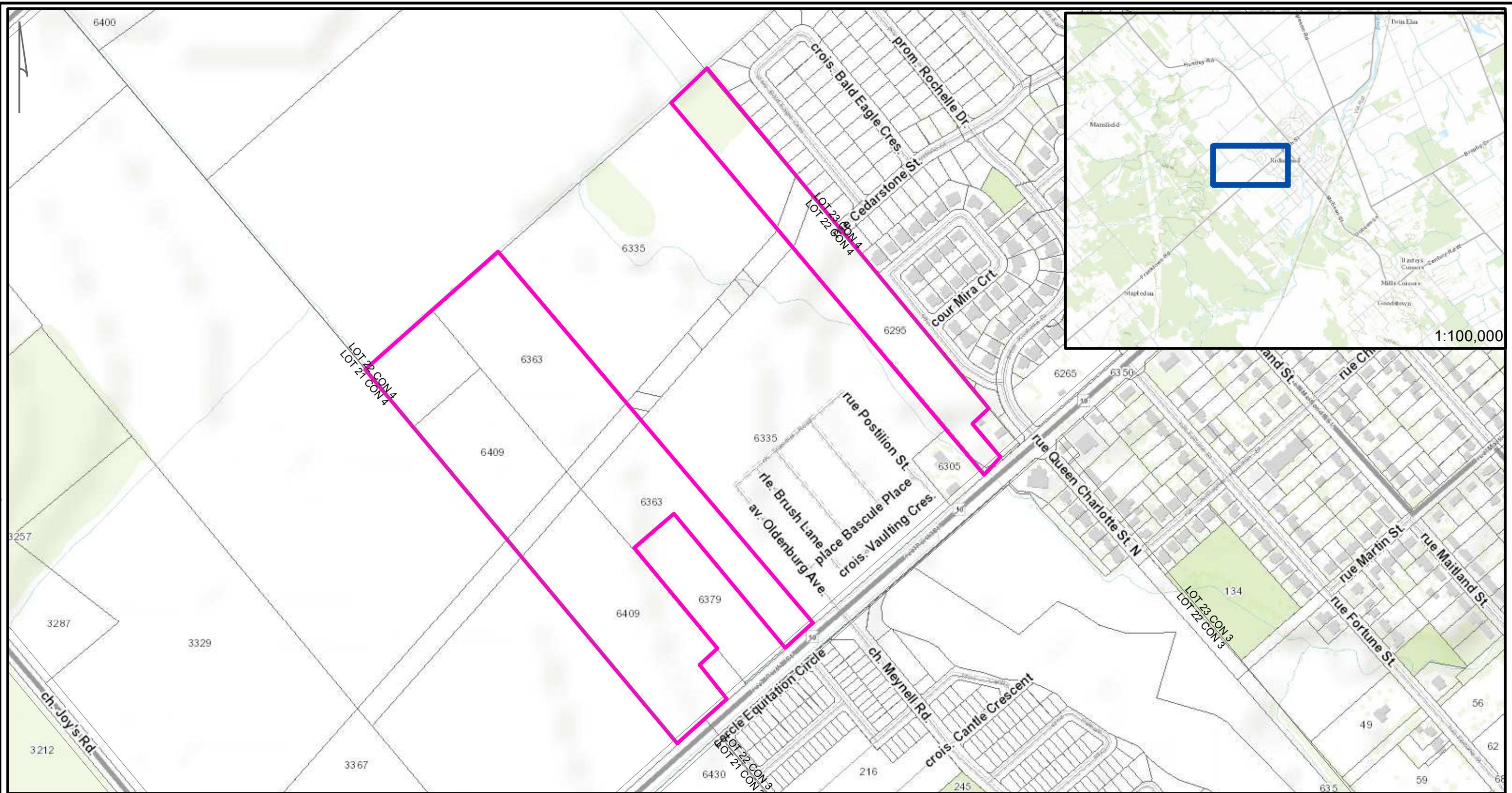


Figure 9: Area recently grubbed but not cleared at northern end of east component (PA1176-20D).

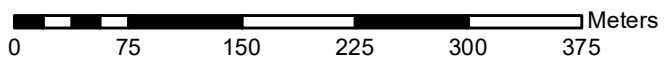


Figure 10: Eastern component looking north. Note the drainage ditch along the left, disturbed area in the middle, and ploughed fields along the right (PA1176-18D).

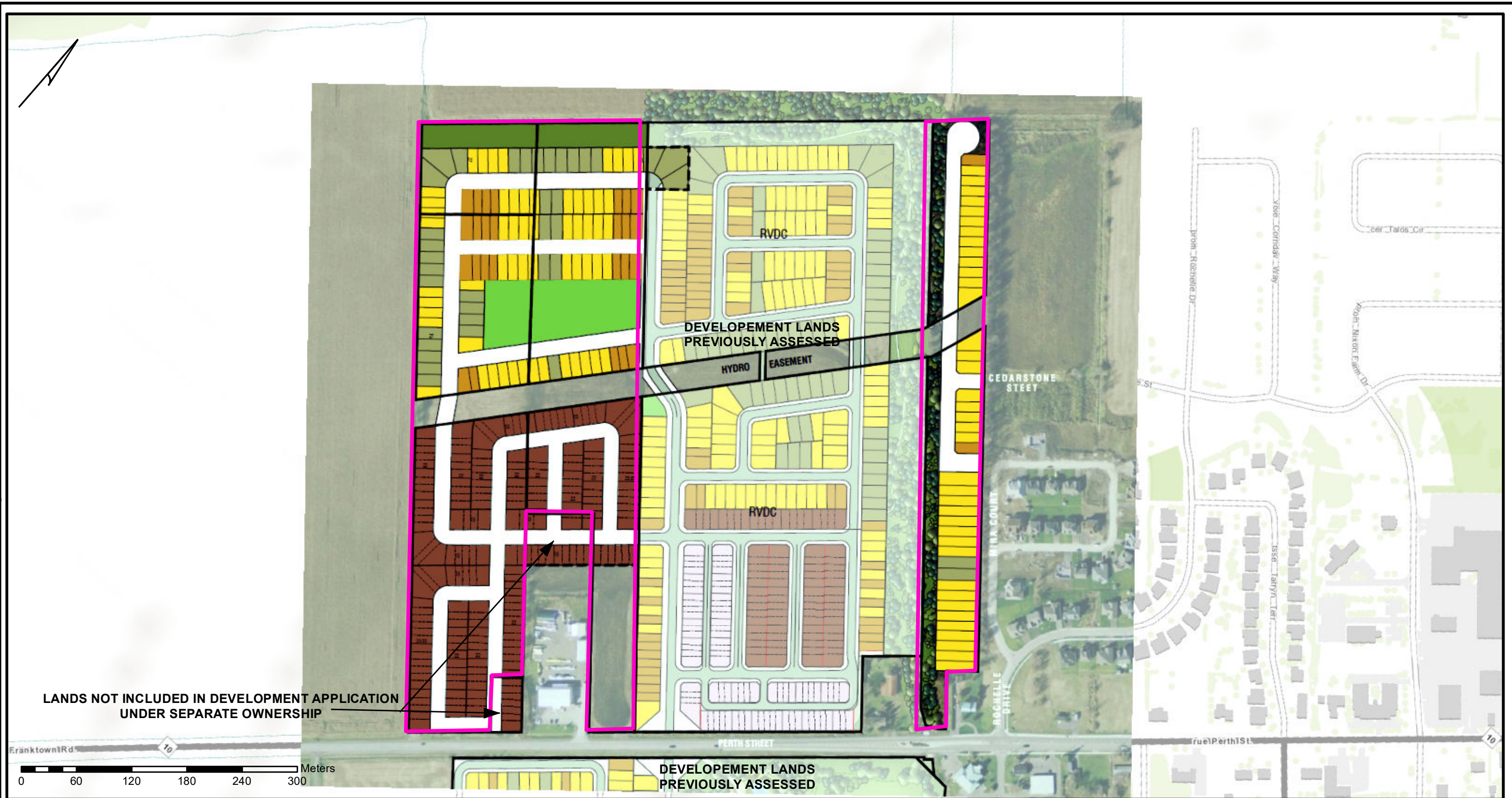
12.0Maps



DEVELOPMENT AREA

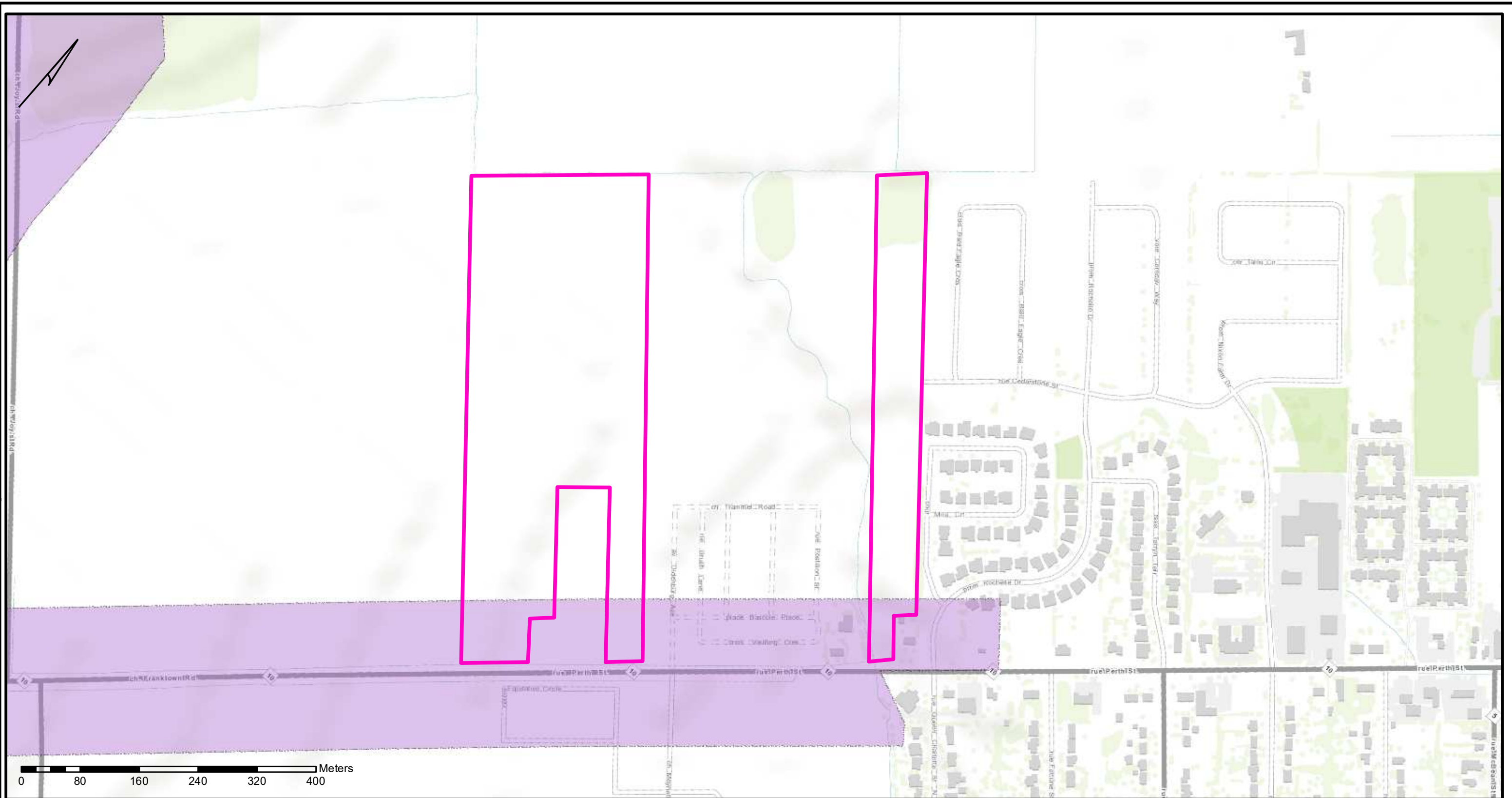


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DEVELOPMENT AREA
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

REFERENCES:
 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
 CONCEPT PLAN PROVIDED BY RVDC, DATED NOVEMBER 28, 2019



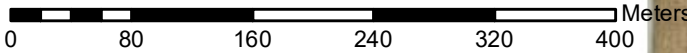
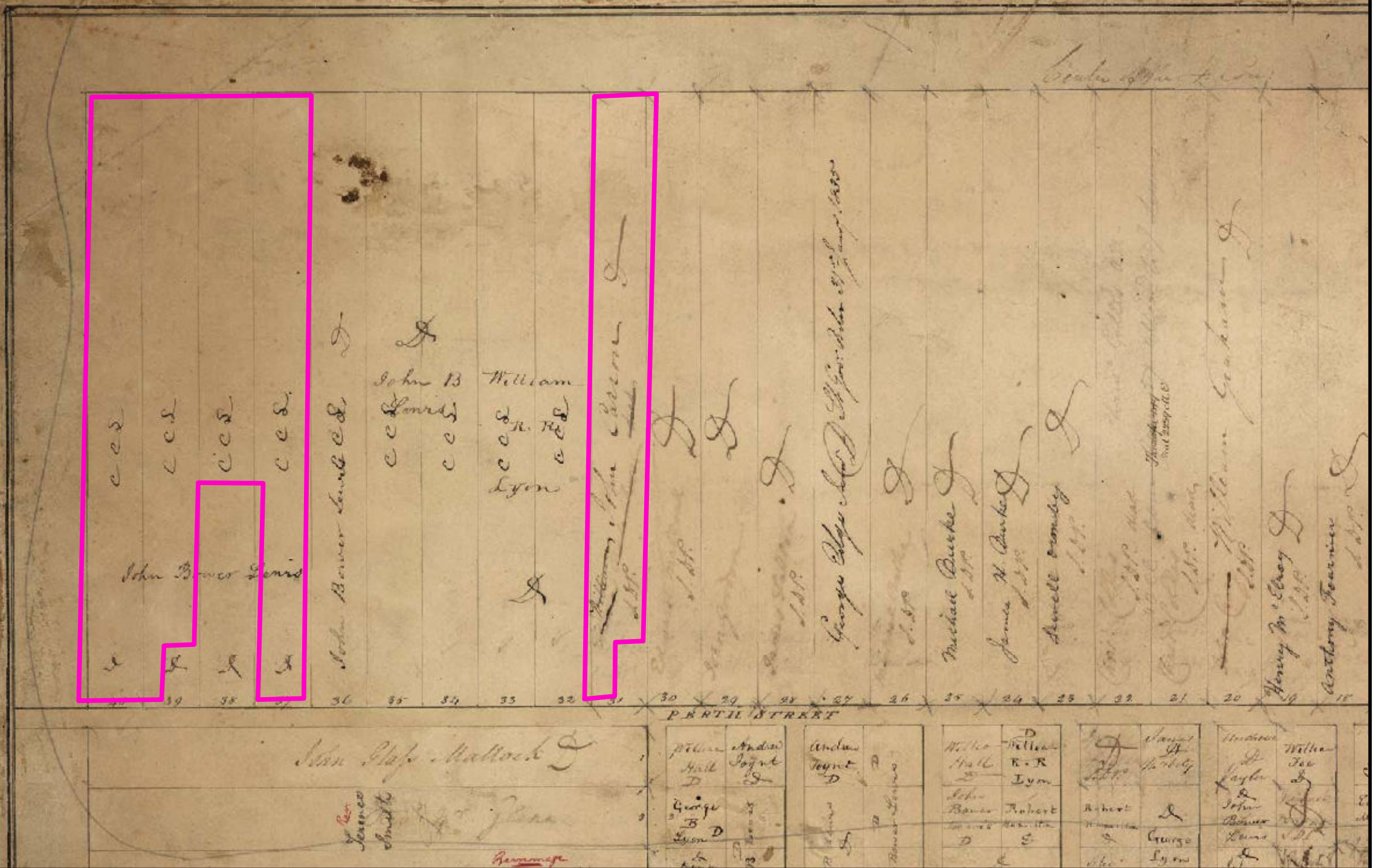
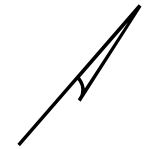
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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC. AND GEOMATICS INTERNATIONAL INC. 1999

 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5	Scale 1:5,000 Des SB Drawn SB Chkd BM	Project PA1176 Borden NONE	STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT GREEN LANDS 6295, 6363, AND 6409 PERTH STREET RICHMOND, ON	POTENTIAL	File: PA1176-MAP POTENTIAL Date: 2020-06-04 Map: 3

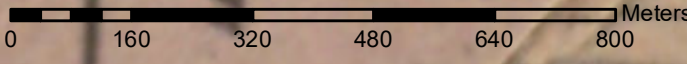
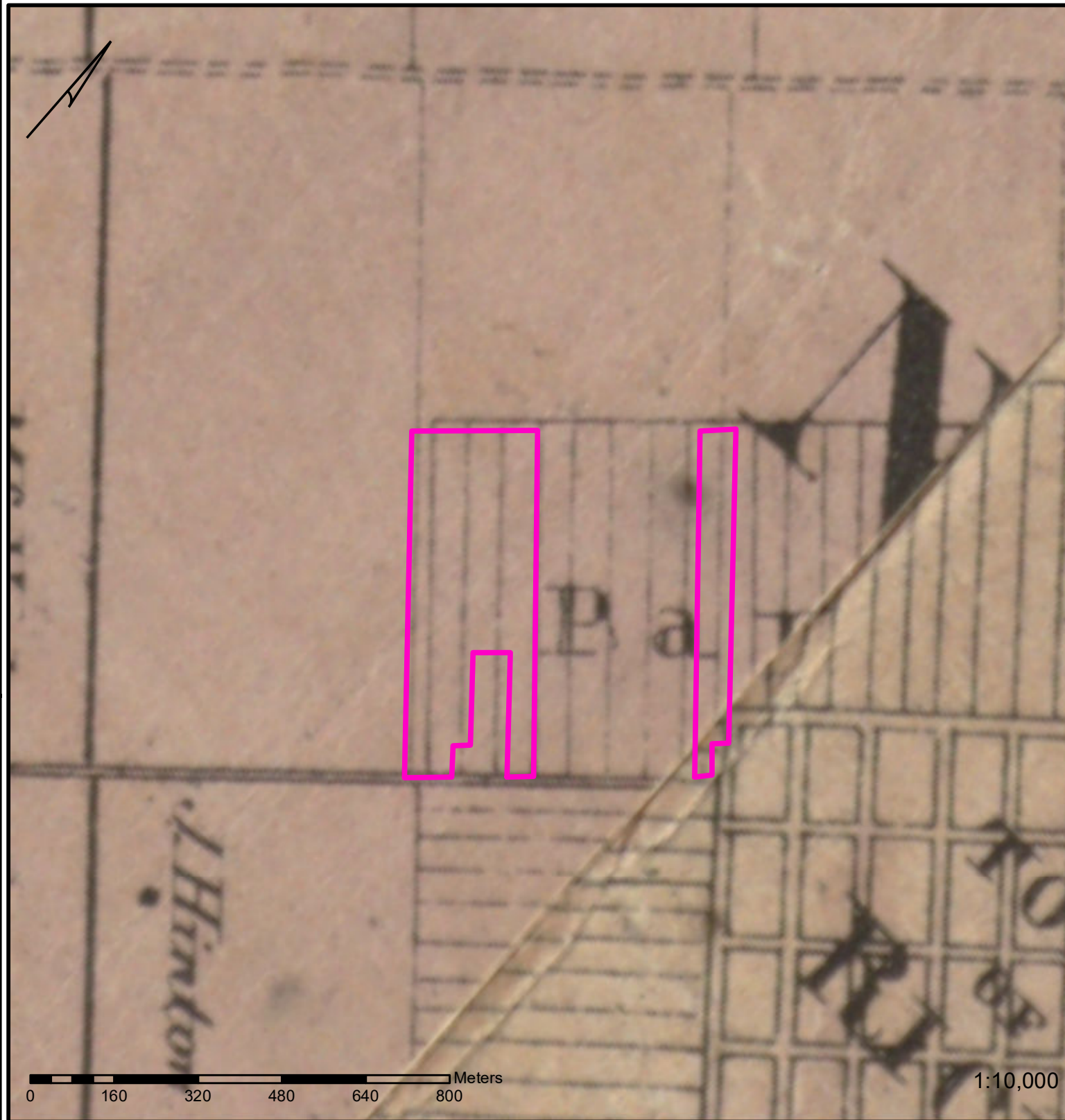
Vol. 1

(RICHMOND TOWNSITE)

