



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

7628 Flewellyn Road
Part Lot 12, Concession 8,
Geographic Township of Goulbourn,
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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Stage 2 PIF – P369-0393-2023
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Report: MH1181-REP.01

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of FOTENN, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of 7628 Flewellyn Road on Part Lot 12, Concession 8, in the Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). The archaeological assessment process was triggered by the City of Ottawa as a component of a Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan Control application under the Planning Act to facilitate use of the property as a salvage yard (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The previous Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2023) concluded that while most of the parcel is deeply and pervasively disturbed, based on criteria outlined in the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area retained archaeological potential (Map 3). This was confirmed through the Stage 1 property inspection undertaken on May 9, 2023. The inspection confirmed that small portions of the property retained archaeological potential while the potential of other sections is negated through the presence of deep land alterations.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 investigation, this Stage 2 assessment involved test pit survey at 5 m intervals of the sections of the study area retaining archaeological potential (area shown in dark blue Map 3) as per Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011). As per the Stage 1 assessment recommendations, areas found to have low or no archaeological potential due to deep and pervasive disturbance (as shown in orange on Map 3) and those that are permanently wet (as shown in pale blue on Map 3) required no further archaeological study. The extent of wet areas was reconfirmed during the Stage 2 assessment.

The Stage 2 fieldwork was undertaken on July 28, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny, hot and humid, with a high of 28° Celsius. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development 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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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of FOTENN, undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of 7628 Flewellyn Road on Part Lot 12, Concession 8, in the Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). The archaeological assessment process was triggered by the City of Ottawa as a component of a Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan Control application under the Planning Act to facilitate use of the property as a salvage yard (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 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 Goulbourn (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, much of the development area has archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the Archaeological Assessment, the study area was under private ownership and the development application process was being coordinated by FOTENN. 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

Notable histories of the Algonquins include: *Algonquin Traditional Culture* (Whiteduck 1995) and *Executive Summary: Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim* (Holmes and Associates 1993a). The subject property is in the geographic township of Goulbourn, former County of Carleton. Goulbourn Township was first surveyed in 1817 and the first settlers in 1818 included disbanded members of the 99th Regiment, who received military posts in the newly created village of Richmond (Belden 1879; Roberts 2004:185). The early history of Goulbourn is described in *Goulbourn Memories* (Goulbourn Township Historical Society 1996) and *For King and Canada: The 100th Regiment of Foot During the War of 1812* (Roberts 2004). Other useful resources include, *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden & Co. 1879).

Territory of the Algonquins

Archaeological information suggests that ancestral Algonquin people lived in the Ottawa Valley for at least 8,000 years before the Europeans arrived in North America. This traditional territory is generally considered to encompass the Ottawa Valley on both sides of the river, in Ontario and Quebec, from the Rideau Lakes to the headwaters of the Ottawa River. The Ottawa Valley is dominated by the Canadian Shield which is characterized by low rolling land of Boreal Forest, rock outcrops and muskeg with innumerable lakes, ponds, and rivers. This environment dictated much of the traditional culture and lifestyle of the Algonquin peoples. At the time of European contact, the Algonquin territory was bounded on the east by the Montagnais people, to the west by the Nipissing and Ojibwa, to the north by the Cree, and to the south by the lands of the Iroquois.

Naming

The Algonquins' name for themselves is Anishinabeg, which means "human being." The word Algonquin supposedly came from the Malecite word meaning "they are our relatives", which French explorer Samuel de Champlain recorded as "Algoumequin" in 1603. The name stuck and the term "Algonquin" refers to those groups that have their traditional lands around the Ottawa Valley. Some confusion can arise regarding the term "Algonquian" which refers to the broader language family, of which the dialect of the Algonquin is one. The Algonquian linguistic group stretches across a significant part of North America and comprises scores of Nations related by language and customs.

Early Human Occupation

The earliest human occupation of the Americas has been documented to predate 14,000 years ago, however at this time much of eastern Canada was covered by thick and expansive glaciers. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. when then the glacial terminus receded north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. This 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. By 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years has drained from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

The northern regions of eastern Canada were still under sheets of glacial ice as small groups of hunters first moved into the southern areas following the receding ice and water. 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 people. For Ontario the Paleo period is divided into the Early Paleo period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo 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, 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 period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader Eastern Ontario 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 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. As Watson suggests (Watson 1999:38), it is possible Paleo people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

Archaic period

As the climate continued to warm, the glacial ice sheet receded further northwards 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.). In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield this cultural period is referred to as the "Shield Archaic". The Archaic 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. People began to organise themselves into small family groups operating in a seasonal migration, congregating annually at resource-rich locations for social, religious, political, and economic activities. Sites from this period in the Ottawa Valley 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). Often sites

from this time are located on islands, waterways, and at narrows on lakes and rivers where caribou and deer would cross, suggesting a common widespread use of the birchbark canoe that was so prominent in later history (McMillan 1995). It is suggested that the Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley area developed out of this Shield Archaic culture.

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

Generally, the introduction of the use of ceramics marks the transition from the Archaic Period into the Woodland period. 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 Ottawa Valley 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). 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 Algonquin groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

The Woodland Period Algonquin peoples of the Ottawa Valley area had a social and economic rhythm of life following an annual cyclical pattern of seasonal movements. Subsistence was based on small independent extended family bands operating an annual round of hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. Families returned from their winter hunting camps to rejoin with other groups at major fishing sites for the summer. The movements of the people were connected with the rhythm of the natural world around them allowing for efficient and generally sustainable subsistence (Ardoch Algonquin First Nation 2015). Their annual congregations facilitated essential social, political, and cultural exchange.

The Algonquin also established significant trade networks and a dominance of the Ottawa River (in Algonquian the “Kitchissippi”) and its tributaries. The trade networks following the Ottawa River connected the Algonquins to an interior eastern waterway via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivière des Outaouais to the St. Maurice and Saguenay as well as the upper Great Lakes and interior via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay. From there their Huron allies would distribute goods to the south and west. The Iroquois and their allies along the St. Lawrence River and the lower Great Lakes dominated the trade routes on those waterways to the south thus leading to a rivalry that would escalate with European influence (Moreau et al. 2016).

European Contact

The addition of European trade goods to artifacts of native manufacture in archaeological material culture assemblages’ ushers in a new period of history. Archaeological data shows that European goods penetrated the Canadian Shield as early as 1590 and the trade was well entrenched by 1600 through the trade routes established by the Algonquin peoples along the Ottawa River (Moreau et al. 2016) and their neighbouring allies the Michi Saagiig and the Chippewa nations.

The first recorded meeting between Europeans and Algonquins occurred at the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac in the summer of 1603. Samuel de Champlain came upon a party of Algonquins, the Kitchissipirini under Chief Tessouat, who were celebrating a recent victory over the Iroquois with their allies the Montagnais and Malecite (Hessel 1993). Champlain made note of the “Algoumequins” and his encounter with them, yet the initial contact between Champlain and the Algonquin people within their own territory in the Ottawa Valley was during his travels of exploration in 1613.

By the time of Champlain’s 1613 journey, the Algonquin people along the Ottawa River Valley were important middlemen in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry. Champlain knew this and wanted to form and strengthen alliances with the Algonquins to further grow the fur-trade, and to secure guidance and protection for future explorations inland and north towards a potential northwest passage. Further, involving the Algonquins deeper in the fur trade promised more furs filling French ships and more Indigenous dependence on European goods. For their part, the French offered the promise of safety and support against the Iroquois to the south.

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); Matouweskariini (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 Onontcharonon, (along the South Nation River) (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken regarding Algonquins at the time of contact with Europeans (Pilon 2005).

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

Champlain understood that the Algonquins would be vital to his eventual success in making his way inland, exploring, and expanding the fur trade. This was partially due to their language being the key to communication with many other groups, as well as their dominance over trade routes surrounding the Ottawa River and the connection with the Huron in the west.

When the French arrived, there was already a vast trade network in place linking the Huron and the Algonquins, the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa, extending from the Saguenay to Huronia. This route existed at least from the very early beginnings of agricultural societies in Ontario around A.D. 1000 (Moreau et al. 2016). This trade increased rapidly after the arrival of the Europeans with the introduction of European goods and the demand for furs. The Huron held a highly strategic commercial location controlling the trade to the south and the west, and the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa were their critical connection to goods from the east, including European products.

By the mid-17th century, the demands of the fur trade had caused major impacts to the traditional way of life including a change in tools, weapons, and a shift in diet to more European as hunting was more for furs and not for food. This dependence on European food, ammunition, and protection tied people to European settlements (McMillan 1995). The summer gathering sites shifted from prominent fishing areas to trading posts. This further spurred social changes in community structure and traditional land distribution and use.

The well-situated Algonquin, particularly the Kichesipirini who controlled passage around Allumette Island, were originally reluctant to cede any of their dominance in fear of being cut out of their lucrative middleman role in the trade economy. However, an alliance with the French meant protection and assistance against the Iroquois. The French, as well as other Europeans like the Dutch and English, were able to align their own political and economic rivalries with those of the native populations. The competitive greed and obsession with expanding the fur trade entrenched

the rivalries that were already in place, and these were intensified by European weapons and economic ambition.

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

Little information exists about inter-tribal warfare prior to European contact, however, there was existing animosity between the Haudenosaunee and the Algonquins when Champlain first arrived in the Ottawa Valley. Like his fellow Europeans, Champlain was able to use this existing rivalry to make a case for an alliance, thus gaining crucial access to the established trade networks and economic power of the Algonquin. Prior to European contact, the hostilities had been mainly skirmishes and raids, but everything changed as European reinforcement provided deadlier weapons and higher economic stakes with the introduction of the fur trade.

Along with the French, the Algonquin were allied against the Haudenosaunee with the Huron, Nipissing, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa. French records suggest that at the end of the sixteenth century the Algonquins were the dominant force and were proud to have weakened and diminished the Iroquois. The first Algonquin campaign the French took part in was a 1609 attack against the Mohawk. The use of firearms in this fight marked the beginning of the escalation of brutality between these old enemies. The Haudenosaunee corn stalk shields could stop arrows but not bullets or French swords (Hessel 1993).

Eventually the tide changed and as the Haudenosaunee exhausted the beaver population in their own territory they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, Chippewa, and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa territory by the Haudenosaunee nations had forced many multi-generational residents to leave their lands in seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivieres and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Algonquin and traditional and treaty territory of the Chippewa, had been destroyed by the Haudenosaunee. The Algonquins of the Ottawa Valley had largely been scattered or displaced, reduced through war and disease to small family groups under the protection of the French missions only fifty years after the first Europeans had travelled the Ottawa River (Morrison 2005:26).

There is some evidence that Algonquins did not completely abandon the Ottawa Valley but withdrew from the Ottawa River to the headwaters of its tributaries and remained in those interior locations until the end of the century. Taking advantage of the Algonquin absence, the Ottawa people, originally from the area of Manitoulin Island, used the river for trade during this time and their name became historically applied to the river.

Aftermath of War

As the Haudenosaunee push continued and the Algonquin sought refuge amongst their French allies, other factors came into play that significantly contributed to their displacement and near destruction. The introduction of European diseases, the devastating influence of alcohol, and the increasing pressure to convert to Christianity massively contributed to the weakening of the Algonquin people and their traditional culture.

The Algonquins thought of themselves as part of the natural world with which they must live in harmony. The traditional stories of Algonquin folklore contained lessons and guides to behaviour. The French missionaries regarded them as “heathens” and dismissed their religion as superstition (Day 2005). The missionaries believed it was their duty to convert these people to Christianity to save them from evil. Algonquin chief Tessouat had seen his Huron neighbours become ill and die

after interactions with the European missionaries and had thus originally warned his people about abandoning their old beliefs and the dangers of conversion (Hessel 1993). Eventually the French imposed laws allowing only those converted to Christianity to remain within the missions and under French protection. This created divisions amongst the Algonquin themselves which weakened the social structure as some settled into a new religion and new territory.

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquin groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). As disease spread through the French mission settlements the priests remained certain that the suffering was punishment for resisting Christianity. An additional threat lurking amongst the French settlements was alcohol which precipitated many issues.

The Long Way Back

After the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars, the remaining Algonquin people were generally settled around various French trading posts and missions from the north end of the Ottawa Valley to Montreal. A large settlement at Oka was the first mission established on Algonquin lands in 1720. This settlement included people from many groups who had been collected and moved around from various locations. It became a type of base camp; occupied during the summer while the winters were spent at their traditional hunting territories in the upper Ottawa Valley. This arrangement served the French well, since the Algonquin converts at Oka maintained close ties with the northern bands and could call upon the inland warriors to join them in case of war with the British or Iroquois League.

As the British gained control of Canada from the French in 1758-1760 they included in the Articles of Capitulation a guarantee that the Indigenous allies of the French would be maintained in the lands they inhabited. Many of the Algonquin and other native groups that had been living on French mission settlements were shuffled around to new reserves while others began to migrate back to their traditional territories. Those who had remained on the land and continued to be active in the fur trade, now did so with the English through companies in Montreal like the North West Company, and in the north with the Hudson Bay Company.

Some Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway 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 Indigenous lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

As some Algonquins had been redistributed to lands in Quebec, their traditional territory within the Ottawa Valley was included in multiple land transfer deals, agreements, and sales with the British Crown beginning in the 1780s and continuing till the 1840s. The Algonquin were not included in these transactions and numerous petitions and inquiries on behalf of their interests were often overruled or ignored (Holmes and Associates 1993a, 1993b; Sarazin). The Constitution Act of 1791 divided Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with Ottawa River as the division line, thus the lands claimed by the Algonquins fell under two separate administrations creating more confusion, exclusion, and oversight.

Two “protectorate” communities were eventually established in the nineteenth century for the Algonquin people at Golden Lake in Ontario and River Desert (Maniwaki) in Quebec. One of the last accounts of the Algonquins living traditionally was from 1865. The White Duck family was living just west of Arnprior when they were forced to leave their wigwams as surveyors arrived to tell them the railway was being expanded through their land (Hessel 1993).

Algonquin people continue to live in the Ottawa Valley and there are still many speakers of several Algonquian dialects. Outside of the officially recognized bands there are an unspecified number of people of Algonquin descent throughout the Ottawa Valley unaffiliated with any reserve. Today there are ten Algonquin communities that comprise the Algonquins of Ontario: The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madagouskarini, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and area.

Struggles to officially secure title to their traditional land, as well as fight for hunting and fishing rights have continued into modern times. The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) and the Governments of both Canada and Ontario are working together to resolve this land claim through a negotiated settlement. The claim includes an area of 9 million acres of unceded territory within the watersheds of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers in Ontario including the city of Ottawa and most of Algonquin Park. The signing of the Agreement-in-Principle in 2016 by the AOO and the provincial and federal governments, signifying a mutual intention for a lasting partnership, was a key step towards a final agreement to clarify the rights and nurture new economic and development opportunities in the area.

4.2.2 Euro-Canadian Colonial History

The Township of Goulbourn was first surveyed in 1817 by McNaughton, and was named for Sir Henry Goulbourn, the Undersecretary for War and the Colonies and one of the commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of Ghent (War of 1812) (Elliot 1991; Roberts 2004). The township was laid out in the usual 100 acre lots, except for Concession 12, which were 80 acre lots. The Richmond Military Settlement, or Village of Richmond, was created out of Lots 22 to 25 of Concession 3, and the south half of Lots 22 to 25 of Concession 4. The town lots were 1 acre each. Lots were awarded to discharged military as follows: Privates 100 acres, Sergeant 200 acres, Lieutenant 500 acres, Sergeant Major 500 acres, Ensign 500 acres, Captain 800 acres, and Navy Captain 1000 acres. Emigrants were awarded 100 acres (Stanzel 2001). The main group of settlers arrived at Richmond in September of 1818 as temporary tents were set up. It was not until October that land tickets were issued (Roberts 2004:185).

The Tipperary group was settled on land on the northeast corner of the township in the area of the village of Hazeldean (Roberts 2004). Emigrants from Ireland and Scotland moved to the Township, and specifically to the Village of Hazeldean in 1819 (Belden & Co. 1879:253). Goulbourn Township was incorporated into Carleton County in 1821. In 1851 the population of Goulbourn Township was 2,525. There were 15 stone houses, 2 frame houses, 241 log houses, and 100 shanties. The population grew very slowly and by 1861 there were 2,914 residents in the township residing in 19 stone houses, 7 frame houses, and 407 log houses (Bond 1968:24). By the 1870s, the village of Hazeldean, which was located 13 miles from Ottawa, had tri-weekly mail delivery. There was one general store, some trade shops, one school, two churches (Episcopal and Methodist), a Temperance Hall, and an Orange Hall (Belden & Co. 1879:253). By 1878, the population had grown to 3,007. The 55,060 acres that encompassed the township held 2,914 cattle, 3,409 sheep, 1,007 pigs, and 1,075 horses (Belden & Co. 1879:105–109).

4.2.3 Study Area Specific History

The study area is located along Flewellyn Road, just west of the intersection with Munster Road, southwest of Stittsville. The study area falls within the northwestern portion of Lot 12, Concession 8, in the Geographic Township of Goulbourn. Historic mapping from 1863 (Map 4) depicts no ownership nor structures on the lot. By 1879, the atlas illustrated the northwestern portion of the lot as owned by Moses Garvin and a house is depicted along Flewellyn Road, just outside of the study area (Map 4). The remaining portions of the lot are shown as under the ownership of William Young with a house depicted in the southeastern portion.

This report focuses on the western portion of the lot encompassing the study area. The Crown patent of the 100 acres of the west half of the lot was granted to Thomas Garvin in 1828. Over forty years later, in 1871, Ann Jane Garvin quit her claim to the front (south) half of the western half in preference to Moses Garvin. Only four years later, in 1875, her will granted the rear (north) half of the western half to Mary Garvin. That same year Moses sold the southern portion to William Young, and the land remained in the Young family until at least the 1950s. Mary Garvin deeded the northern portion of the property to Thomas Garvin in 1897. Thomas held the property for almost 50 years before granting it to George E. Brown in 1945 (LRO (04)).

Thomas Garvin was born in Armagh, Northern Ireland around 1780. He and his wife Jane immigrated to Canada in the early 1820s (Ancestry.com 2012). The census records from 1851 list Thomas, aged 66, living in a one-storey log house with his wife Jane, 4 of their adult children, and 4 other children, aged 4 to 13, that presumably are related, possibly their grandchildren (Statistics Canada 1851). By the time of the 1861 census, Thomas must have passed away leaving Moses, aged 40, as the head of the household including his widowed mother Jane, and two of his unmarried sisters (Statistics Canada 1861). Jane passed away in 1871 (Ancestry.com 2012), and the census from that year lists Moses, aged 50, living with his wife Hattie, aged 26, their three young children, and his sister Mary, aged 40. Listed living next door is Joseph Garvin, Moses's brother or possibly nephew, aged 30, his wife Ann, their four young children, and Joseph's adult siblings Thomas and Ellen (Statistics Canada 1871). The census records from 1881 and 1891 show both of the Garvin households, those of Moses and Joseph, continued to grow with more children born and close family ties held through unmarried adult siblings remaining in the family home and common family names being given to new children (Statistics Canada 1881) (Statistics Canada 1891). Moses Garvin died in 1895 at the age of 75 (Ancestry.com 2012). Moses's sister Mary deeded the study area to Moses's son Thomas in 1897 when he was about 29 years old (LRO (04)).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is an approximately 20.1 hectare, roughly rectangular parcel lying to the east of a quarry on Flewellyn Road (Map 3). The study area is bounded to the north by Flewellyn Road and rural properties with some houses, agricultural fields, and forested areas. To the east and south of the study area are partially forested fields. To the west of the study area is the quarry with another section of quarry operations immediately to the south of the study area. Most of the development area has been excluded from Stage 2 assessment based on the results of the Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2023) that found the property is largely deeply disturbed, wet, or exposed bedrock lacking archaeological potential.

The remaining study area subject to Stage 2 assessment consists of a narrow strip running along the eastern border which is forested with cedar, spruce, and scrub (Figure 1 to Figure 4). The central portion of the eastern side of the study area was found to be swamp (Figure 5 and Figure 6), and to

the north the landscape changed to flat exposed bedrock (Figure 7 and **Error! Reference source not found.**).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area falls within the Smiths Falls Limestone Plains physiographic region (Map 5). This region is characterised by shallow soils and a relatively level surface topography. However, there are many depressions that are poorly drained creating bogs, as well as higher parts of the plain that have some scattered marine beaches composed mainly of limestone shingle and sand. These higher beach deposits are often the only areas of soil deep enough for cultivation. These gravel and sand soils have been extensively used for road construction. This plain supports a hardwood forest in which sugar maple is the most dominant tree. In the poorly drained areas there can be elm, ash, soft maple, and white cedar, while in the boggy areas there can be larch and black spruce. The shallow soils vary greatly in texture from clays to light loams, sands, and gravels. Surface stoniness is common. Drainage is often impeded by the shallow soils, although in late summer the land can be prone to drought. Large areas of this limestone plain are covered with peat and muck deposits. Most of the agricultural use of this land is for pasture, and historically, timber and dairying have been successful.

The main soil type within the study area is of the Farmington series with an area of Ashton soils in the northwest corner and small pockets of Mansfield and Matilda soils along the eastern edge (Map 5).

Farmington soils are essentially non-arable and occur in the form of small pieces of land, found most commonly in the rock outcrop areas adjacent to the Ottawa River. This series represents those soils that are shallow over limestone bedrock and consist predominantly of a thin deposit of glacial till. Where there is an exposure of limestone bedrock the topography is usually quite smooth, and the soil cover has a thickness that is less than 12 inches. These rocky areas have been roughened at the surface by glacial action and the surface soil is very stony. Soil texture is most commonly loam, but more sandy or clayey textures may occur in areas near sand or clay plains. These soils are usually high in organic matter. The natural vegetation is juniper, cedar, elm, and maple. Agriculturally, these soils are best used for pasture (Gillespie and Wicklund 1964).

The Ashton series soils occur most commonly in Rideau, Goulbourn, and West Carleton Townships, wherever the Paleozoic bedrock plains are located. These soils have developed on top of gently to moderately sloped marine materials that are either on top of bedrock, glaciofluvial deposits, or glacial till. Beach ridges formed by wave action from the Champlain Sea are also common throughout this landscape. The soils are typically gravelly and coarsely textured and are dominantly well-drained (Schut and Wilson 1987:58). The shallow phase of Ashton soils is formed by wave action on glacial drift material on top of Paleozoic bedrock and are composed of flat, angular pieces of limestone or dolomite.

The surficial geology of the study area is predominately Paleozoic bedrock (Map 5). Paleozoic bedrock is composed of limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and shale. It is relatively flat lying; mainly occurring as bare, tabular outcrops; and includes areas thinly veneered by unconsolidated Quaternary sediments up to 1 m thick. A small area along the eastern side is comprised of organic deposits consistent with wetland or inundated environments. There are numerous relic beach ridges west of the parcel.

While there are wetlands in the vicinity, other than a small creek 200-300 metres southeast of the study area, there are no primary sources of water in the immediate vicinity.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The preceding Stage 1 assessment was completed by Matrix Heritage (2023) and found that most of the property has low to no archaeological potential from previous disturbances, permanently wet areas, and exposed bedrock. Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. There has been a significant amount of work within the Geographic Township of Goulbourn due to the extensive development of the area over the past decades. Despite this activity, there have been no other studies that have taken place within Lots 11 to 13, on Concessions 7 to 9 in the general area surrounding the study area.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

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

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

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Much of the study area is deemed to have archaeological potential as indicated on the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999) (Map 4). However, as documented through the Stage 1 assessment, this potential has been largely removed from disturbances or otherwise is low due to permanently wet and bedrock areas (Matrix Heritage 2023).

5.0 Field Methods

Most of the 20.1 development area was excluded from Stage 2 field assessment based on the results of the Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2023). The Stage 1 property inspection found 18.5 ha of the property to be largely deeply disturbed (16.7 ha) or permanently wet (1.8 ha) (Map 3).

The portion of the property subject to Stage 2 field assessment consisted of cedar forest, swamp, exposed bedrock, and scrub, and was therefore not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011). Much of the central portion of the Stage 2 study area (1.8 ha) was permanently wet swamp and was therefore not tested as per Standard 2.a.i, Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) (Figure 8 to Figure 10). This permanently wet areas was identified in the Stage 1 assessment for exclusion, but was re-evaluated during Stage 2 to confirm permanent versus seasonal wetness. Areas of exposed bedrock (0.1 ha) were not tested as per Standard 2.a.iii, Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) (Figure 11 to **Error! Reference source not found.**). The remainder of the area retaining potential (1.6 ha) was shovel tested at 5 m intervals (Figure 13 to Figure 16) (Map 3).

All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion. The test pitting survey resulted in no positive test pits.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a handheld BadElf Surveyor GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Field Maps. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using property boundaries digitized from a georeferenced development plan of the parcel overlaid in ArcGIS Field Maps (Map 2).

Field notes and photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 3 for photo locations by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Photo catalogue, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, and C.

The Stage 2 fieldwork was undertaken on July 28, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny, hot and humid, with a high of 28° Celsius. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area.

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, the soil encountered during the assessment was a dark brown organic loam over a lighter brown clay subsoil, reached at a depth of 20-25 cm.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area.

Photograph record, maps, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A to C.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

This Stage 1 background assessment concluded that based on criteria outlined in the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing in areas of archaeological potential which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011).

Despite having archaeological potential, there were no archaeological resources with cultural heritage value or interest identified within the proposed development area.

8.0 Recommendations

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in no indication of archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism* 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *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 FOTENN 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



Andrea Jackson, M.Litt.
Staff Archaeologist

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Matrix Heritage

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12.0 Images



Figure 1: General view of conditions within the forested section of the study area. (MH1181-D004)



Figure 2: General conditions within the study area. (MH1181-D006)



Figure 3: General conditions within the study area. (MH1181-D020)



Figure 4: General conditions within the study area. (MH1181-D023)



Figure 5: Example of swap conditions in central portion of study area. (MH1181-D010)



Figure 6: Example of swamp conditions in the central portion of the study area. (MH1181-D033)



Figure 7: Example of exposed bedrock within study area. (MH1181-D036)



Figure 8: Example of swamp conditions within study area. (MH1181-D014)



Figure 9: Example of swamp conditions within the study area. (MH1181-D017)



Figure 10: Example of swamp conditions within the study area. (MH1181-D018)



Figure 11: Example of exposed bedrock. (MH1181-D032)



Figure 12: Example of exposed bedrock. (MH1181-D035)



Figure 13: Test pitting in progress. (MH1181-D001)



Figure 14: Test pitting in progress. (MH1181-D003)

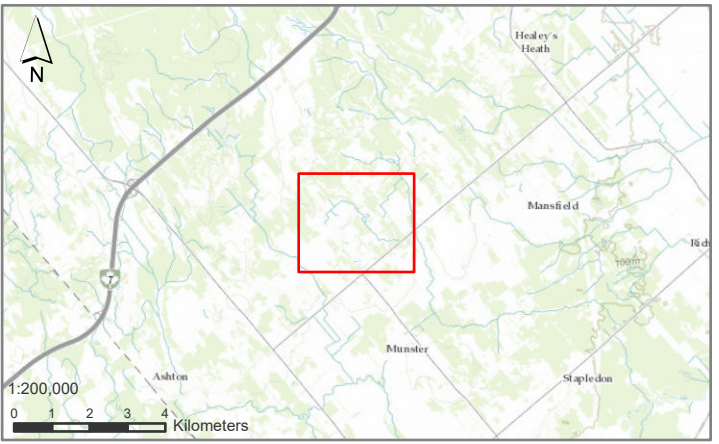
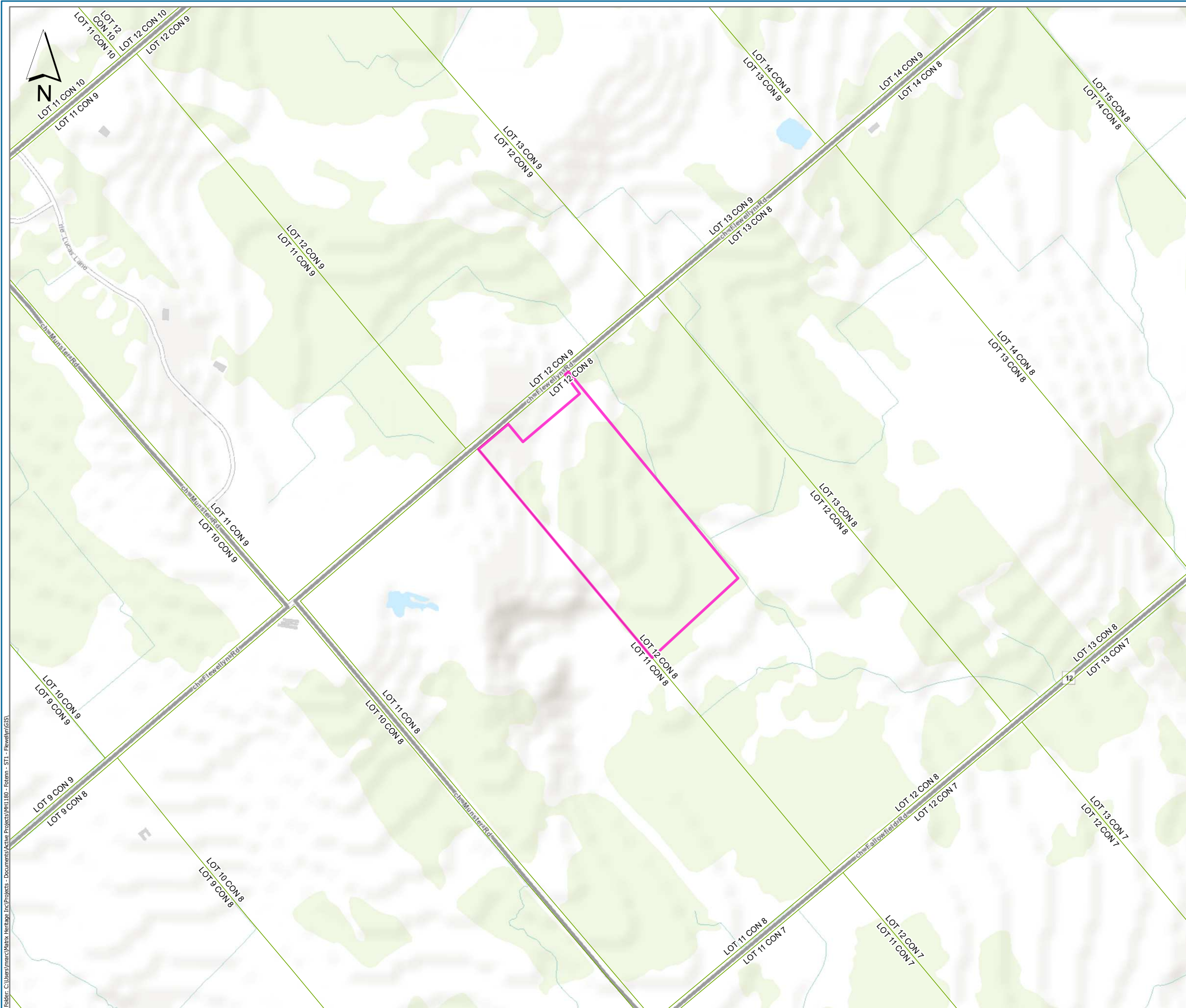


Figure 15: Test pitting in progress. (MH1181-D016)

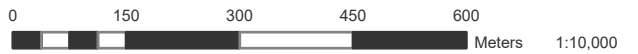


Figure 16: Test pitting in progress. (MH1181-D019)

13.0 Maps



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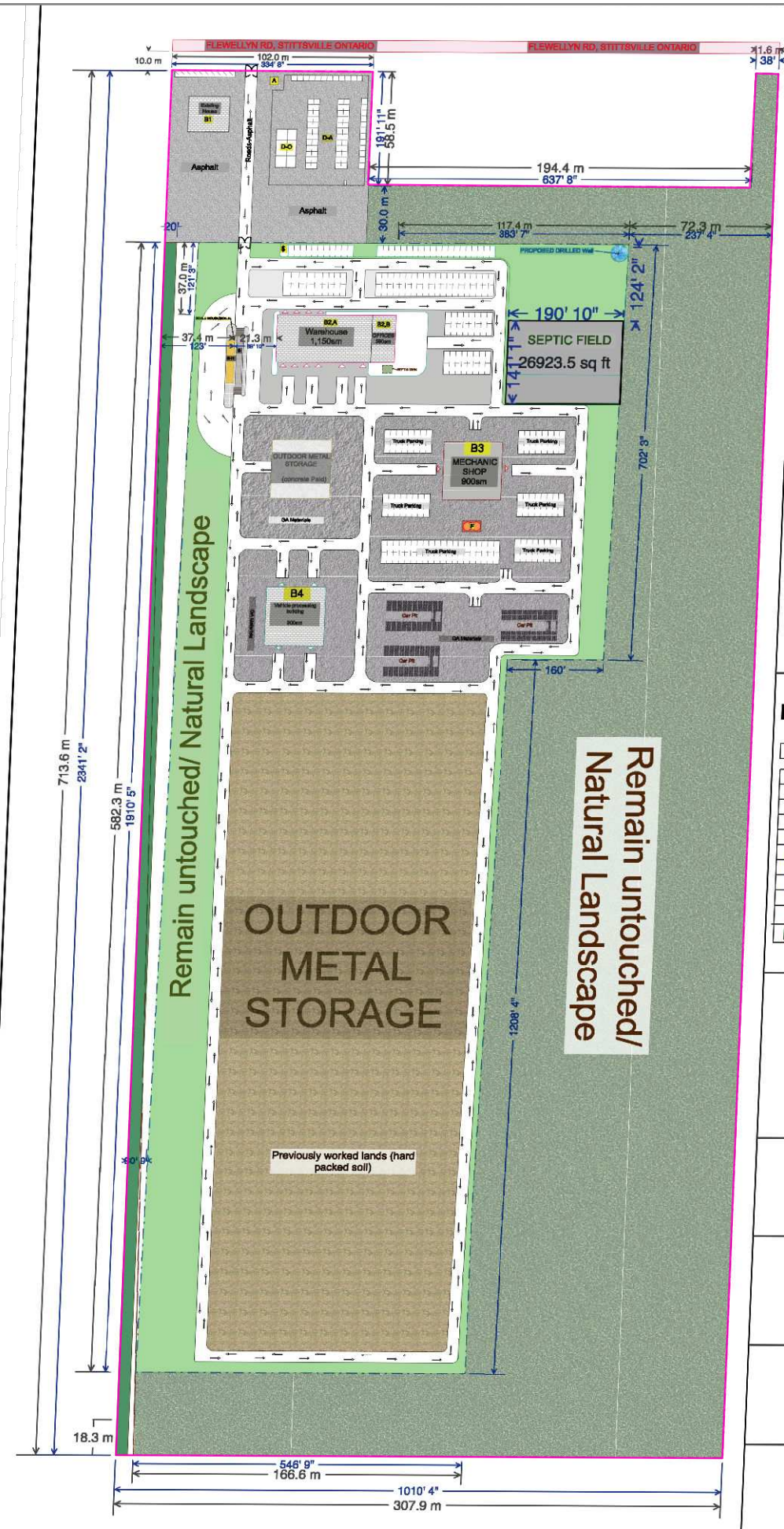
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PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 7628 FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA

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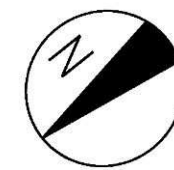


7628 Flewellyn Rd,
Stittsville ON



Legend

Symbol	Quantity	Description
B	4	Building
\$	1	ATM machine
F	2	Fuel Tanks
S-H	1	Scale House
S	1	Scale
D-O	1	Dealership Office
D-A	1	Dealership Area
A	1	CFT Sign
- - -	1	New Fence for the Rezoning Area
- - -	1	Property Line
Green Area	1	20ft of space between CFT and Neighbourhood

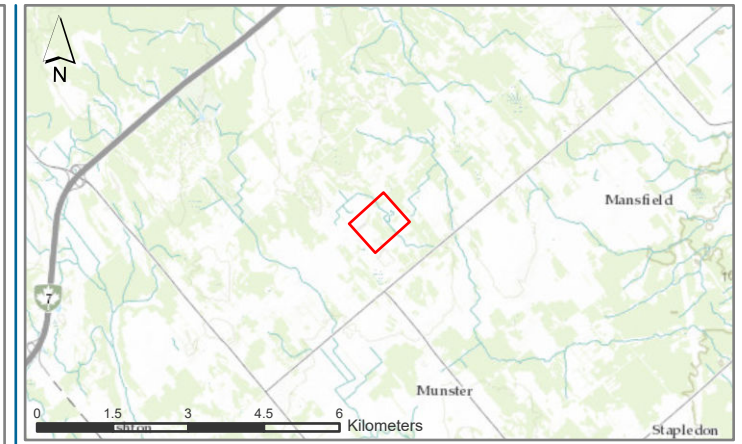


Designed by :
HASSAN RAAD

DATE
February , 22nd, 2023

SCALE
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DRAWING No.
Landscape Plan-0.4



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REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

PLAN PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

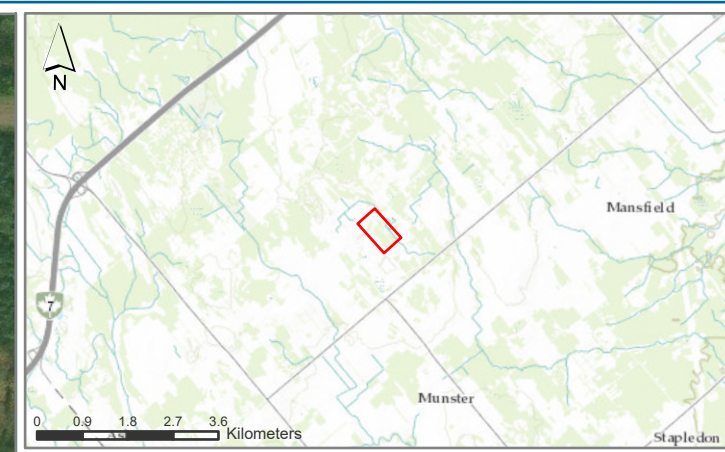
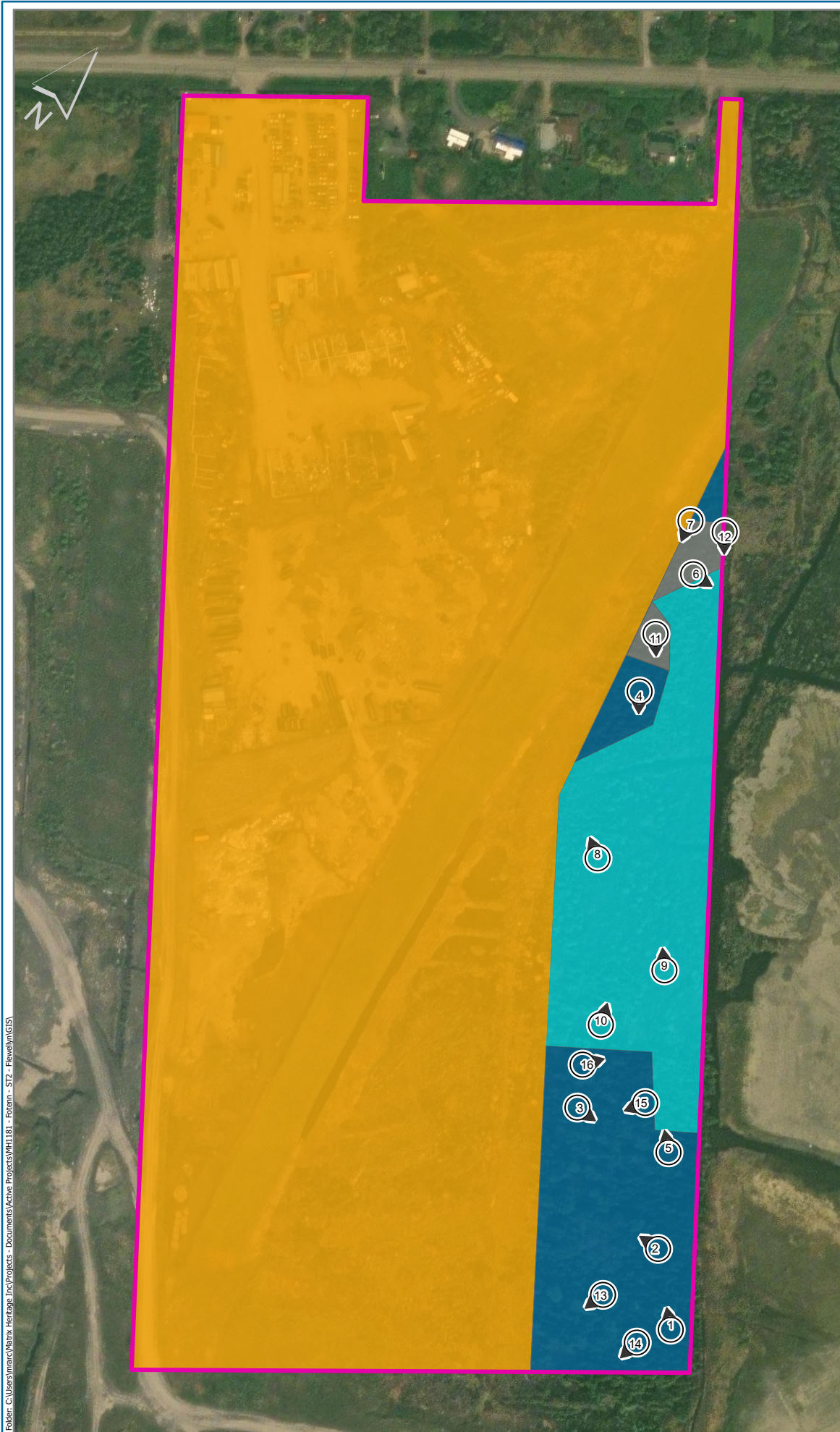
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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
7628 FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE MAP
PROPOSED EXPANSION 2



LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STAGE 2 TESTING METHOD**
- SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)
- EXCLUSIONS - NO TO LOW POTENTIAL**
- EXPOSED BEDROCK
- PERMANENTLY WET
- DEEPLY DISTURBED (RECOMMENDED FOR EXCLUSION BY STAGE 1)
- PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER



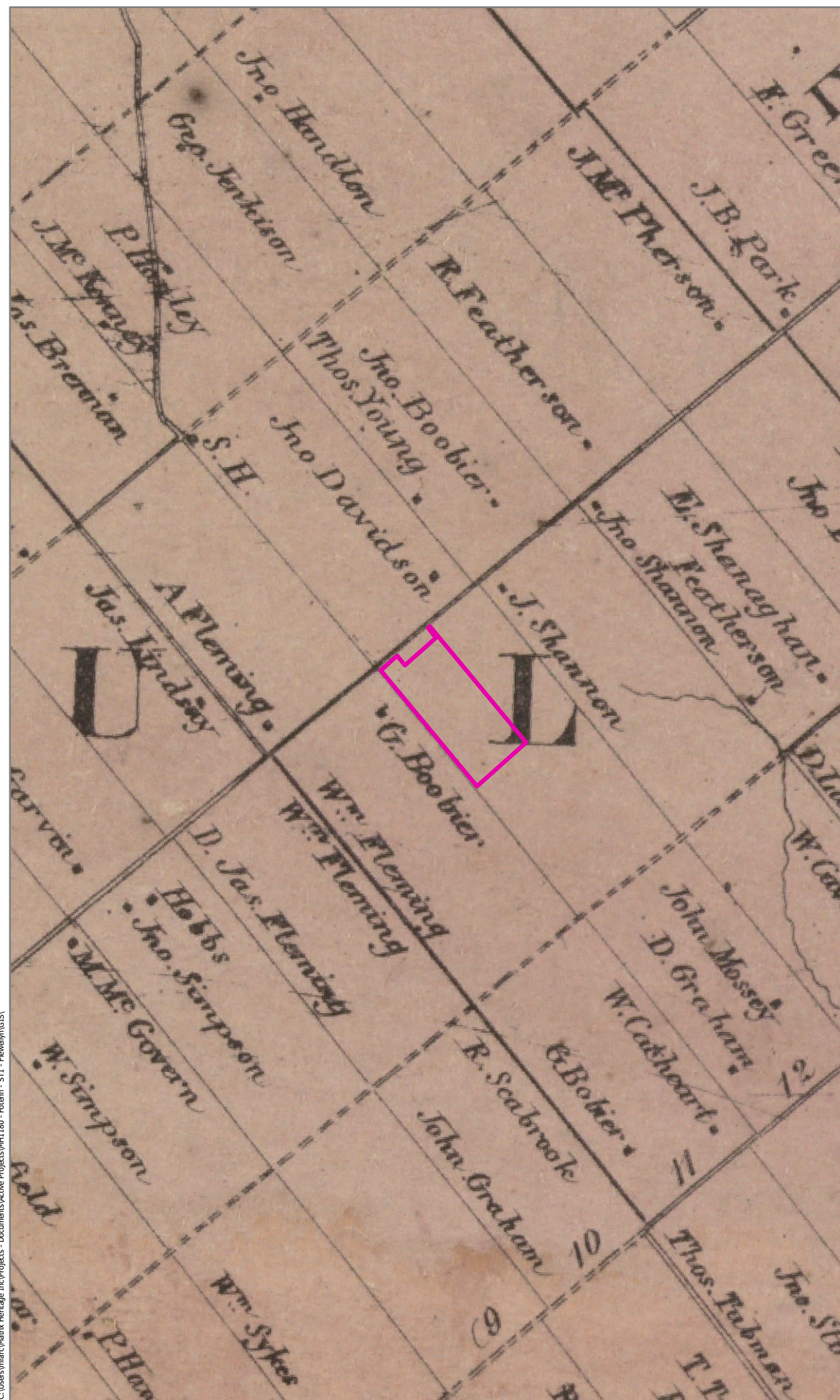
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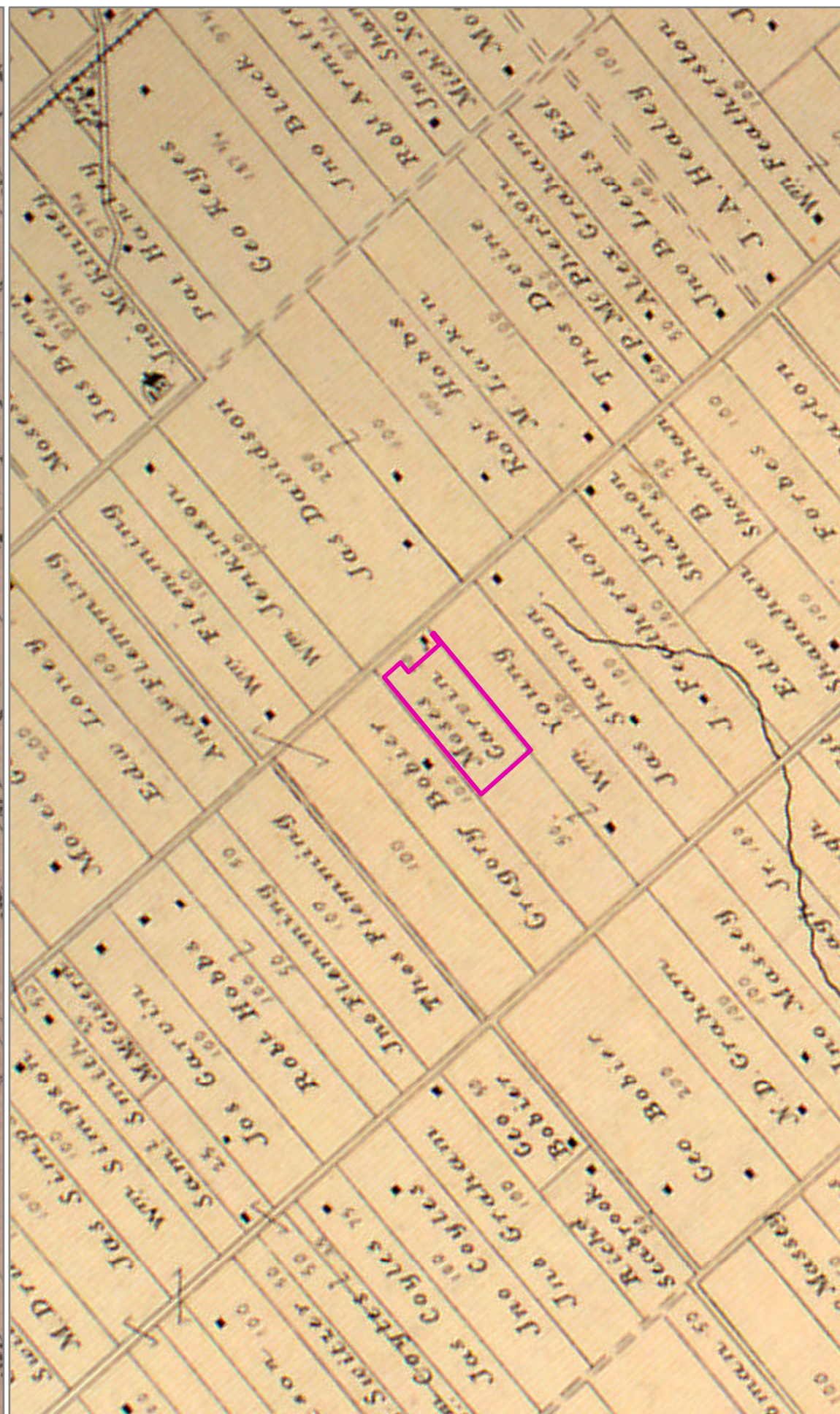
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 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 7628 FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE **RECOMMENDATIONS KEY, CONDITIONS** MAP **3**

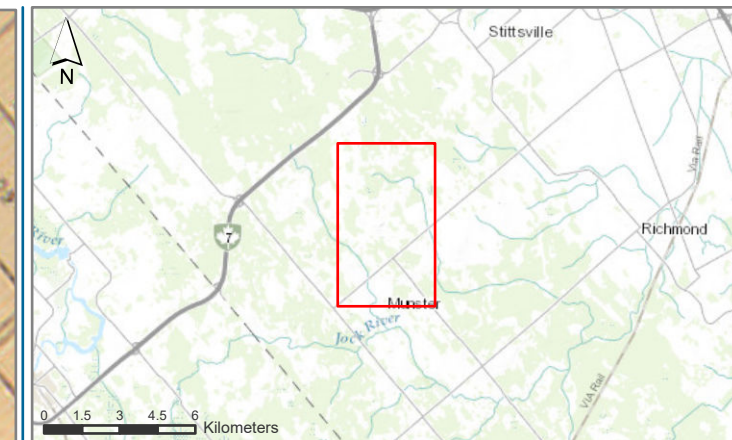
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1863



1879



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



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REFERENCES:
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SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863 MAP OF THE CARLETON COUNTY: FROM SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING
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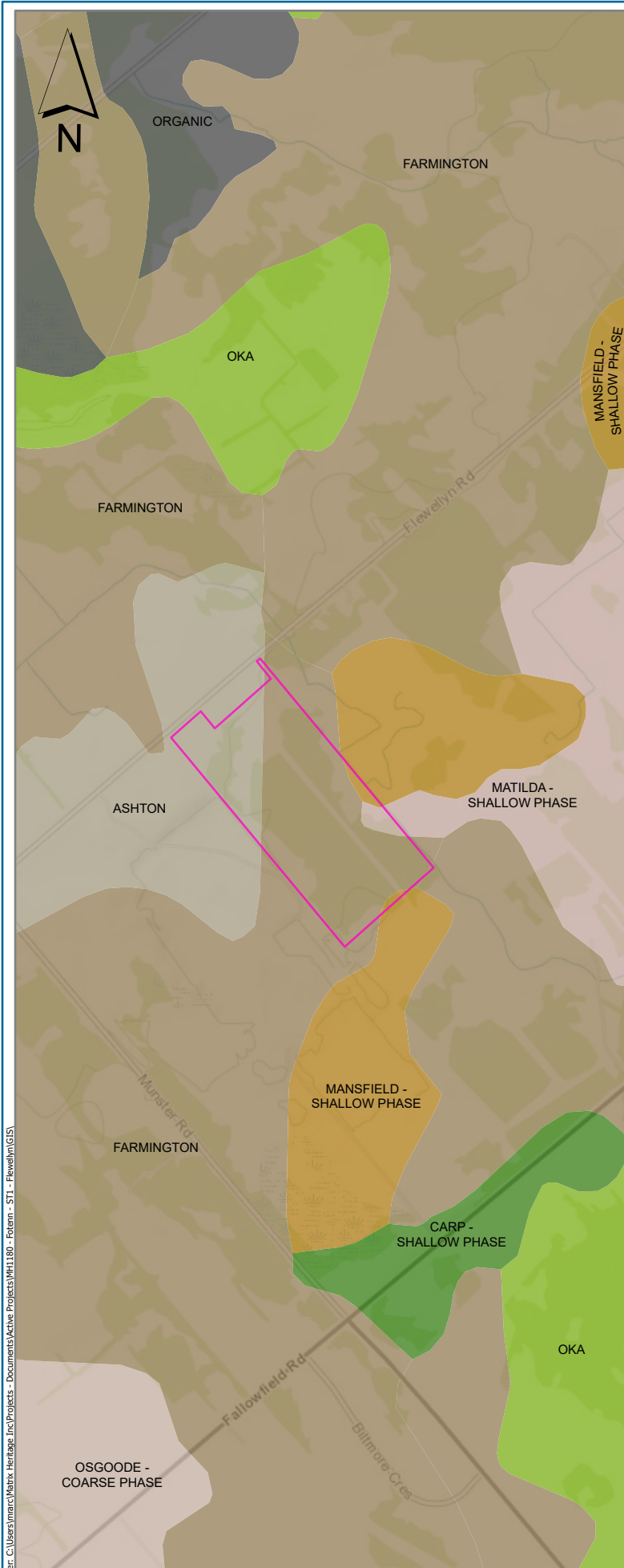
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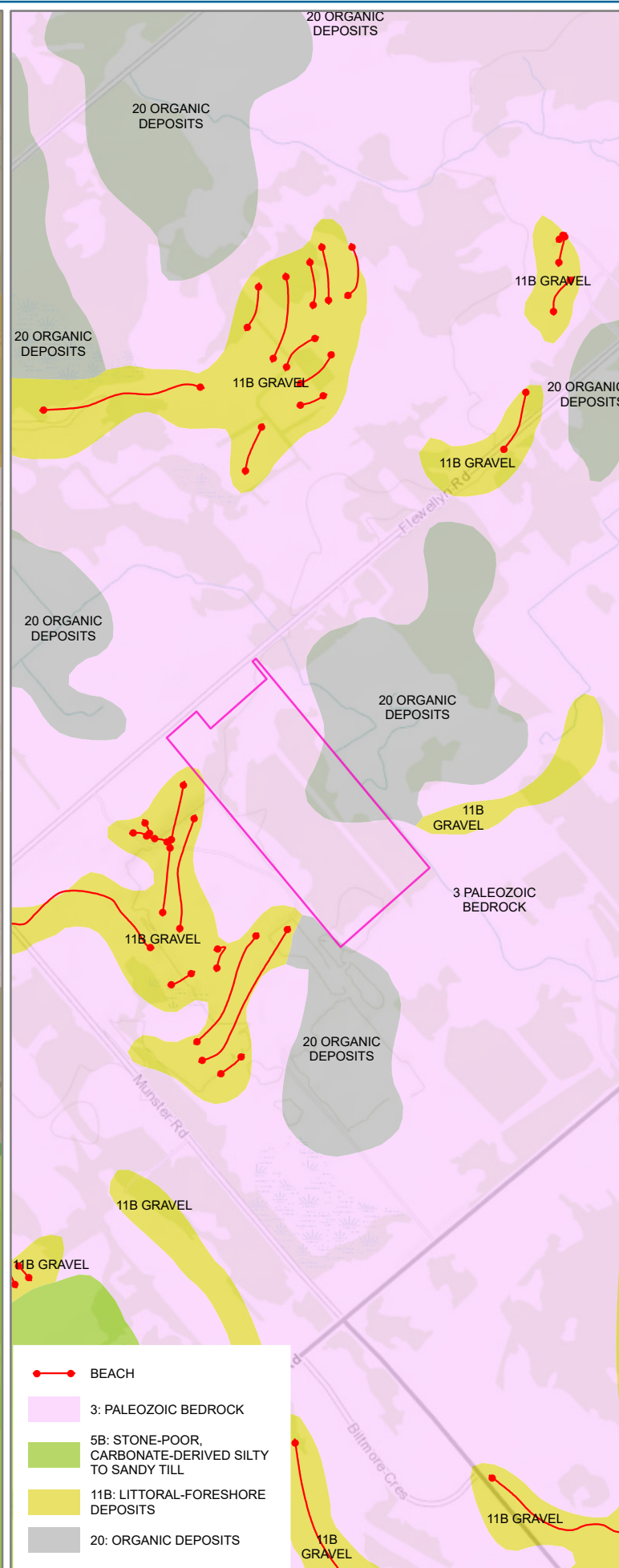
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PROJECT
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 7628 FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA

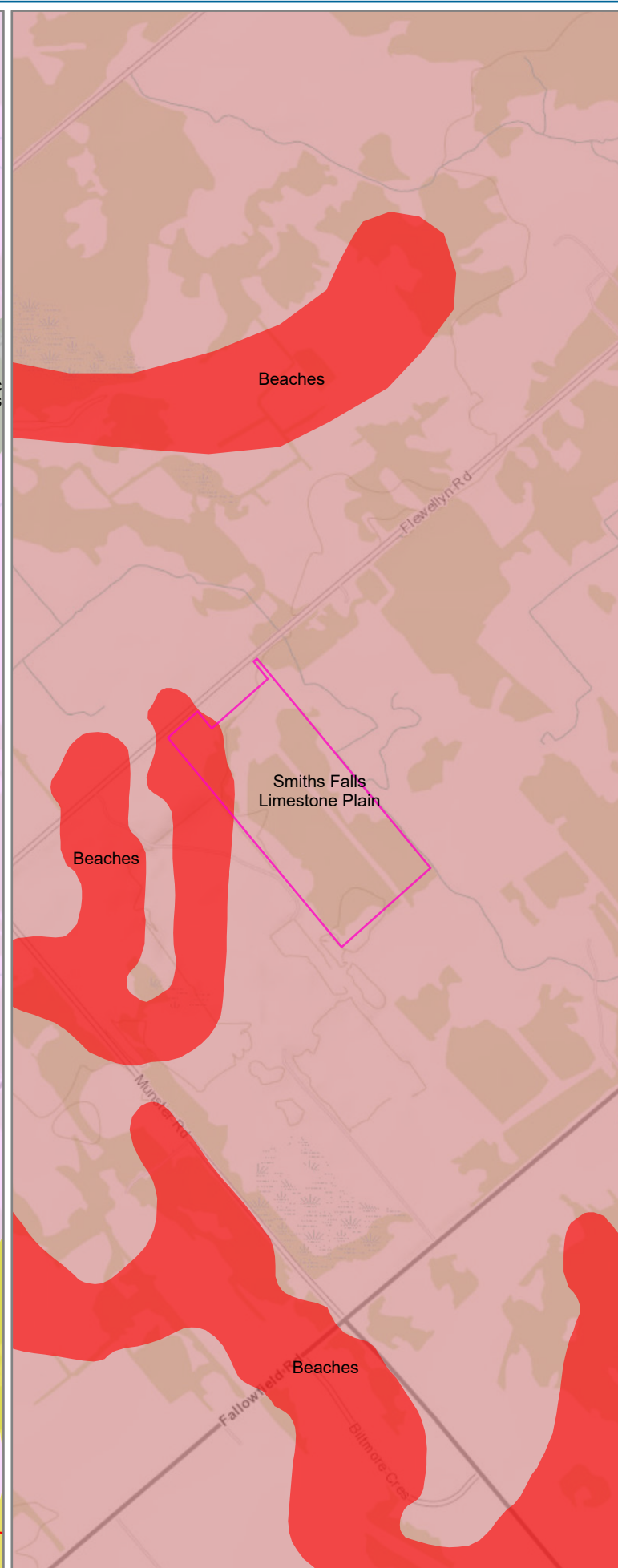
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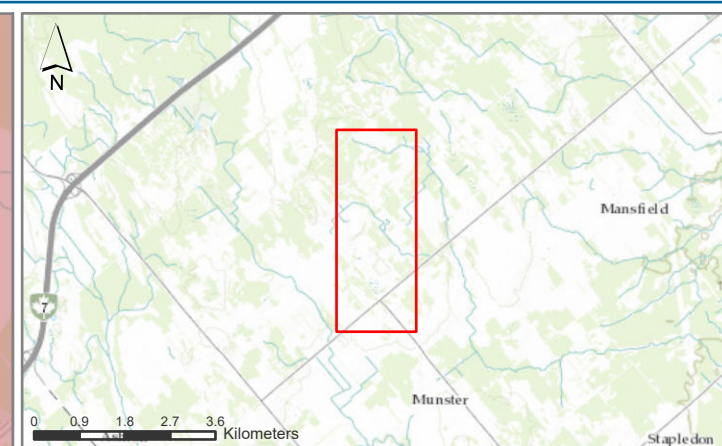
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

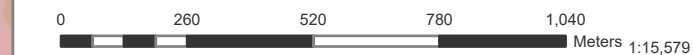


PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND

DEVELOPMENT AREA



REFERENCES:
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 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
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FILE MH1181

DATE 2023-08-09

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PROJECT
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 7628 FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY

MAP

5

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1181-D001	Test pitting in progress General conditions in the southern section of the forest	232	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D002	Test pitting in progress General conditions in the southern section of the forest	171	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D003	Test pitting in progress General conditions in the southern section of the forest	226	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D004	Test pitting in progress General conditions in the southern section of the forest	348	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D005	Deadfall in the southern section of the forest General conditions in the southern section of the forest	254	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D006	Deadfall in the southern section of the forest General conditions in the southern section of the forest	303	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D007	Deadfall in the southern section of the forest General conditions in the southern section of the forest	233	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D008	Deadfall in the southern section of the forest General conditions in the southern section of the forest	276	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D009	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	324	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D010	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	349	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D011	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	291	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D012	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	334	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D013	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	305	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D014	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	338	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D015	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	322	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D016	Test pitting in progress	249	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D017	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	354	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D018	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	16	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D019	Test pitting in progress General conditions in the southern section of the forest	74	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D020	Test pitting in progress General conditions in the southern section of the forest	125	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D021	Test pitting in progress	70	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D022	Test pitting in progress General conditions in the southern section of the forest	160	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D023	Test pitting in progress General conditions in the southern section of the forest	182	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D024	Test pitting in progress	237	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D025	Deadfall in the southern section of the forest	188	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D026	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	107	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D027	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	144	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D028	Test pitting in progress	56	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D029	Wet conditions in the central section of the forest	130	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D030	Test pitting in progress General conditions in the northern section of the forest	161	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D031	Test pitting in progress General conditions in the northern section of the forest	261	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D032	Bedrock in the northern section of the forest	178	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D033	Wet conditions in the northern section of the forest	122	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D034	Test pitting in progress	173	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D035	Bedrock in the northern section of the forest	180	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D036	Bedrock in the northern section of the forest	204	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D037	Bedrock in the northern section of the forest	299	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D038	Bedrock in the northern section of the forest	242	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D039	Bedrock in the northern section of the forest	346	M. Hunter	07-28-2023
MH1181-D040	Bedrock in the northern section of the forest	284	M. Hunter	07-28-2023

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1181	7628 Flewellyn Road Stage 2 Field Notes (One Note File)	M. Hunter

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

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