



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Cisco OTT Campus
2000 and 3000 Innovation Drive,
Part Lots 8 and 9, Concession 3,
Geographic Township of March,
Former Carleton County,
City of Ottawa

Prepared For

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Andrea Jackson (License Number P1032)

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Arcadis Architects (Canada) Inc., conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Cisco Ottawa campus, located at 2000 and 3000 Innovation Drive, on Part Lots 8 and 9, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of March, formerly within the County of Carleton, now within the City of Ottawa, in Kanata, Ontario (Map 1). This Stage 2 assessment is in advance of planned renovations at the existing facility (Map 2) and was recommended by the City of Ottawa as the property falls within an area of archaeological potential based on the city's Archaeological Management Plan (Map 3) This assessment was completed in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* issued by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) (MCM 2011).

The previous Stage 1 background assessment concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), including proximity to Shirley's Brook, early historic Euro-Canadian occupation, and being within an area of archaeological potential as defined in the city's archaeological management plan, the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Matrix Heritage 2025). The property inspection revealed that there is low archaeological potential through much of the study area in those sections that have been deeply disturbed through the construction of the office complex, redesigning of the landscape, and the installation of numerous buried utilities across the property. However, the undisturbed strip of woodland along the old property boundary still retains archaeological potential.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals, as per Section 2.1.2., Standard 1.a. and 1.c. (MCM 2011) in areas of archaeological potential, namely the wooded strip along the original property boundary. Fieldwork took place on October 21, 2025. Weather conditions during fieldwork were sunny and clear with a temperature of 10° C. Ground conditions were good with no undue saturation, snow accumulation, frozen ground, or other conditions that would impede testing or surface visibility. Permission to access the property was provided by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

The study area was subject to hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals with nothing of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest being identified.

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

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

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Arcadis Architects (Canada) Inc., conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Cisco Ottawa campus, located at 2000 and 3000 Innovation Drive, on Part Lots 8 and 9, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of March, formerly within the County of Carleton, now within the City of Ottawa, in Kanata, Ontario (Map 1). This Stage 2 assessment is in advance of planned renovations at the existing facility (Map 2) and was recommended by the City of Ottawa as the property falls within an area of archaeological potential based on the city's Archaeological Management Plan (Map 3). This assessment was completed in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* issued by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) (MCM 2011).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by the proponent and permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

Notable histories of the Algonquins include Algonquin Traditional Culture (Whiteduck 1995) and Executive Summary: Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim (Holmes and Associates 1993a).

The subject property is located in the geographic township of March, former County of Carleton. March Township was first surveyed in 1820 and the first settlers in 1819 included retired officers of the Napoleonic Wars, who received plots on the Broken Front along the Ottawa River. The early history of March is described in *March Past* (Burns et al. 1972), *Families and Heritage Homes of March Township: The Historical Project* (Senior Citizen's Club of March Township 1974), and *The Catholic Community of St. Isidore* (St. Isidore Parish 1987). Other useful resources include, *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden & Co. 1879).

4.2.1 Pre-Contact Period

Early Human Occupation

Indigenous histories speak of the advance and retreat of glaciers and of their presence on the land from time immemorial. Presently, the earliest human occupation of the Americas has been archaeologically documented to predate 14,000 years ago. However, at that time much of eastern Canada was covered by thick and expansive glaciers and the Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed southwestern Ontario until about 12,500 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was at the southern edge of present-day Georgian Bay and melt water in the region created Early Lake Erie and Lake Iroquois (the basin of today's Lake Ontario).

The earliest archaeologically recovered evidence in northeastern North America dates from circa 11,000 B.P. and relates to groups archaeologically referred to as 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 (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).

Archaic Period

As the climate continued to warm, the forests became dominated with white pine and some deciduous trees and the ice sheet receded further northwards, allowing areas to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). Archaic populations generally 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. 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).

In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield, the Archaic period is referred to as the “Shield Archaic,” characterized by adaptations to a forested environment with a focus on hunting, fishing, and gathering, using stone tools made from locally available materials. In contrast, the mixed forests to the south are associated with the “Laurentian Archaic,” marked by a broader range of subsistence activities, including fishing with nets and woodworking using ground-stone tools such as axes and gouges.

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 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). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). The divides within the Middle Woodland and the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland are 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-speaking peoples (Wright 2004:1297–1304). Algonquian-speaking peoples, including the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga) and the Chippewa, inhabited the same or neighbouring areas, but their presence in the archaeological record is less visible owing in part to seasonal rounds of hunting, fishing, and gathering, relying on the waterways of the Kawarthas, Rice Lake, and Georgian Bay for subsistence and travel (Kapyrka and Migizi 2016:4–5). These waterways supported extensive trade networks, connecting Indigenous communities across the region.

European Contact

Archaeological information suggests that ancestral Anishinabe Algonquin people lived in the region of what is today eastern Ontario and western Quebec 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 region 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 Anishinabe Algonquin peoples. At the time of European contact, the Anishinabe 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.

The addition of European trade goods to artifacts of native manufacture in archaeological material culture assemblages ushered in a new period of history. When the French arrived, there was already a long-standing and vast trade network extending from the Saguenay to Huronia. This route existed at least from the early beginnings of agricultural societies in Ontario around A.D. 1000 (Moreau et al. 2016). This trade increased rapidly after the arrival of the Europeans with the introduction of European goods and the demand for furs. The Huron held a highly strategic commercial location controlling the trade to the south and the west, and the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa were their critical connection to goods from the east, including European products.

The so-called St. Lawrence Iroquoians were the first Iroquoian people to be contacted by Europeans, when Jacques Cartier encountered villages around present day Québec City and Montréal in 1535. A few decades later, they had disappeared with various branches likely being subsumed by the more powerful Huron-Petun (Wendat-Tionontate) or Five Nations (Haudenosaunee) Iroquoian confederacies and others incorporated into Algonquian groups in the Ottawa Valley or further east (Wabanaki) (Warrick 2008:203). At this time, late in the 16th century, several changes occurred in the distribution of Iroquoian villages in southern Ontario as well. Prior to contact with Europeans, Iroquoian communities along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the Trent River Valley appear to have dispersed, likely relocating to Huronia. By the 17th century, missionaries and explorers collectively referred to these groups as the Hurons. This migration is generally attributed to increased participation in the fur trade.

The first recorded meeting between Europeans and Anishinabe Algonquin occurred at the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac in the summer of 1603. Samuel de Champlain came upon a party of Algonquins, the Kitchissipirini under Chief Tessouat, who were celebrating a recent victory over the Iroquois with their allies the Montagnais and Malecite (Hessel 1993). Champlain made note of the “Algooumequins” 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 Anishinabe 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), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken regarding Anishinabe Algonquin at the time of contact with Europeans (Pilon 2005).

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

Champlain understood that the Anishinabe Algonquin 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.

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 Anishinabe 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. The trading policies of Europeans created an imbalance between these native rivalries as the Haudenosaunee were readily supplied muskets by their Dutch allies, while the French allied with the Huron and their trading partners the Algonquin, Nippissing, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa only supplied guns to Christian converts (Lackenbauer et al. 2010:21–23).

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

Little information exists about inter-tribal warfare prior to European contact, however, there was existing animosity between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinabe Algonquin 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 Anishinabe Algonquin. Prior to European contact, the hostilities had been mainly skirmishes and raids, or formal battles that were often ritualized and organized to minimize casualties, but everything changed as European reinforcement provided deadlier weapons and higher economic stakes with the introduction of the fur trade (Lackenbauer et al. 2010:5–8).

Along with the French, the Anishinabe Algonquin were allied against the Haudenosaunee with the Huron, Nippissing, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa. French records suggest that at the end of the sixteenth century the Algonquins were the dominant force and were proud to have weakened and diminished the Iroquois. The first Algonquin campaign the French took part in was a 1609

attack against the Mohawk. The use of firearms in this fight marked the beginning of the escalation of brutality between these old enemies. The Haudenosaunee corn stalk shields could stop arrows but not bullets or French swords (Hessel 1993).

Eventually the tide changed and as the Haudenosaunee exhausted the beaver population in their own territory they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Anishinabe Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, Chippewa, and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Anishinabe Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa territory by the Haudenosaunee Nations had forced many multi-generational residents to leave their lands and seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivières and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Anishinabe Algonquin and traditional and treaty territory of the Chippewa, had been destroyed by the Haudenosaunee. The Anishinabe Algonquin 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 the Anishinabe Algonquin 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 Anishinabe Algonquin absence, the Ottawa people, originally from the area of Manitoulin Island, used the river for trade during this time and their name became historically applied to the river.

Aftermath of War

As the Haudenosaunee push continued and the Anishinabe 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 Anishinabe Algonquin people and their traditional culture.

The Anishinabe Algonquin thought of themselves as part of the natural world with which they must live in harmony. The traditional stories of Anishinabe 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. Anishinabe 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 Anishinabe 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 Anishinabe Algonquin groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). As disease spread through the French mission settlements the priests remained certain that the suffering was punishment for resisting Christianity. An additional threat lurking amongst the French settlements was alcohol which precipitated many issues.

The Long Way Back

After the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars, the remaining Anishinabe 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 Anishinabe Algonquin lands in 1720. This settlement included people 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 Anishinabe 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 Anishinabe 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 Anishinabe 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. Anishinabe 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 Anishinabe Algonquin 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 Anishinabe 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 Anishinabe Algonquin 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 wider 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 Anishinabe Algonquin descent throughout the Ottawa Valley

unaffiliated with any reserve. Today there are ten Anishinabe Algonquin communities that are collectively represented by the Algonquins of Ontario: The Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madagouskarini, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and area.

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

4.2.2 Euro-Canadian Colonial History

Although the French exerted some influence in the region that would become eastern Ontario and western Quebec through the 17th and 18th centuries, with permanent settlements established to the east and west on the Island of Montreal and Cataraqui (present day Kingston), permanent European settlement did not occur until the end of the 18th century. Despite having gained control of Canada 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 to make lands available for settlement for the Loyalists in what would become Upper Canada. Early Euro-Canadian land divisions into districts, counties, townships, etc. and the expansion of settlement were facilitated by the Indigenous Nations who agreed to enter formal treaty relationships with the newcomers to share the land and resources. Today, the study area is recognized as lying on the traditional unceded territory of the Anishinabe Algonquin, within the lands of the Rideau Purchase.

The unceded Anishinabe Algonquin territories encompass nine million areas of land across much of Eastern Ontario. Treaty negotiations between the Algonquin Anishinaabeg (collectively represented by the Algonquins of Ontario) and the Crown (Ontario and Canada), reached an Agreement-in-Principle in 2016. The Agreement-in-Principle is a key step toward a Final Agreement clarifying the rights of all parties and demonstrates a building of respect between the Crown and the Indigenous communities.

The Rideau Purchase was negotiated between the Crown and the Michi Saagiig for a three-million-acre tract of land along the south shore of the Ottawa River between Pembroke and Ottawa, extending south and west. With the Rideau Purchase the Crown sought to alleviate disputes regarding previously unceded lands north of the poorly defined limits of the Crawford Purchase (1783). This was largely to facilitate increasing demands for settlement in the Rideau Corridor and throughout the watersheds of the Ottawa valley and the Madawaska and Mississippi rivers.

The township of March was named after Charles Gordon-Lennox, the Earl of March, who was the son of the Governor General of British North America, Charles Lennox, the Duke of Richmond (Bond 1968). The area that would become March Township was originally part of the

Johnstown District, and then in 1822, it became part of the Bathurst District. The township was incorporated into Carleton County in the 1840s.

Settlement in March Township began in 1819 when Colonel Lloyd, a veteran of the British Army against Napoleon in Egypt in 1802, and other half pay officers from the Napoleonic wars, were influenced to settle along the Ottawa River rather than in the military settlements of Richmond or Perth. The township was first surveyed in 1820 and in the following decades the interior of the township was settled by civilians, mainly Irish farmers and tradesmen, along with some lower ranking soldiers (Burns et al. 1972).

In the summer of 1870, a great fire passed through Carleton County and destroyed much of March Township, although the hamlets of March Corners and Horaceville escaped the flames. Crops, homes, and livestock were burned, and many inhabitants took refuge in rivers and wells. The fire significantly changed the composition of the land by clearing trees and drying out marshy areas, with soil lost from erosion altering the drainage system (Burns et al. 1972).

4.2.3 Study Area Specific History

The study area includes the Cisco Ottawa campus at 2000 and 3000 Innovation Drive within the Kanata North Business Park, located to the south of the intersection of Terry Fox Drive and March Road. The study area sits in the centre of the northern portion of Lot 8 and falls just within the southern boundary of neighbouring Lot 9, Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of March (Map 1). Aerial imagery shows the significant change in the landscape with the construction of 2000 and 3000 Innovation Drive between 1999 and 2002 (Map 4).

Lot 8, Concession 3

The Crown patent for all 200 acres of Lot 8 was granted to John Benning Monk in 1832 (LRO (04)), and he settled on the property in 1838 (Belden & Co. 1879). Monk was born in 1794 in Nova Scotia and having come from a long lineage of military and lower nobility (Belden & Co. 1879), spent much of his life serving in the military in some capacity. He was a veteran of the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) and served in Her Majesty's 97th Regiment during the War of 1812 (1812-1815), even later filling the rank as a Captain in the 5th Battalion Incorporated Militia (1840-1843) (Ancestry.com 2012). It was likely his service in the War of 1812 that gained him the patent for the subject lot. Monk's wife was Elizabeth (Eliza) Anne Fitzgerald who died in 1847 at the age of 49 (Ancestry.com 2012). Census records from 1851 list "Capt. Monk", as a 58-year-old widower, living with two of his daughters, Charlotte aged 20 and Frances aged 18, in a two-storey stone house (Statistics Canada 1851). Listed with the family, although recorded as living in St. Therese Lower Canada (Quebec), are George Monk aged 24, and George Monk aged 1 (Statistics Canada 1851). John Benning Monk died in 1854 at the age of 60 (Ancestry.com 2012), and his will passed his property to his son, George William Monk, in 1859 (LRO (04)).

George William Monk was born in 1838 (Ottawa Citizen 1917) and lead a busy life including overseeing the family farm in March Township and was Vice President of the Canadian Permanent Trust Company, among multiple other insurance and loan businesses (Belden & Co. 1879). Monk served as a member of the Legislative Assembly from 1871 to 1894 representing Carleton, and like most well-off white Protestant men of the time, he belonged to numerous gentleman's clubs, sat on executive boards, was prominent in the Masonic Lodge, and served as Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Lodge (Ottawa Citizen 1917).

Census records from 1861 show George as a single 23-year-old farmer living alone in a log cabin (Statistics Canada 1861). Historic mapping from 1863 shows George on the subject lot with a house depicted in the southeastern portion, on the north side of a creek, well outside of the current study area (Map 5). Monk married Emily Blanche Dyer in 1863 (Ottawa Citizen 1917) and by the time of the 1881 census the couple is listed with eight children between the ages of 17 to two months (Statistics Canada 1881). Historic mapping from 1879 shows little had changed on the property, except the addition of “MPP” to Monk’s name listed on the lot as he had been voted into the Legislative Assembly in 1871 (Map 5). Emily died only a few years later, in 1885, at the age of 43 (Ancestry.com 2012), and by the time of the 1891 census George is listed living with his second wife Rosamond in the St. Patrick’s Ward of Toronto (Statistics Canada 1891). Census records from 1901 and 1911 place George and Rosamond continuing to live in Toronto (Statistics Canada 1901; Statistics Canada 1911), however, his obituary mentioned his return to his family farm in March Township during the summers (Ottawa Citizen 1917). The 1901 census from March Township shows George’s son Walter, at that time a single 29-year-old, living on and maintaining the family farm (Statistics Canada 1901). George William Monk died at his “summer home” in March Township in 1917 at the age of 79, his obituary listing a long life of accomplishments (Ottawa Citizen 1917). His will passed the property to his son Walter and widow Rosamond, who later (in 1934) quit her claim in preference to Walter (LRO (04)). The land stayed within the Monk family for at least 160 years, until at least the 1990s (LRO (04)).

Lot 9, Concession 2

The Crown patent for all 200 acres of Lot 9 was granted to George Morgan in 1837 (LRO (04)). Census records from 1851 list George Morgan, aged 53, as a native of Ireland, living with his wife Maria in a log house (Statistics Canada 1851). There are multiple George Morgans listed in the March Township census and presumably they are all related in some way. The eldest, mentioned above married to Maria, is likely the patriarch with a younger George, aged 25 at the time of the 1851 census, listed as single being the likely lineage for the ownership of the subject property. By the time of the 1861 census George Jr., aged 34, had married Susan, aged 25, and the couple lived with their three young children including the eldest, John George, aged 6 (Statistics Canada 1861). Historic mapping from 1863 lists the owner of the lot as G. Morgan with a house depicted along the eastern edge, well outside of the study area (Map 5). The 1871 census shows the growing family including six children, aged three to 15 (Statistics Canada 1871). The mapping from 1879 shows the property still under the ownership of George Morgan Jr., but the house is depicted more to the north of the property, however still well outside the current study area (Map 5). In 1880 George granted the land to his eldest son John (LRO (04)) and the census records from 1881 list John as the head of the house that included his parents and six of his siblings aged six to 22 (Statistics Canada 1881).

By the time of the 1891 census John had married Elizabeth Graham, and they are listed living with their two young daughters (Statistics Canada 1891). A decade later, in 1901, the census shows John and Elizabeth’s family had grown to include six children, and they were living with two of John’s unmarried siblings and his widowed father George, aged 73 (Statistics Canada 1901). By the time of the 1911 census six of the family’s seven children were still living at home including the youngest, Cecil, aged six (Statistics Canada 1911), and in 1921 four of the children were living at home as well as John’s spinster sister Ellen, aged 58 (Statistics Canada 1921). John George Morgan died in 1937 and his land was passed to his youngest child Cecil (LRO (04)). The property was passed around the Morgan family for decades with the family holding at least a portion of the lot until at least the 1970s (LRO (04)).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The Stage 2 study area (0.35 ha) consists of a strip of trees that stands as the remains of the original field boundary along the northern edge of the larger development area (7.8 ha). The property encompasses the office complex of 2000 and 3000 Innovation Drive consisting of two large office buildings lined by large parking lots to the south and recreational areas in the north (Map 1). The Stage 2 study area is forested with various sizes of trees and bushes including large old trees in a row that likely stood as the old field boundary. There is a faint trail or path that runs northeast to southwest through the centre of the study area. Along the northwestern side of the study area is a designed landscape featuring a berm faced with large blocks of stone acting as support for the parking lot of the neighbouring office complex. Site conditions at the time of the assessment are shown in Figure 1 to Figure 12 and Map 6.

4.3.2 Physiography

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

The soils of the study area are of the Brandon Series (Map 7). Brandon series soils are composed of poorly draining non-stony clay and silty clay of marine origin. They are typically found in level or near-level marine clay plains and are typically very dark grayish brown in colour with a mottled dark gray and yellowish-brown subsoil (Schut and Wilson 1987).

The surficial geology of the study area is massive to well laminated, fine-textured glaciomarine deposits of silt, clay, minor sand, and gravel (Map 7). There are no primary water sources within the study area, however Shirley's Brook, a tributary of the Ottawa River, is about 300 m to the south.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. A previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the current study area was undertaken by Matrix Heritage, which recommended Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Matrix Heritage 2025).

There have been multiple previous archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the study area and the Geographic Township of March in general, but none within the current study area. An outline of the previous projects that fall within Lots 7 to 9 on Concessions 2 to 4 is detailed in Table 1.

Two projects were undertaken immediately adjacent to the current study area. Adams Heritage conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment at 5050 Innovation Drive on Part Lot 9,

Concession 3, immediately to the north of the study area (PIF P003-0407-2014) resulting in no finds and no further work recommended (Adams 2014). Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 2101/3101 Innovation Drive on Part Lot 8, Concession 3, immediately to the southeast of the study area (PIF P025-263-2013) resulting in no finds and no further work recommended (Northeastern Archaeological Associates 2013).

PIF	Date	Project	Company
P369-0070-2018	2019	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment March Road Sanitary Trunk Sewer, March Road, Ottawa, Part Lot 10 and 11, Concession 3, Part Lots 9 and 10, Concession 4, Geographic Township of March City of Ottawa, Ontario	Paterson Group
P1107-0003-2018	2018	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment East March Trunk Sewer Realignment Project, Part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 4, March Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario	Golder Associates Ltd.
P1077-0028-2017	2018	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, East March Trunk Sewer Realignment Project, Part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 4, March Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario.	Golder Associates Ltd.
P378-0021-2016, P378-0020-2016	2016	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: 5045 Innovation Drive, Concession 3, Part Lot 9, Geographic Township of March, City of Ottawa, Ontario	Paterson Group
P248-087-2012	2016	Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey Subdivision Development - Kanata Lakes, Phase 7 Lands, Lots 7, 8 and 9, Concession 2, Geographic Township of March now City of Ottawa	The Central Archaeology Group Inc.
P003-0407-2014	2014	A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of 5050 Innovation Drive, Part Lot 9, Concession 3, March (geo) Township, Part of Blocks 1 and 2 Registered Plan 4m- 1104 City of Ottawa	Adams Heritage
P415-0017-2014	2014	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Innovation Park and Ride	Stantec Consulting
P272-206-2011	2014	Stage 2 Archaeological Property Survey Subdivision Development - Kanata Lakes, Phase 9 Lands, Lots 7 & 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of March now the City of Ottawa	The Central Archaeology Group Inc.
P025-263-2013	2013	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 2101/3101 Innovation Drive, Part Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of March, City of Ottawa, Ontario, Kanata North Public School Project	Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.
P051-162-2010	2011	Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of the O'Brien Farm Site, BiFx-16 Lot 9, Concession 2 and 3, Township of March, Carleton County, Ontario	Golder Associates Ltd.

Table 1: Previous archaeological work undertaken within Lots 7 to 9, Concessions 2 to 4.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated there are two registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the study area. Both sites are post-contact Euro-Canadian sites. The 788 March Road Residence Site (BiFx-22) to the north of the study area is listed as having no further CHVI while the O'Brien Farm Site (BiFx-16), to the west of the study area, does have further CHVI.

There are no commemorative plaques within the vicinity of the study area.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological resources within the study area is based on physiographic factors, including proximity to water sources, distinguishing landscape features such as ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands, as well as soil composition and resource availability. The study area has some pre-contact Indigenous archaeological potential due to the proximity of Shirley's Brook.

Potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is determined by proximity to historic transportation routes, community structures such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area has historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential due to the early patent dates of the lots, the multi-generational historic occupation of the properties by the Monk and Morgan families, the association with George William Monk, the proximity to the road depicted on the historic mapping crossing to the west of the study area (in the general route of Goulbourne Forced Road/Flamborough Road), and the two known sites within 1 km.

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

5.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment concluded that the development area was considered to have archaeological potential according to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). The Stage 1 property inspection revealed that there is low archaeological potential through much of the study area in those sections that have been deeply disturbed through the construction of the office complex, redesigning of the landscape, and the installation of numerous buried utilities across the property (Matrix Heritage 2025). The undisturbed strip of woodland along the old property boundary still retains archaeological potential and was therefore recommended for Stage 2 assessment.

The Stage 2 study area (0.36 ha) is a strip of woodlot and was therefore not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a. and e., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011) (Figure 1 to Figure 10). The study area was shovel tested at 5 m intervals (Figure 11 and Figure 12) (Map 6). 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. There were no positive test pits identified during the Stage 2 investigation of the study area.

All Stage 2 field activity and testing areas were mapped using an iPad (9th generation) with ArcGIS Field Maps. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 5 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using the study area as delineated by the proponent in project mapping, digitized and overlaid in ArcGIS Field Maps. All survey data is compiled into ArcGIS and every survey point has a UTM Zone 18N NAD 83 coordinate.

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

Fieldwork took place on October 21, 2025. Weather conditions during fieldwork were sunny and clear with a temperature of 10° C. Ground conditions were good with no undue saturation, snow accumulation, frozen ground, or other conditions that would impede testing or surface visibility. Permission to access the property was provided by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The previous Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment determined that the study area has archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MCM and was thus recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The study area was subject to hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals with nothing of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest being identified.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

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

7.0 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 Ministry 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.

8.0 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 Arcadis Architects (Canada) Inc. or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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



Andrea Jackson, M.Litt.
Staff Archaeologist

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10.0 Images



Figure 1: Example of conditions within the study area (MH1434-D002).



Figure 2: Example of conditions within the study area (MH1434-D006).



Figure 3: Example of conditions within the study area (MH1434-D009).



Figure 4: Example of conditions within the study area (MH1434-D012).



Figure 5: Example of conditions within the study area (MH1434-D014).



Figure 6: Example of conditions within the study area (MH1434-D018).



Figure 7: Stone faced berm along northwestern side of study area (MH1434-D024).



Figure 8: Stone faced berm along northwestern side of study area (MH1434-D027).



Figure 9: Example of large old tree in line along property boundary (MH1434-D030).



Figure 10: View from the southwestern end of the study area (MH1434-D033).

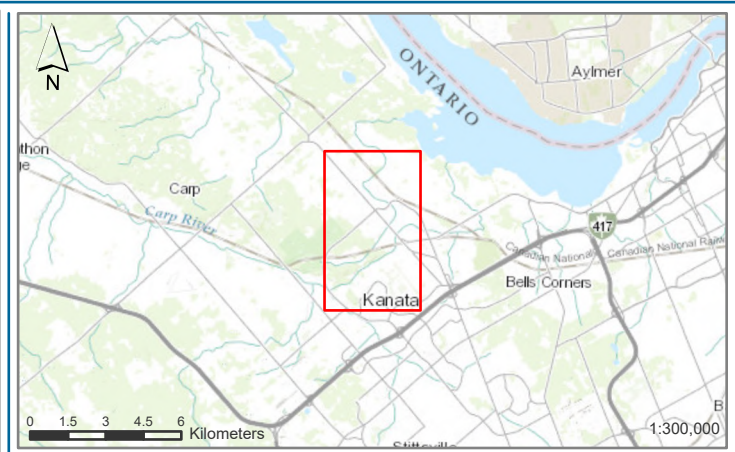
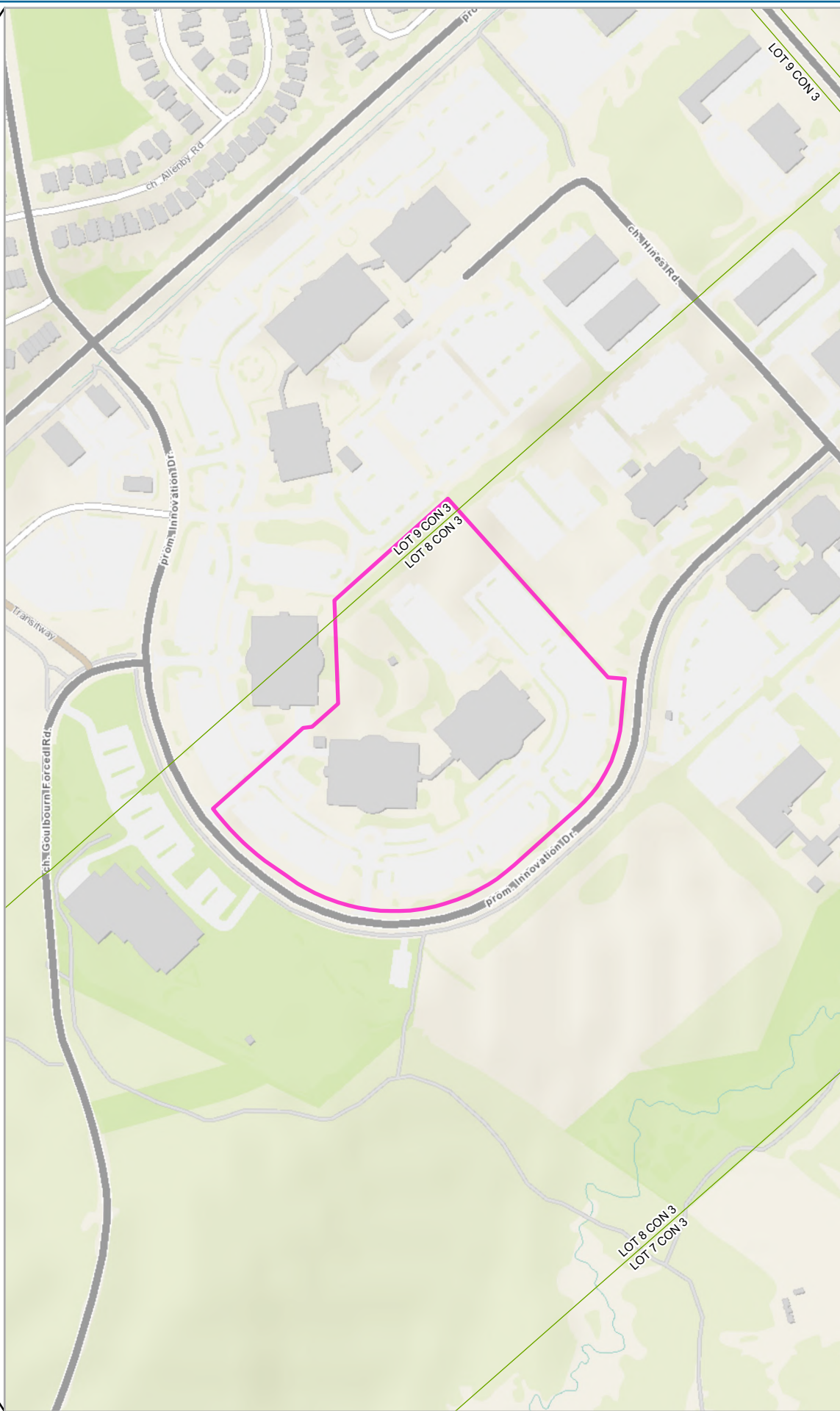
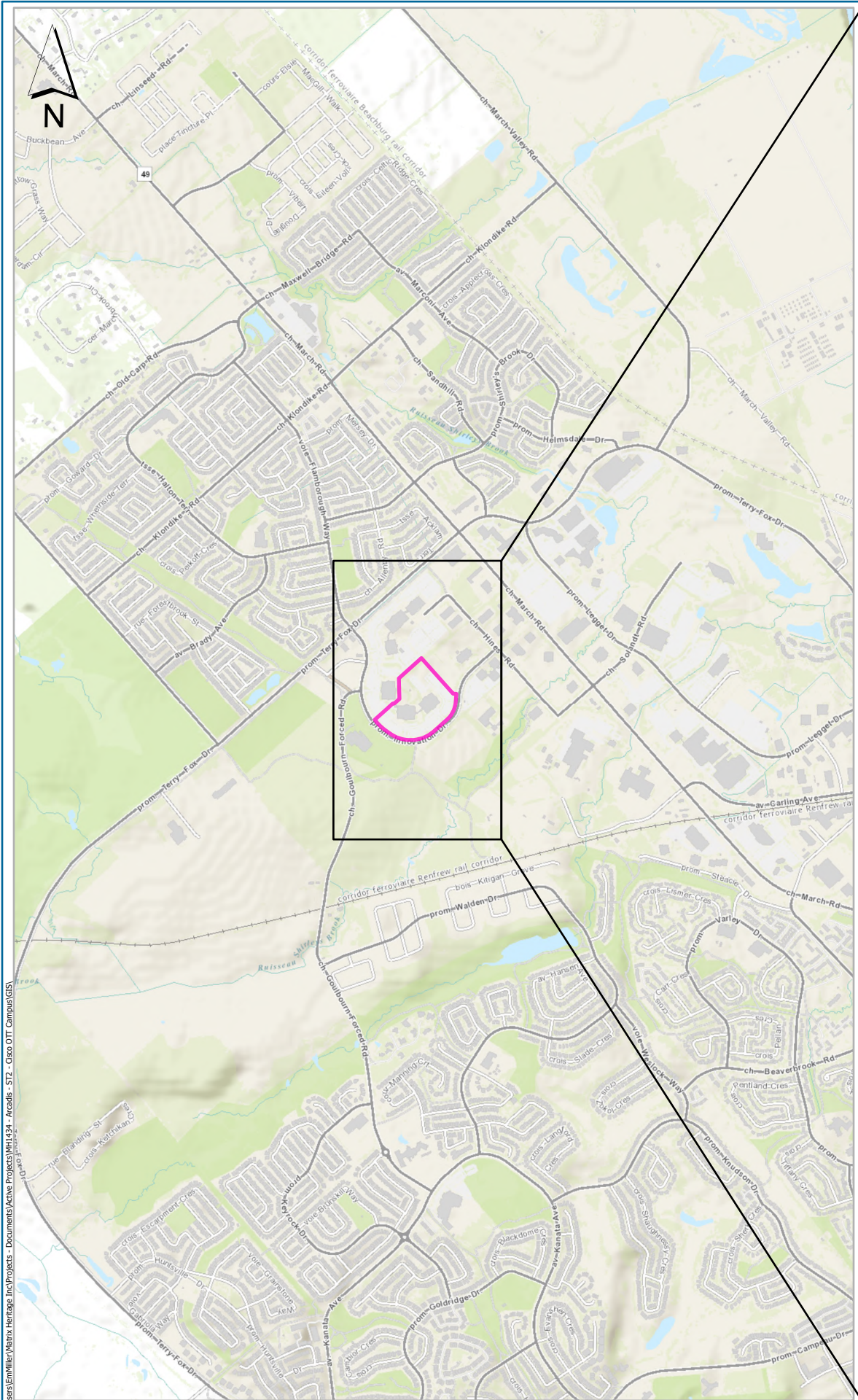



Figure 11: Test pitting in progress (MH1434-D010).



Figure 12: Test pitting in progress (MH1434-D029).

11.0 Maps



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 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 CITY OF OTTAWA/VILLE D'OTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAF, NRCAN, [HTTPS://WWW.ONTARIO.CA/PAGE/OPEN-GOVERNMENT-LICENCE-ONTARIO](https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government-licence-ontario)

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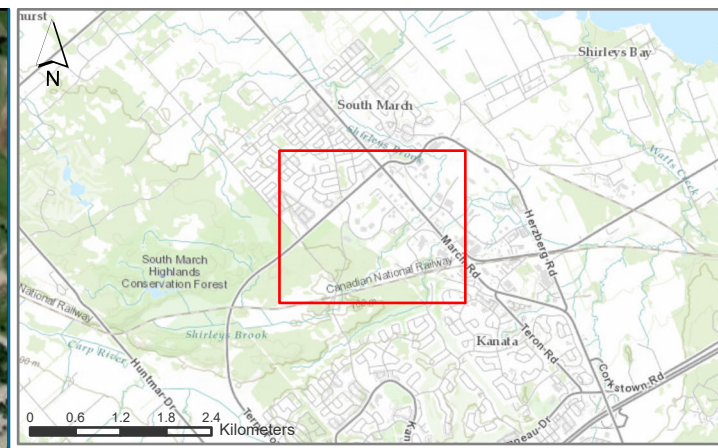
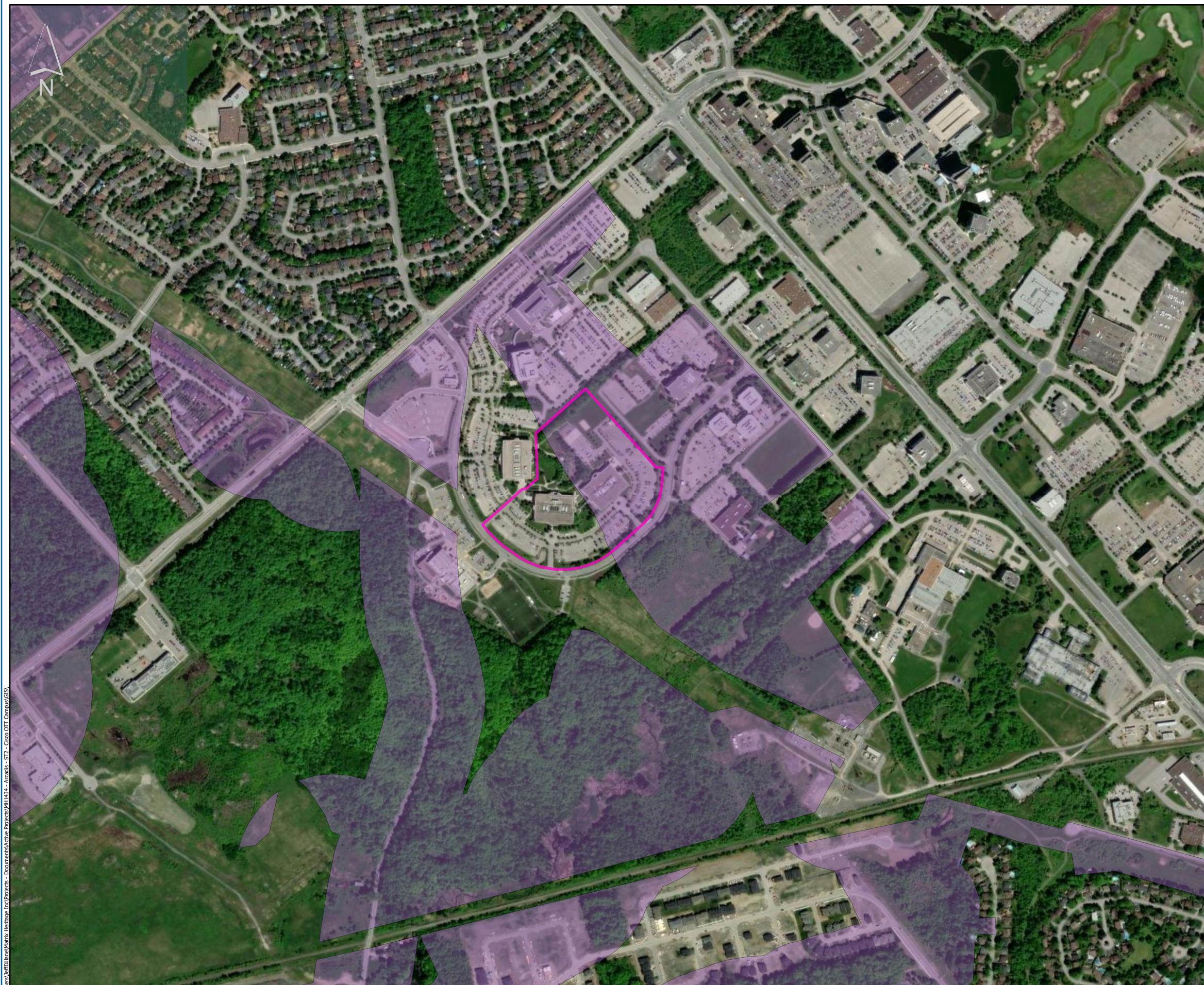
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 2000 AND 3000 INNOVATION DRIVE, OTTAWA

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- STUDY AREA
- 1999 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MAP




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PROJECT
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 2000 AND 3000 INNOVATION DRIVE, OTTAWA

TITLE MAP
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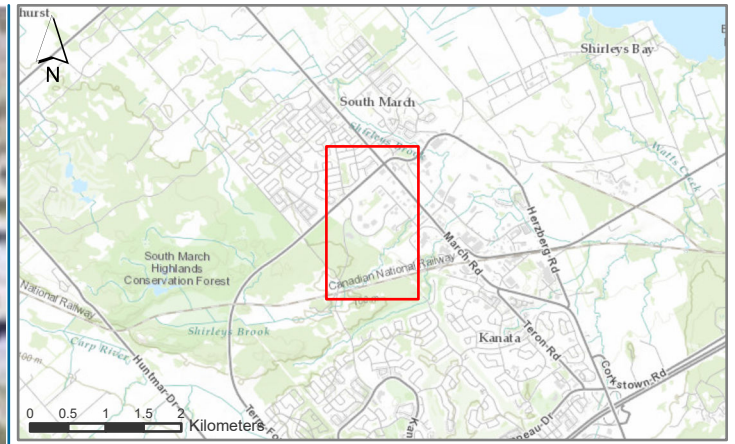
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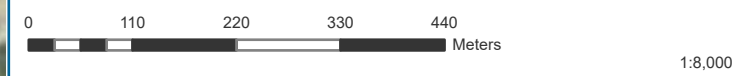
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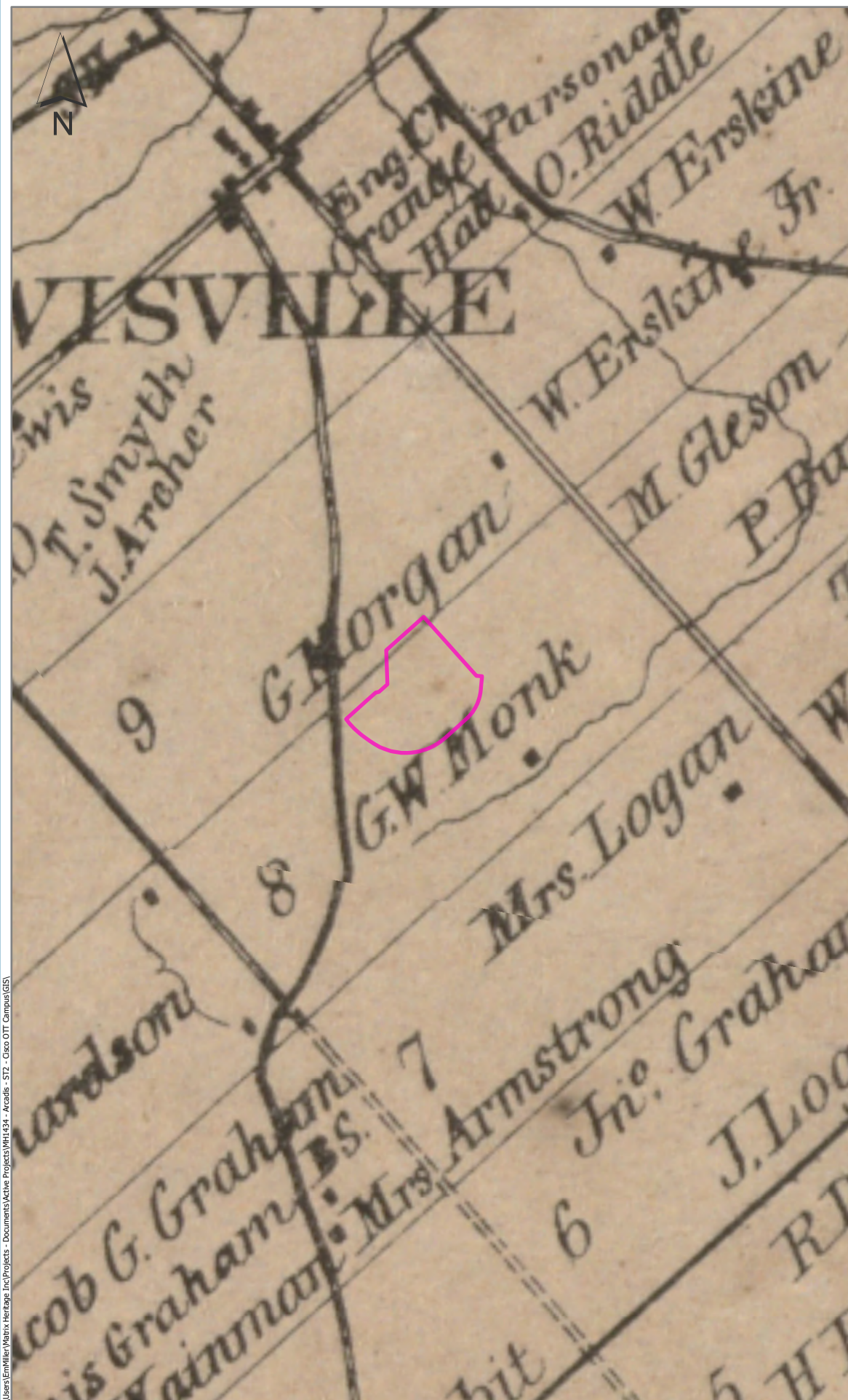
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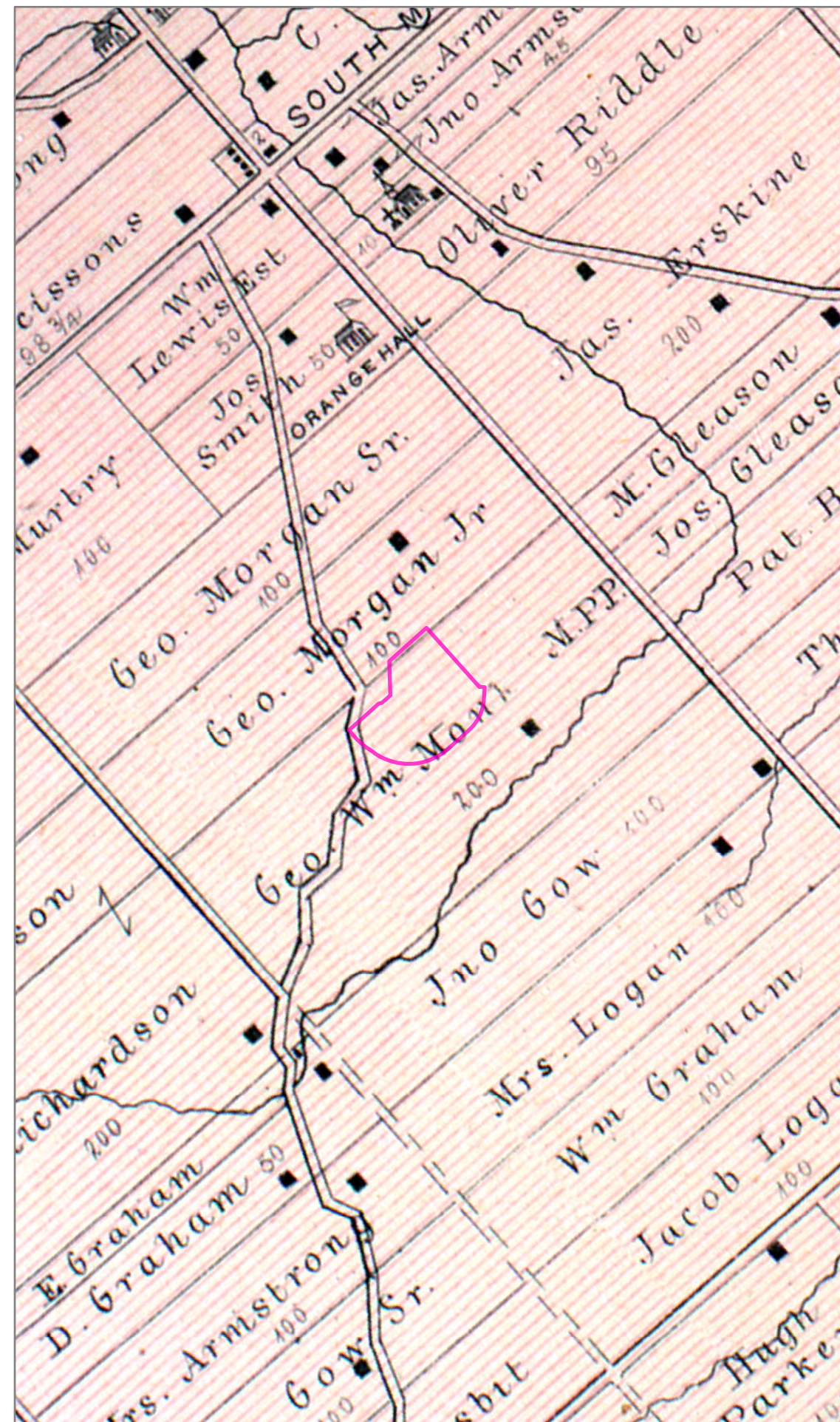
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WALLING 1863

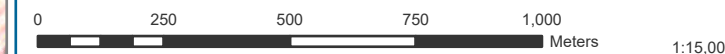


BELDEN 1879



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 STUDY AREA



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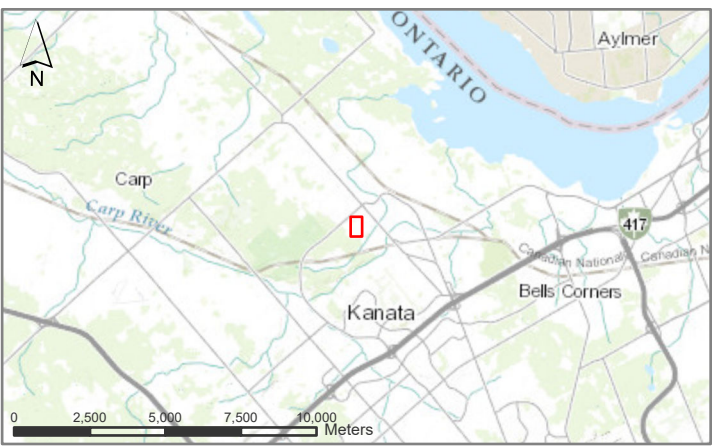
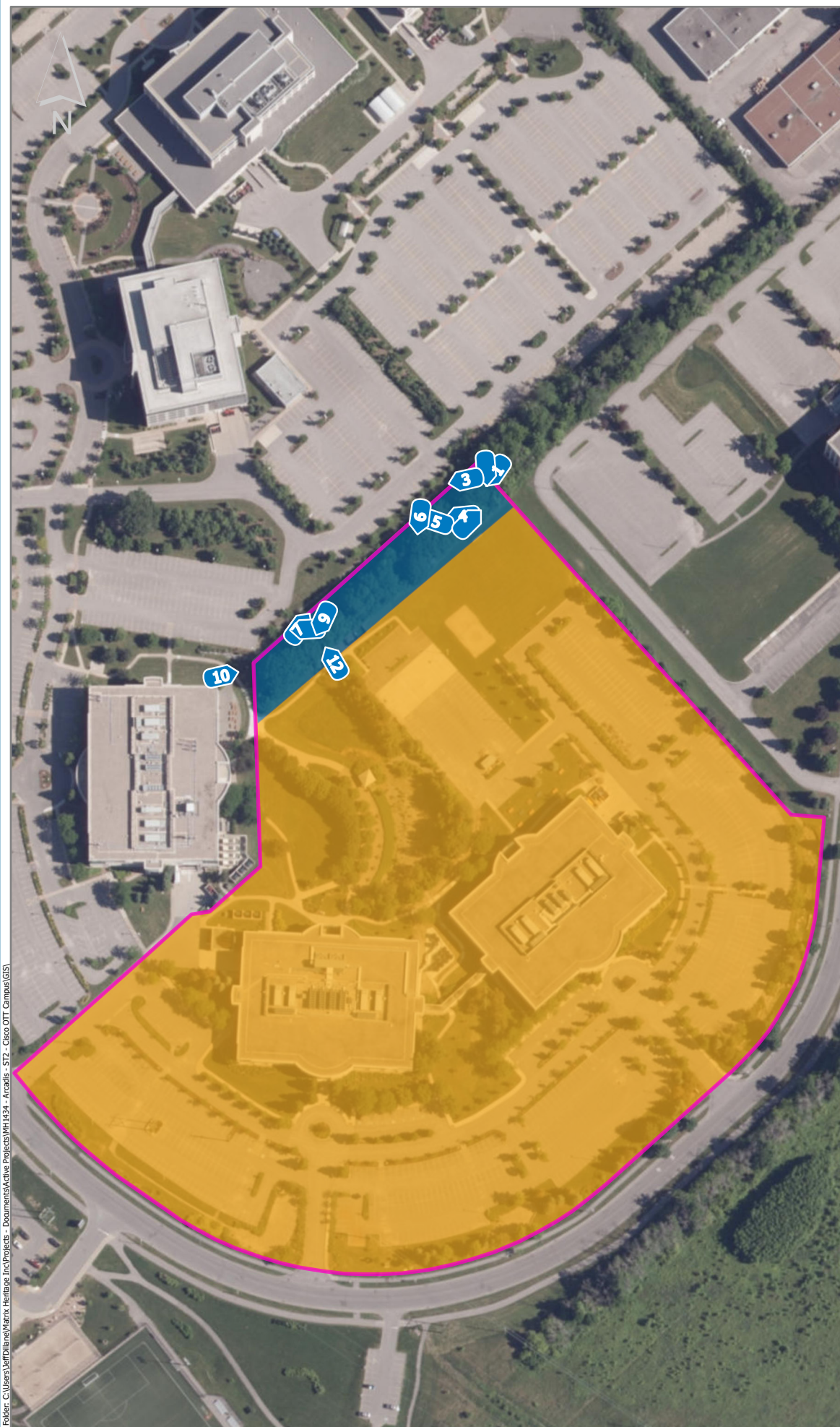
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 2000 AND 3000 INNOVATION DRIVE, OTTAWA

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LEGEND

STUDY AREA

STUDY AREA

METHODS

SHOVEL TEST (5 M INTERVAL)

DISTURBED

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, FIGURE



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN,
INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, MICROSOFT, VANTOR

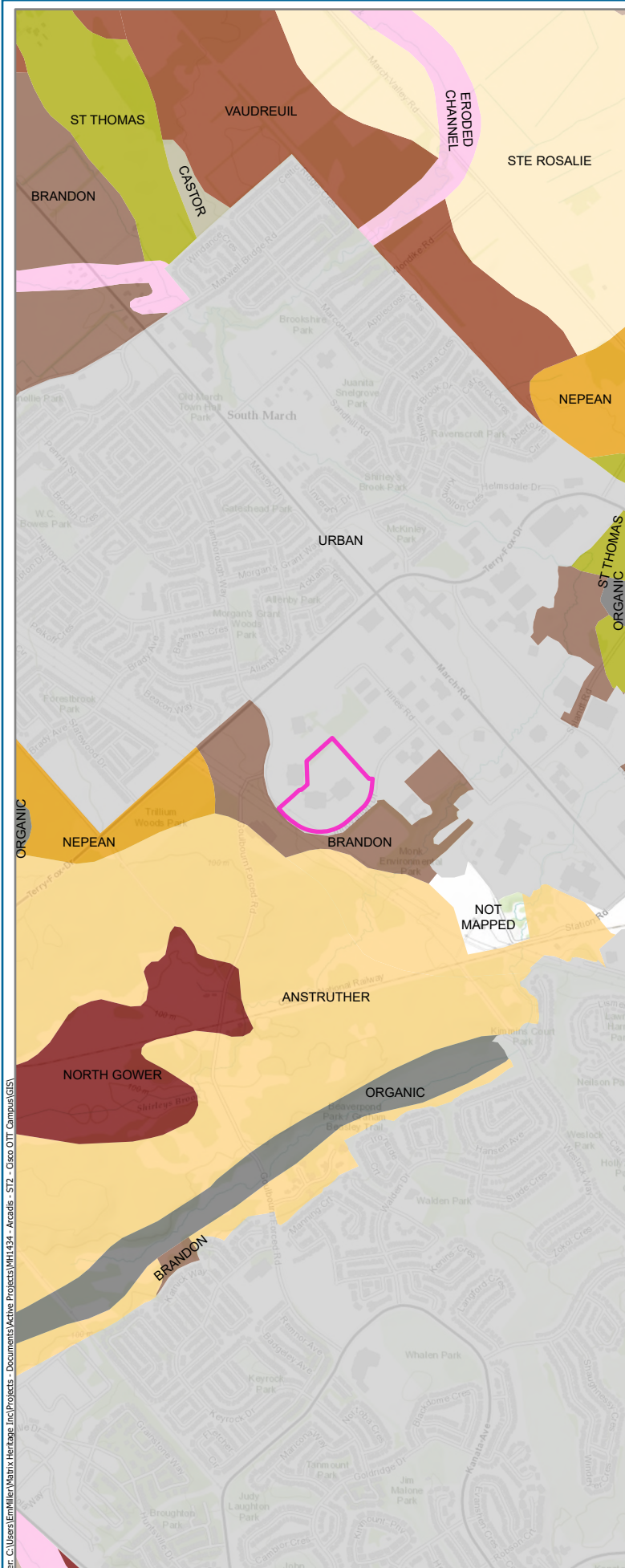
FILE MH1434 DATE 2025-09-25

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: JD
CHECKED BY: NK

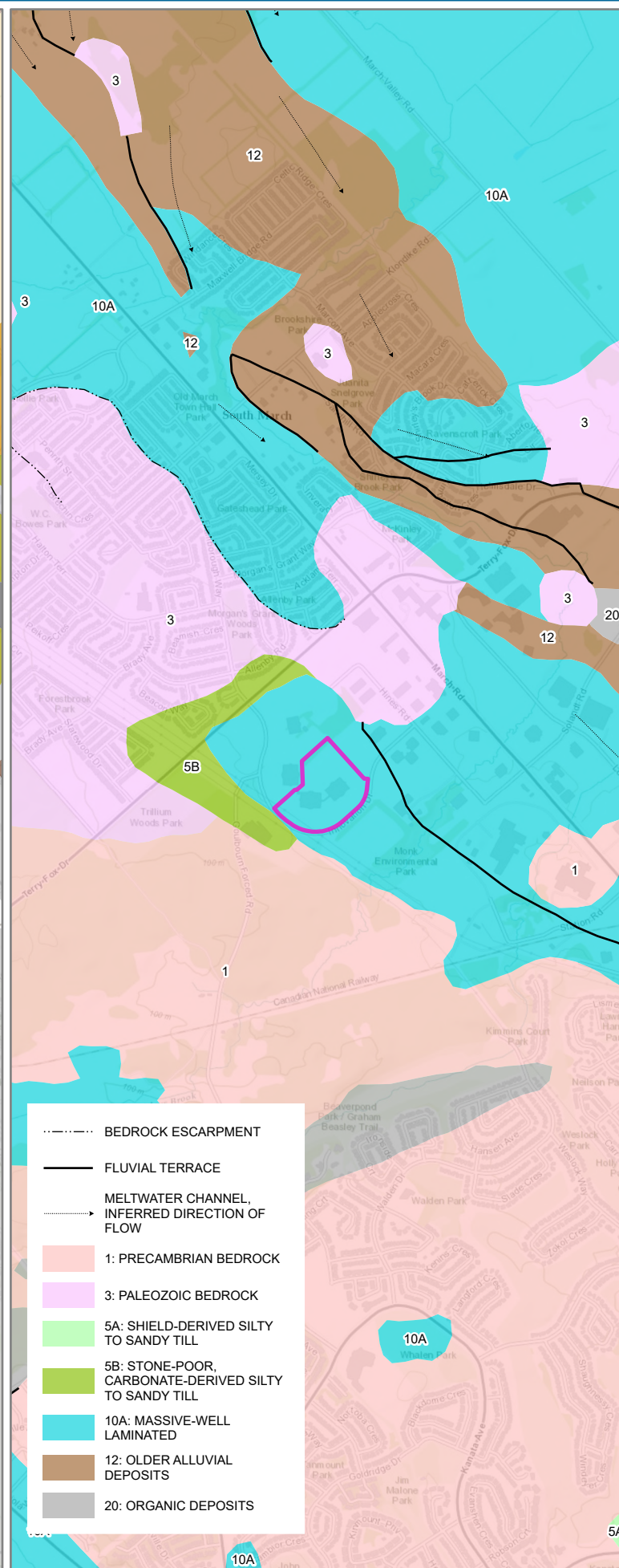
PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
2000 AND 3000 INNOVATION DRIVE, OTTAWA

TITLE **METHODS, CONDITIONS, KEY MAP**

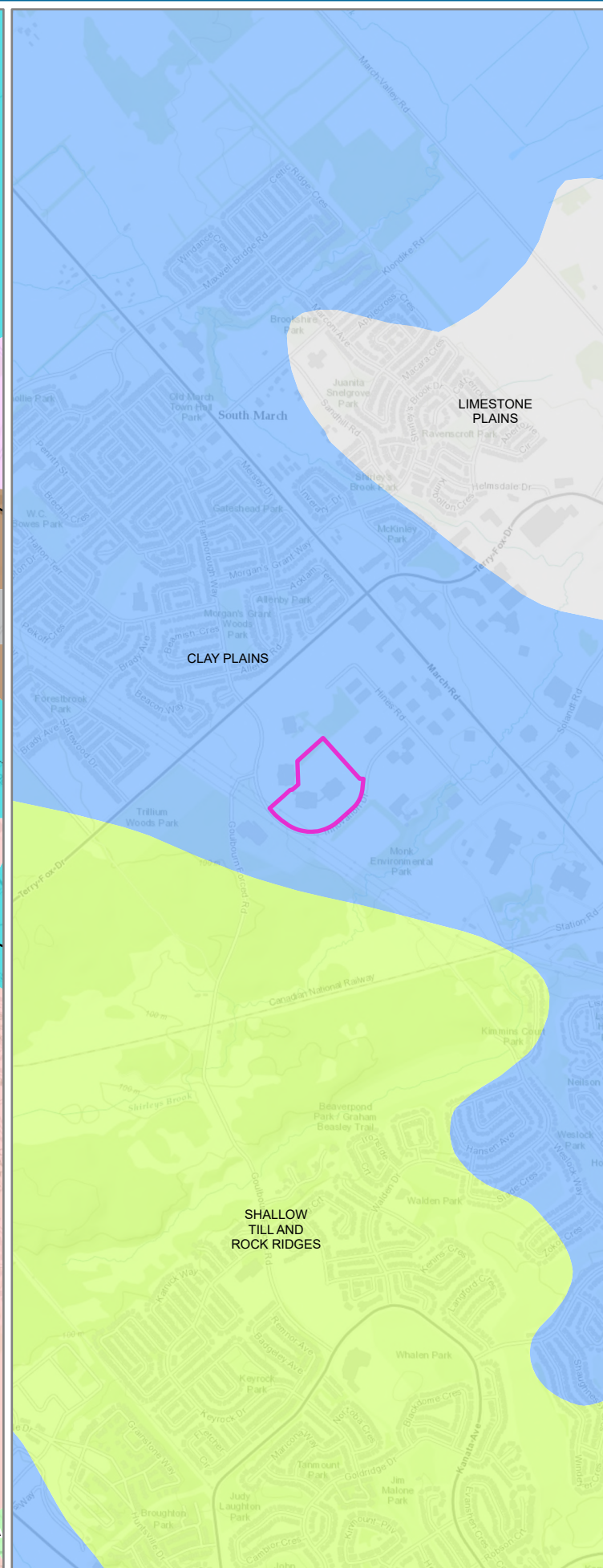
Folder: C:\Users\delillan\Matrix\Heritage Inc\Projects - Documents\Active Projects\MH1434 - Arcadis - STP - Cisco OTT Campus\GIS



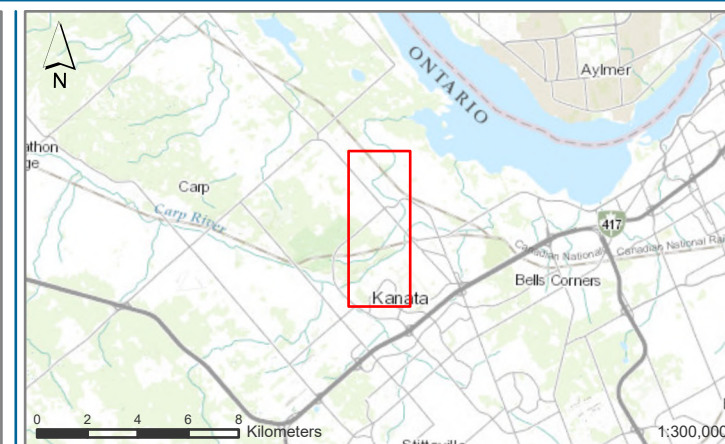
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
 CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, MET/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, [HTTPS://WWW.ONTARIO.CA/PAGE/OPEN-GOVERNMENT-LICENCE-ONTARIO](https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government-licence-ontario)
 SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO
 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO 2003
 CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

FILE MH1434

DATE 2025-09-25

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N

CREATED BY: EM

CHECKED BY: NK

PROJECT
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 2000 AND 3000 INNOVATION DRIVE, OTTAWA

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY

MAP
 7

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1434-D001	Test pitting in progress	SW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D002	Example of conditions	SW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D003	Test pitting in progress	S	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D004	Built berm along the edge of site	SW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D005	Built berm along the edge of site	N	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D006	Example of conditions	NW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D007	Example of conditions	NE	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D008	Example of conditions	SW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D009	Example of conditions	SW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D010	Test pitting in progress	W	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D011	Test pitting in progress	W	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D012	Example of conditions	W	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D013	Example of conditions	E	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D014	View towards the berm along the northwestern edge	W	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D015	Built berm along the edge of site	W	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D016	Built berm along the edge of site	W	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D017	Built berm along the edge of site	NW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D018	Example of conditions	SW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D019	Test pitting in progress	W	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D020	Example of conditions	SW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D021	Example of conditions	S	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D022	Example of conditions	NW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D023	Conditions along the northern edge	W	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D024	Built berm along the edge of site	N	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D025	Built berm along the edge of site	N	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D026	Built berm along the edge of site	NW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D027	Built berm along the edge of site	W	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D028	Test pitting in progress	NE	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D029	Test pitting in progress	NE	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D030	Large trees in line along the original property line	SW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D031	Test pitting in progress	SE	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D032	Southwestern end of study area with northern berm	NE	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D033	Southwestern end of study area with some utilities	NE	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D034	Southwestern end of study area with some utilities	S	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D035	General view SW end	NE	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D036	General view	NW	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson
MH1434-D037	General view	W	21-Oct-25	A. Jackson

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1434	2000 and 3000 Innovation Drive - Stage 2 Field Notes (One Note file)	A. Jackson

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	J. Dillane
2	Site Plan	J. Dillane
3	Archaeological Potential	J. Dillane
4	Aerial Photos	J. Dillane
5	Historic	J. Dillane
6	Methods, Photo Key, Conditions	J. Dillane
7	Soils and Geology	J. Dillane