



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

2727 Carp Road,
Part Lot 7, Concession 3
Geographic Township of Huntley,
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

Matt Nesrallah
1384341 Ontario Ltd.
9094 Cavanaugh Road,
Ashton, Ontario
K0A 1B0
Tel: 613-229-5836
mnesrallah@thomascavanagh.ca

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Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

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Matrix Heritage Inc.
73 Moore Street Richmond
Ontario K0A 2Z0
Tel: (613) 807-2071
www.MatrixHeritage.ca

1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of 1384341 Ontario Ltd., undertook a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment at 2727 Carp Road on Part Lots 7, Concession 3, in former Huntley Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1). The assessment was requested by the proponent in anticipation of future approval authority request. The proponent has a proposed subdivision development north of the study area that was archaeological assessed previously, however the subdivision layout has changed and it is anticipated the additional land area under this assessment will be required for an access road (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process is completed in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a plan of subdivision. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of updated Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) archaeological site database, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: land registry records and historical maps.

This Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals of the entire property. Field work took place on May 4, 2021. Weather conditions ranged from sunny to overcast with a temperature of 10-15° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the owner.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

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3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Director	Selena Barré (R1238)
Field Crew	Mercedes Hunter Josh England Carina Hochgeschurz Shamus Merkley Kristian Johnson
Archival Research	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Report Preparation	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of 1384341 Ontario Ltd., undertook a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment at 2727 Carp Road on Part Lots 7, Concession 3, in former Huntley Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1). The assessment was requested by the proponent in anticipation of future approval authority request. The proponent has a proposed subdivision development north of the study area that was archaeologically assessed previously, however the subdivision layout has changed and it is anticipated the additional land area under this assessment will be required for an access road (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process is completed in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a plan of subdivision. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Huntley (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, the entire property has archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the Archaeological Assessment, the study area was owned by 1384341 Ontario Ltd. 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.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is in the geographic township of Huntley, former County of Carleton. Huntley Township was first surveyed in 1818 and the first settlers included Protestant Irish immigrants from nearby Richmond in 1819 (Belden 1879). The early history of Huntley is described in *Once Upon a Time: A Tribute to the Gaelic Spirit of Old West Huntley, Carleton County, Ontario, Canada* (Ogilvie 1992); *Beginnings: A Brief History of Huntley Township: 1819-1930* (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001); *Pioneer Families and Early Settlers of Huntley Township* (Gilchrist and Gilchrist 1988). Other useful resources include, *The Carleton Saga* (Walker and Walker 1968), *The Ottawa Country* (Bond 1968), and the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden 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 (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 is 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 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); Matouweskari (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (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 Algonquians (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

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

Huntley Township is bounded by Fitzroy Township to the north, March Township to the east, Goulbourn Township to the south and North Elmsley Township of Lanark County to the West. It was first surveyed in 1819. That same year John Cavanagh and William Mooney, from neighbouring parishes in Tipperary, Ireland, were the first settlers to arrive (Bond 1968:20). Local folklore credits Cavanagh with the distinction of being the "first man to fell a tree in the township". Huntley became home to many Irish settlers, both Protestant and Catholic. The township was named for Huntley Castle, part of the estate of the Duke of Richmond (Bond 1968:135).

The Manion Settlement was one of the earliest in the township and was established by John Manion in 1825 who came from Tipperary. He settled near the centre of the southern quarter of the township around the Ninth Line (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:7). In 1823 Peter Robinson, member of the legislative council of Upper Canada, brought nearly 600 dispossessed people from Ireland to Quebec. They moved up the St. Lawrence to Brockville, some

travelling on to Perth. In 1824 many moved to other townships to the north; 79 of the group went to Huntley establishing the Robinson settlement near the centre of the western quarter around the 10th, 11th, and 12th lines (Bond 1968:20).

By 1829 there were 1,438 acres under cultivation in Huntley Township. The fertile soils were good for mixed agriculture with dairy farming being an emphasis in the southern portions of the township. By 1851 the population of the township was 2,519 which went up to 2,651 by 1861. The 1851 census records list the majority of homes at that time were shanties or log cabins. In 1849 Huntley became separate from neighbouring March Township and the first session of the Huntley council was held on January 21, 1850 (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:42).

The original centre of business activity in Huntley was at Huntley Corners where Arthur Hopper opened a store in 1836 on Lot 10, Concession 3 (Elliot 2003:5–7). Beginning in 1837, Hopper ran the Huntley Post office from his store and a year later the Christ Church was built kitty-corner from the post office on Lot 11, Concession 2. A log schoolhouse had already been built in 1835 on land next to the church and was replaced by a brick structure in 1903. A Presbyterian log church was built across the road on Lot 11, Concession 3 in 1842, seen on the north half of Lot 11. By the time of the 1842 census Huntley Corners had two churches, a school, a tavern, two blacksmiths, a shoemaker, and a tannery.

In 1870, a fire, believed to have started near Pakenham, broke out on August 17th following a long period of drought (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:24). The wind was strong and swept the fire in a south easterly direction toward Stittsville. Families used wet blankets to try to save their farms. They pulled up log fences so the fire would have nothing to follow. Many people buried dishes and other belongings in hopes of saving them from the flames. A schoolhouse, the Orange Hall, a general store, and a number of homes and barns were lost. Four people died in Huntley, a woman who took refuge in her potato field and a man with his two children. Following the devastation from the fire, many businesses moved to the bigger centre of Carp.

By 1879 the village of Carp had two telegraph offices, two hotels, a general store, a steam driven grist mill, flour mill, a cabinet shop, a baker, a carriage maker, two butchers, and a cheese manufacturer. Additionally, the town boasted a brick town hall, an Orange Lodge, a school, and three churches (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:5).

The first railroad through Carp was the Ottawa Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway owned by Ottawa lumber baron J. R. Booth. In 1893 the first passenger train arrived at Carp. In 1895 the railway changed to the Canadian Atlantic Railway and then to the Grand Trunk Railway in 1905 (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:75).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The study area falls on the northeast half of the south half of Lot 7, Concession 3. The entire 100 acres of the south half of Lot 7, Concession 3, was granted to Robert Booth on 7 June 1828. In 1857, Booth sold the east half of this parcel to John Falls as well as the north half of Lot 7. In 1860, Falls sold his parcel to James Sinclair, less 1 acre that had already been allotted for the Wesleyan Methodist Church on the southeast corner of the parcel (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (04), Huntley, Book 3). The 1861 Walling map shows this configuration with John Falls living on the north half of Lot 7, Reverend James Sinclair on the southeast quarter, and the Wesleyan Methodist church in the southeast corner of the lot. No structures are shown within the current study area (Map 4). In 1886, James Sinclair sold 49 acres to Kary J. Cavanaugh, although an M. Cavanaugh is already

depicted on the 1879 Belden map, though no structures are shown within the current study area (Map 4). The property has since remained in the Cavanaugh family (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (04), Huntley, Book 3).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 2.75 hectares rectangular parcel that is primarily woodlot (Figure 1 - Figure 2) (Map 5). The property is bounded to the north by the proposed Newill residential subdivision, to the east by Carp Road and to the south and east by a forest. A small tributary creek of the Carp River passes just to the north of the property.

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. The study area is located within an area of sand deposits. 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 largely consists of Kars series soils with Stapledon soils in the northeast portion of the property (Map 6). Kars soils are coarse sand and loamy coarse sand with rounded cobbles that are rapidly to well drained (Schut and Wilson 1987:47). Stapledon series soils are poorly drained and largely water saturated soils that are yellowish brown to strong brown and similar to the Jockvale series (Schut and Wilson 1987:46).

The surficial geology of the entire property consists of nearshore sediments that are comprised of gravel, sand, and boulders (Map 6). Beach ridges can be seen south of the property and are commonly fossiliferous. The nature of the sediment is controlled by the underlying material (gravel, sand and boulders where developed from till and glaciofluvial deposits; slabs and shingles where developed from sedimentary bedrock).

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 that have been undertaken in Huntley Township include: A Stage 1-3 Archaeological assessment on Lots 7 and 8, Concession 3, for the adjacent and connected Newill residential development that found two archaeological sites BhFx-64 and the Rump site (BhFx-51) (Adams 2013, 2014); a Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment that located the Mulligan site (BhFx-69) on lot 6, Concession 2 (Adams 2019). Other archaeological assessments in Huntley Township include: a Stage 1 and 2 of the proposed McGee Subdivision on Part Lot 7, Concession 4 that found no archaeological resources (Adams Heritage Inc 2009); a Stage 1 and 2 of 3019 Carp Road located at Lot 11, Concession 3 which recommended no further archaeological study (Paterson Group 2014); and the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for McGee Pit on part Lot 12, Concession 4 identified the Cavanagh Homestead site (BhGa-6) and Fall's Hay Barn site (BhGs-7).

4.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that eleven registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study area (Table 1), however this may be incorrect. Sites BhFx-3, 13 to 16, 18 to 19, and 22 are supposed Early to Late Archaic sites identified by Kinickinick Heritage Consultants, however the identification of many of their Archaic sites has been called into question. These sites were identified based primarily on the presence of debateable expedient tools made of locally available stone; a lithic industry not widely accepted in the province. Of those questionable sites, only BhFx-22 has been accepted into the register by the MHSTCI, all the others are listed as ‘In Database - Awaiting Ministry Review’.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status	Licensee
BhFx-69	Mulligan	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian, Irish	agricultural, farmstead, homestead findspot	Further CHVI	Adams
BhFx-64		Archaic, Middle			No Further CHVI	Adams
BhFx-51	Rump					Adams
<i>BhFx-3</i>		<i>Archaic, Early</i>	<i>Aboriginal</i>	<i>camp/ campsite</i>	<i>No Further CHVI</i>	<i>Swayze</i>
<i>BhFx-22</i>	-	<i>Pre-Contact</i>	<i>Aboriginal</i>	<i>scatter</i>		<i>Swayze</i>
<i>BhFx-19</i>	<i>Susquehanna Point station 5</i>	<i>Archaic, Late</i>		<i>findspot</i>	<i>Further CHVI</i>	<i>Swayze</i>
<i>BhFx-18</i>	<i>station 5</i>	<i>Archaic, Early</i>		<i>scatter</i>	<i>Further CHVI</i>	<i>Swayze</i>
<i>BhFx-16</i>	<i>station 4</i>	<i>Archaic, Early</i>		<i>scatter</i>	<i>Further CHVI</i>	<i>Swayze</i>
<i>BhFx-15</i>	<i>station 3</i>	<i>Archaic, Early</i>		<i>scatter</i>	<i>Further CHVI</i>	<i>Swayze</i>
<i>BhFx-14</i>	<i>Oak Creek South 1</i>	<i>Archaic, Early</i>		<i>scatter</i>	<i>Further CHVI</i>	<i>Swayze</i>
<i>BhFx-13</i>	<i>Oak Creek north</i>	<i>Archaic, Early</i>		<i>scatter</i>	<i>Further CHVI</i>	<i>Swayze</i>

Table 1: Registered archaeological sites within 1km of the study area km (contested sites in italics, bona fide sites in bold).

There are three bona fide registered sites within 1 km of the study area, shown in bold in Table 1. Two sites were identified during the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the adjacent and Newill subdivision on Lots 7 and 8. BhFx-64 consists of a single find spot of that was tentatively identified as a Middle Archaic, Brewerton Corner-Notched point (5000-3500 BP) (Adams 2013). The Rump site (BhFx-51), located between lots 7 and 8, consists of a small assemblage from a mid-19th century homestead, likely the outlying remains of the presumed ‘Falls/Craig’ dwelling which now lies within the Carp Road ditch and road allowance and not within the site area that was tested. The Stage 3 assessment cleared the site of further CHVI (Adams 2013, 2014).

The Mulligan site (BhFx-69) is located on Lot 6, Concession 2 and consists of the remains of the Mulligan/Kempton farmstead (1828-1879+). The site was partially excavated and recommended for Stage 4 Long-Term Protection and Avoidance (Adams 2019).

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located within 1 km of the subject property.

4.5 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, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. The study area predominantly consists of well-drained soils and has a small tributary of the Carp River just to the north of the property. Accordingly, the study area exhibits potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites.

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 moderate potential for historical period archaeological sites. The property was granted by the Crown as early as 1828, and is located on the historic transportation route of Carp Road.

5.0 Field Methods

The entire property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI.

At the time of assessment the study area was entirely woodlot (2.75) ha. Accordingly, the entire property was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a. and 1.e., Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) and was subject to shovel testing (Map 5). These areas were shovel tested at 5-meter intervals (Figure 4 -Figure 10). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Field Maps. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. At the time of the assessment a formal land survey had not been completed. Study area boundaries were determined using a combination of Terranet parcel boundaries and the plan provided by the proponent (Map 2). Boundaries for study area were loaded into ESRI Field Map prior to field work. This data layer was then accessed on an iPad with GPS for real-time positioning in the field with horizontal accuracies averaging +/- 5 m.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 5 for photo locations by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Photo catalogue, artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, C, and D.

Field work took place on May 4, 2021. Weather conditions ranged from sunny to overcast with a temperature of 10-15° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or freezing and there was no snow or other ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Stratigraphy across the study area was an unremarkable 20 cm dark sandy grey-brown topsoil over rocky sandy subsoil. No artifacts, features, or strata of archaeological significance were present in the study area.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Nothing of archaeological significance was found in the study area.

8.0 Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the development area had archeological for pre-contact and historical occupations. Stage 2 field assessment found no archaeological resources were present on the property.

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

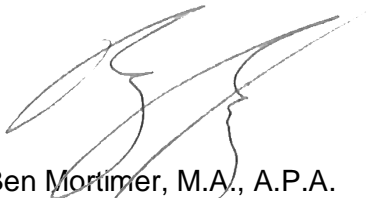
Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, 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 1384341 Ontario Ltd. 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.

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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



Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P.
Senior Archaeologist

11.0 Bibliography and Sources

Adams Heritage Inc

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12.0 Images



Figure 1: Woodlot with deadfall and underbrush (D07).



Figure 2: Driveway along north side of study area showing open woodlot with underbrush (D11).



Figure 3: Field crew test pitting on edge of forest (D01).



Figure 4: Field crew test pitting in dense underbrush conditions (D03).



Figure 5: Field crew test pitting in driveway in central study area (D06).



Figure 6: Field crew test pitting in forest (D20).



Figure 7: Test pitting through dense deadfall in forest (D22).

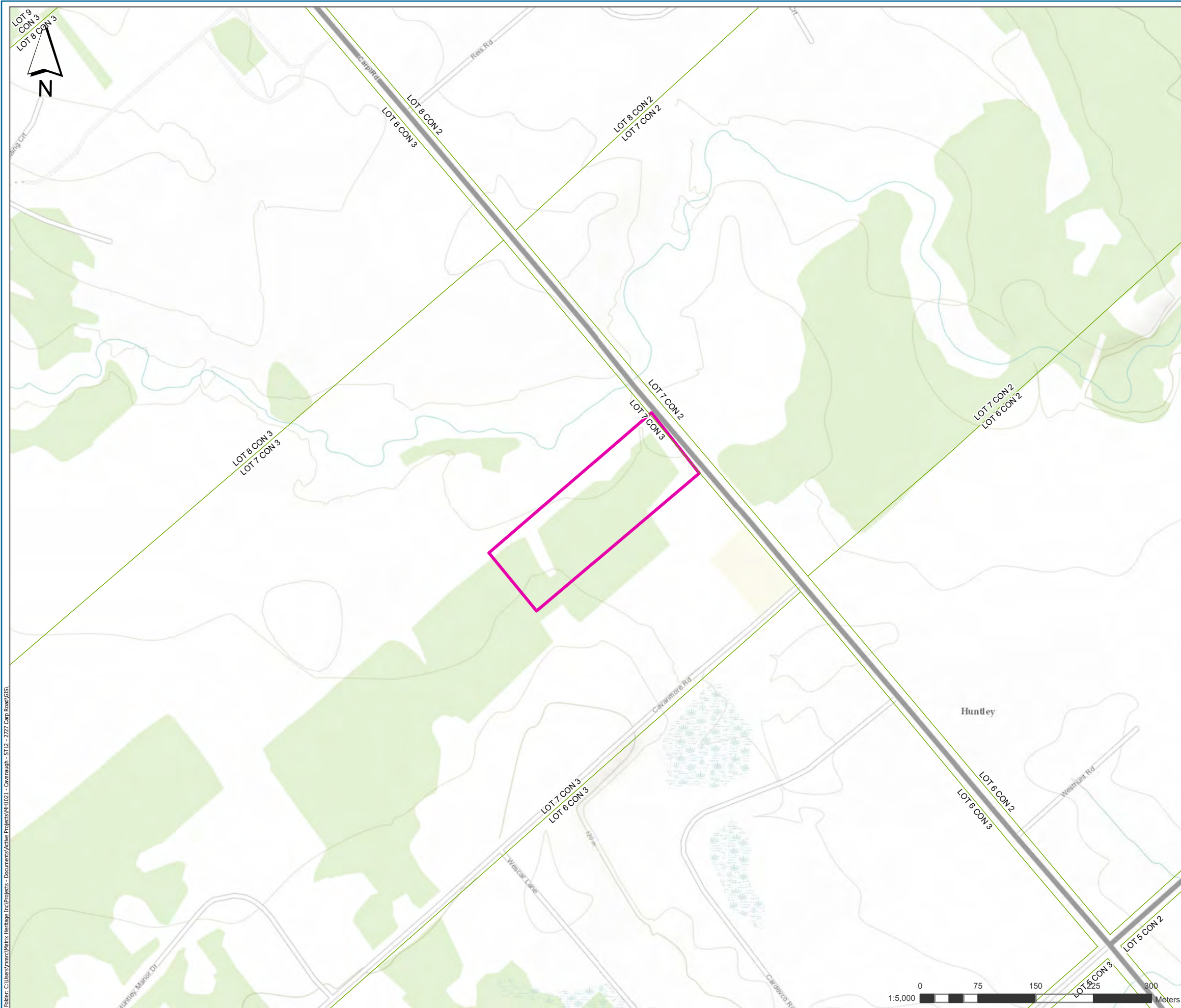



Figure 8: Field crew testing through dense brush (D27).



Figure 9: Field crew test on road in southeast corner of study area (D28).

13.0Maps



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



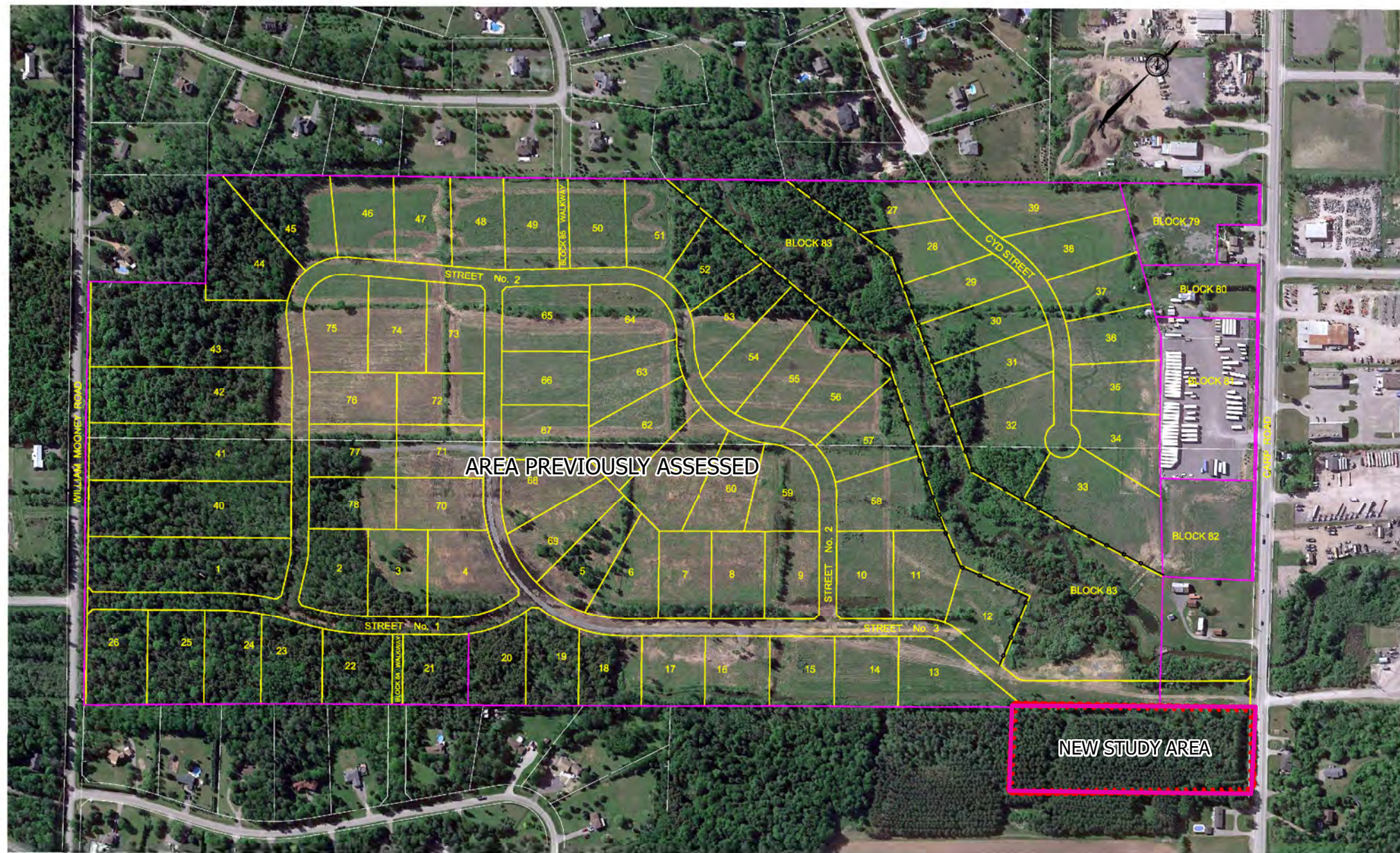
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FILE MH1021 DATE 2021-04-21
 PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM
 CHECKED BY: NK
 PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 2727 CARP ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE LOCATION MAP 1

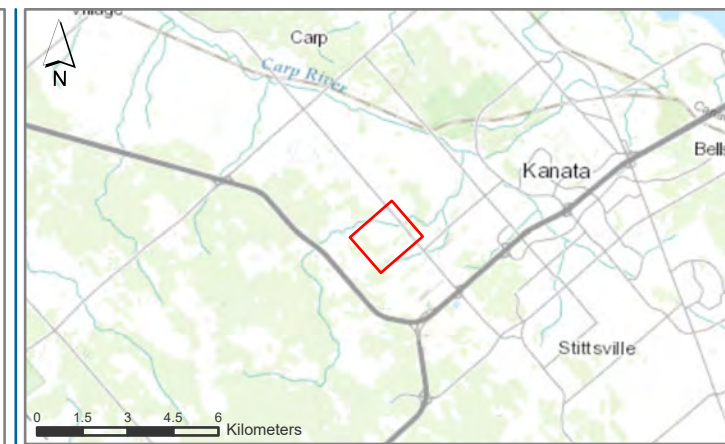
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PLAN OF
 PART OF S/E HALF OF LOT 8 AND
 PART OF N/E HALF OF LOT 7
 CONCESSION 3
 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY
 NOW THE CITY OF OTTAWA
 SCALE 1:2000
 MAY 2019

NEWILL SUBDIVISION 2727 CARP ROAD



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



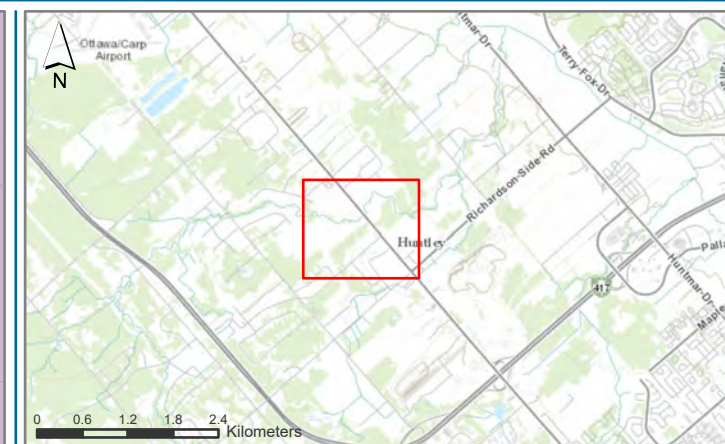
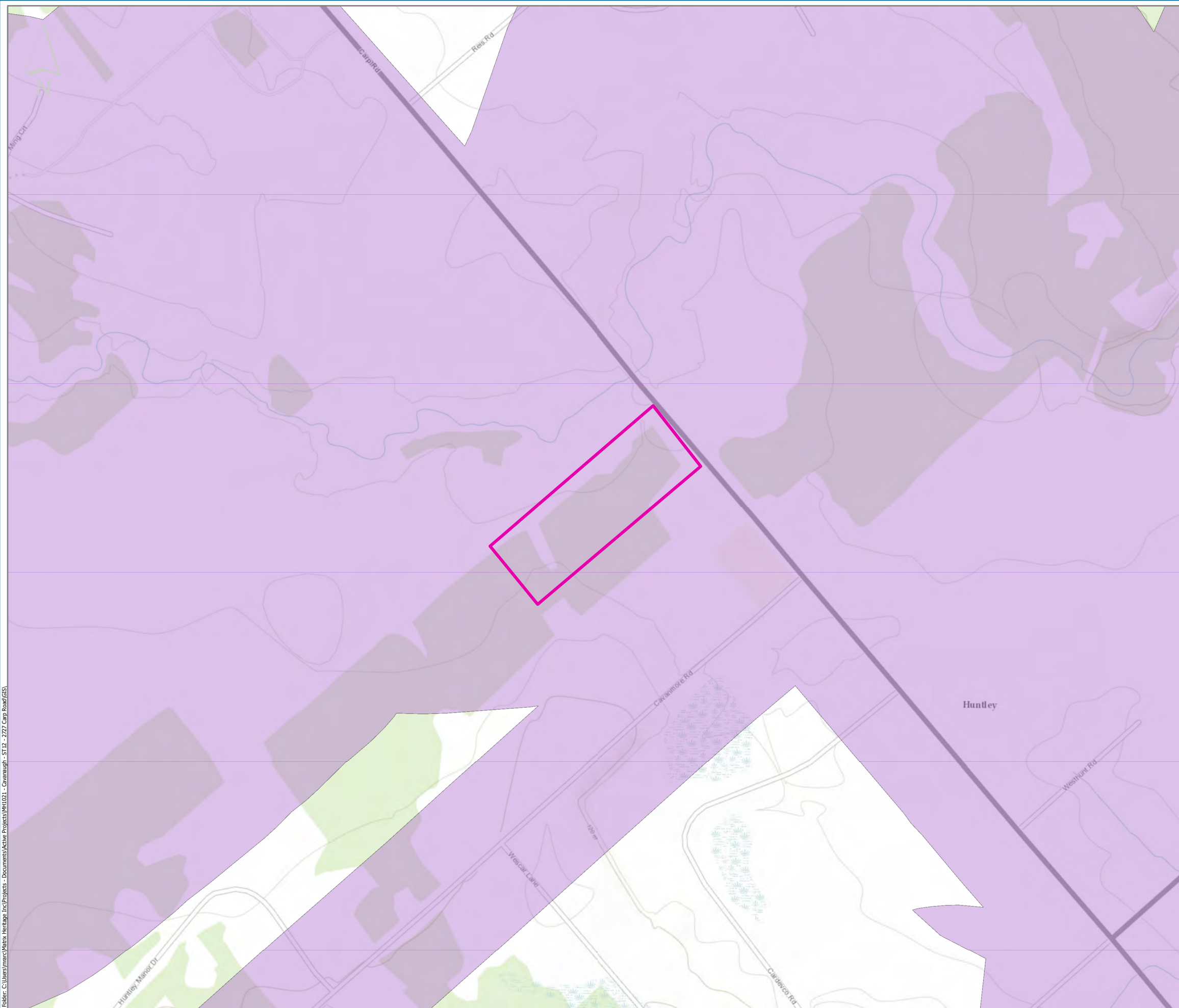
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 PLAN DATED MAY 2019, WITH SKETCH UPDATE PROVIDED BY NOVATECH ENGINEERING

FILE MH1021 DATE 2021-04-21

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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 2727 CARP ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
DRAFT PLAN 2



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL ARCHÉOLOGIQUE



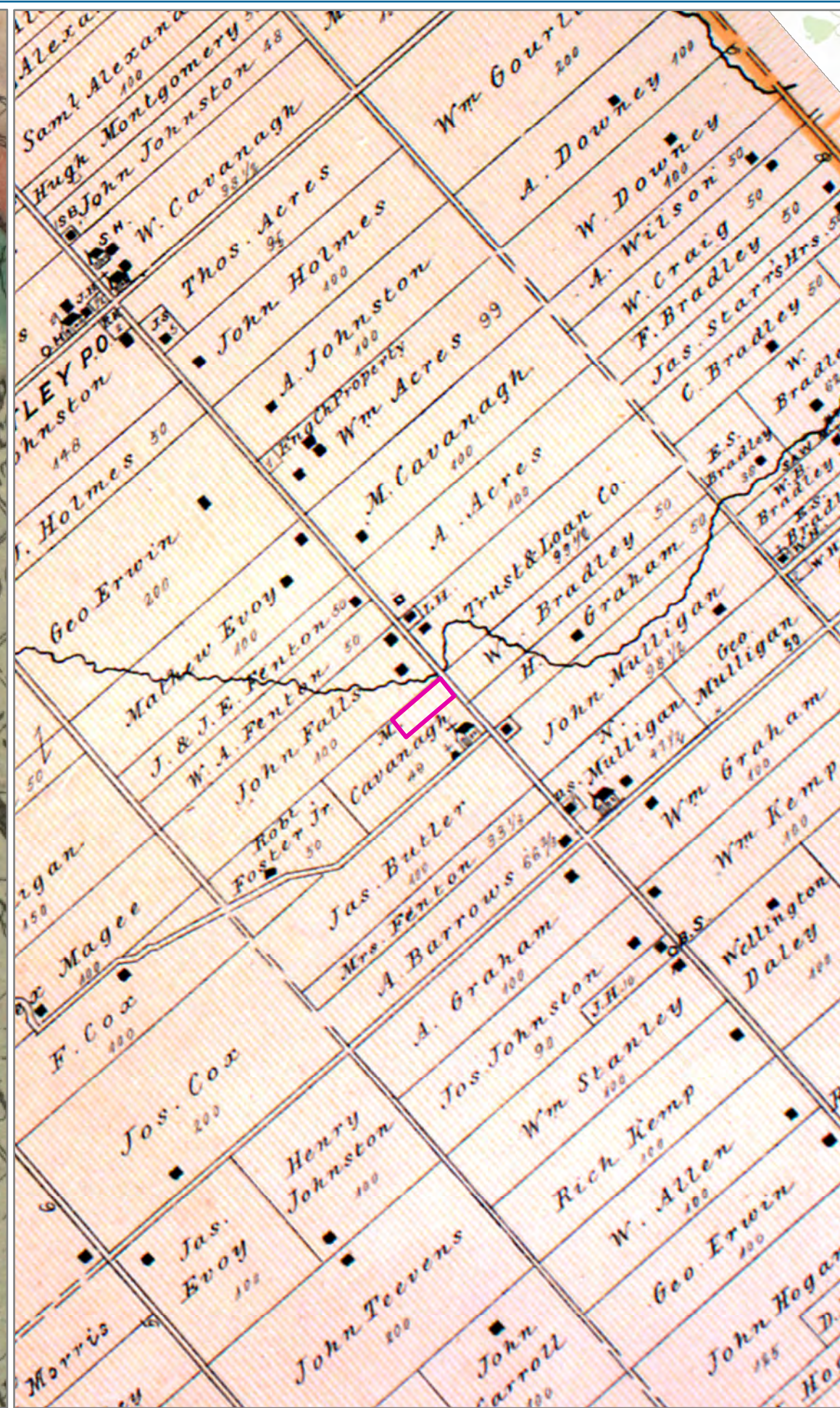
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FILE MH1021	DATE 2021-05-14
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT	CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT 2727 CARP ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO	
TITLE	MAP
POTENTIAL	3

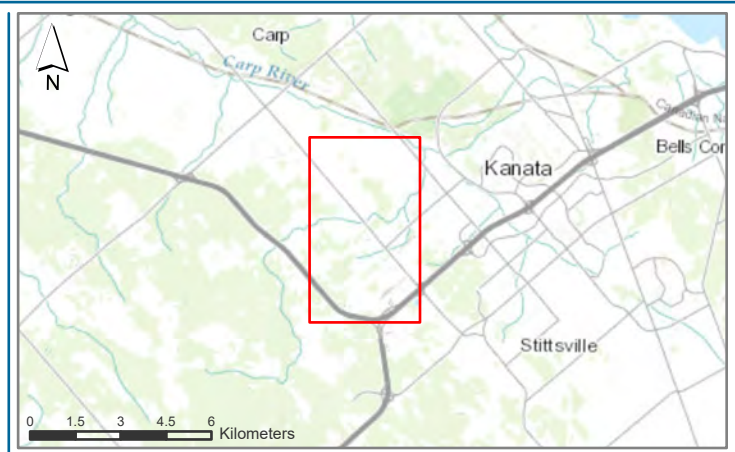
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WALLING 1861



BELDEN 1879



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



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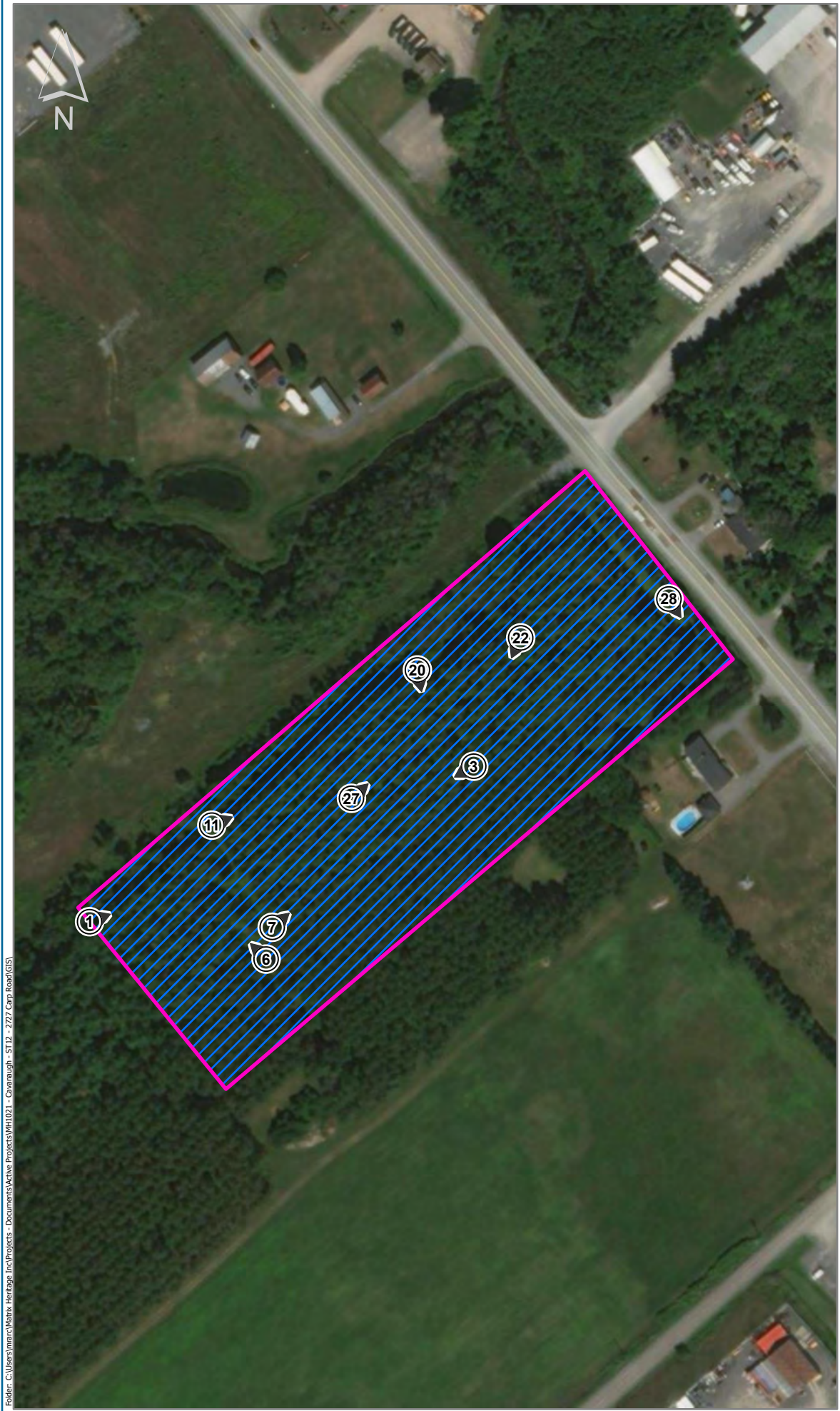
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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 2727 CARP ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
HISTORIC 4

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LEGEND

STUDY AREA

METHODOLOGY

TESTING

SHOVEL TESTED (5 M INTERVAL)

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER



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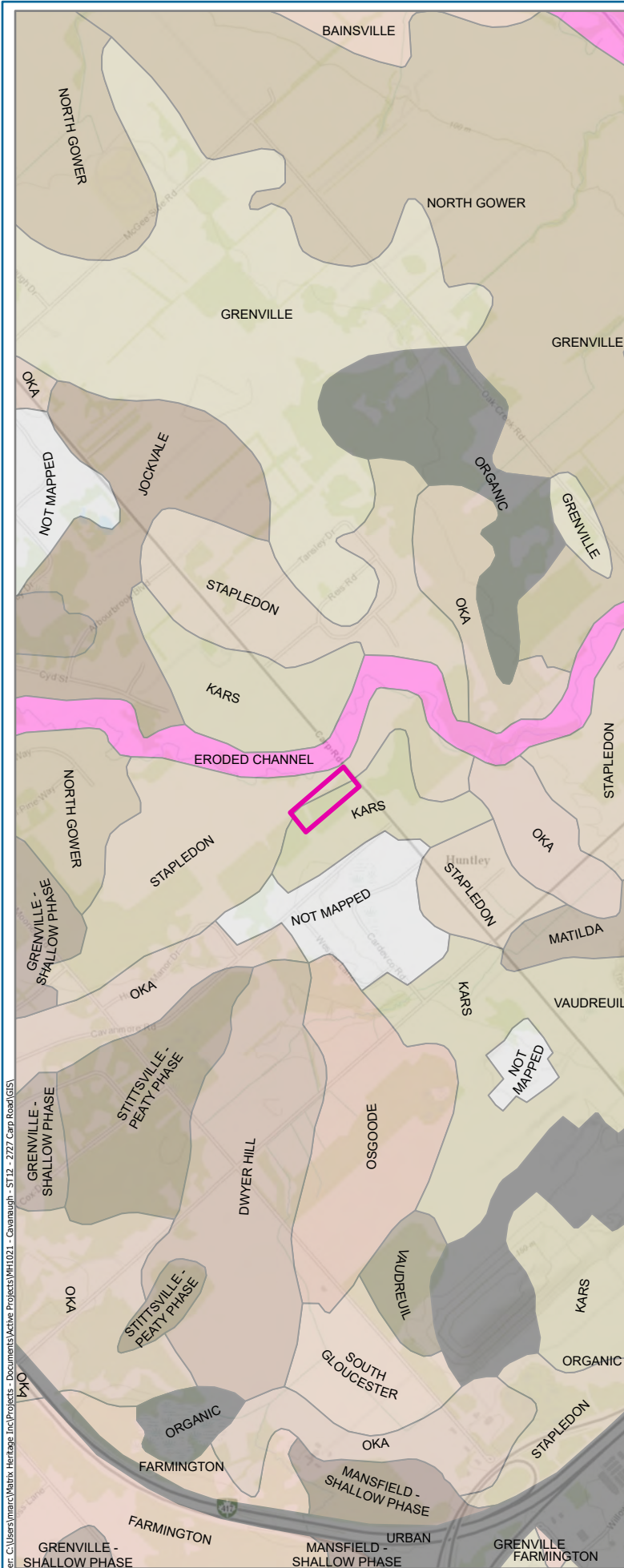
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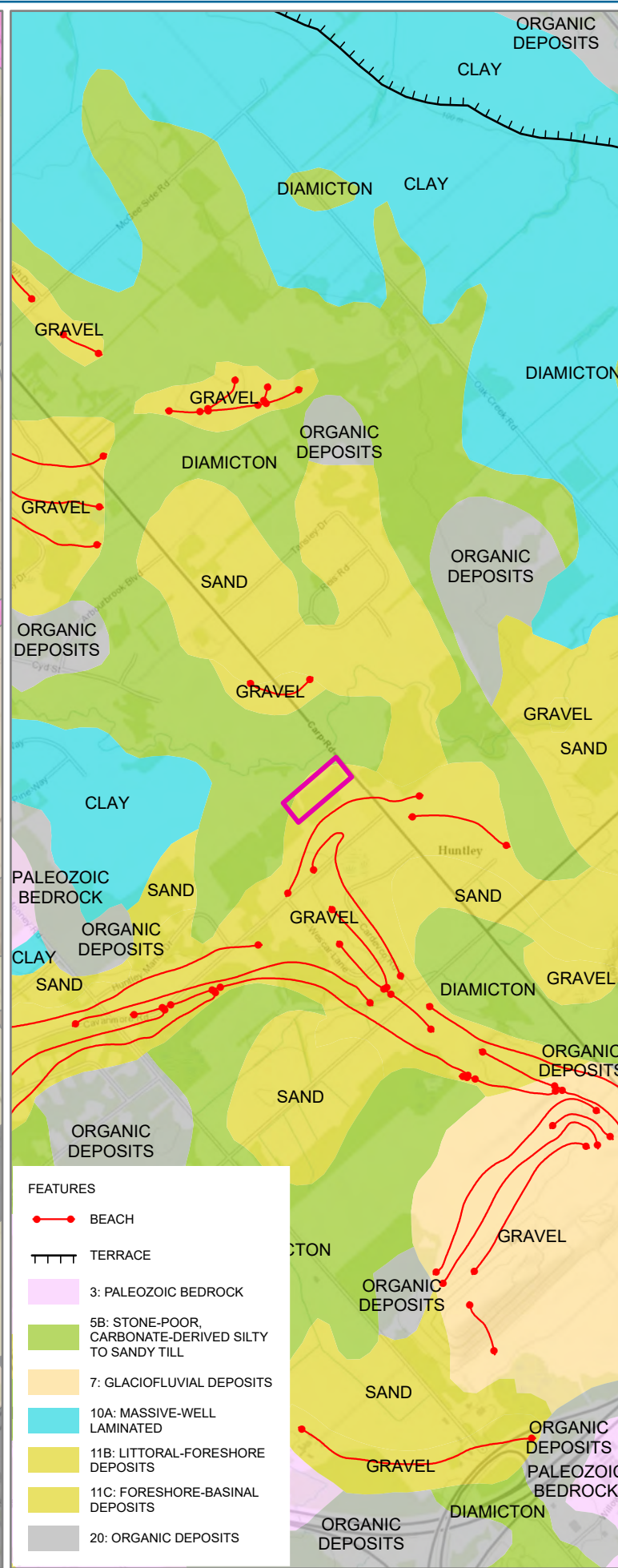
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 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 2727 CARP ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS 5

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SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

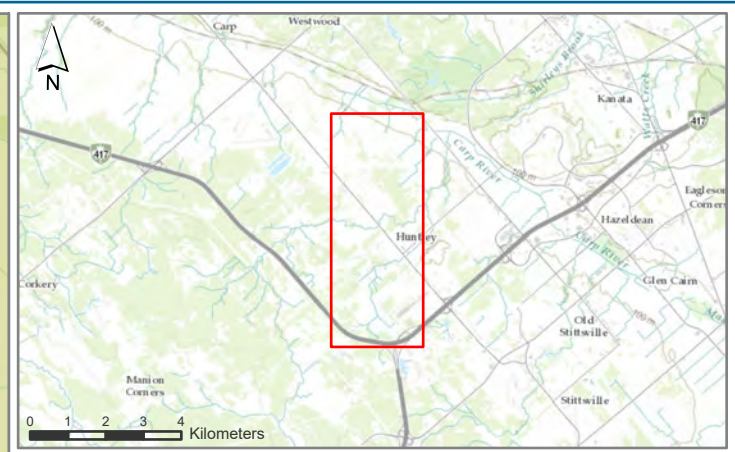


- FEATURES**
- BEACH
 - TERRACE
 - 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
 - 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
 - 7: GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS
 - 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
 - 11B: LITTORAL-FORESHORE DEPOSITS
 - 11C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
 - 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

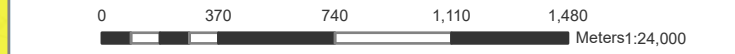
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



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 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
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FILE MH1021 DATE 2021-04-21

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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 2727 CARP ROAD, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
SOILS AND GEOLOGY 6

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Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description	Dir	Date	Photographer
MH1021-D01	Field crew at work on edge of forest	E	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D02	Field crew at work among deadfall	E	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D03	Dense underbrush conditions	E	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D04	Dense underbrush conditions	E	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D05	Field crew at work in forest	E	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D06	Field crew at work in driveway in central study area	W	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D07	Deadfall and underbrush	E	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D08	Deadfall and underbrush	N	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D09	Lawn in central study area	S	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D10	Driveway along north side of study area	SW	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D11	Driveway along north side of study area	SE	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D12	Deadfall and underbrush	SW	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D13	Lawn in central study area	S	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D14	Lawn showing transition to dense deadfall and underbrush	W	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D15	Lawn showing transition to dense deadfall and underbrush	SW	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D16	Modern debris in forest	W	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D17	Dense deadfall	E	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D18	Field crew at work in dense deadfall	E	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D19	Deciduous trees on northern edge of study area	NE	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D20	Field crew at work in forest	SW	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D21	Standing water at NE corner of study area	N	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D22	Dense deadfall in forest	W	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D23	Shed and open lawn adjacent to 2632 Carp Road	W	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D24	Shed and open lawn adjacent to 2632 Carp Road	S	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D25	Shed and woodpile next to 2632 Carp Road	NW	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D26	Shed and woodpile next to 2632 Carp Road	W	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D27	Field crew testing through dense brush	W	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D28	Field crew test on road in southeast corner of study area	S	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D29	Road along eastern edge of study area	N	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D30	Pile of debris and deadfall at south east corner of property	W	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D31	Field crew testing on road in southeast corner of study area	NW	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D32	Dense undergrowth	N	2021 05 05	SB
MH1021-D33	Fence line along boundary with 2632 Carp Road	W	2021 05 05	SB

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1021	2727 Carp Road Field Notes (One Note File)	S. Barré

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Draft Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Methods, Photo Key, and Conditions	B. Mortimer
6	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer