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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

1927 Maple Grove Rd,
Concession 1, Part Lot 1
Geographic Township of Huntley, Carleton County
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Maple Grove Towns Inc., undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 1 of Concession 1 in former Huntley Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act. Maple Grove Towns is developing the property for residential use (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the City of Ottawa as a component of Major Zoning By-law Amendment and Plan of Subdivision applications under the Planning Act.

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

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property has low precontact Indigenous archaeological potential based on being more than 500 m from a water source (a tributary to the Carp River), poor or slowly draining soils, and a lack of distinctive landforms. The study area does exhibit moderate historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. While there are no structures mapped historically within the study area, land registry records indicate that the lot was granted by the Crown starting in 1828 and Maple Grove Road was an early transportation route following the boundary between Huntly and Goulbourn Townships.

The Stage 2 assessment undertaken on December 7, 2020, consisted of shovel testing on 5 m intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered during the test pit survey.

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.

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Field Directors	Duncan Williams (P1108), MA
Field Crew	Selena Barré (R1238) Filippo Ronca, MA
Report Preparation	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369) Filippo Ronca, MA
Archival Research	Filippo Ronca, MA
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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Maple Grove Towns Inc., undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 1 of Concession 1 in former Huntley Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act. Maple Grove Towns is developing the property for residential use (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the City of Ottawa as a component of Major Zoning By-law Amendment and Plan of Subdivision applications under the Planning Act.

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

The study area for the Stage 1 and 2 assessment is 0.9 hectares. At the time of the archaeological assessment the study area was owned Maple Grove Towns Inc. 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* (Society 2001), *Pioneer Families and Early Settlers of Huntley Township* (Gilchrist and Gilchrist 1988). Other useful resources include, *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

The Woodland Period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually introduced to the region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not clearly defined, however there are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic

styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 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); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquins (Pilon 2005).

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

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

4.2.4 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 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 (Elliott 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 school house 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.

The fire of 1870, believed to have started near Pakenham, broke out on August 17th following a long period of drought (Argue 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 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 2001:75).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The Crown patent for Lot 1 Concession 1 was issued in northern and southern halves, with the study area lying within the southern 100 acres patented to Patrick Hartin in 1828 (OLR). Patrick and Mary arrived from County Antrim circa 1824 (Sample 2005) and settled to the east of the study area, as shown on the 1863 Walling map (Map 4). Mary is reputed to have died in the great fire of 1870 (Sample 2005). Upon Patrick's death in 1875, the parcel was split between his sons John and James, with younger brother John moving into the family home as depicted in the 1879 Belden map (Map 4). James lived just to the south on Lot 26 Concession 12 in

Goulbourn Township (Map 4). Subdivision of the south ½ lot did not begin until the 1960s and the Hartin family held portions of the land well into the middle of the 20th century (OLR).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (approximately 0.9 hectares) consists of a rectangular lot bound to the east and west by existing estate residential lots, to the north by forest, and to the south by Maple Grove Road and then existing residential development (Map 3). The area is relatively flat and at the time of the assessment the study area consisted of an open forested lawn area grading into forested areas along the northern, eastern, and southeastern limits. A house, built between 1976 and 1991 based on aerial imagery, is present in the southeast corner of the lot. Associated with the home are significant landscape features including a gravel drive and parking area, swimming pool, and septic system.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the broader Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 5). 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 lies predominantly within Dwyer Hill soils with a small portion on the western edge extending into an area of Farmington loam (Map 5). Dwyer Hill series soils are poorly drained sandy veneers over Orthic Humic Gleysols. Farmington loam soils are a light brown loam typically found 1 m above bedrock and provide moderate to slow drainage (Schut and Wilson 1987).

The surficial geology of the study area is characterized by paleozoic bedrock or sandy and silty compact diamicton till deposit. There are no mapped surficial geology features in the immediate area (Map 5).

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. Immediately west of the study area, Golder Associates completed Stage 1 archaeologica assessment of 1981 Maple Grove Road, finding nothing of archaeological significance (Golder Associates Inc. 2018a, 2018b). A Stage 1 and a subsequent 2 assessment were undertaken by Golder Associates in advance of development at 6111 and 6141 Hazeldean Road, south of the study area. The assessments found large areas to be deeply disturbed, nothing of archaeological concern, and recommended no further archaeological investigations (Golder Associates 2014, 2017).

A Stage 1 assessment was undertaken by Heritage Quest for the Hazeldean Road Corridor between Terry Fox Drive and the Old Carp Road (Daechsel 2000).

Kinickinick Heritage Consultants completed a combined Stage 1 and 2 assessment of Lot 24, Concession 12, east of the study area. From a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, it appears as though this assessment resulted in the identification of nine supposed archaeological sites recommended for further assessment (discussed below). These sites were subsequently subject to Stage 3 assessment by Kinickinick Heritage Consultants.

