ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:
232 Donald B. Munro Drive
Part Lot 17, Concession 2
Geographic Township of Huntley
Carleton County, City of Ottawa

Prepared For
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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Tartan Land Development (Tartan), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment at 232 Donald B. Munro Drive, Part Lot 17, Concession 2, in former Huntley Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1). The assessment was requested by the City of Ottawa in support of a Plan of Subdivision application under the Planning Act (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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

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

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals of the entire area retaining archaeological potential. Field work took place on September 15, 2021. Weather conditions were sunny with a temperature of 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by the owner with no restrictions. Nothing of archaeological concern was found.

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

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Tartan Land Development (Tartan), undertook a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment at 232 Donald B. Munro Drive, Part Lot 17, Concession 2, in former Huntley Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1). The assessment was requested by the City of Ottawa in support of a Plan of Subdivision application under the Planning Act (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).

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

At the time of the Archaeological Assessment, the study area was owned by Tartan. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into

hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (Watson 1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

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

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

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

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g. Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297–1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments,

including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); 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 and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:42).

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

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

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

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

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The study area falls centrally within Lot 17, Concession 2. The entire 200 acres of Lot 2 were granted to John B. Lewis in 1828 (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (04), Huntley, Book 3). By the 1863 Walling survey, William Rivington is noted as the owner of the entire lot, with a structure along the south side of what is today, Donald B. Munro Drive, closer to the boundary to Lot 18, west of the study area. This matches the next registry entry in 1877, which lists William Rivington and his wife transferring the entire 200 acres to George and Robert Rivington, who then sold the northwest half to William Rivington that same year – perhaps the same William or a relative of the same name. Robert also sold his southeast portion to George, leaving William and George as the owners of the northwest and southeast halves respectively. The split in the lot into northwest and southeast halves is illustrated in the 1879 Belden map, which illustrates William's continued residence west of the study area, and George owning the southeastern half, although no structure is present within that portion. The Rivington family sold a few small parcels, ranging in size from 2 to 5 acres, of both half lots throughout the latter years of the 19th century, but George and William remained

owners of the majority of the study area into the 20th century.

The 1861 census enumerates William and Sarah Rivington as Irish immigrants living in Huntley Township. At the time, William is listed as a 50-year-old farmer (LIbrary and Archives 1861). The family, which included 10 children ranging from 11 to 21, lived in a single-story log cabin. None of their children are named George or Robert, however the 1861 census does list brothers George and Robert in Huntley Township living with their mother, Francis. There are many Rivington's in the area, but perhaps George and Robert are nephews of William and Sarah.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 6.7 hectare irregularly shaped parcel fronting Donald B. Munro Drive (Map 1). At the time of assessment, the entire front (southern side) of the property had been subjected to previous topsoil stripping and stockpiling (Map 3). The property is bounded to the northeast by an existing residential subdivision, to the north and east by forest and to the south by a combination of rural residential and forest. The property generally slopes down to the northeast to an area of wetlands approximately 250 m from the study area (Map 1). The Carp River is approximately 400 m south of the study area. A small possible channel bisects the property, but it is unclear if this is a natural water course or a ditch and was dry at the time of assessment.

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 shallow till and rock ridges. 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 consists of Piperville and Anstruther soils (Map 5). Piperville series soils are imperfectly drained, with a very dark grayish brown surface horizon with granular structure. They tend to be saturated and hold water during the growing season (Schut and Wilson 1987:65). Anstruther soils comprise a thin veneer, 10 to 50 cm of drift material (often very rocky) over bedrock. The topography is hummocky with some areas of higher slopes due to the underlying Precambrian bedrock (Schut and Wilson 1987:30).

The surficial geology of the property consists of foreshore deposits along the higher elevations southwest side and Precambrian bedrock in the northeast. The foreshore deposits are associated with glacial Champlain Sea and are fine-to medium-grained sand, calcareous and commonly fossiliferous; nearshore sand generally occurs as a sheet or as bars or spits associated with glaciofluvial materials. Sands that are comprised of gravel, sand, and boulders (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. While no known assessments have been completed within or adjacent to the study area, nearby archaeological assessments that have been undertaken in Huntley Township include a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the proposed "Honeywell Estates" on nearby Part Lot 18, Concession 2 that found nothing of archaeological concern (Adams Heritage Inc 2008). A Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment on Lots 7 and 8, Concession 3, for the Newill residential development south of Carp found two archaeological sites BhFx-64 and the Rump site (BhFx-51) (Adams 2013, 2014); a Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment that located the Mulligan site (BhFx-69) on lot 6, Concession 2 (Adams 2019). Other archaeological assessments in Huntley Township include: a Stage 1 and 2 of the proposed McGee Subdivision on Part Lot 7, Concession 4 that found no archaeological resources (Adams Heritage Inc 2009); a Stage 1 and 2 of 3019 Carp Road located at Lot 11, Concession 3 which recommended no further archaeological study (Paterson Group 2014); and the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for McGee Pit on part Lot 12, Concession 4 identified the Cavanagh Homestead site (BhGa-6) and Fall's Hay Barn site (BhGs-7).

4.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there is a single registered archaeological site within a 1 km radius of the study area. The BiGa-9 findspot is listed as a single pre-contact stone hammerhead or mallet head of dense green igneous stone. No report associated with this find was found in a search of the database, but it is noted as being registered by Ken Swayze as part of a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of a subdivision on Part Lot 18, Concession 2 of Huntley Township in 2002.

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

4.5 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. The study area contains areas of moderately drained and sandy soils related to the glacial Champlain Sea and is in part in an area of elevated topography. However, there are no primary water sources within 300 m and the only nearby source is a wetland 250 m distant. There is a possible runoff channel bisecting the property, but it is unclear if this is a natural channel of a more modern ditch and was dry at the time of the assessment. Accordingly, the study area exhibits moderate potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits moderate potential for historical period archaeological sites. The property was granted by the Crown as early as 1828, and is located on the historic transportation route, now Donald B. Munro Drive, connecting the community of Carp to Stittsville. While there are no structures depicted on the historic maps, there is a long history of occupation in the area by the Rivington family that owned the property throughout the 19th century.

Archaeological potential can be removed through destructive processed such as deep and pervasive disturbances. The southwestern portion of the property has been subject to topsoil removal and stockpiling (Figure 1 to Figure 4) starting as early as 2011 (Map 6), which has removed any potential in this area of the property (Section 1.3.2 MHSTCI 2011) (Map 3).

5.0 Field Methods

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

At the time of the survey a 3.3 ha (49%) portion of the property was observed as deeply disturbed from topsoil removal that extended into subsoil removing any archaeological potential in that area as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in orange on Map 3) (Figure 1 to Figure 4). An area of 0.2 ha (3%) along the eastern end of the study area is notably steeply sloped and composed primarily of exposed bedrock and as such had low potential as per Standard 2.a.ii and iii. (MHSTCI 2011) (Figure 5). Accordingly, these areas were excluded from Stage 2 testing.

The remainder of the study area is woodlot 3.2 ha (48%) with granite cobble, boulders, and small bedrock outcrops common throughout (Figure 6 and Figure 7), but these did not impact the survey grid other than the areas excluded as noted above. Accordingly, the entire property was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) and was subject to shovel testing (Map 5). These areas were shovel tested at 5-meter intervals (Figure 8 to Figure 13). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Field Maps. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using the digitized development plan boundaries loaded into ESRI Field Maps prior to field work. This data layer was then accessed on an iPad with GPS for real-time positioning in the field with horizontal accuracies averaging +/- 5 m. The development area boundary had also been flagged with survey markers prior to the assessment, so boundaries in the wooded areas were well delineated.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 3 for photo locations by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Photo catalogue, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, and C.

Field work took place on September 15, 2021. Weather conditions were sunny with a temperature of 20° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or other ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Most of the southern portion of the property has been deeply altered from topsoil removal and other ground disturbing activities. Accordingly, this area (shown in orange on Map 3) retains no archaeological potential. Stratigraphy across the remainder of the study area was an unremarkable 20 cm dark brown sandy topsoil over bedrock or rocky sandy subsoil. No artifacts, features, or strata of archaeological significance were present in the study area.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Nothing of archaeological significance was found in the study area.

8.0 Recommendations

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

10.0Closure

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

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

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.

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11.0Bibliography and Sources

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12.0Images

Figure 1: Deeply disturbed area overview with overgrown stockpiles and subsoil on surface under weed growth (MH1047-D60).

Figure 2: Deeply disturbed area overview with overgrown stockpiles and subsoil on surface under weed growth (MH1047-D62).

Figure 3: Deeply disturbed area overview with stockpiles and subsoil on surface (MH1047-D78).

Figure 4: Deeply disturbed area overview with subsoil on surface (MH1047-D77).

Figure 5: Steep granite cobble slope example (MH1047-D37).

Figure 6: Granite knob outcrops typical throughout testing area (MH1047-D40).

Figure 7: Typical granite outcrop in testing area (MH1047-D52).

Figure 8: Testing in more open wooded area (MH1047-D32).

Figure 9: Open wooded area subject to Stage 2 testing (MH1047-D41)

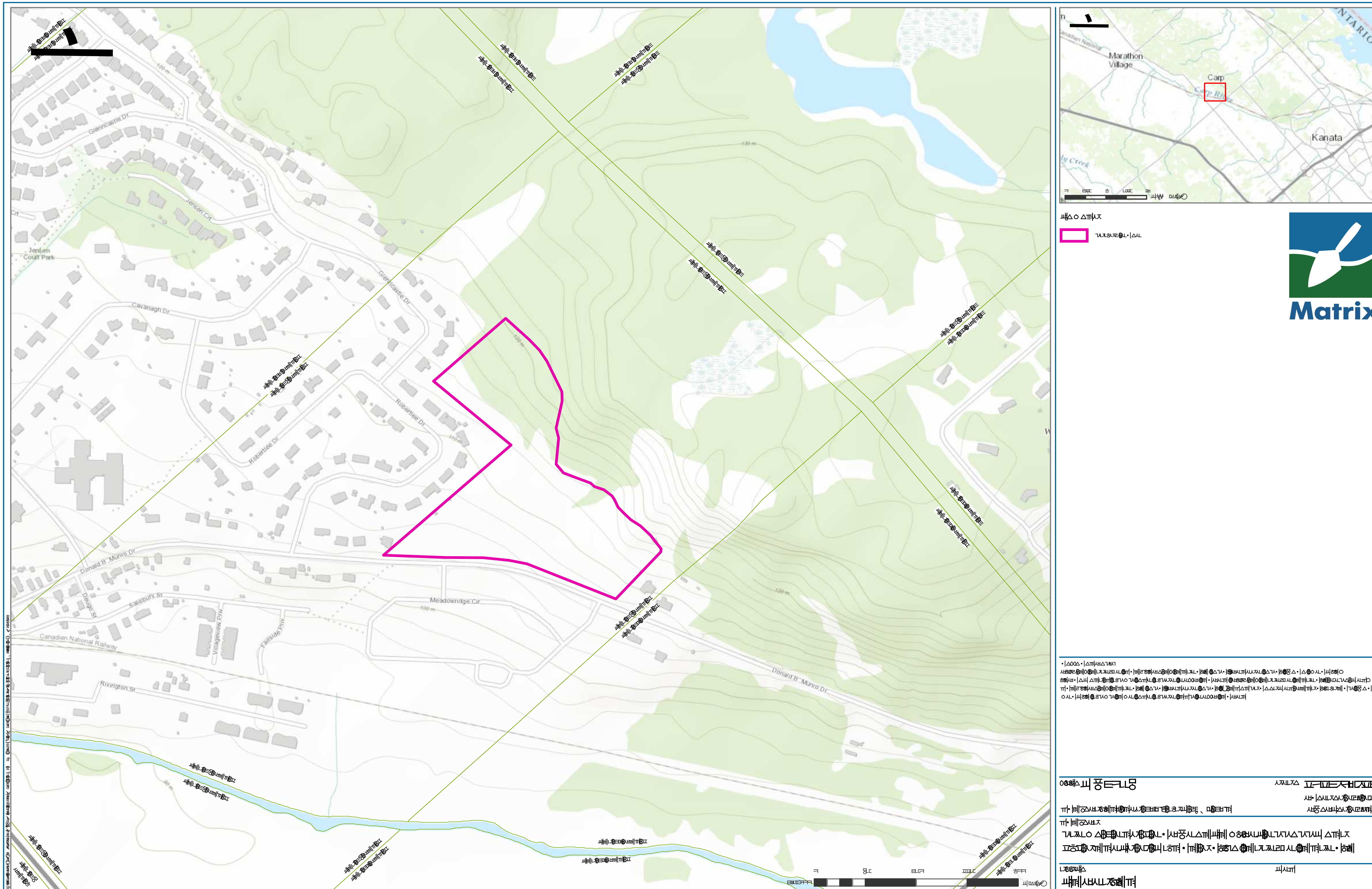
Figure 10: Open wooded area subject to Stage 2 testing with granite cobble on surface (MH1047-D08).

Figure 11: Open wooded area subject to Stage 2 testing (MH1047-D55).

Figure 12: Testing along edge of wooded area (MH1047-D01)

Figure 13: Overgrown ditch or channel bisecting property (MH1047-D76).

13.0Maps



Marathon Village
Carp
Kanata
Glencastle Dr
Jensen Crt
Jensen Court Park
Cavanagh Dr
Robertson Dr
Donald B. Munro Dr
Salisbury St
Meadowridge Cir
Villageview Pvt
Fairside Pvt
Canadian National Railway
Rivington St
130 m
120 m
100 m
Matrix

KEY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

SKETCH TO ILLUSTRATE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON

PART OF LOT 17
CONCESSION 2
Geographic Township of Huntley
CITY OF OTTAWA

Prepared by Annis , O'Sullivan , Vollebekk Ltd.

Scale 1 : 1000

Metric
DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048

Notes & Legend

Caution

This is NOT a Plan of Survey and shall not be used except for the purpose indicated in the title block.

TABLE TO ILLUSTRATE UNIT COUNT

	TYPE	LOTS / BLOCKS	UNITS	%	TOTAL
SINGLES	10.67 (35 ft)	20	20	46%	44
	11.58 (38 ft)	11	11	25%	
	13.72 (45 ft)	13	13	29%	
TOWNHOMES	2 UNIT BLOCKS	8	16	—	48
	4 UNIT BLOCKS	7	28	—	
	5 UNIT BLOCKS	1	5	—	
	SEMI BLOCKS	6	12	—	12

AREA SCHEDULE

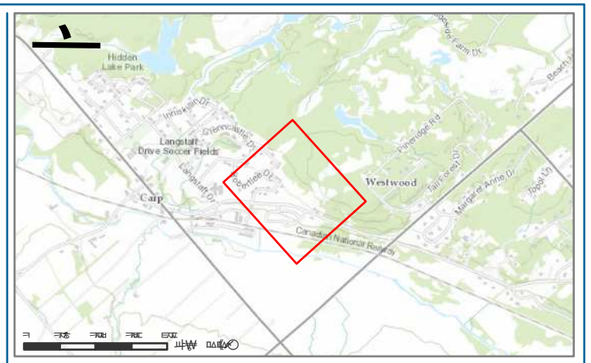
PROPOSED USE	UNITS	Ha (Ac)
SINGLES	44	2.780 (6.87)
TOWNHOMES / SEMI-DETACHED	60	1.953 (4.83)
STREETS	1, 2 & 3	1.388 (3.43)
WALKWAY	--	0.282 (0.70)

TOTAL SITE AREA = 6.413 Ha (15.85 Ac)

REVISION SCHEDULE

NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY
7	REVISIONS	AUG. 26, 2021	N
6	ADDED WALKWAY BLOCKS	FEB. 4, 2021	N
5	REVISIONS	FEB. 4, 2021	N
4	REVISIONS	JAN. 6, 2021	N
3	DISCUSSION	DEC. 9, 2020	N
2	DISCUSSION	OCT. 7, 2020	N
1	DISCUSSION	OCT. 4, 2020	N

ANNIS, O'SULLIVAN, VOLLEBEKK LTD.
14 Concourse Gate, Suite 500
Nepean, Ont. K2E 7S6
Phone: (613) 727-0850 / Fax: (613) 727-1079



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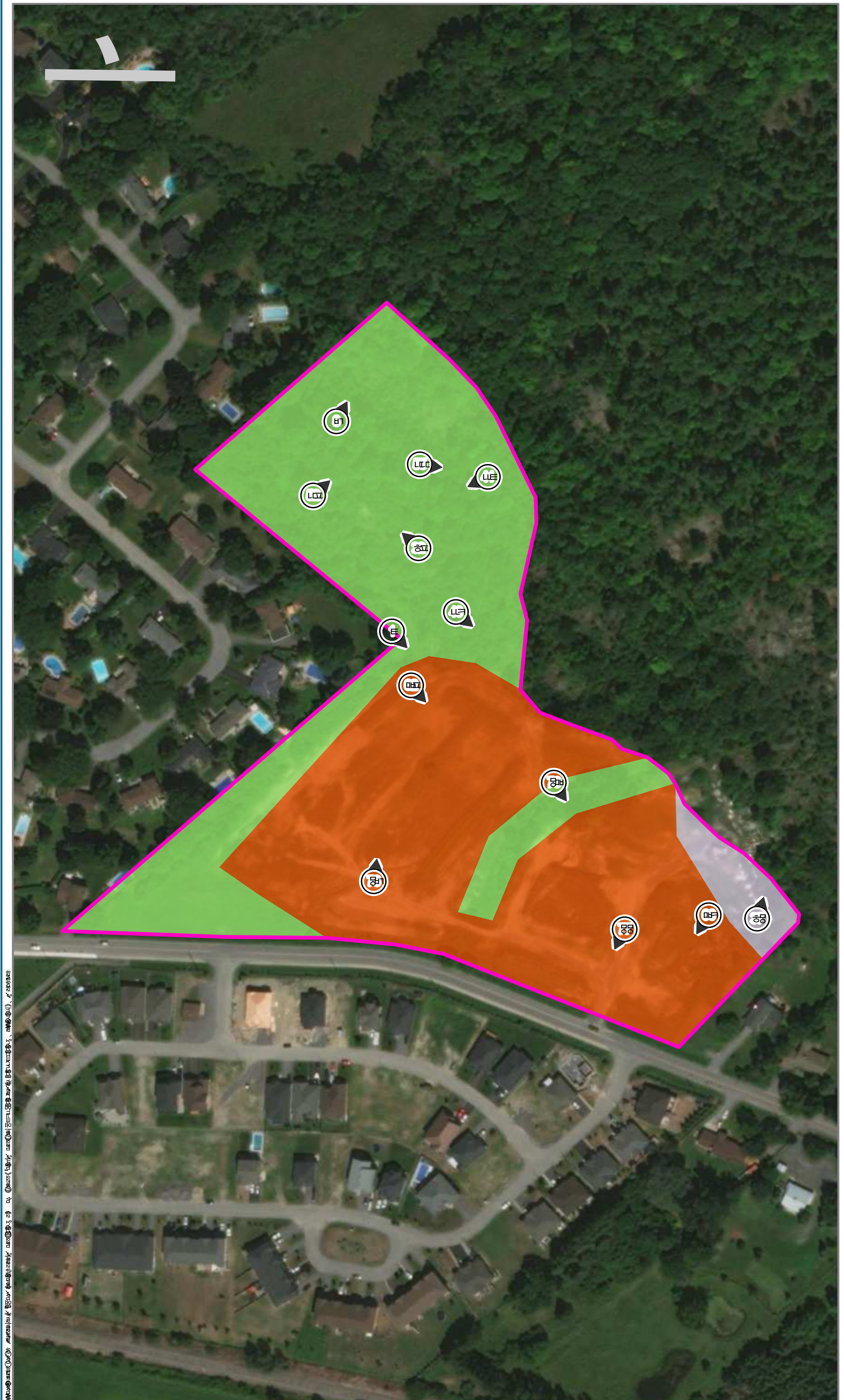

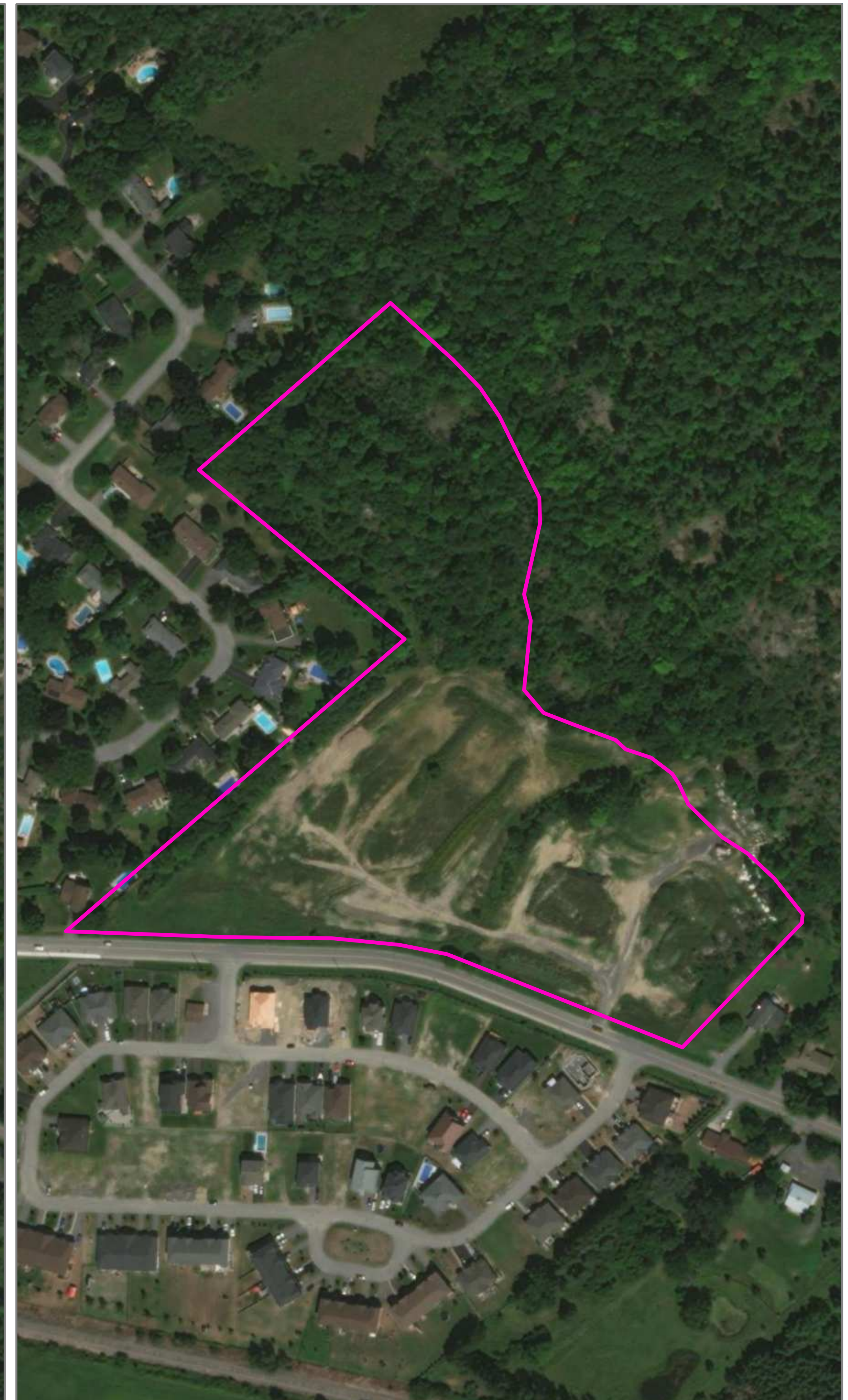

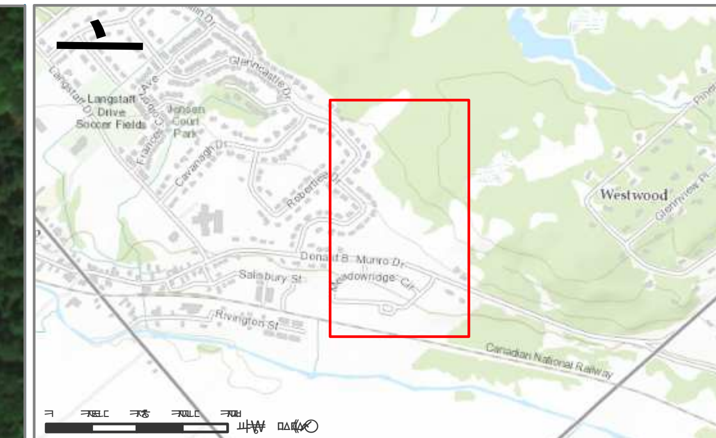
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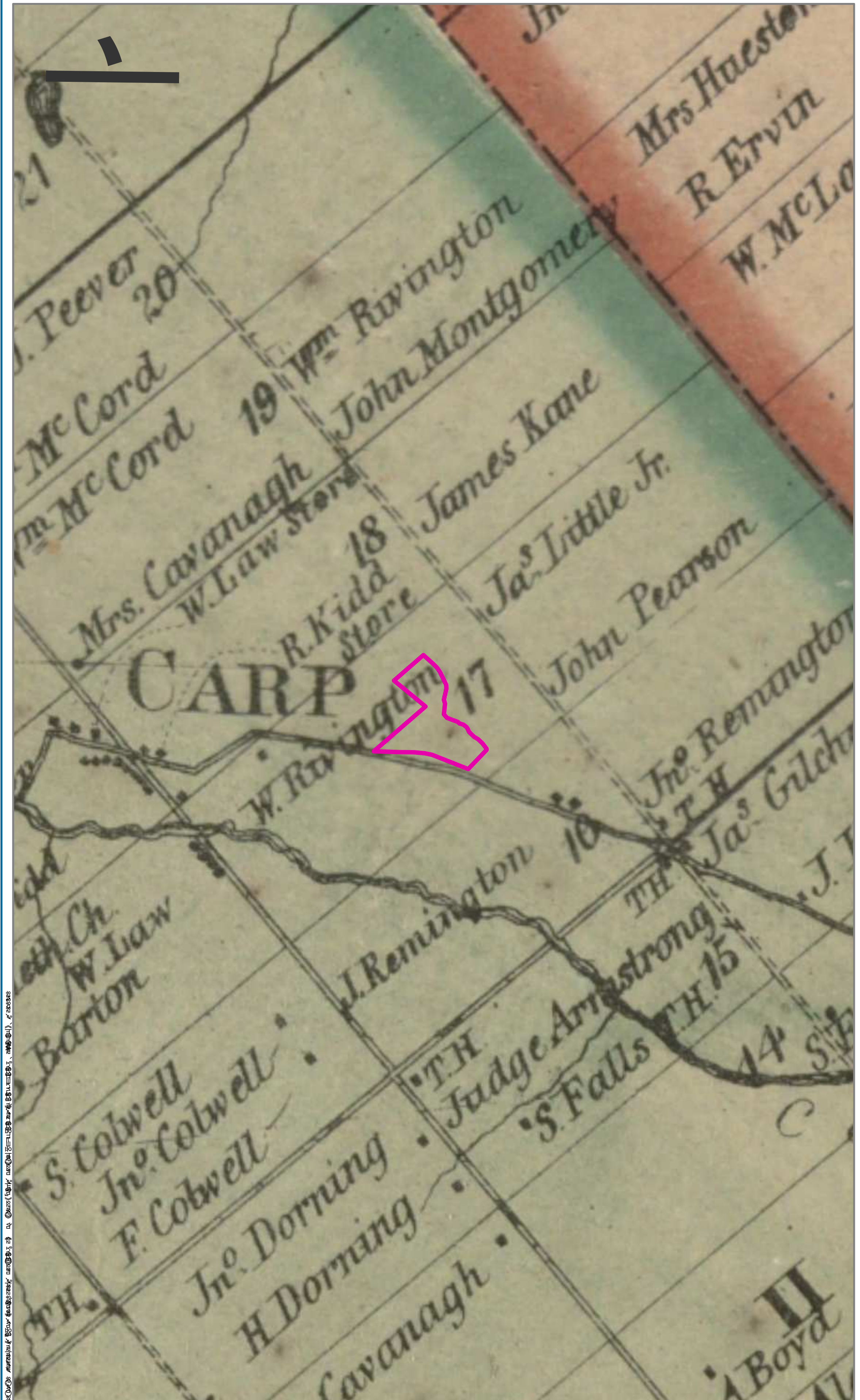
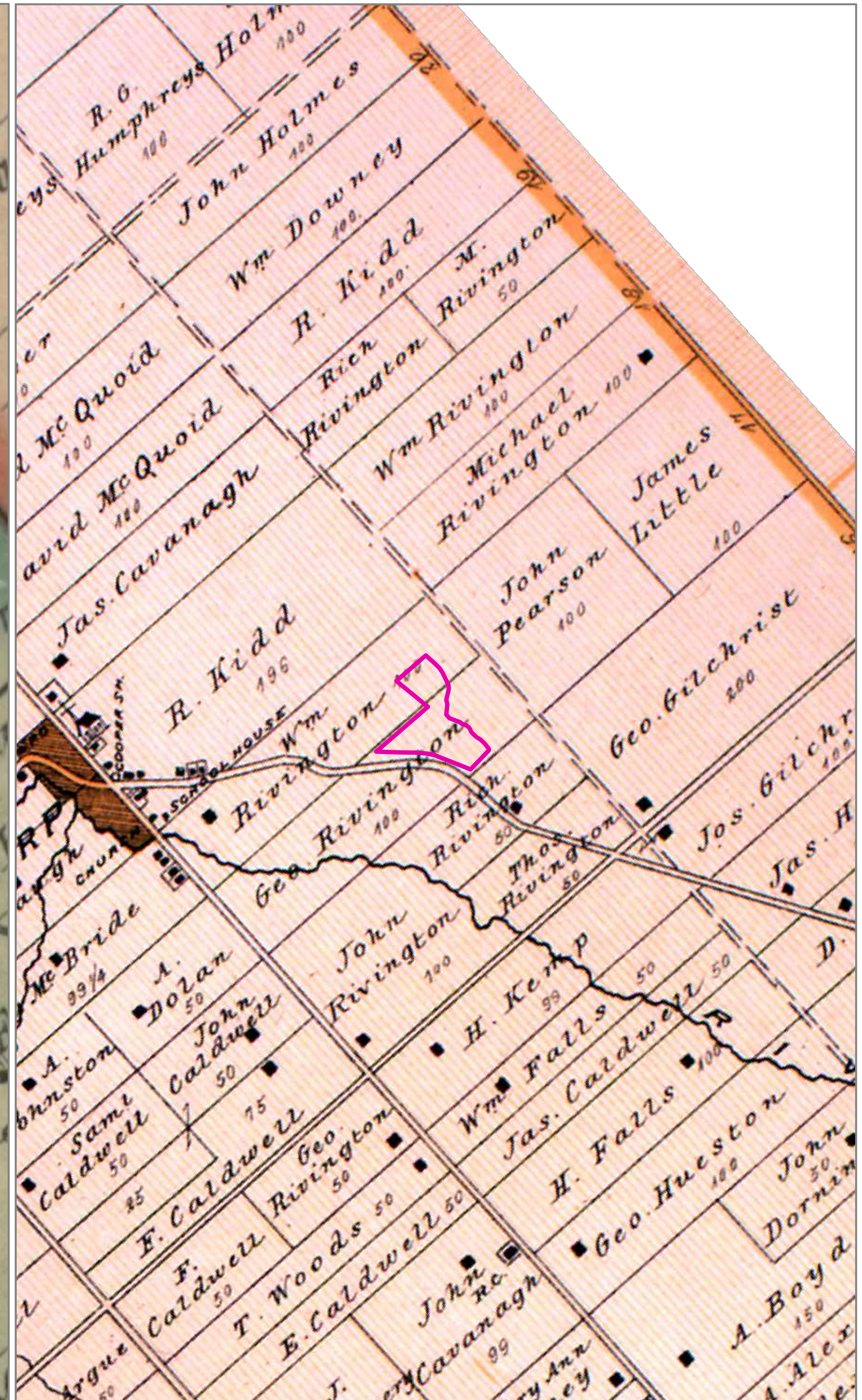
Jensen Court Park
Glenncastle Dr
Cavanagh Dr
Robertfield Dr
Donald B. Munro Dr
Salisbury St
Rivington St
Westwood
Pineridge Rd
Canadian National Railway

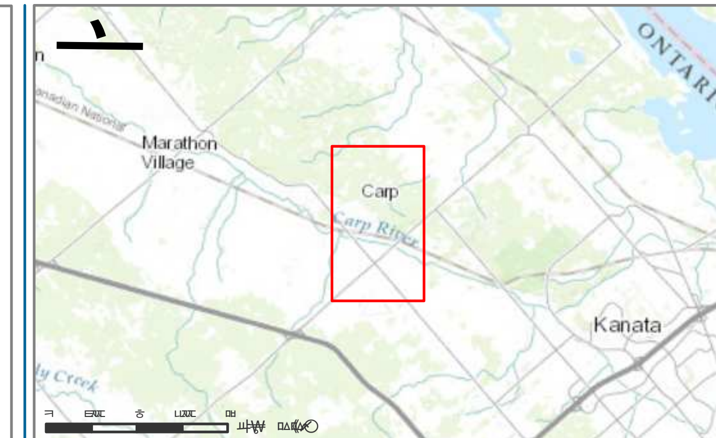
Matrix



J. Peever
20
Mc Cord
Wm Mc Cord
19
Wm Rivington
John Montgomery
Mrs Hueston
R Ervin
W. McL
Mrs. Cavanagh
W. Law Store
18
James Kane
Jas Little Jr.
R. Kidd
Store
CARP
17
John Pearson
W. Rivington
Jno Remington
16
J. Remington
Jas Gilch
W. Law
Barton
T.H
Judge Armstrong
S. Falls
15
14
S. Colwell
Jno Colwell
F. Colwell
Jno Dorning
H. Dorning
Cavanagh
A. Boyd
II

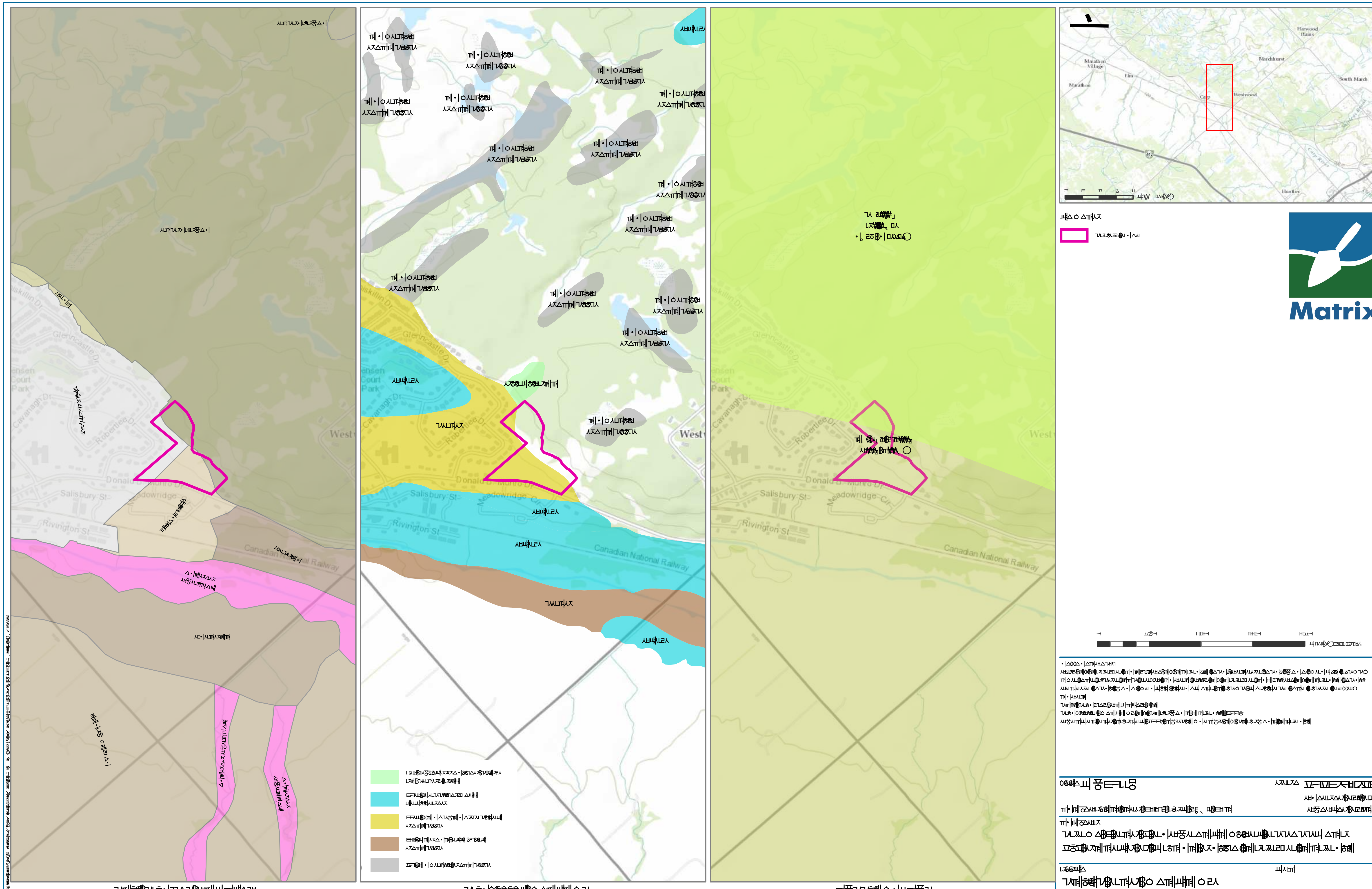


R. G. Humphreys
John Holmes
Wm Downey
R. Kidd
M. Rivington
Rich Rivington
Wm Rivington
Michael Rivington
Jas. McQuoid
Jas. Cavanagh
James Little
John Pearson
R. Kidd
Wm Rivington
Geo. Rivington
Rich Rivington
Geo. Gilchrist
Jos. Gilchrist
Thos Rivington
John Rivington
McBride
A. Dolan
John Caldwell
H. Kemp
Wm Falls
Jas. Caldwell
H. Falls
Saml Caldwell
F. Caldwell
Geo Rivington
Geo. Hueston
John Dorning
T. Woods
E. Caldwell
John Cavanagh
A. Boyd

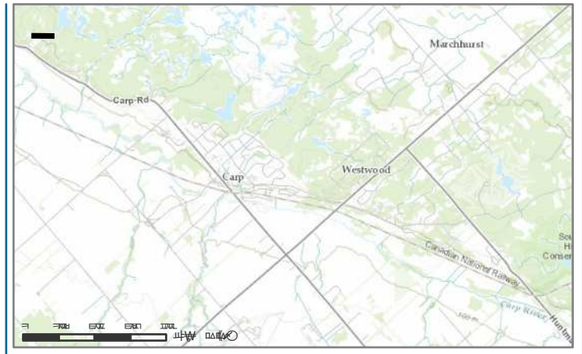


ONTARIO
Marathon
Village
Carp
Carp River
Kanata

Matrix



Glenncastle Dr
Cavanagh Dr
Robertlee Dr
Donald B. Munro Dr
Meadowridge
Salisbury St
Rivington St
Canadian National Railway
West
Harwood Plains
Marchhurst
Marathon Village
Marathon
South March
Westwood
Carp
Huntley
Matrix


Marchhurst
Carp Rd
Carp
Westwood
Canadian National Railway
Carp River Huntley

Matrix

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer
MH1047-D001	Test pitting in the northwest corner of the study area	S	AJ
MH1047-D002	Excavated test pit in the northwest corner of the study area	N	AJ
MH1047-D003	General shot of brown sandy soil in the northwest corner of the study area	N	AJ
MH1047-D004	General shot of the trees in the northwest corner of the study area	NE	AJ
MH1047-D005	General shot of the trees in the northwest corner of the study area	N	AJ
MH1047-D006	Test pitting in the trees in the northern portion of the study area	S	AJ
MH1047-D007	General shot of bedrock in the northern portion of the study area	E	AJ
MH1047-D008	Path along the northern edge of the study area	NE	AJ
MH1047-D009	General shot of rocks and fallen trees in the northern portion of the study area	E	AJ
MH1047-D010	General shot of bedrock in the northern portion of the study area	E	AJ
MH1047-D011	Trees on the northern portion of the study area	SE	AJ
MH1047-D012	Edge of study area, fence behind houses, study area flagging	NE	AJ
MH1047-D013	Dry stream bed along the northern edge of the study area	NE	AJ
MH1047-D014	Excavating in the northern portion of the study area	S	AJ
MH1047-D015	Trees in the northeastern edge of the study area	E	AJ
MH1047-D016	Dry stream bed along the northern edge of the study area	SW	AJ
MH1047-D017	Excavating in the northern portion of the study area	S	AJ
MH1047-D018	Trees and exposed bedrock near the eastern extent of the study area	SW	AJ
MH1047-D019	Dark loamy sandy soil in the northeastern portion of the study area	N	AJ
MH1047-D020	Bedrock outcrop near the eastern edge of the study area	SW	AJ
MH1047-D021	Bedrock outcrop near the eastern edge of the study area	S	AJ
MH1047-D022	Bedrock outcrop near the eastern edge of the study area	W	AJ
MH1047-D023	Test pitting in the eastern portion of the study area	NW	AJ
MH1047-D024	Test pitting in the eastern portion of the study area	NW	AJ
MH1047-D025	Rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	N	AJ
MH1047-D026	Rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	N	AJ
MH1047-D027	Rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	E	AJ
MH1047-D028	Rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	S	AJ
MH1047-D029	Rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	SW	AJ
MH1047-D030	Rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	W	AJ
MH1047-D031	Sample of soils from the central eastern portion of the study area, loamy sand	N	AJ
MH1047-D032	Test pitting in the central area, near the base of the steep	NW	AJ

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer
	rocky outcrop		
MH1047-D033	General conditions near the fence by the houses, western portion of the study area	NE	AJ
MH1047-D034	Test pitting near the western edge of the study area	N	AJ
MH1047-D035	General conditions near the fence by the houses, western portion of the study area	SE	AJ
MH1047-D036	Test pitting in the central portion of the study area	E	AJ
MH1047-D037	Rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	NE	AJ
MH1047-D038	Rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	NE	AJ
MH1047-D039	Rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	E	AJ
MH1047-D040	Rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	SE	AJ
MH1047-D041	General conditions in the eastern portion of the study area	W	AJ
MH1047-D042	Dry stream bed along in the central eastern portion of the study area	E	AJ
MH1047-D043	Test pitting along the rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	N	AJ
MH1047-D044	Test pitting along the rocky outcrop in the eastern portion of the study area	N	AJ
MH1047-D045	Rocky conditions in the eastern central portion of the study area	N	AJ
MH1047-D046	Rocky conditions in the eastern central portion of the study area	W	AJ
MH1047-D047	Bedrock outcrop near in the central portion of the study area near the path	SW	AJ
MH1047-D048	Bedrock outcrop near in the central portion of the study area near the path	NE	AJ
MH1047-D049	Bedrock outcrop near in the central portion of the study area near the path	S	AJ
MH1047-D050	General conditions along the path	N	AJ
MH1047-D051	Conditions along the edge of the property, fence line behind houses	NW	AJ
MH1047-D052	Bedrock outcrop near in the central portion of the study area near the path	E	AJ
MH1047-D053	General conditions in the central portion of the study area near the path	SE	AJ
MH1047-D054	Test pitting in the thick growth in the central portion near the path	S	AJ
MH1047-D055	General shot in central portion near the eastern edge, showing slope and rocky conditions	SE	AJ
MH1047-D056	Rocky outcrop in the southern central portion of the test pit area	E	AJ
MH1047-D057	Excavated test pit in the central portion	N	AJ
MH1047-D058	General shot of soil showing loamy sand	N	AJ
MH1047-D059	Edge of test pittable area and mechanically stripped area	NW	AJ
MH1047-D060	Mechanically stripped portion of study area	W	AJ
MH1047-D061	Mechanically stripped portion of study area	SW	AJ

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer
MH1047-D062	Mechanically stripped portion of study area	S	AJ
MH1047-D063	Mechanically stripped portion of study area	SE	AJ
MH1047-D064	Mechanically stripped portion of study area, close up of soil conditions	S	AJ
MH1047-D065	Large maple tree by deep ditch/ creek in stripped area	N	AJ
MH1047-D066	Rocky outcrop with view of the landscape	W	AJ
MH1047-D067	Example of the excellent survey flagging along the property's limits	E	AJ
MH1047-D068	Rocky outcrop in the southeastern extent of the test pittable area	S	AJ
MH1047-D069	Rocks in the southeastern extent of the test pittable area	SW	AJ
MH1047-D070	General conditions in the southeastern extent of the test pittable area	NW	AJ
MH1047-D071	Mechanically stripped area, large berm in the centre	W	AJ
MH1047-D072	Mechanically stripped area	SW	AJ
MH1047-D073	Mechanically stripped area along the edge of the test pittable area	S	AJ
MH1047-D074	The crew in the mechanically stripped area	NW	AJ
MH1047-D075	Mechanically stripped area	W	AJ
MH1047-D076	Large trees in the ditch/stream area of the mechanically stripped area	S	AJ
MH1047-D077	Mechanically stripped area	SW	AJ
MH1047-D078	Mechanically stripped area	NE	AJ
MH1047-D079	Mechanically stripped area with piles of gravel and berm	NE	AJ
MH1047-D080	Mechanically stripped area with piles of gravel and berm	N	AJ
MH1047-D081	Mechanically stripped area with piles of gravel and berm	W	AJ

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1047	2323 Donald B. Munro Drive Fieldnotes (One Note File)	A. Jackson

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Map	B. Mortimer
3	Methods, Photo Key, and Conditions	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer
6	Aerial Imagery	B. Mortimer