ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

3200 Reid's Lane,
Part Lot 28, Concession 1,
Geographic Township of Osgoode,
Former Carleton County
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

Report: MH1058-REP.01

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage on behalf of Novatech Engineers, Planners & Landscape Architects (Novatech), undertook Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments of the study area municipally addressed as 3200 Reid's Lane located on Part Lot 28, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Osgoode, former Carleton County, city of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Novatech is coordinating the planning and development application process for the residential development of the property (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required as part of a development application under the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision. The assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the subject property has moderate pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential. The property is near a historically mapped wetland as a water source but is almost 2.5 km away from the nearest primary source of water, in this case the Rideau River to the west. The site also sits in an area of mostly poorly drained soils. The study area exhibits moderate historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential based on historical records that document the area as being patented beginning in 1801, moreover, based on the 1861 Walling map (Map 3), there was a 19th century structure in the southwest corner of study area.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals of the majority of the property, as per Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011). Field work took place on November 4, 2021. Weather conditions were sunny and cool with a high temperature of 10° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Novatech. No archaeological resources were encountered during the assessment.

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

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

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

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Field Director	Andrea Jackson (P1032)
Field Crew	Mallory Champagne Caleigh Hartery Carina Hochgeschurz Alex Ailles Natasha Dilkie Ben Mahar
Report Preparation	Mercedes Hunter
Archival Research	Mercedes Hunter
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Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Novatech Engineers, Planners & Landscape Architects (Novatech), undertook Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments of the study area municipally addressed as 3200 Reid's Lane, located on Part Lot 28, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Osgoode, former Carleton County, city of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Novatech is coordinating the planning and development application process for the residential development of the property (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required as part of a development application under the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision. The assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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 through 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

The subject property is in the geographic township of Osgoode, former County of Carleton. The Osgoode Township Historical Society and Museum has published a number of documents transcribing census rolls and church records for the area; books they have produced include *Glimpses of Osgoode Township* (1977), and *Pioneer Families of Osgoode Township* (1976). Other useful resources discussing Carleton County 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 Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

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

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

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g. Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2011; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and 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 Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

In the vicinity of the study area, the latter portion of the Late Woodland period is highlighted by the development of the St. Lawrence Iroquois, which has been divided into six clusters along the St. Lawrence River (Jamieson 1990:387). In the region are many St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites, such as the *Maynard-McKeown* site (BeFv-1), Roebuck site, Aultsville, Grays Creek, Summerstown Station, and others (Jamieson 1990:387).

By 1600, most of the Lake Ontario north shore communities had moved northward from Lake Ontario. Those who had lived in the St. Lawrence valley likely amalgamated in the 16th century with contemporary Huron or Iroquois communities. While this movement of communities likely took place over many generations, the major impetus was the conflict between the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State and the Huron Confederacy.

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); 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) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquins (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

Several branches of the Castor River run through Osgoode Township. The Castor is a tributary of the South Nation River and was a historically well-known source for fish, deer, and beaver. The river's name comes from the French word for beaver as the area was used by early fur trappers, both European and Indigenous.

Despite having gained control of what is now Canada from the French at the end of the Seven Years' War (1754–1763), the British did not express interest in establishing settlements until the end of the American Revolution, when United Empire Loyalists left the newly established Republic. The Governor of Quebec, General Frederick Haldimand, sought out lands for settlement for the Loyalists in what would become Upper Canada. In 1783, Captain William Redford Crawford, an officer with the Kings Royal Regiment of New York, negotiated an agreement that ceded lands that extended west along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario from the Mississauga to the British crown. The only information we have about the dealings comes from correspondence, as no

written treaties nor detailed description of the lands have survived. On 9 October 1784, Crawford recounted to Sir John Johnson, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, that he had

> …purchased from the Missisaguas [sic] all the lands from Toniata or Onagara River to a river in the Bay of Quinte within eight leagues of the bottom of the said Bay including all the Islands, extending from the lake back as far as a man can travel in one day…(Cruikshank 1934:21).

This became known as the 'Crawford Purchase' and included most of eastern Ontario to the Gananoque River, including what would become the Osgoode Township and much of what is now the City of Ottawa. While the British at the time believed the Mississauga with whom they were negotiating were the sole First Nation peoples in the area, most of the lands surrendered in this treaty were the traditional territory of the Algonquins. This transaction was not only problematic for its poor documentation and overlooking other First Nations' rights, it was also never clear on the compensation to be awarded for the lands granted (Reimer 2019:40-41).

Osgoode Township was first surveyed in 1789, taking its name from William Osgoode, the first Chief of Justice of Upper Canada. Osgoode Township was surveyed in three phases: part before 1795 when there was a request for land along the Rideau River; a portion after 5 October 1796 when an act was passed to complete as much as remains in Osgoode; and the remaining part after 1822 when an advertisement was put in the Upper Canada Gazette that proposals would be received for the completion of the survey of several townships in the Johnstown District (Osgoode Township Historical Society 1977).

From the Township's establishment in 1789 to 1827, numerous land grants were made by the Crown, most of which were given out to the children of United Empire Loyalists. Upon their arrival, Loyalists drew their lots for their free land grants. The 1783 Royal Instructions granted 100 acres to every "Master of a Family", plus an additional 50 acres for each other member. In 1789, the Dorchester Resolution allowed for the disbursement of 200 acres to be extended to the sons and daughters of the original United Empire Loyalists. Lots fronting on the St. Lawrence were granted first and by 1789 were mostly fulfilled, thus the grants to children of Loyalists were in the rear of townships or townships further inland (Moorman 1997:11-20). This led to absentee landholders as the rear lots of the front townships and rear townships were granted but not always settled. Few of the names appearing on the Ontario Provincial Government Index to Land Patents were listed in the 1842 census of Osgoode Township, thus it would seem that many did not become permanent settlers but sold their holdings.

Despite this early establishment, the township was not settled until 1827 when the first European settlers, the McDonnell and York families from Cornwall, moved to the area. Further settlement followed the construction of the Rideau Canal and the railway line. One of the original settlers, Archibald McDonnell, built the first sawmill in 1835 and opened the first store on the left bank of the Castor River on Lot 25, Concession 8. He became a leader in the administration of the township. His tombstone in St. Catherine's Cemetery in Metcalfe, states him and his family were the first settlers to Osgoode Township in March of 1827. The first two roads in the township intersected at Baker's Corners (now Metcalfe).

The township is bounded to the north by Gloucester Township, to the east by the County of Russell, to the south by the County of Dundas, and to the west by the Rideau River and the geographic Township of North Gower. According to the 1842 Census the population of Osgoode Township was 1,279. By 1861, this figure had increased to 4,332 and in 1871 there were 4,267 persons living in the Township. This figure did not grown much in the following 100 years, by 1976 the population of

the township was 8,957 (Osgoode Township Historical Society 1977). The township was incorporated as part of Carleton County in 1850 and amalgamated into the City of Ottawa in 2001.

The hamlet of Reid's Mill was located to the south of the study area, where a cemetery was established in 1852 on Lot 42, Concession 2 on land that was donated by Robert Marlin. A Presbyterian log church was established across the road. A brick church was later built across the street in 1901 which was known as Reid's Mills Presbyterian Church. The church was closed in 1969 and converted to a private residence (Ann Leighton-Kyle 2009:1).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The Crown granted parts of Lot 28, Concession 1 to three separate individuals; including Elizabeth Warren who was granted 200 acres in 1801. Warren is presumed to be the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist who was an absentee landholder as the land was granted again in 1805 to Rose Boid who was granted 24 acres, and again in 1810 to Allen McDonell who received 14 acres. The McDonell family continued to sell off small acres of land throughout the next two decades including a 24-acre plot to John Evans in 1834. Between 1837 and 1842 several transactions occurred between William McAlpin and Hector McLean as the former first sold the property to the latter but then McLean mortgaged the property back to McAlpin who reassigned his mortgage to the Honourable Peter McGill (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Osgoode, Book 3).

In 1856, the crown again patented part of the lot, 140 acres in total, to Robert Bell who mortgaged his property to the Provincial Insurance Company (PIC) two years later. In 1865, the PIC then quit their claim to the property and granted it back to Bell. Between the years of 1872 and 1874, James Logan bought close to 150 acres of land and spent the next several years subdividing it and selling small plots to several individuals including Jonathan Kerr (40 acres) in 1874, James Brown, Z. Liscomb, and Nathan Davis all in 1876, John A. McAdam and Justice DeWolfe in 1880, and Joseph McQuade in 1882. In 1871, James Logan, an Irish farmer, is recorded as living with the Carr (Kerr) family who, according to the 1861 Walling map had a house in the southeastern corner of in Lot 27 Concession 1 (Statistics Canada 1871). A decade later in 1881, James is now recorded as living in his own home with his wife and young children until his death in 1907. Also in 1881, Nathan Davis is recorded as a 45-year-old English Baptist labourer who lived with his wife Dina and their eight children (Statistics Canada 1881).

Jonathan Kerr subdivided the 40-acre plot he previously bought from James Logan, and sold small 1.5-acre plots to several individuals throughout the 1880s including Hugh Cleland (an Irish merchant), Mary J. Griffith, Solomon Mussel (a brick layer), and J.A. Eastman (Statistics Canada 1901). In 1881, Jonathan Kerr is recorded as a 33-year-old Irish farmer who lived with his wife Allison and their young son (Statistics Canada 1881). For the next decade or so Cleland, Griffith, and Eastman continued to buy and sell acre plots amongst themselves and others as they appear frequently in the land registry records. Beginning in 1884, the Ritchie family (P. and S.) became heavily involved with the lot as they made multiple transactions over the next several years (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Osgoode, Book 3).

Between 1887 and 1897 there are nearly thirty deeds registered for individual acre plots, including John Russell and Patrick Gillespie who both deeded their properties to Elizabeth Forbes. As well as the Robinson family who deeded their property several times as Joseph Robinson, a 60-year-old widowed tailor, deeded his land to a relative named Mary in 1896, who then deeded the property to an H. Schwerfager in 1898 (Statistics Canada 1891). Also in the Robinson family, Thomas, bought several acres of land on several occasions in 1899, including parts of the south half of the lot from William and Eleanor Eva and Samuel Paldry. William is recorded in 1901 as an 85-year-old groom

who immigrated to Canada in 1820 and lived with his wife Eleanor (Statistics Canada 1901). Paldry himself sold several other parts of Lot 28 in 1899 and 1900 to George Dundas, W. H. Otto, and Q(?). A. Otto. Paldry is recorded as living with his wife Sarah and their eight children (OLR: Ottawa-Carleton (04), Osgoode, Book 3).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of a 3.6 hectare roughly square shaped parcel (Map 4). It is bounded to the south by residential properties and their associated manicured backyards, to the north by another residential property along with a wooded area, to the east by a walking path that connects Reid's Lane to Lombardy Drive to the North, and to the west by Osgoode Link Parkway. The property consists largely of shrubland and densely wooded areas. The southwest corner of the study area skirts around a modern residential home with a manicured lawn and several outbuildings.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area is largely covered by North Gower Drumlin Fields. This type is a poorly draining, non-stony clay or silt developed on nearly level topography that was deposited by the Champlain Sea (Map 5). Other features of this physiography include various gravel ridges and drumlins which extend over the eastern border of the study area. The drumlins have good drainage with greyish brown luvisolic soils which are dominant in forested landscapes and overlay loamy tills and sedimentary rock (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The northern half of the study area consists almost entirely of Reevecraig soils while the northeastern corner is made up of Grenville loam (Map 5). Grenville loam is alkaline stony sandy loam, fine sandy loam, or silt loam glacial till material with good drainage (Richards, et al. 1949:41). Reevescraig soils are composed of poorly drained and highly saturated fine loamy sand that is slightly sloped and overlying finer textured loamy of clayey materials (Schut and Wilson 1987:67). The southern half of the property is mapped as a built-up area.

The surficial geology of the property consists entirely of littoral-foreshore gravel deposits (Map 5). Former beach ridges from the Champlain Sea are present in the area to the south and east of the property.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

There are no known previous assessments within or immediately adjacent to the story area. Archaeological work in the area has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Projects located within the region of the study property include: Stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessment and mitigation of 4248 Stagecoach Road that identified the Cassidy Site (BgFv-15) (Paterson Group 2019, 2020a, 2020b), a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment at 7771/7775 Snake Island Road near Metcalfe (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2017), a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment at 2840 Stagecoach road (Paterson Group 2019); a Stage 3 and 4 archaeological assessment at 1934 Stagecoach road that identified the Francis Evans 1 Site (BhFv-16/15) (Past Recovery Archaeological Services 2012a, 2012b); a Stage 1 and 2 (Paterson Group 2015) and a Stage 3 & 4 archaeological assessment and mitigation (Chris Uchiyama Heritage 2017a, 2017b) at 1705 Old Prescott Road that identified the Kehoe site which was a post-contact residential site (BhFv-28); and a Stage 1 to 3 archaeological

assessment of the Reids Mills Properties and Buckles Site which was a post-contact homestead (BgFv-5) (Golder Associates 2012).

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated no registered site located within a 1 km radius of the study area.

A commemorative plaque for Alexander Cameron Rutherford 1857-1941 (a lawyer and politician who was the 1st Premier of Alberta) is located on the grounds of the Osgoode Township Museum on Highway 31 in Vernon, 11 km away from the study area. Another commemorative plaque for the Osgoode Township and William Osgoode, is in Victoria Park in Metcalfe, 15 km away from the study area.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

An L-shaped portion along the western and southern boundaries of the study property falls inside the area of archaeological potential indicated on the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Map 6) (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999).

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. The study area property exhibits moderate potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential. While the property is near a historically mapped wetland (Map 3), it is over 2.5 km away from the nearest primary source of water, the Rideau River to the west, and consists predominantly of poorly drained sandy/clayey soils.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The area exhibits potential for historical period archaeological sites as the property sits just north of historical Main Street in Osgoode and land registry records show the property was patented beginning in 1801. Moreover, the 1861 Walling map shows the presence of a historical homestead in the southwest corner of the study area (Map 3). Accordingly, the study property demonstrates potential for both pre-contact Indigenous and historical period archaeological sites.

5.0 Field Methods

The entire 3.6 ha property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI.

Most of the study area consisted of wooded areas or recently cleared wooded areas (3.3 ha) that could not be ploughed and were therefore subject to hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals as per Standard 1. a. and b. Section 2.1.2 (Map 4) (Figure 1 to Figure 9). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion. The test pitting survey resulted in no positive test pits.

A small portion of the western side of the study area (0.3 ha) was wet and boggy with highly organic soils (Map 4) (Figure 10 and Figure 11). Attempts were made to test pit this area, but surface and ground water infiltrated test pits. As per Standard 2.a.i. this wet area was excluded from assessment.

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

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

Field work took place on November 4, 2021. Weather conditions were sunny and cool with a high temperature of 10° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no saturation or other ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MHSTCI 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the landowner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Stratigraphy across the site was variable with more natural areas exhibiting shallow (20 cm) dark brown sand over a light orange-brown sand subsoil. Many pockets and areas of shallow modern fill and disturbance (granular and asphalt intermixed) over subsoil were noted across the property (Figure 8 and Figure 9), but this did not impact the assessment methodology. No artifacts, features, or strata of cultural heritage value or interest were present in the study area.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Nothing of archaeological significance was found in the study area.

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

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

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

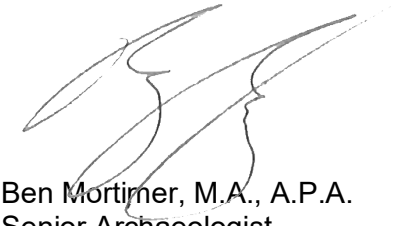
Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, 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 Novatech or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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Senior Archaeologist

10.0 Bibliography and Sources

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11.0 Images

Figure 1: Test pitting in the northeastern portion of the study area (MH1058-D11).

Figure 2: General conditions, cleared area in north eastern portion (MH1058-D18).

Figure 3: Test pitting in the north eastern portion of the study area (MH1058-D20).

Figure 4: Testing along thin gravel walkway along the eastern edge of the study area (MH1058-D79).

Figure 5: Test pitting at the northern edge of the property (MH1058-D28).

Figure 6: Test pitting in southeastern corner (MH1058-D119).

Figure 7: Overgrown section of the study area in the southwestern corner (MH1058-D107).

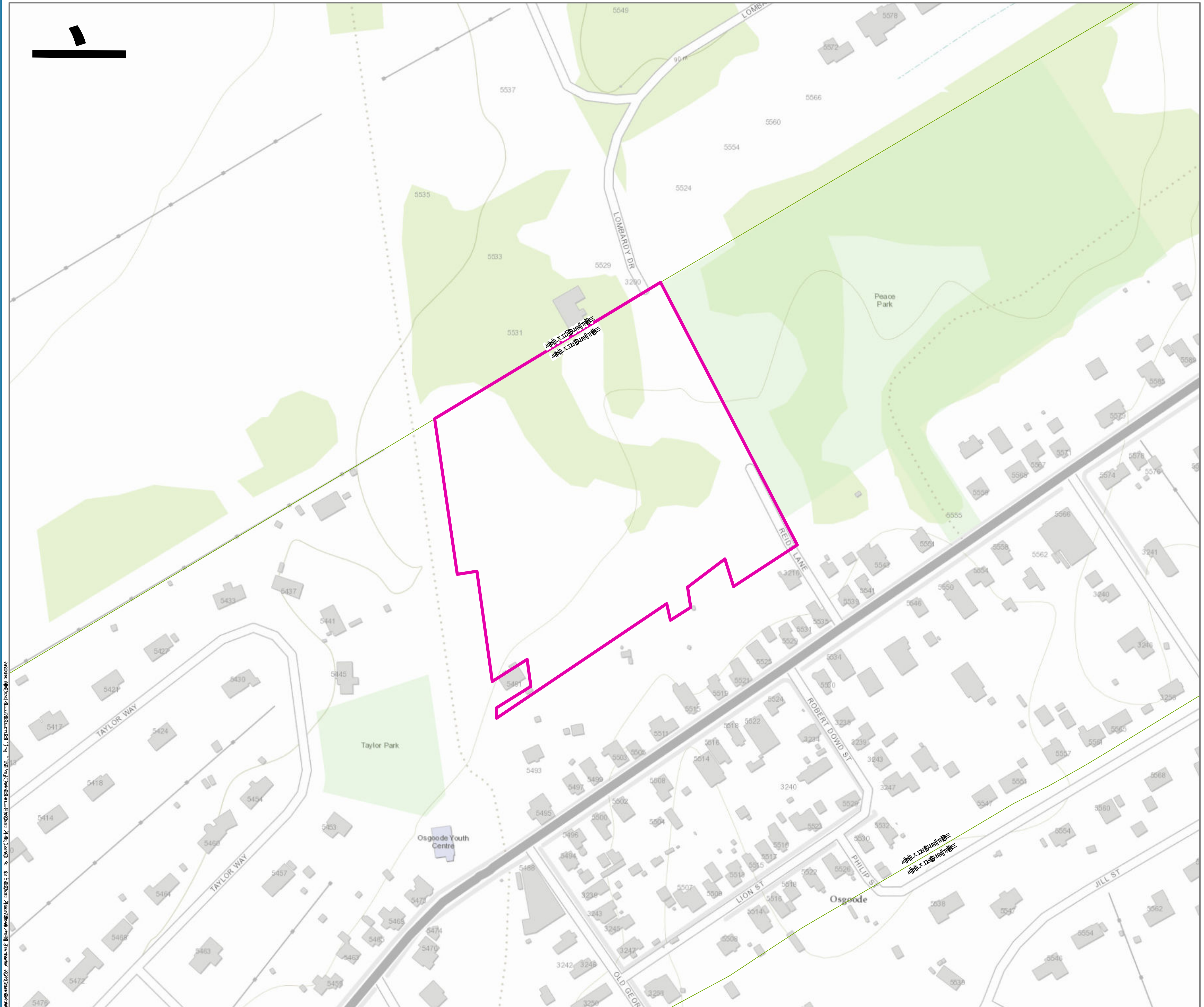
Figure 8: Edge/ slope of fill/cleared area in the central portion of the study area (MH1058-D66).

