



**Matrix
Heritage**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

2983, 3053, and 3079 Navan Road,
PART 4 PLAN OC1834435 PIN 04756-1336,
PART 38 5R-4980 PIN 04756-0303,
PART 1 5R-9893 PIN 04756-0315, and
PART 1 5R-11075 PIN 04756-0316
Part Lot 6, Concession 3
Geographic Township of Gloucester
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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June, 2021

Submitted for review June 9, 2021

PIF: P369-0133-2021

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Report: MH1011-REP.01

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of 12714001 Canada Inc., undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area at 2983, 3053, and 3079 Navan Road located on Part Lot 6, Concession 3 in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as PART 4 PLAN OC1834435 PIN 04756-1336, PART 38 5R-4980 PIN 04756-0303, PART 1 5R-9893 PIN 04756-0315, and PART 1 5R-11075 PIN 04756-0316. This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa prior to development activities in accordance with the Planning Act. 12714001 Canada Inc. is planning to develop the property into a residential development (Map 2).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' archaeological sites database, relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research. The subject property has archaeological potential based on the proximity of the historic transportation route of Navan Road, and the geomorphology of the area that suggests it was once on the shoreline of the Champlain Sea. Additionally, part of the southern parcel of the study area has potential as indicated by the City of Ottawa archaeological management plan (Map 3) (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals of the entire property. Field work took place on April 23, 2021. Weather conditions ranged from overcast to sunny with temperatures that averaged 10° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by 12714001 Canada Inc..

No archaeological resources with cultural heritage value or interest identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

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

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

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3.0 Project Personnel

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Field Crew	Mercedes Hunter Josh England
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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of 12714001 Canada Inc., undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area at 2983, 3053, and 3079 Navan Road located on Part Lot 6, Concession 3 in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as Part 4 Plan OC1834435 PIN 04756-1336, PART 38 5R-4980 PIN 04756-0303, Part 1 5R-9893 PIN 04756-0315, and Part 1 5R-11075 PIN 04756-0316. A previous portion of this development area addressed as 2983 Navan Road was assessed by Paterson Group in 2018 under PIF P378-0032-2018. The Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the parcel found nothing of archaeological significance and extensive disturbance was documented across the property (Paterson Group 2018).

This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa prior to development activities in accordance with the Planning Act. 12714001 Canada Inc. is planning to develop the property into a residential development (Map 2).

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 Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, part of the southern parcel of the study area has (Map 3).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by 12714001 Canada Inc. Permission to access the study property was granted by 12714001 Canada Inc. 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 Gloucester, former County of Carleton. Originally known as Township B, Gloucester was established in 1792. In 1800, it became a part of Russell County, in 1838 it became a part of Carleton County which was incorporated as a township in 1850. The first settler in the township was Braddish Billings in what is now the Billings Bridge area. The early history of Gloucester is best described in Gilles Séguin's *Gloucester: From Past to Present* (1991), Tanya Wackley's *Gloucester: The Proud Legacy of Our Communities* (2000), M. M. Rowat's *Gloucester Memories* (1986). 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* (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. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

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

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g. Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966; Wright 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003; Hart and Brumbach 2005; Hart and Brumbach 2009; Hart and 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), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontcharonon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquians (Pilon 2005).

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

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

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

A rough survey of the Township of Gloucester was initiated in 1792 but was not completed until 1820. The township was named for William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, nephew of King George III (Glenn Clark 2012). The 83,000 acre township was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Wackley 2000:1).

Braddish Billings, an American working as a lumber jobber on the Rideau River for Philamon Wright of Hull, was the first settler in Gloucester Township, squatting on Lot 17 of the clergy reserve along the Rideau River in 1812 (Séguin 1991:4, 14). In 1823, Braddish Billings constructed the first sawmill in the township on a creek running through his property near present day Bank Street. In 1825, Billings was appointed Clerk and Assessor for Gloucester Township, and the first assessment lists

12 families (Glenn Clark 2012). Settlement first occurred along the rivers and the early pioneer communities of the township consisting of Manotick, Long Island Village, Gateville (Billings Bridge), Janeville (Vanier), and New Edinburgh. As roads pushed inland the villages of Cyrville, St. Joseph (Orléans), and Cathartic (Carlsbad Springs) developed. By the late 1820s the township's lumber was mostly felled and agriculture became the main source of revenue. In 1827, Braddish Billings took his last load of lumber to Quebec before turning to agriculture (Séguin 1991:4–5, 14).

Farmer's Bridge, later known as Billings Bridge, was completed in 1830, linking Gloucester Township with Nepean Township and Bytown. By 1834, the township had grown slightly totaling 156 households. That same year, stagecoach service began between Bytown and Prescott via Billings Bridge, Bowesville, and South Gloucester. The road was known as the Bytown & Prescott Carriage Road (Glenn Clark 2012).

In 1850, Gloucester Township was incorporated. The following year the township had a population of 3,005. Ten years later the population had only grown to 4,522 (Bond 1968). In 1854, the Bytown and Prescott Railway was completed through the township (renamed Ottawa and Prescott Railway in 1855 and leased to CPR in 1881). The railway ran through Gloucester from Manotick Station to New Edinburgh via Gloucester Station, Ellwood, Billings Bridge, Overbrook, and Janeville (Vanier).

In 1865, the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company was established to build and improve the road between Uppertown Ottawa and South Gloucester, by this time the road was known as Bank Street (Glenn Clark 2012). These improvements to the township meant that by 1867 Gloucester was mostly settled, but eventually the township started losing part of its urban population to Ottawa. New Edinburgh was incorporated as a village in 1867 and twenty years later in 1887 was annexed to Bytown, followed in 1889 by another 148 acres to the south of New Edinburgh (Séguin 1991:14).

The closest crossroads community to the study area is Blackburn Hamlet. The earliest settlers to this area arrived between 1803 and 1811; most being of English or Irish descent as well as some French and Scottish.

In the early 19th century the area was originally called "Green's Creek" after Robert Green who operated the local sawmill. The area became more settled as the timber was exhausted and the government lands were sold to farming families. The area was later known as "Daggsville" after three families that settled there in the 1850s. The first school in Blackburn was on land donated by Richard Dagg. When the school burned down, a second school was built on the land of one of the early settlers, John Kemp. The Kemp family farmed the property for four generations.

In 1858 Joshua Bradley settled in Blackburn. It was through the efforts of his son William and Robert Blackburn (Reeve in 1864, later an MP) that a post office was secured, and it was then that the area became known as "Blackburn".

The settlement during these times was divided into two areas: "Blackburn Corners", located around the intersection of Navan Road and Innes Road, and "Blackburn Station", around the intersection of Anderson Road and Innes Road. Innes Road runs through the Hamlet and was named after Alexander Innes who owned a farm further to the west. He ran the Russell Road toll heading east from St. Laurent Blvd.

In 1958 the government gave authority to the NCC to establish a Greenbelt. Michael Budd and Costain Estates Ltd, were key players in the creation of the community as it is today, and it was renamed "Blackburn Hamlet".

