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REVISED REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

5970 and 6038 Ottawa Street
Concession 2, Part Lot 24, 25, 26,
Geographic Township of Goulbourn
Village of Richmond
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Tamarack (Richmond West) Corporation c/o HP Urban, undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located at 5970 and 6038 Ottawa Street in the village of Richmond on Part Lots 24, 25, and 26 of Concession 2 in former Goulbourn Township, Carleton County currently the in the City of Ottawa (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act. Tamarack is planning to develop the property for a residential construction (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Plan of Subdivision Application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment, included a site inspection, review of the updated Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: historical maps and aerial photographs. A site visit was undertaken on May 28th, 2020. The site inspection revealed the study area consists of several large agricultural fields and former fields that are now scrubland and lightly forested woodlots.

The study area is considered to have archaeological potential based on the City of Ottawa's Archaeological Master Plan and potential modelling based on the MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) (Map 3). The study area is within 300 m of a tributary to the Jock River which is a potential transportation corridor for navigation as well as a draw for settlement. Historical archaeological potential is associated with the early settlement of the area, which includes the historic Village of Richmond, and proximity to historical transportation routes of Egelson Road and Ottawa Street (Map 3).

This Stage 1 background assessment finds that based on criteria outlined in the MCM's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area have archaeological potential requiring further assessment.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 m intervals in all agricultural fields as per Section 2.1.1 (MCM 2011) (approximate area shown in green in Map 4). Appropriate field conditions must be achieved prior to assessment as per Section 2.1.1. (MCM 2011).
2. In areas which cannot be ploughed (as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1. MCM 2011) (approximate area shown in blue in Map 4), a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 m intervals, as per Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011).
3. Areas that cannot be ploughed (as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1. MCM 2011) and have low or no archaeological potential, as approximately shown in pink on Map 4, may be excluded from Stage 2 assessment, as per Section 1.4.1.

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3.0 Project Personnel

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Report Preparation	Selena Barré Ben Mortimer
GIS and Mapping	Selena Barré Ben Mortimer
Report Review	Ben Mortimer

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group was contracted by Tamarack (Richmond West) Corporation, c/o HP Urban to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the proposed development area. The study area is located at 5970 and 6038 Ottawa Street in the village of Richmond on Part Lots 24, 25, and 26 of Concession 2 in former Goulbourn Township, Carleton County currently the in the City of Ottawa (Map 1). Taggart is planning to develop the property for a residential construction (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Plan of Subdivision Application process under the Planning Act. At the time of the original assessment in 2020 the study area was owned by Tamarack. Permission to access the study area was granted by Tamarack c/o HP Urban prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

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 small portion of the study area has archaeological potential, triggering the assessment process (Map 3).

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is 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 Engelbrecht 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

As noted above, the Town of Richmond included town lots surrounded by park lots (Maps 5 and 6). These park lots were granted to the highest-ranking members of the military settlers in Richmond. The men who owned these lots were all wealthy, and the park lots were part of often large holdings of lands for profit. The owners of these properties almost certainly did not maintain a residence on these lands, and probably employed tenant farmers whose names are unrecorded in the land registry. The study area is within the park lot area encompassing parts of Park Lots 1 to 14 on Ottawa Street. The history of each lot is described below. Unless otherwise noted, all information comes from the Land Registry records of Ontario.

Park Lot 1, 2, and 3

Park Lot 1, 2 and 3 in the Town of Richmond were considered together and were part of the same series of land transactions through the nineteenth century. The lots were originally granted to T. [illegible]. N. Lyon in 1857. Lyon attempted to sell the property in 1873, but that transaction was reversed by a judge in 1876. In 1876, Lyon successfully sold the property to Andrew Arbuckle. Arbuckle died in 1890 and the property was willed jointly to his three sons, who subdivided it and remained the owners of the property into the twentieth century.

Park Lot 4

Park Lot 4 in the Town of Richmond was patented in 1836 to Andrew Loyet [sp?]. Before this, another man, Andrew Hill, willed interest in the property to M. Malloch in 1828, but this transaction seems to have been nullified by the later crown patent, despite a lack of recorded quit claim from Malloch. Loyet [sp?] sold the lot to George Lyon in 1840. After this, the transactions are the same for Park Lots 5 and 6. Through inheritance, the property passed to Robert Lyon, who sold it to Matthew Bennet in 1882. Bennet sold the property in 1902 to a relative (likely son), William Bennet, who remained the owner until 1934.

Park Lot 5

Park Lot 5 in the Town of Richmond was patented to George Lyon in 1836. The land transactions for this lot are the same as Park Lots 4 and 6, where the estate of George Lyon sold the property to Robert Lyon. Robert Lyon then sold the property to Matthew Bennet in 1882. Bennet sold the property in 1902 to a relative (likely son), William Bennet, who remained the owner until 1934.

Park Lot 6

Park Lot 6 in the Town of Richmond was patented to Thomas Sproule in 1836. Sproule sold the lot to George Lyon in 1838. After George Lyon took possession, the property history is the same as Park Lots 4 and 5. Robert Lyon acquired the lot, then sold it to Matthew Bennet in 1882, who passed in on to William Bennet in 1902. The Bennet family remained owners until 1934.

Park Lot 7

Park Lot 7 in the Town of Richmond was patented to Patrick McElroy in 1836. McElroy mortgaged the property to Edward Malloch in 1846 for £200. Land registry records between this time and Patrick McElroy's will in 1876 are illegible. In 1876, the lot passed to Margaret McElroy Beckett. She sold the lot the following year in 1877 to Henry McElroy, who sold it again in the same year to [illegible] Hill. Further land registry records for this lot are illegible.

Park Lot 8

Park Lot 8 in the Town of Richmond was patented to Thomas Stanley JR in 1836, who received the property from the will of his father Thomas Stanley the year before. In 1843, Stanley JR sold the property to neighbor Patrick McElroy. The transactions for Park Lot 8 are the same as for Park Lot 7: McElroy mortgaged the property to Edward Malloch in 1846 for £200. Land registry records between this time and Patrick McElroy's will in 1876 are illegible. In 1876, the lot passed to Margaret McElroy Beckett. She sold the lot the following year in 1877 to Henry McElroy, who sold it again in the same year to [illegible] Hill. In 1890, Hill sold the property to William McCord. The McCord family remained owners until the mid twentieth century.

Park Lot 9

Park Lot 9 in the Town of Richmond was patented to Thomas Floyd in 1834. In 1843, Floyd sold the land to William R. R. Lyon. Subsequently, Thomas Lyon acquired the property and sold it in 1873. After this transaction, the land registry record is illegible for several lines. In 1893, Catharine Harding [maiden name of Catharine Lyon] mortgaged the property to Catharine Grant for \$600. Grant deeded the property to W.H. Colbourne in 1895. Colbourne sold part of the property to

Charles Smith in the following year, 1896. The High Court of Justice arbitrated a division of interests in the land between several members of the Harding, Smith, and Colbourne families in 1899. The outcome of this court settlement is unclear as the rest of the land registry record is difficult to read.

Park Lot 10

Park Lot 10 in the Town of Richmond was patented to John B. Lewis in 1836. Lewis sold the lot to William R. R. Lyon in 1851. Thomas Lyon then passed on his interests in the property to Henrietta S. L[*illegible*] in 1873. The land was deeded from William Lyon to Catharine Lyon [nee Harding] in 1878. It is unclear who the legal owner was at that time, since both transactions describe 'all' of the lot. Catherine Harding [same as Catharine Lyon] mortgaged the property to Catharine Grant in 1893. Harding then sold the property to William Colborne in 1895, and he sold it to Charles Smith in 1896, in the same series of transactions as Park Lot 9. This lot was part of the same arbitration by the High Court of Justice as Park Lot 9. Similarly, the subsequently land registry records are illegible.

Park Lot 11

Park Lot 11 in the Town of Richmond was patented to James Wyatt in 183[?]. The subsequent land registry records for this lot are illegible, until 1893, when it is part of the same series of transactions as Park Lots 9 and 10, as controlled by Catharine Harding [Catharine Lyon].

Park Lot 12

Park Lot 12 in the Town of Richmond was patented to Edward Wyatt in 1834. Edward sold the lot to John B. Lewis (owner of Lot 10) in 1836. While the records are unclear, it appears that Lewis then sold the lot in 1851 to Joseph Winston who in turn sold it in 1852 to John A. Bryson. Bryson held the lot until 1859 when it was sold to John Armstrong. Lot 12 appears to have remained in the Armstrong family until 1895 when it was sold to Patrick O'Connor, who proceeded to subdivide the lot in the early 20th century.

Park Lot 13

Park Lot 13 in the Town of Richmond was patented in 1828 to Thomas Gavin. The property was sold through court order to Samuel Purdie that same year. By 1851 Joseph Winston became the owner and in 1861 through another court order Edward Malloch (see lots 4, 7 and 8) received the property and passed it to Margaret in 1873 who mortgaged it to Patrick McElroy. The entries for the later 1800s are largely illegible, but it appears the lot was willed to Patrick Brady in 1889 and then sold to James Karringham in 1899. Karringham sold the property to Thomas and Catherine Webster in 1919 and they proceeded to subdivide the lot.

Park Lot 14

Park Lot 14 in the Town of Richmond was patented to David Fraser in the early 183[?] who sold the lot to William Thompson in 1835. Thompson sold the lot to Mary McLaughlin in 18[??] who then willed it to Andrew McLaughlin in 1885. In 1889 Patrick Brady (see lot 13) received the property with the passing of Andrew McLaughlin. As with Lot 13, Brady sold Lot 14 to James Karringham in 1899, who in turn sold it to the Websters in 1910.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

At the time of the Stage 1 assessment and property inspection in 2020, the study area consisted of approximately 62 hectares encompassing about 30 ha of agricultural fields along the Eagleson Road half and 32 ha of lightly forested areas (overgrown agricultural lands) on the western half (Map 7). To the north, the property is bordered by Ottawa Street with a combination of residential and light commercial development. To the east it is bounded by Eagleson Road and additional active agricultural lands. To the south is agricultural land and to the west is a light industrial development.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains with some overlap into limestone plains (Map 8). 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 predominately of North Gower 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 (Map 8). The study area consists of level to very gently sloping plains. The soil is generally poorly drained (Schut and Wilson 1987). A small pocket of Farmington loam, a well drained, shallow soil, is present in the southwest corner of the study area and Grenville series soils are noted along the Eagleson Road front. Grenville soils are heavy loam, and generally are deep and well drained.

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. Specifically, Golder completed a Stage 1, 2, and 3 assessment of town lots on the opposite side of the Town of Richmond (Golder Associates 2010). This assessment identified nearby site Location 1 (BhFx-44), which was determined to have no further cultural heritage value or interest. Golder's work also identified Location 4, which was fully mitigated by Paterson Group in 2019 (Paterson Group 2020).

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 on December 3, 2020 indicated that three registered sites are located within a 3 km radius of the study area. Location 4 (BhFx-45) is a Euro-Canadian homestead with no further CHVI. The Richmond site (BhFx-42) and William's Homestead site (BhFw-117) also appear in the register. Golder's Location 1 (BhFx-44) archaeological site did not appear in the register.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located within 1 km 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 City of Ottawa Archaeological Resource Potential Map (1999), a portions of the property in have archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3). To supplement the city mapping, modelling of archaeological potential based on the Standards and Guidelines was also undertaken (Map 3).

The background assessment of the study area found that the property exhibits indicators for historic Euro-Canadian sites due to its location near a historic community, structures, and transportation routes. However, most of the Euro-Canadian residences noted on the historic maps were located along Ottawa Street. The potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites is moderate and is limited to the areas within 100 m of the historical transportation routes of Ottawa Street and Eagleson Road and 300 m from historically mapped structures as illustrated in Map 6.

The study area property exhibits pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential as it is close to a small branch of the Jock River (Map 1). 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 the branch of Jock River that passes through is secondary to the larger part of the river to the north. No other features of archaeological potential (as per Section 1.2) were noted during the site inspection. Pre-contact Indigenous potential in the study area is accordingly limited to the areas within 300 m of the tributary to the Jock River as shown in Map 3.

5.0 Field Methods

A property inspection of the subject property was undertaken on May 29th, 2020, as per Section 1.2 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by Tamarack with no limitations. Weather conditions were sunny with temperatures of 20° Celsius. During the site visit the entire property was systematically inspected (Section 1.2 Standard 1.).

This inspection was undertaken to confirm the extent of possible disturbances and to determine what survey strategies and effort would be appropriate for a Stage 2 assessment, should it be required. Areas were examined to confirm if features of archaeological potential were present and if there were any areas of disturbance which would have removed archaeological potential.

The study area is bounded by Ottawa Street the north and Eagleson to the east. The eastern portion of the property, bordering on Eagleson road, is active agricultural fields planted with corn (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The northwest quadrant of the property is bisected by a large stream, which is an offshoot of the Jock River to the north (Figure 3). The area around this stream is low lying and marshy. The northern boundary of the property is uneven as it follows the property lines of several residential and commercial properties along Ottawa Street. To the west, the study area backs onto several commercial properties and consists of forest interspersed with fallow field (Figure 4). Some areas of the forest, particularly towards the stream in the northwestern corner of the study area, are quite low lying and wet at the time of the assessment.

Locations of all photos included in this report are shown on Map 7, identified by catalogue number. Map, site photograph, and document catalogues appear in Appendices A, B, and C.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The study area is considered to have areas of archaeological potential based on the City of Ottawa's Archaeological Master Plan and the MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) (Map 3). The study area is additionally within 300 m of a tributary to the Jock River which is a potential transportation corridor for navigation as well as a draw for settlement. Historical archaeological potential is associated with the early settlement of the area, which includes the historic Village of Richmond, and proximity to the historical transportation routes of Eagelson Road and Ottawa Street. Archaeological potential modelling is provided in Map 3.

This Stage 1 background assessment finds that based on criteria outlined in the MCM's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area have archaeological potential requiring Stage 2 assessment (Map 4).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 m intervals in all agricultural fields as per Section 2.1.1 (MCM 2011) (approximate area shown in green in Map 4). Appropriate field conditions must be achieved prior to assessment as per Section 2.1.1. (MCM 2011).
2. In areas which cannot be ploughed (as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1. MCM 2011) (approximate area shown in blue in Map 4), a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 m intervals, as per Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011).
3. Areas that cannot be ploughed (as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1. MCM 2011) and have low or no archaeological potential, as approximately shown in pink on Map 4, may be excluded from Stage 2 assessment, as per Section 1.4.1.

7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

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

8.0 Closure

We have 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism'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 Tamarack (Richmond West) Corporation 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.



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

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November 2020 – Revised January 2025

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10.0 Images



Figure 1: Ploughed field along Ottawa Street, looking west (PA1181-D02)



Figure 2: Ploughed field along Eagleson Road, looking southwest (PA1181-D11)

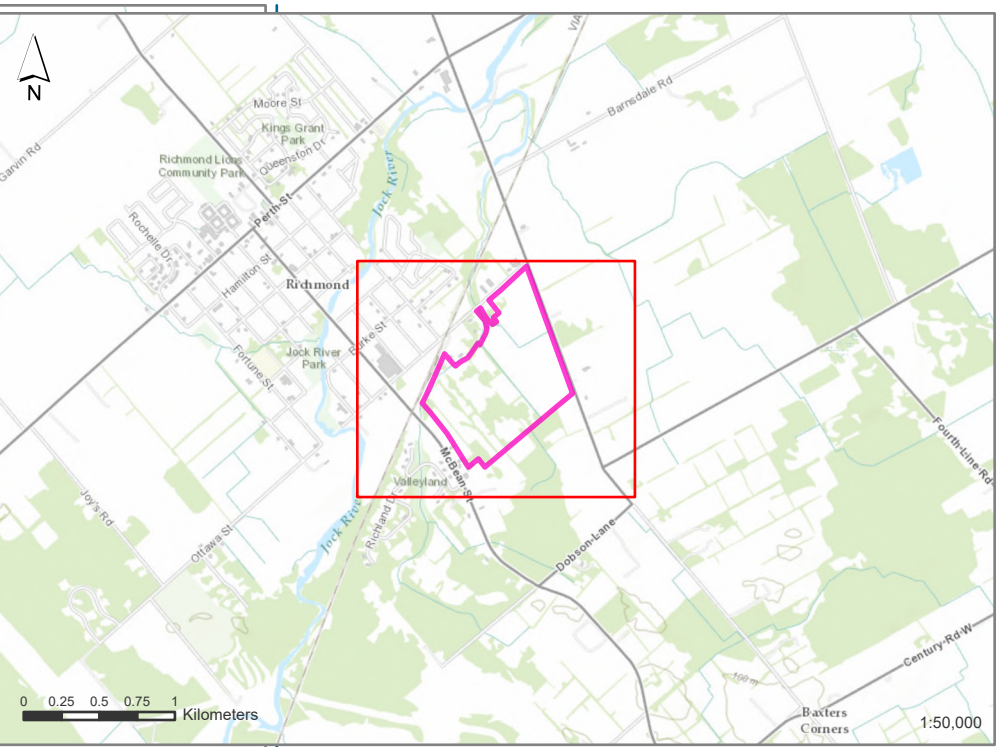
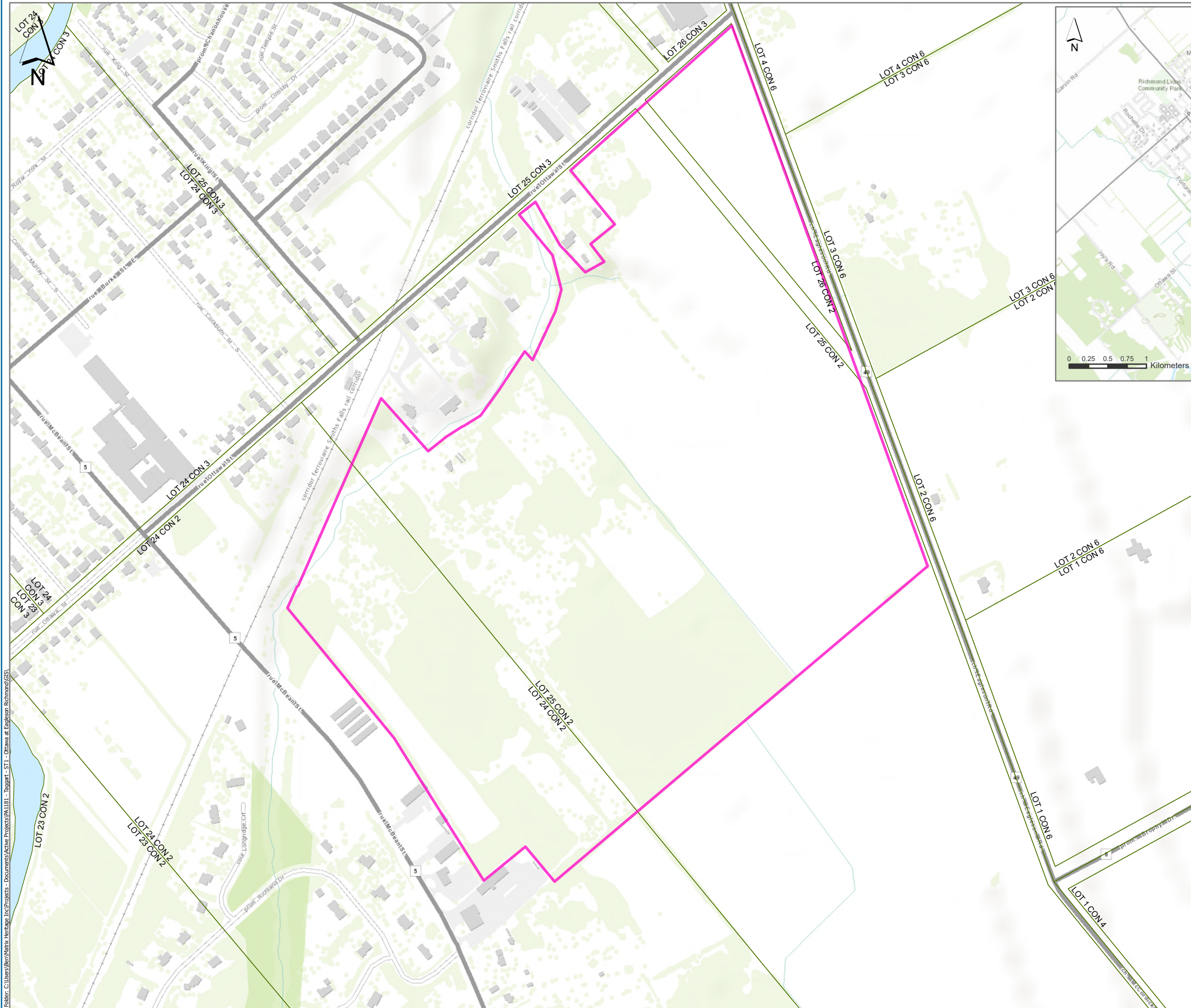


Figure 3: Stream cutting across the western part of the study area (PA1181-D04)



Figure 4: Lightly forested area with former agricultural fields (PA1181-D21)

11.0**Maps**



LEGEND

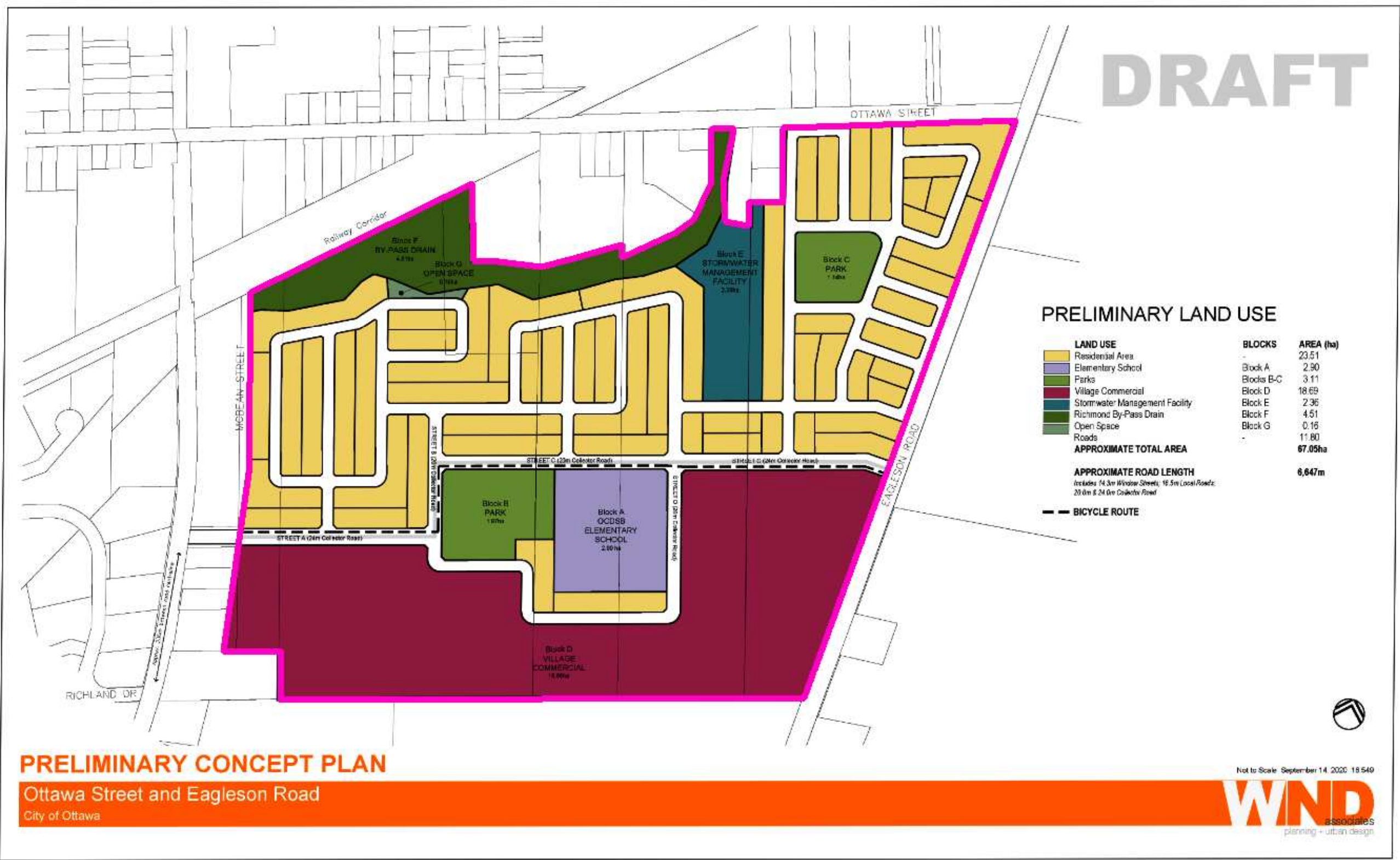
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NRCAN

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PROJECT	CHECKED BY: NK
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LOCATION	1

DRAFT

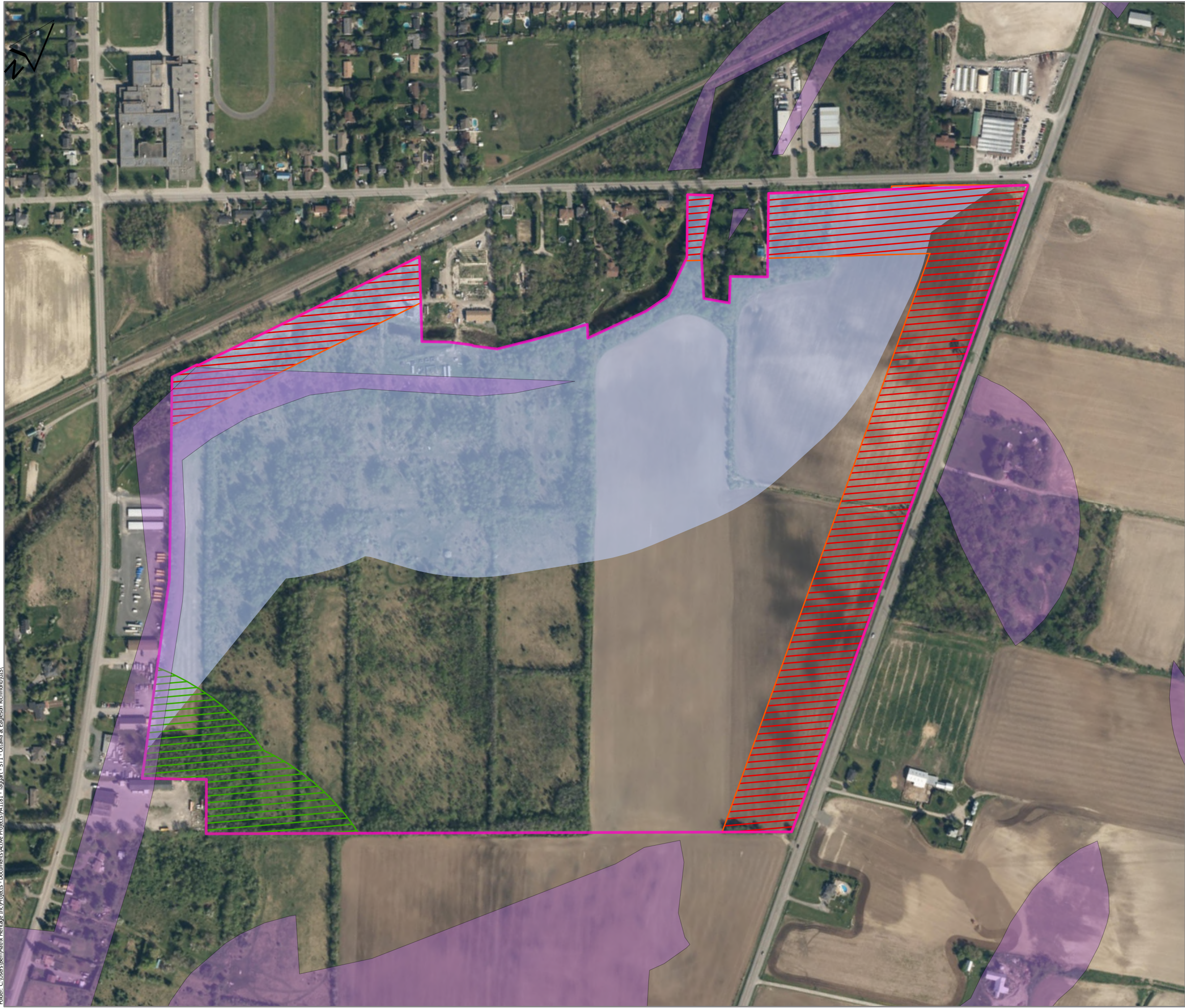


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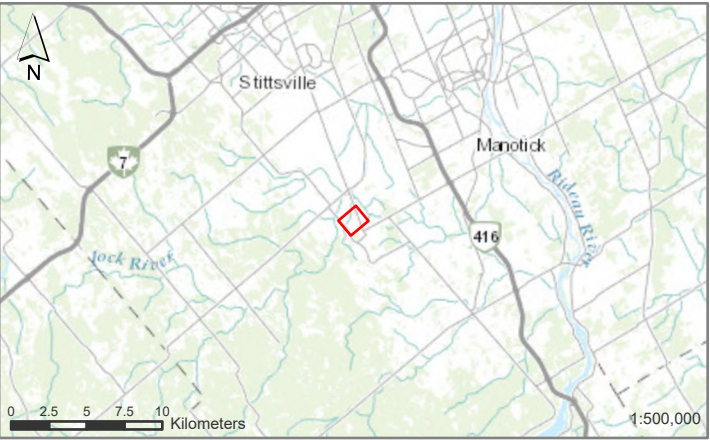
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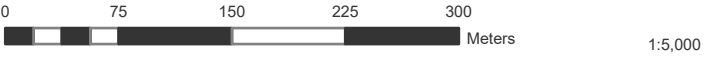
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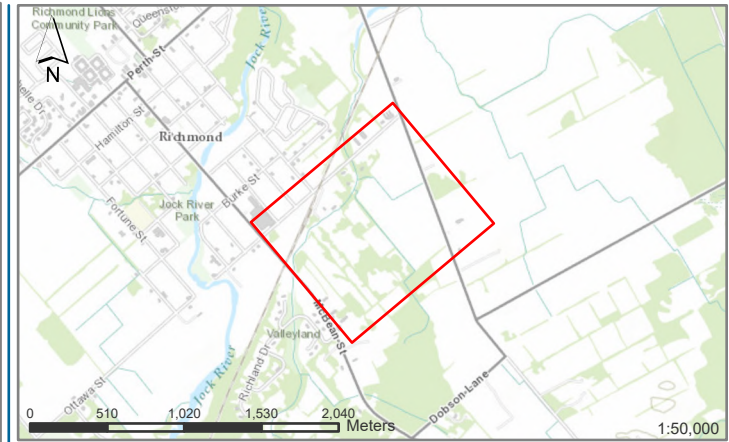
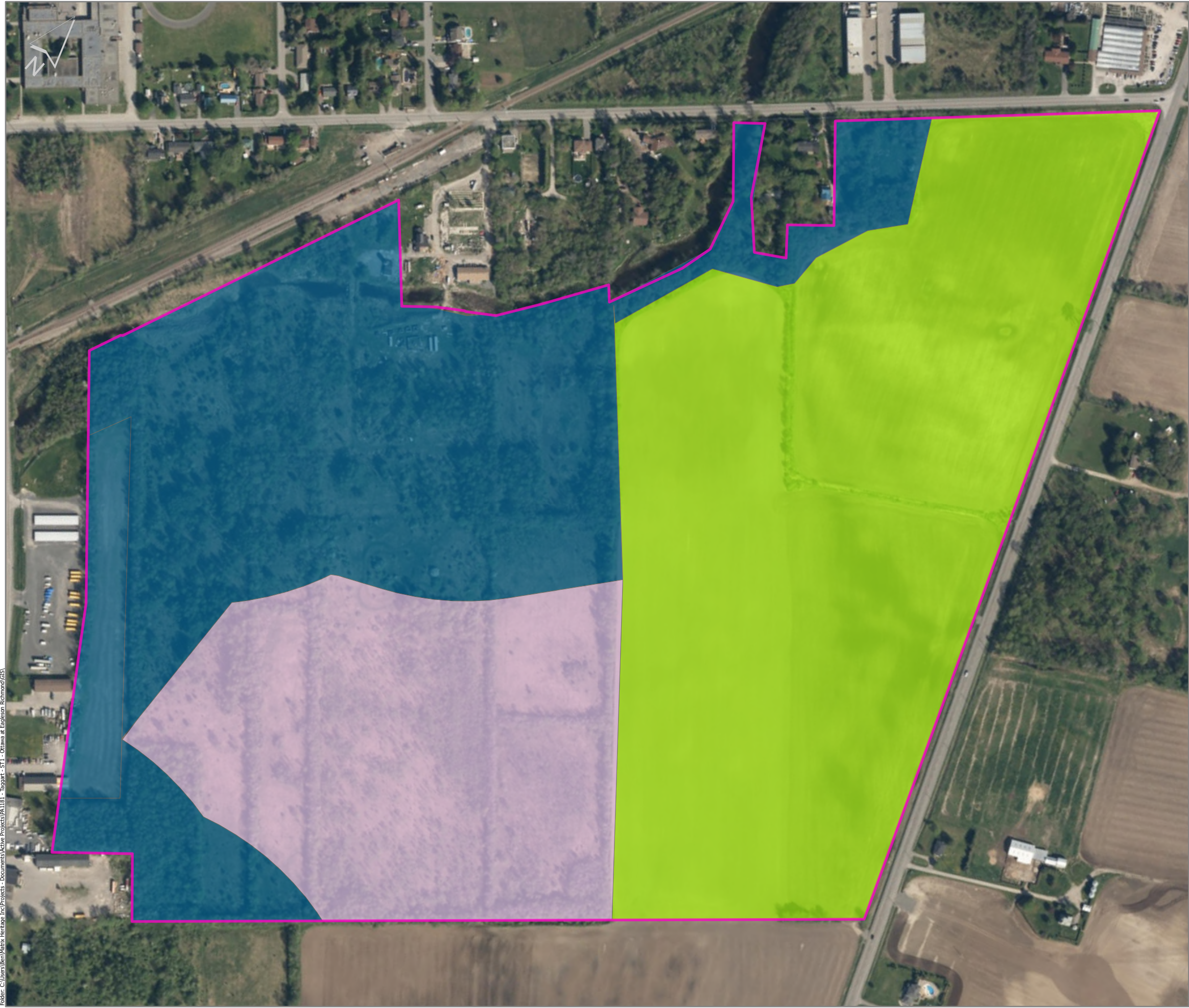


- LEGEND
- STUDY AREA
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- ARCAHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODEL
- 300 M FROM WATER SOURCE
 - 300 M FROM HISTORIC STRUCTURE
 - 100 M FROM HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION ROUTE



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, ©
OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC,
NRCAN

FILE PA1181	DATE 2025-01-28
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT	CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA STREET AT EAGLESON, RICHMOND, ONTARIO	
TITLE	MAP
POTENTIAL	3



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

RECOMMENDATIONS

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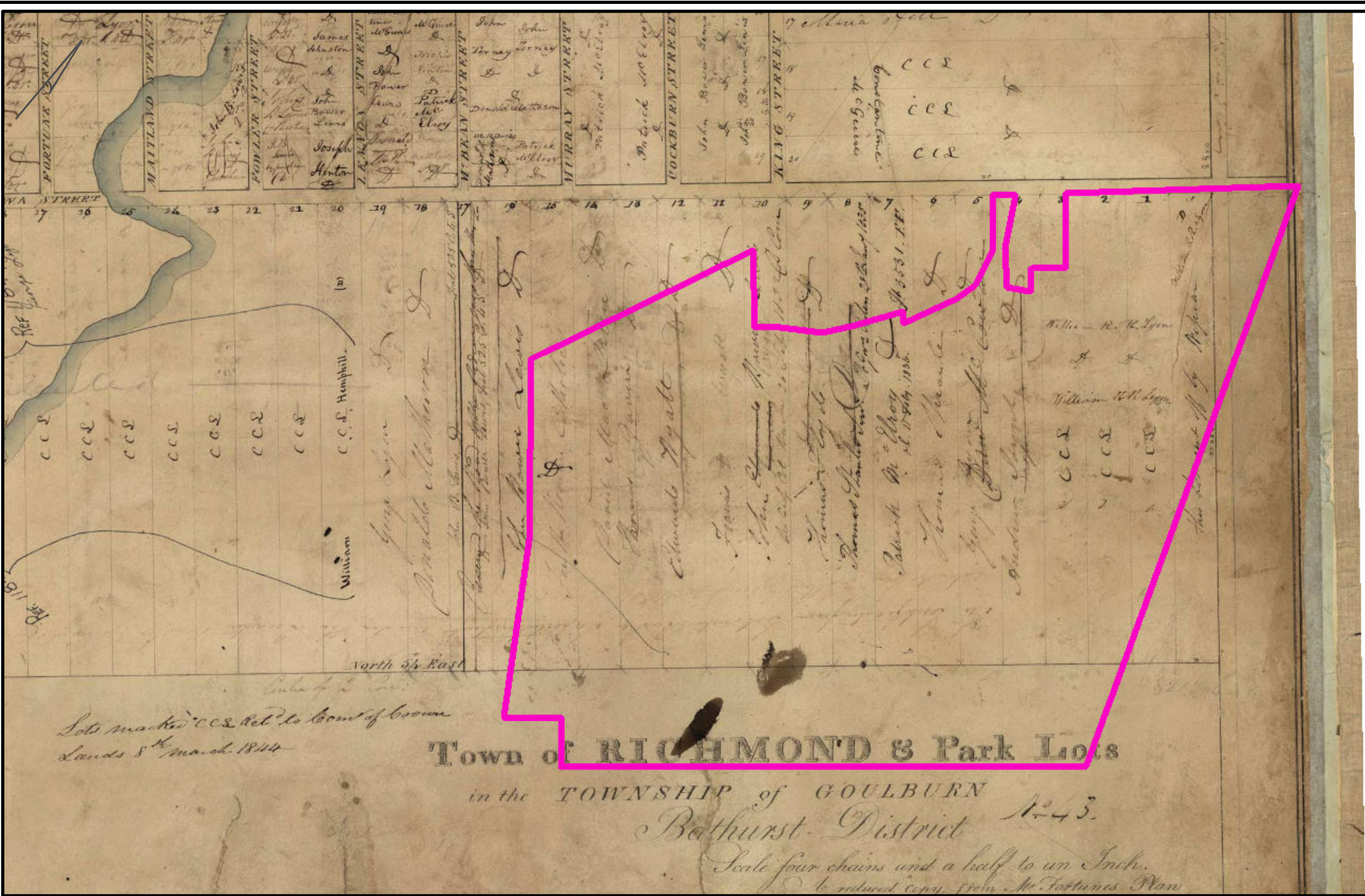
PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 M INTERVAL)

LOW POTENTIAL - NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT

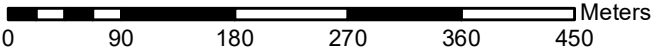
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TITLE RECOMMENDATIONS	MAP 4

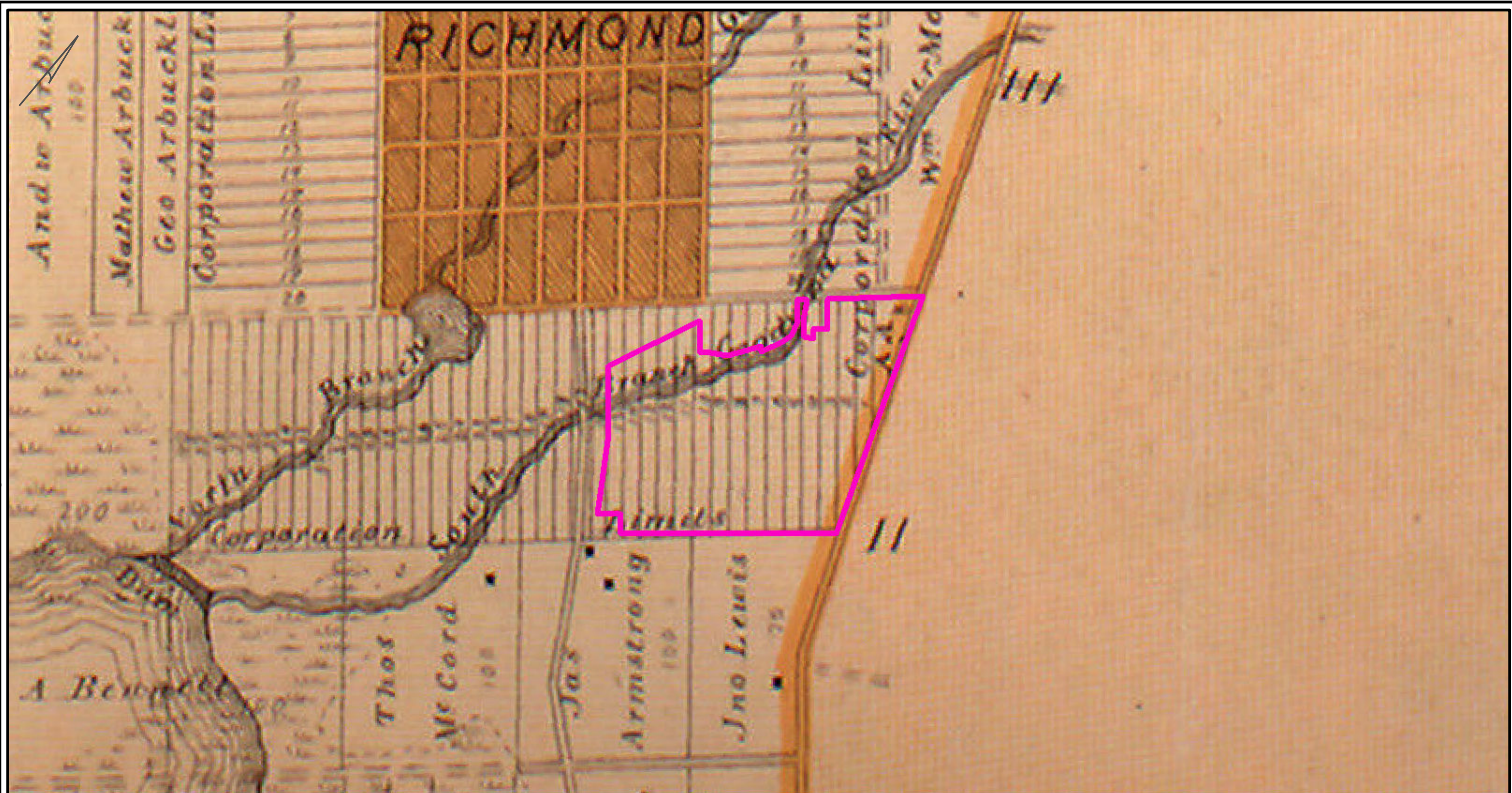


STUDY AREA

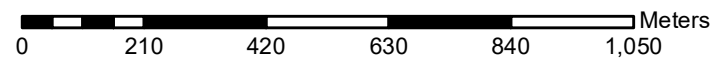


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SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: 1825 MAP OF THE TOWN OF RICHMOND



STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SEGMENT OF BELDEN 1879 MAP OF GOULBOURN TOWNSHIP FROM THE CARLETON COUNTY ATLAS


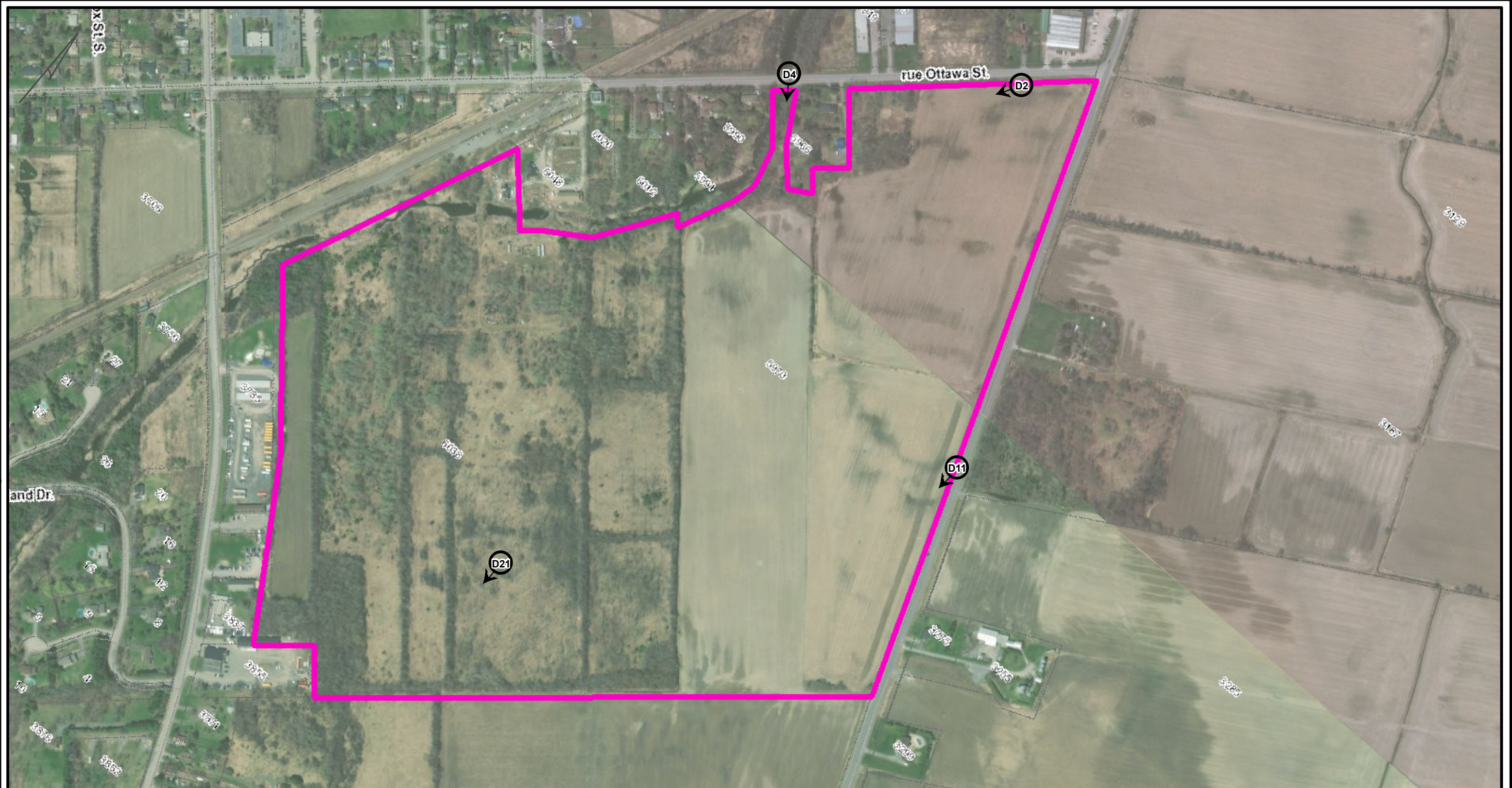
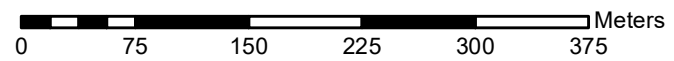
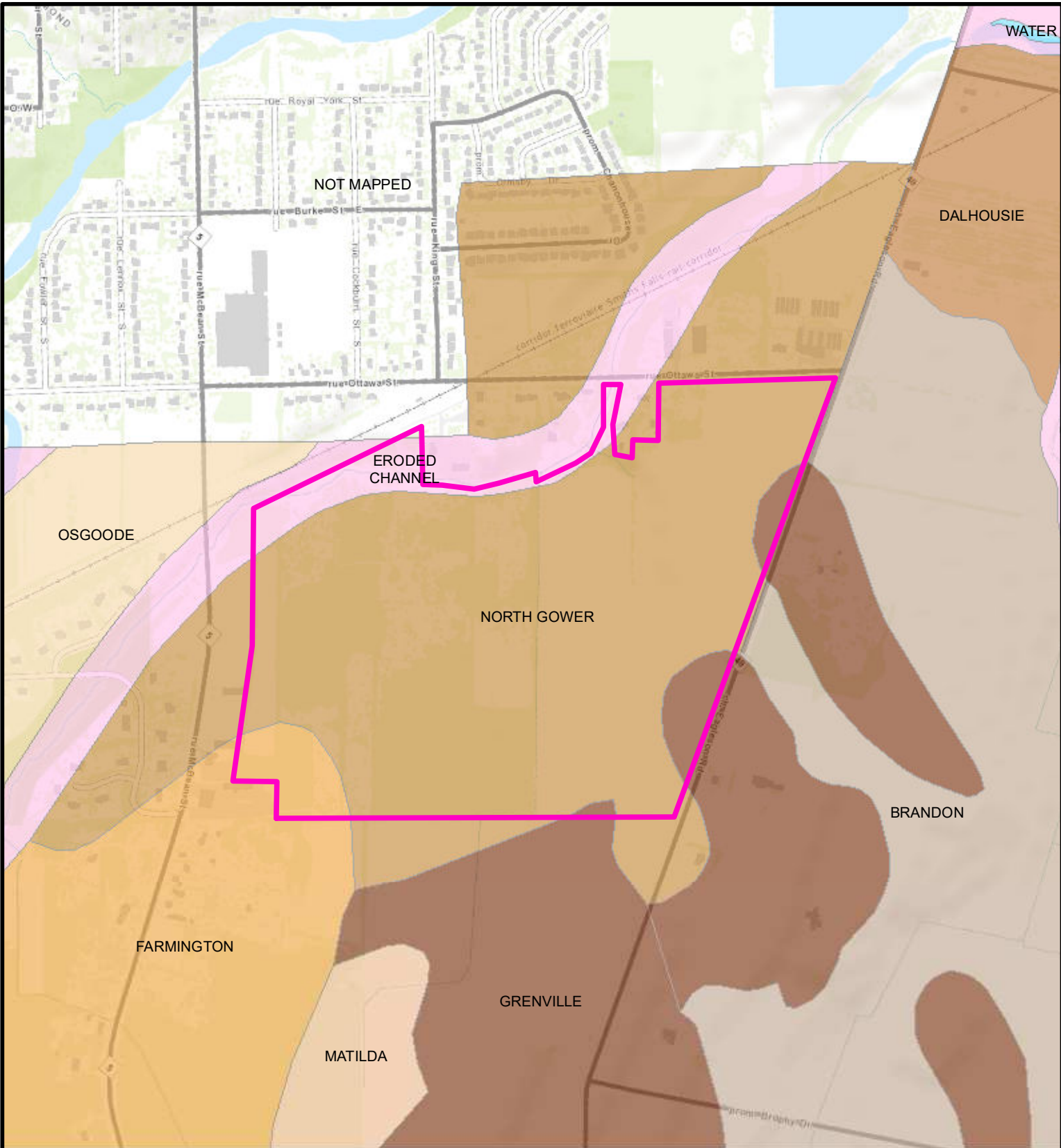
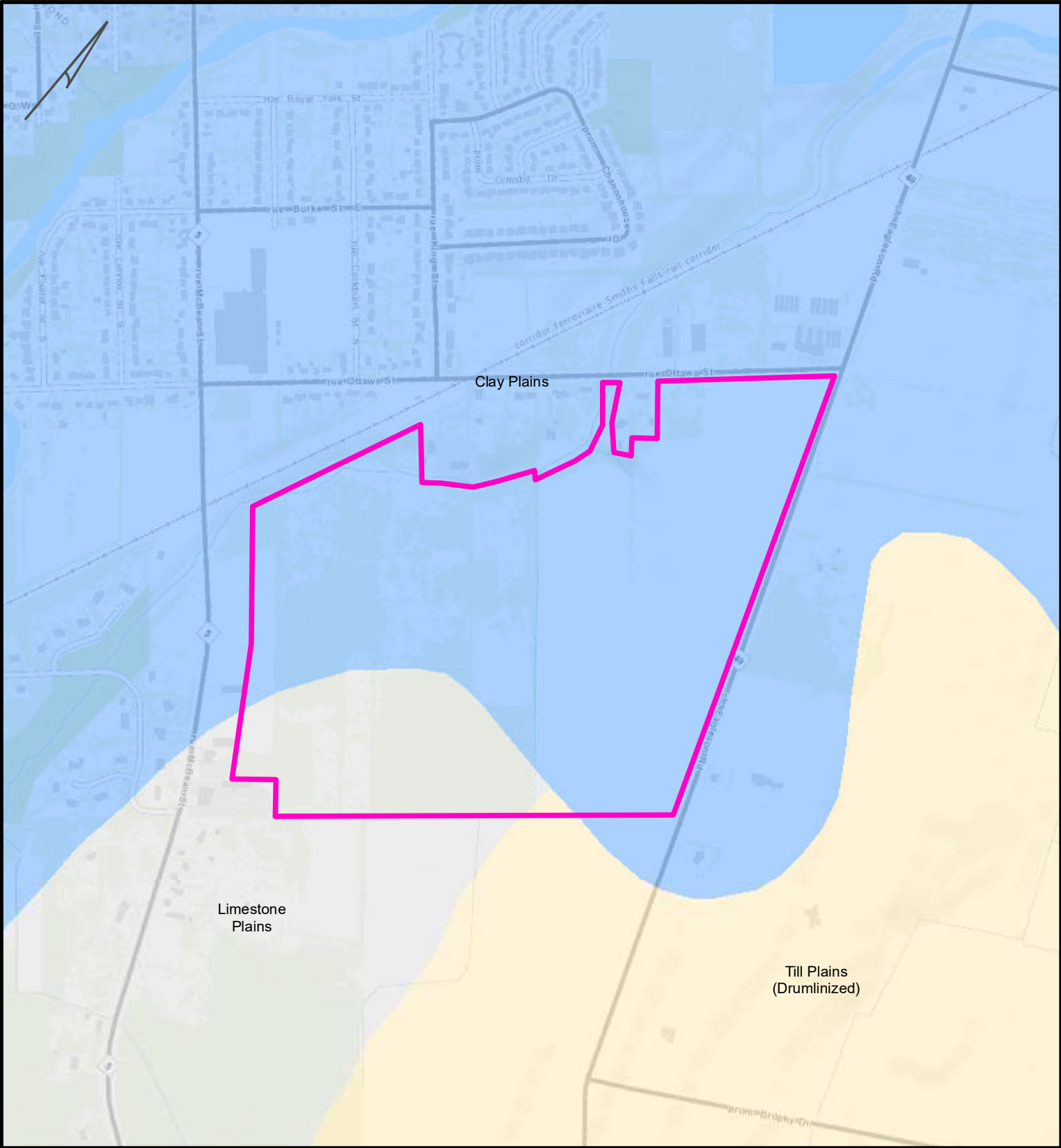
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PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION WITH CATALOGUE NUMBER



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CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY



 STUDY AREA

0 130 260 390 520 650 Meters

REFERENCES:
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SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, 2003. SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description	Dir	Date	Photographer
PA1181-D01	Ploughed field and ditch at the corner of Ottawa and Eagleson	S	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D02	Ploughed field along Ottawa Street	W	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D03	Treed area northern part of the study area	SW	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D04	Stream running south from Ottawa Street	S	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D05	Stream running south from Ottawa Street	SE	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D06	Stream running south from Ottawa Street	SW	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D07	Western branch of stream and forested area near railway line	E	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D08	Forested area near railway line	E	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D09	Ploughed field with treed areas	NW	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D10	Ploughed field with treed areas	E	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D11	Ploughed field along Eagleson	SW	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D12	Ploughed field along Eagleson	NE	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D13	Ploughed field with treed areas	NW	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D14	Ploughed field with clear cut trees	W	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D15	Ploughed field with tree line field boundaries	N	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D16	Ground surface with corn growth	E	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D17	Ploughed field with cluster of trees in center	SE	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D18	Ploughed field with cluster of trees in center	SE	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D19	Ploughed field with treed areas	SW	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D20	Ploughed field with treed areas	SW	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D21	Treed areas on the western side of the study area	S	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D22	Treed areas on the western side of the study area	S	28 05 2020	SB
PA1181-D23	Treed areas on the western side of the study area	S	28 05 2020	SB

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1181	Richmond West Field Notes from OneNote (PDF "PA1181 – Richmond - Field Notes.pdf")	S. Barre

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

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