Figure 9: Testing in Central portion with disturbed surface and garbage (MH1058-D83).

Figure 10: Wet area along the western portion of the study area showing standing water (MH1058-D46).

Figure 11: Wet area along the western portion of the study area showing standing water (MH1058-D47).

12.0Maps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Taylor Park
Osgoode Youth Centre
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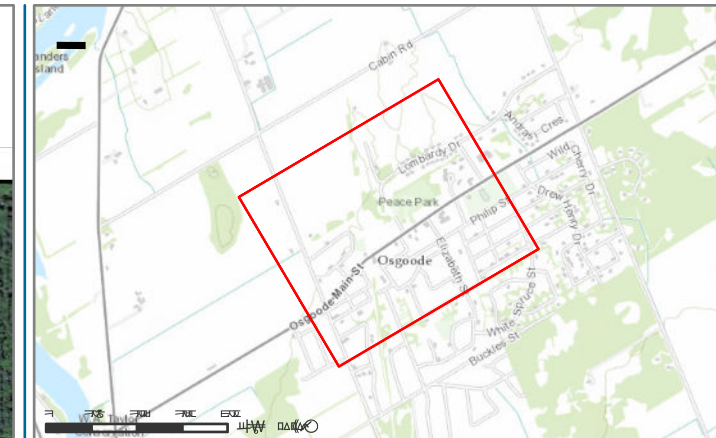
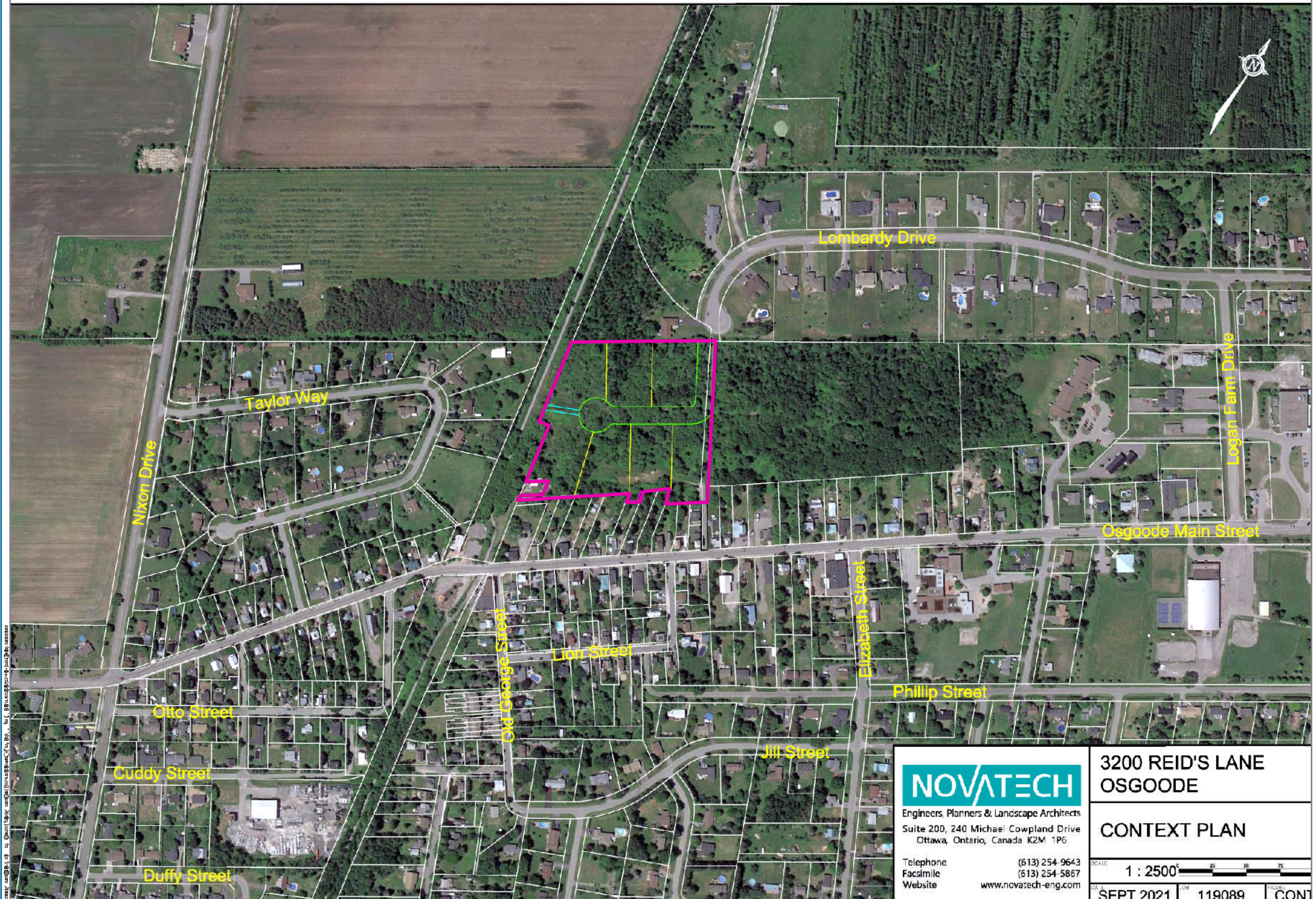
REID LANE
ROBERT DOWD ST
LION ST
JILL ST
Osgoode


