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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:
927 March Road
Part Lot 12, Concession 3,
Township of March, Carleton County
Ottawa, Ontario

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1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Brigil, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 12 of Concession 3 in former March Township, Carleton County, now 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 as Brigil is developing the property for residential use (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the City of Ottawa as a component of a Plan of Subdivision and Zoning By-law Amendment application under the Planning Act.

Stage 1 assessment was completed in 2013 by Paterson Group (2013). The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property has archaeological potential based on the proximity to Shirley's Creek and historic transportation routes, along with census records, and historical maps that show the study area was likely occupied from early in the nineteenth century.

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 significantly overgrown pastures and wooded areas, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The field portion was undertaken on June 26 and 30, 2020. Weather conditions were sunny with a temperature of 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Brigil. Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Brigil, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area at 927 March Road located on Part Lot 12 of Concession 3 in former March Township, Carleton County, now 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 as Brigil is developing the property for residential use (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the City of Ottawa as a component of a Major Zoning By-law Amendment and Plan of Subdivision application under the Planning Act.

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 March (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan and additional potential modelling (Paterson Group 2013) the entire study area has archaeological potential (Map 3).

The study area for the Stage 2 assessment is 20 hectares. At the time of the archaeological assessment the study area was owned by Brigil. Permission to access the study property was granted by Brigil 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 March, former County of Carleton. March Township was first surveyed in 1820 and the first settlers in 1819 included retired officers of the Napoleonic Wars, who received plots on the Broken Front along the Ottawa River (Belden 1879). The early history of March is described in *March Past* (Burns et al. 1972), *Families and Heritage Homes of March Township: The Historical Project* (Senior Citizen's Club of March Township 1974-1978), and *The Catholic Community of St. Isidore* (St. Isidore Parish 1987). 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 Lamoureaux 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 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not clearly defined, however 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).

4.2.1 Contact Period

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

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

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

4.2.2 Post-Contact Period

March Township was first surveyed in 1820, although settlers began arriving in 1819. The township acquired its name at a dinner party held in the Village of Richmond in Goulbourn Township, on August 27th, 1819. In attendance was the Governor General of British North America, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, who passed away the following day reportedly from rabies. The new township that was laid out fronting on the Ottawa River was named after the Duke's son, Charles Gordon-Lennox, Earl of March (Bond 1968:19).

The township is bounded on the northeast by the Ottawa River, the east by Nepean Township, the southeast by Goulbourn Township, the southwest by Huntley Township, and the northwest by Torbolton Township. March Township was originally part of the District of Johnstown. In 1822 it became part of the District of Bathurst, and was incorporated into Carleton County in the 1840s. The 27,993 acres of the township were laid out in seven concessions 7/8 of a mile wide. Only

the first two concessions are full concessions, as the others are all broken by the line of Nepean Township or the Ottawa River (Belden 1879:xlvi).

Settlement in March Township began in 1819 when Colonel Lloyd, a veteran of the British Army against Napoleon in Egypt in 1802, and other half pay officers from the Napoleonic wars were influenced to settle along the Ottawa River rather than in the military settlements of Richmond or Perth. Among the first settlers were Lieutenant Thomas Read, Captain Weatherby, and Captain Benjamin Street of the Royal Navy, and Captain John B. Monk of the army. Free land grants were awarded to discharged military as follows: privates 100 acres, sergeants 200 acres, army lieutenants 500 acres, Royal Navy lieutenants and army captains 800 acres, and Royal Navy captains 1,200 acres. Since the township was not officially surveyed until 1820, many of the new settlers were located on the wrong lots, and some had built houses on other's property, luckily these mishaps were solved amicably (Belden 1879:xlvii).

It was not until 1820 that civilians, who were awarded 100-acre half lots, arrived in March Township. Unlike other townships, March did not provide provisions as to the amount of land that needed to be cleared, the only stipulation was that it be settled. Nor were there requirements for the style of house to be built upon the land. Settlers were also given a kit of tools consisting of necessary equipment and supplies including a blanket, axe, hand saw, spade, shovel, pickaxe, scythe, camp kettle, 12 lbs of nails, and 12 panes of glass. Every retired soldier further received one year of rations (Belden 1879:xlvii).

One civilian of note who settled on the Ottawa River alongside the army and Royal Navy officers was Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, a civilian merchant from Plymouth, England. Pinhey won distinction during the Napoleonic Wars by getting messages through the French blockade, which later earned him a grant of 1,000 acres along the Ottawa River (Burns et al. 1972:12). With his wife Mary Ann, he settled on Lot 23 of Concessions 6 and 7. With his great wealth he constructed an estate which he named Horaceville, after his son. In 1823, Pinhey built the first grist and saw mills in the township on his land, followed in 1824-1826 by financing the construction St. Mary's, the first Anglican Church, on his land (Burns et al. 1972:4, 12). For his service to the community, the government supplemented Pinhey's land grant with another 1,000 acres. With two mills and a church, the Pinhey estate quickly became an early focus for the community and Pinhey emerged as a community leader, shown by the fact that he was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and Township Reeve from 1850-1855 (Belden 1879:xlvii).

While the riverfront was settled by officers, the interior of the township was settled between the 1820s and 1840s mainly by Irish farmers, tradesmen, and lower ranking soldiers. In many cases these settlers received the best arable land in the township, as the soils closer to the river were very shallow (Burns et al. 1972:36). Belden noted that March Township was the poorest in Carleton County in terms of soils, with many areas of exposed bedrock, although there were pockets of good areas with a large number of excellent farms (Belden 1879:xlvi). The first census of the township was undertaken in 1823 by the township clerk Henry Edward, who lived on Lot 22 Concession 4, and enumerated 49 families, a total of 207 people, living within the township (Belden 1879:xlviii; Walker and Walker 1968:254).

During the early settlement of the township the only semblance of a village appeared in the south at what became known as March Corners, with its centre at Lots 10 and 11 of Concession 3 and 4. This hamlet was at the centre of six different roads, and by 1879 had a post office, two general stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, an orange hall, and the only hotel in the township (Belden 1879:xlviii).

Free land grants in March Township were discontinued in 1824, however, many Irish immigrants continued arriving throughout the 1820s and 1830s (St. Isidore Parish 1987:3). The early Irish Catholic settlers were visited by missionaries from Kingston, Richmond, and Perth. By 1836, there were enough Catholic families to build a log chapel that measured 38' x 23'. It was officially blessed as a Mission of St. Patrick Fallowfield in 1840 by Bishop Ignace Bourget of Montreal. The church was enlarged in 1850 and used until the present church was built in 1887 on two acres land donated by John Lahey on part of Lot 14 Concession 4. The parish was usually referred to as the Mission of March, but in 1883 Archbishop Joseph-Thomas *Duhamel* of Ottawa called it St. Isidore (St. Isidore Parish 1987:3-4).

In 1837, General Lloyd (previously Colonel) initiated action to construct a second Anglican church near the small hamlet of South March. Funds were raised by the community and land donated by John Armstrong and O. Riddell on part of Lot 10 Concession 4. By 1840, St. John's church was completed, and shortly after was visited by John Strachan the Anglican Bishop of Toronto. This church eventually preceded that of St. Mary's and still stands today (Walker and Walker 1968:258).

For numerous years in the early development of the township there were not enough children of school age to necessitate the construction of a schoolhouse. When the need arose, either people were too scattered or too poor to support a school. In 1827, there is reference to a school opened in the home of Mrs. Thomas Read to educate the children of the wealthier families in the township (Burns et al. 1972:61). Sometime later the first hewed log school building was erected on the land of John G. Street, the son of Captain Street, on his land on Lot 19 Concession 7. For the first two years that the school was open, Street paid the schoolteacher himself. The first public school erected in the interior of the township was on John Armstrong's land on Lot 11 Concession 3. The first school teacher was John Younghusband, who lived on Lot 12 Concession 4 (Belden 1879:xlvii). By 1863, there were 6 log schools in the township with a total of 155 students in attendance (Walker and Walker 1968:261).

The first post office was established on Lt. Thomas Read's riverfront property sometime prior to 1825. Mail from Hull took as long as four days to arrive. There were no roads to the post office so residents canoed, walked, or went by horseback to retrieve their mail. In one instance, a man named Henry MacLaren drowned while paddling his canoe to receive a letter from his mother in Scotland. By 1825, settlers near March Corners petitioned for a post office, but it was not granted at the time, consequently Jeremiah Goodman was appointed courier to travel weekly between March Corners and the post office on Read's land to deposit and collect mail. By 1848, a post office opened in March Corners with Goodman as postmaster. By 1864, a post office had opened in the hamlet of Dunrobin north of Constance Lake, with Henry Younghusband as the postmaster (Burns et al. 1972:33). In 1870, the post office on Thomas Read's property burnt down, and was relocated slightly to the south on Lot 20 with W. H. Berry as postmaster. By 1879, this post office was receiving tri-weekly mail, while the post office at March Corners had become more prominent and was receiving daily mail (Belden 1879:xlviii). By the 1880s, there were three additional post offices established at Marchurst, Malwood, and Harwood Plains (Burns et al. 1972:33).

By 1842, *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer* noted a significant increase in population to 831 inhabitants (Burns et al. 1972:13). By 1846, the township produced 6,800 bushels of wheat, 8,900 bushels of oats, 18,700 bushels of potatoes, 700 lbs of butter, and 2,300 lbs of wool. By this time a second sawmill had opened, run by Mr. Headley on Lot 18 Concession 4, while there was still only one gristmill located on Pinhey's land.

March Township reached its boom period in the 1850s and 60s (Burns et al. 1972:43-44). In 1851, there were 1,125 inhabitants in the township. There were a total of 8 stone houses, 1 frame house, 88 log cabins, and 70 shanties (Bond 1968:23). There were 140 farmers actively involved in agriculture on their own land and approximately 70-80 farm labourers. The township had three blacksmiths, four shoemakers, four carpenters, two tailors, two merchants, and one lumber merchant (Burns et al. 1972:44, 49). By 1861, the population had grown to 1,454 living in ten stone houses, three frame houses, and 197 log cabins (Bond 1968:23). A total of 153 farmers farmed 21,200 acres of land. Oats were the dominant crop yielding 31,000 bushels, but the Irish dependence on the potato is seen by the 243 acres of potatoes planted that yielded 25,000 bushels (the surveyor noted this was a low yield for the year due to the prevalence of rot). There was growth within the trades as the township now had a total of five blacksmiths, one harness maker, four inn keepers, seven carpenters, six shoemakers, four tanners (all at McMurtry's tannery on Lot 11 Concession 2), one tailor, three weavers, and one wagon maker (Burns et al. 1972:51-52).

In the summer of 1870, a great fire passed through Carleton County and destroyed much of March Township, although March Corners and Horaceville escaped the flames. Crops, homes, and livestock were burned, though most inhabitants took refuge in rivers and wells. The fire significantly changed the composition of the land as it cleared trees and soil was lost from erosion, altering the drainage system. Swampy areas had dried out and turned into good land for agriculture (Burns et al. 1972:72).

The first railway to pass through the township was lumber and railway baron John Rudolphus Booth's Ottawa, Arnprior, and Renfrew line in 1888. This line eventually connected to the Canada Atlantic Railway which connected Ottawa to Vermont and facilitated transporting lumber from the interior of Ontario to markets in the United States. In 1904, this line was bought by the Grand Trunk Railway and eventually the CNR line. In 1910-1914 William Mackenzie and Donald Mann's Canadian Northern railway was laid through the township. It is now a part of CNR's main line linking Ontario to the West (Burns et al. 1972:30).

4.2.3 Study Area Specific History

On June 12, 1824, the patent for all 200 acres of Lot 12 Concession 3 was granted to William B. Bradley. In 1828, William gifted the lot to his son William B. Bradley Jr. In 1848, the front 80 acres (the western portion, not including the study area) were sold to Edward Clark and changed hands frequently. The rear 120 acres (encompassing the study area) remained in the Bradley family from the grant into the 1890s. The 1863 Walling map of March Township depicts a structure in the southeastern corner of the lot, but no owner or occupant name is provided. The 1879 Belden map (Map 4) shows William Bradley as the owner and occupant with a structure on that portion, located adjacent to the study area. In 1897 the 120-acre portion was transferred to Caroline Codd et. al., then in 1899 to Hugh Gainsforth. Gainsforth then sold it to George Younghusband in 1909 who held that 120-acre portion into the 1950s.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (approximately 20 hectares) consists of an irregularly shaped lot, bound to the north by active agricultural fields, to the east by existing residential and March Road, to the south by vacant land and then Old Carp Road, and to the west by existing residential development

(Map 5). The area is diagonally bisected by a tributary to Shirley's Brook. The area is relatively flat with light tree cover through the central area around the aforementioned watercourse.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the broader Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 6). 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 eroded river courses and Brandon series soils (Map 6), which are composed of poorly draining non-stony clay and silty clay of marine origin (Schut and Wilson 1987:37). They are typically found in level or near-level marine clay plains.

The surficial geology of the study area is characterized by massive well-laminated fine-textured glaciomarine Pleistocene deposits with a small area of Paleozoic bedrock (Map 7). Just to the west is a bedrock escarpment.

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. Nearby archaeological assessments in the area include the previous Stage 1 assessment which covered the present study area and a broader area including Concession 3, Part Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14, and Concession 4, Part Lots 12 and 13 (Paterson Group 2013), a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Part Lot 11 Concession 4 (Adams 2004), Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of Morgan's Creek Subdivision, located at 760 March Road, Part Lot 10, Concession 4 (Adams 2000a; Golder Associates 2011a), a Stage 3 assessment of a lime Kiln (BiFx-5) (Adams 2000b), a Stage 1-3 assessment of Part lot 17 Concession 3 (Adams 2009b), a Stage 1-3 for the Richardson Ridge Residential Development (Jackson 2009a, 2009b), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 30 Richardson Side Road (Golder Associates 2011b), A Stage 1-3 assessment for the Kanata West Business Park (Adams 2009a), and a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lot 20, Concession 4 (Hember 2009).

Paterson Group has recently completed a Stage 1 for the March Road Sanitary Trunk Sewer on Part Lot 10 and 11, Concession 3 and Part Lots 9 and 10, Concession 4 (Paterson Group 2018) and is completing ongoing Stage 2 and 3 assessments just north of the study area at 936 March Road within Part Lot 12, Concession 4. The Stage 2 assessment of 936 March Road identified a 19th century scatter of artifacts, identified as the Armstrong Site (BiFx-25), recommended for an ongoing Stage 3 assessment.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that five archaeological sites lie within 1 km of the study area. The South March Lime Kiln Site (BiFx-5) is located directly to the southeast of the study area on Lot 11 Concession 3. The Morgan Site (BiFx-23), located to the northwest on Lot 9 Concession 3, is a farmstead first occupied by the Morgan family as early as 1824. The site saw continued occupation well into the late 20th century, if not the 21st (Paterson Group 2020). The 788 March Road Residence site, just to the south of the study area, was a residence formerly located to the rear of a general store owned and operated by George Armstrong starting c. 1897 (Past Recovery 2018). The Armstrong Site (BiFx-25), an early to late 19th century site, is a short distance north of the study area and is the subject of ongoing Stage 2 and 3 assessment by Paterson. Lastly, the Lahey site (BiFx-24) was likely associated with members of the Lahey family, who initially immigrated from Ireland in the early part of the 19th century. The family was instrumental in the early Irish Catholic settlement of March Township, and several generations of the family were involved in the establishment of the parish church on their property (which continues to exist in the same location today). The site occupation spans primarily the latter portion of the 19th century and into the first couple decades of the 20th century and includes structural remains.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located in the direct vicinity of the subject property, however approximately 5 km to the south west is the historical plaque for Christ Church built in 1838 in neighbouring Huntley Township that was used by Huntley and March parishes until 1853. The historical plaque for Pinhey's Point Historic Site is located approximately 9 km to the north east and commemorates Hamnett Kirkes Pinhey, one of the first settlers of March Township.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map and Stage 1 potential modelling, the entire property has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

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 moderately drained clay soils, and tributaries to Shirley's Creek are located within the study area. Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

Historic records show that this area was mainly rural, but census records, and historic maps show the study area was likely occupied from early in the nineteenth century with both lots being granted in 1824. Five other known historic period archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study property. These factors indicate potential for post-contact archaeological sites on the study property.

5.0 Field Methods

The majority of the study area (15.2 ha or 76%) 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, and 4). All surveyed fields had been ploughed prior to commencing fieldwork. Fields were adequately weathered and exhibited some new growth but still provided good surface visibility of at least 80%.

Lightly forested areas and abandoned farmland with brush and extensive weeds (3.9 ha or 20%) required test pitting as they could not be ploughed as described in Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) (Figure 5, 6, and 7 Map 8).

A narrow area (0.8 ha or 4%) running diagonally though the study area is a creek and an associated pond (Figure 8). Where the creek bed is not currently wet, it is exposed bedrock (Figure 9). This area was excluded as it is alternately permanently wet or exposed bedrock (Section 2.1 Standard 2a) (Map 8).

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 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries digitized from a georeferenced survey plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS 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 over two days on June 26th and 30th, 2020. Weather conditions on the 26th were sunny and on the 30th were partly sunny. Daily temperatures were approximately 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Brigil 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 Analysis and Conclusions

Despite the documented historical era occupation of the property and the potential for precontact Indigenous sites, nothing of archaeological significance was found in the study area.

8.0 Recommendations

The previous Stage 1 assessment determined that the development area had archeological potential for both precontact Indigenous and historical occupations (Paterson 2013). Stage 2 field assessment found no archaeological resources were present in the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

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

9.0 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.

10.0 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Brigil 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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12.0 Images

Figure 1: Overview of field conditions (PA1187-D10).

Figure 2: Overview of field conditions and pedestrian survey (PA1187-D27).

Figure 3: Overview of field conditions (PA1187-D25).

Figure 4: Overview of field conditions and pedestrian survey (PA1187-D05).

Figure 5: Overview of test pitting (PA1187-D45).

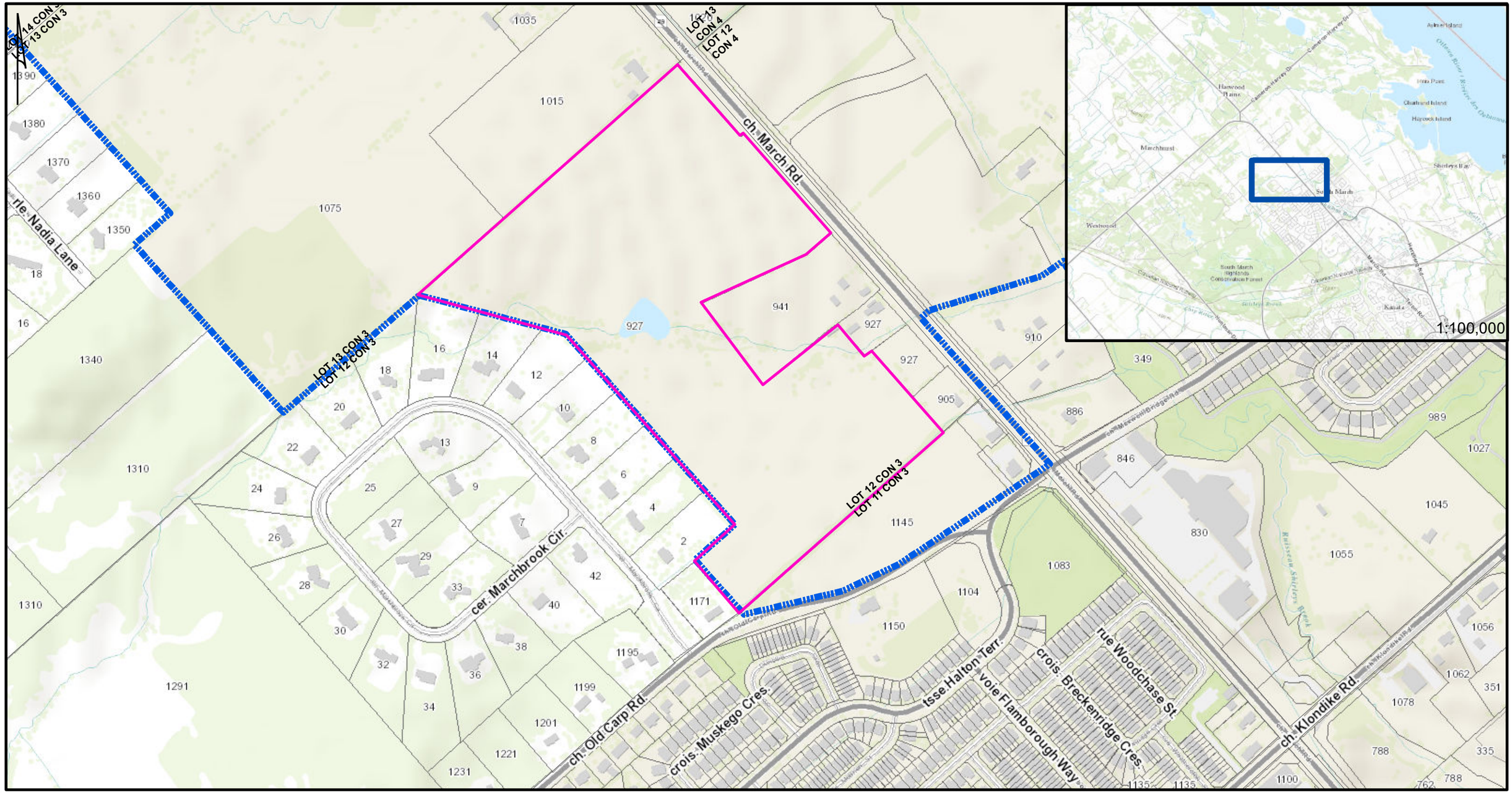
Figure 6: Overview of test pitting (PA1187-D43).

Figure 7: Overview of test pitting (PA1187-56).

Figure 8: Overview of pond along creek course (PA1187-D44).

Figure 9: Overview of creek bed (PA1187-D21).

13.0 Maps



STUDY AREA

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paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
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Borden	NONE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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OTTAWA, ON

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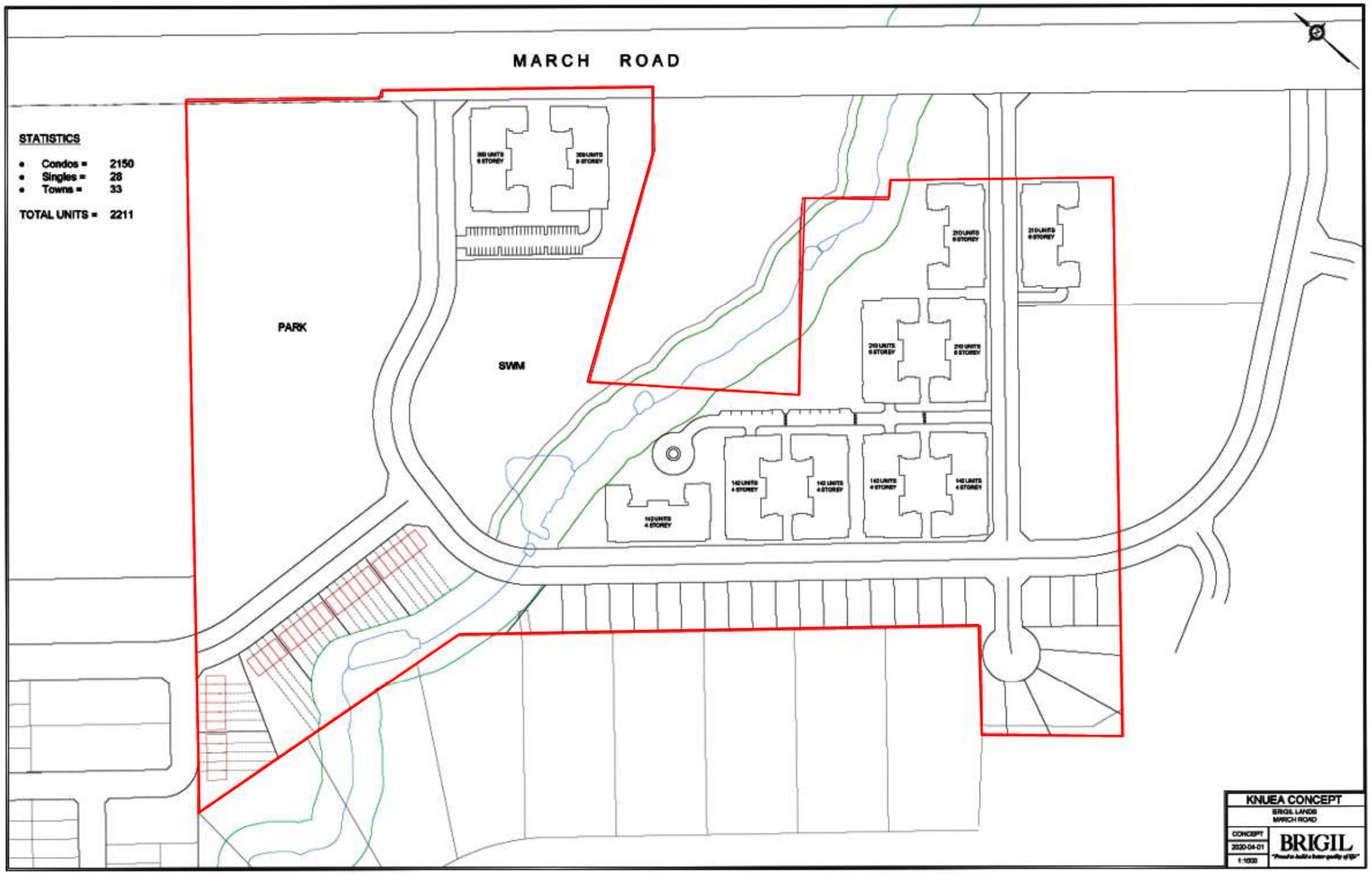

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paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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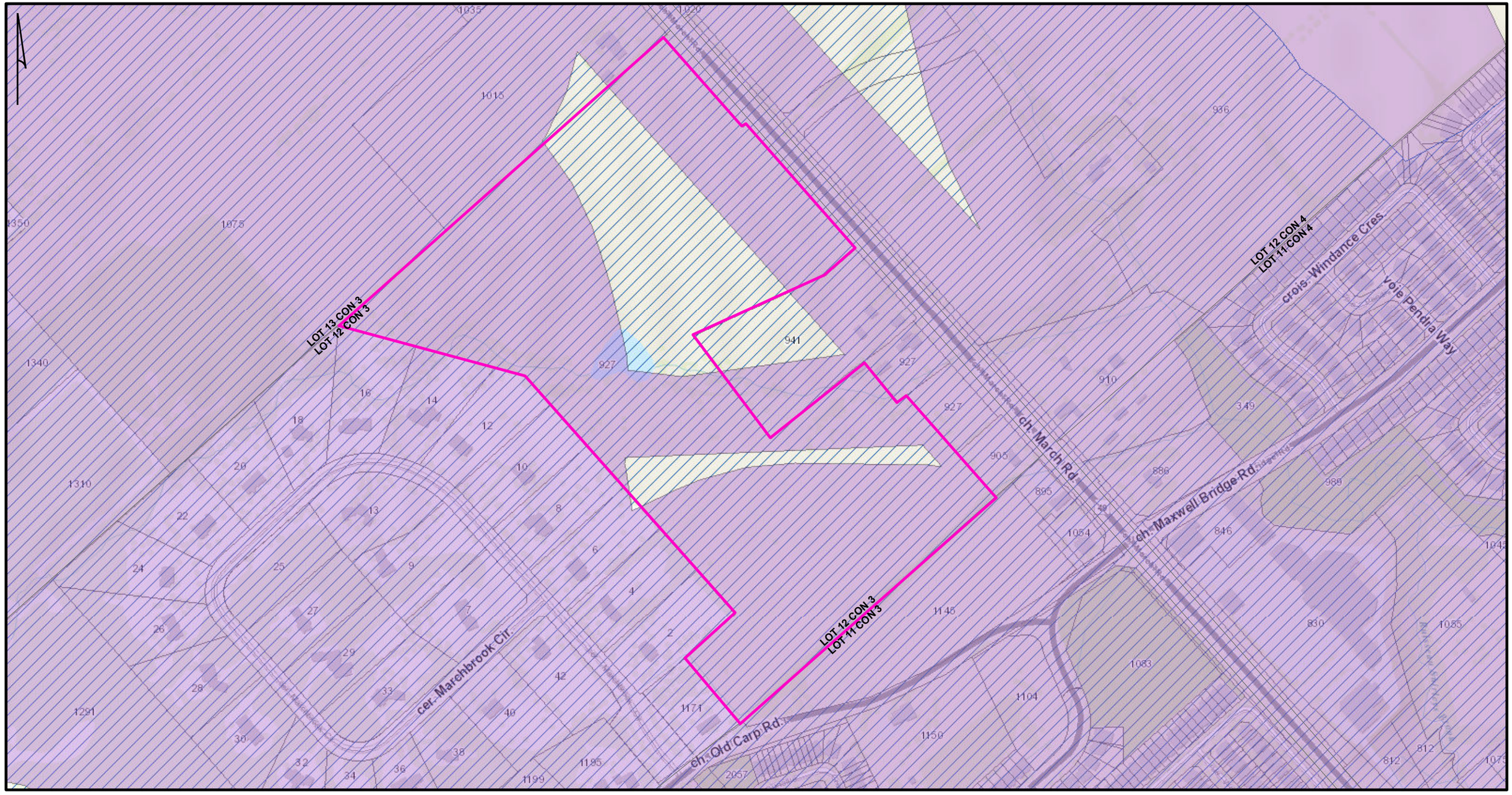

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
927 MARCH ROAD
OTTAWA, ON

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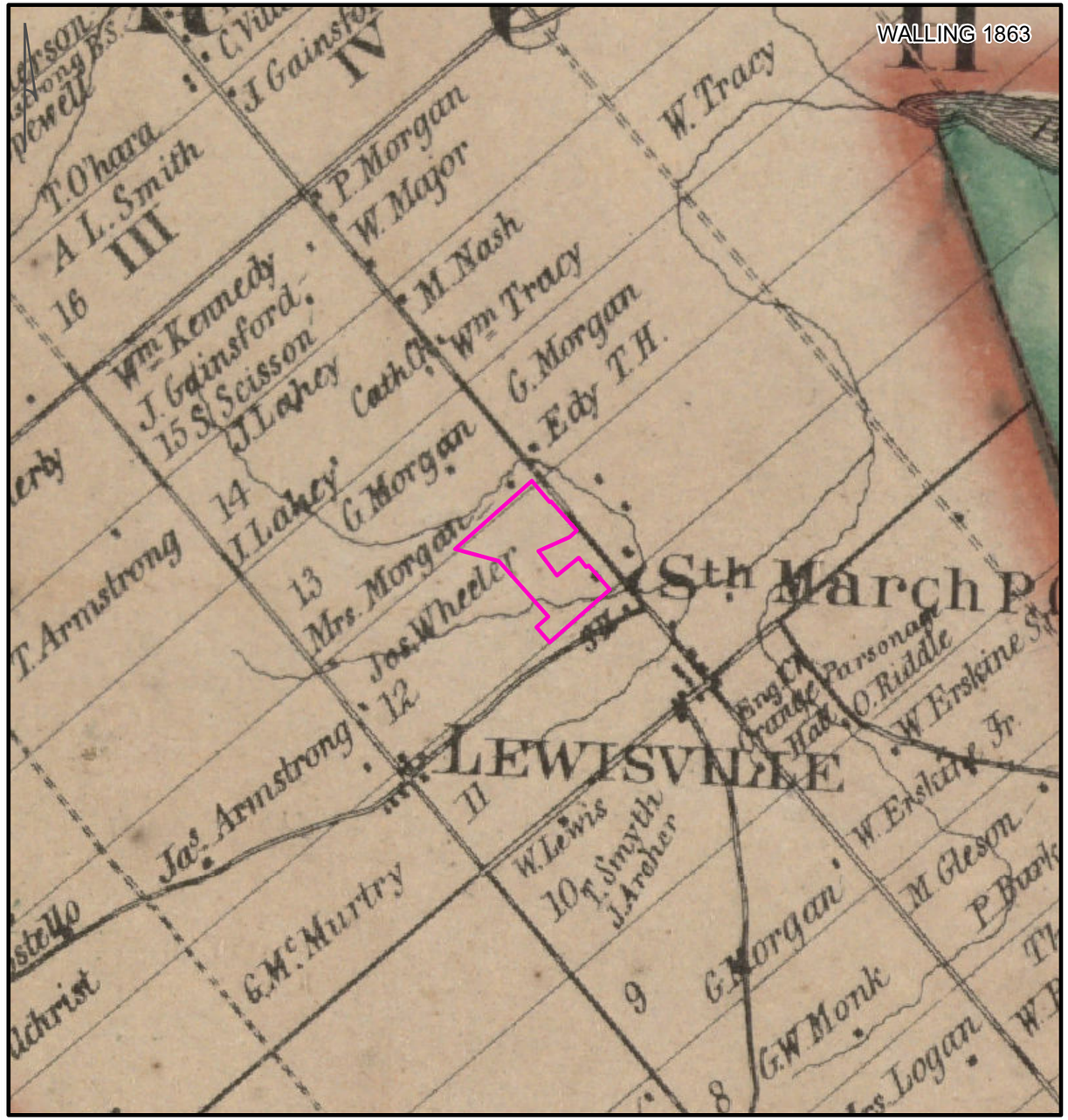

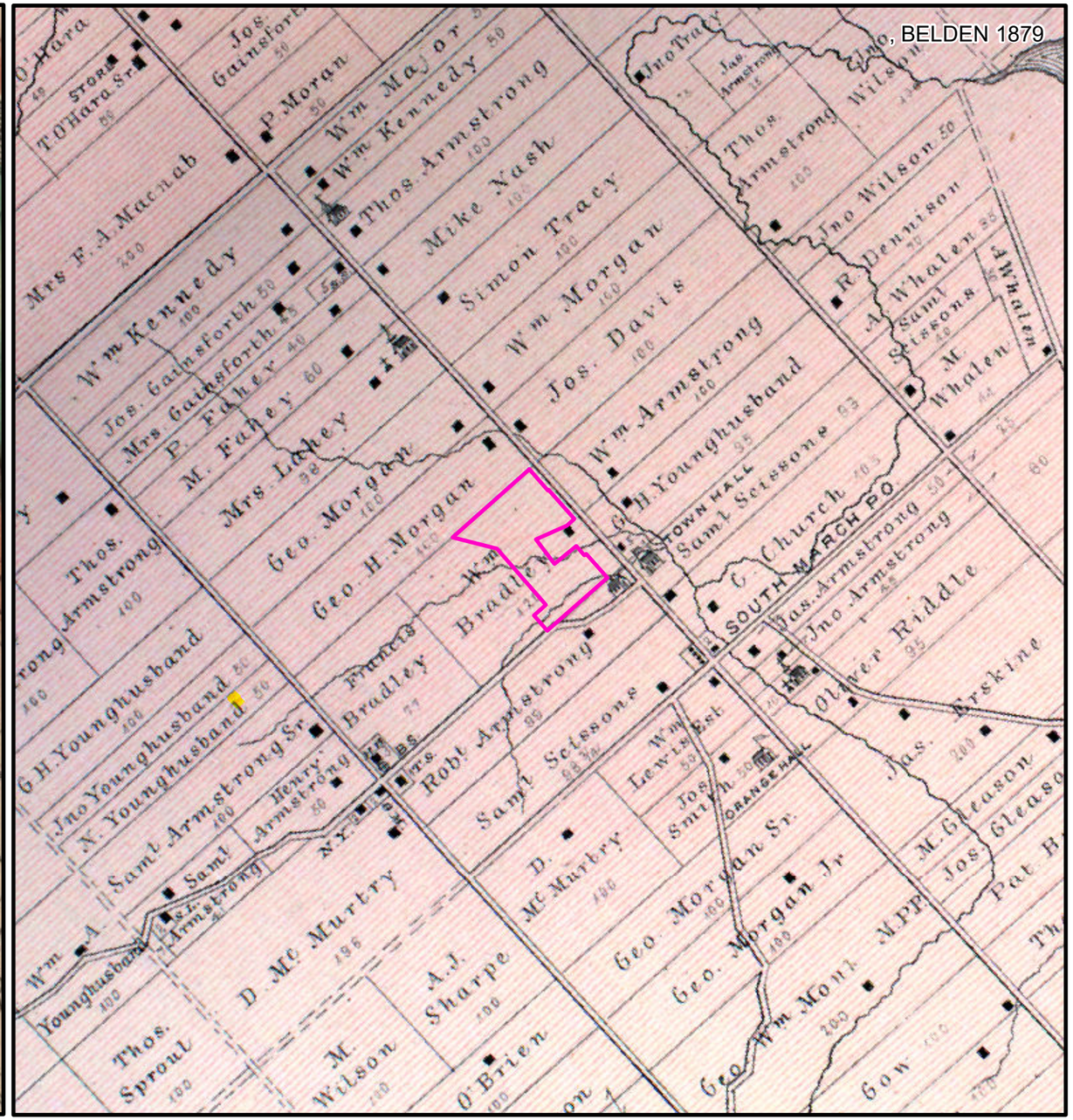

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154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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OTTAWA, ON

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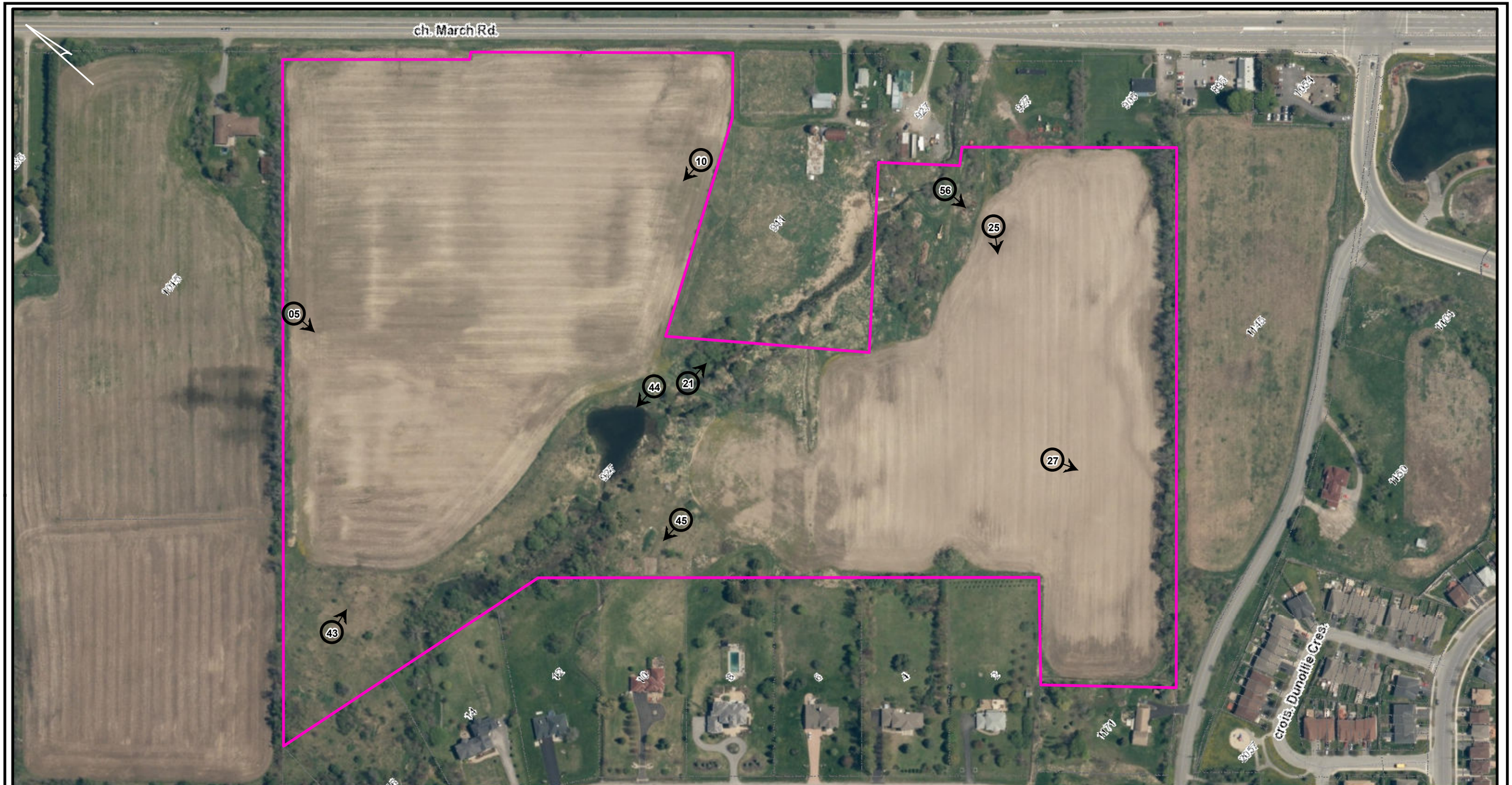

STUDY AREA

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER

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154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
927 MARCH ROAD
OTTAWA, ON

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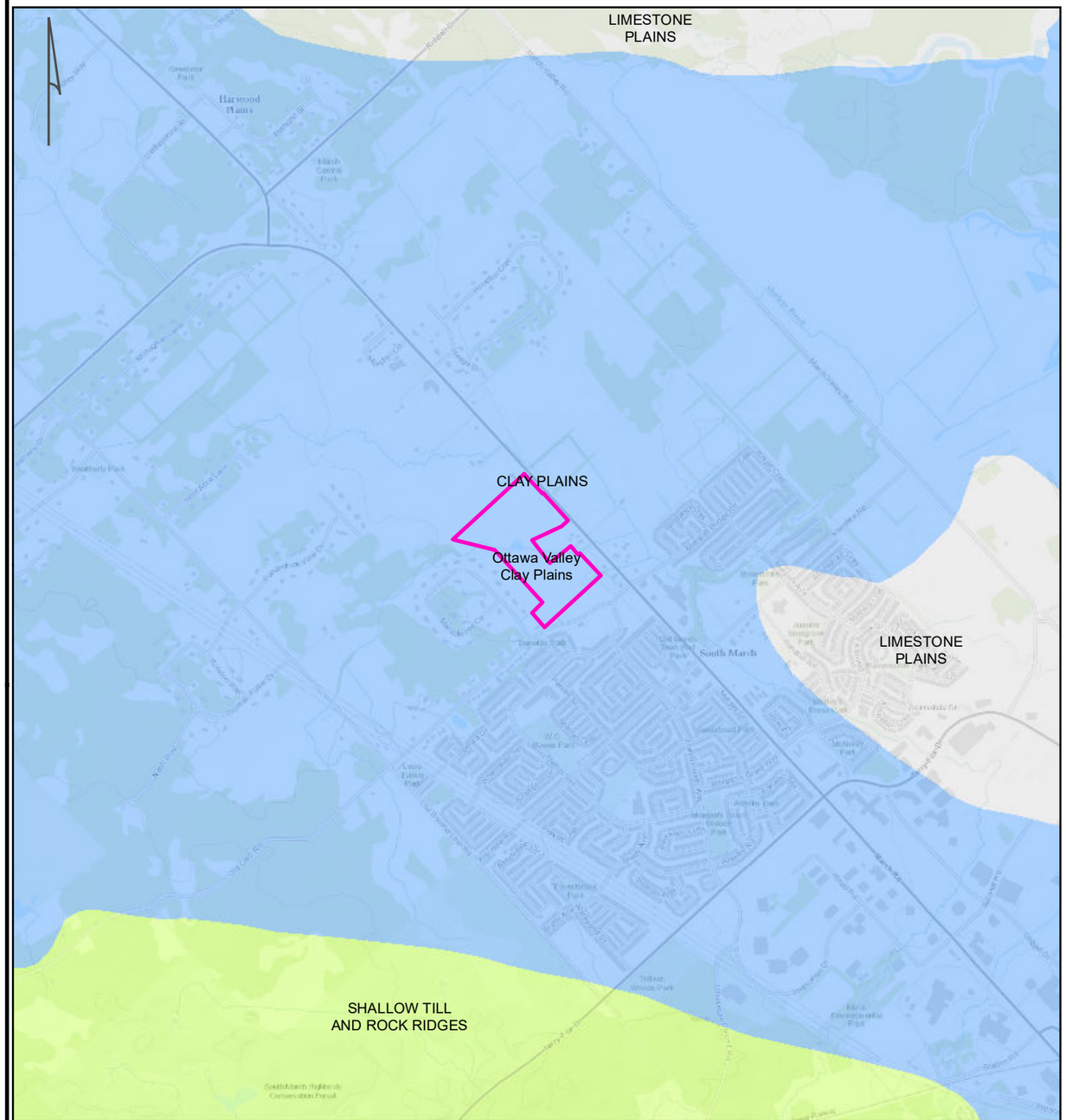

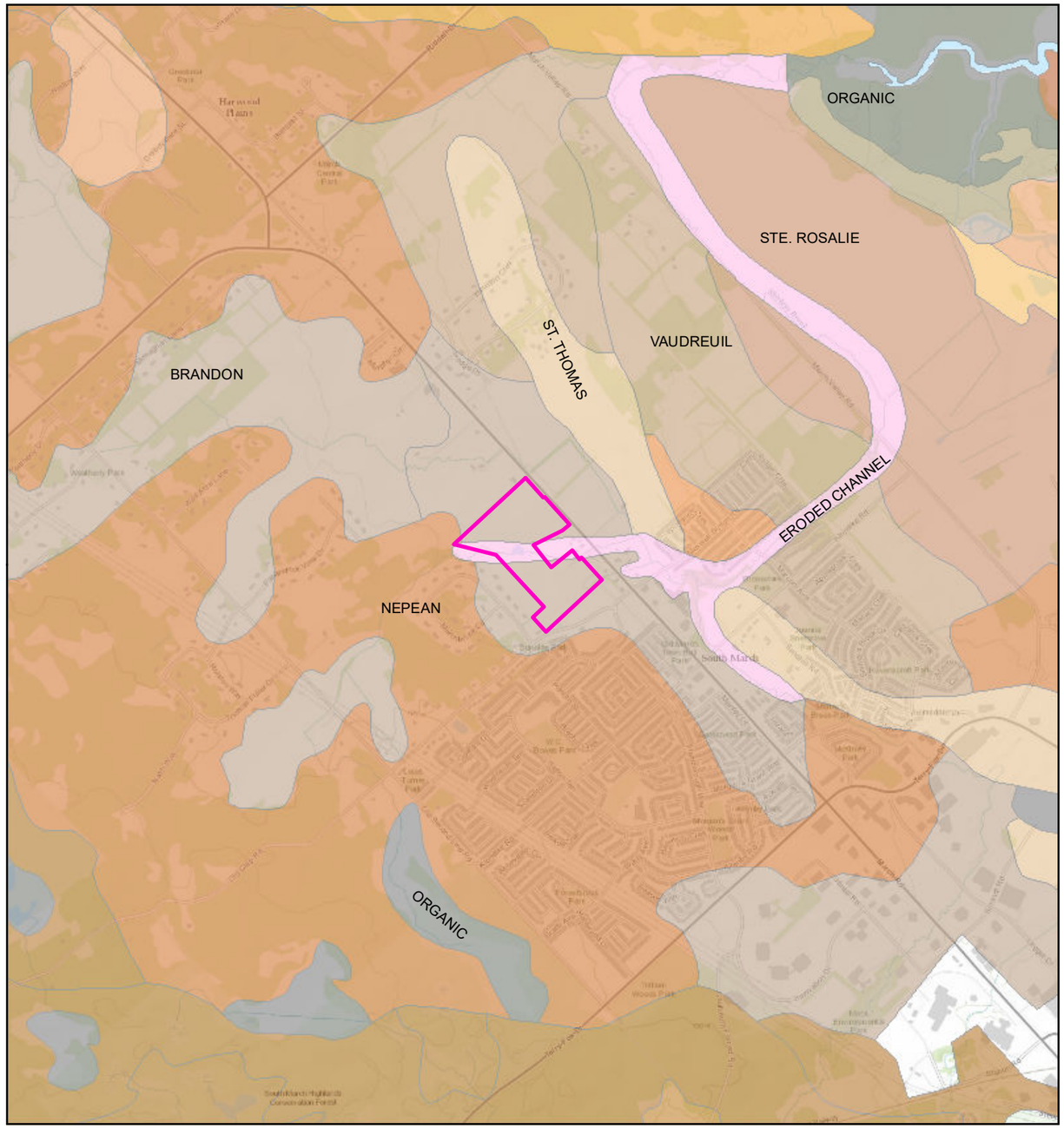

STUDY AREA

PHYSIOGRAPHY (CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007)

SOILS (ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, 2003)

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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OTTAWA, ON

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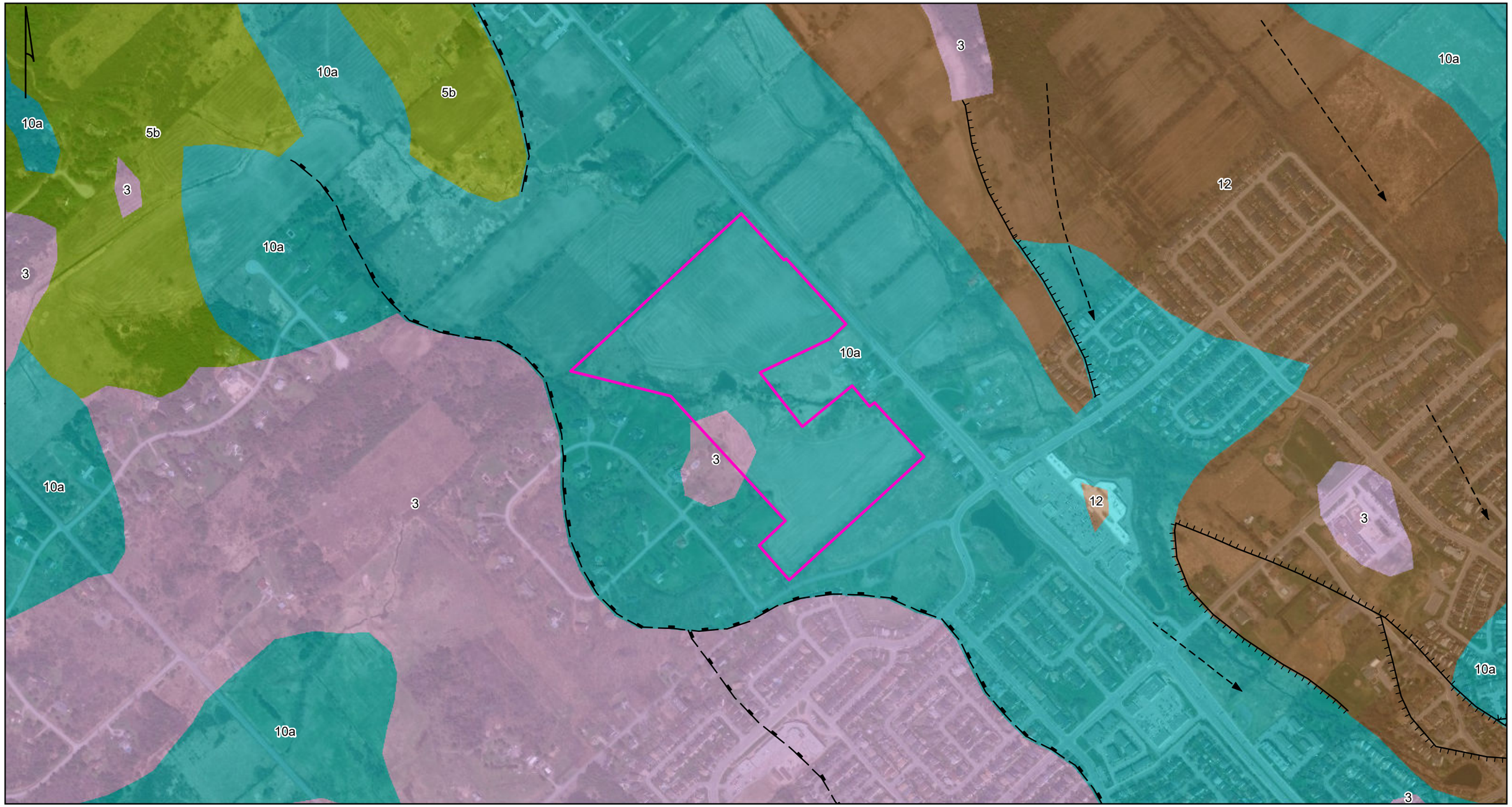

STUDY AREA

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

- BEDROCK ESCARPMENT
- MELTWATER CHANNEL
- TERRACE

- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 12: OLDER ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

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PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18

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154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
927 MARCH ROAD
OTTAWA, ON

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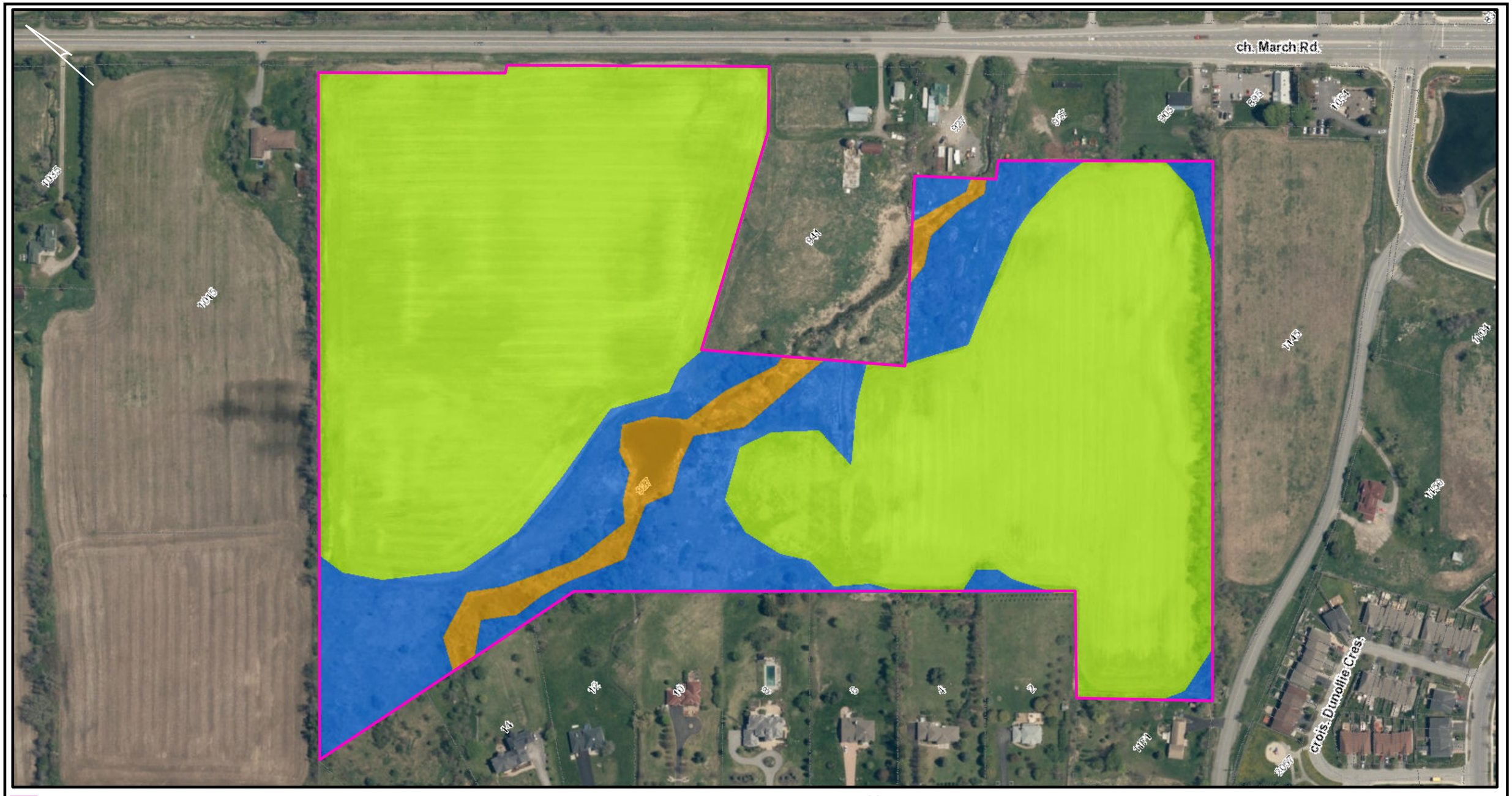

STUDY AREA

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- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5m INTERVAL)
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154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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Chkd	BM
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Borden	NONE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
927 MARCH ROAD
OTTAWA, ON

METHODOLOGY

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14.0 Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

CATALOGUE NUMBER	COMMENT	DIR	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER
PA1187-D01	Overview of northern field conditions	N	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D02	Overview of northern field conditions	NW	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D03	Overview of northern field conditions	W	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D04	Overview of northern field conditions	SW	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D05	Overview of northern field conditions	S	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D06	Overview of northern field conditions	S	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D07	Overview of northern field conditions	NW	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D08	Overview of northern field conditions	NW	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D09	Overview of northern field conditions	N	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D10	Overview of northern field conditions	W	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D11	Overview of northern field conditions	W	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D12	Overview of northern field conditions	W	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D13	Overview of northern field conditions	W	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D14	Overview of northern field conditions	NW	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D15	Overview of northern field conditions	W	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D16	Overview of northern field conditions	SW	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D17	Central scrub land	N	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D18	Central scrub land	NE	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D19	Central scrub land	W	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D20	Central scrub land	W	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D21	Creek bed	E	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D22	Overview of southern field conditions	NE	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D23	Overview of southern field conditions	N	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D24	Overview of southern field conditions	N	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D25	Overview of southern field conditions	W	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D26	Overview of southern field conditions	W	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D27	Overview of southern field conditions	S	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D28	Overview of southern field conditions	NW	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D29	Overview of southern field conditions	N	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D30	Overview of southern field conditions	S	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D31	Overview of southern field conditions	S	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D32	Overview of southern field conditions	S	June 26, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D33	Typical test pit	N	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D34	Shovel testing overview	W	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D35	Shovel testing overview	SW	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D36	Shovel testing overview	S	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D37	Shovel testing overview	N	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D38	Shovel testing overview	E	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D39	Shovel testing overview	NW	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D40	Shovel testing overview	N	June 30, 2020	S. Barre

PA1187-D41	Shovel testing overview	S	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D42	Shovel testing overview	E	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D43	Shovel testing overview	E	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D44	Pond near middle of study area	W	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D45	Shovel testing overview along western side	W	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D46	Shovel testing overview along western side	NW	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D47	Shovel testing overview along western side	NW	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
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PA1187-D49	Shovel testing overview along western side	W	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D50	Shovel testing overview along western side	W	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D51	Dry creek bed	W	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D52	Dry creek bed	E	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D53	Dry creek bed	W	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D54	Shovel testing area in south east	E	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D55	Shovel testing area in south east	S	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D56	Shovel testing area in south east	S	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D57	Shovel testing area in south east	N	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D58	Shovel testing area in south east	E	June 30, 2020	S. Barre
PA1187-D59	Shovel testing area in south east	E	June 30, 2020	S. Barre

15.0 Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1187	936 March Road, Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file exported as PDF)	S. Barre

16.0 Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Map	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Conditions and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
6	Soils and Physiography	B. Mortimer
7	Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer
8	Methodology	B. Mortimer