



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:

Stittsville Quarry 2
Part Lots 15 and 16, Concession 11,
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 R. W. Tomlinson Ltd. (Tomlinson), undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for their proposed Stittsville Quarry 2 on Part Lots 15 and 16, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). This Stage 1 assessment is in support of Tomlinson's proposed aggregate resource pit license expansion application process required as per the *Aggregate Resources Act* (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of updated Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 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 MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area had both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

A property inspection was undertaken on November 8, 2022. Weather conditions were sunny, cool, breezy, with a temperature of around 0-5° C. Permission to access the property was provided by the proponent with no limitations. The inspection found that the entire property does not retain archaeological potential. Potential is negated through the presence of permanent wetlands, exposed bedrock landscapes, and the deep land alterations throughout the property.

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

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

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of R. W. Tomlinson Ltd. (Tomlinson), undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for their proposed Stittsville Quarry 2 on Part Lots 15 and 16, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). This Stage 1 assessment is in support of Tomlinson's proposed aggregate resource pit license expansion application process required as per the *Aggregate Resources Act* (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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

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

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

Territory of the Algonquins

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

Naming

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

Early Human Occupation

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

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

Archaic period

As the climate continued to warm, the glacial ice sheet receded further northwards allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield this cultural period is referred to as the "Shield Archaic". The Archaic period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks.

Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. People began to organise themselves into small family groups operating in a seasonal migration, congregating annually at resource-rich locations for social, religious, political, and economic activities. Sites from this period in the Ottawa Valley region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999). Often sites

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

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

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

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquin groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

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

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

European Contact

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

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

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

Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskariini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken regarding Algonquins at the time of contact with Europeans (Pilon 2005).

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

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

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

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

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

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

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

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

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

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

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

Aftermath of War

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

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

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

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

The Long Way Back

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

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

Some Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Indigenous lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

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

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

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

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

4.2.2 Euro-Canadian Colonial History

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

The Tipperary group was settled on land on the northeast corner of the township in the area of the village of Hazeldean (Roberts 2004). Emigrants from Ireland and Scotland moved to the Township, and specifically to the Village of Hazeldean in 1819 (Belden & Co. 1879a: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. 1879a: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. 1879a:105–109).

4.2.3 Study Area Specific History

The study area is located along Jinkinson Road, just west of the intersection with Hazeldean Road, west of Stittsville. The study area includes most of Lot 15, except the northwestern corner, and the western half of Lot 16, Concession 11, in the Geographic Township of Goulbourn. Historic mapping from 1863 shows no ownership of the lot (Walling 1863). The 1879 map depicts the owner of Lot 15 and the western half of Lot 16 as Mrs. R. Grant. The map shows a road traversing the northern edge of the property and the Canada Central Railway along the southern boundary. There are no structures depicted on either lot (Map 4) (Belden & Co. 1879b).

Lot 15, Concession 11

The Crown patent for Lot 15 was granted to Robert Grant in 1858. Quit claim deeds in 1902 and 1916 passed the land from multiple members of the Grant family to Robert Grant Jr. and John W. Grant. In 1921, Robert Jr. quit his claim in preference to his brother John. A decade later, in 1931, John Grant sold the land to William John Moore. Upon the death of William Moore, the land was passed to his son John M. Moore in 1952 (LRO (04)).

Lot 16, Concession 11

As with Lot 15, the Crown patent for Lot 16 was granted to Robert Grant in 1858. Grant neglected to pay the taxes on the eastern portion of the property and thus it was sold by the Warden Treasurer for the County of Carleton to William J. Garvin in 1900. The transactions for the western portion of Lot 16 (where the study area lies) are the same as the land registry history for Lot 16, passing through the Grant and Moore families (LRO (04)).

Robert Grant was born in 1793 in Limerick, Ireland. He arrived in Canada on the *Brunswick* in 1818 with his wife Elizabeth (Ancestry.com 2010a). Like many men at the time, he served in the military as a Captain in the Battle of the Windmill, during the failed Upper Canada Rebellion in 1837-38. His land in Goulbourn Township was likely a grant received for his military service.

The 1851 census records list Robert, aged 59, living with his 56-year-old wife Elizabeth in a two-story stone house (Statistics Canada 1851). By the time of the 1861 census, Robert's first wife had died, and he had remarried in 1859 to Elizabeth Hardy, who was 36 years his junior. The census lists them having a one-year-old son and they lived in the two-storey stone house built in 1832 (Statistics Canada 1861). Robert died at the age of 77 in the great fire that ripped through Stittsville in 1870, having returned to a burning building to retrieve something; conflicting historical accounts claim money, a chest, and even church documents (Ancestry.com). The 1871 census records list his widowed wife, Elizabeth, aged 40, living with their six children, ages one to ten (Statistics Canada 1871). The census records from 1881 lists the same household (Statistics Canada 1881). The census records from 1901 show that by that time Eliza had moved back to Ottawa, where she was from, with her children (Statistics Canada 1901). Eliza died in 1910 of "acute indigestion" at the age of 80 (Ancestry.com 2010b).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 121.7 hectare, roughly rectangular parcel lying to the south and east of existing Tomlinson quarry operations on Jinkinson Road (Map 5). In addition to the quarrying activities in the northwest, the study area is bounded to the north by Jinkinson Road which runs parallel to the four lanes of Highway 7. To the east of the study area is undeveloped land like the study area, marshland intermittent with some bedrock and scrub land. The southern boundary is defined by the Trans-Canada Trail (historically the Canada Central Railway) and beyond that is more undeveloped

woodland. West of the study area is generally active or previous quarry lands, with some forested scrub and marshland.

The eastern portion of the study area is generally composed of stone and large gravel fill banked over low-lying scrub land with intermittent exposed bedrock and marshland (Figure 1 to Figure 6). The southwestern section of the property has a similar landscape to the east with a marsh covering a large portion of the area (Figure 7 to Figure 10). The north-western section, lying south and east of the current quarrying activities, is a marshland surrounded by a seasonally wet cedar and pine forest in thin soil over bedrock often visible on the surface (Figure 11 and Figure 12). A section of the land in the northern portion of the property is composed of roadways, parking lots, sheds, buildings, large piles of stone, and other infrastructure associated with the currently active quarry (Figure 13 and Figure 14).

4.3.2 Physiography

This study area falls within the Smiths Falls Limestone Plains physiographic region (Map 6). This region is characterised by shallow soils and a relatively level surface topography. However, there are many depressions that are poorly drained creating bogs, as well as higher parts of the plain that have some scattered marine beaches composed mainly of limestone shingle and sand. These higher beach deposits are often the only areas of soil deep enough for cultivation. These gravel and sand soils have been extensively used for road construction. This plain supports a hardwood forest in which sugar maple is the most dominant tree. In the poorly drained areas there can be elm, ash, soft maple, and white cedar, while in the boggy areas there can be larch and black spruce. The shallow soils vary greatly in texture from clays to light loams, sands, and gravels. Surface stoniness is common. Drainage is often impeded by the shallow soils, although in late summer the land can be prone to drought. Large areas of this limestone plain are covered with peat and muck deposits. Most of the agricultural use of this land is for pasture, and historically, timber and dairying have been successful.

The soils in the study area consist of the Farmington Soil Series (Map 6). These soils are essentially non-arable and occur in the form of small pieces of land, found most commonly in the rock outcrop areas adjacent to the Ottawa River. This series represents those soils that are shallow over limestone bedrock and consist predominantly of a thin deposit of glacial till. Where there is an exposure of limestone bedrock the topography is usually quite smooth, and the soil cover has a thickness that is less than 30 cm. These rocky areas have been roughened at the surface by glacial action and the surface soil is very stony. Soil texture is most commonly loam, but more sandy or clayey textures may occur in areas near sand or clay plains. These soils are usually high in organic matter. The natural vegetation is juniper, cedar, elm, and maple. Agriculturally, these soils are best used for pasture.

The surficial geology of the study area is a Paleozoic bedrock with some pockets of organic deposits (Map 6). Paleozoic bedrock is composed of limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and shale. It is relatively flat lying; mainly occurring as bare, tabular outcrops; and includes areas thinly veneered by unconsolidated Quaternary sediments up to 1 m thick.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the northern half of Lot 14 and all of Lot 15, Concession 11, including much, but not all, of the current study area, was undertaken by Heritage Quest in 1999 in advance of the development of the existing active quarry (Earl 1999). This assessment concluded that due to the wetland conditions, exposed bedrock, and lack of 19th century settlement, there was low potential for archaeological resources within the property.

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. There has been a significant amount of work within the Geographic Township of Goulbourn due to the extensive development of the area over the past decades. Table 1 outlines the studies that have taken place within Lots 10 to 20, Concessions 10-12 in the general area surrounding the study area.

