

ADAMS HERITAGE

3783 Maple Crest Court,
RR#1 Inverary, Ontario K0H 1X0
Phone (613) 353 1463 Fax (613) 353 1463
email: nickadam@rideau.net

(Original Report)

**An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1)
of the proposed commercial subdivisions
3155 Carp Road (5R-8897;PARTS 1 2 & 3 RP
5R-4255;PARTS 3 4 & 5 RP 5R-11999;PARTS 2-5 11 12)
Part Lot 3, Concession 12, Former Township of
Huntley, City of Ottawa, Ontario**

conducted for

Gregory Winters, MCIP, RPP Project Manager-Planner
Novatech Engineering Consultants Ltd.
Suite 200, 240 Michael Cowpland Drive, Kanata, Ontario K2M 1P6
Tel: (613) 254-9643x241 Fax:(613) 254-5867
email: g.winters@novatech-eng.com

on behalf of

Greg LeBlanc, Carp, On

by

Nicholas R. Adams

Archaeological Licence P003 CIF No. P003-318-2011

July 19, 2011

Approval Authority: City of Ottawa, 110 Laurier Avenue West, 4th Floor Ottawa, ON K1P 1J1

contact: Lorraine Stevens

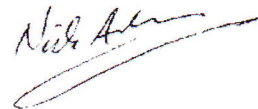
City file no: Not assigned yet (nothing submitted)

City requirement:

http://ottawa.ca/city_hall/ottawa2020/official_plan/vol_1/04_review_dev_apps/index_en-06.html#P318_33821
(section 4.6.2)

Regulatory Process: Planning Act

"I the undersigned hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information in this report and submitted in support of this report is complete and accurate in every way, and I am aware of the penalties against providing false information under section 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act."



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PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT STAFF

Project Archaeologist:	Nicholas R. Adams
Project Assistants:	Sam Adams, Steve Errington, John Errington, Doug Kirk
Historical Research:	Christine Adams
Report Author:	Nicholas R. Adams
Dates of Field Inspection:	June 21st
Weather Conditions:	Fine, Clear
Permission for Access:	Owner through Greg Winters, Novatech

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study area consists of an irregularly shaped parcel of land lying to the rear of properties which front on to Carp Road. A narrow access road provides access to Carp Road. Properties along the road frontage consist of the West Ottawa Community Church, which occupies an entirely modern building, the Carp Road Presbyterian Cemetery, and a severance lot which is not part of the current study area. The owner, Greg Leblanc, recently obtained some severances from the Committee of Adjustment to create a new parcel at the road frontage and to transfer a parcel of land to the cemetery. These file numbers are D08-01-11/B-00138 & D08-01-11/B-00139. They are not directly tied to or part of the proposed subdivision.

The property consists of a mixture of level pasture land and forested areas; the latter occurring where bedrock is close to the surface.

No known archaeological sites lie within close proximity to the study area. Historical records and maps indicate that the road frontage was the focus of historical development, thus no historical resources are likely to be found within the study area.

Topsoil has been removed from a significant portion of the property.

The topography of the study area is undistinguished, does not contain any features of 'archaeological potential' or which are likely to have attracted past human settlement. No evidence of historical settlement within the study area was identified during background research. With the exception of the access road to Carp Road, all lands lie more than 100 metres to the rear of Carp Road.

The property has a low archaeological site potential and does not warrant Stage 2 testing. Clearance of any archaeological conditions affecting this property is recommended.

Advice on compliance with legislation

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism 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 licensed 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 licensed 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.

2. Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement:

"Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence."

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT - DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

The study area consists of approximately 14.4 hectares (35.4 acres) of undeveloped farmland and forest, lying to the southwest of Carp Road and immediately adjacent to the Carp Airport. It also lies to the northeast of a large, former sand and gravel extraction area, now no longer active.

The archaeological study was required as part of the City of Ottawa official plan (http://ottawa.ca/city_hall/ottawa2020/official_plan/vol_1/04_review_dev_apps/index_en-06.html#P318_33821 (section 4.6.2)), under the Planning Act. The study occurred at the pre-submission of draft plan stage.

Permission for access and evaluate the property was provided by the owner, through their agents, Novatech Engineering Consultants Ltd.



Figure 1: General Location of the Study Area.

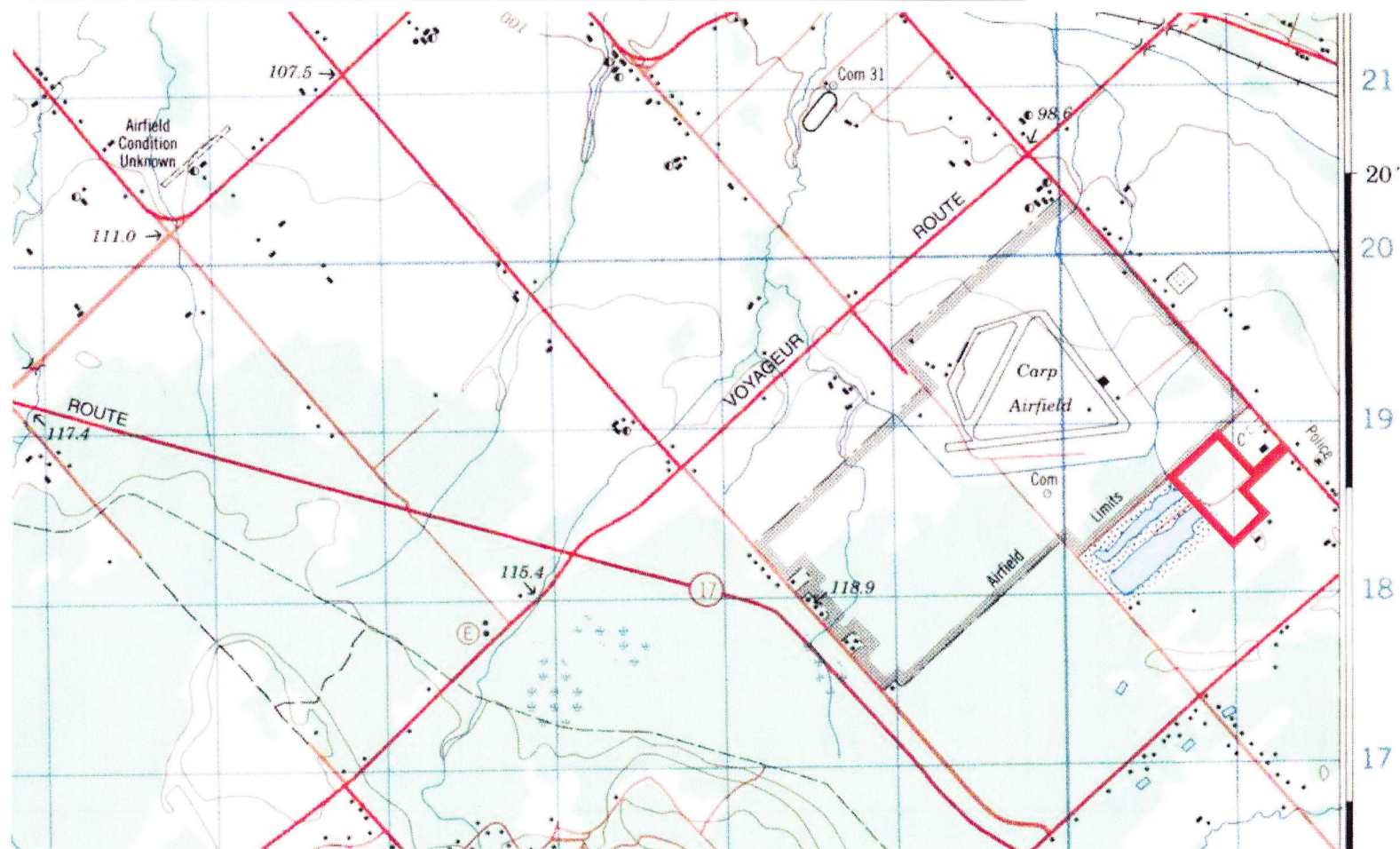


Figure 2: Portion of the 1:50,000 topographical sheet 31 F/08 showing the location of the study area.

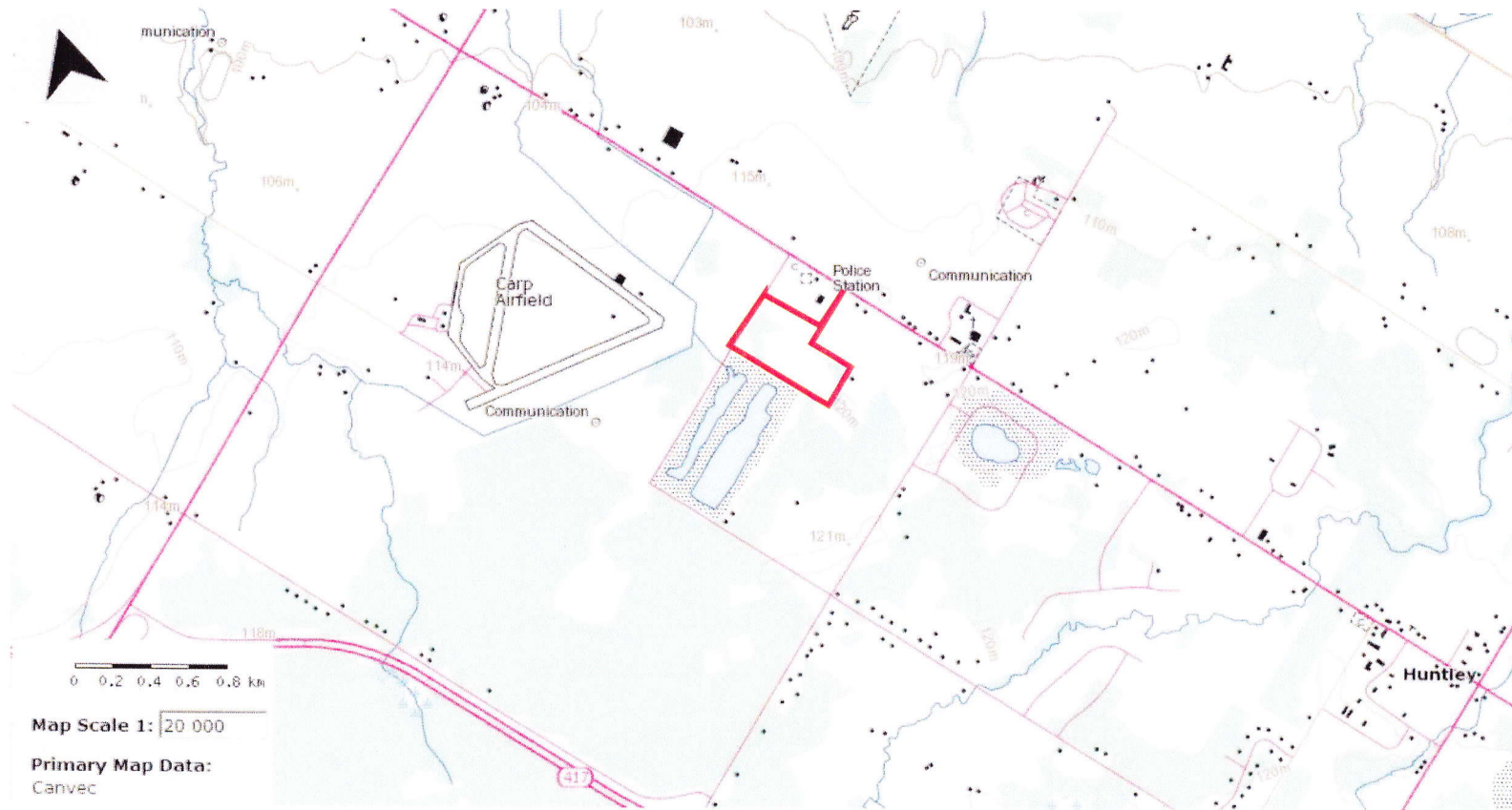


Figure 3: Portion of 1:20,000 scale mapping (Natural Resources Canada - Toporama) showing the location of the study area.

Part Lot 12, Concession 3, City of Ottawa (Huntley Twp.)
3155 Carp Road

Archaeological Assessment
Adams Heritage

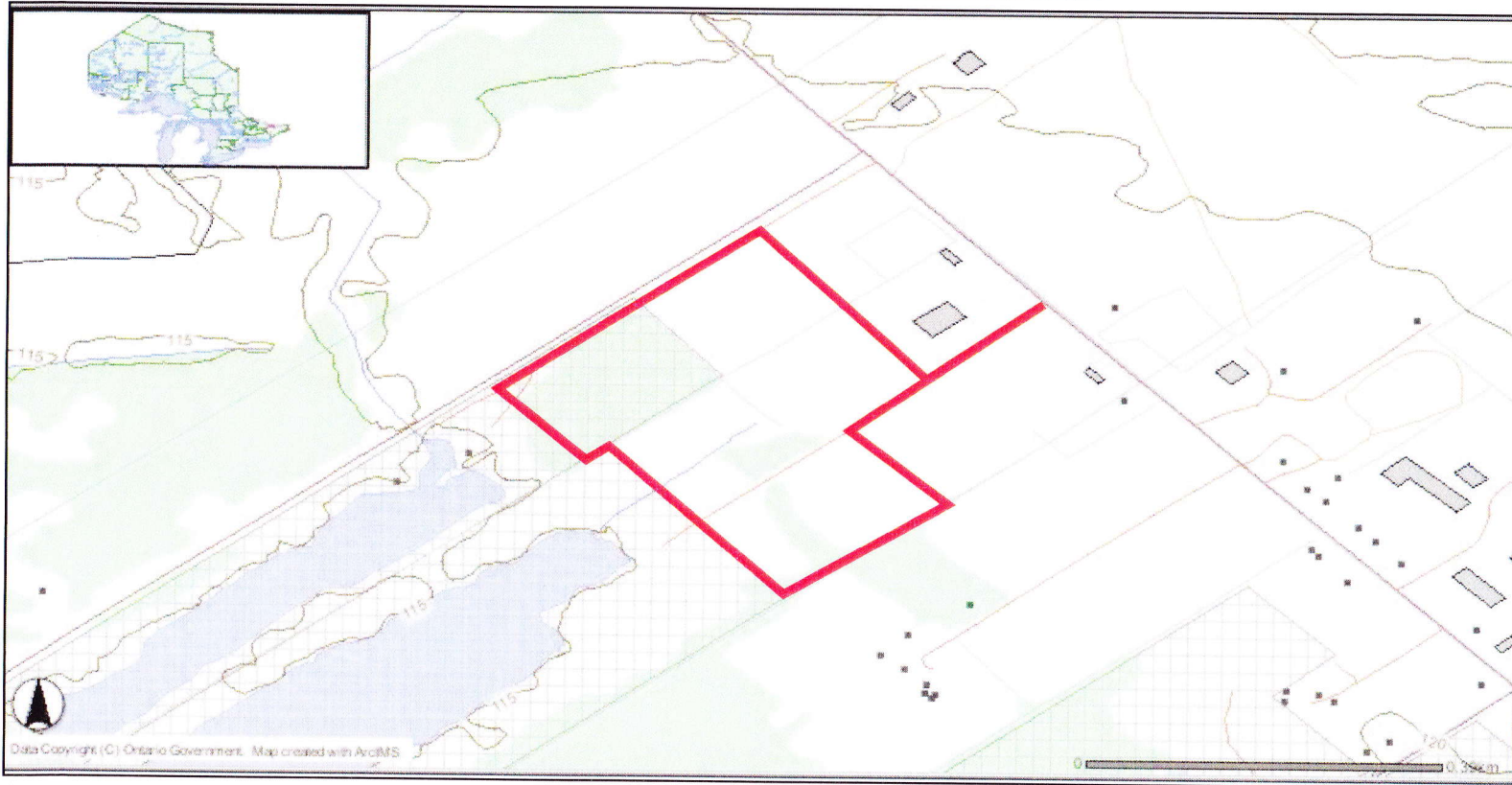


Figure 4: Portion of the Ontario Base Mapping (www.geographynetwork.ca/website/obm/viewer.htm) (approx scale 1:10,000) showing the location of the study area.



Figure 5: Air photograph overlay showing the location of the study area.

2.1 PROJECT CONTEXT - HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Concession 3, Lot 12, Geographic Township of Huntley, Carleton Co. Ontario

Huntley township was opened for settlement in 1818. Lands in the general vicinity of the subject property were among the earliest settled in the Township. John Kavanagh and William Mooney settled on the two halves of Concession 2, Lot 11 around 1820. The third Concession Road was the first to be developed.¹ The Alexander family was associated with Lot 12, Concession 3 during the historic period. The four Alexander brothers, Robert, Andrew, William, and Thomas, were believed to be in the area by about 1821, according to the Historical Atlas of 1879. Two early censuses were taken in 1821 and 1822². The Alexanders do not appear on these censuses however Census data from 1851 indicate that children born to these families during the decade of the 1820's all list their birthplace as Ireland³. The records suggest that the Alexander families began to arrive before 1830, and appear to have come at separate times, in a "chain migration". The first child of this grouping to be born in Canada was Margaret, the daughter of Robert Alexander, who settled on Lot 11, Concession 3⁴, and farmed part of the subject property, Lot 12⁵.

By 1851/2 there were six Alexander households in Huntley, in two localities within the township⁶. The heads were all more or less the same age, and the repetition of forenames indicates that they were not all brothers, but were likely blood relations. All heads were born in Ireland. William and Jane came from Armagh⁷ and Thomas was a native of Tyrone⁸, further strengthening the hypothesis that not all were brothers. All had at least some children born in Canada, beginning in 1829/30. The most recent emigrant had arrived around 1843/4, having

¹ "Huntley", part of the Historical Sketch of the County of Carleton in *Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Carleton (including city of Ottawa), Ont.* Toronto : H. Belden & Co., 1879. pp. xli, xlii

² Transcription of the March/ Huntley Census for 1821 and 1822:
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~granniesgarden/Granny2/march1821.html>

³ 1851 Personal Census, Huntley Township; transcription and facsimiles @www.ancestry.com

⁴ 1861 Agricultural Census, Huntley Township; microfilm consulted at Stauffer Library, Queen's University, Kingston.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Based on later map evidence, see below.

⁷ William Alexander b ca 1795 Loughgall, Co Armagh, Ireland; d ? Carleton County, Ontario, Canada, m Jane Culbert b Derrycorry, Co Armagh, m Tirmacrannon, Co Armagh d: Huntley, Carleton County, Ontario, Canada genforum.genealogy.com/alexander/messages/12122.html

⁸ Carp Road Presbyterian Cemetery
<http://www3.sympatico.ca/scott.naylor/Graves/NewIndex/GraveMarker1.HTM>

children born in Ireland before that date, and children born in Canada after that date⁹.

The agricultural census for 1851 has been lost, so we are unable to determine with certainty how much of the subject property might have been cleared at this time. The 1861 Agricultural Census indicates that Robert Alexander was farming 200 acres on Lots 11 and 12. Since Robert was the owner of all of Lot 11, we can assume that he owned half of lot 12. At this time, 100 acres of the two lots had been cleared, with 50 under crop, and 50 in pasture¹⁰.

The other half of lot 12 is not mentioned specifically in the Census, so it may have been subsumed by one of the other Alexander's farms. Walling's map of 1863 shows no occupier of the lot¹¹. Three Alexander households were located in the immediate vicinity. Robert lived on Concession 3, Lot 11, while Andrew and William shared Lot 12, Concession 2. Another William was located on Lot 1, Concession 2.

By the time the Historical Atlas was printed in 1879¹², the west half of the lot was in the hands of N(esbitt) Alexander, a son of Robert, while the east half was divided equally between L(owry) Alexander and W(illiam) A. Alexander, sons of Andrew Alexander. This family group had their homestead on Concession 2, Lot 12, across the road from the subject property¹³. Andrew's widow, Mary remained head of the household until after the 1871 Census¹⁴. By 1881, she was living in the household of her son, Lowry, in Huntley¹⁵.

By 1879, several developments had taken place on Lot 12, Concession 3. The Historical Atlas shows two houses along the south edge of the lot; one straddling the property boundary between James Alexander's property on Lot 11 and Nesbitt Alexander's land. The second house was on the property of William A. Alexander, at the eastern edge of the lot. William had married in 1874 and by 1881 had a number of children, so it is most likely that the house shown on the map belonged to him.

On the section owned by Lowry Alexander, in the centre of the lot, at the road frontage, the Atlas shows a cross, representing what is now known as the Carp Road Presbyterian

⁹ 1851 Personal Census, Huntley Twp. op.cit.

¹⁰ 1861 Agricultural Census, Huntley Twp., op.cit.

¹¹ Walling, H.F., 1863. **Map of Carleton County**, Gloucester, surveyed by O.W. Gray.

¹² H. Belden & Co. *Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Carleton (including city of Ottawa), Ont. Toronto* , 1879.

¹³ H. Belden and Co. Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County (including City of Ottawa); Toronto, 1879

¹⁴ 1871 Census for Ontario;Index to Heads and Strays:database <http://db.library.queensu.ca/census/>

¹⁵ 1881 Census, Huntley Twp. Transcription @ www.familysearch.org

Cemetery¹⁶. Burials had been occurring here since at least since 1862, with the death of Andrew Alexander. The cemetery is large, containing scores of individuals¹⁷, and is well demarcated by fences. A recent severance has added land to the rear of the cemetery creating a significant buffer between the cemetery and the proposed development lands.

All of the known dwellings and the cemetery lie outside the boundaries of the study area.

Directories from the latter years of the 19th century indicate that Lowry Alexander continued to farm on Concession 2, Lot 12. The farms associated with Lot 12 Concession 3 are Nesbitt Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, the widow of Andrew Alexander, and later, William A. Alexander.¹⁸

¹⁶ Carp Road Presbyterian Cemetery
<http://www3.sympatico.ca/scott.naylor/Graves/NewIndex/GraveMarker1.HTM>

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ *The Union Publishing Co.'s Farmers' and Business Directory, for the Counties of Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, Russell and Stormont, 1886-7. -- Vol. 2. -- Ingersoll: Union Publishing, ca 1886*

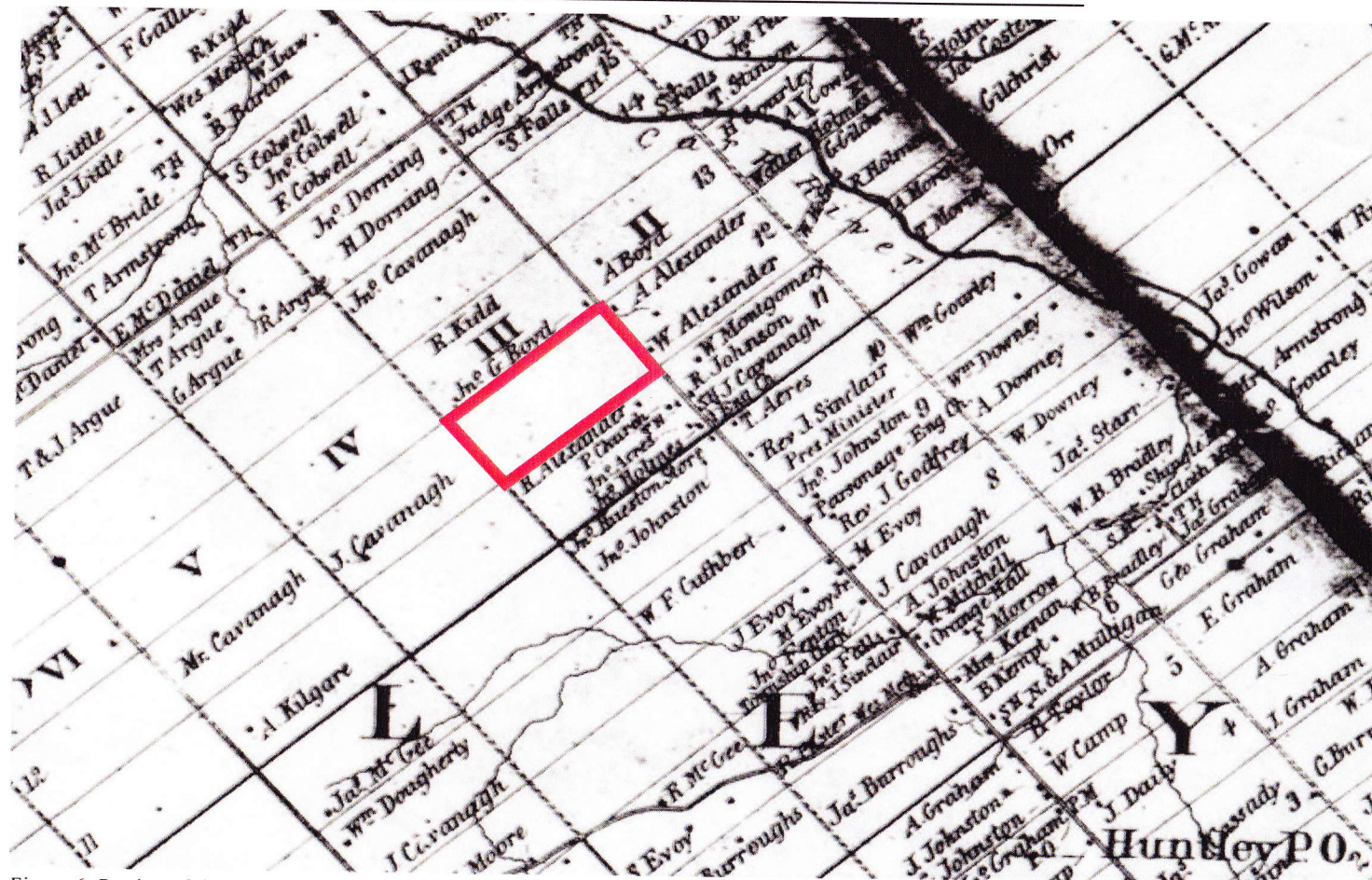


Figure 6: Portion of the 1863 “Walling” map of Carleton County showing the location of Lo12, Concession 3 Huntley Township, which contains the study area. Note the absence of any development (including the cemetery) at this time.

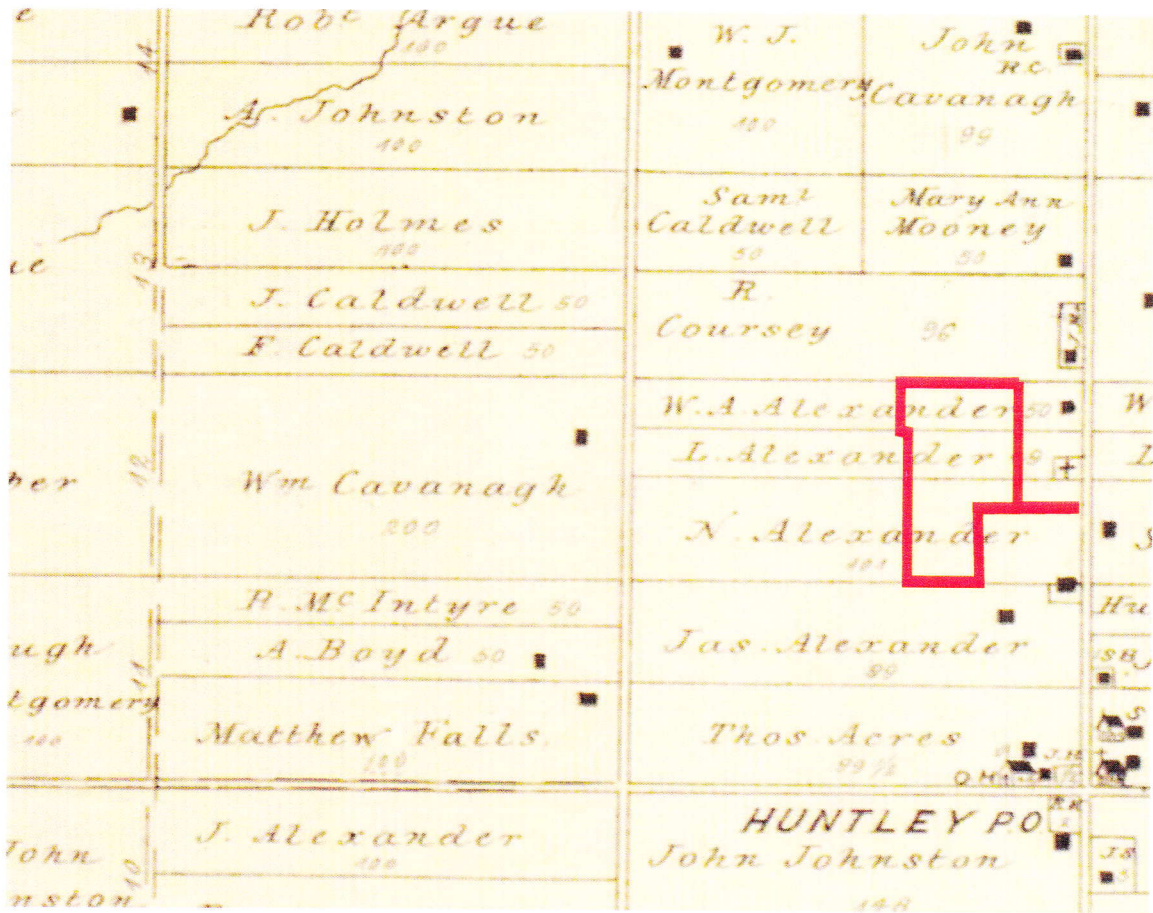


Figure 7: Portion of the 1879 “Belden’s Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton” showing the approximate location of the study area. Note the presence of the cemetery along the Carp Road frontage by this time.

2.2 PROJECT CONTEXT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Archaeological Sites

There are no registered archaeological sites within 1 kilometre of the study area.

Physiography and Soils

The surficial geology map of Arnprior region (Minning 1972) does not show any topographical or surficial features (ridges, former beach terraces, creeks etc.) which might have raised the local archaeological potential of the area. Soils within the study area consist of Kars gravelly sand (Kg), with Rubicon Sand (Rs) and Granby Sand (Gs) soils close by (Hills, Richards and Morwick 1944). These materials are derived from marine shore materials and occur throughout Carleton County over a considerable area (Kg=9068 Ha., Rs=14170 Ha., Gs=5060 Ha.).

Drainage

There are no active watercourses within the study area. Topographical maps (1:50,000 and 1:20,000 scale) show a minor, heavily modified ditch or drain originating at the south-west corner of the study area. At the time of the field evaluation, parts of this ditch contained residual puddles while most of its course was entirely dry.

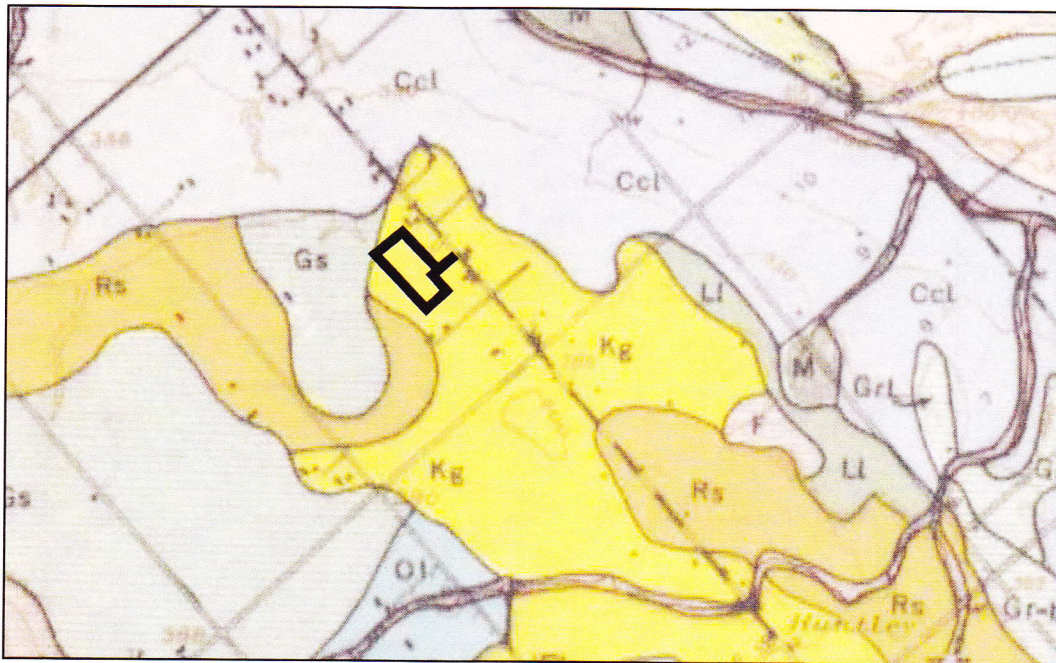


Figure 8: Soils of the study area (Hills, Richards and Morwick 1944).

Archaeological Summary

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 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.

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 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.

A small Archaic campsite was recently located during an archaeological assessment of lands along the Carp River, just to the north of Highway 417 (Adams 2004). Archaic materials have also been discovered in Leamy Lake Park, near the mouth of the Gatineau River (Watson 1999: 64).

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 a 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.

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) and numerous Middle Woodland finds have been made in the vicinity of Constance Bay. No Middle Woodland sites are known in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

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.

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

3.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION

The property inspection was conducted under ideal weather conditions by Nick Adams, assisted by an experienced field crew, under archaeological licence P003-318-2011, and in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture's "Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011)", section 1.2. Since much of the study area consists of open fields, the majority of the inspection was conducted by spot-checking. The wooded areas were examined by traversing them at intervals of no less than 30 metres.

The purpose of the property inspection was to examine the nature of the terrain within the property and determine whether archaeological potential exists on the property, and if so determine its nature and extent.

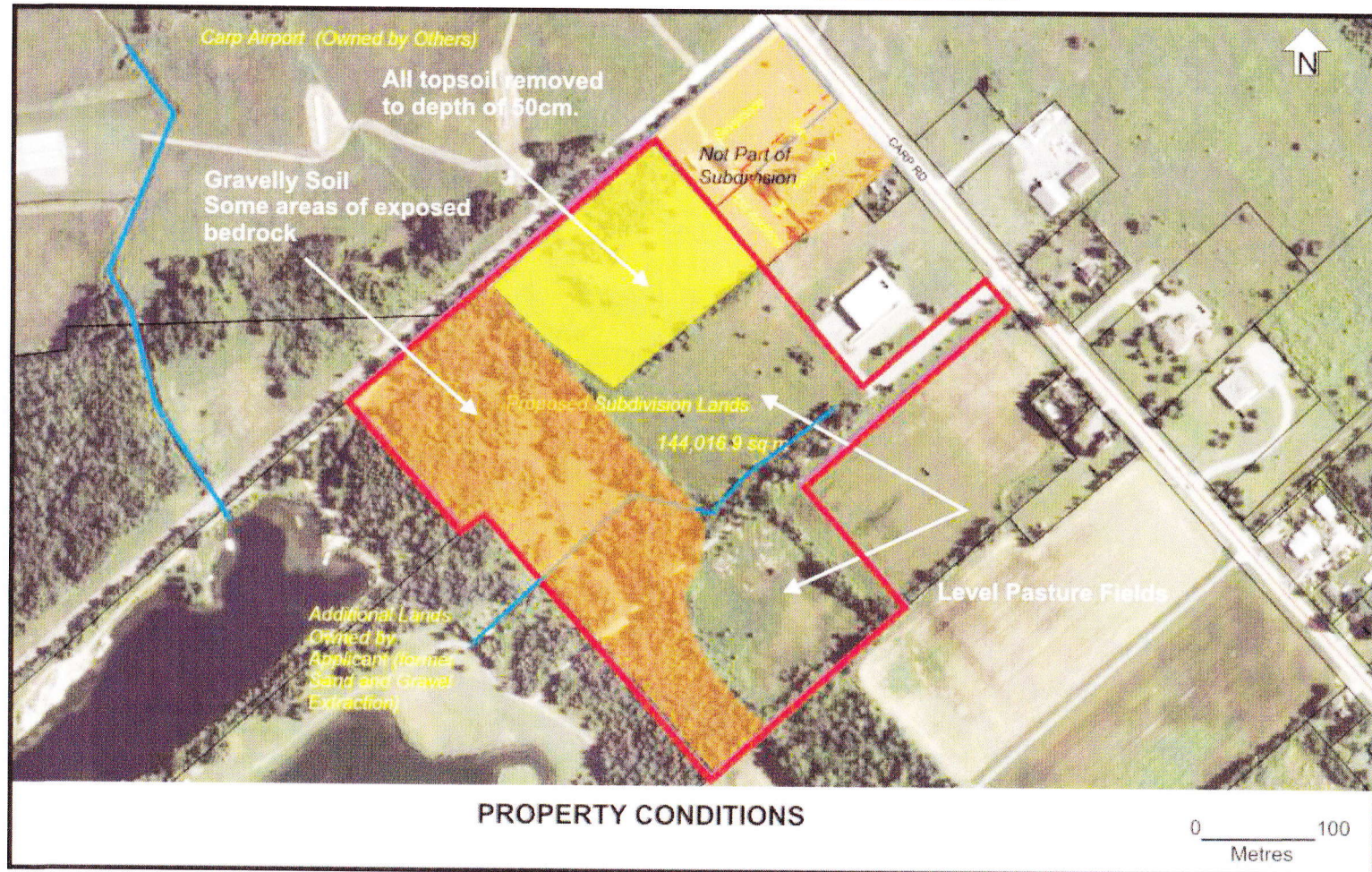


Figure 9: Observed property conditions / surface environment.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The City of Ottawa archaeological master plan mapping layer on the City of Ottawa web site identified two areas of potential; one surrounding the Carp Road Presbyterian Cemetery, one surrounding a watercourse which appears on some maps.

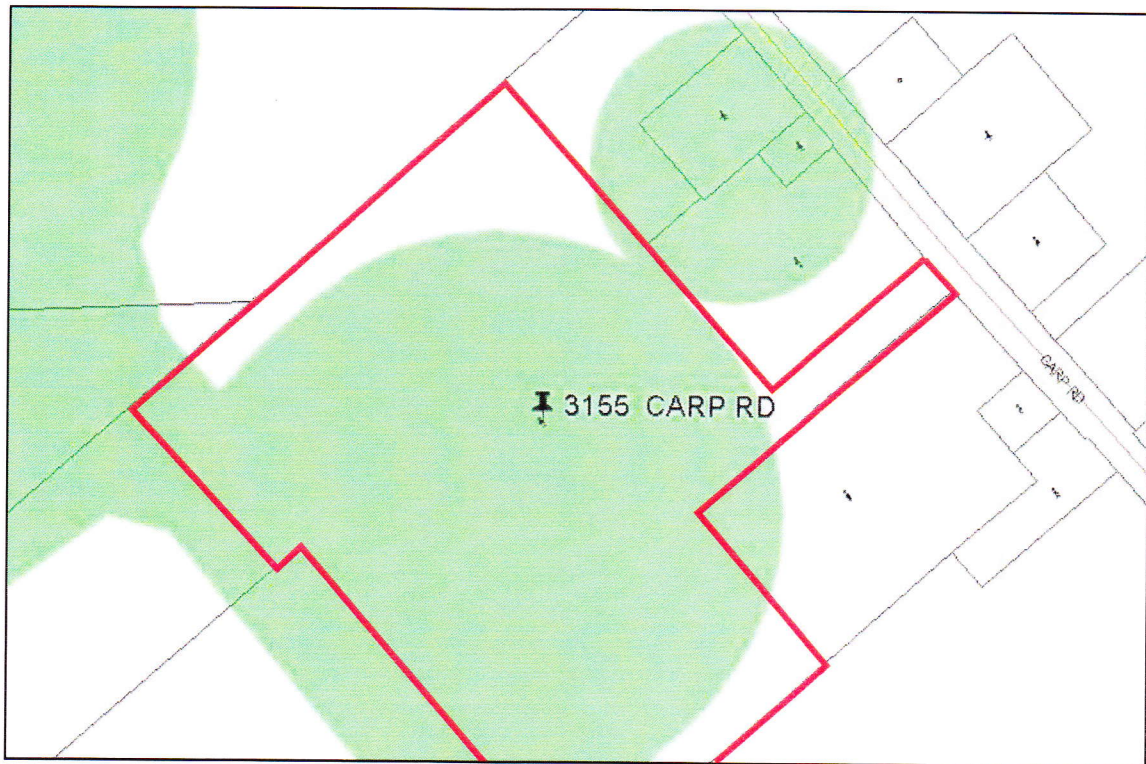


Figure 10: Archaeological potential - City of Ottawa web mapping - archaeological potential layer
(<http://apps104.ottawa.ca/emap/>)

Carp Road Presbyterian Cemetery

The smaller of the two polygons is centred (somewhat inaccurately) on the Carp Road Presbyterian Cemetery (Figure 10). As part of the severances preceding this study, a block of land measuring the full width of the cemetery plot and approximately 50 metres deep has been transferred to the cemetery (D08-01-11/B-00139). Thus the current development area is now separated from the cemetery by a full 50 metre buffer.

Since it is extraordinarily unlikely that burials extend more than 50 metres beyond the existing (pre-addition) cemetery boundary, this feature should not be considered to represent a 'feature of archaeological potential' for the purposes of this study.

No archaeological testing in the vicinity of the cemetery is recommended or warranted.



Plate 1: Carp Road Presbyterian Cemetery. Note the well defined boundary fences to the side and rear.

Water Course Polygon (Figure 10)

The large, mostly circular polygon on the City of Ottawa "archaeological potential" screening maps indicate an area approximately 200 metres from a watercourse which is shown on some maps.

In practice, no such watercourse exists. A small, intermittent ditch was noted, extending from the roadway / access to Carp Road, along the western edge of a field before disappearing into the adjacent former quarry property (see Figures 4 & 5). This does not constitute the kind of topographical feature which could have induced past inhabitants of the region to select this area for settlement or use over others. It should not be considered a 'feature of archaeological potential'. Similarly, a ditch exits from the former (now flooded) quarry and traverses northwest towards the Carp Airfield (outside the study area). As can clearly be seen on Figure 5, this too is a man-made ditch to drain the flooded quarry.

No water-courses are indicated on either the 1863 "Walling" map or the 1879 "Belden's Atlas" which provide a good indication of the natural and historical noticeable drainage of the region.

Field to Rear of Cemetery

The field which lies immediately to the rear of the Carp Road Presbyterian Cemetery and forms much of the northern half of the study area has had approximately 50cms. of soil removed from its surface. The purpose behind this soil removal is unknown, however the field surface is significantly lower than the adjacent field to the south, the vegetation is sparse (given the absence of topsoil) and the field edge to the southwest consists of a prominent topsoil berm.

Although this area would have been identified as having a very low archaeological site potential anyway, it clearly has no archaeological potential now.

CONCLUSIONS

The study property at 3155 Carp Road does not exhibit any characteristics which should trigger Stage 2 archaeological field testing. With the exception of the access to the road frontage (an existing roadway), there is no land within 100 metres of the historic Carp Road. Furthermore (and far more significantly), historical background research does not provide any indication of historic settlement within the study area. It was use as farm land throughout the historic past.

At its closest point, the Carp Road Presbyterian Cemetery is 50 metres from the edge of the proposed development, protected by a significant buffer.

The small watercourse indicated on some maps is a seasonal field ditch. The small watercourse beyond the northwestern corner of the property is a ditch draining a flooded quarry. Neither of these features should trigger archaeological potential evaluations.

The lands within the forested area at the rear of the property have been left as forest because bedrock is at, or near the ground surface.

No "features of archaeological potential" (S & G's 2011: 1.3.1(Pg. 17)) are present within the study area.

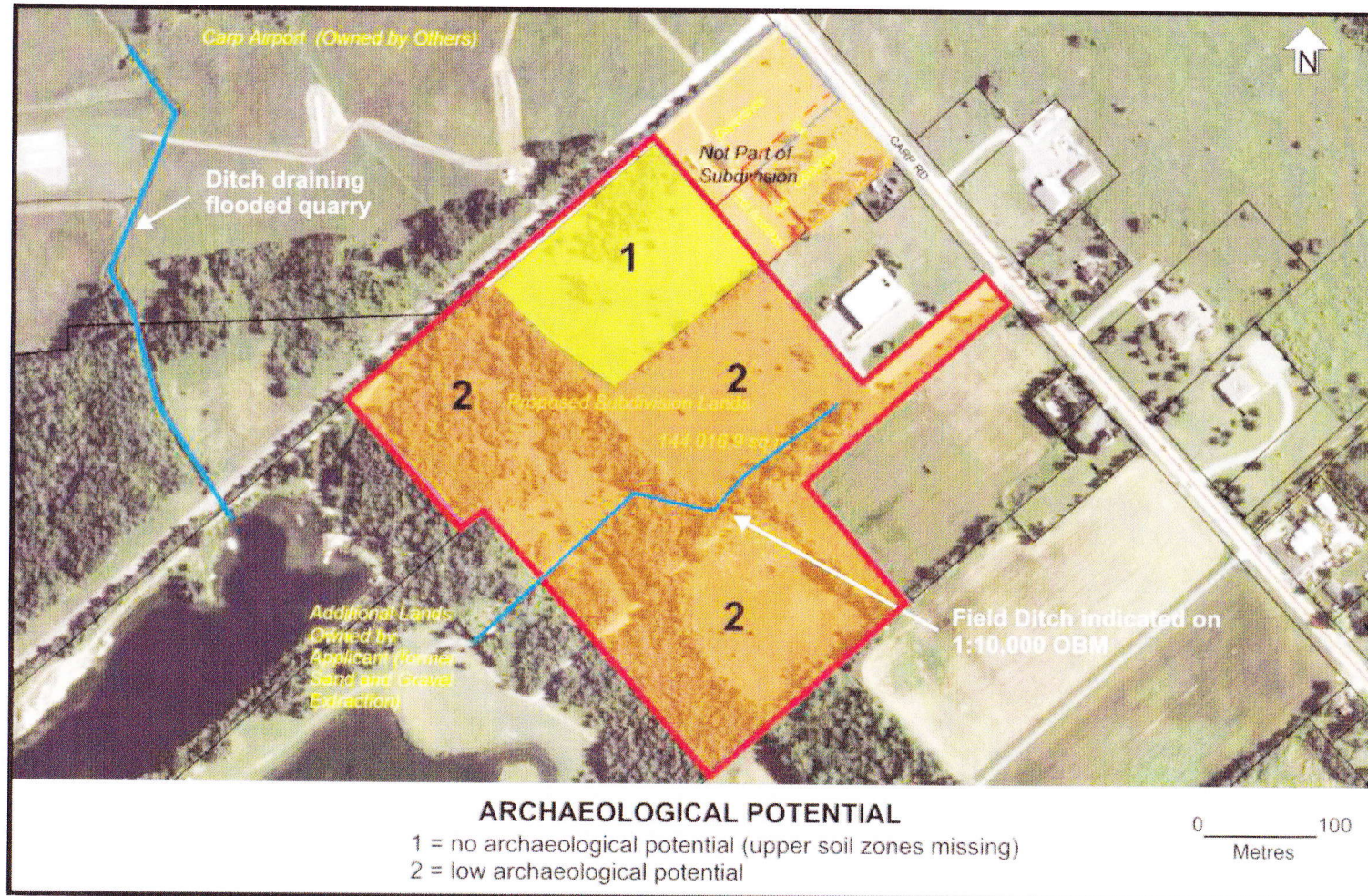


Figure 11: Archaeological potential based on field evaluation

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Since no areas of archaeological potential were identified, no further archaeological investigations are recommended or warranted. Full clearance of any archaeological conditions affecting this project is 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 Tourism and Culture (416) 314-7132.
3. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the Police, Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the Cemeteries Registrar of the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services (416) 326-8394.

6.0 REFERENCES (other sources as footnotes)

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7.0 MAPS

Maps are included in the body of the report.

8.0 IMAGES



Plate 2: View of the field edge ditch (mostly dry - June 2011).



Plate 3: Edge of the study area looking west along the property line to the rear of the West Ottawa Community Church.



Plate 4: General view down the laneway which leads from Carp Road towards the rear of the property.