

Stage 1 & Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
“Richcraft Homes - Kanata West”
Part Lots 28 & 29, Concession 12
Geographic Township of Goulbourn
City of Ottawa

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The site of the proposed sub-division development (Richcraft Homes - Kanata West) on part of Lots 28 and 29, Concession 12, in the Geographic Township of Goulbourn (now City of Ottawa), County of Carleton, Ontario, was assessed by Adams Heritage for its archaeological potential. Specifically historical research was undertaken, previous archaeological investigations scrutinized and the geography of the site considered, to determine whether significant historical or prehistoric cultural resources might exist on the property and to determine whether further archaeological investigations are warranted.

The historical research indicated that the property was primarily used for farming and that the primary historical dwellings on these properties lie outside the current study area. The property has a high archaeological potential for pre-contact period First Nations sites, lying between Poole Creek and its intersection with the Carp River.

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

- Stage 2 archaeological investigations should be undertaken on the property prior to any development work which results in soil disturbance.
- Given the overall high potential for pre-contact First Nations archaeological sites in the vicinity of Poole Creek and the Carp River, the entire property should be ploughed or disced to facilitate archaeological survey, as per the requirements of the Ontario Ministry of Culture's "*Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines*".

Following the Stage 1 assessment, Richcraft Homes requested that Adams Heritage complete the Stage 2 assessment. All ploughable lands were ploughed to facilitate the assessment. No archaeological sites were discovered despite ideal field conditions.

Full clearance of any archaeological conditions pertaining to this property is recommended.

Dates of Fieldwork: 26th November 2004, 1st December 2005
Field Personnel: Nick Adams, Chris Cadue

1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Fotenn Consultants Inc. and Richcraft Homes, a Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was carried out on lands scheduled to be developed within part of lots 28 and 29, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn (Figures 1, 2, 3 & 7).

The subject property lies just to the south of Highway 417 and the Corel Centre, between Maplegrove and Hazeldean Roads in Kanata West. It occupies level farmland between Poole Creek and the Carp River.

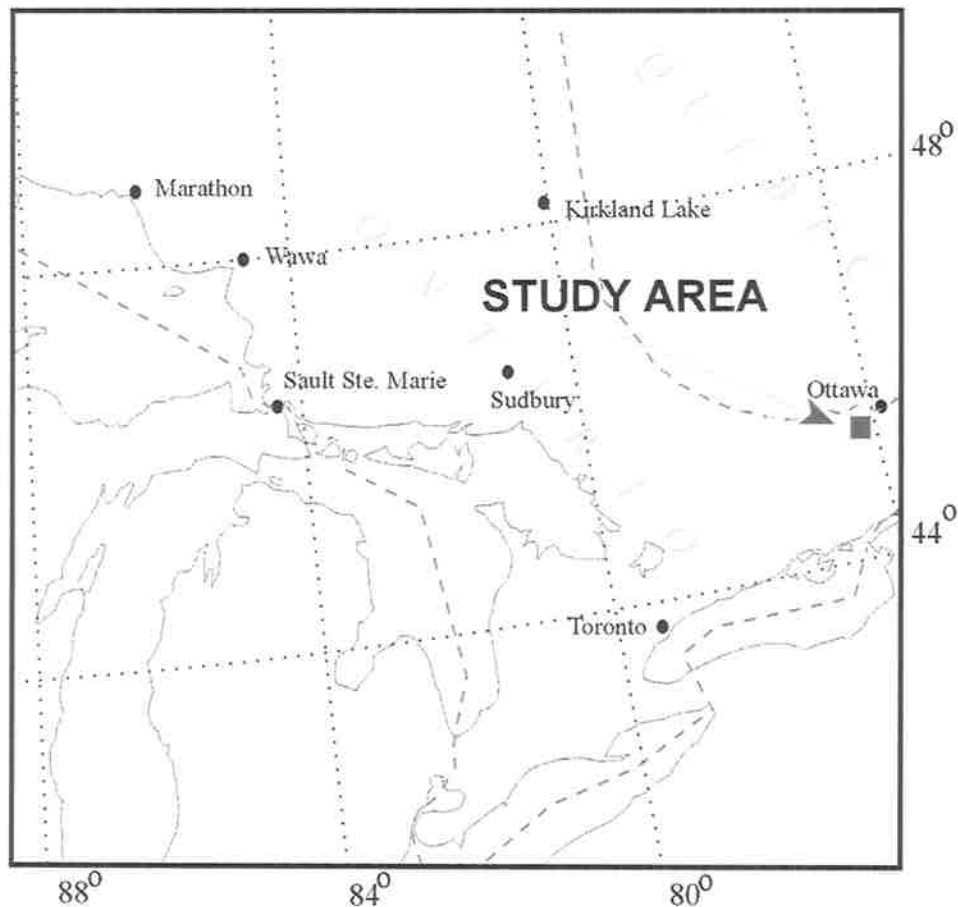


Figure 1: The Study Area, General Location.

2.0 THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Topography and Environment

Bedrock / Physiography

The Ottawa region is underlain by bedrock deposits of limestone, shale and sandstone of Ordovician age, which, in some areas, have been overlain by relatively recent deposits of glacial till, fluvio-glacial and lacustrine deposits. These either pre-date, or date to events associated with the Champlain Sea epoch, which occurred between about 11,500 - 8,500 B.P. (Schut and Wilson 1987).

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains Physiographic region. This broad physiographic region extends from Pembroke to Hawkesbury along the Ottawa River Valley and encompasses a broad area of clay plain, broken by ridges of rock or sand (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 209).

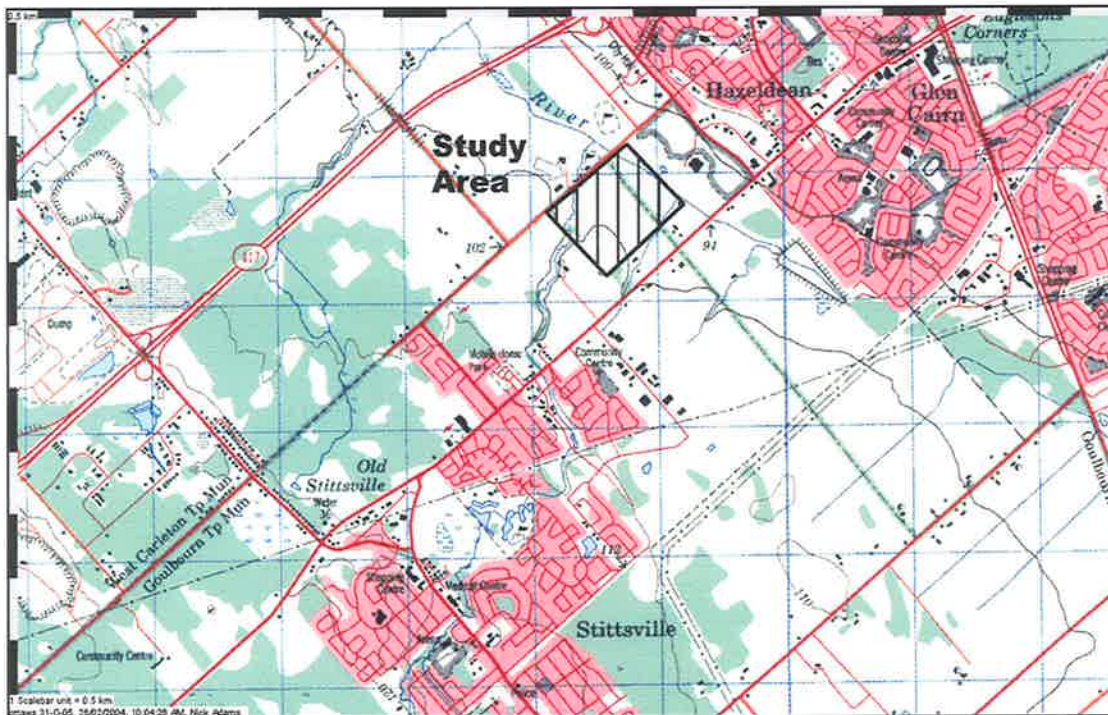


Figure 2: Part of the topographical sheet 31 G/5 showing the general location of the study area.

Drainage

Poole Creek forms the western boundary of the property, trending north towards the Carp River, which it joins just to the north of the study area. The Carp River flows generally northwest, through the eastern side of the property, joining the Ottawa River at Fitzroy Harbour.

Climate

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



Figure 3: Aerial Photograph of the study area showing areas of high archaeological potential. All other areas are assumed to have a moderate potential.

2.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

The closest registered archaeological sites are the Allen Site (BhFx-26) and the Corelview Site (BhFx-27), both of which lay near the Carp River, just to the north of Highway 417. Other sites include the remains of a mid-nineteenth century kiln (BiFx-5) which were identified and investigated during the archaeological assessment of the "Morgan's Grant" property - phases 6,7,8,10 and 11 (Adams 2000), the historic site at Pinhey Point (BiFx-2) and the Nathaniel Scarf Site (BhFx-1). No registered archaeological sites exist within the study area.

TABLE 1 Generalized Cultural Chronology of the Ottawa Valley Region

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

A number of subdivision development related archaeological assessments have been conducted in March, Goulbourn and Huntley Townships (Ministry of Culture 2004). Of these the closest was conducted by Adams Heritage, on the Mattamy Lands (Part Lots 27 & 28, Con. 12, Goulbourn). Heritage Quest Inc. conducted investigations at the junction of Highway 417 and Castlefrank Road within Lot 2, Concession 2, March Twp. (Daechsel 2001). Nothing of any historical or archaeological significance was located during either assessment (Adams 2004, Hugh Daechsel, Pers. Comm.)

2.3 Archaeological Summary

2.3.1 Palaeo-Indian Period

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

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

2.3.2 The Archaic Period

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

No Archaic sites are known in the immediate vicinity of the study area, although Archaic materials have been discovered in Leamy Lake Park, near the mouth of the Gatineau River (Watson 1999: 64).

2.3.3 Early Woodland Period

Some time around 1000 B.C. the idea of using fired clay to make pottery containers began to spread into Ontario. This technology probably had little impact on the people of this province, however it is of enormous importance to archaeologists because although pots readily break in use, the broken pieces tend to last extremely well in the ground.

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

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

2.3.4 The Middle Woodland Period

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

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

Some Middle Woodland people may have been influenced by a vigorous culture to the south - the Hopewell. These people buried some of their dead in specially prepared burial mounds, and accompanied the bodies with many and varied objects. Some Ontario people, especially those in the Rice Lake and Bay of Quinte areas adopted this practice, although they tailored it to suit their local needs. Some archaeologists have argued that since not all people were buried in the same way, these rich burials indicate that a hierarchy or class structure was beginning to develop as has been noted among

the Hopewell. Such class distinctions do not seem to have lasted long, however, and were not part of Late Woodland life.

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

2.3.5 The Late Woodland Period

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Historical Background

The Study Area comprises parts of Lots 28 and 29, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township.

Early Settlement

The settlement of Goulbourn township took place in the early years of the nineteenth century. The earliest inhabitants were the military settlers at Richmond, many of whom were of Irish descent. Some of them may have had connections with the Talbot settlers who came in 1818.¹ Goulbourn was a focus of the Talbot settlements.² Fifteen families of the original group, opted not to continue west to the original chosen locality, London Township, but settled instead along the 12th line of Goulbourn. Goulbourn Township³ was incorporated as part of Carleton County in 1821. Some of the earliest patentees of the lands under study were Talbot Settlers.

Lot 28, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township

Robert Grant was a Talbot Settler, a clothier and/or farmer from Limerick⁴, who set about amassing large quantities of land upon his arrival in Upper Canada. By 1861 he had lands on Concession 12 (Lots 19, 25, 28, and 29), and Concession 11 (Lots 15, 16, and 32).⁵ His first wife died in 1859, and he remarried Eliza Hardy, (1828-1910).⁶ During his early years in Canada, he worked for Philemon Wright and also cleared his farm.⁷ Thanks to Robert Grant's descendants, we have a description of the primitive conditions which faced this early settler.

“ a lean to built against the root of an oak tree, made with poles against the root, and covered with clay and then with sod. His stove was a large stone, heated by fire, what we would call a bonfire... There was a hole in the roof to let the smoke out. This lean-to was in the middle of the front field of the farm.”⁸

1 [Http://www.goulbournmuseum.ca](http://www.goulbournmuseum.ca)

2 http://www.cam.org/~roncox/Talbot_Emigration.html

3 Ibid

4 Cox, http://www.cam.org/~roncox/Talbot_Emigration.html

5 1861 Agricultural Census, Goulbourn Township

6 <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~snaylor/OntarioGraveMarkers/MapleGroveKana/Grant14.jpg>

7 http://www.soft-options.co.uk/grant/Spread%20of%20Grants/Canada/145%20robert_grant

8 Ibid

He built a two storey stone house on the land in 1832⁹ On the 1851 Census he is shown with his wife, his mother, a cousin and seven others, five servants and their children¹⁰ Ten years later, we see Grant with a new wife, less than half his age, an infant son, and four workers.¹¹ The 1863 Walling Map indicates the ownership of both Lots 28 and 29, but gives no evidence of any structures on either. According to one source, Robert Grant's stone house was damaged or destroyed in the Great Fire of 1870, but was rebuilt thereafter. According to the same source, this house was razed in 1992¹² The 1879 Map also shows a structure in Lot 28 near the Stittsville Road, outside the study area.

By the time of his death in 1870 Grant had over 1200 acres, including all of Lot 28. At his death, the lot passed to one of the sons of his second marriage, John W. Grant, who in 1894 gave a portion of the lot to Robert H. Grant, his brother. W.A. Grant and others signed a quitclaim deed relinquishing any interest they might have had in the land. John W. Grant died in 1941, but the lot continued in the possession of the Grant family until 1971. Part of the lot was expropriated for highway construction in 1948.

Lot 29, Concession 12, Goulbourn Township

The Bradleys were part of a large family group which emigrated from Ireland in the early days of the settlement of Goulbourn. An Edward Bradley and a William Bradley appear on the 1820 Census for Goulbourn¹³. By 1821, John, Jacob and Joshua had arrived¹⁴. Most were farmers, but several of the Bradley men were skilled tradesmen, blacksmiths, millers and shoemakers, and played a large contributory role in the development of the Hazeldean area¹⁵.

The Walling Map of 1863 shows the lot in possession of Joshua Bradley, but shows no evidence of any structures on the land. The 1861 Personal Census reveals that Joshua Bradley Sr. married in 1827, and was living in a two storey log house built in 1832. The Atlas shows a structure in the front part of the lot along Hazeldean Road. This structure is outside the current study area. It seems likely that it is a barn, since Joshua Bradley was enumerated on the 1871 census between David Hartin and a Hotel. On Bradley's 500 acres, there were 6 barns, and only one dwelling house.¹⁶

⁹ 1851 Personal Census

¹⁰ 1851 Personal Census, Goulbourn Township.

¹¹ 1861 Personal Census, Goulbourn Township

¹² http://www.soft-options.co.uk/grant/Spread%20of%20Grants/Canada/145%20robert_grant

¹³ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~granny2/goulb1.html>

¹⁴ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~granny2/nepean1821.html>

¹⁵ 1871 Census index, online at <http://130.15.161.100/dbtw-wpd/exec/dbtwpcgi.exe>.

¹⁶ Schedule 3, 1871 Census, Goulbourn Township, Carleton Co. Ontario

In addition to Conc.12, Lot 29, Bradley also farmed Concession 11, Lot 29. In 1863, this was the home of Jacob Bradley, Joshua's father. It seems likely that the family home was on this lot. A comparison of Bradley's neighbours on the 1881 census confirms this supposition. Joshua Bradley Junior is the owner of Lot 29 in 1879¹⁷. In 1881, Joshua Bradley Jr. was still living in his father's household¹⁸, so any settlement on the lot must postdate 1881.

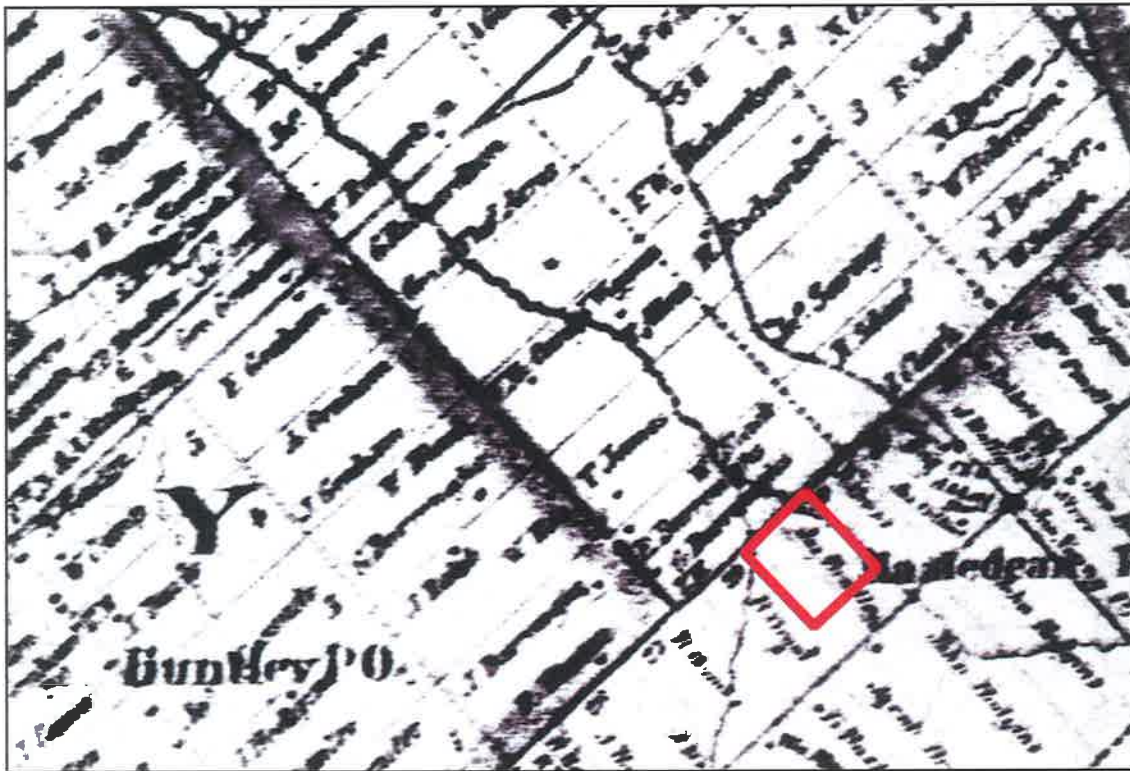


Figure 4: Portion of the 1863 “Walling” Map of Carleton County, showing the location of the study area.

¹⁷ Historical Atlas of Carleton County, reprint of 1879 edition.

¹⁸ 1881 Census, online at familysearch.org.

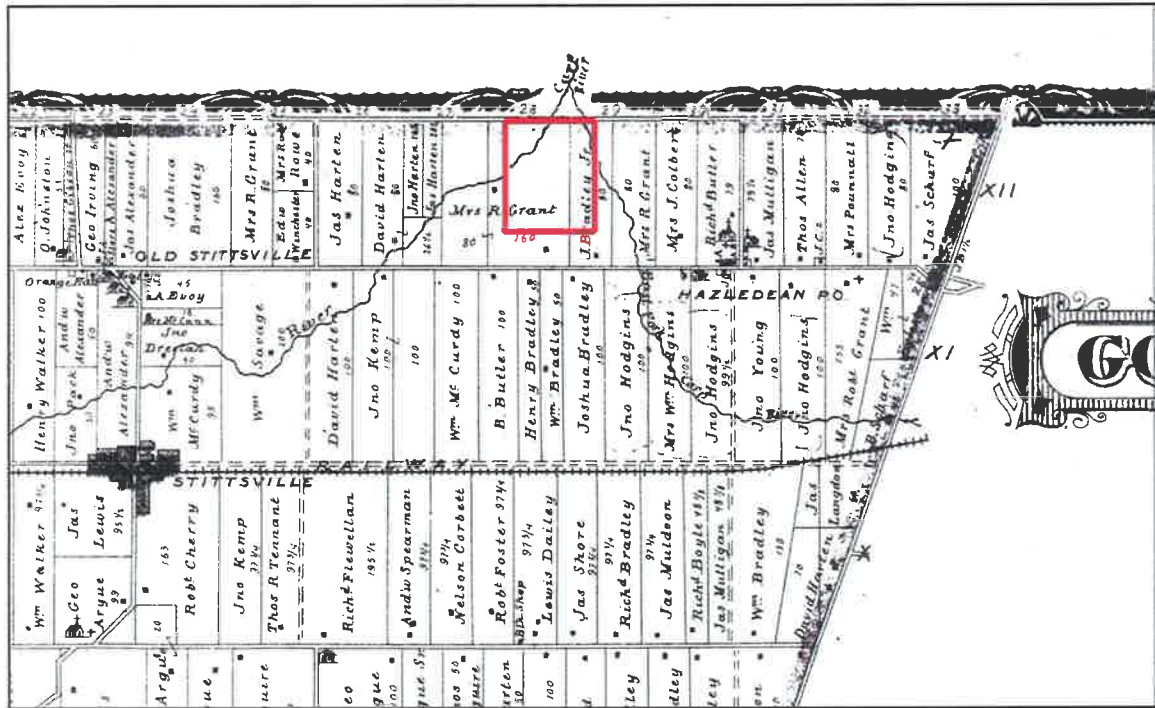


Figure 5: Portion of the 1879 Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas, showing the location of the study area.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

A number of areas of archaeological potential have been determined based on historical and map research, and on topographical considerations.

3.1 Pre-Contact Archaeological Sites

The lands within 200 metres of Poole Creek have a moderate to high potential for archaeological sites relating to the pre-contact occupation of the area (MOC 1996). This determination is based on criteria established by the Ministry of Culture, derived from an extensive evaluation of the known locations of pre-contact period sites throughout Ontario. Generally lands within 300 metres of a major waterway or 200 metres of a minor or secondary waterway are assumed to have a moderate to high archaeological site potential. Lands within 300 metres of the Carp River are therefore assumed to have a high potential for pre-contact period archaeological sites.

The portion of the property this assessment of archaeological potential affects is indicated on Figure 3. No other topographical features or areas were noted which would have proven attractive to pre-contact period settlement.

The generally moderate to high level of potential for the whole development must be assumed to exist, since typically, lands close to the junctions of waterways have been found to have an elevated level of likelihood for past human settlement. It is therefore recommended that the whole study area be prepared for archaeological field survey.

The only areas which can be assumed to have no archaeological site potential lie within the lower floodplain of Poole Creek and the Carp River, especially where canalization has occurred along the Carp River's bed.

3.2 Historic / Early Euro-Canadian Settlement

Historic map sources (Figure 4 and 5) and census information indicate the primary historical settlement areas of the affected lots lie outside the current study area (see section 2.4). While it is possible that unrecorded dwellings, farm structures or other evidence of historical settlement may be present on the property, none have been identified as part of the background assessment.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

The archaeological assessment of this property was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Culture’s “Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993)”. As indicated above, all ploughable lands, representing virtually the whole property, were ploughed in advance of the assessment and allowed to weather through a number of rains to wash down the fields surfaces. The assessment was undertaken in two phases with the lands fronting on to the Carp River being investigated first. The fields adjacent to Poole Creek were investigated once they too had been prepared for the assessment.

Surface survey was conducted at 5 metre intervals over the whole property.

No evidence of archaeological sites was identified as a result of the Stage 2 field investigations.



Figure 6: Air photograph of the majority of the study area showing the extent of the ploughable agricultural lands. All fields were surface surveyed. The lands to the east of the Carp River are disturbed, retain no archaeological potential and were therefore not tested.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

This property had many characteristics which suggested a high archaeological site potential. The lands between the two creeks, providing accessibility to either watercourse, could easily have been an attractive area for past human settlement.

Archaeological survey demonstrated that despite the auspicious environment the property had not been settled in the prehistoric past. It is likely that pre-contact archaeological sites exist nearby, but none are present within this study area.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Since the Stage 2 investigations were conducted under ideal conditions, yet did not result in the discovery of archaeological sites, no further archaeological investigations are warranted or recommended.
2. If during the process of development (deeply buried / undetected) archaeological remains are uncovered, the developer or their agents should immediately notify the Archaeology Section of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (416) 314-7159.
3. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the police and the Ministry of Culture and the Cemeteries Regulation Office, Phone: 416-326-8393, Ministry of Government Services.

7.0 REFERENCES / SOURCES

Maps

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Other Sources

Referenced in the text as footnotes.

Richcraft Homes

Part Lots 28 & 29, Concession 12, Goulbourn Twp.

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Adams Heritage**

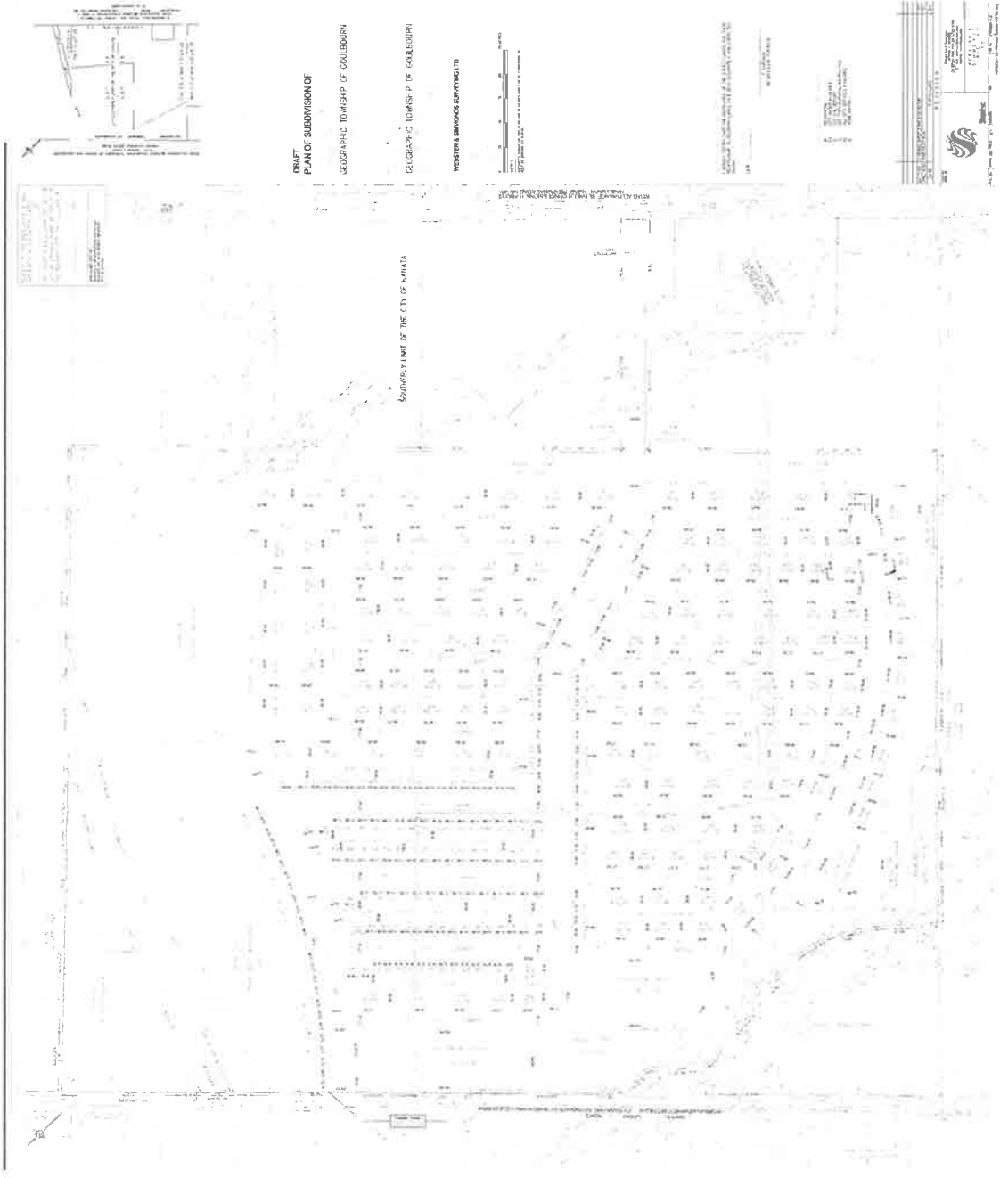


Figure 7: Subdivision Development Plan: May 14th 2004

PLATES



Plate 1: General view of the study area looking southwest from Maplegrove Road. The Carp River is in the foreground. This picture was taken before the property was ploughed.



Plate 2: Looking south across the study area towards Hazeldean Road from Maplegrove Road. The Carp River lies to the left (east) and Poole Creek lies to the right (east). This picture was taken before the property was ploughed.