



January 7, 2015

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Remer Lands, Concession 4, Lots 21 and 22 Historic Township of Gloucester Carleton County, Ottawa, Ontario

PIF Number: P386-0004-2013
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REPORT

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Distribution:

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Executive Summary

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only, for complete information and findings as well as limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by The Regional Group to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a proposed residential development off Bank Street, 2 km south of the community of Leirim, on parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, City of Ottawa.

The Stage 2 assessments seek to fulfill the objectives and requirements of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This assessment was conducted during the planning phase of the project and was triggered by the *Planning Act* for a proposed residential development.

The study area included a large area of former agricultural land on Lots 21 and 22 Concession 4, in the Geographic Township of Gloucester, which was first occupied by a Philip Clegg from 1834 to 1836, a Robert Lee from 1838 to 1910 as well as the Robinson family from 1875 into the twentieth century. The area exhibits potential for First Nations activity as it is located within close proximity to several natural drainages and a large area of wetland.

Field work using the test pit survey method was conducted between September 19 and October 15, 2013. Permission to access the site was given by The Regional Group. The assessment resulted in the discovery of a Saugeen aboriginal point as well as two historic artifact concentrations. The location of the point has been deemed a site of cultural heritage interest and has been registered with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) as the Applewood Site (BhFv-25). Of the two historic artifact concentration spots, one was determined to contain too few diagnostic artifacts to be of cultural heritage value or interest and the other meets the MTCS criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. This area has been registered with the MTCS as the McLaughlin Site (BhFv-26).

This investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations;

- 1) That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist at the Applewood Site (BhFv-25) in the area immediately surrounding the artifact find spot using the methodology outlined in table 3.1 of the MTCS 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for “small pre-contact... sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4”;
- 2) That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist at the McLaughlin Site (BhFv-26) using the methodology outlined in table 3.1 of the MTCS 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for “small... post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4”; and,
- 3) That no further archaeological work is required outside of the two aforementioned sites for the Remer property.



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Abbreviations

FIP(s)	Fire Insurance Plan(s)
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
LAC	Library and Archives Canada
m	Metre(s)
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
NAPL	National Air Photo Library
LRT	Light Rail Transit



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by The Regional Group to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment (AA) for part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 4, in the Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, City of Ottawa (Map 1: 33). This Stage 2 archaeological study took place during the planning phase of the project and was triggered by the *Planning Act* as part of a site plan approval for a proposed residential development (Map 2: 34). Permission to access the site was given by The Regional Group with no restrictions.

This study included the review of available archaeological and environmental literature relevant to the property, consultation with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's database of registered archaeological sites, as well as a review of primary historic documentation including land abstract records, census documentation, aerial photographs, historic maps. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted of the entire property with the exception of habitually wet areas.

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this Stage 2 archaeological assessment follow the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011: 27);

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 3 strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Historical Documentation

There is a significant amount of literature available on the history and development of the City of Ottawa. Some of the available sources include; the *Carleton Saga* (Walker & Walker 1968), *The City Beyond* (Elliot 1991) and the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden 1879). These are just a few of the numerous histories of the City of Ottawa and the Rideau Canal which cover all or part of the study area (*cf.* Bond 1984; Lett 1979; Reid 1990).

1.2.2 Pre-European Contact History

The Ottawa valley was under the Laurentide Ice sheet up until approximately 11,000 before present (BP). After the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was covered by the Champlain Sea. This sea extended from Rideau Lakes Ontario in the south, along the Ottawa Valley, St. Lawrence area ending at approximately Petawawa in the west. The exact western boundary is unknown as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic rebound of the land after the melting of the glaciers, and cannot be used to determine the location of the Champlain Sea at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic.

The earliest possible settlement in the Ottawa area would have been after the Champlain Sea disappeared and vegetation and wildlife had sufficiently occupied the area to sustain humans (Watson G. D. 1999a: 28). The prehistoric sequence of occupation for the Ottawa Valley is not completely understood. During the early and middle Paleo-Indian period (12,000–10,000 BP) Ottawa would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, or would not have had the resources required for occupation. However, during the late Paleo-Indian period (10,000–9,000 BP) as the Champlain Sea receded, it is possible that Paleo-Indians migrated along the changing waterfront eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley (Watson G. D. 1999a: 38).



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Paleo-Indians were characterized by their nomadic lifestyle. These highly mobile hunter and gatherers relied on the caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment of the time. Although evidence exists of Paleo-Indian occupation in Ontario as early as 11,000 BP, very little evidence exists for the occupation of the Ottawa Valley by Paleo-Indians. Due to the existence of the Champlain Sea, significant occupation of the Ottawa area did not occur until the Archaic Period (9,500–2,500 BP). By 8,000 BP the lakes and rivers were approximately in their present locations and deciduous forests would have been established. Evidence of earlier occupation by Paleo-Indians in the Ottawa Valley consists of two bi-facially fluted projectile points found near Rideau Lakes. This location would have been near the shore of the Champlain Sea during the time fluted points were being used (Watson 1999b: 35). Also Ken Swayze has found what he believes to be Paleo-Indian material near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003) and, possibly, at Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004).

Prehistoric sites in the Ottawa Valley provide evidence of occupation during the Archaic Period. While hunting and gathering was still the main subsistence strategy, migration was more restricted to local areas. Lithic technologies also changed during this period. Although there were a broader range of tool types the necessary skill and workmanship decreased from the Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes and gouges, tool types which indicate increased wood working.

The Archaic Period included the development of trade networks over large areas. Two sites which demonstrate this network include Morrison's Island and Allumette Island in the Outaouais region of the Ottawa River (Clermont 1999: 45-46). Other sites with Archaic Period components in the Ottawa Valley during the Archaic Period include; Jessup Falls and Pendleton, along the South Nation River and at Rideau Lakes.

The Archaic Period was followed by the Woodland Period, beginning around 2,500 BP in Ontario, and lasting until 450 BP. This period is characterized by the introduction of pottery. There is evidence of ceremonial rituals including the inclusion of elaborate grave goods with Early Woodland burials. Early Woodland subsistence strategies were still based on hunting and gathering. Although Woodland people were nomadic, their migratory routes followed seasonal patterns to proven hunting locations rather than following migrating herds (Watson G. D. 1999b: 56). Trade networks continued to flourish through the Woodland Period. By 1,800 BP the trade networks had reached their peak and covered much of North America.

Initial pottery forms were crude and imitated vessels made in the Archaic Period out of steatite. One example of this type of pot was located along the Ottawa River at a site (CaGi-1) in Hull Quebec (Watson G. D. 1999b: 59). Over time pottery became more refined and began to include elaborate decorative patterns. These decorative styles are distinct for specific regional populations as well as specific date ranges (Laliberté 1999: 73). The decorative styles found in eastern and south-central Ontario during this period are part of what has been identified as the "Point Peninsula" Tradition. The western region of Ontario was occupied by Saugeen populations and the north-western area was occupied by the Laurel populations (Laliberté 1999: 73).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 BP) agriculture was introduced and began to take on a larger role in subsistence. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco and eventually led to the establishment of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by large palisades, indicating increased hostilities between neighbouring groups. By the end of the Late Woodland period distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of southern Ontario separated by vast stretches of largely unoccupied land. This settlement pattern was more common in regions of arable land such as southern Ontario, while many groups in other regions retained a semi-nomadic lifestyle.



1.2.3 Post-European Contact History

At the time of initial contact, in the seventeenth century, the French documented three Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the study area (Heindenreich & Wright 1987). These included the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River to the west, the Onontcharonon in the Gananoque River Basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated in the petite River Basin north of the study area. The Algonquin groups may not have created permanent settlements in the area as a result of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south; however, it is known that the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time. Algonquin people continue to be a presence in the Ottawa Valley.

Etienne Brulé is reported to be the first European in the region. He travelled up the Ottawa River in 1610, three years before Champlain visited the area. The first significant European settlement of the region did not occur until 200 years following this visit, although the Ottawa River continued to be a major fur trade route providing access to the upper Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. Prior to 1820, the only method of transportation into the area was by river. The lack of roads hindered the settlement of the region; however, in the eighteenth century fur trading posts were erected along the shores of the Ottawa River to trade with the Algonquin, including a post at present-day Buckingham.

The region was initially under the jurisdiction of France until the end of the Seven Years' War, in 1763, when it was ceded to Britain. During the American revolutionary war many British subjects moved to British North America (Canada). Those who moved prior to the *Treaty of Separation*, in 1783, were United Empire Loyalists and many of them were granted tracks of land along the Ottawa, Rideau and St. Lawrence Rivers. Many who were granted land along the Ottawa River remained absentee land owners having already settled along the St. Lawrence. The scarcity of roads and poor state of transportation beyond the Ottawa River shore slowed settlement in other parts of the townships (Belden, H. & Co. 1879: 61). Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, undertook an initial survey of four townships (Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and South Osgoode) straddling the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River. At the same time, John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, issued a proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region. United Empire Loyalists and other immigrants began to move to lands along the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers in the early nineteenth century.

Gloucester Township

Gloucester Township was established in 1772 as Township B. It was originally part of Russell County but became part of Carleton County in 1838, and was incorporated as Gloucester Township in 1850. The Township is bounded by the Rideau River to the west, the Ottawa River to the north, Russell County to the east and Osgoode Township to the south.

Land registry records indicate that patents for some of the lots in Gloucester Township were issued as early as 1802 but most of these were granted to United Empire Loyalists or their family members who never actually settled on the lots. The first documented permanent settler in the township was Braddish Billings who settled on Lot 17 in the Junction Gore in 1812. Billings, whose family was originally from Massachusetts, felled trees for Philemon Wright (Kemp 1991: 9). The earliest available assessment roll for Gloucester Township dated to 1823 and notes three families on lots immediately to the south of the Billings property: James Doxey on Lot 19, Junction Gore, Duncan McKenzie on Lot 20, Junction Gore and Captain Andrew Wilson on Lot 2, Concession I,



Rideau Front (Kemp 1991: 9). The Coffin map of 1825 illustrates the early land grants in Gloucester Township and the study area but it is not an accurate reflection of settlement at that time for the reason noted above (Map 3: 35).

Although most of the early settlers travelled by water as much as possible, roads soon became a necessity both to reach inland lots and to travel economically between developing settlements. Perhaps the earliest road in the region ran through Nepean Township from the Ottawa River to the Rideau River shore opposite Captain Andrew Wilson's property in Gloucester Township. Another early forced road was built along a ridge from the Rideau River crossing on Captain Wilson's property through Bowesville and southeast to Johnston's Corners. Much of this original road alignment has disappeared as a result of the airport development except for a small section of Bowesville Road to the north of the airport as well as High Road to the south (Johnston 1988: 168).

Most of the lots in the Rideau Front portion of Gloucester Township remained largely rural through the nineteenth and, indeed most of the twentieth century. The Walling map of 1863 and the Belden map of 1879 illustrate the intensification of rural settlement that occurred through the late nineteenth century and the development of several villages assisted by the construction of roads such as Bank Street (Map 4 & Map 5: 36, 37).

To the north of the study area, the village of Leitrim developed at the crossroads of Bank Street and Leitrim Road. Belden's 1879 map shows St. James Anglican Church and associated cemetery on David Cowan's property (Lot 16, Concession 4) (Map 4: 36). Documents indicate that there may have been services on the site from as early as 1840. Across the street the first school house was located on land also donated by Cowan sometime before 1860. The Belden map also shows the Methodist church and cemetery on the east side of Bank Street on the northeast corner of Lot 18, Concession 5. The land for the church was donated by William Fenton sometime around 1840 when a small clapboard building was built followed by a brick structure erected in its place in 1878. The village was initially known as Cowan's Settlement until 1883 when a post office was opened by William Fenton and David Cowan (Clark 2012).

Bank Street

The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826-1832) accelerated settlement in the region with additional roads developing to connect outlying communities. In 1828, Braddish Billings initiated the construction of a bridge across the Rideau River to facilitate travel along the old 1815 road from Chaudière which, up until then, had required a ferry crossing. Subsequently, the Metcalfe Road (Bank Street) was built from this bridge through the Rideau Front lots of Gloucester Township to the village of Metcalfe and on to the St. Lawrence.

According to by-law No. 19, the District of Dalhousie Council (now Carleton County) designated the route of the Metcalfe Road (Bank Street) in 1844 to be "established in the Township of Gloucester, commencing on the 4th Concession Line, on Lot No. 13, then in a straight line on Lot No. 11, 3rd Concession, again commencing on the East side of the swamp" (Clark 2006: 13). This meant that the route of the present-day Bank Street from Conroy Road to Billings Bridge would become one of the more direct routes to Osgoode and Prescott and later become the main road to the south replacing the Bowesville Road.

By the late 1800s, road improvements were necessary to sustain the population increase of Gloucester Township. A private company called the Ottawa and Gloucester Road company, maintained ownership and macadamized the road at a cost of \$60,560 in 1875 (Clark 2006: 15). The road became a toll road running south from Ottawa to Metcalfe and consisted of crushed stone quarried from Hog's Back. One of the tollgates was located at the corner of Bank Street and Conroy Roads.



Carleton County eventually gained ownership of Bank Street in 1903 and soon after eliminated the tollgates under the *Provincial Highways Act*. The road was paved and widened when the Provincial King's Highway system was recognized in 1925 and inaugurated Bank Street as Highway 31 in 1927 to meet proper standards for a suburban road.

1.2.4 Property History

The earliest data for the historic occupation of the project area comes from the Coffin map of 1825 which shows a James Bradshaw on Lot 21 at this time (Map 3: 35). The next documentation for the occupation of the property comes from the 1834 Census in which a Philip Clegg and Thomas Duncan are both recorded on Lot 22 Concession 4 (LAC M-7735). Lot 21 is not shown to be occupied during this census but the state of both men's property is telling of the level of development and the length of occupation for the area. Clegg is registered with 100 acres of which five acres are cultivated while having no buildings and one hitch cow. The Thomas Duncan on Lot 22 Concession 4 is recorded as having 91 uncultivated and nine cultivated acres of land with no building and two mitch cows. The five and nine acres of cultivated land both indicate fairly recent occupations of the lot.

By the 1836 census Clegg has disappeared from the record but Thomas Duncan is recorded as being in the south half of Lot 22, Concession 4 outside the study area. The next occupation of the study area recorded in the census was in 1838 when a Robert Lee was recorded in the north half of Lot 22, Concession 4 and a Henry MacLauchlan was identified on Lot 21, Concession 4 (LAC M-7735).

Henry MacLauchlan is recorded as having 5 of 200 acres under cultivation; four residents, one man over the age 16, two males under the age of 16 and one woman above the age of 16; one horse under the age of three; one milch cow; and no structures (LAC M-7735). MacLauchlan does not show up on any subsequent historical documentation.

Robert Lee goes on to have a long occupation of the project area in both lots ending with his death in 1903. The 1838 census recorded Robert Lee as having six of 100 acres of land under cultivation; two residents a man and woman over 16; two milch cows; and no structures on the property (LAC M-7735). By the 1851 census the 35-year-old Robert now had a large family of five sons and one daughter all born in Canada and under the age of 14 (LAC C-11716). The only further information on the Lee family in this census is that they were living in a log house rather than the log shanties of their neighbours hinting at a longer occupation of the area than their neighbours.

Land registry records conflict slightly with the earlier census data recording that Lot 22 was first granted in 1832 to the Canada Company. The Canada Company was a large British land development company first incorporated in 1825 to aid in the colonization of Upper Canada. The Canada Company was then listed as selling the property in two halves: the south half in 1849 to a Thomas Duncan and the north half to a Robert Lee in 1850 (OCLR Instrument RO 4989). It is possible that Duncan and Lee were tenants until this time or that the registry date is incorrect. The 1863 Walling map is the first map of the area to identify Robert's occupation of Lot 22 with a single structure shown offset from Bank Street (Map 4: 36). A Thomas Duncan is shown with a structure and church at the west end of the lot at this time. Lot 21 is shown by the Walling map as unoccupied.

Land registry records indicate that the Lee's remained the owners of this section of Lot 22 until 1875 when a Thomas Lee and wife sold the part of the lot in question to a Thomas Robinson (OCLR Instrument GL2619). The Robinsons maintain ownership of the area until 1921 when the area was sold to an Issac Brown (OCLR Instrument GL32157).

In 1875, the Lee's appear to have moved their residence to Lot 21, Concession 4, the second lot within this study area. Land registry records indicated that Lot 21 was first granted from the Crown in two parts: the north



2/3s (133.5 acres) to a George Byron Lyon in 1846 and the south 1/3 (66.66 acres) to a Robert Lee in 1849. In 1856, Robert Lee purchased the remaining 2/3 of the lot from Lyon (OCLR Instrument RO 9680). The movement of the Lees to Lot 21 and the occupation of the Robinsons in Lot 22 in the 1870s was captured well by the 1879 Belden map of the area (Map 4: 36). The Belden map shows a Robert Lee in all of Lot 21 with a structure in the northeast corner of the property with a T. Robinson now occupying the northwest quarter of Lot 22 with a small structure in the centre of the property offset from Albion Road outside the study area.

Land registry records show no further sale of the property outside of the families until 1910 when the Robinson family acquired Lot 21 from the Lees (OCLR Instrument GL22478).

1.2.5 Summary

The background research on the area indicated that there was potential for both Aboriginal and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological materials to exist within the study area. The historic maps of the area showed no creeks or drainage channels within the project area (Maps 3-5: 35-37). However, the area may have been utilized by First Nations for the resources the wetlands offered.

The Euro-Canadian occupation of the study area started in 1834 when a Philip Clegg took up residence on Lot 22. The majority of the project area experienced a near continuous occupation by Euro-Canadian farmers during the 19th century; primarily by the Robinson and Lee families. This historic context indicates that the project area has high potential for the discovery of early historic materials associated with the first settlement of the region by Euro-Canadians, just 22 years after the first settlement of the township.

1.3 Archaeological Context

Archaeological field work was conducted between September 19 and October 15, 2013. The area assessed was approximately 26.30 hectares.

Table 1: Archaeological Field Work Dates and Weather

Date	Weather
September 19, 2013	Sunny, 6 to 24°C
September 20, 2103	Sunny 9 to 26°C
September 23, 2013	Sunny, cool
September 25, 2013	Sunny 8°C
September 26, 2013	Sunny, 6 to 18°C
September 27, 2013	Sunny 4 to 20°C
October 1, 2013	Sun, partial cloud, warm
October 2, 2013	Sun, partial cloud, warm
October 4, 2013	Light rain, 18°C
October 7, 2013	Partial cloud, warm
October 8, 2013	Sunny, 4 to 14°C
October 9, 2013	Sunny, 6 to 21°C
October 10, 2013	Sunny 3 to 21°C
October 11, 2013	Sunny, 3 to 20°C
October 15, 2013	Overcast with periods of drizzle, 10 to 17 °C



1.3.1 Subject Property Environment

The property is part of Russell and Prescott Sand Plains physiographic region which is typified by flat topography and few streams with sandy soil underlain by stratified red and grey clays (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 209). The project area is located in soil conditions classified as Grenville Loam in the east with a mix of Osgood Loam and Muck at the west end of the property (Map 6: 38). Grenville Loam consists of brown loam over light brown and dark brown loam then greyish till with stone inclusions throughout. Osgood Loam typically consists of a dark grey brown loam over light brown loam grading into mottled grey-brown loam and clay loam with no stone inclusions.

The property currently consists of two east-west rows of square abandoned farm fields surrounded by stone field walls with a wetlands area to the west (Map 7: 39). The entire property is generally low lying and is treed with ash, popular, cedar and alder. A large marsh is located on the western edge of the property and the western portion of the project area is largely part of this swamp as seen in the historic and modern mapping of the area (Maps 4-6: 36-38). Soil conditions vary between saturated and well drained. Current use of the property consists of some recreational use of off-road vehicles.

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Three prior assessments have been conducted abutting the property in question: Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Findlay Creek Subdivision in Lot 20 to the north of the property by McGovern Heritage Archaeological Associates in 2007 (PIF# P051-116-2006); Stage 1 assessment of Bank Street Widening EA Leitrim Road to Rideau Road which runs along the east edge of the study area conducted by Golder Associates Ltd. in 2012 (a) (PIF# 311-090-2012); and a Stage 1-2 assessment of Proposed Estate Lot Subdivision Development in the south half of Lot 22 by Adams Heritage in 2003 (CIF# P003-003/004) (Map 8: 40).

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Findlay Creek Subdivision completed test pitting over the majority of Lot 20, north of the current project area in October 2006 at 5 or 10 m intervals. No archaeological resources of cultural heritage value were identified (McGovern 2007).

The Stage 1 investigation of the Bank Street Widening completed in 2012 identified Bank Street as a historic transportation route and recommended testing within the undisturbed portions of the proposed road widening area (Golder 2012a).

The Stage 1-2 assessment of the Proposed Estate Lot Subdivision development concluded that the area directly south of the current project was of low to moderate archaeological potential. Areas of moderate archaeological potential were tested primarily at 10 m intervals with some areas tested at 5 m intervals. The study resulted in the identification of no archaeological materials (Adams 2003).

In addition to these a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed on this property, which resulted in the recommendation for the present Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Golder Associates 2013a). This Stage 1 determined that there was archaeological potential on the property and that the whole property, with the exception of the habitually wet areas to the west, should undergo a Stage 2 using the shovel test methodology.

A large number of other archaeological studies have been conducted within the surrounding area for a variety of land developments. Known projects within the immediate area have been listed in Table 2 below.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REMER LANDS

Table 2: Previous Archaeological Investigations

Location	Study	Date
Con 3, Lot 16-19 (Corridor, Closest above)	Stage 1 AA of Proposed Barrhaven-Riverside South Rapid Transit, Golder Associates Ltd. (P350-017-2012)	2013(b)
Con 4, Lot 16	Stage 1-2 AA Barrett Property, Golder Associates Ltd (P311-074-2011)	2012(b)
Con 3, Lot 17	Stages 2, 3 and 4, City of Ottawa, 2W/2C Feedermain Link, (Gilligan Site BhFv-21), Golder Associates Ltd. (P302-037-2008; P302-046-2009; P302-067-2009)	2006/2011
Con 4, Lot 19	Stage 1 and 2 AA Findlay Creek Subdivision, Golder Associates Ltd (P302-016-2008; P302-034-2008)	2008/2009(a)
Con 4, Lot 18 & 19	Stage 1-2 AA of Subdivision 06T-93011, Mount McGovern Co. Ltd. (2001-032-001)	2001
Roads to the west	Stage 1 AA of Limebank/River/Leitrim and Armstrong Road, ASI	2000
Con 5, Lot 17	Stage 1 the Ottawa Rotary Home Site, Ken Swayze	2007
Con 5, Lot 17	Stage 2 AA of the Ottawa Rotary Home Foundation Respite Home Care Site, Adams Heritage (P039-132-2007)	unknown

*AA = Archaeological Assessment

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport sites database indicated that there is one known archaeological site previously identified within a 1-km radius of the study area (MTCS received May 2013). The site, BhFv-1, is a Euro-Canadian homestead dated to 1870–1940 located two lots north of the project (Map 8: 40).

The site was found during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of subdivision 06T-93011 by Mount McGovern Co. Ltd in 2001. The site yielded a total of 1,200 artifacts from a surface collection, primarily in two probable midden locations near an exposed cellar feature (McGovern 2001). The later date of the structure was not considered significant at the time and the site was not investigated further.

1.3.4 Summary

No registered archaeological sites were present within the subject property or within 50 m of the property. The presence of wetland along the property increased the archaeological potential of the study area while limiting the area which could be tested. Wetland areas were not subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment as per Section 2.1, Standard 2 of the MTCS 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

Field work was conducted between September 19 and October 15, 2013. Weather conditions varied through the project from clear, warm and sunny (+26°C) to cold, overcast and light rain (3°C) (Table 1: 6); however, the conditions met those outlined in Standard 2.1.3 of the MTCS 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Permission to access the site was given by the client, The Regional Group.

As the property was very large and was already subdivided by fieldstone fences field notes, artifact find spots and photographs were labelled according to the field in which they were found/taken. The field numbers can be seen in Map 9 (p.41). All areas of potential outlined in the Stage 1 archaeological assessment study (Golder 2013) were test pitted at 5m intervals (Map 10: 42), up to the existing wetland to the west. No areas within the property could be ploughed due to vegetation cover. Each test pit was dug approximately 30 cm in diameter and at least 5 cm into subsoil. All soil removed from the pits were screened through 6 mm mesh and were backfilled.

When archaeological resources were discovered within a test pit which did not clearly warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the area a 1 m by 1 m unit was placed over the positive test pit with a further eight test pits excavated within 2.5 m of the positive in the direction of the 8 principal points of the compass as per MTCS Standards 2.1.3 (2011). Test pitting continued along the 5 m grid noting when three negative test pits were had been completed, in order to help determine possible boundaries of a site or artifact cluster. When sufficient artifacts were found to warrant a Stage 3 assessment no additional testing was required, only the continuation of the 5 m grid. All artifacts were collected and labelled according to their provenience including GPS coordinates and the field number in which they were found.

A field log was maintained during the fieldwork detailing the pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the general area and representative test pits. A map indicating the area test pitted is included as Map 9 (p.41). A detailed photographic catalogue is included in the report as Appendix A with the locations of photos used in this report shown on Map 11 (p. 43). The Stage 2 methodology implemented followed the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

Artifacts were returned to the Golder Associates laboratory for cleaning, inventory and analysis. A complete inventory of all artifacts found during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is included in the report as Appendix B.

The following documents were created in the field and are stored digitally on the Golder server:

- Field notes (21 pages); and,
- Site photographs (52 total).



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Throughout the subject property the shovel test pits contained two lots, Lot 1 was a medium brown clay loam with small stone inclusions; this lot was approximately 20 cm deep. Below Lot 1 was Lot 2, a light brown clay loam with limestone inclusions. Lot 2 was the natural subsoil, at its thinnest it measured 6 cm thick. Below it was a second subsoil, which was a grey sandy clay, this was only encountered in areas where Lot 2 was thin.

The Stage 2 test pitting of the property resulted in the discovery of three artifact find spots, the specific locations of which are provided in the supplemental documentation submitted as part of the report package to the MTCS. These find spots are discussed below.

Table 3: Subject Property Description and Find Spots

Field Number (corresponds to Map 9: 41)	Description of field	No. of artifacts	Notes
1	Mixed meadow environment that consisted of open field at for the majority of the area and light deciduous forest cover at the west edge of the field (Image 1: 26). Gradual slight rise in elevation for the field from east to west. Moderately well drained soils.	1	Applewood pre-contact site. Tested entire field at 5m intervals
2	Deciduous open woodland treed by ash, poplar, and alder (Image 2: 26). Level to undulating topography with no overall change in elevation. Moderately well drained soils.	0	Tested entire field at 5m intervals
3	Deciduous open woodland environment treed by ash, poplar and alder (Image 3: 27). Level to Undulating topography with no overall change in elevation. Moderately well drained soils.	189	McLaughlin site. Tested entire field at 5m intervals
4	Deciduous open woodland environment treed by ash, poplar and alder (Image 4: 27). Level to Undulating topography with slight drop in elevation from east to west. Moderately well drained soils.	0	Tested entire field at 5m intervals
5	Deciduous open woodland environment (Image 5: 28) with large drop in elevation from east to west starting gradually then sloping rapidly down to poorly drained open woodland environment treed by cedars and poplar trees.	51	Tested entire field at 5m intervals
6	Mix of deciduous open woodland environment at east end (30%) and wet treed swamp environment for the remainder (70%). The swamp was treed by a mix of cedar, tamarack, alder and poplar. Topography was gently sloping from southeast to northwest.	0	Tested roughly 80% of the field at regular test pit intervals through the moist soil conditions until soil was saturated.
7	Mix of deciduous open woodland environment over the majority of the field (65%) and wet treed swamp in the northwest corner of the field (35%). The swamp was treed by a mix of cedar, tamarack, alder and poplar. Topography was gently sloping from southeast to northwest with a rapid drop in elevation along the boundary of ecological environments.	0	Tested roughly 70% of the field at regular test pit intervals through moist soils until soil was saturated.



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Field Number (corresponds to Map 9: 41)	Description of field	No. of artifacts	Notes
8	Untested treed and open swamp	0	Area identified by Stage 1 as being habitually wet and untestable
9	Predominately wet treed swamp (80%) with a small more highly elevated area of better soil conditions (20%) which projects out into the field from Field 7 and ends in a knoll feature and slopes rapidly to sharply into the swamp	0	Test pitted roughly 20% of area at 5m intervals
10	Small section from knoll included within the irregular western section tested with 15 test pits prior to rapidly sloping into the swamp	0	Labelled field 10 to for operational purposes rather than as a distinct physical construct
Irregular Western Section	Untested treed and open swamp	N/A	Area identified by Stage 1 as having no potential
TOTAL		241	

Find Spot 1 - Applewood Site (BhFv-25)

Find spot 1, located within Field 1, has been registered with the MTCS as the Applewood Site (BhFv-25); this site consisted of a single point (Image 6: 28). This point was typical of the Saugeen point style with an A-symmetrical form, concave base and random flake style with numerous hinge fractures. The dimensions for the point fall within the smallest known forms at 42.23 mm in length (40-60 mm typical), 20.74 mm maximum width (20-30 mm typical), 15.63 mm hafting width (15-22 mm typical) and 6.8 mm in thickness (7-10 mm typical). The chert source was a dark variety of Onondaga material with a dark brown-grey/black mix in colour.

A single 1 m by 1 m test unit was excavated overtop of the positive test pit. This test unit has been designated as Sub-operation 1A, with the 1 indicating the operation, or field, in which the test unit was located. No additional artifacts were found in the 1 m by 1 m test unit which was excavated over top of the positive test pit, nor in the additionally excavated test pits immediately surrounding the positive pit. Additional 1 m by 1 m units were not excavated as the single diagnostic point fulfilled the MTCS requirements for a Stage 3.

Find Spot 2 - McLaughlin Site (BhFv-26)

The McLaughlin site was found within Field 3 of the Remer property. Two 1 m by 1 m test units were excavated within the area of the artifact cluster. The first test unit, designated as sub-operation 3A (where 3 indicates the field in which it was located), contained four lots, Lot 1 was the topsoil found throughout the property, Lot 2 was the subsoil found throughout the property. A 28 cm wide band of loose black loam was present below Lot 1 through the center of the sub-operation in an east-west alignment, this was designated as Lot 3. To the north of Lot 3 was typical sub-soil, Lot 2; however, to the south was Lot 4, a matrix similar in appearance to Lot 2 but containing a large number of medium to large cobbles (Image 7: 29). As this may have been a potential feature excavation stopped upon the appearance of Lots 2, 3 and 4. The unit was marked, its location recorded and the potential feature was re-buried.

The second 1 m by 1 m test unit, designated as Sub-operation 3B (Image 8: 29), contained Lots 1 and 2 as found throughout the subject property. Artifacts were found within both sub-operations and the surrounding



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shovel test pits. A total of 189 artifacts were recovered and returned to the lab. The majority of the artifacts were tableware with some structural materials and some personal/societal (Table 6: 13). The majority of the artifacts were RWE ceramic fragments (151) (

Table 9: 14). Seven fragments of undecorated pearlware were also present. Decorations on the RWE fragments included transfer printed; sponged; banded industrial slipped; late palette hand painted; blue edge decorated with scalloped edges and impressed curved lines and; plain (Table 7: 13, Image 9: 30).

Glass artifacts included window pane fragments; holloware pieces and several fragments of green wine bottle glass (Image 10: 30). Metal artifacts found within this site were a wrought rosehead nail, an incomplete horseshoe and an 1837 half penny (Image 11: 31).

Table 4: Artifact Find Spot 2, McLaughlin Site Details

Sub-operation	Depth of Unit	No. of Artifacts
3A	27 to 30 cm	64
3B	32 to 35 cm	41
Test Pits	N/A	84
Total		189

Table 5: Artifact Find Spot 2, McLaughlin Site, Artifacts by Material

Material 1	Material 2	No. of Artifacts
Ceramic	Clay: white	1
	Coarse red earthenware	4
	Earthenware: indeterminate white	1
	Pearlware	7
	RWE	151
Fauna	Bone	1
Glass	Indeterminate	21
Metal	Copper alloy	1
	Iron	2
TOTAL		189



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Table 6: Artifact Find Spot 2, McLaughlin Site, Artifacts by Function

Function 1	Function 2	No. of Artifacts	% of Artifacts
Food/beverage	Beverage container	7	3.70%
	Tableware	152	80.42%
	Indeterminate	12	6.35%
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	1.06%
Personal/societal	Smoking	1	0.53%
	Commerce	1	0.53%
Structural	Building component	12	6.35%
	Hardware	1	0.53%
Tools/equipment	Horse related	1	0.53%
TOTAL		189	100%

Table 7: Find Spot 2, McLaughlin Site, Ceramic Decorations

Decoration Type	No. of Artifacts
Blue edge decorated	19
Lead glazed	4
Hand painted	15
Indeterminate	4
Industrial slipped	8
Plain	95
Sponged	11
Transfer printed	8

A complete artifact inventory is presented in Appendix B. The locations and distribution of the artifacts can be seen within the supplemental documentation provided as part of the MTCS report package.

Find Spot 3 - Small Artifact Concentration

Find spot 3 was located within Field 5. This spot included six positive shovel test pits. Three 1 m by 1 m test units were excavated as well as an additional 24 shovel test pits. The units were designated as sub-operations 5A, 5B and 5C, with Field 5 being the Operation. These test units all contained Lots 1 and 2, typical of the test pits throughout the property. The larger test units were excavated 5 to 10 cm into the sub-soil. The GPS coordinates of these test unit is shown in Table 8: 14. These coordinates were taken from the center of the units, using a handheld GPS with an approximate error of plus or minus 3 m.



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Table 8: Artifact Find Spot 3 Details

Sub-operation	Depth of Unit	No. of Artifacts
5A	32 to 37 cm	8
5B	40 to 45 cm	13
5C	32 to 33 cm	5
Test pits	N/A	25
Total		51

Table 9: Artifact Find Spot 3, Artifacts by Material

Material 1	Material 2	No. of Artifacts
Ceramic	Clay: white	1
	Earthenware: indeterminate white	1
	RWE	37
Glass	Indeterminate	7
Metal	Iron	5
TOTAL		51

Table 10: Artifact Find Spot 3, Artifacts by Function

Function 1	Function 2	No. of Artifacts	% of Artifacts
Food/beverage	Beverage container	1	1.96%
	Tableware	37	72.55%
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	4	7.84%
Personal/societal	Smoking	1	1.96%
Structural	Building component	4	7.84%
	Hardware	3	5.88%
Tools/equipment	Indeterminate	1	1.96%
TOTAL		51	100%

The majority of artifacts found within find spot three were small ceramic fragments (39). Of these fragments most were undecorated RWE (31). Decorated ceramic fragments included blue edge decorated (1) and hand painted late palette (5). Also present was a single piece of white clay smoking pipe bowl, and a fragment of indeterminate whiteware. Glass artifacts were mostly window pane fragments (4) as well as two pieces of clear holloware and a single piece of green wine bottle glass. Manufacture of the glass artifacts could not be determined. Metal artifacts included three wrought rosehead nails, a metal file, and a piece of metal strap.



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Within the Remer property artifacts were found in three locations within Field 1, Field 3, and Field 5. Field 1 contained a single lithic point, Field 3 contained 189 artifacts including ceramics, metals, glass and fauna, Field 5 contained 51 artifacts which included ceramic, glass and metal materials. No other areas of archaeological significance or interest were found within this property. The detailed analysis of each of the find spots is discussed below.

Find Spot 1 - Applewood Site

Field 1 contained a single lithic point (Image 6: 28). This point was made of a dark grey/brown Onondaga chert. This type of chert is not local. The point was an asymmetrical shape with a concave base and random flake style with numerous hinge fractures characteristic of a Middle Woodland Saugeen point. The Point measured 42.23 mm in length (40-60 mm typical), 20.74 mm at its maximum width (20-30 mm typical), with a hafting width at 15.63 mm (15-22 mm typical) and 6.8 mm in thickness (7-10 mm typical). The chert source is probable to be a dark variety of Onondaga material with a dark brown-grey/black mix in colour. These points date to between c. 500 B.C. and 500 A.D. (Ontario Archaeology Society, n.d.). The Saugeen complex was known to be present in the southwestern region of Ontario, while the Point Peninsula complex covered the south central and southeastern portions of Ontario, including the Ottawa Valley. As this point was an isolated find no conclusions could be postulated at this time. This site is of cultural heritage value and interest and warrants further archaeological investigation to determine if further artifacts are present in the area. Additionally, this artifact fulfills the requirements of the MTCS 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for the completion of a Stage 3 assessment. As per Section 2.2.1 of the standards, a single diagnostic pre-contact artifact from a test pit surveyed area is sufficient to require the completion of a Stage 3 archaeological assessment (2011: 40).

Find Spot 2 - McLaughlin Site

The McLaughlin site contained several diagnostic ceramic fragments as well as an 1837 half penny. This half penny was actually produced between 1838 and 1839 by Boulton Watt & Company in Soho England (Doty 1994). These coins were not produced by the government but rather several Lower Canada (Quebec) banks to ease a small coin shortage (Coins and Canada, 2004).

Ceramic ware types included mostly RWE fragments as well as seven pieces of Pearlware. Pearlware ceramic was developed in 1779, and had declined in production considerably by the 1820's (Kybalova 1989: 210), being replaced by RWE. RWE was developed in 1805 and declined in popularity in the 1840's with the development of VWE and Ironstone in 1842 (Miller 2000: 13). The presence of these early nineteenth century ceramic types (Pearlware and RWE), as well as the absence of the later types (ironstone and VWE) indicate an early to mid-nineteenth century date for the artifact assemblage.

The ceramic decoration types found within the assemblage also indicated an earlier nineteenth century date. In particular, edge decoration is a recognized indicator of a nineteenth century date. Blue edge decoration is known to become a scarcely used style around 1860 (Miller 1991: 6). Although the decorative technique of hand painting and sponging continues into the twentieth century, its popular period of use is generally recognized as the early nineteenth century. The use of transfer printed decoration is also documented as declining in the 1850's (Miller 1991: 9) as new styles and fashions are introduced into the market.



Other indicators of an early to mid-century date range include a half penny token stamped 1837 and a hand wrought nail. Hand wrought nails were used commonly up to the 1830s when they began to be commonly manufactured by machine.

Within one of the sub-operations a possible feature was noted. This consisted of a band of black organic loam with a significant number of rocks to one side only.

According to the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) a “post-contact archaeological site containing at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900” (MTCS 2011: 41) requires a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. Within this artifact find spot there were seven fragments of pearlware, the 1837 coin, 19 fragments of blue edge decorated RWE, and a wrought nail, all of which were likely pre-1900. Several of these fragments may have been from the same vessel; therefore the minimum number of pre-1900 tableware vessels would have been two, the RWE blue edge decorated plate and the indeterminate pearlware object. The lack of post-1900 artifacts as well as the presence of the possible feature warrants the need for additional archaeological investigation.

Find Spot 3 - Small Artifact Concentration

Within find spot 3 there were several fragments of ceramic. The majority of these were undecorated RWE. Almost all fragments of ceramic found within this location measured between 1 cm and 3.5 cm maximum width. The majority of the fragments were less than 2 cm. These pieces were found within the plough zone and would therefore expect to have been broken up into small pieces through ploughing activities. Three types of RWE decorations were present, blue edge decorated with impressed straight lines and scalloped edges; hand painted late palette; and plain. The plain fragments may have come off of either the hand painted or the blue edge decorated vessels. Therefore the minimum number of tableware objects would have been two. The blue edge decorated fragment would likely be pre-1900 as this was a popular decoration in the early 1800’s. Additionally three wrought nails were present which were likely also pre-1900, although there are cases where wrought nails were used into the 1900 in rural settings where they may have been purchased locally in large enough quantities to last a long time. The glass artifacts found here were non-diagnostic as was the plain smoking pipe bowl. Overall only four ceramic fragments could be determined to be pre-1900, with the three wrought nails being likely pre-1900. No features were found within the 1 m by 1 m sub-operations, and no differences within the stratigraphy were present in this area. Therefore this artifact find spot does not meet the requirements for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment according to the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011: 41). This may have been a single use refuse dump spot from a nearby dwelling.

Summary

Within the Remer property two areas of cultural heritage interest were found; the Applewood site (BhFv-25), containing the Saugeen point and; the McLaughlin Site (BhFv-26), which contained several artifacts which could be dated to pre-1900 and a possible feature. Recommendations for further archaeological work are being made for these two areas, the boundaries of which can be seen in the supplemental documentation.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the background research and field work it has been determined that the subject property contains two areas with cultural heritage interest as per the MTCS Standards and Guidelines (2011). This Stage 2 assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist at the Applewood Site (BhFv-25) in the area immediately surrounding the artifact find spot using the methodology outlined in table 3.1 of the MTCS 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for “small pre-contact... sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4”;
- 2) That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist at the McLaughlin Site (BhFv-26) using the methodology outlined in table 3.1 of the MTCS 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for “small... post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4”; and,
- 3) That no further archaeological work is required outside of the two aforementioned sites for the Remer property.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing 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.

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*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject 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 licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.



7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by The Regional Group (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).



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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REMER LANDS

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- 1838 - LAC M-7735
- 1851 - LAC C-11716



Land Registry Records Instruments

- OCLR Instrument RO 4989
- OCLR Instrument GL2619
- OCLR Instrument GL32157
- OCLR Instrument GL22478



9.0 IMAGES



**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
REMER LANDS**



Image 1: Field crew test pitting in Field 1, facing south (1311210083-D001).



Image 2: East end of Field 2, facing south (1311210083-D052).



Image 3: View of the Field 3 find spot (McLaughlin Site), facing north (1311210083-D032).



Image 4: Field crew test pitting in Field 4, facing west (1311210083-D051).



Image 5: Field crew test pitting in Field 5, facing east (1311210083-D49).



Image 6: Saugeen point found in Field 1 made of Onondaga chert (1311210083-D090).



Image 7: Sub-operation 3A (McLaughlin Site), 1 m by 1 m test unit showing ash and rocks, facing north (13112100830-D022).



Image 8: Sub-operation 3B 1 m by 1 m test unit (McLaughlin Site), facing north (1311210083-D024).



Image 9: Ceramic decoration types clockwise from Field 3 test pits. From upper left, clockwise: blue transfer printed, blue edge decorated (2 pieces), hand painted (2 pieces), blue sponged (2 pieces) and industrial slipped (2 pieces) (1311210083-D054).



Image 10: Glass shards from wine bottle (Field 3) (1311210083-D057).

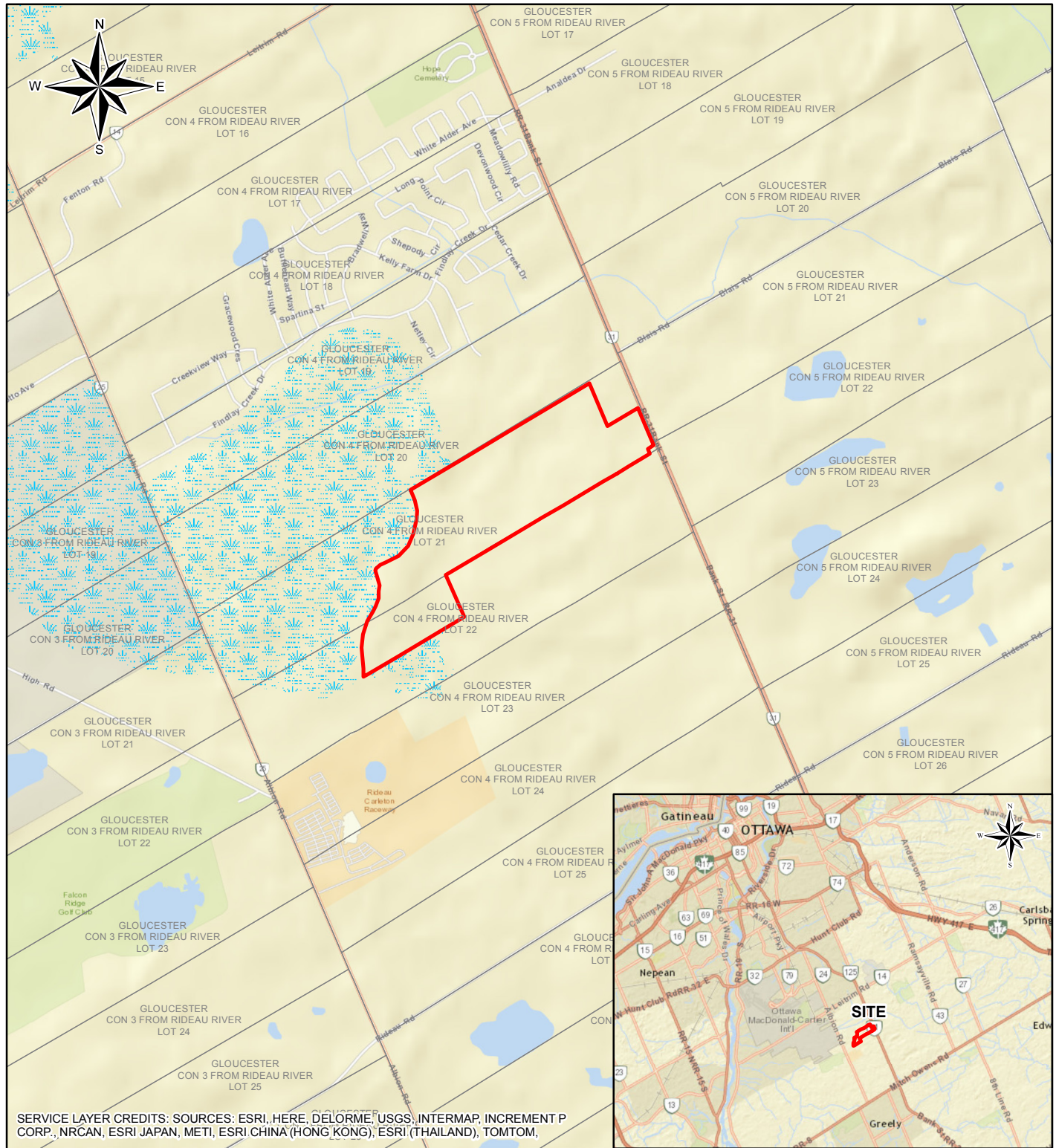


Image 11: Front of 1837 Bank of Montreal Half Penny [Rear: "Province Du Bas Canada Un Sou", Front: "Bank Token Concordia Salus City Bank 1837 Half Penny"] (Field 3, Sub-op A) (1311210083-D058).

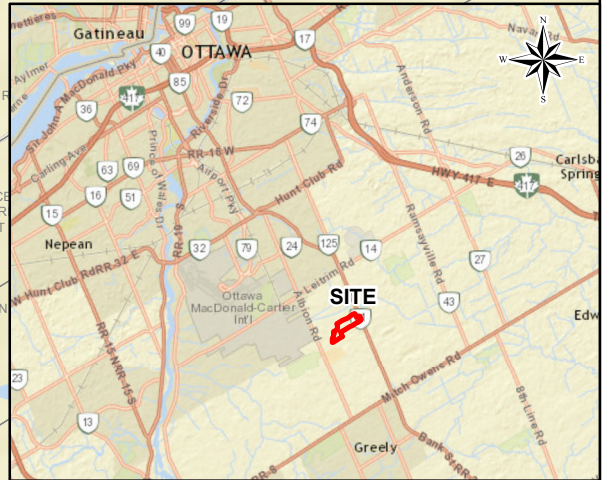


10.0 MAPS

N:\Active\2013\1121 - Geotechnical\13-1121-0083 Remer and Idone Lands\Spatial_IMG(S\MXD)\Reporting\Phase1\021_ArchStage2\1311210083-1021-01.mxd



SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM,



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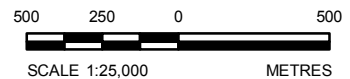
- REMER LANDS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP/CONCESSION/LOT
- WETLAND

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT No. 13-1121-0083/1021

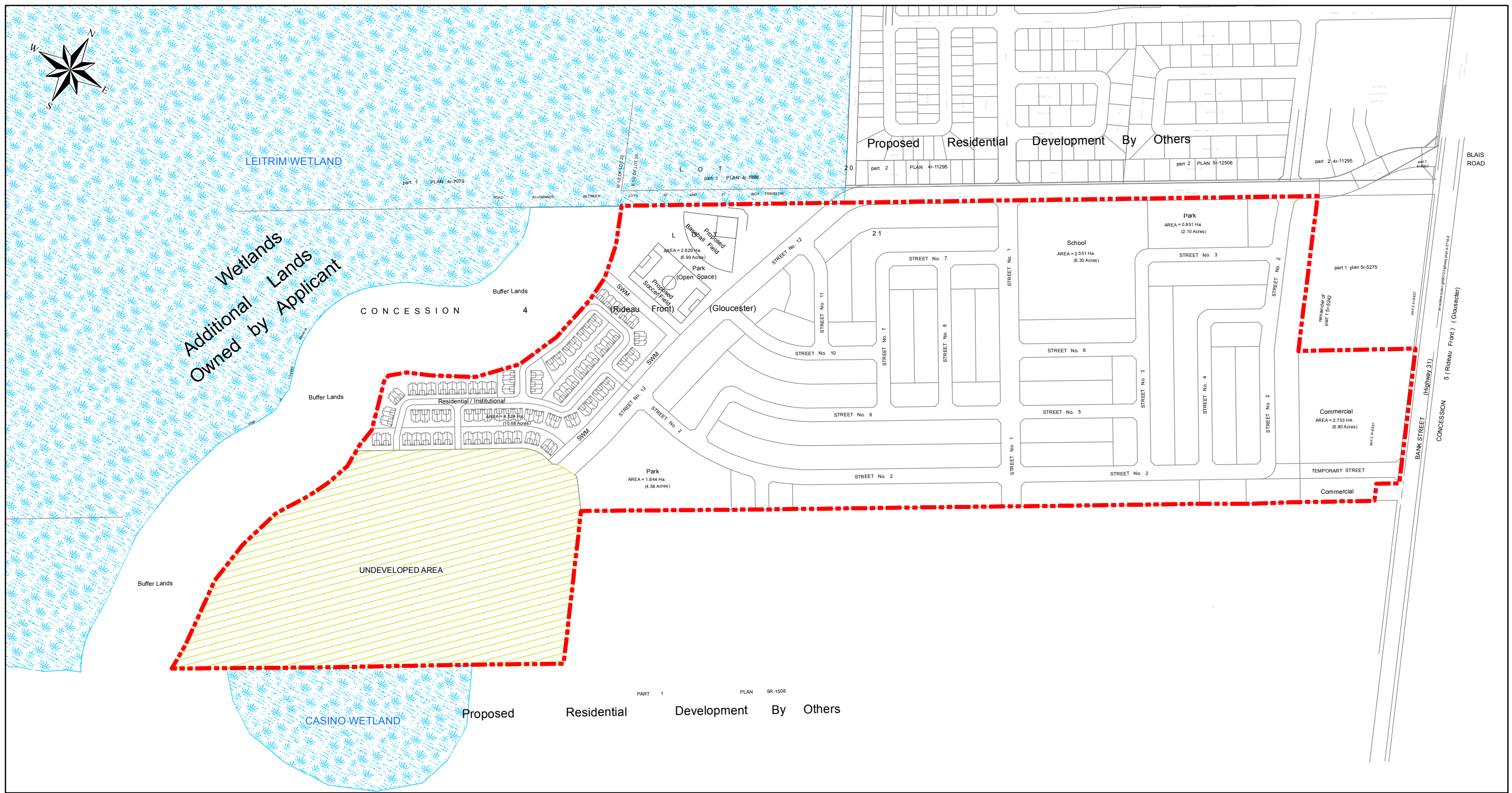
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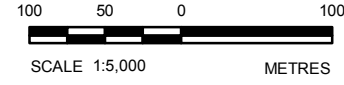


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REVIEW	HJD	2014-09-11	REV. 0.0
			MAP 1

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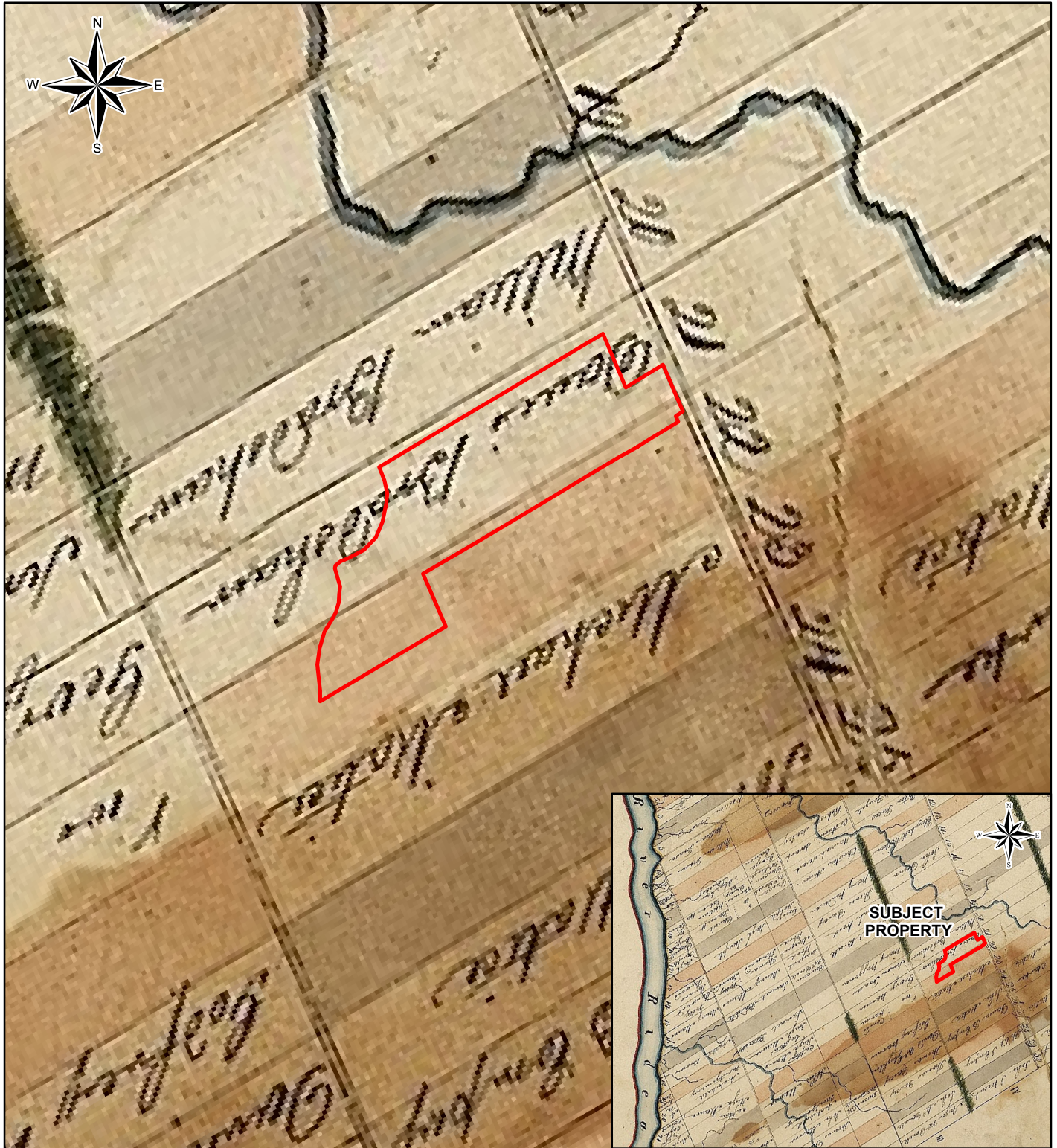
- LEGEND**
- REMER LANDS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
 - UNDEVELOPED AREA
 - WETLAND AREA



NOTE
THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 13-1121-0083/1021.

REFERENCE
BASE DATA PLAN PROVIDED IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT BY IBI GROUP.
LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: TM ZONE 9

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE REMER LANDS			
TITLE			
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		MAP 2	



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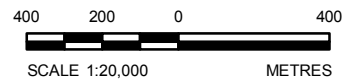
REMER LANDS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING
GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT No. 13-1121-0083/1021

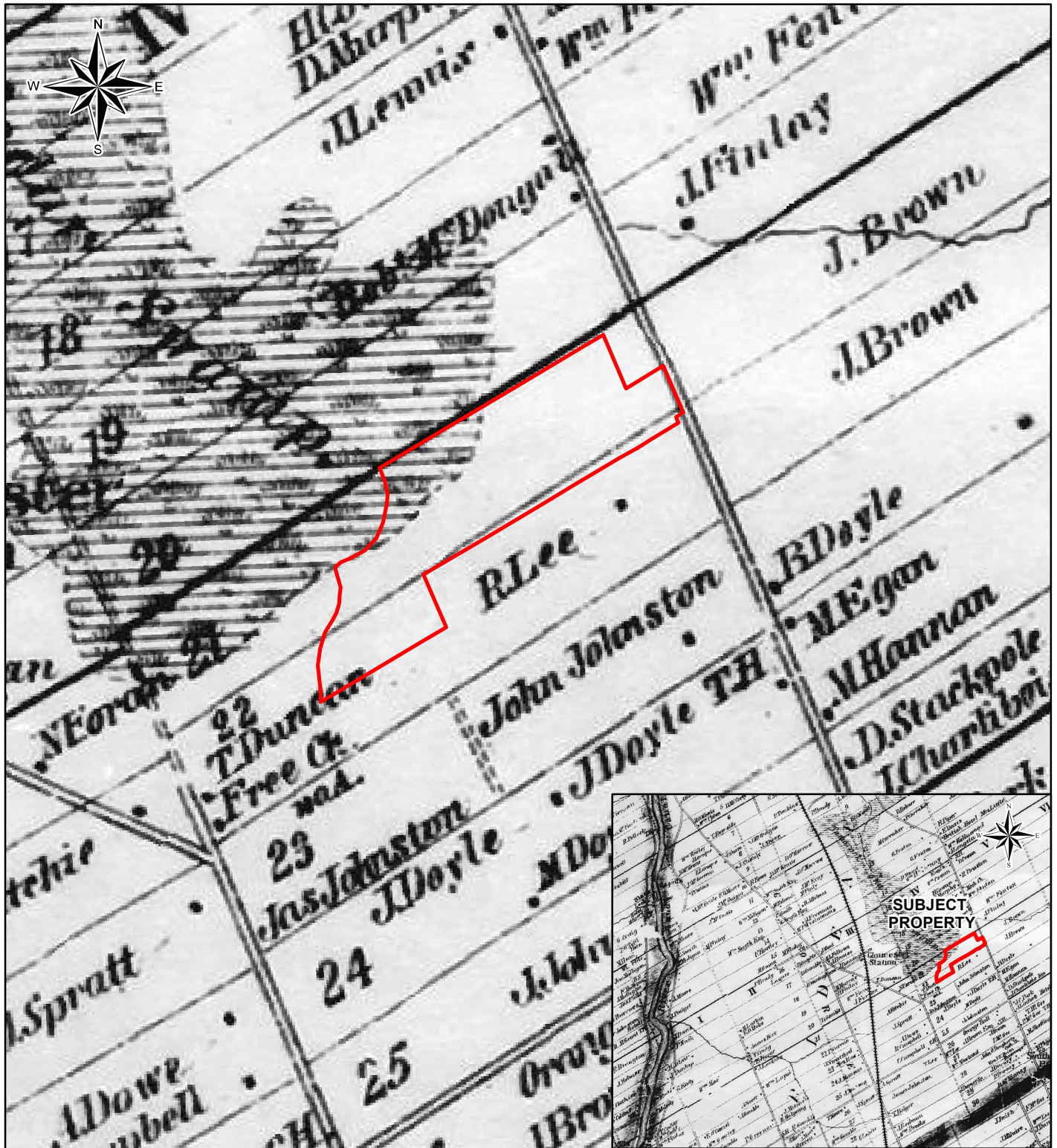
REFERENCE

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DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9



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TITLE			
1825 COFFIN MAP			
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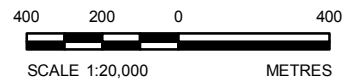
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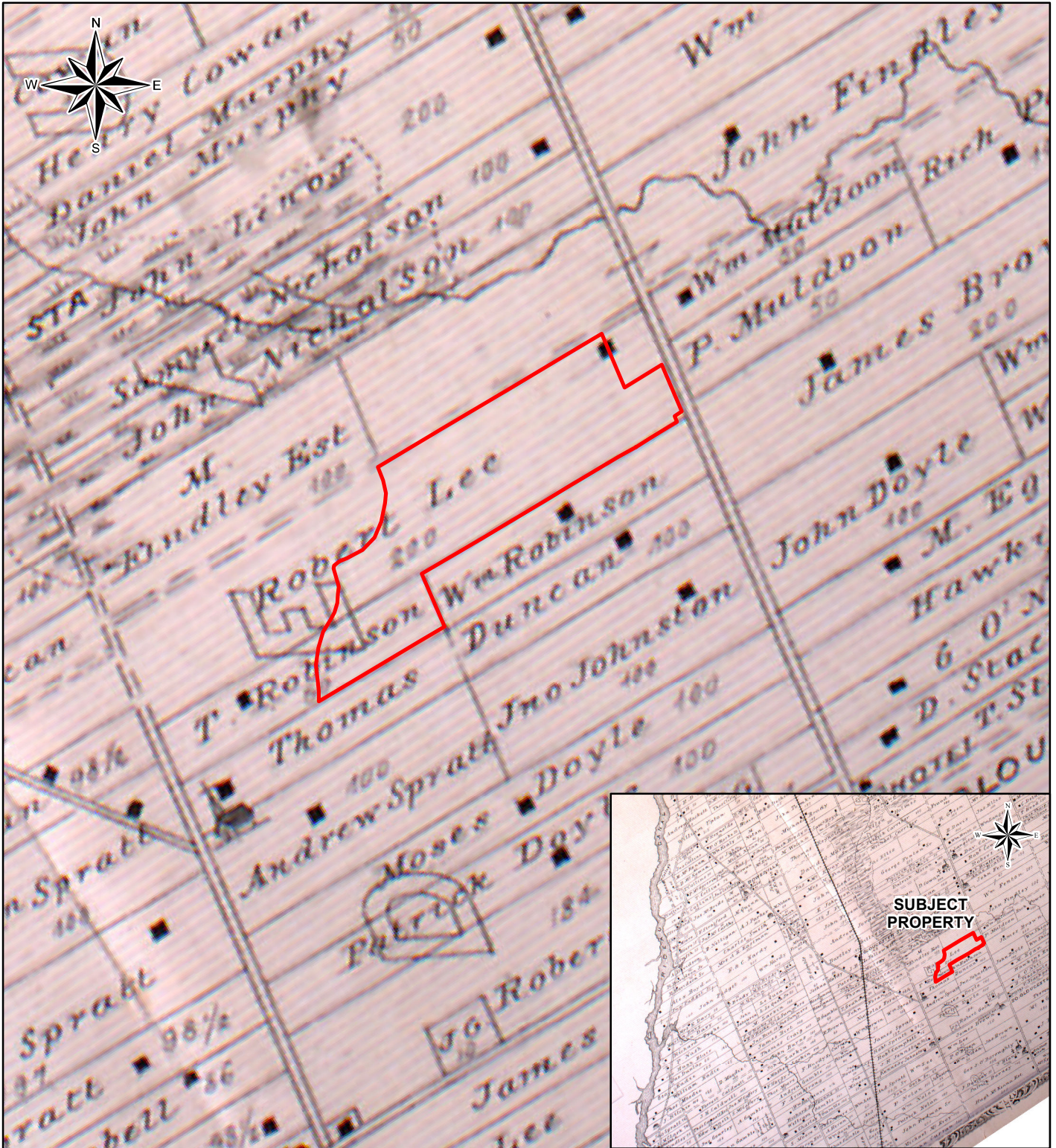
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REFERENCE

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 DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9



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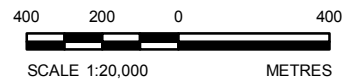
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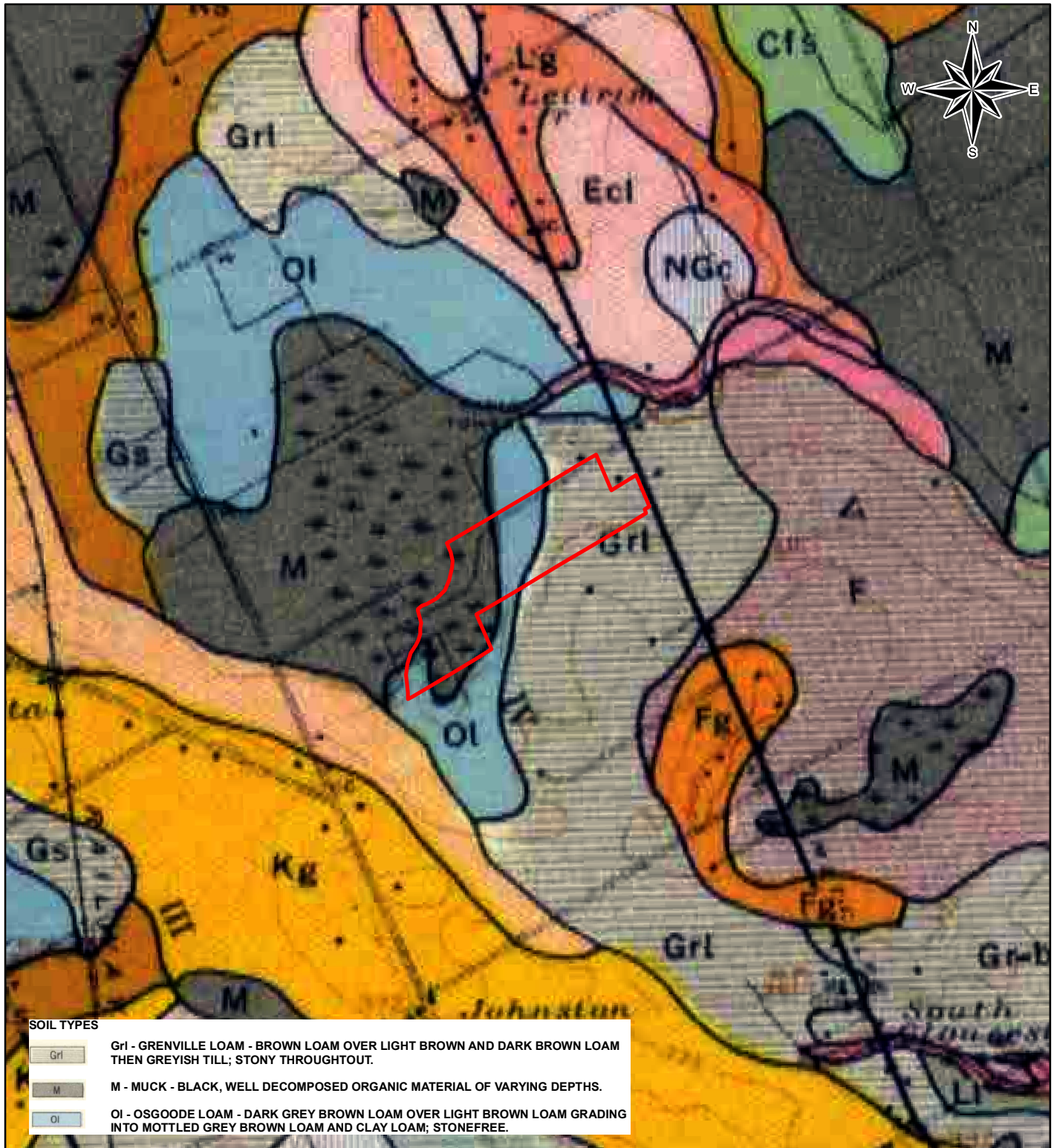
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 OF THE REMER LANDS

TITLE
1879 BELDEN MAP

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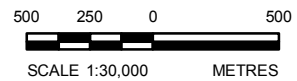
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REFERENCE

SOIL MAP OF CARLETON COUNTY; SOIL SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, AND THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS SERVICE, DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA.
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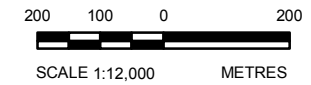
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			MAP 6

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REMER LANDS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY



NOTE

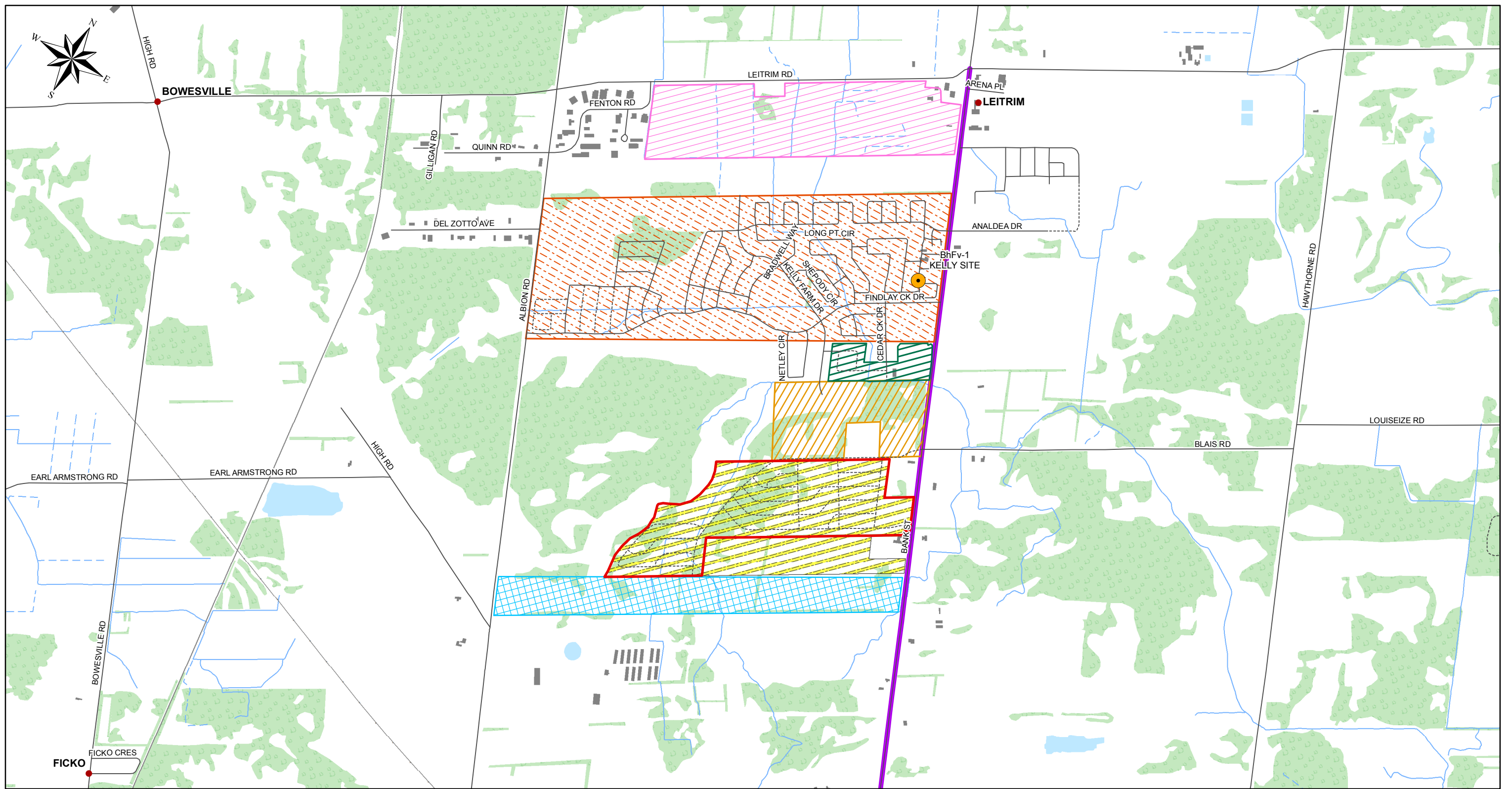
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 1996 AIR PHOTO, NATIONAL AIR PHOTO LIBRARY, ROLL # A31732, PHOTO # 211, DATE: 5/29/1996, SCALE: 1:15000.
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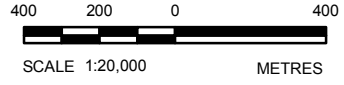


LEGEND

- PLACENAME
- ROAD (OPERATIONAL)
- - - - ROAD (PROPOSED)
- RAILWAY
- UTILITY LINE
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- - - - WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT
- WATER AREA, PERMANENT
- WOODED AREA
- REMER LANDS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

- PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**
- 1. STAGE 1/2 GOLDER ASSOCIATES 2011
 - 2. STAGE 1/2 MOUNT MCGOVERN CO. LTD. 2001
 - 3. STAGE 1 AND 2 GOLDER ASSOCIATES 2008 AND 2009
 - 4. STAGE 1/2 MCGOVERN HERITAGE 2007
 - 5. STAGE 1/2 ADAMS HERITAGE
 - 6. STAGE 1, GOLDER ASSOCIATES 2012
 - 7. STAGE 1 GOLDER ASSOCIATES 2013

- 8. BhFv-1, KELLY SITE



NOTE

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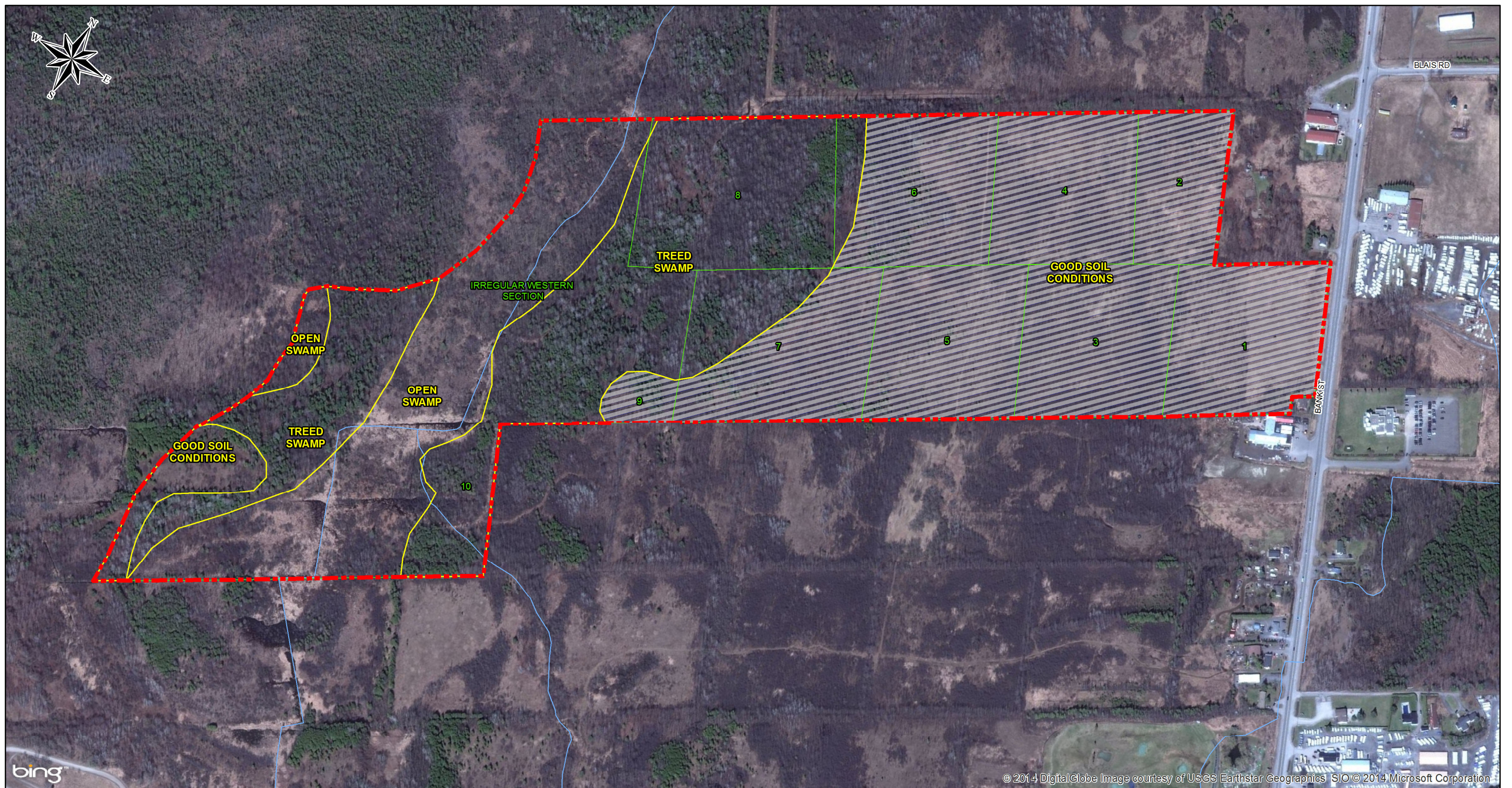
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PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE REMER LANDS			
TITLE			
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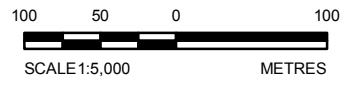


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LEGEND

- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT
- FIELD NUMBER
- REMER LANDS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- STAGE 2 AREA OF COVERAGE
- LAND TYPE*
 - GOOD SOIL CONDITIONS - MODERATELY WELL DRAINED TO WELL DRAINED LOAM
 - TREED SWAMP - POORLY DRAINED TO SATURATED MIX OF ALDER, CEDAR, ASH AND SPRUCE
 - OPEN SWAMP



NOTE

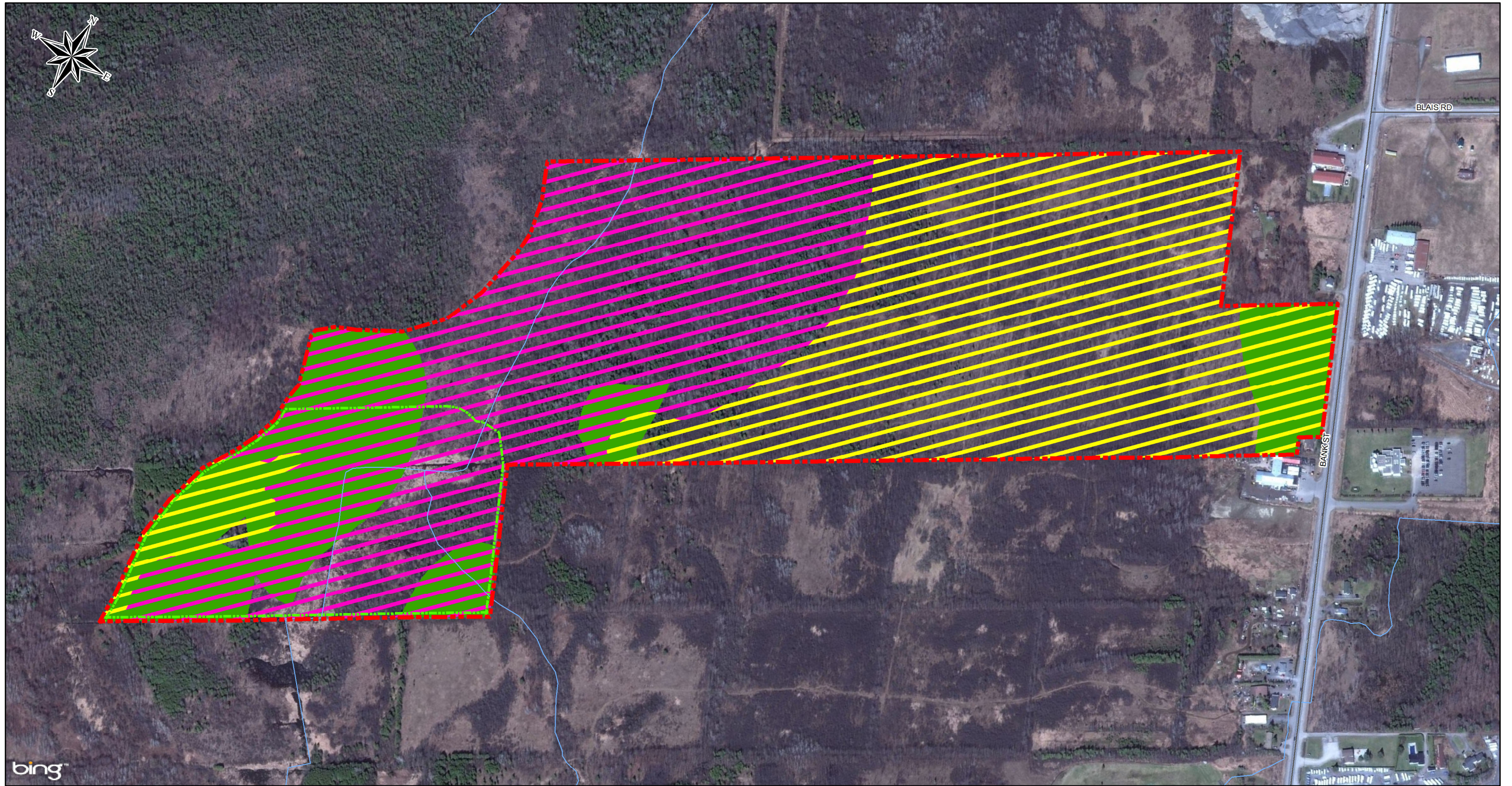
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* VEGETATION COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES ARE GENERAL.

REFERENCE

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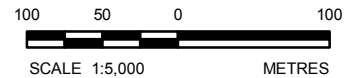
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	REVIEW	HJD 2014-09-11	
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LEGEND

- ROAD (OPERATIONAL)
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT
- WATER AREA, PERMANENT
- REMER LANDS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL BASED ON MTCS STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES (2011)
- UNTESTABLE - HABITUALLY WET AREA
- CITY OF OTTAWA MASTER PLAN, ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- PROPOSED AREA OF IMPACT



NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 13-1121-0083/1021.

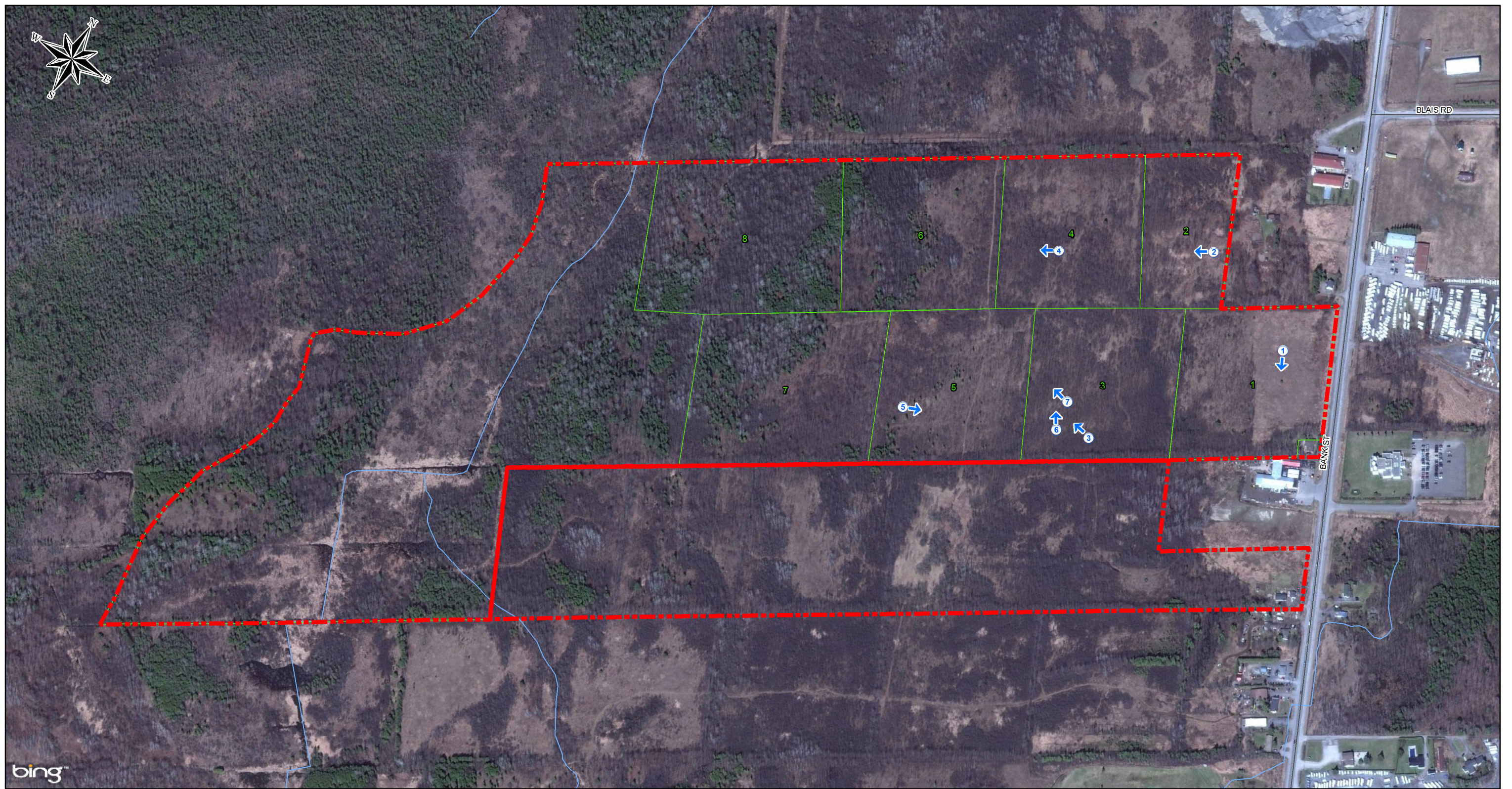
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 PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9

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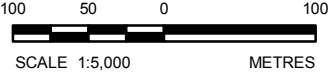


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LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- REMER LANDS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- ROAD (OPERATIONAL)
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT
- WATER AREA, PERMANENT
- FIELD NUMBER



NOTE

THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 13-1121-0083/1021.

REFERENCE

LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2012. ROAD DATA PROVIDED BY AECOM CANADA LTD.
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PROJECT			
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE REMER LANDS			
TITLE			
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GIS	BR	2014-04-10	
CHECK	HJD	2014-09-11	
REVIEW	HJD	2014-09-11	
Golder Associates Ottawa, Ontario		MAP 11	



CLOSURE

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

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Brandy Lockhart, M.MA.
Archaeologist

Hugh Daechsel, M.A.
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

BL/HJD/ca

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APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue



APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1311210083-D001	Crew digging test pits in Field 1	S	9/19/2013	SJ
1311210083-D002	Disturbance from Excavator in Field 1	E	9/19/2013	SJ
1311210083-D003	Example test pit from Field 1	N/A	9/19/2013	SJ
1311210083-D004	Example test pit from Field 1	N/A	9/19/2013	SJ
1311210083-D005	Positive Test Pit in Field 1	N/A	9/20/2013	SJ
1311210083-D006	Positive Test Pit in Field 1	N/A	9/20/2013	SJ
1311210083-D007	Positive Test Pit in Field 1	N/A	9/20/2013	SJ
1311210083-D008	General Location of Positive test pit in Field 1	E	9/20/2013	SJ
1311210083-D009	General Location of Positive test pit in Field 1	S	9/20/2013	SJ
1311210083-D010	Crew digging test pits in Field 3	W	9/23/2013	SJ
1311210083-D011	Crew digging test pits in Field 3 open area	W	9/25/2013	IN
1311210083-D012	Crew digging test pits in Field 3 brush	E	9/25/2013	IN
1311210083-D013	Crew digging test pits in meadow area	W	9/26/2013	IN
1311210083-D014	Crew digging test pit in clear line	W	9/26/2013	HT
1311210083-D015	Typical Field 3 Test pit soil conditions	N/A	9/26/2013	HT
1311210083-D016	Positive Test Pit TP104 in Field 3	N/A	9/27/2013	HT
1311210083-D017	Crew testing findspot in Remer Field 3	E	9/27/2013	HT
1311210083-D018	General Location of findspot in Field 3	N	9/27/2013	HT
1311210083-D019	View of end of excavation of 1st 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	W	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D020	View of end of excavation of 1st 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	S	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D021	View of end of excavation of 1st 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	E	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D022	View of end of excavation of 1st 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	N	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D023	Close up of potential feature in 1st 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	S	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D024	2nd 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	N	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D025	2nd 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	N	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D026	Soil profile of 2nd 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	E	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D027	2nd 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	S	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D028	General Area of 2nd 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	S	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D029	General Area of 2nd 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	E	10/1/2013	SJ



APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1311210083-D030	General Area of 2nd 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	W	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D031	2nd 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1 backfilled	E	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D032	General Area of 1st 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	N	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D033	General Area of 1st 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1	NE	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D034	1st 1x1 at Field 3 Findspot 1 backfilled	NW	10/1/2013	SJ
1311210083-D035	1st 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1	N	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D036	1st 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1	N	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D037	1st 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1	E	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D038	General area of 1st 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1	N	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D039	General area of 1st 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1	N	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D040	2nd 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1	N	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D041	General area of 2nd 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1	NE	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D042	3rd 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1	N	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D043	3rd 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1	E	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D044	General area of 3rd 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1	N	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D045	2nd 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1 backfilled	W	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D046	1st 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1 backfilled	W	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D047	3rd 1x1 at Field 5 Findspot 1 backfilled	E	10/2/2013	SJ
1311210083-D048	Crew digging test pits in meadow area of Field 5	E	10/4/2013	SJ
1311210083-D049	Crew digging test pits in meadow area of Field 5	E	10/8/2013	SJ
1311210083-D050	Crew digging test pits in Field 6	N	10/9/2013	SJ
1311210083-D051	Crew digging test pits in Field 4	W	10/10/2013	SJ
1311210083-D052	General conditions in east end of Field 2	W	10/15/2013	SJ
1311210083-D053	Ceramic decoration types clockwise from Upper left from Field 3 Findspot 1 Test pits (TP): blue transfer (TP W of Sub-Op A), blue edge (TP W of Sub-Op B), blue edge (TP SW of Sub-Op A), hand painted (TP SE of Sub-Op B), hand painted (TP WNW of Sub-Op A), blue sponged x2 (TP NE of Sub-Op A), industrial slip (TP 101), industrial slip (TP W of Sub-Op B)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ



APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1311210083-D054	Ceramic decoration types clockwise from Upper left from Field 3 Findspot 1 Test pits (TP): blue transfer (TP W of Sub-Op A), blue edge (TP W of Sub-Op B), blue edge (TP SW of Sub-Op A), hand painted (TP SE of Sub-Op B), hand painted (TP WNW of Sub-Op A), blue sponged x2 (TP NE of Sub-Op A), industrial slip (TP 101), industrial slip (TP W of Sub-Op B)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D055	Calcined bone (Field 3 Findspot 1 TP SW of Sub-Op B)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D056	Glass shards from wine bottle (Field 3 Findspot 1 TP100)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D057	Glass shards from wine bottle (Field 3 Findspot 1 TP100)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D058	Front of 1837 Bank of Montreal Half Penny [Rear: "Province Du Bas Canada Un Sou", Front: "Bank Token Concordia Salus City Bank 1837 Half Penny"] (Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D059	Rear of 1837 Bank of Montreal Half Penny [Rear: "Province Du Bas Canada Un Sou", Front: "Bank Token Concordia Salus City Bank 1837 Half Penny"] (Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D060	Pearlware from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D061	Blue sponged decorated RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D062	Blue transfer print decorated RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D063	Blue transfer print decorated RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D064	Hand painted RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D065	Hand painted RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D066	Blue edge decorated RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D067	Blue edge decorated RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D068	Industrial slip decorated RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D069	Industrial slip decorated RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ



APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1311210083-D070	Left to Right from Field 3 Findspot 1: Horseshoe (Sub-Op A), Hand wrought nail (Sub-Op B)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D071	Left to Right from Field 3 Findspot 1: Horseshoe (Sub-Op A), Hand wrought nail (Sub-Op B)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D072	Course Red Earthenware sherds, brown slip from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op B	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D073	Course Red Earthenware sherds, brown slip from Field 3 Findspot 1 Sub-Op B	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D074	Pink transfer print decorated RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 TP SW of Sub-Op B	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D075	Pink transfer print decorated RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 TP SW of Sub-Op B	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D076	Pink transfer print decorated RWE from Field 3 Findspot 1 TP SW of Sub-Op B	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D077	Metal objects from Field 5 Findspot 1 Top to bottom: iron strap (Sub-Op A), wrought nail (TP4), lath wrought nail (Sub-Op B), wrought nail (TP W of Sub-Op B), iron file (TP3)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D078	Metal objects from Field 5 Findspot 1 Top to bottom: iron strap (Sub-Op A), wrought nail (TP4), lath wrought nail (Sub-Op B), wrought nail (TP W of Sub-Op B), iron file (TP3)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D079	Metal objects from Field 5 Findspot 1 Top to bottom: iron strap (Sub-Op A), wrought nail (TP4), lath wrought nail (Sub-Op B), wrought nail (TP W of Sub-Op B), iron file (TP3)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D080	Ceramic decoration types Field 5 Findspot 1 left to right: blue edge (TP NW of Sub-Op B), blue floral hand painted (TP SW of Sub-Op B), pink hand painted (TP N of Sub-Op C), blue hand painted (Sub-Op A), green hand painted (Sub-Op B)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D081	Ceramic decoration types Field 5 Findspot 1 left to right: blue edge (TP NW of Sub-Op B), blue floral hand painted (TP SW of Sub-Op B), pink hand painted (TP N of Sub-Op C), blue hand painted (Sub-Op A), green hand painted (Sub-Op B)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ



APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
1311210083-D082	Ceramic decoration types Field 5 Findspot 1 left to right: blue edge (TP NW of Sub-Op B), blue floral hand painted (TP SW of Sub-Op B), pink hand painted (TP N of Sub-Op C), blue hand painted (Sub-Op A), green hand painted (Sub-Op B)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D083	Pipe bowl fragment from Field 5 Findspot 1 Sub-Op A	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D084	Glass shards from Field 5 Findspot 1 left to right: wine bottle (TP5), window glass (TP NE of Sub-Op C)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D085	Glass shards from Field 5 Findspot 1 left to right: wine bottle (TP5), window glass (TP NE of Sub-Op C)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D086	Glass shards from Field 5 Findspot 1 left to right: wine bottle (TP5), window glass (TP NE of Sub-Op C)	N/A	11/11/2013	SJ
1311210083-D087	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL
1311210083-D088	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL
1311210083-D089	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL
1311210083-D090	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL
1311210083-D091	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL
1311210083-D092	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL
1311210083-D093	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL
1311210083-D094	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL
1311210083-D095	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL
1311210083-D096	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL
1311210083-D097	Onondaga Saugeen point from Field 1	N/A	12/9/2013	BL

BL – Brandy Lockhart

SJ – Stephen Jarrett

IN – Ibrahim Nouredine

HT – Heather Tulloch

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APPENDIX B

Artifact Inventory



APPENDIX B
Artifact Catalogue

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
3A	453738, 5017538	stone	onondaga	arms/ammunition	ammunition	projectile	complete	Saugeen	woodland: middle			1	side notched, max l=42.23, max w=20.47, hafting w=15.63, thickness=6.8mm
Field 3		ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	handle	indeterminate			burnt	1	TP west of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP south of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	TP west of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	pink			2	TP south west of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/ footrim	indeterminate			burnt	1	TP west of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			1	TP south east of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	pink			2	TP south of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome			2	TP east of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	TP north of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	TP west north west of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP east of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	TP north east of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	TP south of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	TP east of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	TP west north west of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	TP west of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	TP north west of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	TP south west of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	TP south east of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	TP south of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			1	TP north east of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			1	TP south east of Sub-op A



APPENDIX B
Artifact Catalogue

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue/pink			2	TP south of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	TP west of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	hand painted	blue			1	TP south east of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: bread (3-7")	body	edge decorated: blue	indeterminate			1	TP south of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	edge decorated: blue	indeterminate			1	TP north west of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped			1	TP south east of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped			1	TP west of Sub-op A
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped			1	TP west of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	indeterminate		burnt	1	TP north west of Sub-op B
Field 3		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	rim line: black			1	TP west of Sub-op A
Field 3		fauna	bone	food/beverage		mammal	incomplete				calcined	1	TP south west of Sub-op B
Field 3		glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	TP north east of Sub-op A
Field 3		glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP north west of Sub-op B
Field 3		glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			1	TP south east of Sub-op A
Field 3		glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			1	TP west of Sub-op A
Field 3		glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	TP north west of Sub-op A
Field 3		glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	TP west of Sub-op A
Field 3		glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	TP south west of Sub-op B
3A	453578, 5017445	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain	clear/colourless			1	
3A	453578, 5017445	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
3A	453578, 5017445	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			5	one sherd cable?



APPENDIX B
Artifact Catalogue

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
3A	453578, 5017445	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			4	
3A	453578, 5017445	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
3A	453578, 5017445	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome			5	
3A	453578, 5017445	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			25	
3A	453578, 5017445	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped			9	
3A	453578, 5017445	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
3A	453578, 5017445	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	commerce	coin: half penny	complete	1837				1	habitant token
3A	453578, 5017445	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	horse equipment: horseshoe	incomplete					1	
3B	453587, 5017431	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			4	
3B	453587, 5017431	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	brown/orange
3B	453587, 5017431	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
3B	453587, 5017431	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			19	
3B	453587, 5017431	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			2	
3B	453587, 5017431	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
3B	453587, 5017431	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	indeterminate	green			2	
3B	453587, 5017431	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped			3	1 burnt
3B	453587, 5017431	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		3	
3B	453587, 5017431	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
3B	453587, 5017431	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
Field 3	453583, 5017438	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP 100
Field 3	453583, 5017438	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate	burnt	2	TP 100



APPENDIX B
Artifact Catalogue

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
Field 3	453586, 5017441	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	TP 101
Field 3	453586, 5017441	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP 101
Field 3	453586, 5017441	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	TP 101
Field 3	453577, 5017436	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	TP 102
Field 3	453577, 5017436	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	TP 102
Field 3	453577, 5017443	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	edge decorated: blue	indeterminate			1	TP 103
Field 3	453575, 501745	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP 104
Field 3	453570, 5017473	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP 105
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	blue			1	TP south west of Sub-op B
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	pink			1	TP north of Sub-op C
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP east of Sub-op A
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP east of Sub-op C
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP north east of Sub-op B
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP north west of Sub-op C
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP south of Sub-op C
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP south west of Sub-op B
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	TP south west of Sub-op B
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	TP south east of Sub-op A
Field 5		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed straight lines/scalloped			1	TP north west of Sub-op B
Field 5		glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			1	TP north east of Sub-op C



APPENDIX B
Artifact Catalogue

Prov. 1	Prov. 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
Field 5		glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	blue: light			1	TP south of Sub-op C
Field 5		metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	TP south east of Sub-op A
Field 5		metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead	sharp	wrought		1	TP west of Sub-op B
5A	453479, 5017490	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
5A	453479, 5017490	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	blue			2	
5A	453479, 5017490	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
5B	453490, 5017490	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	green			1	
5B	453490, 5017490	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
5B	453490, 5017490	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		2	
5B	453490, 5017490	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	blue: light	indeterminate		1	
5B	453490, 5017490	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rosehead	sharp	wrought		1	
5C	453474, 5017483	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
Field 5	453485, 5017486	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	indeterminate		indeterminate	body	indeterminate			burnt	1	TP 1
Field 5	453485, 5017488	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	TP 2
Field 5	453474, 5017486	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP 3
Field 5	453474, 5017486	metal	iron	tools/equipment	indeterminate	tool: file	incomplete					1	TP 3, half moon shape
Field 5	453477, 5017484	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	TP 4
Field 5	453479, 5017480	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive			1	TP 5
Field 5	453472, 5017491	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	TP 6

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