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The patent for Lot 6, Concession 3 was granted in 1803 to Isabella McIntosh. She does not appear again in the land registry records for the property. The two halves of the property were sold separately, care of Sherriff James Treadwell, in the mid-19th century. The south half, where the study area is located, passed through many hands during the mid-19th century (OLR). No one is depicted on the lot in the 1863 Walling map, although this map does show the course of Navan Road passing just to the south of the study area (Map 4). The 1879 Belden map shows David Miller, who acquired the land in 1876, as the owner, but does not depict a structure or dwelling anywhere on the property (Map 4). David Miller sold the property to Louis Perrault the next year, and the land remained in the Perrault family into the 20th century (OLR). There is no indication of any structure on the lot, and it was likely used by the various owners for agricultural purposes throughout the 19th century.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
Patent	14 May 1803	Crown	Isabella McIntosh	All 200 acres
B&S	7 Feb 1856	Sherriff Jas. Treadwell	John Forgie	S ½, 100 acres
B&S	5 Jul 1861	John Forgie	William Johnston	S ½
Mortgage	5 Jul 1861	William Johnston and wife	Robert Grant	S ½, £281 14s 2d
B&S	10 Jul 1867	William Johnston and wife	Robert Grant	S ½
B&S	16 July 1868	Robert Grant	James Daily	S ½, 100 acres
B&S	25 Jun 1875	James Daily and wife	Eliza Grant	S ½, 100 acres
B&S	10 Feb 1876	Eliza Grant	David Miller	S ½, 100 acres
Deed	23 Jan 1880	David Miller	Louis Perrault Jr	S ½, 100 acres
B&S	26 Oct 1907	Louis Perrault Jr and wife	Robert Perrault	S ½, 100 acres

Table 1: Summary of Land Registry Transactions for the study area (OLR)

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of three small parcels on the same property addressed as 2983, 3053, and 3079 Navan Road. The northern parcel is a 0.23 hectare rectangular area, fronting on Pagé Road to the east and Brian Coburn road to the north, a new extension of the road that connects Mer Bleue Road to Navan Road which opened in 2016, but does not appear on all current topographical mapping. Parts of this parcel have been disturbed by aggregate extraction on the property, visible in the 1965 and 1976 aerial images of the study area (Map 5). The undisturbed portions were historically wooded (Map 6) and are currently woodlot (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The southern parcel is an irregularly shaped 0.79 hectare area bordered by Pagé Road to the east and Navan Road to the south. The lot is current abandoned, with gravel from previous disturbance clearly visible on the surface (Figure 3 and Figure 4) (Map 5). This gravel originates from a former driveway to a building visible in the 1991 aerial image that was removed by 2017 (Map 6). The 1965 and 1976 aerial images indicate the land was historically a ploughed field (Map 6). An OC Transpo bus stop is currently located on Navan Road at the edge of the study area.

4.3.2 Physiography

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

The native soil of the study area is Carlsbad series and St. Rosalie variant phase (Map 7). The Carlsbad series is an excessive to well-drained soil found on the crests and upper slopes of knolls and inclined ridges and is found in close association with the Uplands series on highly undulating topography. The St. Rosalie series is poorly drained, largely due to its flat topography and underlying clays (Marshall 1979:44, 47).

Based on the surficial geography (Map 7), the study area was atop a terrace and the soils map shows an 'eroded channel' nearby indicating the study area was likely once on the edge of the Champlain Sea.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments in the area include a Stage 1 and 2 assessment for the widening of Hawthorne Road and the extension of Hunt Club Road in the 1990s (Daechsel 1995a; Daechsel 1995b), another Stage 1 assessment for the Hunt Club extension was carried out by ASI in 2005 (Archaeological Services Inc 2005), followed by a nearby Stage 2 assessment (Stantec 2010). A Stage 1 assessment was completed for a hydro corridor to Quebec that passed from the Hawthorne Station to Cumberland Township (Kennett 1999), and a Phase 1 to 3 study of the widening of Hawthorne road (Kennett 1991a; Kennett 1992; Kennett 1993). Archaeological investigations of the Billings Estate took place in the 1980s by Gerrard

and Hossack (Gerrard and Hossack 1981a; Gerrard and Hossack 1981b; Gerrard and Hossack 1981c; Gerrard and Hossack 1981d) and in the 1990s by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation (Kennett 1990; Kennett 1991b; Stewart 1989).

Paterson completed a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 3143 Navan Road located on Part Lot 5, Concession 4 just to the south of the study area. Some historic material cultural was found associated with the current farmhouse on the property that was constructed in 1875, but no intact culturally significant archaeological resources within the study area (Paterson Group 2014). Paterson also completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Trails Edge East subdivision location on Part Lots 1-2, Concession 3 in Gloucester Township, to the east of the study area. The assessment resulted in no indication of significant archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area (Paterson Group 2016).

In 2020, Paterson Group completed a Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments of the Brazeau East property at 6101 Renaud Road (Paterson Group 2020a; 2020b). Nothing of cultural significance was found. In the same year, Paterson Group worked nearby in the Trail's Edge South Phase 4 and Trail's Edge North Phase 5 developments (Paterson Group 2020c; Paterson Group 2020d). A Stage 2 assessment was completed within these two study areas, resulting in two Stage 3 assessments. The first was at the Proulx Site (BiFv-25), which was determined to have no further Cultural Heritage Value or interest (CHVI) (Paterson Group 2021a). The second was at the Mahar Site (BiFv-26) which was found to have further CHVI and was subject to Stage 4 mitigation by Matrix Heritage (Paterson Group 2021b).

Additionally, Paterson Group completed the Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the parcel adjoining to the west of the current study area in 2018 (Paterson Group 2018). Nothing of archaeological significance was found, and extensive disturbance was documented across the property.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database noted a single possible site within a 1 km radius of the study area. The Mer Bleue Site, BiFv-22, was identified by Ken Swayze during a partial Stage 2 assessment and is located approximately 500 m south of the study area. Swayze tentatively identifies this as a very small precontact era resource gathering site based on the presence of a few possible lithics.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located near the subject property.

4.1 Archaeological Potential

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 exhibits potential for pre-contact archaeological potential as it consists of well drained sandy soils and although major water sources such as the Ottawa River and the Rideau River are more than five kilometres away, there are several smaller creeks and tributaries in the general vicinity. Furthermore, it is likely that this area was once on the shoreline of the Champlain Sea, increasing the potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites in this area. Proximity to the possible pre-contact site, Mer Bleue Site (BiFv-22), also indicates archaeological potential.

Potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The area exhibits potential for historical period archaeological sites due to nearby Navan Road, a known historic transportation route. However, neither land registry data nor the historic maps indicate any settlement on the property and extensive 20th century disturbance is visible in some areas, diminishing the likelihood of archaeological remains.

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

5.0 Field Methods

The entire study area is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI.

At the time of the survey a small portion of the property was observed as permanently wet (0.01 ha) (Figure 6 and Figure 7), and a gravel from a former parking area (0.15 ha) (Figure 3 and Figure 4) meeting the criteria for exclusion as per Standard 2.a.i. and b. Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (seen in green and orange on Map 5).

The remainder of the property (0.71 ha) was not suitable for ploughing due to woodlot on the northern parcel, overgrowth, existing utilities, and gravel clearly visible on the surface of the southern parcel (Standard 1.a. 1.b., and 1.e, Section 2.1.2) (MHSTCI 2011) (Map 5). These areas were shovel tested at 5-meter intervals (Figure 8 - Figure 11). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled. Shovel testing extended up to within 1 m of structures.

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

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 5 for photo locations mapped by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). Photo catalogue, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, and C.

Field work took place on April 23, 2021. Weather conditions were ranged from overcast to sunny with a temperature of 10° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by 12714001 Canada Inc. with no limits to access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Test pits in northern parcel addressed as 2983 Navan Road revealed extensive mixed fill. Part of this area is built up heavily on one side with a concrete block retaining wall and the other side is low lying and dug out (Figure 12 – Figure 14). Similar evidence of the previous aggregate extraction area was found during the Stage 2 of the adjoining property conducted by Paterson Group in the form of high berms of soil and low-lying areas (Paterson Group 2018). Typical test pits from this area contained 20 cm of medium brown sandy loam topsoil mixed with modern refuse above orange subsoil beneath.

Test pits in southern parcel addressed as 3053 and 3079 Navan Road revealed a marshy area near Pagé Road with 20 cm of medium brown sandy loam soil over bright orange subsoil in non-saturated areas. Some areas consist of saturated loam soils varying to mucky soils. All other areas are disturbed by the former gravel parking lot.

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

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment indicated that there was archaeological potential for the study area based on nearby historic activity in the 19th century and registered archaeological sites in the near vicinity. However, the Stage 2 assessment did not find any archaeological resources present in the study area.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

8.0 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.

9.0 Closure

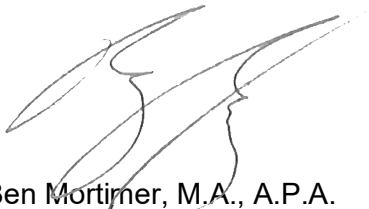
Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport,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

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than 12714001 Canada Inc. 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



Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P.
Senior Archaeologist

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2020b Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Trailsedge Phase 4 South, Part Lots 1, 2, & 3, Concession 3 OF, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario. Ottawa.

2020c Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Trailsedge Phase 5 North, Part Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, Concession 3 OF, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario. Ottawa.

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2021b Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Mahar Site (BiFv-26), Trailsedge Phase 5 North, Part Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4 Concession 3 OF, Part 2 Plan 5R8348 PIN 04404-1472, Part 1 Plan 4R29569 PIN 04404-0503, Part 1 Plan 4R23507 PIN 04404-0541, Part 5 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0539, Part 2 Plan 4r-22552 PIN 04404-0543, and Part 1 Plan 4R22552 PIN 04404-0542, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario.

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11.0 Images



Figure 1: Forest in study area on Pagé Road (D46).



Figure 2: Rise from fill along eastern edge of forested part of study area (D56).



Figure 3: Gravel parking lot and ditch next to intersection Navan Rd and Pagé Rd (D07).



Figure 4: Gravel driveway and parking lot, looking towards intersection Navan and Pagé Roads (D05).



Figure 5: Ditch along Navan Road (D01).



Figure 6: Seasonally-wet area next to 3039 Navan Rd shovel tested but mucky soils (D23).



Figure 7: Wet area next to Pagé Road (D15).



Figure 8: Field crew testing in forested area off Pagé Road (D30).



Figure 9: Field crew testing in forested area off Pagé Road (D34).



Figure 10: Field crew testing in field next to 3039 Navan Road (D26).



Figure 11: Field crew testing along hedge line (D20).



Figure 12: Concrete block retaining wall holding up fill along Pagé Road (D50).

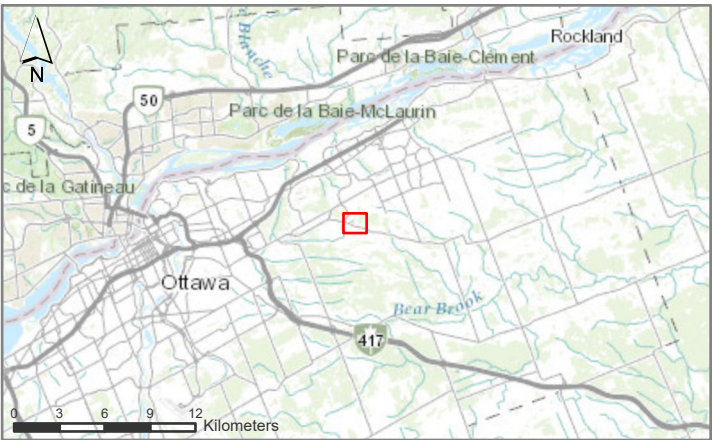
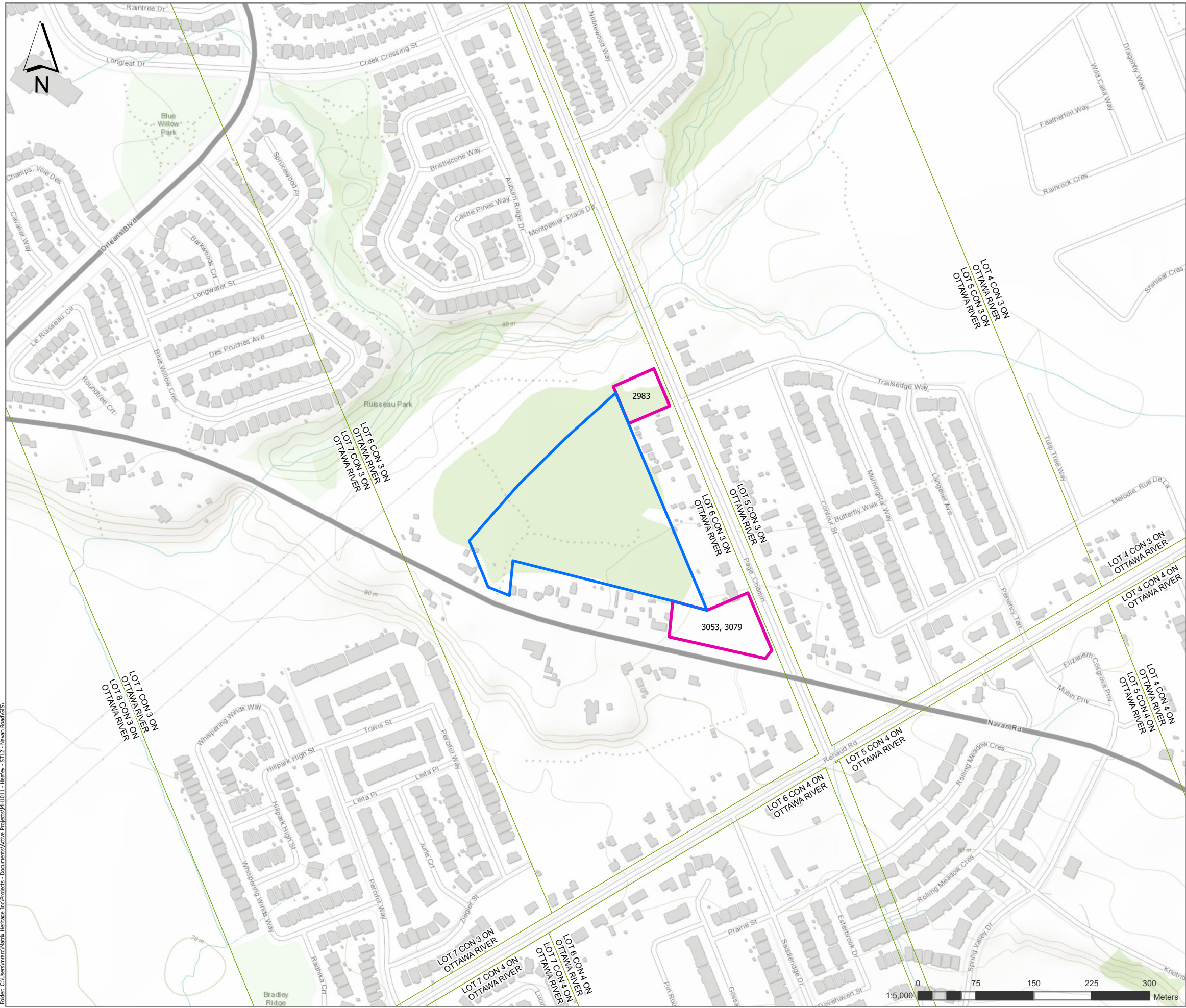


Figure 13: Concrete block retaining wall holding up fill along Pagé Road (D48).



Figure 14: MH1011-D39 Forest in study area on Pagé Road showing heavily built up earth mound (D39).

12.0 Maps



LEGEND

- PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED (P378-0032-2018)
- STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, VILLE DE GATINEAU, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NASA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, VILLE DE GATINEAU, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

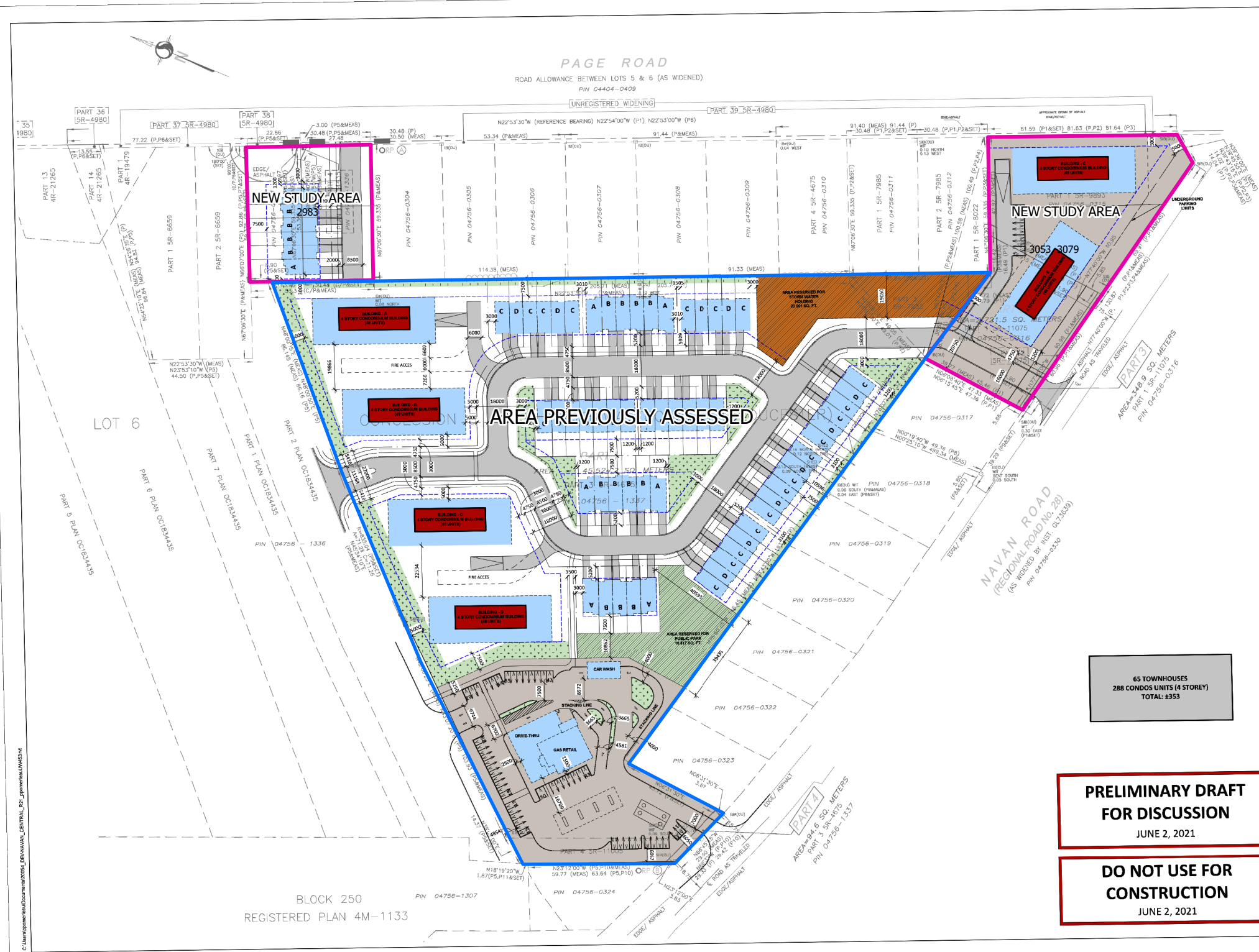
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PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: BM

CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2983, 3053, AND 3079 NAVAN ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE
LOCATION MAP **1**



Project: NAVAN ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

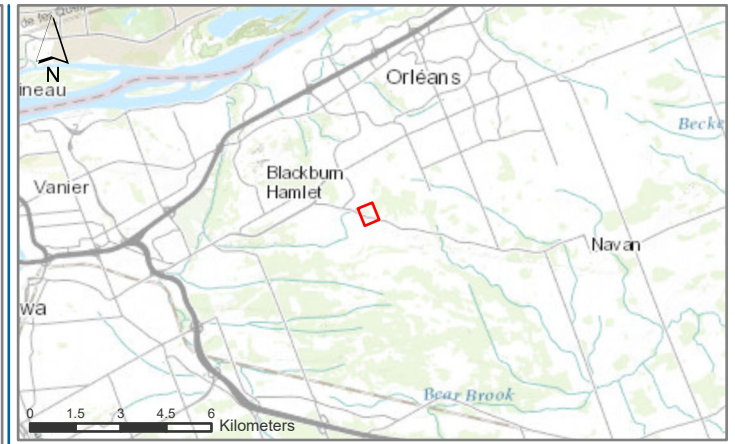
Architect: PMA ARCHITECTS

Client: NAVAN ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Site Plan

Scale: 1:1000

Sheet: P101



LEGEND

STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

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PLAN DATED JUNE 2, 2021 PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

FILE MH1011 DATE 2021-06-08

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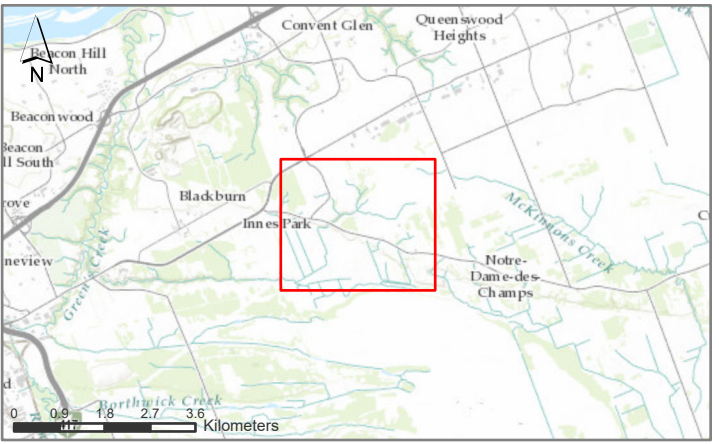
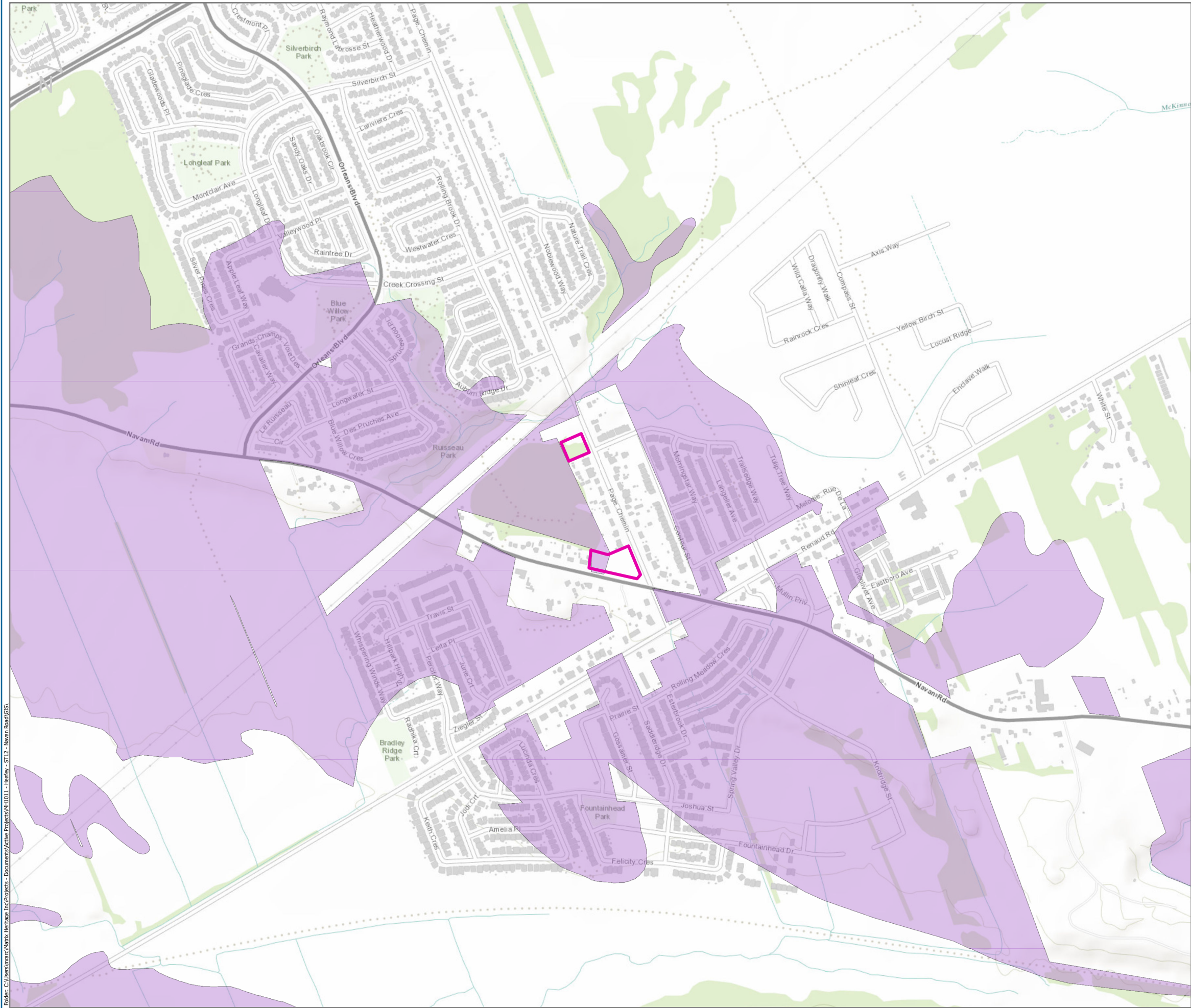
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PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

2983, 3053, AND 3079 NAVAN ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE DRAFT PLAN MAP 2



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

PLANNING

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL
ARCHÉOLOGIQUE



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, VILLE DE GATINEAU, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, VILLE DE GATINEAU, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
1999 POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM GEOOTTAWA

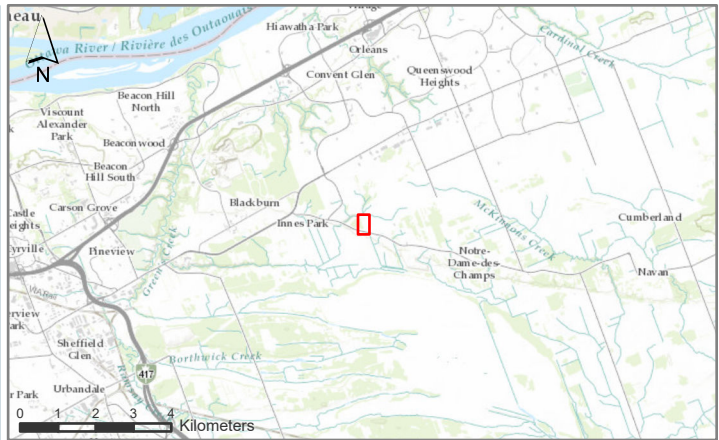
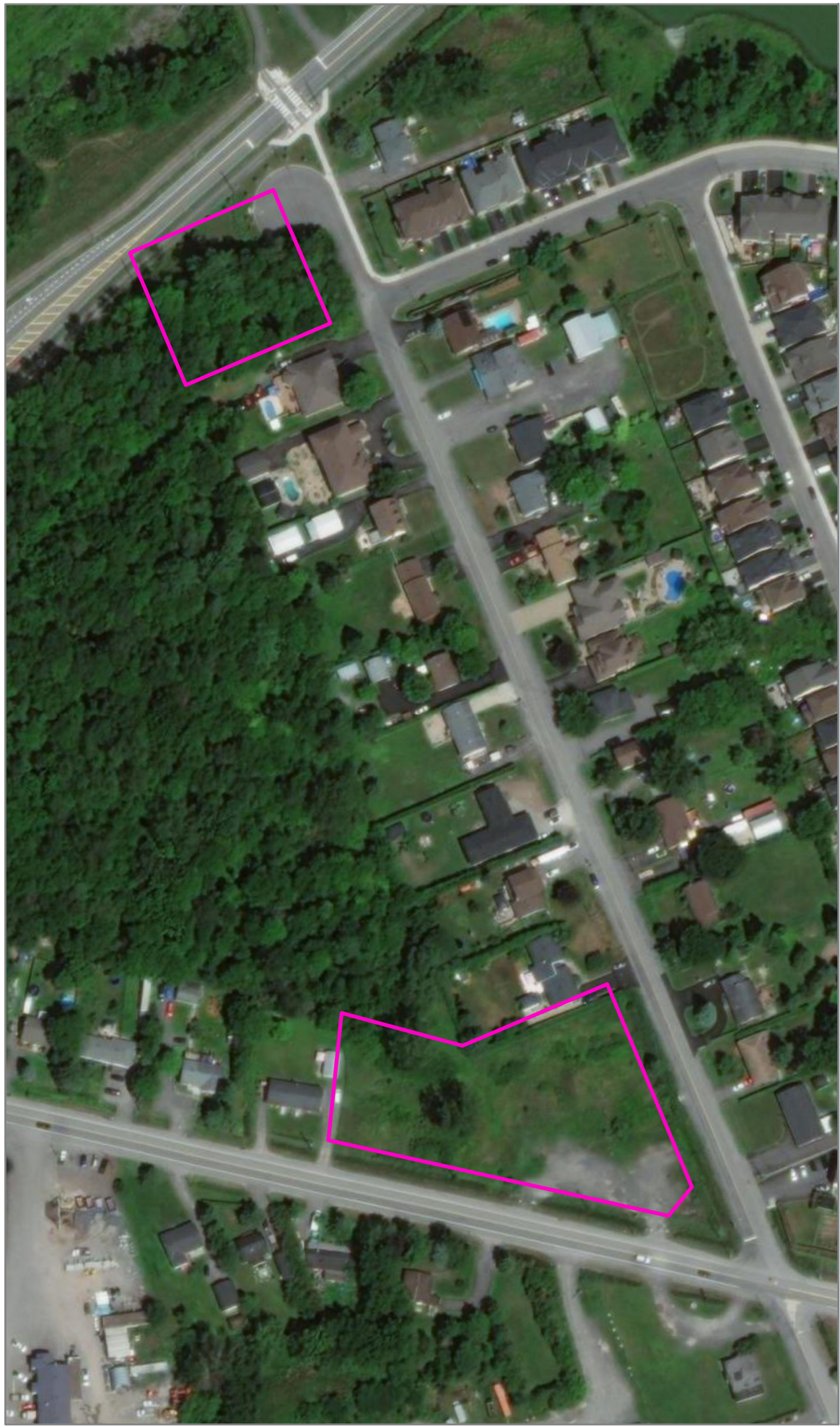
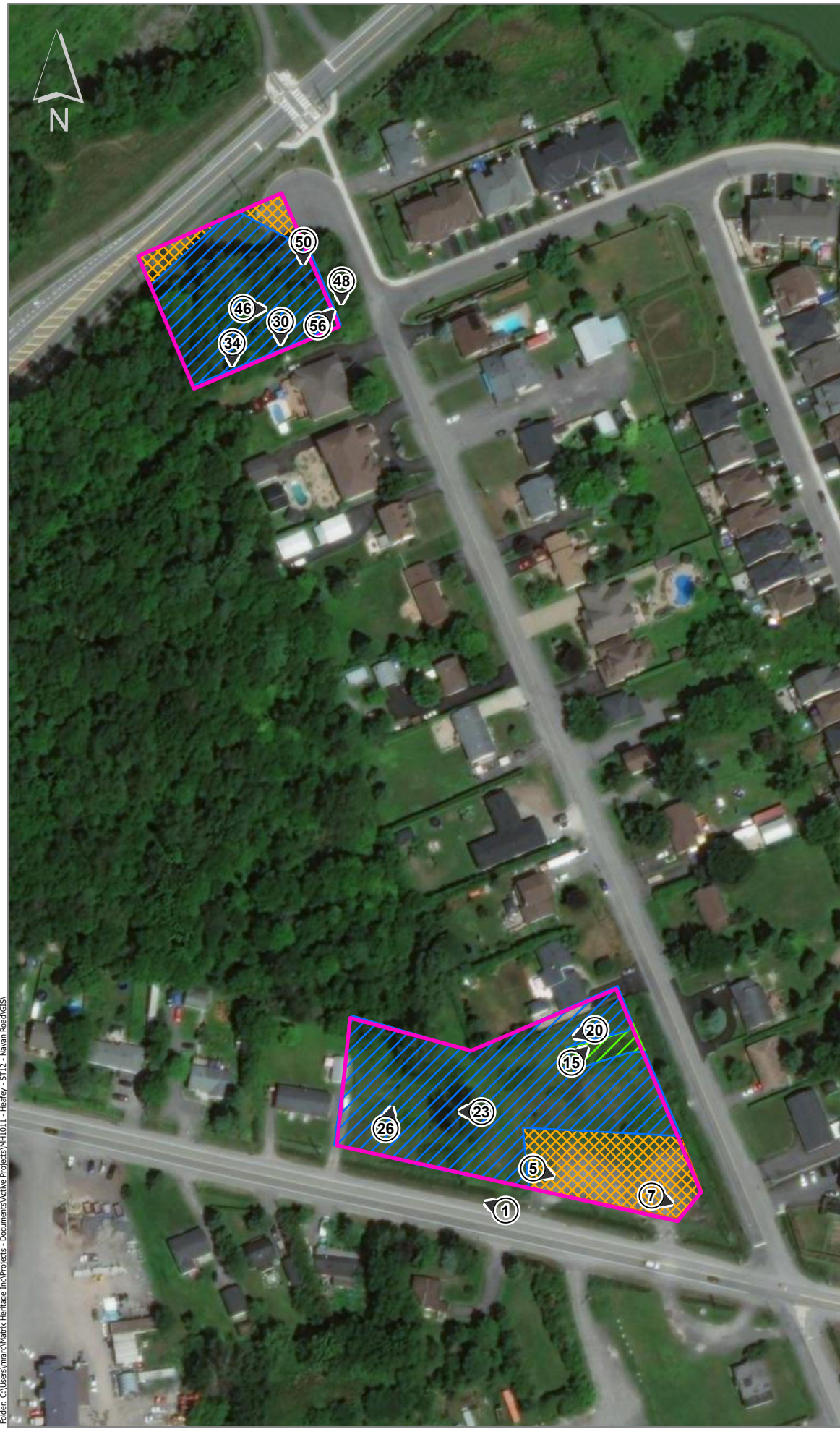
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PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2983, 3053, AND 3079 NAVAN ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE **ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL** MAP **3**

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LEGEND

 STUDY AREA

METHODOLOGY

TESTING

 SHOVEL TESTED (5 M INTERVAL)

EXCLUDED

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 PERMANENTLY WET

 PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND CATALOGUE NUMBER



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MAXAR, MICROSOFT, CITY OF OTTAWA, VILLE DE GATINEAU, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

FILE MH1011 DATE 2021-06-08

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

CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2983, 3053, AND 3079 NAVAN ROAD, OTTAWA

TITLE MAP
METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS 5



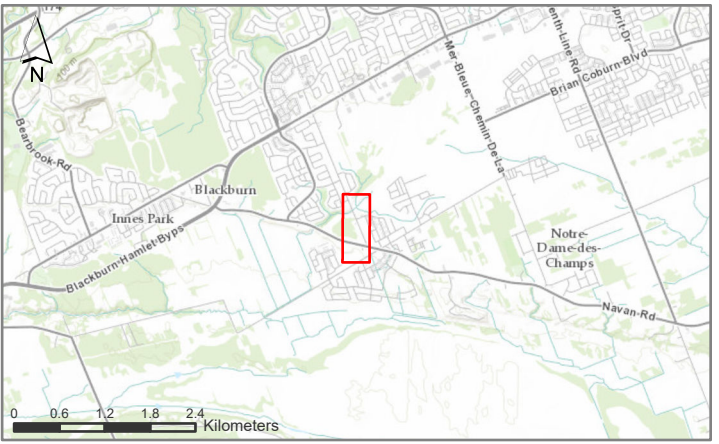
1965



1976



1991



LEGEND


STUDY AREA

IMAGE

RED: BAND_1

GREEN: BAND_2

BLUE: BAND_3

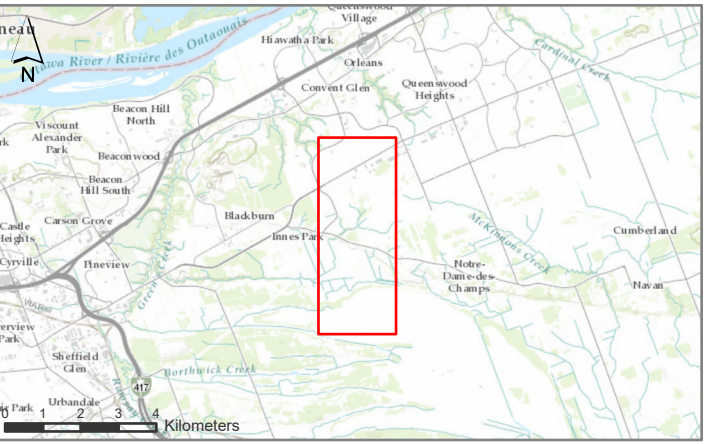
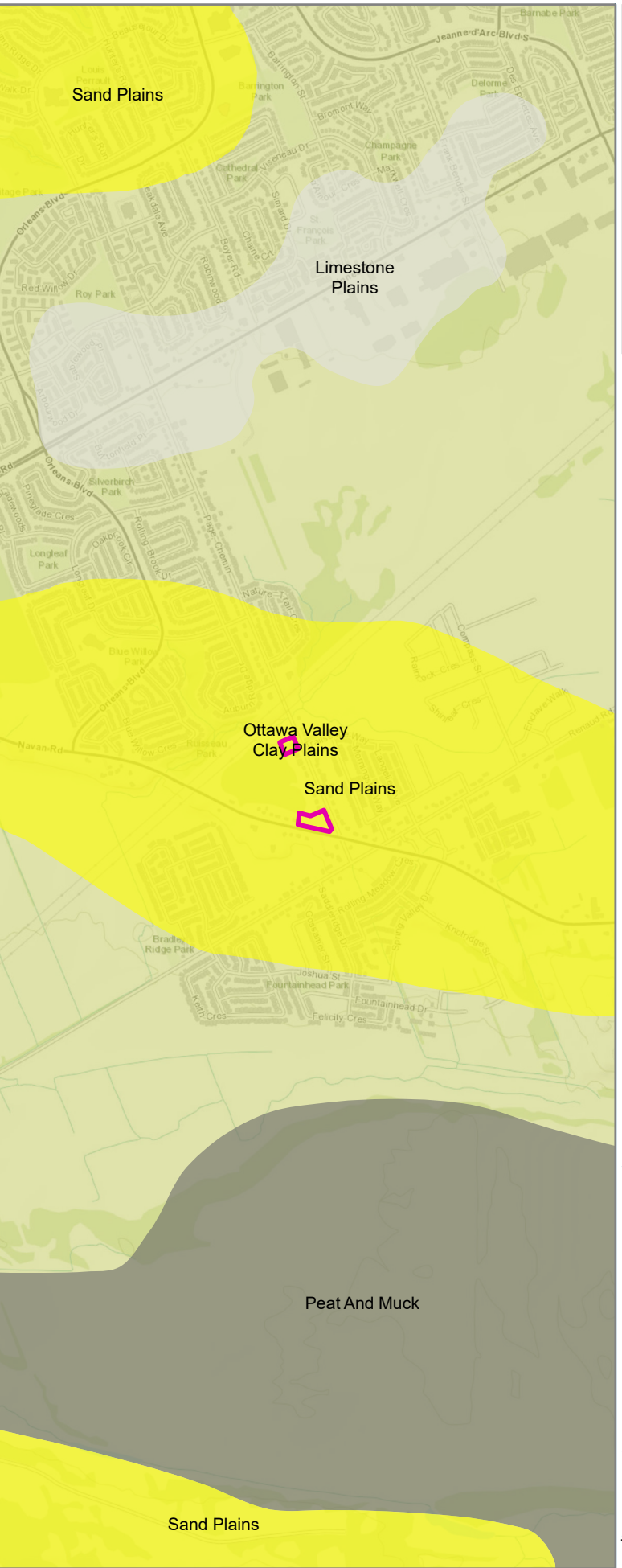
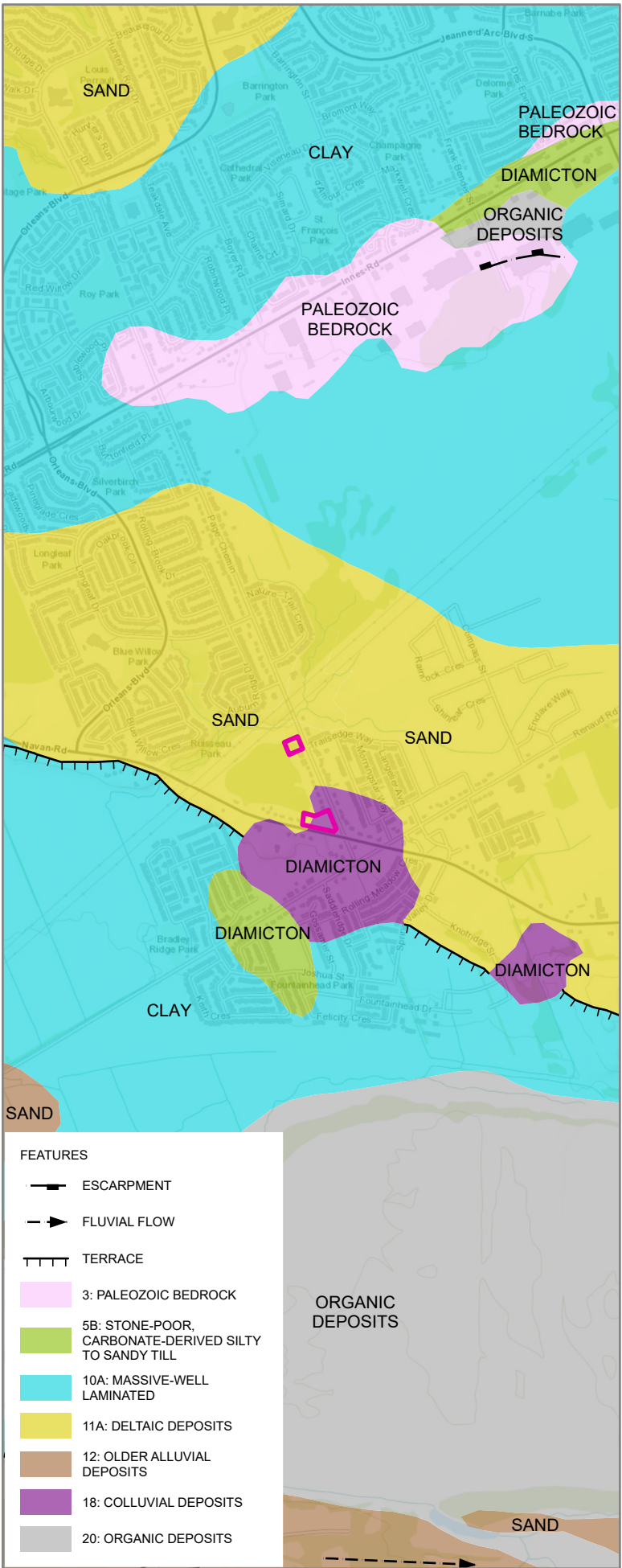
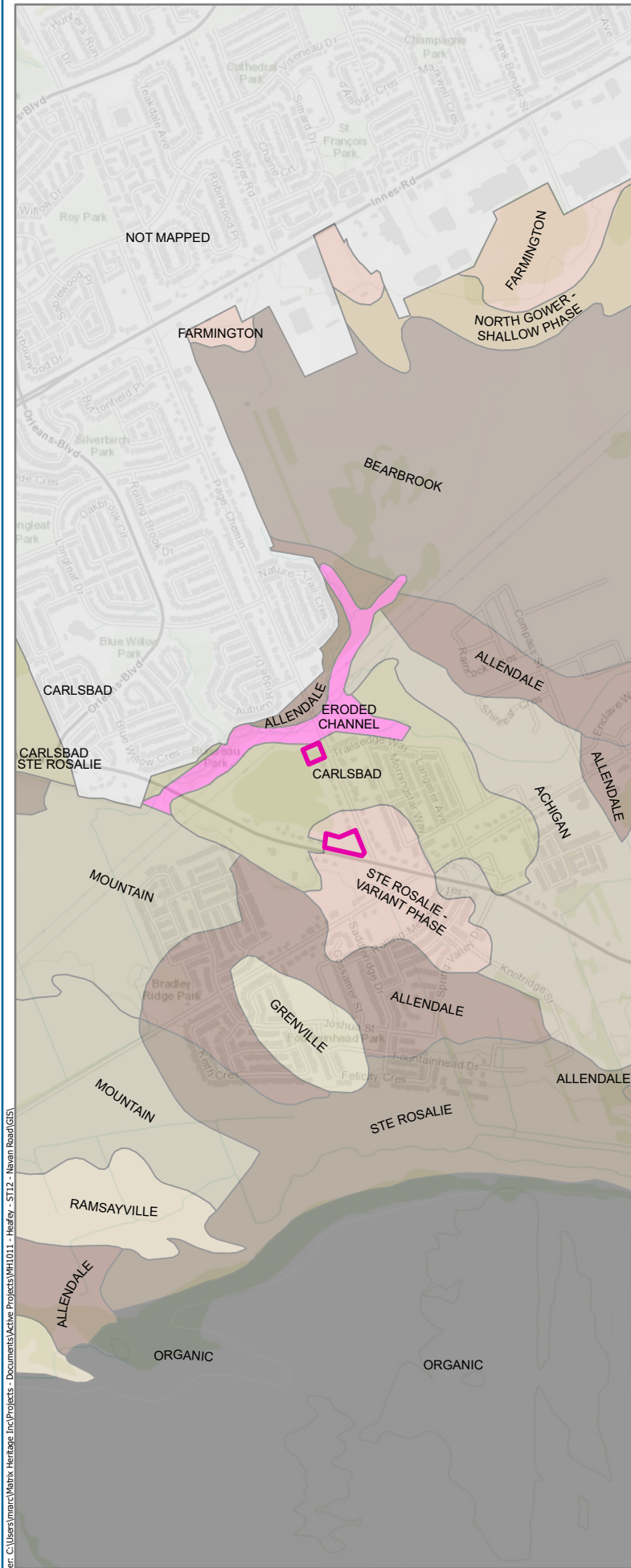


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AERIAL IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTAWA

FILE	MH1011	DATE	2021-06-08
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		CHECKED BY:	NK
PROJECT	STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT		
	2983, 3053, AND 3079 NAVAN ROAD, OTTAWA		
TITLE	AERIAL IMAGERY		
		MAP	6



LEGEND

STUDY AREAS

STUDY AREA

Matrix

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REFERENCES:

CITY OF OTTAWA, VILLE DE GATINEAU, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, VILLE DE GATINEAU, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003

CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1011	DATE 2021-05-05
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CREATED BY: BM
PROJECT	CHECKED BY: NK
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
2983, 3053, AND 3079 NAVAN ROAD, OTTAWA	
TITLE	MAP
SOILS AND GEOLOGY	7

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description	Dir	Date	Photographer
MH1011-D01	Ditch along Navan Road	NW	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D02	Gravel driveway and wet area next to 3039 Navan Rd	N	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D03	Wet area next to 3039 Navan Rd	N	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D04	Gravel driveway and brush north of Navan Rd	NE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D05	Gravel driveway and parking lot, looking towards intersection Navan/Pagé	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D06	Lawn and gravel disturbance next to parking lot	N	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D07	Gravel parking lot and ditch next to intersection Navan Rd/Pagé	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D08	Gravel parking lot and ditch next to Pagé	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D09	Gravel parking lot and wet area surrounding ditch, off of Pagé	NE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D10	Wet conditions in ditch along Pagé	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D11	gravel disturbance visible on surface of grass, next to parking lot	W	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D12	Field crew testing along hedge line	N	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D13	Wet field between parking lot and 3039 Navan Road	NW	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D14	Wet field between parking lot and 3039 Navan Road	NW	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D15	Wet area next to Pagé	NE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D16	Wet area next to Pagé	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D17	Hedgerow and ditch next to Pagé	NE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D18	Lawn and gravel parking lot north of intersection of Navan/Pagé	S	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D19	Lawn and gravel parking lot north of intersection of Navan/Pagé	W	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D20	Field crew testing along hedge line	NW	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D21	Soils with asphalt and gravel disturbance presence	n/a	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D22	Wet area next to 3039 Navan Rd	W	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D23	Wet area next to 3039 Navan Rd	W	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D24	Wet area and field next to 3039 Navan Rd	NW	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D25	Field crew testing in field next to 3039 Navan Rd	NW	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D26	Field crew testing in field next to 3039 Navan Rd	N	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D27	Ditch along Navan Road	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D28	Field and treed area next to 3039 Navan Rd	N	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D29	Gravel and asphalt by gravel parking lot	SE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D30	Field crew testing in study area on Pagé Road	S	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D31	Field crew testing in study area on Pagé Road	S	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D32	Edge of study area, looking towards Pagé Road	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre

Photo #	Description	Dir	Date	Photographer
MH1011-D33	Edge of study area, looking towards Pagé Road	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D34	Field crew testing in study area on Pagé Road	S	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D35	Edge of study area, looking towards Pagé Road	SE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D36	Edge of study area, looking towards Pagé Road	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D37	Field crew testing in study area on Pagé Road	S	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D38	Forest in study area on Pagé Road	SE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D39	Forest in study area on Pagé Road	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D40	Modern debris throughout disturbed soils	n/a	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D41	Field crew testing in study area on Pagé Road	W	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D42	Forest in study area on Pagé Road	SE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D43	Forest in study area on Pagé Road	S	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D44	Forest in study area on Pagé Road	SE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D45	Debris on surface of study area on Pagé Road	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D46	Forest in study area on Pagé Road	E	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D47	Forest in study area on Pagé Road	SE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D48	Concrete block retaining wall holding up fill along Pagé Road	S	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D49	Edge of study area	W	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D50	Concrete block retaining wall holding up fill along Pagé Road	S	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D51	Study area from Pagé Road	W	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D52	Study area from Pagé Road	W	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D53	Ditch along Pagé Road	N	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D54	Rise from fill along eastern edge of study area	NE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D55	Rise from fill along eastern edge of study area	NE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D56	Rise from fill along eastern edge of study area	NE	23-Apr-21	S. Barre
MH1011-D57	Debris on surface of study area on Pagé Road	n/a	23-Apr-21	S. Barre

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1011	2983, 3053, and 3079 Navan Road Field Notes Stage 2 (One Note File)	S. Barre

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map #	Name	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Draft Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Methods, Key, Conditions	B. Mortimer
6	Aerial Imagery	B. Mortimer