PIF	Date	Title	Company
P1201-0030-2020	2020	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment 6776 Rothbourne Road Part Lot 18, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa, Ontario	Past Recovery Archaeological Services
P003-0405-2014	2015	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment BhFx-59 Hazeldean Road / Highway 7 Part Lot 18, Concession 11 Geographic Township of Goulbourn City of Ottawa	Adams Heritage
P003-0401-2014	2015	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment BhFx-56 Hazeldean Road / Highway 7 Part Lot 20, Concession 10 Geographic Township of Goulbourn City of Ottawa	Adams Heritage
P003-0403-2014	2015	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment BhFx-57 Hazeldean Road / Highway 7 Part Lots 19 & 20, Concession 10 and Part Lots 18 & 19, Concession 11 Geographic Township of Goulbourn City of Ottawa	Adams Heritage
P350-0037-2014	2015	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for Moore Farm Quarry, Part of Lot 13, Concession 12, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, City of Ottawa	Golder Associates
P003-0397-2014	2014	Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Hazeldean Road / Highway 7 Part Lots 19 & 20, Concession 10 and Part Lots 18 & 19, Concession 11 Geographic Township of Goulbourn City of Ottawa	Adams Heritage
P369-0025-2014	2014	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Residential Development 950 Terry Fox Drive Concession 11, West Part Lot 30 Geographic Township of Goulbourn City of Ottawa, Ontario	Paterson Group
P111-007-2013	2014	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Crain Fernbank Pit, Aggregate Resources Act Licence Application, Part of Lot 11, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Former County of Carleton, Now City of Ottawa, Ontario	Past Recovery Archaeological Services
P336-012-2013	2014	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 329 Jinkinson Road, Part Lot 18, Concession 11, Geographic Township Of Goulbourn, City Of Ottawa, Ontario	Past Recovery Archaeological Services
P031-028-2011, P031-037-2011	2012	REVISED 2: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Taggart Goulbourn Quarry and Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Jinkinson/Keys Farmstead (BhFx-46), Part Lots 13 and 14, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa	Past Recovery Archaeological Services
P332-007-2010	2012	Stage 1 AA of Proposed Quarry Site, Lots 13 & 14, Concession 10, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa	Golder Associates
P350-003-2011	2011	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Henderson Quarry II Site BhFx-A, Lot 12, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Ottawa, Ontario	Golder Associates

Table 1: Previous archaeological assessments undertaken on Lots 10-20, Concessions 10-12, in the Geographic Township of Goulbourn

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are five registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the development area (Table 1). All five sites are Post-Contact Euro-Canadian farmsteads with one site, the Jinkinson/ Keyes Site (BhFx-46), having a Pre-Contact Woodland component as well. At least three of the five sites have further cultural heritage value or interest.

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

Borden	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Status
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BhFx-59	700-4	Other	Other Euro-Canadian Homestead	Other Euro-Canadian Farmstead	Further CHVI
BhFx-58		Other	Other Historic Euro-Canadian	Other Historic Farmstead	Further CHVI
BhFx-57	700-2	Other	Other Historic Euro-Canadian	Other Euro-Canadian Farmstead	Further CHVI
BhFx-46	Jinkinson/Keyes Site	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact, Woodland	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	camp / campsite, farmstead	No Further CHVI
BhFx-34		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	

Table 2: Registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Most of the study area is deemed to have archaeological potential as indicated on the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999) (Map 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, and resource availability. The study area has some potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites due to the proximity of wetlands.

Potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area has potential for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites due to the early ownership of the land by the family of Robert Grant, and the proximity to the concession road in the north and the former railway line in the south.

5.0 Field Methods

A field inspection of the subject property was undertaken on November 8, 2022. Permission to access the property was provided by the client, with no limitations. Weather conditions were sunny, cool, breezy, with a temperature of around 0-5° C. While cool, field conditions were good with good lighting, surface visibility, and no snow cover as per Section 1.2, Standard 2 (MCM 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.

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 (MCM 2011). The photograph locations and directions were noted, and all photographs were catalogued (see Appendix A). Photograph locations and directions are shown on Map 5. 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 field inspection of the subject property was undertaken on November 8, 2022. While cool, field conditions were good with good lighting, surface visibility, and no snow cover as per Section 1.2, Standard 2 (MCM 2011).

The eastern portion of the study area was found to be generally composed of stone and large gravel fill banked over low-lying scrub land with intermittent exposed bedrock and marshland (Figure 15 to Figure 22). Various rocky berms and banks cross the landscape with a thin layer of weeds and grass growing over the stones often visible on the surface (Figure 23 to Figure 30). The fill extends almost to the eastern and southern boundaries of the property where it drops off into marshland or thin scrub land over bedrock (Figure 31 to Figure 34).

The southwestern section of the property has a similar composition to the east with a marsh covering a large portion of the area (Figure 35 to Figure 38). In this section of the study area, it is clear the marshland lies directly over bedrock and sits in a slightly lower-lying dip in the landscape (Figure 39 to Figure 41). There are clear piles and berms of quarry debris in the southwestern corner (Figure 42).

The north-western section, lying south and east of the current quarrying activities, is a marshland surrounded by a seasonally wet cedar and pine forest in thin soil over bedrock often visible on the surface. The thick fill that covers most of the study area clearly stops at the edge of the forested section (Figure 43). The forest is fairly open with juniper, cedar, and pine trees, and intermittent areas of flat bedrock and boulder outcrops visible on the surface (Figure 44 to Figure 50). The landscape changes towards the centre of the forested area, gradually giving way to increasingly marshy conditions (Figure 51 and Figure 52).

A section of the land in the northern portion of the property is composed of asphalt roadways, parking lots, sheds, buildings, large piles of stone, and other infrastructure associated with the currently active quarry (Figure 53 to Figure 56). A hard packed gravel roadway gives access from the active areas of the quarry to the south-eastern and south-western portions of the property (Figure 57 and Figure 58).

Additional evidence of the conditions prior to the use of the property as a quarry and the extent of wet areas and disturbance is noted in though historical aerial imagery (Map 7). Imagery from 1977 shows pockets of wetland surrounded by low scrub with open areas consistent with shallow soils over bedrock in the region. More shrubs and trees are present by 2003, when the adjacent quarry and some disturbances appear in the northwest and southeast corners while the wetland areas are still visible. Prior to the 2017 imagery, large areas of shrubbery/trees have been removed through grubbing and disturbances are clearly evident in the north (associated with the quarry operations) and southern parts of the property where access roads and bare areas of stripping or fill are shown. In the 2019 imagery, the only significant tree cover remaining is in the shallow soils and seasonally wet areas surrounding the wetlands.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of R. W. Tomlinson Ltd. (Tomlinson), undertook a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for their proposed Stittsville Quarry 2 on Part Lots 15 and 16, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated MCM archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, primary historical research, and a property inspection.

The property inspection of the study area revealed permanent wetlands, extensive land alterations, and an exposed bedrock landscape (Map 5). The eastern and southwestern portions of the study area have extensive land alterations through fill, banking, and grubbing. The landscape below the fill, which is revealed around the property edges, is a exposed bedrock with at times a veneer of soil with areas of low-lying marshland. The wooded section in the north-western portion of the study area is a permanently wet marshland surrounded by a small cedar and pine forest. The soil in this area is thin with exposed bedrock and despite being forested, has no potential for archaeological resources as it is seasonally wet and a veneer of soil in places on bedrock.

This Stage 1 assessment concludes that, based on criteria outlined in *MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area is in an area of archaeological potential for pre-contact Indigenous and/or historical Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. This potential, however, is negated through the presence of permanent wetlands, exposed bedrock landscape, and the deep land alterations documented throughout the property as per Section 2.1, Standards 2.a.i, ii, and b. (MCM 2011). These findings concur with the previous Stage 1 assessment of a portion of the study area which found the area to be lacking in archaeological potential for similar reasons (Earl 1999). Accordingly, no further assessment is required.

8.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation the property has low to no archaeological potential and it is recommended that:

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

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

10.0 Closure

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

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

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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



Andrea Jackson, M.Litt.
Staff Archaeologist

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12.0Images



Figure 1: General conditions in north-eastern portion of study area. (MH1141-D008)



Figure 2: Uneven ground of stone fill, piles in background, north-eastern portion. (MH1141-D010)



Figure 3: Uneven stone fill, overgrown with weeds and grass, gravel and stone piles. (MH1141-D017)



Figure 4: General view of conditions in the eastern portion. (MH1141-D046)



Figure 5: General conditions by gravel road, exposed bedrock, marshy conditions. (MH1141-D055)



Figure 6: General conditions in the south-east, logging debris over bedrock, fill, and scrub. (MH1141-D066)



Figure 7: South-western portion of the study area, exposed bedrock mixed with wet conditions. (MH1141-D097)



Figure 8: South-western portion, ridge of fill over exposed bedrock with wet areas and marsh beyond. (MH1141-D102)



Figure 9: Exposed bedrock and fill bank along the road in the south-western portion. (MH1141-D105)



Figure 10: Conditions in the south-west, exposed bedrock, marshy conditions beyond. (MH1141-D106)



Figure 11: Wooded portion, boulders on surface, bedrock under thin moss and grass cover. (MH1141-D114)



Figure 12: Pine trees in wooded portion on edge of marsh, gravel, and shallow bedrock. (MH1141-D123)



Figure 13: Drain, driveways, and buildings of active quarry. (MH1141-D001)



Figure 14: Portion of gravel roadway, stone piles, buildings of active quarry. (MH1141-D034)



Figure 15: Edge of rocky fill in eastern portion, piles of soil and/ or gravel in the background. (MH1141-D014)



Figure 16: Banked edge of overgrown large stone fill in eastern portion, gravel piles. (MH1141-D024)



Figure 17: Stone and logging debris fill over exposed bedrock and scrub. (MH1141-D059)



Figure 18: Southern edge of large stone fill and marshland beyond. (MH1141-D083)



Figure 19: Example of exposed bedrock in the eastern portion. (MH1141-D035)



Figure 20: Example of marshy conditions along the edge of fill in the eastern portion. (MH1141-D044)



Figure 21: Exposed bedrock under marshy conditions, piles of fill in the background. (MH1141-D053)



Figure 22: Wet, marshy, moss, over shallow bedrock along the eastern edge of the study area. (MH1141-D020)



Figure 23: Berm at the front entrance of the quarry, north-eastern portion of the study area. (MH1141-D006)



Figure 24: Piles of gravel and fill, wet conditions along gravel/bedrock road. (MH1141-D051)



Figure 25: Piles of gravel and stone, berm of fill, in eastern portion of study area. (MH1141-D058)



Figure 26: Edge of fill over bedrock and partially wet conditions in the south-eastern portion. (MH1141-D063)



Figure 27: Edge of rocky fill in eastern portion. (MH1141-D028)



Figure 28: General conditions in the eastern portion, rocky fill visible. (MH1141-D032)



Figure 29: Bedrock and rocky conditions visible on the surface. (MH1141-D054)



Figure 30: Rocky and wet conditions in the south-eastern portion, view from atop a fill pile. (MH1141-D062)



Figure 31: Shallow bedrock conditions along the eastern boundary. (MH1141-D027)



Figure 32: Shallow bedrock conditions along the south-eastern boundary. (MH1141-D070)



Figure 33: Shallow bedrock conditions in the south-eastern corner of the study area. (MH1141-D072)



Figure 34: Uneven piles of large rock fill and marshland at the southern edge of the study area. (MH1141-D079)



Figure 35: South-western portion, stone, bedrock and wet conditions at edge of marshland. (MH1141-D086)



Figure 36: South-western portion, edge of rocky fill, exposed bedrock. (MH1141-D087)



**Figure 37: General conditions in the south-western portion, exposed bedrock, marshland in the background.
(MH1141-D091)**



Figure 38: Along gravel road in the south-west, exposed bedrock, banks of fill. (MH1141-D108)



Figure 39: Example of wet conditions over bedrock in the south-western portion. (MH1141-D089)



Figure 40: Edge of marshland in south-western portion. (MH1141-D094)



Figure 41: Edge of wetland in the south-western portion. (MH1141-D098)



Figure 42: Piles of stone and gravel in south-western corner. (MH1141-D110)



Figure 43: Bank of fill visible in the background, edge of fill and low lying wooded area. (MH1141-D112)



Figure 44: Conditions in the wooded area, cedar trees and thin grass or moss cover over bedrock. (MH1141-D115)



Figure 45: Exposed bedrock in cedar forest. (MH1141-D116)



Figure 46: General conditions in forested area, thin grass and moss cover over bedrock. (MH1141-D117)



Figure 47: Fallen tree showing very thin soil cover over bedrock. (MH1141-D121)



Figure 48: Example of bedrock on the surface in the wooded area. (MH1141-D113)



Figure 49: Marshland in wooded area; moss and boggy conditions. (MH1141-D118)



Figure 50: Edge of wetland in the northwest. (MH1141-D119)



Figure 51: Work lot of active quarry in the northwest. (MH1141-D126)



Figure 52: Edge of active quarry lot, showing extensive disturbance through fill and drainage. (MH1141-D128)



Figure 53: Active quarry in the northwestern portion. (MH1141-D129)



Figure 54: Active quarry, just north of the wooded marshland area. (MH1141-D130)

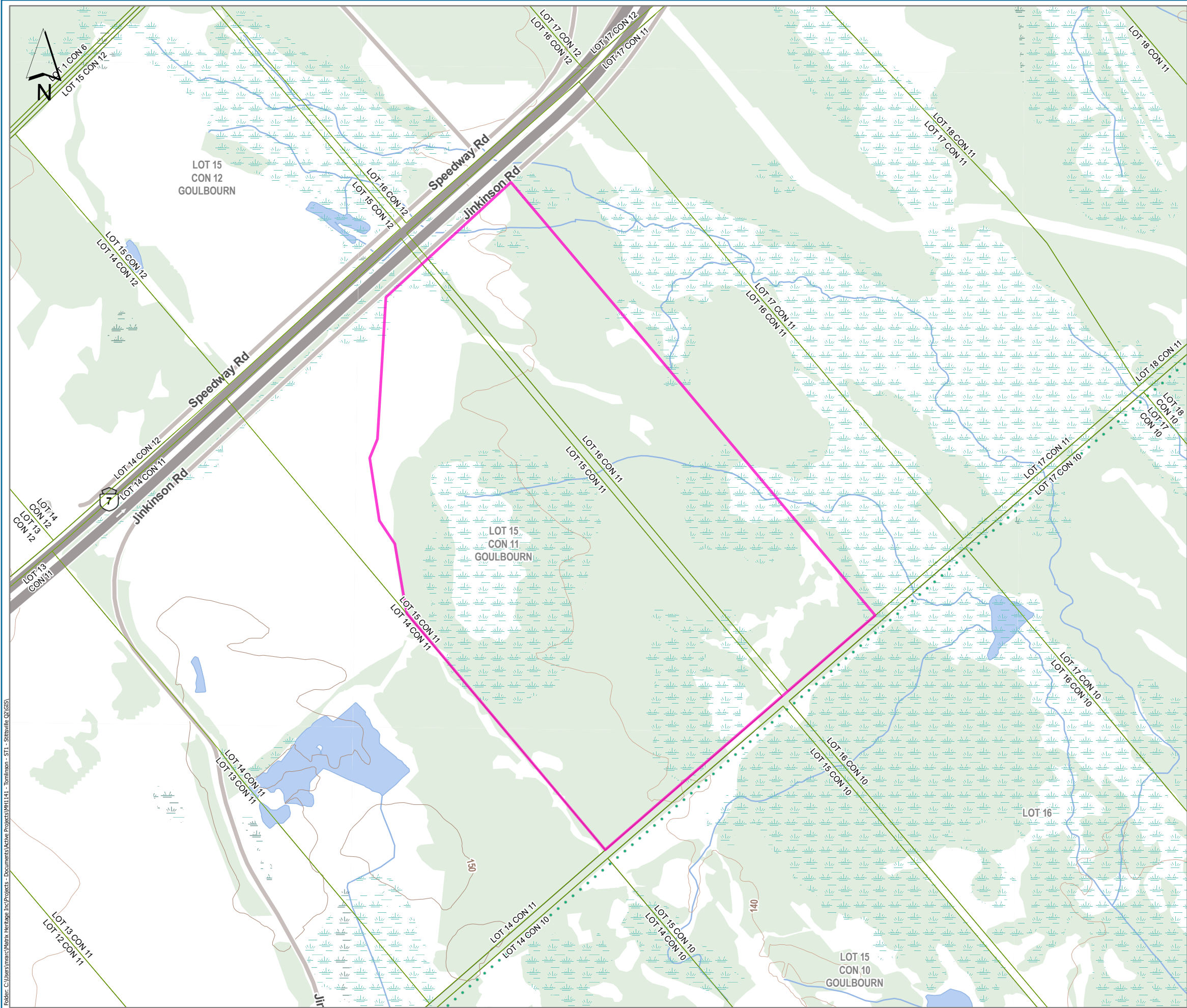


Figure 55: Gravel road through the centre of the study area. (MH1141-D045)



Figure 56: Fork in gravel road to the southeast and southwest. (MH1141-D049)

13.0Maps



LEGEND
AREA TO BE LICENSED



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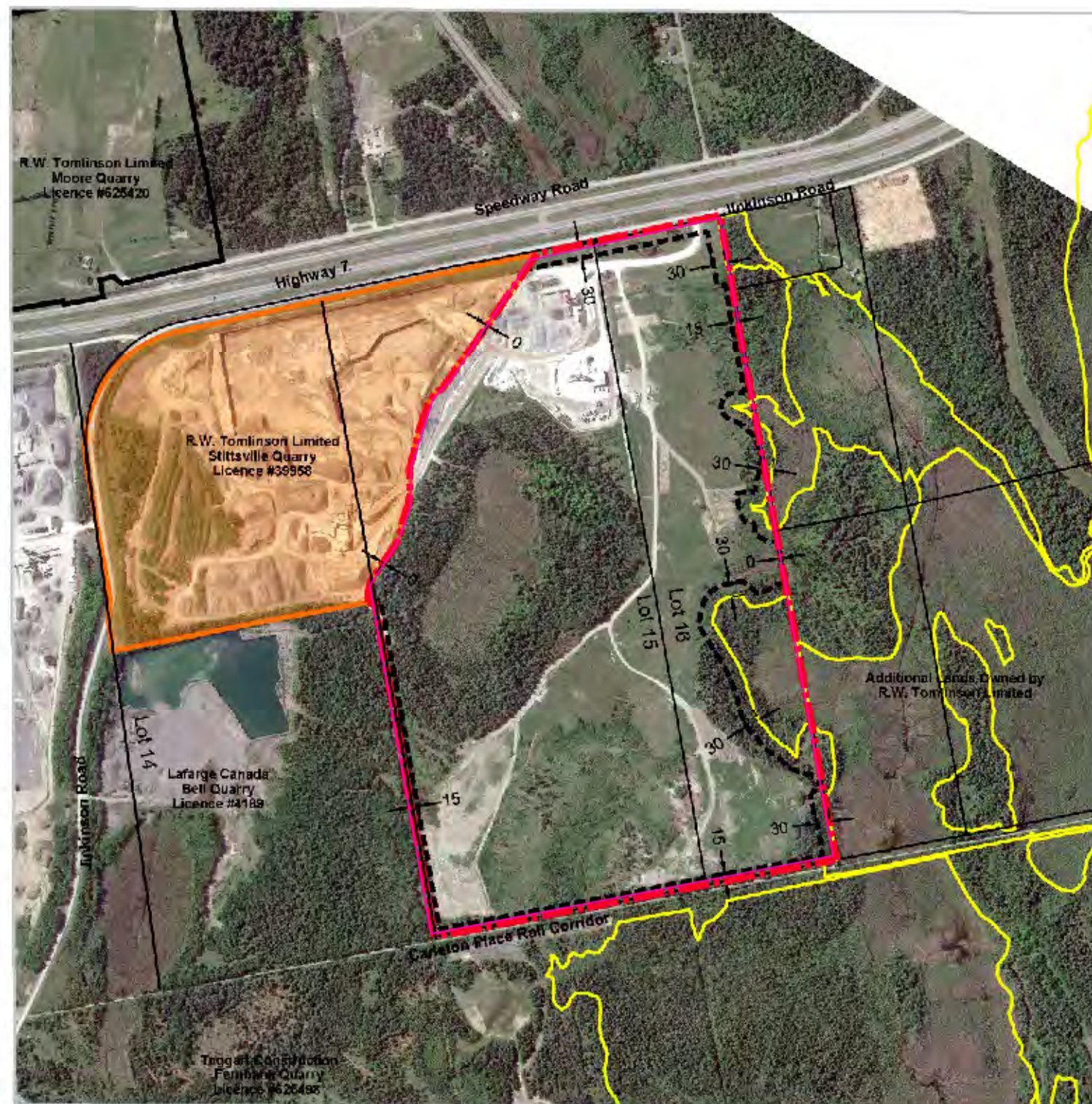
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CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS,
NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

FILE MH1141 DATE 2022-11-07
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CREATED BY: BM
CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
JINKINSON ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE
LOCATION
MAP
1

21



Stittsville Q2 Proposed Expansion Lands

R.W. Tomlinson Limited
Stittsville Quarry Lands
Jinkinson Road

LEGEND

-  Proposed Licensed Boundary
(± 121 ha)
-  Proposed Limit of Extraction
(± 108 ha)
-  Tomlinson Stittsville Quarry
(Licence #39958)
-  Goulbourn Wetland Complex

DATE: February 16, 2022

SCALE: 1:12,500

FILE: 9137AI

DRAWN: DGS

1:12,500 FROM PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE PROPERTY BY THE PROPONENT
EXPANSION ONLY



LEGEND

-  AREA TO BE LICENSED



0 160 320 480 640
Meters 1:12,500

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

PLAN PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

FILE MH1141

DATE 2022-11-07

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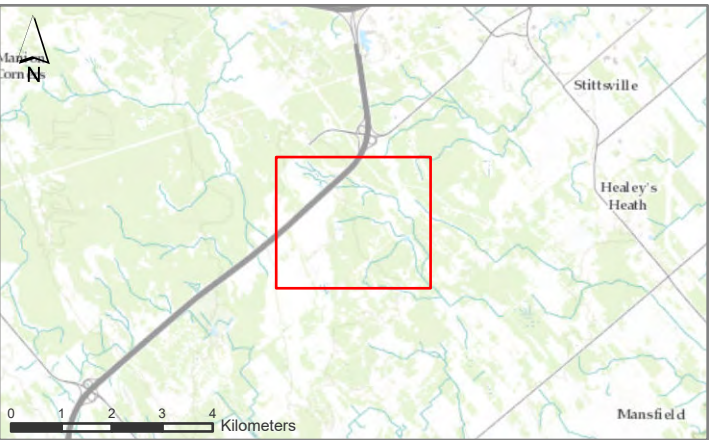
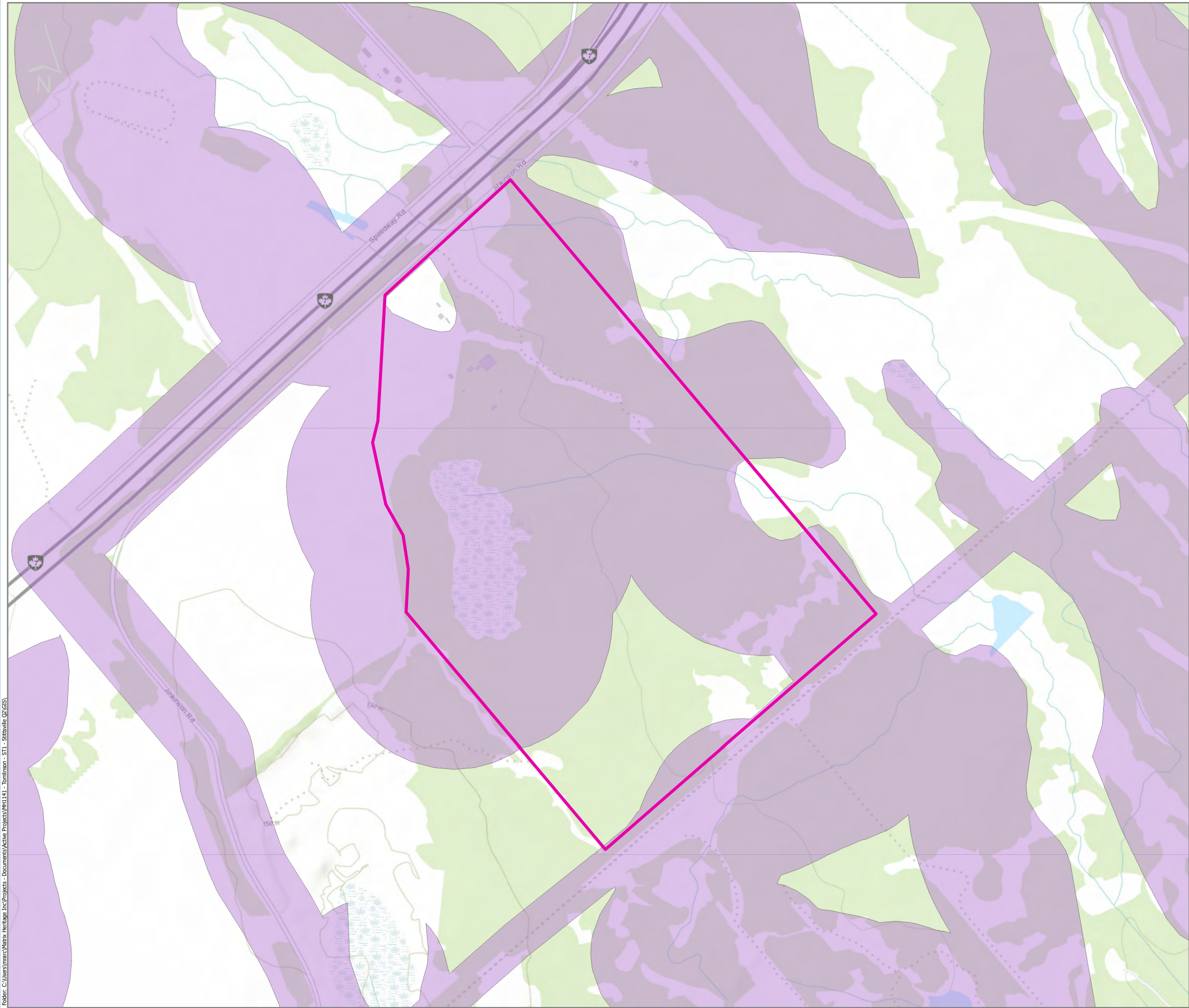
CREATED BY: BM

CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
JINKINSON ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE
PROPOSED EXPANSION

MAP
2



STUDY AREA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL
ARCHÉOLOGIQUE



0 150 300 450 600 Meters 1:10,000

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
1999 POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM GEOOTTAWA

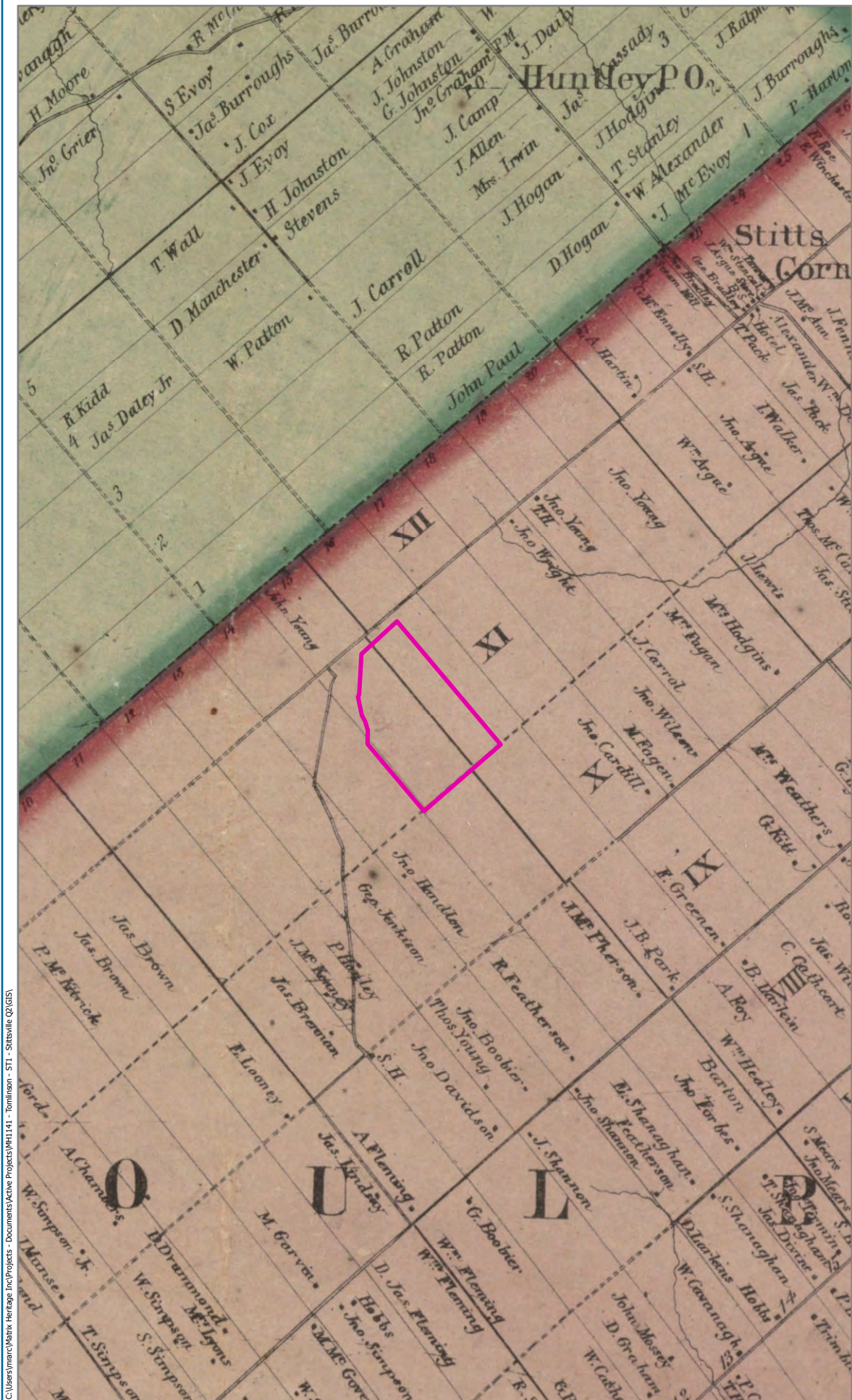
FILE **MH1141** DATE **2023-01-16**

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

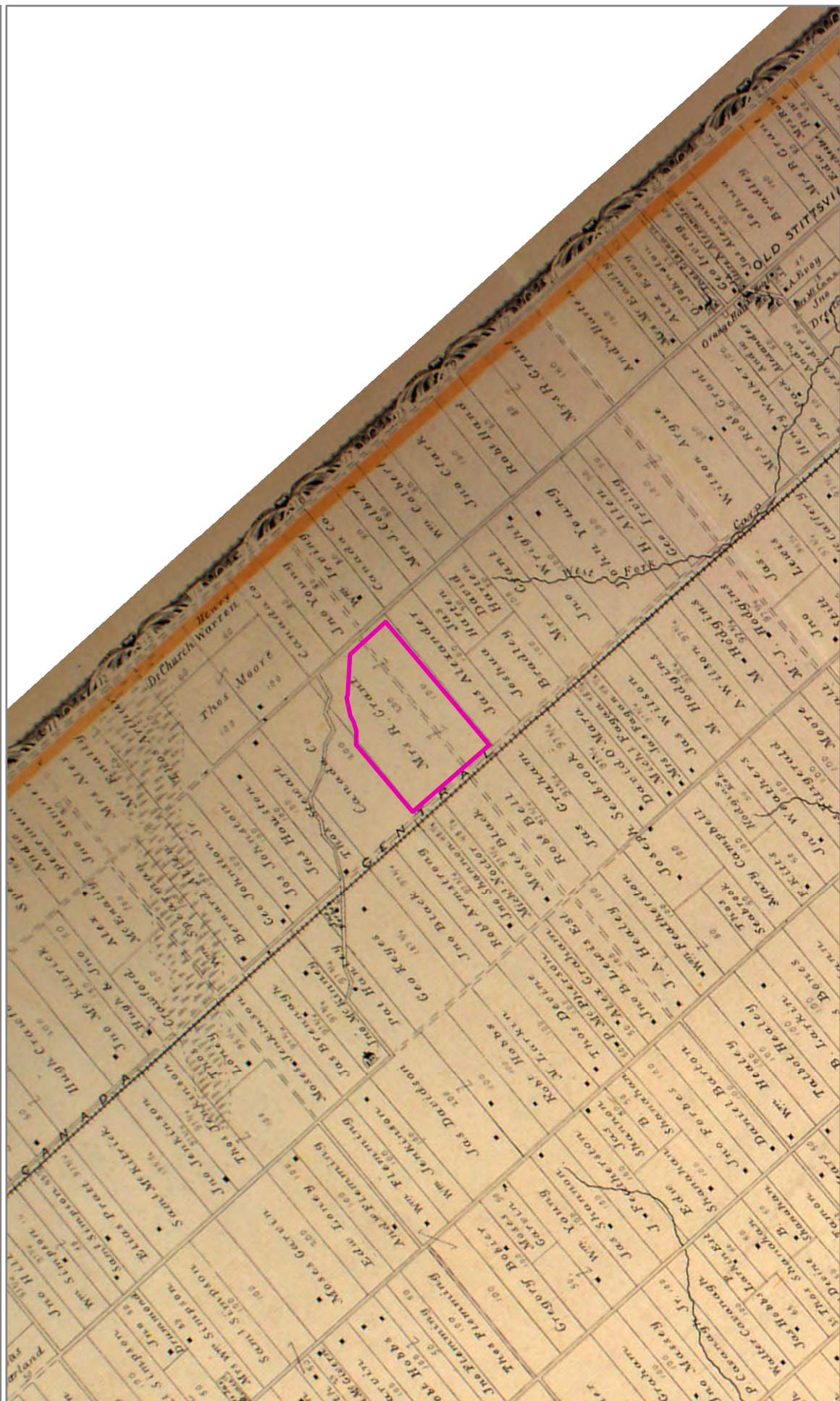
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PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
JINKINSON ROAD, OTTAWA

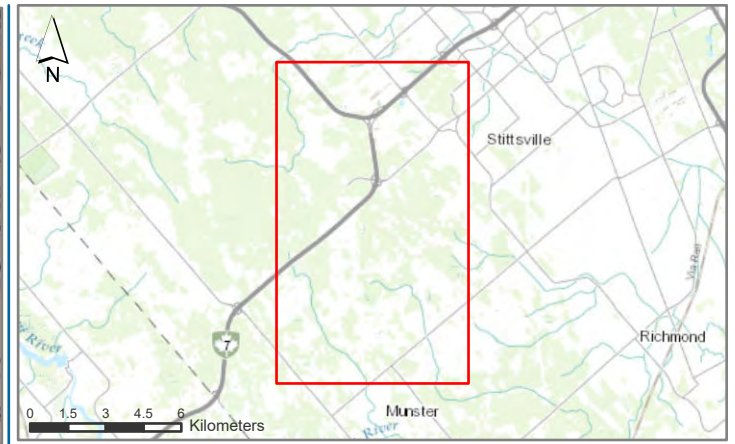
TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MAP
3



1863



1879



LEGEND

STUDY AREA



Matrix

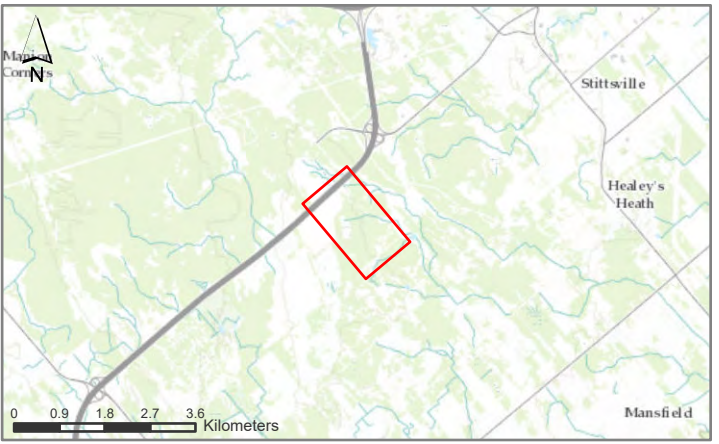
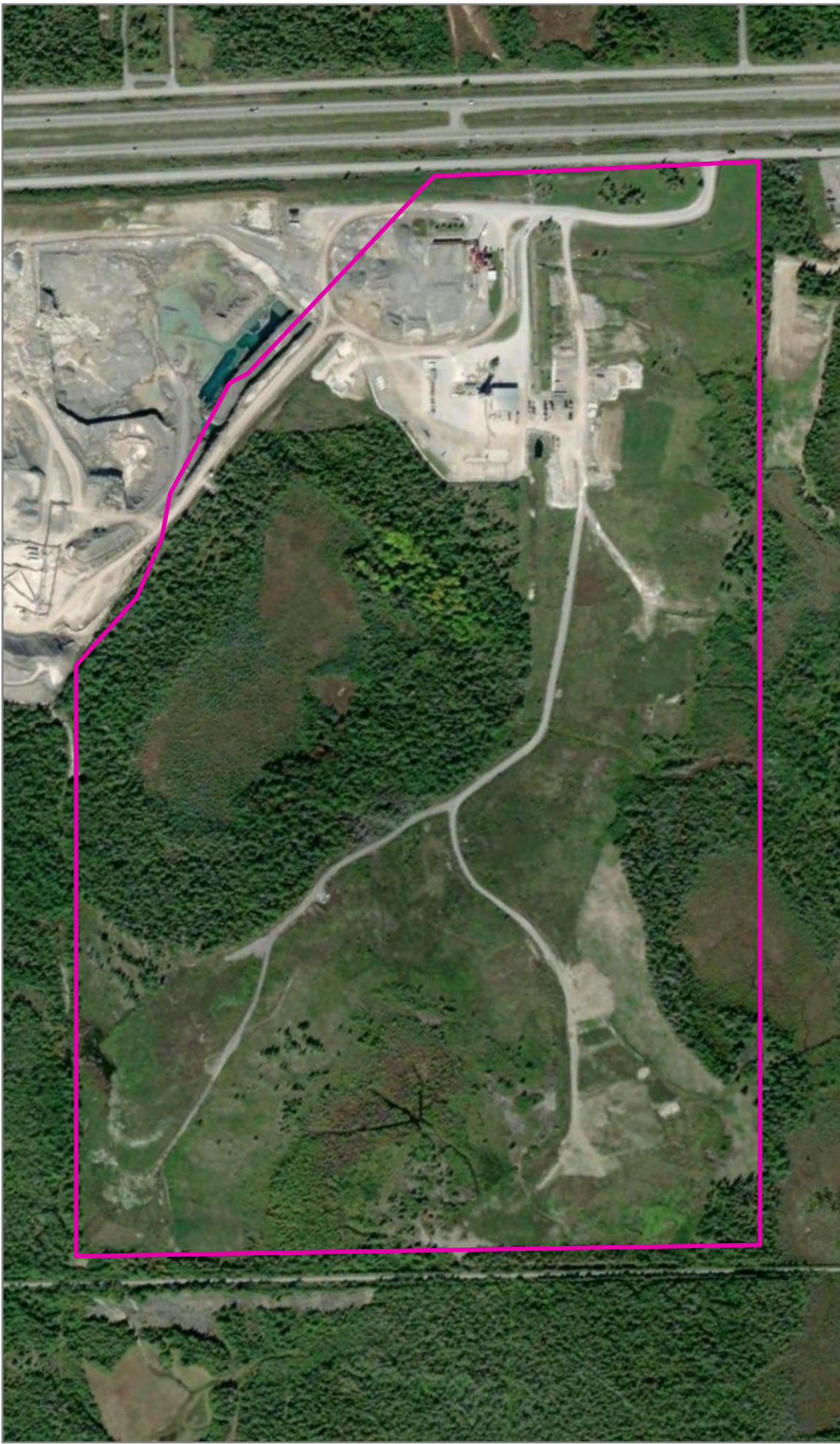
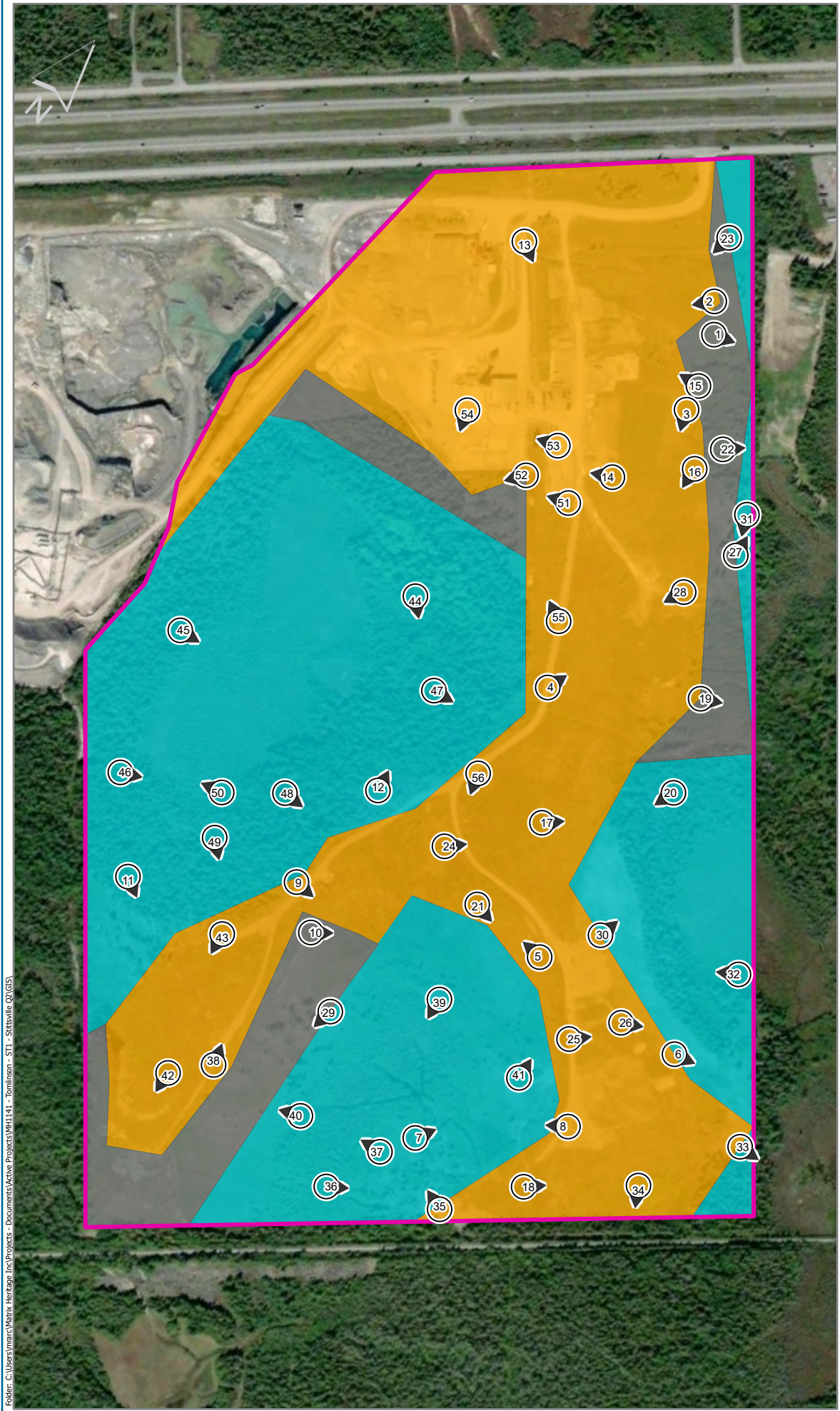
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REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863 MAP OF THE CARLETON COUNTY: FROM SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING
SEGMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GOULBOURN FROM THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON PUBLISHED IN 1879 BY BELDEN & CO., TORONTO.

FILE MH1141	DATE 2022-11-07
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT	CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
JINKINSON ROAD, OTTAWA	



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER

EXCLUSIONS FROM STAGE 2

DEEPLY DISTURBED

PERMANENTLY WET INTERMIXED WITH EXPOSED BEDROCK

EXPOSED BEDROCK

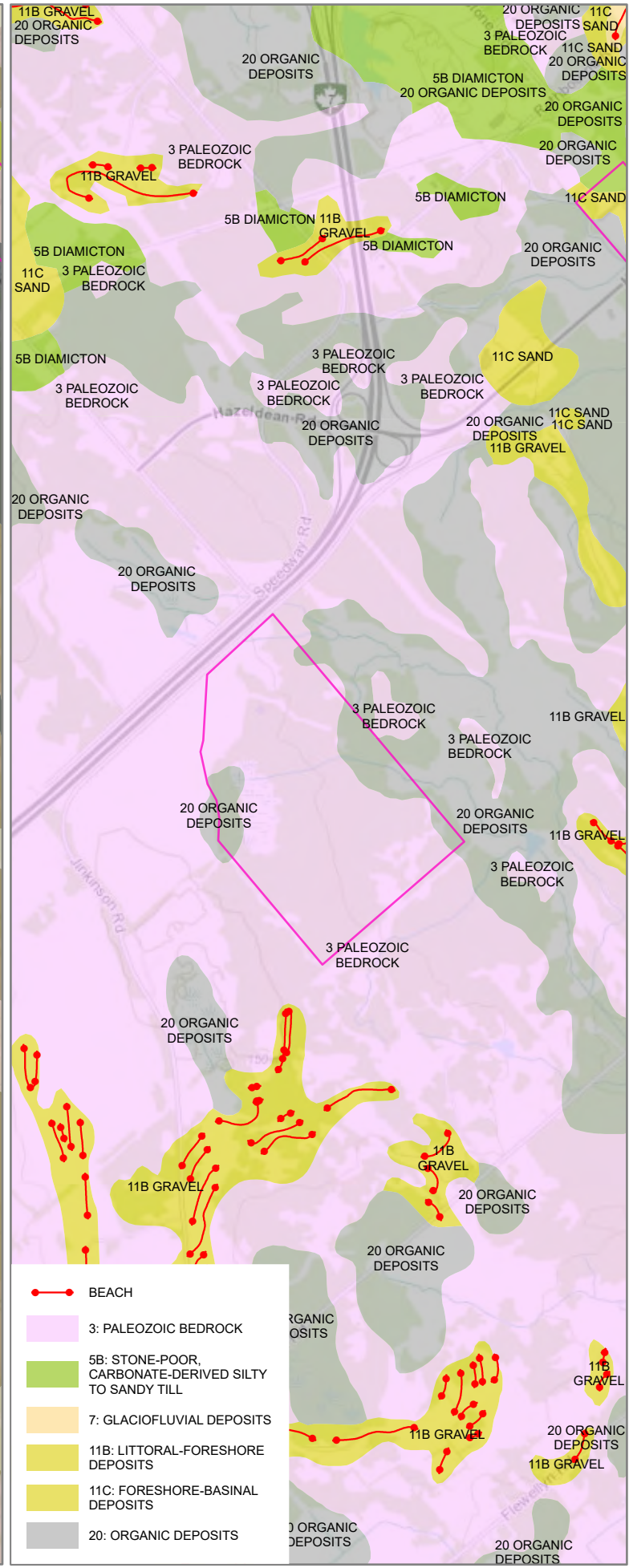
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REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, MAXAR

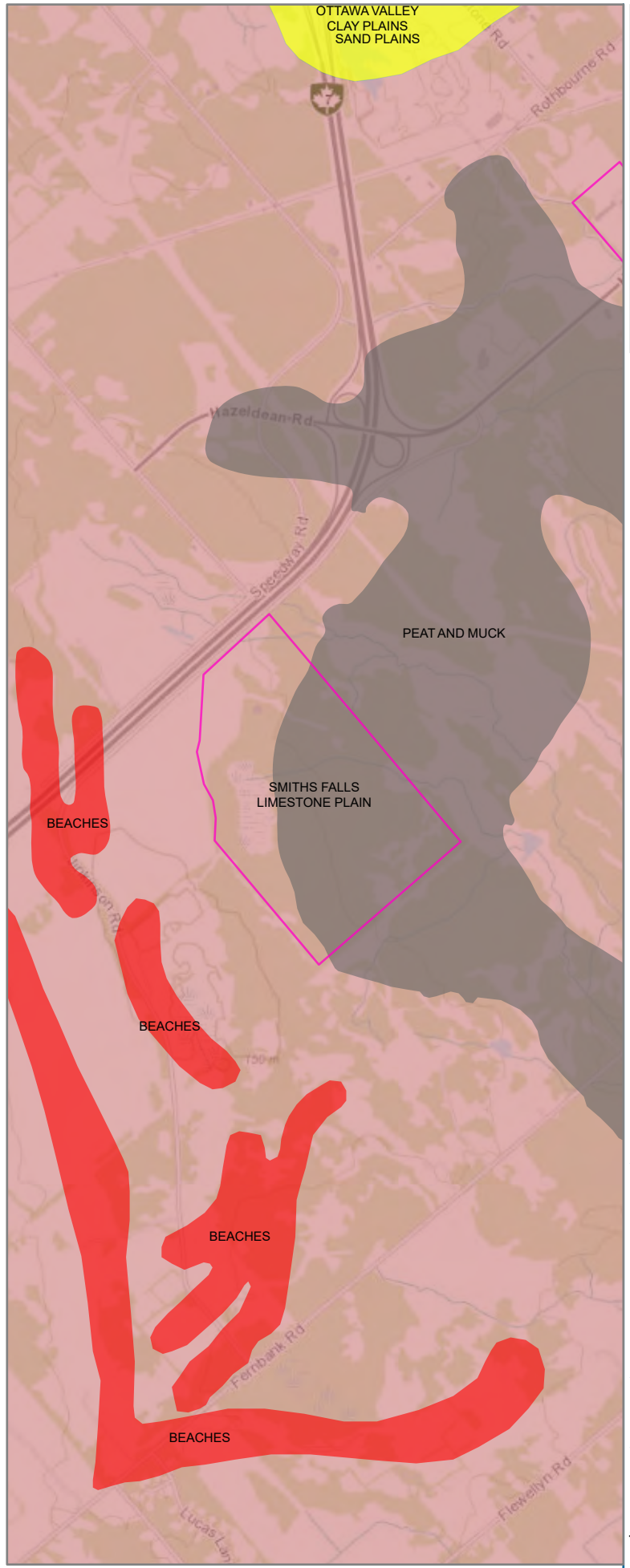
FILE	MH1141	DATE	2023-01-16
		CREATED BY:	BM
		CHECKED BY:	NK
PROJECT	STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT JINKINSON ROAD, OTTAWA		
TITLE	RECOMMENDATIONS KEY, CONDITIONS		
		MAP	5



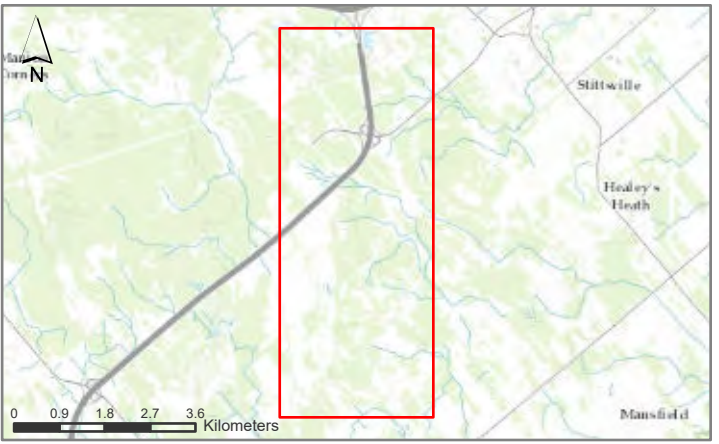
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND

AREA TO BE LICENSED

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

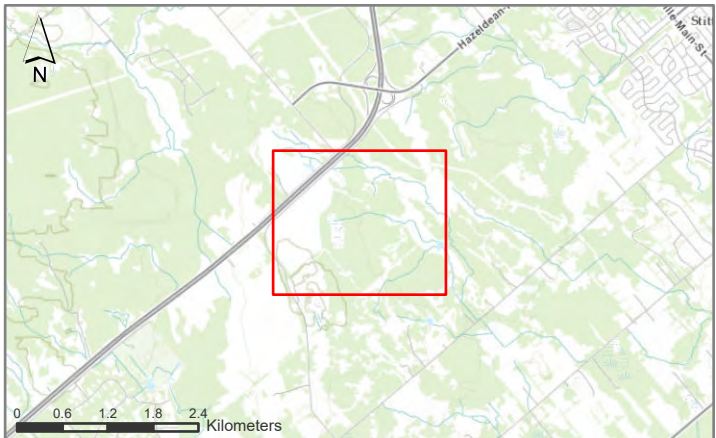
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FILE **MH1141** DATE **2022-11-07**
 PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM
 CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 JINKINSON ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY MAP
6

F:\Users\mmatrix\Matrix\Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1141 - Tomlinson - ST1 - Stillville Q2 GIS



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN,
INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAF, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA,
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/
NASA, EPA, USDA, AAF, NRCAN
AERIAL IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTTAWA

FILE MH1141

DATE 2023-01-16

CREATED BY: BM

CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
JINKINSON ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE
AERIAL IMAGERY

MAP

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1141-D001	Along driveway and central portion of buildings, designed landscape	155	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D002	Ditch along northern portion of study area	58	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D003	Lawn along the northern edge, showing berm and ditch	65	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D004	Lawn along the northern edge, showing berm and ditch	28	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D005	Berm in northern lawn, edge of fill	75	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D006	Berm in northern lawn, edge of fill	225	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D007	ditch and fill	91	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D008	northeastern portion of the study area, fill	110	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D009	example of disturbed/ fill landscape in northeast	264	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D010	Disturbed fill and piles of soil in northeastern portion	260	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D011	General conditions in northeast corner	350	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D012	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	42	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D013	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	47	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D014	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	301	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D015	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	105	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D016	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	45	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D017	Fill area and piles of stone and gravel in the northeastern portion	196	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D018	Fill area and piles of stone and gravel in the northeastern portion	251	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D019	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	79	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D020	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	85	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D021	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	28	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D022	General conditions of shallow bedrock at edge of marshy area	71	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D023	Edge of piled fill along the eastern side	111	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D024	Fill in eastern portion with piles of stone in the background	212	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D025	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	60	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D026	Eastern edge of study area showing bedrock and marshy conditions	342	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D027	Eastern edge of study area showing bedrock and marshy conditions	193	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D028	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	30	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D029	Gravel visible on surface along the eastern edge	309	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D030	Edge of fill and marshy area in the northeastern portion	52	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D031	Gravel visible on surface along the eastern edge	65	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D032	Gravel visible on surface along the eastern edge	241	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D033	General fill conditions in the eastern portion	125	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D034	Gravel roadway and stone piles	278	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D035	Bedrock visible on the surface, central eastern portion	100	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D036	Bedrock visible on the surface, central eastern portion	116	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D037	Edge of fill and the marshy area, central eastern portion	240	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D038	Marshy conditions along the eastern side	130	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D039	General conditions in the central portion, fill, dogwood, bedrock	327	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D040	General conditions in the central portion, fill, dogwood, bedrock	65	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D041	General conditions in the central eastern portion, wet	341	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D042	General conditions in the central eastern portion, wet	119	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D043	General conditions in the central eastern portion, wet	199	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D044	General conditions in the central eastern portion, wet	236	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D045	Gravel roadway and stone piles	334	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D046	General conditions in the southeastern portion, fill	56	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D047	General conditions in the central eastern portion, wet	78	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D048	General conditions, fill, stone piles, wet, bedrock	325	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D049	Driveway in southwest portion	199	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D050	Berm of fill along the gravel roadway	49	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D051	General conditions in the central southern portion, fill, wet	83	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D052	Berm of fill along the gravel roadway	55	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D053	Bedrock and wet conditions	139	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D054	Bedrock and wet conditions	226	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D055	Bedrock and wet conditions	311	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D056	Fill piles and logging debris	56	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D057	Fill piles and logging debris	95	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D058	Fill and gravel piles along roadway in southeastern portion	83	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D059	General conditions with fill and bedrock in southeastern portion	85	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D060	Bedrock and fill berm in southeastern portion	305	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D061	General conditions with fill and bedrock in southeastern portion	12	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D062	General conditions with fill and bedrock in southeastern portion	49	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1141-D063	Bedrock and fill berm in southeastern portion	99	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D064	Bedrock and fill berm in southeastern portion	290	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D065	Bedrock and fill berm in southeastern portion	113	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D066	Bedrock, fill, and logging debris in southeastern portion	114	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D067	Eastern edge of study area, logging debris, trees	90	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D068	Eastern edge of study area, bedrock and general conditions	278	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D069	Eastern edge of study area, bedrock and general conditions	282	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D070	Eastern edge of study area, bedrock and general conditions	275	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D071	Eastern edge of study area, bedrock and general conditions	35	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D072	Exposed bedrock in the southeastern corner of the study area	125	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D073	Exposed bedrock in the southeastern corner of the study area	313	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D074	Exposed bedrock in the southeastern corner of the study area	266	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D075	Trees along the southern portion of the study area, marshy conditions	84	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D076	Berm of fill in the southern portion	240	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D077	Marshy conditions along the edge of the fill on the southern edge	114	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D078	Edge of fill along the southern boundary	32	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D079	Edge of fill along the southern boundary	188	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D080	Edge of fill along the southern boundary	159	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D081	Piles of fill and rocks along the marshy part at the southern edge	77	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D082	Piles of fill and rocks along the marshy part at the southern edge	229	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D083	Piles of fill and rocks along the marshy part at the southern edge	85	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D084	Gravel in the southern portion	39	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D085	Gravel and fill in the southwestern portion	234	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D086	Partially wet exposed bedrock in southwestern portion	326	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D087	Edge of gravel fill in southwestern portion	93	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D088	Partially wet exposed bedrock in southwestern portion	326	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D089	Partially wet exposed bedrock in southwestern portion	211	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D090	General conditions in the southwestern portion, bedrock	278	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D091	General conditions in the southwestern portion, bedrock	301	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D092	General conditions in the southwestern portion, edge of marsh	249	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D093	General conditions in the southwestern portion, edge of marsh	16	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D094	Edge of marsh in the southwestern portion	285	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D095	General conditions in the southwestern portion, bedrock	47	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D096	General conditions in the southwestern portion, edge of marsh	269	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D097	General conditions in the southwestern portion, bedrock	66	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D098	Edge of marsh in the southwestern portion	32	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D099	Edge of marsh in the southwestern portion	304	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D100	Partially wet exposed bedrock in southwestern portion	9	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D101	General conditions in the southcentral portion showing fill, bedrock, marsh	216	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D102	General conditions in the southcentral portion showing fill, bedrock, marsh	273	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D103	Edge of wooded marshy area in the central western portion	314	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D104	General conditions in the central portion, fill, gravel	55	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D105	General conditions in the central portion, exposed bedrock, fill	131	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D106	Conditions in the central portion, marshy, fill, bedrock	90	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D107	Conditions in the central portion, marshy, fill, bedrock	59	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D108	Conditions along driveway in southwestern portion, fill, bedrock	21	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D109	Conditions in the southwestern corner, fill, edge of marsh	81	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D110	Multiple piles of gravel and fill in southwestern corner	212	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D111	Multiple piles of gravel and fill in southwestern corner	252	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D112	Edge of fill in the west, before forested portion	209	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D113	Cedar and pine forested portion in the west, bedrock visible	127	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D114	Cedar and pine forested portion in the west, bedrock visible	156	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D115	General conditions of cedar forest in the western portion	170	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D116	Cedar forest with bedrock visible	121	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D117	Cedar forest with bedrock visible	102	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D118	Cedar forest as its transition to marshland	168	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D119	Cedar forest as its transition to marshland	294	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D120	Cedar and pine forest in the western portion	309	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D121	Root pull showing shallowness of soil over bedrock	120	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D122	Root pull showing shallowness of soil over bedrock	170	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D123	Cedar and pine forest, northwestern portion	28	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D124	Cedar and pine forest, northwestern portion	286	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D125	Northwestern portion, fill edge of forest	282	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D126	Active yard of quarry	288	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D127	Forest, fill area, active yard	248	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D128	Forest, fill area, marshland/ drainage, edge of active yard	255	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1141-D129	Current quarry operations	287	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22
MH1141-D130	Active lot for quarry, forested western portion visible	199	A. Jackson	08-Nov-22

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1141	Stittsville Quarry 2 Site visit Field 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	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Finding, Photo Key, and Conditions	B. Mortimer
6	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer