



**Matrix
Heritage**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:

McGee Pit Expansion
Lot 11, Concession 4
Geographic Township of Huntley,
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Karson Sand and Gravel (Karson) c/o Milestone Aggregate Consulting Services (Milestone), undertook a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the McGee Pit Expansion located on Lot 1, Concession 4, in former Huntley Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1). Karson is applying for a pit license expansion (Map 2). This archaeological mitigation was triggered under Part 2, Aggregate Resources of Ontario: Technical Reports and Information Standards, stipulated by section 2.3 Cultural Heritage Report accompanying a Category 1, Class “A” and as required by the City of Ottawa to be submitted with the Zoning By-law Amendment application. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries’ *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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

This Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. The property inspection revealed that the subject property retains archaeological potential.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the development area as shown in Map 1 be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist. Actively or recently cultivated land should be subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals, as per Section 2.1.1 (MHSTCI 2011). Test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be used in areas where ploughing is not possible or viable, as per Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011).
2. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011).

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3.0 Project Personnel

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Field Director	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Karson Sand and Gravel (Karson) c/o Milestone Aggregate Consulting Services (Milestone), undertook a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the McGee Pit Expansion located on Lot 1, Concession 4, in former Huntley Township, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa (Map 1). Karson is applying for a pit license expansion (Map 2). This archaeological mitigation was triggered under Part 2, Aggregate Resources of Ontario: Technical Reports and Information Standards, stipulated by section 2.3 Cultural Heritage Report accompanying a Category 1, Class “A” and as required by the City of Ottawa to be submitted with the Zoning By-law Amendment application. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries’ *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Huntley (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, the property does not have archaeological potential (Map 3), however based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

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

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (Watson 1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

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

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

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

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g. Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the

gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297–1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskari (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquians (Pilon 2005).

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquian groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). Additionally, up to 1650 warfare and raiding into the lower Ottawa Valley by the Five Nation Iroquois forced the various Algonquin groups from the area (Morrison 2005:26). By 1701 the Iroquois had been driven from most of southern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley was occupied by the Algonquin Nation (Morrison 2005:27–28).

A traditional lifeway was continued by many of the Algonquian groups in the lower Ottawa Valley above Montreal through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Algonquian lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for native claims, for settlement and industry.

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

Huntley Township is bounded by Fitzroy Township to the north, March Township to the east, Goulbourn Township to the south and North Elmsley Township of Lanark County to the West. It was first surveyed in 1819. That same year John Cavanagh and William Mooney, from neighbouring parishes in Tipperary, Ireland, were the first settlers to arrive (Bond 1968:20). Local folklore credits Cavanagh with the distinction of being the "first man to fell a tree in the township". Huntley became home to many Irish settlers, both Protestant and Catholic. The township was named for Huntley Castle, part of the estate of the Duke of Richmond (Bond 1968:135).

The Manion Settlement was one of the earliest in the township and was established by John Manion in 1825 who came from Tipperary. He settled near the centre of the southern quarter of the township around the Ninth Line (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:7). In 1823 Peter Robinson, member of the legislative council of Upper Canada, brought nearly 600

dispossessed people from Ireland to Quebec. They moved up the St. Lawrence to Brockville, some travelling on to Perth. In 1824 many moved to other townships to the north; 79 of the group went to Huntley establishing the Robinson settlement near the centre of the western quarter around the 10th, 11th, and 12th lines (Bond 1968:20).

By 1829 there were 1,438 acres under cultivation in Huntley Township. The fertile soils were good for mixed agriculture with dairy farming being an emphasis in the southern portions of the township. By 1851 the population of the township was 2,519 which went up to 2,651 by 1861. The 1851 census records list the majority of homes at that time were shanties or log cabins. In 1849 Huntley became separate from neighbouring March Township and the first session of the Huntley council was held on January 21, 1850 (Argue and Huntley Township Historical Society 2001:42).

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

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

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

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

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

North half

The Crown patent for the 100 acres of the north half of Lot 11, Concession 4 was granted 2 June 1828 to William Brown Jr. The next entry in the land registry for the lot is a sale from Alexander Doughy and his wife on 25 March 1852 to Anthony Boyd. The 1863 Walling map does not list anyone on the property (Map 4). The 1871 census lists Anthony Boyd as a 55-year-old Irish born farmer living with his wife 53-year-old wife Mary. Their eldest daughter, Margaret (22) was born in Ireland, but the remainder of the children were all born in Ontario: Isabell (20), Martha (18), Eliza Jane (16), and Ellen (10). In 1877, Boyd sold the northwest half of the lot to Alexander Johnston.

The 1879 Belden Map shows Anthony Boyd living in a house set back from the road on the southern portion of the north half of Lot 11, Concession 4, outside of the current study area (Map 4). The map also indicates that a R. McIntyre was inhabiting the north half, although the land registry indicates it was owned by Alexander Johnston at that time. No structure is shown on the north portion of the north half of Lot 11, Concession 4 (Map 4). In 1881, Boyd sold the remainder of his property on the south portion of the north half of Lot 11, Concession 4 to Ephraim Sample, which stayed in the Sample family until 1908 (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (04), Huntley, Book 4).

In 1881, Johnston sold the northwest half to James Purdy. In 1890, William Farren, Duncan McPherson, and Charles Howey placed a lien on the property indicating that they did work on the property and were claiming an interest in the land until they were paid. An agreement was entered into between these three men and Helen McEwan in 1895 ending the lien. The property stayed in the Purdy family until 1909 (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (04), Huntley, Book 4).

South half

The Crown patent for the 100 acres of the south half of Lot 11, Concession 4 was granted 2 June 1828 to John Armstrong. Armstrong sold the property to William Falls in 1830. William passed away in 1842 and willed the property to his sons William and John. The 1863 Walling map does not list anyone on the property (Map 4). The 1871 census lists Elisabeth Falls, John's widow, as residing on the property with their seven children: Elisabeth (19), John (18), William James (16), Matthew (14), Joshua (12), Thomas Samuel (10), and Mary Ann Margaret (8). Living with them is Ann Evory, an 80-year-old widow. In 1876, John Falls and Elisabeth Falls signed a quit claim deed releasing the property to Matthew Falls. Matthew is shown on the 1879 Belden map with a house in the north east corner of the property, outside of the current study area (Map 4). The property stayed in the Falls family until 1962 (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (04), Huntley, Book 4).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of 34.2 hectares that is primarily woodlot with some trails throughout (Map 5). The property is bounded to the north by the current McGee Pit, to the east by existing residential along William Mooney Road and to the south and east by a 150 m buffer of forest followed by McGee Side Road and Diamondview Road, respectively. A small tributary creek of the Carp River passes through the southwestern corner of the property, and a different tributary creek of the Carp River is located on Lot 12, Concession 4 where the current McGee pit is located. At the time of the assessment a land survey or formal proposed pit expansion map had been completed. A boundary plan, provided by the proponent via Milestone, combined with Terranet parcel mapping was used to generate the study area boundary (Map 1 and 2).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the broader Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 6). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. The study area is located within an area of sand deposits. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205–208).

The study area largely consists of Oka series soils through the centre of the property with Vaudreuil series soils in the far northeast and southwest corners of the property (Map 6). Oka soils in this region are found on gently sloping to moderately sloping terrain that formed on beach deposits resulting from wave action of Wisconsin age fluvioglacial deposits. Meltwater from the glacial retreat produced esker and other deposits that were reworked into beaches during the inundation of the Champlain Sea following the glaciation. Oka soils consist of gravelly to very gravelly, coarse to moderately coarse textured materials that are usually rapidly to well-drained (Schut and Wilson 1987:58). Vaudreuil series soils are poorly drained and largely water saturated humic soils that are very dark grayish brown to dark gray with a granular structure (Schut and Wilson 1987:46).

The surficial geology of the entire property consists of foreshore-basinal sand deposits (Map 6). Which are described as areas of deposition that are typically not affected by nearshore processes such as wave action, longshore drift, and tidal currents.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments that have been undertaken in Huntley Township include: a Stage 1 and 2 of the proposed McGee Subdivision on Part Lot 7, Concession 4 that found no archaeological resources (Adams Heritage Inc 2009); a Stage 1 and 2 of 3019 Carp Road located at Lot 11, Concession 3 which recommended no further archaeological study (Paterson Group 2014); and the Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the current McGee Pit on part Lot 12, Concession 4 identified the Cavanagh Homestead site (BhGa-6) and Fall's Hay Barn site (BhGs-7). The Cavanagh

Homestead site consisted of a cabin, outbuilding, and associated artifacts. The Fall's Hay Barn site consisted of a standing and partially ruined haybarn and associated artifacts covering 30 sq m area that were determined to be post 1927. Both sites were determined to not have sufficient cultural heritage significance to warrant further investigation and have been removed by aggregate extraction (Swayze 2000).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that two registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study area listed in Table 1.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BhGa-6	Cavanagh	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	homestead	Not Listed
BhGa-7	Fall's Hay Barn	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	Not Listed

Table 1: Registered archaeological sites within 1km of the study area

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

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. The study area predominantly consists of well-drained soils and has a small tributary of the Carp River through the southwest portion of the property. Accordingly, the study area exhibits potential for pre-contact archaeological sites.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits moderate potential for historical period archaeological sites. The property was granted by the Crown as early as 1828, and two historic structures are noted nearby on the 1879 Belden map, although outside of the study area.

5.0 Field Methods

A property inspection of the subject property was undertaken on April 13, 2021 as per Section 1.2 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner with no limitations. Weather conditions were sunny with temperatures of 19° Celsius. Ground surfaces were clear of obstruction and visibility was good. During the site visit the entire property was systematically inspected (Section 1.2 Standard 1.).

At the time of the assessment a formal land survey had not been completed. Study area boundaries were determined using a combination of Terranet parcel boundaries and the plan provided by the proponent via Milestone (Map 2). Boundaries for study area were loaded into ESRI Field Map prior to the site visit. This data layer was then accessed on an iPad with GPS for real-time positioning in the field with horizontal accuracies averaging +/- 5 m.

This inspection was undertaken to confirm the extent of possible disturbances and to determine what survey strategies and effort would be appropriate for a Stage 2 assessment, should it be required. Areas were examined to confirm if features of archaeological potential were present and if there were any areas of disturbance which would have removed archaeological potential.

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the visit to document the current land conditions as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Locations of all photos included in this report are shown on Map 5, identified by catalogue number. Site photograph, document, and map catalogues appear in Appendices A, B, and C.

6.0 Record of Finds

The study area consists of 34.2 hectares that is primarily woodlot (Figure 1). The property is bounded to the north by the current McGee Pit, to the east by existing residential along William Mooney Road and to the south and east by a 150 m buffer of forest followed by McGee Side Road and Diamondview Road, respectively. The site area is best accessed from a cleared access road off of Diamondview Road where logs and wood chips have been stockpiled from recent tree removal (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

A bush road and some walking trails have been cut through the property (Figure 4). This road leads from the Diamondview Road entrance to the centre of the property, where there is a planted stand of conifers (Figure 5), and the road extends to connect with the current pit area, with some areas were very wet at the time of assessment (Figure 6).

At the time of the visit, a strip of trees along the western area had been recently cut down, but the soils remained intact (Figure 7 - Figure 11). On the eastern area, adjacent to the current pit, were stockpiles of overburden material and garbage (Figure 10). Remnants of a wooden fence were present in various places throughout the property (Figure 12), that at one time divided the north and south portions of Lot 11, Concession 4.

The far eastern extent of the property slopes down to a slightly lower lying wooded area (Figure 13 - Figure 14). The southern portion of the parcel consists of open cedar forest (Figure 15 - Figure 16). The south western corner of the parcel exhibits some wetter and muckier pockets within a denser cedar forest (Figure 17 - Figure 19), which can be associated with the small tributary creek of the Carp River that passes through the southwestern corner of the property.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

This Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. The property inspection revealed that the subject property retains archaeological potential.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the development area as shown in Map 1 be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist. Actively or recently cultivated land should be subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals, as per Section 2.1.1 (MHSTCI 2011). Test pit survey at 5 m intervals should be used in areas where ploughing is not possible or viable, as per Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011).
2. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011).

8.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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.

9.0 Closure

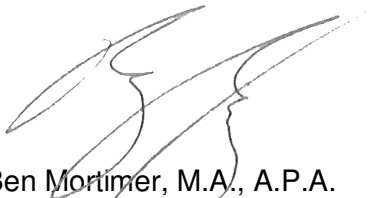
Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport,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

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

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist



Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P.
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10.0 Bibliography and Sources

Adams Heritage Inc

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11.0 Images



Figure 1: Wooded area in western portion of property (D05).



Figure 2: Cleared area off Diamondview Road (D03).



Figure 3: Cleared area off Diamondview Road (D01).



Figure 4: ATV track through property from cleared area off Diamondview Road (D04).



Figure 5: Centre area of the property with planted conifers (D17).



Figure 6: Wooded area along northern portion of the property, with access road extending to current pit (D07).



Figure 7: Strip along current pit where trees were recently cut down (D10).



Figure 8: Wooded area along northern portion of the property, bordering current pit (D13).



Figure 9: Edge of more densely wooded area on northern strip of the property (D20).



Figure 10: Edge of wooded area at current pit SW corner (D25).



Figure 11: Edge of wooded area at current pit SW corner (D24).



Figure 12: Wooded area in eastern portion of the property with remnants of a wooden fence (D32).



Figure 13: Wooded area in eastern portion of the property (D39).



Figure 14: Wooded area in eastern portion of the property (D43).



Figure 15: Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel (D47).



Figure 16: Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel (D51).



Figure 17: Cedar forest area in central southwestern area of parcel, with a small standing water/mucky area (D57).

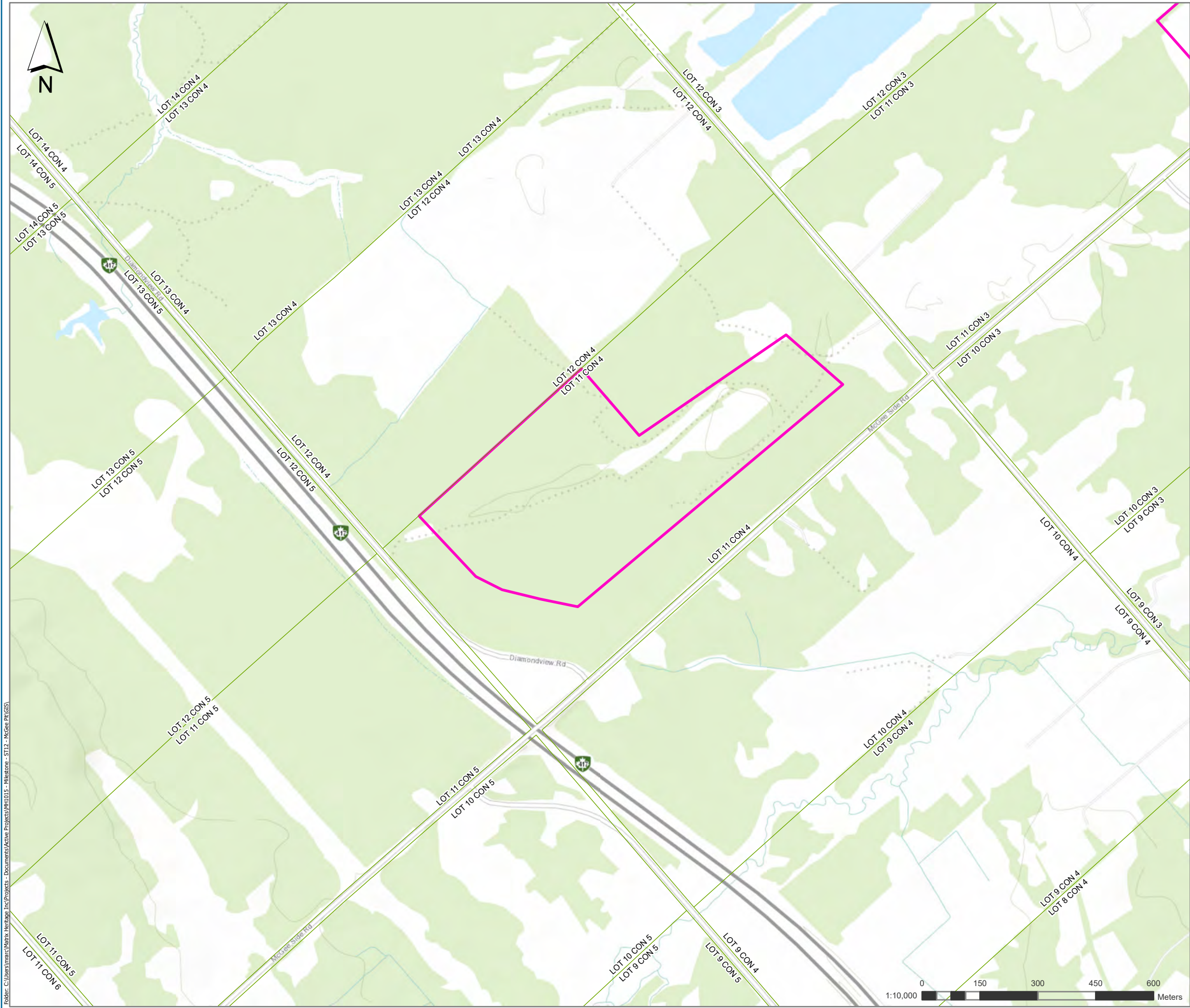


Figure 18: Cedar forest area in central southwestern area of parcel (D59).



Figure 19: Cedar forest area in central southwestern area of parcel, with a small standing water/mucky area (D60).

12.0 Maps



LEGEND
STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, MET/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

FILE	MH1015	DATE	2021-04-15
		CREATED BY:	BM
		CHECKED BY:	NK
PROJECT	STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MCGEE PIT EXPANSION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO		
TITLE	LOCATION		
		MAP	1



McGee Pit
Existing Licence
Expansion Area —
McGee Sideroad



REFERENCES:
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NRCAN, MAXAR
SKETCH MAP OF EXPANSION AREA PROVIDED BY MILESTONE AGGREGATES APRIL 2021

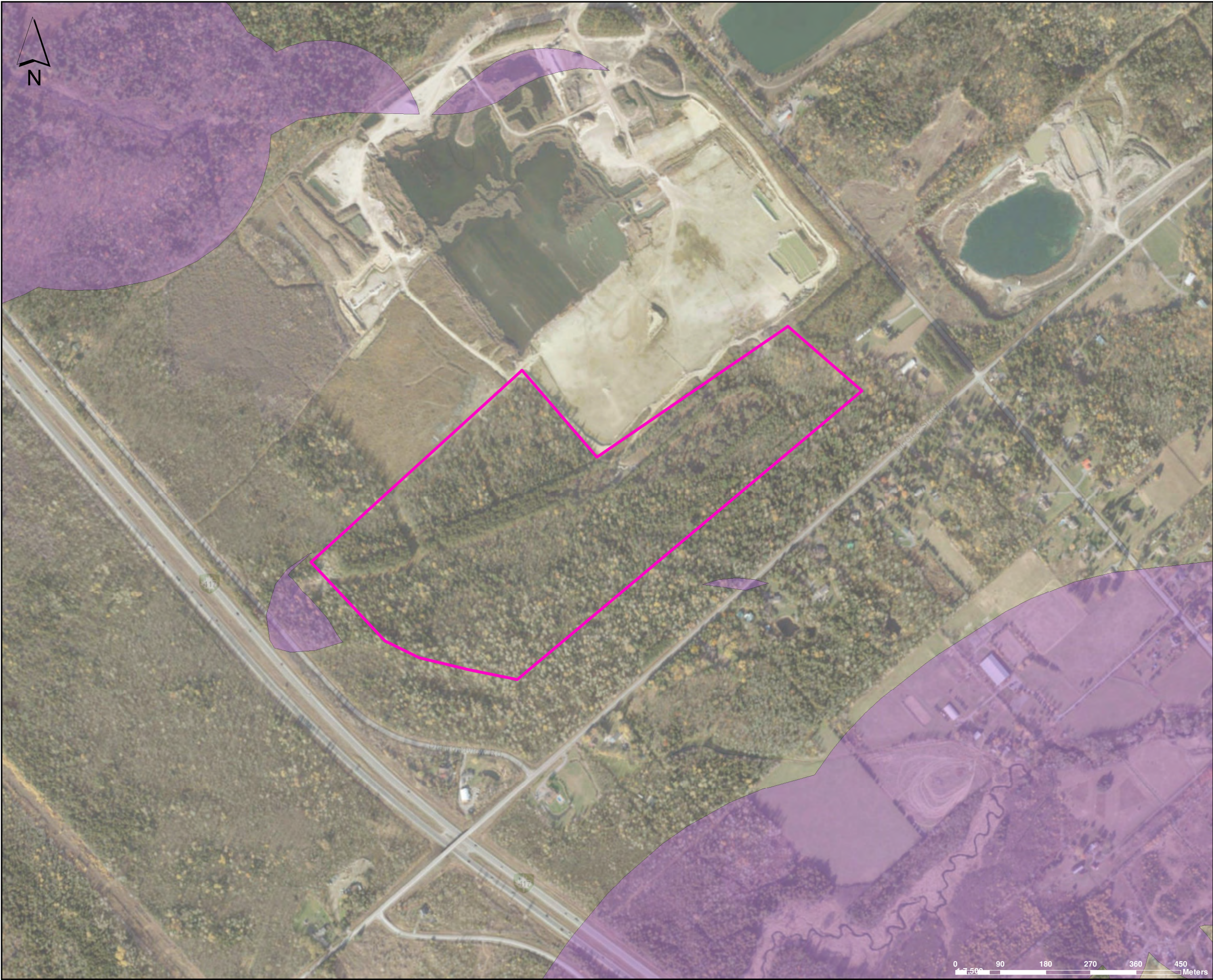
FILE MH1015 DATE 2021-04-16

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM
CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MCGEE PIT EXPANSION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
PIT EXPANSION AREA 2

Document Path: C:\Users\Administrator\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1015 - Milestone - ST12 - McGee Pit\MH1015 - MAP - ARCHPOT.mxd



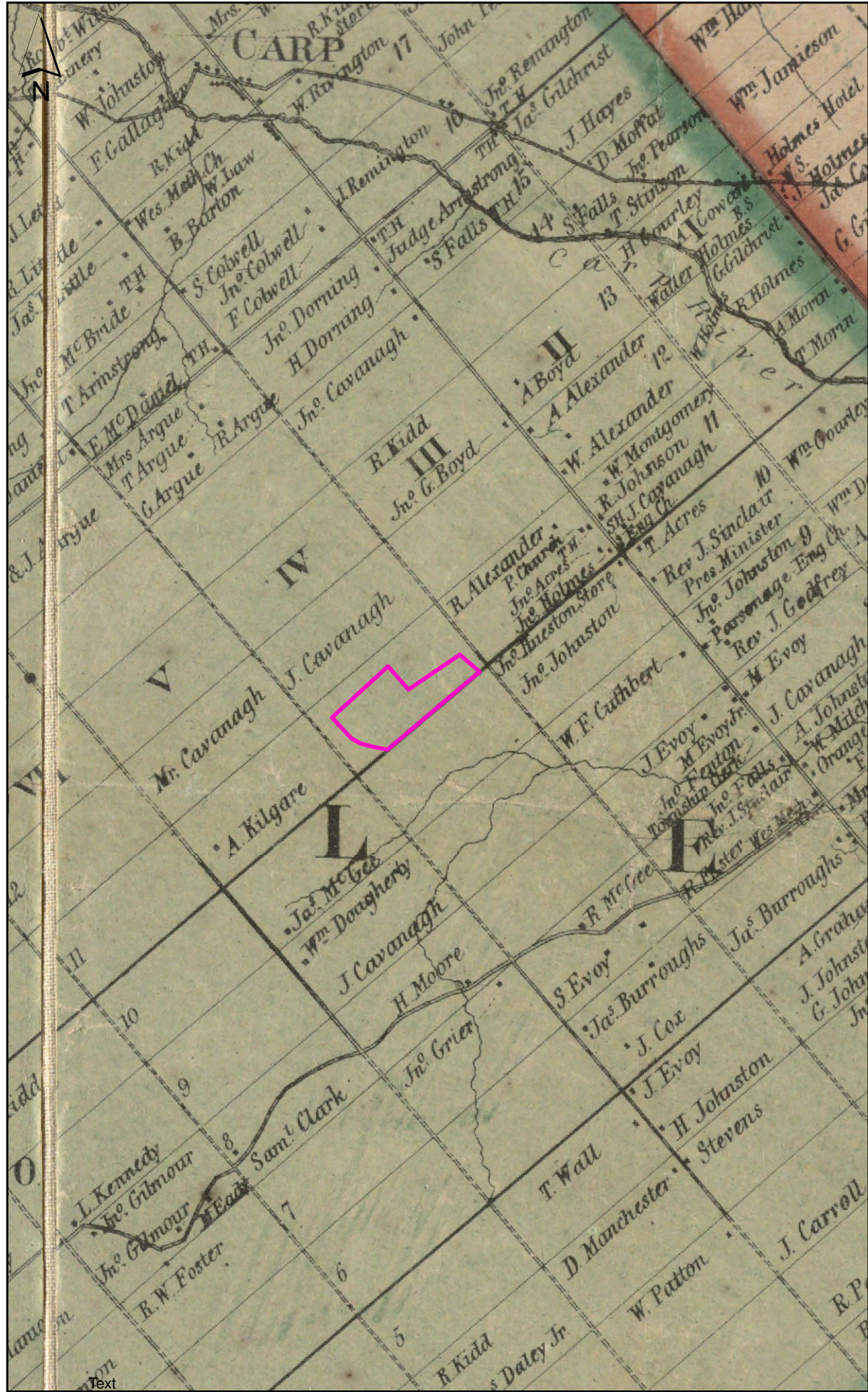
LEGEND
DEVELOPMENT AREA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL



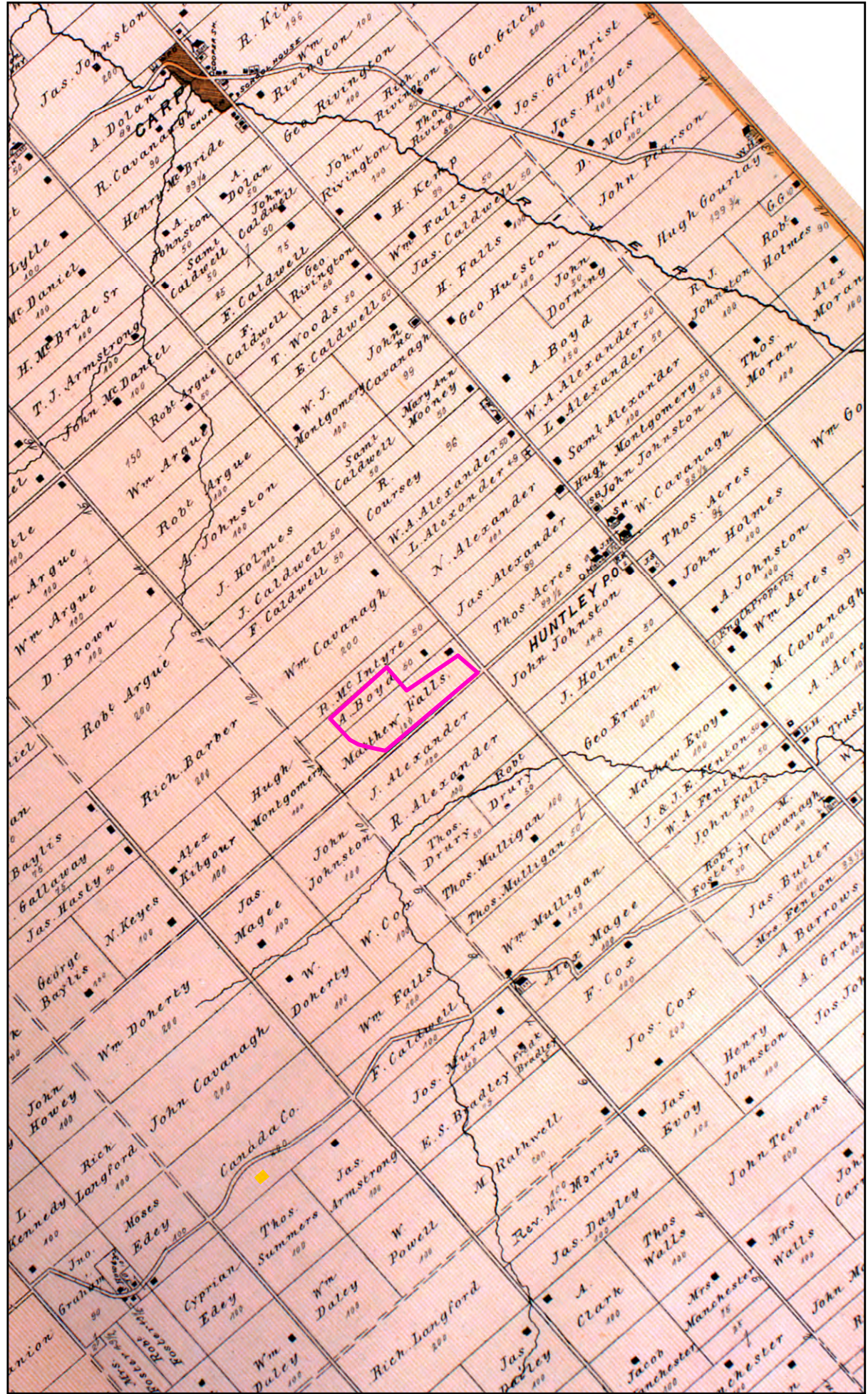
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NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, ESRI, GARMIN, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, INCREMENT P CORP.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAPPING STUDY OF THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA-CARLETON 1999

FILE **MH1015** DATE **2021/04/07**
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18 CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MCGEE PIT EXPANSION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

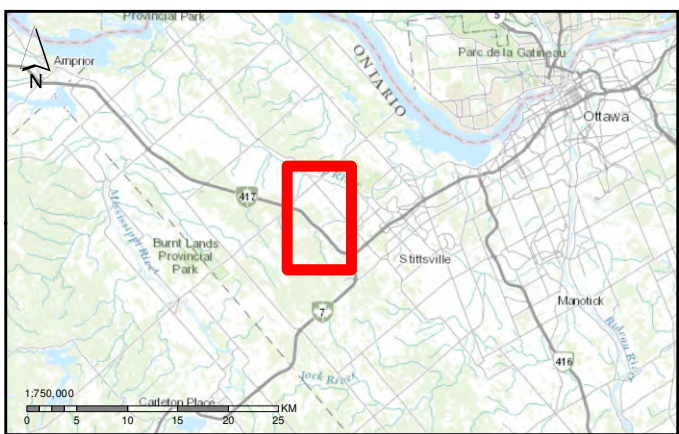
TITLE **ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL** MAP **3**



WALLING 1863



BELDEN 1879



LEGEND
DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES
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
WALLING 1863, MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, CANADA WEST. D.P. PUTNAM, ONTARIO. (NMC 14834)
BELDEN 1879, ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON (INCLUDING CITY OF OTTAWA), ONT.

FILE MH1015 DATE 2021/04/15
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18 CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, MCGEE PIT, CARP, ONTARIO
TITLE HISTORIC MAP 4



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, ©
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NRCAN, MAXAR

FILE	MH1015	DATE	2021-04-16
		CREATED BY:	BM
		CHECKED BY:	NK
PROJECT	STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MCGEE PIT EXPANSION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO		
TITLE	MAP		
CONDITIONS AND PHOTO KEY	5		

F:\Users\marc\Matrix\Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1015 - Milestone - ST12 - McGee Pit\GIS

A map of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, illustrating various geological features. The map is color-coded to represent different geological formations:

- SHALLOW TILL AND ROCK RIDGES:** Represented by a light green color, located in the northern part of the map.
- CLAY PLAINS:** Represented by a light blue color, located in the central and eastern parts of the map.
- OTTAWA VALLEY CLAY PLAINS:** Represented by a yellow color, located in the central part of the map.
- SAND PLAINS:** Represented by a pink color, located in the southern part of the map. A specific area within the Sand Plains is highlighted with a red outline.
- LIMESTONE PLAINS:** Represented by a light purple color, located in the southern part of the map.
- SMITHS FALLS LIMESTONE PLAIN:** Represented by a darker purple color, located in the southern part of the map.
- PEAT AND MUCK:** Represented by a dark brown color, located in the southern part of the map.

Key locations and roads labeled on the map include:

- Locations:** Ottawa, Kanata, Nepean, Carleton Place, and Smiths Falls.
- Roads:** Highway 401, Highway 416, Highway 174, and various local roads like Appleton Rd, Appleton Ave, and Appleton Dr.
- Geological Features:** Shallow Till and Rock Ridges, Clay Plains, Ottawa Valley Clay Plains, Sand Plains, Limestone Plains, Smiths Falls Limestone Plain, and Peat and Muck.

Legend:

- BEACH
- TERRACE
- 1: PRECAMBRIAN BEDROCK
- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5A: SHIELD-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11B: LITTORAL-FORESHORE DEPOSITS
- 11C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
- 18: COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS
- 19: MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS



FILE MH1015	DATE 2021/04/15
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18	CREATED BY: BM CHECKED BY: NK
PROJECT	

TITLE	SOILS, PHYSIOGRAPHY, AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY	MAP	6
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Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Comment	Direction	Date Taken	Photographer
MH1015-D1	Cleared area off Diamondview Road	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D2	Cleared area off Diamondview Road	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D3	Cleared area off Diamondview Road	W	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D4	ATV track through property from cleared area off Diamondview Road	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D5	Wooded area in western portion of property	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D6	Wooded area in western portion of property	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D7	ATV track headed towards current pit area, currently flooded	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D8	Wooded area along northern portion of the property, bordering current pit	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D9	ATV track from current pit area looking back towards expansion area, currently flooded	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D10	Strip along current pit where trees were recently cut down	SE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D11	Strip along current pit where trees were recently cut down	NE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D12	Wooded area along northern portion of the property, bordering current pit	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D13	Wooded area along northern portion of the property, bordering current pit	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D14	Wooded area along northern portion of the property, bordering current pit	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D15	Wooded area along northern portion of the property, bordering current pit	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D16	Wooded area along northern portion of the property, bordering current pit	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D17	Centre area of the property with planted conifers	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D18	Centre area of the property with planted conifers	SE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D19	From the centre planted conifer area looking through more densely wooded area on north strip of the property	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D20	Edge of more densely wooded area on northern strip of the property	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D21	Edge of more densely wooded area on northern strip of the property, looking through to current pit behind the trees	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D22	From the centre planted conifer area looking south to more densely wooded area	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D23	Edge of wooded area at current pit SW corner	NE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D24	Edge of wooded area at current pit SW corner	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D25	Edge of wooded area at current pit SW corner	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D26	From edge of wooded area at current pit SW corner looking south to more densely wooded area	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D27	Atop berm of current pit overburden material at southern edge of current pit	NE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D28	Atop berm of current pit overburden material at southern edge of current pit	SW	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D29	ATV trail through eastern portion of the wooded	SE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp

Catalogue Number	Comment	Direction	Date Taken	Photographer
	property			
MH1015-D30	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D31	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D32	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property with remnants of a wooden fence	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D33	Densely wooded area in eastern portion of the property	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D34	Densely wooded area in eastern portion of the property	NE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D35	Densely wooded area in eastern portion of the property	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D36	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D37	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property with remnants of a wooden fence	W	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D38	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D39	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property	SE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D40	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D41	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D42	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D43	Wooded area in eastern portion of the property	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D44	Wooded area in southern portion of the property	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D45	Wooded area in southern portion of the property	N	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D46	Wooded area in southern portion of the property	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D47	Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel	W	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D48	Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel	SW	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D49	Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel	SE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D50	Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel	NW	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D51	Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel	NE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D52	Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel	SW	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D53	Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel	W	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D54	Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel	W	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D55	Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D56	Cedar forest area in central southern area of parcel	S	14-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D57	Cedar forest area in central southwestern area of parcel, with a small standing water/mucky area	SE	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D58	Cedar forest area in central southwestern area of parcel	W	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D59	Cedar forest area in central southwestern area of parcel	S	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp
MH1015-D60	Cedar forest area in central southwestern area of parcel, with a small standing water/mucky area	E	13-Apr-21	N. Kopp

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1015	McGee Pit Expansion Site Visit Field Notes (One Note File "MH1015 – McGee Pit Expansion - Field Notes.pdf")	N. Kopp

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Licensed Pit Expansion area	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Conditions and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
6	Soils, Physiography, And Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer