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REVISED REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment BhFw-120, Lot 23, Concession 1 Broken Front Geographic Township of Gloucester City of Ottawa

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PIF Number: P1077-0040-2017

(Former PIF Number: P385-0025-2016)

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REPORT



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Executive Summary

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

On behalf of The Regional Group, Golder Associates Ltd. completed a Stage 3 Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) survey in advance of the recommended Stage 3 test unit excavations for registered site BhFw-120 which was originally identified during the Stage 2 field assessment (Golder 2017a). This assessment follows the recommendations detailed in the Stage 2 archaeological assessment report submitted for the Wright Lands property (Golder 2017a).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment report recommended the excavation of one metre square test units and a CSP survey to be completed during the Stage 3 field investigation (Golder 2017a). This report provides the results from the CSP portion of the assessment, with the test unit excavation scheduled for a later date pending the project schedule.

The earliest cartographic evidence documenting structures within the study area are illustrated on an 1860 plan of the Long Island lock area (Map 12, p.61). These structures are interpreted to represent the occupation of the Blythe family who are documented in the 1837 Gloucester Township census as the only residents on Lot 23 and are believed to have resided on the property until at least 1867.

The Stage 3 CSP survey was completed over two days on 4 and 8 November 2016 in accordance with the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). A total of 220 historic artifacts were recovered from 198 find locations during the Stage 3 CSP survey.

The historical evidence generally conforms to the date range within the artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 3 CSP survey at registered site BhFw-120, suggesting a period of occupation dating between the 1830s to the 1870s. This period of occupation post-dates the Long Island lock construction period (1826-1832) and is also interpreted to post-date registered site BhFw-119 located less than 100 metres north within Lot 23 (Golder 2018).

Registered site BhFw-120 represents the only 19th century residential occupation archaeologically investigated within the Long Island lock area post-dating the construction period. Based on the period of occupation and significance within the general historic landscape, registered site BhFw-120 is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).

This Stage 3 CSP survey archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendation:

- 1) That registered site BhFw-120 possesses CHVI and that a Stage 3 test unit excavation compliant with the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) be completed prior to any impacts or disturbances to the project landscape. As the Stage 3 CSP survey has been completed, the recommended Stage 3 investigation can proceed directly with test unit excavation. The Stage 3 investigation should include the hand excavation of one metre square test units at five metre grid intervals according to a strategy that balances systematic and focused test excavation across the site with a minimum of 20% infill units excavated within the Stage 3 grid.



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This report is submitted to the Ministry 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 the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports.



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Abbreviations

Regional	The Regional Group
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
PCA	Parks Canada Agency
BP	Before Present, taken to be years before 1950
Ins. No.	Instrument Number detailing land transfer information
CSP	Controlled Surface Pickup Survey
RWE	Refined White Earthenware
VWE	Vitrified White Earthenware



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by The Regional Group (Regional) to provide a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for registered site BhFw-120, located within Lot 23, Concession 1 Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2, pp.50 and 51). This assessment follows the recommendations detailed in the Stage 2 archaeological assessment report submitted for the Wright Lands property (Golder 2017a). Registered site BhFw-120 was initially identified during the Stage 2 field assessment within a ploughed field and adjacent area on the upper terrace of the Rideau River to the north of the Long Island Lock station.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment report recommended the excavation of one metre square test units and a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) survey to be completed during the Stage 3 field investigation (Golder 2017a). This report provides the results from the CSP portion of the assessment, with the test unit excavation scheduled for a later date pending the project schedule.

This Stage 3 CSP field survey was completed in advance of a proposed residential development and was triggered by the *Planning Act*. This report was prepared prior to submission of the site plan application to the City of Ottawa and no finalized development specific plan is currently available.

Permission to access the site to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted by Steve Cunliffe at The Regional Group.

1.1.1 Objectives

The primary objectives of this Stage 3 archaeological assessment follow the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). These objectives include;

- To determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- To collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- To assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological site, and;
- To determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and/or future conservation.

More specifically, this Stage 3 CSP survey was undertaken in order to assess the size and characteristics of registered site BhFW-120 and to develop a suitable excavation strategy for the recommended Stage 3 test unit excavation.



2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Regional Indigenous History

The Ottawa Valley was covered by the Laurentide ice sheet until approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). Following the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea which is interpreted to have extended from the Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas and terminating around Petawawa to the west. The exact western boundary is unknown as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic adjustment of the land following the melting of the glaciers and cannot be used to determine the exact location of the Champlain Sea at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

The earliest possible settlement in the Ottawa area would have occurred following the recession of the Champlain Sea when the vegetation and wildlife had the opportunity to develop within the area and enable the sustainability of humans (Watson 1999a). The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels reflect areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo-Indian Period occupation in the region. Archaeological and geological investigations in the Ottawa Valley have suggested these early sites may be identified within the 550 foot (167.6 metres) or higher contour topography, although additional research may be required to confidently assess this correlation (Kennedy 1976).

During the Early and Middle Paleo-Indian Periods (12,000–10,500 BP) Ottawa would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, but as the water receded during the Late Paleo-Indian Period (10,500–9,500 BP) it is possible that people migrated along the changing waterfront eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley (Watson 1999a).

Identifying the location and dates of the ancient Champlain Sea shorelines and the possible Paleo-Indian archaeological sites that may have been associated with this evolving landscape has proved challenging. These boundaries are not marked by a continuous identifiable shoreline, especially along the western periphery where rocky conditions were not favorable to the formation of beach ridges (Chapman and Putman 1973). Attempts to use mollusk shells as a source for radiocarbon dates have provided unreliable results as shells absorb carbon at varying rates according to their depth below the surface and geological context (Robinson 2012). Additionally, earlier interpretations implying discrete stages of regression (Chapman 1937) have not been supported by the geological record. Unlike the catastrophic flood events during the Younger Dryas climatic period that led to the rapid formation of the Champlain Sea, its regression was a slow process occurring as sea waters drained during isostatic rebound (Robinson 2012). The interpreted presence of shorelines is further complicated by the fact that isostatic rebound may have raised the Ottawa region above its modern elevation before it receded to its current level (Fulton and Richard 1987). As a consequence, only the margins of the Champlain Sea at its maximum extent, a time when the Ottawa region would have been fully submerged, have been reliably mapped due to the rapid inundation creating pronounced shoreline features (Loring 1980). Although recent studies using various dating techniques that do not rely upon deposits of mollusk shells have provided some favourable results (Tremblay 2008), considerable work remains in developing the chronology of the Champlain Sea's regression.

The identification of Paleo-Indian sites in the Middle Ottawa Valley region has also be hindered by the erosion of accessible locations during the environmental changes associated with the transition from the Late Paleo-Indian Period to the succeeding Archaic Period (9,500-2,500 BP). The potential use of watercraft by Paleo-Indian peoples (Engelbrecht and Seyfert 1995; Jodry 2005) and evidence for the abundance of marine resources (Loring 1980; Robinson 2012) raises the possibility of occupation sites situated on accessible landforms. For example, the Ottawa River delta that prograded eastward as the Champlain Sea regressed (Fulton *et al* 1987) would have been impacted by periods of overflow from glacial Lake Agassiz. The inundation of flood waters from the glacial lake may have eroded or buried archaeological remains within these potential occupation landscapes.



Paleo-Indians were characterized as highly mobile hunters and gatherers who primarily relied on a subsistence strategy based on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants typically found in the sub-arctic environment of the time. The majority of the Paleo-Indian Period materials recovered in southeastern Ontario represent isolated findspots supporting the interpretation of a nomadic lifestyle rather than extended occupation sites (Storck 1984). Although evidence exists documenting Paleo-Indian occupation in Ontario as early as 11,000 years BP, minimal evidence exists for occupation within the Ottawa Valley during this period.

Evidence suggesting limited occupation and land use during the Paleo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley includes two bi-facially fluted projectile points found near the Rideau Lakes which would have been located near the shoreline of the Champlain Sea during this period (Watson 1999b), a Late Paleo-Indian Period Dovetail point recovered in Ottawa South sometime around 1918 (Pilon and Fox 2015) and additional interpretations of Paleo-Indian Period material identified during archaeological investigations near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003) Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004).

The environment of Ontario approached modern conditions during the succeeding Archaic Period (9,500-2,500 BP). Stone tool technologies evolved during this time as a broader range of tool types were created, although the skill and workmanship is considered to have declined from earlier Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes, gouges, celts and axes, tool types indicating increased wood working and greater adaptation to evolving environmental conditions. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools also implies there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is suspected that population densities were quite low with band territories continuing to travel across large areas.

During the Early Archaic Period (9,500 BP – 8,000 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo-Indian Period environment were replaced by landscapes dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990). One of the more notable changes during the Early Archaic Period was the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points which were primarily utilized for hunting animals.

During the Middle Archaic Period (8,000 BP – 4,500 BP) the trend towards more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of netsinkers and fish weirs suggests that fishing was becoming an important component of the subsistence strategy. It was during the Middle Archaic Period that stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods were crafted, and when ‘bannerstones’ were first manufactured, which are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or spear-throwers.

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic Period is an increased reliance on local, often poor quality, chert resources for manufacturing projectile points. While groups occupied larger territories during the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Periods, providing the ability to visit primary outcrops of high quality chert at least once during their seasonal round, Middle Archaic Period groups traveled within comparatively smaller territories which did not always possess a source of high quality raw materials. In these instances, lower quality resources which had been previously deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was likely the result of gradual region-wide population growth which led to infilling of the landscape. This process resulted in a reorganization of Indigenous subsistence strategies, as more people had to be supported from the resources extracted from a smaller area.

It was also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990). During the Middle



and Late segments of the Archaic Period, copper was being mined from surface outcrops around Lake Superior and traded into southern Ontario, with the Ottawa River acting as a significant transportation route facilitating this trade network (Chapdelaine *et al* 2001). These trade connections also brought marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast, which are frequently encountered as items associated with burial deposits (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990; Ellis, Timmins and Martelle 2009).

Sites with Archaic components which demonstrate this expanding trade network include Morrison's Island and Allumette Island in the Outaouais region of the Ottawa River (Chapdelaine *et al* 2001; Clermont 1999), sites identified at Lake Leamy near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, and also in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982). Additional significant occupation sites with Archaic Period components along Ottawa Valley waterways which were likely influenced by these trade routes include Jessup Falls near the mouth of the South Nation River and at Spencerville near the source of the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980).

Trade connections across vast territories continued into the Late Archaic Period (4,500 BP – 2,500 BP), when the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence strategy continued. Late Archaic sites have been discovered in greater numbers compared to Early and Middle Archaic sites, suggesting the local population was rapidly expanding. It is during the Late Archaic Period that the first defined cemeteries are identified, as prior to this period individuals were regularly interred close to the location where they died. During the Late Archaic Period, when an individual died while their group was away from the territorial cemetery, the remains would be kept until the group returned to the home cemetery where they could be interred. Consequently, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, or even skeletons lacking minor elements such as fingers, toes or ribs, in Late Archaic Period burial pits.

The appearance of burial pits during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to natural resources. It has been theorized that cemeteries and burial grounds may have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and the surrounding resources. These burial grounds are often located within areas of elevated topography containing well-drained sandy and gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

The closest sites to the subject property with an interpreted Archaic Period component are the Munro site (BhFw-19) (Golder 2012) and registered site BhFw-110 (Golder 2017d), both located east of the Rideau River within 1.5 kilometres of the study area.

The Archaic Period was followed by the Woodland Period, beginning around 2,500 years ago in Ontario and lasting until 450 years ago. The Early Woodland Period is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, friable vessels, and essentially imitated containers originally constructed out of steatite during the Archaic Period. These vessels were not easily portable, and their fragile nature suggests they may have required regular replacement. It has been suggested these ceramic containers were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). One example of this type of ceramic pot was located along the Ottawa River at registered site CaGi-1 in Hull, Québec (Watson 1999b). Over time, pottery became more refined and began to incorporate elaborate decorative patterns and styles distinct for specific regional populations as well as specific date ranges (Laliberté 1999).

There have also been numerous documented Early Woodland sites where no ceramics were observed, suggesting these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position within the daily lives of Early Woodland peoples.



The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic Periods also continued to flourish, although there does not appear to have been as much exchange of marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. Through the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear in southern Ontario (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and developed into a significant role in subsistence strategies. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco, which eventually led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by palisades, suggesting increased hostilities between neighbouring groups, which was more common in regions with arable land such as southern Ontario. The impact of these changes did not appear to significantly influence people occupying areas north of the St. Lawrence Valley who continued to utilize the region as a hunting area and trade route with many groups retaining a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Middle Woodland Period sites have been identified in the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel 1980), near Casselman (Clark 1905), within the City of Ottawa west of Bank Street (Golder 2014) and along the Ottawa River at Constance Bay (Watson 1972), as well as Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981).

During the Late Woodland Period, the South Nation River basin appears to have been a zone of interaction between Iroquoian speaking populations who relied primarily on domesticated crops to the south and Algonquian speaking groups who continued a primarily hunter-gatherers lifestyle to the north. The Huron peoples along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe – Georgian Bay region, leaving the area of eastern Ontario, except for some small Algonquin groups, unoccupied by the time early French explorers arrived in the area around the beginning of the seventeenth century. Six St. Lawrence Iroquoian villages dating to ca. 1400 AD have been found in the Spencerville area documenting the significant occupation in this area.

Evidence of occupation and land utilization within the Rideau corridor between the project lands and the Ottawa River during the Woodland Period is evident at registered sites BhFw-101, BhFw-6 and BhFw-110. Registered sites BhFw-101 and BhFw-110 both represent significant sites in the region with a Woodland Period where archaeological excavation provided evidence of prolonged habitation extending from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland Periods, documenting a sustained, although likely only seasonal, occupation over a period of almost 3,000 years within the Rideau River corridor (MTCS 2018). The recovery of Woodland Period ceramics at registered site BhFw-118 (Paterson 2016), situated within the Rideau River corridor less than six kilometres south of the study area, also provides evidence of the importance of this waterway as both a navigable access route and preferred settlement landscape during the Woodland Period.

The Algonquin historical hunting territory may have extended as far east as the St. Maurice River in Quebec and into the lowlands south of the St. Lawrence River after the disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquois in the late 16th century (Trigger and Day 1994). Following European contact, Algonquin occupation along the river networks used by the French for transportation provided an opportunity to monopolize the early fur trade and the two entities developed close relations following Champlain's 1603 expedition. Competition for commodities such as furs and hides increased existing tensions between the Algonquin and their neighbours including the Haudenosaunee Nations such as the Mohawk residing to the south in the modern New York State area. The 17th century saw a prolonged period of conflict known as the Beaver Wars between the Algonquin and the Haudenosaunee resulting in the significant disruption to traditional lifestyles, with Mohawk raids against Algonquin villages in the upper Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys resulting in the abandonment or destruction of many Algonquin villages in these areas (Trigger and Day 1994).



The French brokered a peace treaty in 1701 at Montreal where the Algonquin, Haudenosaunee and French representatives agreed to peacefully share the lands around the Great Lakes (INAC 2011). In exchange for peace, the Algonquin gave the Haudenosaunee secure access to furs which the Haudenosaunee used to develop their alliance with the British. Following the Seven Years' War (1754-1764), the defeat of the French and their Algonquin allies by the British and the Haudenosaunee resulted in the further loss of Algonquin hunting territories in southern Quebec and eastern Ontario as the British exerted control over former French colonies. The extension of Quebec's boundaries in 1774 through the Quebec Act and the use of the Ottawa River as the boundary of Upper and Lower Canada following the 1791 Constitution Act separated the Algonquin peoples between two government administrations (AOP 2012).

Britain's colonial policy differed from the French with the British Crown increasingly more interested in securing land surrenders from the Indigenous populations for settlement by European immigrants. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 issued by King George III enabled the Crown to monopolize the purchase of Indigenous lands west of Quebec. Although the proclamation recognized Indigenous land rights, it also provided a way through which these rights could be taken away (Surtees 1994). Land cession agreements increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The Crown also implemented the annuity system in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land would cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become disenfranchised with these agreements and began to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

At a council held on 31 May 1819, Crown agent John Ferguson met with approximately 250 Mississauga community members of the Bay of Quinte and Kingston areas who claimed ownership of land within the Ottawa area. The Algonquin population who lived in the Ottawa Valley, a portion of which was negotiated and transferred to the Crown, were not invited and as a result never legally succeeded their lands. The Rideau Purchase Tract, as it was known, included one million hectares of land, which the Mississauga agreed to sell for an annuity of £642 10s (Surtees 1994).

The absence of a treaty demonstrating the Algonquin sale of their lands to the Crown enabled them to achieve a historic land claim victory in October 2016. The Algonquin and the Government of Canada signed an agreement in principal to transfer 117,500 acres of Crown lands in eastern Ontario to the Algonquin (INAC 2011; Tasker 2016) and includes a \$300 million monetary settlement from the Ontario and Federal governments.

2.2 Initial Euro-Canadian Occupation and Settlement in the Ottawa Valley

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared from the Ottawa Valley in the sixteenth century not long after initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. Étienne Brûlé is reported to have been the first European to pass through what is now the Ottawa area when he portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610, followed by Nicholas de Vignau in 1611 and Samuel de Champlain in 1613. The Ottawa River served as a major route for explorers, traders and missionaries throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a series of trading posts and forts being constructed by the French along the river in the early eighteenth century. Champlain's navigation of the Rideau and Ottawa River systems became a principal route for succeeding explorers, missionaries and traders travelling from the St. Lawrence River to the interior. This route remained an important link in the French fur trade throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.



A seigneurie was established at L'Original in 1674, northeast of the study area, and granted to Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell, with a French trading post also established near the mouth of the Le Lievre River, close to the present community of Buckingham, Québec, during the eighteenth century. Although there was an increased European presence within the region, very few settlers arrived or established residences within the area during this period.

The majority of European contact with Indigenous populations was sporadic and primarily facilitated through trade and religious missionary excursions. The recovery of European trade goods (e.g. iron axes, copper kettle fragments and glass beads) from Indigenous sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides evidence of the extent of contact between the Indigenous population and the European explorers traversing this transportation corridor during this period. The English also continued to utilize the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor following French administrative withdrawal from New France resulting from the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Settlement in the Ottawa area was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late eighteenth century. Within two years following the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, surveyed four township (Nepean, North Gower, Osgoode and Gloucester) straddling the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River. This survey was coordinated under the initiative instituted by John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, associated with his proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region.

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and thirty-three men in 1800 (Bond 1984). This community grew over the next few years along the north shore of the Ottawa River and by 1805 Wright had established a significant lumbering industry in the area.

Settlement along the south shore was very slow through the early nineteenth century. In 1809, Jehiel Collins erected a store at what was to become known as Bellows and later Richmond Landing and in 1810 Ira Honeywell constructed a cabin west of the Chaudière Rapids (Bond 1984). Another early settler was Braddish Billings, who constructed a small cabin in Gloucester Township in 1812. Billings went into the lumbering business with Philemon Wright and developed his homestead into a large family estate along the banks of the Rideau River. The lumber industry created the impetus for early settlement in the area, providing employment for early settlers and contributed to the general economic stability through the mid-19th century.

2.3 Gloucester Township

Originally surveyed in 1772 and identified as "Township B", Gloucester Township was officially named after William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and nephew of King George III. In 1792-3, two brothers named Thomas and William Fraser petitioned John Graves Simcoe, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, for substantial land grants in the territory of Gloucester Township. William's petition provided a favourable result and on 13 July 1793 the Legislative Council ordered that "the township of Gloster (Gloucester) be granted to him." Although William Fraser proclaimed that he represented a large number of families interested in settling in the area, there is no indication that anyone from his party actually came to the Township nor was the land ever officially transferred to Fraser.

Land registry records indicate patents for some of the lots within the township were issued as early as 1802, primarily to United Empire Loyalists, although many of the grantees never actually came to the area or ever saw their granted property. The lack of established overland transportation routes to convey supplies to the area, coupled with the thick deposits of clay making agricultural cultivation difficult, persuaded many early settlers to explore other areas around the Ottawa Valley to establish their homesteads.



Lumbering began on the Rideau River in 1810 when Braddish Billings, who had worked for Philemon Wright cutting timber and oak staves on the upper Ottawa River, built a shanty on the lower Rideau below the Hog's Back. Billings cleared some land but farming was secondary to lumbering. Logs were squared with axes and adzes and floated out on the spring floods for sale to Philemon Wright and Sons (Passfield 1982).

Billings was the only settler in Gloucester Township, on the eastern bank of the Rideau River, until circa 1819 when several families moved into the township to settle on the land. 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 including James Doxey on Lot 19, Junction Gore, Duncan McKenzie on Lot 20, Junction Gore, and Captain Andrew Wilson on Lot 2, Concession 1, Rideau Front (Kemp 1991).

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. This may have originally represented an Indigenous trail, possibly later bushed out by Ira Honeywell in 1814 to bring supplies from Prescott to his new homestead in Nepean Township. As early as 1815, a rough road had been cut from the Hull settlement on the north shore of the Ottawa River across the Chaudière and then southeast through Nepean Township to cross into Gloucester Township near Dow's swamp. This road then followed the east bank of the Rideau River to Black Rapids, where it crossed back into Nepean Township and continued south to Merrickville (Elliott 1991). River Road, which is located directly east of the study area and likely provided access to the subject property, follows part of this early alignment. 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. Although the exact date of construction for this road is unknown, John Cunningham appears to have been operating an inn along the road by 1825 and the Bytown & Prescott Stage was also using the road in the 1820s.

The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826–1832) accelerated settlement in the region with additional roads constructed to connect outlying communities. As more people began to settle in the area, bridges were built to connect the Townships of Nepean and Gloucester, and a more concerted effort was made to construct roads to facilitate the movement of people and goods (Walker and Walker 1975).

In 1828, Braddish Billings initiated the construction of a bridge across the Rideau River to facilitate travel along the old 1815 road from the 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 River. Other roads developed in a rough grid pattern along the lot and concession lines as settlement expanded through the township during the nineteenth century.

In 1854, the first train of the Bytown and Prescott Railway travelled through Gloucester Township. This increased the mobility capacity for people and goods through the area facilitating the rapid growth of the township.

Gloucester continued to remain independent of the City of Ottawa until 1950 when huge parts of the township were annexed into the City administrative boundary (Taylor 1986).

2.4 General Study Area Landscape History

The first property owner within the study area vicinity may have been American Robert Randall, who travelled the Rideau corridor in 1807 accompanied by members of the local First Nations community. Randall was attracted by the water power potential at the end of Long Island and acquired 450 acres within the area (Walker and Walker 1975). The Long Island area is suggested to have been primarily unoccupied when Randall made his visit and recognized the economic potential utilizing the water capacity of both channels around Long Island. The rapids on



the west side were non-navigable, dropping 23 feet, 11 inches (7.3 metres) over a distance of 4,266 yards (3,900 metres), while the rapids on the east side were navigable by canoe or batteaux, extending 2,300 feet long (700 metres) with a drop of only a few feet (Watson 2001).

The potential for the Rideau River corridor to provide a secure navigable passageway connecting Montreal, Bytown and Kingston was strategically highlighted following the War of 1812 with the United States who had direct access to the primary route along the St. Lawrence River. Colonel Nicolls, commanding officer of the Royal Engineers in Canada, was instructed to investigate the feasibility of the Rideau route and directed Royal Engineer Captain Joshua Jebb to complete a survey and identify the viability of travel by canoe or batteau and document any obstructions within the waterway that would require mitigation (Price 1976). Jebb completed the survey in 1816 and produced the first known detailed map of the Rideau Route (Watson 2007; Watson 2006), which included Long Island and the study area landscape (Map 3, p.52). Although this map does indicate known occupation areas within the surveyed portion of the Rideau corridor, the lack of structures within the study area vicinity may suggest the region around Long Island was unsettled at this time.

Although it is not a reliable source for documenting actual settlement and occupation, Coffin's 1825 Gloucester Township map does provide details regarding property ownership within the study area vicinity (Map 4, p.53). The Crown Patent for Lot 22 was granted to Captain Hugh Munro in 1799, although it is unknown if he actually resided on the property as the next land transaction occurred on 20 January 1817 when the entire 200 acres was sold by Lewis Grant to Caroline and W. F. Gates (Inst. No. 1130). South of the study area, Lot 24 was granted to Silas Hamblin in 1810 and it is also doubtful if he actually settled on the land as it became embroiled in a property dispute and was re-instituted to him in 1863 (Inst. No. 27). The 1825 map shows the study area within Lot 23 as vacant, which may suggest it was reserved for the Clergy or the Crown as the property fronting the Rideau was primarily granted to United Empire Loyalists or military veterans during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The first indication of Euro-Canadian occupation within the study area vicinity is generally attributed to Sylvester Hurlbert, who purchased the entire 200 acres comprising Lot 25 from Rice Honeywell on 19 September 1825 (Inst. No. 2298). Shortly after purchasing the property, Hurlbert constructed a sawmill, dam and sluiceway at the foot of Long Island, with the mill complex in full operation when Colonel John By traversed the area in 1827 while scouting the future Rideau Canal route (Price 1976).

Image 1 (p.41) represents a sketch dating to 15 June 1827, interpreted to correlate to the time Colonel By observed Hurlbert's dam at the foot of Long Island. The mill appears quite substantial with a solid stone foundation and upper wooden structure crossing the east channel of the Rideau River. The general landscape appears primarily forested and likely provided easily accessible raw materials required for the mill's operation. A May 1827 sketch map attributed to John Burrows shows the saw mill situated along the Rideau River east bank, with a mill pond directly south where the rapids had been located (Map 5, p.54). This map also shows Hurlbert's house north of the mill complex, which may suggest it was located near the property boundary between Lots 24 and 25.

Following Colonel By's field survey, a series of plans were prepared for the first forty-four miles of the proposed Rideau Canal covering the intended lock sites from the Entrance Valley to Long Island by July 1827. The individual site plans documented the proposed canal structures at each location (Passfield 1983). The Long Island map segment shows the proposed three lock channel west of Hurlbert's house and an arched dam extending across the Rideau waterway to provide a slackwater corridor known as the "Long Island Reach" (Map 6, p.55). This map also shows the extent of land intended to be flooded following the completion of the dam, which would effectively inundate Hurlbert's mill structure along the eastern channel. Colonel By also identified a location along the western riverbank for a "proposed mill site", possibly with the intention to capitalize on the economic potential of the surrounding landscape.



In order to accommodate the proposed Long Island locks and dam, Hurlbert would require compensation for the loss of his saw mill which was located within the lands to be flooded. Colonel By ultimately compensated Hurlbert with £433, 6, 8 for his loss, which By “deemed a fair and just remuneration for such Damages including the Mill Privileges, and which is in full of the above Claims in consequence of the construction of the Canal as reported at the time” (Price 1976:144). Although Hurlbert lost his mill complex, the family retained ownership of land within Lot 25 until at least 1858 (Inst. No. 12404).

In preparation for the canal infrastructure development, Colonel By initiated construction of a road between Bytown (Ottawa) and Long Island in the fall of 1826, which was completed by 1827 (Passfield 1982; Price 1976). This road, commonly known as River Road, provided the ability to transport labour and supplies between the urban centre of Bytown and the proposed lock stations as far as Long Island, and effectively created the first rural overland route to the study area vicinity as the only previous access would have required waterborne travel along the Rideau River.

The contract for the Long Island section of the canal was awarded to Thomas Phillips and Andrew White on 5 June 1827 (Price 1976), both of Montreal (Passfield 1983). When work commenced at the Long Island lock station later that year the only building documented in the area was the sawmill which had already been stripped of its materials (Humphreys and Carroll 1997).

A site plan dating to 5 May 1828 details Colonel By's proposed construction design at Long Island and includes a stone arched dam across the Rideau River and three combined locks adjacent to the dam in a shore canal cut (Map 7, p.56). Although this plan provides the concept drawing for the lock station features, the structures depicted within the drawing may represent the existing 1828 landscape and occupation as the construction team had been on site since the previous year. The remains of the former saw mill may have continued to be represented within the landscape, although it is believed to have been abandoned by this time. The structure across from the canal lock represents the future lock master's house which had been built by the site contractors during construction at Long Island (Passfield 1980; Tulloch 1975). Although the exact function of the remaining structures at the site cannot be confirmed, some likely represented living quarters for the construction team. Estimates during the peak periods of construction at Long Island suggest as many as 100 men were employed. While many were comprised of contract labourers who did the pick, shovel, hauling and pulling work, artificers (masons, carpenters, smiths, stone-cutters, coopers, etc.) were also supplied from the ranks of the Royal Sappers and Miners (Bush 1976).

While workers were housed with the local population where available, the lack of previous infrastructure at Long Island necessitated the arrangement for shelter by the contractor likely consisting of several large log houses (Wylie 2008; Passfield 1982). Image 2 (p.41) represents a watercolour prepared by James Cockburn documenting the contemporary landscape around the Long Island lock station in 1830. This image shows log structures, likely representing living quarters, as well as a woman and child. Many of the Royal Sappers and Miners had their families stationed with them, while some labourers are also suggested to have brought their families to the work sites and lived in rough shanty cabins (Watson 2007). Image 3 (p.42) also dates to 1830 and depicts an Irish labourer at Long Island. The log structure in the background may represent a typical shanty constructed either by the contractors or labourers. The indication that this structure is situated within the woods may suggest it is not directly within the lock area. The woman in the background may also provide additional evidence of families residing with the labours during the Long Island lock construction period.



A map attributed to Colonel By dated to 22 January 1831, shows the general contemporary landscape around the Long Island lock area (Map 8, p.57). This map shows the three channel lock along the Rideau east bank, the arched dam, as well as a waste weir which provided the ability to control water overflow through to Mud Creek to the west. An explanation of the function for each structure shown along the east side of the Rideau channel is shown on Map 9 (p.58) which represents an interpretation documented in Clow *et al* (1976)¹. The structures shown on the plan are inferred to represent Crown assets, which appears to be the primary function of the map as it does not depict occupation structures for the workers or additional structures not specifically associated with the government works.

The 1831 plan may essentially represent the as-built project landscape, as the Long Island dam was officially completed in February of the same year. The completion of the Long Island canal works construction provided an opportunity for celebration as many of the workers had endured long days and nights labouring at the site (Price 1976). To mark the occasion, the contractors, Thomas Phillips and Andrew White, secured the services of a piper and the grog flowed freely, with the Union Jack being hoisted and the skirl of the pipes emanating through the frosty air. As the early winter twilight approached the piper led the way onto the ice of the lock, where the happy celebrants danced the hours away until near dawn. It was said at the time that the Long Island site was known for the good relations between management and labour, in contrast to the disorder so frequently encountered at other Rideau construction sites (Bush 1976).

By the time the Long Island canal construction was completed a small settlement had developed on the mainland adjacent to the locks, with many of the workers settling in the area following the completion of the canal works (Walker and Walker 1975). In addition to the lockmaster's house, there were a number of residential structures, as well as a carpenter's shop and a blacksmith's shop which continued in operation (Martin 2010; Humphreys and Carroll 1997). One of the first permanent residents may have been Andrew Gamble, originally from Balleymena, Ireland, who may have worked during the canal construction period at Hog's Back and Long Island (Fletcher 2004) and continued to reside in the Long Island lock area until his death (Walker and Walker 1975).

Although the 1832 map attributed to John Burrows may not accurately represent the small settlement developing around the Long Island lock station, it does show the lock master's residence, as well as a structure situated within the study area vicinity on Lot 23 which is identified as Clergy lands (Map 10, p.59). John Burrow's was appointed "Overseer of the Works" (Bush 1976) and was responsible for inspecting stations between Bytown and First Rapids (now known as Poonamalie) (Tulloch 1975) and this map may have been created during one of his inspection tours.

A post office was operating in the Long Island lock area by 1834, with a store and hotel constructed within the Long Island settlement around 1846. A Methodist Church and manse were built south-east of the lock along Rideau Road, while Anglicans and Presbyterians shared a small log building known as the "Union Church" located a short distance further south. These two congregations also shared the cemetery, the Anglicans on the north and the Presbyterians on the south (Humphreys and Carroll 1997).

The 1837 Gloucester Township census documents William Blyth occupying Lot 23, Broken Front Concession, with 20 acres of the 200 acre property under cultivation (GHS 2018). The 1851 census lists William as a 64 year old stone mason originally from Scotland married to 62 year old Mary Blythe, with 36 year old Andrew and 21 year old Angus also residing in the family home.

¹ Although this specific Parks Canada report was not available for this study, a copy of the map was kindly provided by Parks Canada Agency.



The canal construction had raised the water level at Long Island locks between 8 and 10 feet (Watson 2006) providing the ability for the village to become a steamboat provisioning and forwarding centre for local farmers (Martin 2010) such as William Blythe who was living on the adjoining lot to the north. Image 4 (p.42) dates to 1830 and shows the types of vessels utilizing the Rideau corridor for trade and passenger transportation during this period, and Images 5 and 6 (p.43) document the landscape around the Long Island lock station in 1835 and 1842 respectively, with a number of structures situated along the east side of the Rideau River around the lock area. Image 7 (p.44) was produced in 1845 by William Clegg and represents a revised version of Burrow's 1835 depiction of the Long Island Village landscape (Image 5, p.43). Among the new features are the structures located on Nicolls Island and a second waste weir across Mud Creek which would have also acted as a traveled bridge and provided access across the Rideau River to Nepean Township.

In addition to the commercial and social enterprises, the economic stability of the Long Island Village may have revolved around milling operations. A map dating to 30 October 1845 indicates the presence of "2 mill sites" in the area (Map 11, p.60), although unfortunately it does not depict the specific location of these structures.

In 1858, floods again washed out the dam and waste weir at Long Island (Tulloch 1975). A new waste weir was constructed from the lower tip of Long Island to the embankment adjacent to the dam and an additional waste weir was built across the west channel of the river where a grist mill was immediately erected to utilize the waterpower it provided (Passfield 1982). The new stone grist mill, later known as Watson's Mill, was built by Moss Kent Dickinson and provided renewed economic opportunity for the area residents, many who re-located further upstream where the Village of Manotick was developing. Among the early settlers who moved from the lock site were several blacksmiths, their numbers reflecting the importance of the trade as land transportation was entirely dependent on horses who had to be well shod to cope with the rough trails they were obliged to travel (Humphreys and Carroll 1997).

Around the same time Watson's mill was built in nearby Manotick, an Act of the Provincial Parliament was passed which effectively transferred control of the Rideau Canal and the accompanying Ordinance Lands from the Imperial Government (Tulloch 1975). The early Long Island Village had essentially developed within property controlled by the Crown, although following the acquisition of the Canal system by the Provincial Parliament there was an incentive to sell land along the waterway to help pay for operating costs and maintain the waterway in a navigable state. On 10 May 1860, the Crown Patent for the 75.5 acres comprising the south half of Lot 23 was granted to Alexander Dowie. A map dating to 1860 shows the "Old Waste Weir", as well as the lock masters house and other structures around the lock area (Map 12, p.61). This map also shows two structures within the south half of Lot 23 which likely represent the residence of the Blythe family known to have been living on Lot 23 since at least 1837.

On 9 January 1862, William Blyth officially purchased the entire 75.5 acres representing the south half of Lot 23 from Alexander Dowie (Inst. No. 18608), with Blyth selling 10 acres east of River Road to Allie Clothier on the same day (Inst. No. 18609). Based on the 1837 census records it is likely Blythe was residing on the property for at least twenty-five years before gaining legal ownership of the land.

Walling's 1863 map of Gloucester Township shows the settlement landscape around the Long Island lock station (Map 13, p.62). Wm. Blyth is shown associated with the structure on Lot 23 on the west side of River Road and another structure to the south near the northern limit of Lot 24, which may represent an error as the structure may have actually been located within Lot 23.



The 1861 census lists William Blythe as a 73 year old farmer married to 71 year old Mary Blythe, with 49 year old Andrew Blythe, who is employed as a stone mason, also residing in the frame house. The 1861 census also identifies a log school house associated with the Blythe family entry, which likely correlates to the School House documented on Lot 23 on Walling's 1863 plan (Map 13, p.62).

A map pre-dating 1871 shows the two structures within the general study area on Lot 23 (Map 14, p.63) and identifies them as "Blythe's House". These structures are in the same general location as those represented on Map 12 (p.61), which provides additional evidence the structure attributed to Wm. Blyth on Walling's 1863 plan (Map 13, p.62) may have actually been located on Lot 23.

On 25 May 1866 the south half of Lot 23 passed from Wm. Blyth to Mary Blyth through a will transfer (Inst. No. 26541), and on 31 May 1866, William Blythe passed away at the age of 78, being recognized as one of the earliest settlers in the Ottawa Valley (Lewis 2016). Mary Blythe sold the family property on Lot 23 to Joseph Broose on 1 May 1867 (Inst. No. 27190), with Thomas May acquiring the property on 28 April 1870 (Inst. No. 431).

The pre-1871 plan also documents the surrounding landscape, with a number of structures likely related to the maintenance of the lock station adjacent to the locks, a hotel and "old wharf" situated to the south and the "Village of Long Island Locks" shown within Lot 25. The Long Island village plan was surveyed in 1860 on property owned by Edmund Burritt² possibly as a way to formalize and organize the occupation within the area in a discrete village grid complete with settlement lots and access roads. Although the map does not depict each residential structure within the village, it does identify commercial and social infrastructure including a post office, smith shop, store, boot maker and wagon maker, in addition to the Methodist church with a cemetery and a parsonage on the adjoining lot, which were intended to support the area's residents.

Although the mill complex developing in nearby Manotick drew settlers from Long Island Village (Humphreys and Carroll 1997; Passfield 1982), the 1875 Directory describes the settlement of Long Island Locks as a post village "on the Rideau canal 5½ miles from Manotick" with a population of 350 (Crossby 1875:176) which suggests both communities were contemporarily inhabited at this time.

Belden's 1879 Gloucester Township map shows the Long Island Village layout on Lot 25, with two structures near the water possibly representing the Lockmaster's house and the Post Office (Map 15, p.64). Thomas May is depicted as owning the property within the study area on Lot 23, with his residence located east of Rideau Road. The two structures depicted on Lot 23 as "Blythe's House" on Map 14 (p.63) are not represented on Belden's 1879 plan which may suggest they were no longer inhabited and may have been removed from the landscape by this time.

Images 8 and 9 (pp.44 and 45) both date to ca. 1880 and although they both focus on the Long Island lock structure, a portion of the study area within Lot 23 can be identified within the background. These images show a fence separating Lots 23 and 24 and depict the study area landscape as abandoned and likely utilized for agricultural production during this period.

The 1906 Gloucester Township topographic plan identifies the Long Island Locks on Lot 24, although the absence of the Village settlement suggests it also had been finally abandoned by this time (Map 16, p.65). This plan also shows the study area within Lot 23 as uninhabited at this time, with a contour line demarcating the ridge overlooking the canal within the westerly section of the proposed development property. Image 10 (p.45) dates to

² It is possible Burritt established Village lots on Lot 25 before 1860, although a plan of survey completed on "Sept. 1860" depicts the village "laid out on Lot 25" and signed by Provincial Land Surveyor John Burchill, which suggests the formal registration of the Village was not official until 1860. The 1860 survey plan is available from Library and Archives Canada (NMC 0019141).



1910 and shows the general landscape had not been significantly altered since at least 1880, with a fence separating the structures associated with the Long Island Lock Station from the neighbouring agricultural lands on Lot 23.

The original Lockmaster's residence on Lot 24 was replaced with the current two-storey frame house in 1914 (Watson 2001; Tulloch 1975) and is depicted in the 1936 and 1955 aerial images (Map 16, p.65). The structure situated directly east of the Lockmaster's house may correlate to the home of James Rowat who built a house just east of the locks in 1891, and besides farming the land, also occasionally worked at the lock station in the winter (Johnston 1991). The 1936 and 1955 aerial images also show the study area continued to be utilized for agricultural production with the farm house situated east of Rideau Road. Map 2 (p.51) provides an overview of the current landscape within the proposed development property and provides evidence the study area has remained rural and undeveloped since the early 20th century.



3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Study Area Environment and Landscape

The environmental landscape within the region began to emerge following the retreat of the glacial ice during the Holocene Period. Immediately adjacent to the retreating ice sheets, melt water lakes formed within the low lying Ottawa Valley which had depressed from the weight of the ice cap. Around 11,000 BP, the ice had sufficiently melted to allow sea water from the Atlantic Ocean to access the glacially lowered lands of eastern Ontario via the St. Lawrence (Cronin *et al* 2008). The marine inundation formed the Champlain Sea, which is represented within the sedimentary record by a change from laminated glaciolacustrine clays to marine deposited clays.

Isostatic adjustment gradually raised the topography within the Ottawa Valley, resulting in the reduction of the Champlain Sea eastwards. Large amounts of meltwater from the retreating ice sheets to the northwest flowed down through the Ottawa Valley, resulting in the freshwater fusion with the saline Champlain Sea producing a brackish environment, eventually producing the smaller freshwater Lake Lampsilis around 9,800 BP. Following the draining of Lake Lampsilis, the Ottawa River remained as a drainage channel to the Atlantic Ocean for larger glacial lakes and water bodies to the west, with occasional large release episodes. Based on the topographic contours within the study area region (Map 2, p.51), this area would have been inundated by Lake Champlain during the Early Paleo-Indian Period as it is situated below the 550 foot (167.6 metre) contour elevation (Kennedy 1976). Based on this interpretation, the study area vicinity would have drained and become habitable during the Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period.

The surficial geology and physiography within the study area represents the glacial and post-glacial depositional processes which have influenced the study area environment. The majority of the corridor consists of offshore marine sediments of clay, silty clay and silt deposited by the receding glacial lake.

The Ottawa Valley Clay Plains encompass the entire study area. Within the Ottawa Valley below Chalk River, the clay beds are irregularly stratified and not varved. Shells of prehistoric marine creatures typical of salt water environments have been identified within the region confirming this low-lying area was submerged under the Champlain Sea during and immediately after the recession of the glaciers (Chapman 1975).

The primary soil composition within the study area is classified within the Bainsville Series of the Castor soil association (Map 17, p.66). These poorly drained soils are derived from deltaic origins and tend to occur as transition soil areas between large sand plains and clay flats such as the Castor soil areas that occur on the west side of the study area. Within the northeast portion of the project area are loamy fine sand soils from the Stapeldon series of the Jockvale soil association. These soils generally occur adjacent to, or in close proximity to, the Rideau River and have good drainage capacity (Schut and Wilson 1987).

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Forest Region. The trees characteristic of this sub-region include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, red oak and burr oak. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir. Poorly drained areas typically contain swamp adapted hardwoods, black spruce or white cedar (Rowe 1977). Historical settlement and agricultural development within the study area since the nineteenth century have left little, if any, of the original forest cover intact.

The Rideau River represents the largest waterway within the surrounding landscape and is located approximately 150 metres west (Map 2, p.51). The proposed development property is situated on a ridge approximately eight metres above the river, which provides the primary drainage for the area. The documentation of Archaic and



Woodland Period components at registered archaeological sites BhFw-110 and BhFw-112 situated on the east shore of the Rideau River, less than 1.5 kilometres north of the study area, as well as registered site BhFw-118 located within the Rideau River corridor south of the study area (Paterson 2016), may provide additional evidence documenting the importance of this waterway as both a navigable access route and preferred settlement landscape prior to the arrival of European explorers (Golder 2017d).

3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

A search of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Past Portal database for previous archaeological assessments within the vicinity of the study area was completed for this project. Appendix A provides information regarding the previous archaeological assessments known to have been completed within the general vicinity of the study area and provides general archaeological data derived from the studies and relevant recommendations.

Two previously completed archaeological assessment have been completed within fifty metres of the study area. Map 18 (p.67) delineates the spatial relationship between the previously completed assessments within fifty metres and the current BhFw-120 study area.

The first represents the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment completed for the entire property within the currently proposed development (Golder 2017a). Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted in all areas of archaeological potential between 27 July and 27 September 2016, resulting in the discovery of nine historic find locations. Two find locations met the MTCS criteria for sites of cultural heritage significance warranting further archaeological investigation. These sites were designated as Borden numbers BhFw-119 and BhFw-120 respectively.

BhFw-119 is located less than 50 metres north of registered site BhFw-120 and is interpreted to represent an occupation dating to the 1820s – 1830s based on historical research and the recovered artifact assemblage. BhFw-120 has been interpreted to represent an occupation dating between the 1830s to the 1870s based on the artifact assemblage and historic cartographic and documentary sources.

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment provided the following recommendations:

- 1) Find locations WL1, WL2, WL3, WL4, WL5, WL6 and WL7 are of insufficient cultural heritage value to warrant further investigation.
- 2) Find location WL8 (BhFw-119) is of sufficient cultural heritage value to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2.1c. It is recommended that the Stage 3 archaeological assessment consist of a controlled surface pickup of the site area followed by the excavation of 1 m square test units in a 5 m grid across the site with additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, excavated within.
- 3) Find Location WL9 (BhFw-120) is of sufficient cultural heritage value to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment as per MTCS Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2.1c. It is recommended that the Stage 3 archaeological assessment consist of a controlled surface pickup of the site area followed by the excavation of 1 m square test units in a 10 m grid across the site with additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid total, excavated within. This recommendation is made as it is anticipated that the level of cultural heritage value will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 archaeological assessment upon the completion of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.
- 4) No further archaeological investigations for the proposed project are required outside the site areas of BhFw-119 and BhFw-120.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - BHFW-120

The second previous assessment completed within 50 metres of the current study area represents the Stage 3 investigation for the BhFw-119 site (Golder 2017b). The Stage 3 assessment determined the BhFw-119 site represents an occupation dating to the early 19th century based on a small scatter of contemporary material. The recovered artifact assemblage is highly fragmented, likely a result of repetitive ploughing since the late 19th century and extending to the modern period. Two subsurface features were also identified during the Stage 3 test unit excavations.

Based on the results of the Stage 3 field investigation, it was determined that registered site BhFw-119 retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and requires further mitigative measures involving site avoidance/protection or excavation as required as per the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) (Golder 2017b).

3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites Within Two Kilometres of the Study Area

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites within the province is the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's archaeological sites database (ASDB), which designates archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located within Borden Block BhFw.

A search of the MTCS Past Portal ASDB for all sites within two kilometres of the study area was completed at the initiation of the project on 8 June 2016, with a subsequent updated search completed on 30 January 2018 (MTCS 2018).

Table 1 provides information retrieved from the MTCS Past Portal ASDB and project specific reports for each registered archaeological site within two kilometres of the study area.

Table 1: Archaeological Sites within a 2km Radius of the Project Area.

Borden #	Site name	Period	Culture	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
BhFw-119	Wright Lands 8	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	camp/campsite	50 metres
BhFw-108	Cameron Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	400 metres
BhFw-109	Nixon Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	770 metres
BhFw-25	Jockvale	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden	956 metres
BhFw-19	Munro Site	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	findspot	1,280 metres
BhFw-115	n/a	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	1,300 metres
BhFw-113	n/a	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden	1,400 metres
BhFw-110	n/a	Late Archaic-Late Woodland	Indigenous	findspot	1,415 metres
BhFw-114	n/a	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	1,440 metres
BhFw-112	n/a	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	processing	1,470 metres



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - BHFW-120

The Wright Lands 8 site (BhFw-119) represents the only site situated within 300 metres of the current study area. This site was originally discovered during the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the current development project (Golder 2017a) and has been interpreted to represent an occupation dating to the 1820s – 1830s based on historical research and the artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 3 field investigation (Golder 2017b). A Stage 4 mitigation excavation has been recommended for the Wright Lands 8 site (BhFw-119) based on the determination of sufficient Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).



4.0 STAGE 3 CONTROLLED SURFACE PICKUP (CSP) METHODOLOGY

Due to the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) identified for registered site BhFw-120 during the Stage 2 field assessment (Golder 2017a), a Stage 3 CSP survey was completed over two days on 4 and 8 November 2016 in accordance with the *MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Weather conditions over the two-day investigation were clear with a mix of sun and cloud (+0 to +17°C) and all fieldwork was conducted during the daylight hours to ensure that lighting conditions were appropriate.

As the Stage 3 CSP study area was located in an agricultural field, the land was ploughed and allowed to sufficiently weather before any archaeological investigations occurred. The CSP survey was employed to collect cultural material located on the surface and to further assess the distribution of material cultural resources across the area. The ground visibility during the CSP was greater than 80% (Image 11, p.46) with the Stage 3 CSP survey completed at one meter intervals and artifact locations were marked by coloured pin flags (Image 12, p.46). All artifacts observed within a 30 centimetre radius were collected together as a single find location. Each artifact was collected and every find location was surveyed using a Trimble R8 GNSS instrument and given a unique ID number. A total of 220 artifacts were collected during the CSP survey from 198 find locations (Map 19, p.68).

The coordinates and elevations of the CSP find locations were collected using a Trimble R8 Model 2 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection and North American Datum (NAD) 1983 (Zone 18). The GPS data was differentially corrected using the Cansel base station network (CAN-NET) with the Ottawa base station representing the primary base station used for the topographic survey.

The Trimble R8 Model 2 GNSS receiver has built in Wide-Area Augmentation System (WAAS) and European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS) capability and supports a wide range of satellite signals, including GPS L1/L2C/L5, GLONASS L1/L2 and Galileo. The GNSS receiver is a dual frequency differential GPS (DGPS) capable of real time kinematic (RTK) corrections within the Can-Net Virtual Reference Station (VRS) network.

The accuracy of the collected survey observations depends on the number of satellites in view, the position of satellites in relation to each other, the strength of the satellite signals and the distance of the base station from the GPS receiver. For the CSP survey completed at registered site BhFw-120, all horizontal survey observations are accurate to two centimeters or less and all vertical survey observations are accurate to three centimeters or less. All elevations are geodetic referencing Canadian Geodetic Vertical Datum (CGVD) 1928.

The collected coordinates are provided as a six digit easting with three decimal places, and a seven digit northing with three decimal places. Therefore, each survey observation can be considered a permanent and known datum point regardless of any future disturbance to the study area landscape.

The topographic survey to record the CSP survey locations at registered site BhFw-120 was completed on 8 November 2016. A range pole was used to provide a two meter antenna height for the entire survey.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the Stage 3 CSP survey detailing information of archaeological and project significance. An inventory of the documentary record generated from the Stage 3 fieldwork is provided in Table 2.



Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record.

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Original field note book with photocopies in project file dating 4 and 8 November 2016.
Digital Photographs	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file.
Topographic Survey Data	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file with digital copy of field notes.
Maps provided by Client	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored in the project file.

No Stage 3 subsurface unit excavations were completed under the PIF issued for this survey. The Stage 3 test unit excavations at this site are scheduled for a later date pending the project schedule.

Permission to access the site to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted by Steve Cunliffe at The Regional Group.

4.1 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methods

This report and the following artifact inventory (Appendix B) provide a record of the artifacts and other archaeological materials (samples) recovered from the site. This information provides a basis for interpretation of the site. This report aims to offer enough basic artifact information that a future researcher may determine whether the study area/site is of relevance to their investigation.

4.1.1 The Inventory System

The artifact inventory was compiled in a Microsoft Office Access 2007 database system.

Each entry in the database contains the following information:

- An individual inventory number;
- Spatial location (provenience) within the study area/site (operation, sub-operation, stratum);
- Artifact analysis (see below); and,
- The quantity of any given entry.

4.1.2 Artifact Analysis

The artifact analysis was based upon the MTCS standard requirements, as set out in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (MTCS 2011). Every artifact entry in the database includes material composition, artifact type (object), and the function which it served and if any alterations had been made to the original artifact (e.g. burning). Additional artifact descriptions were based upon the type of artifact (see below).

4.1.3 Historic Artifacts

Only historic period artifacts were found during this investigation. Historic artifacts included: ceramic objects, glass items, and other inorganic and organic cultural objects (metal, stone, flora, fauna). Ceramic ware and glaze types were provided, as well as their decoration and colours. When a maker's mark was visible it was recorded. Date ranges were provided where possible, and the reference cited. Glass artifact colours and decorative patterns were recorded, in addition to technique of manufacture when identifiable. As with ceramic material, when a marker's mark was visible it was recorded. Date ranges were provided where possible, and the reference cited.



All other artifacts were described in as much detail as possible including surface treatment, decorative pattern and technique of manufacture when identifiable.

4.1.4 Storage and Curation

The collection was packed for storage by spatial location (provenience). When inventoried, artifacts were bagged in transparent, re-sealable (zippered) polyethylene bags that are inert and moisture resistant. The contents of each artifact bag were identified on archival quality labels (acid-free, non-yellowing, acrylic adhesive), with an archival ink that is permanent and fade resistant. The artifact bags were then placed in a banker's box (12" W x 15" D x 10" H).

Artifact collections are stored in the Ottawa archaeology lab, until the report has been submitted to the MTCS, after which they will be moved to a secure, indoor, climate-controlled storage facility. This collection contains 337 artifacts (117 from the Stage 2 and 220 from Stage 3 CSP), and is packed in one banker's box.



5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

As no Stage 3 unit excavations have been completed, this section only represents the Record of Finds documented during the Stage 3 CSP survey within the ploughed portion of the study area.

Artifact Analysis

A total of 220 historic artifacts were recovered from 198 find locations during the Stage 3 CSP survey. All artifacts observed in the field were collected and processed at the Golder laboratory in Ottawa and are documented in Appendix B.

The artifact material distribution documented in the Stage 3 CSP assemblage is provided in Table 3. Ceramics were the largest group, followed by glass, fauna, metal and stone.

Table 3: CSP Artifact Material Distribution.

Material	# of Artifacts	% of Total Distribution
Ceramic	189	86
Glass	25	11
Fauna	4	2
Metal	1	0.5
Stone	1	0.5
Total	220	100

Similar to many contemporary 19th century domestic sites in Ontario, the majority of the artifacts were related to food/beverage functions (Table 4).

Table 4: Artifact Function Distribution.

Function	# of Artifacts	% of Total Distribution
Food/Beverage	164	75
Personal/Societal	23	10
Structural	17	8
Indeterminate	11	5
Fauna (Indeterminate)	4	2
Tools/Equipment	1	0.5
Total	220	~100

The majority of food/beverage artifacts represent tableware ceramic components. Ceramic tableware ware types are summarized in the Table 5, with a representative sample provided in Image 13 (p.47).

Table 5: Tableware Ceramics Ware Types.

Ware Types	# of Artifacts	% of Total Distribution
Refined White Earthenware	127	87
Pearlware	12	8
Vitrified White Earthenware	5	3
Porcelain: Hard Paste	2	1
Total	146	~100



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Ceramic ware types can be vague indicators of a historic site's period of use, although diagnostic ceramic decoration types can provide more applicable dating information. Table 6 summarizes the ceramic tableware decoration types documented within the Stage 3 CSP assemblage and provides date ranges where applicable. Images of the decoration types are found in Image 14 (p.47) and Image 15 (p.48).

Table 6: Ceramic Tableware Surface Treatments.

Decoration Type	Frequency	Date(s)	Reference(s)
Plain	88	n/a	
Transfer Printed	26	Technique invented circa 1753, peak period of production was 1820 to 1840	Kybalova 1989, Little 1969
Indeterminate	6	n/a	
Sponged: Blue	5	1840 to 1870	Jouppien 1980
Edge Decorated: Green	3	Becomes rare by around 1840	Miller 1991
Hand Painted: Blue	3	c.1775 to 1830	Samford 2014
Industrial Slip	3	Introduced in the 18th century, used to 20th century	Sussman 1997
Moulded	3	1840s to 1900	Maryland 2002
Edge Decorated: Blue	2	Becomes rare by around 1860	Miller 1991
Stamped	2	1845 to 1930	Miller 2000
Decal/Lithograph	1	Technique became commercially viable in the 1890s	Huddleson 2013
Edge Decorated: Embossed	1	1820s to 1830s	Miller 2013
Hand Painted: Late Palette	1	1830s to 1870s	Miller 1991
Moulded: Wheat	1	Patented 1848, continuous production	Sussman 1985
Transfer Printed: Flow	1	Peak popularity, 1840s to 1870s	Richardson 2013
Total	146		

The entire personal/societal assemblage correlates to smoking activities, with 16 stem fragments, 5 bowl components, 1 body piece and 1 mouthpiece with an amber glaze contained with the Stage 3 CSP assemblage. Unfortunately, all of the pipe stem fragments were plain and none indicated a location or company of manufacture. A single pipe bowl was impressed with the initials "T D", and three others had embossed decoration (Image 16, p.48).

Structural artifacts included 11 sherds of window pane glass, 5 small fragments of red brick and a single wrought nail (Image 16, p.48). Artifacts whose function could not be determined included three sherds of coarse ceramic, glass hollowware and a fragment of slate. Three fragments of mammal bone and a small fragment of shell were also collected during the Stage 3 CSP survey. A sherd of coarse grey stoneware hollowware, interpreted to represent an ink container fragment, comprised the only documented tool/equipment component.



6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

On behalf of The Regional Group, Golder Associates Ltd. completed a Stage 3 CSP survey in advance of the recommended Stage 3 test unit excavations for registered site BhFw-120 which was originally identified during the Stage 2 field assessment (Golder 2017a).

The primary objectives of the Stage 3 CSP survey were to determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts, to collect a representative sample of artifacts, to assess the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the archaeological site, to determine the requirements for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and/or future conservation. More specifically, this Stage 3 CSP survey was undertaken in order to assess the size and characteristics of registered site BhFW-120 and to develop a suitable excavation strategy for the recommended Stage 3 test unit excavation.

This archaeological assessment provided the opportunity to review the historical resources documenting the general landscape within the study area vicinity and investigate the archaeological resources associated with the historical occupation at registered site BhFw-120.

Although there is evidence for occupation within Lot 23 during the Rideau Canal construction period (1826-1832), inferred from Colonel By's 1828 plan (Map 7, p.56), the occupation associated with that settlement is interpreted to correlate with registered site BhFw-119 (Golder 2018) located less than 100 metres north of BhFw-120 (Map 18, p.67).

The earliest evidence of occupation by the Blythe family on Lot 23 is documented in the 1837 Gloucester Township census which indicates William Blythe as the only resident on Lot 23, with 20 acres of the 200 acre parcel under agricultural cultivation. The absence of structures in the vicinity of registered site BhFw-120 on both the 1831 (Map 8, p.57) and 1832 (Map 10, p.59) maps may provide evidence the BhFw-120 site was initially occupied sometime between 1832 and 1837. Although many workers associated with the Long Island lock construction are believed to have settled in the area after 1831 (Walker and Walker 1975), it is not known if William Blythe was employed during the construction period or arrived shortly afterwards.

The earliest cartographic evidence documenting the location of the Blythe family homestead is the 1860 plan showing the Long Island lock area (Map 12, p.61). This map documents two structures in the vicinity of registered site BhFw-120 on Lot 23. Although Walling's 1863 Gloucester Township map illustrates a structure attributed to Wm. Blythe near the northern extent of Lot 24 (Map 13, p.62), this may be an error as a map pre-dating 1871 (Map 14, p.63) shows two structures in the same location as the 1860 plan (Map 12, p.61) on Lot 23, suggesting the continued occupation of this area between 1860 and 1871.

The 1861 census lists William Blythe as a 73 year old farmer married to 71 year old Mary Blythe, with 49 year old Andrew Blythe, who is employed as a stone mason, also residing in the single storey frame house. The 1861 census also identifies a log school house associated with the Blythe family entry, which likely correlates to the School House documented on Lot 23 on Walling's 1863 plan (Map 13, p.62).

On 25 May 1866 the south half of Lot 23 passed from Wm. Blyth to Mary Blyth through a will transfer (Inst. No. 26541), likely as a result of the passing of William Blythe. Mary Blythe then sold the family property within Lot 23 to Joseph Broose on 1 May 1867 (Inst. No. 27190), with Thomas May acquiring the property on 28 April 1870 (Inst. No. 431). Belden's 1879 Gloucester Township plan shows Thomas May's residence located east of Rideau Road (Map 15, p.64) and the area around registered site BhFW-120 as unoccupied. This may suggest the Blythe residence was abandoned sometime following the sale of the property to Joseph Broose in 1867, or possibly by



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the time the property was purchased by Thomas May in 1870. The absence of Mary Blythe from the 1871 Gloucester Township census may provide additional support she had left the family residence on Lot 23 by this time. Images 8 and 9 (pp.44 and 45) both date to ca. 1880 and although they both focus on the Long Island lock structure, a portion of the study area within Lot 23 can be identified within the background. These images show a fence separating Lots 24 and 25 and depict the BhFw-120 study area landscape as abandoned and likely utilized for agricultural production during this period.

The 1861 census documents the Blythe family as residing in a single storey frame house, which suggests the structures shown on the 1860 (Map 12, p.61) and pre-1871 (Map 14, p.63) plans were likely constructed from wood. Images 5, 6 and 7 (pp.43 and 44) are interpreted to document wooden structures around the Long Island lock station between 1835 and 1845 and may provide comparative illustrations for the wooden frame residence associated with the Blythe family on Lot 23. The general absence of stone and mortar within the Stage 3 CSP assemblage may provide additional evidence the Blythe homestead was constructed from wood. Of the 17 artifacts interpreted to represent a structural function within the Stage 3 CSP assemblage, 5 comprised red brick fragments, 11 consisted of window glass and 1 represented a wrought nail. These artifacts suggest the presence of a structure associated with registered site BhFW-120, which likely contained glass windows similar to those shown in contemporary images representative of the Long Island settlement landscape. The presence of minimal brick fragments may suggest the presence of a brick chimney feature rather than the primary construction material for the structures.

A total of 220 artifacts were collected during the Stage 3 CSP survey at registered site BhFw-120. As the CSP was completed with 0.02 metre horizontal accuracy with the Trimble R8 survey GNSS unit, the accuracy was deemed sufficient to re-trace each find location for future excavation and therefore all observed artifacts were collected during the CSP survey to provide a representative assemblage for analysis.

Ceramics comprised 86% of the total assemblage, with 146 of the 220 (66%) artifacts representing tableware components. A significant amount of tableware fragments consisted of Refined White Earthenware (87%), with Pearlware (8%), Vitrified White earthenware (3%) and Porcelain (1%) also represented in the assemblage.

Refined White Earthenware was initially manufactured in 1805 and continues to the present-day (Miller 2000), although it became more prominent after 1830 (Hicks and Beaudry 2006). Vitrified White Earthenware was available from 1820 to the present-day (Jouppien 1980), while pearlware generally dates between 1796 and 1830 (Jouppien 1980). This tableware assemblage is interpreted to represent an occupation date between the 1830s and the latter part of the 19th century.

The representative tableware surface treatments documented within the BhFw-120 assemblage also conform to this interpreted date range. Diagnostic examples such as sponged blue decoration which dates between 1840 and 1870 (Jouppien 1980), moulded decoration which dates between the 1840s and 1900 (Maryland 2000), hand painted late palette decoration which dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Sussman 1985) and flow transfer print decorative techniques which peaked in popularity between the 1840s and 1870s (Richardson 2013) provides additional evidence for this interpretation. The general absence of machine made glass, which is representative of occupation sites post-dating the 1881 machine glass manufacturing patent (Jones and Sullivan 1989) also suggests the BhFw-120 site was likely abandoned by the late 19th century. Only one fragment of machine made glass was recovered during the Stage 3 CSP survey and represents a fragment from an amber bottle base. The bottle shard included an embossed “o” contained in a square which is representative of the Owens Bottle Company which began using this logo in 1919 (Lockhart and Hoenig 2015). Based on the interpretation of the entire artifact assemblage, it is suggested that this machine made bottle fragment likely represents an intrusive component and is not reflective of the occupation related to the Blythe family at registered site BhFw-120.



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The historical evidence generally conforms to the date range within the artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 3 CSP survey at registered site BhFw-120, suggesting a period of occupation dating between the 1830s to the 1870s. This period of occupation post-dates the Long Island lock construction period (1826-1832) and is also interpreted to post-date registered site BhFw-119 located less than 100 metres north within Lot 23 (Golder 2018). Therefore, registered sites BhFw-119 and BhFw-120 are not interpreted to represent concurrent occupation periods.

Twentieth century ploughing has impacted the upper portion of the site stratigraphy (Lot 1) within the ploughed field, however subsurface features could still be present and further investigation of the site would aim to uncover features such as a privy, root cellar or even components of the structures documented on 19th century mapping. This, combined with artifact assemblage recovered from the existing Stage 2 and 3 assessments, would potentially allow for a better understanding of the contemporary occupation within the Long Island lock area landscape following the completion of Canal construction until the time when the Long Island Village situated to the south was abandoned around the late 19th/early 20th century. Registered site BhFw-120 represents the only 19th century residential occupation archaeologically investigated within the Long Island lock area post-dating the construction period and therefore is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).

In accordance with the Stage 2 recommendations for registered site BhFw-120 (Golder 2017a), the Stage 3 investigation should include test units measuring one metre square excavated within a five metre grid pattern with at least 20% of the units representative of infill locations. This would provide additional information regarding the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifact assemblage, the ability to assess the CHVI of the archaeological site, to determine the requirements for mitigation of development impacts and/or to recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation. The Stage 3 test unit excavation will complement the data documented during the Stage 3 CSP survey and provide a more complete data set to assess these objectives. Based on the Stage 2 field assessment and Stage 3 CSP survey, the Stage 3 test unit excavations should be completed to address the find locations documented on Map 19 (p.68).



7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 3 CSP survey archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendation:

- 1) That registered site BhFw-120 possesses CHVI and that a Stage 3 test unit excavation compliant with the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) be completed prior to any impacts or disturbances to the project landscape. As the Stage 3 CSP survey has been completed, the recommended Stage 3 investigation can proceed directly with test unit excavation. The Stage 3 investigation should include the hand excavation of one metre square test units at five metre grid intervals according to a strategy that balances systematic and focused test excavation across the site with a minimum of 20% infill units excavated within the Stage 3 grid.

This report is submitted to the Ministry 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 the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports.



8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry 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 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.

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.



9.0 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



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11.0 IMAGES

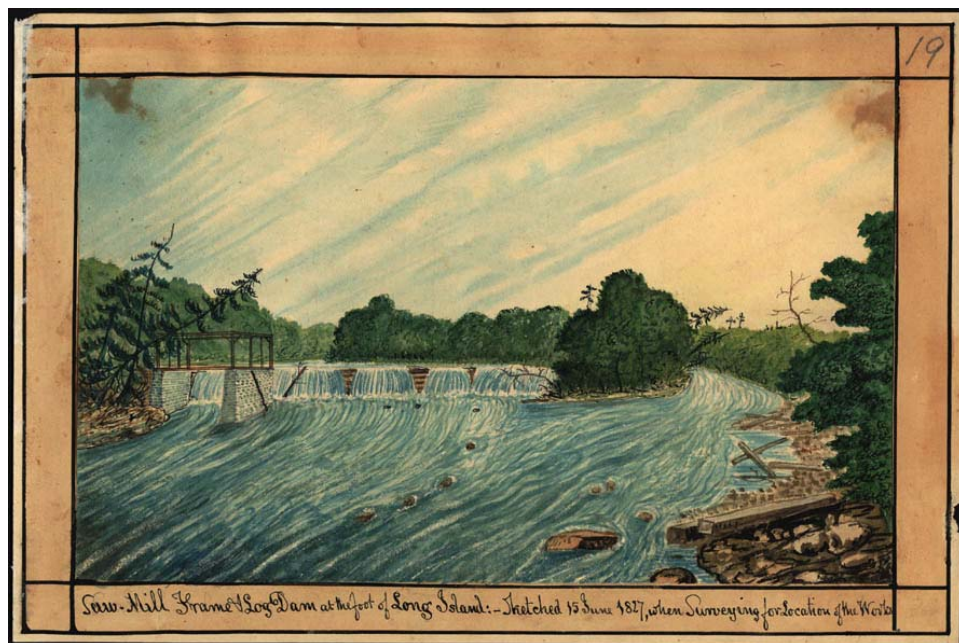


Image 1: Thomas Burrow sketch of the Saw Mill and Log Dam at the foot of Long Island dated 15 June 1827 (Archives of Ontario).



Image 2: 1830 sketch of Settlement on Long Island on the Rideau River, Upper Canada by James Pattison Cockburn (Library and Archives Canada).

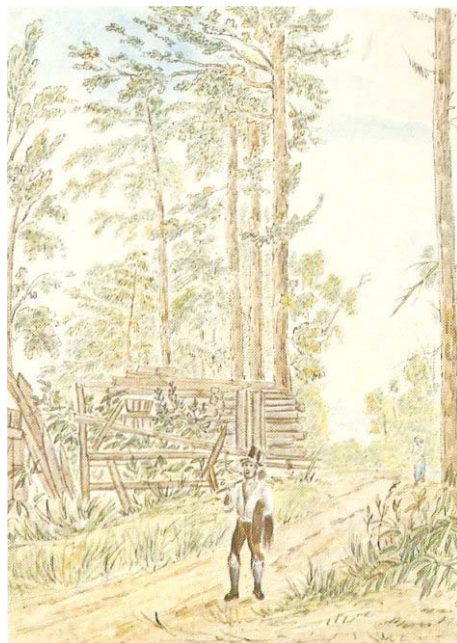


Image 3: Labourer at Long Island on the Rideau Canal dated August 1830 (Adopted from Passfield 1982:79).



Image 4: Sketch attributed to Thomas Burrows showing the area around Beckett's Landing and the representative vessels plying the Rideau Corridor dated 1835 (Archives of Ontario).



Image 5: John Burrows Sketch of the Landscape around Long Island Lock dated 1835 (Library and Archives Canada).



Image 6: Phillip John Bainbridge's Sketch of the Landscape around Long Island Dam and Lock dated 1842 (Library and Archives Canada).



Image 7: Revision of John Burrows 1835 Sketch of the Landscape around Long Island Lock by William T. Clegg dated 1845 (Archives of Ontario).



Image 8: Landscape at Long Island, Rideau River, dated 1880 (Library and Archives Canada).



Image 9: Landscape at Long Island Locks, dated 1880 (Library and Archives Canada).

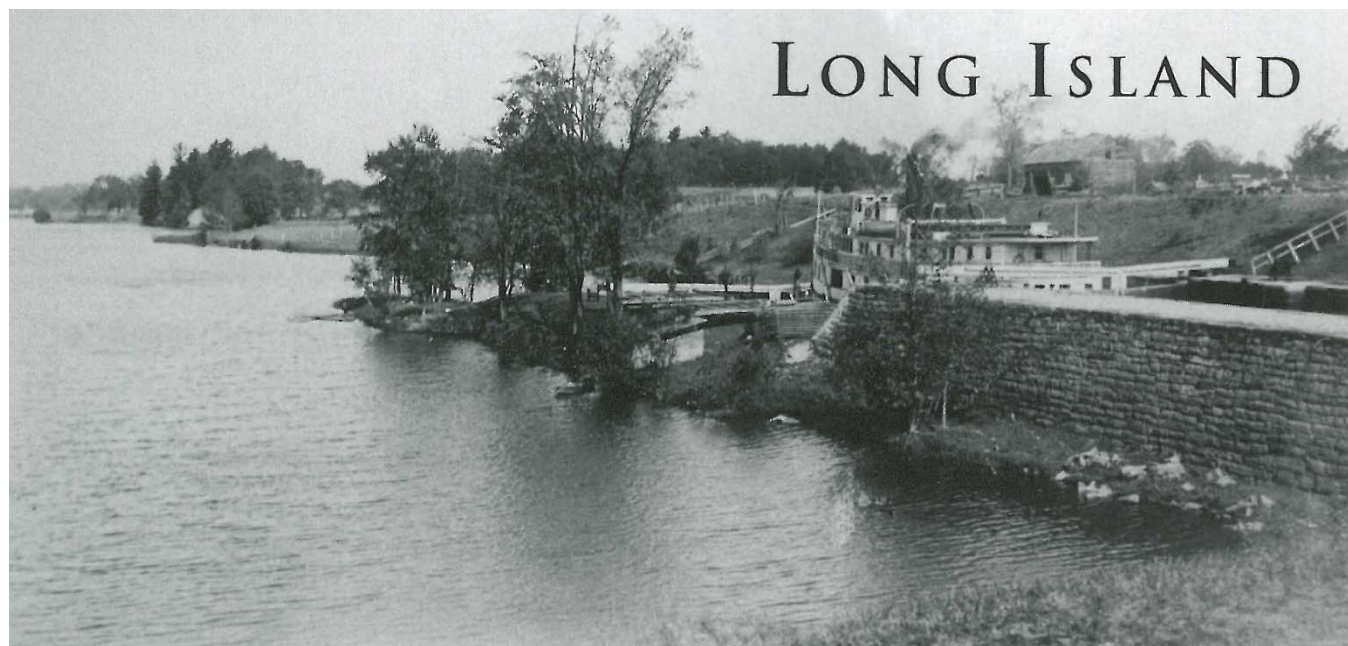


Image 10: Landscape at Long Island Locks, dated 1970 (Adopted from Corbett 2007:38).



Image 11: Overview of surface scatter at BhFw-120 during CSP survey, view south.



Image 12: Flagged artifact cluster in southwest corner at BhFw-120 during CSP survey, view south.



Image 13: Ceramic ware types (left to right): Pearlware, RWE, VWE and Porcelain.



Image 14: Ceramic decorative types (clockwise from upper left): Blue edge, wheat pattern, moulded, sponged, stamped and embossed.



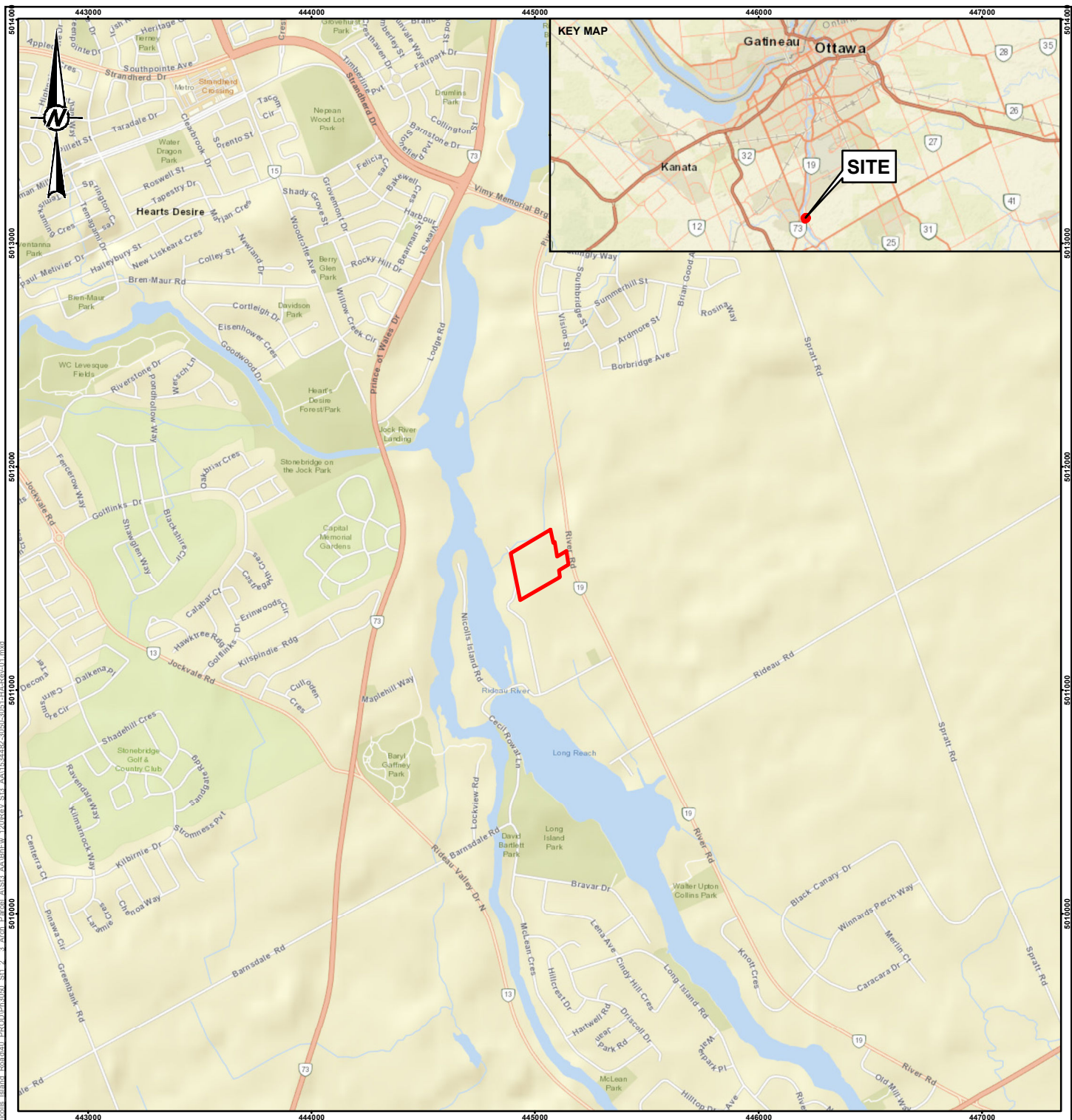
Image 15: Ceramic decorative types (clockwise from upper left): Blue transfer, black flow transfer, brown transfer, decal, blue hand painted, hand painted late palette, green edge and industrial slipped.



Image 16: Smoking pipe bowl with impressed "T.D." (left) and common wrought nail with rosehead (right).



12.0 MAPS



LEGEND

 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

CLIENT
THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23,
CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF
GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE
KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD 2018-03-06

DESIGNED ----

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED AM

APPROVED BD



PROJECT NO.
1534482

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NOTE(S)
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COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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LEGEND

- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY
- FENCE
- ROADWAY
- INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSE
- PERMANENT WATERCOURSE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- PROPERTY PARCEL
- LOT AND CONCESSION

KEY MAP

NOTE(S)

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PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

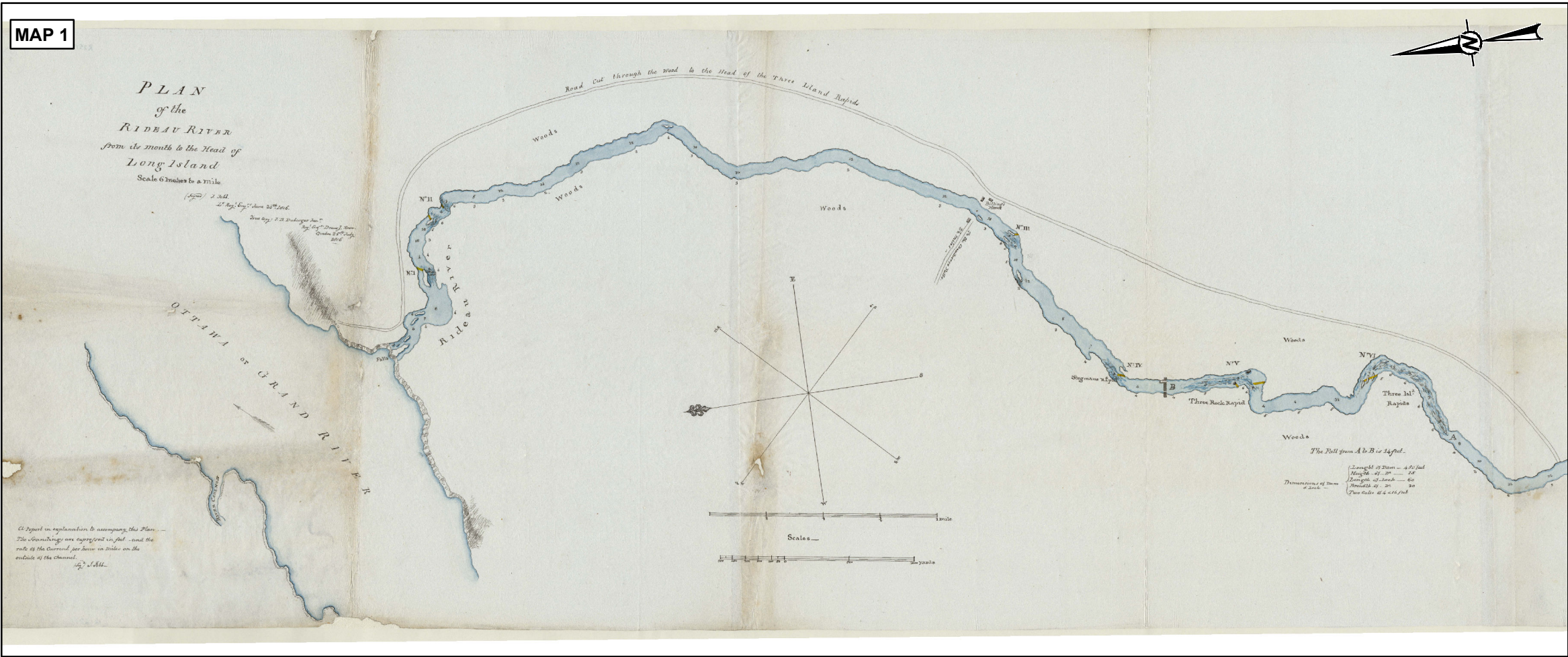
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PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE/TASK 3050/3051	REV. 0	MAP 2
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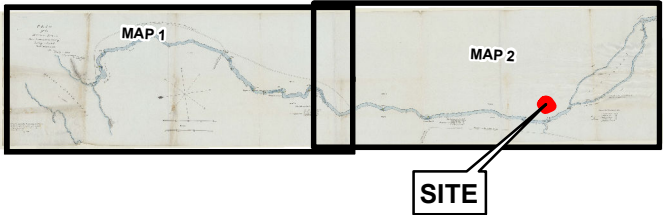
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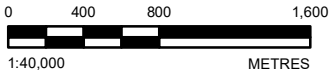
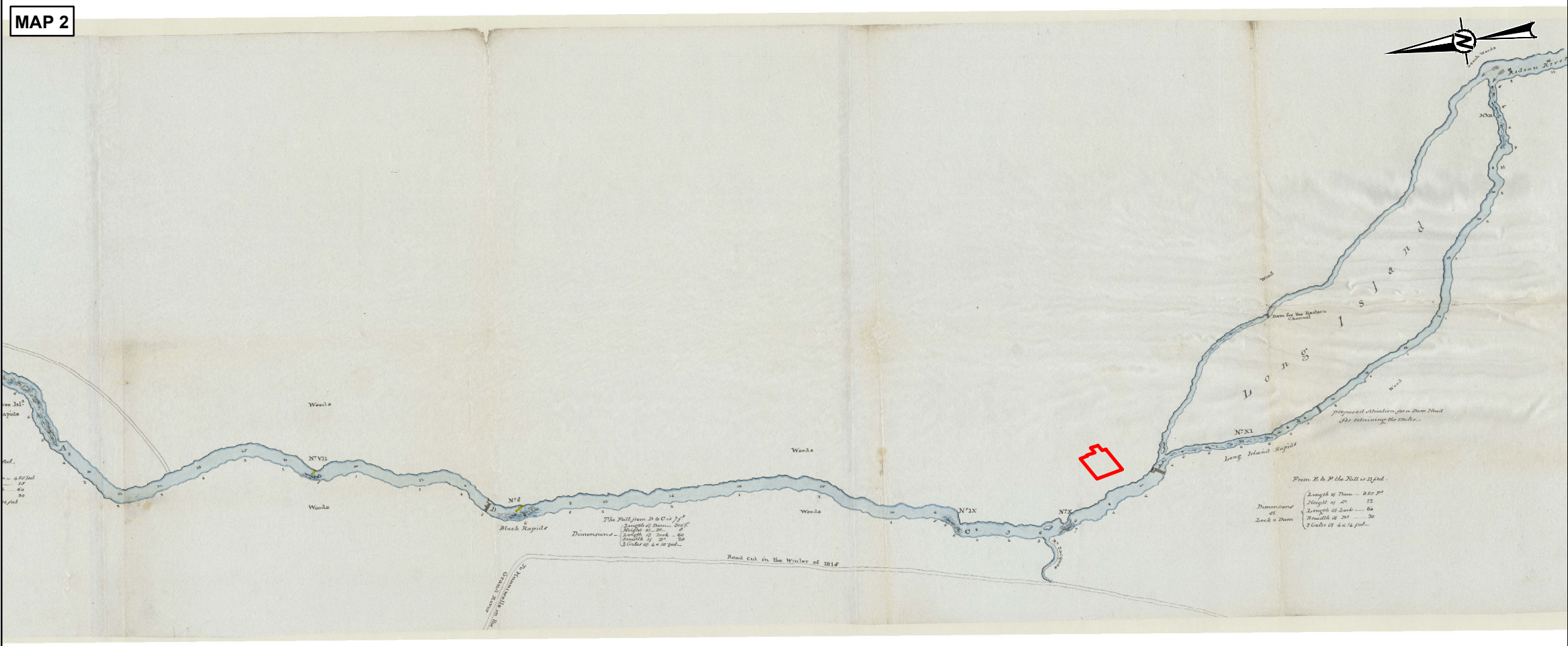
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MAP 2



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REFERENCE(S)

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

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PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

1816 SURVEY PLAN OF THE RIDEAU RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE HEAD OF LONG ISLAND

CONSULTANT

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1825 PLAN OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, WILLIAM COFFIN, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES, CANADA, LAC NUMBER H12/430, SURVEYED IN AUGUST 1825.
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PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

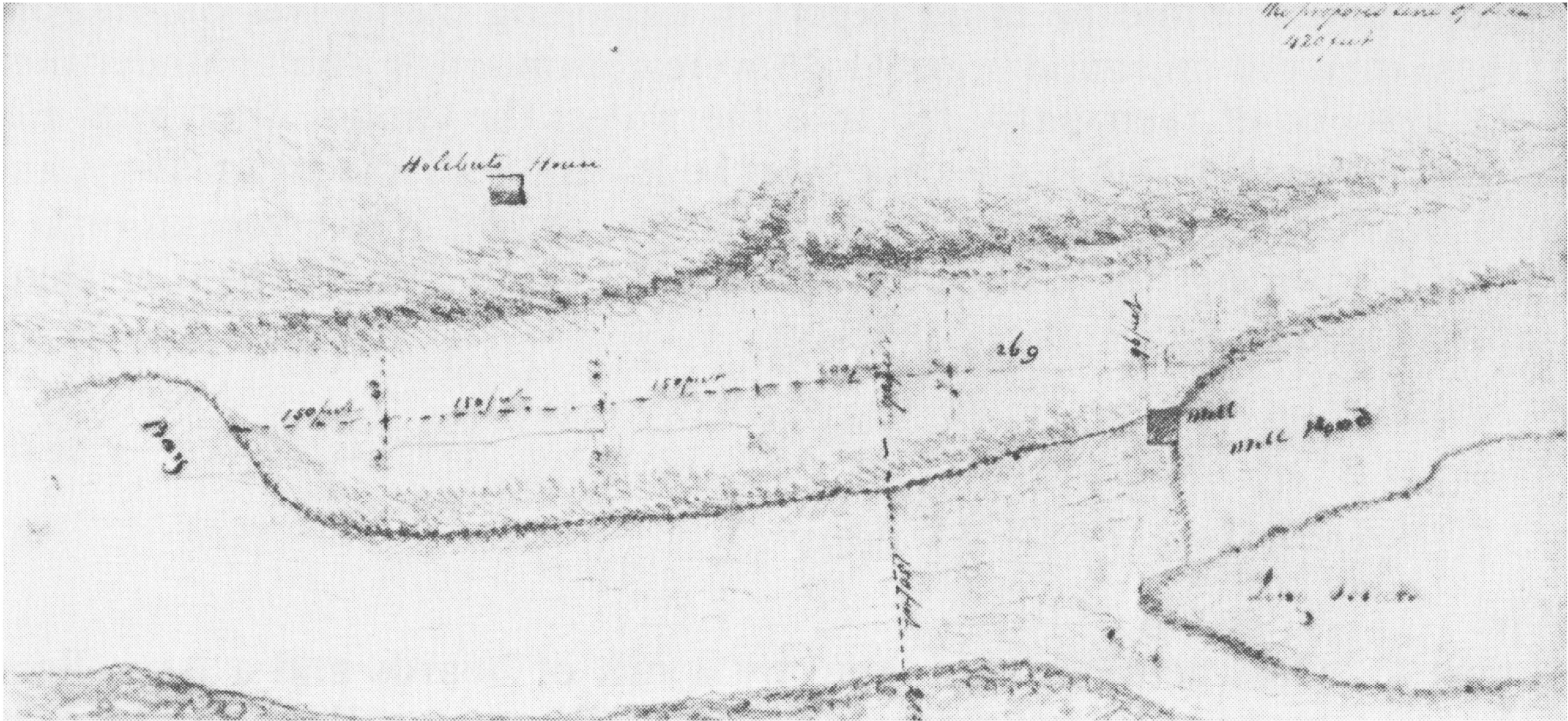
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PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE
1827 SKETCH MAP OF LONG ISLAND AREA

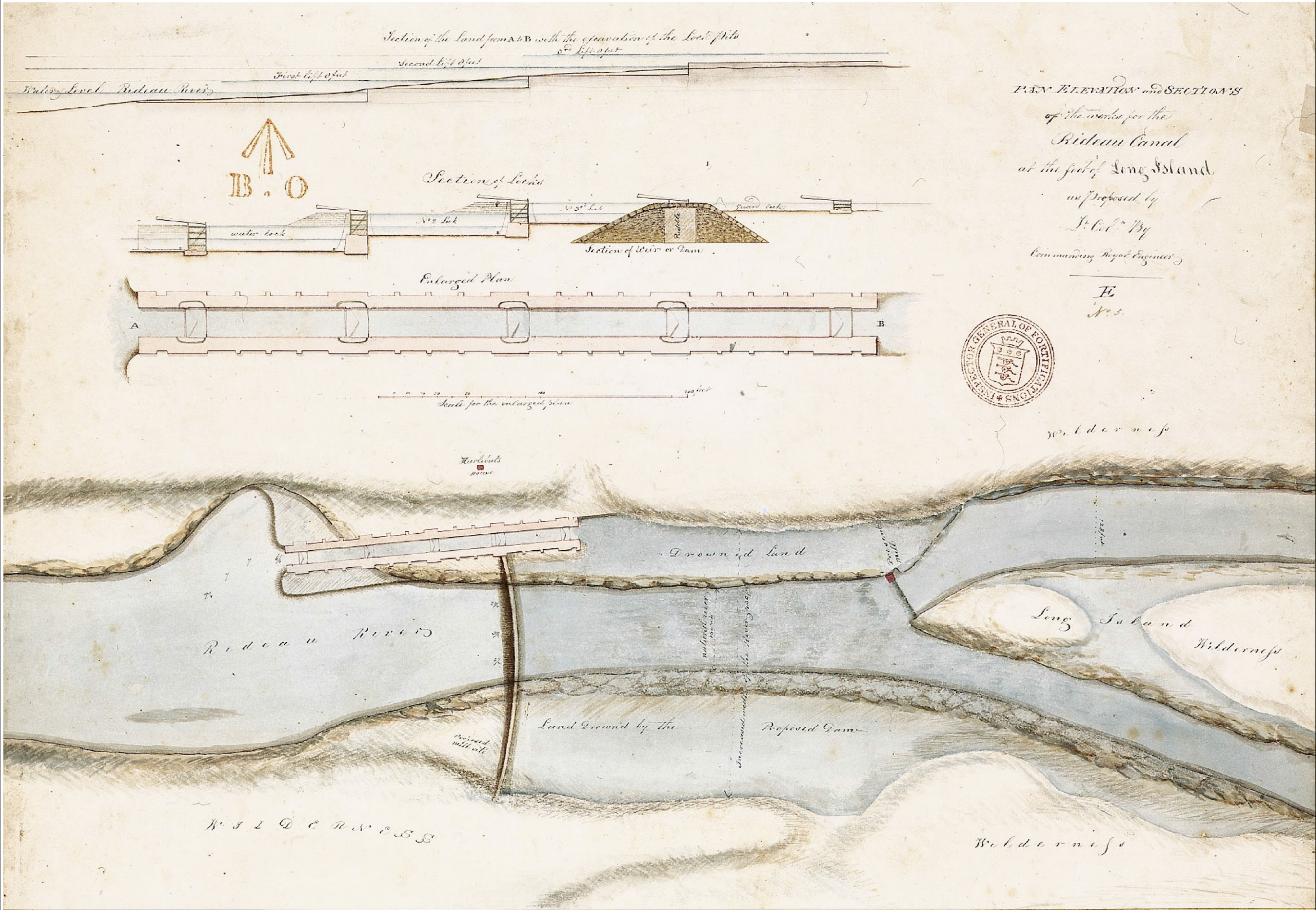
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2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

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PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

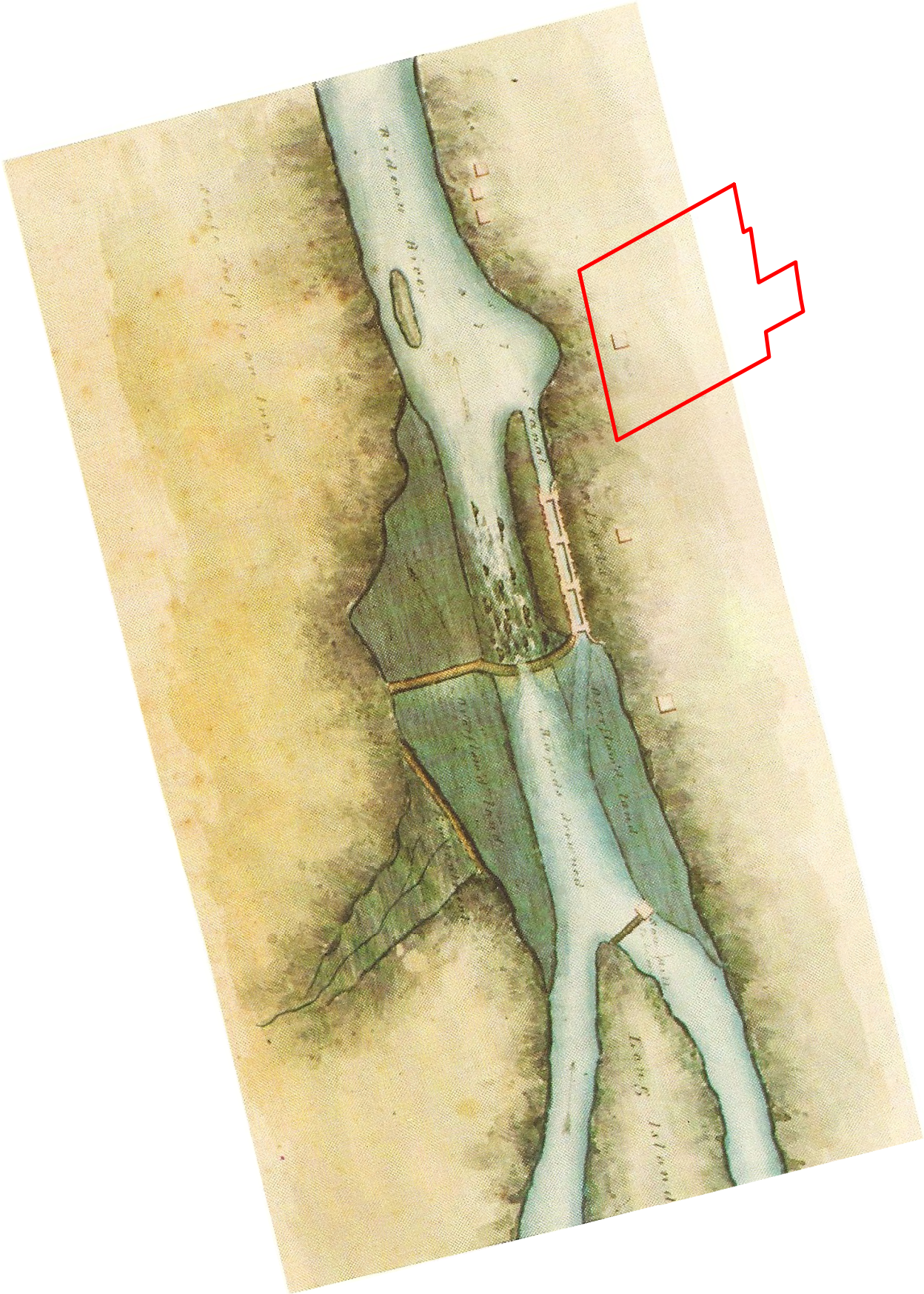
TITLE
1827 LONG ISLAND SURVEY PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-06
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 1534482 PHASE/TASK 3050/3051 REV. 0 MAP 6

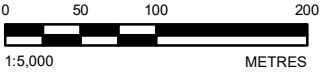


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LEGEND

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1828 LONG ISLAND SITE PLAN
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

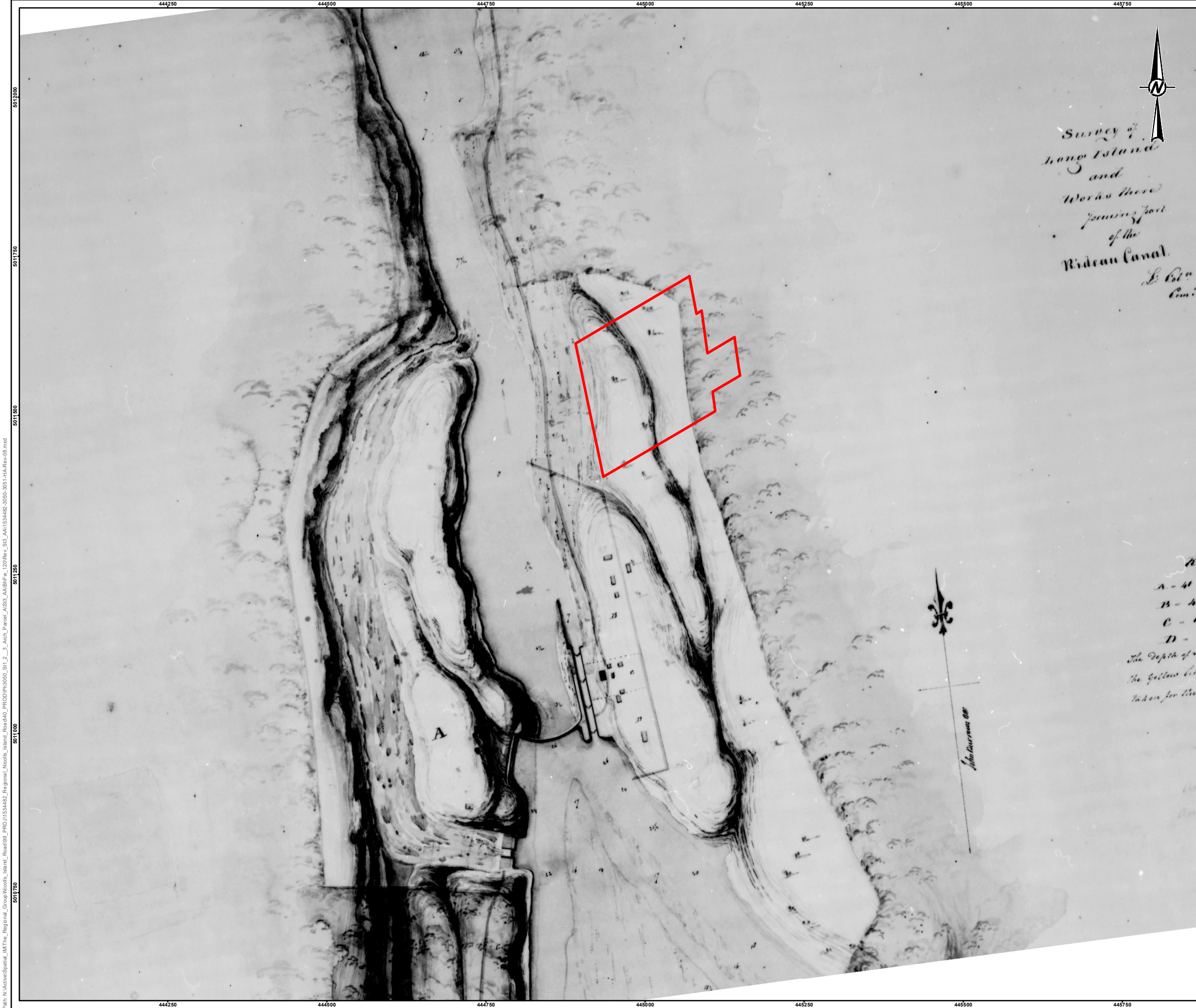
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THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23,
CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF
GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE
1828 LONG ISLAND SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-06
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	MAP
1534482	3050/3051	0	7



LEGEND

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

KEY MAP

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1828 LONG ISLAND SITE PLAN
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

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PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

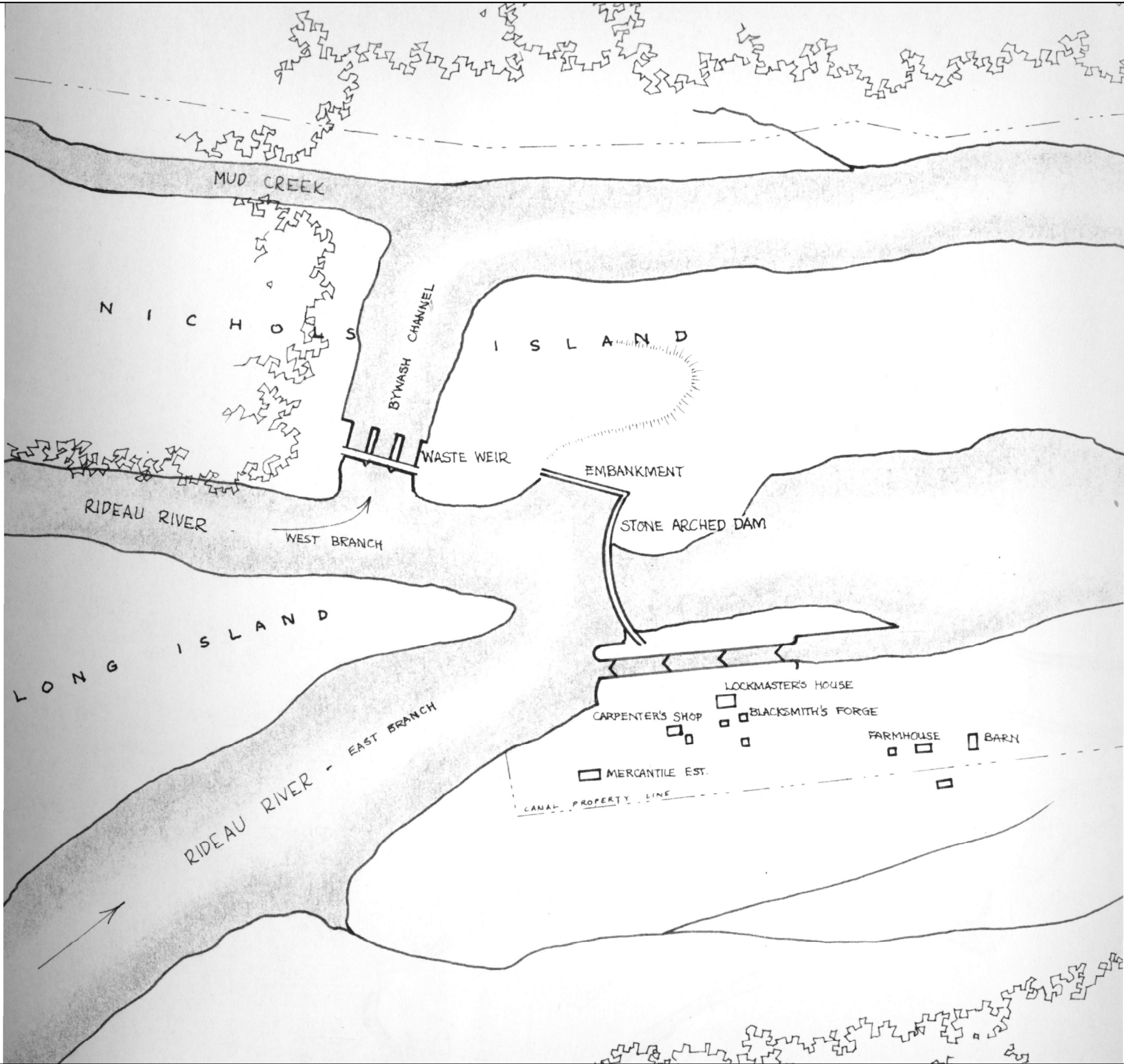
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1831 LONG ISLAND SITE PLAN

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PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE/TASK 3050/3051	REV. 0	MAP 8
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NOTE(S)
1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)
1. 1831 SITE PLAN INTERPRETATION
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

CLIENT
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PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

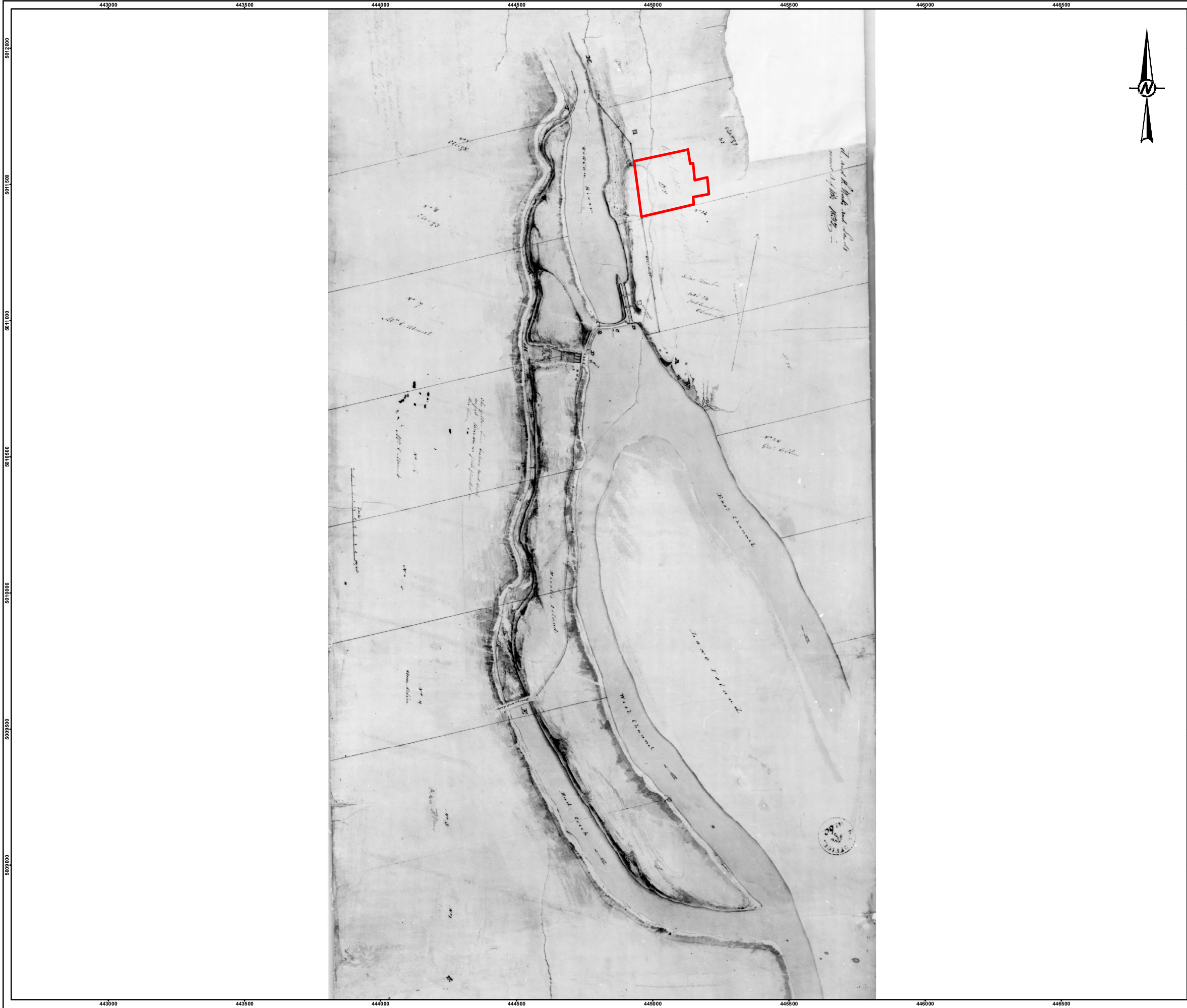
TITLE
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PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE/TASK 3050/3051	REV. 0	MAP 9
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm

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LEGEND

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

KEY MAP

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1832 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND AREA
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

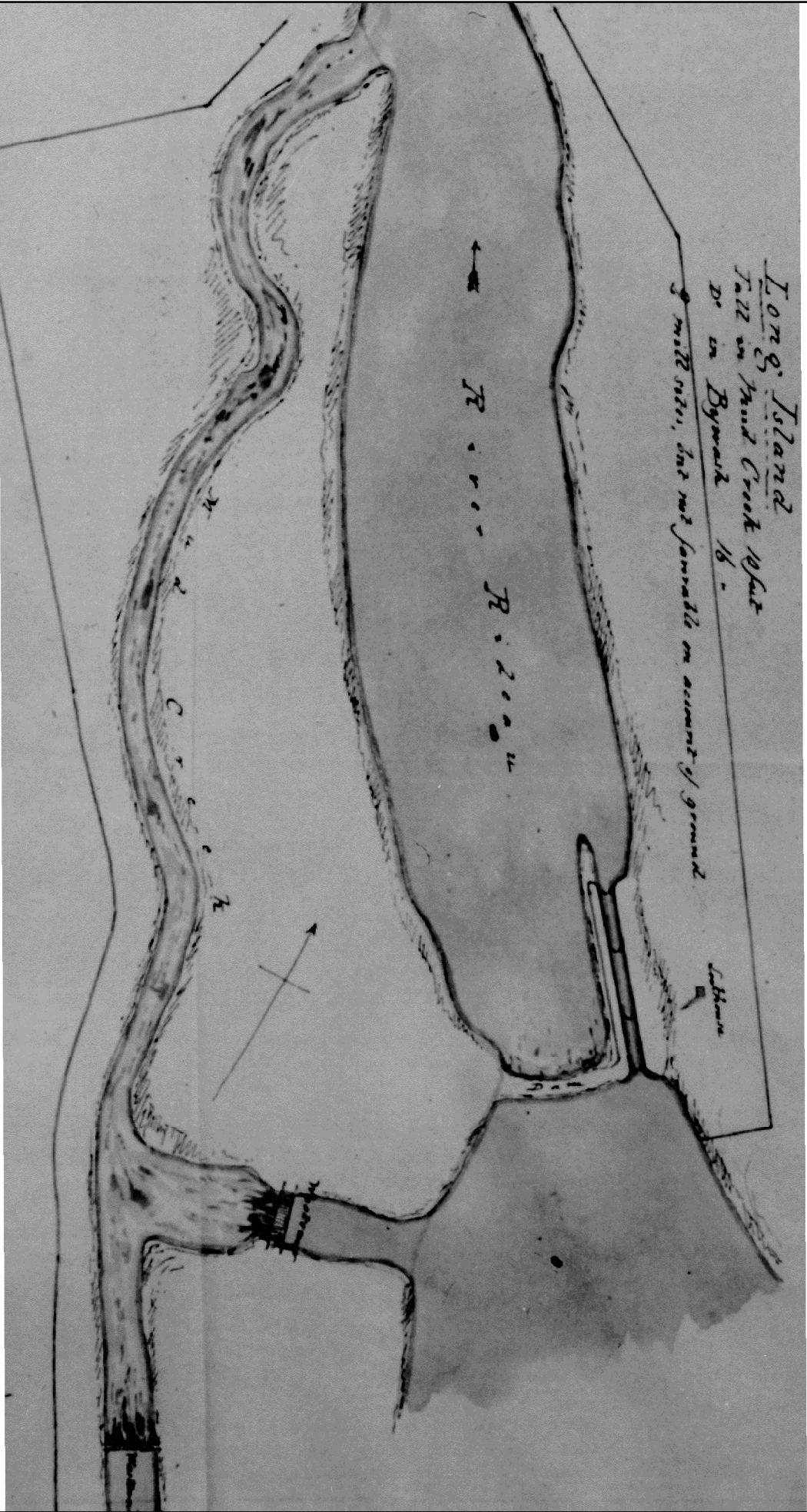
TITLE

1832 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-06
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	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	MAP
1534482	3050/3051	0	10

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



NOTE(S)
1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)
1. 1845 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND LOCK AREA
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE
1845 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND LOCK AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-06
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE/TASK 3050/3051	REV. 0	MAP 11
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LEGEND

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

KEY MAP

0801600

0801500

0801400

0801300

0

80

160

320

1:8,000

METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1860 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND AREA
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

1860 PLAN OF LONG ISLAND AREA

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD

2018-03-06

DESIGNED

PREPARED

BR

REVIEWED

AM

APPROVED

BD

PROJECT NO.

1534482

PHASE/TASK

3050/3051

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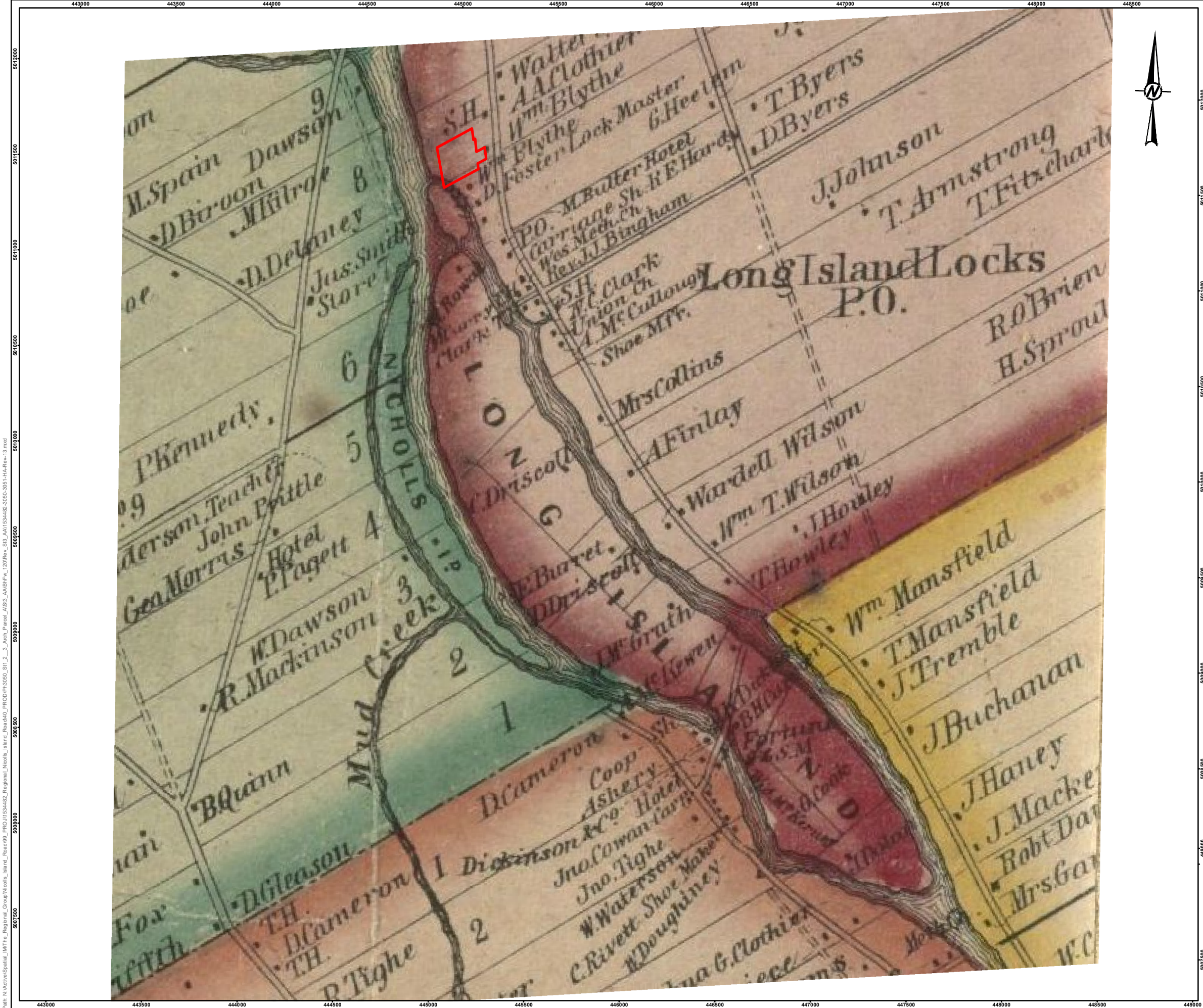
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MAP

12

25mm

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



LEGEND

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

KEY MAP

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1863 GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP MAP
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23,
CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF
GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

1863 GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP MAP

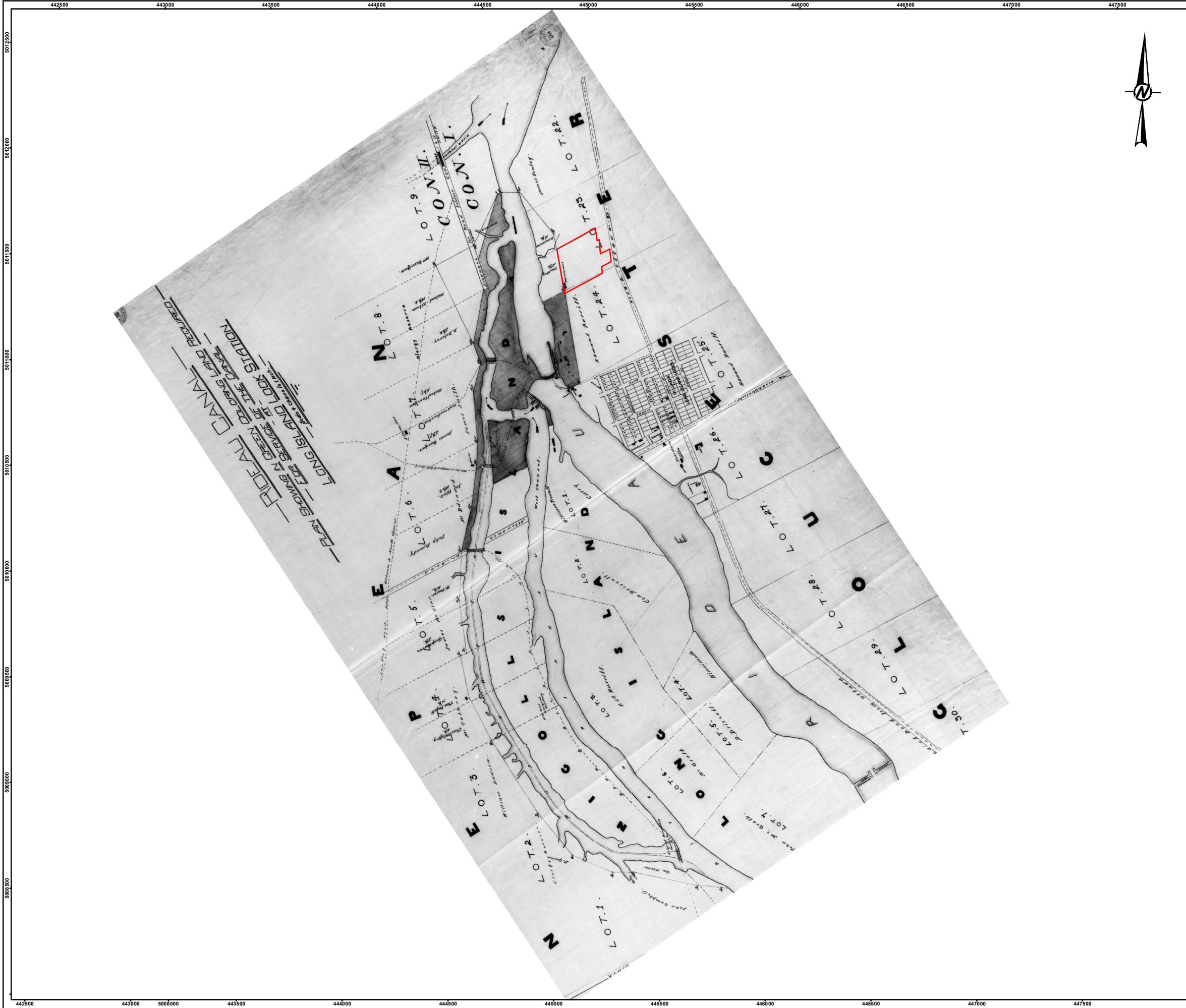
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	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	MAP
1534482	3050/3051	0	13

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LEGEND

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

KEY MAP

0180360720

1:18,062METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)

1. PRE-1871 MAP OF LONG ISLAND AREA
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

PRE-1871 MAP OF LONG ISLAND AREA

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2018-03-06
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE/TASK 3050/3051	REV. 0	MAP 14
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm

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LEGEND

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY

KEY MAP

0200400800

1:20,000METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1879 GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP MAP
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

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PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

1879 GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP MAP

CONSULTANT

Golder Associates

YYYY-MM-DD

2018-03-06

DESIGNED

PREPARED

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REVIEWED

AM

APPROVED

BD

PROJECT NO.

1534482

PHASE/TASK

3050/3051

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MAP

15

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

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1906 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



1936 AIR PHOTO



1955 AIR PHOTO



LEGEND

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY



NOTE(S)
1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

REFERENCE(S)
1. HISTORICAL MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOS:
- 1906 TOPO OTTAWA NMC-18372;
- 1936 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A5403_23;
- 1955 AIR PHOTO, NAPL, A14755-110.
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
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PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23,
CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF
GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

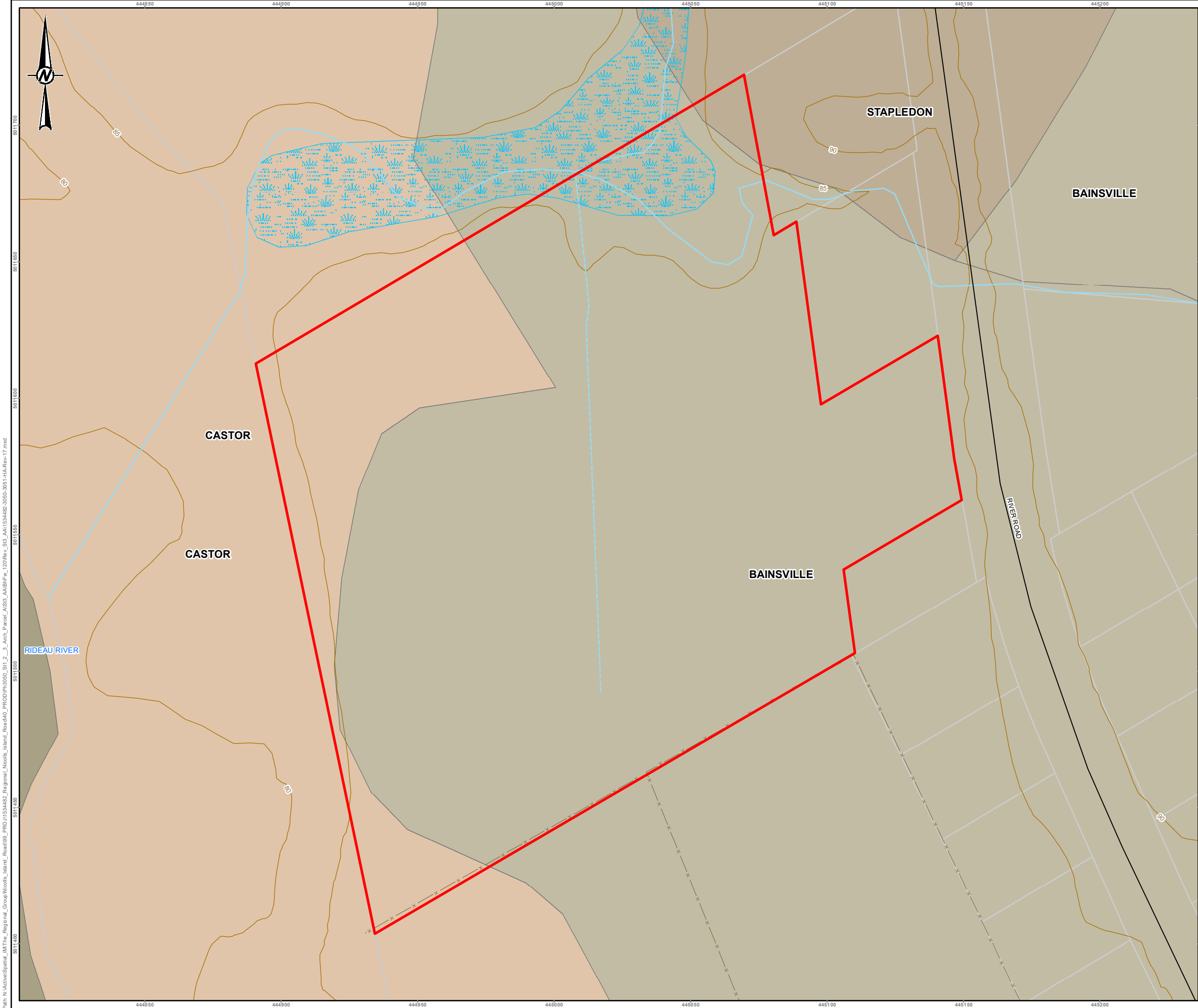
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20TH CENTURY LANDSCAPE

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	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	BD



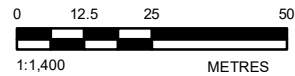
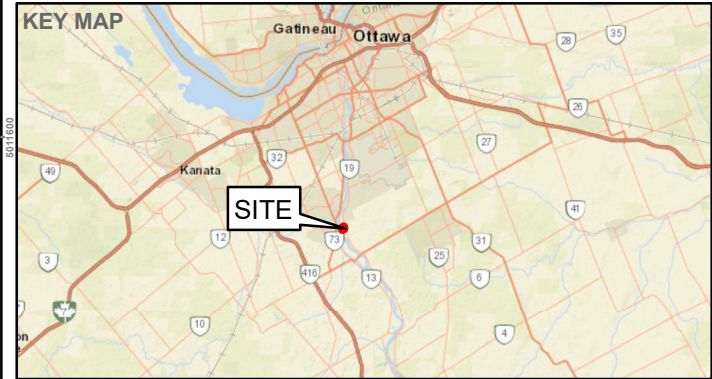
PROJECT NO. 1534482	PHASE/TASK 3050/3051	REV. 0	MAP 16
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM:
28mm



LEGEND

- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY
- FENCE
- ROADWAY
- INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSE
- PERMANENT WATERCOURSE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WETLAND
- PROPERTY PARCEL
- SOIL NAME
 - BAINSVILLE
 - CASTOR
 - STAPLEDON
 - WATER



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1534482/3050/3051

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. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

THE REGIONAL GROUP

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BhFw-120, LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 BROKEN FRONT, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER, OTTAWA

TITLE

SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX (ONTARIO SOILS)

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2018-03-06

DESIGNED ---

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED AM

APPROVED BD

PROJECT NO.
1534482

PHASE/TASK
3050/3051

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MAP
17



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - BHFW-120

Submitted as Supplemental Document

Map 18: Previous Completed Archaeological Assessment within 50 Metres of Registered Site BhFw-120



Submitted as Supplemental Document

Map 19: BhFw-120 Stage 3 CSP Survey Results



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.

Aaron Mior, M.M.A.
Staff Archaeologist

Bradley Drouin, M.A.
Associate, Senior Archaeologist

AM/BD/ca

\\golder.gds\gal\ottawa\active\2015\3 proj\1534482 regional nichols lock prop ontario\16_archaeology stage 3s\bhfw-120 - wright lands 9\reporting\revised report\p1077-0040-2017_6march2018_rr.docx

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APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments



APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation
2000-016-086	1	Limebank/River/Leitrim and Armstrong Roads	Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI)	2001		If any disturbance is proposed beyond the limits of the existing disturbed right-of-way's within the study area, those lands should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment
P051-0119-2006	1	North-South Corridor LRT Project	Heritage Quest Inc., (Kennett)	2005	Summers Site (BhFw-20) and Larkin Site (BhFw-17) Mid-nineteenth century farmsteads	That a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted for the Summers site (BhFw-20) located in Lot 19, Concession 2, Rideau Front and the Larkin site (BhFw-17), located in Lot 21, Concession 2, Rideau Front
n/a	1/2	Riverside South High School, Part Lot 18, Concession 2 RF	Adams Heritage Inc.	2006		That no further archaeological assessment is required
P051-104-2006	2	Limebank Road Widening Project, Lots 9-21, Concessions 1 & 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2008	Birt Site (BhFw-18) Mid-nineteenth century farmstead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation be undertaken of the Birt Site (BhFw-18) located in Lot 19, Concession 2. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended for the remainder of the corridor
P302-050-2009	1	RSDC Proposed Subdivision, Lots 20-22 BF, Lots 18-22, Concession 1 RF; Lots 18-21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2009		Stage 2 archaeological testing by a licensed archaeologist be undertaken of those areas to be affected by the proposed subdivision that have not been disturbed from previous twentieth century development
2006-P051-0019	2	North-South LRT Corridor	Golder Associates Ltd.	2009b	Larkin Site (BhFv-17); Summers Site (BhFv-20); Cunningham Site (BhFv--19)	That a Stage 3 investigation be undertaken for the Larkin (BhFv-17) and Cunningham (BhFv-19) Sites. A Stage 3 is not required for the Summers Site (BhFv--20) because of severe disturbance
P302-068-2009; P332-019-2010; P332-026-2011	2	Phase 5 RSDC Lots 17-20, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010a	Birt Site (BhFw-18) mid-nineteenth century farmstead; John Birt Site (BhFw-24) early nineteenth century homestead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Birt Site (BhFw-18) in the northern half of section 5X be undertaken prior to any development. That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the John Birt Site (BhFw-24) in the western half of section 5P and the central area of section 5H be undertaken prior to any development
P332-022-2009	2	Phase 6 RSDC Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010b	Larkin Site (BhFw-17) Mid-nineteenth century to Mid-twentieth century homestead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Larkin site (BhFv-17) be conducted prior to any disturbance of section 6C, and sections 6A, 6B, 6D, 6E, 6F and 6G require no further archaeological assessments
P332-020-2009; P332-021-2010	2	Phase 7 RSDC Lots 21-22, Concession 1 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010c		That no further archaeological investigation is required for Operation 7 and that archaeological clearance be provided for this area
P332-023-2009; P332-024-2010; P332-028-2011	2	Phase 8 RSDC Lots 21-22, Concession 1 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010d	Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) Nineteenth century farmstead	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) be conducted prior to any disturbance of section 8E
P332-018-2009; P332-029-2010; P332-030-2011	2	Phase 9 RSDC Lots 20-22, BF Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2010e	Munro Site (BhFw-19) Middle Archaic quartz bi-face and shale point	That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Munro Site (BhFw-19) be undertaken prior to any development
P311-030-2010; P311-059-2011	3	Birt Site BhFw-18, Phase 5 RSDC Lot 19, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011a	Birt Site (BhFw-18) Mid-late nineteenth century farmstead	That no further archaeological work is required for the Birt Site



APPENDIX A

Previous Archaeological Assessments

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation
P311-028-2010; P311-078-2011	1/2	John Birt Site (BhFw-24), Phase 5, Lot 19, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011b	John Birt Site (BhFw-24) Mid-late nineteenth century log homestead	That further impacts to the John Birt Site should be avoided, and that the site be protected from any future disturbance under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> . That should impacts to the site be unavoidable then a Stage 4 archaeological investigation is required for the John Birt Site. These should be conducted by a licensed archaeologist and conform to the Stage 4 excavation recommendations outlined in this report
P311-026-2010; P311-062-2011	3	Larkin Site (BhFw-17), Phase 6 RSDC, Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011c	Larkin Site (BhFw-17) Mid-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century homestead	That no further archaeological work is required for the Larkin Site (BhFv-17) and as a consequence that the Ministry of Tourism and Culture issue a letter concurring that there are no further archaeological concerns for this area
P311-029-2010	3	Caldwell Site BhFw-23, Phase 8 RSDC, Lot 21, Concession 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011d	Caldwell Site (BhFw-23) potential nineteenth century barn and outbuilding foundations	That no further archaeological assessments are required for the Caldwell Site and as a consequence that the Ministry of Tourism and Culture issue a letter of clearance for the site
P311-027-2010; P311-063-2011	3	Munro Site (BhFw-19), Phase 9 RSDC, Lot 22, BF Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2011e	Munro Site (BhFw-19) Middle Archaic quartz bi-face and shale point	That Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is not required for the Munro Site (BhFw-19)
P366-081-2013	1	Phase 9-4 RSDC Lands, Part Lot 22, Conc. 1	Golder Associates Ltd.	2013		A Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licenced archaeologist for the entire property prior to construction
P366-081-2013	1	Phase 9-4 RSDC Part Lot 22, Broken Front	Golder Associates Ltd.	2013		Stage 2 archaeological testing by a licensed archaeologist be undertaken of those areas to be affected by the proposed subdivision that have not been disturbed from previous twentieth century development
P369-0015-2013	1/2	1423 Earl Armstrong Avenue, Subdivision, Part Lot 20 Concession 2 RF	Paterson Group	2013		No further archaeological study is required.
P003-0390-2013	1	Riverside South Development Corporation, Phase 13, Lots 21 & 22, Concession 1	Adams Heritage	2013		Stage 2 assessment for area identified as possessing archaeological potential
P386-0013-2014	4	John Birt Site (BhFv-24), Part Lot 19, Conc 2 RF	Golder Associates Ltd.	2014	John Birt Site (BhFw-24) mid-late nineteenth century log homestead	That the potential of significant archaeological resources within the eastern portion of the John Birt Site (BhFw-24), beyond the boundaries of the current Stage 4 archaeological investigation, should be avoided from any future impacts and that the remaining portion of the Site be protected from any future disturbance under the Ontario Heritage Act
P385-0018-2016	1-2	Wright Lands, Lot 23, Concession 1 Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario.	Golder Associates Ltd.	2017a	Wright Lands 8 (BhFw-119) representing an early-mid 19 th century occupation and Wright Lands 9 (BhFw-120) representing a mid to late 19 th century occupation	Stage 3 assessments recommended for BhFw-119 and BhFw-120. No additional assessments recommended for remainder of property.
P1077-0039-2017	3	Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, BhFw-119, Lot 23, Concession 1, Broken Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa.	Golder Associates Ltd.	2017b	Wright Lands 9 (BhFw-120) representing a mid to late 19 th century occupation	Stage 4 mitigation excavation recommended for registered site BhFw-119.
P1077-0021-2016	1-2	Residential Development Riverside South Lands, East of 805-809 River Road, Part of Lots 23 & 24, Broken Front Concession	Golder Associates Ltd.	2017c		No further archaeological study is required.



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Wright Lands 9 Stage 3 CSP artifacts

ID	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
14174	CSP 001	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	impressed mark '..LACRIN../BOTTL..'
14173	CSP 001	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
14135	CSP 002	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14166	CSP 003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14148	CSP 004	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
14180	CSP 005	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	tiny
14133	CSP 006	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
14154	CSP 007	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14131	CSP 008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14162	CSP 009	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	blue			1	
14181	CSP 010	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	indeterminate	blue			1	tiny
14182	CSP 011	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	tiny
14153	CSP 012	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
14157	CSP 013	fauna	shell	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
14172	CSP 014	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
14171	CSP 014	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	black		burnt	1	
14170	CSP 014	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: green	impressed curved lines/scalloped			1	
14126	CSP 015	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
14159	CSP 016	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
14146	CSP 017	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14160	CSP 018	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem					1	
14106	CSP 019	fauna	bone	indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
14169	CSP 020	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	



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ID	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
14134	CSP 021	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14163	CSP 022	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: brown			1	
14127	CSP 023	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14128	CSP 023	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14121	CSP 024	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14147	CSP 025	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem					1	
14002	CSP 026	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	clear/colourless			1	
14003	CSP 026	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14004	CSP 026	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
14139	CSP 027	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
14151	CSP 028	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
14132	CSP 029	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	sponged	blue			1	
14178	CSP 030	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
14125	CSP 031	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	hand painted	blue			1	
14150	CSP 032	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	brown			1	
14164	CSP 033	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	stamped	blue			1	
14152	CSP 034	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			1	
14145	CSP 035	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	slipped	cream/yellow			1	
14144	CSP 036	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14183	CSP 037	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless		burnt	1	tiny
14167	CSP 038	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14108	CSP 039	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14138	CSP 040	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			1	



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ID	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
13988	CSP 041	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
14176	CSP 042	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
14161	CSP 043	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14184	CSP 044	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	tiny
14113	CSP 045	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
14165	CSP 046	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem					1	
14095	CSP 047	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14107	CSP 048	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			1	sponged?
14141	CSP 049	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14130	CSP 050	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
14109	CSP 051	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14028	CSP 052	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
14037	CSP 053	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	'..AND../..SA..'
14044	CSP 054	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
14017	CSP 055	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem					1	
14018	CSP 055	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14105	CSP 056	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	indeterminate				1	tiny
14123	CSP 057	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	tiny
14085	CSP 058	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	
14092	CSP 059	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: green	indeterminate		spalled	1	
14097	CSP 060	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14096	CSP 061	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14091	CSP 062	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14086	CSP 063	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	



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ID	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
14022	CSP 064	ceramic	coarse earthenware: buff	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	clear/colourless			1	
14035	CSP 065	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14046	CSP 066	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	stamped	blue			1	stamped?
14041	CSP 067	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14140	CSP 068	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14048	CSP 069	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14040	CSP 070	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	small
14074	CSP 071	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
14049	CSP 072	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14068	CSP 073	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
14101	CSP 074	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	blue: light			1	
14102	CSP 074	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
14075	CSP 075	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14073	CSP 076	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14076	CSP 077	ceramic	coarse stoneware: brown	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	unglazed interior
14072	CSP 078	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	transfer printed	brown			1	
14071	CSP 078	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14069	CSP 079	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive			1	
14019	CSP 080	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
14010	CSP 081	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
14030	CSP 082	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	black			1	
14031	CSP 082	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14009	CSP 083	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14016	CSP 084	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	



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ID	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
14043	CSP 085	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				2	
14042	CSP 085	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate	burnt	1	
14029	CSP 086	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14060	CSP 087	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14005	CSP 088	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
14026	CSP 089	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
14021	CSP 090	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
14020	CSP 091	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	blue			1	
14015	CSP 092	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
14012	CSP 093	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13994	CSP 094	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13991	CSP 095	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
13990	CSP 096	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue		spalled	1	
14023	CSP 097	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
14025	CSP 097	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14024	CSP 097	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
14027	CSP 098	fauna	bone	fauna indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
13976	CSP 099	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14089	CSP 100	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	indeterminate	blue			1	sponged or tp?
14168	CSP 101	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14100	CSP 102	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14136	CSP 103	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
14000	CSP 104	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	edge decorated: clear	embossed pattern			1	
13985	CSP 105	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	



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ID	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
13987	CSP 106	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
13979	CSP 107	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	body	embossed				1	
13978	CSP 107	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				1	
13980	CSP 107	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
14007	CSP 108	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	tools/equipment	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: derbyshire	brown			1	ink?
13975	CSP 109	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	base	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
14047	CSP 110	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14052	CSP 111	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14036	CSP 112	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
14053	CSP 113	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	TD: impressed				1	
14112	CSP 114	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14059	CSP 115	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
14063	CSP 116	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14111	CSP 117	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
14110	CSP 117	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	personal/societal	food container	indeterminate	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless		burnt	1	
14064	CSP 118	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14055	CSP 119	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
14056	CSP 119	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13973	CSP 120	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	sponged	blue			1	
14039	CSP 121	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13993	CSP 122	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14045	CSP 123	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14013	CSP 124	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14038	CSP 125	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless		burnt	1	
13995	CSP 126	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
13989	CSP 127	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	



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ID	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
14014	CSP 128	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	embossed				1	
13984	CSP 129	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14032	CSP 130	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14033	CSP 130	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	
13974	CSP 131	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
13986	CSP 132	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13983	CSP 133	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13996	CSP 134	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	blue			1	
13977	CSP 135	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed: flow	black			1	
14099	CSP 136	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13999	CSP 137	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14006	CSP 138	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	mouthpiece	glaze: amber				1	
13982	CSP 139	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
13997	CSP 140	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped			1	
13998	CSP 141	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
13992	CSP 142	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	tiny
14084	CSP 143	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14001	CSP 144	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
14088	CSP 145	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14115	CSP 146	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	incomplete	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
14104	CSP 147	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate		indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	melted	1	
14103	CSP 147	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
14098	CSP 148	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	indeterminate	brown			1	stamped?, tiny
14087	CSP 149	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	



APPENDIX B

Artifact Catalogue

ID	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
14093	CSP 150	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: green	impressed straight lines/scalloped			1	
14094	CSP 150	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
14034	CSP 151	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	decal/lithograph			worn	1	
14057	CSP 152	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14116	CSP 153	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
14177	CSP 154	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14051	CSP 155	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14061	CSP 156	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
14143	CSP 157	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
14062	CSP 158	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14058	CSP 159	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14050	CSP 160	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	indeterminate	blue			1	
14054	CSP 161	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14066	CSP 162	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	indeterminate	blue			1	tiny
14185	CSP 163	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	tiny
14129	CSP 164	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	base	slipped	Albany (interior)			1	
14082	CSP 165	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14083	CSP 166	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	sponged	blue: light			1	
14078	CSP 167	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14011	CSP 168	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	
14077	CSP 169	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	indeterminate	blue			1	
14120	CSP 170	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped (interior)	cream/yellow			1	



APPENDIX B

Artifact Catalogue

ID	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
14122	CSP 171	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14067	CSP 172	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14065	CSP 173	stone	slate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
14179	CSP 174	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14008	CSP 175	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	brown			1	
14070	CSP 176	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	plain	clear/colourless		burnt	1	
14114	CSP 177	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	plain	clear/colourless		burnt	1	
14117	CSP 178	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	blue			1	pearlware?
14118	CSP 179	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
14081	CSP 180	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	pearlware?
14090	CSP 181	ceramic	coarse stoneware: brown	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	base	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
14119	CSP 182	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed bud/scalloped			1	
14079	CSP 183	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14080	CSP 184	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	embossed				1	
13981	CSP 185	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
14175	CSP 185	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	moulded	flutes			1	
14155	CSP 186	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: rectangular	base	plain	amber	machine made		1	emb mark "o" in a square
14149	CSP 187	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14124	CSP 188	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	tiny
14156	CSP 189	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
14158	CSP 190	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	tiny
14137	CSP 191	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
14186	CSP 192	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	tiny
14142	CSP 193	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain	clear/colourless			1	

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