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REVISED REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Residential Subdivision, Concession 5 Rideau Front Part Lot 18, Part Lot 19 Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario

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REPORT



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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 entire report.

Golder Associates Limited (“Golder”) was retained by Claridge Homes Corporation (“Claridge Homes”) to complete a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment prior to the proposed development for a study area comprising 25.3 hectares located on Part of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, Ontario.

The proposed development includes a residential subdivision consisting of single homes and townhouse complexes. This Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment is required as supporting documentation for Zoning By-law Amendment and Plan of Subdivision applications triggered by the *Planning Act* (Regulation 544/06). The study area is owned by the Claridge Homes and permission to access the study area for the purposes of completing the archaeological investigation was provided by Jim Burghout representing Claridge Homes.

The principal objectives of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was to identify known archaeological sites on and within the vicinity of the study area, to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property under investigation and test the study area for material cultural residues which would identify archaeologically significant deposits.

Due to the identified archaeological potential for 15.27 hectares of the 25.3 hectare Stage 1 study area, a Stage 2 archaeological investigation was completed. The Stage 2 assessment identified one artifact represented by a machine cut nail. The area of the positive test pit was intensified, but no additional archaeologically significant resources were observed. Based on the lack of additional heritage resources within the Stage 2 study area, the lone artifact is suggested to represent an isolated find spot and does not warrant additional archaeological investigations.

This Stage 1 and 2 archaeological investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) The historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and stone barn foundation identified in Operation 3 have no further cultural heritage value or interest and no further archaeological assessment is required. As a consequence, it is recommended that the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport issue a letter concurring that no additional archaeological investigations are required for the study area; and,
- 2) Should development extend beyond the boundary of the study area identified in this report, further archaeological investigations may be required based on the archaeological potential of the general vicinity.



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

This Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed to identify known archaeological and heritage resources on or in the vicinity of the study area, as well as to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property. The report will determine if additional archaeological assessments are required. The objectives of a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment are based on principals outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act (Consolidated 2007)* and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (2011)*. More specifically, this Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed with the following objectives:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential and determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring additional archaeological assessment;
- To document archaeological resources on the property;
- Determine whether further work within the study area is required based on findings of the current investigation; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified, if applicable.

1.2 Development Context

This Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed for the identified study area comprising 25.3 hectares located on Part of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, Ontario. (Maps 1 and 2, pp. 40 and 41). The Stage 2 field assessment was undertaken prior to any disturbance to the environmental landscape by the proposed development.

The proposed development includes a residential subdivision consisting of single homes and townhouse complexes (Map 3, p. 42). This Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment is required as supporting documentation for Zoning By-law Amendment and Plan of Subdivision applications triggered by the *Planning Act* (Regulation 544/06).

The study area is owned by the Claridge Homes Corporation and permission to access the study area for the purposes of completing the archaeological investigation was provided by Jim Burghout representing Claridge Homes.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Historic Documentation

The amount of published information of the history of Gloucester Township is limited, however there are several histories of Carleton County that provide insights into its early settlement. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden, 1879) provides an early account of the Township. Some information on Gloucester Township can also be extracted from *Carleton Saga* (Walker & Walker, 1968) and *Gloucester Roots* (Kemp, ed. 1991) and more specifically of the study area and *Bowesville: A Place to Remember* (Johnston, 1988) focuses on the former settlement of Bowesville and the surrounding area.



Furthermore, the Gloucester Historical Society has numerous files dealing with specific families and properties within Gloucester Township and specifically the history of St. James' Church found in Glenn Clark's *St. James' Leirim: The Story of the First English Church of Gloucester Township* (Clark, 2006).

The Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACACs) for the former Cities of Nepean and Gloucester completed inventories of heritage buildings within their jurisdictions. These files are now held by the City of Ottawa Archives.

1.3.2 Regional Aboriginal History

The present understanding of the sequence of human activity in the Ottawa area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea is very incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of prehistoric occupation based on archaeological investigations in south-eastern Ontario.

Human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 10,000 years. These first peoples, referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indians, moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. Paleo-Indian sites and find spots have been located in south-western Ontario along the strand lines of glacial Lake Algonquin (in the area that is now southern Georgian Bay), and along the north shore of Lake Ontario. Little is known of their life-style, though surviving evidence suggests that they were highly mobile hunters and gatherers, relying on caribou, small game and wild plants for subsistence.

The Ottawa area remained very much on the fringe of occupation at this time: the ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and the Ottawa River would be the most likely places to find traces of Paleo-Indian remains. As it is speculated that Parliament Hill would have been part of such an earlier shoreline, the Hill is a candidate location for late Paleo-Indian occupation. To date, however, no Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded in the immediate area, although a Late Paleo-Indian Period Dovetail point was recovered in Ottawa South 100 years ago (Pilon & Fox, 2015).

During the succeeding Archaic Period (c.7000 to 1000 B.C.), the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions. While Archaic groups continued as hunter-gatherers, their tool kit became more diversified. Ground stone tools such as adzes and gouges first appeared, reflecting the construction of dugout canoes or other heavy woodworking activities. By the middle to late Archaic Period, extensive trade networks had developed, introducing among other things copper from the north shore of Lake Superior into the Ottawa area.

The first substantial occupation within the Ottawa area likely occurred during the Archaic Period. Archaic sites have been found on Allumette Island and Morrison's Island, approximately 100 kilometres west along the Ottawa River from Ottawa, and to the south both at Brockville and along the north shore of Lake Ontario. Late Archaic sites have been found in the Rideau Lakes, in Renfrew and Pontiac Counties and along the South Nation River at Jessup's Falls. Archaic components have also been identified north of the study area at Leamy Lake near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, in the Rideau Lakes (Watson, 1982).

The Woodland Period (c.1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550) was characterized by the introduction of ceramics. The extensive trade networks continued to grow through the early part of the period, reaching their peak by A.D. 200, when they covered most of North America.

Around A.D. 800 domesticated plants were introduced to the area—corn, beans and squash being the main crops. This shift in subsistence strategy also led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages, many of which were surrounded by palisades.



While there is clear evidence of these developments in much of southern Ontario, the Ottawa Valley seems to have remained largely an area utilized by mobile hunters and gatherers. At the end of the Woodland Period there appears to have been increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes. Hostilities with the Iroquois tribes of what is now the western New York State area caused the Huron to move from the north shore of Lake Ontario to the south shore of Georgian Bay. As a result, occupation in the Ottawa area seems to have been limited to travel along the rivers by Huron groups as well as some hunting and gathering by local Algonquin populations.

Late Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. A number of poorly documented Woodland find spots are known for the general study area (Jameison, 1989).

1.3.3 European Contact and Initial Settlement in the Ottawa Valley

At the time of initial contact, the French documented three Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright 1987: Plate 18). 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 Nation River basin north of the study area. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were undoubtedly used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time. The recovery of European trade goods (i.e., iron axes, copper kettle pieces and glass beads) from Native sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin has provided evidence of the extent of contact between Natives and the fur traders during this period. The English, upon assuming possession of New France, continued to use the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor.

Etienne Brulé is reported to be the first European in the region. He traveled up the Ottawa River in 1610, three years before Champlain. For the next two centuries, the Ottawa River served as a major route for explorers, traders and missionaries. The first significant European settlement of the region did not occur for almost 200 years when the United Empire Loyalists and their immigrants began to move to lands along the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers in the early nineteenth century.

Settlement in the Ottawa area was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late eighteenth century. 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 Osgoode) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River. At this time the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe, 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.

1.3.4 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 1938, 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.



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

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). The earliest available assessment roll for Gloucester Township dates 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). 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 4, p. 43).

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).

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, p. 43).

According to Belden's description of Gloucester Township in 1879:

One of the earliest settlements in the Township, aside from that at Billings', as well as one of the most important, is the neighbourhood known as South Gloucester, about twelve miles from Ottawa. The Johnstons, Skeffingtons, Lees, McGees, Browns and Gambles were among the earliest to locate there. Hugh McKenna and James Telford, elsewhere spoken of, were considered as belonging to the "South" settlement. There is a hotel, P.O., church, and school here, and many fine farms and wealthy farmers in the neighbourhood. (Belden, 1879)

Belden's map of 1879 shows the South Gloucester Post Office along with the hotel and an Orange Hall at the present intersection of Bank Street and Rideau Road (Map 4, p. 43). The church and an associated cemetery were located to the south, on Lot 28, Concession 4. A small wooden chapel may have been erected on this site as early as the 1830s. The earliest known school was a log building immediately south of the church on Lot 29. The Belden plan also shows a blacksmiths shop and a store on the east side of Bank Street on the south half of Lot 29, Concession 5.

Further north, the village of Leitrim developed slightly later 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, p. 43). 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).

1.3.5 Study Area Specific History

Documents reviewed in order to develop the property history of the study area include the Land Registry Abstract Indices held at the Land Registry Office in Ottawa, the available assessment rolls and census records held at the National Archives of Canada (1834 to 1891), available nineteenth century maps including the William Coffin map of 1825, Walling map of 1863, and the Belden map of 1879 (Map 4, p. 43), twentieth century topographic map from 1906 (Map 4, p. 43), and aerial photographs held at the National air Photo Library and dating between 1945 to 1984 (Map 5, p. 44).

The first definite evidence of occupation near the study area dates to 1834 when James Johnston was listed in the Gloucester assessment roll on Lot 25, Concession 4. Historical records state that he acquired the land in the early 1820s and officially bought the property in 1829 from John Mattice based on the land registry abstract.

Shortly after the Johnston's settled on their lot, a small number of other immigrants, mostly from Northern Ireland, followed. By 1828 written accounts state that William Fenton arrived from Ireland and settled on Lot 18, Concession 5 (GHS, 1987). By 1863, Lot 19, Concession 5 appears to have been occupied by William Fenton and the Methodist Church. The Walling map placed the Methodist church in the northwest corner of Lot 18, outside the current study area, and "W. Fenton" on both lots with a dwelling along Bank Street just south of the church (Map 4, p. 43). His family could not be found in the 1861 census but the land registry indicated that William Fenton was granted Crown Patent in 1860 for Lot 18 and sometime after 1832 for Lot 19. Written accounts suggest an earlier arrival of the Fenton family (GHS, 1987). Apparently William Fenton arrived on the same boat as Henry Cowan from Leitrim Ireland in 1828. It is known, however, that William did arrive prior to 1860 because records state that Fenton donated land for a church and cemetery in 1837.

The Belden map listed William Fenton on the south 67 acres of Lot 18 and all 200 acres of Lot 19, Concession 5 (Map 4, p. 43). The difference in title appears on the north 133 acres of Lot 18, Concession 5 which William Fenton had to his son John Fenton. A registered transaction was not officially made between John and William Fenton but in 1871, John is still listed as living at home with his widowed father William (62 years) and five siblings. He was described as a laborer living in a one story home. William Fenton's house south of the church is depicted on the Belden map in the same location as the wood house shown on the 1906 topographic map (Map 4, p. 43). According to the land registry abstract, John Lenox died in 1885, leaving the lot to his family which included his wife Catherine and four children. His house remained on the 1879 Belden map and 1906 topographic map at the same location as was depicted on the 1863 Walling map.

Sometime between 1879 and 1906, a laneway was established within the study area leading from Bank Street to a structure located almost a kilometre east of Bank Street, ending just east of the study area (Map 4, p. 43). This laneway also appears on twentieth century aerial photographs (Map 6, p. 45), suggesting it may have been utilized during this period.



1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Environment

The study area lies within the Prescott and Russell Sand Plains physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1973). This region is characterized by large sand plains divided by lower Ottawa Valley clays. These sand plains have a level surface with an elevation of around 250 feet above sea level. The depth of the sand varies from 10 to 30 feet, with the texture becoming coarse towards the north grading to fine toward the south. Most of this complex was once part of the Ottawa River Delta as it flowed into the Champlain Sea.

The soils survey of Carleton County shows three soil matrices within the study area (Heindreich and Wright, 1987) (Map 7, p. 46). The majority of the study area is comprised of Ellwood clay loam, which generally has moderate to slow drainage capacity within the gently undulating landscape. The southeast portion of the subject property consists of North Gower Clay Loam, with slow drainage capacity, while a small section in the northeast corner of the study area is comprised of Leitrim Gravelly Loam with moderate to slow drainage attributes.

The study area is located within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe, 1977). Species associated with this forest include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, large tooth aspen and red and burr oaks. Conifers are more common in more shallow soils, and include: eastern white pine, eastern hemlock, white spruce, and balsam fir. The original forest in this region was cleared during initial settlement in the mid nineteenth century and the present land use of the study area is still predominately agricultural.

1.4.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Although a number of archaeological discoveries were made in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Jamieson, 1989), systematic archaeological work in the region remained limited until the past 20 years, however, where there have been numerous cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects have been undertaken in the Ottawa area and many of these are near the study area.

Only one known previous archaeological investigation has been completed within 50 metres for the current study area. This was a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed widening of Bank Street, which fronts the study area for this investigation. This Stage 1 identified archaeological potential along the front of the subject property due to Bank Street being identified as a historic transportation route (Golder, 2015). The archaeological potential identified in this previous Stage 1 report is reflected in the archaeological potential map produced for this study (Map 8, p. 47).

Additional studies in the general vicinity of the study area include those undertaken on Concession 3 Rideau Front including a Stage 2 for the Leitrim Park and Ride, Part of Lot 16 (Golder, 2008); a Stage 3 and 4 for the Gilligan Site (BhFv-21) located on Lot 17 (Golder, 2010; 2011), and Stage 3 archaeological investigations at the Murray Farm Site (BhFv-9), Finlan-Britt Farm Site (BhFv-10), and the Cunningham Station Site (BhFv-11) on Lots 18 and 19 (Kennett, 2007).

A number of assessments have also been completed in Concession 4 along Bank Street related to the Findlay Creek and Hope Cemetery developments. These include a Stage 1/2 assessment of the Barrett property on Lot 16 by Golder (2011), a Stage 1-2 by Golder on Lots 17, 18 and 19 (Golder 2007; 2008), as well as a Stage 1/2 archaeological assessment for the Findlay Creek Subdivision development by McGovern Heritage Archaeological Associates Inc. (2007) on the north half of Lot 19.



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Studies undertaken on Concession 5 Rideau Front include a Stage 1 to 3 at registered site BhHv-18 on Lots 16 and 17 (Adams, 2008), a Stage 2 for the proposed Ottawa Rotary Home Foundation Respite Home Care site on Lot 17 (Adams, 2007), and a Stage 1 and 2 for a residential development on Lot 17 and 18 (Adams, 2009).

In addition to the cultural resource management assessments completed within the general study area, another study of significance is the City of Ottawa *Archaeological Master Plan* which was developed in 1999 (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc., 1999). The Master Plan includes the current study area and was consulted to determine archaeological potential for the subject property

1.4.3 Registered Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in the study area is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' archaeological site database. A request to information regarding any known registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area was submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport on May 25, 2015.

There are two registered archaeological sites within a 1-km radius of the subject property. The Kelly Site (BhFv-1) is a late nineteenth century (1870s to 1920s) farmstead located on the northeastern end of Lot 19, Concession 4 Rideau Front. The main feature at this site was a buried cellar with associated artifact scatter. This site is located more than 300 metres from the current study area.

The second known registered archaeological site is known as Claridge 1 Site (BhFx-18). This site is a farmstead of the nineteenth century discovered on the southwest half of Lot 17, Concession 5. This registered site is also located more than 300 metres north of the study area.

1.4.4 Archaeological Potential

A number of factors are employed when determining archaeological potential within a particular area. In addition to the proximity to known archaeological sites, factors for determining Aboriginal and historical archaeological potential include watershed area (primary and secondary watercourses), distance from water, drainage patterns, identification of past water sources (beach ridges, river beds, relic creeks, ancient shorelines, etc.), elevated topography, identification of significant physiological and geological features (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc), soil geomorphology, distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.), known burials sites and cemeteries, biological features (distribution of food and animal resources before colonization), features identifying early Euro-Canadian settlements (monuments, structures, etc.), historic transportation routes (historic roads, trails, portages, rail corridors, etc.) and properties designated and/or listed under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Local knowledge from Aboriginal communities and heritage organizations as well as consultation of available historical and archaeological literature and cartographic resources aids in the identification of features possessing archaeological potential.

These criteria are based on the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and were used to identify archaeological potential for the study area in conjunction with the City of Ottawa Archaeological Master Plan (ASI, 1991a; 1991b). Based on the identified features for archaeological material cultural resources within the Stage 1 study area, 15.27 hectares of the 25.3 hectare study area delineated on Map 8 (p. 47) was identified as possessing archaeological potential. The remaining 10.03 hectares of the Stage 1 study area did not meet the requirements established by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and therefore was not subjected to Stage 2 field investigations.



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Of particular note, both Bank Street, an historic corridor, and a structure that was present on the 1863 and 1879 historical maps (Map 4) were triggers for archaeological potential with 100m and 300m buffers, respectively. The areas of mapped archaeological potential in the centre and on the eastern extent of the property are based on the City of Ottawa's master plan. It should be noted that there are areas identified as wetlands that are present on Map 8. In reviewing the air photo evidence for the area identified as wetlands, it is clear that these areas have been actively utilized as cultivated farmland since at least 1948 (Map 6). This indicates that they are not true year-round wetlands but likely seasonally wet areas. As such, those areas associated with the mapped wetlands on the property were not regarded as having archaeological potential and, as a consequence, required no additional archaeological assessment.

In addition, a creek is present in both Lots 18 and Lot 19 on the 1825 Coffin historical map (Map 4). However, the actual location of that creek, based on air photo documentation, is to the south and approximately 400 metres from the southern boundary of the current study area.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The identified portions of the subject property determined to possess archaeological potential were subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological investigation. As none of the areas identified as possessing archaeological potential could be ploughed due to the substantial wood lot and vegetation growth on the property (Map 2, p. 41), all testable areas identified as possessing archaeological potential were investigated by subsurface testing with the hand excavation of test pits measuring 30 cm x 30 cm at 5-metre intervals and were excavated into at least 5 cm of subsoil or bedrock, whichever was encountered first. Soil from the test pits was screened through a 6-mm mesh. Each individual test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill or previous disturbances to the soil matrix and was backfilled upon completion.

The Stage 2 study area was divided into 3 separate operations and all areas of modern disturbance and permanently wet soils were documented, but not subjected to hand excavated testing due to the conditions (Map 9, p. 48) (see Record of Finds for more information). 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 detailed photographic catalogue is included in the report as Appendix A with the locations of photos used in this report shown on (Map 9, p. 48).

Stage 2 field work was conducted on May 13, 14, 29, and June 2, 2015. Permission to access the study area was granted by Jim Burghout representing Claridge Homes.

The study area was surveyed when weather conditions were appropriate for visibility of land features, as outlined in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Weather conditions are recorded in the following table 1 below:

Table 1: Weather Conditions

Date	Weather	Avg. Temperature
May 13, 2015	Overcast to sunny	7-16 °C
May 14, 2015	Sunny	8-15 °C
May 29, 2015	sunny	17-24 °C
June 2, 2015	Overcast with light rain	10-15 °C



3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Throughout the subject property, three operations of shovel test pits were conducted over a two-day period between May 13 and May 14, 2015. The soils contained two lots, Lot 1 varied from reddish brown loam to medium brown clay loam with small stone inclusions; this lot was approximately 20 to 27 cm deep. Below Lot 1 was Lot 2, which was the natural subsoil, varied from light brown and reddish to grey sandy clay.

The Stage 2 test pitting of the property resulted in the discovery of one artifact find spot, the specific locations of which are provided in the supplemental documentation submitted as part of the report package to the MTCS. The results for the Stage 2 fieldwork are detailed below according to each specific operation. A detailed artifact catalogue is included in the report as Appendix B.

Operation 1

Operation 1 measured 4.56 hectares and was located in the central area of the property (Map 9, p. 48) and consisted of an open woodland environment of ash, poplar, cedar and alder along with some pine trees and shrubs (Images 1-2, p. 24). This area is poorly drained, with standing water located within the southern portion of the operation boundary, and other wet areas observed along the western boundary of this operation (Images 3 and 4, p. 25 and Map 9, p. 48). The soil stratigraphy consisted of two lots, with Lot 1 comprised of a medium brown clay loam with small stone inclusions, extending to an average depth of 25 cm. Lot 2 consisted of light yellowish sandy clay subsoil with occasional limestone inclusions (Image 5, p. 26). A property line stone wall is located within this operation, oriented north-south (Image 6, p. 26), although it was not considered to have significant heritage value. No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were observed during archaeological testing within Operation 1.

Operation 2:

Operation 2 measured 1.32 hectares and was located along the western limit of the subject property, where the topography gradually sloped westward. (Map 9, p. 48). Operation 2 consisted of partial wooded areas and open unploughable areas with overgrown shrubs (Images 7 and 8, p. 28). A small wet area was located in the northeast corner of this operation, where the saturated soils prevented the hand excavation of archaeological test pits (Image 9, p. 29 and Map 9, p. 48). The shovel test pits excavated within Operation 2 produced a soil matrix consisting of medium brown clay loam extending to an average depth of 25 cm deep (Lot 1), over a reddish sandy clay subsoil with occasional limestone inclusions (Image 10, p. 29). No artifacts or archaeologically significant features were observed during archaeological testing within Operation 2.

Operation 3:

This area is located on the western portion of the property; adjacent to Bank Street, and comprised 8.81 hectares in size (Map 9, p. 48). Most of Operation 3 is located within wooded area, except for the western section that consisted of an open field with some overgrown vegetation and which could not be ploughed due to the vegetative growth, shallow bedrock and the presence of large rocks (Images 11-12, p. 30). Approximately 2.5 hectares of the southern section of the operation is disturbed due to the existence of two gravel roads and a house located with a gravel entrance and roadway which was likely built sometime in the last ten years (Images 13-16, pp. 31-32). Some areas were found to be poorly drained, with standing water located within the northwest and eastern section of the operation boundary, and other wet areas observed near the centre of the operation (Images 17-18, p. 33 and Map 9, p. 48).



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

The soil matrix consisted of a compact reddish brown loam extending to an average depth of 15 cm within the western portion of the operation and 27 cm within the eastern segment of Operation 3 (Lot 1). Lot 2 comprised sandy clay subsoil with some limestone inclusions (Image 19, p. 34). During the sub surface shovel testing investigation of Operation 3, three positive test pits produced four artifacts consisting of two wire nails from Test Pit 1 and a blue transfer printed RWE from Test Pit 2, and a machine cut nail in test pit 3 (Image 21, p. 35 and Map 9, p. 48). Eight cardinal units were excavated around the positive test pits but did not produce any further artifacts or archaeological features.

A stone structure was located on the northwest section of Operation 3. This structure consisted of a stone wall oriented east-west and approximately 24 metres long (Image 20, p. 34 and Map 9, p. 48). Two additional smaller wall extensions were present: a 3.7 m section extending north from the east end and a 5 m section extending south from the west end. Large portions of the stone building had collapse and ranged in height from 1.5 m down to 15-30 cm above the ground. The thickness of the wall was fairly consistent at approximately 60 cm. The wall was built using roughcut limestone blocks of varying sizes in an irregular course. The interior was partially filled with stone rubble with a light grey coarse sand mortar. Some field cobbles were also used in the construction of the wall (Image 20, p. 34). Due to existing property boundaries the entire structure could not be observed nor documented.

Test pits excavations around the stone foundation did not result in the identified or recovery of cultural material. However, two 1 metre x 1 metre test units were excavated on either side of the stone wall and identified as Unit A and Unit B. The rationale for the placement of the units was to determine the nature of the interior of the structure and any information on how the footings for the wall were constructed. The stratigraphy of Unit A, located in the interior, consisted of reddish brown loam extending to an average depth of between 15 and 20 cm. Lot 2 comprised of a concrete floor. The stratigraphy of Unit B, located outside of the structure, consisted of medium clay loam to a depth that varied between 25 and 35 cm. Lot 2 comprised sandy clay subsoil with limestone inclusions. A large amount of stone rubble from the collapse of the wall was present directly beside the wall so Unit B was located slightly away from the rubble pile.

A total of four artifacts were recovered from Unit A, Lot 1. The artifacts included one cut nail, one wire nail, an incomplete threaded and corroded bolt and a sample of mortar.

A total of 31 artifacts were recovered from Unit B, Lot 1. The artifacts were composed of structural material including 29 pieces of window glass, one incomplete cut nail, and one piece of corroded wire. The presence of the structural objects are expected as the 1 metre x 1 metre unit was located directly beside a foundation.

A total of seven artifacts were recovered from Unit B, Lot 2 located on the exterior of the stone foundation. The artifacts included three wire nails, two cut nails, one fragment of window glass and an undecorated vitrified white earthenware base sherd from a plate. Artifacts from both Units A and B did not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest (Images 22-26, pp. 35-37).

Another 1 metre x 1 metre test unit identified as unit C was excavated over the positive Test Pit 3 along with eight cardinal test pits. No additional artifacts were found in either the 1m x 1m test unit or the eight additional units (Images 27-28, p. 38). Of the 52 artifacts recovered throughout all of Operation 3, two were tableware fragments, while the remainder consisted of structural artifacts (seven cut nails from three separate contexts; 30 window glass shards; 11 wire nails; one bolt and one mortar fragment. Based on the artifacts recovered, the over all assemblage, and the area specific assemblages (Units A, B, and C) do not have cultural heritage value or interest due to the more recent nature of their manufacture (i.e. post 1900s).



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

On behalf of Claridge Homes, Golder Associates completed a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for the study area encompassing part of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 5, Concession 5 (Rideau Front), Former Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, City of Ottawa. The principal objectives of this assessment was to identify known archaeological sites on and within the vicinity of the study area, to assess the archaeological potential of the subject property under investigation and test the areas identifying as possessing archaeological potential for heritage resources.

The Stage 2 assessment was undertaken on May 13, 14, 29, and June 2, 2015. A total of 15.27 hectares of the 25.3 hectare Stage 1 study area was identified as possessing archaeological potential and was subjected to Stage 2 field testing (Map 9, p. 48). The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed utilizing the subsurface survey method that consisted of hand excavated shovel test pits placed at 5 m intervals with the backdirt screened through 6 mm mesh and backfilled upon completion. Every test pit was hand excavated into subsoil at least 5 cm, with each individual test pit examined for stratigraphy, cultural features or evidence of fill or previous disturbances.

Overall the artifact assemblage from Operation 3 and around the stone structure indicates a use that extended over a large period of time. The ceramic artifacts consisted of a single piece of RWE decorated with blue transfer print and a plain piece of VWE. RWE was common in the mid-19th century while VWE was developed in the 1840s and became the dominant ceramic type later in the 19th century and is still used today (Miller 2000:13). The presence of both types of ceramics is indicative of the long-term use of the site from the late 19th century into the mid-20th century

The rest of the artifacts were structural material including both machine cut and wire nails, a bolt, a sample of mortar and window pane. Like the ceramics, the presence of cut and wire nails shows the long term occupation of the site. By 1830, cut nails were the most common nail type, replacing the earlier wrought nails, and they continued to be used throughout the 19th century but wire nails became the predominant nail type in the 1890s (Vincent 1993:159).

The artifacts observed during the Stage 2 assessment consisted of a range of material including wire nails, cut nails, and blue transfer printed RWE, and a machine cut nail all located in Operation 3. Three 1 m x 1 m test units were excavated during this assessment in an effort to determine the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of the recovered artifacts. Units A and B were excavated on either side of the stone wall structure which, based on the available Stage 1 information, is believed to be a barn that may have belonged to the Fenton family located on the property north of the study area. Based on Air photographs, there was a building that still existed in 1945 and 1948. This building is close enough to the location of the Historic house of Fenton family shown on Walling Map of 1863 and Belden Map of 1879 (Maps 4 and 6, pp. 43 and 45). The artifacts found within units A and B are structural and have insignificant cultural value and do not warrant additional archaeological investigations. Based on the air photos, artifacts recovered from test unit excavations and presence of a concrete slab in the interior of the structure, it is clear that the structure was in use well into the middle half of the 20th Century. The lack of cultural material and building debris within the interior of barn indicates that building debris from the barns demolition was thoroughly cleaned up and removed. Furthermore, the barn structure appears to have been demolished sometime between 1968 and 1978 (Map 6, p. 45).



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

Unit C was excavated over a positive test pit found near Bank Street. No additional artifacts or features were identified during the intensified testing at Unit C or the eight cardinal test pits excavated around the original positive test pit. The lack of additional material found within the study area suggests these artifacts do not hold cultural heritage value or interest due to their isolated nature.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) The historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and stone barn foundation identified in Operation 3 have no further cultural heritage value or interest and no further archaeological assessment is required. As a consequence, it is recommended that the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport issue a letter concurring that no additional archaeological investigations are required for the study area; and,
- 2) Should development extend beyond the boundary of the study area identified in this report, further archaeological investigations may be required based on the archaeological potential of the general vicinity.



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, and 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 to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a 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.

Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement: "Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence."



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 Claridge Homes Corporation (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 Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports’ *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).



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9.0 IMAGES



**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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Image 1: Overview of crew shovel testing by the east section of Operation 1, facing southeast.



Image 2: Open areas by the center of Operation 1, facing northwest.



**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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Image 3: Wet areas in the southern section of Operation 1, facing west.



Image 4: Overview of the western limit of Operation 1, facing north.



**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION**



Image 5: Test unit on the centre area of Operation 1



Image 6: Stone wall oriented NS located near the western limit of Operation 1, facing north.



Image 7: Example of disturbance along the eastern boundary of Operation 1.



Image 8: Example of disturbance along the eastern boundary of Operation 1.



Image 9: Overview of the eastern section of Operation 2, facing south.



Image 10: Crew shovel testing by the south west limit of Operation 2, facing northwest.



**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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Image 11: Wet areas by the western limit of Operation 2, facing north.



Image 12: Test unit on the centre area of Operation 2.



**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION**



Image 13: Overview of crew shovel testing at Operation 3, facing north.



Image 14: Exposed bedrock in the centre of Operation 3, facing south.



**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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Image 15: Gravel yard in front of the house in the center area of Operation 3, facing west.



Image 16: Gravel road within Operation 3 behind the house, facing north.



**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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Image 17: Stripped and disturbed area between the two gravel roads, facing west.



Image 18: Stripped and disturbed area between the two gravel roads, facing east.



Image 19: Wet areas by the northeast corner of Operation 3.



Image 20: Wet areas near the centre Operation 3.



Image 21: Test unit on the centre area of Operation 3.



Image 22: The eastern limit of stone wall by the northwest limit of the Operation 3, facing south.



**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
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Image 23: Artifacts from test pits (clockwise from bottom left): Wire nails from Test Pit 1, cut nail fragment from Test Pit 3 and blue transfer printed RWE from Test Pit 2.



Image 24: Crew excavating 1 x 1 unit A by the stone wall, facing east.



Image 25: 1 x 1 test unit A excavated to concrete floor, facing south.



Image 26: Artifacts from Unit A (clockwise from bottom left): cut nail, wire nail, mortar sample.



Image 27: 1 x 1 test unit B excavated 5 cm into the subsoil, facing north.



Image 28: Artifacts from Unit B (clockwise from bottom left): cut nail, wire nail, window pane, VWE plate.



**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION**



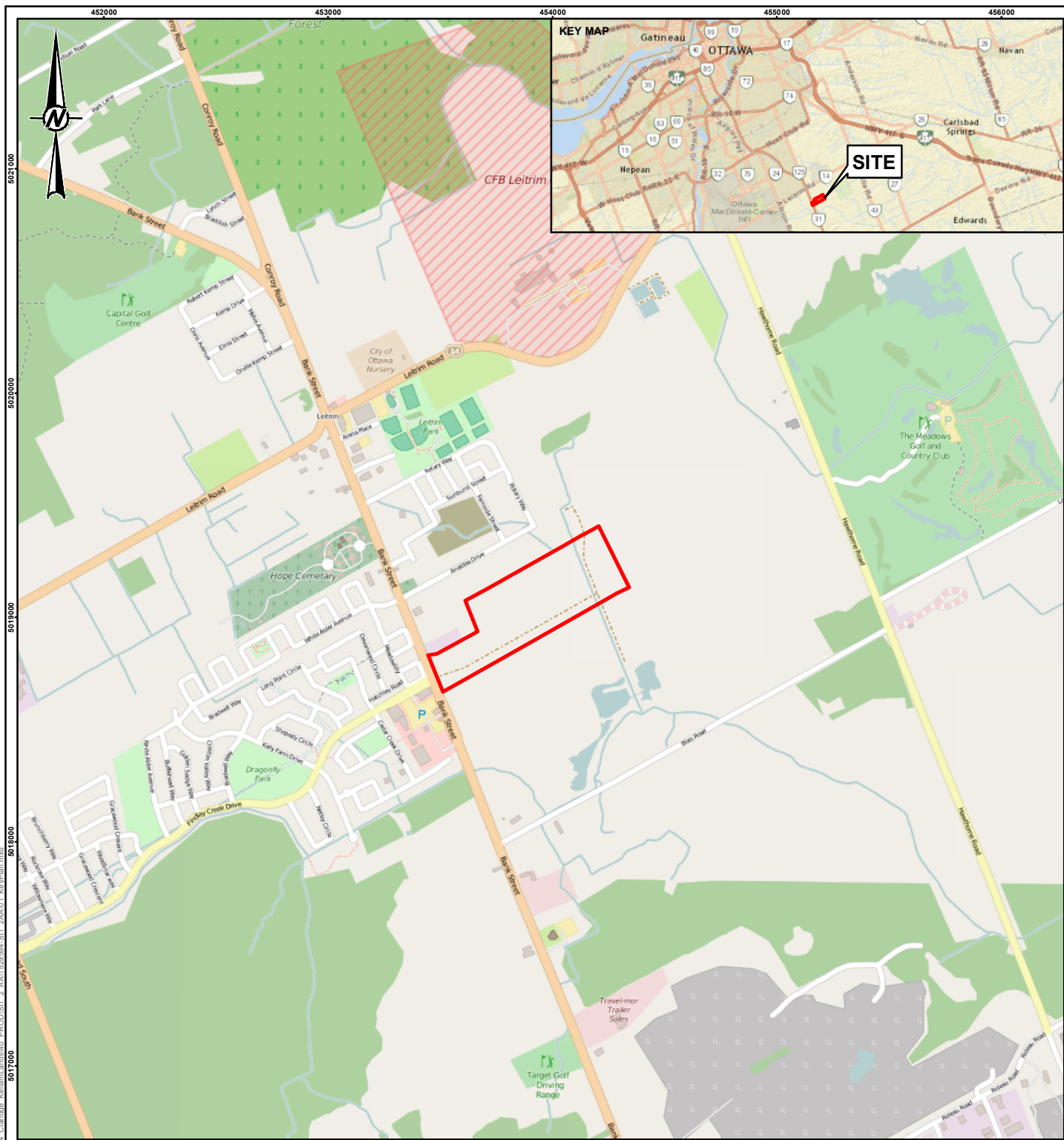
Image 29: Crew excavating a 1 x 1 Test Unit C over the positive test pit, facing north.




Image 30: 1 x 1 Test Unit C excavated 5 cm into the subsoil, facing north.



10.0 MAPS



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1529594.

REFERENCE(S)

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 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2015-06-15

DESIGNED ----

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED IN

APPROVED HJD

PROJECT NO.
 #####

PHASE
 3000

REV.
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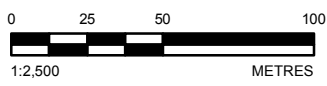
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm



- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - + SPOT HEIGHT, metres
 - ROAD
 - TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
 - TOWNSHIP, LOT AND CONCESSION
 - WETLAND



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1529594.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
 2. BING IMAGERY SUPPLIED BY ESRI AND MICROSOFT © 2010 MICROSOFT CORPORATION AND ITS DATA SUPPLIERS.
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
SITE PLAN

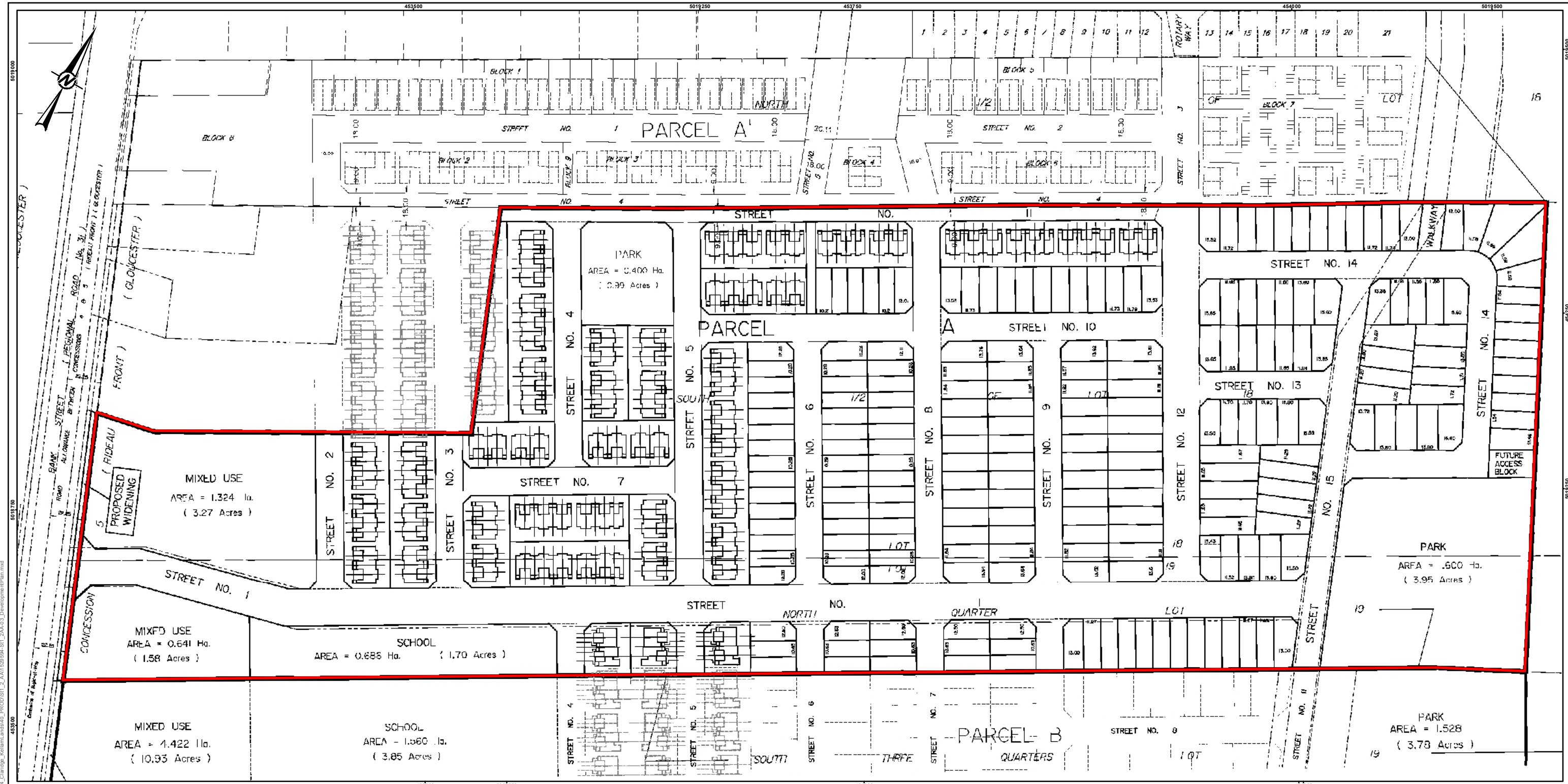
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-06-15
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	IN	
APPROVED	HJD	



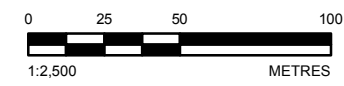
PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

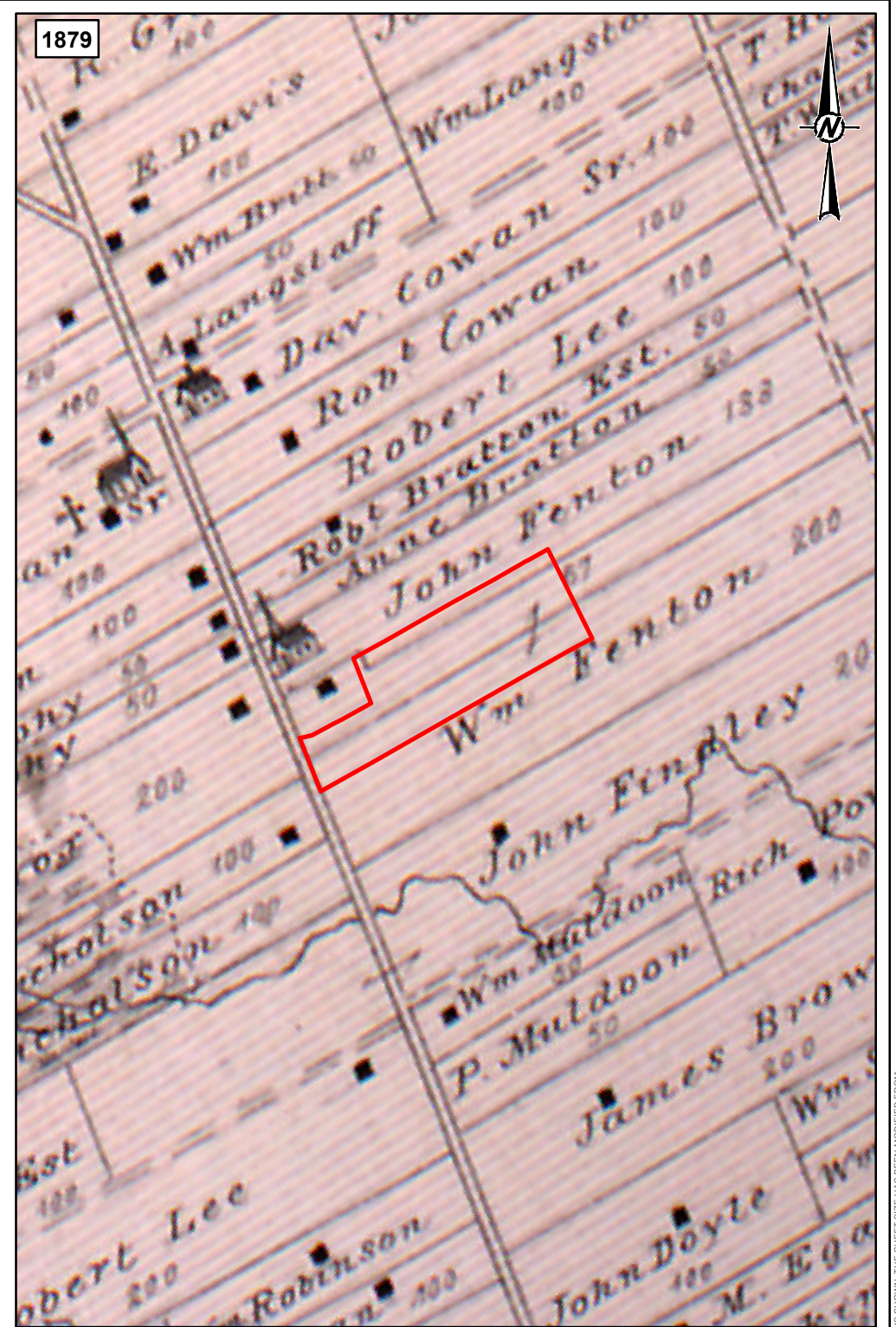
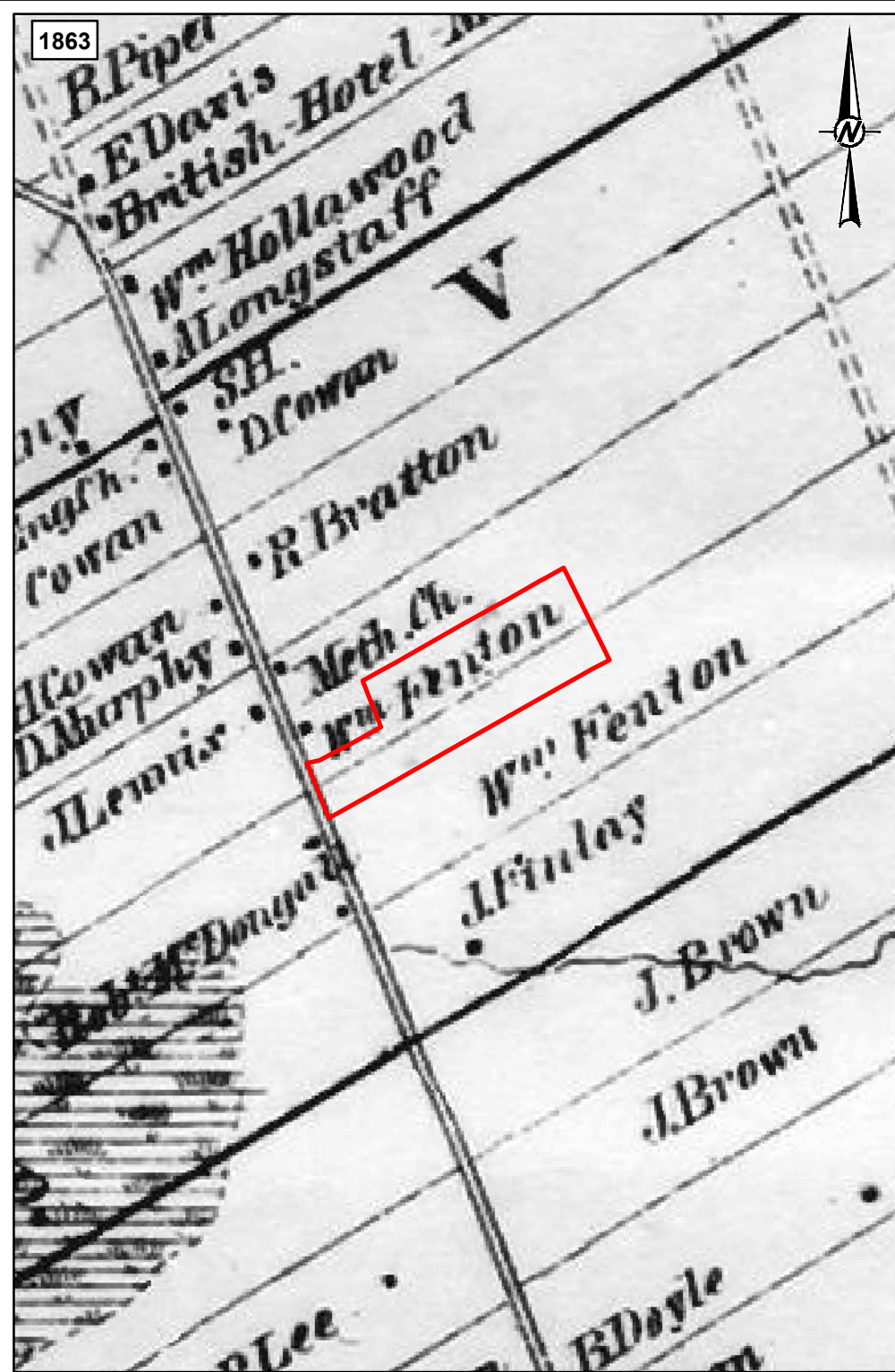
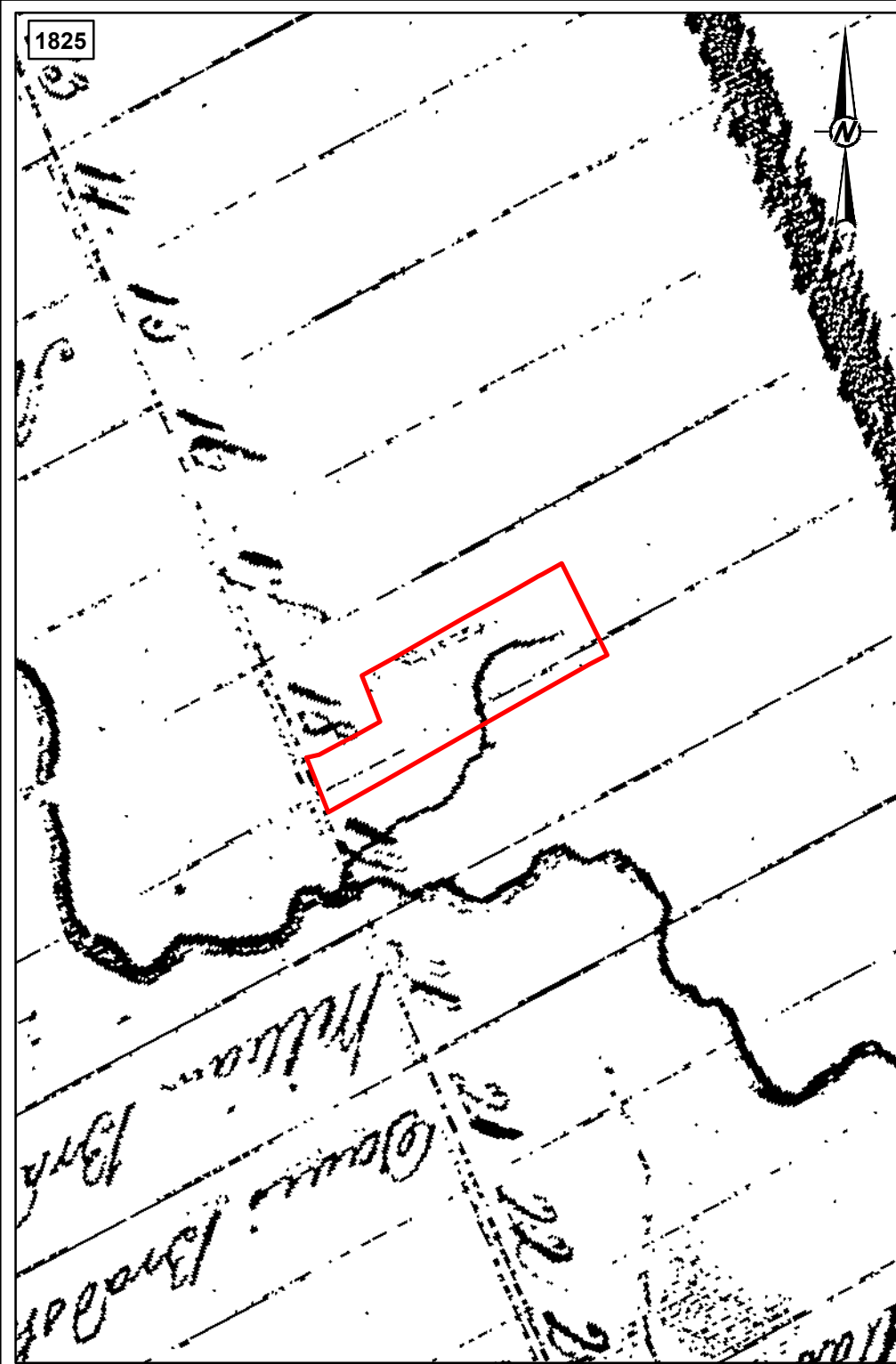



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDR ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1529594.
REFERENCE(S)
 1. DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROVIDED IN PDF FORMAT BY CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION.
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION		
PROJECT STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO		
TITLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN		
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-06-15
DESIGNED		
PREPARED		BR
REVIEWED		IN
APPROVED		HJD
PROJECT NO. 1529594	PHASE 3000	REV. 0
		MAP 3



IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 29mm



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1529594.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. LAC - NMC 4830 - COFFIN, WILLIAM, PLAN OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, 1825.
 2. LAC - NMC 43061 - H.F. WALLING, MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON CANADA WEST, 1863.
 3. BELDEN H. CO. 1879 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON. REPRINTED 1971. PORT ELGIN: ROSS CUMMING.
 4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
 CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT
 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED
 RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
 HISTORICAL MAPS

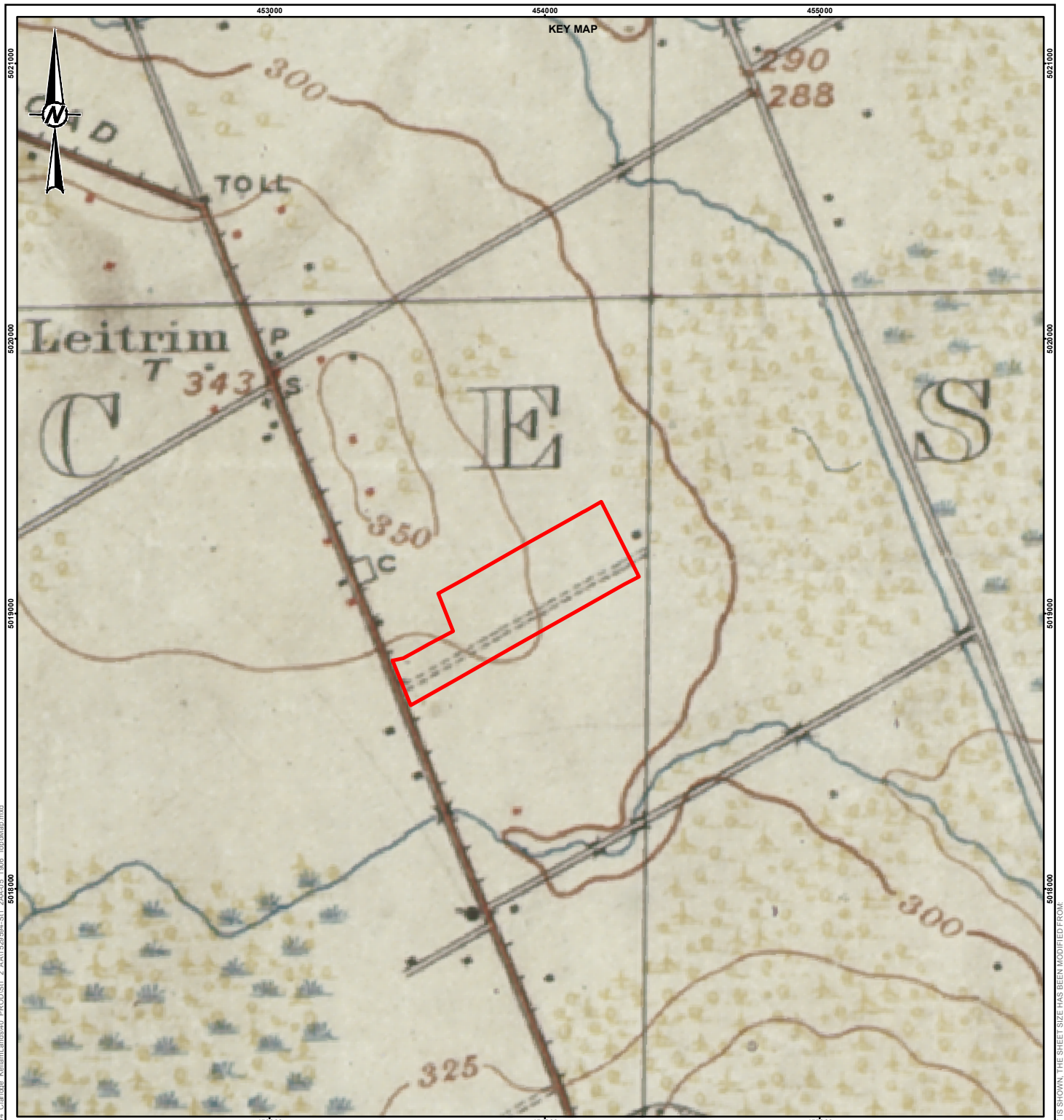
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DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	IN	
APPROVED	HJD	




PROJECT NO. 1529594 PHASE 3000 REV. 0 MAP 4

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1529594.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAC - NMC 187372 - CANADIAN TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY, MAP OF CARLETON COUNTY, 1906.
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

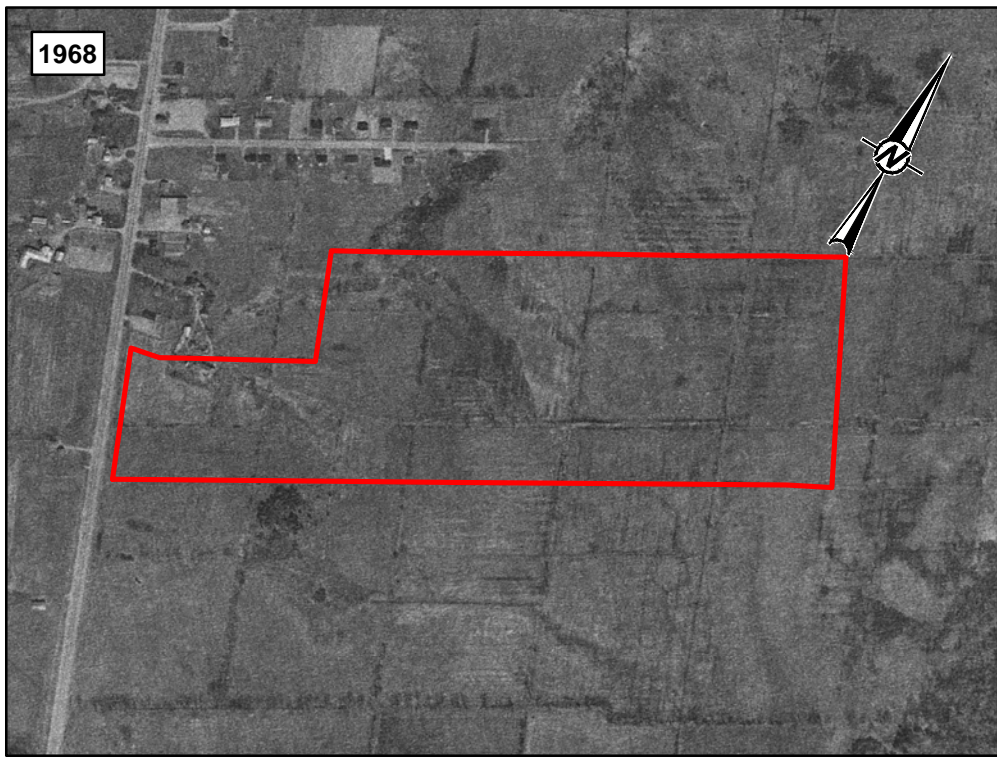
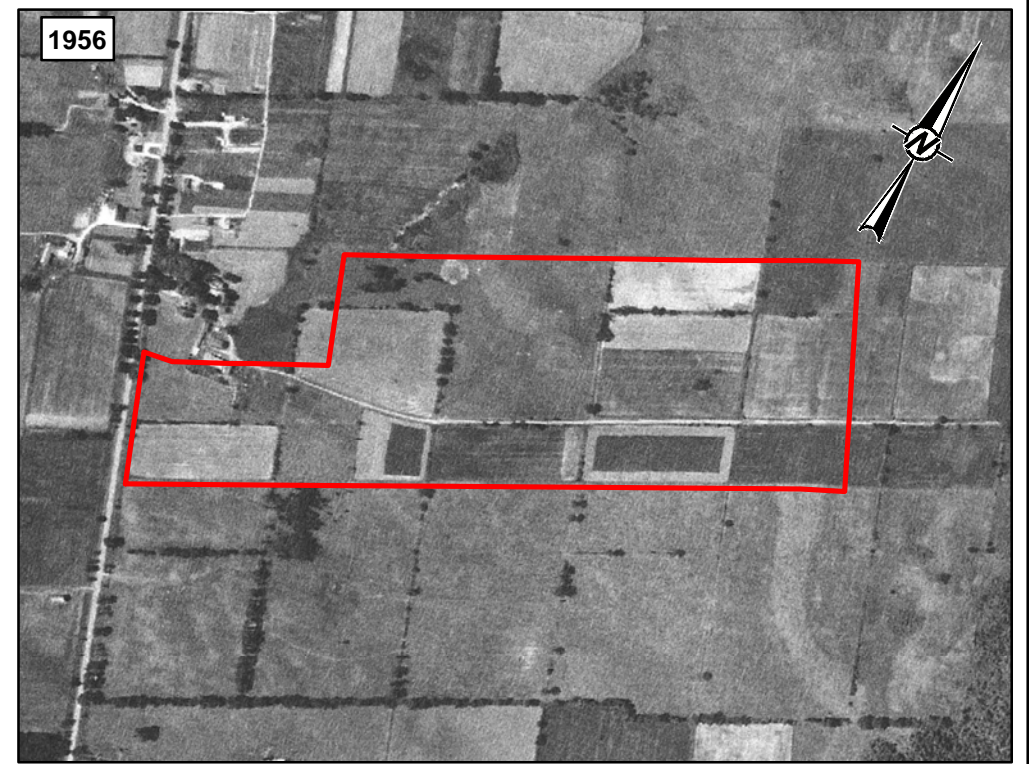
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CONSULTANT
 YYYY-MM-DD 2015-06-16

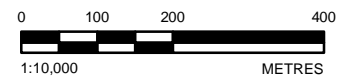
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	IN
APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO. PHASE REV. MAP
 ##### 3000 0 5





LEGEND
 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1529594.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. 1945, NATIONAL AIR PHOTO LIBRARY (NAPL), A9609-85, SCALE 15000.
 2. 1948, NATIONAL AIR PHOTO LIBRARY (NAPL), A9611-94, SCALE 15000.
 3. 1956, NATIONAL AIR PHOTO LIBRARY (NAPL), A15331-147, SCALE 15000.
 4. 1968, NATIONAL AIR PHOTO LIBRARY (NAPL), A30133-13, SCALE 15000.
 5. 1978, NATIONAL AIR PHOTO LIBRARY (NAPL), A24849-75, SCALE 7000.
 6. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

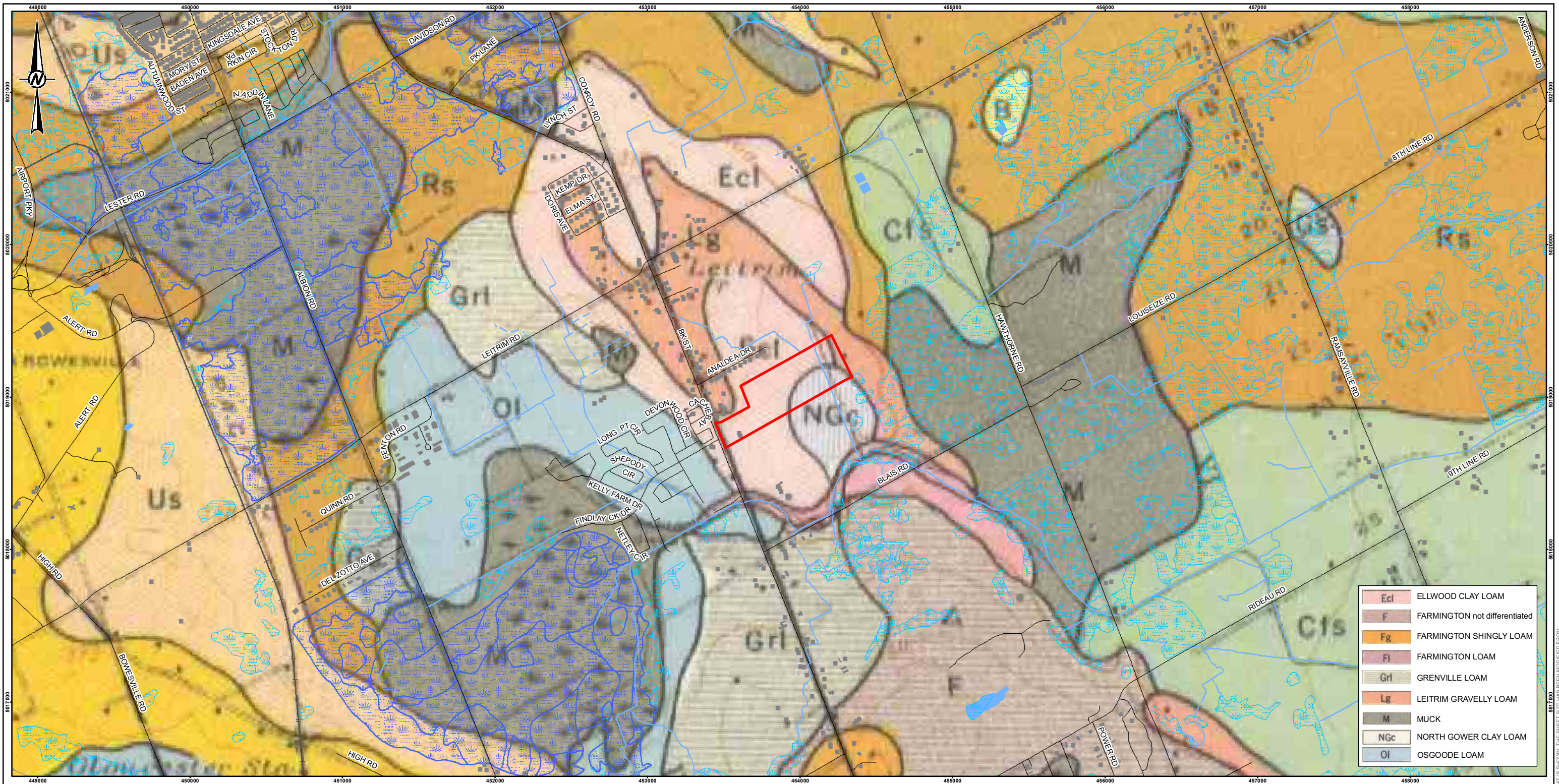
PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
AIR PHOTOS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-06-15
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	IN	
APPROVED	HJD	



PROJECT NO. 1529594	PHASE 3000	REV. 0	MAP 6
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LEGEND

	STUDY AREA		WETLAND AREA
	ROAD		WATERBODY
	BUILDING POINT		
	RAILWAY		
	UTILITY LINE		
	BUILDING FOOTPRINT		
	WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT		
	WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT		
	PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)		

NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1529594.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
 2. 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.
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

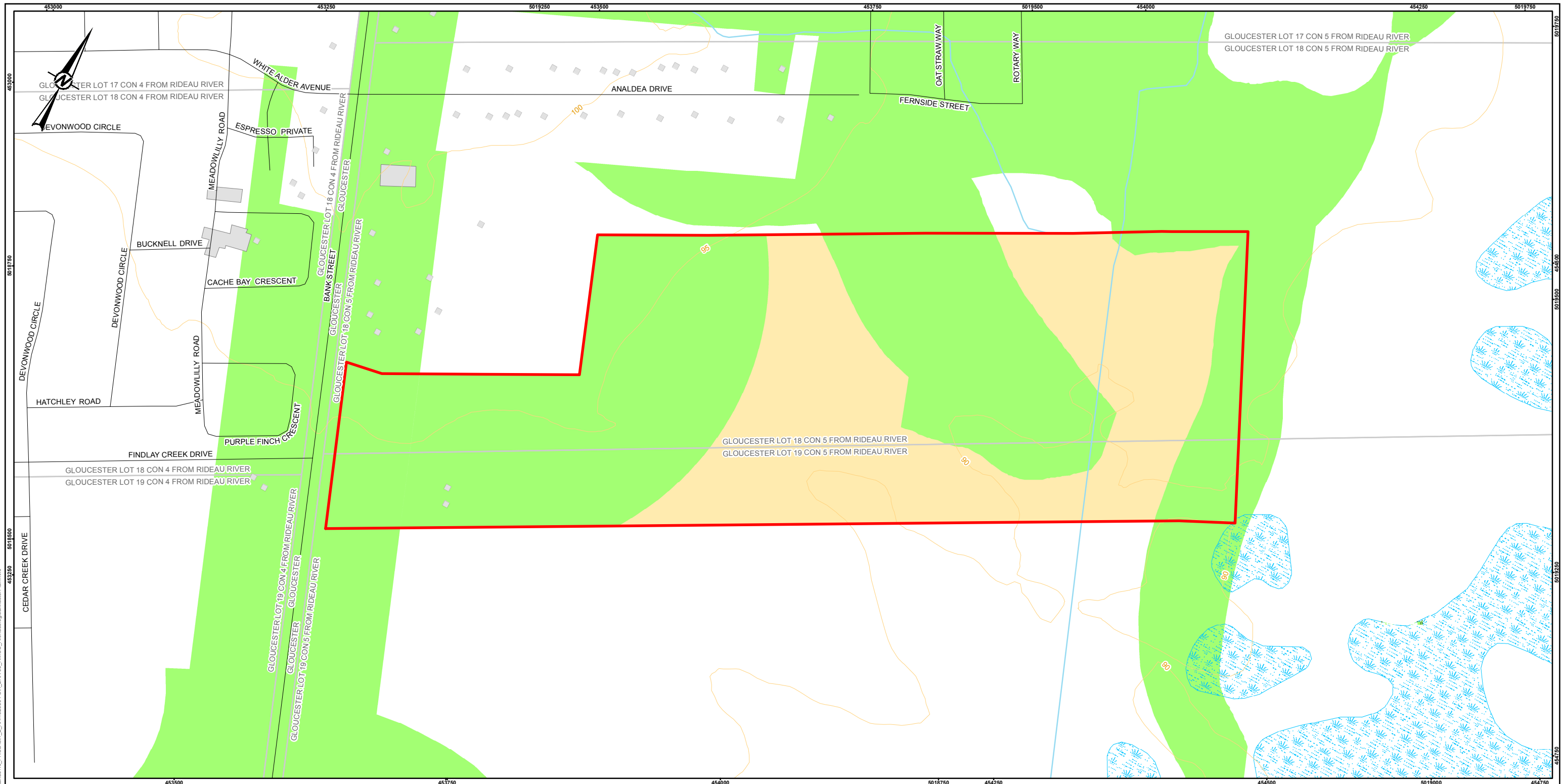
PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
SOIL SURVEY

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-06-15
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	IN
	APPROVED	HJD

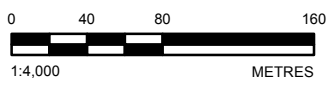
PROJECT NO. 1529594	PHASE 3000	REV. 0	MAP 7
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM 28mm



LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- AREAS OF NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- BUILDING POINT
- ROAD
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- TOWNSHIP, LOT AND CONCESSION
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1529594.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
RMOC ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-06-15
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	IN
	APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO. 1529594	PHASE 3000	REV. 0	MAP 8
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 29mm



LEGEND

	TEST PIT LOCATION		DISTURBED
	1x1 m UNIT LOCATION		WET LANDS
	PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION		STAGE 2 TEST PITTING AT 5 m INTERVALS
	PHOTO LOCATION, POINTED TOWARD THE GROUND		BARN STRUCTURE
	STUDY AREA		NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL - NOT ASSESSED
	ROAD		
	TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres		
	WETLAND		
	OPERATIONS		

NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDBER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1529594.

REFERENCE(S)
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDBER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
 2. BING IMAGERY SUPPLIED BY ESRI AND MICROSOFT © 2010 MICROSOFT CORPORATION AND ITS DATA SUPPLIERS.
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
CLARIDGE HOMES CORPORATION

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
OPERATIONS AND PHOTO LOCATIONS MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-06-15
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	IN
	APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO. 1529594	PHASE 3000	REV. 0	MAP 9
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

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.

Ibrahim Nouredine, M.A.
Archaeologist

Hugh Daechsel, M.A.
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

IN/HJD/ca/md

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APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue



APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description of the Photo Log	Operation	Direction	Date	Photographer
1529594-01	Crew shovel testing by the southeast limit	1	N	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-02	Crew shovel testing by the southeast limit	1	N	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-03	Crew shovel testing by the southeast limit	1	N	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-04	Test unit on the eastern section	1		5/13/2015	IN
1529594-05	Test unit on the eastern section	1		5/13/2015	IN
1529594-06	Crew shovel testing by the south limit	1	NW	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-07	Crew shovel testing by the south limit	1	NW	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-08	Wet areas in the southern section	1	S	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-09	Wet areas in the southern section	1	E	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-10	Wet areas in the southern section	1	W	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-11	Wet areas in the southern section	1	W	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-12	Wet areas in the southern section	1	W	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-13	Wet areas in the southern section	1	N	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-14	Test unit on the eastern section	1		5/13/2015	IN
1529594-15	Test unit on the eastern section	1		5/13/2015	IN
1529594-16	Stone wall oriented NS located near the western limit	1	N	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-17	Stone wall oriented NS located near the western limit	1	S	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-18	Test unit on the centre area	1		5/13/2015	IN
1529594-19	Test unit on the centre area	1		5/13/2015	IN
1529594-20	Test unit on the centre area	1		5/13/2015	IN
1529594-21	Crew shovel testing in open areas in the centre of Operation 1	1	SE	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-22	Crew shovel testing in open areas in the centre of Operation 1	1	SE	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-23	Crew shovel testing in open areas in the centre of Operation 1	1	SE	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-24	open areas in the centre of Operation 1	1	N	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-25	open areas in the centre of Operation 1	1	NW	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-26	Stone wall perpendicular to the first was found	1	W	5/13/2015	IN



APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description of the Photo Log	Operation	Direction	Date	Photographer
1529594-27	Stone wall perpendicular to the first was found	1	E	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-28	Stone wall perpendicular to the first was found	1	W	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-29	Stone wall perpendicular to the first was found	1	E	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-30	Wet and stripped area by the northeast section of Operation 1	1	N	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-31	Wet and stripped area by the northeast section of Operation 1	1	N	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-32	The western limit of Operation 1	1	NW	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-33	The western limit of Operation 1	1	N	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-34	The western limit of Operation 1	1	E	5/13/2015	IN
1529594-35	Crew shovel testing by the southwest limit	2	S	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-36	Crew shovel testing by the southwest limit	2	S	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-37	Crew shovel testing by the southwest limit	2	S	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-38	Shovel Test at the southern end of Operation 2	2		5/14/2015	IN
1529594-39	Shovel Test at the southern end of Operation 2	2		5/14/2015	IN
1529594-40	South east end of Operation 2	2	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-41	South east end of Operation 2	2	S	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-42	South east end of Operation 2		S	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-43	Crew shovel testing by the central east limit of Operation 2	2	NE	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-44	Crew shovel testing by the central east limit of Operation 2	2	NE	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-45	Central east limit of Operation 2	2	W	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-46	Central east limit of Operation 2	2	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-47	Central east limit of Operation 2	2	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-48	Central east limit of Operation 2	2	NW	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-49	Central east limit of Operation 2	2	NW	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-50	Crew shovel testing by the central west limit	2	SW	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-51	Crew shovel testing by the south west limit	2	NW	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-52	Test pit by the northern end of Operation 2	2		5/14/2015	IN



APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description of the Photo Log	Operation	Direction	Date	Photographer
1529594-53	Test pit by the northern end of Operation 2	2		5/14/2015	IN
1529594-54	Wet areas by the western limit	2	W	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-55	Wet areas by the western limit	2	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-56	Wet areas by the western limit	2	W	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-57	Wet areas by the western limit	2	E	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-58	Wet areas by the western limit	2	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-59	Wet areas by the western limit	2	NW	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-60	Gravel lot by the central area of Operation 3 near the house	3	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-61	Gravel lot by the central area of Operation 3 near the house	3	W	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-62	Gravel lot by the central area of Operation 3 near the house	3	S	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-63	Fence near the house located within Operation 3	3	W	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-64	Gravel road within Operation 3	3	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-65	Disturbed areas near the house	3	E	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-66	Disturbed areas near the house	3	E	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-67	Disturbed areas near the house	3	W	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-68	Disturbed areas near the house	3	S	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-69	Crew shovel testing by the east limit	3	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-70	Crew shovel testing by the east limit	3	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-71	Shallow bedrock in the central testable area of Operation 3	3	E	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-72	Shallow bedrock in the central testable area of Operation 3	3	S	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-73	Shallow bedrock in the central testable area of Operation 3	3		5/14/2015	IN
1529594-74	Shallow bedrock in the central testable area of Operation 3	3	S	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-75	Crew shovel testing by the centre of Operation 3	3	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-76	Test pit by the centre of Operation 3	3		5/14/2015	IN
1529594-77	Test pit by the centre of Operation 3	3		5/14/2015	IN
1529594-78	Crew digging 1x1 unit over a positive test pit	3	N	5/14/2015	IN



APPENDIX A Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description of the Photo Log	Operation	Direction	Date	Photographer
1529594-79	Crew digging 1x1 unit over a positive test pit	3	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-80	1x1 test unit excavated to subsoil	3	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-81	1x1 test unit excavated to subsoil	3	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-82	1x1 test unit excavated, 5 cm within subsoil	3	N	5/14/2015	IN
1529594-83	1x1 test unit excavated, 5 cm within subsoil	3	N	5/14/2015	IN

IN – Ibrahim Nouredine

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APPENDIX B

Artifact Catalogue



APPENDIX B
Artifact Catalogue

Provenience	Lot	Northing	Easting	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
TP1				metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire	corroded	1	
TP1				metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	round head		wire	corroded	1	
TP2				ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
TP3	1	45.19.15	75.35.36	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut	corroded	1	
Unit A	1			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	
Unit A	1			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		6	
Unit A	1			metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	incomplete				corroded	1	
Unit A	1			mortar		structural	building component	sample						1	
Unit B	1			glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			29	
Unit B	1			metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete				corroded	1	
Unit B	1			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
Unit B	2			ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	base	plain				1	
Unit B	2			glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			1	
Unit B	2			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	
Unit B	2			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	roofing head		wire		2	
Unit B	2			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	

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