Archaeological Services

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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:

3252 Navan Road,
Part Lot 4 and 5, Concession 4,
Geographic Township of Gloucester,
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Claridge Homes undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 4 and 5, Concession 4 in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa on the study area prior to development activities in accordance with the Planning Act. Claridge Homes is planning to develop the property into a residential development (Map 2).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the MHSTCI archaeological sites database, relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research. The subject property has archaeological potential based on the historic documentation of occupation on the lot; the proximity of the historic transportation route of Navan Road and a historic railway corridor, and the possible presence of nearby pre-Contact sites. Additionally, the majority of the study area has potential as indicated by the City of Ottawa archaeological management plan (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the shovel test pit survey method at five metre intervals, as per Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011), in all areas which have not been recently ploughed or do not have appropriate conditions for pedestrian survey at the time of the Stage 2 assessment as shown in Map 1.

2. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Preparation	Selena Barré, B. Sc. (R1238)
GIS and Mapping	Selena Barré, B. Sc. (R1238)
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Claridge Homes undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot 4 and 5, Concession 4 in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa on the study area prior to development activities in accordance with the Planning Act. Claridge Homes is planning to develop the property into a residential development (Map 2).

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

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Claridge Homes (Carson) Inc., Shih Ping Sun, and Ih Chu.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is in the geographic Township of Gloucester, former County of Carleton. Originally known as Township B, Gloucester was established in 1792. In 1800, it became a part of Russell County, in 1838 it became a part of Carleton County which was incorporated as a township in 1850. The first settler in the township was Braddish Billings in what is now the Billings Bridge area. The early history of Gloucester is best described in Gilles Séguin's *Gloucester: From Past to Present (1991),* Tanya Wackley's *Gloucester: The Proud Legacy of Our Communities (2000),* M. M. Rowat's *Gloucester Memories* (1986). Other useful resources include *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 – 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500 – 9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (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 clearly defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); 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

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

Braddish Billings, an American working as a lumber jobber on the Rideau River for Philamon Wright of Hull, was the first settler in Gloucester Township, squatting on Lot 17 of the clergy reserve along the Rideau River in 1812 (Séguin 1991:4, 14). In 1823, Braddish Billings constructed the first sawmill in the township on a creek running through his property near present day Bank Street. In 1825, Billings was appointed Clerk and Assessor for Gloucester Township, and the first assessment lists 12 families (Clark 2012). Settlement first occurred along the rivers and the early pioneer communities of the township consisting of Manotick, Long Island Village, Gateville (Billings Bridge), Janeville (Vanier), and New Edinburgh. As roads pushed inland the villages of Cyrville, St. Joseph (Orléans), and Cathartic (Carlsbad Springs) developed. By the late 1820s the township's lumber was mostly felled and agriculture became the main source of revenue. In 1827, Braddish Billings took his last load of lumber to Quebec before turning to agriculture (Séguin 1991:4-5, 14).

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

In 1850, Gloucester Township was incorporated. The following year the township had a population of 3,005. Ten years later the population had only grown to 4,522 (Bond 1968:23). In 1854, the Bytown and Prescott Railway was completed through the township (renamed Ottawa and Prescott Railway in 1855 and leased to CPR in 1881). The railway ran through Gloucester from Manotick Station to New Edinburgh via Gloucester Station, Ellwood, Billings Bridge, Overbrook, and Janeville (Vanier).

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

West Part Lot 4, Concession 4

The west part of Lot 4, Concession 4 was granted in 1846, when it was acquired by the Canada Company. No one is depicted on the 1863 Walling map of the area (Map 4). The property was deeded to George and Robert Wilson in 1881, but they occupied the property by the time of the 1879 Belden map (Map 5). This map depicts a structure to the north of the road, just outside of the study area. In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the property changed hands several times, notably passing through the hands of several members of the Roy family. During this time, residences on the property seem to have existed exclusively on the north side of the road, outside of the study area. Of interest are the purchases of the M&O [Montreal & Ottawa] Railway Company, who acquired land across the property on the westernmost part in 1896 and the east part in 1900. The rail line still runs along the rear of the study area. For a complete description of the land transactions for this property, see Table 1.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Details
Patent	26 Oct 1846	Crown	Canada Company	All 200 acres
Deed	18 Feb 1881	Canada Company	George and Robert Wilson	West half – 100 acres
Bought and sold	6 Oct 1883	George Wilson	Francis Roy	West half of west half – 50 acres
Deed	24 Dec 1884	Robert Wilson	Joachim Bigan	East half of west half – 50 acres
Bought and sold	25 Feb 1885	Joachim Bigan	Louis J[…]	Part of northeast half of west half
Deed	29 July 1886	Francis Roy	Francis Roy Jr	Part of west half – 11 acres
Mortgage	11 July 1889	Francis Roy	F.H. Chapler	West half of west half, for part
Deed	20 Dec 1890	Joachim Bigan	Philias Dion	Part of east half of west half – 40 acres
Deed	15 June 1891	Francis Roy Jr.	Francis Roy	Part of west half
Deed	28 Sept 1891	Francis Roy	Francis Roy Jr	Part of west half
[?]	26 Nov 1892	High Court of Justice	P. N. Thompson	West half of west half – 50 acres
Deed	25 Nov 1892	P. N. Thompson	Zephyr Roy	West half of west half – 50 acres
Deed	26 Mar 1894	Philias Dion and wife	Joachim Bigan	Part of east half of west half – 40 acres
Deed	15 Apr 1895	Joachim Bigan and wife	Eliza Renaud	Part east half or west half – 40 acres
Deed	6 Oct 1896	Zephyr Roy	M&O [Montreal & Ottawa] Railway Company	Part of west half of west half of lot 4
Tax deed	20 Feb 1897	Warden and Treasurer, County of Carleton	Stephen Martin	25 acres of west half