East from the study area, Paterson has conducted Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments on 570 and 590 Hazeldean Road (Paterson Group 2012, 2013a, 2013b). A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for part of the larger Fernbank Community lands at 5618 Hazeldean Road, east of Iber Road, was conducted in 2006 (Swayze 2011). Paterson subsequently conducted Stage 2 to 4 assessments and mitigations at 5618 Hazeldean Road. This included Stage 3 assessment and mitigation of the W. Bradley Site (BhFx-68) (Paterson Group 2017, 2019b) and the Stage 3 assessment and ongoing Stage 4 mitigation of the Bradley Farm Site (BhFx-47) first recorded by Past Recovery (Past Recovery 2014; Paterson Group 2019a).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are 13 registered sites within 1 km of the study area as shown in Table 1, however this may be incorrect. Sites BhFx-4 to 11, and 17 are supposed Early Archaic sites identified by Kinickinick Heritage Consultants, however the identification of many of their Archaic sites has been called into question. These sites are identified based primarily on the presence of debateable expedient tools made of locally available stone; a lithic industry not widely accepted in the province. Furthermore, none of these sites has been accepted into the register by the MHSTCI, all are listed as 'In Database - Awaiting Ministry Review'. Furthermore, Location 1 (BhFx-44), is incorrectly located, as it is in the Village of Richmond on Part Lot 22, Concession 3, of Goulbourn Township approximately over 10 km to the south.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Status	Licensee
BhFx-9	*Findspot 6*	*Archaic, Early*	*Aboriginal*	*camp/campsite*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-8	*Findspot 5*	*Archaic, Early*	*Aboriginal*	*camp/campsite*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-7	*Findspot 4*	*Archaic, Early*	*Aboriginal*	*camp/campsite*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-6	*Findspot 3*	*Archaic, Early*	*Aboriginal*	*camp/campsite*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-50	**173 Huntmar**	**Other**	**Other Euro Canadian Homestead**	**Other 1860 Euro Canadian**	**Further CHVI**	**Adams**
BhFx-5	*Findspot 2*	*Archaic, Early*	*Aboriginal*	*camp/campsite*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-44	*Location 1*	*Post-Contact*			*Wrong location*	*Wilson*
BhFx-4		*Archaic, Early*	*Aboriginal*	*scatter*	*No Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-37	**Hartin 2 Site**	**Post-Contact, Pre-Contact**	**Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian**	**processing, quarry, scatter**	**No Further CHVI**	**Daechsel**
BhFx-36	**Hartin-1**	**Pre-Contact**	**Aboriginal**	**findspot**	**No Further CHVI**	**Daechsel**
BhFx-17	*IBB2*	*Archaic, Early*		*Unknown*	*Further CHVI*	Swayze
BhFx-11	*Findspot 8*	*Archaic, Early*	*Aboriginal*	*camp/campsite*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*
BhFx-10	*Findspot 7*	*Archaic, Early*		*camp/campsite*	*Further CHVI*	*Swayze*

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 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. The Hartin 1 site (BhFx-36) is approximately 600 m meters east of the study area. This site, consisting of a quartz scraper and a few pieces of unmodified chert, was found during Stage 2 assessment (Golder Associates Inc. 2007). Stage 3 assessment of the site did not reveal any additional pre-contact finds and cleared the site of further CHVI (Golder Associates Inc. 2008). The Hartin 2 site (BhFx-37) is also approximately 600 metres east of the study area. Stage 2 assessment produced a collection of '50 chert bi-products' (Golder Associates Inc. 2007), however Stage 3 assessment did not reveal any additional pre-contact finds and cleared the site of further CHVI (Golder Associates Inc. 2008).

Over 900 m to the northeast is the 173 Huntmar site (BhFx-50), a Euro-Canadian farmstead. Stage 2 assessment recovered 134 artifacts and a Stage 3 assessment was recommended (Adams 2015).

No commemorative plaques or monuments are in the vicinity of the subject property.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, a small portion of the property has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area consists mostly of poorly to slowly draining soils. The nearest known water source, a historically mapped small tributary to the Carp River, is over 500 m distant (Map 6). The landscape is unremarkable and flat with no distinguishing features. Two small pre-contact sites have been found in the vicinity but are over 600 m from the study area. Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is low potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

Potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historic transportation routes, historic community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The area exhibits moderate potential for historical period archaeological sites. While there are no structures mapped historically within the study area (Map 4), land registry records indicate that the lot was granted by the Crown starting in 1828 and Maple Grove Road was an early transportation route following the boundary between Huntley and Goulbourn Townships (Map 4).

Accordingly, the study area demonstrates low potential for pre-contact archaeological sites but has moderate potential for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

5.0 Field Methods

The entire study area was not acceptable for ploughing as it is a combination of lightly forested, manicured lawn, and an extant house with associated infrastructure (Standard 1.a. and e. Section 2.1.2 (Map 3). As per Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) the study area was shovel tested on a 5 m interval (Map 3, Figure 1-4). Test pitting was completed for approximately 0.75 ha or 83% of the property. Test pit survey was extended to within 1 m of structures. Footprints of the extant house and associated disturbances (i.e., driveway, inground pool, and septic system) (0.15 ha) were not tested as they are deeply disturbed as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2020) (Figures 5 and 6).

All test-pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then immediately backfilled (Section 2.1.2).

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries digitized from a georeferenced survey plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Collector.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 3 for photo locations mapped by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011).

Field work took place on December 7, 2020. Weather conditions were sunny with a daily temperature of -5° Celsius. While snowfall had occurred in the week preceding the assessment, warmer weather and significant rainfall had removed all but the last vestiges of snow. Soils were not frozen, were not saturated, and lighting conditions were good as per Section 2.1, Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the property owner via Maple Grove Towns Inc., with no limits to access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Photograph record, maps, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A to C.

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Despite having moderate historical potential, nothing of archaeological significance was found in the study area.

8.0 Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the development area had low archeological potential for precontact Indigenous sites and moderate potential for historical occupations. Stage 2 field assessment found no archaeological resources present in the study area.

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

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

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

10.0 Closure

Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Maple Grove Towns Inc. or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Paterson Group Inc.

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Nadine Kopp, M.A., A. P. A
Project Archaeologist

11.0 Bibliography and Sources

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12.0 Images

Figure 1: Testing near Maple Grove Road (PA1215-D16).

Figure 2: Testing in wooded area (PA1215-D29).

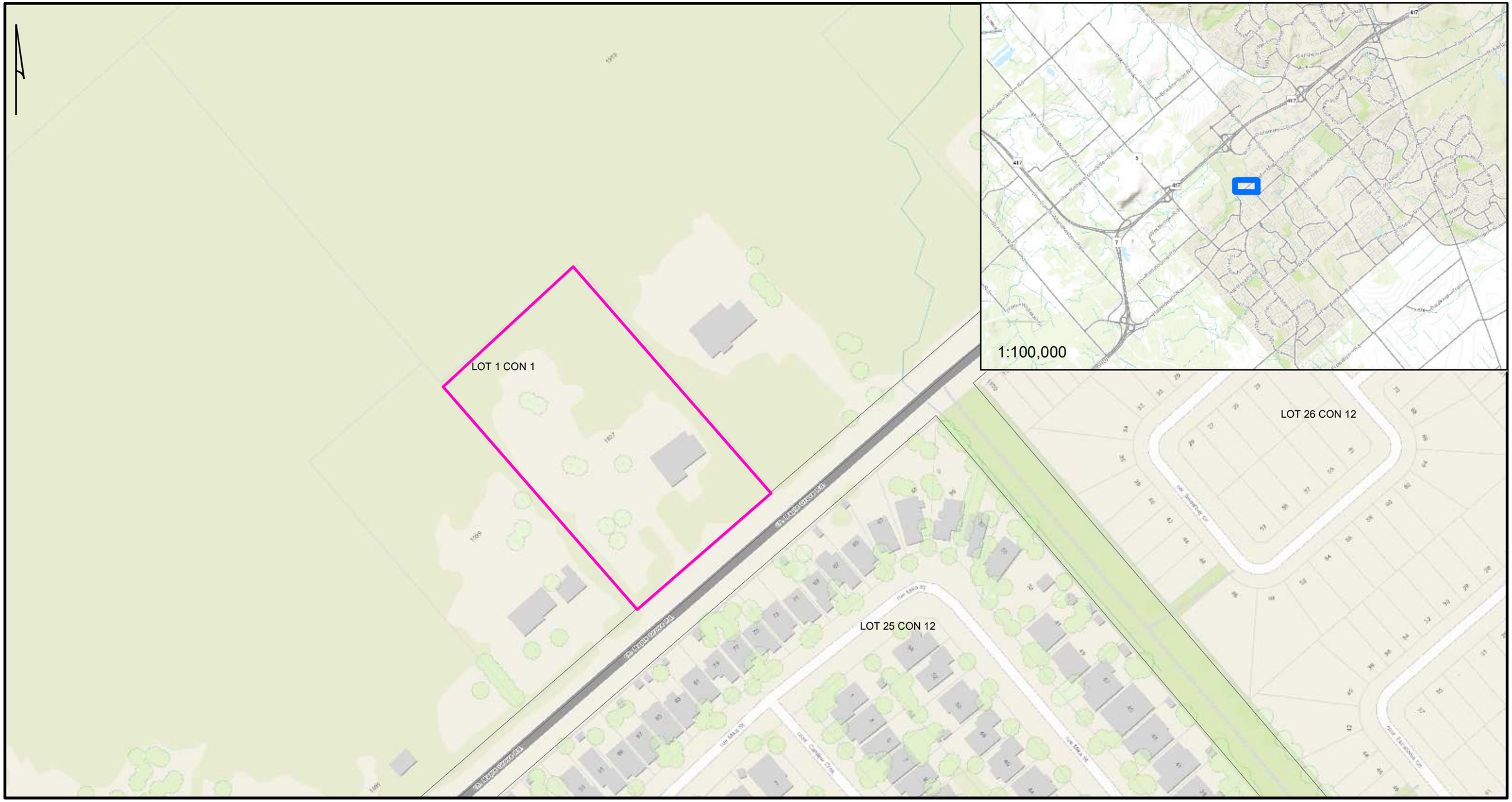
Figure 3: Testing in manicured lawn area (PA1215-D6).

Figure 4: Testing in front of house (PA1215-D45).

Figure 5: Inground pool and septic system north of house (PA1215-D38).

Figure 6: Overview of house, driveway, and gravel parking area (PA1215-D15).

13.0 Maps



STUDY AREA

0 30 60 90 120 150 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA

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

Scale	1:1,500
Des	SB
Drawn	SB
Chkd	BM

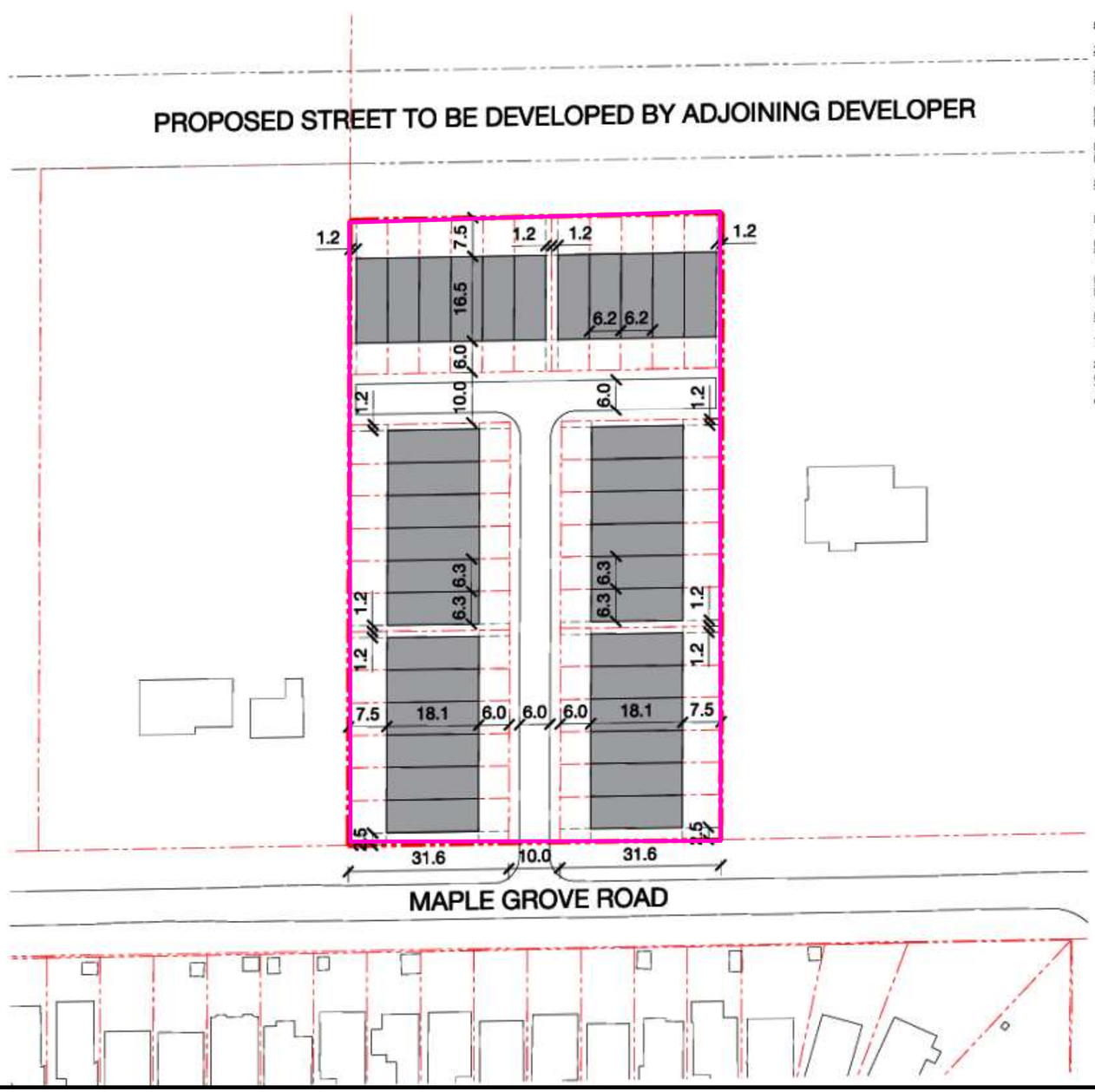
Project PA1215

Borden N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1927 MAPLE GROVE ROAD
OTTAWA, ON

LOCATION

File: PA1215 LOCATION
Date: 12/14/2020
Map: 1



SITE INFORMATION

ZONING	R3YY
SITE AREA Total Site Area:	8,916m²
HEIGHT Residential:	4 Storeys (12m)
PARKING RATES Residential:	REQUIRED 1.0 p/unit

SETBACKS	F.Y.	S.Y.	I.S.Y.	R.Y.
	3m	2.5m	1.2m	6m

DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

RESIDENTIAL UNITS
Townhouses: 35

PARKING	Required	Provided
Residential:	35	35

NOTES

1. Assumes typical Residential floor height of 3m.

2. The base plan (lot lines, existing roads and surrounding areas) is based on the City's Open Data and aerial images. The site area is approximate and all dimensions need to be confirmed by a proper survey.

1927 MAPLE GROVE ROAD

CONCEPT PLAN 3

LEGEND

PROPOSED BUILDING
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
SETBACKS

STUDY AREA

Meters
0 20 40 60 80 100

No.	REVISION	DATE	BY
2	DRAFT	2020.12.08	EL
1	DRAFT	2020.03.05	CB

CLIENT
ZAYOUN GROUP INC

FOTENN
Planning + Design
395 Cooper Street, Suite 300, Ottawa ON K2P 2H7
613.730.5709 www.fotenn.com

DESIGNED	RP
REVIEWED	RP
DATE	2020.03.05

P3

REFERENCES:
COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS:
CONCEPT PLAN PROVIDED BY MAPLE GROVE TOWNS DATED 2020/12/08

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

Scale	1:1,000
Des	SB
Drawn	SB
Chkd	BM

Project: PA1202
Borden: N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1927 MAPLE GROVE ROAD
OTTAWA, ON

CONCEPT PLAN

File: PA1215 DM
Date: 12/16/2020
Map: 2

STUDY AREA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL ARCHÉOLOGIQUE

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER

METHODOLOGY

SHOVEL TESTING (5 m INTERVAL)

EXCLUDED - DEEPLY DISTURBED

0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: AERIAL IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTAWA - FALL 2019
CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (1999)

