

REVISION TO

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
"Honeywell Estates" Subdivision
Part Lot 18, Concession 2
Village of Carp
Geographic Township of Huntley
City of Ottawa

Prepared for: Sandy Schaffhauser, MUP
Planner

FoTenn Consultants Inc.

Planning & Urban Design

223 McLeod Street

Ottawa, ON K2P 0Z8

Tel.: 613-730-5709 ext. 228

Fax: 613-730-1136

Email: schaffhauser@fotenn.com

Licensee: Nick Adams MA

Prepared by: Nick Adams

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License # P003

CIF# P003-209-2008

ADAMS HERITAGE
3783 Maple Crest Court,
Inverary, Ontario K0H 1X0
Phone / Fax (613) 353-1463

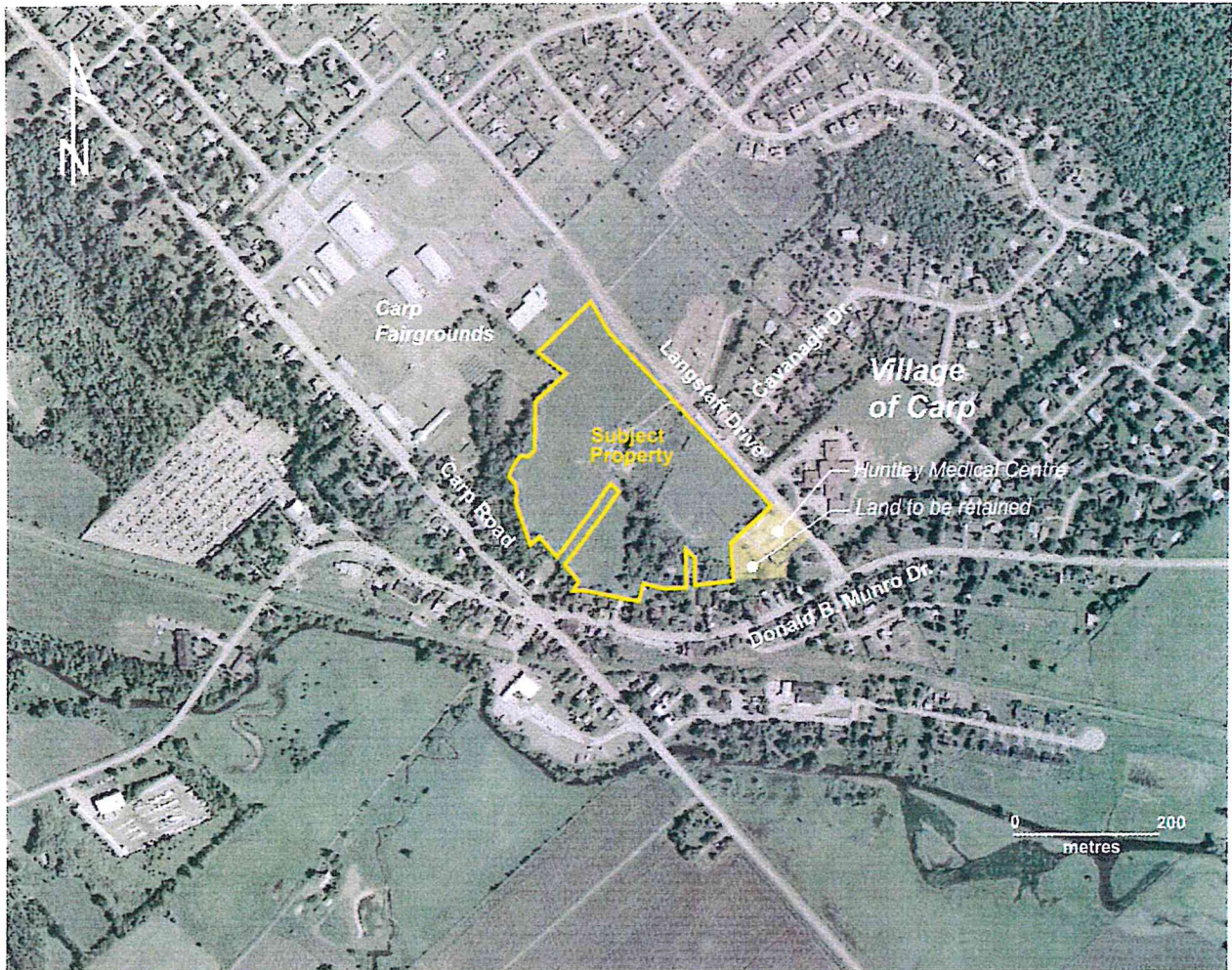


Figure 3: This figure is unchanged from the report submitted November 24th 2008 but is included to show the whole study area.

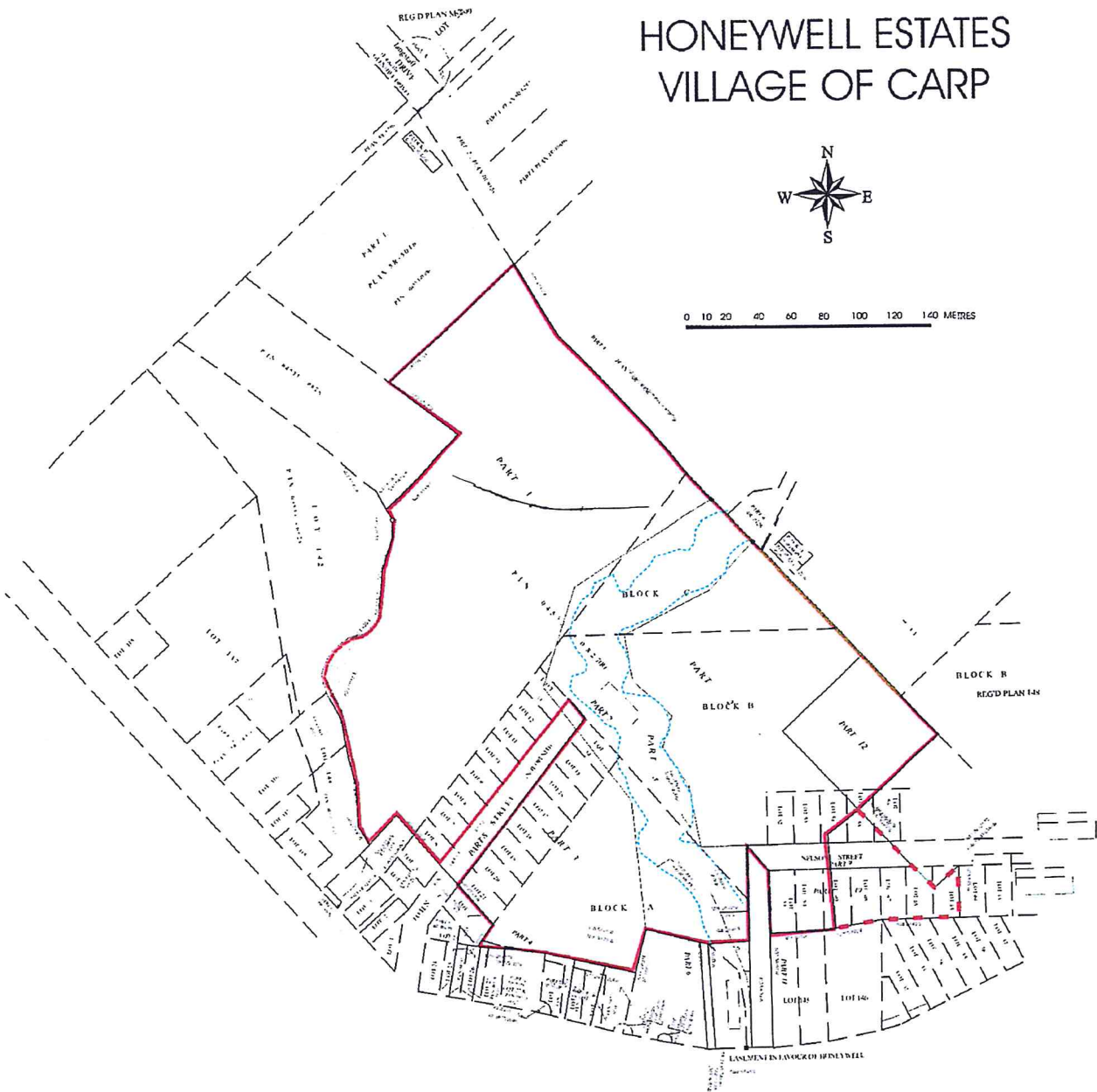


Figure 4: Plan of the Study Area.

This figure includes Part 12 which was incorrectly omitted from Figure 4 in the report. Part 12 was assessed during the fieldwork, but not identified as such on the original drawing.

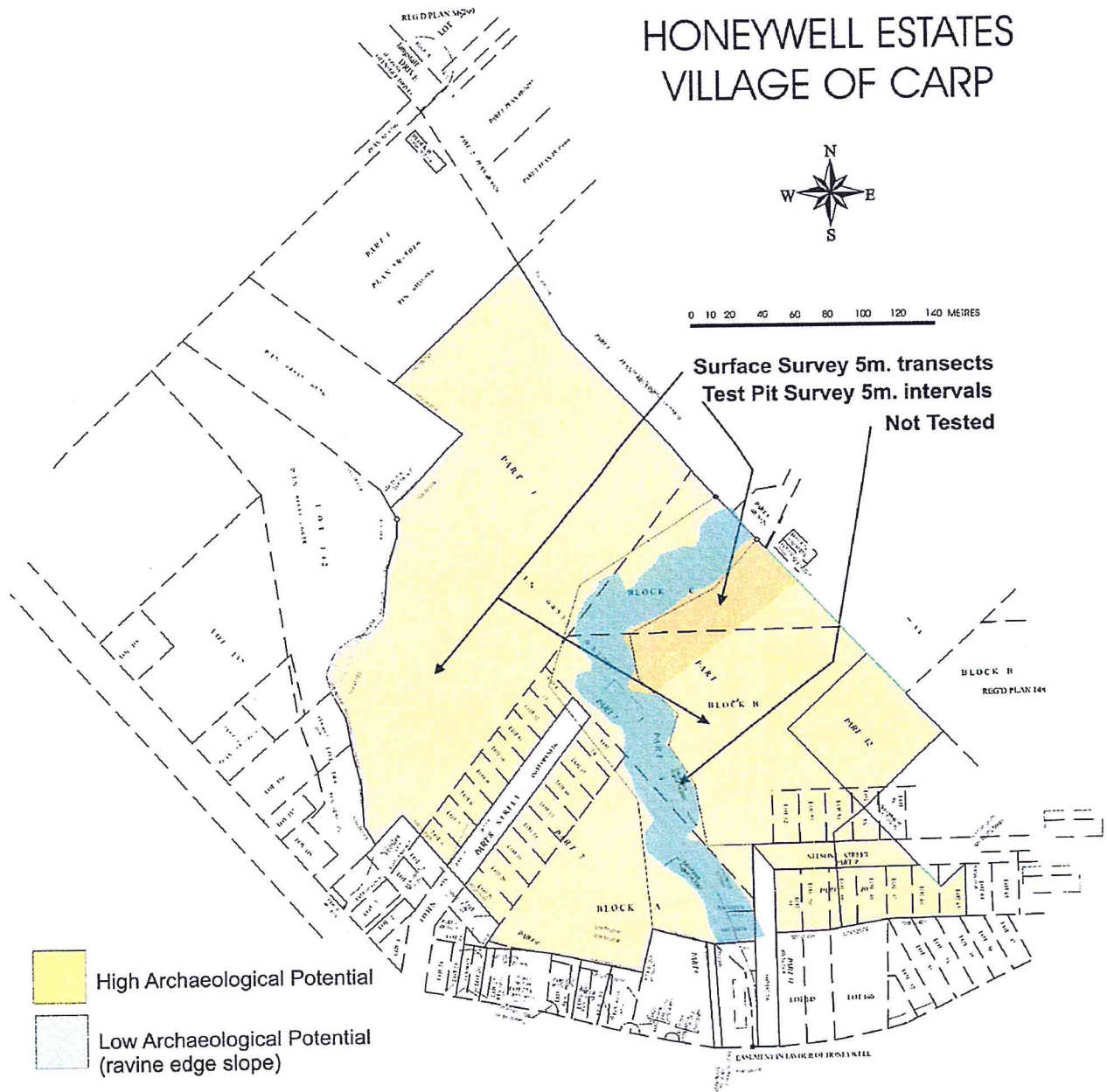


Figure 9: Archaeological potential and areas tested.

Part 12 was omitted from the original Figure 9 included in the report.

Huntley Medical Centre



This photograph illustrates that the whole property, including Part 12, lying to the west of the Huntley Medical Centre was ploughed and assessed for archaeological sites.

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Fax: 613-730-1136

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Licensee: Nick Adams MA

Prepared by: Nick Adams

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ADAMS HERITAGE
3783 Maple Crest Court,
Inverary, Ontario K0H 1X0
Phone / Fax (613) 353-1463
email: info@adamsheritage.com
web: www.adamsheritage.com

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

STAFF

Project Archaeologist:	Nicholas R. Adams
Field Testing:	Nicholas R. Adams, Steve Errington, Sam Adams, Doug Kirk, Chris Cadue
Historical Research:	Christine Adams
Report Author:	Nicholas R. Adams

PERMISSION FOR ACCESS: Provided by Honeywell Estates Inc.
WEATHER CONDITIONS: Clear, Fine, Mild

Results of Stage 1 Investigations

The site of the proposed development in the Village of Carp, Huntley (Geo.) Township, City of Ottawa, Ontario, was assessed by Adams Heritage for its archaeological potential. Specifically; historical research was undertaken, previous archaeological investigations in the area were evaluated, and the geography of the site considered, to determine whether significant historical or prehistoric cultural resources might exist on the property and to determine whether further archaeological investigations are warranted.

The historical research indicates that despite being close to the core of the Village of Carp, the property has been primarily used for farming.

The property has a high archaeological potential for pre-contact period First Nations sites. The land is high and well drained, and overlooks the Carp River.

Based on the Stage 1 investigations Adams Heritage makes the following recommendations.

- Stage 2 archaeological investigations should be undertaken on the property prior to any development work which results in soil disturbance.

Results of Stage 2 Investigations

Surface survey, augmented by test pit survey was completed. No evidence of archaeological sites was encountered.

Based on the Stage 2 investigations Adams Heritage makes the following recommendations.

1. Full clearance of any archaeological conditions affecting the Honeywell Estates development in the Village of Carp should be provided. No further archaeological investigations or testing is warranted.

In addition, the standard and required recommendations which accompany all archaeological assessment reports are:

2. If during the process of development (deeply buried / undetected) archaeological remains are uncovered, the developer or their agents should immediately notify the Archaeology Section of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (416) 314-7132.
3. In the event that human remains are encountered, the proponent should immediately contact the police and the Ministry of Culture and the Cemeteries Regulation Office, Phone: 416-326-8393, Ministry of Government Services.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Sandy Schaffhauser, Planner, FoTenn Consultants Inc., acting on behalf of Honeywell Estates Inc., a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out on lands scheduled to be developed within the Village of Carp. Specifically, the lands examined are described as Part Lot 18, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Huntley (Figures 1 - 4).

The 8.2 Ha. (20.25 Acres) subject property lies within the Village of Carp, just to the rear of the properties which front on to Carp Road and Donald B. Munro Drive. The rear of the property backs on to Langstaff Drive, with the southeastern and northwestern boundaries defined by the Huntley Medical Centre and the Carp Fairgrounds respectively.

A field review of the property was completed on November 2nd 2008. At that time the lands had not been ploughed and were covered in pasture grass. The property was ploughed shortly thereafter. Weathering through a number of heavy rains occurred between the time when the land was ploughed and the surface survey, thus by the time the field examination and testing occurred, the property was in excellent condition for surface survey.

The property consists of level, clay farmland, bisected by a deep ravine which has been engineered as a storm management pond.

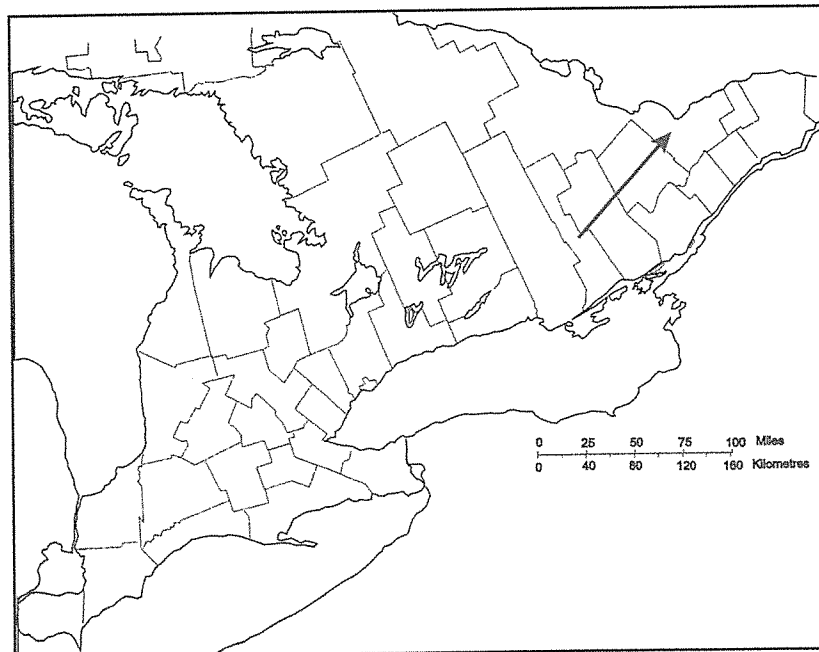


Figure 1: The Study Area - General Location

2.0 THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Topography and Environment

Bedrock / Physiography

The Ottawa region is underlain by bedrock deposits of limestone, shale and sandstone of Ordovician age, which, in some areas, have been overlain by relatively recent deposits of glacial till, fluvioglacial and lacustrine deposits. These either pre-date, or date to events associated with the Champlain Sea epoch, which occurred between about 11,500 - 8,500 B.P. (Schut and Wilson 1987). The study area lies on the shoulder of the Carp Ridge, an outcrop of Pre-Cambrian rock that forms the north side of the Carp River valley.

Drainage

The study area is drained by a steep ravine which drains in to the Carp River.

Climate

The soil climate of the Ottawa region is humic, mild and mesic (Schut and Wilson 1987) with mean annual soil temperatures of between 8 and 15 degrees and a relatively short growing season lasting 200 and 240 days. Rainfall is moderate averaging 850 mm. per year. This climate, while adequate using modern farming techniques, was not particularly favourable for prehistoric agriculture.

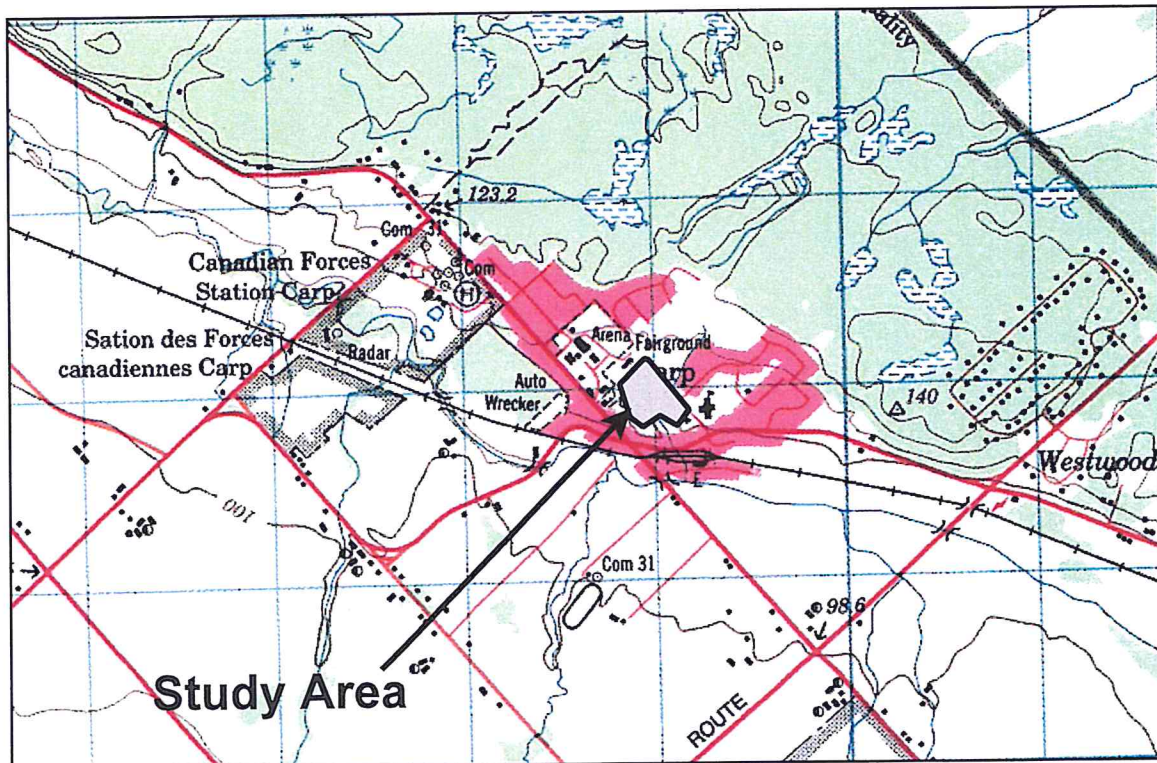


Figure 2: Part of the topographical sheet 31 F/8 showing the general location of the study area.

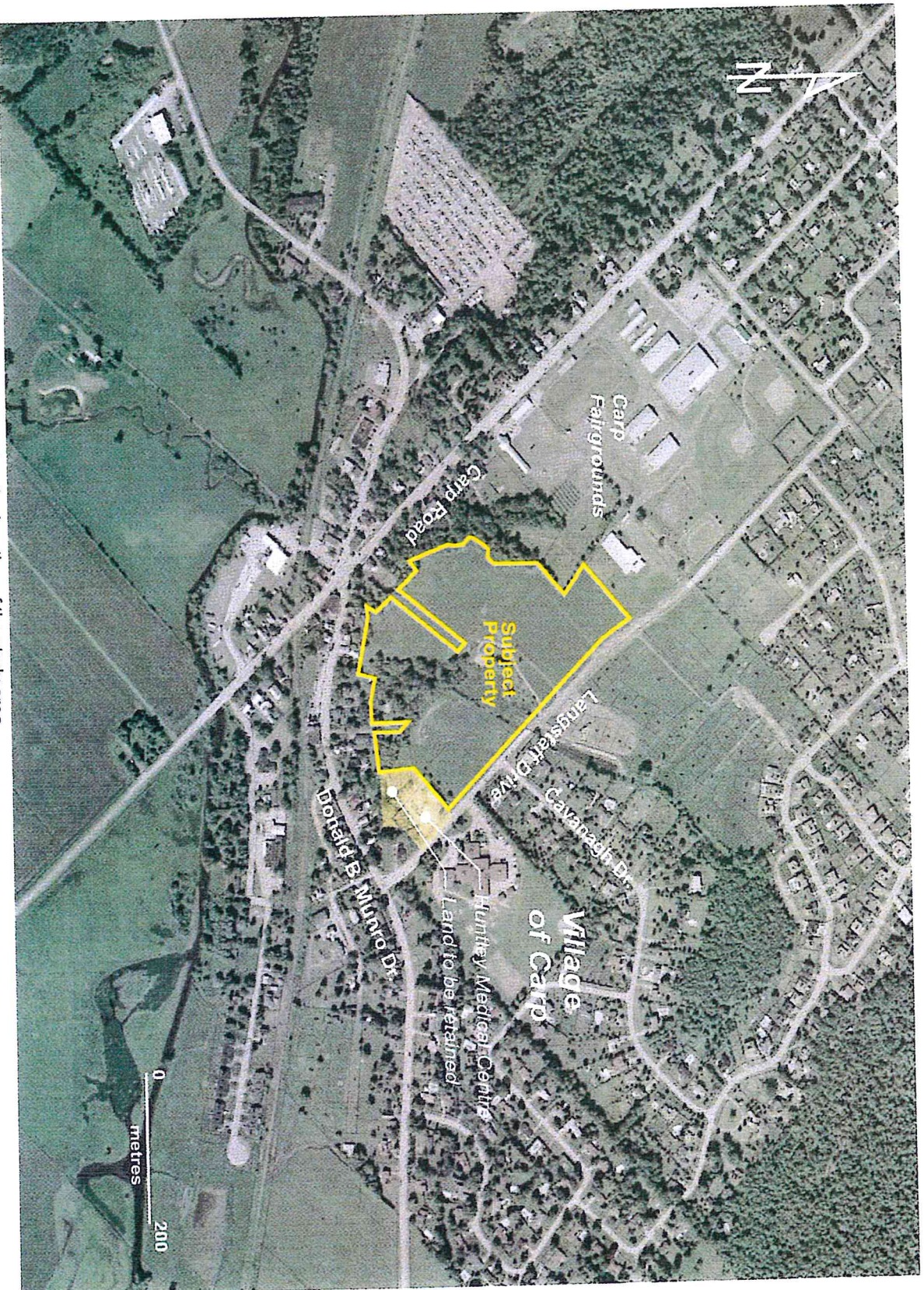


Figure 3: Air photograph of the Village of Carp showing the location of the study area.

HONEYWELL ESTATES VILLAGE OF CARP

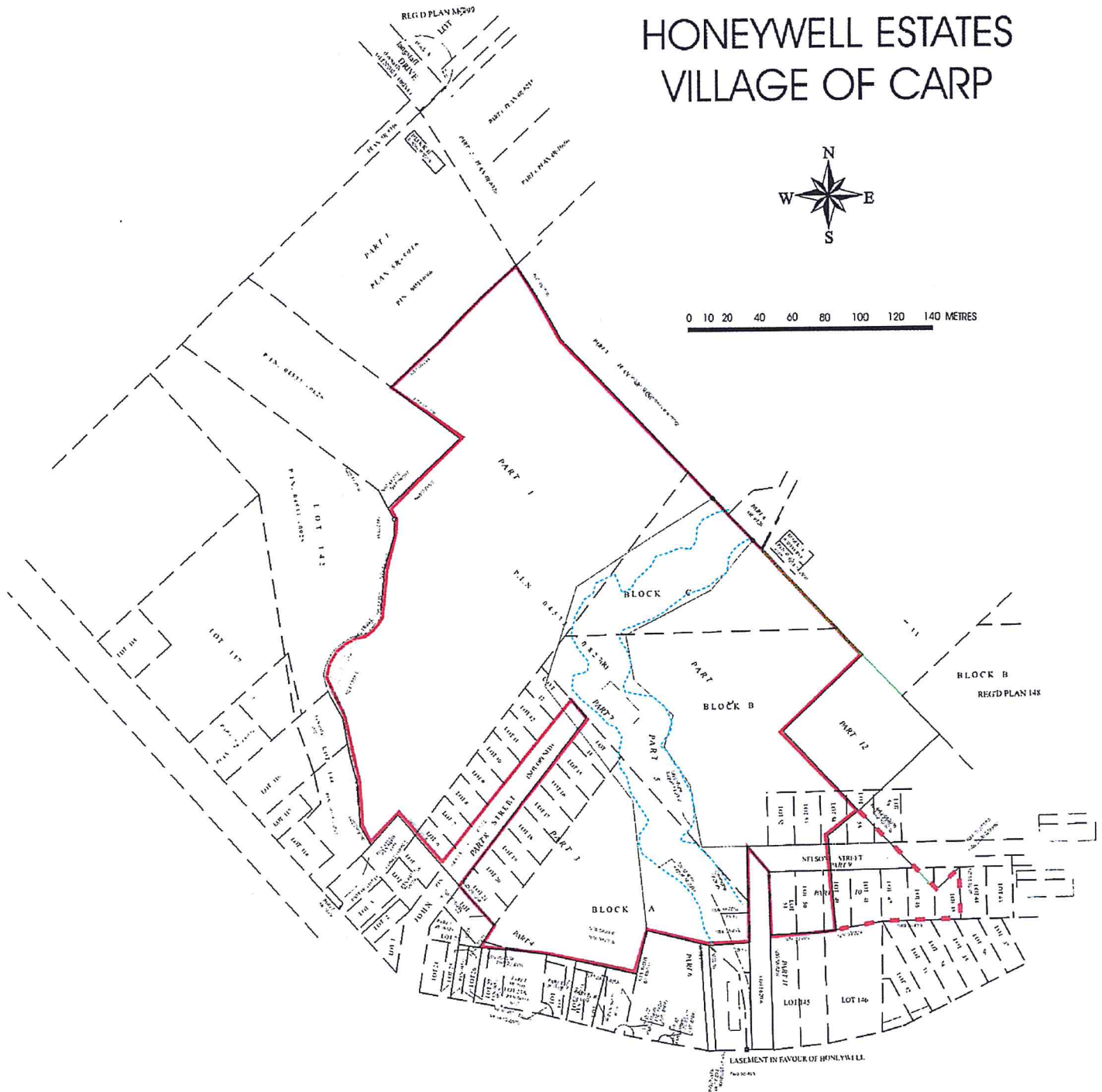


Figure 4: Plan of the Study Area.

Soils

The soils within the study area are of North Gower clay - a soil derived from deep water deposits which accumulated in the bed of the Champlain Sea. These soils have proven suitable for a variety of field crops throughout the Ottawa region (Schutt and Wilson 1987:56).

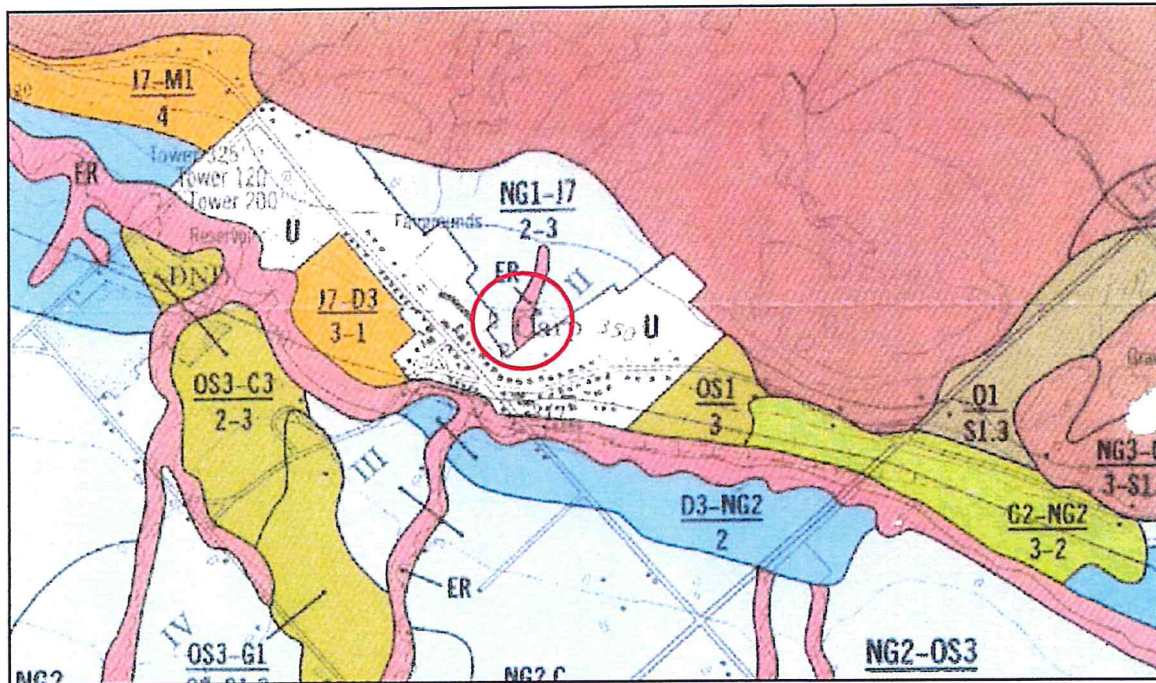


Figure 5: Soils of the Study Area (Schut and Wilson 1987).

2.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

No registered archaeological sites exist within the study area, however a single archaeological site has been registered in the general region. BiGa-9 represents a single stone object, discovered in an adjacent subdivision.

2.3 Archaeological Summary

2.3.1 Palaeo-Indian Period

Archaeologists have called Ontario's first people Palaeo-Indians (meaning 'old' or 'ancient' Indians). The Palaeo-Indian Period is estimated to have begun (in Ontario) about 11,000 years ago, and lasted for approximately 1,500 years (longer in northern Ontario). These people may have hunted migrating herds of caribou along the shores of vast glacial lakes, moving north into Ontario as the ice of the last glaciation receded. They have left little evidence of their passing, except for a few lance-shaped spear-points, and some campsites and places where they made their tools. Although the remains left by Palaeo-Indian people are quite sparse, through careful analysis of what has been found archaeologists are beginning to understand something about the way these ancient people lived. Palaeo-Indian people depended on hunting gathering and probably fishing for their subsistence. They did not raise crops. In order to gain a living from the sub-arctic environment in which they lived, Palaeo-Indian people had to exploit large territories. It is likely that they used toboggans, sleds and possibly watercraft in order to aid them move from one area to the next.

The Palaeo-Indian period has been divided into two subdivisions: the Early Palaeo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Palaeo-Indian period (10,400-9,500 B.P.) based on changes in tool technology. No Palaeo-Indian sites are known in the vicinity of the study area.

2.3.2 The Archaic Period

As the glacial ice continued to recede, the climate gradually became milder and more land became available for exploration and occupation. The Archaic Period spans the time between the end of the Palaeo-Indian Period and the beginning of the use of pottery in Ontario (about 2900 years ago). During the 6,500 years of the Archaic Period the exquisite stone tool workmanship of the Palaeo-Indian period was slowly abandoned. Archaic spear-points rarely reach the quality of workmanship of those of their forebears and are made from a greater variety of rocks. The Archaic period was one of long and gradual change. The long seasonal migratory movements of the Palaeo-Indians seem to have been abandoned as Archaic people focussed more closely on local food resources. They modified the equipment they made to cope with the transition from an open sub-arctic landscape to a more temperate, forested one. Archaic people began to make a wide variety axes, hammers and other tools by pecking and grinding rocks to the desired shape.

A small Archaic campsite was recently located during an archaeological assessment of lands along the Carp River, just to the north of Highway 417 (Adams 2004). Archaic materials have also been discovered in Leamy Lake Park, near the mouth of the Gatineau River (Watson 1999: 64).

2.3.3 Early Woodland Period

Some time around 1000 B.C. the idea of using fired clay to make pottery containers began to spread into Ontario. This technology probably had little impact on the

people of this province, however it is of enormous importance to archaeologists because although pots readily break in use, the broken pieces tend to last extremely well in the ground.

All over the world potters have found the semi-hard clay surface of freshly shaped pots (ie. before firing) to be a canvas for decoration and art. Since fashions and design preferences gradually change through time and from one people to another, the patterns of pottery decoration, and even the shape of the pots themselves provide valuable and accurate clues to the age and culture of the people who made them.

The Early Woodland people of Ontario were the first to use pottery in this province. In many other respects, people of the Early Woodland Period (c. 900 B.C. - 300 B.C.) continued to live in much the same way as their predecessors of the Late Archaic. Like the Late Archaic people, they buried their dead with great ceremony, often including attractive and exotic artifacts in the graves. The Early Woodland people of Ontario appear to have been in contact with, or at least heavily influenced by their neighbours to the south - particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. To date, no Early Woodland archaeological sites have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

2.3.4 The Middle Woodland Period

The most distinctive way in which the Middle Woodland period (2300 B.P. - 1100 B.P.) differs from the Early Woodland is in the way the people of Ontario had broadened the methods they used to decorate their pots. Changes in the shapes and types of tools used, the raw materials chosen and the ways in which these were acquired and traded are also apparent. However, these subtle technological changes mask more fundamental differences. Evidence from numerous archaeological sites indicate that by the Middle Woodland Period the people of Ontario began to identify with specific regions of the province. The artifacts from Middle Woodland period sites in southwestern Ontario differ quite noticeably, for instance, from those of the people in eastern Ontario. For the first time it is possible to distinguish regional cultural traditions - sets of characteristics which are unique to a part of the province. Archaeologists have named these cultural traditions LAUREL (throughout northern Ontario), POINT PENINSULA (in eastern and south-central Ontario), SAUGEEN (in much of southwestern Ontario) and COUTURE (in extreme southwestern Ontario).

Archaeologists have developed a picture of the seasonal patterns these people used in order to exploit the wide variety of resources in their home territories. During the spring, summer and fall groups of people congregated at lakeshore sites to fish, collect shellfish (in the south) and hunt in the surrounding forests. As the seasons progressed the emphasis probably shifted away from fishing and more towards hunting, as the need to store up large quantities of food for the winter became more pressing. By late fall, or early winter, the community would split into small family hunting groups and each would return to a 'family' hunting area inland to await the return of spring.

Some Middle Woodland people may have been influenced by a vigorous culture to the south - the Hopewell. These people buried some of their dead in specially prepared burial mounds, and accompanied the bodies with many and varied objects. Some Ontario people, especially those in the Rice Lake and Bay of Quinte areas adopted

this practice, although they tailored it to suit their local needs. Some archaeologists have argued that since not all people were buried in the same way, these rich burials indicate that a hierarchy or class structure was beginning to develop as has been noted among the Hopewell. Such class distinctions do not seem to have lasted long, however, and were not part of Late Woodland life.

Significant evidence of Middle Woodland occupation of the Ottawa region has been discovered at Leamy Lake Park at the mouth of the Gatineau River (Laliberté 1999: 78) and numerous Middle Woodland finds have been made in the vicinity of Constance Bay. No Middle Woodland sites are known in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

2.3.5 The Late Woodland Period

The easiest way for archaeologists to distinguish Late Woodland period archaeological sites from earlier Middle Woodland sites is by looking at the pottery. During the Middle Woodland period the people made conical based pottery vessels by the coil method and decorated them with various forms of stamps. By the beginning of the Late Woodland (ie. by A.D. 900) period the coil method had been abandoned in favour of the paddle and anvil method, and the vessels were decorated with 'cord-wrapped stick' decoration. While these transitions are useful to archaeologists they provide only a hint to the more fundamental changes which were occurring at this time.

Sometime after A.D. 500, maize (corn) was introduced into southern Ontario from the south. Initially this cultivated plant had little effect on the lives of people living in Ontario, but as the centuries past, cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained increasingly in importance. Not surprisingly, this transition from an economy based on the products of the lake and forest, to one in which the sowing, tending and harvesting of crops was important, also hastened cultural and technological changes.

Initially at least, the changes were small. People were naturally conservative, and the risks of crop failure must have been too high to allow for too much reliance on the products of the field. Some re-orientation of the seasonal movements of these people must have occurred at this time. Fishing and hunting sites continued to be used although the pattern of summer gathering along the shores of the major lakes of the region probably diminished as the small plots of cultigens needed to be tended and harvested during the summer. Gradually however, the settlements adjacent to the corn fields began to take on a greater permanency as cultigens became more of a staple food. The best quality, light, and easily tillable farmland was sought out for cultivation, with village sites located nearby, near a reliable source of water.

As agricultural success increased, it became possible to store a supply of food for the winter. For the first time it was possible to stay in and around the village all year (in southern Ontario at least) instead of dispersing into family winter hunting camps. Villages became larger and more heavily populated. Hostilities erupted between neighbouring peoples, so that by A.D. 1000, some people found it necessary to defend their villages with stockades and ditch defences. By the end of the Late Woodland period, the people of southern Ontario had grouped themselves into distinct regional populations separated by vast, unoccupied areas of 'no-mans-land'.

Late Woodland and Contact period occupations have been documented at the multi-component archaeological sites at the mouth of the Gatineau River in Leamy Lake Park (Saint-Germain 1999: 84), however no archaeological sites dating to the Late Woodland period have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

TABLE 1 Generalized Cultural Chronology of the Ottawa Valley Region

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALAEO-INDIAN			
	Fluted Point Hi - Lo	11000 - 10400 B.P. 10400 - 9500 B.P.	big game hunters small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Base	10000 - 9700 B.P. 9700 - 8900 B.P. 8900 - 8000 B.P.	nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000 - 5500 B.P. 5500 - 4000 B.P.	transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500 - 3000 B.P. 4000 - 3500 B.P. 3500 - 3000 B.P. ca. 3000 B.P.	polished / ground stone tools, river/lakeshore orientation burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2900 - 2400 B.P. 2400 - 2000 B.P.	introduction of pottery elaborate burials
Middle	Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point	2300 B.P. - 1300 B.P. 1500 B.P. - 1200 B.P.	long distance trade burial mounds agriculture begins
Late	Pickering Middleport Huron / St. Lawrence Iroquois	1100 - 700 B.P. 670 - 600 B.P. 600 - 350 B.P.	transition to defended villages, horticulture, large village sites tribal organization, warfare / abandonment
HISTORIC			
Early	Mississauga	300 - present	southward migration
Late	Euro-Canadian	225 - present	European settlement

2.4 Historical Background, Lot 18, Concession 2, Huntley Twp.

Huntley's first European settlers arrived about 1819, and settlement in the township progressed rapidly during the third and fourth decades of the 19th century¹. The village of Carp was the brainchild of William Hodgins, of Hazeldean, and his ambitious son-in-law, Richard Kidd.

Hodgins, later styled "Governor", as an indication of his influence, arrived in Canada in 1818, and settled in Goulbourn². He had several commercial and political enterprises, and was, in his time, a man of great local influence. He purchased the town site in a few large parcels, and in the 1840's and 50's began to develop the village. He, and more directly, Richard Kidd, built their fortune by leasing lands in the village, and never selling any of them. Thus they controlled the nature and extent of development, and ensured that their own commercial interests were served.

The history of Carp Village and the Kidd empire has been ably told by Dr. Bruce Elliott in his 2003 book, Origins and Early History of Carp Village. Much of the story of Lot 18, Concession 2 has been derived from this book³.

The study area lies to the east of the village of Carp, and comprises a portion of Lot 18 set back from the developed frontage. The area is not currently developed. The land was first granted in 1827 to Lieutenant Donald Campbell, who sold it almost immediately to William Hodgins⁴. Hodgins later sold the property to his son in law, Richard Kidd, who married two of Hodgins daughters sequentially⁵. Kidd's enterprise of Newtown, as he named the village, began in earnest in 1852, though at this time the land still lay in Hodgins' possession. Kidd received a patent for a livestock fair, and for an Orange Lodge⁶.

Although most of the development in the village was on the west side of the third line, the eastern frontage had several establishments, including a tavern, run by a tenant, William Dooley. This tavern began operation in about 1852⁷. In the 1860's, William Poyner ran a hotel on the same site⁸. Walling's map of 1863 shows a coopers shop, the hotel, and Richard Kidd's store situated on the frontage. Later additions

¹ "Huntley", Historical Sketch, in *Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Carleton (including city of Ottawa), Ont.* Toronto : H. Belden & Co., 1879.p. xlii

² Elliott, Bruce S., Origins and Early History of Carp Village; Huntley Township Historical Society, 2003, p15

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid, p. 7

⁵ Ibid. p. 16

⁶ Ibid. p. 18

⁷ Ibid. pp. 6, 18

⁸ Ibid, p. 25

included the Wesleyan Methodist Church (1873), J. Wood's property, (1874), and the L.H. Johnstone Store⁹. None of these establishments were located within the study area. In the early 1870's Richard Kidd resided at Concession 7, Lot 10¹⁰, and in 1879, was recorded as farming Lot 19, Concession 1, and Lot 18, Concession 2¹¹. The Historical Atlas contains a picture of his farm, Albert Hall, which he built in 1874,¹² but does not indicate its exact location¹³.

Remarkably, Carp village and environs were spared from the conflagration of "The Great Fire" of 1870, which engulfed much of the neighbouring countryside. The coming of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway in 1892-3 also gave a boost the village. Subdivisions were created on either side of the rail line, and these comprise the main portion of the village today¹⁴.

Richard Kidd continued to build his sphere of influence until his death in 1881, becoming a Justice of the Peace, and Master of the Orange Lodge¹⁵.

The land on Concession 2, Lot 18 may well have been used for agriculture during the historic period. George Nelson Kidd, the son of Richard, continued his father's enterprises, including managing his farm, and became a prominent livestock breeder¹⁶. Like his antecedents, he was active in politics, becoming an Ontario MLA in 1894, and serving until his death in 1907¹⁷.

In summary, it appears that the study area was never directly the focus of any activity other than possibly clearance for agriculture during the historic period. Although there was development of the road frontages in connection with the growth of Carp Village, it appears to lie outside the study area.

⁹ Ibid, p. 26

¹⁰ Cherrier & Kirwin's *Ottawa Directory for 1872-73 Containing an Alphabetical Directory of the Citizens, and a Street Directory, with Subscribers and Advertisers Classified Business Directories and a Miscellaneous Directory to Which Is Added Directories of the Towns of Hull and Aylmer, Villages of New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, with the Counties of Carleton and Russell. -- Corrected to March, 1872. -- [Montreal]: Cherrier & Kirwin, [1872?].* p. 274

¹¹ Belden, op.cit.p.34

¹² Elliott, op.cit., p. 38

¹³ Ibid, p.54

¹⁴ Elliott, op.cit. p 43

¹⁵ Ibid, p 38

¹⁶ Ibid, p. 40

¹⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Nelson_Kidd



Figure 6: Portion of the 1863 "Walling" map of Carleton County showing the general location of the study area.

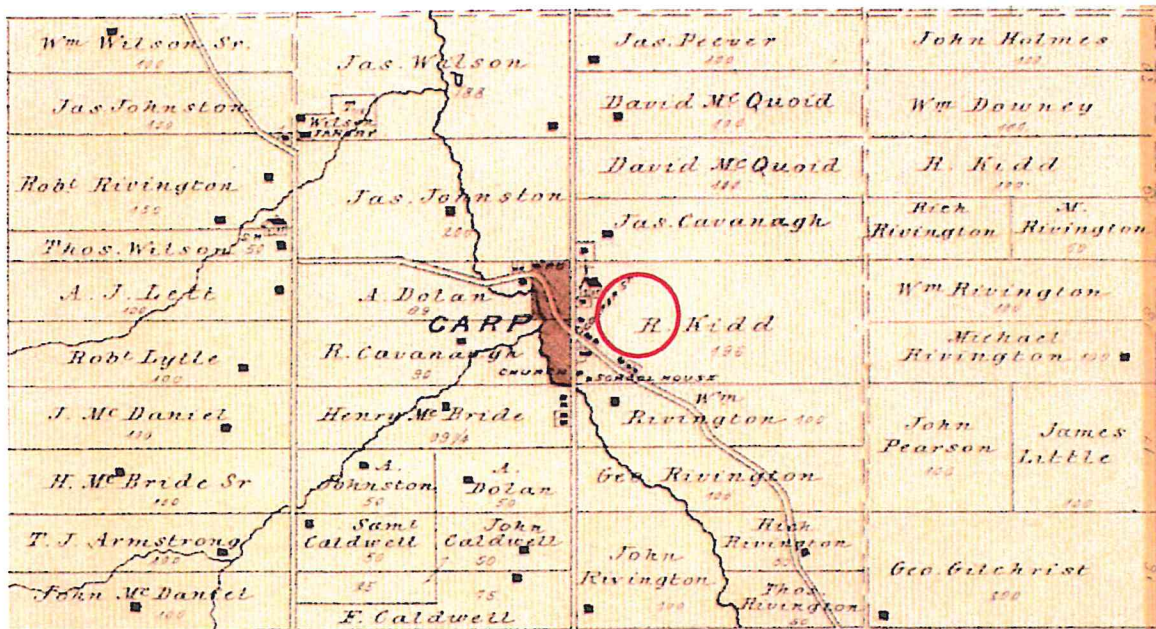


Figure 7: Portion of the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas showing the general location of the study area.

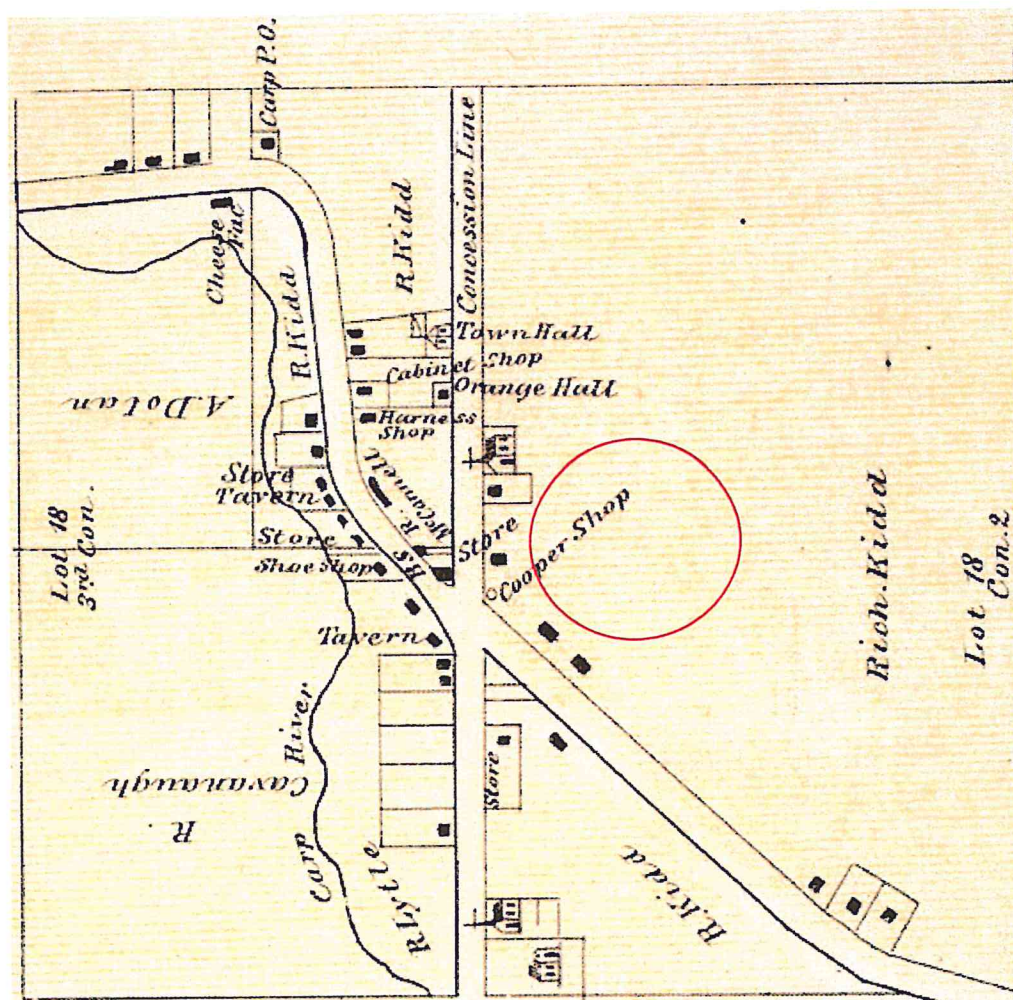


Figure 8: Detail map of the Village of Carp from Belden's 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County showing the general location of the study area.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

In determining archaeological potential, a number of characteristics are considered. In general, these conform to the basic key archaeological site potential criteria identified by the Ontario Ministry of Culture and described in their 'primer' document (MOC 1997). They consist of proximity to water (major or minor watercourse, wetlands, marshes, swamps etc. or ancient beaches and river terraces, the proximity of known archaeological sites in the area (not an issue in this instance), areas of elevated topography, such as drumlins, eskers and elevated plains, pockets of loose, well drained soils in areas of heavier soil, the presence of unusual landforms such as waterfalls, rock outcrops etc., and various historical landscape considerations, such as transportation routes, early settlement roads or unique patterns of historical settlement (such as the 'long-hundreds in Beckwith Township). Not all these conditions will exist on every property. However, the presence of one or more of these characteristics has been found to be a good indicator of the potential for archaeological sites in Ontario. The areas of archaeological potential presented here differ somewhat from the broad screening approach used in the City of Ottawa's Archaeological Potential mapping, as displayed on the City of Ottawa web site. These reflect conditions identified through historical and map research, and through 'in-the-field' evaluations.

3.1 Pre-Contact Archaeological Sites

The City of Ottawa archaeological potential mapping (<http://apps104.ottawa.ca/emap/>) indicates that the whole property has archaeological potential. Lands within 200 metres of minor creeks, springs, marshes or other forms of wetland, or 300 metres of a more substantial water course have been identified by the province of Ontario, as having archaeological potential (MOC 1997). Furthermore, elevated landscapes, such as drumlins, eskers, ridges and plateaus, and areas of sandy soil in regions of otherwise heavier soils, are regarded as having archaeological potential.

Since the study area consists of an elevated plateau overlooking the Carp River, and bisected by a seasonal water course, the whole area can be assumed to have a high archaeological site potential for pre-Contact archaeological sites.

The potential for pre-contact archaeological sites is high.

3.2 Historic / Early Euro-Canadian Settlement

As indicated in the historical summary above (section 2.4) the property does not appear to have been the scene of past historical settlement, having been used as farm land through much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The potential for historic archaeological sites is low.

HONEYWELL ESTATES
VILLAGE OF CARP

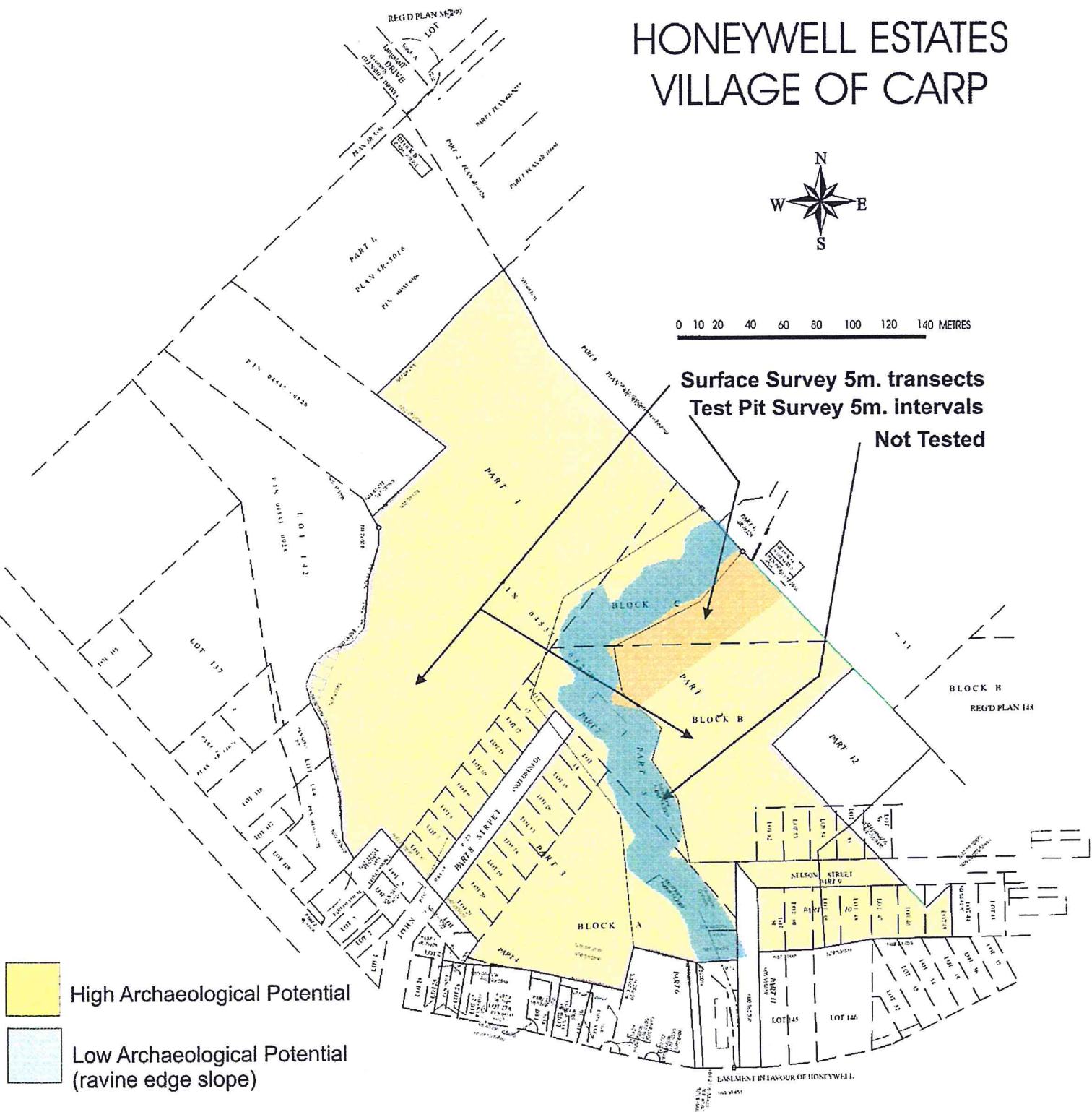


Figure 9: Archaeological Potential and areas tested.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND RESULTS

The property had been ploughed in advance of the archaeological assessment, so that at the time of the assessment, the ground was bare, well washed and in good condition for surface survey. Two areas had not been ploughed: the ravine which bisects the property, and a small portion of the upper terrace.

Those areas which had been ploughed were examined for archaeological sites by walking the surface of the fields in a series of five metre transects. The small area which had not been ploughed was hand tested. Soils from test pits were sifted through 6mm. hardware cloth screen and the residue examined for any evidence of cultural material.

The ravine area was not tested. This feature consists of a small, steep sided, v-shaped valley, portions of which have been modified as part of a storm water system. The steep slope angle was not suitable for past human settlement.

All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Culture's "Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993)".

No evidence of archaeological sites was encountered.



Plate 1: Crew conducting surface survey on the east side of the property.



Plate 2: Crew conducting surface survey on the west side of the property.



Plate 3: General view of the study area looking south.



Plate 4: Chris Cadue testing along the edge of the ravine within the unploughed section of the property.



Plate 5: Chris Cadue, Sam Adams and Doug Kirk, traversing the storm water management dam. Note the steep ravine sides.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological testing of the proposed Honeywell Estates development property in Carp did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites. Development of this property will not have any deleterious effects on Ontario's archaeological heritage.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Full clearance of any archaeological conditions affecting the proposed Honeywell Estates Inc. development property on part of Lot 18, Concession 2 Township of Huntley (Geo.), Village of Carp - now in the City of Ottawa, should be provided. No further archaeological investigations or testing is warranted.

In addition, the standard and required recommendations which accompany all archaeological assessment reports are:

2. If during the process of development (deeply buried / undetected) archaeological remains are uncovered, the developer or their agents should immediately notify the Archaeology Section of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (416) 314-7132.
3. In the event that human remains are encountered, the proponent should immediately contact the police and the Ministry of Culture and the Cemeteries Regulation Office, Phone: 416-326-8393, Ministry of Government Services.

7.0 REFERENCES / SOURCES

Maps

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Other Sources

Specific historical references cited in the text as footnotes.

Ministry of Culture

Culture Programs Unit
Programs and Services Branch
400 University Avenue, 4th floor
Toronto, ON, M7A 2R9
Telephone: 416-314-7132
Facsimile: 416-314-7175
Email: Jim.Sherratt@ontario.ca

Ministère de la Culture

Unité des programmes culturels
Direction des programmes et des services
400, avenue University, 4^e étage
Toronto, ON, M7A 2R9
Téléphone: 416-314-7132
Télécopieur: 416-314-7175
Email: Jim.Sherratt@ontario.ca



March 13, 2009

Mr. Nick Adams
Adams Heritage
3783 Maple Crescent Court
Inverary, Ontario
K0H 1X0
Facsimile: 613/353-1463

RE: Review and Acceptance into the Provincial Register of Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment "Honeywell Estates" Subdivision, Part Lot 18, Concession 2, Village of Carp, Geographic Township of Huntley, City of Ottawa* Report Dated November 24, 2008 and Received December 18, 2008 MCL Project Information Form Number P003-209-2008, MCL RIMS Number 06SB149.

Dear Mr. Adams:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this Ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review is to ensure that the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, that archaeological sites have been identified and documented according to the 1993 technical guidelines set by the Ministry and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

As the result of our review, this Ministry accepts the above titled report into the Provincial register of archaeological reports. No archaeological sites were documented. It is recommended that there are no further concerns for alterations to archaeological sites for the area that has undergone archaeological assessment. This Ministry concurs with this recommendation.

Given the above, this Ministry is satisfied that concerns for archaeological sites have been met for the area of this development project as depicted by Figures 4 and 9 of the above titled report.

I trust this information is of assistance. Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Jim Sherratt
Archaeology Review Officer
Eastern Region

- c. Archaeological Licensing Office
Sandy Schaffhauser, FoTenn Consultants Inc.