April 9 2018

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 1981 Maple Grove Road, Part of Lot 1, Concession 1, Huntley Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario

PIF Number: P1077-0032-2017
Licensee: Aaron Mior (P1077)

Submitted to:
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REPORT

Report Number: 1776275

Distribution:

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Golder Associates

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

Golder Associates Limited (Golder) was retained by Claridge Homes Corporation (Claridge) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the property located at 1981 Maple Grove Road. The subject property is located within part of Lot 1, Concession 1, Huntley Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa.

The study area encompasses 7.75 hectares and is proposed to be incorporated into a residential development. At the time of the assessment the property primarily consisted of undeveloped woodlot.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act*, and was prepared prior to submission of the residential site plan application to the City of Ottawa. No development specific plan is currently available.

The primary objectives of this archaeological assessment were to identify known archaeological resources within the designated area, to provide information on previous archaeological studies completed in the area, to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property and to provide recommendations as to whether any additional archaeological investigations are required.

Historic research for the study Area identified the 19th century historic residence situated 650 metres east of the subject property, with two historic transportation routes documented on 19th century mapping within 100 metres of the study area.

A visual inspection of the study area was completed on September 8, 2017, in overcast conditions with a temperature of 12°C. Permission to access the property was provided by Jim Burghout, Claridge Homes, with no restrictions or limitations. The visual inspection was completed within the entire study area to document the current landscape conditions and assess features identifying potential for archaeological resources.

The potential to recover archaeologically significant material cultural resources within a portion of the study area was deemed to be high based on the proximity to known historic transportation routes and consultation with the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan (Map 11).

The site visit confirmed the study area landscape is primarily undisturbed and comprised of woodlot. Based on this analysis, the Stage 2 assessment should consist of a test pit survey. All property within the study area identified as possessing significant potential for archaeological resources should be shovel tested at five metre intervals and all remaining portions of the study area should be shovel tested at ten metre intervals to conform to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

This Stage 1 assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1) That the entire study area to be impacted by the proposed development be preceded by a Stage 2 archaeological assessment undertaken by an archaeologist licensed in the Province of Ontario. Based on the existing landscape conditions, the Stage 2 assessment should consist of hand excavated test pits at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated at least five centimetres into sterile subsoil;

2) That all property within the study area identified as possessing archaeological potential based on proximity to historic transportation routes and consultation with the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan be test pitted at five metre intervals during the Stage 2 field investigation; and,

3) That all property identified as possessing low archaeological potential be test pitted at ten metre intervals during the Stage 2 field investigation.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports.

Project Personnel

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Project Manager:	Troy Skinner, P.Eng.
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Table of Contents

IMAGES

MAPS

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Limited (Golder) was retained by Claridge Homes Corporation (Claridge) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the property located at 1981 Maple Grove Road. The subject property is located within part of Lot 1, Concession 1, Huntley Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa (Maps 1, 2 and 3).

The study area encompasses 7.75 hectares and is proposed to be incorporated into a residential development. At the time of the assessment the property primarily consisted of undeveloped woodlot.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act*, and was prepared prior to submission of the residential site plan application to the City of Ottawa. No development specific plan is currently available.

Permission to access the study area for the purpose of the archaeological assessment was provided by Jim Burghout of Claridge Homes Corporation.

1.2 Objectives

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed to identify known archaeological resources on or in the vicinity of the study area, as well as to assess the archaeological potential of the study area. The objectives of a Stage 1 assessment are based on principals outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (consolidated 2007) and the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, this Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed with the following objectives:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, environment, cultural history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property (if required); and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 field survey (if required).

2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1 Regional Indigenous History

The Ottawa Valley was covered by the Laurentide ice sheet until approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). After the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea which is interpreted to have extended from Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas, ending at approximately Petawawa in the west. The exact western boundary is unknown as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic rebound of the land following the melting of the glaciers and cannot be used to determine the exact location of the Champlain Sea at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

The earliest possible settlement in the Ottawa area would have occurred following the recession of the Champlain Sea when the vegetation and wildlife had the opportunity to develop within the area and enable the sustainability of humans (Watson 1999a).

During the Early and Middle Paleo-Indian Periods (12,000–10,000 BP) Ottawa would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, but as the Champlain Sea receded during the Late Paleo-Indian Period (10,000–9,000 BP) it is possible that people migrated along the changing waterfront eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley (Watson 1999a).

Identifying the location and dates of the ancient Champlain Sea shorelines and the possible Paleo-Indian archaeological sites that may have been associated with its margins has proved challenging. Its boundaries are not marked by a continuous identifiable shoreline, especially along its western shore were rocky conditions were not favorable to the formation of beach ridges (Chapman & Putman 1973). Attempts to use mollusk shells as a source for radiocarbon dates have provided unreliable results as shells absorb carbon at different rates according to their depth below the surface and geological context (Robinson 2012). Additionally, earlier interpretations implying discrete stages of regression (Chapman 1937) have not been supported by the geological record. Unlike the catastrophic flood events during the Younger Dryas climatic event that led to the rapid formation of the Champlain Sea, its regression was a slow process occurring as sea waters drained during isostatic rebound (Robinson 2012). The interpreted presence of shorelines is further complicated by the fact that isostatic rebound may have raised the Ottawa region above its current elevation before it receded to its current level (Fulton & Richard 1987). As a consequence, only the margins of the Champlain Sea at its maximum extent, a time when the Ottawa region would have been fully submerged, have been reliably mapped due to the rapid inundation creating pronounced shoreline features (Loring 1980). Although recent studies using various dating techniques that do not rely upon deposits of mollusk shells have seen some success (Tremblay 2008), considerable work remains in developing the chronology of the Champlain Sea's regression.

The identification of Paleo-Indian sites in the Middle Ottawa Valley region has also be hindered by the erosion of accessible locations during the environmental changes associated with the transition from the Late Paleo-Indian Period to the succeeding Archaic Period (9,500-2,500 BP). The potential use of watercraft by Paleo-Indian peoples (Engelbrecht & Seyfert 1995; Jodry 2005) and evidence for the abundance of marine resources (Loring 1980; Robinson 2012) raises the possibility of occupation sites situated on accessible landforms. For example, the Ottawa River delta that prograded eastward as the Champlain Sea regressed (Fulton *et al*. 1987) would have been impacted by periods of overflow from glacial Lake Agassiz. The inundation of flood waters from the glacial lake may have eroded or buried archaeological remains within these potential occupation landscapes.

Paleo-Indians were characterized as highly mobile hunters and gatherers who primarily relied on a subsistence strategy based on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants typically found in the sub-arctic environment of the time. The majority of the Paleo-Indian Period materials recovered in southeastern Ontario represent isolated finds supporting the interpretation of a nomadic lifestyle rather than extended occupation sites (Storck 1984). Although evidence exists documenting Paleo-Indian occupation in Ontario as early as 11,000 years BP, minimal evidence exists for occupation within the Ottawa Valley during this period.

Evidence suggesting limited occupation and land use during the Paleo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley includes two bi-facially fluted projectile points found near the Rideau Lakes which would have been located near the shore of the Champlain Sea during this period (Watson 1999b), a Late Paleo-Indian Period Dovetail point recovered in Ottawa South sometime around 1918 (Pilon & Fox 2015) and additional interpretations of Paleo-Indian Period material identified during archaeological investigations near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003) Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004).

The environment of Ontario approached modern conditions during the succeeding Archaic Period (9,500-2,500 BP). Stone tool technologies evolved during this time as a broader range of tool types were created, although the skill and workmanship is considered to have declined from earlier Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes and gouges, tool types indicating increased wood working and greater adaptation to evolving environmental conditions.

During the Middle and Late segments of the Archaic Period, copper was being mined from surface outcrops around Lake Superior and traded into southern Ontario, with the Ottawa River acting as a significant transportation route facilitating this trade network (Chapdelaine *et al* 2001).

Sites with Archaic components which demonstrate this expanding trade network include Morrison's Island and Allumette Island in the Outaouais region of the Ottawa River (Chapdelaine *et al* 2001; Clermont 1999), sites identified at Lake Leamy near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, and also in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982). Additional significant occupation sites with Archaic Period components in the Ottawa Valley include Jessup Falls near the mouth of the South Nation River and at Spencerville near the source of the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980).

The Archaic Period was followed by the Woodland Period, beginning around 2,500 years ago in Ontario and lasting until 450 years ago. This period is distinguished by the first appearance of ceramics, in addition to evidence of ceremonial rituals including elaborate grave goods. Within eastern Ontario, Woodland subsistence strategies were still based on hunting and gathering and their migratory routes followed seasonal patterns to proven hunting locations rather than following migrating herds. Trade networks continued to flourish throughout the Woodland Period and reached their peak around 1,800 years ago when they covered much of North America.

Initial Woodland Period pottery forms were crude and imitated vessels originally constructed during the Archaic Period out of steatite. One example of this type of pot was located along the Ottawa River at registered site CaGi-1 in Hull, Québec (Watson 1999b). Over time, pottery became more refined and began to incorporate elaborate decorative patterns and styles distinct for specific regional populations as well as specific date ranges (Laliberté 1999).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and developed into a significant role in subsistence strategies. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco, which eventually led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by palisades, suggesting increased hostilities between neighbouring groups, which was more common in regions with arable land such as southern Ontario. The impact of these changes did not appear to significantly influence people occupying areas north of the St. Lawrence Valley who continued to utilize the region as a hunting area and trade route with many groups retaining a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Middle Woodland Period sites have been identified in the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel 1980), near Casselman (Clark 1905), within the City of Ottawa west of Bank Street (Golder 2014) and along the Ottawa River at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981).

During the Late Woodland Period, the South Nation River basin appears to have been a zone of interaction between Iroquoian speaking populations who relied primarily on domesticated crops to the south and Algonquian speaking groups who continued a primarily hunter-gatherers lifestyle to the north. The Huron peoples along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe – Georgian Bay region, leaving the area of eastern Ontario, except for some small Algonquin groups, unoccupied by the time early French explorers arrived in the area around the beginning of the seventeenth century. Six St. Lawrence Iroquoian villages dating to *ca*. 1400 AD have been found in the Spencerville area.

2.2 Regional European Post-Contact Relations with Indigenous Peoples

The Algonquin historical hunting territory may have extended as far east as the St. Maurice River in Quebec and into the lowlands south of the St. Lawrence River following the disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquois in the late 16th century (Trigger and Day 1994). Following European contact, Algonquin occupation along the river networks used by the French for transportation provided an opportunity to monopolize the early fur trade and the two entities developed close relations following Champlain's expedition in 1603. Competition for commodities such as furs and hides increased existing tensions between the Algonquin and their neighbours including the Haudenosaunee Nations such as the Mohawk residing to the south in the modern New York State area. The 17th century saw a prolonged period of conflict known as the Beaver Wars between the Algonquin and the Haudenosaunee resulting in the significant disruption to traditional lifestyles, with Mohawk raids against Algonquin Villages in the upper Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys resulting in the abandonment or destruction of many Algonquin villages in these areas (Trigger and Day 1994).

The French brokered a peace treaty in 1701 at Montreal where the Algonquin, Haudenosaunee and French representatives agreed to peacefully share the lands around the Great Lakes (INAC 2011). In exchange for peace, the Algonquin gave the Haudenosaunee secure access to furs which the Haudenosaunee used to develop their alliance with the British. Following the Seven Years' War (1754-1764), the defeat of the French and their Algonquin allies by the British and the Haudenosaunee resulted in the further loss of Algonquin hunting territories in southern Quebec and Eastern Ontario as the British seized French colonies. The extension of Quebec's boundaries in 1774 through the Quebec Act and the use of the Ottawa River as the boundary of Upper and Lower Canada following the 1791 Constitution Act separated the Algonquin peoples between two government administrations (AOP 2012).

Britain's colonial policy differed from the French with the British Crown increasingly more interested in securing land surrenders from the Indigenous populations for settlement by European immigrants. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 issued by King George III enabled the Crown to monopolize the purchase of Indigenous lands west of

Quebec. Although the proclamation recognized Indigenous land rights, it also provided a way through which these rights could be taken away (Surtees 1994). Land cession agreements increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The Crown also implemented the annuity system in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land would cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become disenfranchised with these agreements and began to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

In 1819, the Algonquin were left out of talks between the Crown and the Mississauga of the Bay of Quinte and Kingston areas for the sale of lands that included a portion of Algonquin lands in the Ottawa Valley (Surtees 1994). The result was the Algonquins never legally succeeded their lands. The absence of a treaty demonstrating the Algonquin sale of their lands to the Crown enabled them to achieve a historic land claim victory in October of 2016. The Algonquin and the Government of Canada signed an agreement in principal to transfer 117,500 acres of Crown lands in eastern Ontario to the Algonquin (INAC 2011; Tasker 2016) and includes a $300 million monetary settlement from the Ontario and Federal governments.

2.3 Initial Euro-Canadian Settlement in the Ottawa Valley

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared from the Ottawa Valley in the sixteenth century not long after initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. Étienne Brûlé is reported to have been the first European to pass through what is now the Ottawa area when he portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610, followed by Champlain in 1613. The Ottawa River served as a major route for explorers, traders and missionaries throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a series of trading posts and forts being constructed by the French along the river in the early eighteenth century.

Settlement in the Ottawa area was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late eighteenth century. Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and thirty-three men in 1800 (Bond 1984). This community grew over the next few years along the north shore of the Ottawa River and by 1805 Wright had established significant lumbering industry in the area.

Settlement along the south shore was very slow through the early nineteenth century. In 1809, Jehiel Collins erected a store at what was to become known as Bellows and later Richmond Landing and in 1810 Ira Honeywell constructed a cabin west of the Chaudière Rapids (Bond 1984). Another early settler was Braddish Billings, who constructed a small cabin in Gloucester Township in 1812. Billings went into the lumbering business with Philemon Wright and developed his homestead into a large family estate along the banks of the Rideau River.

The scarcity of roads and poor state of transportation beyond the Ottawa River shoreline slowed settlement in many parts of the Ottawa Valley (Belden 1879), although with the construction of the Rideau Canal (1827-1832) the new settlement of Bytown experienced its first major population growth. This resulted in the development of two primary residential areas, with Lower Bytown situated east of the Canal and largely populated by French Canadian and Irish labourers and merchants, and Upper Bytown situated to the west with a predominantly white Anglo-Saxon Protestant population. Bytown was incorporated as the City of Ottawa on January 1, 1855, with a population of 10,000. The selection of Ottawa as the capital of Canada in 1857 was the major catalyst in the subsequent development of the city.

2.4 General History of Huntley Township

Huntley Township, named in honour of Lord Huntley, only brother of the Duchess of Richmond (Walker and Walker 1975), was surveyed in anticipation of settlement in 1818 with the first settlers arriving shortly afterwards (HTHS n.d).

The first Catholic emigrants to permanently settle in Huntley Township arrived between 1820 and 1822 from Richmond and included forty families who primarily settled along the Third Line where the first village of Huntley, later known as Huntley Centre, developed (HTHS n.d; Walker and Walker 1975). Among the early families arriving in the township were John Kavanagh and William Mooney, who arrived together in 1819 or 1820 (Belden 1879).

The influx of Irish immigrants to Huntley Township in 1823 and 1824 increased the rural population and primarily settled around the Old Almonte Road and Corkery Road (9th Line of Huntley), where the enclaves of Manion Corners, Powell and Clandeboyne became established (HTHS n.d; Walker and Walker 1975).

Each early settler was granted a location ticket for 70 acres with the option of an additional 30 acres when specific "settlement duties" were completed. These settlement duties included "that the locatees clear thoroughly and fence five acres for every one hundred acres granted; build a house 16 by 20 feet in the clear; clear one half of the road and chop down, without clearing, one chain in depth across the lot next to the road" (Walker and Walker 1975).

On April 23, 1824, while the 4th Carleton Militia was celebrating the birthday of His Majesty King George the Fourth at Alexander Morris's tavern in Morphy's Falls (modern Carleton Place), a group of Irish settlers advanced on the tavern and confronted the celebrating British loyalists. A skirmish ensued between the groups causing a number of injuries, although fortunately no fatalities. Following an investigation, which ultimately placed responsibility on the "ineptness of some of the magistrates in not taking proper preventive action", the disturbances were terminated and the rival groups resided together in relative peace (Walker and Walker 1975).

In its early years the township was linked with March Township in municipal affairs, but with the adoption of the Municipal Act in 1849, each township became an entity with separate representation in County Council. In 1850, the assessment rolls indicate Huntely Township produced 15,000 bushels of wheat, 19,000 bushels of oats, 27,500 bushels of potatoes, 5,000 lbs of wool, and 13,000 lbs of butter, with a population of 2,080. By the census returns of 1861, the township contained 2,651 inhabitants (Walker and Walker 1975).

In August, 1870, a great fire spread quickly and engulfed Carleton County. In Huntley Township, the fire began in the bush near the Seventh Line and travelled eastward rapidly causing destruction along the Third Line and augmented by auxiliary fires ignited throughout the Township. In Huntley Centre, the Presbyterian Church and the home of the pastor, Rev. James Sinclair; the Methodist Church, the residence with valuable library of Rev. Mr. Godfrey the Anglican Clergyman of Hazeldean and Huntley, Mulligan's Schoolhouse, the Orange Hall and the general store were all burned while few of the surrounding homes escaped damage (Walker and Walker 1975).

The settlement of Carp, situated at the junction of the roads from Ottawa, Arnprior and Stittsville, grew as the primary town in Huntley following the 1870 fire, which had devastated the settlement of Huntley Centre (HTHS n.d).

Huntley Township was amalgamated into West Carleton Township in 1974 and into the City of Ottawa in 2001 (HTHS n.d).

2.5 General Study Area History

The P. Harton identified on the southern half of Lot 1, Concession 1, Huntley Township, on Walling's 1863 map (Map 4) represents Patrick Hartin (spelt Harten on grave marker) who was born in Country Antrim, Ireland, in 1795 (Lewis 2016). Patrick and his wife Mary arrived in Canada together around 1824 and settled within the Lot 1 property (Schepers 2014).

Patrick and Mary Hartin resided in the structure along Maple Grove Road, which is shown on Walling's 1863 located approximately 650 metres east of the study area (Map 4). Although the Hartin home on Maple Grove Road survived the great fire of 1870 (Bottriell 1998), Mary was one of the many casualties and was buried at the Carp Road Presbyterian Cemetery in Huntley Township. Patrick survived until July 25, 1875, when he was also buried in the same cemetery as his wife Mary (Lewis 2016).

By 1879, John Hartin resided within the 100 acres comprising the southern half of Lot 1, Concession 1. Belden's map of Huntley Township shows the Hartin family residence in the similar location as Walling's 1863 plan (Map 4), which suggests the property within the study area likely represents agricultural land rather than residential occupation. Belden's 1879 map also shows Maple Grove Road, as well as the road fronting the western boundary of the property, as accessible transportation routes which would have provided access to the subject property.

The Hartin family owned a significant tract of land in the surrounding area with Patrick's son James residing on the neighbouring Lot 26 in Goulbourn Township (Map 4) and David eventually purchasing the land next to James. The large amount of land stayed in the Hartin family until the 1950s, contributing to the area being known locally as "Hartinville" (Schepers 2014).

The 1959 and 1963 aerial images show the majority of the southern and central portions of the study area as open land with some dispersed tree coverage. There appears to be an access road leading from Maple Grove Road to the central portion of the property, although this may represent an access road of convenience as there does not appear to be any structures within the area (Map 5).

The 1985 aerial image shows a significant increase in tree and brush growth within the study area. A small structure is situated within the southeastern portion of the subject property fronting Maple Grove Road (Map 5) and also appears on the 2014 imagery (Map 2).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Study Area Environment and Landscape

The study area is situated within the Russell and Prescott Sand Plains physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1973) (Map 6), with the surficial geology consisting of peat and muck (Map 7).

The soil matrix within the study area is comprise of Farmington Loam which is generally shallow in depth situated over limestone bedrock (Map 8). Typical soil stratigraphy within this area consists of a thin layer of matted leaf litter over 6 to 12 centimetres of loam or sandy loam grading to dark grey-brown to dark brown over a pale yellow-brown loam or sandy loam C horizon. The C horizon can have small fragments of degrading limestone bedrock throughout. The D horizon is the limestone bedrock which can be fragmented towards the interface with the C horizon (Hills, Richards and Morwick 1944).

The subject property is within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe 1977). The deciduous trees characterizing this sub-region include sugar and red maple, beech, yellow and white birch, basswood, white ash, red and burr oak and largetooth aspen. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, alder, willow, white and black spruce and balsam fir.

The Ottawa River represents the largest waterway in relation to the study area and is situated 10.5 kilometres northeast and represents the principal drainage channel for the surrounding landscape. The closest potable water source is Poole Creek located 1 kilometre east and the Carp River, located 2.1 kilometres northeast of the study area.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

A number of archaeological assessments have been completed within the general vicinity of the study area and a search of the MTCS Past Portal and Golder's internal reporting database identified two previous archaeological assessments completed within 50 meters of the subject property.

Both assessments were completed for the same development which abuts the current study area along the northern boundary (Map 9).

The Stage 1 assessment was completed in 2014 and identified potential for the recovery of archaeological resources within a portion of the correlating study area and provided the following recommendations (Adams Heritage 2014):

1) *Stage 2 archaeological investigations by a licensed archaeologist should be undertaken prior to any development work which results in soil disturbance.*

2) *Those areas under active cultivation (corn) should be ploughed and disked once the corn has been harvested to ensure a minimum of 80% surface visibility, as required under S&G's (Section 2.1.1.5).*

3) *The unploughable lands will have to be assessed using test pit survey. The areas identified as having moderate archaeological potential, should be tested using a 5 metre test pit interval (S&G's Section 2.1.2.2). The remainder of the property should be tested using a 10 metre test pit interval as rock and drainage conditions permit.*

Based on the recommendations made in the Stage 1 assessment (Adams Heritage 2014), a Stage 2 field investigation was completed. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 assessment and the corresponding report recommended "that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required" (Adams Heritage 2015a).

3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites within the province is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological site database (ASDB). This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located in Borden Block BhFx.

Three archaeological sites are known to have been registered within one kilometer of the subject property.

The closest known registered site to the study area is the Hartin 1 site (BhFx-36) located 570 meters east of the study area. This site was observed and registered during the Stage 2 assessment within Lot 26, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township. The artifact assemblage consisted of a quartz scraper and a few pieces of unmodified chert (Golder 2007). A Stage 3 investigation was completed in 2008 consisting of nine 1 metre square hand excavated test units which did not produce any additional Indigenous cultural material. Although a small number of historic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment, no additional investigations were recommended for the site (Golder 2008).

The Hartin 2 site (BhFx-37) is located 110 metres northeast of the Hartin 1 site, and 615 metres east of the study area. This site was identified and registered during the same Stage 2 assessment which identified the Hartin 1 site within Lot 26, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township, and consisted of a collection of 50 chert bi-products (Golder 2007). A Stage 3 investigation was completed for the site including the hand excavation of sixteen 1 metre square test units. Although a small number of historic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment, no additional investigations were recommended (Golder 2008).

The third known registered archaeological site identified within one kilometre of the subject property is the 173 Huntmar site (BhFx-50), situated 775 metres east of the study area. This Euro-Canadian historic site was identified during a Stage 2 test pit survey and included the recovery of 134 artifacts. Based on the interpreted significance of the site, Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) was confirmed and a Stage 3 assessment was recommended (Adams Heritage 2015b).

3.4 Study Area Visual Inspection

A visual inspection of the study area was completed on September 8, 2017, in overcast conditions with a temperature of 12°C. Permission to access the property was provided by Jim Burghout, Claridge Homes, with no restrictions or limitations. Map 10 provides the location and direction of each image documented in this report.

The visual inspection was completed within the entire study area to document the current landscape conditions and assess features identifying potential for archaeological resources.

The southern portion of the study area primarily consists of undeveloped landscape with shrubs and trees (Images 1 and 2, p.20). A pile of displaced stones (Image 3, p.21) and exposed bedrock (Image 4, p.21) may represent evidence of previous disturbances to the landscape, although it is difficult to determine the limits of previous impacts. A concrete pipe was also observed within the southwestern portion of the property (Image 5, p.22), although the context of the pipe could not be determined.

Portions of the access road interpreted from the 1959 and 1963 aerial images were confirmed and corroborated by the presence of an abandoned car documented near the northwest end of the path may provide evidence of its previous existence (Image 6, p.22). The small structure visible in the southwestern section of the study area on the 1985 aerial image (Map 5) and 2014 image (Map 2) was not identified during the visual site inspection and has likely been removed from the subject property.

A wooded area of ephemeral or seasonal wetness measuring approximately 40 metres by 40 metres was observed within the central portion of the study area. Although there was no standing water within this area at the time of the site inspection the low-lying topography is consistent with typical features associated with areas of saturated soils (Images 7 and 8, p.23). A stone fence oriented southwest to northeast was also documented near the eastern boundary within the central portion of the subject property and may represent a former boundary for agricultural fields (Image 9, p.24).

The vegetation is thicker in the northern section of the study area compared with the southern portion near Maple Grove Road (Image 10, p.24). A former post and rail wood fence was documented along the northern limits of the study area, likely demarcating the historic property boundary between the northern and southern halves of Lot 1, Concession 1 (Image 11 and 12, p.25). A stone pile was also observed in the northeast section of the study area (Image 13, p.26).

No additional features identifying attributes of archaeological potential were identified during the site inspection.

3.5 Archaeological Potential

A number of factors are employed when determining archaeological potential within a particular area. In addition to the proximity to known archaeological sites, factors for determining Indigenous and historical archaeological potential include watershed area (primary and secondary watercourses), distance from water, drainage patterns, identification of past water sources (beach ridges, river beds, relic creeks, ancient shorelines), elevated topography, identification of significant physiological and geological features (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus), soil geomorphology, distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas), known burials sites and cemeteries, biological features (distribution of food and animal resources before colonization), features identifying early Euro-Canadian settlements (monuments, structures), historic transportation routes (historic roads, trails, portages, rail corridors) and properties designated and/or listed under the *Ontario Heritage Act.* Local knowledge from Aboriginal communities and heritage organizations, as well as consultation of available historical and archaeological literature and cartographic resources, aid in the identification of features possessing archaeological potential.

The City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan identifies the potential for archaeological resources within a portion of the study area (ASI & GII 1999). Additional attributes denoting archaeological potential in accordance with the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) are Maple Grove Road and the road situated along the western boundary of the study area, both documented on Belden's 1879 map of Huntley Township (Map 4). In accordance with the MTCS Standards and Guidelines, 100 metres beyond these historic transportation routes are consisted to represent areas of archaeological potential.

Based on the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan, and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), a portion of the study area is consisted to possess high potential to recover archaeologically significant resources (Map 11).

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

On behalf of Claridge Homes Corporation, Golder Associates completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed residential development at 1981 Maple Grove Road, situated within part of Lot 1, Concession 1, Huntley Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa. The primary objectives of this archaeological assessment were to identify known archaeological resources within the designated area, to provide information on previous archaeological studies completed in the area, to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property and to provide recommendations as to whether any additional archaeological investigations are required.

The potential to recover archaeologically significant material cultural resources within a portion of the study area was deemed to be high based on the proximity to known historic transportation routes and consultation with the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan (Map 11).

The site visit confirmed the study area landscape is primarily undisturbed and comprised of woodlot. Based on this analysis, the Stage 2 assessment should consist of a test pit survey. All property within the study area identified as possessing significant potential for archaeological resources should be shovel tested at five metre intervals and all remaining portions of the study area should be shovel tested at ten metre intervals to conform to the MTCS *Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 1 assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1) That the entire study area to be impacted by the proposed development be preceded by a Stage 2 archaeological assessment undertaken by an archaeologist licensed in the Province of Ontario. Based on the existing landscape conditions, the Stage 2 assessment should consist of hand excavated test pits at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated at least five centimetres into sterile subsoil;

2) That all property within the study area identified as possessing archaeological potential based on proximity to historic transportation routes and consultation with the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan be test pitted at five metre intervals during the Stage 2 field investigation; and,

3) That all property identified as possessing low archaeological potential be test pitted at ten metre intervals during the Stage 2 field investigation.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing 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, Culture and Sport, 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.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human us 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*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject 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 licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remains subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder Associates Ltd. ("Golder") has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Claridge Homes Corporation (the "Client"). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

8.0 REFERENCES

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9.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Undeveloped landscape within southern portion of the study area, view north.

Image 2: Undeveloped landscape within southern portion of the study area, view east.

Image 3: Pile of discarded stones documented in southern portion of the study area, view southeast.

Image 4: Exposed bedrock observed in southern portion of the study area, view north.

Image 5: Concrete pipe documented in southwestern portion of the study area, view east.

Image 6: Abandoned car observed within the southcentral portion of the study area, view northeast.

Image 7: Low-lying topography within central portion of the study area, view north.

Image 8: Low-lying topography within central portion of the study area, view south.

Image 9: Stone boundary line oriented southwest-northeast along the eastern boundary of the study area, view west.

Image 10: Representative landscape within northern portion of the study area, view north.

Image 11: Post and rail wooden fence documented in northern section of the study area, view east.

Image 12: Post and rail wooden fence documented in northern section of the study area, view west.

Image 13: Stone pile observed in the northeast section of the study area, view northwest.

10.0 MAPS

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 250 500 1,000

1:25,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-09-12
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	JEM
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	BD

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LEGEND

ROADWAY

STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

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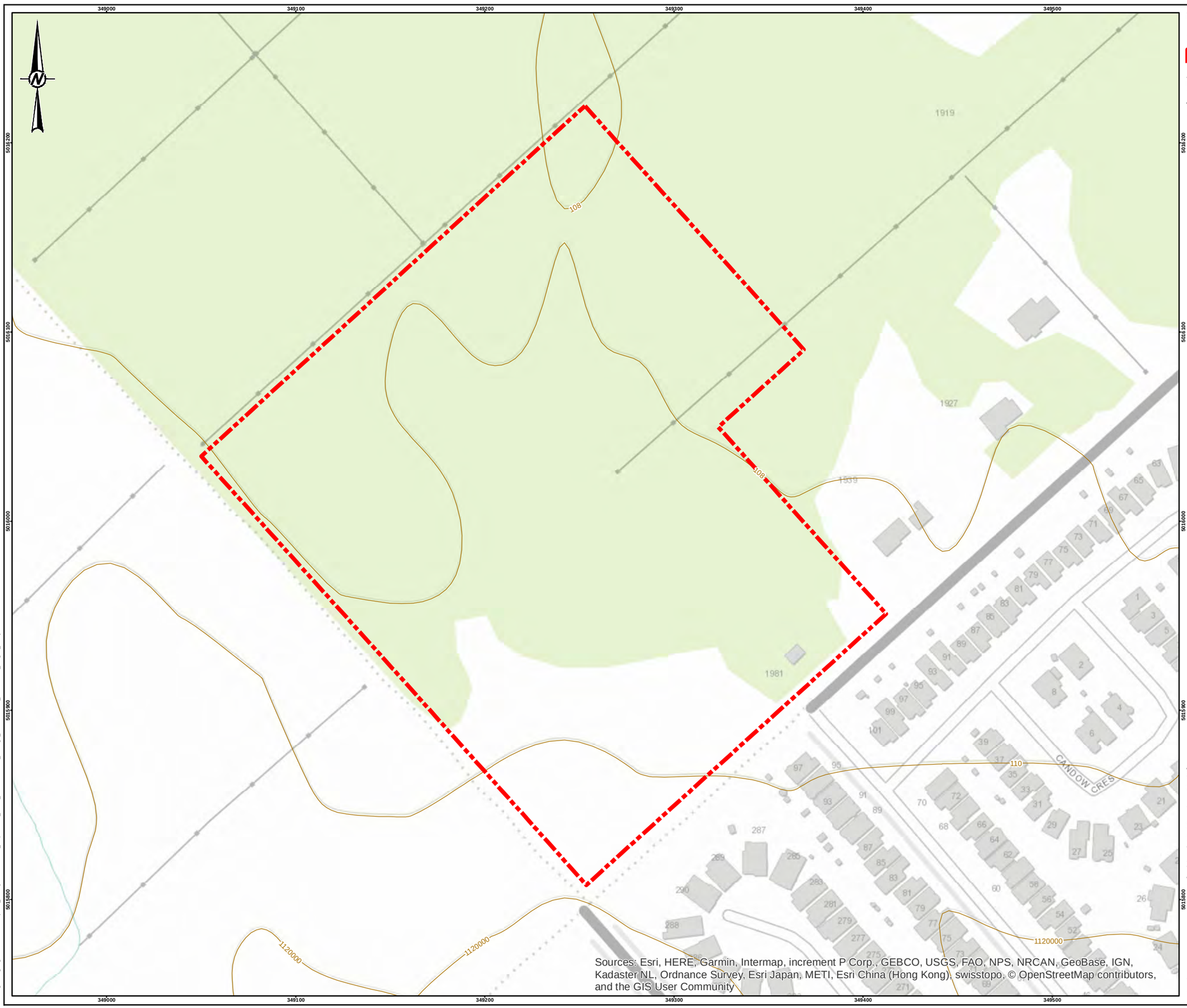

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LEGEND

TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres

STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

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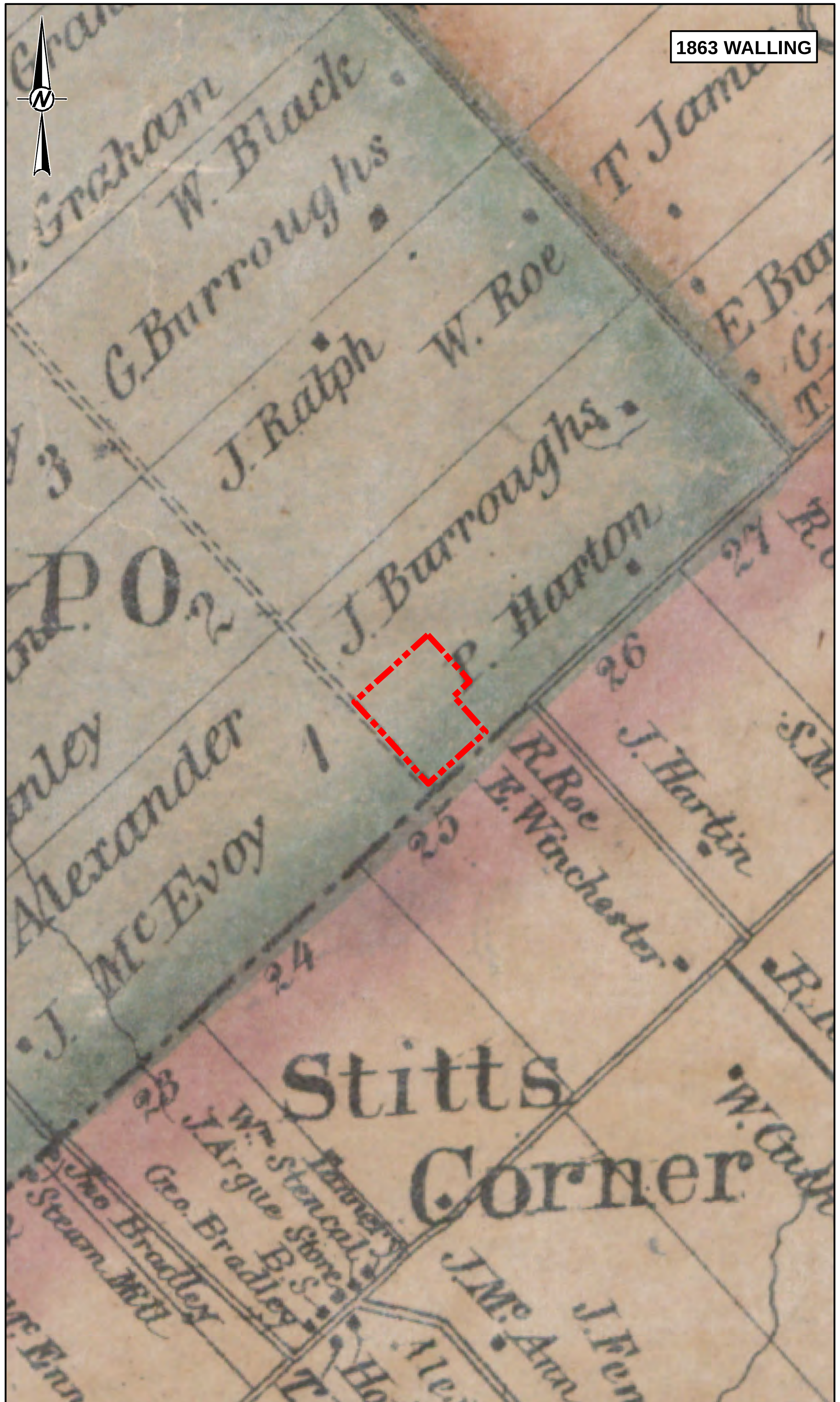

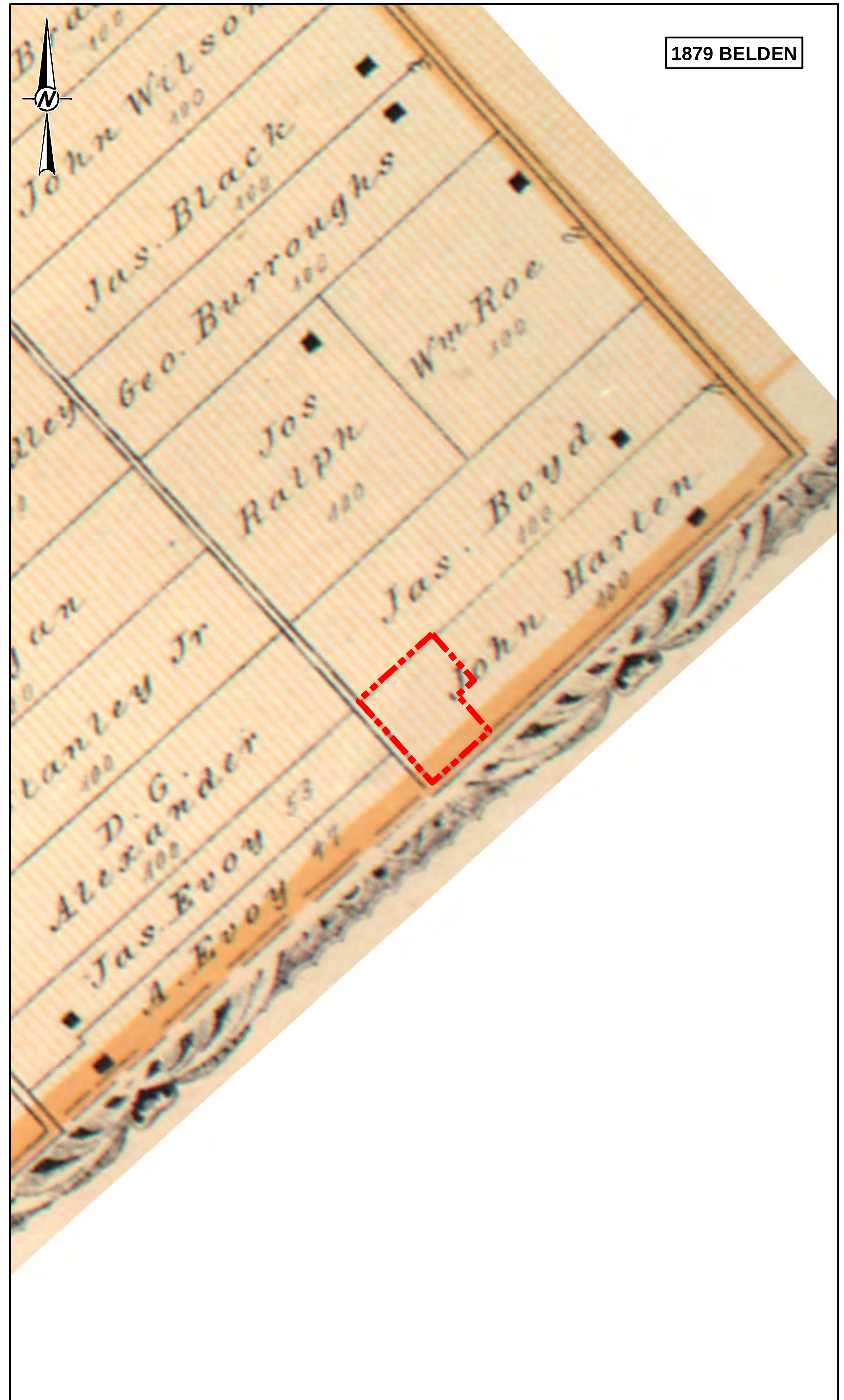

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STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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1:15,000 METRES

CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

19th CENTURY HISTORIC MAPS

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-09-12
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APPROVED	BD

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LEGEND

STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

AERIAL IMAGERY

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

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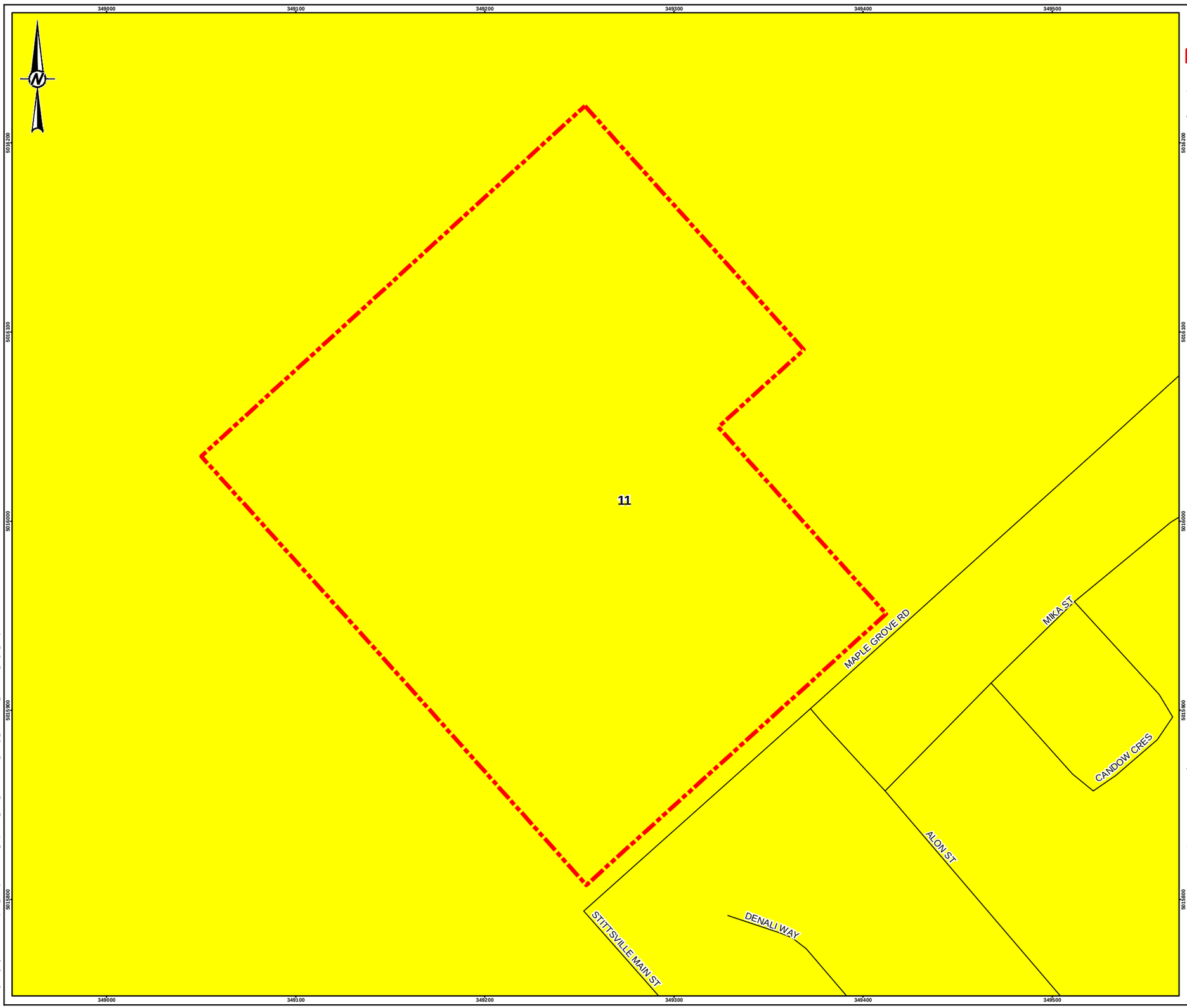

LEGEND

ROADWAY

STUDY AREA

11: SAND PLAINS

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CHAPMAN, L.J. AND PUTNAM, D.F. 2007. PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE-DATA 228
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

PHYSIOGRAPHY MAP

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

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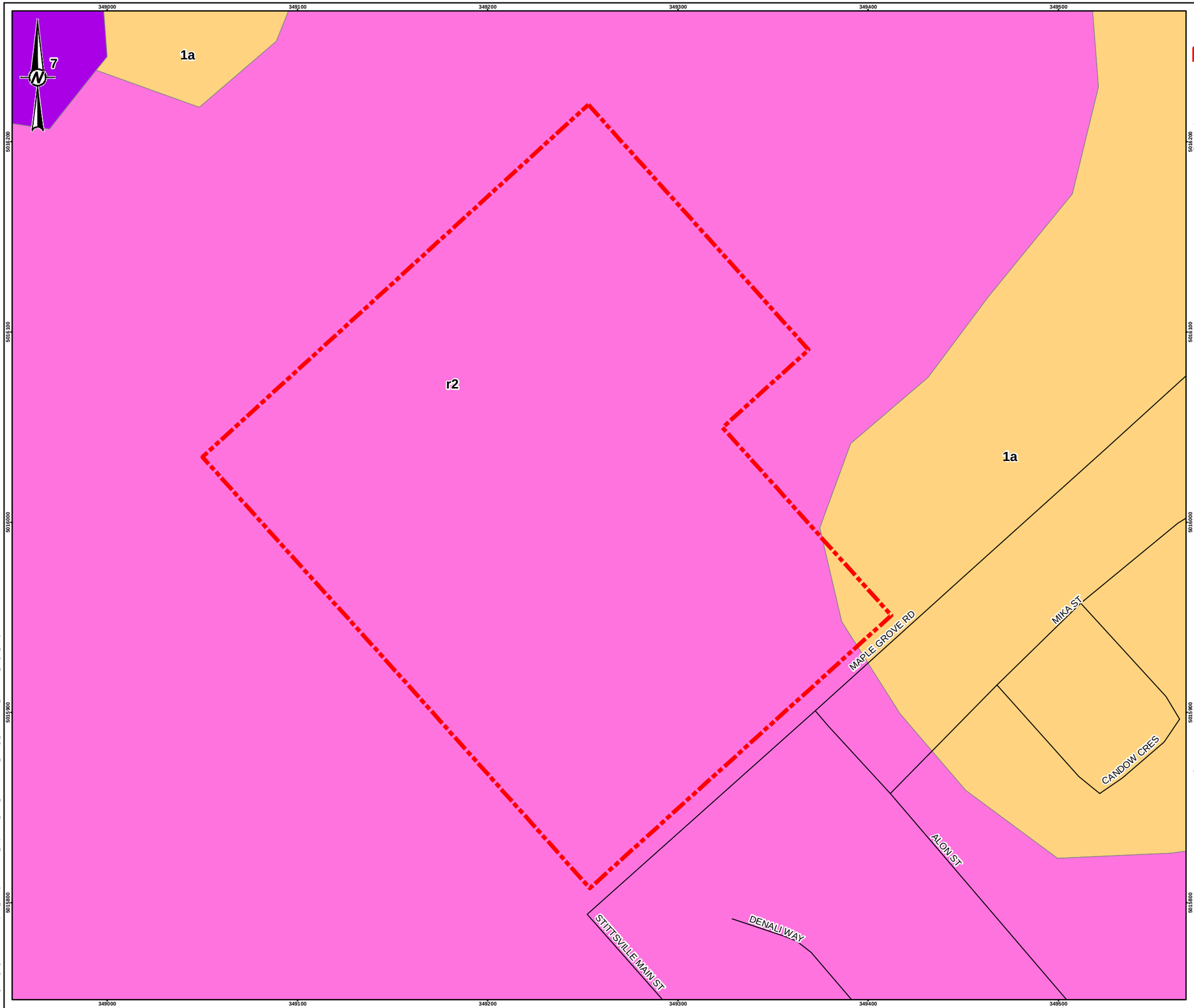


LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- STUDY AREA
- 7. ORGANIC DEPOSITS: MUCK & PEAT
- 1a. TILL, PLAIN WITH LOCAL RELIEF <5 m
- r2. BEDROCK: LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, SANDSTONE & LOCAL SHALE

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. BÉLANGER, J. R. 2008 URBAN GEOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OPEN FILE 5311, 1 DVD.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

0 20 40 80

1:2,000 METRES

CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CONSULTANT

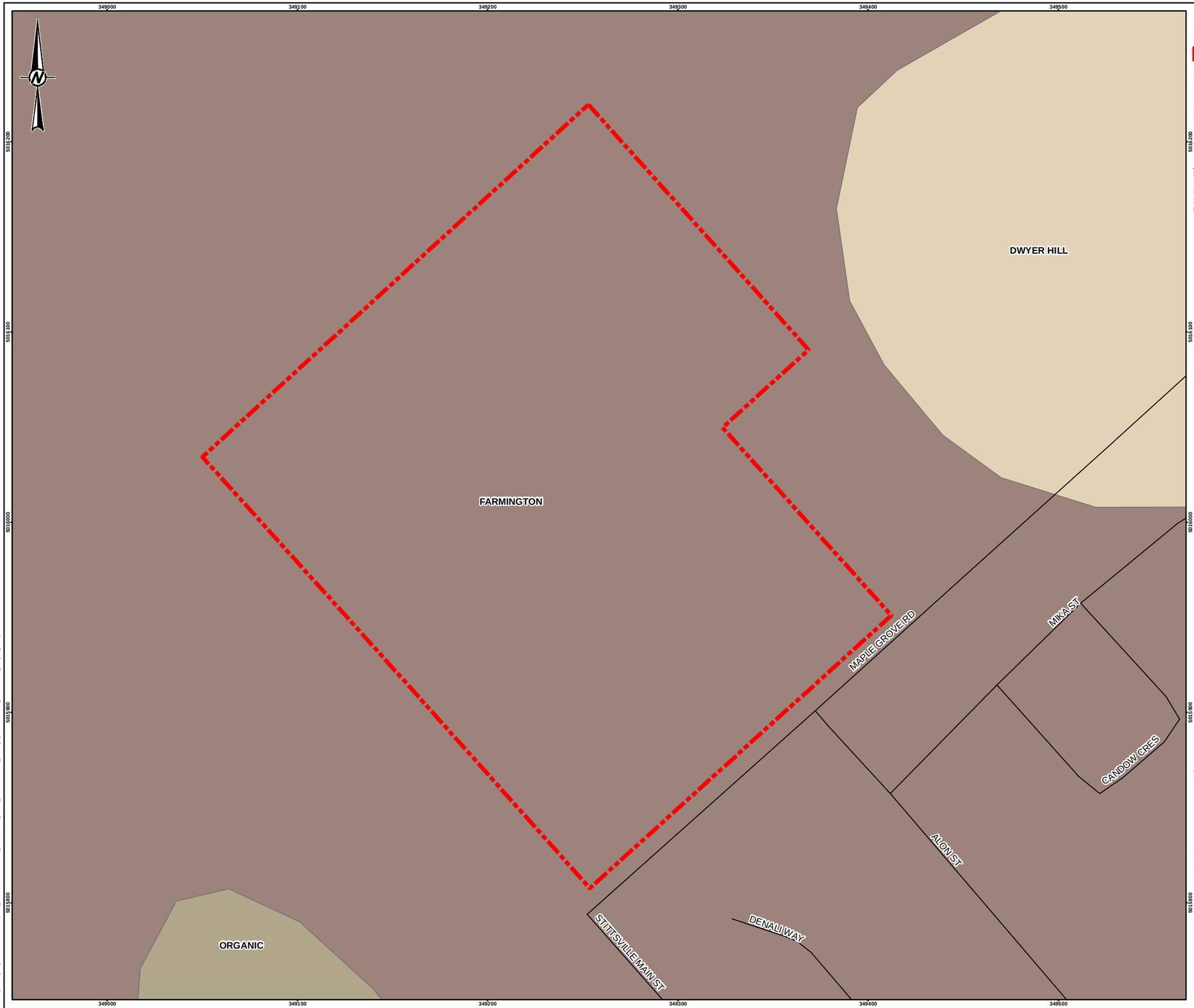
Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-09-12
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	JEM
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
1776275	0003	0	7

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM:
25mm
0

Path: \\golder.gds\gal\Ottawa\Active\Spatial_IM\Cityof\Ottawa\1981_MapleGrove_Rd\99_PROJ\1776275_Claridge_GeoEnviro\40_PROD\0003_Stage1_Archy\1776275-0003-HA-0007.mxd



LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- STUDY AREA
- DWYER HILL
- FARMINGTON
- ORGANIC
- OSGOODE

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

0 20 40 80

1:2,000 METRES

CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX (ONTARIO SOILS)

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-09-12
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	JEM
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
1776275	0003	0	**8**

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM:
0 25mm

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LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- ADAMS HERITAGE STAGE 1 (2014) AND STAGE 2 (2015) STUDY AREA
- STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

0 60 120 240

1:6,000 METRES

CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS WITHIN 50 m

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-09-12
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	JEM
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
1776275	0003	0	**9**

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm

LEGEND

- IMAGE LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- ROADWAY
- STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. PROJECT: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

0 20 40 80

1:2,000 METRES

CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

IMAGE LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-09-12
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	JEM
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
1776275	0003	0	**10**

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 0 25mm

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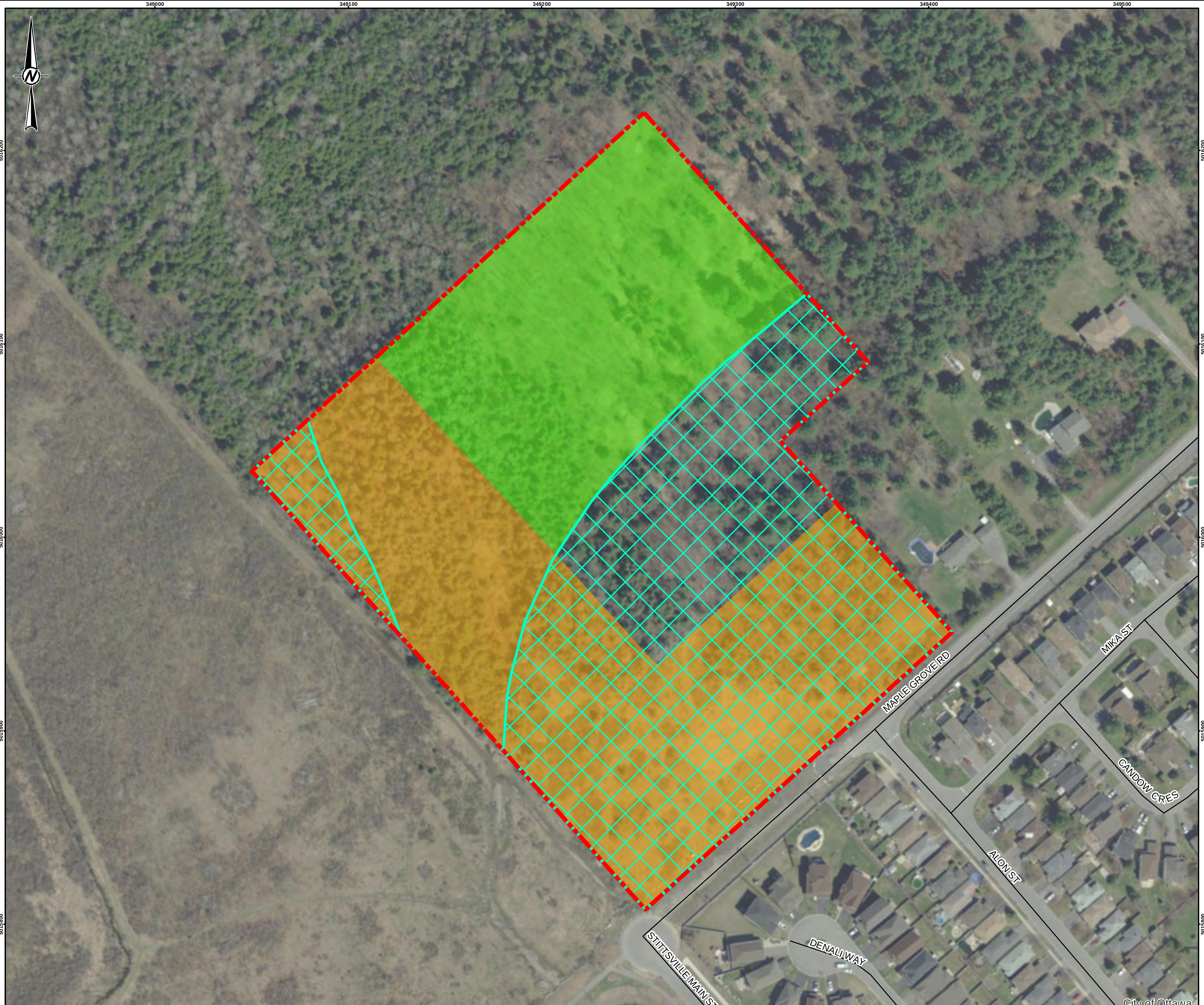

LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL BASED ON HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION ROUTES (TEST PIT AT 5 m INTERVALS)
- LOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (TEST PIT AT 10 m INTERVALS)
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL BASED ON CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN (TEST PIT AT 5 m INTERVALS)
- STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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0 20 40 80

1:2,000 METRES

CLIENT

CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, 1981 MAPLE GROVE ROAD, PART OF LOT 1, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-09-12
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	JEM
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
1776275	0003	0	11

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM:

25mm

CLOSURE

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Aaron Mior, M.MA.
Staff Archaeologist

Bradley Drouin, M.A.
Associate, Senior Archaeologist

AM/BD/ca

https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/16628g/deliverables/stage 1 archaeology/final/p1077-0032-2017_9april2018_re.docx

As a global, employee-owned organisation with over 50 years of experience, Golder Associates is driven by our purpose to engineer earth's development while preserving earth's integrity. We deliver solutions that help our clients achieve their sustainable development goals by providing a wide range of independent consulting, design and construction services in our specialist areas of earth, environment and energy.

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