



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Stittsville Properties
5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and 6115
Flewellyn Road
Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 9,
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 Caivan (Stittsville West) Ltd. (Caivan), undertook a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed Stittsville Properties development at 5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and 6115 Flewellyn Road on Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Caivan 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 Tourism, Culture, Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2022) included a review of the updated Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Sports' (MTCS) archaeological site database, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research including: land registry records, and historical maps.

The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Matrix Heritage 2022).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved both subsurface testing which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals, a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals as per Standard 2., Section 2.1.2 and Section 2.1.1 (MTCS 2011), as well as testing to confirm disturbance as per Standard 2, Section 2.1.8 (MTCS 2011). Fieldwork took place over 12 days on May 25, 30, and 31, as well as June 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13-15, and 17, 2022. Weather conditions ranged from sunny and humid to overcast with a light drizzle with temperatures between 15-30° Celsius. The intermittent light drizzle was not enough to impede vision and ground conditions remained excellent with no saturation or other excessive ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MTCS 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner.

During the pedestrian survey of a field in the southeast portion of the study area a cluster of artifacts was identified and collected from a location measuring approximately 40 x 30 m (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from 8 findspots indicating a date range of mid-late 19th century. The artifacts in the scatter most likely relate to the 19th century ownership of the property by T. McGuire, as noted in the historical research, and originate from a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation. This site has been registered with the MTCS as the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70). Under Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) this site is considered to have significant Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Stage 3 assessment is recommended (MTCS 2011).

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

1. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2.
2. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MTCS 2011).
3. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MTCS 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

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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 Caivan (Stittsville West) Ltd. (Caivan), undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Stittsville Properties development at 5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and 6115 Flewellyn Road on Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Caivan 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 Tourism, Culture, and Sports' 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, triggering the assessment process. The Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2022) found the entire parcel to have archaeological potential and recommended further assessment.

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Caivan. 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 & Co. 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); Matouweskariini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (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 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, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 3, and the south half of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 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).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

Lot 24, Concession 9

The “two hundred acres more or less” of Lot 24, Concession 9 were patented to Robert Argue in 1867 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Goulbourn, Book 6). Robert was a son of George Argue, one of the original settlers of the township. George Argue was married to Mary Wilson.

Robert was born in County Cavan in 1810 and emigrated with his parents and siblings around 1821. The 1863 Walling map shows William A. Argue on the east half of Lot 24 with his father Robert on the west half with both dwellings north of the development area (Map 3). Land registry records note this division with the sale of the northeast half to William in January of 1868 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Goulbourn, Book 6). In 1883, Robert sold the 100 acres of the west half to his son, Silas. The 1879 Belden map (Map 3) illustrates Silas as the occupant of the west half at that time and indeed the 1881 Census indicates that Robert and his wife continued to live on the west half, with Silas and his family (Statistics Canada 1881). Both halves remained in the Argue family until 1947 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Goulbourn, Book 6).

Lot 25, Concession 9

Land registry records show Lot 25, Concession 9, divided into west and east sections, but the transactions are interrelated.

The west half was patented in 1824 to John McGuire, a colour sergeant in the 99th Regiment of Foot whose rank entitled him to the 200 acres. The property, noted as “All lot 25, less 40 acres” was passed to his wife Elizabeth and their sons upon his death in 1859. The lot remained in the McGuire family until 1929 when it was sold to John W. Davidson (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Goulbourn, Book 6).

The east half, including the archaeological site area, was patented in 1842 to John Hall. At some point, not recorded in the land registry, John McGuire acquired the property and, as recorded for the west half, on his death in 1860, his will passed the property to his wife and sons but notably the front (south) 40 acres of the east half passed to his eldest son Thomas. Thomas held his 40-acre parcel through to 1912 when he sold it to George McGuire, a relative of unknown relation. Thomas also inherited a 50-acre parcel on the rear of Lot 27, Concession 9 that held until his death in 1919.

The Walling map of 1863 (Map 3) shows Mrs. McGuire (widow of John) living in the northwest corner of the lot and a schoolhouse is depicted just to the east of the homestead, both well removed from the development area. The Belden map of Goulbourn Township from 1879 shows most of the lot as being owned by James Maguire, son of John (Map 3). At this time the lot appears to have been well situated within the surrounding community. The area's dominant town, Stittsville, as well as the smaller crossroads community of Rathwells Corners, were both nearby.

The house shown in 1863 is still depicted in the northwestern corner of the lot. By this time the schoolhouse is no longer depicted on Lot 25 and a new one is shown on Lot 26 to the east. A dwelling is shown on the 1879 map in the southeastern quadrant of the lot, in the same area as the archaeological site. This is shown as the Thomas McGuire home (Map 3). As noted, Thomas inherited this parcel upon his father's death in 1860. Thomas is listed in the 1861 census as residing

with his mother and siblings (Library and Archives Canada 1861), but by the 1871 census at age 32 is living with his wife Susan (30), and their children John (6), Florence (4), Elizabeth (2), Thomas Jr. (3 months), and Charles Erskine (34) a farm laborer (Statistics Canada 1871). Thomas died February 10, 1919, of cancer at the age of 80.

Despite his residence being shown in the study area on Lot 25, Concession 9 there is also a second residence attributed to a T. McGuire on the 1879 map on nearby Lot 27, Concession 9. Therefore, it is difficult to say definitively where Thomas McGuire and family resided. The Ottawa Directory lists Thomas as living on Lot 27, Concession 9 in 1864 and 1866 (Ancestry.com 2013; Mitchell and Co 1864), with his brother James as residing on Lot 25, Concession 9.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 66 hectare roughly rectangular parcel. To the northwest and southwest of the development area is existing residential development while to the northeast and southeast is active agricultural land with rural residential homes (Map 4). The northwest boundary is defined by Shea Road and the southeast by Flewellyn Road. The development area is divided into south-west and north-east halves, corresponding with Lots 24 and 25 respectively. There is a large storm water management pond dividing the halves. The north-east half is generally open with an agricultural field along the eastern limit, with recent disturbances from the adjacent development in the western corner. A high voltage hydro corridor runs diagonally through the western part and defines the eastern boundary of the south-west half of the development area. The south-west half is lightly to heavily wooded with some trails and a seasonal creek visible in topographic mapping (Map 1).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the broader Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region with sandy plains along the western extent (Map 5). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. The study area is located within an area of sand deposits. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (ca. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205–208).

Soils of the development area are predominately Bainsville and Reevecraig, with smaller areas of Richmond, Farmington, and Organic deposits (Map 5). 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). Reevecraig soils are fine to very fine calcareous marine or fluvial sands. The topography is generally level to very gently sloping resulting in imperfect drainage with slow to moderate surface runoff (Schut and Wilson 1987:67). Richmond soils are imperfectly drained loamy very fine sands. 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).

The surficial geology of the development area (Map 5) consists of a small area of Paleozoic bedrock which is a limestone or dolomite bedrock along the western edge. A central east to west deposit of

fine-to-medium grained sand, that is calcareous and commonly fossiliferous; a nearshore sand generally occurring as a sheet or as bars or spits associated with glaciofluvial materials. Along the north side is a till deposit of sandy and silty compact diamicton, grey at depth but brown where oxidized that consists dominantly of lodgment till. The south-east quarter is characterized as offshore marine deposits of clay and silt. Organic deposits are mapped in the north-east and northwest corners and consist of mainly muck and peat in bogs, fens, swamps, and poorly drained areas.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The current development area was subject to a previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment which concluded, based on criteria outlined in the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Section 1.3, 2011), that the entire study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Matrix Heritage 2022). Accordingly, Stage 2 assessment of the development area was recommended.

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments in the area 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), and a Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of 590 Hazeldean Road (Paterson Group 2013a, 2013b).

The development abutting the northwest boundary of the study area was assessed through a Stage 1 and 2 undertaken by Adams Heritage (P003-373-2013) 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 schoolhouse, 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 two registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the development area, the McGuire 1 site (BhFx-54) 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 south eastern frontage along Flewellyn Road and a couple of pockets on the north west side fall in areas of archaeological potential indicated on the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999).

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, and resource availability. While the study area partially consists of imperfectly drained soils it is near wetlands and a seasonal tributary to the Carp River. There are beach formations and sandy deposits to the west associated with post-glacial landscapes. Accordingly, the entire study area exhibits 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 located on two main concession roads. Lot 24 was granted in 1824, with both lots being occupied by the 1863 Walling survey (Map 3). A structure is shown in the southeast corner of the study area in the 1879 Belden map (Map 3). Accordingly, the study area exhibits potential for historical period archaeological sites.

5.0 Field Methods

The majority of the study area (41 ha or 62%) was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MTCS 2011) and was subject to shovel testing (Map 4) at 5-meter intervals. This included lightly to heavily wooded areas; patchy open grassy areas in woodlots; trails, paths, corridors through the property; and grassy grubbed areas under the hydro corridor west of the agricultural field where ploughing could not proceed due to root and rock content (Figure 1 to Figure 27). 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.

Pedestrian survey was conducted where ploughing was possible as per Section 2.1.1 (MTCS 2011) (Map 4). This area (15 ha or 23%) was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5 metre intervals (Figure 28 to Figure 31). All surveyed fields had been ploughed and disked prior to commencing fieldwork. Fields were adequately weathered and exhibited no new growth with good surface visibility of at least 80% as per Section 2.1.1 (MTCS 2011). When archaeological resources were encountered during pedestrian survey, the survey transects were reduced to 1 m intervals over a 20 m radius around the initial find. Survey continued outward at a 1 m interval until the full extent of the scatter had been identified as per Standard 7, Section 2.1.1 (MTCS 2011). Stage 3 CSP methods were used to record the artifact scatter as per Section 3.2.1. All artifact locations were accurately surveyed using a Trimble Catalyst GPS antenna with real-time data corrections providing approximately 2 cm accuracy. Sire coordinates are provided in the Supplementary Documentation package. All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramic sherds, were collected following survey.

Disturbed areas were noted in the northern central part of the development area associated with a hydro corridor, ditches related to an adjacent stormwater management pond, and areas where construction activity had expended into the development area from the north (Figure 32 - Figure 35). A footprint for a storage building in the southeastern part of the study area was also excluded as deeply disturbed (Figure 36). Areas that were obviously deeply disturbed (4 ha or 6%) were excluded from further testing as per Standard 2.b. Section 2.1 (MTCS 2011). Areas where disturbances were not as obvious (6 ha or 9%) were tested judgmentally to confirm deep disturbance (Figure 37) as per Section 2.1.8 (MTCS 2011).

A pond in the northwest part of the study area was considered permanently wet (0.01 ha or <1%) and was excluded from testing as per Section 2.1., Standard 2.a.i. (MTCS 2011) (Map 4) (Figure 38).

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ESRI ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using the digitized develop plan mapping overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map on an iPad with GPS.

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

Field work took place over 12 days on May 25, 30, and 31, as well as June 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13-15, and 17 2022. Weather conditions ranged from sunny and humid to overcast with a light drizzle with temperatures between 15-30° Celsius. The intermittent light drizzle was minimal and ground conditions remained excellent with no undue saturation or other ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MTCS 2011). Permission to access the property was

provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

All artifacts from the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment are contained in a single banker's box, held at Matrix Heritage's lab facility for long term storage. All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. Artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix B, C, and D.

Soils in the ploughed field were a medium brown sandy clay while the test pit survey revealed that soils to the west of the field were slightly sandier with a light yellow and grey sandy subsoil. In some areas the topsoil appeared mottled with debris intermixed, possibly disturbed by the clearing of the trees that occurred in the years prior to assessment. Stratigraphy across the western half of the site generally consisted of 20-25 cm of a medium to dark brown sandy loam over lighter reddish brown sandy subsoil. No archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 test pit survey of the study area.

During the Stage 2 pedestrian survey a scatter of 19th century Euro-Canadian material was encountered in the southeastern agricultural field near the intersection of Shea and Flewellyn Roads. The main concentration measures approximately 40 x 30 m and has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70) after the mid to late 19th century landowners.

A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from 8 findspots during the Stage 2 assessment of the T. McGuire site (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). The assemblage is typical of mid-late 19th century domestic sites and is mostly made up of domestic items such as ceramics (n=42), glass (n=8), and one piece of cast iron. No pre-contact archaeological sites were found, but a fragment from a possible quartz flake was found (Figure 39) during field walking the northern section of the ploughed agricultural field. Intensification in the area revealed no further items or conclusive artifacts. The quartz piece may simply be a natural fragment of quartz, but it was retained regardless.

The ceramic assemblage from the T. McGuire site is mostly made up of refined white earthenware (n=16, 1830+) and vitrified white earthenware (n=25, 1845+) (Figure 40 and Figure 41) sherds, with one rim sherd of coarse stoneware (Figure 42). Only four pieces of refined white earthenware are decorated, two pieces with a green transfer printed design (Figure 43), and two moulded with a dotted pattern around the rim (Figure 44). The vitrified white earthenware sherds are undecorated. A base of a bowl was recovered with a maker's mark stamp that reads "Stone China, James Edwards & Son, Dalehall", which dates between 1851 and 1882 (Figure 45) (Birks n.d.). Glass items include the base of a dark green olive wine bottle (Figure 46), pane glass, a colourless moulded tumbler fragment, and five shards of unidentified bottle glass that are either cobalt blue or colourless.

Generally, based on the high number of vitrified white earthenware sherds, the scatter from the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70) relates to a mid to late 1800s domestic Euro-Canadian occupation. First introduced in the 1840s, vitrified wares took several decades to become a popular ware type in Ontario, not becoming widespread until the 1860s and by the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:7-8). The presence of refined white earthenware (n=16) with vitrified white earthenware (n=25) and a lack of clearly modern artifacts dating after 1900 points to a mid to late 19th century occupation of the site.

An occupancy in the latter half of the 19th century is corroborated by historic documentation which shows a dwelling on the 1879 map in the southeastern quadrant of the lot, in the same area as the T. McGuire site (Map 3). As noted, Thomas inherited this parcel upon his father's death in 1860. Despite his residence shown on Lot 25, Concession 9 there is also a second residence attributed to

a T. McGuire on the 1879 map on Lot 27, Concession 9. Therefore, it is difficult to say definitively where Thomas McGuire lived. The Ottawa Directory does list Thomas as living outside the study area on Lot 27, Concession 9 in 1864 and 1866 (Ancestry.com 2013; Mitchell and Co 1864), while his brother James is listed as residing on Lot 25, Concession 9. However, at the time of James' death, his residence was noted as Lot 27, Concession 9, Goulbourn.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2022) indicated that there was archaeological potential for the study area based on proximity to several water sources, which included marshes and bogs within the study area and land registry records indicate that the McGuire family lived on the property from the mid-19th century onwards. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on the study property.

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey yielded an artifact scatter that has been registered with the MTCS as the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70), associated with Thomas McGuire or his relatives who may have lived on the property from 1860 onwards. A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from 8 findspots. No pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites were found, but a fragment of quartz, possibly a flake fragment, was recovered during field walking the northern section of the ploughed agricultural field. This solitary find may be naturally occurring and does not represent an archaeological find with Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Analysis of the historical finds shows that the material relates to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation dating to the mid to late 19th century, with no material suggesting a post 1900 date. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900, as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MTCS 2011) this site is considered to have CHVI and is recommended for Stage 3 assessment (MTCS 2011).

8.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2.
2. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MTCS 2011).
3. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MTCS 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

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 Tourism, Culture, and Sports' *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 Caivan (Stittsville West) Ltd. or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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Senior Archaeologist



Mercedes Hunter, B.A.
Senior Field Archaeologist

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12.0 Images



Figure 1: General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D065).



Figure 2: General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D072).



Figure 3: General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D081).



Figure 4: General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D106).



Figure 5: Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area (MH1078-D115).



Figure 6: Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area (MH1078-D116).



Figure 7: Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area (MH1078-D129).



Figure 8: Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D069).



Figure 9: Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D070).



Figure 10: Conditions in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D067).



Figure 11: Conditions in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D078).



Figure 12: Cleared corridor running through western section of study area (MH1078-D176).



Figure 13: Cleared corridor running through western section of study area (MH1078-D186).



Figure 14: Fence line in western section of study area (MH1078-D161).



Figure 15: Fence line in western section of study area (MH1078-D170).



Figure 16: Fence line in western section of study area (MH1078-D094).



Figure 17: Fence line in western section of study area (MH1078-D095).



Figure 18: ATV trail running through western section of study area (MH1078-D130).



Figure 19: ATV trail running through western section of study area (MH1078-D160).



Figure 20: Pathway leading to northern residential property (MH1078-D167).



Figure 21: Testing in center of study area, east of hydro corridor (MH1078-D036).



Figure 22: Grubbed area west of ploughed field, south of hydro corridor (MH1078-D035).



Figure 23: Testing in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D109).



Figure 24: Testing in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D112).



Figure 25: Testing in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D155).



Figure 26: Testing in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D185).



Figure 27: Testing in wooded area in western section of study area (MH1078-D195).



Figure 28: Field walking ploughed agricultural field (MH1078-D005).



Figure 29: Intensifying around artifact scatter in ploughed agricultural field (MH1078-D197).



Figure 30: View of ploughed agricultural field in southeast corner of study area (MH1078-D001).



Figure 31: View of ploughed agricultural field in southeast corner of study area (MH1078-D003).



Figure 32: Deeply disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field (MH1078-D055).



Figure 33: Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field (MH1078-D029).



Figure 34: Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field (MH1078-D32).



Figure 35: Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field (MH1078-D11).



Figure 36: Metal shed in south central area along Flewellyn Road (MH1078-D123).



Figure 37: Testing to confirm disturbance (MH1078-D33).



Figure 38: Storm water management pond running alongside paved walking trails in northcentral section (MH1078-D056).



Figure 39: Ventral and dorsal views of possible quartz flake fragment (MH1078-D207).



Figure 40: Spout fragment of a VWE vessel, perhaps a creamer (MH1078-D200).



Figure 41: Large VWE bowl fragments, mended (MH1078-D206).



Figure 42: Rim fragment of a stoneware vessel (MH1078-D201).



Figure 43: Burnt RWE fragments with a green transfer print design (MH1078-D205).



Figure 44: Moulded RWE rim fragment, dotted pattern (MH1078-D203).

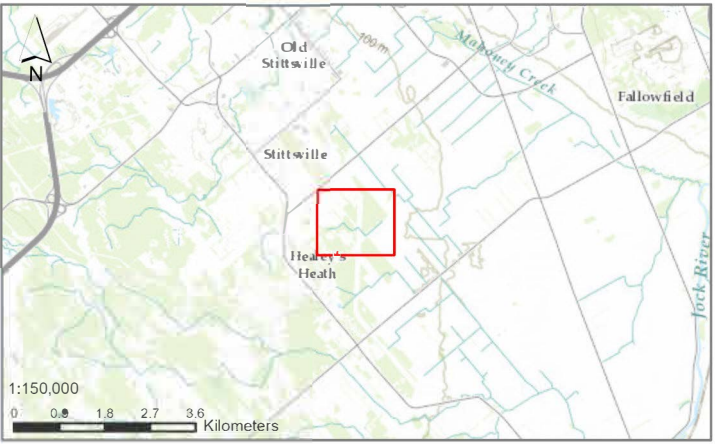
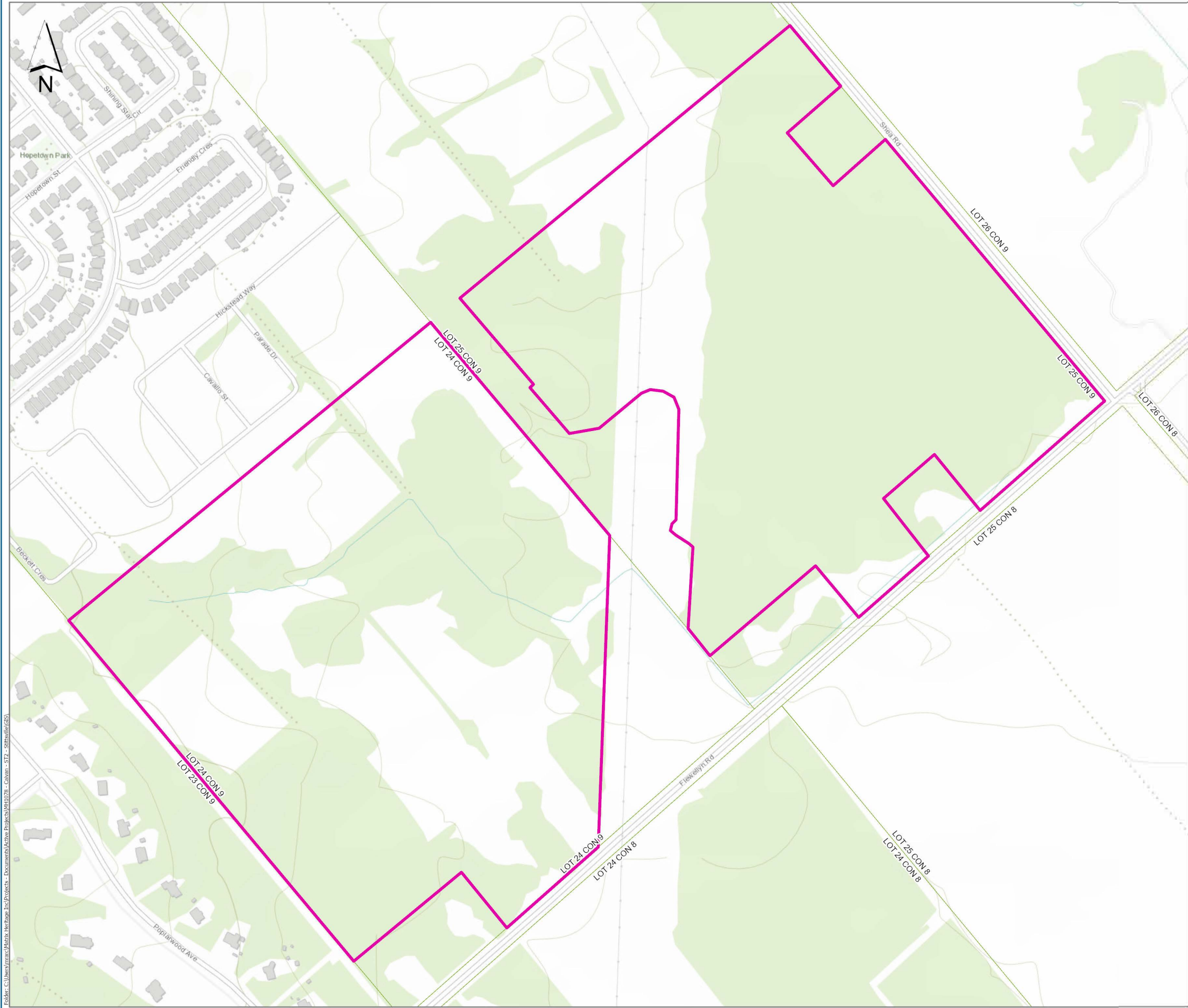


Figure 45: Fragment of a VWE vessel with the James Edwards & Son trademark stamp (MH1078-D198).



Figure 46: Dark olive-green wine bottle base (MH1078-D202).

13.0 Maps



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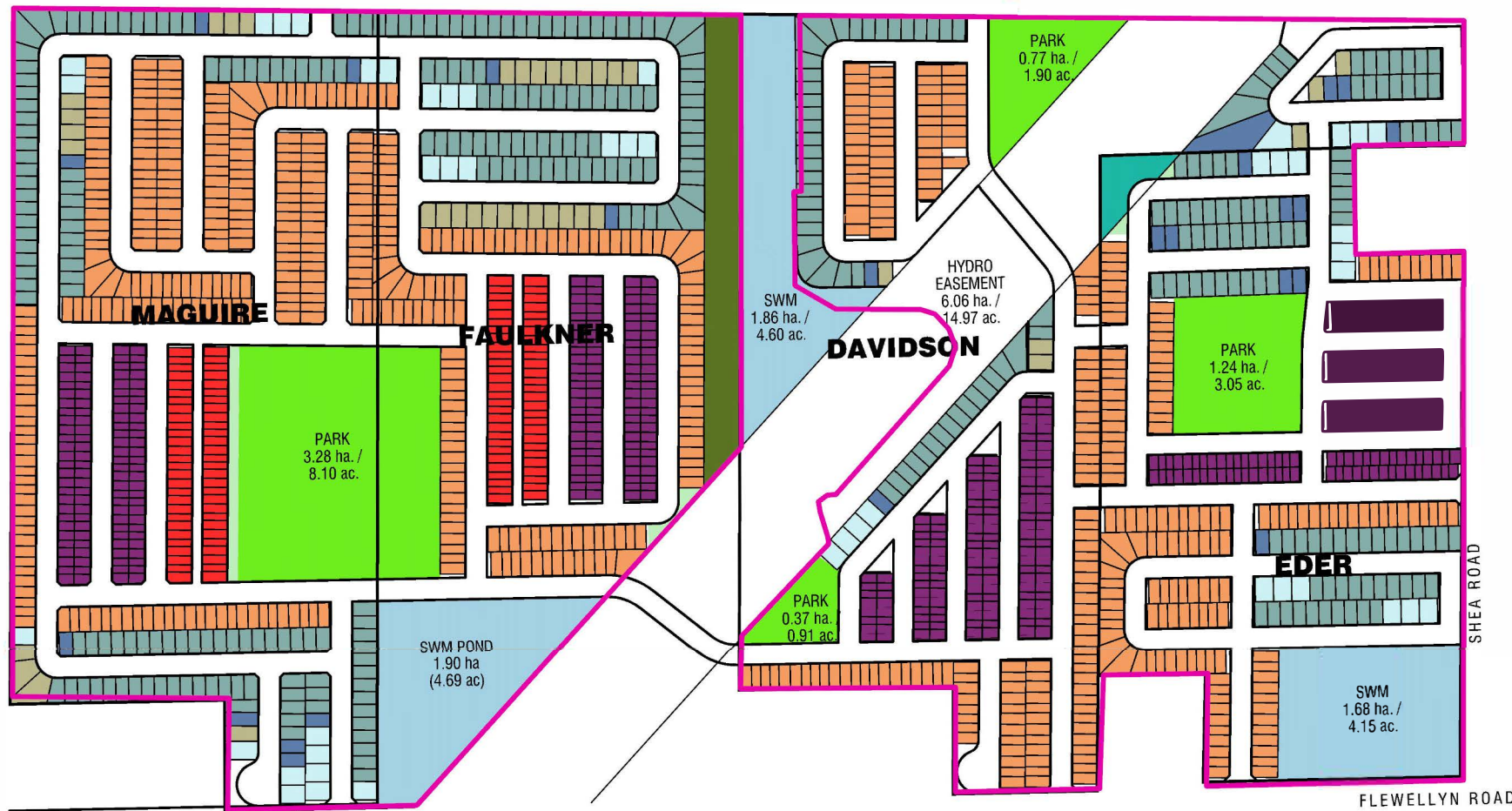
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FILE **MH1078** DATE **2022-08-10**
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CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
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FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA

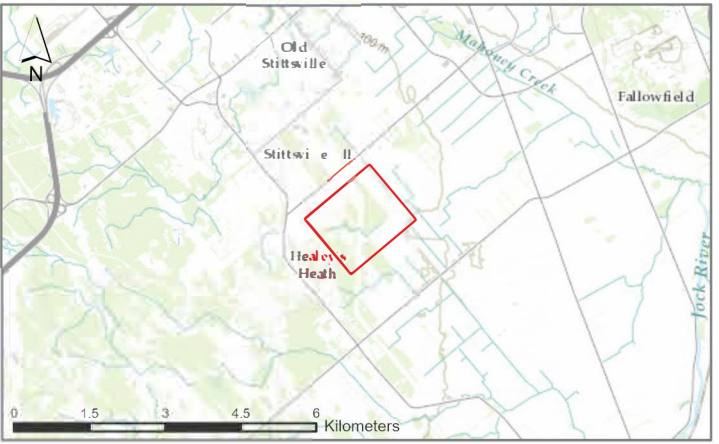
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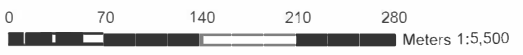


CAIVAN

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DRAWING #:	SK-02

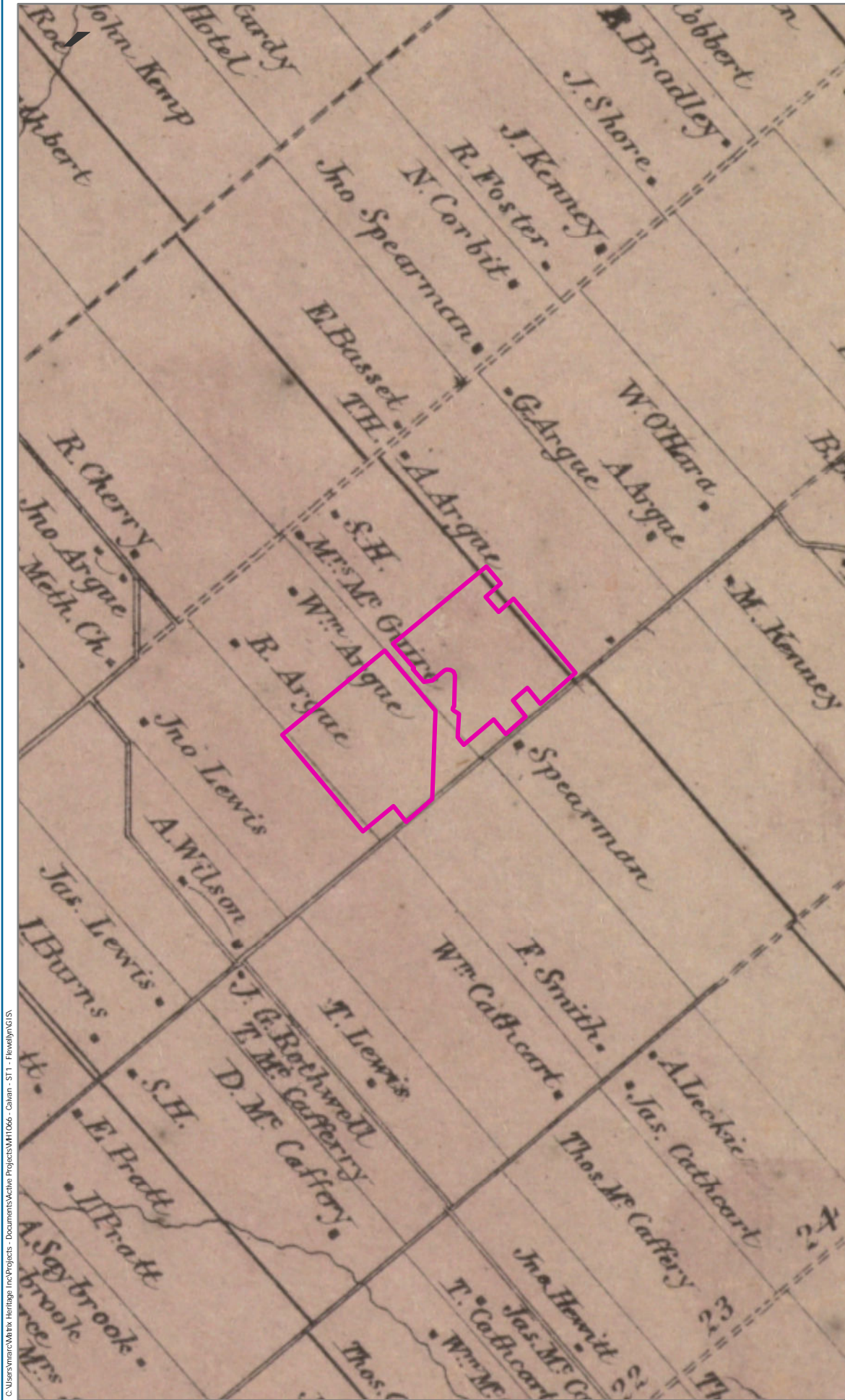


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[Red outline] STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
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NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
PLAN PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

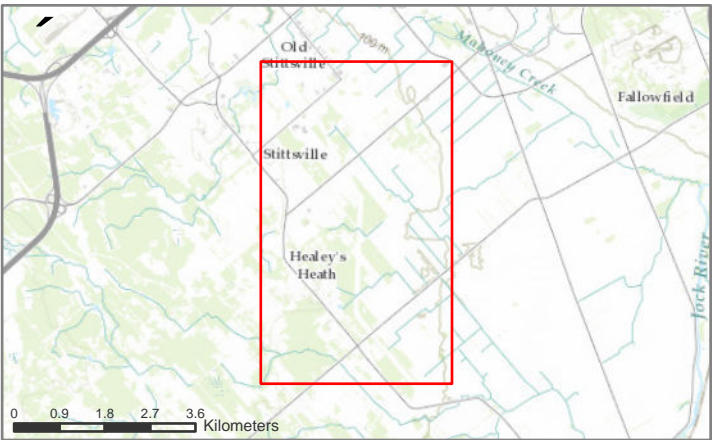
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	FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA		
TITLE	DEVELOPMENT PLAN		
MAP	2		



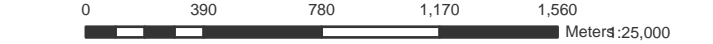
WALLING 1861



BELDEN 1879



LEGEND
STUDY AREA



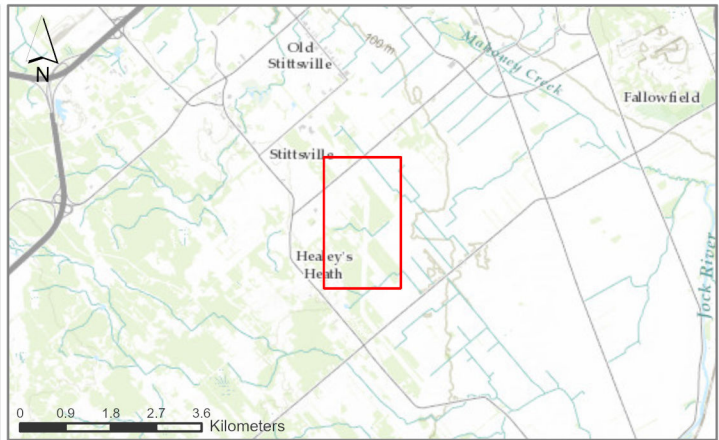
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SEGMENT OF WALLING 1861 MAP OF THE CARLETON COUNTY: FROM SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING
SEGMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY FROM THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON PUBLISHED IN 1879 BY BELDEN & CO., TORONTO.

FILE MH1078 DATE 2022-08-09
CREATED BY: BM
CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE
HISTORIC MAP 3



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

METHODOLOGY


STAGE 2 TESTING

- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 M INTERVAL)
- TEST PIT (5 M INTERVAL)
- SHOVEL TEST TO CONFRIM DISTRUBANCE

EXCLUSIONS

- PERMANENTLY WET
- DISTURBED

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER

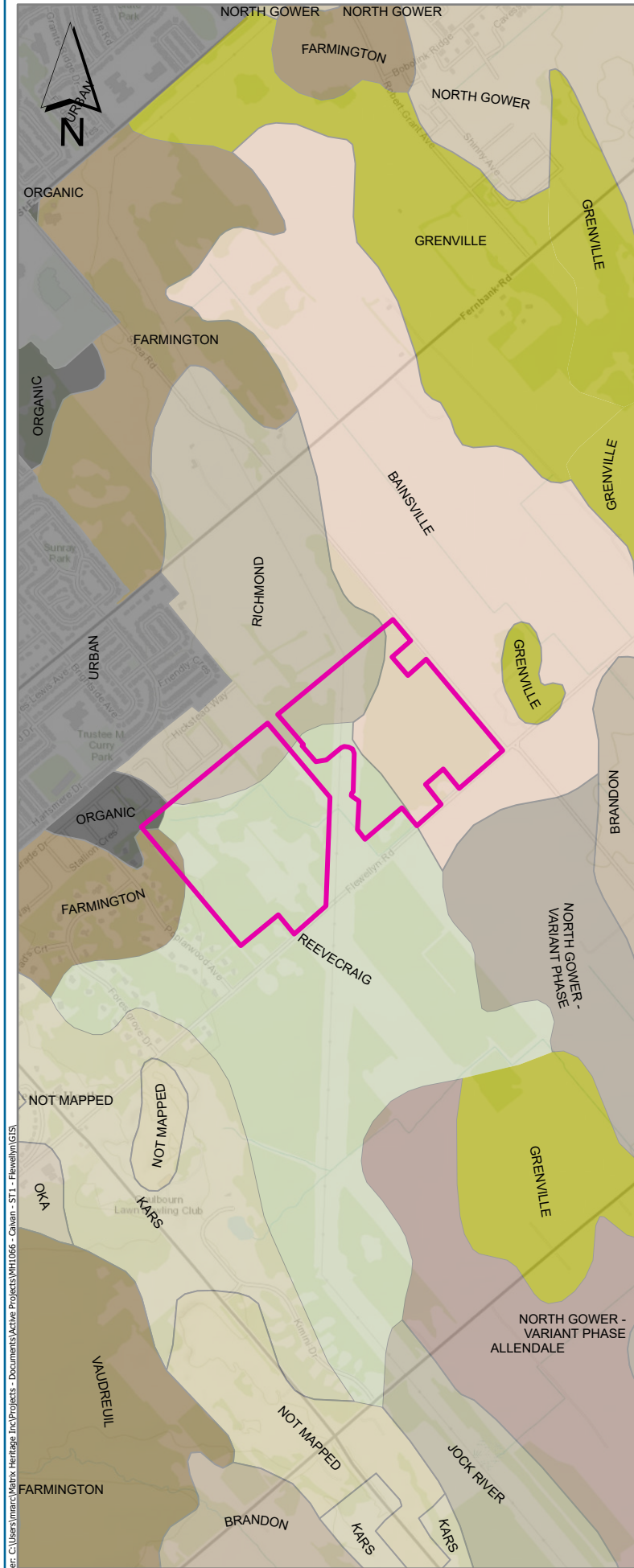


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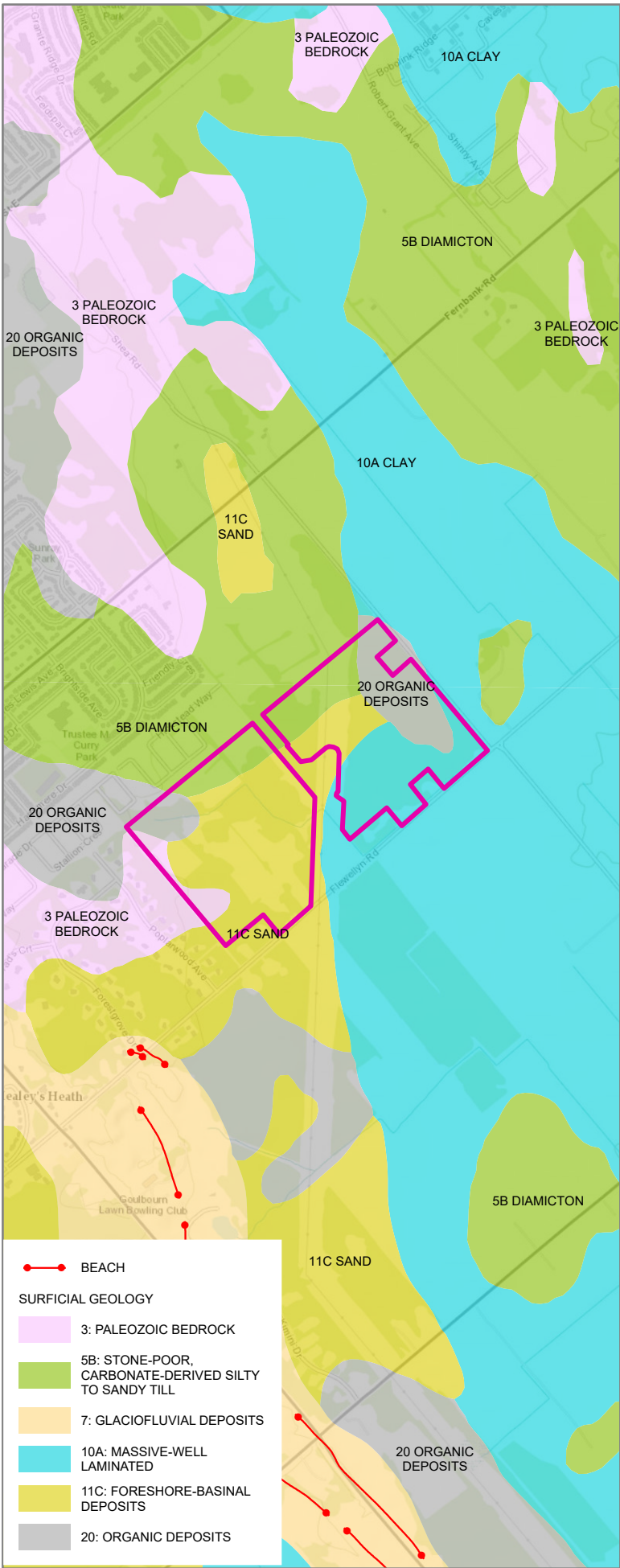
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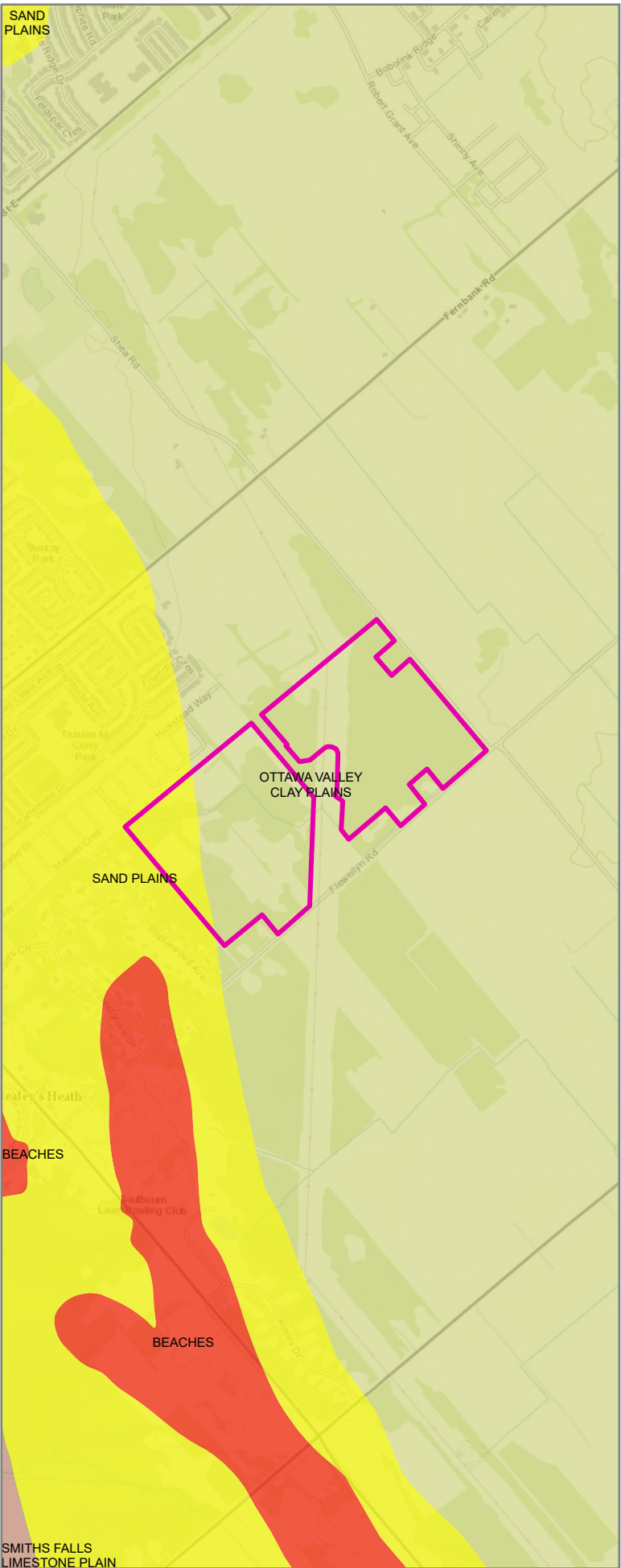
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		CHECKED BY:	NK
PROJECT	STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT		
	FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA		
TITLE	METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS		MAP
			4



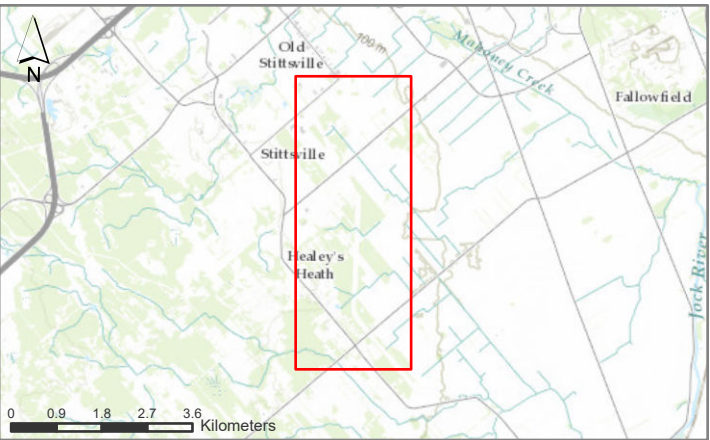
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



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, INCREMENT P, 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 MH1078 DATE 2022-08-09

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

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FLEWELLYN ROAD, OTTAWA
CHECKED BY: NK

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY
MAP
5

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1078-D001	View of ploughed agricultural field in southeast corner of study area	232	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D002	Field walking ploughed agricultural field	304	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D003	View of ploughed agricultural field in southeast corner of study area	359	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D004	General conditions of agricultural field	221	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D005	Field walking ploughed agricultural field	329	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D006	Conditions in west section of ploughed agricultural field	217	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D007	Field walking ploughed agricultural field	101	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D008	Field walking ploughed agricultural field, standing water	113	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D009	View of ploughed agricultural field in northeast corner of study area	265	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D010	High voltage hydro corridor that runs diagonally through the centre of the parcel, disturbance underneath	197	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D011	Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field	243	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D012	General view of ploughed agricultural field	110	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D013	High voltage hydro corridor that runs diagonally through the centre of the parcel, disturbance underneath	181	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D014	High voltage hydro corridor that runs diagonally through the centre of the parcel, disturbance underneath	317	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D015	Field walking ploughed agricultural field	129	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D016	View of ploughed agricultural field in northeast corner of study area	52	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D017	Test pitting along Flewellyn Road	190	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D018	View of ploughed agricultural field in southeast corner of study area	22	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D019	Conditions west of ploughed agricultural field	123	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D020	Conditions west of ploughed agricultural field	133	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D021	Test pitting in open grassy field west of agricultural field	44	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D022	General view of open grassy field west of agricultural field	280	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D023	Test pitting in open grassy field west of agricultural field	107	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D024	Conditions west of ploughed agricultural field	213	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D025	Piles of debris west of agricultural field	129	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D026	View of ploughed agricultural field in northeast corner of study area	315	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D027	Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field	100	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D028	High voltage hydro corridor that runs diagonally through the centre of the parcel, disturbance underneath	216	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D029	Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field	269	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D030	Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field	121	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D031	Conditions along paved walking paths in northwest section	54	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D032	Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field	101	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D033	Test pitting between agricultural fields	268	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D034	Mulch visible in central section of study area	154	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D035	Brush piles in area cleared of trees east of hydro corridor	153	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D036	Testing in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	60	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D037	Ruts in center of study area	215	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D038	Creek running alongside paved walking trails in northcentral section	260	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D039	Testing in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	121	A. Jackson	May 25 2022
MH1078-D040	Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	326	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D041	Testing in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	245	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D042	Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	335	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D043	Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	216	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D044	Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	328	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D045	Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	289	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D046	Area of new growth in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	238	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D047	Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	126	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D048	Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	171	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D049	Fawn found hiding in tall grass east of hydro corridor	100	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D050	Brush piles in area cleared of trees east of hydro corridor	201	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D051	Conditions in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	270	A. Jackson	May 30 2022

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1078-D052	Testing in center of study area, east of hydro corridor	268	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D053	Brush piles in area cleared of trees east of hydro corridor	346	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D054	General overview of cleared area in center of study area	188	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D055	Disturbed soils and fill northwest of the agricultural field	1	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D056	Creek running alongside paved walking trails in northcentral section	287	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D057	Testing along northern edge of study area	216	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D058	Cleared corridor running through western section of study area	219	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D059	Edge of wooded area in western section of study area	139	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D060	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	221	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D061	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	242	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D062	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	327	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D063	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	136	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D064	ATV trail running through western section of study area	227	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D065	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	208	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D066	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	57	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D067	Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area	331	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D068	Rocky conditions in western section of study area	342	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D069	Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area	242	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D070	Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area	338	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D071	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	38	A. Jackson	May 30 2022
MH1078-D072	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	14	A. Jackson	May 31 2022
MH1078-D073	Fence line in western section of study area	159	A. Jackson	May 31 2022
MH1078-D074	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	214	A. Jackson	May 31 2022
MH1078-D075	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	218	A. Jackson	May 31 2022
MH1078-D076	Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area	133	A. Jackson	May 31 2022
MH1078-D077	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	294	A. Jackson	May 31 2022
MH1078-D078	Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area	102	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D079	Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area	245	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D080	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	293	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D081	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	17	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D082	ATV trail running through western section of study area	252	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D083	Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area	51	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D084	Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area	128	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D085	Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area	89	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D086	Seasonal creek running through western section of study area	104	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D087	Seasonal creek running through western section of study area	317	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D088	Seasonal creek running through western section of study area	329	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D089	Seasonal creek running through western section of study area	233	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D090	Seasonal creek running through western section of study area	219	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D091	Fence line in western section of study area	310	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D092	Seasonal creek running through western section of study area	306	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D093	Seasonal creek running through western section of study area	135	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D094	Fence line in western section of study area	113	A. Jackson	June 2 2022

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1078-D095	Laneway separating wooded areas in western section of study area	323	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D096	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	341	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D097	Rocky conditions in western section of study area	321	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D098	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	41	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D099	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	59	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D100	Cleared corridor running through western section of study area	195	A. Jackson	June 2 2022
MH1078-D101	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	198	A. Jackson	June 3 2022
MH1078-D102	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	165	A. Jackson	June 3 2022
MH1078-D103	Ferns and marshy conditions in wooded area in western section of study area	141	A. Jackson	June 3 2022
MH1078-D104	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	254	A. Jackson	June 3 2022
MH1078-D105	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	112	A. Jackson	June 3 2022
MH1078-D106	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	252	A. Jackson	June 3 2022
MH1078-D107	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	153	A. Jackson	June 3 2022
MH1078-D108	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	32	A. Jackson	June 3 2022
MH1078-D109	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	36	A. Jackson	June 3 2022
MH1078-D110	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	339	A. Jackson	June 3 2022
MH1078-D111	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	239	A. Jackson	June 6 2022
MH1078-D112	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	28	A. Jackson	June 6 2022
MH1078-D113	Seasonal creek running through western section of study area	32	A. Jackson	June 6 2022
MH1078-D114	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	115	A. Jackson	June 6 2022
MH1078-D115	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	189	A. Jackson	June 6 2022
MH1078-D116	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	212	A. Jackson	June 6 2022
MH1078-D117	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	116	A. Jackson	June 6 2022
MH1078-D118	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	202	A. Jackson	June 6 2022
MH1078-D119	ATV trail running through western section of study area	194	A. Jackson	June 6 2022
MH1078-D120	Rocky conditions in western section of study area	154	A. Jackson	June 6 2022
MH1078-D121	ATV trail running through western section of study area	209	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D122	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	26	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D123	Metal Shed in south central area along Flewellyn Road	264	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D124	ATV trail running through western section of study area	342	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D125	ATV trail running through western section of study area	32	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D126	ATV trail running through western section of study area	199	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D127	ATV trail running through western section of study area	153	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D128	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	328	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D129	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	306	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D130	ATV trail running through western section of study area	100	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D131	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	358	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D132	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	37	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D133	Fence line in western section of study area	190	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D134	ATV trail running through western section of study area	255	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D135	Deadfall in wooded area in western section of study area	342	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D136	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	77	A. Jackson	June 8 2022

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1078-D137	Intensifying around possibly positive test pit in western section, nothing found	251	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D138	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	224	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D139	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	301	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D140	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	222	A. Jackson	June 8 2022
MH1078-D141	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	337	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D142	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	312	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D143	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	106	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D144	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	233	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D145	Rocky conditions in western section of study area	51	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D146	ATV trail running through western section of study area	82	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D147	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	209	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D148	Seasonal creek running through western section of study area	250	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D149	Seasonal creek running through western section of study area	128	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D150	Man made pond in western section of study area	119	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D151	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	116	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D152	Testing along man made pond in western section of study area	24	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D153	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	57	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D154	Laneway separating wooded areas in western section of study area	209	A. Jackson	June 10 2022
MH1078-D155	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	77	A. Jackson	June 13 2022
MH1078-D156	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	290	A. Jackson	June 13 2022
MH1078-D157	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	244	A. Jackson	June 13 2022
MH1078-D158	ATV trail running through western section of study area	1	A. Jackson	June 13 2022
MH1078-D159	Conditions in west section of study area	240	A. Jackson	June 13 2022
MH1078-D160	ATV trail running through western section of study area	325	A. Jackson	June 13 2022
MH1078-D161	Fence line in western section of study area	180	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D162	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	348	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D163	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	30	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D164	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	207	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D165	ATV trail running through western section of study area	80	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D166	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	110	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D167	Pathway leading to northern residential property	314	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D168	Rocky conditions in western section of study area	223	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D169	Cleared corridor running through western section of study area	255	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D170	Fence line in western section of study area	123	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D171	Open grassy field with juniper bushes in western section of study area	136	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D172	Cleared corridor running through western section of study area	177	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D173	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	227	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D174	Rocky conditions in western section of study area	161	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D175	Small log cabin in western section of study area, along Flewellyn Road	238	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D176	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	67	A. Jackson	June 14 2022
MH1078-D177	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	360	A. Jackson	June 15 2022
MH1078-D178	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	179	A. Jackson	June 15 2022

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1078-D179	Fence line in western section of study area	314	A. Jackson	June 15 2022
MH1078-D180	Fence line in western section of study area	36	A. Jackson	June 15 2022
MH1078-D181	Testing in open grassy fields in western section of study area	201	A. Jackson	June 15 2022
MH1078-D182	Cleared corridor running through western section of study area	91	A. Jackson	June 15 2022
MH1078-D183	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	176	A. Jackson	June 15 2022
MH1078-D184	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	49	A. Jackson	June 15 2022
MH1078-D185	ATV trail running through western section of study area	5	A. Jackson	June 15 2022
MH1078-D186	Fence line in western section of study area	34	A. Jackson	June 15 2022
MH1078-D187	Rocky conditions in western section of study area	89	A. Jackson	June 17 2022
MH1078-D188	Fence line in western section of study area	126	A. Jackson	June 17 2022
MH1078-D189	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	67	A. Jackson	June 17 2022
MH1078-D190	General conditions of wooded area in western section of study area	145	A. Jackson	June 17 2022
MH1078-D191	Testing in wooded area in western section of study area	137	A. Jackson	June 17 2022
MH1078-D192	Intensifying around artifact scatter in ploughed agricultural field	132	A. Jackson	June 17 2022
MH1078-D193	Intensifying around artifact scatter in ploughed agricultural field	136	A. Jackson	June 17 2022
MH1078-D194	Fragment of a VWE vessel with the James Edwards & Son trademark stamp		M. Hunter	July 12 2022
MH1078-D195	Spout fragment of a VWE vessel, perhaps a creamer		M. Hunter	July 12 2022
MH1078-D196	Spout fragment of a VWE vessel, perhaps a creamer		M. Hunter	July 12 2022
MH1078-D197	Rim fragment of a stoneware vessel		M. Hunter	July 12 2022
MH1078-D198	Kick up base of a dark olive-green wine bottle		M. Hunter	July 12 2022
MH1078-D199	Moulded RWE rim fragment, dotted pattern		M. Hunter	July 12 2022
MH1078-D200	Moulded RWE rim fragment, dotted pattern		M. Hunter	July 12 2022
MH1078-D201	Burnt RWE fragments with a green transfer print design		M. Hunter	July 12 2022
MH1078-D202	Large VWE bowl fragments, mended		M. Hunter	July 12 2022
MH1078-D203	Ventral and dorsal views of possible quartz flake fragment		M. Hunter	July 12 2022

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1078	Flewellyn Road ST 2Field Notes (One Note File)	A. Jackson

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Historic	B. Mortimer
4	Methods, Photo Key, and Conditions	B. Mortimer
5	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer
SD1	Location with T. McGuire Site	B. Mortimer
SD2	Development Plan with T. McGuire Site	B. Mortimer

Appendix D: Artifact Catalogue

Prov.	Record Number	#	Material	Function	Decorative Pattern	Decorative Colour	Primary Diagnostic	Portion	Condition	Comment
WP 1	62822	2	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Tableware unspecified	Unspecified Transfer	Green	Other transfer (2nd series/lt. green blue brown purple		Burned / Melted	body
WP 1	62823	1	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			body	Fragmentary	
WP 1	62824	1	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			rim	Burned / Melted	
WP 1	62825	1	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			rim	Fragmentary	
WP 2	62844	3	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			body	Fragmentary	
WP 2	62845	1	Green Glass (dark olive)	Wine bottle		Green, dark		base	Fragmentary	kick up base
WP 2	62846	1	Colourless Glass	Glassware unidentified					Fragmentary	
Wp 3	62830	2	Colourless Glass	Glassware unidentified					Burned / Melted	lumps of burned glass
Wp 3	62831	1	Blue Glass (dark)	Glassware unidentified		cobalt blue		body	Burned / Melted	
Wp 3	62832	1	Cast Iron	Unidentified Object				rim	Fragmentary	
Wp 3	62833	2	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			body	Fragmentary	
Wp 3	62834	1	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			footring	Fragmentary	
Wp 3	62835	1	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Serving bowl	Plain		19th Century	base	Fragmentary	trademark "Stone China, James Edwards & Son, Dalehall" 1851-1882
WP 4	62836	3	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Bowl /individual service	Plain			rim	Fragmentary	
WP 4	62837	1	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			body	Burned / Melted	glaze burnt black and looks bubbly
WP 4	62838	1	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	paneled moulded			rim	Burned / Melted	
WP 4	62839	2	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Tableware unspecified	Moulded			rim	Fragmentary	moulded dots around rim
WP 4	62840	1	Colourless Glass	Pane glass					Fragmentary	
WP 4	62841	2	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Tableware unspecified	Plain			body	Fragmentary	
WP 4	62842	2	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Tableware unspecified	Plain			body	Fragmentary	
WP 4	62843	1	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			rim	Fragmentary	
WP 5	62812	1	Colourless Glass	Tumbler	Moulded			rim	Fragmentary	
WP 5	62813	1	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Tableware unspecified	Plain			body	Fragmentary	
WP 5	62814	3	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Tableware unspecified	Plain			body	Fragmentary	
WP 5	62815	1	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			rim	Fragmentary	
WP 5	62816	2	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			rim	Fragmentary	
WP 6	62817	1	Colourless Glass	Glassware unidentified	Plain			rim		scalloped rim, possible melted?
WP 6	62818	2	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			body	Fragmentary	
WP 6	62819	1	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Creamer	Plain			spout	Fragmentary	
								/pouring lip		
WP 6	62820	1	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			rim	Burned / Melted	
WP 6	62821	1	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Creamer	Plain			rim	Fragmentary	
WP 7	62826	2	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			body	Fragmentary	
WP 7	62827	1	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Tableware unspecified	Plain			rim	Burned / Melted	
WP 7	62828	2	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Tableware unspecified	Plain			body	Fragmentary	
WP 7	62829	1	Coarse Stoneware	Holloware unspecified	Plain			rim	Burned / Melted	possible beer bottle rim or jar?
WP 8	62847	1	Quartz	Flake fragment						possible flake may be natural