



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:

CRT Phase 4
1555 Shea Road, 5897 Fernbank Road,
and 5500 Abbott Street East Part Lots 26 and 27,
Concession 10, Geographic Township of Goulbourn,
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Claridge Homes (Claridge), undertook a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed CRT Phase 4 development at 1555 Shea Road, 5897 Fernbank Road, and 5500 Abbott Street East on Part Lots 26 and 27, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Claridge is planning residential development of the property (Map 2). The archaeological assessment was requested by the City of Ottawa in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision application. This assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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

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

A property inspection was undertaken on June 6, 2022. Permission to access the property was provided by the proponent with no limitations. Weather conditions were 20 degrees Celsius and sunny with excellent surface visibility. This site visit revealed recent changes to the nature of the landscape including the creation of an east to west utility and road corridor through the middle of the parcel.

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

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist. In areas which cannot be ploughed (as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1. MHSTCI 2011) (approximate area shown in blue in Map 6), a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 m intervals, as per Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011).
2. During Stage 2 assessment, clearly disturbed areas (areas as shown in red in Map 6) be excluded from further assessment as per Section 1.4.1, Standard 1.f. (MHSTCI 2011).
3. During Stage 2 assessment, the extent of permanently wet areas (approximate areas as shown in pale blue in Map 6) be confirmed through visual assessment and where the criteria of Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i. (MHSTCI 2011) are met, these areas be excluded from Stage 2 assessment.
4. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011).

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Claridge Homes (Claridge), undertook a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed CRT Phase 4 development at 1555 Shea Road, 5897 Fernbank Road, and 5500 Abbott Street East, on Part Lots 26 and 27, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Claridge is planning residential development of the property (Map 2). The archaeological assessment was requested by the City of Ottawa in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision application. This assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Goulbourn (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, portions of the development area have archaeological potential (Map 3).

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

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is in the geographic township of 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).

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. 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, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Engelbrecht 2011; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297–1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

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

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

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

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

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 100 acre lots, except for those on Concession 12, which were 80 acres. 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 early settlements in the area were the villages of Hazeldean and Richmond. Goulbourn Township was incorporated into Carleton County in 1821. Goulbourn Township was amalgamated into the City of Ottawa in 2001.

The original settlement of the village of Hazeldean was largely through the "Tipperary group" who settled on land on the northeast corner of the township in 1818 (Roberts 2004). This was a group of 183 "loyal protestants" and their families, led by Richard Talbot, who arrived in the area in mid-November following an arduous journey from Ireland beginning in June of that year (Young 2019).

The Village of Richmond, originally the Richmond Military Settlement, was named after the Duke of Richmond, who served as the Governor General of Canada. The village was created from Lots 22 through 25 of Concession 3, and the south half of Lots 22 through 25 of Concession 4. The main group of original settlers to the area were discharged soldiers from the war of 1812 who were mostly from the 99th regiment and had been stationed in Quebec. They arrived in the area in September of 1818 bringing men from the village of Hull with them to aid in the construction of supply warehouses,

homes, and other important infrastructure (Playter 1815). In the following years immigration to the village continued, many from Ireland, and by 1822 the population was close to 400, making it one of the largest communities in the township of Goulbourn.

The village flourished through out the 19th century as it occupied a convenient position between Bytown [City of Ottawa] and outlying communities with stops for both the passenger carriage service and the postal service (Walker and Walker 1968). By the time of its incorporation in 1850, the village was a strong agricultural community with several churches, shops, and fairgrounds.

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

Lot 26, Concession 10

The land registry records for Lot 26, Concession 10 are divided into the rear (north) ¼, and the front (south) ¾. The study area encompasses the entire lot.

The “50 acres more or less” of the rear 1/4 of Lot 26 were patented to Edward Bassett in January 1840, while the remaining “150 acres more or less” of the lot were patented to his son Edward Bassett Jr. in 1851 (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (4), Goulbourn (7)). Following these patents, both portions of the property have a similar trail of transactions.

In the 1851 census, Edward Bassett Sr. (60), an Irish immigrant and carpenter, was listed as married; however, no wife was listed residing in the shanty with him, only a 60-year-old widowed servant, Charlotte West (Statistics Canada 1851). This arrangement continued through to the 1861 census when they had moved to a log house (Statistics Canada 1861).

Edward Jr. and his wife Anne were married in 1848 and lived with their family in a one storey log house that was built in 1845. The 1851 census lists Edward Jr. as a 35-year-old farmer living with his wife Ann (23) and two children (Statistics Canada 1851). By the time of the 1861 census Edward Jr. is listed with his wife, three children, as well as Nancy Baron (a 17-year-old and possibly a domestic servant), Mary Basset (a 85-year-old married woman presumed to be Edward Jr.’s mother), and Margaret Bradly (a one year old with an unknown connection) (Statistics Canada 1861).

The 1861 Agricultural returns list both the elder and the younger Edward Bassett, one on Lot 26, Concession 11 (north of the study area) and other on Lot 26, Concession 10, though it is unclear which is junior and senior. The Edward within the study area on Lot 26, Concession 10 is shown as owning all 200 acres with 60 under cultivation (20 under crop and 40 as pasture), and 140 acres remaining wooded or wild. On the crop lands, Edward was growing spring wheat, peas, oats, and potatoes. An Edward Bassett house is depicted in the southwest corner of the lot on the 1863 Walling map (Map 4) with a neighbouring tenant house (Walling 1863).

In December 1869 Edward Bassett and his wife sold the entire property to Richard Flewellyn. The 1861 census enumerated Richard (27), Margret (23) and their son John, all Irish immigrants, as residing in Goulbourn Township in a one-storey log cabin (Statistics Canada 1861). Based on Tax Assessment Rolls, it can be speculated that the Flewellyns lived on Lot 26 of Concession 11 while clearing and working the study area on Lot 26, Concession 10 until circa 1876 (Shaw 2006). However, the 1871 census lists the Flewellyn family, Richard and Mary with six children by that time, between the Spearman and Tennant families. These are the neighbouring families depicted as living on either side of Lot 26, Concession 10 on the 1879 Belden map (Map 4), suggesting the Flewellyns moved to the lot prior to 1871. In 1870 Richard and Margret sold four acres of land in the rear 1/4 of

the lot to the Canada Central Railway Company, now the Trans Canada Trail along the north side of the lot (Belden 1879).

The 1879 Belden map shows Richard Flewellan (Flewellyn) as the owner of the lot with a structure where the tenant house abbreviation was previously shown in the southwest corner, while the Bassett structure no longer appears (Belden 1879). The 1881 census notes the addition of two children, then aged 5 and 2 (Statistics Canada 1881).

By circa 1887 Flewellyn had constructed a two-storey stone Gothic Revival Farmhouse on the lot. The house, adjacent to the study area, is known today as the Flewellyn/Jones House, and is in the same location as the structure shown on the 1879 map (Map 4). The Flewellyn/Jones House was designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in 2017 for its design value, the association with the Flewellyn family and the early settlement of Goulbourn Township by Irish Protestants, and as a reminder of the agricultural history of the township.

Flewellyn held the property until March 1909, when he sold a portion of his land to his son George for “love and \$1.00” (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (4), Goulbourn (7)). George inherited the remainder of the property from his father in 1915. The property remained in the Flewellyn family until 1947 when the Executrices of the Estate of George and Harriet A. Flewellyn sold the entire lot (less the railway lands) to George A. Jamieson.

Aerial imagery from 1976 shows the farmhouse and an outbuilding immediately to the northeast, adjacent to the study area (Map 5). Within the southern extension of the study area several structures are visible in various states of disrepair, although the imagery is not clear. The condition of these structures is clearer in a photo from 1991, where two to three log buildings are visible (missing their rooves), along with a larger barn with a small southern extension. By 2009 the log structures had been overtaken by the forest and by the time of the 2011 imagery, the barn had collapsed.

Lot 27, Concession 10

Lot 27, Concession 10 is divided into western and eastern halves, and as the study area only encompasses the northwestern corner of the lot, only the history pertaining to the western half of the property is recounted. Land registry records state the western 100 acres of Lot 27, Concession 10 were patented in 1824 to John Spearman Jr. (OLR Ottawa-Carleton (4), Goulbourn (7)). The 1863 Walling map (Map 4) shows a structure associated with J. Spearman in the southwest corner of the lot, outside the study area boundaries (Walling 1861). The structure is present in the later 1879 Belden map, but by that time was owned by Andrew Spearman who bought the entire 100 western acres of the lot from his parents in October 1870 (Belden 1879). Andrew kept the property until 1924 when his will passed the southwestern portion of his property, along with other lands, to his son Orran A. Spearman.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 63 hectare roughly rectangular parcel of undeveloped, former agricultural land. The study area is bounded to the north by Abbott Street East and the Trans Canada Trail, to the east by recent residential development, Fernbank Road to the south, and Shea Road to the west. Most of the study area is in Lot 26, Concession 10 with the northeast part extending slightly into the northwest corner of Lot 27, Concession 10. To the north and east of the study area are existing residential developments, to the south are active agricultural fields, and to the west are formerly

forested areas that are currently under residential development. Outside the southeast corner of the property is a storm water management pond. Adjacent to the property nestled in the northwest corner of the lot, but outside of the study area, is the Holy Spirit Parish Church and parking lot that has been previously subjected to archaeological assessment (Kinickinick Heritage Consultants 2006, 2009). Across Shea Road, from the church is Sacred Heart Highschool and the Cardel Recreation Complex.

At the time of assessment, the study area was largely a mix of cedar and juniper forest with a high voltage hydro corridor traversing, beginning in the southwest corner and running diagonally until it reaches the northern border of the property before heading east and continuing through the northeast corner. Recently, a corridor for the extension of Cope Drive (to the east) and related infrastructure was extended through the parcel to connect with Shea Road along the west side.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the broader Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 7). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205–208).

Soils of the development area are predominately Bainsville and Farmington, with smaller areas of Richmond and Grenville deposits (Map 7). Bainsville soils are part of the Castor Association and consist of imperfectly drained very fine sandy loam that generally ranges from 15 to 25 cm in thickness (Schut and Wilson 1987:34). Farmington soil is typically dark brown to olive in colour and has a sandy loam texture with finer sandy loam and silt occurring less extensively. The soils are typically level or very gently sloped and unevenly drained, with the level areas being imperfectly drained while the sloped areas have very well drainage (Schut and Wilson 1987:38). Richmond soils are imperfectly drained loamy very fine sands. Grenville loam is a till derived, well draining soil with undulating topography. Where topography is flatter, drainage can be imperfect. The parent material consists of rough, unassorted till and there can be many angular and slightly rounded stones and boulders throughout the profile. In some cases this can impact cultivation (Hills et al. 1944:37–38).

The surficial geology of the development area (Map 7) consists predominately of Paleozoic bedrock which is a limestone or dolomite bedrock with a veneer of soil. In the northeast and southwest corners are till deposits of sandy and silty compact diamicton, grey at depth but brown where oxidized that consists dominantly of lodgment till. The south-east corner is characterized as offshore marine deposits of clay and silt.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects.

The parcel adjacent and abutting the northeast corner of the study area was subject to Stage 1 to 3 assessment in 2005-2006 (Kinickinick Heritage Consultants 2006, 2009) (Map 3). This assessment was required prior to the development approval prior to the construction in 2007 to 2008 of the Holy Spirit Parish Church on the southeast corner of Abbott and Shea roads. Kinickinick Heritage

Consultants undertook the Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessments and unearthed a “Late Paleo to Early Archaic Site”, which is discussed in detail in the following section. While the Stage 3 assessment report notes the rarity and significance of this site, Stage 3 assessment was deemed adequate, and a portion of the site was to be preserved in a section of land between the church and the Trans Canada Trail to the north. Based on the site mapping, it is difficult to ascertain if any of the site was preserved, but it is apparent the scatter of materials recorded extends to the side of the field adjacent to the area under assessment though the current process (Map 3).

Other nearby archaeological assessments include a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lots 27 and 28 Goulbourn Township (Adams 2004), a Stage 1 Assessment for the Hazeldean Road Corridor between Terry Fox Drive and the Old Carp Road (Daechsel 2000), Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 11, Goulbourn Township by Heritage Quest Inc. (Earl 1999), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 570 Hazeldean Rd (Paterson Group 2012), a Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of 590 Hazeldean Road (Paterson Group 2013a, 2013b), and an ongoing Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of 5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and 6115 Flewellyn Roads (Matrix Heritage 2022a, 2022b).

The development adjacent to the southwest corner of the study area was assessed through a Stage 1 and 2 undertaken by Adams Heritage and Paterson Group (Adams 2014; Paterson Group 2014). Stage 2 identified two distributions of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts registered as the McGuire 1 site (BhFx-54) and the Mrs. McGuire’s School House Site (BhFx-55). Paterson undertook the Stage 3 excavations at both sites in 2015 (Paterson Group 2015a) and subsequent Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impact through complete excavation in 2016 (Paterson Group 2015b, 2016). Most of the material recovered at both sites dates from the mid-late 19th century, with little material suggesting a post 1900 date.

The McGuire 1 site (BhFx-54) does not correspond with mapped residences on the historic mapping and is likely the remnants of a domestic structure as seen by the vast amount of pane glass, fasteners, door and window hardware alongside the ceramics and personal items. It is speculated that circa 1860, this structure was demolished, abandoned, or moved closer to Fernbank Road to the north, the location of Mrs. McGuire’s house and School house by 1863.

Mrs. McGuire’s School House (BhFx-55) Stage 4 excavations uncovered no features relating to the schoolhouse but amassed an artifact assemblage comprised of structural items from the schoolhouse building and items that the students would have used daily for their lessons: slate boards and pencils, and ink wells.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are eleven registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the development area (Table 1). However, sites BhFx-6 to 12, 17, and 33 are supposed Early Archaic to Paleo sites identified by Kinickinick Heritage Consultants. The validity of many of Kinickinick’s Archaic and Paleo sites has been called into question. These sites were identified primarily on the presence of supposed expedient tools made of locally available stone cobbles (often not produced from materials typical for stone tool production) which lack characteristic manufacturing and use-wear marks. Furthermore, these objects are encountered across large areas, generally lacking any concentrations or intra site patterning typical of use and disposal of artifacts through anthropogenic means. Accordingly, this is a lithic industry not widely accepted by Ontario archaeologists. “Archaeological” sites based solely on this unverified industry are not presently considered substantiated archaeological sites. Given their unverified nature, only one of these sites (BhFx-33) has been accepted into the Register by the MHSTCI, all others are listed as ‘In Database - Awaiting Ministry Review’.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development	
					Review Status	Comment
BhFx-6	Findspot 3	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Camp / Campsite	Further CHVI	Swayze
BhFx-7	Findspot 4	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Camp / Campsite	Further CHVI	Swayze
BhFx-8	Findspot 5	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Camp / Campsite	Further CHVI	Swayze
BhFx-9	Findspot 6	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Camp / Campsite	Further CHVI	Swayze
BhFx-10	Findspot 7	Archaic, Early		Camp / Campsite	Further CHVI	Swayze
BhFx-11	Findspot 8	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Camp / Campsite	Further CHVI	Swayze
BhFx-12	Findspot 9	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	Camp / Campsite	Further CHVI	Swayze
BhFx-17	IBB2	Archaic, Early		Unknown	Further CHVI	Swayze
BhFx-33	Holy Spirit	Archaic, Early, Paleo-Indian, Late	Aboriginal	Other Camp/ Campsite		Swayze
BhFx-54	McGuire 1	Post-Contact	Euro- Canadian	House	No Further CHVI	Real site
BhFx-55	Mrs McGuire's School House	Post-Contact	Euro- Canadian	School	No Further CHVI	Real site

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

The Holy Spirit Site (BhFx-33) is adjacent to, and, if it is a verifiable archaeological site, may extend into the development area. Review of the Holy Spirit Site reports (Kinickinick Heritage Consultants 2006, 2009) show that many of the “artifacts” at this “Late Paleo - Early Archaic site” are not conventionally accepted artifacts. They appear to be cobbles and stones that, at most, may have been fractured through agricultural practices. The distribution of the finds presented in the Stage 3 report shows little patterning, other than some slight concentration toward the centre of the site, the location of a cobble fence line which could be the origin of some of these objects. Chert artifacts are noted in the report, but few are featured in pictures. Those provided do not appear to have been culturally modified and may well be natural pebbles or pebble fractures within the till deposits of the area (as noted in the physiography, the soils and physiography of the area derive from glacial till). However, given this is a registered site and is adjacent to the study area, further investigation was undertaken.

