ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:
2095 Dilworth Road
Part Lot 35, Concession 3,
Geographic Township of North Gower,
Former County of Carleton,
Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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Report: MH1284-REP.01R2

1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Dilworth Development Inc., c/o Novatech, undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area at 2095 Dilworth Road located on Part Lot 35 Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of North Gower, Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). This archaeological assessment was requested by the City of Ottawa prior to development activities in accordance with the Planning Act. Commercial development is planned for the subject property. At the time of the assessment, formal development mapping had not been completed. A grading plan and property parcel boundaries were used to delineate the study area (Map 2). This assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *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.

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* (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, the majority of the study area falls within an area of archaeological potential (Map 3).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the updated Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical, and archaeological literature, as well as primary historical research including: historical maps, land registry, and census records. The 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 has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals as per Standard 2., Section 2.1.2 and Section 2.1.1 (MCM 2011) in areas retaining archaeological potential. Field work took place on May 22, 2024. Weather conditions were mostly sunny with a high of 38° C with humidity. Permission to access the property was provided by the owner with no restrictions. Large portions of the property have been previously stripped of topsoil or are permanently wet and of low potential. No artifacts or features with cultural heritage value or interest were encountered during the Stage 2 assessment of the areas retaining archaeological potential.

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

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

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

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Field Director	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
Field Crew	Chantel Abaza Doug Connell Leandro Iglesias Ronan McCoullough
Report Preparation	Carina Hochgeschurz
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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

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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* (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, the majority of the study area falls within an area of archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was under private ownership. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner c/o Novatech 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).

There are a few published resources on the history of Cumberland Township. The township is briefly referred to in *Ottawa Country* (Bond 1968), but most notably in *Historical Research for Cumberland Township* (Heinz 1936), and *Memories of Cumberland Township* (Cumberland Township Historical Society 2006). Another useful resource is the *Prescott and Russell Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Belden 1881).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

Algonquin Territory

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. Today these peoples are referred to as “Anishinabe Algonquin”. 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 moved into the southern areas following the receding ice and water. Archaeological evidence documents that 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 rives 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).

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 Englebrecht 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 Algonquin groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

The Woodland Period Algonquin people of the Ottawa Valley area had a social and economic rhythm of life following an annual cyclical pattern of seasonal movements. Subsistence was based on small independent extended family bands operating an annual round of hunting,

fishing, and plant collecting. Families returned from their winter hunting camps to rejoin with other groups at major fishing sites for the summer. The movements of the people were connected with the rhythm of the natural world around them allowing for efficient and generally sustainable subsistence (Ardoch Algonquin First Nation 2015). Their annual congregations facilitated essential social, political, and cultural exchange.

The Algonquin people 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).

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 Kitchissippirini 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); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the 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 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 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.

Iroquois Wars

Little information exists about inter-tribal warfare prior to European contact, however, there was existing animosity between the Iroquois 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 Iroquois with their trade partners to the west, the Huron and the Nippissing. 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 Iroquois corn stalk shields could stop arrows but not bullets or French swords (Hessel 1993).

Eventually the tide changed and as the Iroquois exhausted the beaver population in their own territory they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Algonquin and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Algonquin territory by the Iroquois nations had forced most of the Algonquin people to leave their lands in the Ottawa Valley and seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivieres and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Algonquin, had been destroyed by the Iroquois Nation. The once powerful

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 Iroquois raiding 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. This type of distraction had not been part of the Algonquin world prior to the arrival of the Europeans and greatly disrupted the lives of many. There were historic reports of people remaining intoxicated for months on end, unable to hunt or look after their family. Those affected would sell all they had for liquor; there were fights, assaults, and murders. The Algonquin thought they were seeking refuge and protection amongst their French allies, but other dangers were waiting for them amongst the Europeans.

The Long Way Back

After the 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 “Indian 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; Holmes and Associates 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 Anishinabe 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).

Anishinabe 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 decent 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 fights 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.

4.2.3 Post-Contact Period

North Gower Township took its name from Admiral John Leveson-Gower, Lord of the Admiralty from 1783 to 1789. Early settlers, likely never having heard of Lord Leveson-Gower, mistakenly assumed that with the unusual pronunciation of Gower, which ignores the 'w' in its spelling, and the uneven outline of the township that the name came from the word 'gore', meaning a triangular piece of land ((Turcotte 1985). The original survey of North Gower Township was carried out in September of 1791 by John Steadman, an assistant of Theodore de Pencier who had just completed the surveys of the townships of South Gower and Oxford but passed away before completing the survey of Marlborough. These townships were originally in the District of Johnstown and were called "A," "B," "C," and "D." This survey established the limits of North Gower, or Township C, but it wasn't until a later survey by Steadman in 1793 that the concessions and lots were assigned and it received its proper name ((Walker and Walker 1968:373). In 1800, it became part of Carleton County and was incorporated as a township in 1850. Three communities arose in the township, North Gower in the centre of the township along Stevens Creek; Wellington, later renamed Kars, in the south along the Rideau River; and Manotick on the northern edge of the township, along the Rideau River.

The first settler to arrive was in the township was John Thomson and his wife Janet McIntosh, with their sons Robert and Gilbert. The Thomson's had first settled in South Gower in 1811 but moved across the Rideau River in 1817 where they secured 750 acres of Lots 25 and 28, Concession 3. In 1826, Thomson raised the first frame barn in the township (Walker and Walker 1968:373).

Another early settler, Stephen Blanchard, arrived in 1820. Blanchard was a United Empire Loyalist and lumberman who established a small community in the centre of the township along Stevens Creek (named after Roger Stevens, the first settler of neighbouring Marlborough Township, who drowned in the creek in 1793). Blanchard named the village Stephensville, now the location of the current village of North Gower. The credit for actually founding the village was given by Mitchell's 1864 Directory to four early settlers – David Barrows, William Craig, and brothers Silas and Russell Andrews – who had the area surveyed and more formerly laid out in 1846 (Turcotte 1985). This year also marked the establishment of a post office in the village.

Other early settlers in the township included Sebra Beaman in 1821 who settled in the second Concession along Stevens Creek, and Richard Garlick who settled Lots 30 and 31, Concession 1, on the bank of the Rideau River, south of the present village of Kars, in either 1821 or 1822. These were all lumbermen and descendants of United Empire Loyalists from the front townships, the townships on the St. Lawrence. They each had a number of men about them, some of whom became permanent settlers. They themselves, however, did not bring in their families until after 1823. The early settlers in the area made at least part of their living cutting timber for the British trade. The timber was floated down Stevens Creek to the Rideau River and on to Montreal or Quebec. The last log drive down Stevens Creek took place in 1876. The United Empire Loyalists were followed by waves of settlers from Ulster, Scotland and England, whose descendants form the bulk of the population of North Gower today (Bartlett 1990).

The date for the founding of Kars is not reliably known, however there is some indication that settlement began on the Rideau River at Stevens Creek about 1820. In 1829 James Lindsay arrived and built a wharf. The village was first called Wellington, but this conflicted with another

town in Ontario. The village was therefore renamed Kars after Kars, Turkey, where the British prevailed against the Russians in the Crimean war in 1855 (Rideau Township Historical Society 2008).
Manotick developed much later than the communities of North Gower and Kars. A small community had developed in the 1830s near the Long Island Locks, north of present day Manotick, but no development was done in the Manotick area until the late-1850s. Failures of the control dams near the Long Island Locks since the late 1830s, resulted in the construction, in 1858, of a new weir near the Long Island Locks and a bulkhead across the west branch of the Rideau River. This provided enough water head for a mill and Moss Kent Dickinson and his partner Joseph Currier purchased the water rights. A sawmill was completed in 1859, the gristmill in 1860, and a carding mill in 1861. The Canada Bung, Plug and Spile Factory was constructed in 1875, completing the Long Island Milling Enterprise, later to be known as the 'Manotick Mills'. This attracted new settlers, including many from the former community on Long Island. It was Dickinson who in 1864 named the new village Manotick after the Ojibwa word for "island in the river" (Long Island). By 1880 the village had grown to a population of 400 (Bartlett 1995).

The grist mill, known as Watson's Mill after a later owner of the mill, was purchased by the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority in 1972, which restored one run of millstones and accessory machinery to the original 1860 operating condition, and reopened as a functioning grist mill and museum. In 2008, Watson's Mill Manotick Incorporated became the owner, and it continues as a functioning industrial museum and community social centre.

4.2.4 Study Area Specific History

The Crown patent for Lot 35, Concession 3 was granted to William Craig in June of 1801 (LRO (04)). William Craig is credited as being one of the four founders of the village of North Gower by Mitchell's 1864 Directory (Mitchell and Co 1864). The lot was sold to Richard Garlick in 1803 by a William Fraser. There is no record of how the land transferred to William Fraser from William Craig. Garlick sold to Cornelius Phillips in 1825, who sold the lot to Lieutenant-Colonel John By (for the Crown) in 1829. This sale is likely related to the ongoing construction of the Rideau Canal (1826-1832) as the parcel is not far from the Rideau River. The 1863 Walling map does not show any occupants of the lot at that time (Map 4) (Walling 1863). The Crown divided the lot into two 100-acre halves and the patent for the eastern half went to Thomas Beggs in December of 1872 (LRO (04)). The study area is located within the eastern half of the lot, also referred to as the front half within land registry as it fronts 3rd Line Road and therefore only transactions relating to that portion of the lot are discussed in this report.

In July of 1886, Thomas Beggs and his wife sold to John O'Callaghan. According to the 1888 and 1899 Directories, O'Callaghan did not live on the lot (Ancestry.com 2014). O'Callaghan kept the property for 15 years until he sold to William Brown in 1901. Brown sold to Royal Jamieson Cureston (alternatively spelled Curston, Carriston or Curriston) in 1920. Royal J. Cureston later sold the property to his son, Edward Tweedie Cureston, in 1946. The property stayed in the Cureston family until well into the latter half of the 20th century (LRO (04)).

Thomas Beggs, born March 19, 1851 and died July 16, 1948, received the land patent from the Crown in 1872, and is shown as the owner of the eastern half of Lot 35, Concession 3 in the 1879 Belden Map (Map 4). The Belden Map also shows a structure located in the southeastern corner of the property, right on the border of the study area (Belden & Co. 1879). Beggs is also listed in the 1881 Canada, City and Area Directory as living in North Gower but no address is

given (Ancestry.com 2014). In the 1884 Area Directory, a George Beggs is listing as living on Lot 35, Concession 3 (Ancestry.com 2014).
Aerial photography from 1976 to 2022 (Map 5) shows the study area as a mix of farmland and woodlot with a rural home and outbuildings along the southern edge within the study area. Two other houses are located within the eastern half of Lot 35, Concession 3, but outside of the study area and located within the southeastern corner of the lot fronting 3rd Line Road. Recent imagery shows the addition of a gravel area along the southern side of the property, the removal of the woodlot in the southwest corner and the general disturbances throughout the centre (Map 5 and 6).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area is a 35 ha roughly rectangular shaped parcel of land on the north side of Dilworth Road between The King's Highway 416 and 3rd Line Road, on part of Lot 35, Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of North Gower, in the former County of Carleton, now part of the City of Ottawa, Ontario. At the time of the assessment, large portions of the property had been subject to topsoil removal (in part for the enlargement of neighbouring wetlands) (Figure 1 to Figure 5), were permanently wet with standing water and bullrushes as part of a floodplain (Figure 6 and Figure 7), exposed bedrock recently cleared of trees (Figure 9 and Figure 10), gravel and rock fill parking lot surrounding a rural residence (Figure 11 to Figure 16), fill piles (Figure 17 and Figure 18), and a few small, open, overgrown grassy areas and lawn areas (Figure 19 to Figure 22).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Edwardsburg Sand Plains physiographic region (Map 7). In this region the bedrock and most of the boulder clay are covered by beds of sand. The surface of the sand plain is nearly level or slightly undulating, although hummocks and ridges appear in some places. The sand is glaciofluvial in origin. As the land emerged from below the level of the Champlain Sea a few beach ridges were formed on the high ground and some drier areas became dunes. The water table generally stands near the surface, so much so that shallow muck and even peat bogs have frequently developed. Common forest on this plain is moisture-loving trees including elm, ash, soft maple, and white cedar while tamarack and black cedar are seen in the bogs and wetter lands, and white pine, hard maple, birch, and burr oak on the ridges. The soils are acid and deficient in all important nutrients. This land is best for pasture or crops for feeding stock and has thus been historically well known for dairy production (Chapman and Putnam 2007).

The soils of the study area are mostly of the Osgood Series with a small portion in the western half comprised of the Grenville Series as well as a strip of organic soils along the eastern edge (Map 7). Osgoode soils have a range from level to slightly undulating topography. They are a neutral, stone-free soil. The soils have developed under a cover consisting largely of maple, elm, and ash. The are relatively high in organic material which has become well incorporated with mineral matter. With proper drainage these soils produce good yields of farm crops (Gillespie et al. 1968).

The Grenville soil series is developed from morainic material that is underlain predominantly by limestone of the Black River Formation in Stormont County. The underlying topography is undulating to slightly rolling. The Grenville Loam Phase is a very dark grey-brown loam with

stones occurring throughout the profile. In some areas boulders occur on the surface in sufficient numbers to interfere with cultivation. These areas have been mapped as the Bouldery Phase of the Grenville Loam. Natural vegetation in this soil series includes sugar maple, beech, ash, and some elm. General farming and dairying are successful in this soil as corn, alfalfa, clover, and small grains thrive in this soil type, however the stoniness can hinder cultivation in the Bouldery Phase (Matthews and Richards 1954).

The surficial geology is primarily made up of foreshore-basinal deposits with coarse textured glaciomarine deposits of sand, gravel, minor silt and clay. There is also Stone-poor, carbonate-derived silty to sandy till in sections with textured till on Paleozoic terrain. Along the eastern edge of the study area, organic deposits of peat, muck and marl are present (Map 7).

The study area is located within wetlands of significance (Map 6). There is a creek that runs from this wetland through the study area and into the Rideau River located approximately 1 km south of the study area.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

There has been no known previous assessment of the study area or adjacent properties.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated one registered archaeological sites located within a 4 km radius of the study area. This site is the Burkill Site (BgFw-1) which is a post-contact Euro-Canadian site with no further CHVI.

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

4.4 Archaeological Potential

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* (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, the majority of the study area falls within an area of archaeological potential (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 potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites due to the presence of a creek along the eastern side of the property, a tributary to the Rideau River, and extensive wetlands in the area.

Potential for historical 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 study area has potential for historical period Euro-Canadian archaeological sites due to the early patent date, the proximity to two historic roads, now 3rd Line Road and Dilworth Road running along the eastern and southern boarders of the property respectively.

5.0 Field Methods

Most of the 35-ha property, while formerly agricultural lands, has been subject to topsoil removal. As the parcel is in a low-lying area, surrounded by wetlands, much of the property is now inundated and permanently wet. None of the property was suitable for ploughing as per Section 2.1.1., therefore Stage 2 assessment testing, where feasible, it was conducted using subsurface shovel testing.

A portion of the property (7 ha, 20%) was observed as permanently wet in the form of natural wetlands (Figure 6 and Figure 7). This area met the criteria for exclusion from assessment as per Standards 2.a.i., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) (seen in light blue on Map 6). A large portion of the parcel (12 ha, 34%) has been stripped of topsoil under approved cut and fill activities on the site. These disturbed areas are within the floodplain and are flooded (seen in cross hatched blue and orange on Map 6, Figure 1 to Figure 5) and were excluded based on Standards 2.a.i., and 2.b., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011). Clearly deeply disturbed areas (parking lot, building footprints, and areas clearly stripped of topsoil, as evidenced in Figure 11 to Figure 18 (5 ha, 14%), were also excluded from assessment as per Section 2.1, Standard 2.b. (MCM 2011).

Large portions (9.5 ha, 27%) were believed to be deeply disturbed from site clearing and topsoil removal (Figure 9 and Figure 10). As per Section 2.1.8, Standard 2 (MCM 2011), these areas were shovel tested at discretionary intervals to confirm deep and pervasive disturbance (Map 6).

As per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1.a. and e. (MCM 2011), a few small intact and dry areas (1.5 ha, 4%) were not suitable for ploughing due to brush, tree growth, and extant lawns around buildings as shown in dark blue on Map 6 (Figure 19 to Figure 22). These areas were shovel tested on a 5 m interval as per Section 2.1.2.

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

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using an iPad with ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 5 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 Field Map on an iPad. All survey data is compiled into ArcGIS and every survey point has a UTM Zone 18T NAD 83 coordinate.

Field notes and photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 6 for photo locations mapped by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Photo catalogue, inventory of daily field notes, and map inventory are listed in Appendix A, B, and C.

Field work took place on May 22, 2024. Weather conditions were foggy in the morning with temperatures rising rapidly to a high of 38° C with humidity. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner c/o Novatech prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Despite having archaeological potential, no archaeological remains, artifacts, or cultural soil profiles were encountered during the Stage 2 investigations of the study area. A large porion of the property is permanently wet, deeply disturbed, or a combination thereof.

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

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) archaeological site databases, a review of relevant environmental, historical, and archaeological literature, as well as primary historical research including: historical maps, land registry, and census records. The 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 Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals in areas of archaeological potential (Standard 2., Section 2.1.2 and Standard 6., Section 2.1.1 (MCM 2011). The property is extensively disturbed and permanently wet. No artifacts or features with cultural heritage value or interest were encountered during the Stage 2 assessment.

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

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

8.0 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.

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 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 WG Construction 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.

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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.

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11.0Images

Figure 1: Topsoil stripped area now permanently wet (MH1284-D060).

Figure 2: Area stripped of topsoil now permanently wet (MH1284-D005).

Figure 3: Grassy overgrown wet area with stripped area in back (MH1284-D009).

Figure 4: Young bullrushes in permanently wet and previously stripped area (MH1284-D014).

Figure 5: Area stripped of topsoil and now permanently wet with piles of topsoil in background (MH1284-D149).

Figure 6: Wetlands in study area (MH1284-D146).

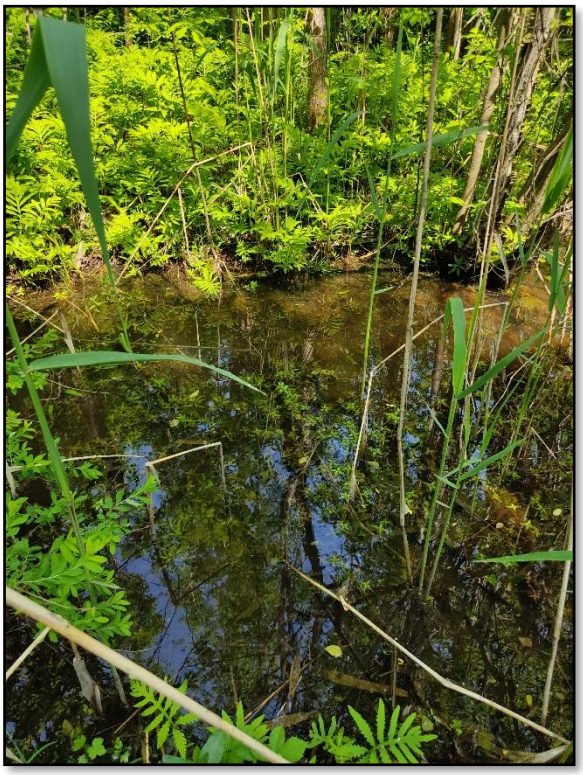


Figure 7: Wetlands in study area (MH1284-D079).

Figure 8: Bedrock in cleared area (MH1284-D020).

Figure 9: Bedrock and stumps in cleared area (MH1284-D034).

Figure 10: Bedrock and stumps in cleared area (MH1284-D039).

Figure 11: Gravel storage area (MH1284-D089).

Figure 12: Gravel, rock, and fill piles (MH1284-D105).

Figure 13: Gravel and rock fill area (MH1284-D117).

Figure 14: Gravel and area with rock fill piles in stripped area (MH1284-D143).

Figure 15: Gravel parking area around structures (MH1284-D133).

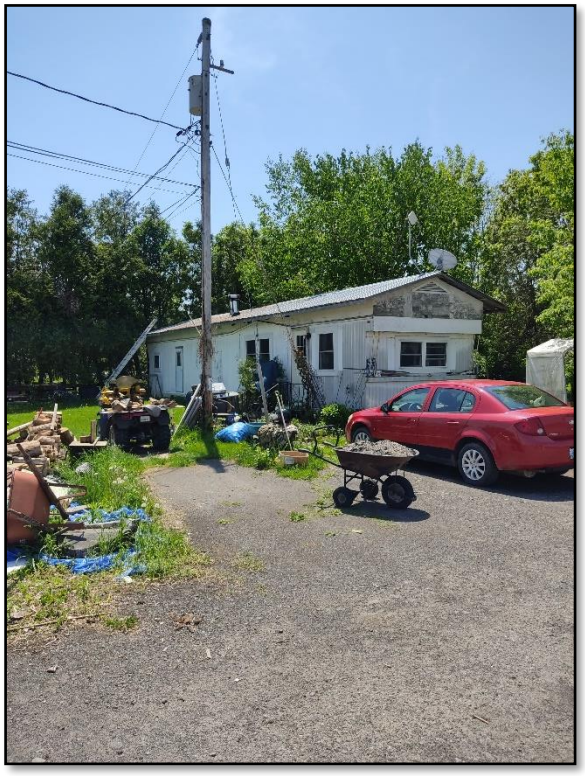


Figure 16: Gravel parking area around structures (MH1284-D134).

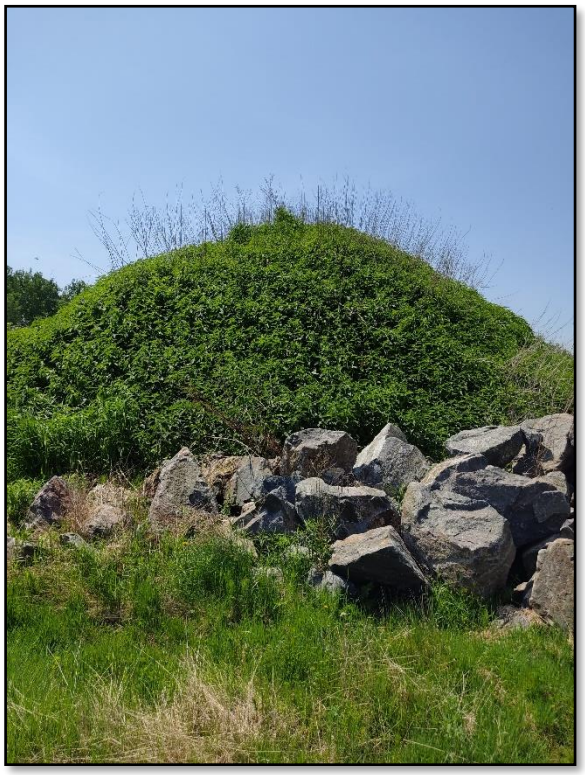


Figure 17: Fill piles in stripped areas (MH1284-D109).

Figure 18: Fill piles in stripped areas (MH1284-D123).

Figure 19: Testing in grassy areas (MH1284-D150)

Figure 20: Testing in grassy areas (MH1284-D154)

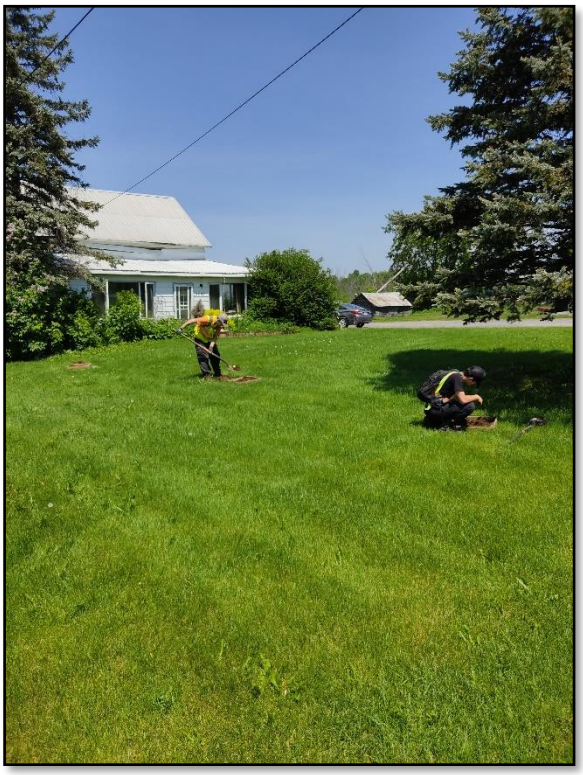


Figure 21: Testing in lawn areas (MH1284-D139)

Figure 22: Testing in grassy areas (MH1284-D148)

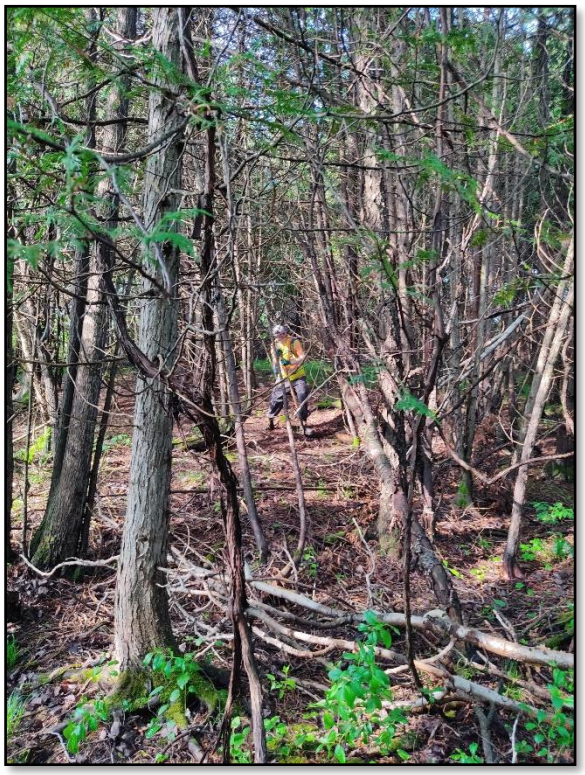
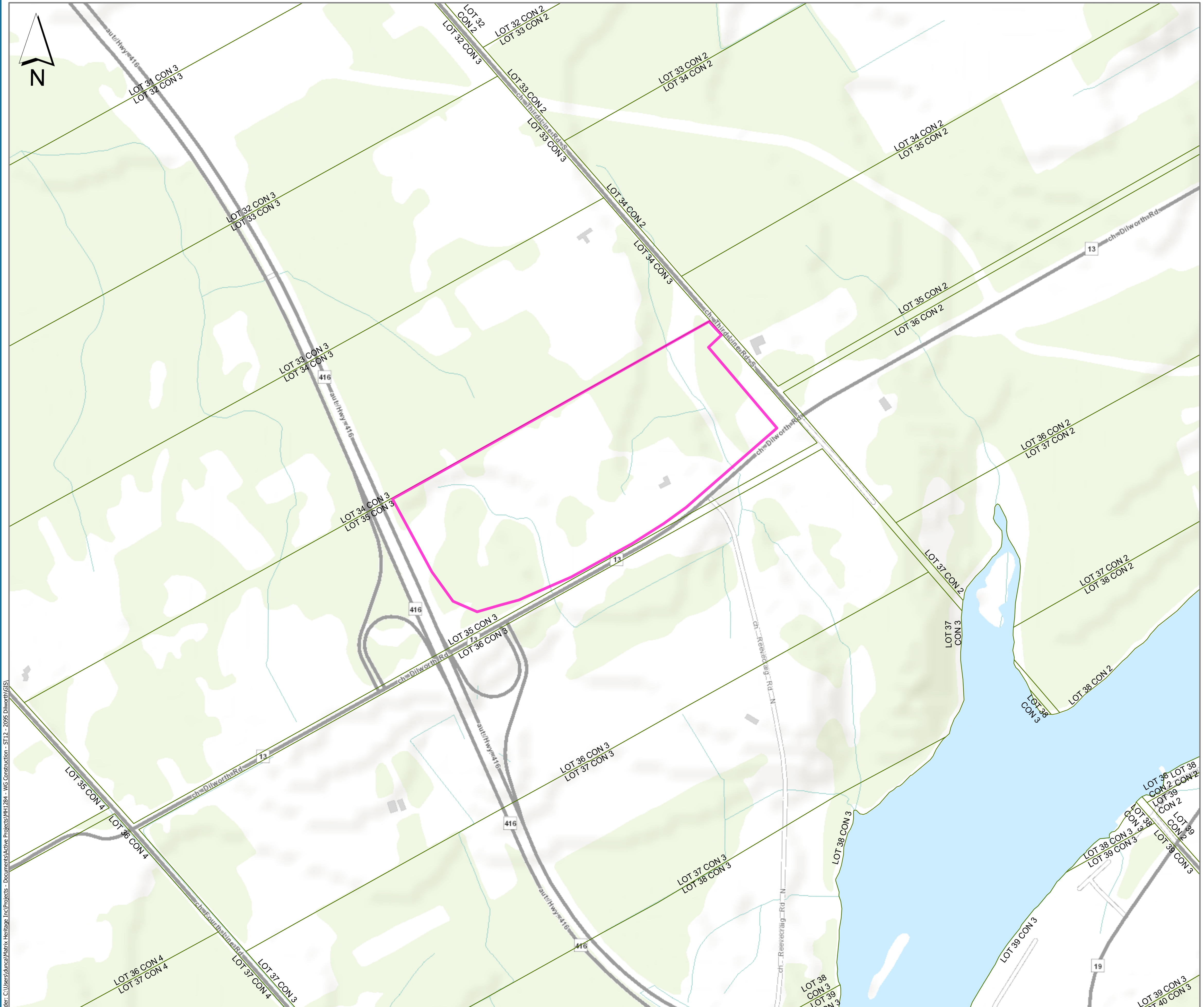
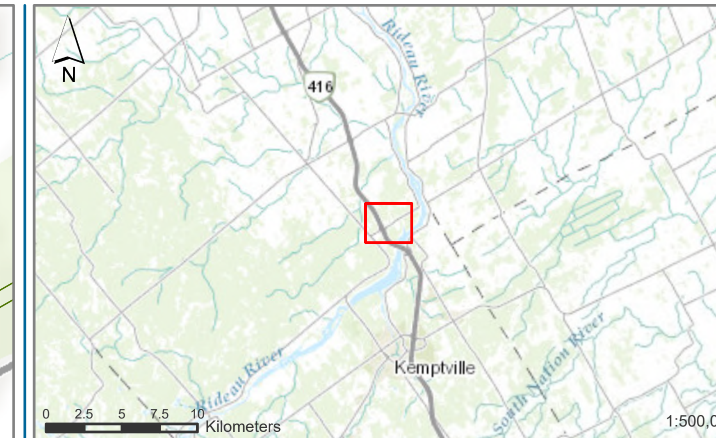


Figure 23: Testing in wooded area (MH1284-D010)

12.0Maps





LEGEND

STUDY AREA

Matrix

0 150 300 450 600 Meters

1:10,000

REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA/VILLE D'OTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

FILE MH1284

DATE 2024-05-16

CREATED BY: DW

CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N

PROJECT

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2095 DILWORTH ROAD, OTTAWA, ON

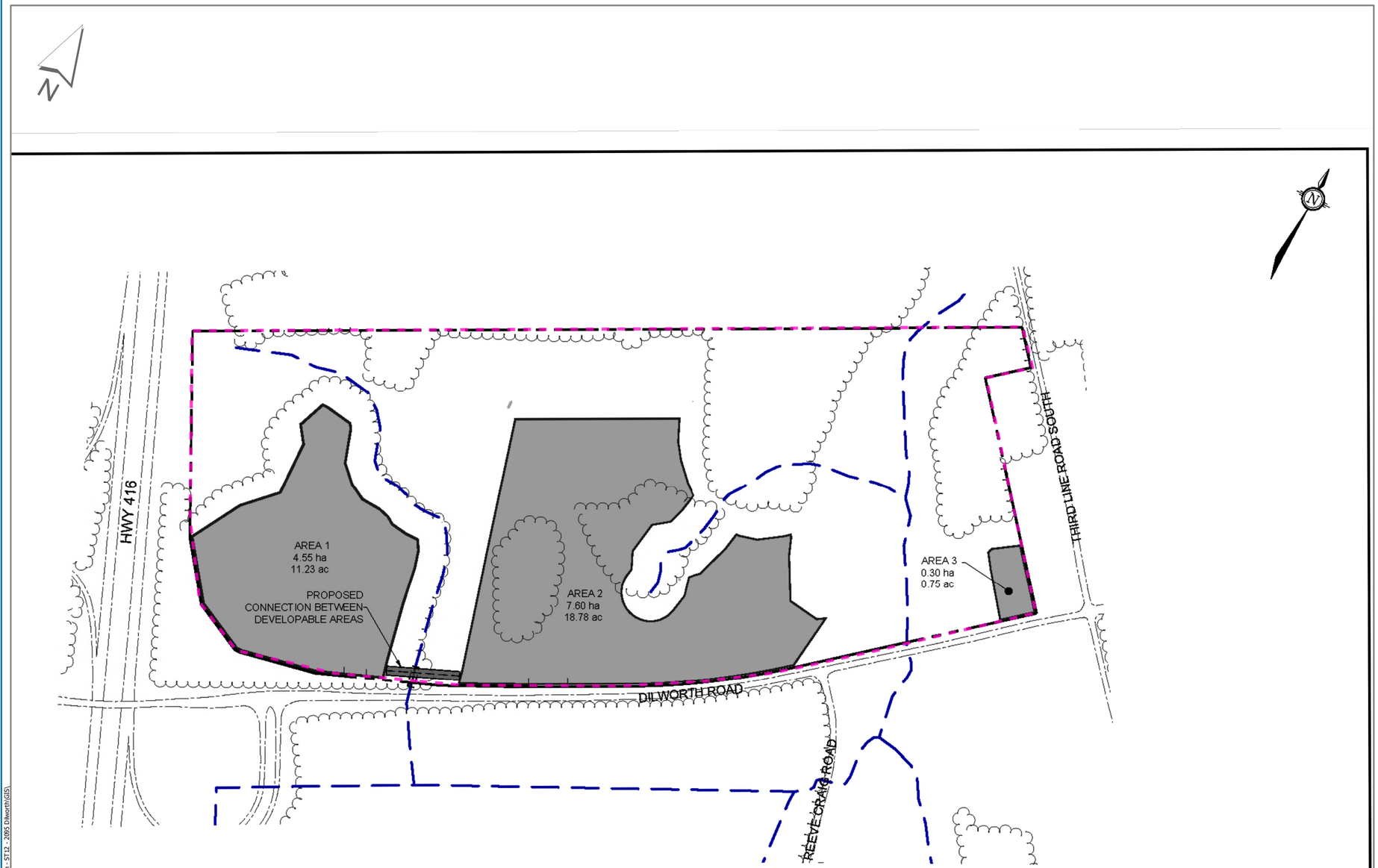
TITLE

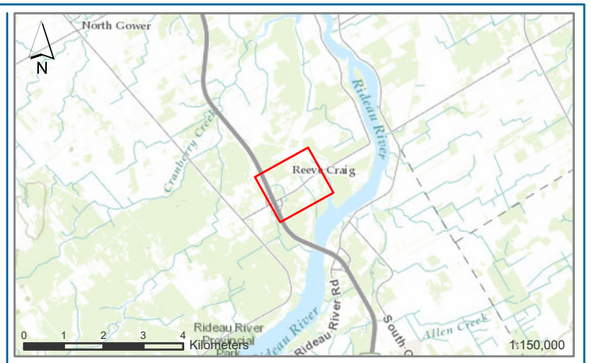
LOCATION

MAP

1

Folder: C:\Users\dunca\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1284 - WG Construction - ST12 - 2095 Dilworth\GIS\





LEGEND

STUDY AREA

LEGEND

Site Boundary
(GEMTEC, Grading Plan Post Cut-Fill Work, Dated October 24, 2023)

Watercourse
(GEMTEC, Grading Plan Post Cut-Fill Work, Dated October 24, 2023)

Treeline
(GEMTEC, Grading Plan Post Cut-Fill Work, Dated October 24, 2023)

Developable Area
(GEMTEC, Grading Plan Post Cut-Fill Work, Dated October 24, 2023)

0 75 150 225 300
Meters
1:5,000

REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
PLAN PROVIDED BY THE PROPONENT
PARCEL DATA FROM GEOOTTAWA

NOVATECH
Engineers, Planners & Landscape Architects
Suite 200, 240 Michael Cowpland Drive
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2M 1P6
Telephone (613) 254-9643
Facsimile (613) 254-5867
Website www.novatech-eng.com

2095 DILWORTH ROAD

DEVELOPABLE AREA

SCALE 1 : 4000 (0 40 80 120 160)
DATE MAY 2024
JOB 123081
FIGURE DEV

SHT11X17.DWG - 279mmX432mm

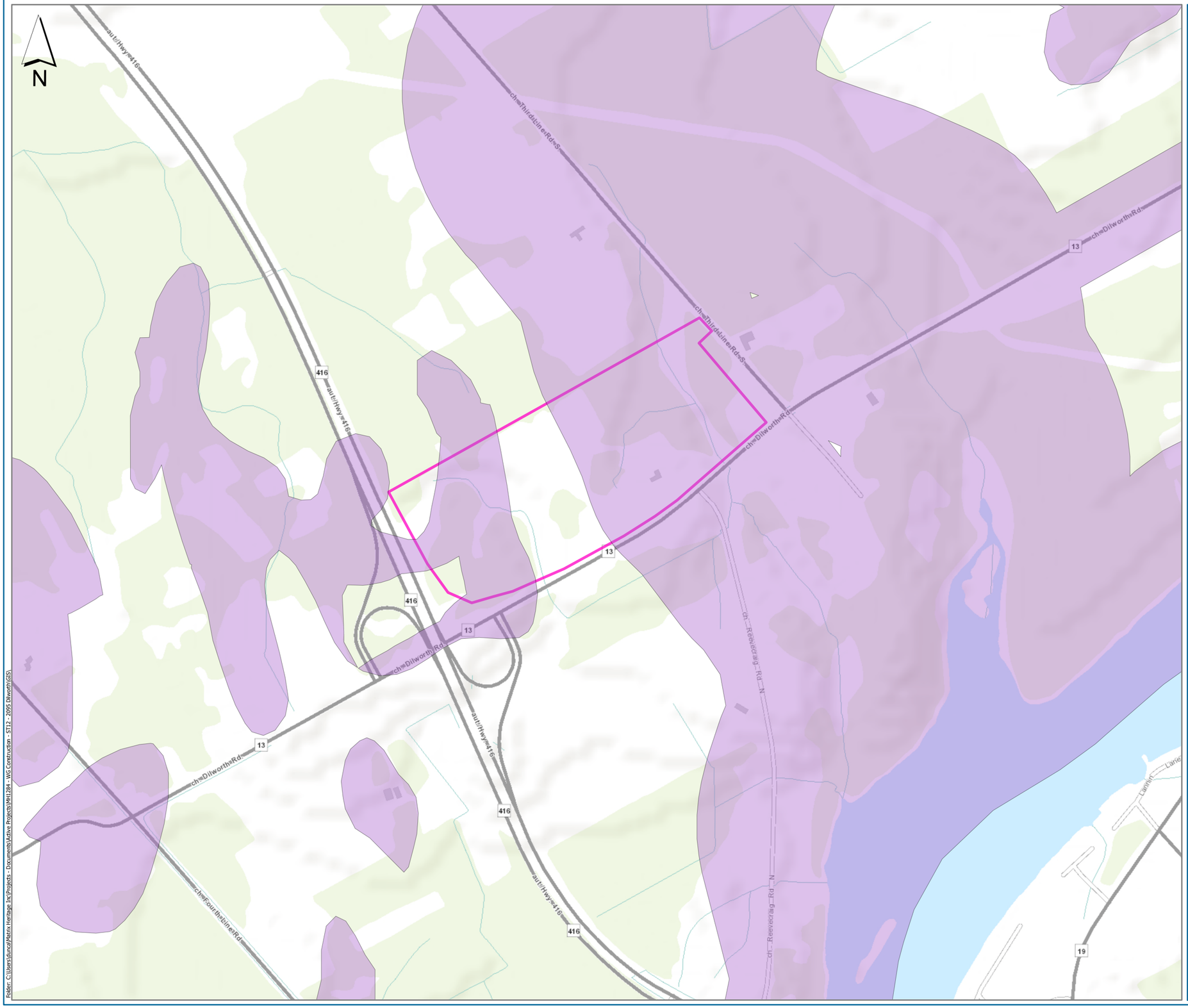
FILE MH1284
DATE 2024-06-22
CREATED BY: DW
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CHECKED BY: BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2095 DILWORTH ROAD, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
DRAFT PLAN

MAP
2

Folder: C:\Users\Ben\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1284 - WG Construction - ST 2 - 2095 Dilworth\GIS\



LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Matrix

REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA/VILLE D'OTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

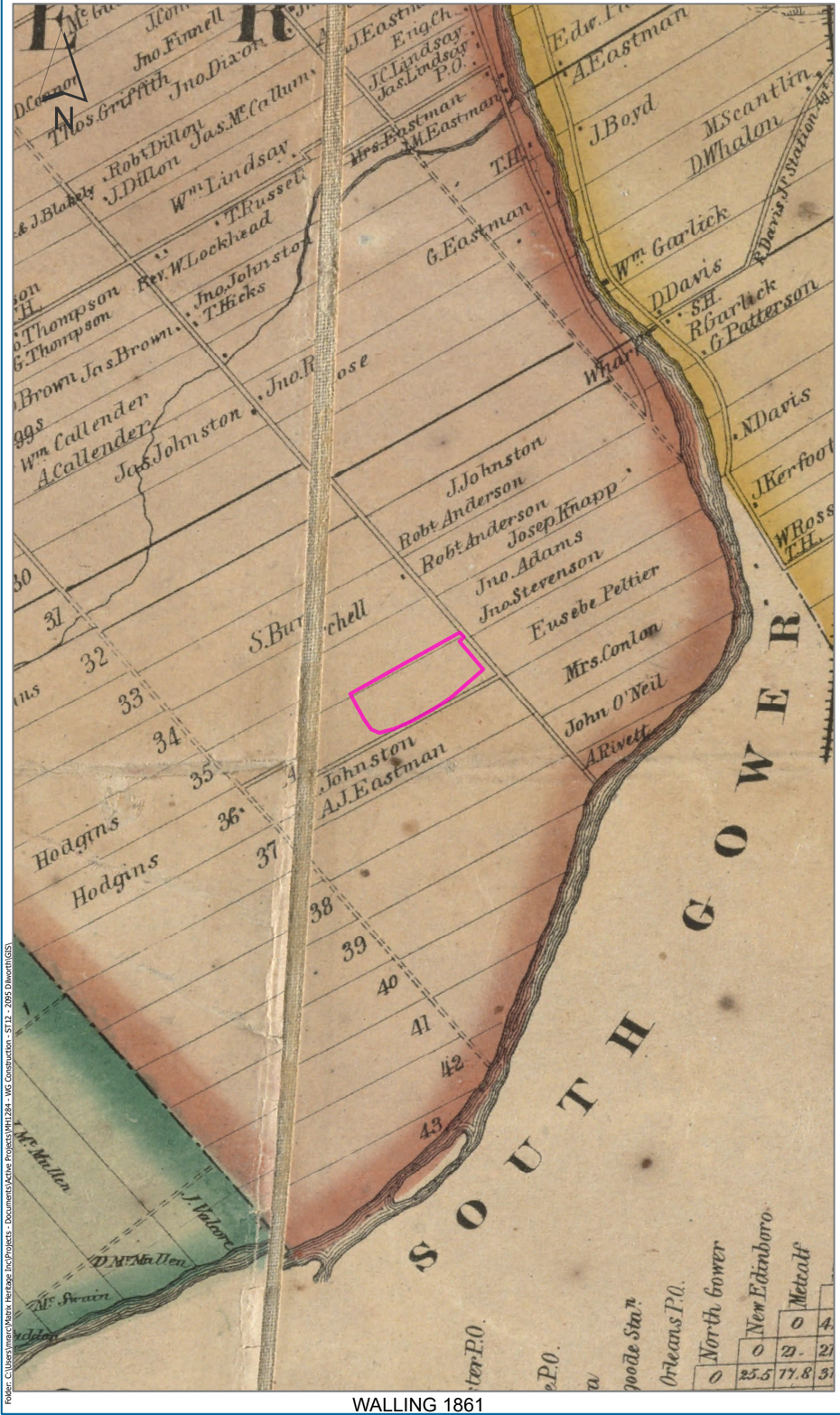
FILE MH1284
DATE 2024-05-21
CREATED BY: DW
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2095 DILWORTH ROAD, OTTAWA, ON

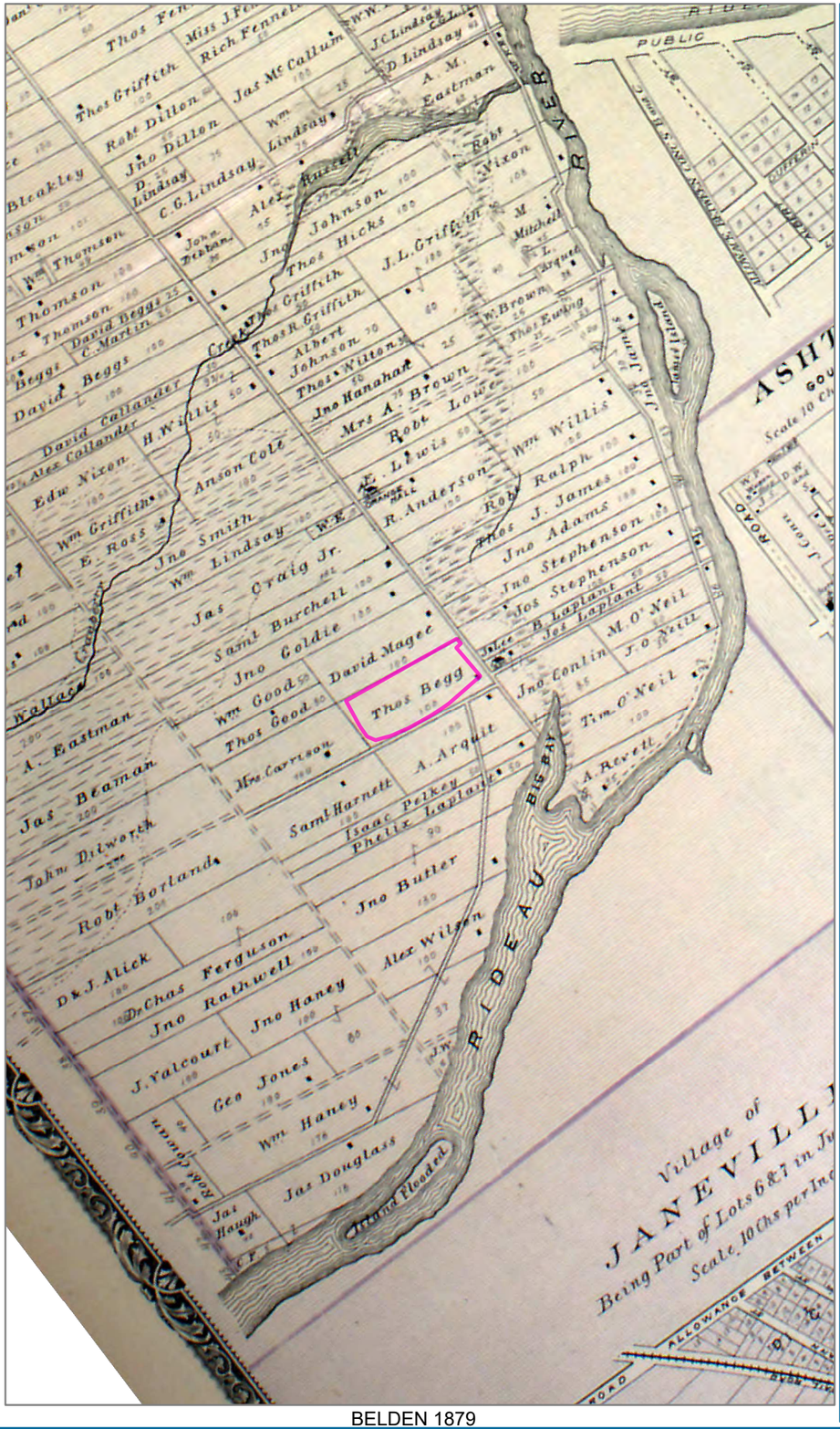
TITLE
POTENTIAL

MAP
3

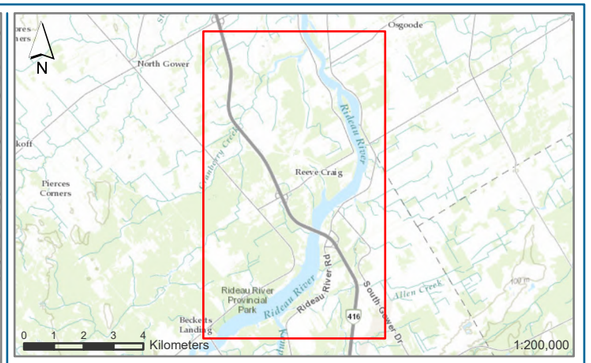
Folder: C:\Users\duncal\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1284 - WG Construction - ST12 - 2095 Dilworth\GIS\



WALLING 1861



BELDEN 1879



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

Matrix

0 330 660 990 1,320 Meters

1:40,000

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

SEGMENT OF MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, CANADA WEST FROM SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING. PRESCOTT: PUTNAM, 1863.

SEGMENT OF TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GOWER FROM ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON (INCLUDING CITY OF OTTAWA), ONT. TORONTO: H. BELDEN & CO., 1879.

FILE MH1284 DATE 2024-06-06
CREATED BY: DW
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY: BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2095 DILWORTH ROAD, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
HISTORIC

MAP
4

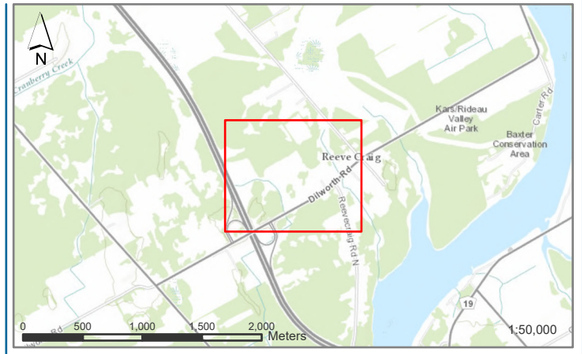
Folder: C:\Users\mwarr\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1284 - WG Construction - ST12 - 2095 Dilworth\GIS\

1976

2002

2022

2024



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

Matrix

0 100 200 300 400
Meters
1:7,500

REFERENCES:
GOOGLE, CITY OF OTTAWA, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
AERIALS FROM GEOOTTAWA

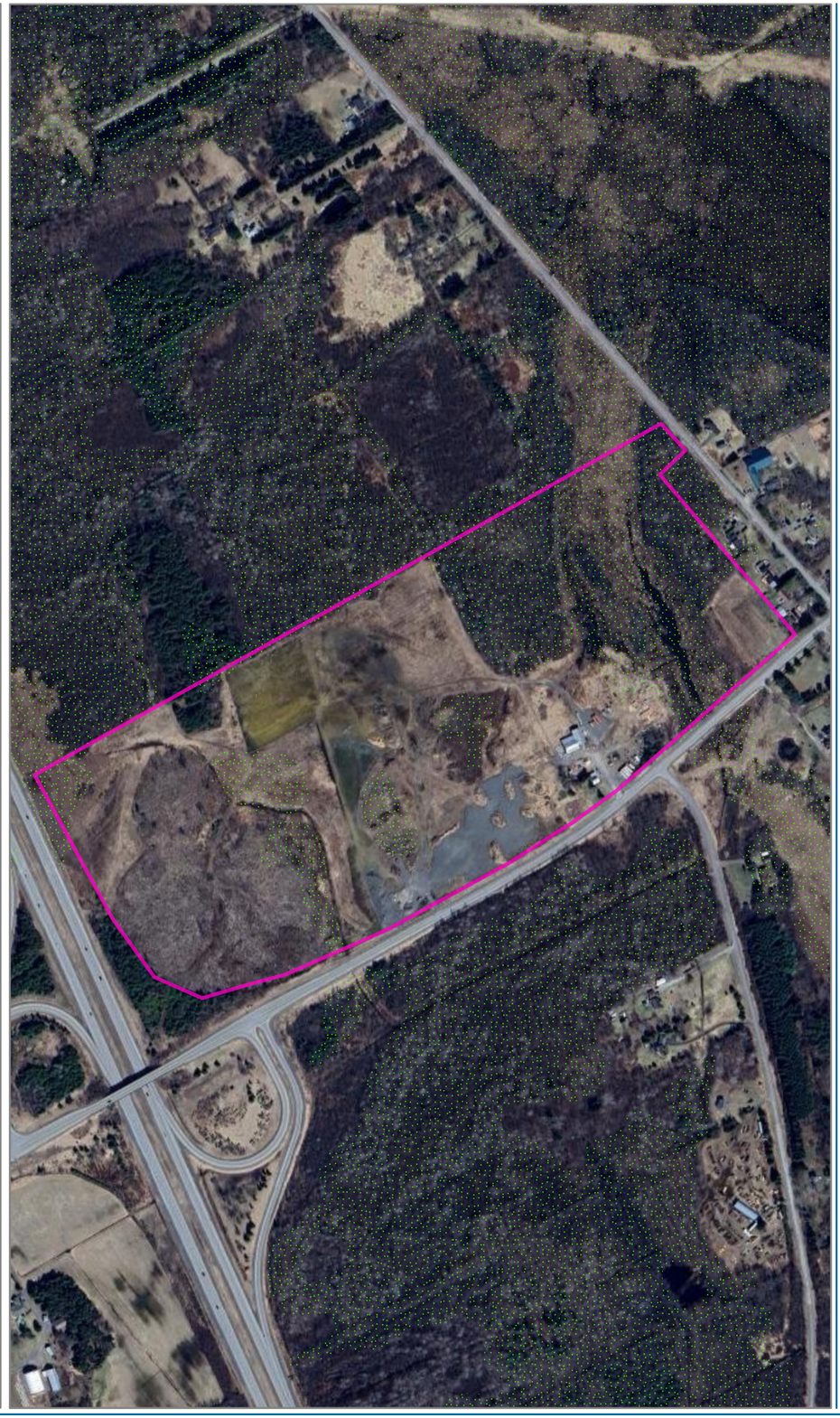
FILE MH1284
DATE 2024-06-20
CREATED BY: DW
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
CHECKED BY: BM

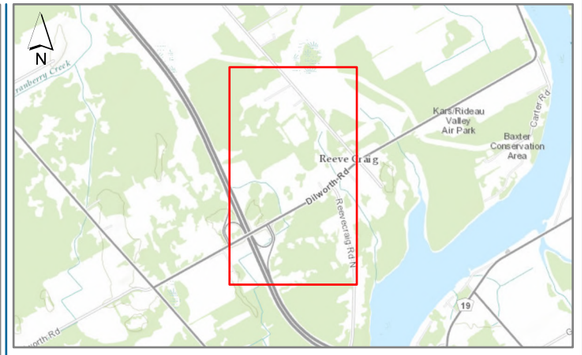
PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2095 DILWORTH ROAD, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
AERIALS

MAP
5

Folder: C:\Users\mpurc\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1284 - WG Construction - ST12 - 2095 Dilworth\GIS\





LEGEND

STUDY AREA

METHODS

SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)

SHOVEL TEST TO CONFIRM DISTURBANCE (JUDGMENTAL)

EXCLUDED

PERMANENTLY WET (WETLAND AND CREEK)

DEEPLY DISTURBED

DISTRUBED AND PERMANENTLY WET

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE NUMBER

WETLAND WITH SIGNIFICANCE

0 100 200 300 400 Meters

1:7,000

REFERENCES:
GOOGLE, CITY OF OTTAWA, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

FILE MH1284

DATE 2024-06-22

CREATED BY: DW

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N

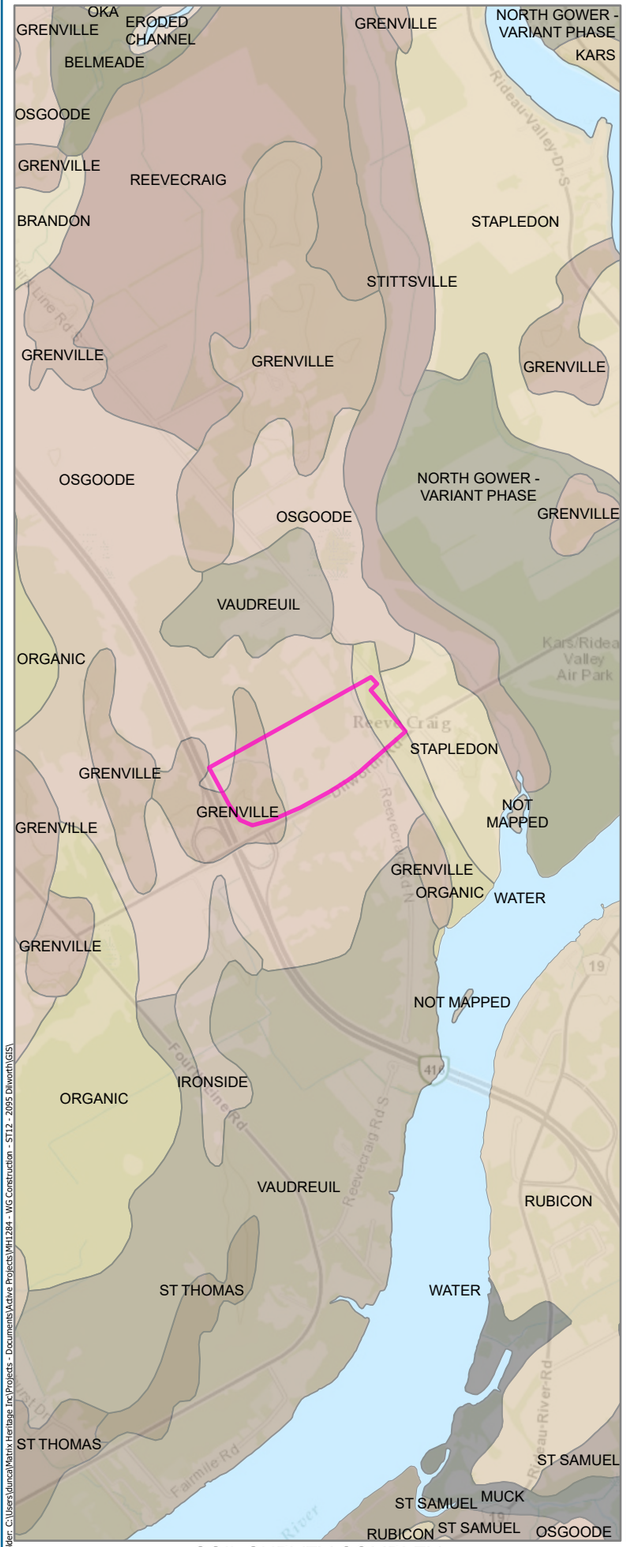
CHECKED BY: BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2095 DILWORTH ROAD, OTTAWA, ON

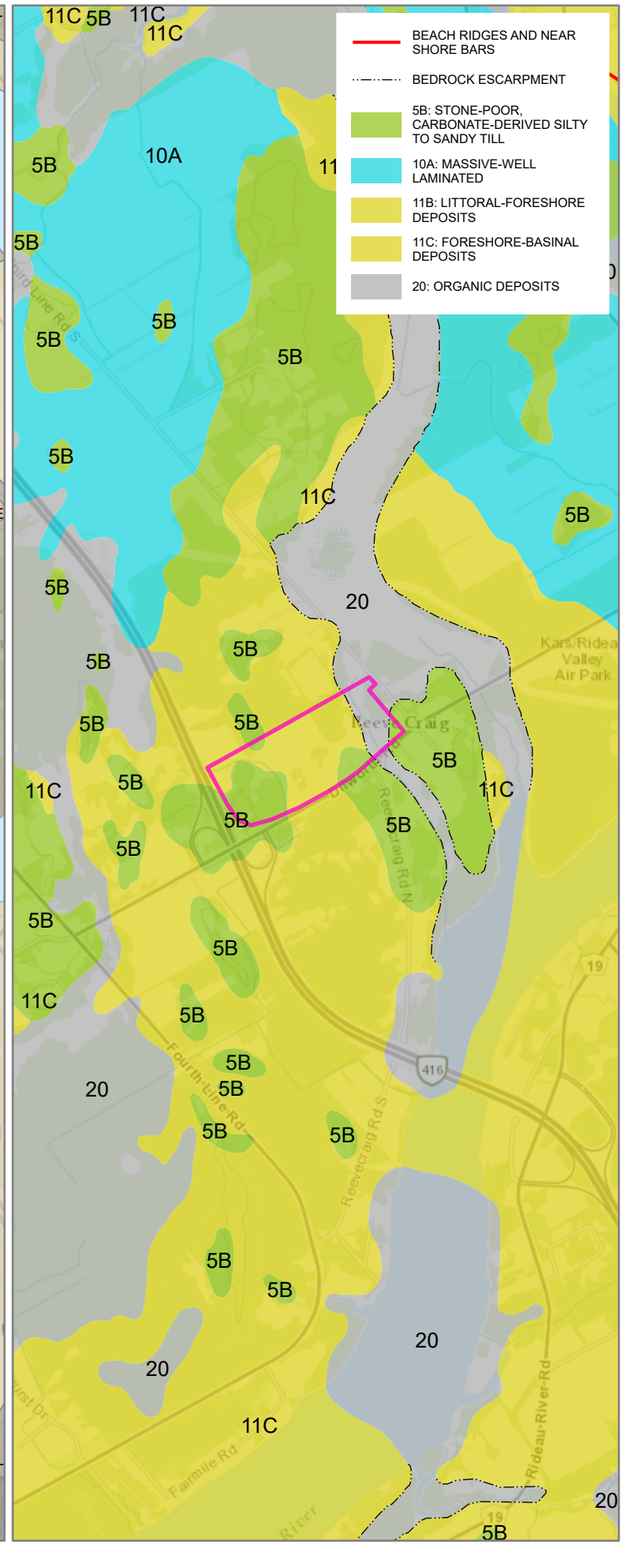
TITLE
METHODS, CONDITIONS, PHOTOS

MAP
6

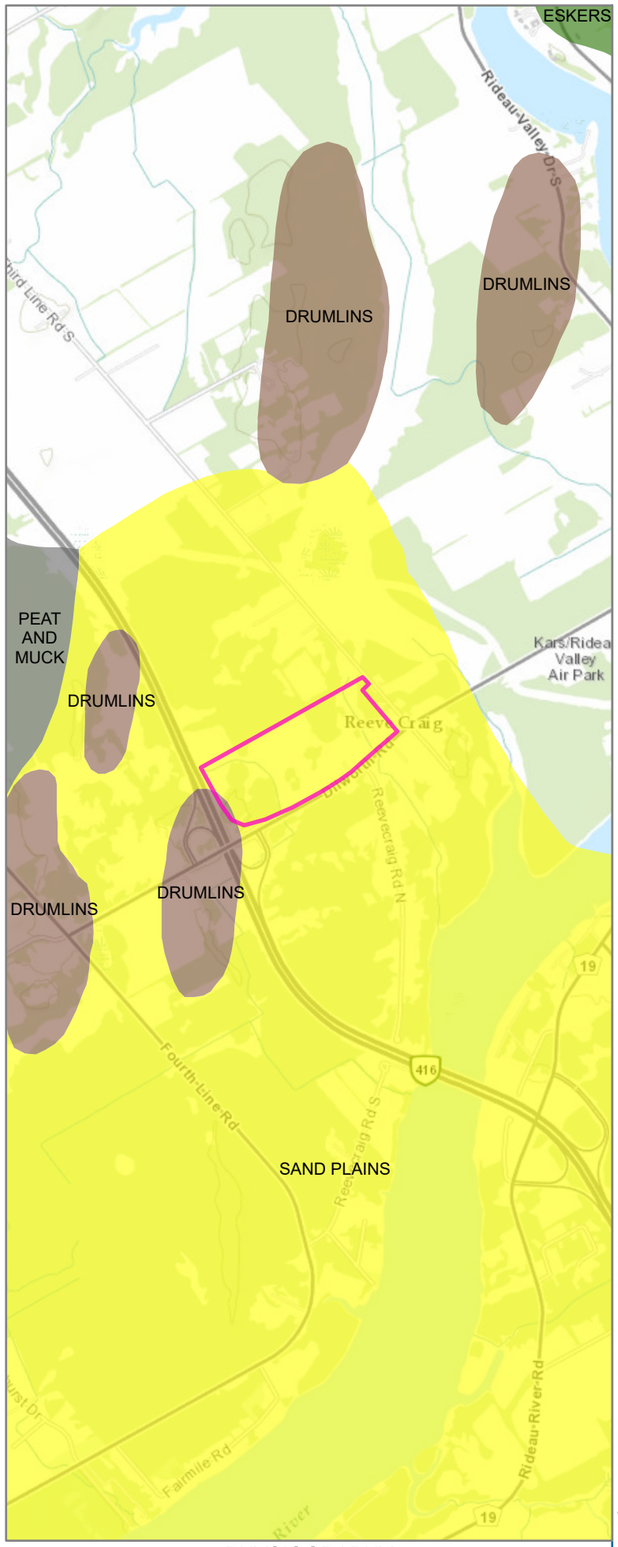
Folder: C:\Users\mac\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1284 - WG Construction - ST1 2 - 2095 Dilworth\GIS



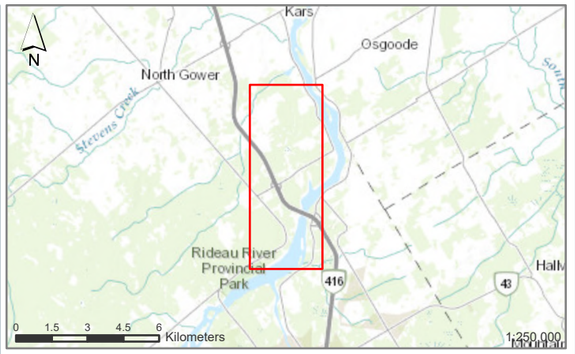
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

Matrix

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Meters

1:30,000

REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1284 DATE 2024-05-21
CREATED BY: DW
PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY: BM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2095 DILWORTH ROAD, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY

MAP 7

Folder: C:\Users\duncs\Matrix Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1284 - WG Construction - ST12 - 2095 Dilworth\GIS\

Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1284-D001	Overview of conditions	37	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D002	Overview of conditions	330	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D003	Overview of conditions	87	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D004	Overview of conditions	55	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D005	Overview of conditions	319	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D006	Overview of conditions	73	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D007	Overview of conditions	353	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D008	Testing in wooded area	289	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D009	Overview of conditions	68	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D010	Testing in wooded area	229	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D011	Overview of conditions	253	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D012	Overview of conditions	139	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D013	Overview of conditions	83	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D014	Overview of conditions	185	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D015	Overview of conditions	220	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D016	Overview of conditions	351	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D017	Overview of conditions	49	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D018	Overview of conditions	2	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D019	Overview of conditions	281	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D020	Overview of conditions	30	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D021	Overview of conditions	173	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D022	Overview of conditions	138	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D023	Overview of conditions	232	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D024	Testing in cleared area	68	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D025	Testing in cleared area	73	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D026	Overview of conditions	306	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D027	Overview of conditions	266	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D028	Overview of conditions	324	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D029	Overview of conditions	162	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D030	Overview of conditions	136	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D031	Overview of conditions	66	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D032	Testing in cleared area	308	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D033	Testing in cleared area	262	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D034	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	69	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D035	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	161	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D036	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	209	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D037	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	213	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D038	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	254	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D039	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	62	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D040	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	351	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D041	Shallow soils to bedrock	Down	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D042	Overview of conditions	14	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D043	Overview of conditions	38	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D044	Overview of conditions	136	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D045	Overview of conditions	123	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D046	Overview of conditions	298	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D047	Overview of conditions	265	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D048	Overview of conditions	312	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D049	Sample test pit showing subsoil below a skiff of topsoil	357	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D050	Overview of conditions	5	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D051	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	336	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D052	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	5	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D053	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	137	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D054	Bedrock and tree stumps in cleared area	18	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D055	Bullrushes	13	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D056	Overview of conditions	6	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D057	Overview of conditions	138	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D058	Overview of conditions	322	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D059	Standing water	126	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D060	Overview of conditions	53	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D061	Overview of conditions	0	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D062	Overview of conditions	90	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D063	Overview of conditions	281	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D064	Overview of conditions	128	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D065	Overview of conditions	50	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D066	Overview of conditions	167	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D067	Overview of conditions	237	22-May-24	Duncan Williams

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1284-D068	Detail of forest floor	314	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D069	Gravel road	99	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D070	Overview of conditions	201	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D071	Overview of conditions	33	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D072	Overview of conditions	6	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D073	Overview of conditions	34	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D074	Overview of conditions	346	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D075	Overview of conditions	60	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D076	Overview of conditions	43	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D077	Overview of conditions	19	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D078	Overview of conditions	24	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D079	Overview of conditions	77	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D080	Testing in progress	317	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D081	Testing in progress	13	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D082	Wet area	56	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D083	Testing in progress	300	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D084	Buildings in area	85	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D085	Testing near buildings	180	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D086	Overview of conditions	322	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D087	Overview of conditions	101	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D088	Overview of conditions	158	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D089	Overview of conditions	148	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D090	Overview of conditions	70	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D091	Overview of conditions	13	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D092	Overview of conditions	307	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D093	Overview of conditions	43	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D094	Overview of conditions	67	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D095	Overview of conditions	19	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D096	Overview of conditions	98	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D097	Overview of conditions	58	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D098	Overview of conditions	34	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D099	Overview of conditions	224	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D100	Overview of conditions	263	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D101	Overview of conditions	102	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D102	Overview of conditions	77	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D103	Overview of conditions	119	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D104	Overview of conditions	266	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D105	Overview of conditions	186	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D106	Overview of conditions	202	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D107	Overview of conditions	47	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D108	Overview of conditions	191	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D109	Overview of conditions	116	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D110	Overview of conditions	142	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D111	Overview of conditions	169	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D112	Overview of conditions	325	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D113	Overview of conditions	227	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D114	Overview of conditions	179	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D115	Overview of conditions	334	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D116	Overview of conditions	315	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D117	Overview of conditions	332	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D118	Overview of conditions	323	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D119	Overview of conditions	331	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D120	Sample test pit showing subsoil below a skiff of topsoil	320	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D121	Overview of conditions	343	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D122	Overview of conditions	328	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D123	Overview of conditions	52	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D124	Overview of conditions	81	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D125	Overview of conditions	181	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D126	Overview of conditions	307	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D127	Overview of conditions	333	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D128	Overview of conditions	88	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D129	Overview of conditions	28	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D130	Overview of conditions	320	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D131	Overview of conditions	105	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D132	Conditions around residence and storage	194	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D133	Conditions around residence and storage	322	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D134	Conditions around residence and storage	181	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D135	Testing in progress	154	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D136	Overview of conditions	355	22-May-24	Duncan Williams

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1284-D137	Sample test pit showing subsoil below a skiff of topsoil	45	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D138	Testing in progress	178	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D139	Overview of conditions	26	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D140	Overview of conditions	337	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D141	Overview of conditions	88	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D142	Overview of conditions	348	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D143	Overview of conditions	272	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D144	Overview of conditions	305	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D145	Overview of conditions	170	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D146	Overview of conditions	348	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D147	Overview of conditions	334	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D148	Overview of conditions	129	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D149	Overview of conditions	30	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D150	Overview of conditions	44	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D151	Overview of conditions	154	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D152	Overview of conditions	29	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D153	Overview of conditions	266	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D154	Testing in progress	186	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D155	Overview of conditions	216	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D156	Overview of conditions	326	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D157	Overview of conditions	259	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D158	Overview of conditions	80	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D159	Sample test pit	297	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D160	Overview of conditions	92	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D161	Sample test pit showing disturbance to subsoil	180	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D162	Overview of conditions	74	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D163	Overview of conditions	232	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D164	Overview of conditions	53	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D165	Overview of conditions	260	22-May-24	Duncan Williams
MH1284-D166	Overview of conditions	97	22-May-24	Duncan Williams

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1284	Stage 2 Field Notes (One Note File)	D. Williams

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	D. Williams
2	Development Plan	D. Williams
3	Archaeological Potential	D. Williams
4	Historic	D. Williams
5	Aerial Imagery	D. Williams
6	Methods, Key, Conditions	D. Williams
7	Soils and Geology	D. Williams