



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

355 Franktown Road
Concession 11, Part Lot 15, RP 27R3135 Part 1
Geographic Township of Beckwith,
Carleton Place, Ontario

Prepared For

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of 11309455 Canada Inc c/o Heafey Group, undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the study area located on Lot 15, Concession 11 in the Township of Beckwith, Lanark County (Map 1) legally described as 355 Franktown Road, RP 27R3135 Part 1. The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property in accordance with the Planning Act as 11309455 Canada Inc is developing the property for a residential construction (Map 2). The archaeological assessment process was requested by the Town of Carleton Place as a component of a Subdivision/Condominium Application under the Planning Act.

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

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property had pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential based on the proximity to a water source and the well drained sandy soils of the area. Additionally, the study area exhibits historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential based on the proximity to the historic Franktown road and railway, however mapping indicates no 19th century structures on the lot.

The Stage 2 assessment consisted of test pitting at 5 m intervals undertaken on April 22, 2021. The Stage 2 field assessment found no archaeological resources were present in the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

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3.0 Project Personnel

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Field Crew	Selena Barré (R1238) Mercedes Hunter Josh England Carina Hochgeschurz Mahaila Smith
Report Preparation	Selena Barré Ben Mortimer
Archival Research	Selena Barré
GIS and Mapping	Selena Barré Ben Mortimer
Report Review	Nadine Kopp

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of 11309455 Canada Inc c/o Heafey Group, undertook Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of the study area located on Concession 11, Part Lot 15, RP 27R3135 Part (Map 1). 11309455 Canada Inc is developing the property for residential dwellings (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the approval authority (Town of Carleton Place), for a Subdivision/Condominium Application under the Planning Act.

The study area for the Stage 1 and 2 assessment is 1.89 hectares. At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by 11309455 Canada Inc. 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 located in the township of Beckwith, in the County of Lanark. There are a few publications of the early history of the county and township. Notable references include: *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark* (McGill 1984); *In Search of Lanark* (McCuaig and Wallace 1980); *Lanark Legacy, Nineteenth Century Glimpses of an Ontario County* (Brown 1984), and; *Beckwith: Irish and Scottish Identities in a Canadian Community* (Lockwood 1991). Another useful resource is the Lanark Supplement in the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Belden & Co 1880).

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 Lamoureux 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; Wright 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003; Hart and Brumbach 2005; Hart and Brumbach 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 Post-Contact Period

The area was first settled when British authorities prompted immigration to Lanark County in the early 19th century. Lanark County took its name from the town of Lanark in Scotland. In 1816, the township of Beckwith (along with Drummond and Bathurst Townships) was surveyed which sparked the beginning of European settlement in the area. The Township of Beckwith was named after Sir Thomas Sydney Beckwith the Quarter Master for Canada between 1815 and 1823 who facilitated the arrival of the Scottish immigrants in 1816 (McCuaig and Wallace 1980). Initial settlement was mainly composed of emigrants from Britain, along with a number of ex-soldiers from the War of 1812 who came to claim their land grants. Between the years 1816 and 1822, almost 9,000 settlers came to the township of Beckwith (Brown 1984). Of all the districts in Lanark at this time, Beckwith had by far the greatest number of settlers. However, like many throughout Lanark County, a large percentage of this population probably found their lots untenable and left.

The Morphy and Moore families were among the first to arrive in the area. In 1819 Edmond Morphy chose to settle on the site of what is now the town of Carleton Place when he realized there was economic potential in the local waterfall. Morphy constructed a grist mill there and was the first of many such entrepreneurs to harness the waterpower of the area. At this time the small settlement was known as Morphy's Falls. In 1829, when a post office was constructed, the area was renamed Carleton Place, after a street in Glasgow, Scotland. The settlement officially became a village in 1870 and incorporated into a town in 1890.

While Carleton Place remained the economic and urban center of the township, other small settlements developed in Beckwith. Black's Corners and Franktown both had small permanent populations, schools, and post offices. By the 1850's, the population of Franktown was 150 and Black's Corners was under 100 (Brown 1984). In 1857, Black's Corners became home to the first official municipal office of Beckwith Township, which is still in the same location. The stagecoach connecting the small communities of Lanark County with Bytown made a stop in Franktown, making it a busy place (McCuaig and Wallace 1980).

Like many nearby communities, many people in Beckwith were employed in the agricultural industry. However, due to the paucity of the land for cultivation, the principal business of the township focussed on the mills along the Mississippi. In the nineteenth century the logging and lumber industry flourished along the Mississippi River stimulating the economic development and becoming quite competitive within Beckwith Township (McCuaig and Wallace 1980).

4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

The study area lies in the southwest part of Lot 15, Concession 11. Review of the Ontario Land Registry (Table 1) shows that in 1824, all 100 acres of the southwestern part of Lot 15, Concession 11 were transferred from the crown to William Moore (OLR Lanark (27), Beckwith). The Moore family, along with the Murphys, were two of the first settler families to hold land in Beckwith Township. William Moore sold the whole lot to Peter Carmichael in 1836. Peter Carmichael and several other members of the Carmichael family quit their claim to the land in 1857, leaving it in the sole ownership of Donald Carmichael. Through out the 1870s and 1880s, as the town of Carleton Place prospered economically and attracted more residents, Donald Carmichael and his wife Janet sold off portions of their holdings. The parcel that would become known as Part 1 27R3135, the study area, was sold to William Munro in 1888. Munro only owned

the property briefly before selling to the McNeely family in 1890. The McNeely family remained owners of the property into the 20th century. While a railroad is shown along on the eastern limit of the property in the 1863 map, no structures appear within or near the study area on either the 1863 Walling map or the 1880 Belden map (Map 3). The McNeely residence is shown on the 1863 map on nearby Concession 10, Lot 16, so it is possible they bought the lands encompassing the study area to add to their local holdings. All documentary evidence points to the land likely not containing a residence during the 19th century. Proximity to the earlier railway line (visible adjacent to the property in 1863, further west in 1880) suggests a possibility of structures related to the railway station.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
Patent	May 25 1824	Crown	William Moore	All SW half, 100 acres
Deed	Feb 24 1836	William Moore	Peter Carmichael	£167.10.0
Quit Claim Deed	Feb 3 1857	Peter Carmichael et al	Donald Carmichael	£0.5.0, All
Deed	Dec 24 1888	Donald and Janet Carmichael	William Munro	\$250
Deed	May 1 1890	William and Catherine Munro	Brice McNeely	\$610
Deed	July 26 1913	Brice and Mary McNeely	Elizabeth McNeely	\$800

Table 1: Summary of land transactions for Concession 11, part Lot 15 in the 19th century (OLR)

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (1.89 hectares) consists of rectangular lot east of Franktown road (Map 4). The section of the property closest to the road is occupied by a strip mall and parking lot. The rear of the property, approximately 1 hectare, consists of undeveloped scrub land and some wooded areas. It is bordered to the east by additional woodlot and commercial properties. North and south of the study area fronting Franktown Road are residential or commercial properties backing onto woodlots.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area consists entirely of Smith Falls Limestone Plain, which is the largest and most continuous area of shallow soil over limestone in Southern Ontario. The general area has two main physiographic types including clay deposits over limestone, and glacial till (Map 5) (Chapman and Putnam 2007:196–197).

The natural soil type of the study area is a Farmington Sandy loam. It is a loam/ sandy loam till less than 12 inches deep over sandstone (Map 5). This soil type creates areas of smooth to very gently sloping topography, is moderately stony and well drained (Hoffman et al. 1967:32).

The surficial geology of the study area indicates that the majority of the property consists of Paleozoic bedrock, and a small portion of the eastern edge is organic deposits (Map 5).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Some archaeological work has been undertaken in the region of Beckwith, particularly in the municipalities of Carleton Place and Franktown. The studies that have been done have primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Archaeological assessments that have been undertaken within Carleton Place include: a Stage 1, 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment of the McEachen Site (BgGa-11) (Paterson Group 2018a); a Stage 1 assessment of 33-35 Mill St., Carleton Place (Paterson Group 2018b); a Stage 1 and 2 assessment on the McArthur Island Mill (Paterson Group 2013); a Stage 1 and 2 assessment Highway 7 And Highway 15 Intersection Improvements (WSP 2020); and Adams Heritage completed a Stage 2 of the Hay property on Part Lots 8 & 9, Concession 10, Township of Beckwith which identified the Hay Shores site (BgGa-8), a Middle Woodland campsite on the Mississippi River (Report In Database - Awaiting Ministry Review). In Franktown, a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was undertaken for Highway 15 from Franktown north to the limit of Carleton Place which found no evidence of Pre-Contact or historic archaeological remains (Murphy 2006).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there no registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the study area.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located near 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, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area property exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential falls within an area of well drained sandy soils, although it is over 1.5 km from a primary water source, the Mississippi River.

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 some potential for historical period archaeological sites based on proximity to historic Franktown road and the railway line. However, none of the historic maps show a structure within the study area.

This study property demonstrates potential for both pre-contact and historical period archaeological sites.

5.0 Field Methods

The entire property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI.

At the time of the survey a small portion of the property 0.7 ha (37%), consists of a parking lot and current strip mall (Figure 1- Figure 3), meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in red on Map 4).

The remainder of the property, 1.2 ha (63%), was not suitable for ploughing Standard 1.a. and 1.c., Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) (Figure 4 - Figure 8) (Map 4). These areas were shovel tested at 5 meter intervals (Figure 9 - Figure 12). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil. Test pits were excavated up to within 1 m of structures. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 4 for photo locations by catalogue number) Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Photo catalogue, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, and C.

Field work took place on April 22, 2021. Weather conditions ranged from sunny to overcast with a temperature of 15° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or freezing and there was no snow or other ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

Mapping of the extent of landforms, assessment methods, etc. was completed using an iPad with ArcGIS Collector streaming location data from a handheld BadElf Surveyor GNSS GPS with DGPS correction enabled. Mapping of extents was verified and updated in postprocessing using aerial imagery. Average GPS signal accuracy during the site visit was +/- 2 m. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries digitized from a georeferenced survey plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Collector.

6.0 Record of Finds

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area. Generally soils throughout the property are shallow, 10-30 cm of dark brown clay loam over yellow brown clay loam subsoil. In some areas subsoil was dense with bedrock spall. The northern portion of the property is poorly drained, resulting in damp soils. Here subsoil is nonexistent in many places and topsoil was immediately above bedrock at 20-30 cm below surface (Figure 13).

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Despite having archaeological potential, nothing of archaeological significance was found in the study area.

8.0 Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the development area had archeological potential for both precontact Indigenous and historical occupation. Stage 2 field assessment found no archaeological resources were present in the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

-
2. No further archaeological study is required for the subject property as delineated in Map 1.

9.0 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.

10.0 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 Heafey Group 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.



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Senior Archaeologist



Selena Barré, B.Sc
Staff Archaeologist

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OLR

Ontario Land Registry Office Records.

Paterson Group

2013 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment 150 Mill Street, MacArthur Island (AKA Gillies Island), Part Lot 15 Concession 12, Township of Beckwith, Lanark County, Carleton Place, Ontario*.

2018a *Stage 1, 2, and 3 Archaeological Assessment: 3144 9th Line, McEachen Site (BgGa-11) Lot 3, Concession 8 Township of Beckwith, Lanark County Carleton Place, Ontario*.

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WSP

2020 *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, Highway 7 And Highway 15, Intersection Improvements Ministry Of Transportation Ontario, Eastern Region Part Of Lots 14-16, Concession 10, And Lots 14- 17, Concession 11, Geographic Township Of Beckwith And The Town Of Carleton Place, County Of Lanark, Ontario*. WSP, Ottawa.

12.0 Images



Figure 1: Overview of strip mall and parking lot area (D32).



Figure 2: Parking lot alongside strip mall (D17).



Figure 3: Parking lot alongside strip mall (D23).



Figure 4: Overview of scrub area (D21).



Figure 5: Overview of cedar forest (D13).



Figure 6: Overview of cedar forest (D25).



Figure 7: Overview of cedar forest (D28).



Figure 8: Overview of cedar forest (D27).



Figure 9: Test pitting at edge of cedar forest and scrub grass area (D02).



Figure 10: Test pitting through forested area (D03).



Figure 11: Test pitting through forested area (D16).

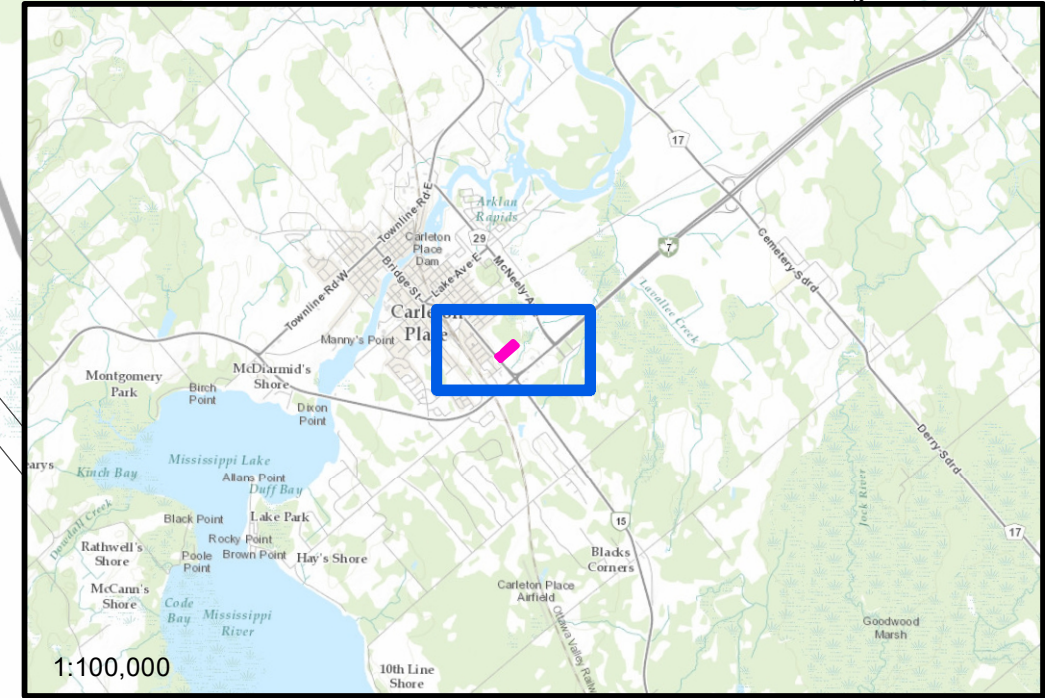
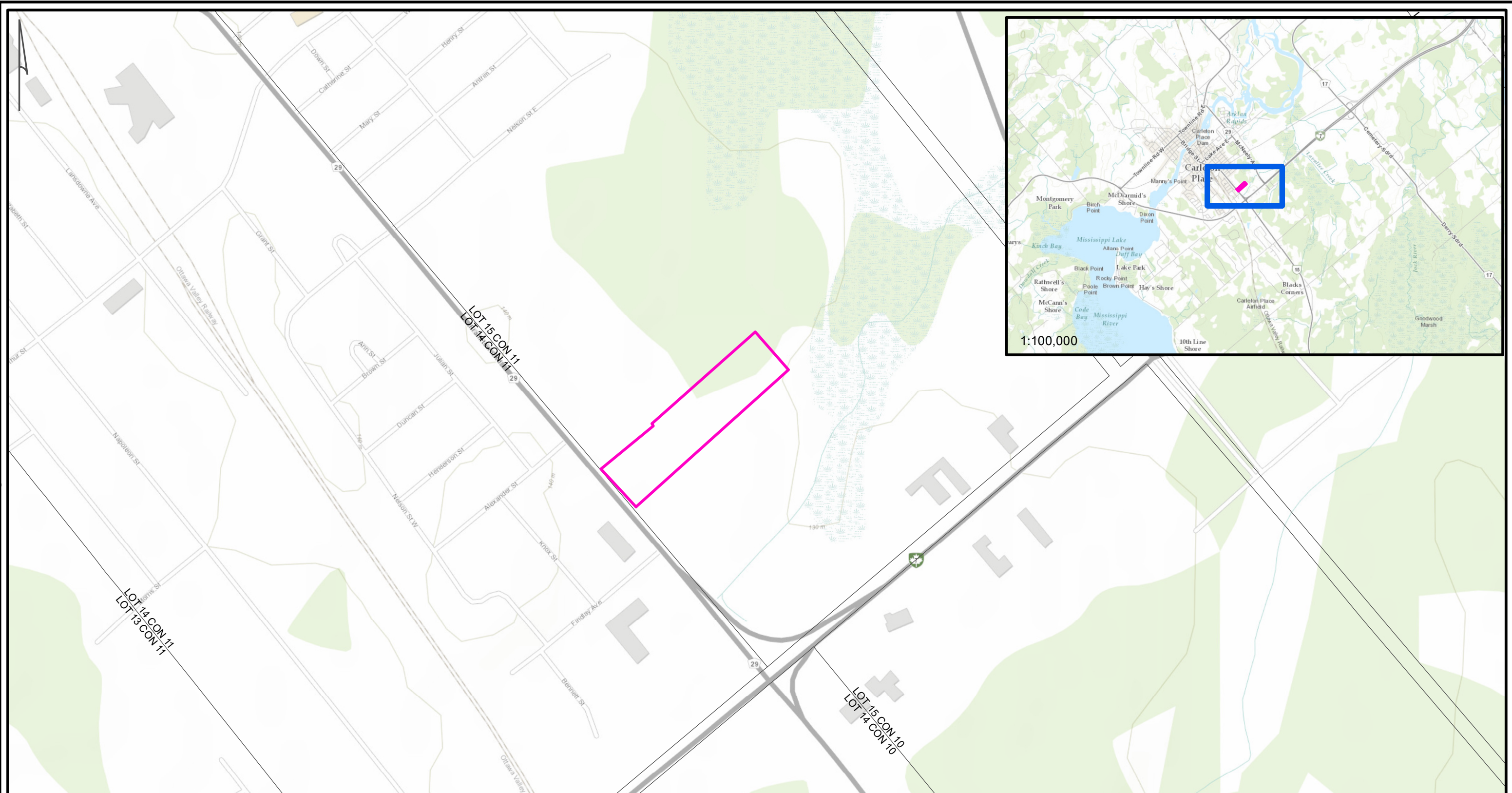



Figure 12: Test pitting through forested area (D24).

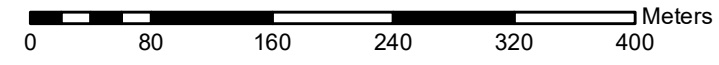


Figure 13: Test pit showing shallow bedrock (D14).

13.0 Maps



 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY



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 Drawn SB
 Chkd BM

Project MA1001
 Borden None

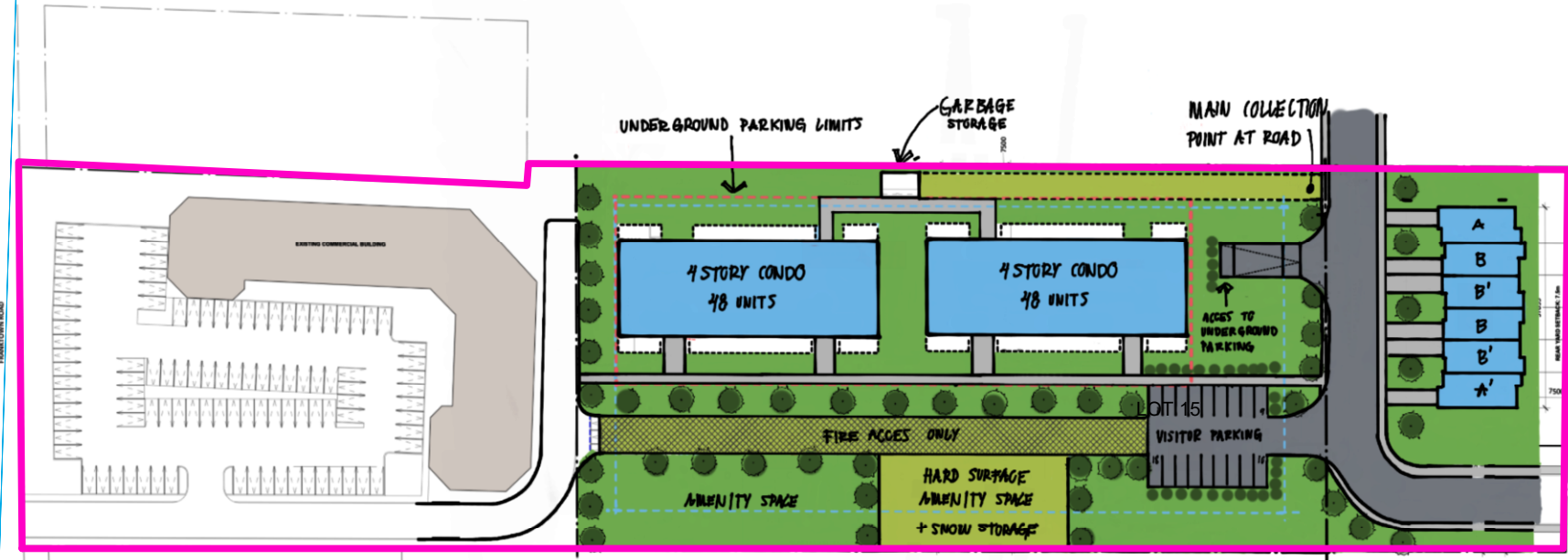
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 355 FRANKTOWN ROAD
 CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO

LOCATION

File: MA1001- MAP -LOCATION
 Date: 4/10/2021
 Map: 1



LOT 14



355 FRANKTOWN DEVELOPMENT
 96 CONDO / RENTALS UNITS
 6 FLEXIBLE TOWNHOUSES
 102 UNITS TOTAL
 NET DENSITY : 90

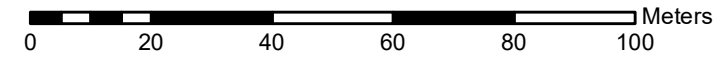
Franktown
Developpr



**FOR INFORMATION
IN PROGRESS**
 MAY 03, 2021

Before starting work the contractor shall obtain and verify the architect in writing. The drawings and are protected by copyright law copying or reproduction without permission by the architect.
 Date: 2021.05.25
 Name: [Redacted]
 Title: [Redacted]
 SITE PLAN

STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: DEVELOPMENT PLAN DATED MAY 3, 2021 PROVIDED BY THE PROPONENT



Scale 1:1,250
 Des SB
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 Chkd BM

Project MA1001
 Borden None

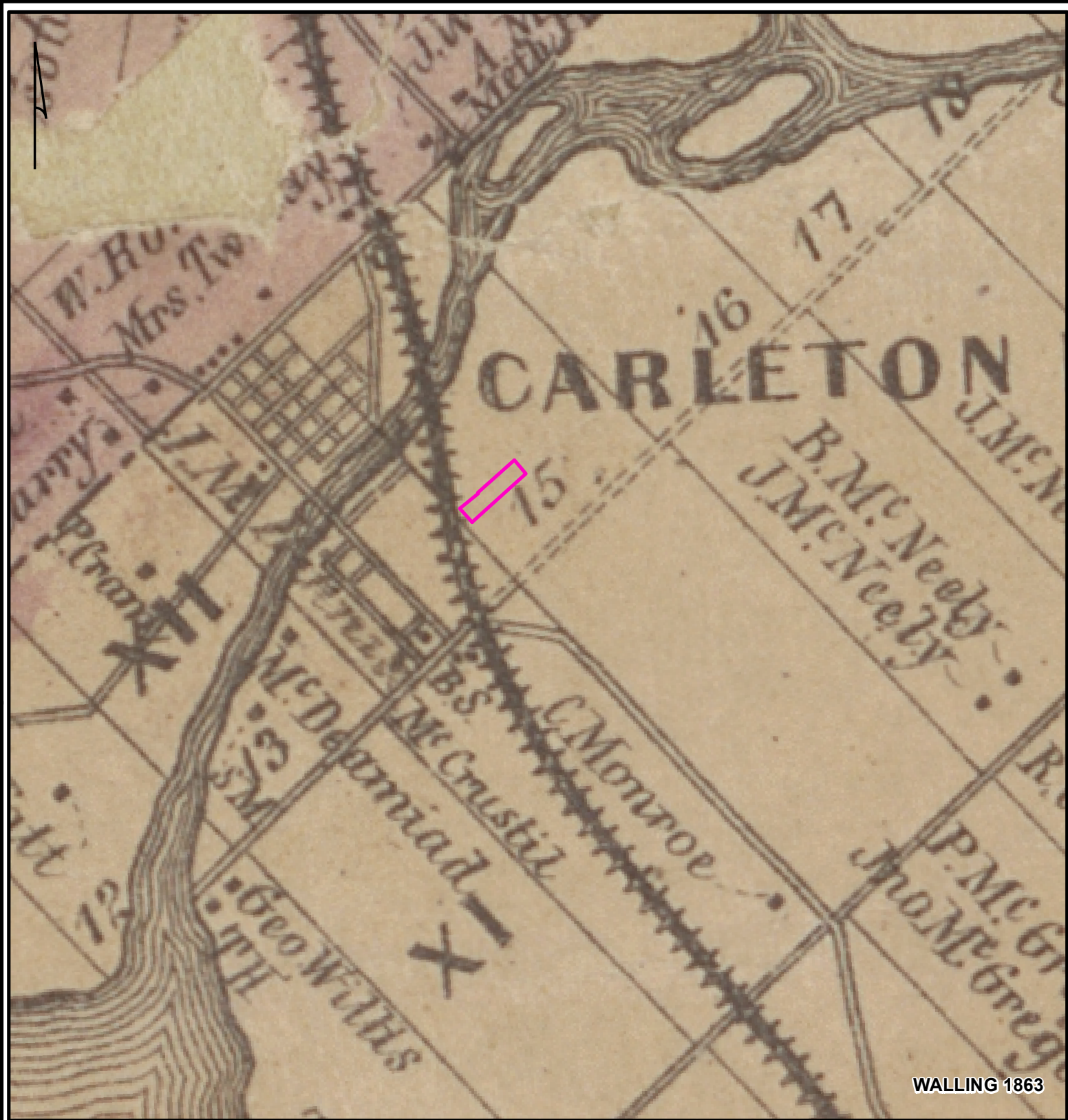
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 355 FRANKTOWN ROAD
 CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO

DEVELOPMENT MAP

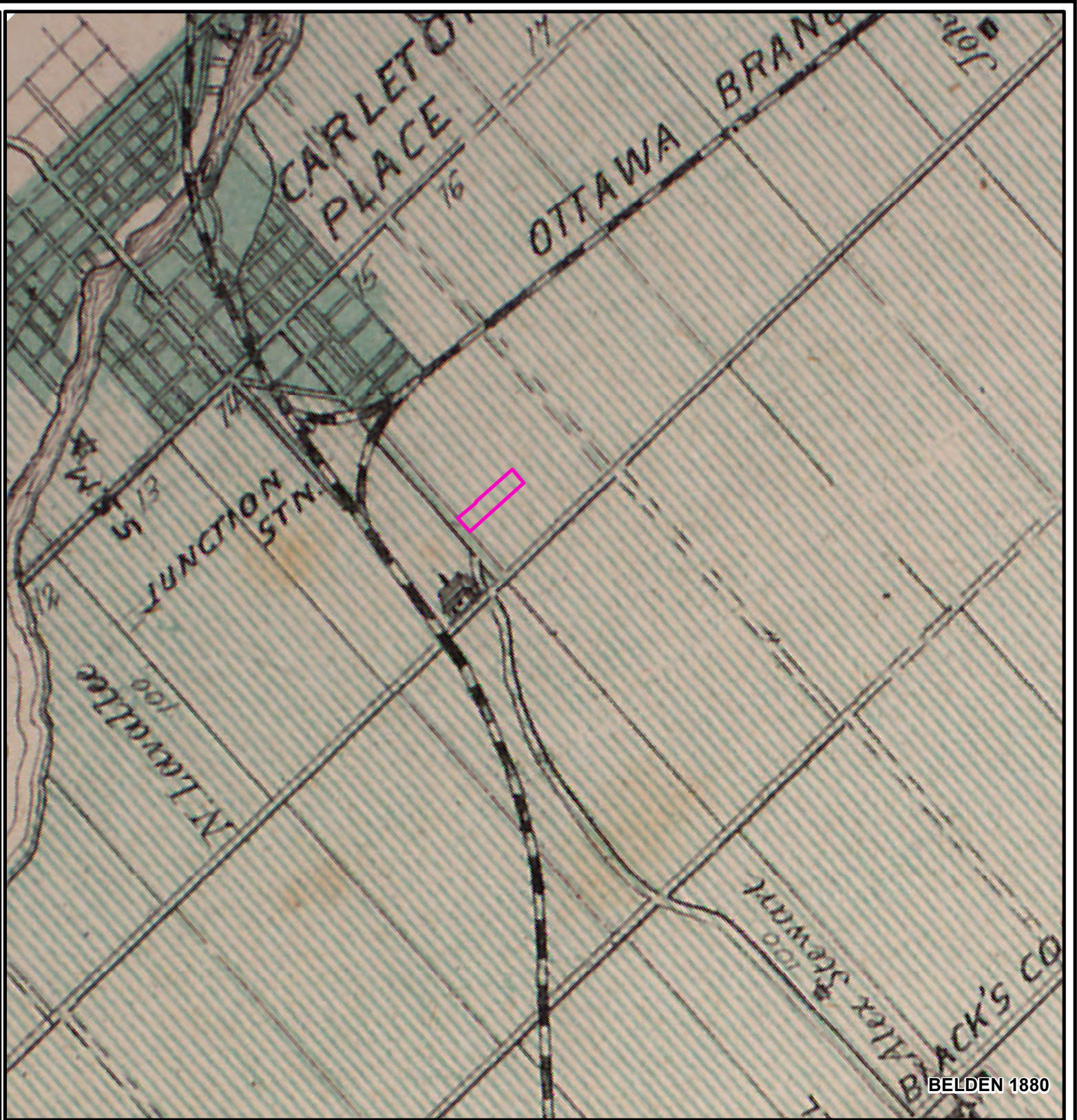
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Date: 5/7/2021

Map: 2

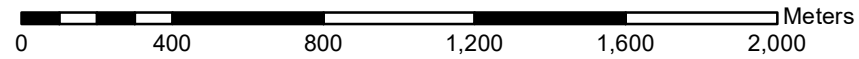


WALLING 1863



BELDEN 1880

 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SEGEMENT OF 1863 WALLING MAP OF BECKWITH TOWNSHIP
 SEGEMENT OF 1880 BELDEN MAP OF BECKWITH TOWNSHIP



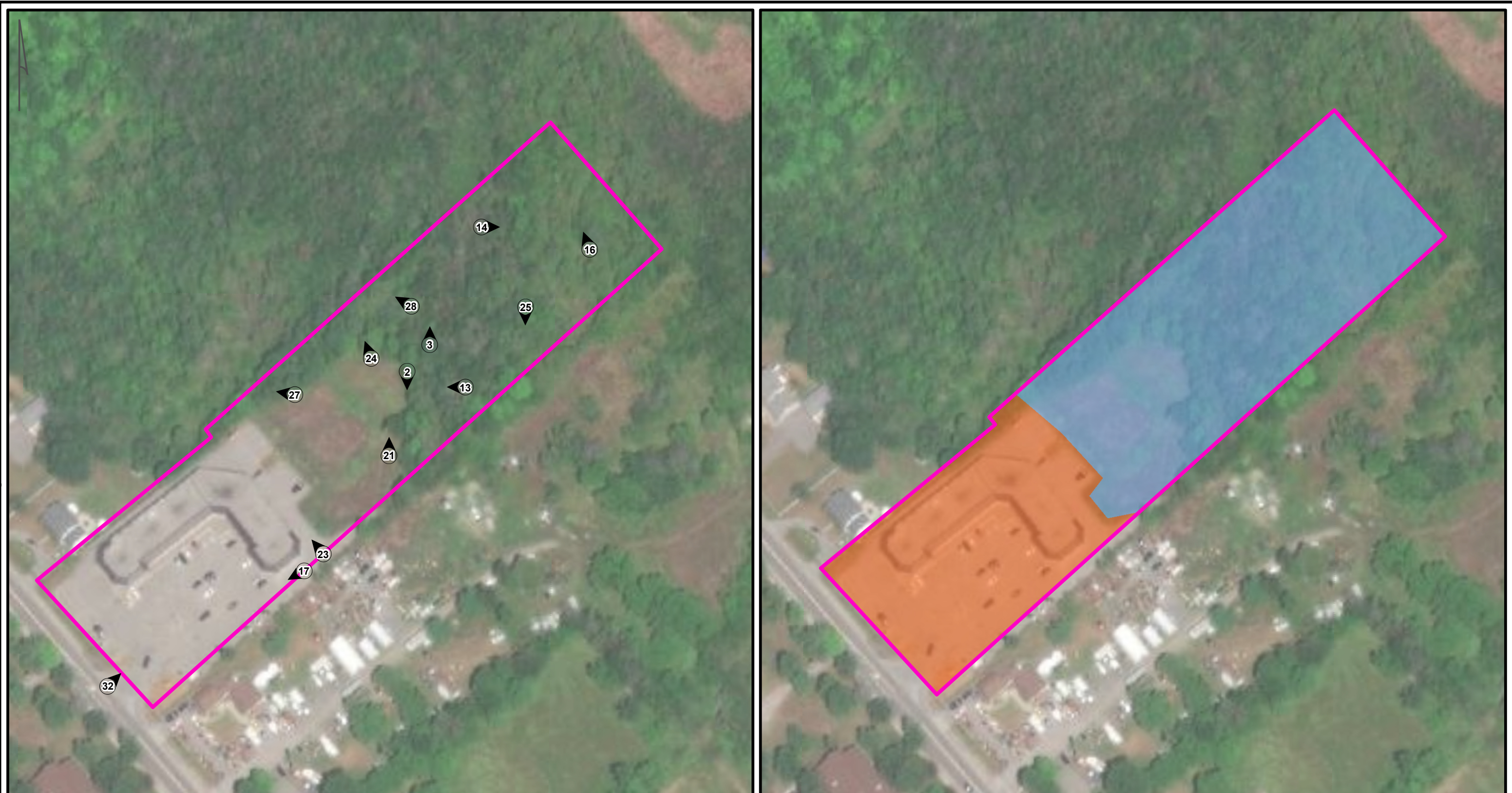
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 Des SB
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 Chkd BM

Project MA1001
 Borden N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 355 FRANKTOWN ROAD
 CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO

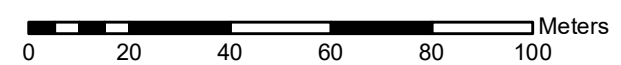
HISTORIC

File: MA1001 - MAP - HISTORIC
 Date: 3/17/2021
 Map: 3



STUDY AREA

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER



METHODOLOGY

EXCLUDED - DEEPLY DISTURBED

SHOVEL TEST - 5 M INTERVAL

REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 17
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY



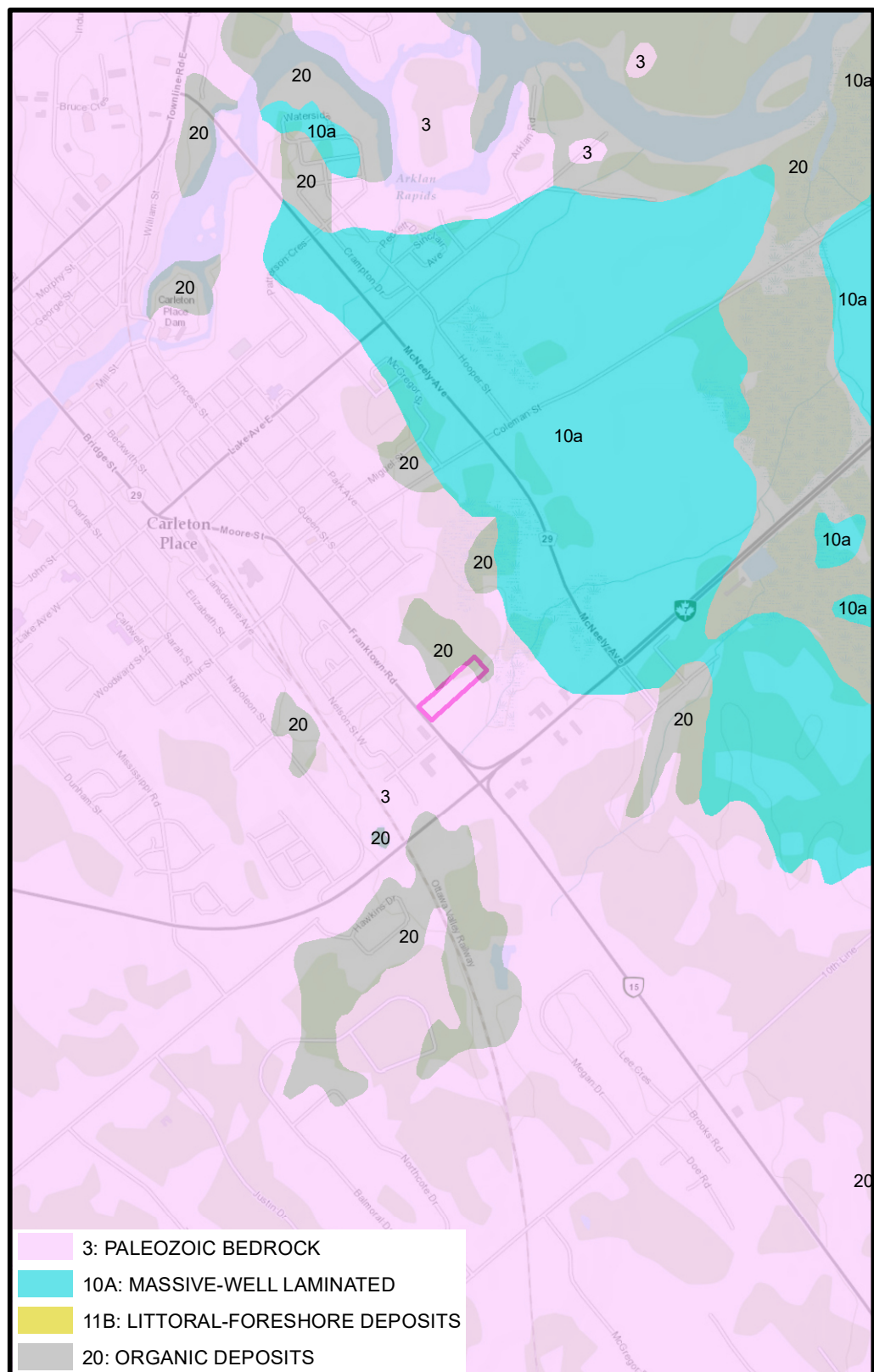
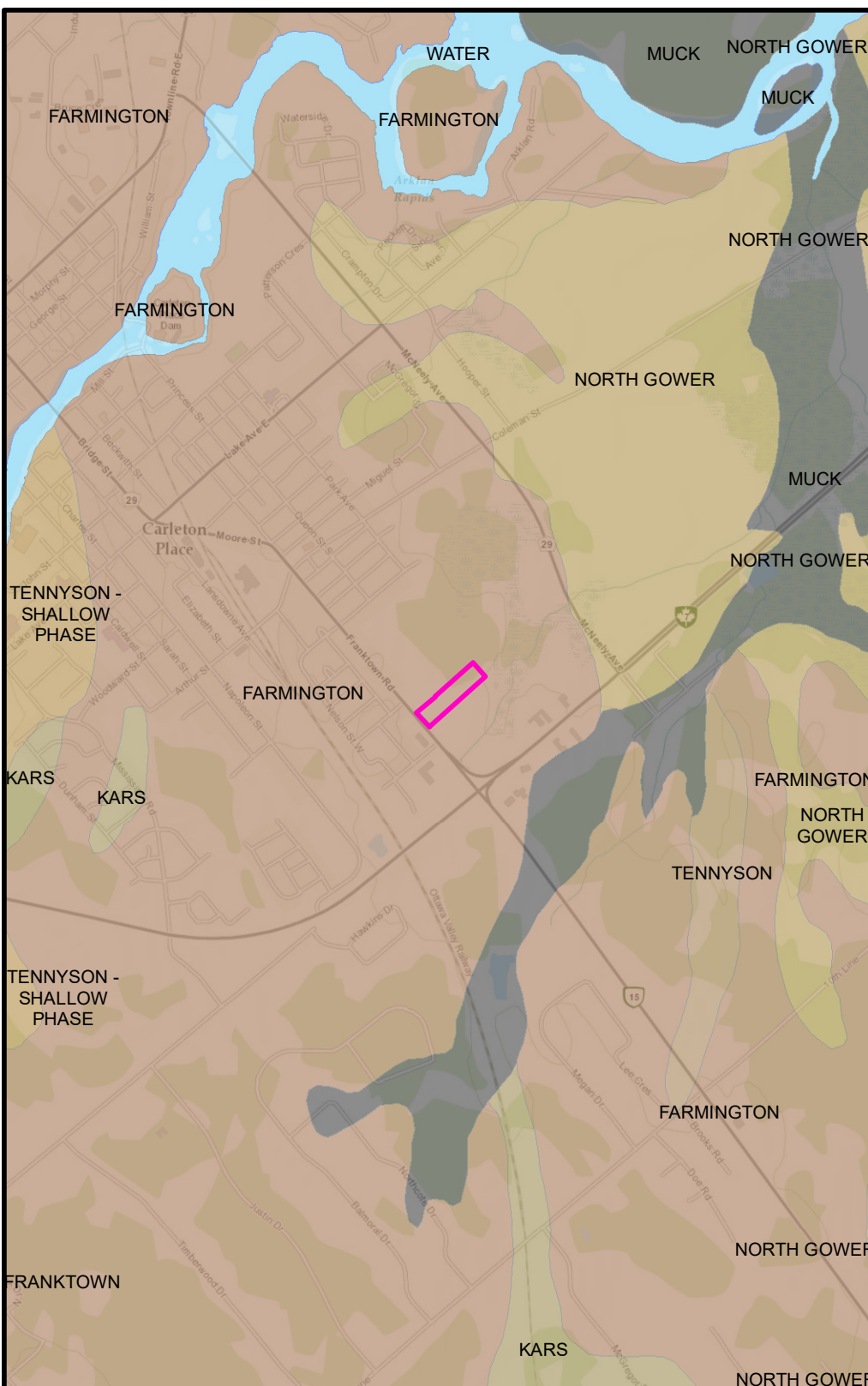
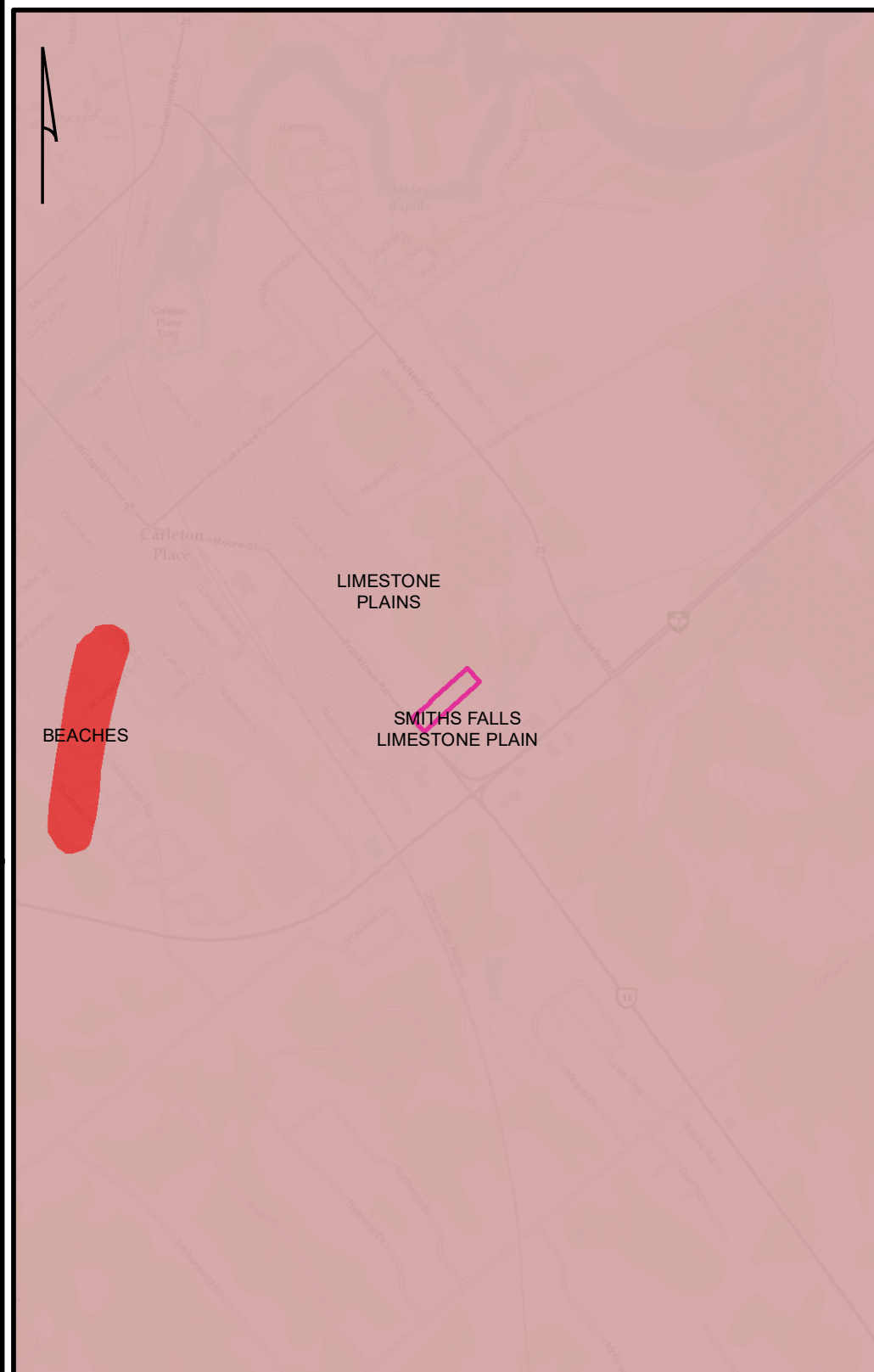
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Project MA1001
 Borden None

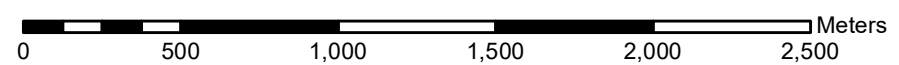
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 355 FRANKTOWN ROAD
 CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO

**CONDITIONS, METHODS,
 PHOTO KEY**

File:	MA1001- MAP -CONDITIONS
Date:	4/23/2021
Map:	4



STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 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
 ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE--DATA 128-REV - USED WITH PERMISSION
 ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, 2003. SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



Scale 1:24,000
 Des SB
 Drawn SB
 Chkd BM

Project MA1001
 Borden N/A

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 355 FRANKTOWN ROAD
 CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO

**SOILS AND
 PHYSIOGRAPHY**

File: MA1001 - MAP - SOILS
 Date: 4/22/2021
 Map: 5

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Comment	Dir.	Date	Photographer
MH1001-D1	Photo of scrub grass conditions	N	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D2	Test pitting at edge of cedar forest and scrub grass area	S	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D3	Test pitting through forested area	N	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D4	Test pitting through forested area	E	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D5	Test pitting through forested area	N	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D6	Test pitting through forested area	NW	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D7	Test pitting through forested area	NE	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D8	Scrub grass area on edge of cedar forest	N	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D9	Overview of cedar forest	E	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D10	Photo of scrub grass conditions	N	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D11	Test pitting through forested area	SE	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D12	Test pitting through forested area	SW	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D13	Overview of cedar forest	E	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D14	Test pit showing shallow bedrock	W	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D15	Test pitting through forested area	S	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D16	Test pitting through forested area	N	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D17	Parking lot alongside strip mall	SW	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D18	Overview of scrub area	SE	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D19	Edge of cedar forest	N	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D20	Test pitting through forested area	S	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D21	Overview of scrub area	N	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D22	Test pitting through forested area	SE	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D23	Parking lot alongside strip mall	SW	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D24	Test pitting through scrub area	N	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D25	Overview of cedar forest	S	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D26	Overview of cedar forest	N	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D27	Overview of cedar forest	W	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D28	Overview of cedar forest	NW	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D29	Overview of cedar forest	S	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D30	Test pitting through forested area	NW	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D31	Test pitting through forested area	SE	22-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1020-D32	Overview of strip mall	NE	23-Apr-21	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1020-D33	Overview of strip mall	N	24-Apr-21	C. Hochgeschurz

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1001	355 Franktown Rd, Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file)	S. Barre

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	S. Barré
2	Development Map	S. Barré
3	Historic	S. Barré
4	Conditions, Methods, Photo Key	B. Mortimer
5	Soils and Surficial Geology	S. Barré