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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment:
Crown Pointe Development, 920 Watters Road, Part Lot C, Concession 9, (geographic) Township of Cumberland, Carleton County
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Taggart Realty Management, undertook a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot C, Concession 9 in the geographic township of Cumberland (Map 1). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa on the study area prior to development activities in accordance with the Planning Act. Taggart Realty Management is planning to develop the property into a commercial development (Map 2).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport archaeological sites database, relevant environmental, historical and archaeological literature, and primary historical research. The subject property was found to have had archaeological potential based on distances to known historic and precontact sites, etc. Furthermore, the study area has potential as indicated by the City of Ottawa archaeological management plan (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). However, the aerial photography and the results of the Stage 1 Property Inspection determined there has been major landscaping involving grading below topsoil and sewage and infrastructure development throughout the entire study area (Maps 3; Figure 1 through 5). As per Standard 1.3.2, these conditions have clearly removed archaeological potential from the study area (MTCS).

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

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

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Taggart Realty Management, undertook a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area located on Part Lot C, Concession 9 in the geographic township of Cumberland (Map 1). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). The objectives of the investigation were to assess the archaeological potential of the property and determine whether further archaeological study was required. This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa on the study area prior to development activities in accordance with the Planning Act. Ashcroft 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*. According to the management plan, most of the property has archaeological potential (Map 4).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Taggart Realty Management. Permission to access the study property was granted by Taggart Realty Management prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

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 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is extremely fuzzy. 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

The first survey of 47,000 acres that would become Cumberland Township took place in 1791. A second survey in 1798 stated that counties should be made up of townships within eight judicial districts: Eastern, Johnston, Midland, Home, Niagara, London, Western, and Newcastle. This was executed in 1802, when the area became part of the Eastern District which consisted of the counties of Glengarry, Dundas, Leeds, and Stormont (Cumberland Township Historical Society 2005).

In the summer of 1799, Cumberland Township was named to honour Prince Ernest Augustus I, one of the numerous children of George III, who became Duke of Cumberland on 24 April 1799. By October 1799, Cumberland Township was listed as existing partly in Stormont and Dundas Counties. On January 1, 1800, Cumberland Township was included with the townships of Clarence, Gloucester, Osgoode, Russell, and Cambridge in the County of Russell, which was now included in the Eastern District (Cumberland Township Historical Society 2005).

In Russell County the first settlements occurred along the Ottawa River. The village of Cumberland was established on the south shore of the Ottawa River in 1801. Its strategic location at the confluence of the Lievre and Ottawa Rivers made it a popular early fur trading post. Settlement is not recorded in the interior of the township prior to 1820. By 1828, there were only twelve landowners in the township (Assessment Rolls for Cumberland Township).

By the mid-1800s the village of Cumberland was a major seasonal forwarding centre. A wharf allowed for mail carriers to transport communications, and the village had two telegraph offices. Cumberland also had a small ship building industry (Cumberland Township Historical Society 2005). In 1851, the population of Cumberland township was 1,659 and by 1861 had almost doubled to 2,609 (Bond 1968:Ottawa-Carleton (04)). In 1851, the township consisted of one stone house, 54 frame houses, 46 log houses, and 115 shanties. By 1861, the township had 6 stone houses, 16 frame houses, 315 log houses, and zero shanties (Bond 1968:24).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

Neither the 1825 Coffin or 1840 Assessment maps of Cumberland shown any use of the study area (Map 5). This is confirmed by the land registry which notes the East half of Lot C in Concession 9 was granted to William Pelett in 1860 (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04)). Nothing in the 1871 Census of West Canada indicates William Pelett, or anyone else, residing on or cultivating the property. In March 1874, the land was sold to John B Lessier. Shortly thereafter, in July 1877, the land was sold to M L + S [?]. Similar to the older mapping, no use is depicted on the 1879 County Atlas map (Map 6). In September 1880, the land was sold again to James McWilliams. This owner is recorded in the 1891 Census as residing in Cumberland, and he was the son of an Irish immigrant, who was the second of six children that were all born in Ontario. However, census records indicate he resided elsewhere in the district (Statistics Canada 1891). James McWilliams sold the property to James Wright in April 1894. After this point, the land registry becomes illegible until the mid-late 20th century records, which indicate the land was split into many small parcels, and various of these passed between municipal authorities, private owners, and corporations until being acquired in 1995 by Taggart (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04)).

At some point, the property came under cultivation. The usage of the property continued as agricultural throughout majority of the 20th Century, as seen in the 1991 aerial photograph (Map 3). The commercial development of the property appears to begin in 1999, as seen in the aerial photography. The 2007 aerial photo clearly shows the former path of Trim Road and ongoing grading and/or soil removal within the study area, resulting in ponding in the study area evident in the 2011 aerial, which is ongoing today. The study area was further disturbed by the realignment of Trim Road in the mid-2010s.

Archaeological Context

4.2.6 Current Conditions

The study area consists of 0.7 hectares of grassy area with and area of ponding and bulrushes (Map 7). Along its northern edge, the property is bordered by Watters Road and it is bordered by Trim road to the east. The southern and western areas are limited by commercial parking lots and an adjacent shopping complex. The remnants of the former Trim Road alignment are apparent though the eastern portion of the study area.

4.2.7 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains with some undrumlinized till plains. 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 fresh water drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps. (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

Soils of the study area are dominantly Bearbrook soil (B2) (Map 8 – Soil Survey Complex). Bearbrook soil is reddish brown, heavy marine clay with grey banding. For this area the soil drainage is considered poor. These soils are offshore glaciomarine deposits primarily of clay with silt with low permeability (Map 8 – Surficial Geology of Ontario).

4.2.8 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Projects located within the vicinity of the study property include Stage 1 and 2 assessments for a proposed subdivision located on part of Lots A, B & C, Concession. 8 & 9, Cumberland Township (Swayze 2001), a Stage 1 assessment of Part Lots D and E, Concession 7 and Part Lot 21, Concession 7 in Cumberland Township (Adams 2009), and a Stage 1 assessment for a hydro corridor to Quebec that passed through Cumberland Township (Kennett 1999). Stage 1-4 archaeological assessments of Part Lot 28, Concession 1 were recently completed by Paterson Group for the Cardinal Creek Development (Part Lots 25, 26, 27, Concession 1) (Paterson Group 2012a, 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, 2013d, 2013e, 2014). In 2012, Paterson conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Mondavi Court development, located directly to the north of the study property (Paterson Group 2012b). In 2018, Paterson group completed a Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of the Oak Ridge Gate development located to the south of the property (Paterson 2018).

4.2.9 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that five registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study area. The Cardinal Creek Homestead Site (BiFu-5) is a late 19th to early 20th century Euro-Canadian homestead located to the north of the study area. To the northeast is BiFu-3, a Euro-Canadian residential site where no artifacts were found. It is also located near the Ferrin Site (BIFU-8, a Euro-Canadian homestead. To the west of the study area, Ken Swayze has found what he believes to be a precontact campsites: BiFu-2, BiFu-4, and BiFu-6.

4.3 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 4).

Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area exhibits indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential due to the proximity of

the unidentified lithic scatter (BiFu-6), which may indicate that other pre-contact remains can be found on the study property, and it is located less than 1 km from a tributary of Cardinal Creek.

Potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historic transportation routes, historic community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area property exhibits potential for historic period archaeological sites due to the proximity of Trim Road, a historic route. Additionally, BiFu-5 (Cardinal Creek Homestead) and BiFu-8 (Ferrin Site) may indicate mid to late 19th century historic sites can be found in this area.

While the study area may have had archaeological potential based on the factors noted above, aerial photographs from the 1990s onwards show extensive disturbance of the study area during commercial and infrastructure development (Map 3). The disturbances were confirmed though a site visit and visual inspection. This disturbance has removed any archaeological potential from the entire study area as per Section 1.3.2 and as confirmed by the site inspection.

5.0 Field Methods

A field inspection of the subject property was undertaken on October 2nd, 2018. Permission to access the property was provided by Taggart Realty Management, with no limitations. Weather conditions were overcast, and temperatures of 11° Celsius. During the site visit the entire property was systematically inspected.

This inspection was undertaken to confirm the extent of disturbances and to determine what survey strategies would be appropriate for a Stage 2 assessment, should it be required. Areas of archaeological potential were examined to confirm if features of archaeological potential were present and if there were any areas of disturbance which would have removed archaeological potential.

The property consists of an open field and ponding, likely related to soil removal and grading (Figure 1, Figure 2). The property is bounded by Trim Road and Watters Road, and an asphalt parking lot (Figure 3). Many utilities are marked on the surface, indicating below grade disturbances, and the remains of the historic course of Trim Road are visible on the surface (Figure 4). Extensive disturbance from the construction of the adjacent infrastructure and commercial areas is visible throughout (Figure 5).

Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the visit to document the current land conditions as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MTCS 2011). The photograph locations and directions were noted (Map 7) and all photographs were catalogued (see Appendix A). Maps are inventoried in Appendix B.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Stage 1 background study assessment found potential for both pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the study area. However, the aerial photography and the results of the Stage 1 Property Inspection determined there has been major landscaping involving grading below topsoil and sewage and infrastructure development throughout the entire study area (Map 3 and Map 7; Figure 1 through 5). Specifically, the eastern side of the study area was previously the alignment of Trim Road, a major artery with associated infrastructure (Map 7). Accordingly, all potential from this area has been removed as per Standard 1.3.2 (MTCS 2011). The remaining study area has seen extensive grading including possible soil removal leading to the extant ponding noted. The grading and disturbance are related to the development of the adjacent commercial complex, and is seen in the aerial photography (Map 3 and Map 7). Again, these conditions remove archaeological potential from the study area as per Standard 1.3.2. (MTCS 2011).

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

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

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.

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 Taggart Realty Management 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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2012b *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Mondavi Court Development, 1765 Trim Rd. Part Lot A, Concession 9, (geographic) Township of Cumberland, County of Russell, City of Ottawa, Ontario*. Copies available from P369-004-2012.

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2004 *A History of the Native People of Canada: Volume III (A.D. 500 - European Contact)*. National Museum of Canada Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper No. 152. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull.

10.0 Images

Figure 1: Field area adjacent to Trim road (D010).

Figure 2: Standing water in centre of study area (D011).

Figure 3: Study area showing Trim road and Watters road (D001).

Figure 4: Surface gravel adjacent to parking lot (D023).

Figure 5. Asphalt adjacent to Watters road (D004)

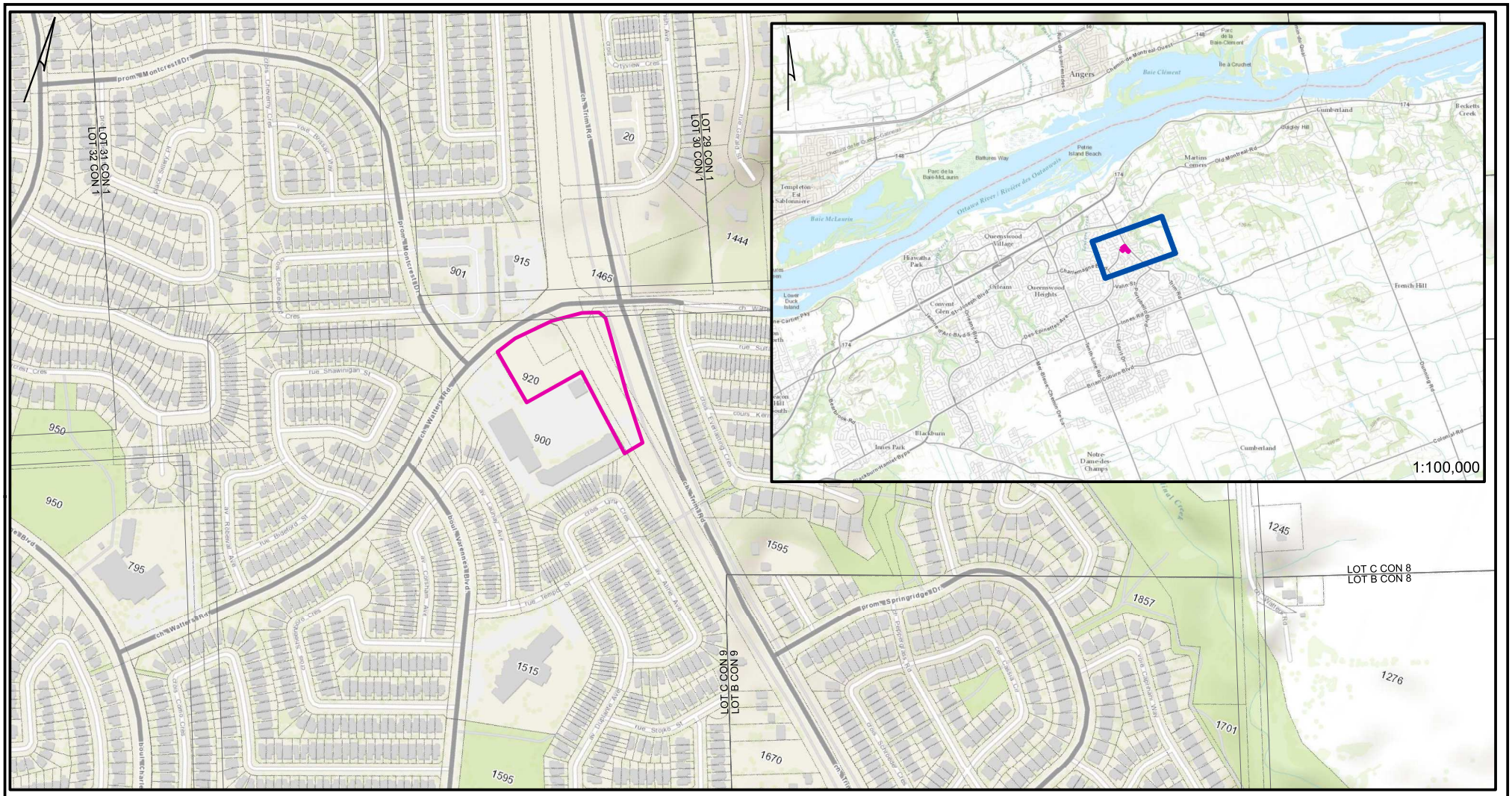
11.0 Maps

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Subject	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1131-D01	Study area, looking towards intersection Trim road and Watters road	N	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D02	Study area, looking towards Trim road	NE	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D03	Study area looking towards Trim Road	E	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D04	Broken asphalt surface adjacent to Watters road	W	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D05	Bore holes in study area and adjacent parking lot	SE	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D06	Bore hole showing clay fill		10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D07	Wetland adjacent to Watters road	N	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D08	Lawn adjacent to Watters road	SW	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D09	Disturbed gravel surface adjacent to intersection Trim road and Watters road	N	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D10	Lawn adjacent to Trim road, showing marked utilities	SE	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D11	Wetland in central study area	NW	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D12	Wetland in central study area	N	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D13	Wetland in central study area	SW	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D14	Disturbed wetland in central study area	NW	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D15	Disturbed wetland in central study area	NW	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D16	Landscaped and disturbed lawn adjacent to shopping complex	E	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D17	Disturbed lawn		10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D18	Lawn adjacent to Trim road, showing marked utilities	NW	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D19	Lawn adjacent to Trim road, showing marked utilities	NW	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D20	Lawn adjacent to Trim road, showing marked utilities	W	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D21	Lawn adjacent to Trim road, showing marked utilities	SE	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D22	Utilities disturbance adjacent to Watters road	SW	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D23	Surface gravel adjacent to parking lot	SW	10/02/2018	SB
PA1131-D24	Surface gravel adjacent to parking lot	SW	10/02/2018	SB

Appendix B: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Aerial Photography	B. Mortimer
4	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
5	Historic Maps 1	B. Mortimer
6	Historic Maps 2	B. Mortimer
7	Conditions, Photo Key, Findings	B. Mortimer
8	Surficial Geology and Soils	B. Mortimer



DEVELOPEMENT AREA

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

References:

Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum NAD 83, UTM Zone 18
Service Layer Credits: City of Ottawa
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), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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

Scale	1:5,000
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1131
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
CROWN POINTE PHASE 2
920 WATTERS ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

LOCATION

File:	PA1131-MAP PIF
Date:	01/10/2018
Map:	1

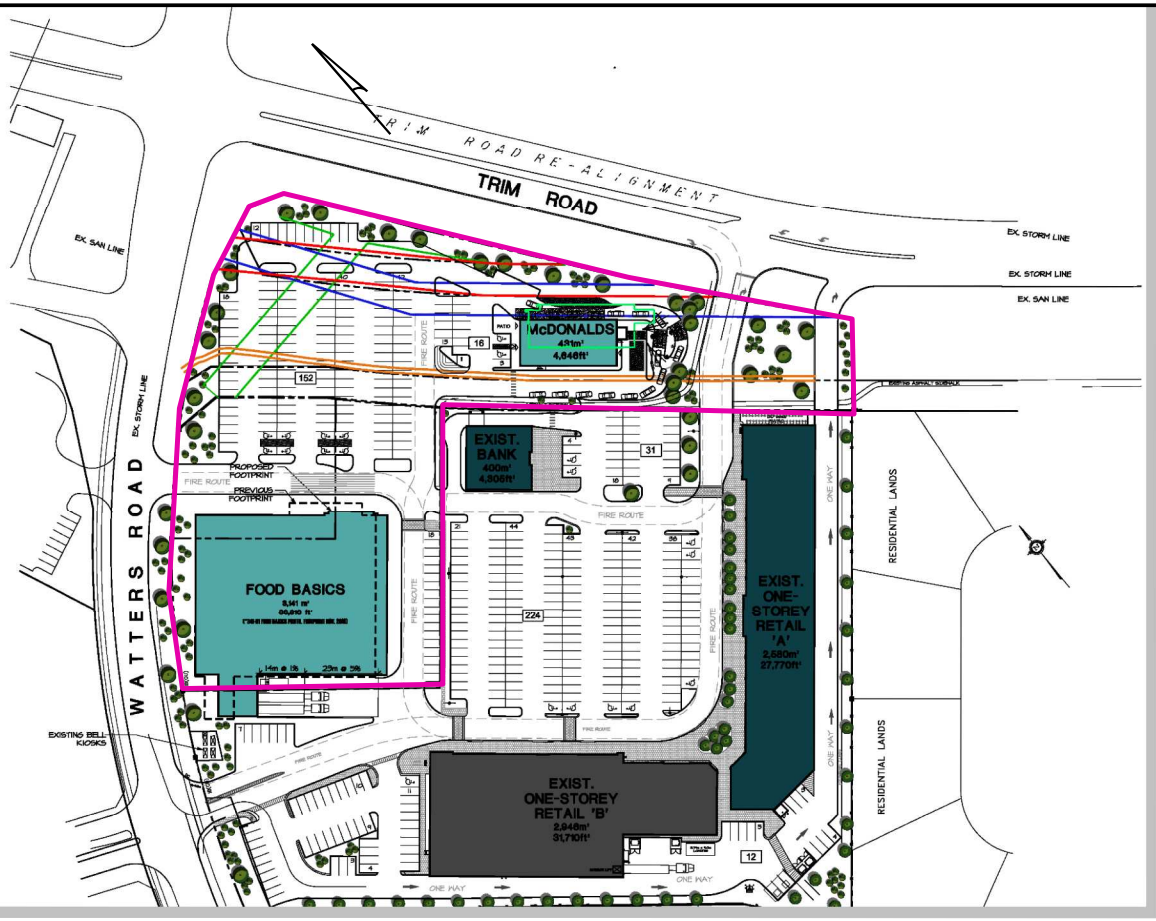
SITE SUMMARY

EXISTING:

EX. BLOCK 'A'	2,580m²
EX. BLOCK 'B'	2,946m²
EX. BANK	400m²
TOTAL AREA	5,926m² (63,787ft²)

NEW PHASE:

McDONALD'S	431 m²
FOOD STORE	3,141 m²
TOTAL AREA	3,572 m² (38,450 ft²)
TOTAL AREA (EX. + NEW PHASE)	9,500m² (102,237ft²)
OVERALL PARKING REQ'D: (3.6 SPOTS/100m²) (EX. + NEW PHASE)	342 SPOTS
TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED:	439 SPOTS
DIFFERENCE:	+ 97 SPOTS (4.29/1000ft²)
SITE AREA:	10.30 ac (4.17 ha)
FOOD STORE	3,141m² (33,810ft²)
PARKING PROVIDED:	152 SPOTS (4.50/1000ft²)



HOBIN

Taggart Realty

CROWN POINTE

SITE PLAN
April 26, 2018
SCALE 1:1250

DEVELOPEMENT AREA

0 25 50 75 100 125 Meters

REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SITE PLAN DATED APRIL 26, 2018 PROVIDED BY TAGGART REALTY.

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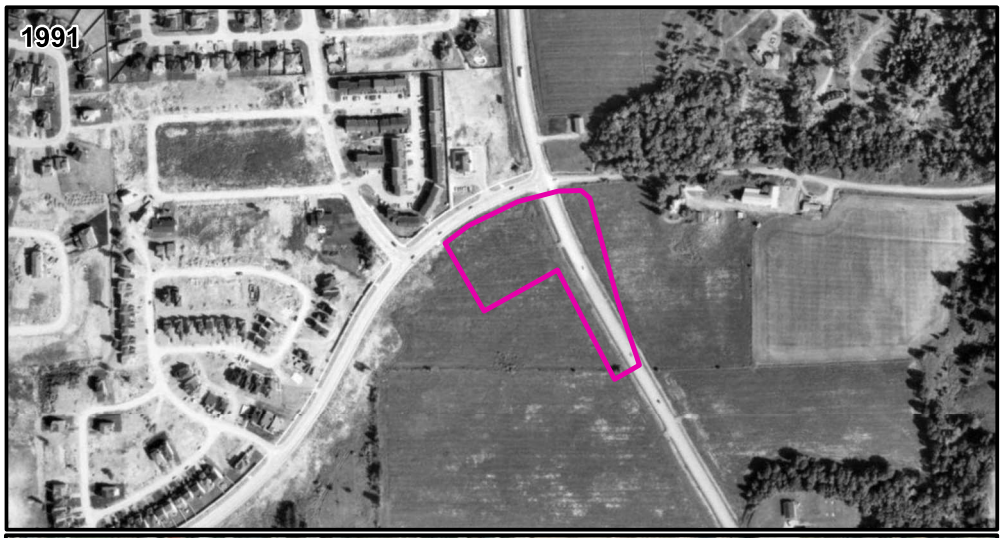
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:1,500
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1131
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
CROWN POINTE PHASE 2
920 WATTERS ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

SITE PLAN

File:	PA1131-MAP DM
Date:	01/10/2018
Map:	2



DEVELOPEMENT AREA

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
AERIAL IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTAWA

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154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:5,000
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1131
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
CROWN POINTE PHASE 2
920 WATTERS ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

File:	PA1131-MAP AERIAL
Date:	01/10/2018
Map:	3

DEVELOPEMENT AREA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL / POTENTIEL ARCHÉOLOGIQUE

0 20 40 60 80 100 Meters

References:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL- GEOOTTAWA

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

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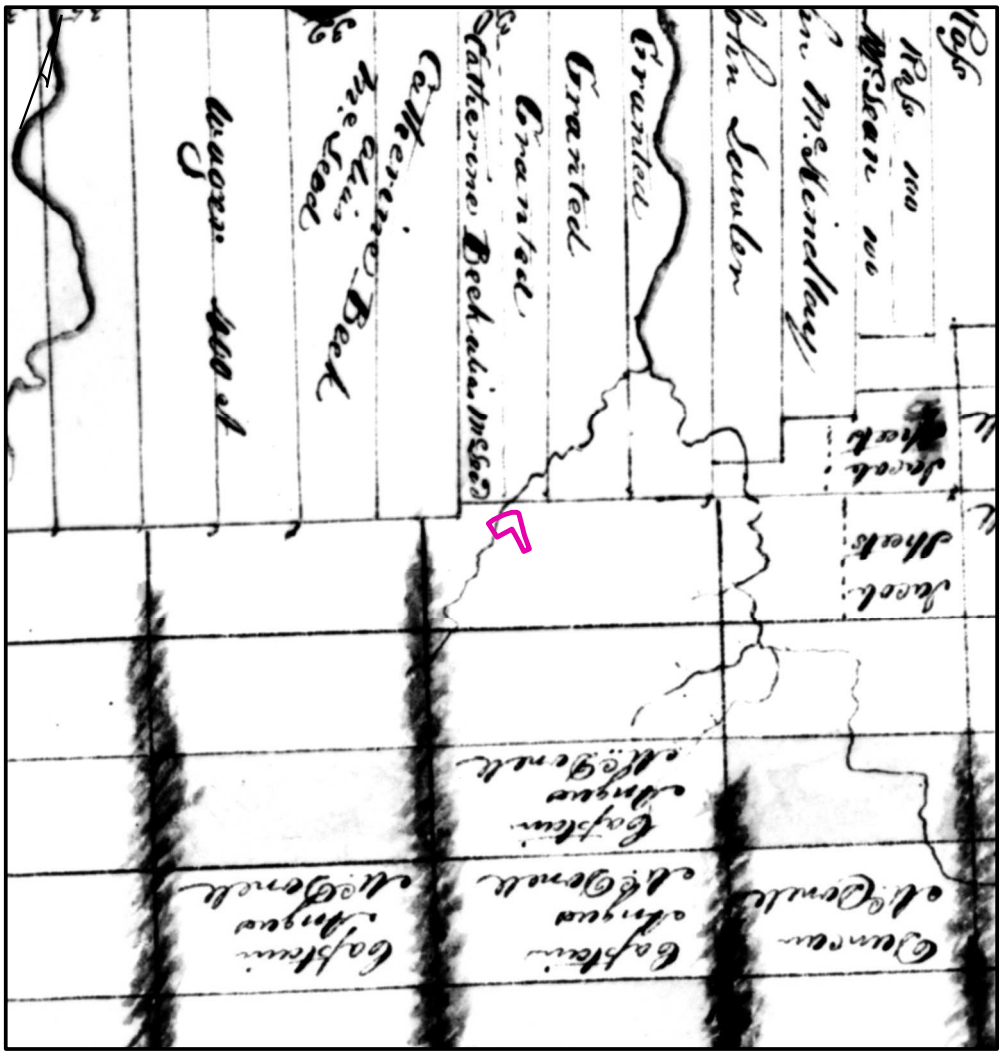
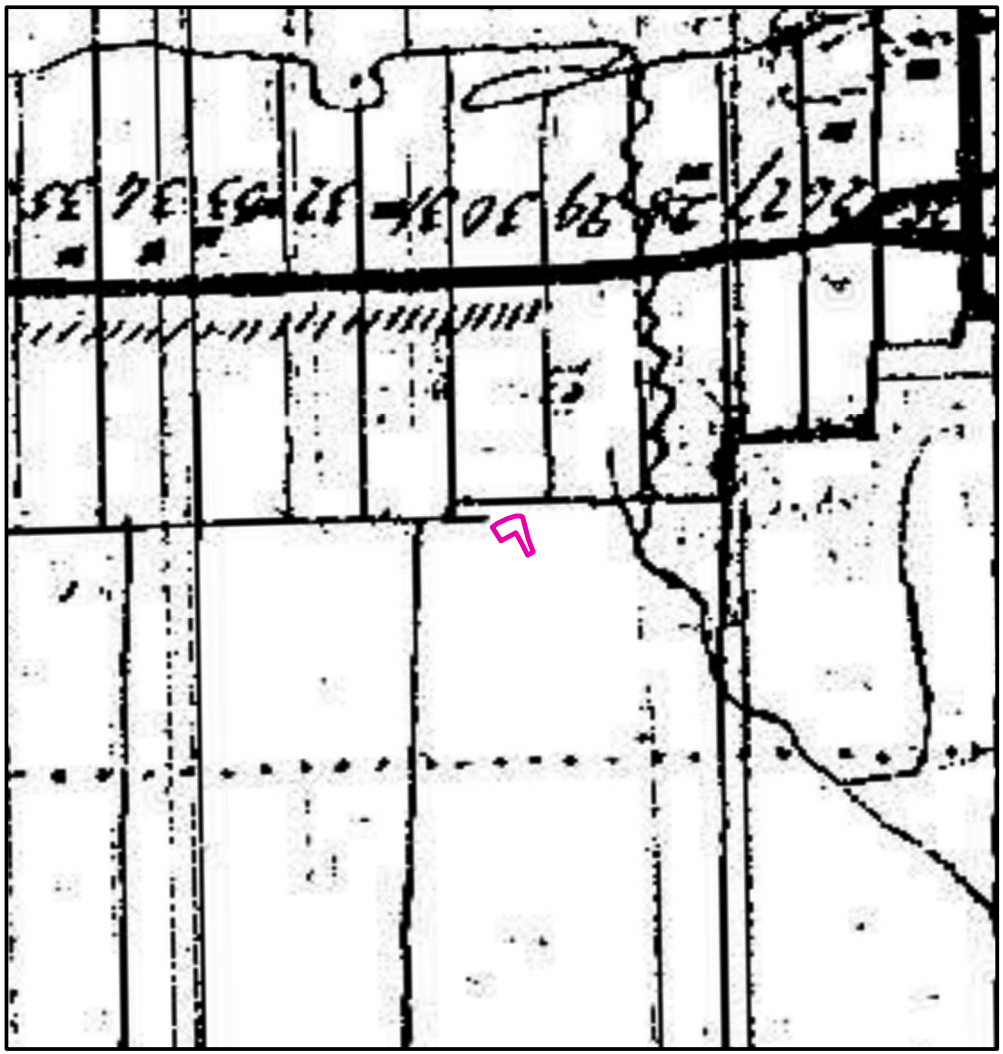
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1131
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
CROWN POINTE PHASE 2
920 WATTERS ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

POTENTIAL

File:	PA1131-MAP POTENTIAL
Date:	03/10/2018
Map:	4





DEVELOPEMENT AREA

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References:

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SERVICE LAYER CREDITS:
SEGMENT OF TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND, COFFIN, 1825 (NMC 3425)
SEGMENT OF ASSESSMENT MAP OF CUMBERLAND, 1840 (NAC MS 116)

paterson group consulting engineers 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5	Scale 1:24,000 Des BM Drawn BM Chkd BM	Project PA1131 Borden N/A	STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: CROWN POINTE PHASE 2 920 WATTERS ROAD OTTAWA, ONTARIO	HISTORIC	File: PA1112-MAP HISTORIC Date: 01/10/2018 Map: 5

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References:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS:
SEGMENT OF ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON (INCLUDING CITY OF OTTAWA), ONT. TORONTO. H. BELDEN AND CO., 1879.

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Scale	1:20,000
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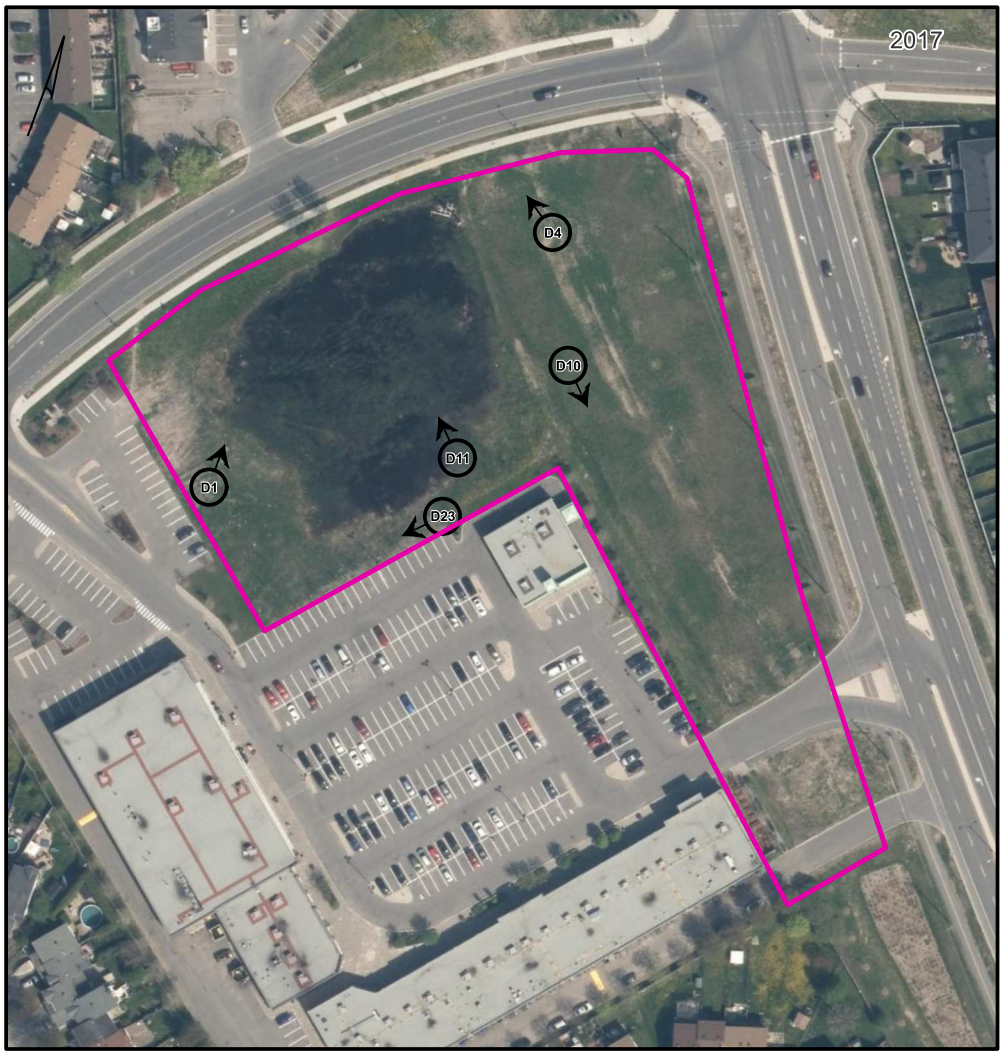
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1131
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
CROWN POINTE PHASE 2
920 WATTERS ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

HISTORIC

File:	PA1131-MAP HISTORIC2
Date:	01/10/2018
Map:	6



DEVELOPEMENT AREA

DISTURBANCES

FORMER TRIM ROAD, DITCHES, UTILITIES

GRADING, TOPSOIL REMOVAL

Meters
0 20 40 60 80 100

D11 PHOTO LOCATION, CATALOGUE NUMBER AND DIRECTION

References:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
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AERIAL IMAGERY CIRCA 2007 - GEOOTTAWA

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Scale-	1:1,250
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Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1131
Borden	N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
CROWN POINTE PHASE 2
920 WATTERS ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

CONDITONS, PHOTO KEY FINDINGS

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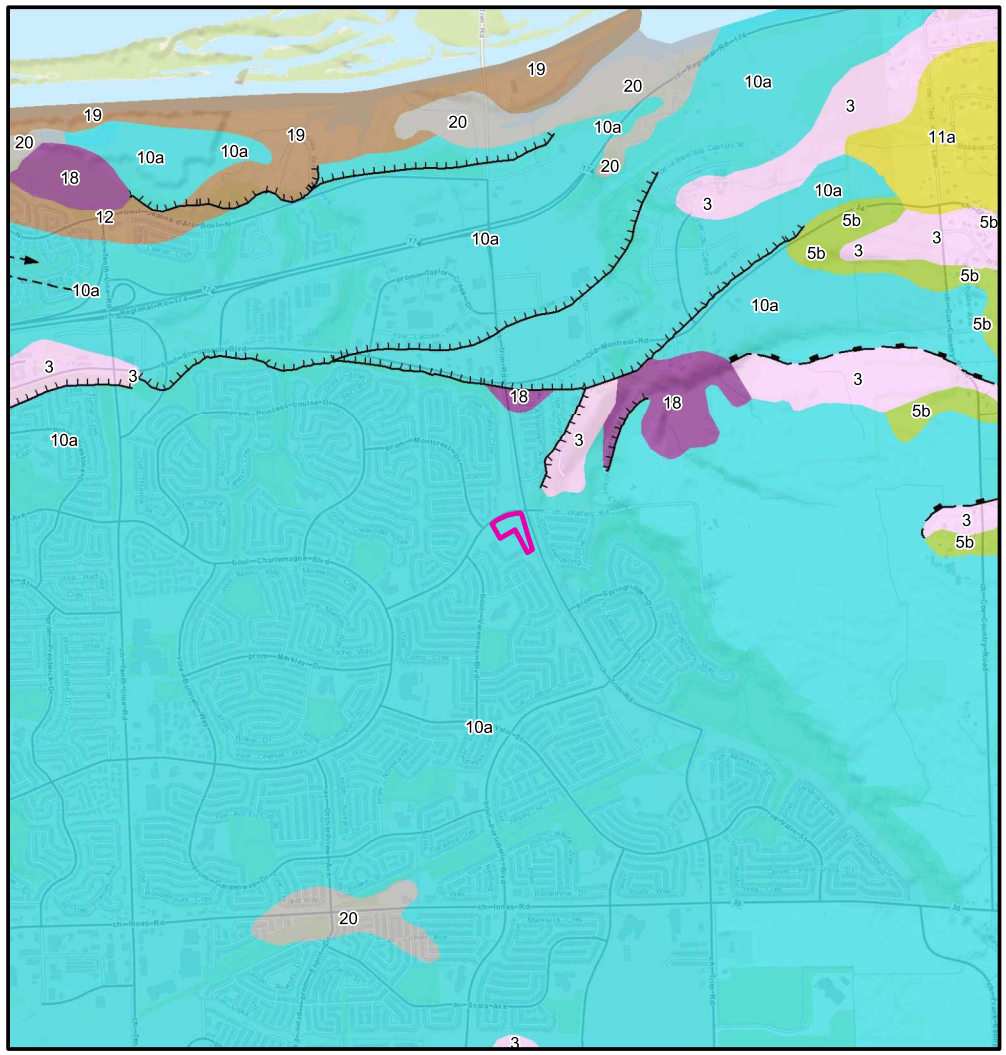

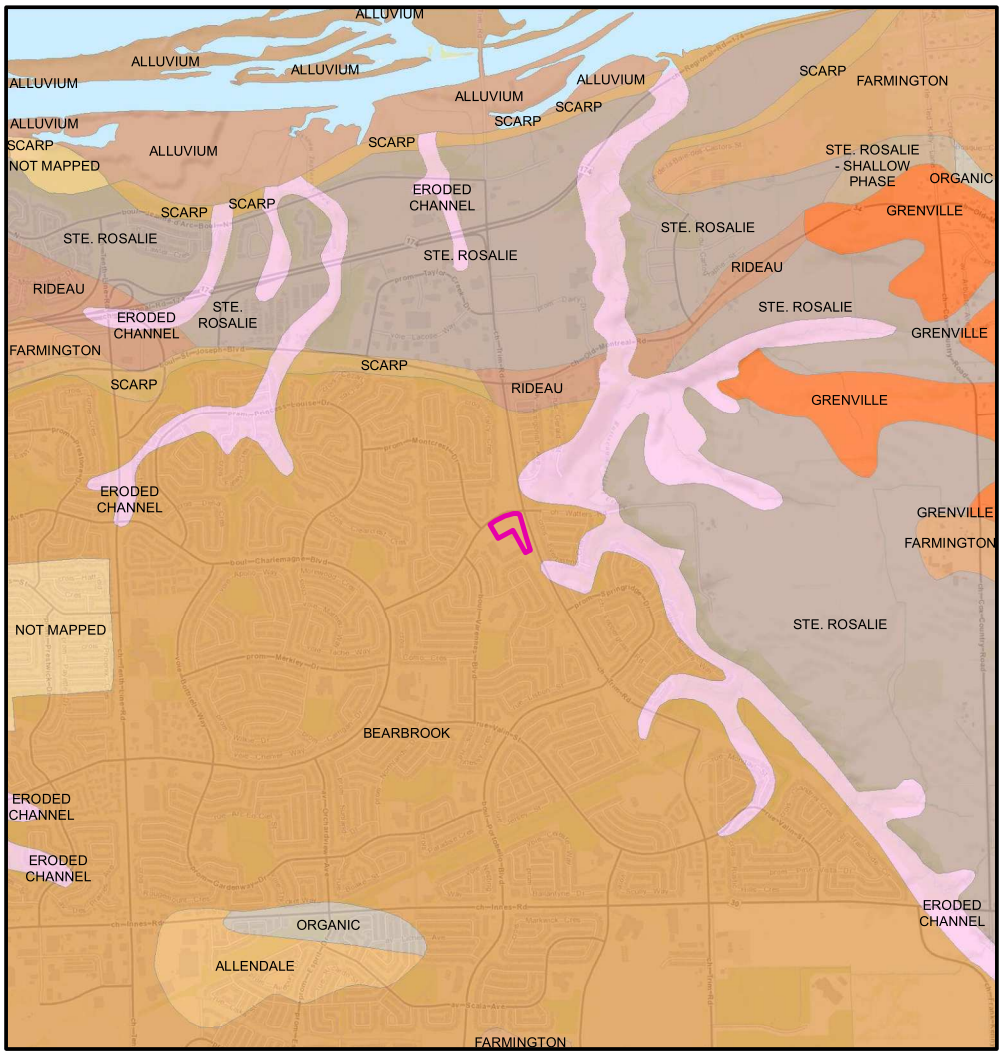

DEVELOPEMENT AREA

ESCARPMENT

MELTWATER CHANNEL

FLUVIAL TERRACE

3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK

5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL

10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED

11A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS

12: OLDER ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

18: COLLUVIAL DEPOSITS

19: MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

Kilometers

0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 2

References:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA
ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE–DATA 128-REV - USED WITH PERMISSION
ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, 2003. SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX

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Scale 1:24,000
Des BM
Drawn BM
Chkd BM

Project PA1131

Borden N/A

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
CROWN POINTE PHASE 2
920 WATTERS ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY SOILS

File: PA1131-MAP SOILS
Date: 01/10/2018
Map: 8