The objects collected during the assessments were transferred to the Manidò Chìman Museum at Pikwàkanagàn First Nation. Twenty-three objects from the Holy Spirit Site are photographed and featured on the Algonquin Way Cultural Center, Omàmiwininì Pimàdjowin, website. Review of the online images (while not a perfect substitute for a hands-on analysis) shows that, while many are not commonly accepted artifact types, a few chert artifacts are clear examples of common lithic tool manufacturing including items No. 430 and 589 (Figure 1). Flake No. 589, possibly Kitchisipi Chert, is a quintessential flake with signs of platform preparation, a bulb of percussion, flake removal scarring on the dorsal surface, and a hinge fracture at the termination. Flake No. 430 exhibits flake removal scars on the dorsal surface and possible compression waves and an erraillure scar on the dorsal face. Unfortunately, these few artifacts, albeit legitimate, are lost in the extensive collection which is polluted with hundreds of objects that may be naturally occurring. It is nearly a “baby out with the bath water” situation. Accordingly, while the site size extent and assemblage may be artificially exaggerated, the Holy Spirit Site (BhFx-33) does appear to be a verifiable archaeological site containing conventionally accepted artifacts.

The only other verifiable sites are the historical McGuire 1 site (BhFx-54) domestic site and the Mrs. McGuire’s School House Site (BhFx-55) noted above. Both sites have been completely mitigated through Stage 4 excavation.

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

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The southern extension to Fernbank Road and a line extending into the interior of the property, along with the northern side near the former rail line are in areas of archaeological potential indicated on the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999) (Map 3).

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, resource availability, and proximity to known archaeological sites. The previously identified Holy Spirit Site is adjacent to the current study area and is a strong indicator of archaeological potential within the development area. Furthermore, the soils of the study area are generally well draining, and the property is within 300 m of part of the recessional Champlain Sea. There are water courses through the property that, while modified, may have been seasonal streams and sources for water. Accordingly, the entire study area exhibits indicators of potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The development area is bounded by three historical transportation routes, Fernbank Road, Shea Road (an early 19th century road abandoned in the late 19th century before being reopened in the 20th century), and the Canada Central Railway along the northern side. Furthermore, Lot 26 was occupied in the 1850s and there is a historically documented occupation in the southern end of the study area, tied to the Bassett and Flewellyn families. The Flewellyn home, adjacent to the study area, is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and structures associated with this occupancy, and possibly the earliest colonial period use of the property, extend into the study area (as shown in the aerial imagery Map 5). Accordingly, the study area exhibits potential for historical period archaeological sites.

5.0 Field Methods

A property inspection of the development area was undertaken on June 6, 2022. Permission to access the property was provided by the proponent, with no limitations. Weather conditions were sunny with temperatures around 20° C. Field conditions were good with good lighting and surface visibility as per Section 1.2, Standard 2 (MHSTCI 2011).

As per Section 1.2 (MHSTCI 2011), this inspection was undertaken to confirm the current conditions, geography, topography, and to map features indicating archaeological potential and the extent of disturbances. This information informs decisions regarding what survey strategies are appropriate for Stage 2 assessment ended.

As per Standard 1, Section 1.2, the development area was inspected using a systematic approach. All areas were examined to confirm if features of archaeological potential were present and if there were any areas of disturbance which would have removed archaeological potential.

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the visit to document the current land conditions as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). The photograph locations and directions were noted, and all photographs were catalogued (see Appendix A). Photograph locations and directions are shown on Map 6. Please note that photographs are mapped using their figure number. The map and document catalogues are listed in Appendices B and C.

6.0 Record of Finds

A site inspection was undertaken on June 6, 2022. Conditions noted at the time of the inspection generally match those shown in the conditions mapping (Map 6).

The north end of the property is wooded and abuts the Trans Canada Trail, a former railway line turned into a multi-use pathway. Just outside the northwest corner of the study area is the Holy Spirit Church, and the location of BhFx-33, the Holy Spirit Site (Map 3). The west side of the property is defined by Shea Road (Figure 2 and Figure 3), the south side by an extension to Fernbank Road (Figure 4) between a historical farmhouse property and a more recent storm water management pond. The eastern side is delineated by newly constructed homes and ongoing residential development extending up to the development boundary the length of the development area (Figure 5).

The eastern side of the property has some areas previously cleared of trees and now overgrown where it abuts the neighbouring subdivision (Figure 6). Immediately west of the subdivision, the property is covered in cedar forest, which covers most of the property (Figure 7 to Figure 11). Within the forested areas there are sporadic areas of exposed bedrock with crevasses (Figure 12 to Figure 14). Archaeological potential is lower on the outcrops, but there are pockets with a veneer of soils intermixed, indicating potential. Throughout the northern half of the property soils appear shallow.

Running along the north side, then diagonally from the middle of the north side to the southwest corner is a large high tension hydro corridor that has been cleared of trees and is overgrown scrub land with pockets of low lying, wet areas (Figure 15 to Figure 18). To either side of the hydro corridor are forested areas. The forests are traversed with many walking trails. Low field stone piled walls and split rail fence lines are common throughout the property, attesting to the former agricultural divisions and use of the lands (Figure 19 to Figure 21).

The only notable disturbance in the study area is a corridor for the extension for Cope Drive and associated infrastructure (Figure 22 to Figure 25). This has been cut through the property from east to west with associated grubbing, excavations, and disturbances.

The property is generally level with sporadic pockets of standing water and exposed bedrock. There are a couple of flowing streams, perhaps ditches created from former streams, running from the centre of the property southward (Figure 26 to Figure 27).

Potential for most of the property is moderate as there are few notable landscape features. One exception is in the southern extension leading to Fernbank Road, passing by the extant Flewellyn house (a designated heritage building). While the stone house is not within the study area, the overgrown remnants of a few log structures and a collapsed barn with a limestone foundation are within the development area (Figure 28 to Figure 30). These structures are seen in the aerial imagery (Map 5). An open stone-lined well was noted immediately west of the barn and southeast of the log structures (Figure 31). The log structures may be the earliest dwellings on the property, associated with the mid-19th century Bassett family occupancy; first serving as dwellings, and later repurposed for farm outbuildings as the operation developed and newer accommodations were built. A small refuse area was noted to the north of the farm area (Figure 32).

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Matrix Heritage was contracted by Claridge to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed Stittsville Properties development at 5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and 6115 Flewellyn Road on Part Lots 26 and 27, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Claridge is planning residential development of the property (Map 2). The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated MHSTCI archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, primary historical research, and a property inspection.

This Stage 1 assessment concludes that, based on criteria outlined in *MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the entire study area has archaeological potential for pre-contact Indigenous and/or historical Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. This includes factors such as a known 19th-century historical occupancy of the study area including historical structures, the proximity of historical transportation networks, water sources and other indicators of potential. There is a registered pre-contact Indigenous archaeological site adjacent to, and perhaps extending into, the study area. The Holy Spirit Site (BhFx-33) is identified as a Late Paleo to Early Archaic site. While much of the material from this site may be questioned as to its cultural origins, there are veritable artifacts in the collection supporting the identification of an archaeological site at this location.

The property inspection revealed and documented several wet areas consisting of standing water, very saturated soils with bull rushes, dogwood, and other saturated soil species. These areas, as shown in Map 5, should be reviewed, and confirmed during Stage 2 assessment and may, at that time, be excluded from shovel testing as per Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.1.i. (MHSTCI 2011).

Current aerial imagery and the property inspection document deep disturbances to a corridor from the developing subdivision to the east through to Shea Road to the west for the extension of Cope Drive and associated infrastructure. As these activities have removed archaeological potential (Section 1.3.2 MHSTCI 2011), during Stage 2 assessment these areas should be excluded from Stage 2 test pit assessment (as per Section 1.4, Standard 1.f. MHSTCI 2011) as the disturbance is clearly extensive as noted during the site inspection (as shown in Map 6),

8.0 Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the development area has potential for pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources with areas that are likely permanently wet or deeply disturbed.

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

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist. In areas which cannot be ploughed (as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1. MHSTCI 2011) (approximate area shown in blue in Map 6), a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 m intervals, as per Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011).
2. During Stage 2 assessment, clearly disturbed areas (areas as shown in red in Map 6) be excluded from further assessment as per Section 1.4.1, Standard 1.f. (MHSTCI 2011).
3. During Stage 2 assessment, the extent of permanently wet areas (approximate areas as shown in pale blue in Map 6) be confirmed through visual assessment and where the criteria of Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.i. (MHSTCI 2011) are met, these areas be excluded from Stage 2 assessment.
4. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011).

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.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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 Claridge Homes 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

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12.0 Images



Figure 1: Flakes from Holy Spirit Site (BhFx-33). No. 430 dorsal (top right) and ventral (top left) and No. 589 dorsal (bottom left) and ventral (bottom right). Images from <https://www.thealgonquinway.ca/English/stone-stream-e.php>



Figure 2: Shea Road along west side (MH1090-D64)



Figure 3: Shea Road along west side with hydro corridor (MH1090-D65)



Figure 4: Overview of extension south to Fernbank (MH1090-D34)



Figure 5: New houses to east of study area (MH1090-D52)



Figure 6: Overview of eastern extent with new subdivision in background and forested area to right (MH1090-D02)



Figure 7: Typical forest in study area with walking trails (MH1090-D03)



Figure 8: Typical cedar forest (MH1090-D16)



Figure 9: Typical forest with sporadic bedrock/boulders (MH1090-D21)



Figure 10: Typical forest with path (MH1090-D53)



Figure 11: Forest along Cope Road extension (MH1090-D55)



Figure 12: Exposed bedrock on surface with patches of soil (MH1090-D07)



Figure 13: Exposed bedrock on surface with crevasses (MH1090-D08)



Figure 14: Cedar forest with sporadic limestone outcrops (MH1090-D45)



Figure 15: Overview of hydro corridor (MH1090-D15)



Figure 16: Overview of hydro corridor (MH1090-D24)



Figure 17: Overview of hydro corridor with wet areas (MH1090-D60)



Figure 18: Overview of wet area in hydro corridor (MH1090-D62)



Figure 19: Example of cobble fence line in wooded area (MH1090-D46)



Figure 20: Example of piled stone fence and rail fence (MH1090-D68)



Figure 21: Low stone fence line (MH1090-D14)



Figure 22: Overview of Cope Drive extension and disturbances (MH1090-D22)



Figure 23: Overview of Cope Drive extension and disturbances (MH1090-D59)



Figure 24: Overview of Cope Drive extension and disturbances (MH1090-D58)



Figure 25: Overview of Cope Drive extension and disturbances (MH1090-D19)



Figure 26: Small stream through southern area (MH1090-D49)



Figure 27: Small stream through southern area (MH1090-D50)



Figure 28: Western side of log structure (MH1090-D30)

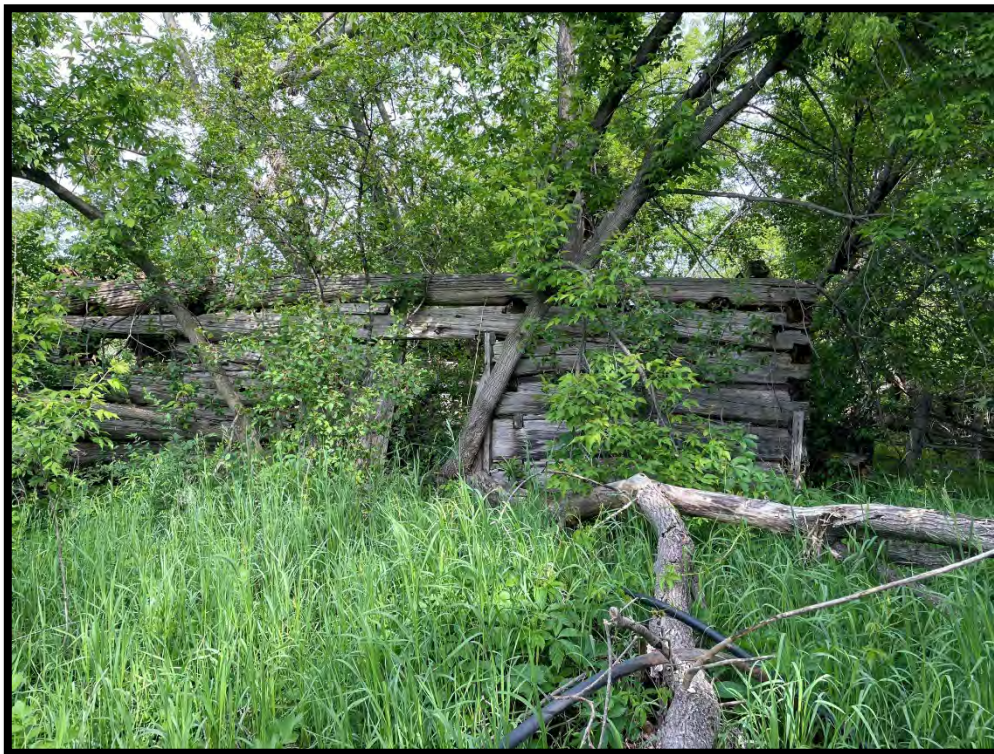


Figure 29: Southern side of log structure (MH1090-D35)



Figure 30: Northern side of collapsed barn (MH1090-D40)

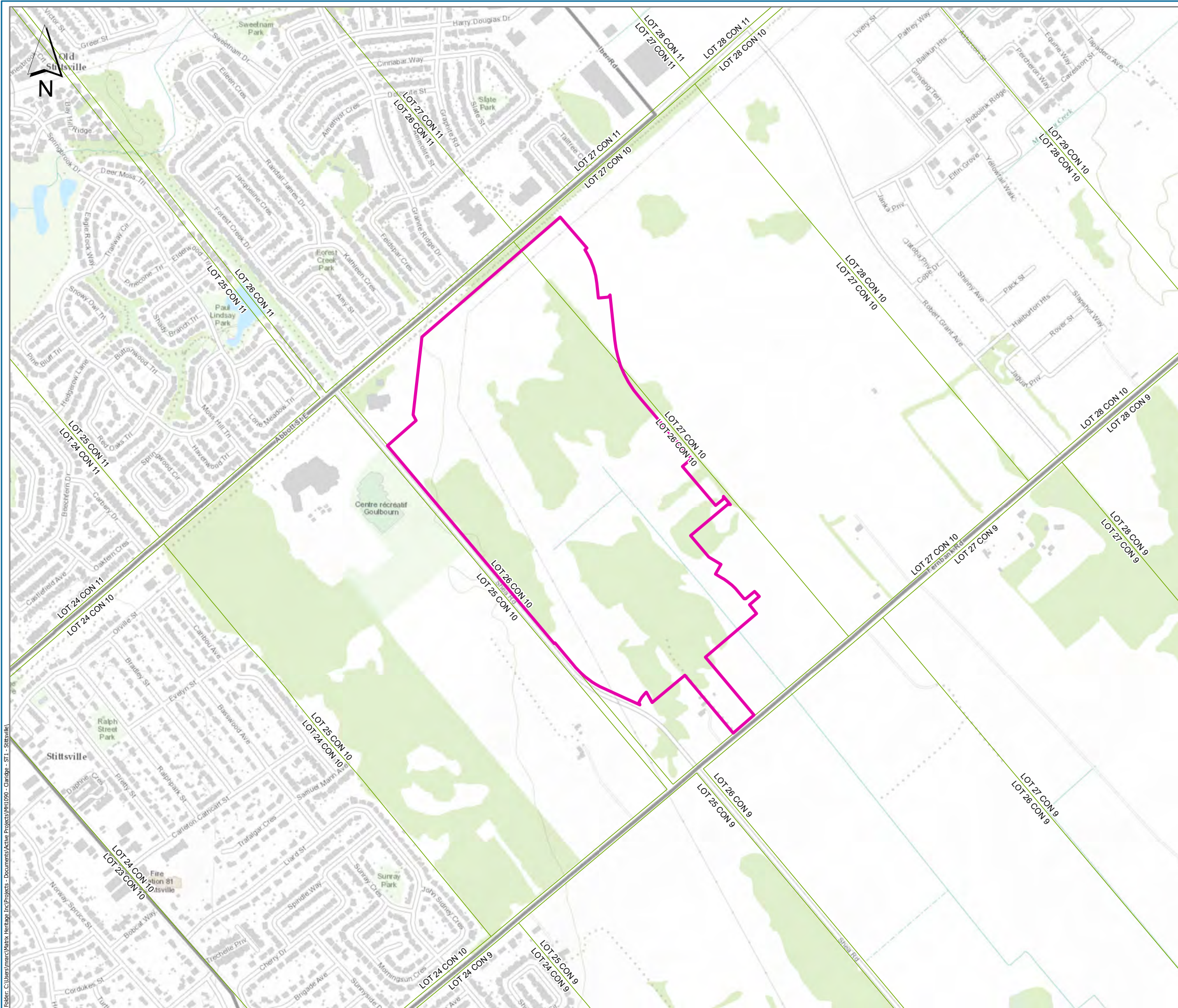



Figure 31: Stone-lined well (MH1090-D38)



Figure 32: Small refuse area north of the farm area (MH1090-D43)

13.0 Maps



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 CITY OF OTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., INTERMAP, USGS, METINASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

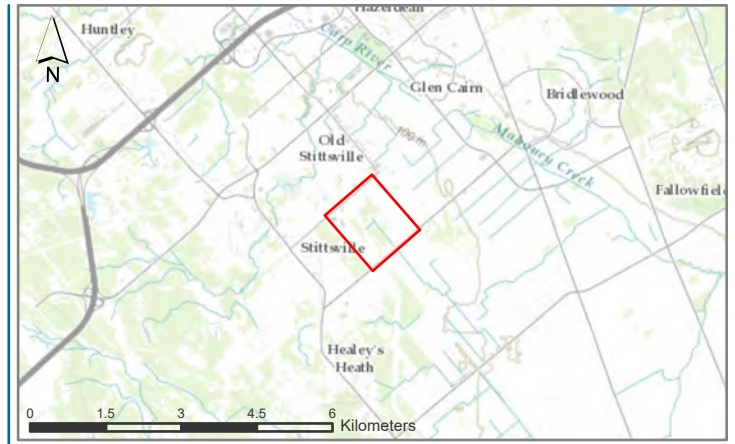
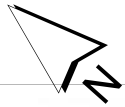
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PROJECT
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CRT PHASE 4, STITTSVILLE

TITLE LOCATION MAP
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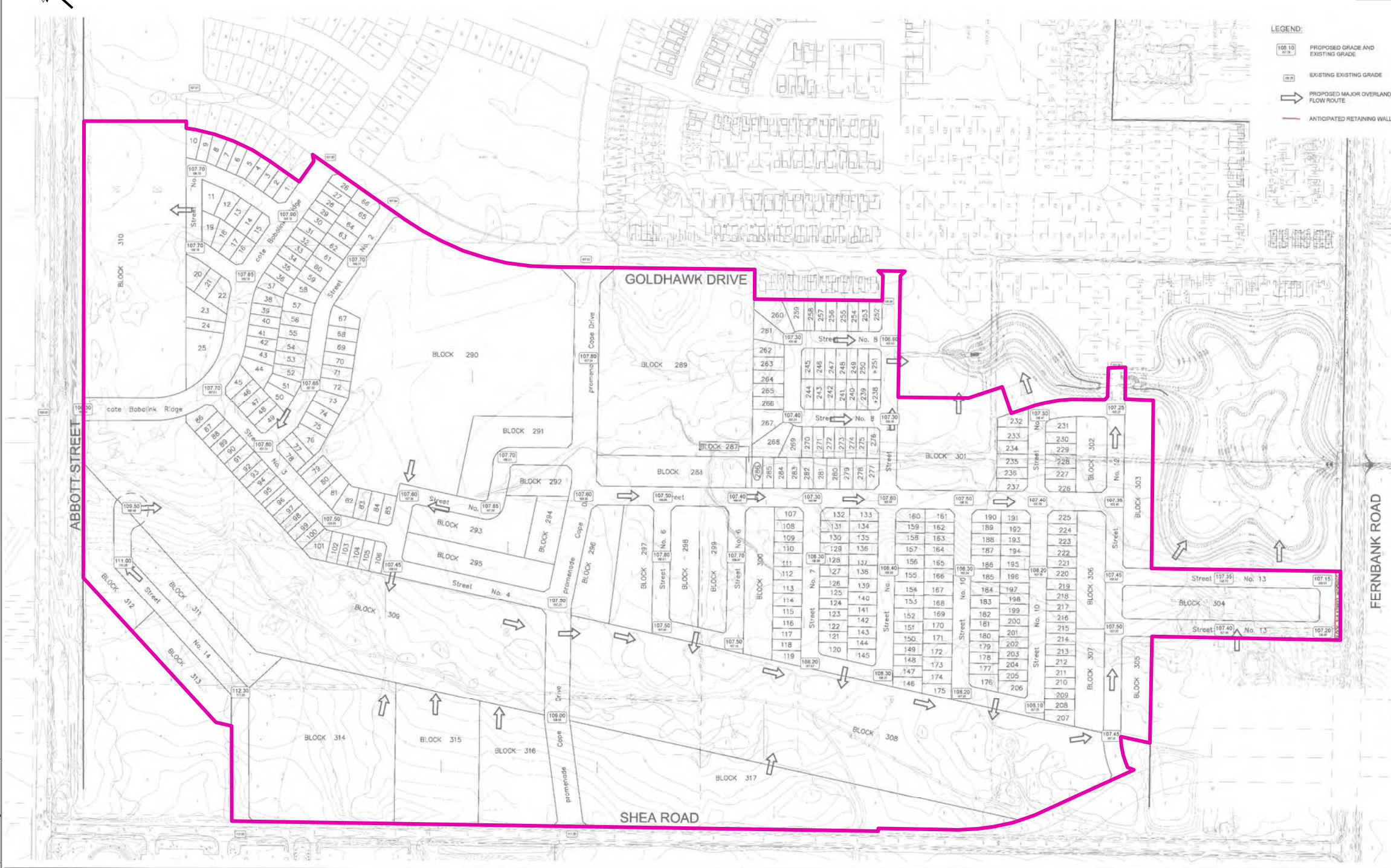
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LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



LEGEND:
 PROPOSED GRADE AND EXISTING GRADE
 EXISTING EXISTING GRADE
 PROPOSED MAJOR OVERLAND FLOW ROUTE
 ANTICIPATED RETAINING WALL



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

PLAN PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

Scale: N.T.S. Project Title: CRT PHASE 4 Drawing Title: CONCEPTUAL MACRO GRADING Sheet No.: FIGURE 6.1



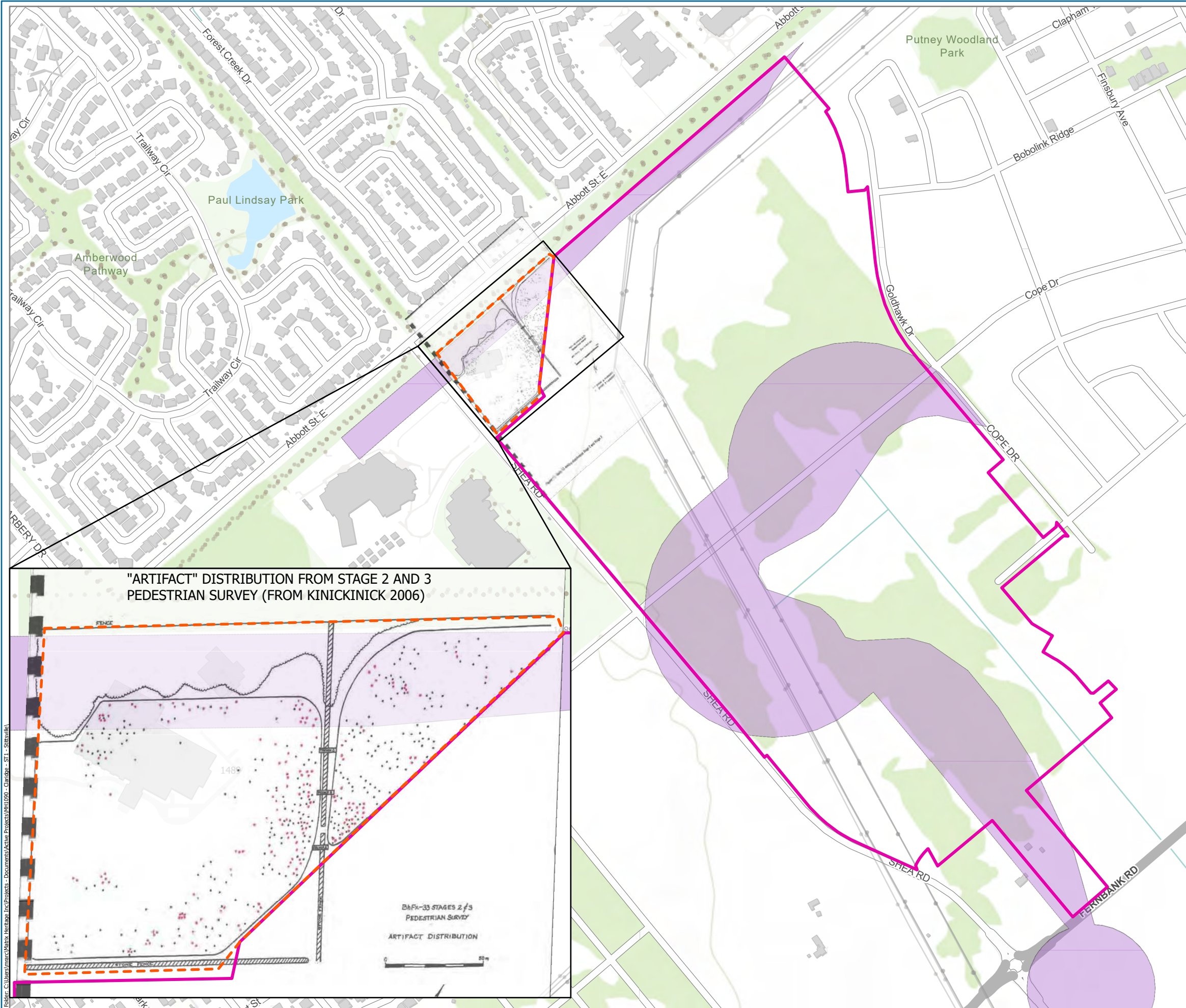
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PROJECT: STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CRT PHASE 4, STITTSVILLE


TITLE: DEVELOPMENT PLAN MAP: 2

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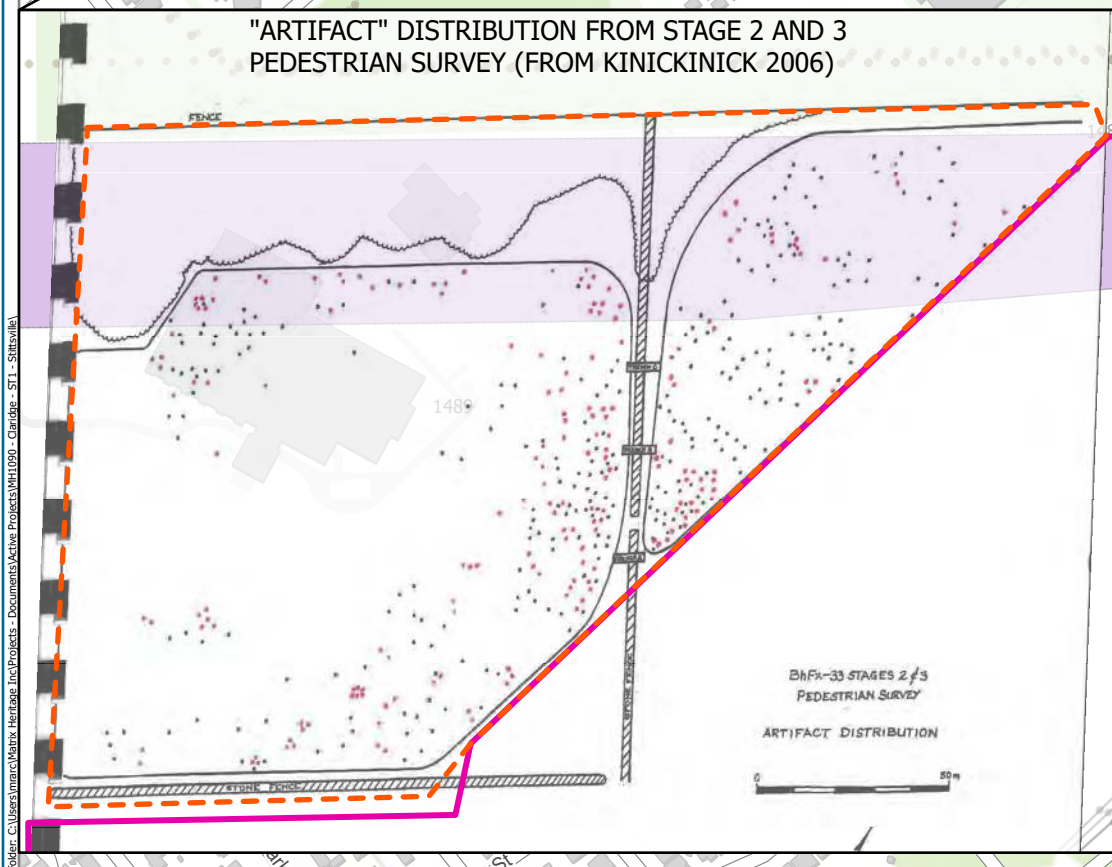


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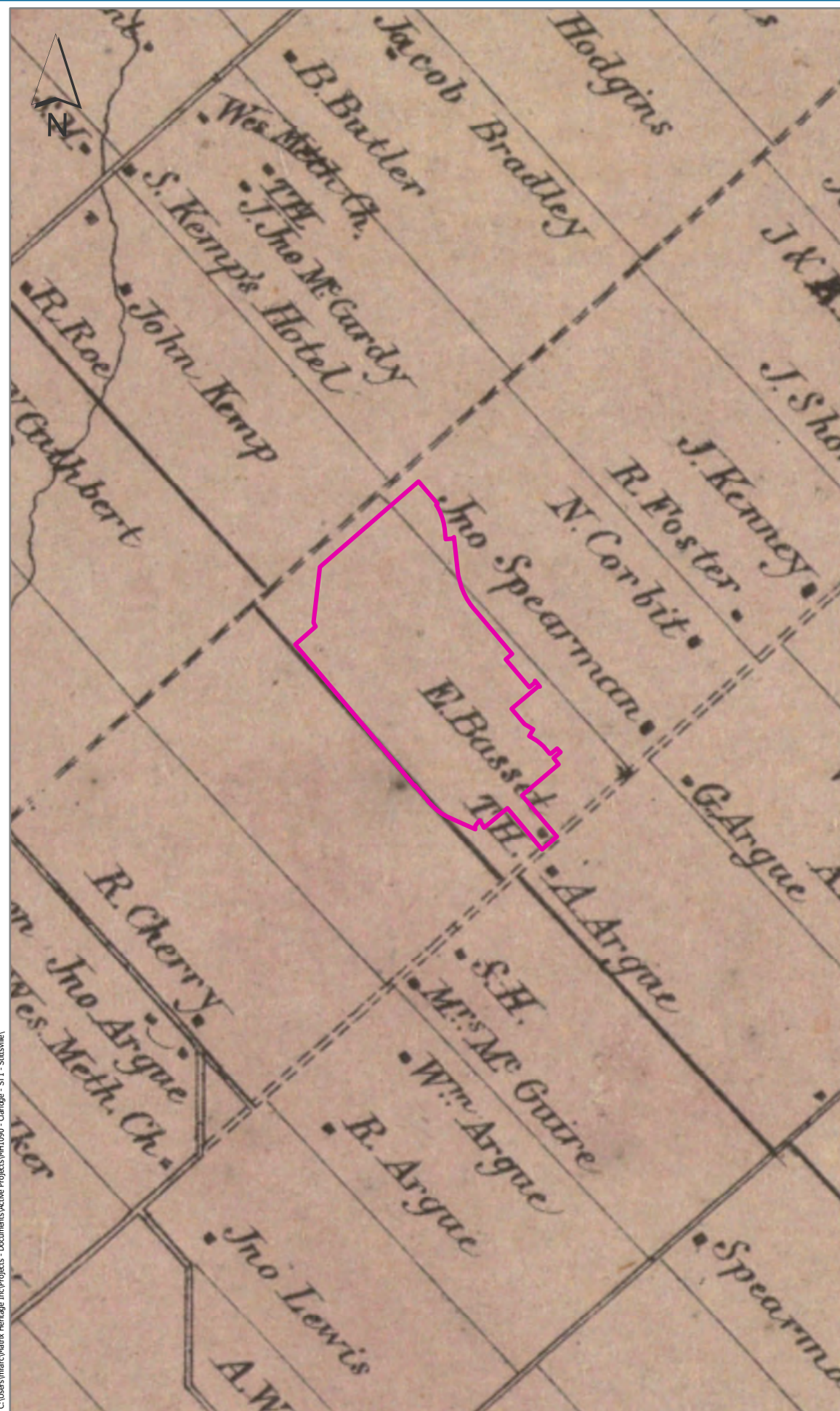
- STUDY AREA
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL ARCHEOLOGIQUE
- HOLY SPIRIT SITE (BHF-33)



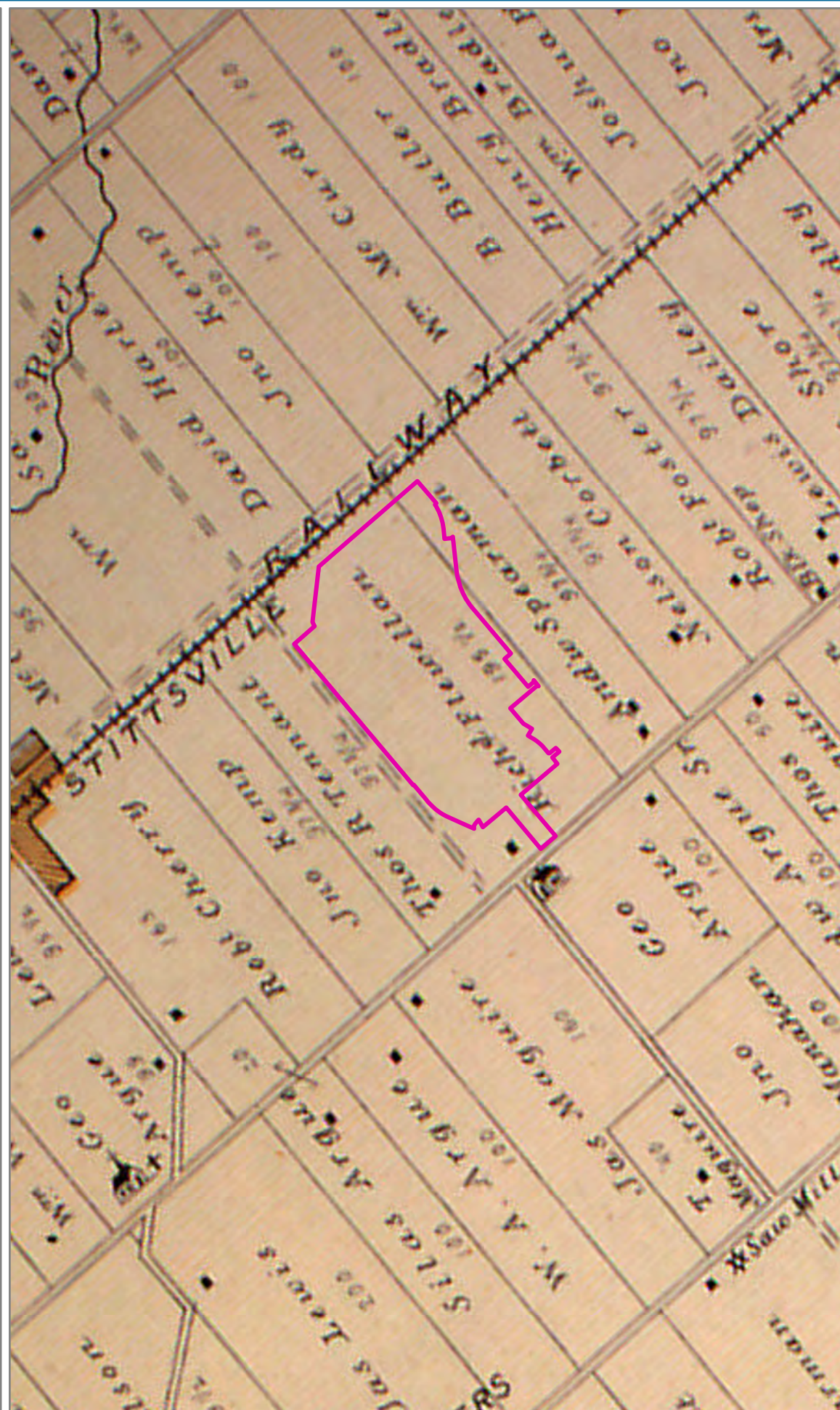

REFERENCES:
 ESRI COMMUNITY MAPS CONTRIBUTORS, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, SAFEGRAPH, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US CENSUS BUREAU, USDA, NRCAN, PARKS CANADA, ESRI, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, SOURCES: ESRI, AIRBUS DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N ROBINSON, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, GEODATASTYRELSEN, RIJWSWATERSTAAT, GSA, GEOLAND, FEMA, INTERMAP AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN 1999 POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM GEOOTTAWA



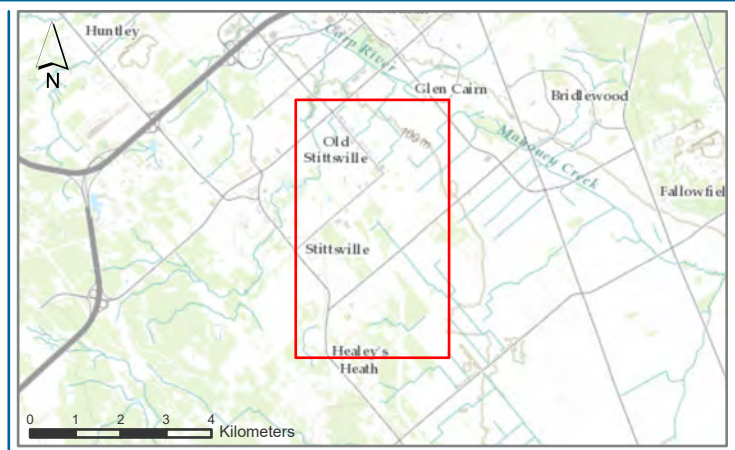
FILE MH1090	DATE 2022-06-16
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CRT PHASE 4, STITTSVILLE	CHECKED BY: NK
TITLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	MAP 3




WALLING 1861



BELDEN 1879



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



0 310 620 930 1,240
 Meterst:20,000

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

SEGMENT OF WALLING 1861 MAP OF THE CARLETON COUNTY: FROM SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING
 SEGMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY FROM THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON PUBLISHED IN 1879 BY BELDEN & CO., TORONTO.

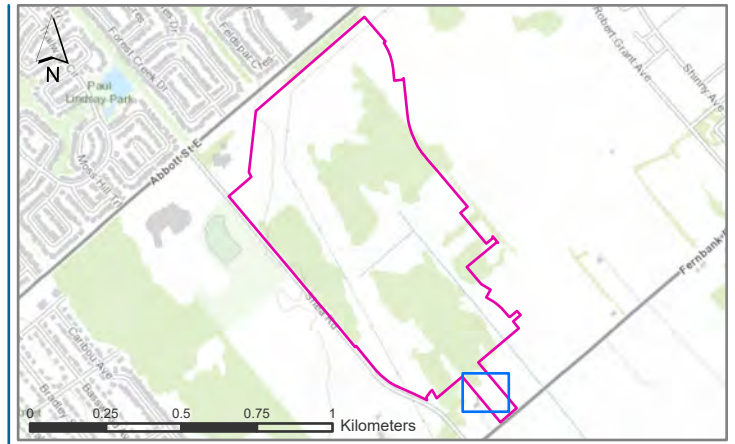
FILE MH1090 DATE 2022-06-03


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

PROJECT
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CRT PHASE 4, STITTVILLE

TITLE MAP
HISTORIC 4

Folder: C:\Users\imarc\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1090 - Caridge - ST1 - Stittville



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



0 10 20 30 40
 Meters 1:1,000

REFERENCES:
 CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN,
 GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE
 OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/
 NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
 AERIAL IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTAWA

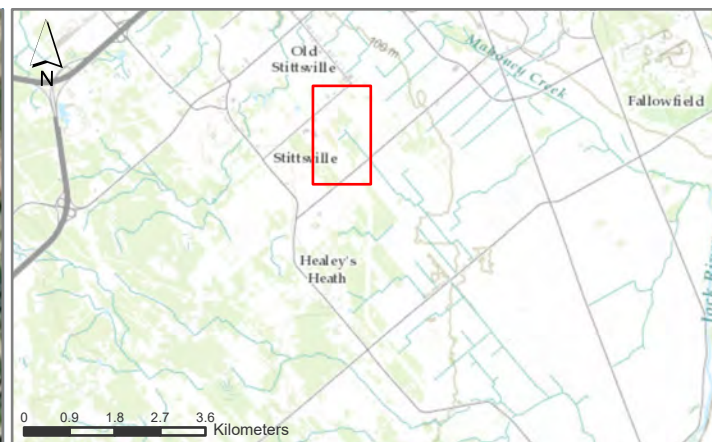
FILE MH1090 DATE 2022-06-16

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

PROJECT
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CRT PHASE 4, STITTSVILLE

TITLE MAP
AERIAL IMAGERY 5

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LEGEND

- STUDY AREA

RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY

STAGE 2 TESTING

- TEST PIT (5 M INTERVAL)

EXCLUSIONS

- PERMANENTLY WET (CONFIRM DURING STAGE 2)
- DISTURBED

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER



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

FILE MH1090	DATE 2022-06-16
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT CRT PHASE 4, STITTSVILLE	CHECKED BY: NK
TITLE RECOMMENDATIONS, KEY, CONDITIONS	MAP 6

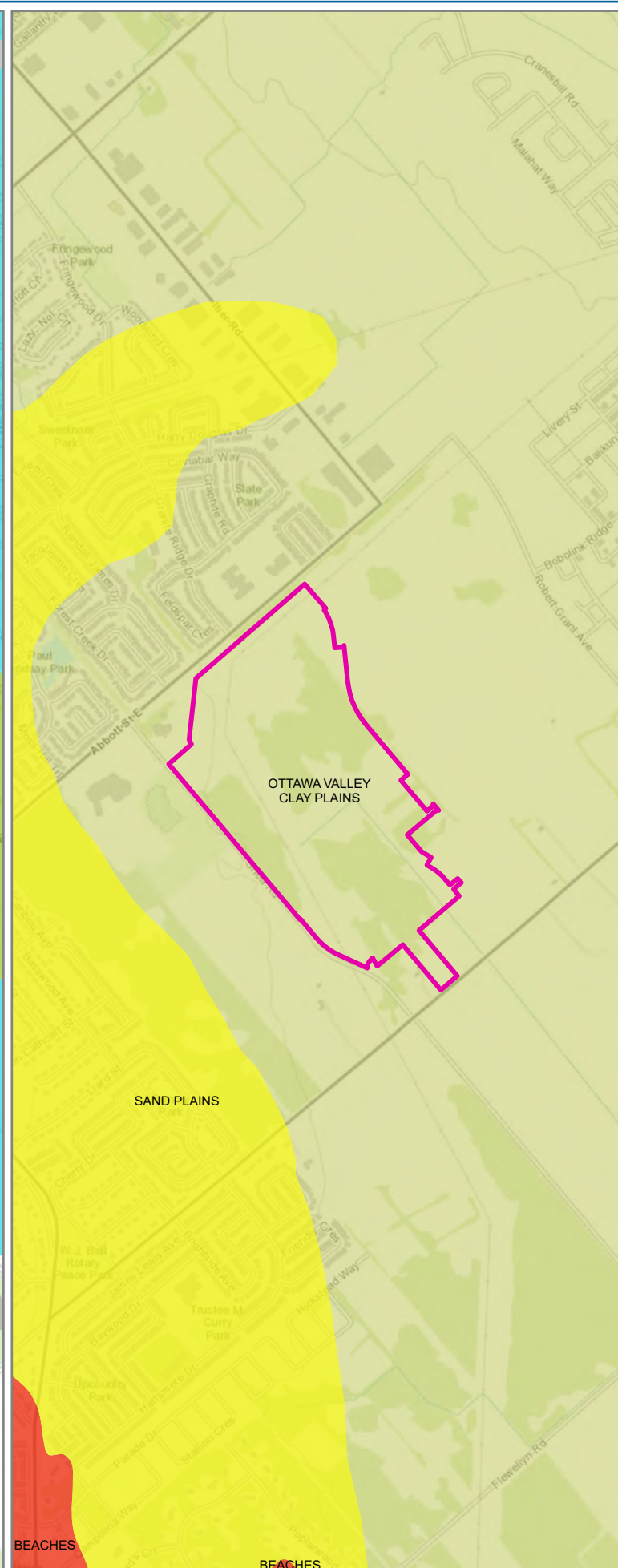
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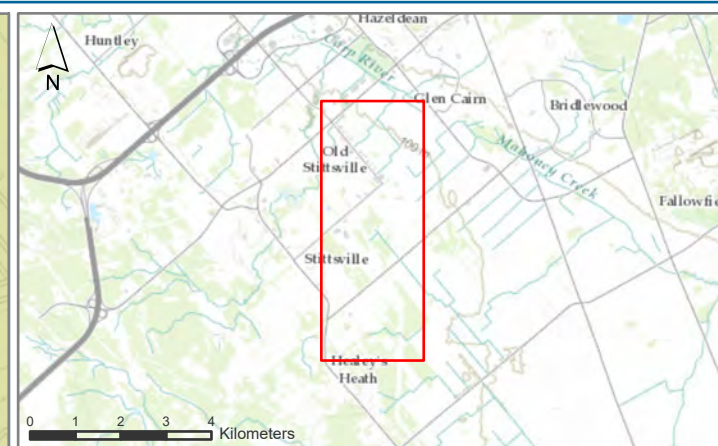
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



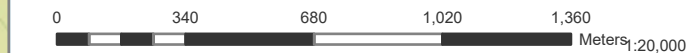
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
 SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
 CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1090 DATE 2022-06-03

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

CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 CRT PHASE 4, STITTSVILLE

TITLE MAP
SOILS AND GEOLOGY 7

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Comment	Bearing	Date	Photographer
MH1090-D01	Overview from eastern subdivision to forest	241	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D02	Cleared and overgrown area along eastern border	145	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D03	Cedar forest in northeastern area.	133	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D04	Exposed bedrock in northeast	331	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D05	Exposed bedrock in northeast	219	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D06	Exposed bedrock in northeast	220	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D07	Exposed bedrock in northeast	250	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D08	Exposed bedrock in northeast	249	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D09	Exposed bedrock in northeast on trials	63	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D10	Juniper scrub land in north central area	30	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D11	Conditions in northern area	131	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D12	Trail over cobble fence line	204	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D13	Open scrubland under power lines	225	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D14	Rock pile wall in forest, common throughout	100	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D15	Open scrubland under power lines	199	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D16	Forest in central area	167	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D17	Disturbances from Cope Road extension	237	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D18	Disturbances from Cope Road extension	80	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D19	Disturbances from Cope Road extension	73	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D20	Disturbances along side of Cope Road extension showing subsoil	341	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D21	Open, rocky forest along side of Cope Road extension	312	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D22	Disturbances from Cope Road extension	221	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D23	Power lines and scrub land from southern extent	4	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D24	View along power corridor	347	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D25	Rail fence and piled cobbles in forest	246	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D26	Overgrown cleared area in forest	69	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D27	Gravel trail through southern section with boulders piled along east side	120	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D28	Log structures in southern extension near Fernbank Road	109	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D29	Log structures in southern extension near Fernbank Road	121	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D30	Log structures in southern extension near Fernbank Road	121	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D31	Detail of log structures in southern extension near Fernbank Road	2	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D32	Detail of log structures in southern extension near Fernbank Road with cut nails	7	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D33	Log structures in southern extension near Fernbank Road	82	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D34	Open overgrown extension to Fernbank, south of structures	132	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D35	South façade of log structure with doorway	321	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D36	West façade of collapsed barn with limestone foundation	44	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D37	West façade of collapsed barn with limestone foundation	4	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D38	Open stone lined well west of barn, southeast of log structures	347	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D39	Open stone lined well west of barn, southeast of log structures	349	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D40	North façade of barn foundation	157	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D41	East façade of log structure	229	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D42	Limestone boulder in cedar forest just north of log structures	232	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D43	Small midden in wet area north of log structures	215	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D44	Small midden in wet area north of log structures	270	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D45	Limestone outcrops in cedar forest	60	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D46	Cobble fence line in forest	350	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D47	Small creek/ditch and wet areas in southern part of property	11	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D48	Small creek/ditch and wet areas in southern part of property	115	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D49	Small creek/ditch and wet areas in southern part of property	354	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D50	Small creek/ditch and wet areas in southern part of property	267	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D51	Cedar forest towards eastern side	252	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D52	Eastern edge and abutting new construction	145	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D53	Cedar forest towards eastern side	124	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D54	Rocky forest on south side of Cope Drive extension	247	06-Jun-22	BM

Photo #	Comment	Bearing	Date	Photographer
MH1090-D55	Forest in central area along Cope Drive extension	155	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D56	Power line from Cope Drive	155	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D57	Forest in western area, near Shea Road, along Cope Drive extension	335	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D58	Cope Drive extension near Shea Road	79	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D59	Cope Drive extension near Shea Road	220	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D60	Wet areas along hydro corridor	225	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D61	Wet areas along hydro corridor	87	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D62	Wet areas along hydro corridor	243	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D63	Scrub land along hydro corridor	350	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D64	Western boundary and cedar forest along Shea Road	342	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D65	Hydro corridor at southern end at Shea Road	135	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D66	Natural Gas and ditch along Shea Road	352	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D67	Split rail fence and cobble piles in cedar forest near Shea Road	266	06-Jun-22	BM
MH1090-D68	Split rail fence and cobble piles in cedar forest near Shea Road	49	06-Jun-22	BM

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1090	CRT Phase 4 (One Note File)	B. Mortimer

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Aerial Imagery	B. Mortimer
6	Recommendations, Photo Key, and Conditions	B. Mortimer
7	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer