

FINAL REPORT:

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Emerald Estates
Village of Greely, City of Ottawa
Lots 3 & 4, Concession 3, Geographic
Township of Osgoode, Carleton County**



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LHC

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary only provides key points from the report. The reader should examine the complete report including background, results as well as limitations.

LHC was retained by Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation) on 20 April 2021, to prepare a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) as a condition of the site plan approval prior to development. The archaeological Study Area is located within part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, historic Carleton County, now the Village of Greely in the City of Ottawa (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Study Area is approximately 36 hectares (ha) and consists of a mixed forest woodlot. The Study Area is approximately 615 m wide and 789 m in length, generally bounded by Emerald Links Golf Club, Stagecoach Road, Apple Orchard Road, and Manotick Station Road.

The Stage 1 AA was prepared by Hugh Daechsel (P051) and Kendra Patton (P453) in compliance with the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18 (OHA) as per the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs).

The Stage 1 AA site visit was carried out on 07 May 2021 under Project Information Form # P051-0210-2021. The visual property inspection was completed by random-spot-check by walking the trails and roadways that exist within the Study Area. Permission to access the Study Area was provided by Dan Anderson; Dan Payer of ARK Engineering was also present on site at the time of the property inspection.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 AA this report finds that no portions of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. The Study Area contains relatively featureless topography with poor drainage as demonstrated by the wet forested areas and the series of drainage ditches noted in the property in the site visit. These environmental features do not lend themselves to pre contact land use, especially with accommodating areas in more direct association with the Castor River and the Rideau River to the west of the Study Area. There are no natural drainage channels within or associated with the property. Based on review of the historic land records as well as mapping, the area was likely cleared for agriculture in the mid nineteenth century only to be abandoned by the mid twentieth century. Associated historic settlement such as the Neville farm was located by all accounts east of the Study Area in direct vicinity of Stagecoach Road and would most likely have been removed with the residential development of that portion of the lot in the 1960's and 70's.

Specifically, the following recommendations are made:

- No further archaeological assessment is recommended.
- Should deeply buried archaeological materials be encountered during construction, all work will cease, and a professionally licenced archaeologist will be consulted to assess the cultural heritage value and significance of any such archaeological deposits.
- It is requested that the MHSTCI enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LHC was retained by Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation) on 20 April 2021, to prepare a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) to form a component of the site plan approval prior to development. The archaeological Study Area is located within part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, historic Carleton County, now the Village of Greely in the City of Ottawa (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Study Area is approximately 36 hectares (ha) and primarily includes a mixed forest woodlot. The Study Area is approximately 615 m wide and 789 m in length, generally bounded by Emerald Links Golf Club, Stagecoach Road, Apple Orchard Road, and Manotick Station Road (Figure 2).

The Stage 1 AA was prepared by Hugh Daechsel (P051) with assistance from Kendra Patton in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18 (OHA) as per the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs). The Stage 1 AA property inspection was carried out on 07 May 2021 under Project Information Form # P051-0210-2021.

1.1 Objective

The purpose of a Stage 1 AA is to provide information about the land use history and present conditions of the Study Area in order to evaluate the potential for the presence of an archaeological site or archaeological resources. Stage 1 AA involves detailed research into the geography, topography, and history of the subject property. The study examines previous archaeological fieldwork conducted on or near the property as well as the site's current conditions. A thorough Stage 1 AA results in a more accurate evaluation of a property's archaeological potential, thus reducing the possibility of unexpected delays later in the project due to archaeological concerns.

Where archaeological potential is identified by a Stage 1 AA, a Stage 2 AA is recommended. The purpose of a Stage 2 AA is to determine whether a subject property contains archaeological resources through on-site survey (generally systematic pedestrian survey of ploughed fields or test pit survey).

1.2 Methodology

The Stage 1 AA has been completed in accordance with the 2011 S&Gs. Stage 1 AA field methods employed during the property inspection are described in Section 1.2 of the S&Gs.

1.2.1 Stage 1 Assessment

There are three basic components to a Stage 1 AA: background research, property inspection, and analysis/evaluation of archaeological potential.

Background research for a Stage 1 AA involves, but is not limited to, reviews of:

- the geographic context and topographical features of a property;
- pre-European contact cultural context of the area;
- post-European settlement land use history and ownership records (e.g., land registry information, assessment rolls, census data, city directories, historical maps, aerial imagery); and

- existing registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the subject property (based on the MHSTCI's Archaeological Sites Database) and previous archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity.

Property Inspection is intended to assess, first-hand, the topographic and geographic context of the property and to identify any features of archaeological potential or modern disturbance. The property inspection may also identify areas that might affect further archaeological assessment strategies (if further work is warranted). The property inspection must be undertaken when weather conditions permit, and visibility is good.

Analysis/evaluation of archaeological potential is based on evidence collected during background research and current conditions observed during the property inspection.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

2.1 Development Context

This Archaeological Assessment is a requirement of the site plan approval prior to development of the land in the Village of Greely, in the City of Ottawa.

2.2 Study Area

The Study Area is located within part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, historic Carleton County, village of Greely, City of Ottawa.

The Study Area is approximately 36 hectares (ha) and primarily includes a mixed forest woodlot. The Study Area is approximately 615 m wide and 789 m in length, generally bounded to the north by Emerald Links Golf Club, and to the east, and south by subdivisions accessed by Stagecoach and Apple Orchard Roads, and an estate subdivision accessed by Manotick Station Road to the west.

The Study Area is located within a rural suburb and is bounded to the north by the Emerald Links Golf Club, to the east and south by residential neighbourhoods, and to the west by the Ultimate Parks Incorporated athletic field.

2.2.1 Traditional Territories

The study area lies within the traditional territory of the Algonquins of Ontario.

2.2.2 Algonquins of Ontario

The following text was provided by the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) in their review of a similar study. The author is appreciative of the additional background information which has been provided by AOO and has incorporated past AOO comments into this report.

The Algonquins lived in present-day Ontario for thousands of years before Europeans arrived. Algonquin territory originally extended from the St. Lawrence River to the French River in the west, south to the Adirondack mountains in New York State, and north above Lake Abitibi. Over the past several hundred years, the description of Algonquin Territory has changed to be the lands and waters on both sides of the Ottawa River watershed from modern Hawkesbury to Lake Nipissing and north past the headwaters of the Ottawa River. Today, ten Algonquin communities comprise the Algonquins of Ontario:

- The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation
- Antoine
- Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini (Bancroft)
- Bonnechere
- Greater Golden Lake
- Mattawa/North Bay
- Ottawa
- Shabot Obaadjiwan (Sharbot Lake)
- Snimikobi (Ardoch)
- Whitney and Area

Based on a Protocol signed in 2004, these communities are working together to provide a unified approach to negotiate a modern-day Treaty. The Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area includes a territory of nine million acres within the watersheds of the Kitchissippi (Ottawa River) and the Mattawa River in Ontario.

This unceded territory, encompasses most of eastern Ontario, including the City of Ottawa, and most of Algonquin Provincial Park. More than 1.2 million people live and work within the unceded AOO Settlement Area. There are 84 municipal jurisdictions fully and partially located within the unceded AOO Settlement Area, including 75 lower and single tier municipalities and nine upper tier municipalities.

On October 18, 2016, the AOO and the Governments of Ontario and Canada reached a major milestone in their journey toward reconciliation and renewed relationships with the signing of the Agreement-in-Principle (AIP). The signing of the AIP is a key step toward a Final Agreement, which will clarify the rights of all concerned. By signing the AIP, the APP and the Crown have expressed, in a formal way, their mutual intention and desire for a lasting partnership. This event signaled the beginning of a new relationship between the AOO and the Crown, one in which the mistakes of the past must be supplanted by a new type of mutual respect and cooperation.

2.3 Historical Context

2.3.1 History and Early Indigenous Land Use

Southern Ontario became open to settlement following the final retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which had covered much of the Great Lakes area until 12,000 B.P. Influenced by isostatic rebound, a sequence of water level changes for the Great Lakes followed. Much of the Ottawa Valley and eastern Ontario was covered by the Champlain Sea, an extension of the Atlantic Ocean, between 11,800 and 10,000 B.P.

A summary of the cultural sequence of the Ottawa Region is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre and Post Contact overview of the Ottawa region.

PERIOD	DATE (B.P.)	PHASES/COMPLEXES	DIAGNOSTIC	SUBSISTANCE	REP. SITES
Paleo¹ 11,000-9,500					
Early	11,000 - 10,400	Gainey Barnes Crowfield	Fluted Points; Use of Collingwood and Onondaga Cherts	Highly mobile Hunter-Gatherers	Rideau Lakes
Late	10,400 - 9,500	Holcombe Hi-Lo Lanceolate Points	Half-moon shaped, thin Thick with slight ear flaring Parallel flaked lanceolate points	Mobile Hunter-Gatherers	Thompsons Island ⁷
Archaic² 9,500 – 2,800 Notched Points; Ground Stone Tools					
Early	9,500 – 8,000	Side-Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate	Haldimand Chert serrated edges Dovetail Points	Hunter-Gatherers within smaller territories	Ottawa South, Bancroft ⁸
Middle	8,000 – 4,500	Middle Archaic I Middle Archaic II Laurentian Archaic	Stemmed Points (e.g. Kirk, Stanely); netsinkers; banner stones Otter Creek Side Notched Brewerton Corner Notched; Use of Copper; Polished stone tools	Evidence of Regional “cultural” trading networks	Allumette Island
Late	4,500 – 2,800	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point	Lamoka; Normanskill Points Genesee; Adder Orchard (coarse grain material) Crawford Knoll; Inness; Hind	Upland site locations Glacial Kame Burials	
Woodland 2,800 – 500 Ceramics Introduced					
Early ³	2,800-2,400	Meadowood Middlesex	Adena Blades; Grit tempered Cord Impressed ceramics;		Constance Bay 1 Wyght Site
Middle ⁴	2,400-1,600	Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point (Transition)	Conical Based grit tempered ceramics with dentate and pseudo scallop impressions	Hunter-gatherers’ seasonal sites concentrated on major waterways	Marshall’s Bay Leamy Lake
Late	1,600-400	Early ⁵ Pickering Algonquin/Ojibway Middle ⁶ Middleport Algonquin/Ojibway Late Algonquin/Ojibway Huron St. Lawrence Iroquois	Paddle and Anvil ceramics with collars. Increased predominance of bone tool tech.	Introduction of horticulture, corn beans and squash	Meath Sites
Contact 400 - 150					
	400	Algonquin	Long Established in Ottawa Valley		
	400	French	Champlain 1613		
	250	English			

¹ (Ellis & Deller 1990); ² (Ellis et al 1990); ³ (Spence et al. 1990); ⁴ (Smith 1990); ⁵ (Williamson 1990); ⁶ (Dodd et al 1990); ⁷ (Wright 2004); ⁸ (Fox & Pilon 2015);

Paleo Period (11,000 – 9,500 B.P.)

The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario dates to 11,000 B.P. These early populations consisted of small groups of hunter gatherers who ranged long distances, relying on caribou and other resources available in Spruce dominated forests. Identified as the Paleo Indian period, the lithic assemblages are characterized by lanceolate shaped points with a channel or flute extending from the base. Three “phases” for the Early Paleo period, Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield, are distinguished by stylistic variations in the fluted points. While there is substantial evidence of the early Paleo occupation in southwestern Ontario, indications of Early Paleo populations in Eastern Ontario are largely limited to reported finds from the Rideau Lakes (Watson 1982) and along the north shore of Lake Ontario (Roberts 1984; Ellis 2015).

Evidence suggests that populations in the later half of the Paleo period, though still covering large areas, were more restricted in their movements suggesting that food resources were more readily available. These hunters made smaller non-fluted points produced from a broader range of lithic materials. A number of late Paleo sites that have been identified along the north shore of Lake Ontario (Roberts 1985). In Eastern Ontario late Paleo Plano Points, that are lanceolate shaped with parallel flaking, have been recovered from Allen Point in Kingston (Heritage Quest 2000) and Gordon Island (Wright 2004) near Gananoque.

Archaic Period (9,500-2,800 B.P.)

Although largely arbitrary, the Archaic period is initially distinguished by the appearance of notched projectile points and the use of ground stone utilized in the production of heavy “wood working” tools. At the outset of this period forests were dominated by pine and approached present day conditions of mixed deciduous forests by 5,000 B.P. Water levels in the lower Great Lakes continued to rise through the first half of the Archaic with present day levels reached between 7,000 and 5,000 B.P. Throughout this period populations continued to hunt, gather, and fish.

Within the early Archaic period three “phases” have been recognized, again distinguished by projectile point types: side notched, corner notched and bifurcate. Serrated edges are unique to projectile points made during the Early Archaic. Although sites in the Ottawa region are rare, they have been identified along the north shore of Ontario further east (Roberts 1985). Evidence suggests that the seasonal movement of extended family units were becoming increasingly regionalized, encompassing smaller territories as food resources became more abundant. Dovetail or St. Charles Points have been identified in the Ottawa and Bancroft areas (Fox & Pilon 2015).

The middle Archaic, encompassing several millennia, has been divided into two sub periods, Middle Archaic I and II. It is represented in Eastern Ontario by the Laurentian Archaic exhibiting cultural affinities with contemporaneous populations to the east, including New York State, and Atlantic Canada. Associated with the Middle Archaic I are stemmed points such as Kirk and Stanley along with the introduction of net sinkers and banner stones, the former, offering evidence for the increasing importance of fishing. Middle Archaic II included the production of side and

corner notched points (Otter Creek and Brewerton). Laurentian Archaic sites have produced artifacts manufactured from copper originating from the north shore of Lake Superior in addition to ground stone projectile points, gouges, adzes, and plummets (Watson 1982).

Three phases, Narrow Point, Broad Point, and Small Point have been identified for the Late Archaic Period. By this time there is increasing evidence to suggest the further regionalization of populations in Southern Ontario. An example is the increased utilization of local lithic materials including quartz, and other silicates in the projection of projectile points and other tools in Eastern Ontario, contrasting with the almost exclusive use of cherts such as Onondaga, Selkirk, and Kettle Point in Southwestern Ontario. Within the Middle and Late Archaic period is the first evidence of burials, sometimes including grave goods such as Allumette Island in the Ottawa River (Clermont et. al. 2003), as well as Late Archaic Glacial Kame burials identified at Collins Bay (Ritchie 1980), Prince Edward County, and east at Prescott.

Woodland Period (2,800 – 400 B.P.)

The Woodland period is demarcated by the appearance of ceramics. The first ceramics produced in southern Ontario consisted of thick walled, grit tempered vessels with exterior cord marked impressions, referred to as Vinette 1. Although few Early Woodland occupation sites have been excavated in Southern Ontario, the presence of ceramics on those that have been investigated has not been ubiquitous (Jackson 1980; Parker 1997), suggesting that Early Woodland populations “eased” into the usage of this new technology which did not become fully integrated until the Middle Woodland period.

Two complexes, Middlesex and Meadowood, are recognized as part of the Early Woodland period. The Meadowood is thought to have emerged from the Glacial Kame Burial complex of the Late Archaic. Associated artifacts included polished stone birds, gorgets, pipe bowls, along with other materials. Sites dating to this period in the Ottawa Valley are rare. Two sites representative of this complex in the Kingston region are the York site to the north and the Pike Farm site situated on Wolfe Island. The use of “exotic” cherts for the production of medium to large Ovate shaped blades known as Adena are also a feature of this complex. Medium sized, parallel projectile points with a distinctive side notched and principally manufactured from Onondaga chert are also characteristic of the Early Woodland.

By the Middle Woodland period, circa 2400 B.P., there is a recognizable increase in the population of Southern Ontario. Nowhere is this more evident than in Eastern Ontario with a large number of sites identified along interior larger lakes as well as along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. Several recognized complexes or traditions in Ontario appear at this time indicating the further regionalization of groups within the province. These include Point Peninsula through much of Southeastern and Southcentral Ontario, Saugeen and Couture in Southwestern Ontario and Laurel in Northern Ontario. The Melocheville Tradition centered along the St. Lawrence has been distinguished by some archaeologists (Gates St. Pierre 2004).

Middle Woodland populations continued to hunt, gather and fish, with smaller extended family units congregating in the late summer and early fall at larger sites of which there are a number of examples in Eastern Ontario such as Bell Island in the Cataraqui River, Johnson’s Point on

Loughborough Lake north of Kingston (CARF 1989; Abacus 2016), Marshalls Bay in the Ottawa Valley, Ault Park along the St. Lawrence near Cornwall and a number of locations on Rice Lake along the Trent/Severn River system. These populations continue to participate in extensive trade networks. They are distinguished archaeologically by grit tempered, coil manufactured, conical based ceramics with variety of dentate stamp impressions including pseudo scallop shell stamp decoration.

Circa 1400 B.P. cultigens are introduced into Southern Ontario. In southwestern Ontario there is a shift in settlement pattern, with the location of permanent and semi permanent sites in riverine locations (e.g., Grand River valley). There is less evidence for this shift in Eastern Ontario. Across much of the province there appears to be a universal ceramic horizon characterized by the production of fine tempered, globular shaped ceramic vessels with cord wrapped stick impressions along with punctates (circular depressions) and bosses (raised surfaces). Identified as Princess Point, based on the type of site excavated at the western end of Lake Ontario, this transitional period has been distinguished in Eastern Ontario as Sandbanks (Daechsel & Wright 1993). Ceramics associated with this period have been identified along the Rideau and Gananoque waterways as the Foster Site located north of Belleville along the Moira River (Daechsel 1985).

The Late Woodland period is defined in southern Ontario by the increased reliance on cultigens and the associated transition to permanent village sites. Three phases identified as Early, Middle and Late Iroquoian/Late Woodland have been distinguished in the literature. In Eastern Ontario these are represented by Pickering, Middleport, and Huron/St. Lawrence Iroquoian occupations and, although not easily distinguishable in the archaeological record, by Algonquin and Ojibway occupations of much of the region throughout this period. These villages consisting of cabins and longhouses were often palisaded. Ceramic vessel forms included larger globular shaped pots often with collars and later with castellations. In Eastern Ontario, a well-developed bone tool technology emerged with lithic project points becoming comparatively rare. The antecedents of the Huron/Wyandot developed along the north shore of Lake Ontario moving northward in villages that increased in size. Although there are early historic accounts of Algonquin villages in the Ottawa valley, none have been thus far identified in the archaeological record. It is likely that regional populations still relied principally on hunting, gathering, and fishing with food and other resources augmented through trade with southern horticultural Iroquoian speaking populations.

Contact

While there may have been the appearance of European goods originating from the Basque fishing activities in the sixteenth century off the coast of Labrador it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that permanent European settlements were established in northeastern North America resulting in rapid changes in Indigenous populations influenced by trade, warfare, and disease. The Huron/Wyandot who, by the mid-seventeenth century, had occupied areas around Lake Simcoe and along the south end of Georgian Bay, were dispersed by the Iroquois from south of Lake Ontario. The Attwanadaron (Neutral), at the west end of Lake Ontario, were similarly displaced by 1650 and the St. Lawrence Iroquois encountered by Cartier at Hochelaga (Montreal) had completely disappeared by the time of Champlain's arrival to the region at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Samuel de Champlain documented his numerous interactions with Indigenous peoples in the Ottawa Valley during visits in 1613 and 1615. At the time, an extensive, complex network of trade existed with various culturally distinct peoples around the Ottawa Valley (Pilon 2005). Early European documentation reveals three Algonquin cultural groups within the Ottawa Valley region: the Matouweskarini, Onontcharonon, and the Weskarini (Heidenreich & Wright 1987).

European activity in southern Ontario during the seventeenth century was principally limited to fur trade. Fort Frontenac was located at the confluence of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River in present day Kingston. By this time, the Iroquois had established seven villages along the north of Lake Ontario including Ganneious situated on Hay Bay, west of Kingston (Adams 1986). Early in the eighteenth century these were abandoned as the Ojibway successfully pushed south from Georgian Bay, occupying all of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1987).

Following the defeat of the French in the Seven Years War the British issued a Royal Proclamation in 1763 to administer the territories, including Canada, that had been won. The Proclamation established the Appalachian Mountains as the boundary between the Indian and Colonial lands and in doing so recognized the rights of Indigenous populations to their lands (Calloway 2018). The Royal Proclamation was the basis upon which lands were ceded to the crown for compensation through treaties and/or land acquisitions. In Eastern Ontario, a succession of often vague agreements were made beginning with the Crawford purchases of 1783, the Gunshot Treaty (1783-87) and provisional surrender of land claims from the Mississauga that included much of Renfrew, Carleton, Lanark, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington counties in 1819 (French 2006), and the “Simcoe Deed” Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe signed in 1792 with Mohawk families displaced by the American Revolution.

2.3.2 Treaty

The Study Area is within the 1783 Crawford Purchase lands. The Crawford Purchases involved land along the north shore of eastern Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River and were made between Captain William Crawford, on behalf of the Crown, and Mynass, a Mississauga (Ojibwe) chief, rather than with the Algonquin who were occupying the lower Ottawa River Valley at the time.

It should be noted, historical documentation related to the location and movement of Indigenous peoples in present-day Ontario is based on the documentary record of the experiences and biases of early European explorers, traders, and settlers. This record provides a brief account of the long, varied, and continuing occupation and use of the Ottawa Valley by Algonquin people known, through their histories and the archaeological record, to have been highly mobile over vast territories which transcend modern understandings of geographical boundaries.

The Study Area is located within the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) Settlement Area, an area of unceded territory covering more than nine million acres, including the City of Ottawa.

2.3.3 Survey and Early Euro-Canadian Settlement

The Township of Osgoode was surveyed and opened for settlers in 1798. The township was named for William Osgoode who was the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada (Ontario Heritage

Trust n.d.). The Township of Osgoode was incorporated in 1850, along with all the other townships of Carleton County.

Patents were issued as early as 1801 but primarily, it seems, to absentee landowners. The first settlers to occupy their land were Archibald and Catherine McDonell who arrived in 1827 to their lot along the Castor River and William and Ann York who also arrived in the township in the same year.

These two families built the first two roads which created the main intersection of the Town of Metcalfe. Another key transportation route was the Bytown-Prescott Railway, a joint venture between the businessmen of each town which was constructed in the years 1851 – 1854 (Daley 1994). The railway was intended to facilitate the transportation of lumber and other agricultural products; in particular, Manotick Station was remembered as a location for the loading and transportation of animal stock (Ontario Heritage Trust n.d.). Manotick Station was located approximately 1 km to the west of the current Study Area.

2.3.4 Property History

The Study Area is located on part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, historic Carleton County, now Village of Greely, City of Ottawa.

The Crown Patent for 200 acres of Lot 3, Concession 3 was granted to the Canada Company October 26, 1846. Ultimately the Canada Corporation released the east 100 acres back to His Majesty the King in 1921 and then that land was certified by the Supreme Court of Canada to the ownership of Patrick Neville. In 1893 Patrick Neville had sold the east 100 acres of Lot 3 to Thomas Darcy for \$170. This portion of the lot remained within the Darcy family until at least 1919. In 1930 Thomas P. Conway (nephew of Patrick Neville) sold the east 100 acres to Mary O'Brien.

The Crown Patent for 200 acres of Lot 4, Concession 3 was granted to Elizabeth McGregor on March 12, 1808. The property changed hands in the intervening years, but these transactions were not recorded within the Land Registry Abstract. On July 6, 1893 Peter Stackpole sold the north half of the rear half (50 acres) to James O'Brien; 'rear' seems refer to the eastern half of the lot.

As of 1937 the east 100 acres of Lot 3 and the north-east 50 acres of Lot 4 followed the same ownership path. This land was sold by Mary O'Brien to Stanley Madden on February 4, 193[-]. Melvin Tompkins/Jenkins owned the property from December 1937 to August 1946 and then sold to Anton and Evelyn Anderson. The Anderson's had purchased their property on Lot 3 and 4 for \$1,650, they sold to Kevin Mullins (In Trust) for \$15,000 in November 1961. A series of transactions then follow dividing the land into parcels and transferring ownership to Kevin Mullins Limited and then on to individual owners of the neighbourhood Apple Orchard Road and Stagecoach Road.

The Land Registry Abstract does not provide a clear story of the early occupation of either Lot 3 or Lot 4. Through reviewing a combination of historical maps and census documents a general outline of the occupation of each lot is provided in the tables below.

Table 2: Historical occupation of Lot 3, Concession 3, Osgoode Township, Carleton County

Date	Owner	Notes	Reference
26 Oct 1846	Canada Company	200 Acres of Lot 3	Patent
1851	Michl Mullin	East Half of Lot 3 (100 acres – 96 Forest, 4 Cultivation)	1851 Census
1866	John Neville	Resident of Lot 3 Concession 3	Ontario Genealogy, Osgoode Township Pioneer Settlers, 1866, 7
1871	Patrick [Nevill]	100 Acres of Lot 3 (20 acres improved) Head of Household: Patrick Nevill (23) Widowed Sister: Eliza Conway (33) Nephew: Thomas Conway (14) Widowed Mother: Bridget Nevill (60) 1 Dwelling House and 1 Stable/Barn	1871 Census
1879	P. Neville	100 Acres East Half of Lot 3 Structure illustrated towards eastern edge, just beyond Study Area boundary	Figure 3
1906	-	1 structure illustrated east of the Study Area boundary	Figure 4

Table 3: Historical occupation of Lot 4, Concession 3, Osgoode Township, Carleton County

Date	Owner	Notes	Reference
12 Mar 1808	Elizabeth McGregor	200 Acres of Lot 4	Patent
1861	P. Stackpole	Assumed resident on Lot 4, Concession 3 (immediate neighbour is R. Stanley) Head of Household: P. Stackpole (46) Wife: T. Stackpole (40) Children: D (18), B (14), P (12), M (10), N (8), C (5), C (3), D (1) 1 storey Log House	1861 Census
1866	Richard B. Stanley	Resident on Lot 4, Concession 3 (likely South-East ¼ outside Study Area)	Ontario Genealogy, Osgoode Township Pioneer Settlers, 1866, 8

Date	Owner	Notes	Reference
1871		No one specifically listed on Lot 4 *Note the Stackpole's are residing on Lot 5, Concession 4, the Stanley's are residing on Lot 10, Concession 4	1871 Census
1879	John Stackpole	50 Acres North-East ¼ of Lot 4, structure not illustrated.	Figure 3
	John Stanley	50 Acres South-East ¼ of Lot 4, structure illustrated outside Study Area boundary.	
1881	John Stackpole	Assumed resident on Lot 4, Concession 3 Head of Household: John Stackpole (70) Children: John (30), Elizabeth (24), Catherine (22), Peter (20)	1881 Census
1906	-	1 structure illustrated east of the Study Area boundary	Figure 4

The 1863 map does not illustrate any structures or list any owners/occupiers of the land on Lots 3 and 4, Concession 3 (Figure 3). Despite the lack of information on the historical map the above tables clearly indicate that people were using and living on the land. By 1879 the historical map lists P. Neville on Lot 3 and John Stackpole on Lot 4 within the Study Area. The Neville property illustrates a structure just east of the Study Area; it is likely that this structure is the same that is illustrated on the 1906, 1925, and 1948 topographic maps, this structure is no longer present by the time of the 1962 topographic map (Figure 4). Based on measurements from the topographic mapping this structure would have been greater than 100 m east of the eastern edge of the study area. The Stackpole property does not have any structures illustrated in the 1879 map, structures are noted in the later topographic maps but again, are no longer present by 1962. Again referencing the topographic maps the Stackpole farm structure would have been 150 meters southeast of the eastern edge of the study area.

The 1954 and 1976 aerial images illustrate that the land within the Study Area was open along the southern boundary, possibly used in agricultural production. By 1991, and in subsequent years almost the entire Study Area had regained a forest canopy (Figure 5).

2.4 Archaeological Context

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian people.

2.4.1 Physical Features

The Study Area is situated within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region of Southern Ontario; pockets of the Prescott and Russell Sand Plains physiographic region are nearby. The soil types of the Study Area are presented in Figure 6 and can be described as primarily Granby Sand, as well as a combination of Kars Gravelly Sandy Loam, Grenville Loam, Muck. Granby Sand is described as 'dark brown sand over grey and mottled grey sand' and is classed as

generally flat and slowly/poorly drained (Hills, Richards, and Morwick 1944). Granby Sand is generally classed as appropriate in the 20th century for hay farming and pastureland.

The Study Area is in the Castor River Sub-watershed which is part of the larger South Nation Watershed. The Study Area does not include any naturally occurring water features.

2.4.2 City of Ottawa Archaeological Potential Mapping

Portions of the Study Area are identified as having archaeological potential by the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan. These areas are visible within the City of Ottawa's geoOttawa online mapping platform. This potential seems to have been identified based on 'proximity to water', primarily in the northern half of the Study Area. Natural water sources are not evident within the Study Area however several drainage ditches have been dug, particularly through the northern portion to assist with the continued poor drainage on site even after the storm water management system was implemented on the property to the north to accommodate the golf course.

2.4.3 Registered Archaeological Sites

This section fulfills the requirements of the S&Gs, Section 1.1 in examining the most up-to-date project information for the area surrounding the Study Area for 1 km, and the radius expanding outward. A review of the Ontario Sites Database module indicates that there are no registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area.

2.4.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

A review of records available within the PastPortal System, provided and managed by the MHSTCI, identified two archaeological assessments within 50 m of the Study Area. Both of these assessments took place on the west half of Lot 3, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Osgoode.

A Stage 1 AA was completed by Kinickinick Heritage Consulting in 2009 (PIF: 2009 P039-150). Areas of archaeological potential were identified, primarily in relation to the drumlin on the west side of the property, however the forest that immediately abuts the current Study Area was not recommended for assessment due to its status as 'Greely West Natural Area' (Kinickinick 2009).

A Stage 2 AA was completed by Adams Heritage in 2011 through a combination of pedestrian and test pit survey; although no longer classed as 'Greely West Natural Area' the forest was not assessed due to low, seasonally wet conditions (Adams Heritage 2011).

No archaeological resources were recovered, and therefore no further assessment was recommended.

It should be noted that in our search of the MHSTCI Past Portal, Archaeological Sites Database, only one of these reports was identified; at the time of writing our request to the MHSTCI for confirmation regarding nearby archaeological sites and previous assessments has not been responded to.

3.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION

3.1 Field Methods

A Stage 1 Property Inspection is described under Section 1.2 of the S&Gs. The Property Inspection is optional and is a visual inspection conducted in order to supplement background research and gain first-hand knowledge of a Study Area's geography, topography, and current conditions to inform recommendations for further assessment strategies. Per Section 1.2, Standard 2 of the S&Gs, the Property Inspection must be conducted when weather conditions allow for the observation of features of archaeological potential. Conditions such as snow cover prohibit inspection.

A Property Inspection was performed on 07 May 2021 by Hugh Daechsel (P051). The weather was sunny with partial cloud, 11°C, visibility conditions were excellent during the Property Inspection (Images 1 through 12).

The visual property inspection was completed by random-spot-check by walking the trails and roadways that exist within the Study Area. Permission to access the Study Area was provided by Dan Anderson; Dan Payer of ARK Engineering was also present on site at the time of the property inspection. All notes and photographs taken as part of the property inspection will be stored and curated at the Kingston office of the licensee in a manner consistent with industry standards.

The property is characterized by a flat to gently undulating topography (Images 1 and 2) with a small knoll that rises between 2 and 3 meters at the eastern end of the study area (Image 3). Over 90 % of the property is forested, covered primarily by deciduous trees including maple, ash, poplar and birch with the occasional white pine, spruce, and cedar (Images 1 through 4). Based on the results of 14 test pits undertaken as part of a geotechnical investigation of the property, the topsoil, consisting of dark brown organic granular material, averaged less than 5 cm in thickness over a beige to orange sand (Images 5 and 6, Figure 8). The unusually thin topsoil layer contrasts with the between 30 to 35 cm averages obtained from investigations of similar sized properties in the area including Lakewood Trails (30 cm over 98 acres), Cedar Lakes (35 cm over 70 acres) and Water Edge (33 cm over 110 acres) (ARK 2021). This suggests that the bulk of the area topsoil has been removed indicating previous disturbance.

A series of man-made channels/ditches were noted on the property, particularly in the northern end (Images 7 through 9). These reflect the generally poor drainage of the study area in spite of the storm water management system established in the lot to the north to accommodate a golf course. The street outlines had been cleared. These, in some cases, consisted of widening of existing trails that extend through the study area (Image 10), while the remainder followed the proposed street alignments.

The parcel which makes up the northwest corner of the proposed subdivision has been cleared with a trailer and associated gardens (Image 11). Sunset Developments has established a site trailer in this area. North of this parcel is a golf course (Image 12).

No natural drainage channels were observed as well as no features of archaeological interest, such as no remnant shorelines, were noted.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following features or characteristics are indicative of archaeological potential (based on MHSTCI 2011):

- previously identified archaeological sites within close proximity
- water sources
- primary water sources (i.e., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)
- secondary water sources (i.e., intermittent streams and creeks, marshes, swamps, springs)
- past water sources (i.e., glacial shorelines, relic water courses, former lakes, marshes, or beaches)
- elevated topography
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil
- distinctive land formations
- access to raw materials or resources
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement or early historical transportation routes
- properties listed on municipal heritage inventories or registers
- places identified by local historians or oral tradition as being possible archaeological sites

In instances where there is archaeological potential, that potential may have been removed or disturbed by extensive and deep land alterations. Activities causing extensive and deep land alterations might include: major landscaping involving grading, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. It is possible for disturbances to have removed archaeological potential for part or all of a property.

Based on the evaluation of archaeological potential, a recommendation will be made for either a) further work or b) to clear the site from any further archaeological requirements.

In this case, it was determined that the property does not exhibit archaeological potential, as documentation clearly place any nineteenth century farms associated with Lots 3 and 4 between 100 and 150 meters beyond the eastern boundary of the property. Further, that in addition to the below listed disturbances, the thin top soil cover indicates that most of the top soil has been removed and that there was no indication of early historic development of the property identified in the during the field visit.

Features indicating archaeological potential are summarized in Table 4.

4.1.1 Physical Features of Low or No Archaeological Potential

The Study Area was evaluated for physical features of low or no archaeological potential in accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 2a of the S&Gs. Features that demonstrate this attribute include: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes except in areas likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Table 4: Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential

Features and characteristics indicating archaeological potential	Yes	No	Unknown /other
Registered archaeological site within 300m of property		X	
Physical Features			
Potable water/watercourse within 300m of property		X	
Primary water source (e.g., lake, river)		X	
Secondary water source (e.g., stream, swamp, marsh, spring)		X	
Past water source (e.g., relic watercourse, former beach ridge)		X	
Distinctive topographical features on property		X	
Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area on property		X	
Distinctive land formations on property		X	
Cultural Features			
Known burial or cemetery site on or adjacent to property		X	
Food or scarce resource harvest area on property		X	
Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement within 300m of property	X		
Early historic transportation routes within 100m of property		X	
Property-specific Information			
Property is included on Municipal Register under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>		X	
Local knowledge of archaeological potential of property		X	
Recent (post-1960) and extensive ground disturbance			portions

Geotechnical test pits and bore holes have been investigated across the property and revealed topsoil depths between that averaged 5 cm in thickness (GEMTEC 2021). The thin topsoil is a dark brown organic granular material over a beige – orange sand subsoil. Shells were noted in the underlying sand of some of the test units (Image 5). Based on the examination of the backfilled Geotechnical test pits and bore holes there are very few inclusions within the sand and virtually no stone except in the area of the knoll (Image 6).

4.1.2 Identified Disturbance

The Study Area was evaluated for features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed as described in Section 1.3.2 of the S&Gs. Extensive or major disturbances may include but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. Minor disturbances such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential. Deeply buried archaeological resources may also be unaffected by any disturbance and may not be identified through background research or property site inspections.

Disturbance in the Study Area was noted as modern drainage ditches that have been created to assist with seasonal wet conditions throughout the forest as well as gravel/dirt roads that run through the property (Images 1 through 4, Images 7 through 9).

5.0 ANALYSIS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Study Area is located on part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, historic Carleton County, now Village of Greely, City of Ottawa.

The site assessment coupled with the results of the adjacent Stage 2 assessments (Kinickinick 2009; Adams 2011) have led to the conclusion that the subject area does not exhibit archaeological potential. The relatively featureless topography with typically poor drainage as demonstrated by the wet forested areas noted in the Adam's report and the series of drainage ditches noted in the property in the site visit, does not lend itself pre contact land use especially with many much more accommodating areas in more direct association with the Castor River and the Rideau River, west of the property. There are no natural drainage channels within or associated with the property. Based on review of the historic land records as well as mapping, it would appear that the area was likely cleared for agriculture in the mid nineteenth century only to be abandoned by the mid twentieth century. Associated historic settlement such as the Neville farm was located by all accounts east of the study area in direct vicinity of Stagecoach Road and would most likely have been removed with the residential development of that portion of the lot in the 1960's and 70's.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 AA:

- No further archaeological assessment is recommended.
- Should deeply buried archaeological materials be encountered during construction, all work will cease, and a professionally licenced archaeologist will be consulted to assess the cultural heritage value and significance of any such archaeological deposits.
- It is requested that the MHSTCI enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such a 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject 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*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002*, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

7.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation). Any use of this report by a third party is the responsibility of said third party.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain deeply buried archaeological resources. In the event that unexpected, deeply buried archaeological resources are encountered advice on compliance with legislation outlined in Section 8 should be followed.

In the event that such a discovery should occur, the undersigned will be available to answer any questions you may have.



Hugh J. Daechsel, M.A., CAHP
Principal, Manager Archaeological Services
LHC

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9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Future street alignment looking north in the west half of the property.



Image 2: Trail looking east from junction with future street alignment.



Image 3: Knoll in the east part of the property, looking south-east.



Image 4: Eastern portion of property along future street alignment, looking east.



Image 5: Geotech Test Pit 06, west part of property, looking north-west.



Image 6: Geotech Test Pit 17, east part of property, looking east.



Image 7: Drainage ditch at north-west corner of the property, looking west.



Image 8: Drainage ditch in north-central portion of the property, looking west.



Image 9: Drainage ditch in north-central portion of the property, looking east.



Image 10: Junction of The Greely Loop Trail with the trail extending through private lands, looking west.



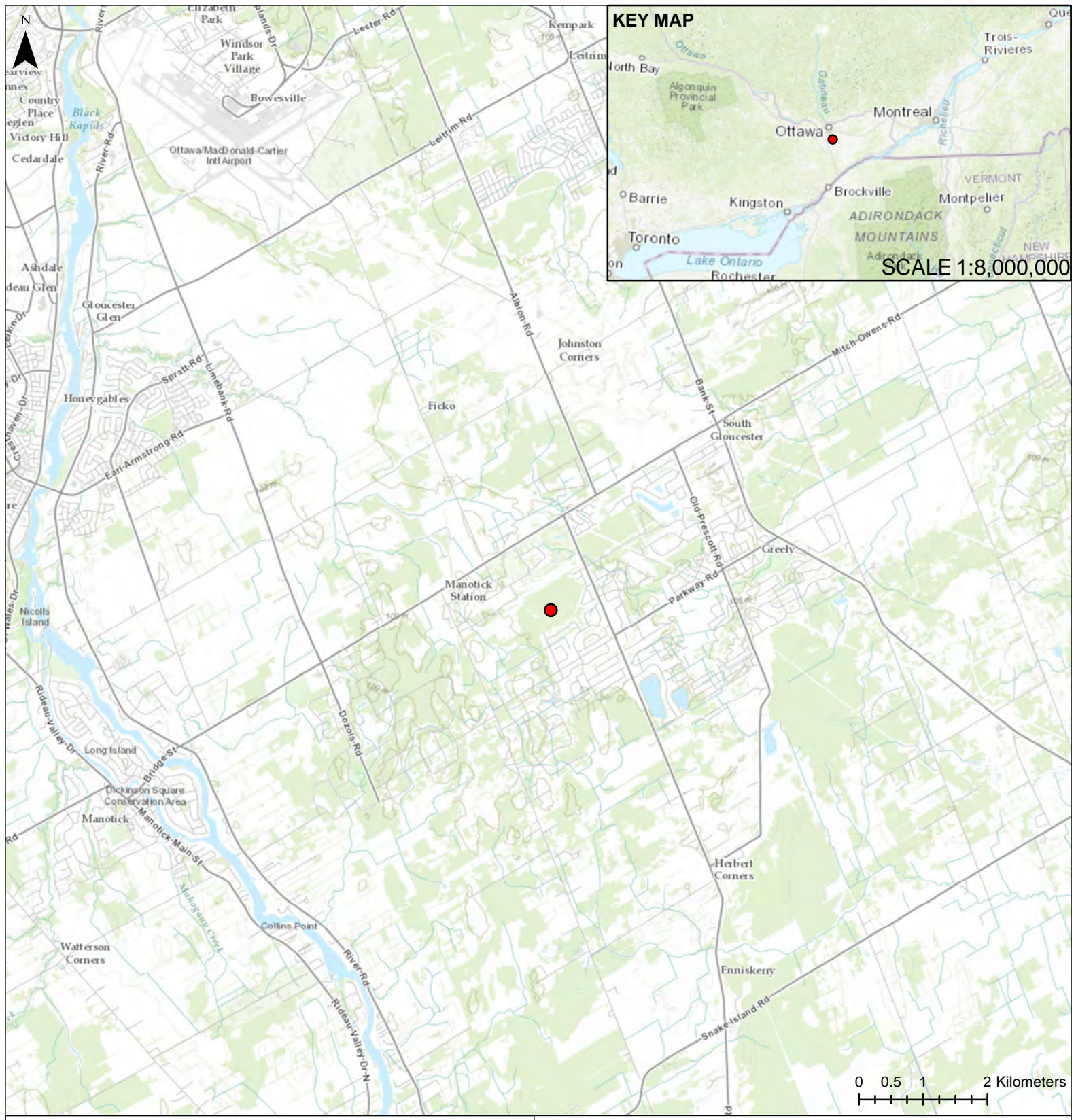
Image 11: Cleared area with trailers and garden in north-west corner of property, looking southwest.



Image 12: Golf course along northern edge of the property, looking north.

10.0 FIGURES

All figures will follow on subsequent pages.



Legend

● Study Area

NOTE(S)
1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)
1. Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.
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TITLE
Location of Study Area

CLIENT
Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation)

PROJECT PROJECT NO. LHC0256
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Sunset Development
Village of Greely, City of Ottawa

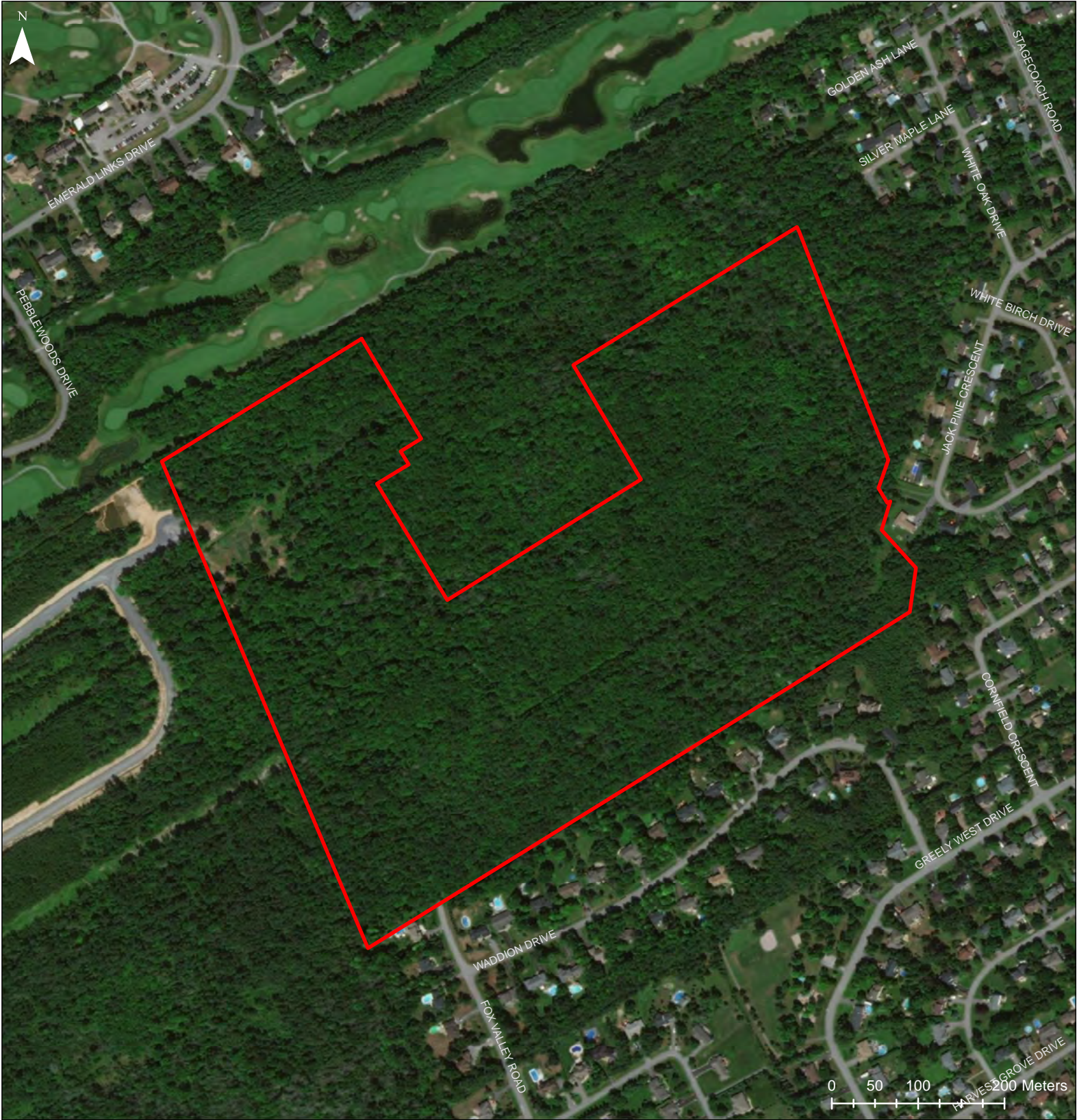
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DESIGNED JG

FIGURE # 1



Legend

 Study Area

NOTE(S)
1. All locations are approximate.


REFERENCE(S)
1. Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
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TITLE
Current Conditions of Study Area

CLIENT
Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation)

PROJECT PROJECT NO. LHC0256
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Sunset Development
Village of Greely, City of Ottawa

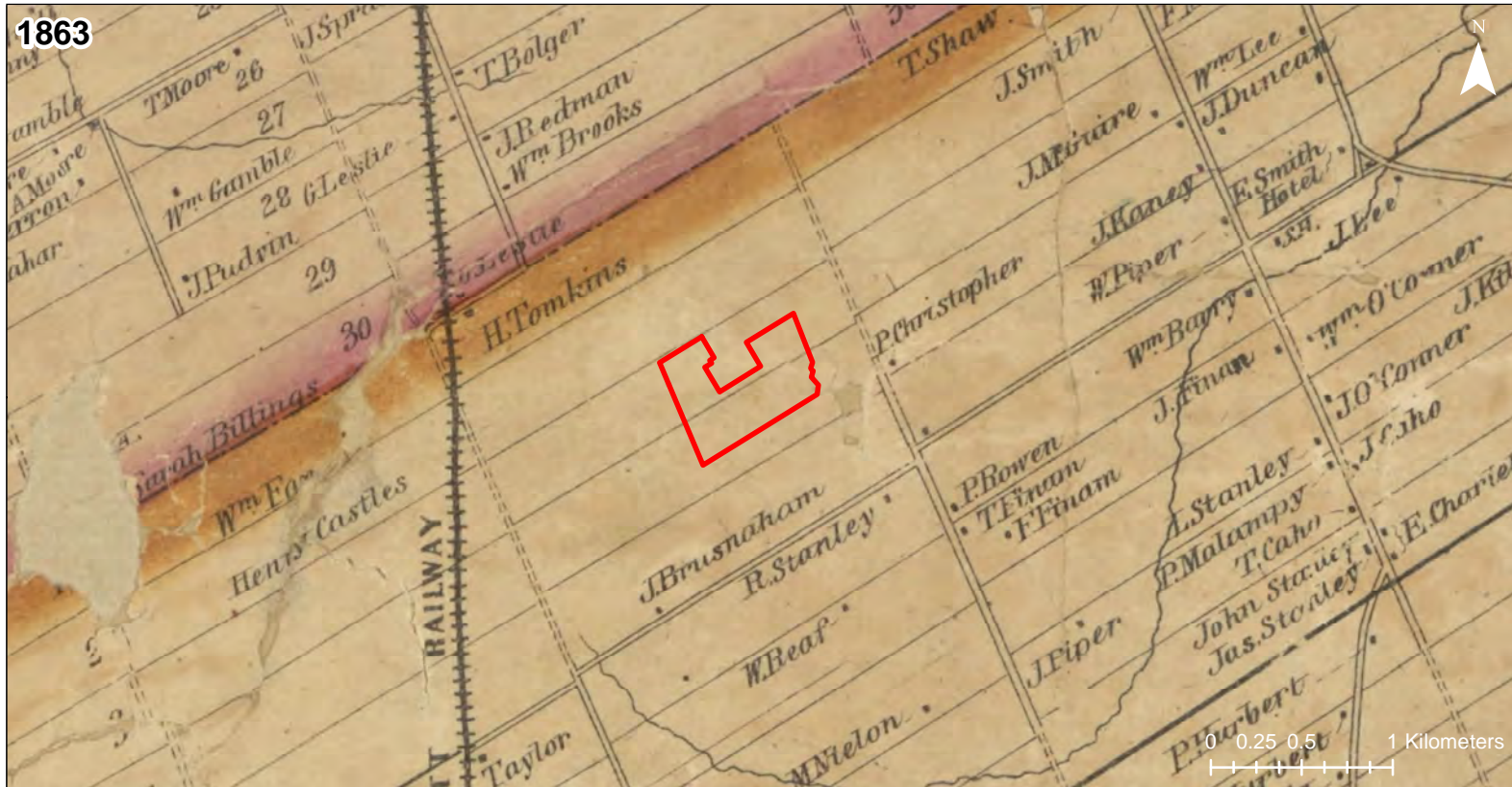
CONSULTANT YYYY-MM-DD 2021-04-20

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FIGURE # 2


1863



1879



Legend

 Study Area

TITLE
Historical Mapping of Study Area

CLIENT
Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation)

PROJECT
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Sunset Development
Village of Greely, City of Ottawa

PROJECT NO. LHC0256

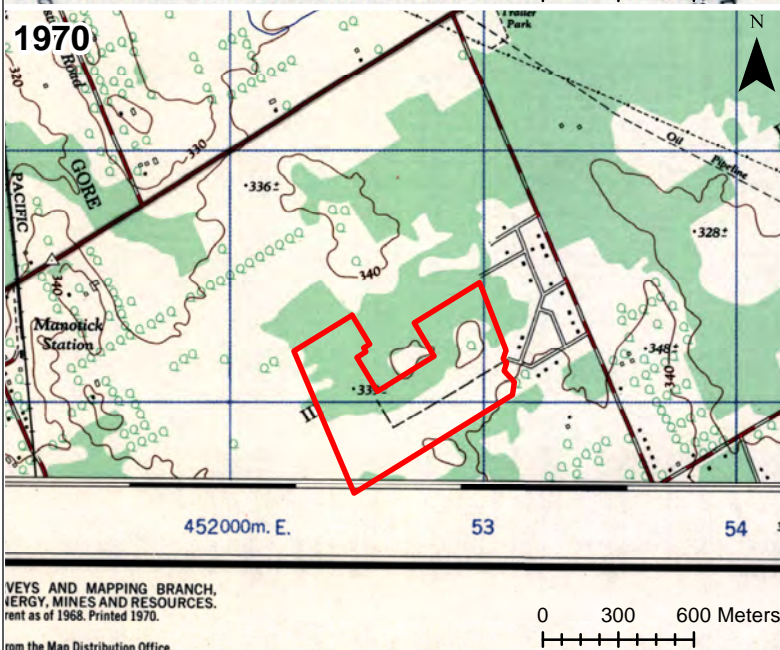
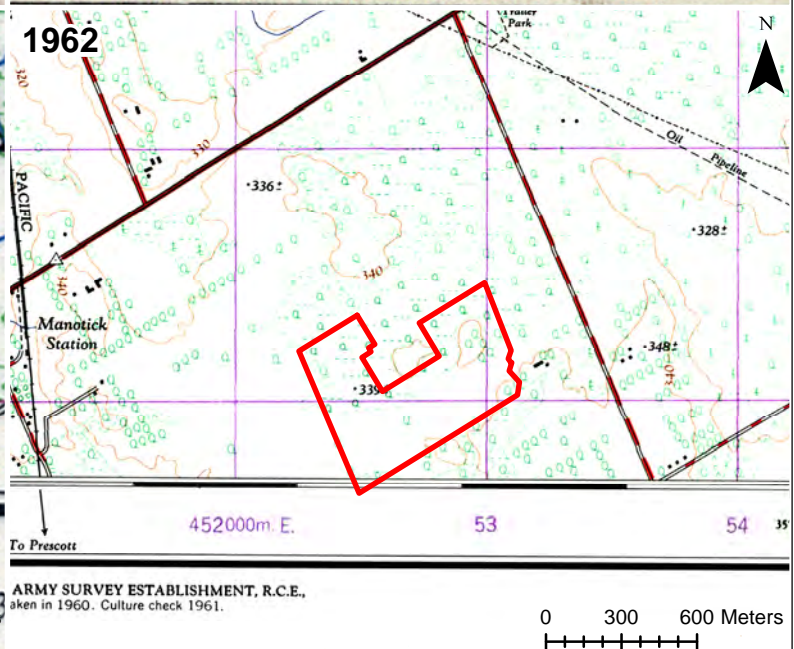
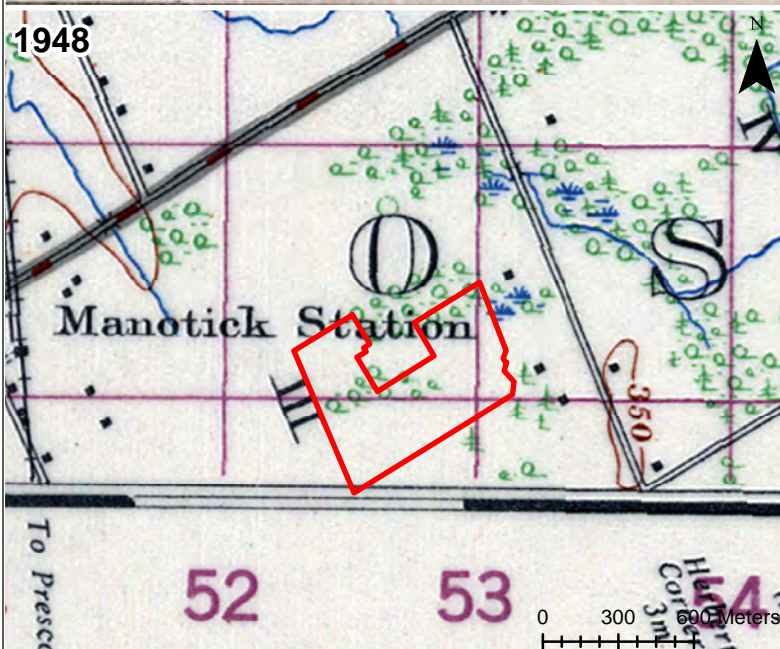
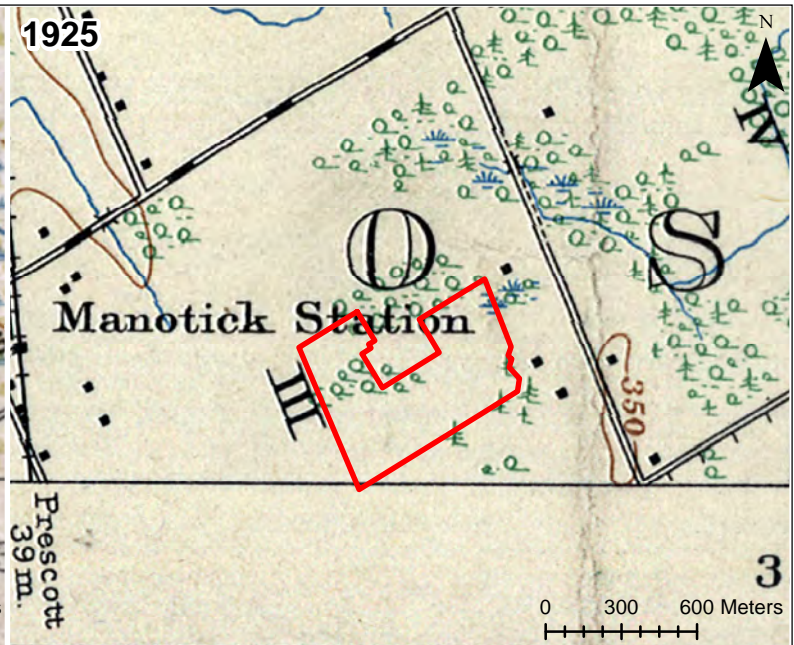
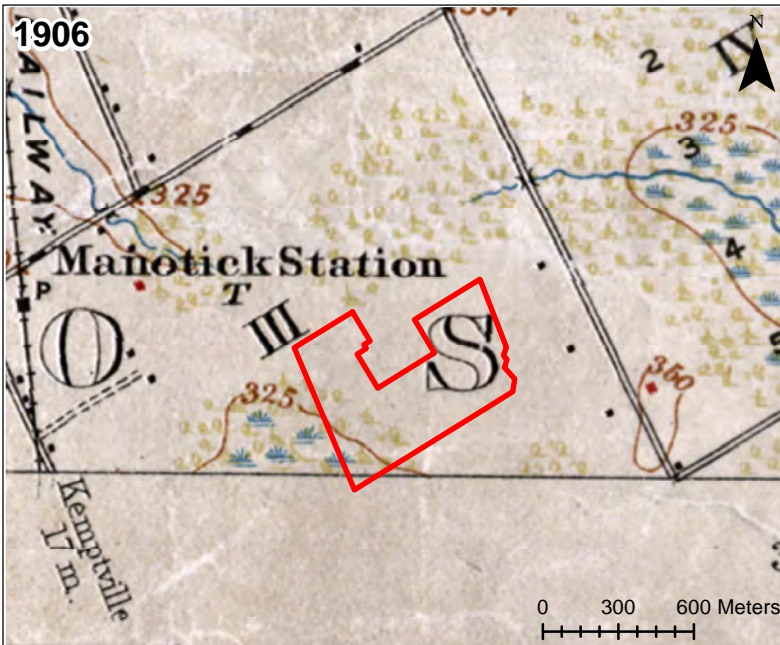
NOTE(S)
1. All locations are approximate.



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YYYY-MM-DD 2021-05-12

REFERENCE(S)
1. O.W. Gray, A. Davis, and S.S. Southworth. *Map of the County of Carleton Canada West*. Scale 1:63,360. n.p.: D.P. Putnam and C.W. Prescott, 1863.
2. Author Unknown. *Township of Osgoode*. Scale Unknown. In: H. Belden and Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (Including the City of Ottawa) Ont.*, Toronto: H. Belden and Co., 1879.
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DESIGNED JG
FIGURE # 3



Legend	
	Study Area
TITLE Historical Topographic Mapping of Study Area	
CLIENT Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation)	
PROJECT	PROJECT NO. LHC0256
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Sunset Development Village of Greely, City of Ottawa	
NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.	
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD 2021-05-12
	PREPARED LHC
	DESIGNED JG
	FIGURE # 4

References 1. Topographical Section, General Staff, No. 2197. *Topographic Map, Ontario-Quebec, Ottawa Sheet*. Scale 1:63,360. Ottawa Sheet No. 14. n.p.: Department of Militia and Defence, 1906. 2. Author Unknown. *Topographic Map, Ontario-Quebec, Ottawa Sheet*. Scale 1:63,360. Ottawa Sheet No. 14. n.p.: Survey Division Office, Department of National Defence, 1925. 3. Author Unknown. *Ottawa, Ontario-Quebec*. Scale 1:63,360. Edition 2. Canada Sheet 31 G/5. Ottawa: Army Survey Establishment Department of National Defence, 1906 rev. 1948. 4. Author Unknown. *South Gloucester, Carleton County, Ontario*. Scale 1:25,000. Edition 2. Sheet 31 G/5a. n.p.: Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E., 1961. 5. Author Unknown. *South Gloucester, Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality, Ontario*. Scale 1:25,000. Edition 3. Sheet 31 G/5a. Ottawa: Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, 1970. Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license. Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.



3

0 300 600 Meters



1976

0 300 600 Meters



1991

0 300 600 Meters




1999

0 300 600 Meters



2002

0 300 600 Meters

 Study Area

TITLE
Historical Aerial Mapping of Study Area

CLIENT
Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation)

PROJECT
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Sunset Development
Village of Greely, City of Ottawa

PROJECT NO. LHC0256

NOTE(S)
1. All locations are approximate.

References
1. University of Toronto. *1954 Air Photos of Southern Ontario*. Photo 453.753, accessed May 12, 2021.
2. Ottawa Open Data. *Basemap Imagery 1976*. Layer File. Accessed May 12, 2021.
3. Ottawa Open Data. *Basemap Imagery 1991*. Layer File. Accessed May 12, 2021.
4. Ottawa Open Data. *Basemap Imagery 1999*. Layer File. Accessed May 12, 2021.
5. Ottawa Open Data. *Basemap Imagery 2002*. Layer File. Accessed May 12, 2021.
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CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD

2021-05-12



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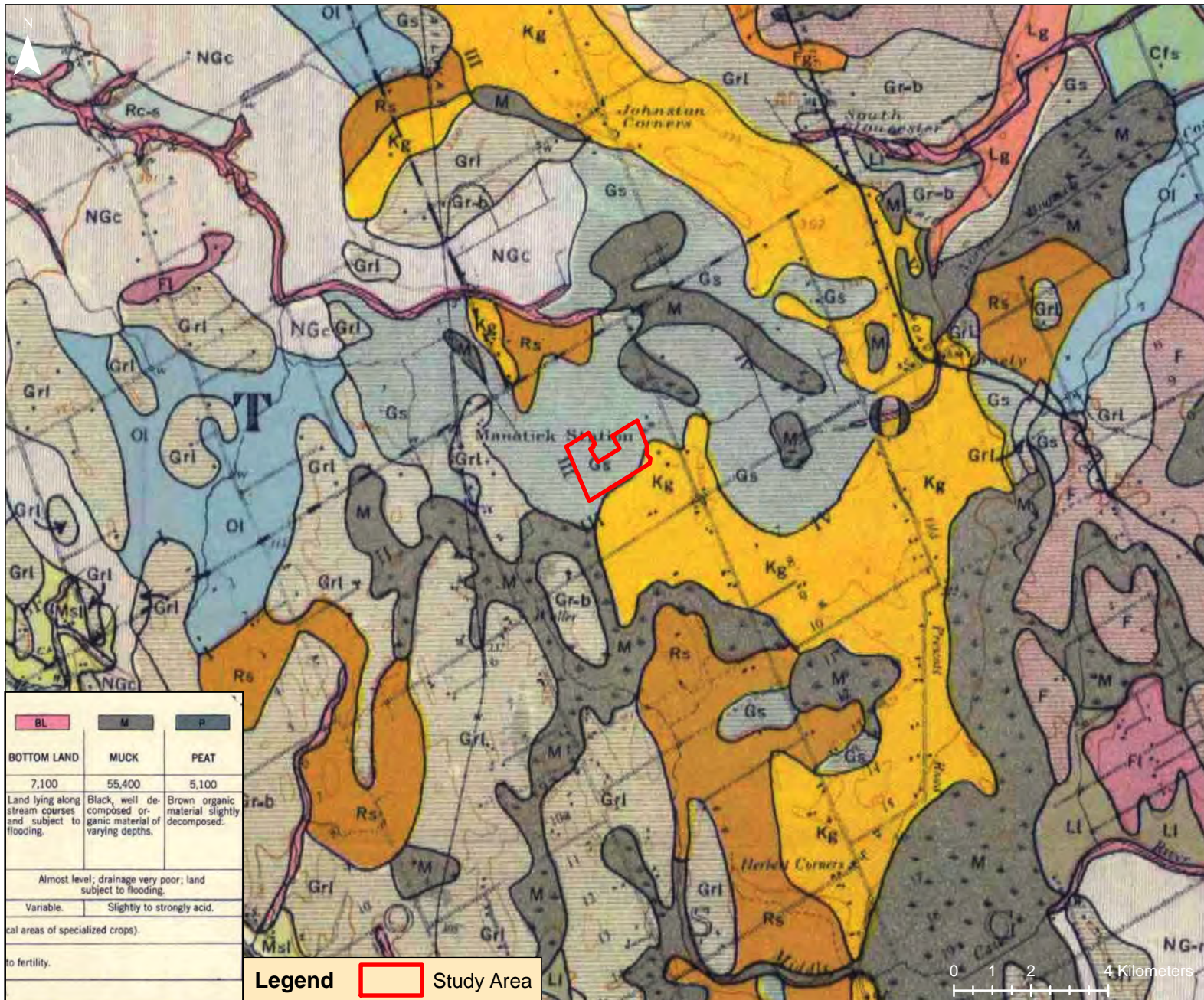
LHC

DESIGNED

JG

FIGURE #

5



BL	M	P
BOTTOM LAND	MUCK	PEAT
7,100	55,400	5,100
Land lying along stream courses and subject to flooding.	Black, well decomposed organic material of varying depths.	Brown organic material slightly decomposed.
Almost level; drainage very poor; land subject to flooding.		
Variable.		Slightly to strongly acid.
Local areas of specialized crops.		
to fertility.		

Legend Study Area

SYMBOL	SANDY LOAMS							
	Fsl	Grs	Kg	Gel	Asl	Gl	Gs	Rs
NAME OF SOIL	FARMINGTON SANDY LOAM	GRENVILLE SANDY LOAM	KARS GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM	GALESBURG SANDY LOAM	ALLENDALE SANDY LOAM	GRANBY SANDY LOAM	GRANBY SAND	RUBICON SAND
ACREAGE	13,400	1,300	22,400	4,500	2,900	1,300	12,500	35,200
DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE AND SUBSOIL	Brown sandy loam over light brown stony sandy loam; limestone bedrock within 3 or 4 feet.	Brown sandy loam over light brown sandy loam over grey till; stony throughout.	Brown sandy loam over stony light brown sandy loam over roughly stratified sand and gravel.	Brown sandy loam over light brown acid sandy loam; stony throughout.	Dark brown sandy loam over mottled greyish sand over grey clay.	Dark brown sandy loam over grey and mottled grey sandy loam.	Dark brown sand over grey and mottled grey sand.	Shallow layers of organic matter, brown sand, grey sand and brown sand over mottled yellow sand.
TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE	Almost level.	Strongly to gently undulating; good to excessive drainage.			Almost level; slow to very slow drainage.			Undulating; good to slow drainage.
REACTION	Neutral to slightly acid.			Slightly acid.		Neutral to mildly alkaline.		Str
PRESENT LAND USE	General farming, pastures and woodlots. Some specialization--(Potatoes on Kars).					Hay, pasture, woodlots.		Woodlots, pot farm
MAIN FERTILITY NEEDS	ORGANIC MATTER, PHOSPHATE and POTASH			PHOSPHATE and POTASH			ORGANIC MAT	

LOAMS					
Grl	Gr-b	Fl	Fg	Lg	Msl
GRENVILLE LOAM	GRENVILLE LOAM boulder phase	FARMINGTON LOAM	FARMINGTON SHINGLY LOAM	LEITRIM GRAVELLY LOAM	MANOTICK SANDY LOAM
40,300	1,900	19,900	9,900	1,900	10,600
Brown loam over light brown and sandy loam except that there are many large boulders making tillage difficult.	Similar to Grenville loam and sandy loam except that there are many large boulders making tillage difficult.	Brown loam over light brown loam; limestone bedrock within 3 feet.	Brown loam over light brown loam; shingly or gravelly throughout; limestone bedrock within 3-10 feet.	Brown gravelly loam over light brown loam; underlain by shale bedrock.	Brown sandy loam and loam over light brown sandy loam and loam over clay loam and clay.
Strongly undulating; good drainage.		Gently undulating to nearly level; drainage moderate to slow.			
Neutral to mildly alkaline.			Medium acid.		
General farming, dairying, stockraising, Permanent pastures, and woodlots on the stony and shallow areas.					
ORGANIC MATTER, PHOSPHATE and POTASH					

TITLE
Soils of Study Area

CLIENT
Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation)

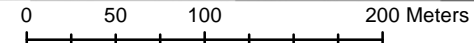
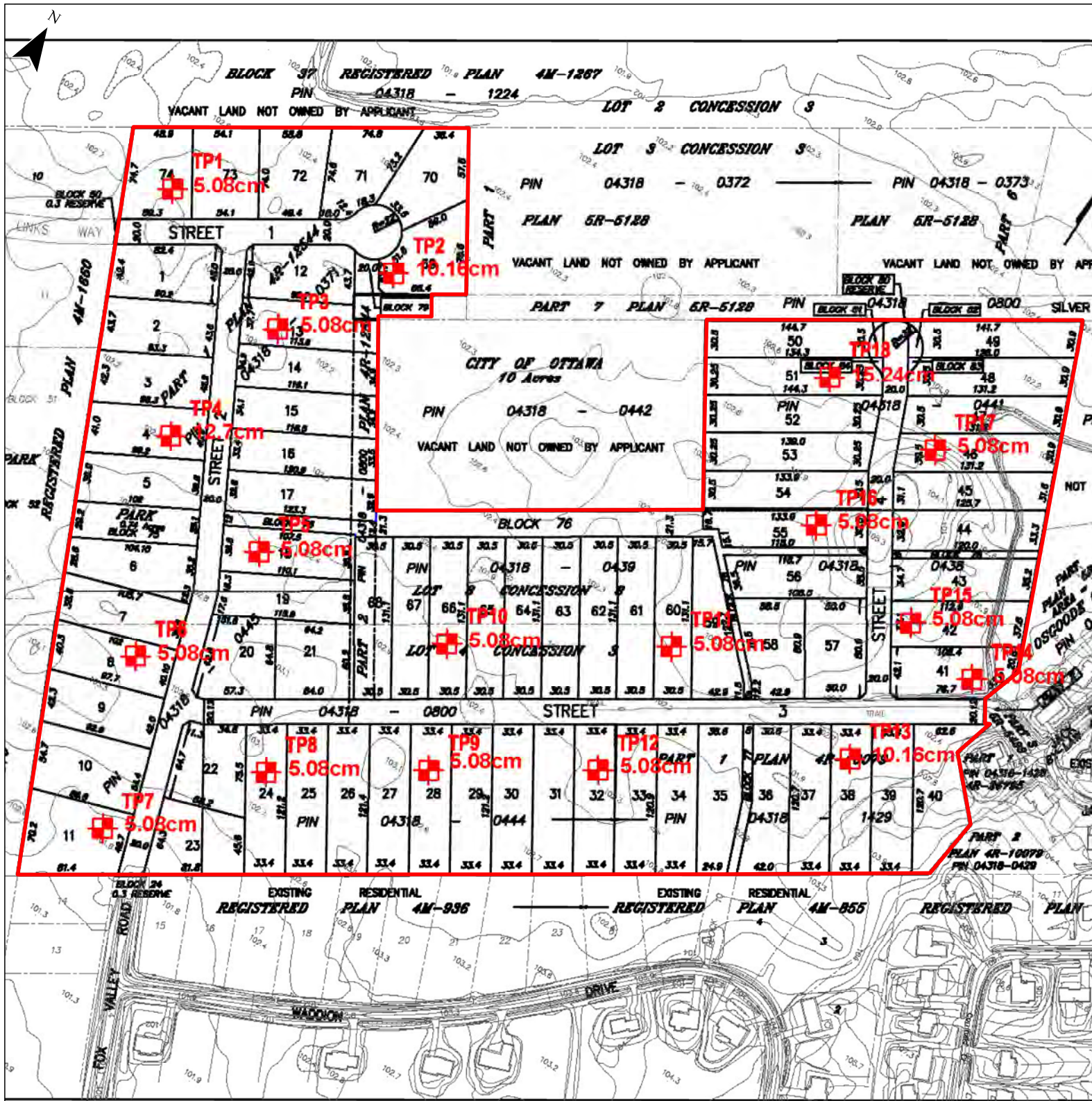
PROJECT
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Sunset Development Village of Greely, City of Ottawa

PROJECT NO. LHC0256

NOTE(S)
1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)
1. G.A. Hills, N.R. Rickards, and F.F. Morwick. *Soil Map of Carleton County*. Scale 1:126,720. In: G.A. Hills, N.R. Rickards, and F.F. Morwick. *Soil Survey of Carleton County, Province of Ontario*. Ottawa: Dominion Department of Agriculture, 1944.
In: Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. *Soil Survey Report No. 33*. Ottawa: Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, 1962.
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	PREPARED	LHC
	DESIGNED	JG
	FIGURE #	6



Legend

Study Area

TITLE
Soil Depths of Study Area

CLIENT
Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation)

PROJECT
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Sunset Development
Village of Greely, City of Ottawa

PROJECT NO. LHC0256

NOTE(S)
1. All locations are approximate.

CONSULTANT
YYYY-MM-DD 2021-05-14

REFERENCE(S)
1. Sunset Lakes Developments. *Proposed Plan of Part of Lots 3 and 4 Concession 3 Geographic Township of Osgoode Now In The City of Ottawa.* Portions of this document include intellectual property of Esri and its licensors and are used under license. Copyright (c) Esri and its licensors. All rights reserved.




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DESIGNED JG

FIGURE # 7



Legend

 Study Area

 Photo Location and Direction

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TITLE
Stage 1 Archaeological Potential of Study Area and Photo Locations

CLIENT
Sunset Lakes Developments (9287043 Canada Corporation)

PROJECT PROJECT NO. LHC0256
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Sunset Development
Village of Greely, City of Ottawa

CONSULTANT YYYY-MM-DD 2021-04-20



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FIGURE # 8