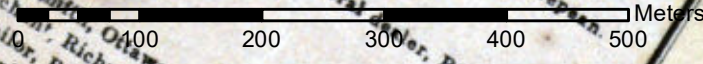
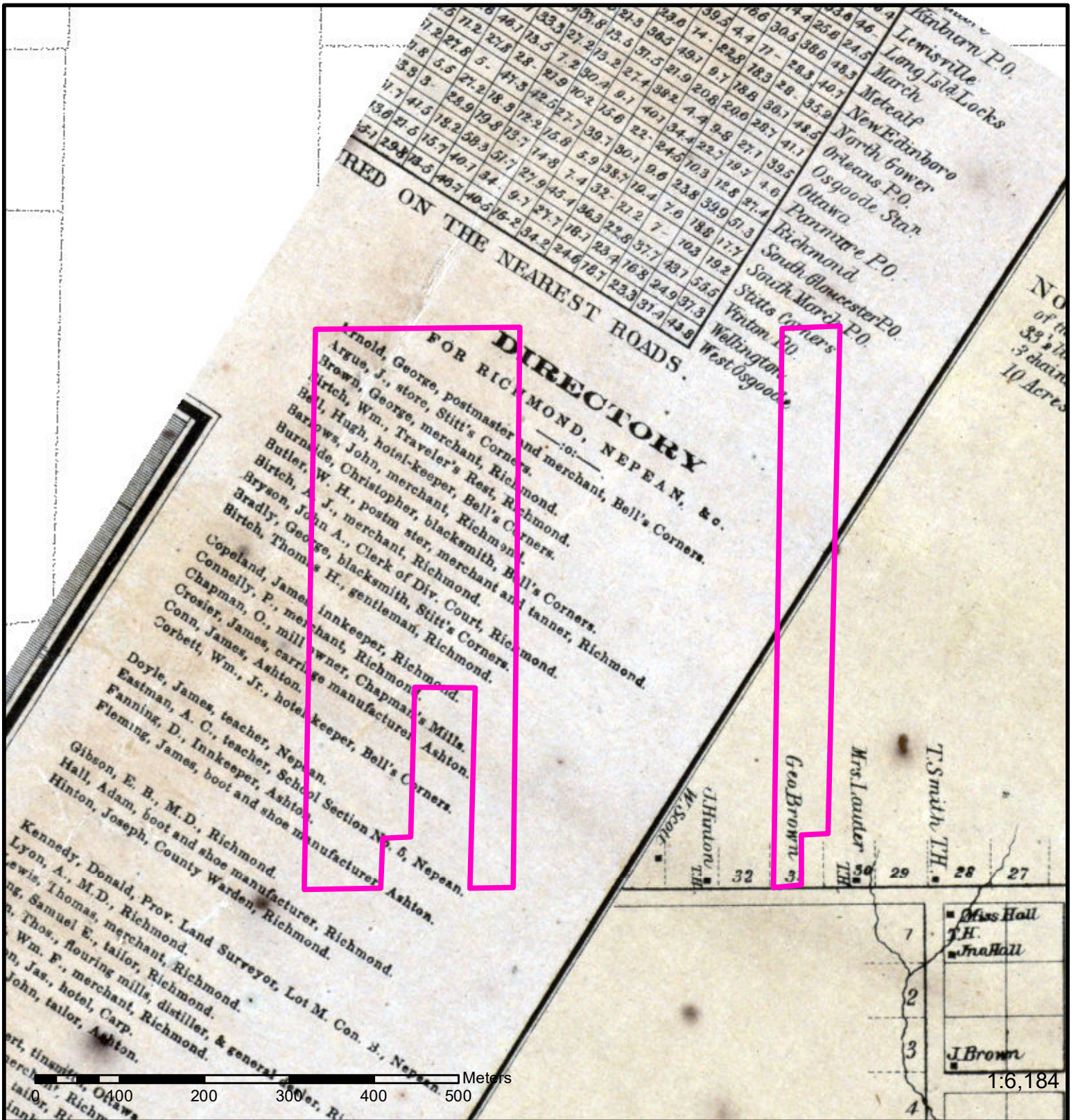


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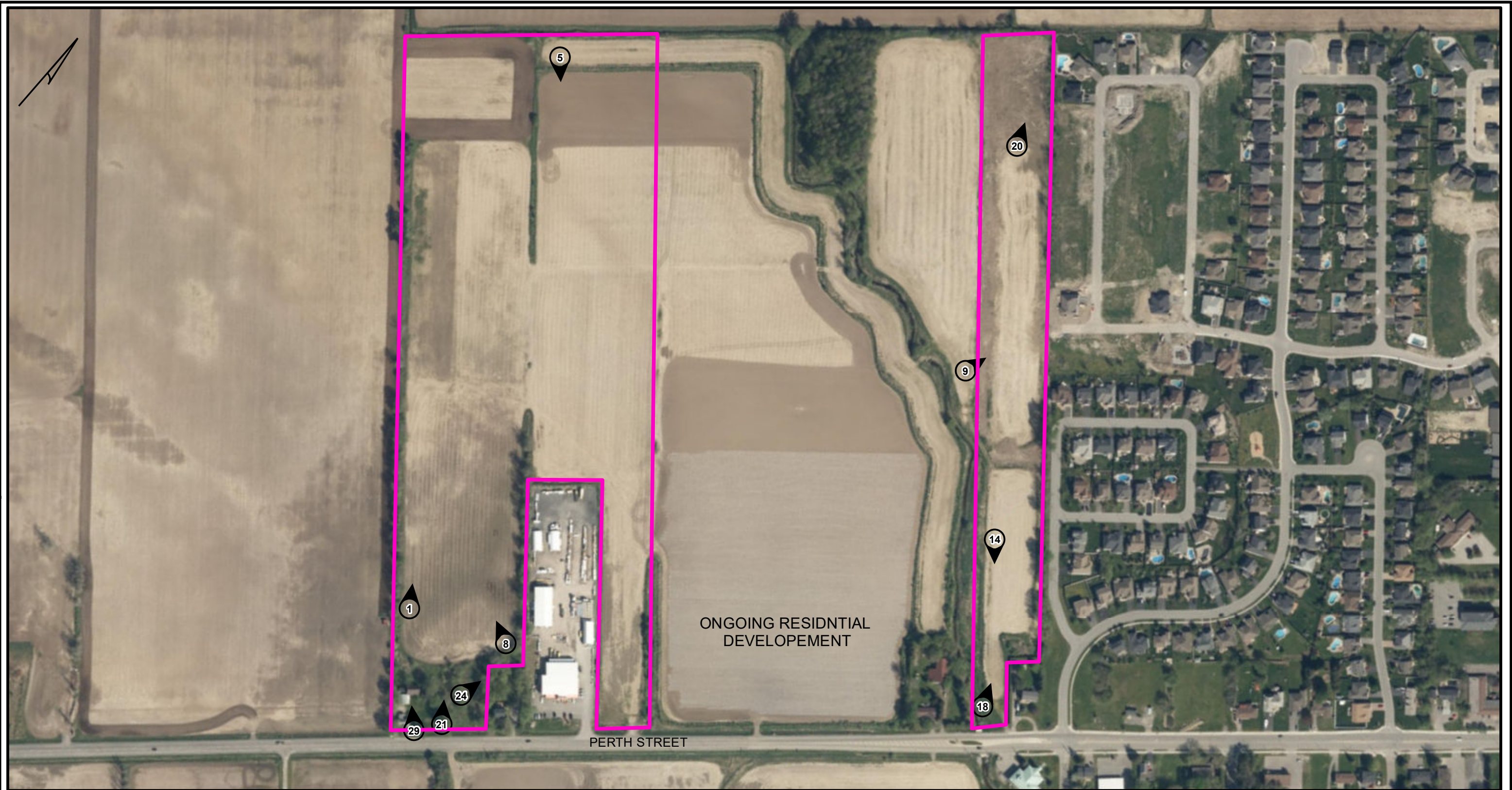
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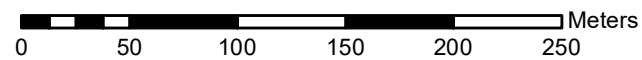
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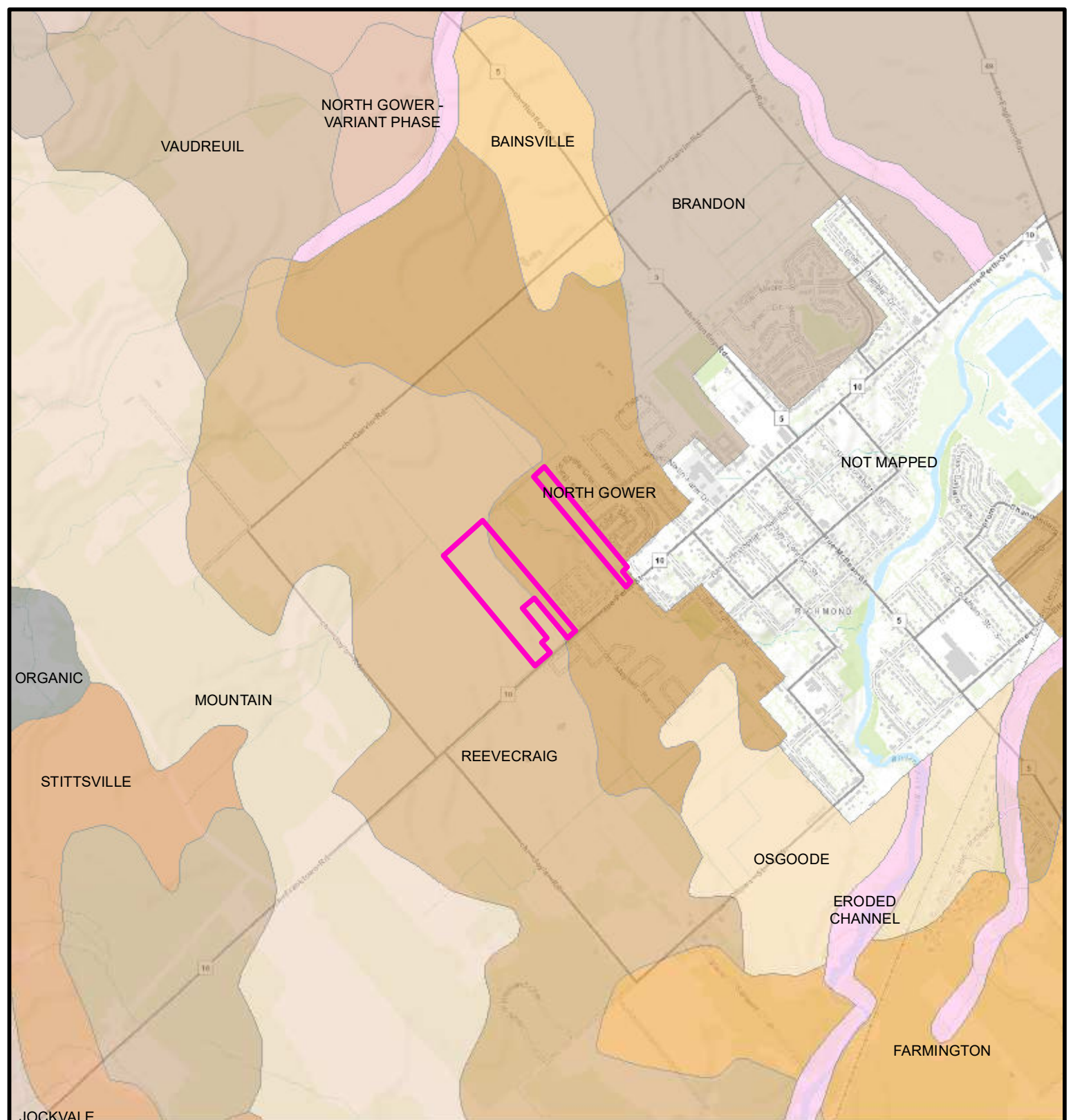
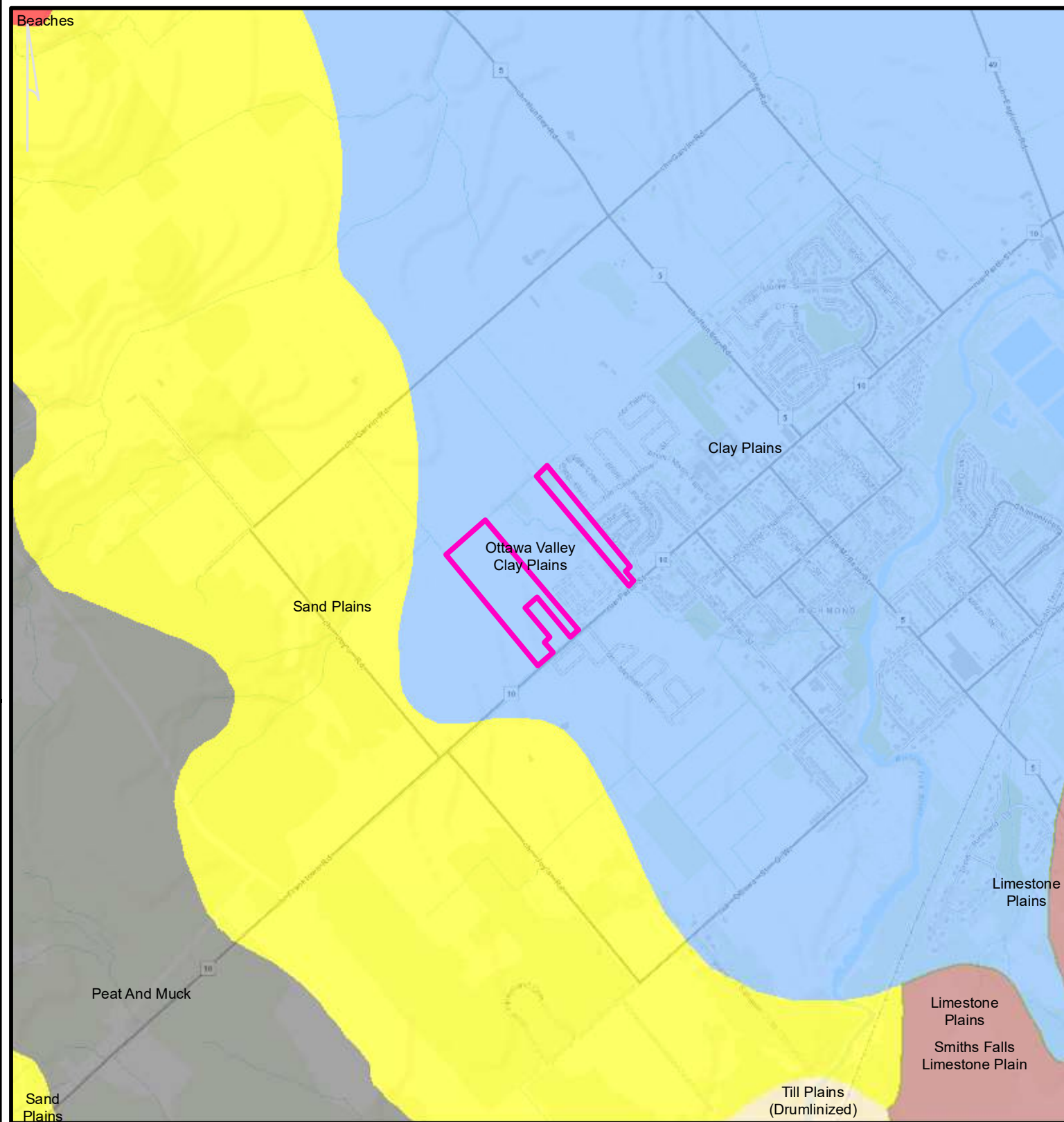
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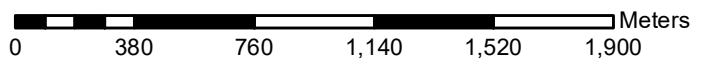


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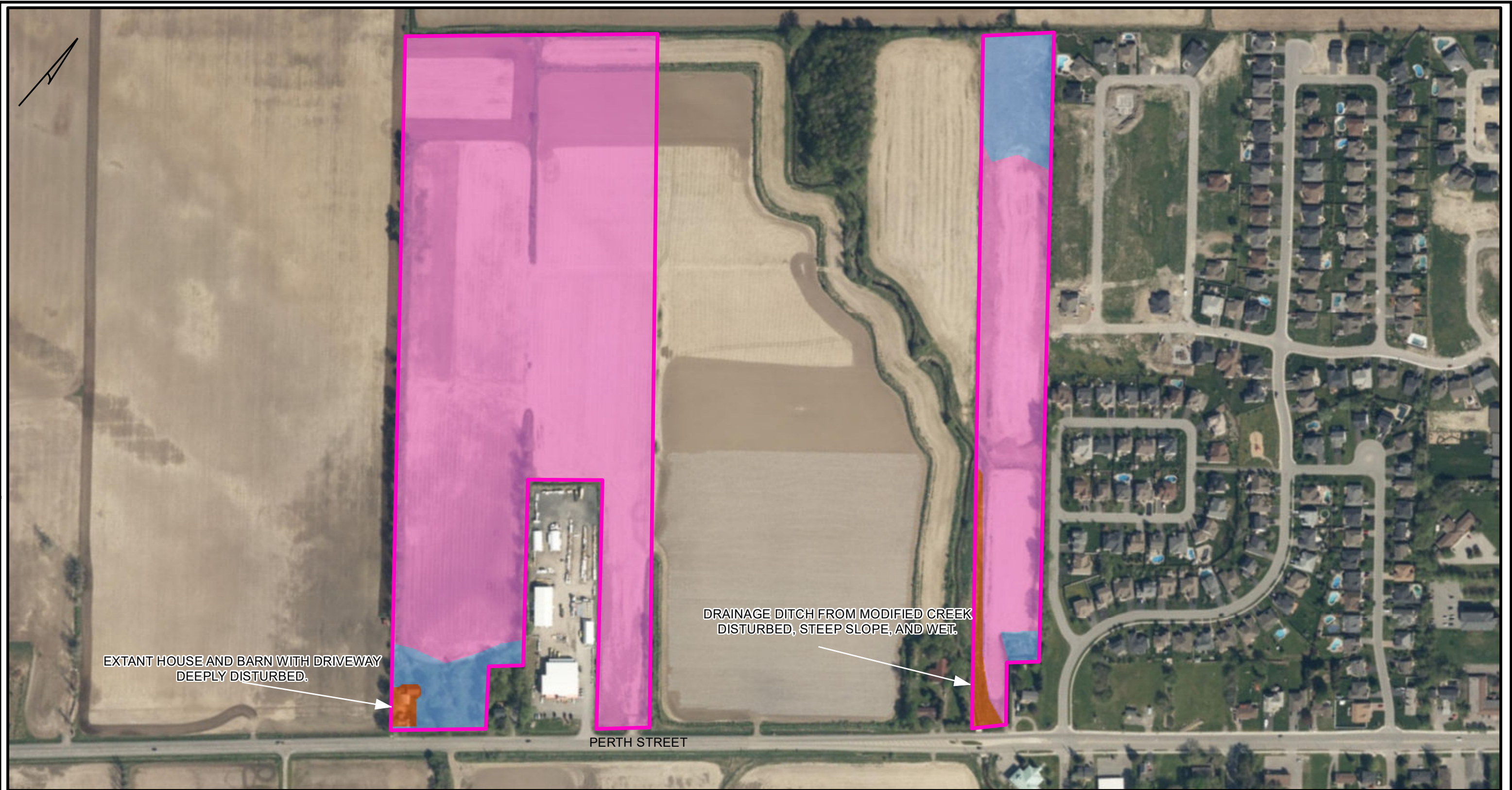
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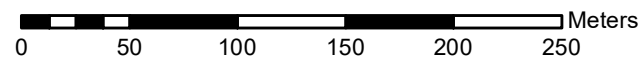
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 ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, 2003. SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



- DEVELOPMENT AREA
- EXCLUDED (SEE MAP)
- SHOVEL (5 M INTERVAL)
- PEDESTRIAN (5 M INTERVAL)



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue #	Description	Date	Photo By	Bearing
PA1176-01D	Ploughed fields in western component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	326.6
PA1176-02D	Ploughed fields in western component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	336.8
PA1176-03D	Ploughed fields in western component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	14.3
PA1176-04D	Ploughed fields in western component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	332.2
PA1176-05D	Ploughed fields in western component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	136.5
PA1176-06D	Ploughed fields in western component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	199.2
PA1176-07D	Ploughed field in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	159.6
PA1176-08D	Ploughed field in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	295.2
PA1176-09D	Ploughed field in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	16.6
PA1176-10D	Ploughed field in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	342.5
PA1176-11D	Ploughed field in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	129.4
PA1176-12D	Ploughed field in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	132.2
PA1176-13D	Ploughed field in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	148.1
PA1176-14D	Ploughed field in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	139.4
PA1176-15D	Ploughed field in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	70.0
PA1176-16D	Edge of drainage ditch in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	331.9
PA1176-17D	Edge of drainage ditch in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	340.6
PA1176-18D	Drainage ditch in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	338.6
PA1176-19D	Edge of disturbance and ploughed field in eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	36.9
PA1176-20D	Grubbed area at northern extent of eastern component	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	338.1
PA1176-21D	Test pit excavation at southern end of western area, near farmhouse	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	325.1
PA1176-22D	Test pit area of lawn at southern end of western area, near farmhouse	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	251.4
PA1176-23D	Test pit area of woodlot at southern end of western area, near farmhouse	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	68.0
PA1176-24D	Test pit area of woodlot at southern end of western area, near farmhouse	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	13.3
PA1176-25D	Test pit area of woodlot at southern end of western area, near farmhouse	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	12.2
PA1176-26D	Test pit excavation at southern end of western area, near farmhouse	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	351.6
PA1176-27D	Test pit excavation at southern end of western area, near farmhouse	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	318.2
PA1176-28D	Test pit excavation at southern end of western area, near farmhouse	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	314.8
PA1176-29D	Test pit excavation at southern end of western area, near farmhouse	2020/5/29	B. Mortimer	313.0

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1176	Stage 2 Field Notes (PDF from OneNote "PA1176 – Richmond - Field Notes.pdf")	B. Mortimer

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map #	Name	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Concept Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Historic	B. Mortimer
6	Conditions and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
7	Physiography	B. Mortimer
8	Methodology	B. Mortimer