Kars
Osgoode
North Gower

Matrix

1





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OSGOODE

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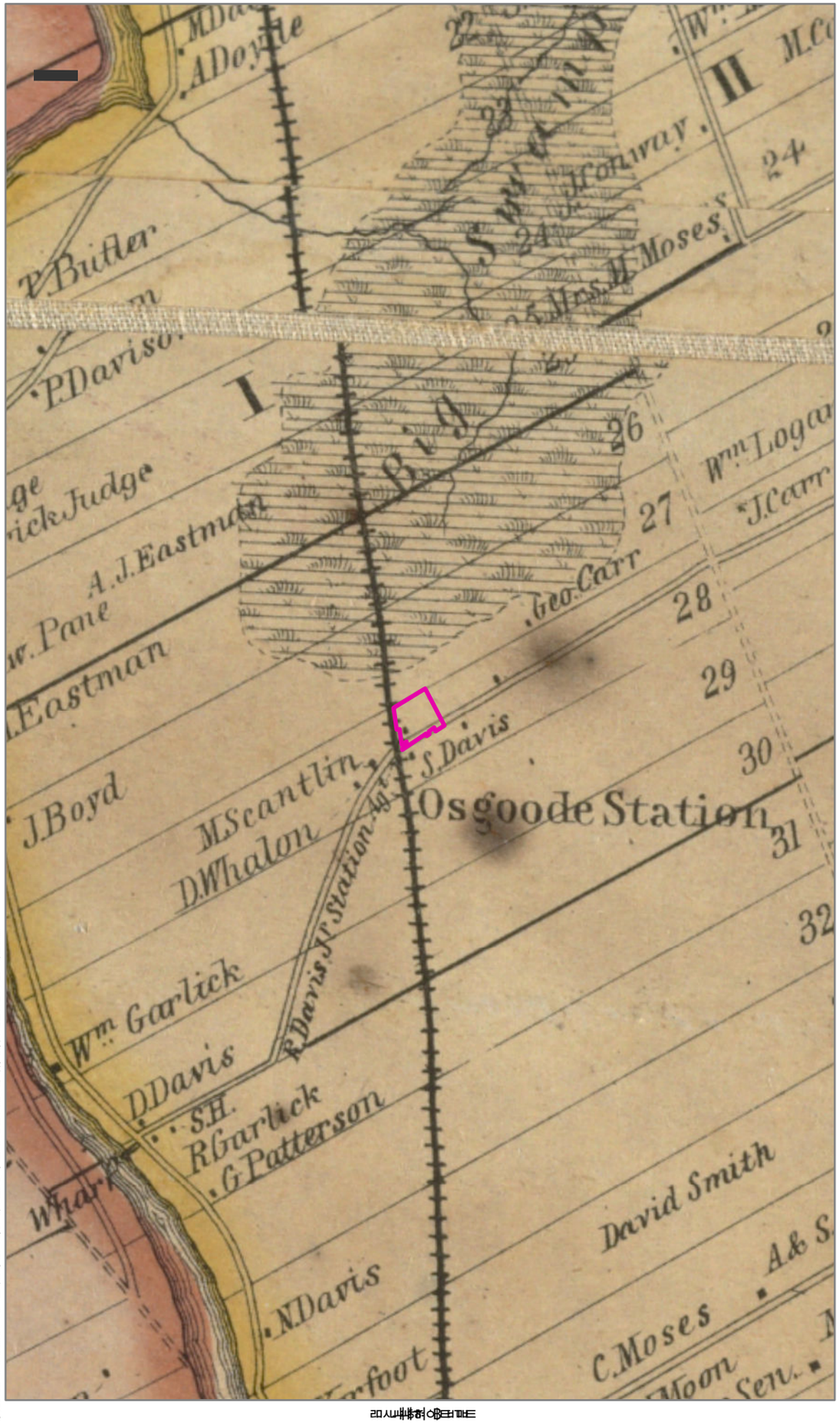
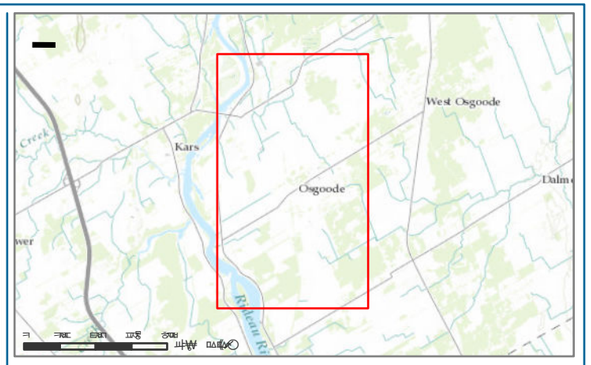
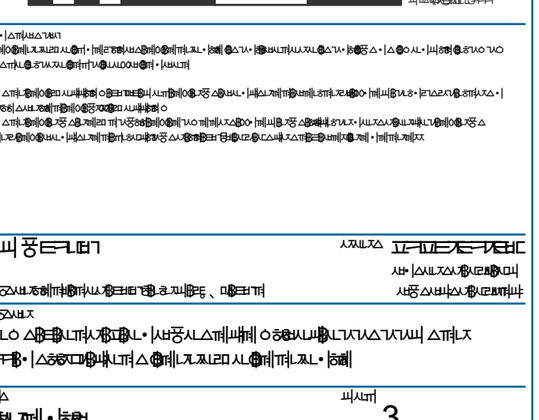
Matrix

2







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A.Doyle
P.Butler
P.Davison
I
II
Big
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M.Conway
Mrs.M.Moses
Wm Logan
J.Carr
A.J.Eastman
Geo.Carr
Eastman
J.Boyd
M.Scantlin
D.Whalon
S.Davis
Osgoode Station
Station St
R.Davis St
Wm Garlick
D.Davis
S.H.
R.Garlick
G.Patterson
Wharf
David Smith
N.Davis
C.Moses
A & S.

Jas.
Jno. McEwen
Butler
Robt
Taylor
Ferguson
Drew
Jas.
J.A. Moses
Robt
Wm Cleland
Jno Grant
Mary Riley
Wm Logan
R. Logan
Jno Kerr
Jno Kerr
Wm Cl
Jas. Kerr
Jas. Logan
Butler
T.
Jno
Jas Drew
Geo. Ferguson
Callahan
Drew
Boyd
McGee
Scobie
Jas
Ed. Boyd
Jno. Smith
Jas. Kerr
Jas
OSGOODE STATION
Jno Kerr
Scanlon
OTTAWA RAILWAY
ST. LAWRENCE &
Bradley & Bell
Jno Moses
Wm Jno
W. J. McKeown
Thos. Russell
Jno O'Dougherty
Thos. Maley
R. Watchorn
Saml Dillon
Stephen Doyle
W. Davis
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Samuel
Clark
R.

West Osgoode
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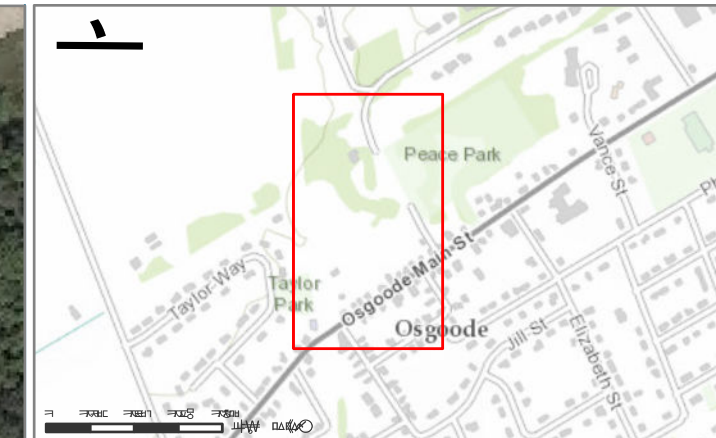
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Osgoode
Vance St
Jill St
Elizabeth St

Matrix

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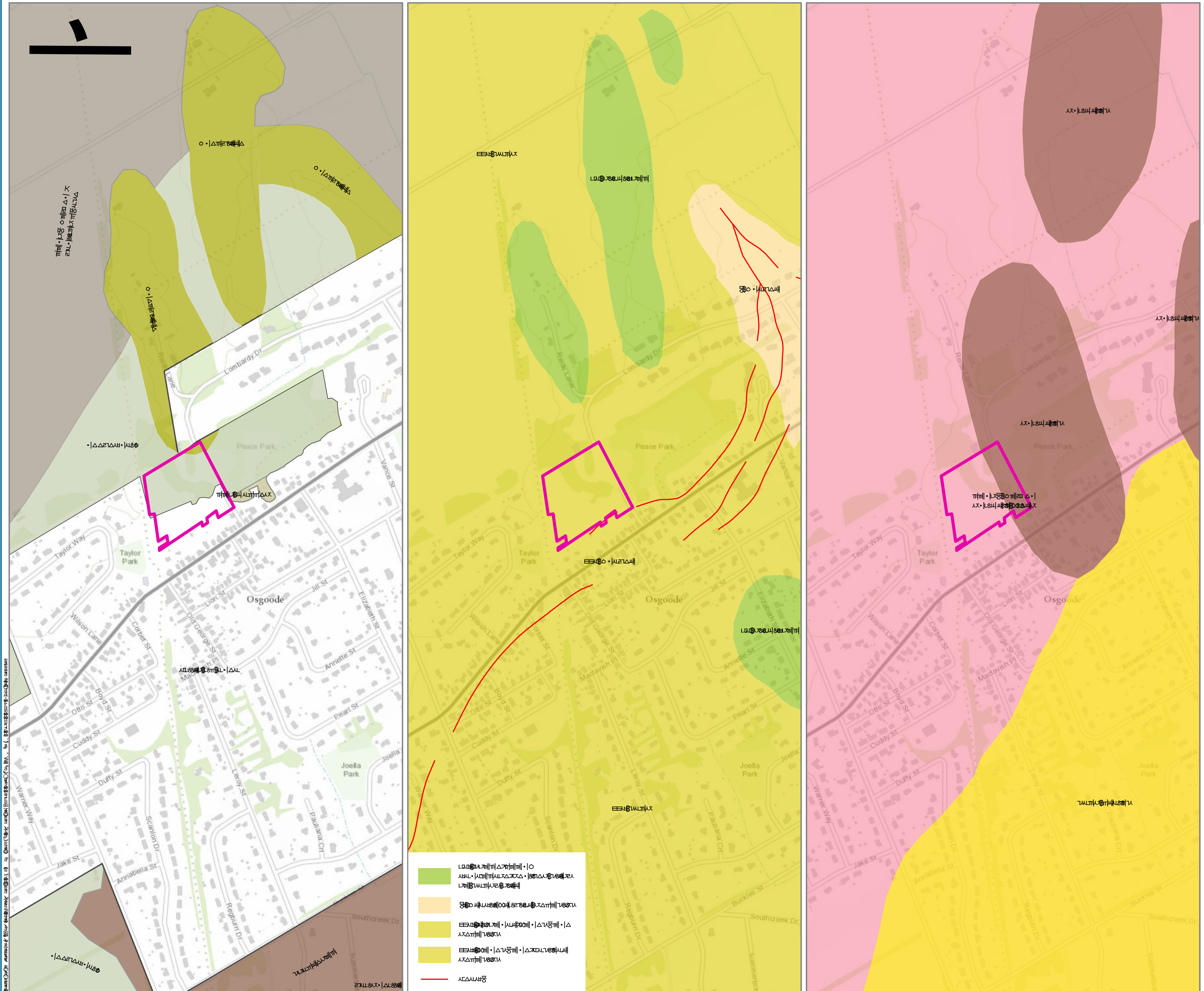
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Taylor Park
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Taylor Way
Wilson Lane
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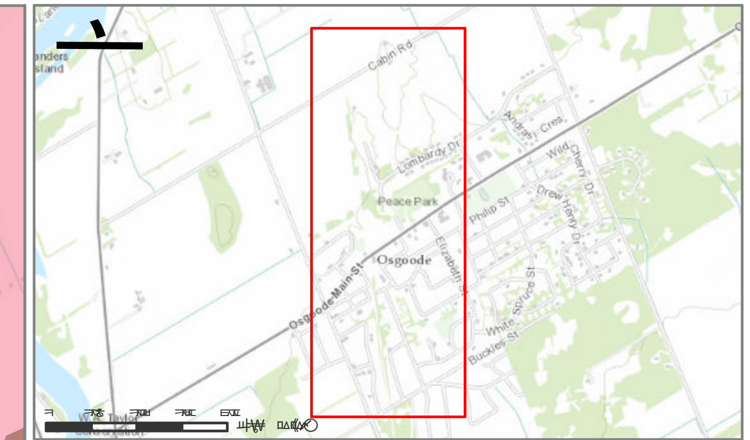
Old George St
Jill St
Elizabeth St
Annette St
Pearl St
Vance St
Otto St
Bond St
Cuddy St
Duffy St
Warner Way
Jake St
Annabella St
Scanlon Dr
Leroy St
Paulana Crt
Rayburn Dr
Southcreek Dr
Buckies St
Summerfields Dr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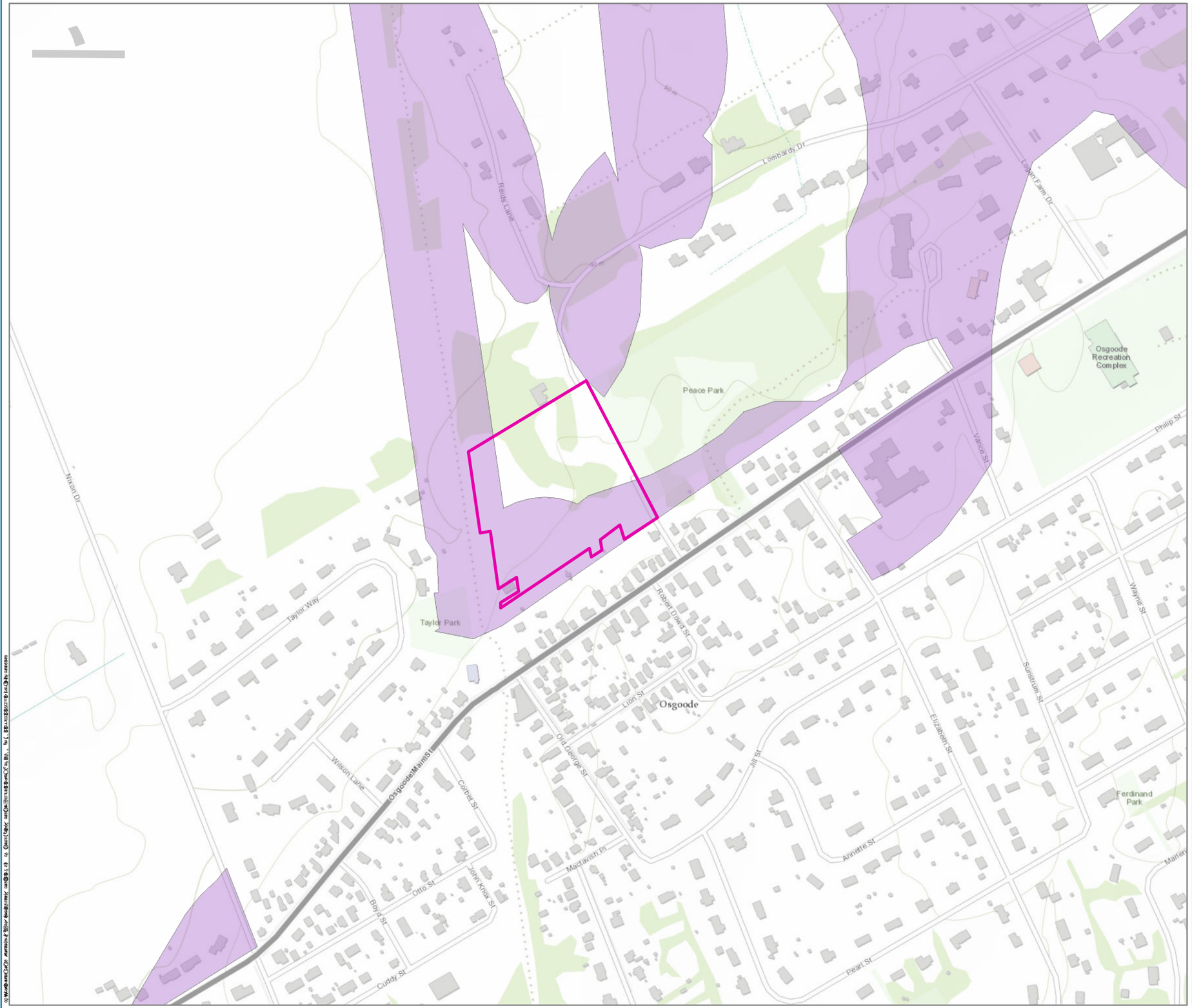
Peace Park
Lombardy Dr
Cabin Rd
Philip St
White St
Buckies St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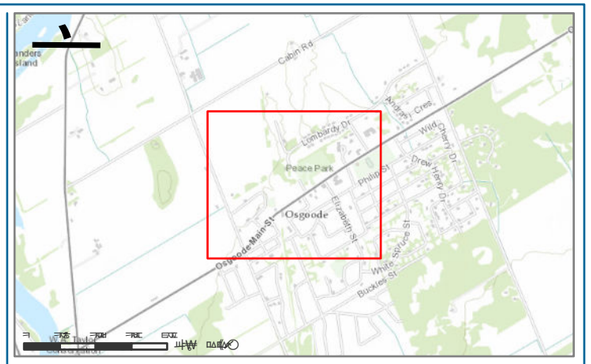
Osgoode Recreation Complex
Taylor Park
Osgoode
Lombardy Dr
Town Farm Dr
Reids Lane
Nixon Dr
Taylor Way
Robert Dowd St
Lion St
Old George St
Wilson Lane
Colbert St
Otto St
Boyd St
Cuddy St
John Knox St
Macdavish Pl
Jill St
Elizabeth St
Sunstrum St
Wayne St
Annette St
Pearl St
Ferdinand Park
Philip St
Vance St
90 m
60 m


Peace Park
Osgoode
Lombardy Dr
Cabin Rd
Wild Cherry Dr
Osgoode Main St
Phillip St
Elizabeth St
White Spruce St
Buckles St

Matrix

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1058-D001	Test pitting along gravel path	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D002	General conditions in the north eastern corner of the study area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D003	Sample of test pit fill from north eastern corner, sand and gravel fill	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D004	Fill in north eastern corner, sand and asphalt chunk	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D005	Excavated test pit in north eastern corner	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D006	General conditions in the north eastern corner of the study area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D007	Large chunks of asphalt on the surface in the NE corner	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D008	Large chunks of asphalt on the surface in the NE corner (foot for scale)	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D009	Conditions in north eastern portion of study area, showing nearby house	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D010	General conditions in the north eastern corner of the study area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D011	Test pitting in the north eastern portion of the study area	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D012	General conditions in the north eastern corner of the study area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D013	Large chunks of asphalt in the north eastern portion	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D014	Slope of the edge of the "fill" area along the northern portion of the property	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D015	Slope of the edge of the "fill" area along the northern portion of the property	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D016	Northern edge of study area and back yard of nearby house	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D017	Excavated test pit with large chunk of asphalt	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D018	General conditions, cleared area in north eastern portion	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D019	General conditions, cleared area in north eastern portion	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D020	Test pitting in the north eastern portion of the study area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D021	General conditions in the northern portion of the study area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D022	Slope of the edge of the "fill" area along the northern portion of the property	SE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D023	Slope of the edge of the "fill" area along the northern portion of the property	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D024	Slope of the edge of the "fill" area along the northern portion of the property	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D025	Fill of test pit in the low lying wet area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D026	Low lying marshy area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D027	Low lying marshy area	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D028	Test pitting area in the north	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D029	Excavated test pit in the low lying area, showing ground water	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D030	Excavated test pit showing metal, concrete, and garbage in the north central area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D031	Attempted test pitting in the marshy area in the north	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D032	Low lying marshy area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D033	Low lying wet conditions	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D034	Attempted test pitting in the marshy area in the north	SE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D035	Standing water in low lying area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D036	Wet conditions and standing water in the marshy area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D037	Path through the marshy area along the northern edge of the study area	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D038	Wet area along the western edge of the study area, by walking trail	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D039	Wet area along the western edge of the study area, by walking trail	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D040	Wet area along the western edge of the study area, by walking trail	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D041	Wet area along the western portion of the study area showing standing water	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D042	Wet area along the western portion of the study area showing standing water	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D043	Wet area along the western portion of the study area showing standing water	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D044	Wet area along the western edge of the study area	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D045	Wet area along the western portion of the study area showing standing water	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D046	Wet area along the western portion of the study area showing standing water	NE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D047	Wet area along the western portion of the study area showing standing water	NE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D048	Utility/ testing access in central western portion of the study area	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D049	Wet area along the western edge of the study area	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D050	Attempted test pitting in the marshy area of the central western portion	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1058-D051	Edge between fill and marshy area, berm of weeds, brush, and garbage	SE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D052	Edge between fill and marshy area, berm of weeds, brush, and garbage	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D053	Thick wire cables and other garbage in boundary between fill area and marsh	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D054	General sample of garbage fill visible on the surface, shingles, concrete	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D055	Thick weeds, brush, garbage on edge of fill area	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D056	Edge of cleared area in the central portion of the study area	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D057	Edge of cleared area in the central portion of the study area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D058	Edge of cleared area in the central portion of the study area	NE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D059	Edge of cleared area in the central portion of the study area	SE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D060	Edge between fill and marshy area, berm of weeds, brush, and garbage	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D061	Edge between fill and marshy area, berm of weeds, brush, and garbage	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D062	Open cleared area in the centre of the study area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D063	Open cleared area in the centre of the study area	NE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D064	General shot of the surface conditions in the central open area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D065	General shot of the surface conditions in the central open area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D066	Edge/ slope of fill/cleared area in the central portion of the study area	NE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D067	Edge/ slope of fill/cleared area in the central portion of the study area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D068	Example of attempted test pit showing sand, fill, branches	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D069	Edge/ slope of fill/cleared area in the central portion of the study area	NE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D070	Open cleared area in the centre of the study area	SE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D071	general conditions in open central area, mulched up trees	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D072	Example of the surface in the central portion, concrete chunks	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D073	Excavated test pit in the central area, light brown sand fill	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D074	Utility access and chunk of road asphalt in central portion	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D075	utility access in the central portion	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D076	Test pitting in open central eastern portion	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D077	Test pitting in open central eastern portion	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D078	Gravel walkway along the eastern edge of the study area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D079	Test pitting along eastern edge of study area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D080	Excavated test pit in eastern central portion, sand fill	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D081	Test pitting in the central area, disturbed	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D082	Central portion disturbed surface, garbage	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D083	Central portion disturbed surface, garbage	NE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D084	Test pitting in eastern central area	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D085	Test pitting in central eastern area, disturbed and cleared area	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D086	Test pitting in eastern central area	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D087	Older trees, patch on non cleared, non disturbed area	SE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D088	Test pitting in eastern central area	NE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D089	Test pitting in eastern central area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D090	General surface shot in central area, mulched trees and concrete	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D091	Test pitting in the central area	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D092	Garbage in the central area at the edge of the fill and the marshy area, shingles and sheet metal	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D093	Garbage in the central area at the edge of the fill and the marshy area, shingles and sheet metal	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D094	Garbage in the central area at the edge of the fill and the marshy area, shingles and sheet metal	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D095	Excavated test pit in central portion, not disturbed, sandy	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D096	Large old tree in central area, showing lack of disturbance	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D097	Excavated test pit in central portion, not disturbed, sandy	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D098	test pitting on edge of low lying wet area and old growth area	SE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D099	Test pitting in central area	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D100	test pitting on edge of low lying wet area and old growth area	SE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D101	Old railway ties near an overgrown pile of slag and garbage near the walking trail (former rail line)	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D102	Old railway ties near an overgrown pile of slag and garbage near the walking trail (former rail line)	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D103	Test pitting in the overgrown pile of slag and garbage near the walking trail	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D104	bed of an old truck and other garbage in south west corner of study area	SW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D105	Garbage and rail way ties in the south west corner of the study area	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D106	Overgrown section of the study area in the south western corner	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D107	Overgrown section of the study area in the south western corner	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Photographer	Date
MH1058-D108	House in the very south west corner of the study area (outside study area)	SE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D109	House in the very south west corner of the study area (outside study area)	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D110	House in the very south west corner of the study area (outside study area)	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D111	Open central area along the southern portion of the study area	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D112	Thick weeds along the southern edge of the study area, central portion	S	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D113	Surface disturbance in the central southern portion	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D114	Example of test pit fill, light sand	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D115	Open area along the southern boundary, old growth patch of trees in the south central area	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D116	Open area along the southern boundary	NE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D117	South eastern portion of study area, along southern boundary, old abandonded truck	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D118	South eastern portion of study area, and old growth patch	NE	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D119	Test pitting in south eastern corner	N	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D120	Test pitting in weeds in south eastern central	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D121	Test pitting in weeds in south eastern central	W	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D122	Chunks of concrete in the south eastern portion	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D123	Gravel parking lot area in south eastern corner of study area	E	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21
MH1058-D124	Test pitting in south eastern portion of study area	NW	A. Jackson	Nov-4-21

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1058	Crestview Innovation, 3200 Reid's Lane Field Notes Stage 2 (One Note File)	A. Jackson

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map #	Name	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Map	B. Mortimer
3	Historic	B. Mortimer
4	Methods, Condition, and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
5	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer
6	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer