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**ORIGINAL REPORT**

## **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:**

RSSR-Laing Lands,  
Part Lots 14 and 15, Concession 10,  
Township of Beckwith, Lanark County  
Carleton Place, Ontario

Prepared For  
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Report: PA1189-REP.01

## **1.0 Executive Summary**

Paterson Group, on behalf of Uniform Developments, undertook Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lots 14 and 15, Concession 10 in the Township of Beckwith, Lanark County (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act as Uniform is developing the property for a residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Town of Carleton Place as a component of a Draft Plan of Subdivision under the Planning Act.

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

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property has low pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential as it is over 2 km of a primary water source, the Mississippi River and Mississippi Lake, and falls within an area of primarily poor, thin and rocky, soils. Additionally, the study area exhibits low potential for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites due as the historic maps indicate that any structures on Lots 14 and 15 fall outside of the study area.

A site visit was undertaken on August 7<sup>th</sup>, 2020. This visit revealed the study area consists largely of scrub areas with a rocky surface and exposed bedrock with some forested areas.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

and

2. Should potential archaeological resources be encountered during excavation activities, all work in the area must stop immediately and a provincially licensed archaeologist must be contacted.

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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 Uniform Developments, undertook Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lots 14 and 15, Concession 10 in the Township of Beckwith, Lanark County (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act as Uniform is developing the property for a residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Town of Carleton Place as a component of a Draft Plan of Subdivision under the Planning Act.

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Uniform Developments. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access. The study area was delineated using property parcel plans digitized into ArcGIS collector (Map 1).

### **4.2 Historical Context**

#### 4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is located in the township of Beckwith, in the County of Lanark. There are a few publications of the early history of the county and township. Notable references include: *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark* (McGill, 1968); *In Search of Lanark* (Bennett, 1982); *Lanark Legacy, Nineteenth Century Glimpses of an Ontario County* (Brown, 1984), and; *Beckwith: Irish and Scottish Identities in a Canadian Community* (Lockwood, 1991). Another useful resource is the Lanark Supplement in the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (1880).

#### 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 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 not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

### 4.2.3 Post-Contact Period

The area was first settled when British authorities promoted immigration to Lanark County in the early 19th century. Lanark County took its name from the town of Lanark in Scotland. In 1816, the township of Beckwith (along with Drummond and Bathurst Townships) was surveyed which sparked the beginning of European settlement in the area. The Township of Beckwith was named after Sir Thomas Sydney Beckwith the Quarter Master for Canada between 1815 and 1823 who facilitated the arrival of the Scottish immigrants in 1816 (McCuaig 1980). Initial settlement was mainly composed of emigrants from Britain, along with a number of ex-soldiers from the War of 1812 who came to claim their land grants. Between the years 1816 and 1822, almost 9,000 settlers came to the township of Beckwith (Brown 1984). Of all the districts in Lanark at this time, Beckwith had by far the greatest number of settlers. However, like many throughout Lanark County, a large percentage of this population probably found their lots untenable and left.

The Morphy and Moore families were among the first to arrive in the area. In 1819 Edmond Morphy chose to settle on the site of what is now the town of Carleton Place when he realized there was economic potential in the local waterfall. Morphy constructed a grist mill there and was the first of many such entrepreneurs to harness the waterpower of the area. At this time the small settlement was known as Morphy's Falls. In 1829, when a post office was constructed, the area was renamed Carleton Place, after a street in Glasgow, Scotland. The settlement officially became a village in 1870 and incorporated into a town in 1890.

While Carleton Place remained the economic and urban center of the township, other small settlements developed in Beckwith. Black's Corners and Franktown both had small permanent populations, schools, and post offices. By the 1850's, the population of Franktown was 150 and Black's Corners was under 100 (Brown 1984). In 1857, Black's Corners became home to the first official municipal office of Beckwith Township, which is still in the same location. The stagecoach connecting the small communities of Lanark County with Bytown made a stop in Franktown, making it a busy place (McCuaig 1980).

Like many nearby communities, many people in Beckwith were employed in the agricultural industry. However, due to the paucity of the land for cultivation, the principle business of the township focussed on the mills along the Mississippi. In the nineteenth century the logging and lumber industry flourished along the Mississippi River stimulating the economic development and becoming quite competitive within Beckwith Township (McCuaig 1980).

### 4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

The majority of the study area falls in the centre of Lot 15, Concession 10, with a strip of the western portion of the study area comprising a sliver of the centre of Lot 14, Concession 10.

#### **Lot 14, Concession 10**

The 100 acres that makes up the east half of Lot 14, Concession 10 was granted by the Crown to James Potter on 23 May 1840. In 1845 James Potter sold the property to James South and his wife. South retained the property until 1856, when he sold it to Robert Laurent and his wife (OLR). Robert Laurent could not be found in the 1861 census for Lanark County (Statistics Canada 1861). The 1863 Walling map of Lanark and Renfrew Counties does not indicate an owner for Lot 14, Concession 10 (Map 3). Likewise there are no structures indicated within the study area or anywhere on Lot 14.

In 1872, Laurent sold the 9 acres to William Aitkin, who already owned 100 acres of the east half of Lot 15. In 1887, Joseph Laurent inherited the property less 9 acres from Robert Laurent. The lot remained in the Laurent and Aitkin families past the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

### **Lot 15, Concession 10**

The Crown patent for the 100 acres of the east half of Lot 15, Concession 10 was granted in 1854 to James [illegible]. In 1864 James [illegible] sold the property to William Aitkin. The property stayed in the Aitkin family past the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. William Aitkin could not be found in either the 1871 or 1881 census for Lanark County (Statistics Canada 1861, 1871).

The microfiche scan of the Land Registry Record for the west half of Lot 15, Concession 10 is obstructed by a document that covers the land transactions from patent to 1910. William Aitkin's name is visible in the grantee column, indicating that at one point he would have owned the entirety of Lot 15 as well as the east half of Lot 14.

The 1863 Walling map of Lanark and Renfrew Counties indicates a P. McGregor and Jonathan McGregor living on Lot 15, Concession 10 (Map 3). Neither McGregor is listed in the land registrations for the east half of Lot 15, and due to microfiche scanning error, it is unknown if they are listed on the west half. However, both structures shown on the 1863 map are much further to the south, outside of the current study area.

## **4.3 Archaeological Context**

### **4.3.1 Current Conditions**

The study area (approximately 24 hectares) consists of roughly rectangular parcel bounded by Franktown Road (Hwy 15) to the west and McNeely Avenue to the east (Map 4). The eastern portion of the property consists of fallow fields and the western portion is mostly forested with wetlands along the north edge along Franktown Road (Map 4).

### **4.3.2 Physiography**

The study area consists entirely of Smith Falls Limestone Plain, which is the largest and most continuous area of shallow soil over limestone in Southern Ontario. The general area has two main physiographic types including clay deposits over limestone, and exposed areas of limestone plain (Map 4) (Chapman and Putnam 2007:196-197). The Champlain Sea left behind the clay deposits after flooding the Beckwith area about ten thousand years ago at the end of the last ice age. In the northwestern corner of the township there is an outcrop of Canadian Shield along which the old shoreline of the Champlain Sea is evident (Keddy 2008). The surficial geology shows that the majority of the study property consists of Paleozoic bedrock, with small pockets of organic deposits and offshore marine deposits in the north corner of the property (Map 5).

The primary soil type of the study area is a Farmington Sandy loam (Map 6). It is a shallow loam/sandy loam till with a generally flat to very gently sloping topography due to the underlying limestone or sandstone. The shallowness, surface stoniness, low productive capacity and the lack of adequate soil moisture creates a soil that does not support crops well. Running from the north corner to the southeastern portion of the property is a pocket of Tennyson Muck (Map 6).

These well-drained soils with less stoniness are more productive for crop yields. The Tennyson Series are found along the eastern fringe of the Precambrian Shield where the glacial till has contributed to the gentle sloping topography (Department of Energy and Resources Management 1970).

Beckwith was originally covered in deciduous forest, much of which has been cleared for agriculture. Common trees include sugar maple, beech, oak, and ash with trees like hickory and butternut being less common. Wetter areas have elm, silver maple, and white cedar. Hemlock was much more common in the past, but logging for bark used in tanning has much depleted this species (Keddy, 2008). The study area is located southeast of the Mississippi River, east of Mississippi Lake.

#### 4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Some archaeological work has been undertaken in the region of Beckwith, particularly in the municipalities of Carleton Place and Franktown. The studies that have been done have primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Archaeological assessments that have been undertaken within Carleton Place include: A Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Carmichael Farm site (BgGa-10) located on Lot 16, Concession 10 (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2018), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Lot 14, Concession 12 legally described as Baines & William Street Lot 9, Section B, Plan 276 (Paterson Group 2020a), a Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment of the McEachen Site (BgGa-11) (Paterson 2018a); a Stage 1 assessment of 33-35 Mill St., Carleton Place (Paterson 2018b); a Stage 1 and 2 assessment on the McArthur Island Mill (Paterson 2013); a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of 39 Mill Street (Past Recovery 2011); and Adams Heritage completed a Stage 2 of the Hay property on Part Lots 8 & 9, Concession 10, Township of Beckwith which identified the Hay Shores site (BgGa-8), a Middle Woodland campsite on the Mississippi River (Report In Database - Awaiting Ministry Review).

In Franktown, a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was undertaken for Highway 15 from Franktown north to the limit of Carleton Place which found no evidence of Pre-Contact or historic archaeological remains (Murphy 2006). Recently, Paterson Group completed a Stage 1 to 3 assessment of 119 Bell Street, within the town of Carleton Place. The 119 Bell Street assessment uncovered evidence of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation, registered as the Bell Site (BgGa-12) (Paterson Group 2020b). However, the context for the finds was poor and Stage 4 mitigation was not recommended.

#### 4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there was one registered archaeological site within 1 km of the study area. The Carmichael Farm site (BgGa-10) comprised of two components: an early component related to the occupation of a log house between c. 1830 and 1860, and a later component associated with the occupation of a stone house and farm buildings (now in ruins) between c. 1860 and 1950. The site retains cultural heritage value or interest and has been recommended for Stage 4 Long-Term Protection.

No commemorative plaques are located within 1 km of the study area.

#### **4.4 Archaeological Potential**

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area property exhibits low potential for pre-contact archaeological sites as it is over 2 km of a primary water source, the Mississippi River and Mississippi Lake, and falls within an area of primarily poor soils. Furthermore, the property inspection revealed no landscape features indicating archaeological potential.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits low potential for historical period archaeological sites due as the historic maps indicate that the known structures on Lots 14 and 15 fall outside of the study area.

This study property demonstrates no to low potential for both pre-contact and historical period archaeological sites.



## **5.0 Field Methods**

A property inspection of the subject property was undertaken on August 7<sup>th</sup>, 2020 as per Section 1.2 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by Uniform with no limitations. Weather conditions were sunny with temperatures of 25° Celsius. Ground surfaces were clear of obstruction and visibility was good. 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.

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the visit in order to document the current land conditions as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Locations of all photos included in this report are shown on Map 4, identified by catalogue number. Map, site photograph, and document catalogues appear in Appendices A, B, and C.

## **6.0 Record of Finds**

The study area (approximately 24 hectares) consists of roughly rectangular parcel bounded by Franktown Road (Hwy 15) to the west and McNeely Avenue to the east. The property inspection revealed that the surface is largely undulating with very shallow rocky soils over limestone bedrock that is exposed in some areas.

The northeast portion of the property consists of a scrub area with a rocky surface (Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 4) that extends towards the southeast corner where exposed bedrock is visible (Figure 3). A raised area in the southeastern corner contains some modern timbers used as a retaining wall and bound in place with wire (Figure 5). Just to the east of the centre of the property is a mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on the surface (Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, and Figure 12). The northern edge of the eastern portion of the property consists of a wetland (Figure 13). A wooded area is in the north central to west area of the property (Figure 14) and a young forest with mainly deciduous trees in the central area (Figure 15). The majority of the western half of the property consists of cedar scrub areas with a rocky surface (Figure 16, Figure 17, Figure 18, Figure 19, Figure 20, and Figure 21). The westernmost area of the property is forested (Figure 22 and Figure 23).



## **7.0 Analysis and Conclusions**

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property has low pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential based as it is over 2 km of a primary water source, the Mississippi River and Mississippi Lake, and falls within an area of primarily poor soils, Additionally, the study area exhibits low potential for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites due as the historic maps indicate that any structures on Lots 14 and 15 falls outside of the study area.

The property inspection revealed the study area consists of shallow rocky soils over limestone bedrock that is largely scrub areas with a rocky surface and exposed bedrock with some forested areas. While the physiography and soils map indicated that the better drained Tennyson soils, exist on the eastern portion of the property, the property inspection showed that this area actually consisted of rocky surface and exposed bedrock.

## **8.0 Recommendations**

Paterson Group, on behalf of Uniform Developments, undertook Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lots 14 and 15, Concession 10 in the Township of Beckwith, Lanark County (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act as Uniform is developing the property for a residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Town of Carleton Place as a component of a Draft Plan of Subdivision under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of updated Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, primary historical research, including: historical maps and aerial photographs, and a property inspection. The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property has low pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential based as it is over 2 km of a primary water source, the Mississippi River and Mississippi Lake, and falls within an area of primarily poor soils. Additionally, the study area exhibits low potential for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites as the historic maps indicate that any structures on Lots 14 and 15 falls outside of the study area. The property inspection further revealed that the study area consists of shallow rocky soils over limestone bedrock, with largely scrub areas with a rocky surface and exposed bedrock with some forested areas.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

and

2. Should potential archaeological resources be encountered during excavation activities, all work in the area must stop immediately and a provincially licensed archaeologist must be contacted.

## **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**

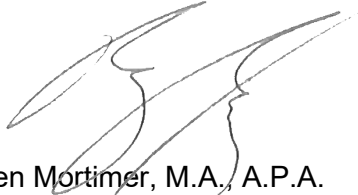
Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism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

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Paterson

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2018a *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment 33-35 Mill Street Part Lot 14, Concession 12, Township of Beckwith, Lanark County, Carleton Place, Ontario*

2018b *Stage 1, 2, and 3 Archaeological Assessment: 3144 9th Line, McEachen Site (BgGa-11) Lot 3, Concession 8 Township of Beckwith, Lanark County Carleton Place, Ontario*

Paterson Group

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**12.0 Images**



**Figure 1: Overview from northeast corner (PA1189-D01).**



**Figure 2: Overview of scrub area, rocky surface (PA1189-D02).**





**Figure 3: Exposed bedrock (PA1189-D04).**





**Figure 4: Overview from raised area in southeast (PA1189-D05).**



**Figure 5: View of the side of the southeastern raised area with timber cribbing along northwestern face (PA1189-D28).**





**Figure 6: Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface (PA1189-D06).**



**Figure 7: Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface (PA1189-D07).**





**Figure 8: Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface (PA1189-D08).**



**Figure 9: Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface (PA1189-D10).**





**Figure 10: Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface (PA1189-D11).**



**Figure 11: Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface (PA1189-D17).**





**Figure 12: Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface (PA1189-D19).**



**Figure 13: Wetland along north eastern side (PA1189-D12).**





**Figure 14: Wooded area in north central to west (PA1189-D16).**



**Figure 15: Young forest in central area (PA1189-D18).**





**Figure 16: Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half (PA1189-D21).**



**Figure 17: Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half (PA1189-D23).**





**Figure 18: Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half (PA1189-D24).**



**Figure 19: Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half (PA1189-D25).**





**Figure 20: Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half (PA1189-D26).**



**Figure 21: Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half (PA1189-D27).**





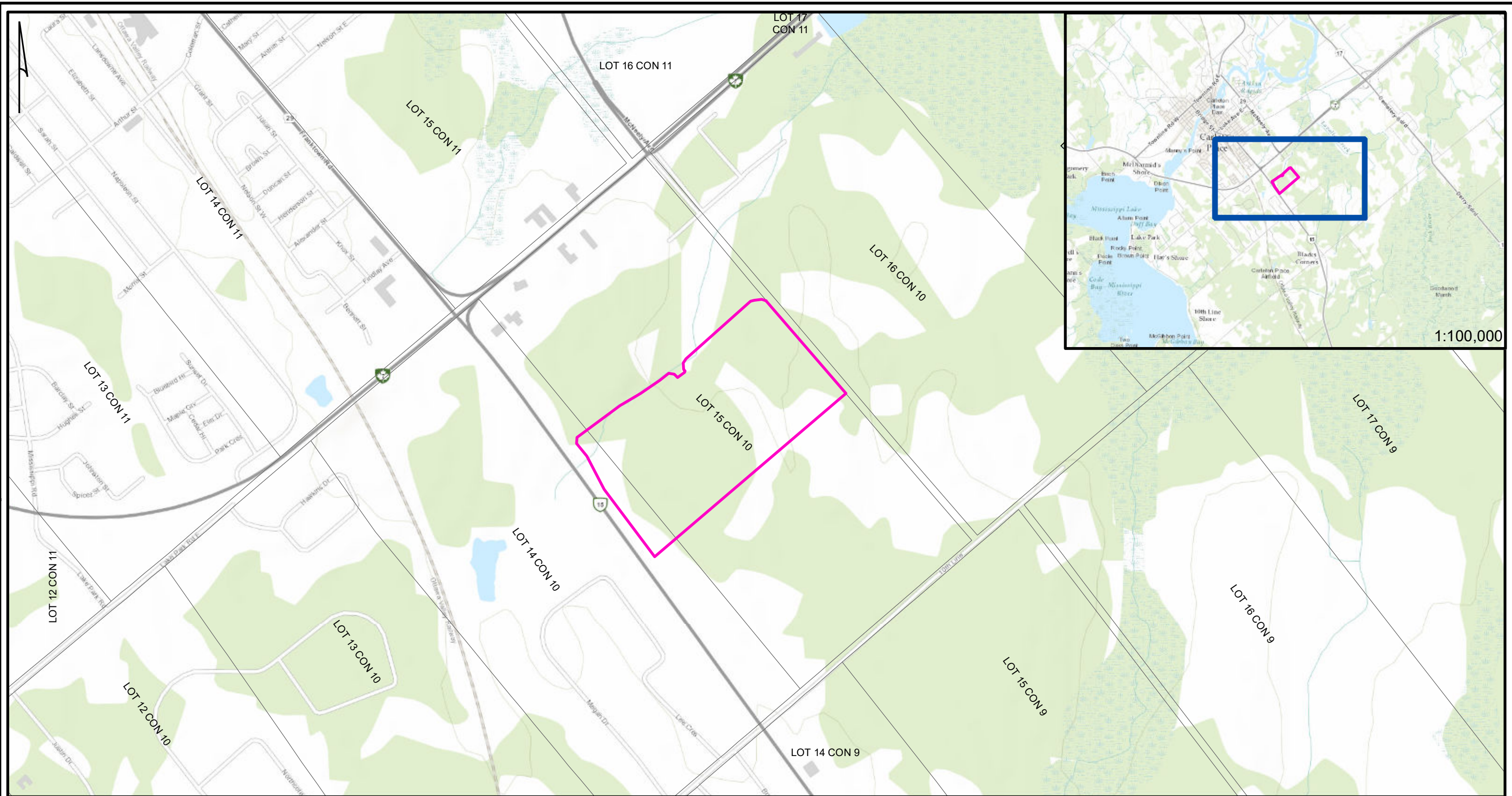
**Figure 22: View of forested westernmost area from highway 15 (PA1189-D30).**



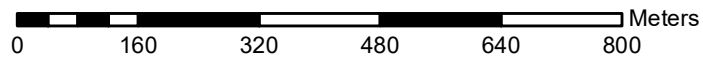
**Figure 23: View of forested westernmost area from highway 15 (PA1189-D31).**



**13.0 Maps**



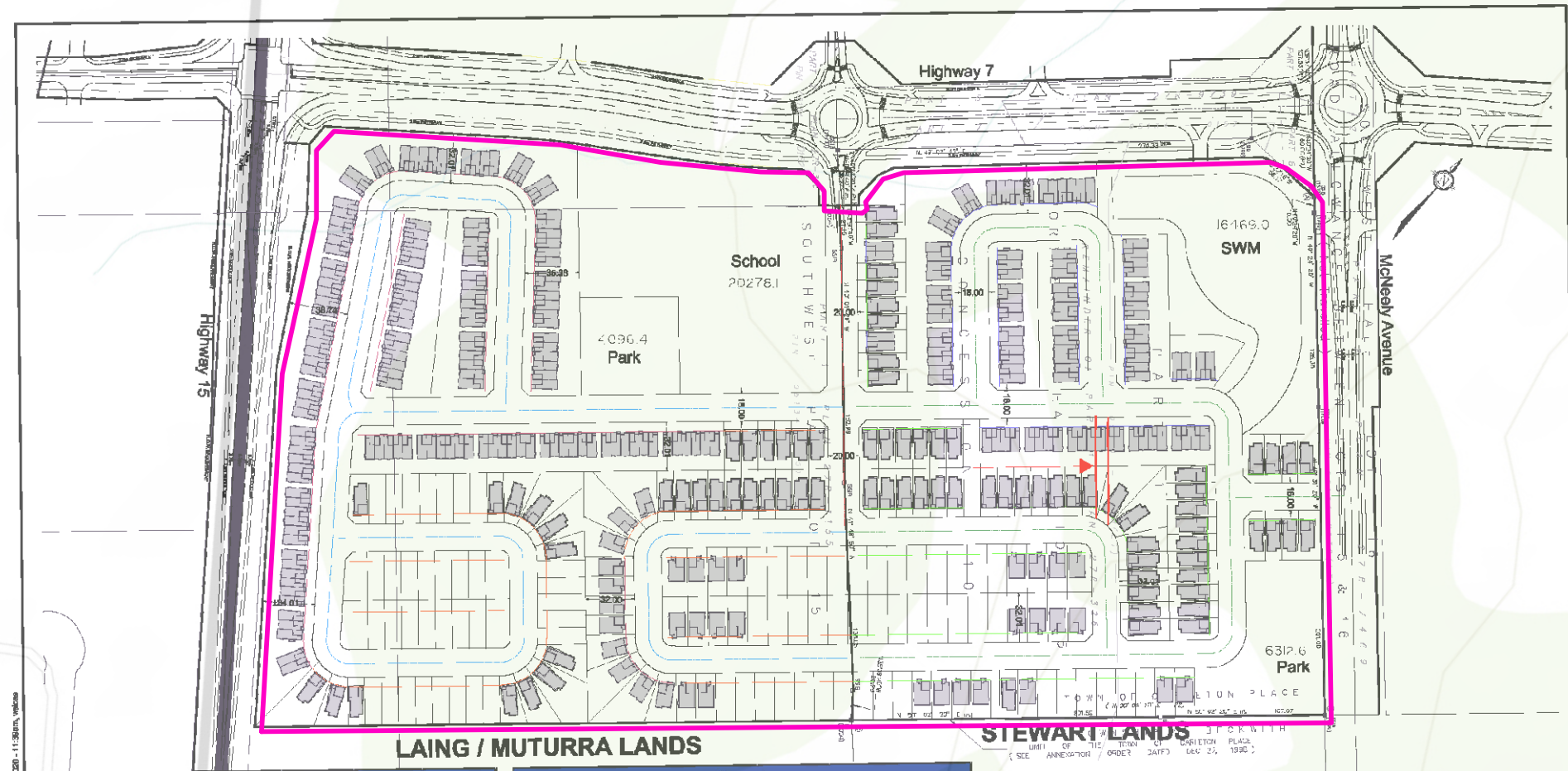
 STUDY AREA



**REFERENCES:**

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18  
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP.,  
 GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI  
 JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS  
 USER COMMUNITY





Laing/Muturra			
	length (m)	length (ft)	Unit Count
* Setback Assumptions: 6.0m FY, 7.5m RY, 4.5m Ext Side, 1.2m Int			
<b>Saleable Frontage</b>			
Singles	1138.79	3736.18	105
Towns	1128.89	3703.70	150
<b>Total frontage</b>	<b>2267.68</b>	<b>7439.87</b>	
<b>Total Units</b>			<b>255</b>
<b>Road Lengths</b>			
Local Roads (incl. 50% shared entrance road)	1573.17	5161.30	
<b>Total roads</b>	<b>1573.17</b>	<b>5161.30</b>	

Stewart			
	length (m)	length (ft)	Unit Count
* Setback Assumptions: 6.0m FY, 7.5m RY, 4.5m Ext Side, 1.2m Int			
<b>Saleable Frontage</b>			
Singles	1108.84	3637.92	94
Towns	689.78	2263.05	99
<b>Total frontage</b>	<b>1798.62</b>	<b>5900.97</b>	
<b>Total Units</b>			<b>193</b>
<b>Road Lengths</b>			
Local Roads (incl. 50% shared entrance road)	1351.32	4433.45	
<b>Total roads</b>	<b>1351.32</b>	<b>4433.45</b>	

**NOVATECH**  
 Engineers, Planners & Landscape Architects  
 Suite 200, 240 Michael Cowpland Drive  
 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2M 1P6

Telephone: (613) 254-9643  
 Facsimile: (613) 254-5867  
 Website: www.novatech-eng.com

**STEWART & LAING LANDS**

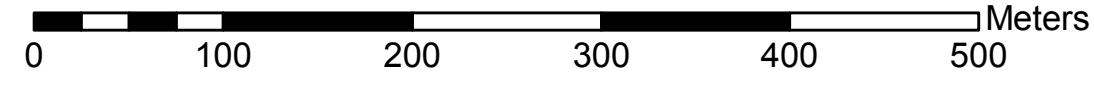
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SCALE: 1 : 2500

JUNE 2020

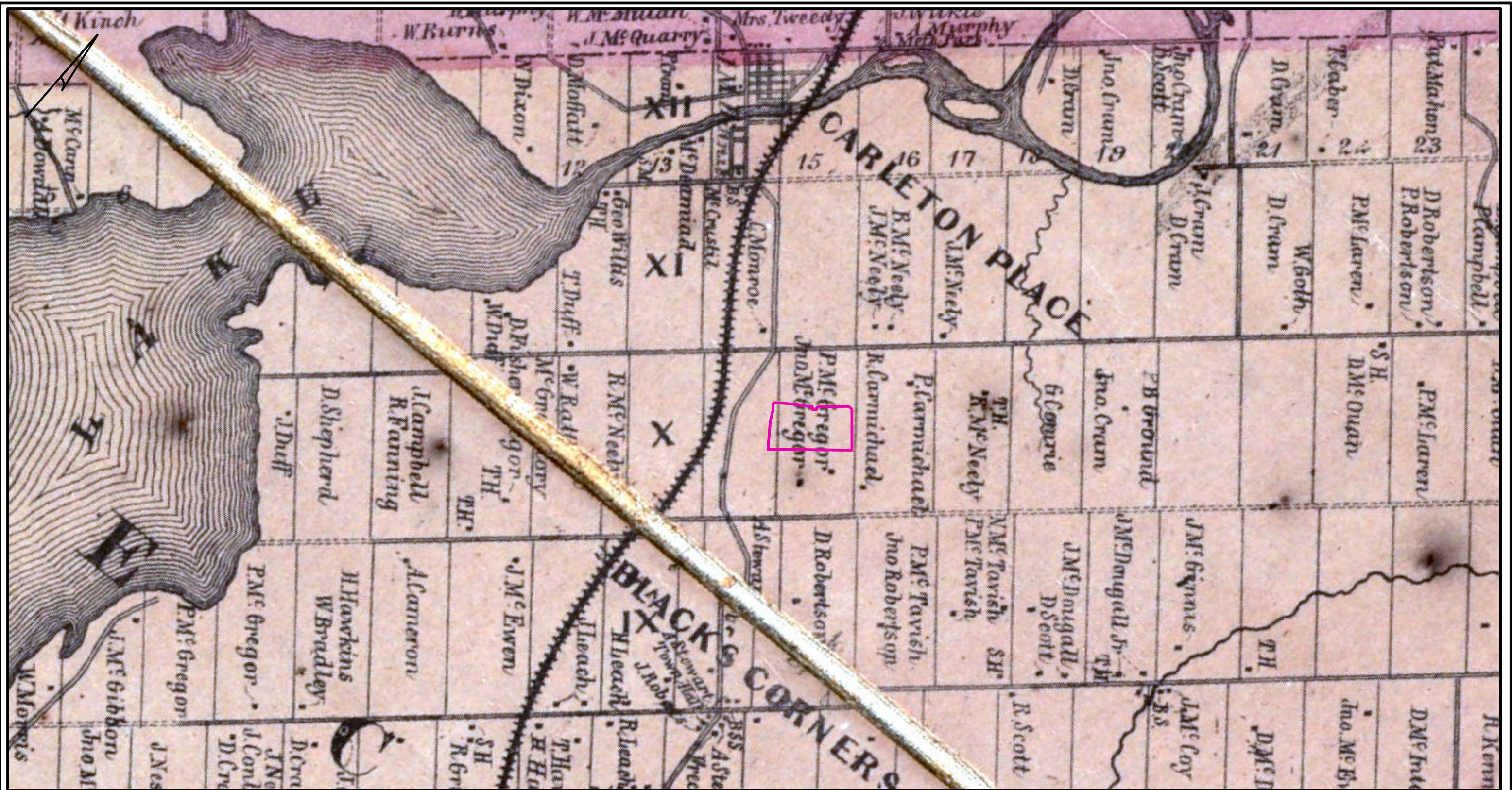
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STUDY AREA

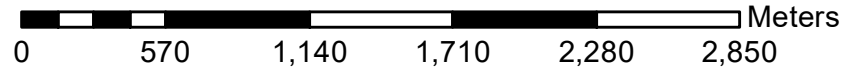


**REFERENCES:**  
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 DEVELOPMENT MAP PROVIDED BY NOVATECH





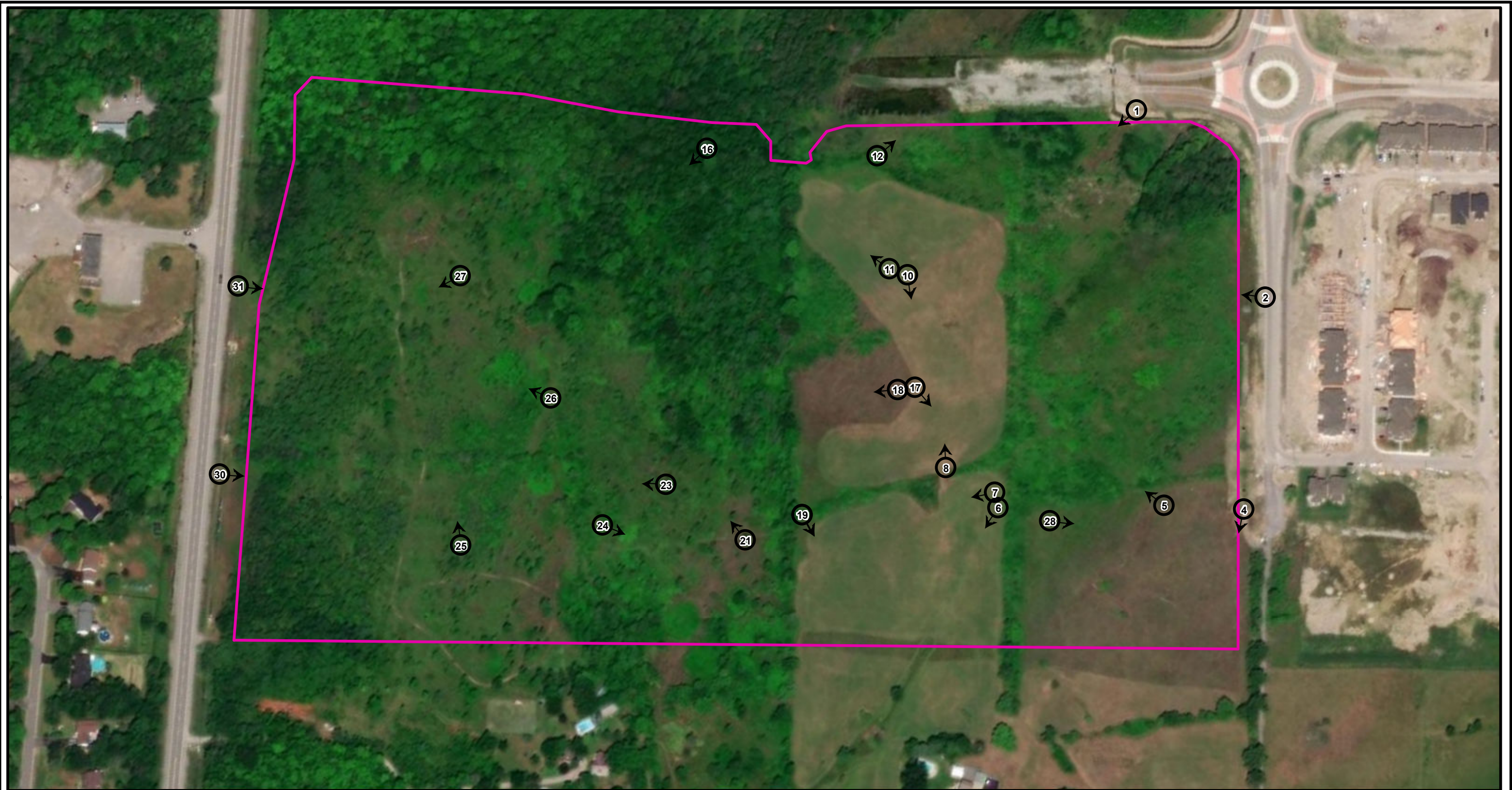
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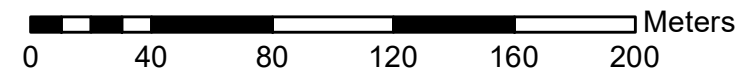
 consulting engineers 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5	Scale 1:30,000 Des BM Drawn BM Chkd BM	Project PA1189 Borden NONE	STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RSSR LAING LANDS CARLETON PLACE, ON	HISTORIC	File: PA1189-MAP HISTORIC Date: 2020-08-07 Map: 3





 STUDY AREA

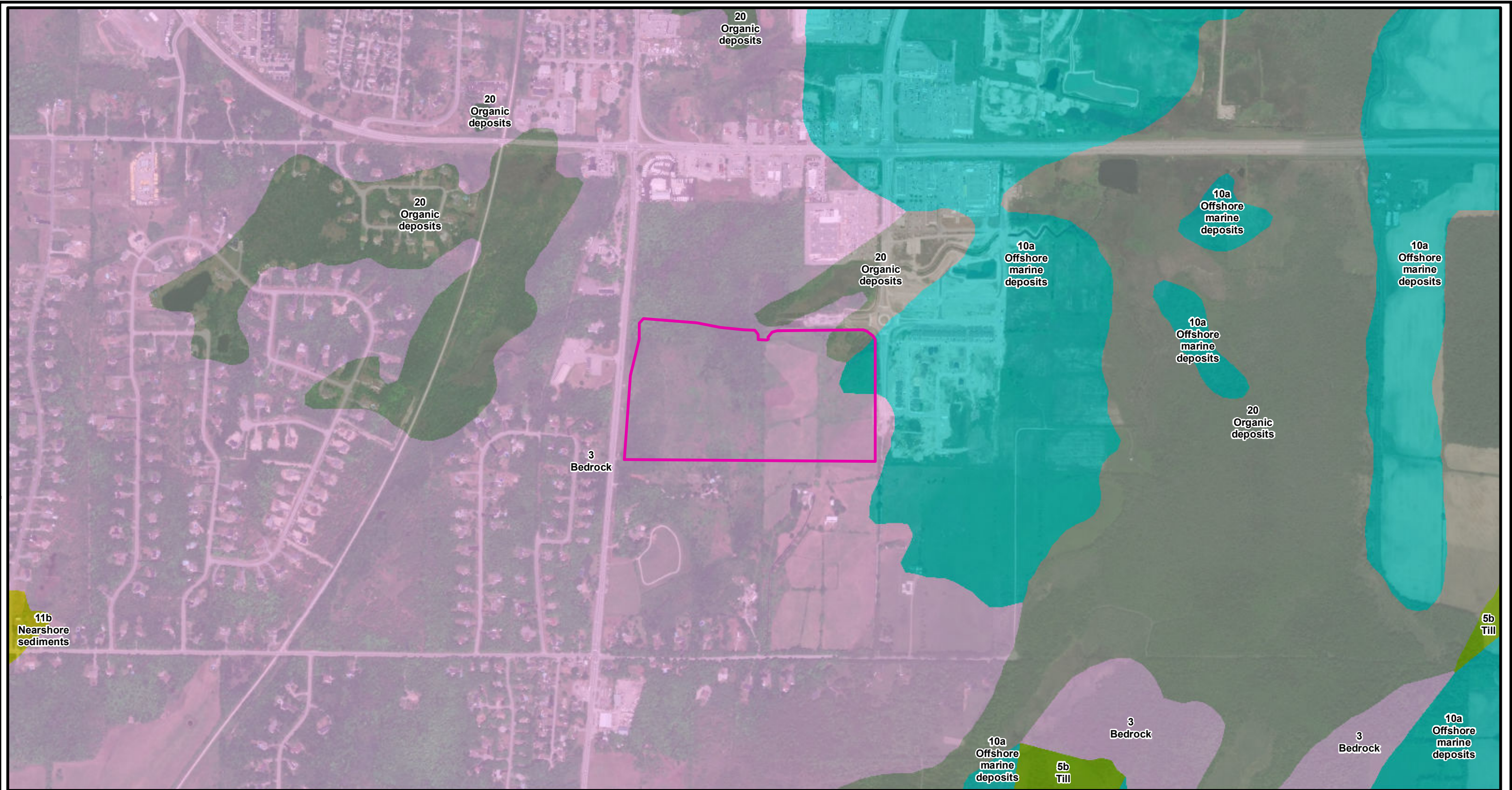
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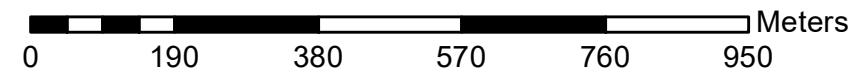
**REFERENCES:**

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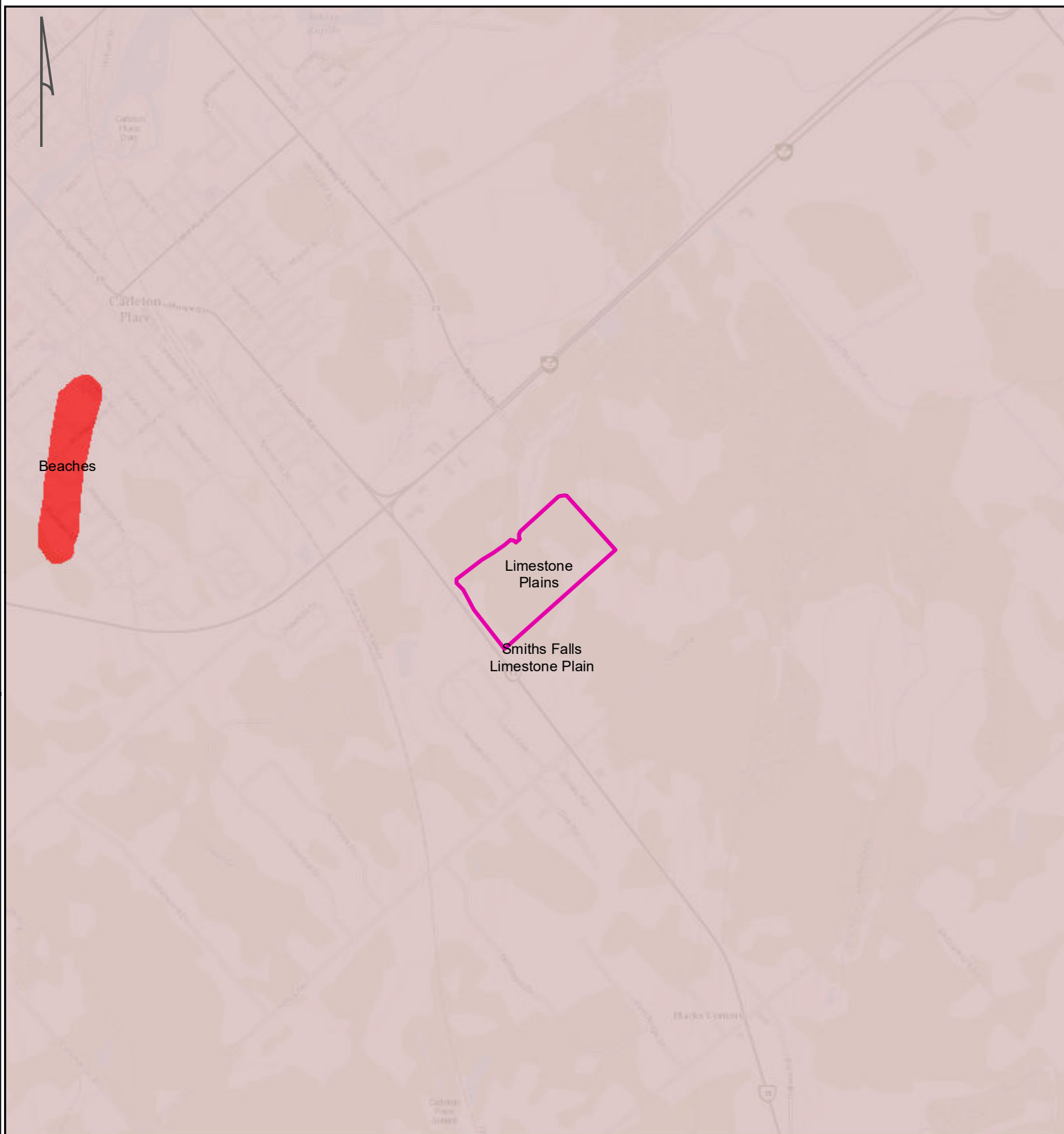


- STUDY AREA
- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11B: LITTORAL-FORESHORE DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

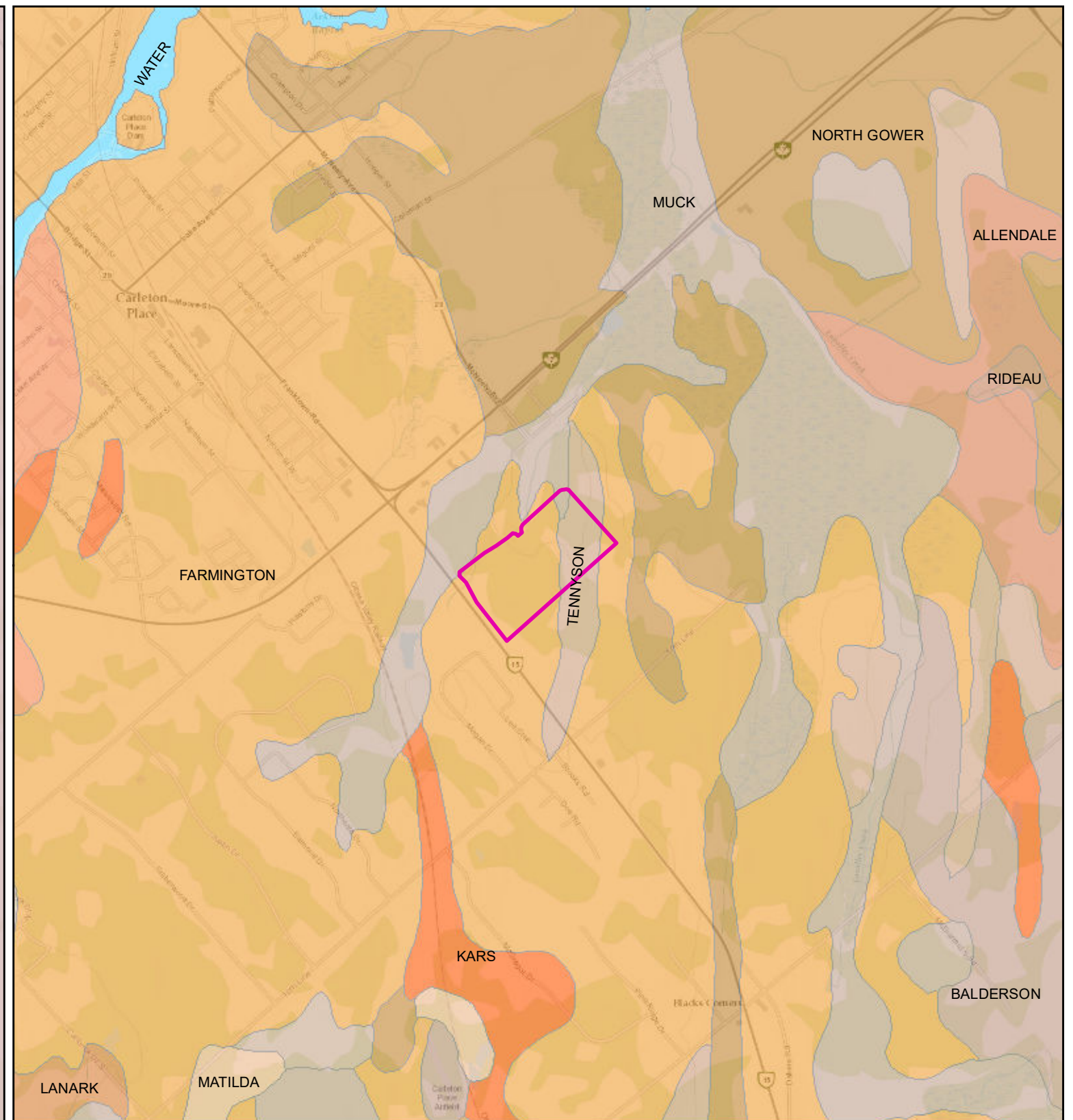


**REFERENCES:**  
 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18  
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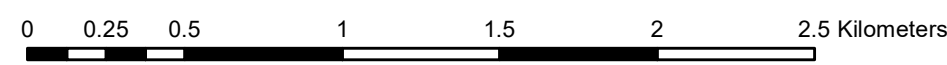


PHYSIOGRAPHY (CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007)



SOILS (ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, 2003)

STUDY AREA



References:  
 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18  
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA

**Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Direction</b>	<b>Photographer</b>
<b>PA1189-D01</b>	Overview from northeast corner.	06-Aug-20	188.8599	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D02</b>	Overview of scrub area, rocky surface.	06-Aug-20	236.6781	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D03</b>	Overview of young growth area, from raised area in southeast.	06-Aug-20	236.3362	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D04</b>	Exposed bedrock.	06-Aug-20	151.6261	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D05</b>	Overview from raised area in southeast.	06-Aug-20	266.2489	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D06</b>	Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface.	06-Aug-20	173.0097	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D07</b>	Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface.	06-Aug-20	217.6238	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D08</b>	Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface.	06-Aug-20	315.7309	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D09</b>	Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface.	06-Aug-20	242.1986	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D10</b>	Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface.	06-Aug-20	130.9154	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D11</b>	Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface.	06-Aug-20	264.884	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D12</b>	Wetland along north eastern side.	06-Aug-20	8.144165	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D13</b>	Wetland along north eastern side.	06-Aug-20	300.5661	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D14</b>	Wetland along north eastern side.	06-Aug-20	1.176201	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D15</b>	Wooded area in north central to west.	06-Aug-20	276.0391	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D16</b>	Wooded area in north central to west.	06-Aug-20	186.8244	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D17</b>	Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface.	06-Aug-20	98.69231	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D18</b>	Young forest in central area.	06-Aug-20	224.3661	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D19</b>	Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface.	06-Aug-20	110.6626	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D20</b>	Overview of mowed area with rocky soil often exposed on surface.	06-Aug-20	109.5895	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D21</b>	Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half.	06-Aug-20	281.096	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D22</b>	Exposed bedrock as noted throughout western cedar scrublands.	06-Aug-20	169.3949	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D23</b>	Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half.	06-Aug-20	232.4036	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D24</b>	Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half.	06-Aug-20	70.91071	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D25</b>	Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half.	06-Aug-20	310.68	B Mortimer

<b>PA1189-D26</b>	Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half.	06-Aug-20	252.6014	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D27</b>	Overview of cedar scrub area composing most of western half.	06-Aug-20	201.9657	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D28</b>	View of the side of the southeastern raised area with timber cribbing along northwestern face.	06-Aug-20	55.4194	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D29</b>	View of the side of the southeastern raised area.	06-Aug-20	122.2599	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D30</b>	View of forested westernmost area from highway 15.	06-Aug-20	53.56763	B Mortimer
<b>PA1189-D31</b>	View of forested westernmost area from highway 15.	06-Aug-20	54.4726	B Mortimer

**Appendix B: Document Catalogue**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Created By</b>
PA1189	RSSR Laing Lands- Carleton Place, Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file)	B. Mortimer

**Appendix C: Map Catalogue**

<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Created By</b>
<b>1</b>	Location	B. Mortimer
<b>2</b>	Development Map	D. Williams
<b>3</b>	Historic	B. Mortimer
<b>4</b>	Conditions and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
<b>5</b>	Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer
<b>6</b>	Physiography and Soils	B. Mortimer