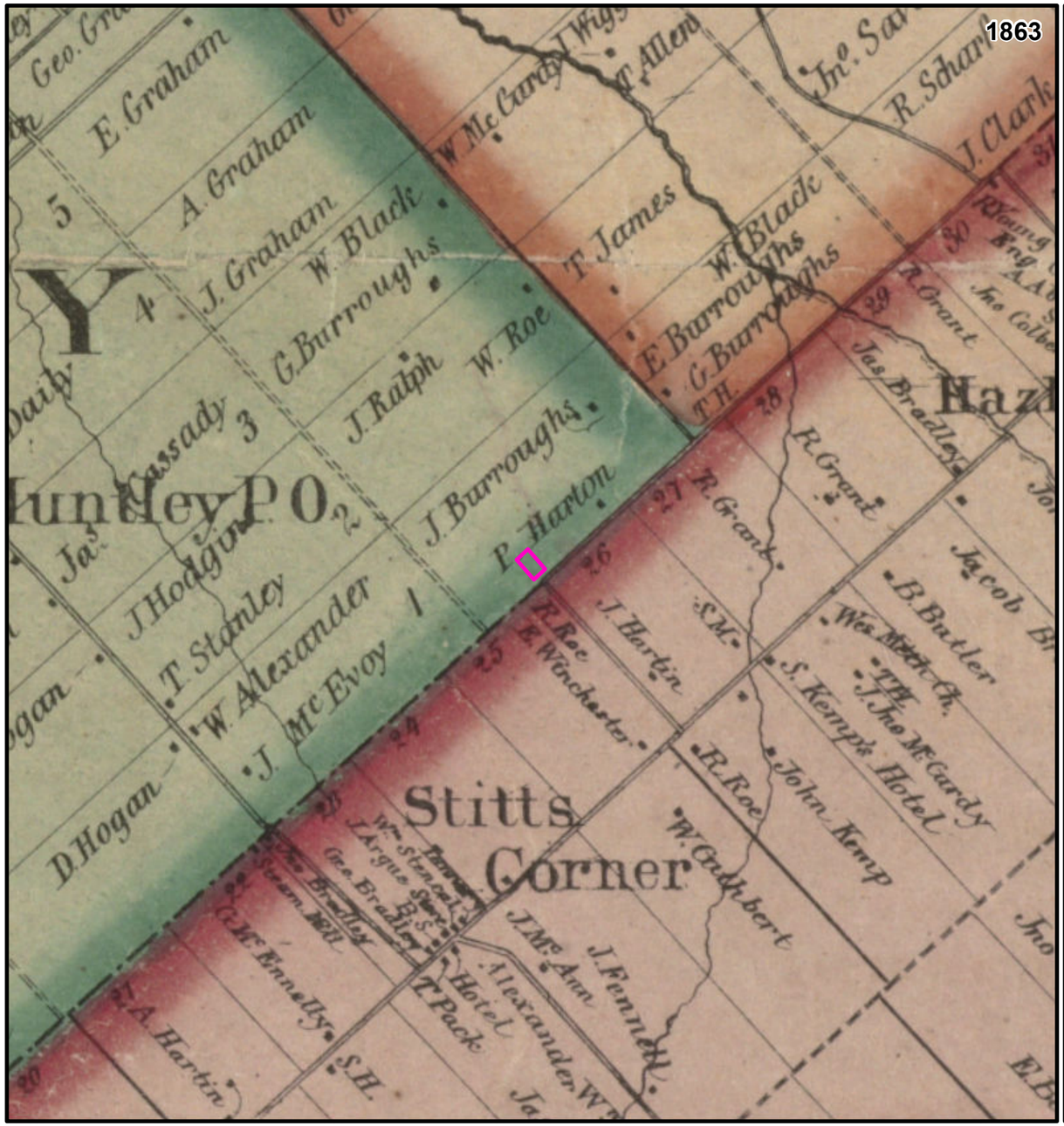
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

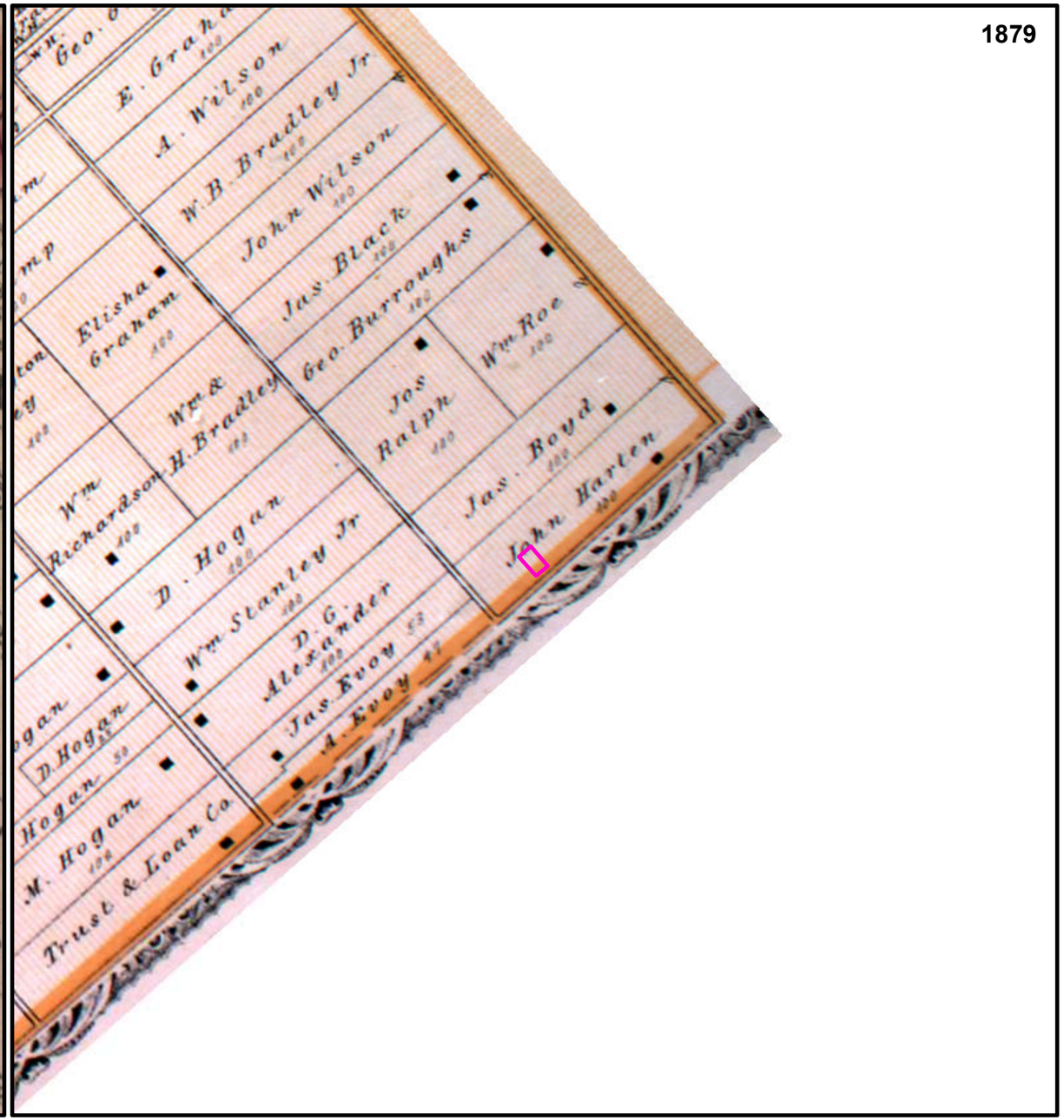
Scale	1:1,000
Des	SB
Drawn	SB
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1215
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1927 MAPLE GROVE ROAD
OTTAWA, ON

POTENTIAL, CONDITIONS METHODS & PHOTO KEY

File:	PA1215 POTENTIAL
Date:	12/14/2020
Map:	3





STUDY AREA

0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 2 Kilometers

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, CANADA WEST : FROM SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING (1863)
HUNTLY TOWNSHIP FROM THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, 1879, H. BELDEN AND CO.

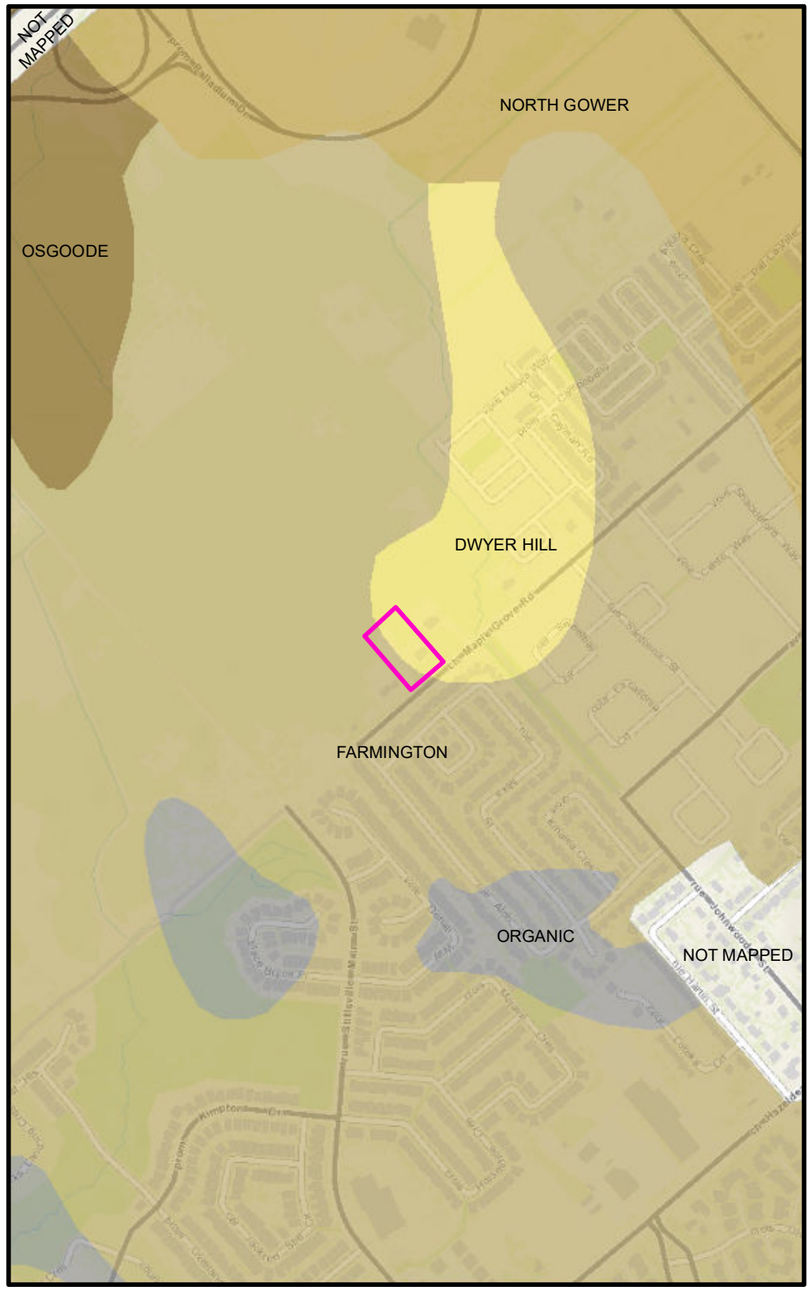
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

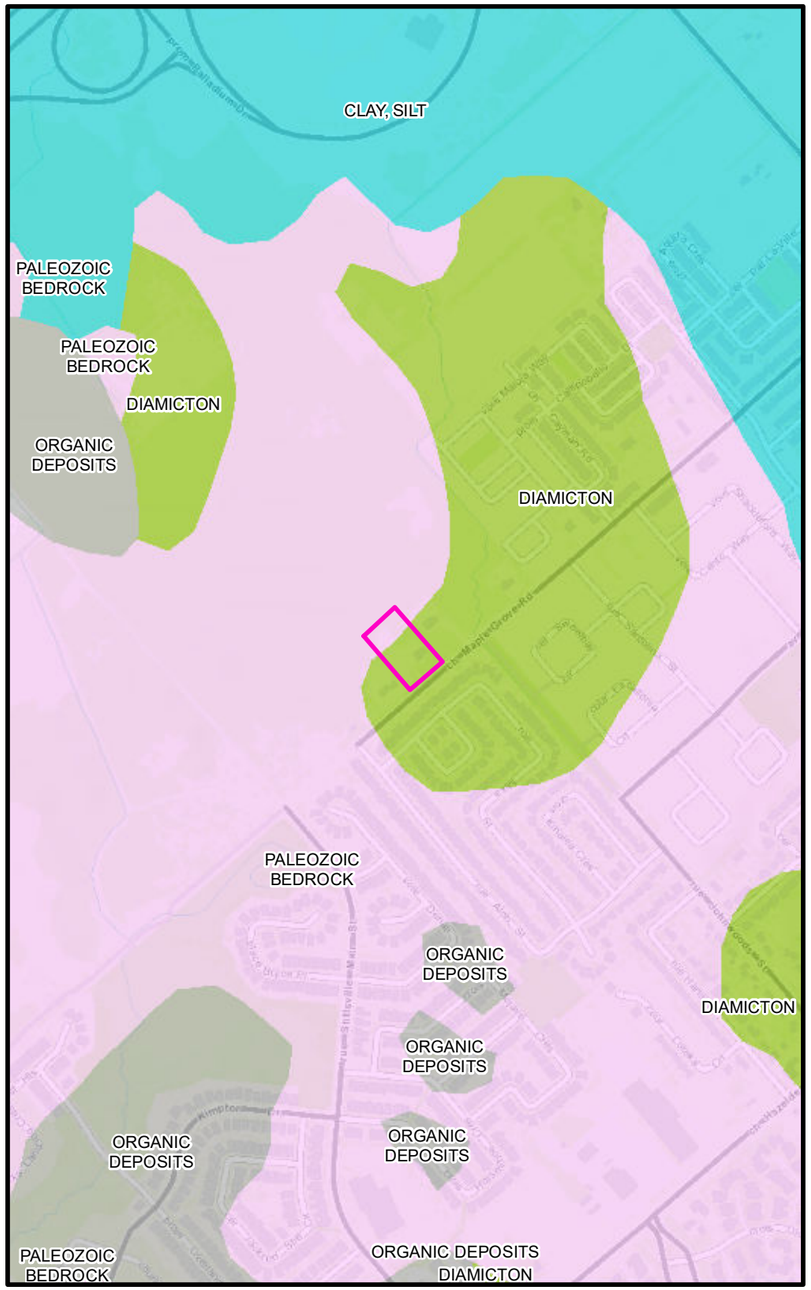
Scale	1:24,000
Des	SB
Drawn	SB
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1215
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1927 MAPLE GROVE ROAD
OTTAWA, ON

HISTORICAL

File:	PA1215 HISTORIC
Date:	12/15/2020
Map:	4





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

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWAAERIAL IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTAWA - FALL 2019
CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (1999)

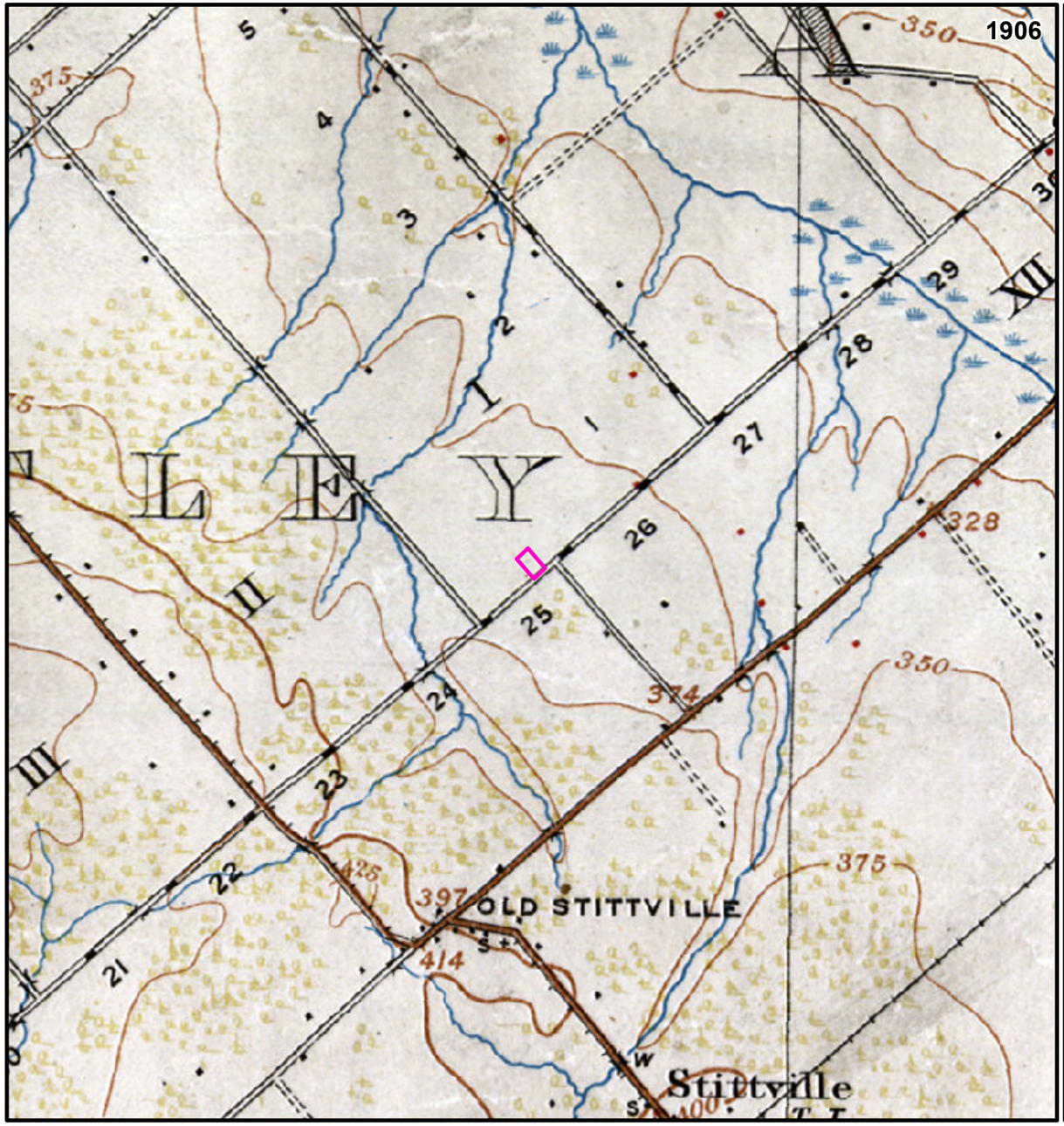
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:10,000
Des	SB
Drawn	SB
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1215
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1927 MAPLE GROVE ROAD
OTTAWA, ON

SOILS, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

File: PA1215 SOILS
Date: 12/15/2020
Map: 5



STUDY AREA

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REFERENCES:

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

Scale	1:24,000
Des	SB
Drawn	SB
Chkd	BM

Project: PA1215
Borden: N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1927 MAPLE GROVE ROAD
OTTAWA, ON

HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHIC

File: PA1215 HISTORIC TOPO
Date: 12/15/2020
Map: 6

14.0 Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue #	Comment	Dir	Date	By
PA1215-D01	FR test pit located in the middle of the main lawn	E	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D02	DW in the forest test pitting the NW limit of the property	NW	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D03	SB in the forest and at the end of the first line of test pitting	E	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D04	View of the property from the forest and at the end of the middle line	W	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D05	Details of a trail barrier located at the northern limit of the property	N	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D06	Details of the survey area located inside the forest	S	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D07	Details of the main lawn, from the middle and along the west side	N	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D08	Details of the main lawn from the middle and looking NE	NE	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D09	Details of the main lawn from the middle and looking E	E	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D10	2 details of the main lawn from the middle and looking SE	SE	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D11	Details of the main lawn from the middle and looking SE	S	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D12	Details of the property located to the north of the pool	E	2020-12-07	FR
PA1215-D13	SB and FR shovel testing the main lawn and at the S limit of the property	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D14	Details of the main lawn along the southern limit of the survey area	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D15	Details of the driveway along the southern limit of the survey area	W	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D16	FR first shovel test pit along the southern limit of the property	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D17	Close up of a test pit along the western edge of the main lawn	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D18	SB test pitting along her first line of the main lawn	E	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D19	FR test pitting along his first line of the main lawn	E	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D20	Close-up of a test pit along the W edge an opposite a nearby pond	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D21	Details of a pond located to the west of the property	W	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D22	Details of a pond located to the west of the property	W	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D23	Details of the western edge of the property	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D24	Details of the forest located at the northern limit of the survey area	S	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D25	Details of the forest located at the northern limit of the survey area	S	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D26	SB and FR testing pitting the main lawn and moving north	SE	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D27	Details of the forest located at the north of the property	S	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D28	Interface of the main lawn and the forest located at the north of the property	E	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D29	FR shovel testing inside the forest	E	2020-12-07	DW

Catalogue #	Comment	Dir	Date	By
PA1215-D30	View of the back of the house from inside the forest	S	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D31	Car shelter located in the forest behind the house	W	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D32	FR shovel testing of the property behind the house	W	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D33	Details of the survey area behind the house	W	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D34	FR shovel testing by the shed behind the house	W	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D35	Details of the survey area behind the house	SW	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D36	Details of the survey area behind the house	S	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D37	Details of the survey area behind the house and along the eastern limits	E	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D38	Details around the pool, showing the septic beds	W	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D39	FR shovel test behind the house and towards the eastern limits	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D40	Details of the side of the house along the eastern limits of the property	S	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D41	Details of the side of the house along the eastern limits of the property	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D42	Details of the survey area at the front of the house	W	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D43	Details of the forest at the front of the property	SW	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D44	Details of the forest at the front of the property	S	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D45	Details of the forest at the front of the house	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D46	Details of survey area at the front of the house and inside the forest	E	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D47	Details of the forest located at the front of the house	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D48	Details of the forest located at the front of the house	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D49	Details of the main lawn beside the house	N	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D50	General details of the driveway beside the house	S	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D51	General details of the survey area in front of the house	S	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D52	General details of the survey area in front of the house	E	2020-12-07	DW
PA1215-D53	General details of the survey area in front of the house	E	2020-12-07	DW

15.0 Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1215	1927 Maple Grove Road, Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file exported as PDF)	D. Williams

16.0 Appendix C: Map Catalogue

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