ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

1600 Stagecoach Road, Part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

13 December 2023

Original Report
Project # LHC0404
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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 (6980848 Canada Corporation) on 31 August 2023, to prepare a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) as a condition of the site plan approval prior to development. The archaeological Study Area is located within part of Lot 8, 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 Project Area is approximately 8.31 hectares (ha) and consists of mixed forest woodlot and open area formerly used as agricultural land. The Stage 2 Study Area is bounded by residential development to the north and west, and undeveloped land to the south and east. Approximately 7.42 ha of the project area was previously subjected to a Stage 1 assessment by Stantec (2010) and determined to possess low archaeological potential and no additional archaeological assessments were recommended for this area. The remaining 0.89 ha was identified as possessing archaeological potential during the Stage 1 assessment (Stantec 2010) and also identified as possessing archaeological potential in the City of Ottawa archaeological master plan (ASI and GII 1999). This area was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals during the current Stage 2 AA.

The Stage 2 AA report was prepared by Aaron Mior (P1077), 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs).

The Stage 2 AA field investigation was carried out on 28 September 2023 under Project Information Form # P051-0300-2023 issued to Hugh Daechsel. The Stage 2 field investigation included a visual inspection of the existing landscape, and a test pit survey at 5 m intervals within the area identified as possessing archaeological potential. Permission to access the Study Area was provided by Dan Anderson, Director of Sunset Lakes Developments.

The visual inspection documented two stone fences, two circular depressions, and one stone lined well. A total of 115 artifacts were recovered from the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, which indicates 19th century occupation of the site. Based on the artifact assemblage and historical records, Find Location #1 may reflect the 19th century occupation of the site by the Neilan family, who are inferred to have been on the property from around 1861 to circa 1866.

This Stage 2 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1) The Neilan Site, BhFv-34, possesses CHVI and is recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts. The Stage 3 assessment should include the hand excavation of 1 m² test units in a 5 m grid across the site and the excavation of additional 1 m² infill test units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total,

as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2) A site form detailing the archaeological materials associated with Find Location #1 is required to be submitted to the MCM to register the location as an archaeological site in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

It is requested that the MCM enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Objective

The purpose of a Stage 2 AA is to inspect and test the area identified as possessing archaeological potential to identify the location and context of archaeological resources and determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts and archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

1.2. Methodology

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment has been completed in accordance with Section 2 detailed in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

1.3. Stage 2 Assessment

The Stage 2 property survey includes on-site documentation and inventory of all observed archaeological resources through systematic means as appropriate to the characteristics of the subject property. The Stage 2 survey methods depend on the property characteristics such as the nature and extent of ground cover, the possible depth at which archaeological resources might be located, and the degree and characteristics of past disturbances.

The identification of archaeological sites is based on the analysis of data to determine the nature of the archaeological resources found and measuring the resources against set criteria to determine whether they are archaeological sites with CHVI requiring further assessment.

2. 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 archaeological Study Area is located within part of Lot 8, 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 8.31 hectares (ha) and consists of mixed forest woodlot and open area formerly used as agricultural land. The Stage 2 Project Area is bounded by residential development to the north and west, and undeveloped land to the south and east.

Approximately 7.42 ha of the project area was previously subjected to a Stage 1 assessment by Stantec (2010) and determined to possess low archaeological potential and no additional archaeological assessments were recommended for this area. The remaining 0.89 ha was identified as possessing archaeological potential during the Stage 1 assessment (Stantec 2010).

2.2.1. Traditional Territories

The Study Area lies within the traditional territory of the 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 Obaadijiwan (Sharbot Lake)
- Snimokobi (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 Kitchisippi (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 AOO 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

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 1on the following page.

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

PERIOD	DATE (B.P.)	PHASES/COMPLEXES	DIAGNOSTIC	SUBSISTANCE	REP. SITES
Paleo[1] 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]
Archaic[2]	9,500-2,800		Notched Points; Ground Stone Tools		
Early	9,500 - 8,000	Side-Notched Corner Notched Bifurecate	Haldimand Chert serrated edges Dovetail Points	Hunter-Gatherers within smaller territories	Ottawa South, Bancroft[8]
Middle	8,000 – 4,000	Middle Archaic I Middle Archaic II Laurentian Archaic	Stemmed Points (e.g., Kirk, Stanley) 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	

PERIOD		DATE (B.P.)	PHASES/COMPLEXES	DIAGNOSTIC	SUBSISTANCE	REP. SITES
	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 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 latter 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.

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 period with present day levels being 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 Lake Ontario (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.

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 continued to participate in extensive trade networks. They are distinguished archaeologically by grit tempered, coil manufactured, conical based ceramics with a 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 at 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.

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, Onontchataronon, 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).

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.

The Township of Osgoode was surveyed and opened for Euro-Canadian 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 3 km to the northwest of the current Study Area.

The majority of the Study Area history presented below is adopted from the Stage 1 AA prepared for the subject property (Stantec 2010).

The Study Area is situated within a region utilized by Indigenous communities since it was habitable. The Rideau River and Lakes system is known to have been an important transportation route and settlement area for Indigenous peoples, with evidence of past land use dating from circa 9,000 BP to 500 BP documented along the Rideau system indicating a long and persistent occupation (Jacques Whitford, 2003; Phillips and Nieuwhoff, 1995; Watson, 1990, 1991, 1992). The elevated topography associated with the drumlin complex within the Study Area, and the relative proximity of the headwaters of the Middle Castor River and the Rideau River, may have been attractive features for prehistoric land use and/or occupation. Similarly, the area of well drained soils along Stagecoach Road may have provided a location for temporary occupation for specialized resource extraction activities from the surrounding lower and wetter ground.

An overview of the 19th century Euro-Canadian property ownership of Lot 8, Concession 3 is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Land Occupancy of Lot 8 as Indicated in Historical Records.

Record	Lot 8 East Half	Lot 8 West Half
Patent	n/a	n/a
1830-39 Tax Rolls	none listed	none listed
1840 Tax Roll	none listed	Walter Rafe
1851 Census	none listed	Mathew Breem
1861 Census	Michael Neilan	none listed
1863 Walling Map	M. Neilan	M. Neilan
Patent	Martin Neilan and Alice O'Toole (23-07-1866)	Thomas Brennan (21-07-1866)
1871 Census	James Pyper	indeterminate
1879 Belden Atlas	James Pyper	Patrick McHale

The Stage 2 Study Area is situated within the east half of Lot 8, Concession 3, Osgoode Township. The earliest record of Euro-Canadian settlement within Lot 8 is referenced from the 1840 tax roll, when Walter Rafe (also spelled Reafe, Raafe and Reaf in subsequent documents), a labourer from Ireland, is listed as the primary resident on the west half of Lot 8, with 4 acres of land under cultivation (LAC 1840). The identification of Lot 8 may be a mistake, however, as this is the only time that Rafe is identified with Lot 8. In all subsequent records Mr. Rafe is shown as being resident in Lot 7.

The 1851 census lists Rafe as a resident on the west half of Lot 7 and Matthew Breem as the primary resident on the west half of Lot 8 (LAC 1851). No records indicate any occupation of the east half of Lot 8, which includes the current project property.

The 1861 census lists Michael Neilan as the resident on 100 acres within the east half of Lot 8. Neilan was a married Irish labourer and had one child. The 1861 census lists the family as residing in a 1½ storey log house, which may be the one shown on the 1863 Walling map (Figure 3). This house is located in the east half of Lot 8, approximately 325 metres east of the current Study Area. The Walling map shows Neilan as the only occupant on Lot 8, and also shows the location of the Middle Castor River to the south and west of the Study Area.

The 1879 Belden atlas illustrates the transition of ownership within Lot 8, with P. McHale owning the western 100 acres and Jas. Pyper owning the eastern 100 acres. No structures are shown within Lot 8 on the 1879 plan, with the Pyper family likely living east of Stagecoach Road where a structure is shown within the 50 acres they owned on the neighboring concession (Figure 3).

20th century topographic plans (Figure 4) and aerial imagery (Figure 5) provide a general overview of the landscape, with the western portion of the Study Area comprising wood lot and former agricultural field in the eastern segment becoming overgrown with vegetation and new

growth trees by the 21st century.

2.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is situated within the Russell and Prescott Sand Plains physiographic region. The most prominent landscape feature within the Study Area is a drumlin, which elevates the eastern portion of the Study Area, with the western portion of the Stage 2 Study Area consisting of sloped topography leading to the low lying wood lot (Figure 6). The drumlin feature continues south of the Study Area, with the northern limit of the drumlin situated just north of the Study Area.

The soils within the eastern segment of the Study Area consist of the Grenville class, which are medium to moderately coarse textured and have a considerable coarse fragment context. This soil type generally develops in stony glacial till associated with drumlin features, and is primarily comprised of stony sandy loam with silt loam glacial till material. The primary soil composition within the western section of the Study Area is classified as Mille Isle, which is generally comprised of acidic coarse sand. These soils developed over coarse textured marine or fluvial material that has been washed from adjacent glaciofluvial deposits (Schut and Wilson 1987) (Figure 7).

The Study Area lies within the Castor River sub-watershed, which is part of the larger South Nation watershed.

This section fulfills the requirements of Section 1.1 in the MCM (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, by 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.

A review of records available within the PastPortal System, provided and managed by the MCM, identified two archaeological assessments within 50 m of the Study Area. Both of these assessments took place within Lot 8, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Osgoode.

Stantec (2010) completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed residential development, which identified the potential for archaeological potential within the Study Area (Figure 8) and included the following relevant conclusions and recommendations:

Based on the results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment it is Stantec's professional opinion that parts of the project area demonstrate potential for the presence of significant archaeological deposits of integrity and that Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment should occur in those locations and that In the event that significant archaeological resources are identified further archaeological assessment (i.e. Stage 3 site specific assessment) may be required (Stantec 2010)

The determination of archaeological potential within the current study was also identified in the City of Ottawa's Archaeological Master Plan (ASI & GII 1999).

Adams Heritage (2012) completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed development area situated directly east of the current Study Area. The Stage 2 field assessment included visual survey to confirm areas of low archaeological potential, pedestrian survey at 5

m intervals within agricultural fields and test pit survey at 5 m intervals within areas that could not be ploughed (Figure 8). No evidence of archaeological sites or artifacts were identified during the Stage 2 field assessment and "*no further archaeological investigations or testing*" within the assessed area was recommended (Adams 2012).

3. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1. Stage 2 Archaeological Field Methodology

Due to the potential for archaeological resources identified within the Study Area determined by the Stage 1 assessment (Stantec 2010) and the City of Ottawa's Archaeological Master Plan (ASI & GII 1999), a Stage 2 archaeological field assessment was completed within the area of archaeological potential comprising 0.89 ha on September 28, 2023 (Figure 9). The weather during the Stage 2 assessment consisted of sunny clear skies and a temperature of 19° Celsius. The field visibility and lighting conditions were appropriate and at no time were the conditions detrimental to the recognition and recovery of archaeological materials.

The Stage 2 archaeological field assessment consisted of a visual inspection and test pit survey at 5 m intervals, with each test pit at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil (Image 1). The contents of each test pit was sifted through a 6mm mesh screen. Each individual test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill or previous disturbances and backfilled upon completion.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the Stage 2 investigation detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the tested areas, general field conditions, specific representative test pits and general landscape and topography. The location and direction of representative photos collected during the Stage 2 field investigation is provided on Figure 1

A Garmin GPSMap 64s handheld unit was used to record spatial data of archaeological interest and photographic locations. The Study Area boundaries for the Stage 2 project area were also uploaded to the Garmin GPSMap 64s handheld unit to ensure the entire Stage 2 Study Area was tested.

The Garmin GPSMap 64s handheld unit has a built-in 12 channel high sensitivity receiver (WAAS-enabled) capable of providing solutions utilizing the GPS and GLONASS satellite constellations. The accuracy of this unit is <10 meters 95% typical. Observations recorded during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were typically accurate to +/- 3 m. All observations collected with the Garmin GPSMap 64s referenced the UTM coordinate system (Zone 18) and the NAD83 datum and recorded as six digit easting and seven digit northing coordinates.

Permission to access the property was provided by the client.

3.2. Artifact Analysis and Curation Methods

This report and the following artifact inventory (Appendix A) provide a record of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 Study Area. This information provides a basis for interpretation of each area where archaeological resources were documented. This report aims to offer enough basic artifact information that a future researcher may determine whether the Study Area possesses archaeological resources relevant to their investigation.

The artifact inventory was compiled in a Microsoft Office Access 2007 database system. Each entry in the database contains the following information:

- An individual inventory number
- Spatial location (provenience) within the Stage 2 Study Area
- Artifact analysis (see below)
- The quantity of artifacts within each entry.

The artifact analysis was based upon the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's standard requirements, as set out in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Every artifact entry in the database includes material composition, artifact type (object), the function which it served and any alterations identified as having been made to the original artifact (e.g., burning). Additional artifact descriptions are based upon the type of artifact (see below).

Only historic period artifacts were found during this Stage 2 investigation. Historic artifacts generally include ceramic objects, glass items, and all other inorganic and organic cultural objects (metal, stone, flora, fauna, etc.). Ceramic ware and glaze types are provided, as well as their decoration and colours. When a maker's mark was visible, it was recorded. Date ranges are provided where possible, and the reference cited. Glass artifact colours and decorative patterns were recorded, in addition to technique of manufacture when identifiable. As with ceramic material, when a markers mark was visible it was recorded. Date ranges are provided where possible, with all references cited. All other artifacts are described in as much detail as possible including surface treatment, decorative pattern and technique of manufacture when identifiable.

The collection was packed for storage by spatial location (provenience). All inventoried artifacts have been bagged in transparent, re-sealable (zippered) polyethylene bags which are inert and moisture resistant.

The contents of each artifact bag have been identified on archival quality labels (acid-free, non-yellowing, acrylic adhesive), with an archival ink which is permanent and fade resistant. The artifact bags were then placed in a banker's box (12" W x 15" D x 10" H).

Artifact collections are stored in the LHC Kingston office, until the report has been submitted to the MCM, after which they will be moved to a secure, indoor, climate controlled storage facility. This Stage 2 collection contains 115 artifacts, and is packed in one banker's box.

4. RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was conducted employing methods described in Section 4.0 of this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated from the fieldwork is provided in Table 3, and the results of the Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork are described below.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record.

Document Type	Current Location	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Maintained by the Project field director	Original field notebook
Digital Photographs	Maintained by the Project field director	Stored electronically
GPS Data	Maintained by Archaeological Licensee	Stored electronically
Artifacts	Maintained by Archaeological Licensee	Stored in archival boxes with a hard copy of the artifact inventory. Copy of artifact inventory also stored electronically in the project file. A copy of the artifact inventory is included with this report as Appendix A.

4.1. Visual Inspection

The visual inspection of the Stage 2 Study Area included the documentation of several topographic features, including two stone fences, two stone filled depressions, one stone lined well (Figure 11). The topography within the Stage 2 Study Area consisted of relatively flat ground within the eastern section, which correlated to the location of the drumlin, with the topography sloping westward along the western extent of the drumlin toward the wood lot within the lower lying section of the Study Area (Image 2). The existing landscape within the eastern section of the Stage 2 Study Area consisted of waist-high vegetation with new tree growth that prevented the ability to plough this area (Image 3).

Stone fences were observed that aligned with the northern and southern Stage 2 Study Area boundary. The southern fence was oriented east-west and comprised dry stone construction extending 1 m in height and 1.5 m width on average (Image 4). The northern stone fence was also oriented east-west and exhibited similar construction methods using dry stone, extending to an average height of 0.8 m and width of 1.5 m (Image 5).

Two depressions roughly circular in shape and infilled with displaced rock were documented 4 m apart within the southeastern portion of the Study Area. The eastern depression measured 3.2 m (E-W) by 2.8 m (N-S) (Image 6), with the western depression measuring 4 m (N-S) by 5.2 m (E-W) and situated just east of the top of slope (Image 7).

A circular feature interpreted to represent an abandoned well was documented along the slope in the southern portion of the Study Area. The feature measured 2.6 m diameter with an

interior void extending at least 4.25 m from the surface, which was measured through the displaced rock covering the void (Image 8, Image 9 and Image 10). This stone lined feature was observed approximately 17 m southwest of the rock filled depressions and 8 m north of the stone fence aligned along the southern Study Area boundary.

4.2. Subsurface Stage 2 Archaeological Field Investigation

The entire Stage 2 Study Area was assessed by a test pit survey at 5 m intervals. Each test pit measured at least 30 cm in diameter and was excavated at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil. Representative test pits were recorded to document the natural soil matrix within the Stage 2 Study Area. The soils within the eastern section of the Study Area, correlating to the area of the drumlin, consisted of brown sandy loam with inclusions of roots, pebbles and gravel and an average thickness of 16 cm (Lot 1) over sterile subsoil represented by reddish brown silty sand with inclusions of pebbles and gravel (Lot 2) (Image 11).

The soil stratigraphy within the western section of the Study Area, west of the slope within the wood lot, comprised brown sandy loam with inclusions of roots and pebbles and an average thickness of 20 cm (Lot 1) over sterile subsoil consisting of light brown sand with inclusions of roots and pebbles (Lot 2) (Image 12).

All excavated soils within the Stage 2 Study Area were moderately compact.

Find Location #1

A single find location was documented during the Stage 2 field assessment, which was identified in the southeastern portion of the Study Area. The Neilan Site, BhFv-34, consisted of 115 historical period artifacts recovered from 23 positive test pits (PT) within an area measuring approximately 35 m (N-S) by 45 m (E-W) (Figure 12). Table 4 provides an overview of the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, with artifacts sorted by their material and Table 5 sorted by function.

Table 4: Neilan Site, BhFv-34, Artifacts by Material.

Material	# of Artifacts	% of Total Assemblage
Ceramic	67	58
Glass	25	22
Metal	23	20
Total	**115**	**100**

Table 5: Neilan Site, BhFv-34, Artifacts by Function.

Function	# of Artifacts	% of Total Assemblage
Food/Beverage	68	59
Structural	36	31
Indeterminate	9	8
Furnishing	1	~1
Personal/Societal	1	~1
Total	**115**	**~100**

Ceramics comprised 58% (n=67) of the total Stage 2 artifact assemblage, which all represented food/beverage functional components, with the exception of a single smoking pipe stem, which represents the personal/societal artifact listed inTable 6. 73% (48 of the 66) of the food/beverage components comprised ceramic tableware.

Ceramic tableware provides evidence for assessing the temporal occupation represented at Find Location #1, with the ceramic tableware types and their frequency provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Neilan Site, BhFv-34, Ceramic Tableware Types.

Ware Type	Frequency	% of Representative Assemblage	Date(s)	Reference
Refined White Earthenware	45	94	Initially manufactured in 1805 and continues to the present-day. Began to be replaced by Ironstone and VWE in the 1840s	Miller 2000
Pearlware	2	4	Generally, dates between 1796 and 1830	Jouppien 1980
Yelloware	1	2	Generally, dates between 1842 and 1882 at Ontario sites	Kenyon 1991
Total	**48**	**100**		

Table 7 provides the frequency of diagnostic artifacts recovered from Find Location #1 and their representative date ranges.

Table 7: Neilan Site, BhFv-34, Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts.

Artifact Type	Frequency	Date(s)	References
Ceramic Surface Treatments (Image 13)			
Sponged: Blue	7	1840 to 1870	Jouppien 1980
Hand Painted: Blue	3	1795 to 1830	Samford 2014
Industrial Slip: Banded	2	Common after 1840s and into 20th century	Miller 1991
Stamped	2	1845 to 1930	Miller 2000
Hand Painted: Pink	2	Common Between 1829 and 1860	Samford 2014
Hand Painted: Red	1	Common Between 1829 and 1860	Samford 2014
Industrial Slip (Yelloware)	1	More common after mid-late 19th century	Miller 1991
Transfer Print: Blue (RWE)	1	Production range 1820-1860	Miller 1987
Edge Decorated: Blue	1	Popular beginning in the late 18th century and becomes rare by around 1860	Miller 1991
Glass Vessels (Image 13)			
Moulded: Contact	1	Became more frequently used during the 18th century and generally replaced by machine made containers beginning in 1881	Jones and Sullivan 1989
Structural Hardware (Image 13)			
Nail: Cut	13	Commonly used from 1830s until 1890s	Adams et al 1994
Nail: Wrought	2	Most common nail type before 1830	Adams et al 1994

5. ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment documented several topographic features and 24 positive test pits denoted as the Neilan Site, BhFv-34 (Figure 11 and Figure 12).

The earliest historical evidence indicating the presence of the stone fences and depressions is the 1945 aerial image (Figure 5). Although these features were likely present within the Study Area landscape prior to 1945, the exact date of their initial presence is unknown. The size of the well is insufficient to identify on 20th century aerial images, and although its construction date is unknown it is likely associated with domestic occupation in the surrounding vicinity, and may be related to the historical occupation represented by the positive test pit locations denoted as Find Location #1.

The diagnostic artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 field investigation from the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, reflect occupation and land use during the mid-19th century, with the presence of ceramic surface decorative styles including stamped, blue sponged and industrial slip indicating a post-1840 date. The mid-19th century occupation date is also supported by the low frequency and general absence of artifacts typically representative of late 19th century or early 20th century sites, such as machine-made glass, wire nails, and late 19th century ceramics such as ironstone and vitrified white earthenware.

Historical documents indicate the earliest known Euro-Canadian occupant within the east half of Lot 8 was Michael Neilan, who is listed on the property in the 1861 census. It is possible Neilan was on the property earlier, although he is not listed as occupying the east half of Lot 8 in the 1851 census. A structure interpreted to represent the Neilan residence is depicted on the 1863 historical plan (Figure 3), and is illustrated approximately 325 m east of Find Location #1.

Martin Neilan and Alice O'Toole were granted the official Crown Patent to the east half of Lot 8 on 23 July 1866, indicating the Neilan family had been squatting on the property prior to being granting legal ownership of the land. The 1864 Ottawa directory also lists Martin Nelin (sic) as the owner of the east half of Lot 8 (Mitchell and Company 1864), although the 1866-67 Ottawa directory does not list any occupants within the Study Area (Sutherland 1866), suggesting the Neilan family had vacated the property by this time. The 1871 census indicates that James Pyper occupied the east half of Lot 8, who is also identified as the property owner on the 1879 historical plan (Figure 5), providing further evidence the Neilan family had abandoned the property by this time. No structure is shown within the east half of Lot 8 on the 1879 plan, and it is likely the Pyper family resided in the structure they owned on the east side of Stagecoach Road on the neighbouring Lot 9, Concession 4 (Figure 4). The Pyper family continued to own the east half of Lot 8 into the 20th century.

Based on the artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 2 field assessment, the Neilan Site, BhFv-34 pre-dates the ownership of the east half of Lot 8 by James Pyper and more likely reflects the occupation of the property by the Neilan family. The fragmented nature of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 field assessment reflects influences from historical ploughing activities, suggests the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, may reflect occupation prior to this area being utilized for agricultural purposes.

The number of structural artifacts (n=36) representing 31% of the total recovered artifact assemblage suggests the presence of a structure in the vicinity of the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, with the presence of wrought and cut nails suggesting the materials used to construct the structure were manufactured in the early to mid 19th century.

The relatively high frequency of food and beverage related artifacts, comprising 59% of the total Stage 2 artifact assemblage (n=68), likely reflects domestic activity suggesting the structure may have been residential rather than a barn or outbuilding. The absence of animal related artifacts such as horseshoe nails, and other artifacts related to animal husbandry associated with Find Location #1 also supports the interpretation the structure was likely not utilized as a barn or outbuilding.

The primarily concentration of artifacts recovered from the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, is clustered around positive test pit (PT) #3, with 45% (52 of 115) of the total artifact assemblage recovered within a 10 m radius of PT #3. Eleven positive test pits were also documented along the slope, and the fragmented nature of the artifacts from these test pits suggests they were impacted by historical ploughing activities. Although these locations may reflect erosion from the upper terrace where the primary site was located, rather than *in situ* depositional processes, the artifacts are associated with the site significance and provide context for the 19th century occupation of this area.

5.1. Determination of Cultural Heritage Value (CHVI)

The determination of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) is based on the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Section 2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Determining the requirement for Stage 3 assessment) indicates that "post-contact archaeological sites containing at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900" (Standard 1c) meets the requirements for the site to possess CHVI and requires a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment to further assess and document the historical significance of the archaeological site.

In determining the requirements for registering an archaeological site within the designation of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Section 7.12 of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) indicates a site must be registered by the submission of a site form to the MCM where "*ten or more 19th century artifacts are found within a 10 m radius*" (Standard 1b).

Based on these MCM requirements, the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, meets the standards to possess CHVI and a site form registering the Find Location #1 is required to be submitted to the MCM to comply with legislative requirements.

5.2. Conclusions

The archaeological resources associated with the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, are interpreted to represent occupation on the property during the mid-19th century, and based on the available historical documents the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, may correlate to the settlement of the Neilan family who resided on the property from around 1861 to circa 1866. Although the 1863 historical plan shows the Neilan residence approximately 325 m east of the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, it is possible the location of the residence on the 1863 plan is incorrectly mapped or the

Neilan Site, BhFv-34,may represent an earlier occupation area.

In accordance with the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), Find Location #1 possesses CHVI and requires a Stage 3 archaeological assessment to determine the site boundaries and further assess the historical significance of the site.

Based on the Stage 2 field investigation, the primary site context is situated within a 10 m radius of PT #3, where 45% of the total Stage 2 artifact assemblage was recovered. Although it is likely the positive test pits along the slope may represent displaced materials influenced by historical ploughing and erosional activities, their temporal context indicates they represent the same occupation phase as the material documented on the upper plateau. Therefore, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment should extend towards, and if necessary, include test units along the slope to recover material associated with the 19th century occupation of the site. This strategy is intended to provide sufficient data from the Stage 3 investigation to assess the CHVI and determine whether additional archaeological assessments may be required.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 2 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations (Figure 13):

The Neilan Site, BhFv-34, possesses CHVI and is recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts. The Stage 3 assessment should include the hand excavation of 1 m² test units in a 5 m grid across the site and the excavation of additional 1 m² infill test units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of MCM's (2011) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

A site form detailing the archaeological materials associated with the Neilan Site, BhFv-34, is required to be submitted to the MCM to register the location as an archaeological site in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.

It is requested that the MCM enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

7. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 Ontario 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 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.

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, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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.

8. CLOSURE

This report has been prepared for Sunset Lakes Developments (6980848 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.

Aaron Mior

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Principal, True North Archaeological Services Inc.

Hugh Daechsel

Hugh Daechsel, MA (P051)
Principal, LHC Heritage Planning and Archaeological Services Inc.

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Archival Records

Add – air photos, map references, basemap imagery

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10. IMAGES

Image 1 : Field archaeologists completing test pit survey at 5 m intervals, looking southwest.

Image 2: Completing test pit survey along the slope, looking east.

Image 3: Landscape within the upper plateau on the top of the drumlin in the eastern section of the study area, looking west.

Image 4: Stone fence along the southern boundary of the Stage 2 study area, looking south.

Image 5: Stone fence along the northern boundary of the Stage 2 study area, looking north.

Image 6: Eastern circular depression with rock infill, looking north.

Image 7: Western circular depression with rock infill, looking east.

Image 8: Location of well within the Study Area landscape, looking north.

Image 9: Stone lined well with rock infill, looking north.

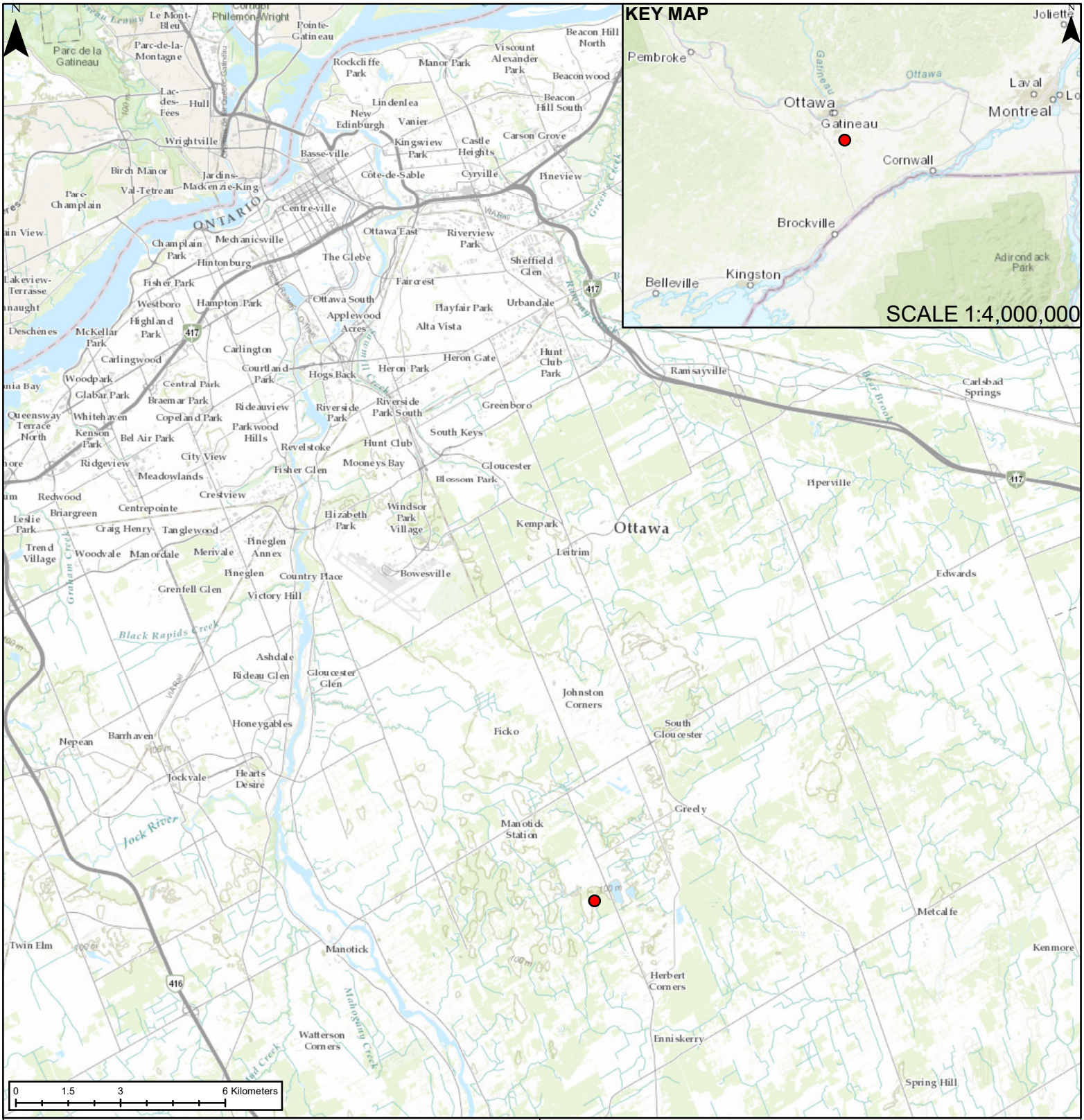
Image 10: Void measuring 4.25 m below the surface within the well, looking west.

Image 11: Representative test pit within the eastern section of the Study Area, looking north.

Image 12: Representative test pit within the western section of the Study Area, looking west.

Image 13: Lot 1 diagnostic artifacts: Left to Right (Top Row) sponged blue, hand painted blue, industrial slip banded, stamped, hand painted pink (Row 2) hand painted red, yelloware industrial slip, transfer print blue, edge decorated blue, moulded contact glass (Row 3) cut nail, wrought nail.

11. 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

TITLE
Location of Study Area (Key Plan)

CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

PROJECT PROJECT NO. LHC0404

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

CONSULTANT

LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
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

TITLE
Study Area

CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

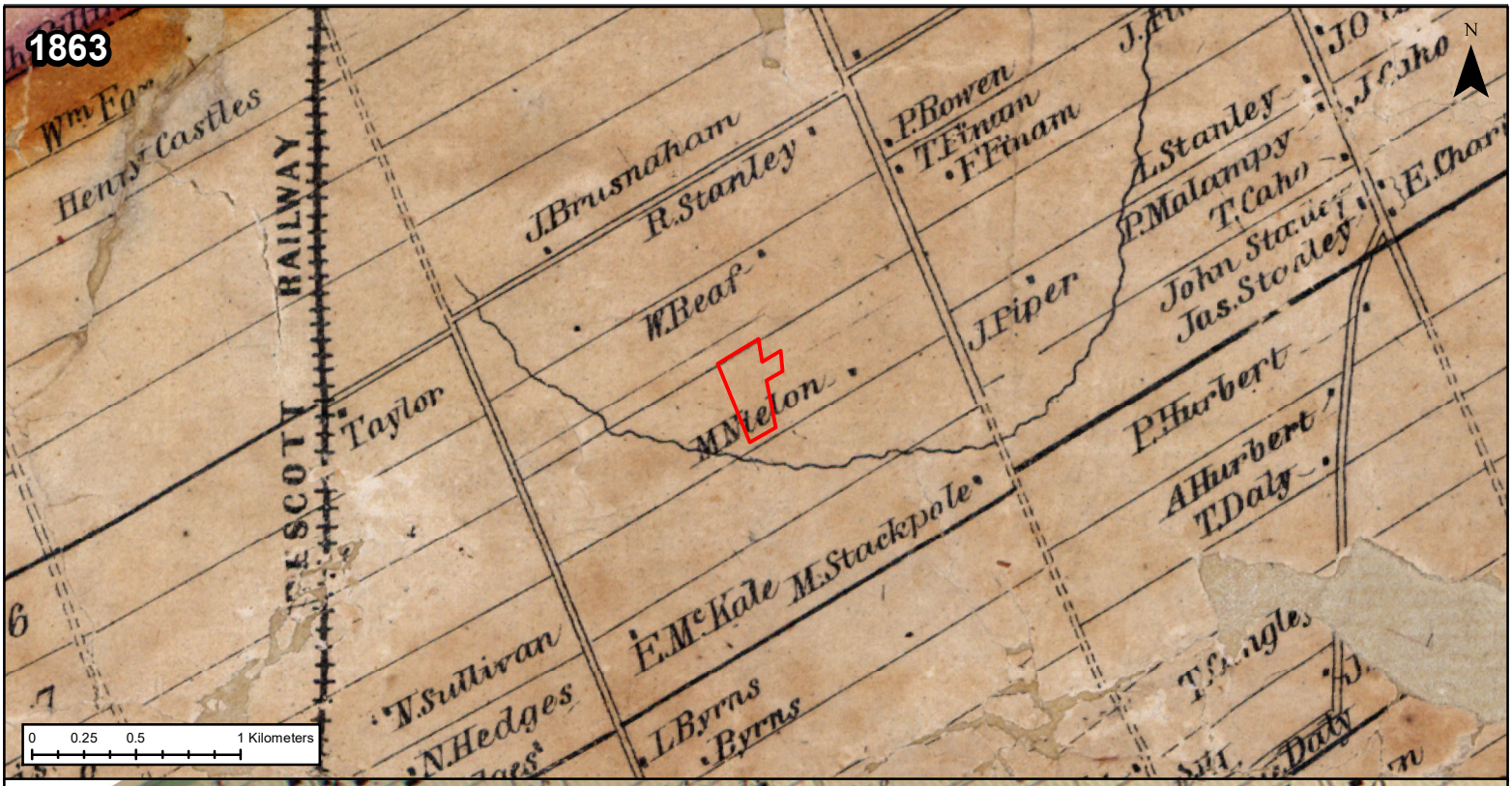
PROJECT
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

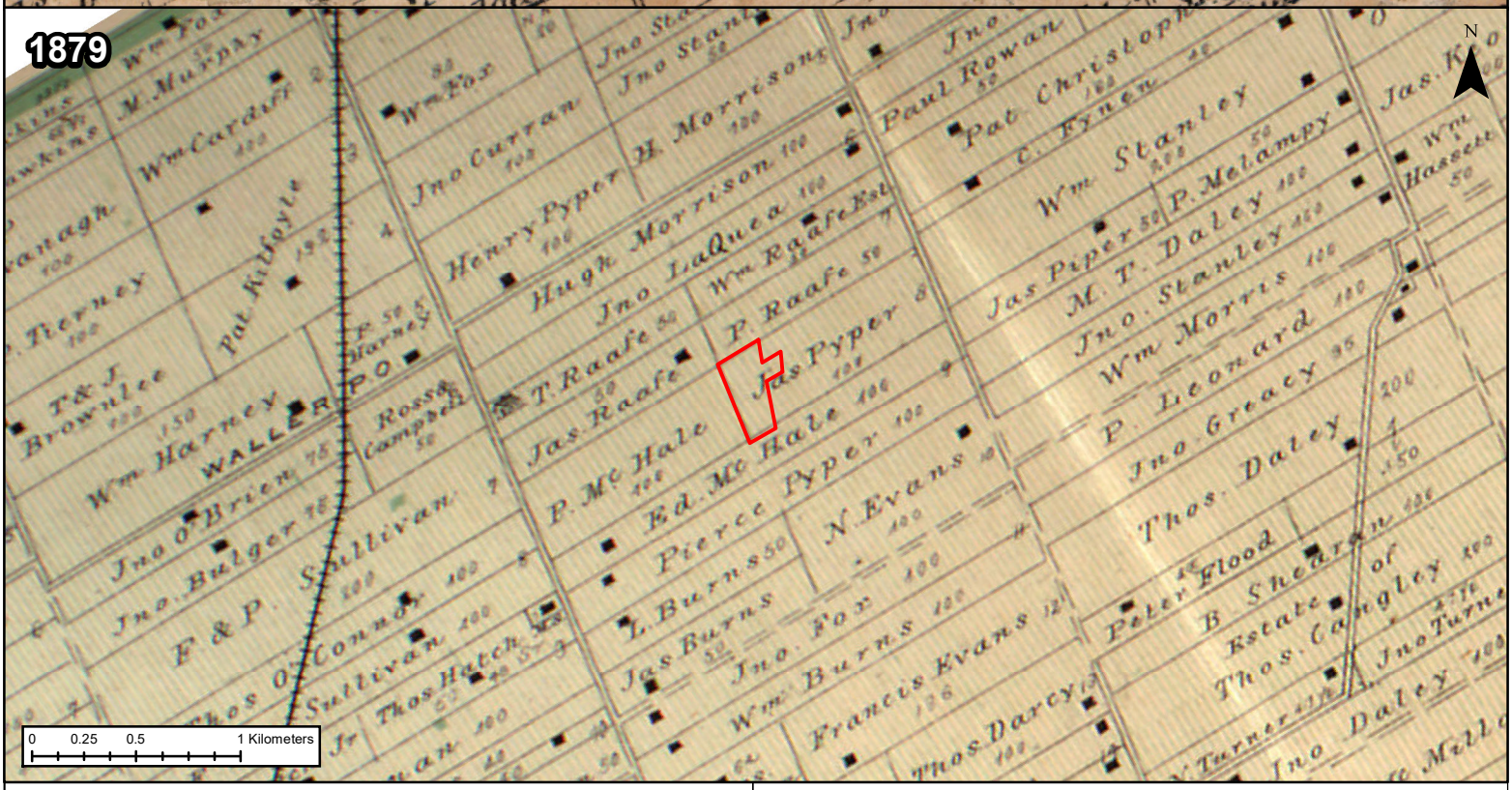
PROJECT NO. LHC0404

CONSULTANT

LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	2





Legend

Study Area

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

1. Walling, H.F., "Map of the County of Carleton, Canada West", (https://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/carleton/Carleton_1863-02.jpg: accessed 25 September, 2023), scale 1:63,360, Prescott, C.W.: D.P. Putnam, 1863.
2. H. Belden & Co., "Township of Osgoode", In: "Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (Including the City of Ottawa) Ont."(https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/Images/Maps/TownshipMaps/car-m-osgoode.jpg: accessed 25 September, 2023), scale 1:39,600, Toronto: H. Belden & Co., 1879.

TITLE
Historical Mapping of Study Area

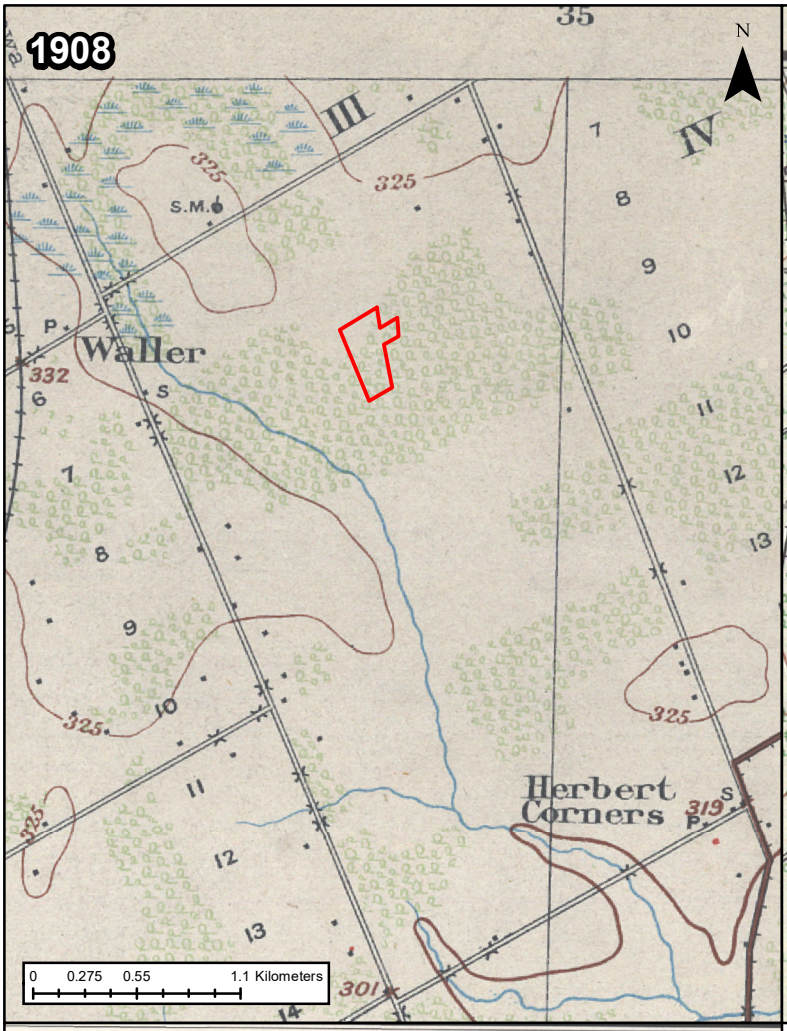
CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

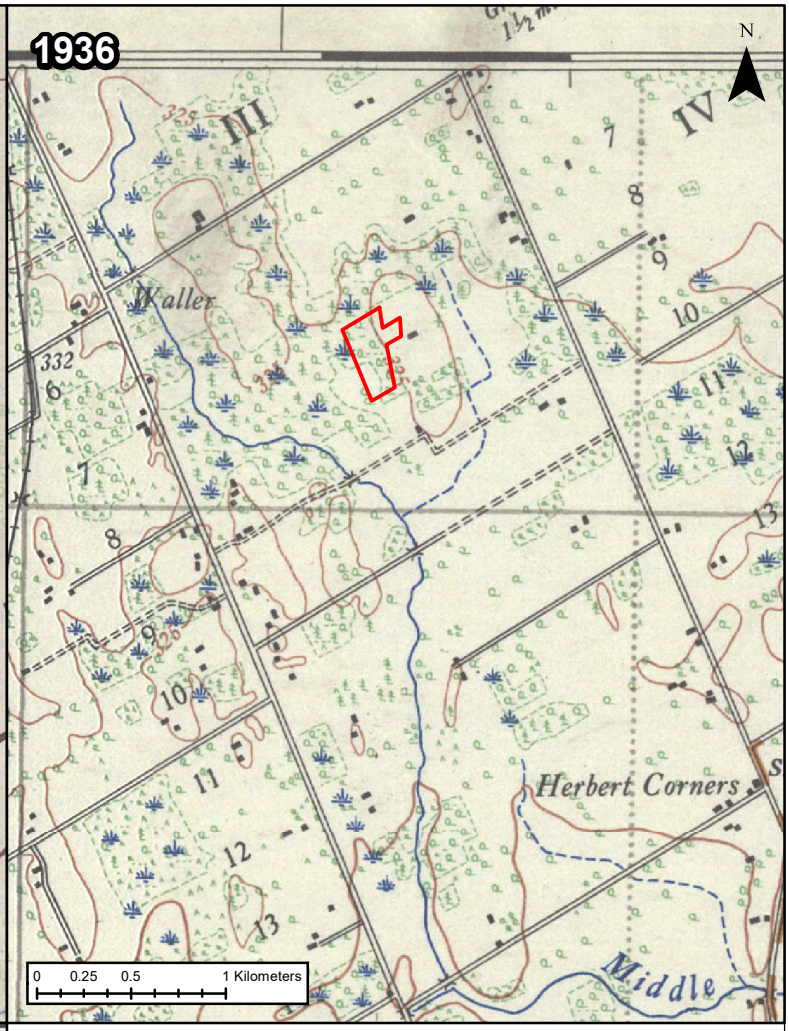
PROJECT
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

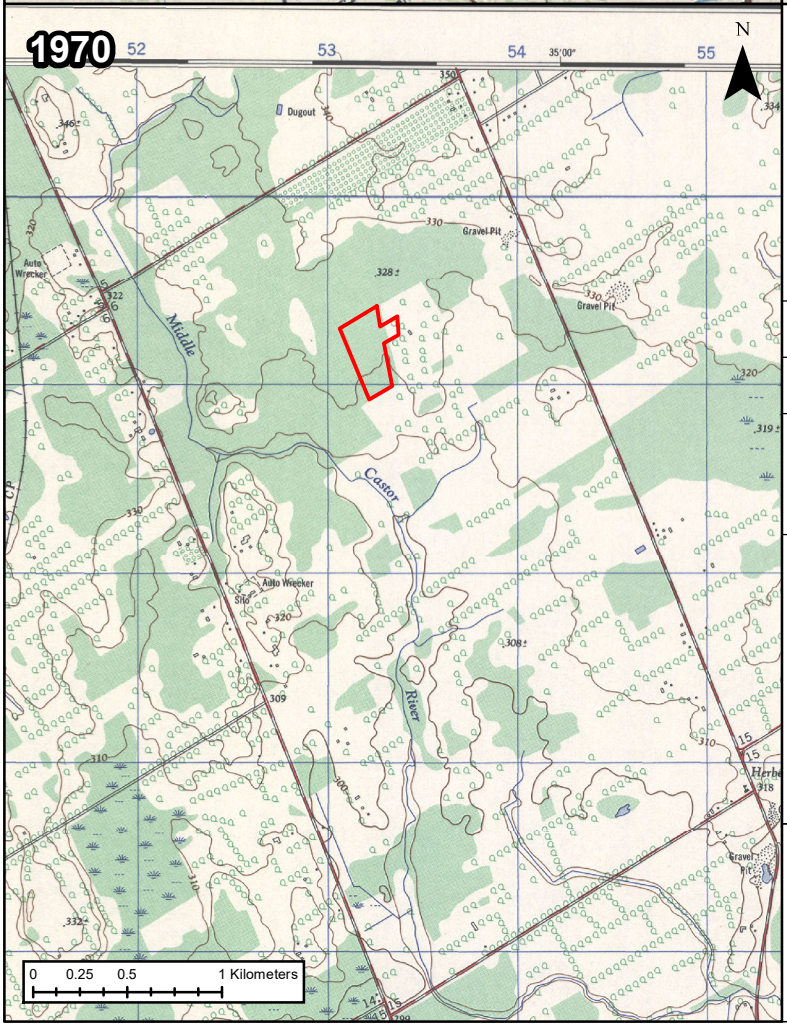
PROJECT NO. LHC0404

CONSULTANT
LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	3







Legend

Study Area

TITLE
Historical Topographic Mapping of Study Area

CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

PROJECT PROJECT NO. LHC0404

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

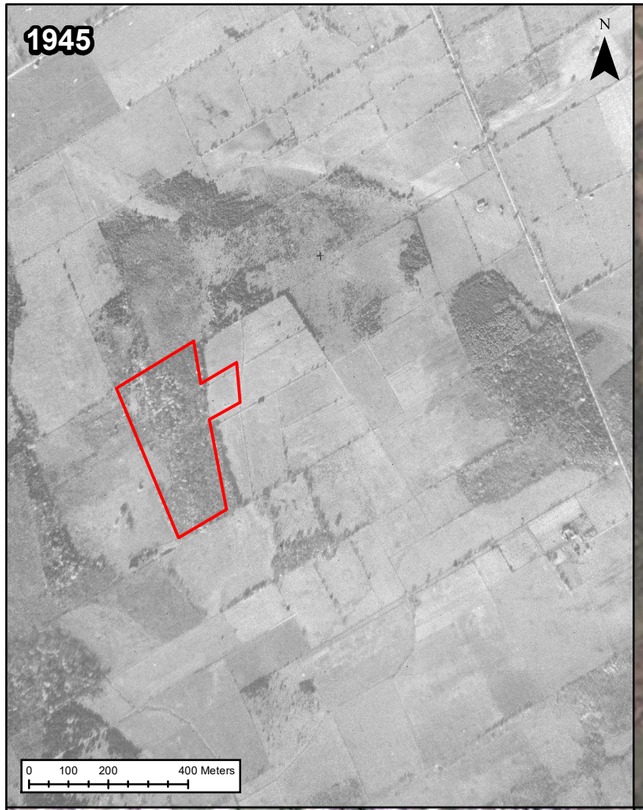
REFERENCE(S)

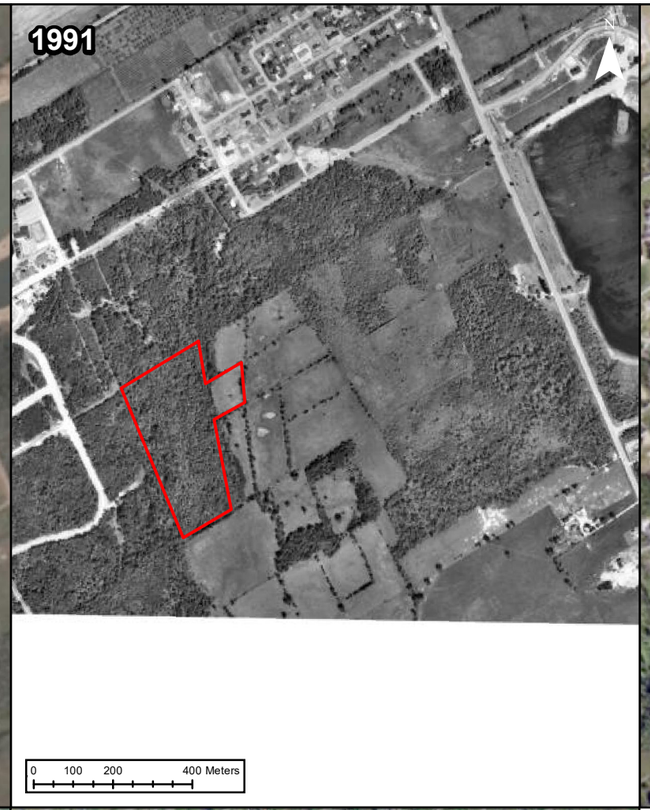
1. Department of Militia and Defence, "Topographic Map, Ontario, Kemptville Sheet", (https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP63360K031G04_1908TIFF&_add:true_nozoom:true: accessed 25 September. 2023), scale 1:63,360, sheet 31 G/4, edition 1, Ottawa: Department of Militia and Defence, 1908.
2. Department of National Defence, "Kemptville, Ontario", (https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP63360K031G04_1936TIFF&_add:true_nozoom:true: accessed 25 September. 2023), scale 1:63,360, sheet 31 G/4, edition 4, Ottawa: Department of National Defence, 1936.
3. Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, "Osgoode, Osgoode Township, Carleton County, Ontario", (https://geo.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP25K031G04h_1970TIFF&_add:true_nozoom:true: accessed 25 September. 2023), scale 1:25,000, sheet 31 G/4H, edition 2, Ottawa: Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, 1970.

CONSULTANT

LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	4





Legend

Study Area

TITLE
Historic Aerial Images of Study Area

CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

PROJECT PROJECT NO. LHC0404

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

1. National Air Photo Library, "A9553-047", roll A9553 line 24E photo 47, scale 1:15,000, 1945.
2. GeoOttawa, "Air Photos Slider, 1976", (https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/: accessed 25 September, 2023), 1976.
3. GeoOttawa, "Air Photos Slider, 1991", (https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/: accessed 25 September, 2023), 1991.
4. GeoOttawa, "Air Photos Slider, 2002", (https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/: accessed 25 September, 2023), 2002.
5. GeoOttawa, "Air Photos Slider, 2005", (https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/: accessed 25 September, 2023), 2005.
6. GeoOttawa, "Air Photos Slider, 2011", (https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/: accessed 25 September, 2023), 2011.
7. GeoOttawa, "Air Photos Slider, 2014", (https://maps.ottawa.ca/geoottawa/: accessed 25 September, 2023), 2014.

CONSULTANT		
LHC	YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
	PREPARED	LHC
	DESIGNED	JG
	FIGURE #	5

Legend

- Slope
- Study Area
- Drumlin

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

1. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, "Contour", feature service, 2023
2. Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

TITLE
Existing Topography

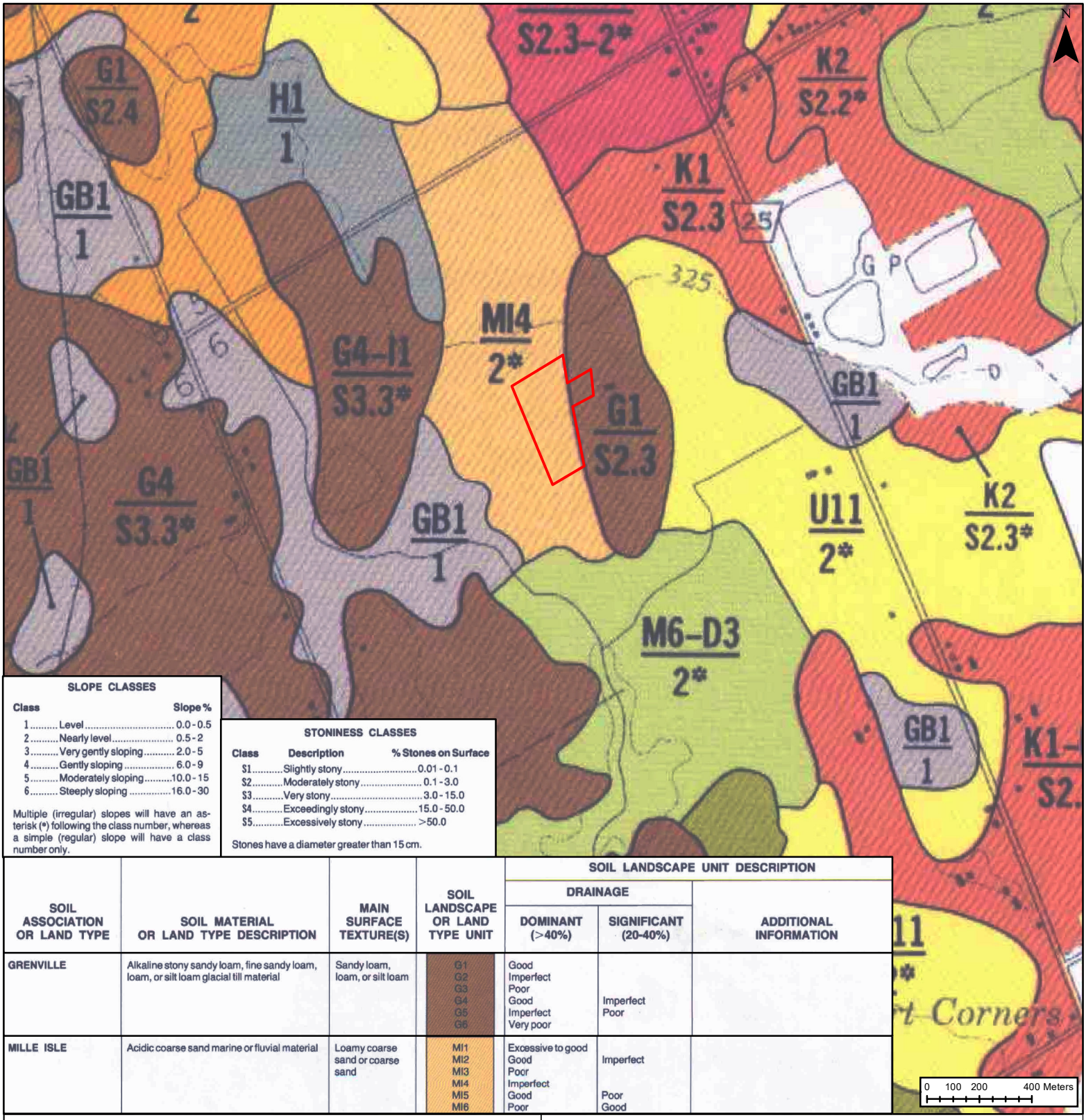
CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

PROJECT
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

PROJECT NO. LHC0404

CONSULTANT
LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-08
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	6



SLOPE CLASSES

Class		Slope %
1	Level	0.0 - 0.5
2	Nearly level	0.5 - 2
3	Very gently sloping	2.0 - 5
4	Gently sloping	6.0 - 9
5	Moderately sloping	10.0 - 15
6	Steeply sloping	16.0 - 30

Multiple (irregular) slopes will have an asterisk (*) following the class number, whereas a simple (regular) slope will have a class number only.

STONINESS CLASSES

Class	Description	% Stones on Surface
S1	Slightly stony	0.01 - 0.1
S2	Moderately stony	0.1 - 3.0
S3	Very stony	3.0 - 15.0
S4	Exceedingly stony	15.0 - 50.0
S5	Excessively stony	>50.0

Stones have a diameter greater than 15 cm.

SOIL ASSOCIATION OR LAND TYPE	SOIL MATERIAL OR LAND TYPE DESCRIPTION	MAIN SURFACE TEXTURE(S)	SOIL LANDSCAPE OR LAND TYPE UNIT	SOIL LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTION		
				DRAINAGE		
				DOMINANT (>40%)	SIGNIFICANT (20-40%)	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
GRENVILLE	Alkaline stony sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam glacial till material	Sandy loam, loam, or silt loam	G1 G2 G3 G4 G5 G6	Good Imperfect Poor Good Imperfect Very poor	 Imperfect Poor	
MILLE ISLE	Acidic coarse sand marine or fluvial material	Loamy coarse sand or coarse sand	MI1 MI2 MI3 MI4 MI5 MI6	Excessive to good Good Poor Imperfect Good Poor	 Imperfect Poor Good	

Legend

Study Area

NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

1. Land Resource Research Centre, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, "Soils of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (Excluding the Ottawa Urban Fringe) Sheet 2, Ontaroi, Soil Survey Report no 58", (https://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/publications/surveys/on/on58/index.html: accessed 25 September, 2023), scale 1:50:000, Ottawa: Agriculture Canada, 1987.

TITLE
Soil Mapping of Study Area

CLIENT
Sunset Lakes Developments

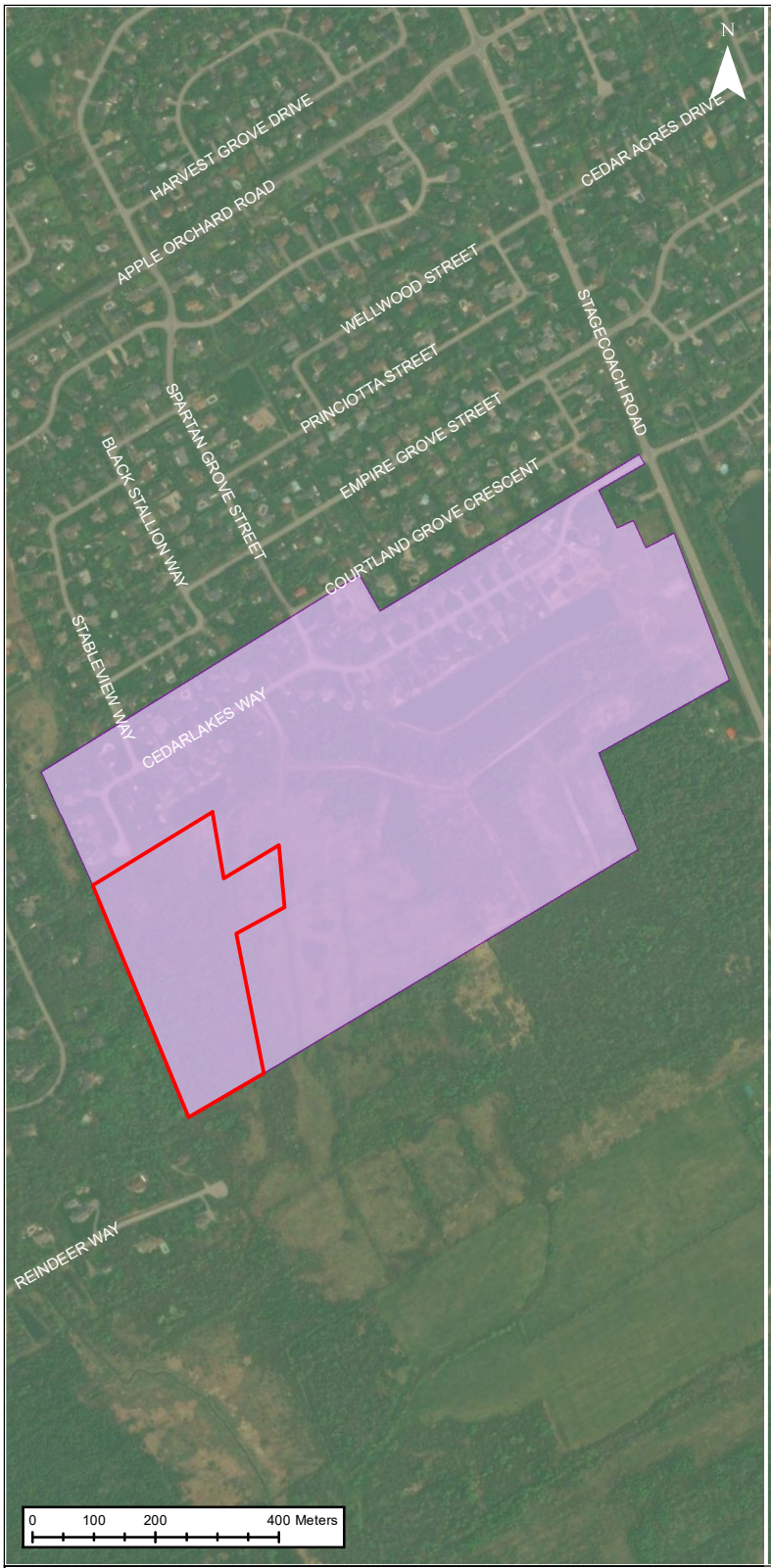
PIF
P051-0300-2023

PROJECT
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

PROJECT NO. LHC0404

CONSULTANT
LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	7



Legend

- Study Area
- Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Stantec 2010) – Stage 2 Assessment Recommended for Areas of Archaeological Potential
- Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Adams Heritage 2011) – No Further Assessment Recommended

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

TITLE
Previously Completed Archaeological Assessments Within 50 Metres of Study Area

CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

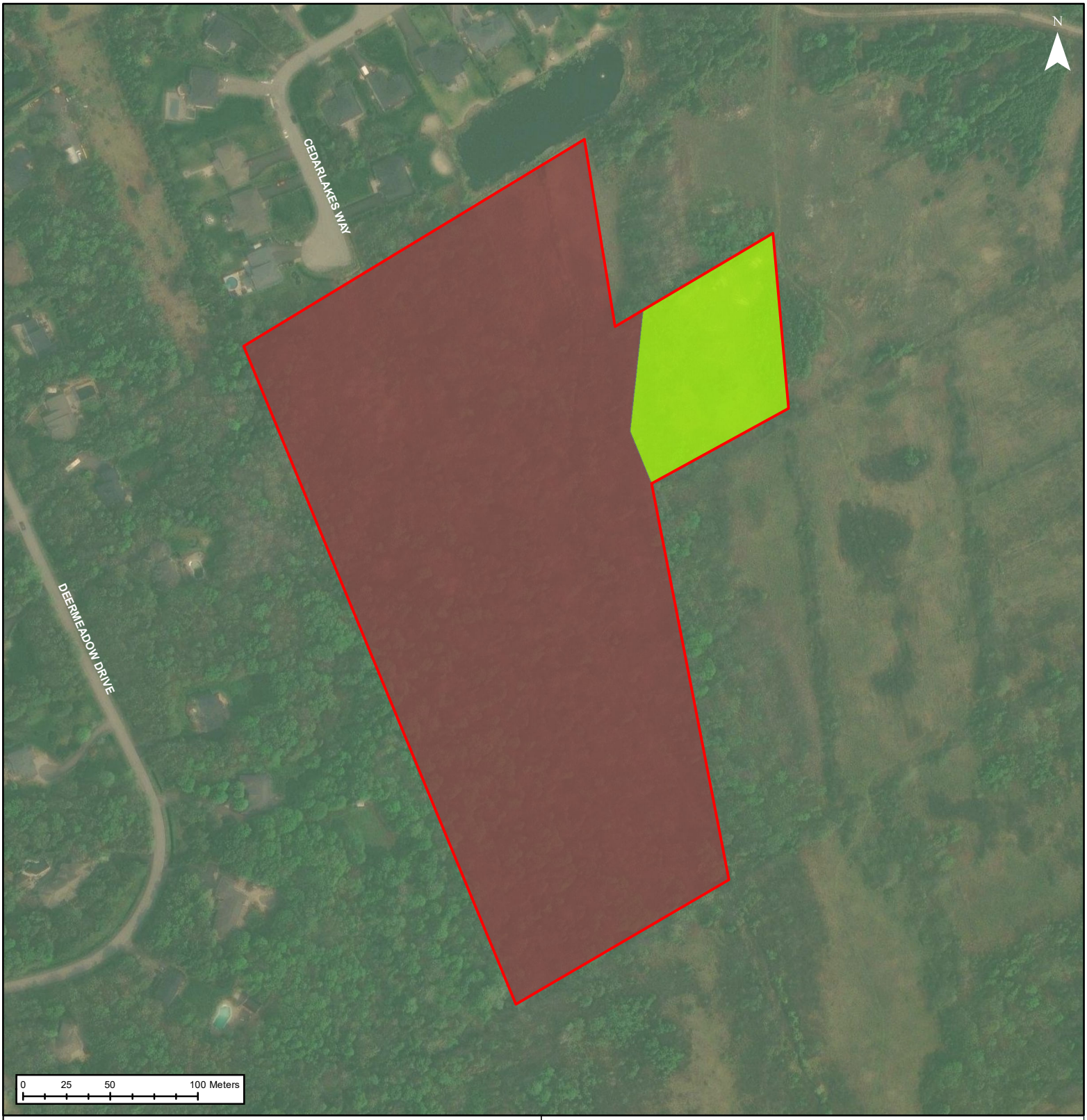
PROJECT — PROJECT NO. LHC0404

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

CONSULTANT

LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	8



Legend

- Study Area
- Previous Stage 1 Assessment Determined Low Archaeological Potential and No Further Assessment Recommended
- Stage 2 Study Area – Identified as Possessing Archaeological Potential From Stage 1 Assessment

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

TITLE
Stage 2 Assessment Study Area

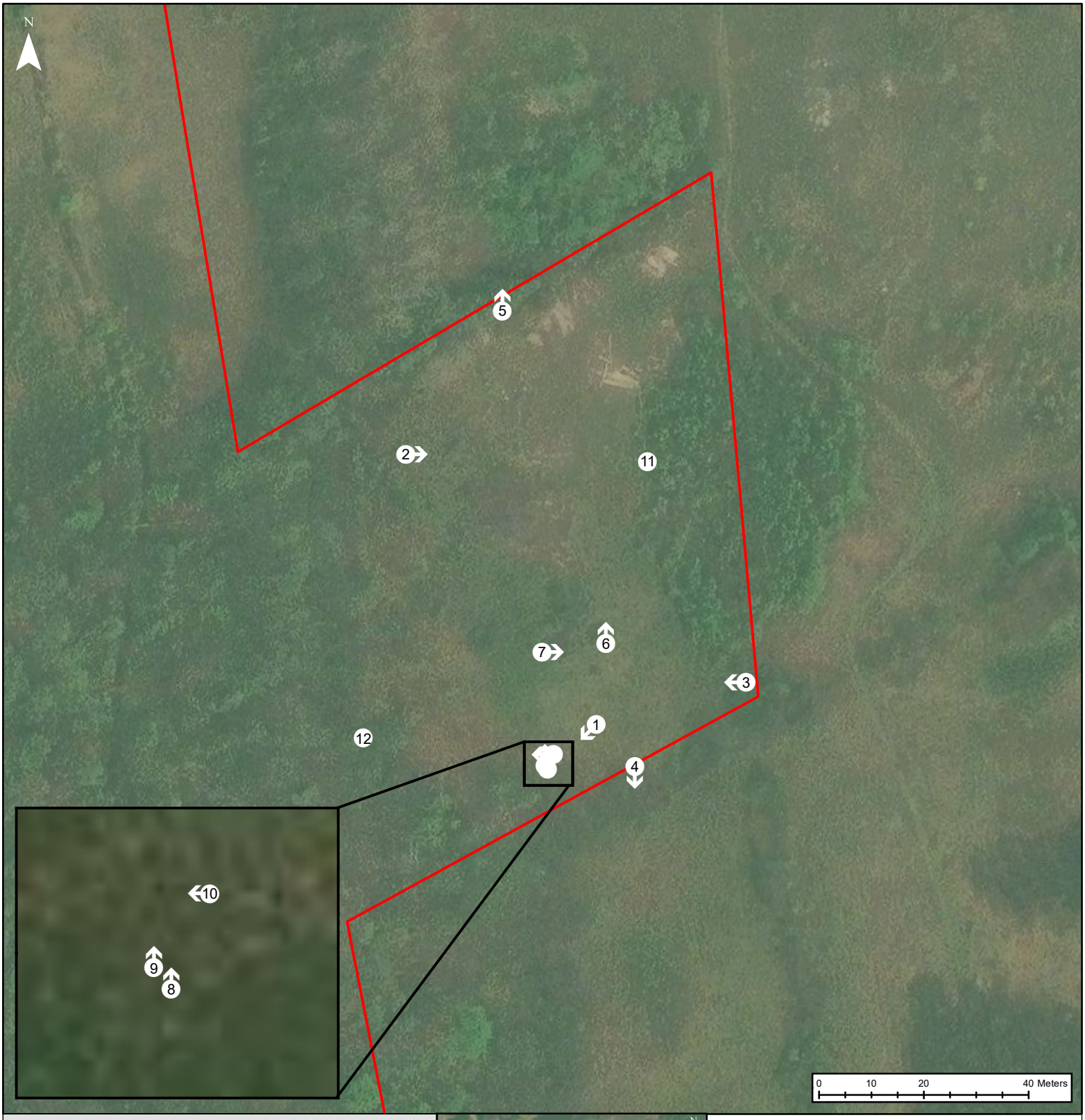
CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

PROJECT
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

PROJECT NO. LHC0404

CONSULTANT
LHC

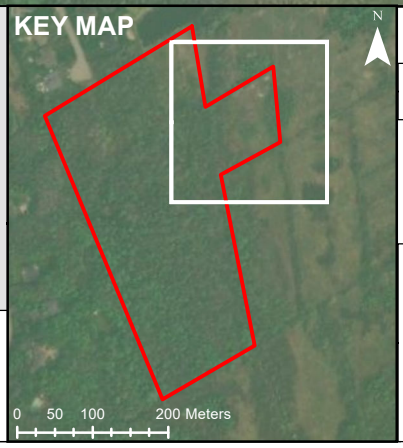
YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	9



Legend

Image Number, Location, and Direction

Study Area



NOTE(S) 1. All locations are approximate.

REFERENCE(S)

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TITLE
Image Locations and Directions

CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

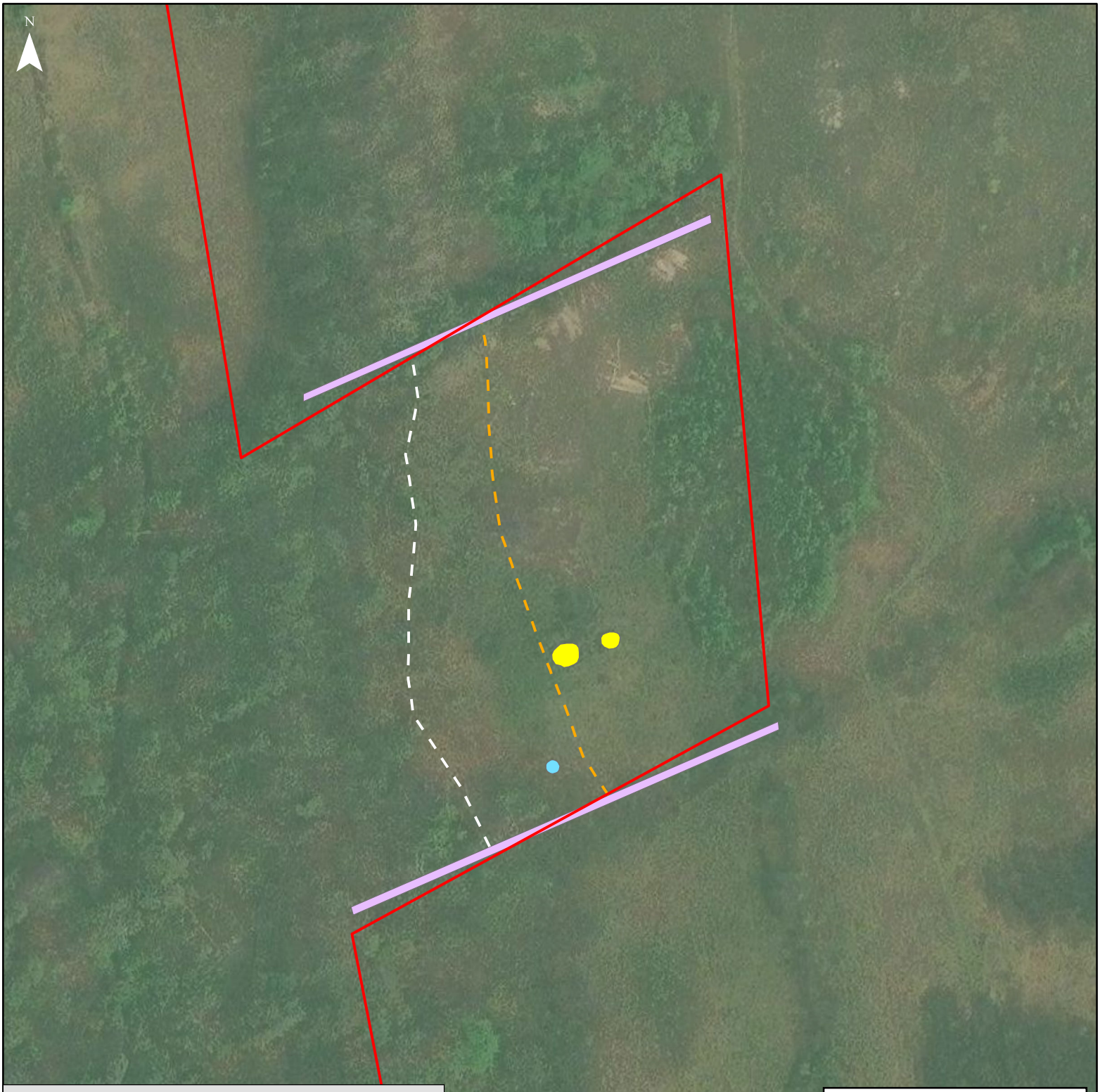
PROJECT PROJECT NO. LHC0404

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

CONSULTANT

LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	10



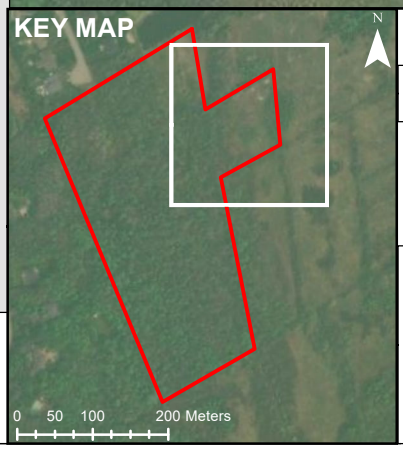
Legend

- Study Area
- Top of Slope
- Bottom of Slope
- Stone Fences
- Stone Lined Well
- Stone Filled Depression

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. 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.



TITLE
Stage 2 Visual Inspection Results

CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

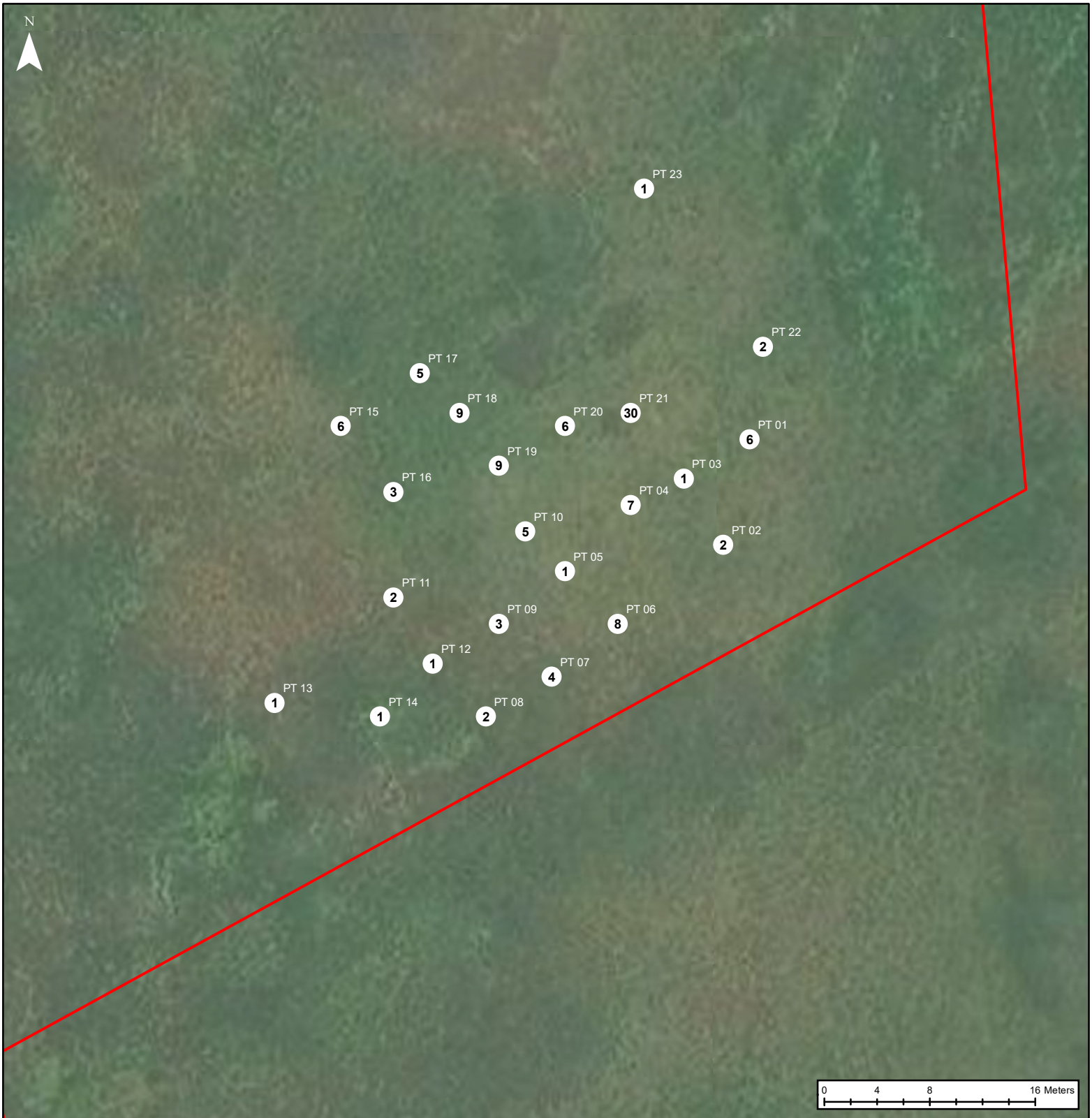
PROJECT — PROJECT NO. LHC0404

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

CONSULTANT

LHC

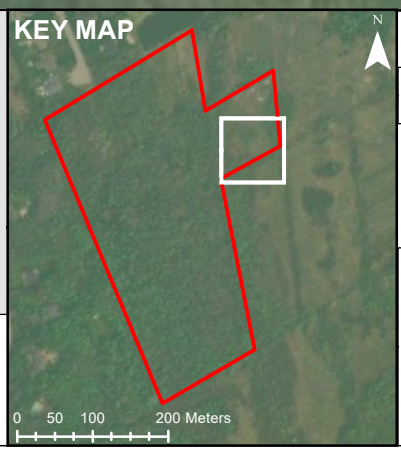
YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	11



Legend

(#) Positive Test Pit Location, Artifact Count

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. 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.

TITLE
Stage 2 Testing Results

CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

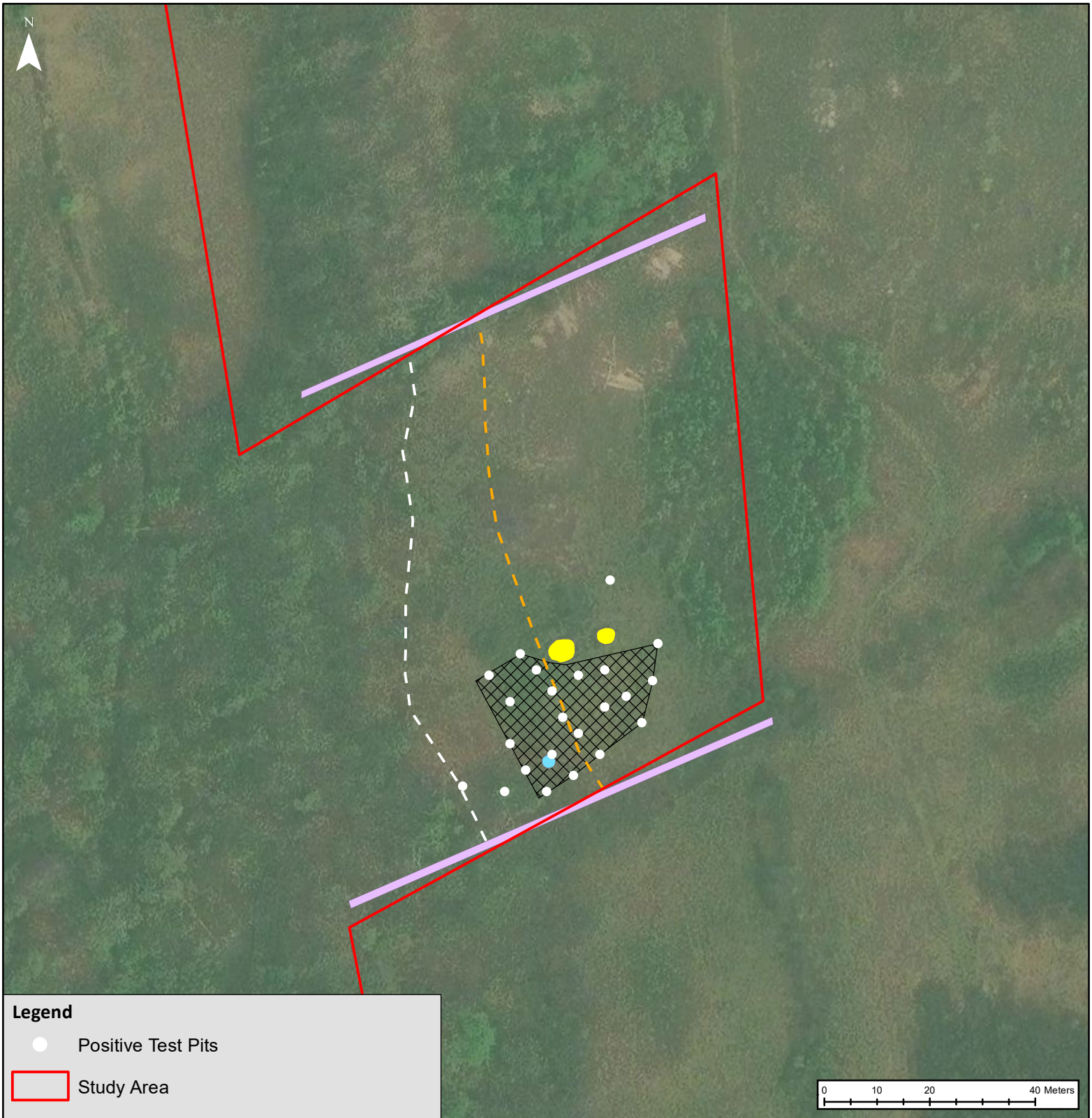
PROJECT — PROJECT NO. LHC0404

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

CONSULTANT

LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	12



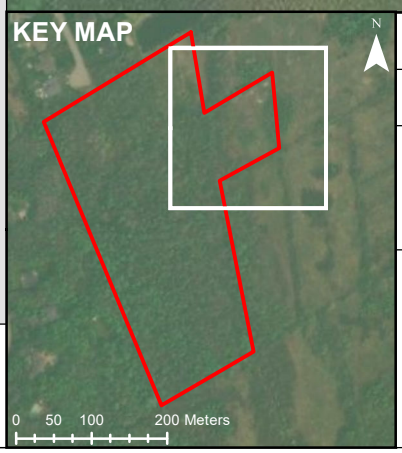
Legend

- Positive Test Pits
- Study Area
- Top of Slope
- Bottom of Slope
- Stone Fences
- Stone Lined Well
- Stone Filled Depression
- Recommended for Stage 3 Assessment

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. 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.



TITLE
Stage 2 Recommendations

CLIENT	PIF
Sunset Lakes Developments	P051-0300-2023

PROJECT
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment 1600 Stagecoach Road, part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Osgoode, Carleton County, Greely, Ontario

PROJECT NO. LHC0404

CONSULTANT
LHC

YYYY-MM-DD	2023-11-07
PREPARED	LHC
DESIGNED	JG
FIGURE #	13