2.C.D.	30 Mar 1898	Stephen Martin and wife	Zephyr Roy	Part of west half of west half
2.C.D.	19 May 1898	Stephen Martin and wife	Eliza Renaud	Part east half of west half of lot 4
Bought and sold	19 Mar 1900	Eliza Renaud and E[?] Renaud	Joachim Bigan	Part of east half of west half lot 4
Bought and sold	27 Oct 1900	Joachim Bigan and wife	M&O [Montreal & Ottawa] Railway Company	Part of east half of west half

Table 1: Land Registry records for west half of Lot 4, Concession 4 (OLR)

East Part Lot 5, Concession 4

East Part Lot 5, Concession 4 was granted as early as 1811, to Ronald McGillis. McGillis is then named occupant on the 1825 Coffin map of Cumberland Township (Map 6). There is no record of when the property passes from his hands to another early owner, Robert Perrault, who transferred the property to Louis Perrault in 1829. None of these owners appear on the 1863 Walling map (Map 4), but the eastern half of the study area is in the possession of Louis Perrault Jr. at the time of the 1879 Belden map (Map 5). It seems reasonable to conclude this is likely the descendant of the Louis J. Perrault from 1829, who appears to still reside on the western part of the property at this time. No structures are depicted on the property on any of the historical maps. In the land registry, the property appears to pass hands between several other individuals, but the records lack accurate property descriptions to determine which of these parts of the property fall within the study area. For a complete description of the land transactions for this property, see Table 2.

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Details
Patent	1 Aug 1811	Crown	Ronald McGillis	All 200 acres
[?]	23 Apr 1829	Robert J. Perrault	Louis J. Perrault	
D.P.	25 May 1831	Sheriff MacDonall	George C Rankin	All 200 acres
Bought and sold	4 Jan 1838	G. C. Rankin	William Osbourne	All 200 acres
Sale	22 July 1842	Sheriff Treadwell	Simon Fraser	
Bought and sold	11 Nov 1871	James Fraser et al	George Taillon	
Bought and sold	3 Apr 1875	George Taillon	James L. Perrault	
Deed	6 Oct 1897	James R. Perrault	Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company	Part lot 5 3 12/100 acres
[?]	24 Nov 1898	Robert Perrault	H. M. F Evans	South half

Table 2: Land registry records for east half of Lot 5, Concession 4 (OLR)

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of 13.57 hectares that includes lightly forested fallow field and heavily disturbed areas, that were historically agricultural fields (Map 7). There is a house that is located along Navan road, which runs along the northern boundary of the property. A rail line defines the southern boundary. To the east is a heavily disturbed property. To the west is a residential neighbourhood.

4.3.2 Physiography

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

The native soil of the study area is Achigan and St. Rosalie series (Map 8). The Achigan series is a well-drained soil found on the crests and upper slopes of knolls and inclined ridges and is found in close association with the Uplands series on highly undulating topography. The St. Rosalie series is poorly drained, largely due to its flat topography and underlying clays (Marshall 1979:44, 47).

Based on the surficial geography (Map 9), the study area is located near a sandy ridge, and extends into the clay deposits below.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments in the area include a Stage 1 and 2 assessment for the widening of Hawthorne Road and the extension of Hunt Club Road in the 1990s (Daechsel 1995a, 1995b), another Stage 1 assessment for the Hunt Club extension was carried out by ASI in 2005 (Archaeological Services Inc. 2005), followed by a nearby Stage 2 assessment (Stantec 2010). A Stage 1 assessment was completed for a hydro corridor to Quebec that passed from the Hawthorne Station to Cumberland Township (Kennett 1999), and a Phase 1 to 3 study of the widening of Hawthorne road (Kennett 1991a, 1992, 1993). Archaeological investigations of the Billings Estate took place in the 1980s by Gerrard and Hossack (Gerrard and Hossack 1981a, 1981b, 1981c, 1981d) and in the 1990s by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation (Kennett 1990, 1991b; Stewart 1989).

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

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, noted a two registered sites within a 1 km radius of the study area. The Mer Bleue Site (BiFv-22) was identified by Ken Swayze during a partial Stage 2 assessment and is located approximately 400 m east of the study area. Swayze tentatively identifies this as a very small precontact era resource gathering site based on the presence of a few possible lithics. The historical period Cosgrove farmstead site (BiFv-11) is located approximately 350m northwest of the study area. Table 3 describes the sites found close to the study area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BiFv-22	Mer Bleue				
BiFv-11	Cosgrove	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI

Table 3: Registered archaeological sites within 1km of the study area

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map for the City of Ottawa, the majority of the study area has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

As per Section 1.3.1 of the MTCS Standards and Guidelines (MTCS, 2011), the study area falls within an area of both pre-contact Aboriginal as well as historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. The indicators for pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential include: possible nearby archaeological site(s), including the Mer Bleue Site, BiFv-22, a registered precontact archaeological site, sandy well-drained soils in some parts of

the study area. Although major water sources such as the Ottawa River and the Rideau River are more than five kilometres away, there are several smaller creeks and tributaries in the general vicinity, which also contributes to pre-Contact potential.

The indicators for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential include: historic documentation of occupation on the lot; the proximity of the historic transportation route of Navan Road; location close to the historic crossroads community of Blackburn Hamlet.

However, the northern part of the study area (closest to Navan Road) is occupied by piles of soil related to a business on the property. It appears this area may have experienced some topsoil removal or other disturbance, which may have lowered or removed the archaeological potential from this area (Map 7).

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment finds that there is potential for both pre-contact Aboriginal and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the study area. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended on the subject property to test for archaeological resources and confirm areas of disturbance. The Stage 2 assessment should consist of a shovel test pit survey at 5 metre intervals.

6.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed consultant archaeologist using the shovel test pit survey method at five metre intervals, as per Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011), in all areas which have not been recently ploughed or do not have appropriate conditions for pedestrian survey at the time of the Stage 2 assessment as shown in Map 1.

2. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the requirements set out in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

7.0 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, Culture and Sport, 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 licensed 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.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

8.0 Closure

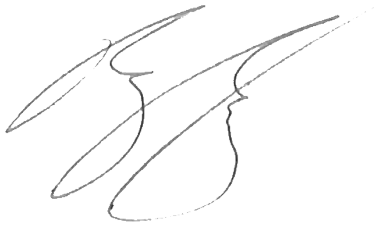
Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *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 Claridge Homes 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.

Paterson Group Inc.



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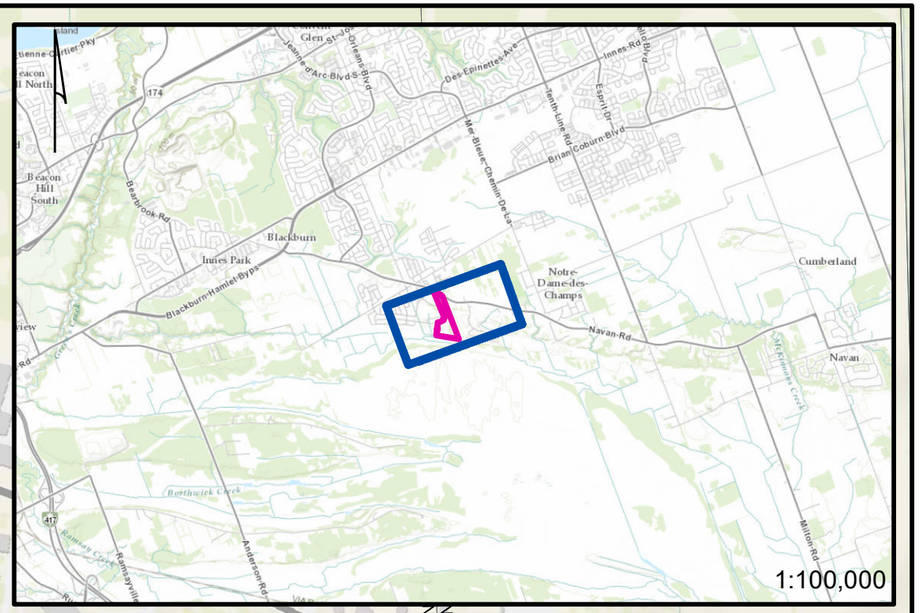
10.0 Maps



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Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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Drawn	SB
Chkd	BM
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Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
3252 NAVAN ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

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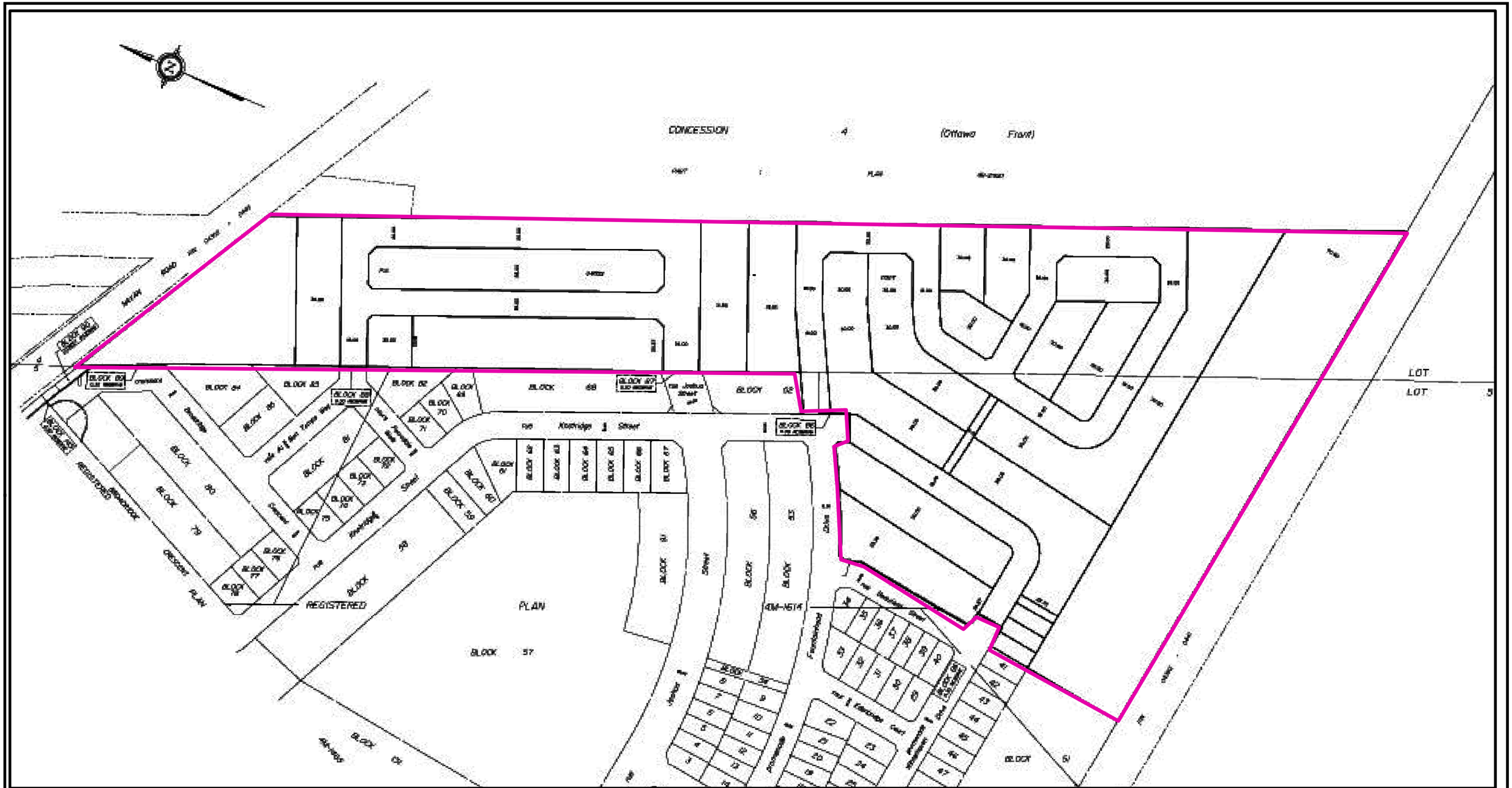

STUDY AREA

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154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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Drawn	SB
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1168
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
3252 NAVAN ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

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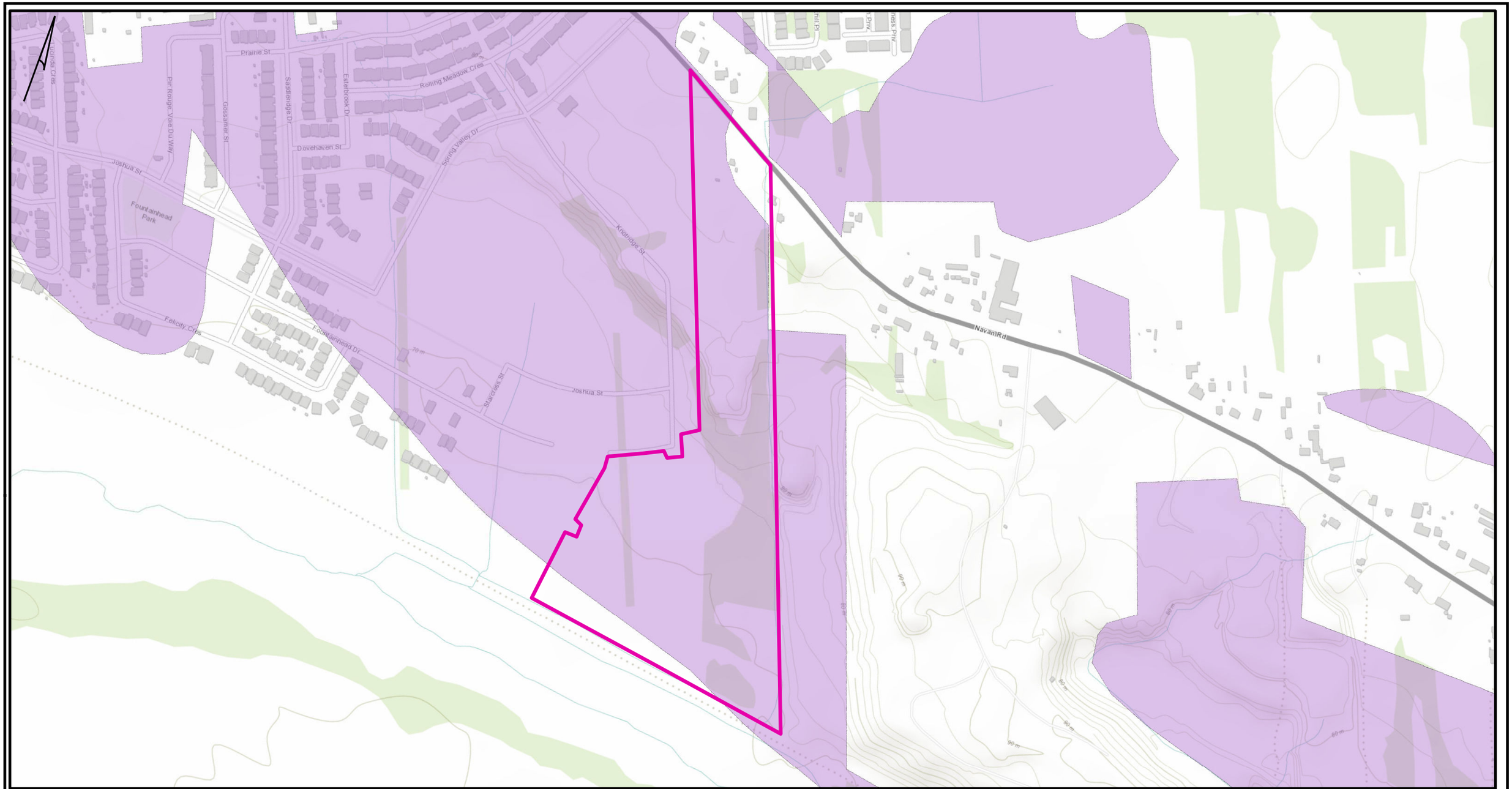

STUDY AREA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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Scale	1:5,000
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Drawn	SB
Chkd	BM

Project PA1168

Borden N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
3252 NAVAN ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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Date: 18/12/2019

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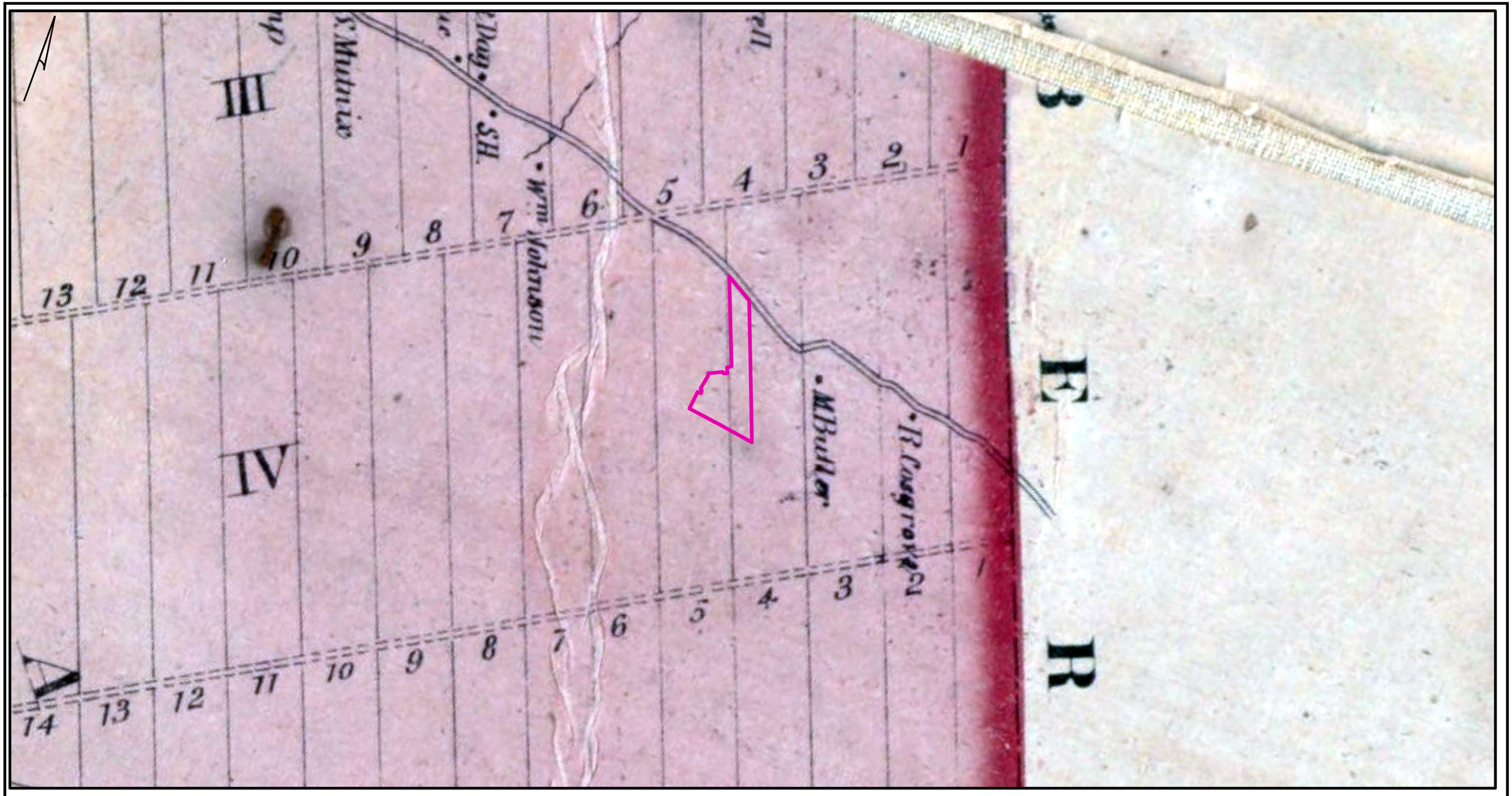

STUDY AREA

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Project: PA1168

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
3252 NAVAN ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

1863 WALLING

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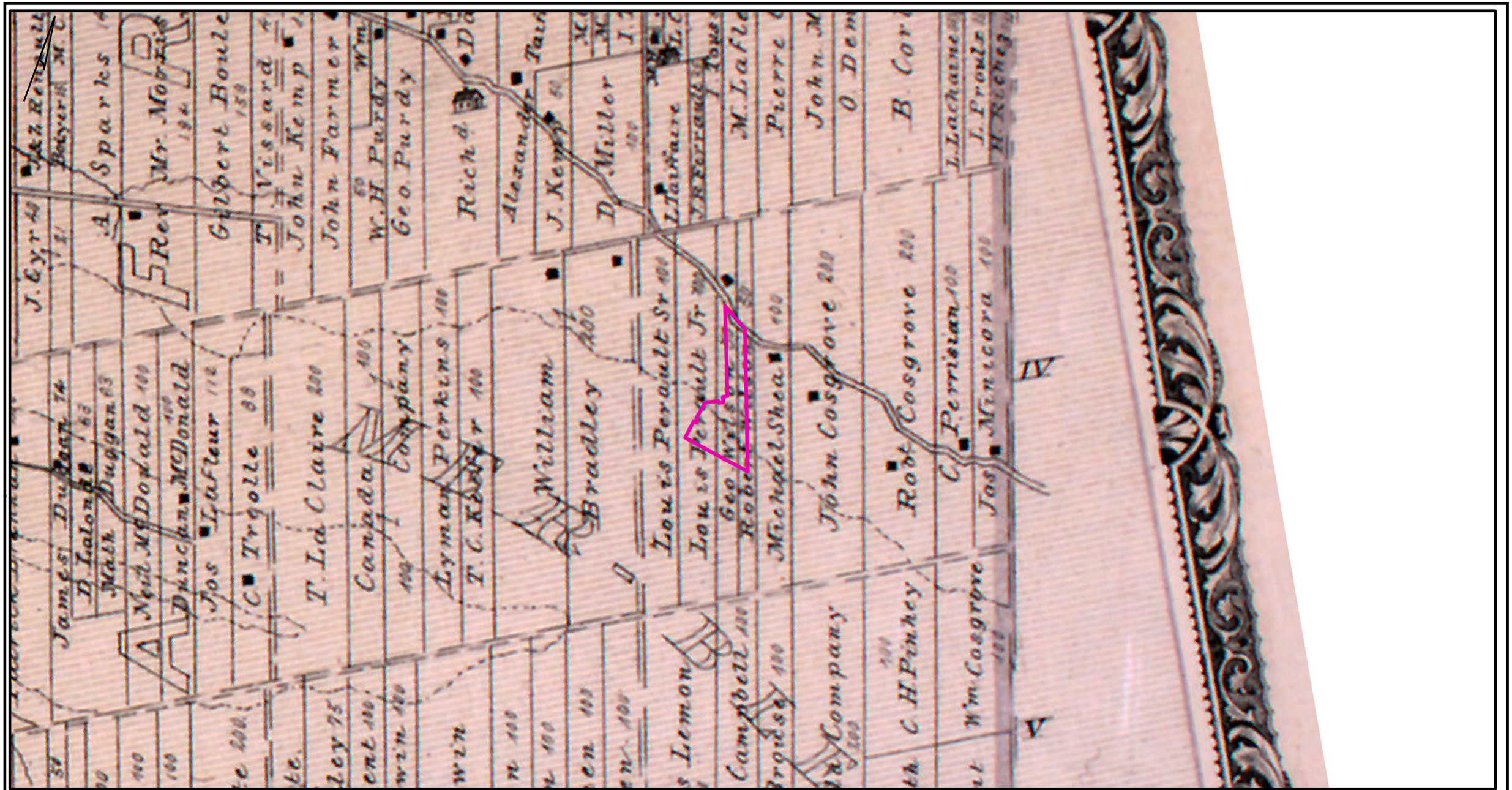
Date: 18/12/2019

Map: 4



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paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

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Chkd	BM

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
3252 NAVAN ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

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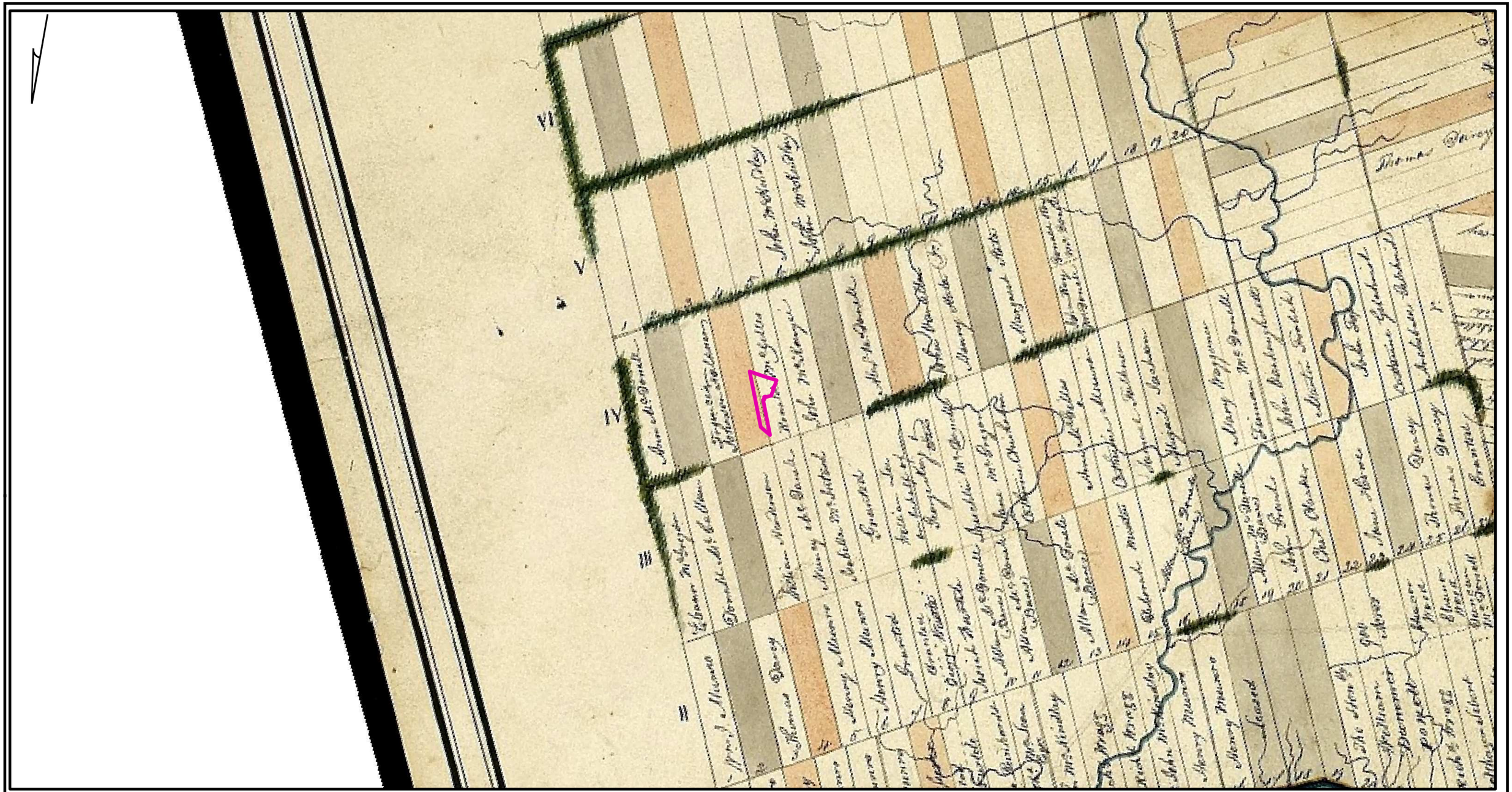

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Project	PA1168
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
3252 NAVAN ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

1825 COFFIN

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Date:	18/12/2019
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STUDY AREA

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Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum NAD 83, UTM Zone 18
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Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
3252 NAVAN ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

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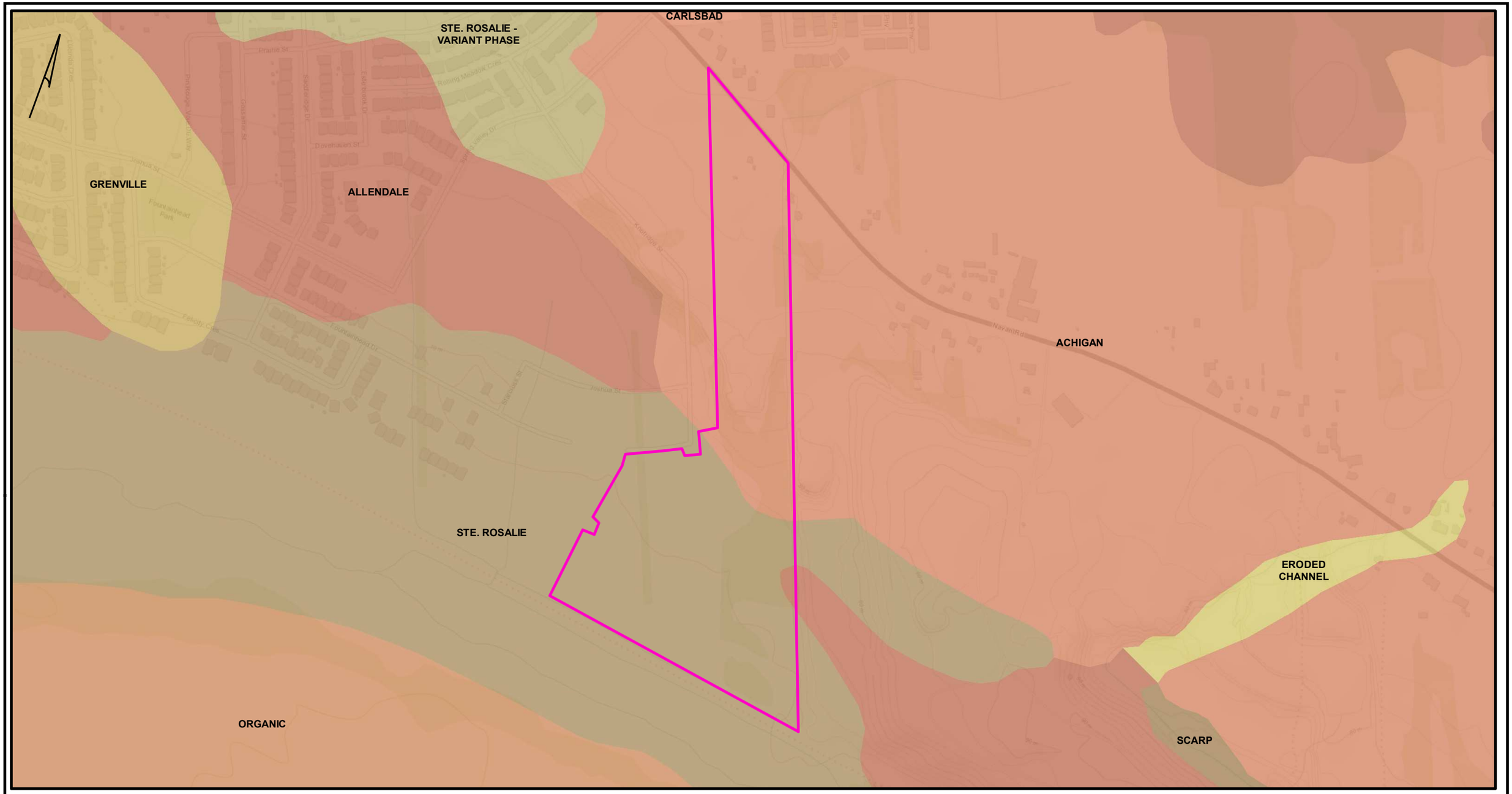

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Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
3252 NAVAN ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

SOILS

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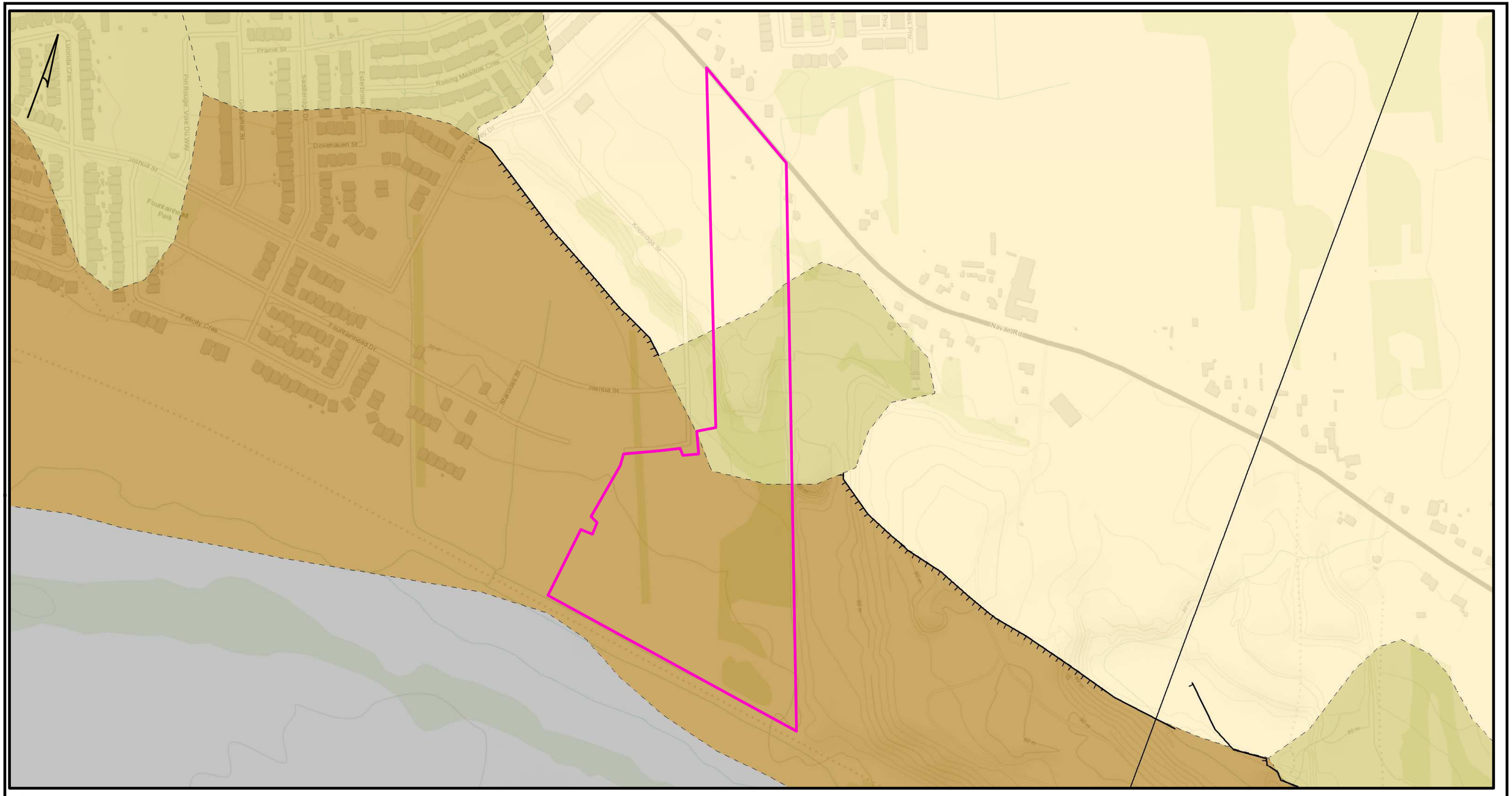

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Project: PA1168
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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
3252 NAVAN ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

SURFICIAL

File: PA1168 -MAP SURFICIAL1
Date: 18/12/2019
Map: 9

Appendix A: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location/Recommendation	Selena Barré
2	Development Map	Selena Barré
3	Archaeological Potential Map	Selena Barré
4	1863 Walling Map of Gloucester Township	Selena Barré
5	1879 Belden Map of Gloucester Township	Selena Barré
6	1825 Coffin Map of Gloucester Township	Selena Barré
7	Aerial Photography	Selena Barré
8	Physiography and Soils	Selena Barré
9	Surficial Geography	Selena Barré