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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:

Trailsedge Phase 4 South
Part Lots 1, 2, & 3, Concession 3 OF,
Part 1 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1417,
Part 4 Plan 4R19340 PIN 04404-1344,
Part 2 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1418,
and Part 55 Plan 4R29086 PIN 04404-1353
Geographic Township of Gloucester
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at Part Lots 1, 2, and 3, Concession 3 OF, in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as Part 1 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1417, Part 4 Plan 4R19340 PIN 04404-1344, Part 2 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1418, and Part 55 Plan 4R29086 PIN 04404-1353. Richcraft is planning to develop the property for residential and commercial use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential and recommended a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for these areas (Map 3). As such a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken of areas with recommended archaeological potential (MHSTCI 2011).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. Subsurface testing occurred in areas that could not be ploughed, such as woodlots, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The field portion was undertaken on August 20, 31 and September 1 and 3, 2020. Weather conditions were overcast to sunny and temperatures ranged between 15 and 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Richcraft.

The Stage 2 assessment yielded 70 historical period artifacts. The artifacts relate to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation, and most likely represent the remnants of the Proulx homestead. This site was registered with the MHSTCI as the Proulx Site (BiFv-25) (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). Analysis of this historical Euro-Canadian assemblage shows that the recovered material dates to the mid to late 19th century, with no material suggesting a post 1900 date. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900 as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered culturally significant and therefore requires Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessment (MHSTCI 2011).

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

1. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1.
2. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 m² excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MHSTCI 2011).
3. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MHSTCI 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at Part Lots 1, 2, and 3, Concession 3 OF, in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as Part 1 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1417, Part 4 Plan 4R19340 PIN 04404-1344, Part 2 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1418, and Part 55 Plan 4R29086 PIN 04404-1353. Richcraft is planning to develop the property for residential and commercial use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, the property does not fall within an area of archaeological potential (Map 3), however, the Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), large portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential (Map 3).

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

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

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

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian people. For Ontario the Paleo-Indian period is divided into the Early Paleo-Indian period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo-Indian period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo-Indian period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo-Indian occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. However, as Watson (1999:38) suggests, it is possible Paleo-Indian people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo-Indian Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

The Woodland Period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually introduced to the region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Engelbrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). According, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including

portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichespirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskariini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontcharonon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquians (Pilon 2005).

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquian groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). Additionally, up to 1650 warfare and raiding into the lower Ottawa Valley by the Five Nation Iroquois forced the various Algonquin groups from the area (Morrison 2005:26). By 1701 the Iroquois had been driven from most of southern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley was occupied by the Algonquin Nation (Morrison 2005:27-28).

A traditional lifeway was continued by many of the Algonquian groups in the lower Ottawa Valley above Montreal through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Algonquian lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for native claims, for settlement and industry.

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

Lot 1 Concession 3 OF

In 1809, the Crown patent for Lot 1 was issued to Eleanor McGregor, who is depicted on the 1825 Coffin map (Map 4). In 1840, the Honourable Peter McGill, one of the founders of the Bank of Montreal, acquired Lots 1 and Lot 2, and sold both in 1851 to Colin Russell. Russell then sold Lot 1 to Jean B. Proulx in 1853 (OLR). Proulx was likely the first permanent resident on the property. The

1863 Walling map depicts Proulx's dwelling on the eastern edge of the lot, along what is now Mer Bleue Road, north of the study area (Map 4).

In 1862, Proulx severed Lot 1 into 33.3 acre parcels dividing them amongst his family members as follows: the NW 1/3 to Francis (François), centre 1/3 of the north half to Jean B. Jr., NE 1/3 to Leon and SE 1/3 to Joseph. In 1869, the elder J.B. Proulx deeded the remaining two parcels to Leon, who in turn conveyed the centre 1/3 of the south half to Louis, and the SW 1/3 to Célestin. In 1874, Jean B. Proulx Jr sold the centre 1/3 of the north half to Isai Taillefer, and Célestin and his wife sold the SW 1/3 to Leon Lachaine. The following year Joseph Proulx sold his SE 1/3 to Honoré Richer. This is the arrangement seen on the 1879 Belden map (Map 4), which shows three structures on the southern 33.3 acre parcels just north of the edge of the current study area. Structures were present on all six subdivided sections of Lot 1. The northern lots fronted on Innes Road, and the southern three in an alignment extending westward from Mer Bleue Road. On both the 1863 and 1879 maps, Mer Bleue Road does not extend beyond the houses located on Lot 1.

Numerous transactions took place involving the 33.3 acre parcels of Lot 1 in the last twenty years of the 19th century. The centre 1/3 of the south half and the NE 1/3 stayed in the Proulx families until the 20th Century. Louis' wife Eloise sold the centre 1/3 of the south half to Leon Parisien in 1900, who also acquired the NW 1/3 in 1894, the centre 1/3 of the north half in 1899, and the SW 1/3 in 1914. Honoré Richer remained on the SE 1/3 until 1911, when Regis Roy acquired the parcel (OLR).

Lot 2 Concession 3 OF

The Crown patent for Lot 2 was issued to David McCallum in 1809. McCallum is depicted on the 1825 Coffin map (Map 4). In 1840, the Honourable Peter McGill acquired Lot 2 along with his purchase of Lot 1. He sold both lots in 1851 to Colin Russell. In 1856 Sarah Davidson, the executor of Russell's will, sold Lot 2 to Georgie Bellinger (later listed as Georgie Bellanger) (OLR). The 1861 census lists Gregoir Bellanger as 47-year-old a farmer living in a one-storey log cabin that he had built in 1857 with his wife Mary and their nine children. Bellanger must have defaulted on his mortgage, as the property reverted to Sarah D. Russell in 1856, and that same year she sold the entire 200 acres to Jean B. Corbeille. Although the property had already passed to Corbeille, the 1863 Walling map depicts G. Belonzie (Bellanger) on the property, in the log cabin located on the north east corner fronting on Innes Road (Map 4).

The 1871 census lists Jean-Baptiste Corbeille as a 56-year-old farmer living with his wife Elmire. Corbeille appears on the 1879 county atlas (Map 4). The Bellanger log cabin is present in the northeast corner of the property and a structure that Corbeille has built on the northwest corner (Map 4). Both these structures fall outside of the current study area. In 1895, Corbeille divided the 200 acres of Lot 2 to sell 100 acres to each of his sons Louis (east half) and Felix (west half). A portion of this lot remained in the Corbeille family for 80 years until its purchase by the Canada Cement Limited (Lafarge) in 1956 (OLR).

Lot 3 Concession 3 OF

Lot 3 was not settled until much later, as it is not until 1871 that the Crown patent was granted to William Rathwell. However, Rathwell is associated with this parcel of land as early as 1856 when he is listed in the assessment roll as owning the property. The 1861 census lists William Radwell [sic] as 57 year old, Irish born Protestant living in a one storey log house built in 1853 with his 28 year old wife Maria (Statistics Canada 1861). The 1863 Walling map shows William Redwell (Rathwell) living on the east half of Lot 4, likely a mapping error as he should be shown as residing on Lot 3 (Map 4). The log house is depicted on the map as set back from the road along Mud Creek outside the current study area.

In 1875, Rathwell sold the east half of Lot 3 to Onésime Demers and the following year Maria Rathwell sold the west half to John Mahar. The 1879 Belden map depicts O. Demarse on the east, with one house fronting Innes Road, and John Mahar on the west half of the lot, with two structures fronting Innes Road, both outside of the study area (Map 4).

In 1879, Mahar sold the west half of Lot 3 to Michael Kehoe. Kehoe remained on the lot until 1901. In 1882, Demers sold the east half of Lot 3 to Louis Corbeil (Corbeille), who sold it to his father Jean-Baptiste Corbeille in 1888. The elder Corbeille sold the east half to James Blais in 1893, who kept the property until 1902 when he sold to Felix Laurin (OLR).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of 29.9 hectares that is characterized primarily as with lightly wooded and scrub field areas north of Brian Coburn Blvd. (Figure 1 and Figure 2) and recently cultivated fields to the south (Figure 3). The most recent aerial imagery dated 6 May 2019 shows large stripped and wet area prior to the implementation of engineering settlement piles (Map 5). At the time of the assessment the eastern portion of the property south of Brian Coburn Blvd consisted of engineering settlement piles that were placed sometime in May 2019, as referenced by Google Streetview imagery (Figure 4). Historically the property has been used for agricultural purposes as can be seen from aerial photos (Map 6). The property is bounded to the west by Mer Bleue Road, to the north by a hydro corridor and further scrub fields and lightly wooded forest, to the west by Fern Casey Street and to the south by an existing residential development.

Historically Mud Creek and McKinnon's Creek passed through the study area, but have both since been diverted in drainage channels. Mud Creek is a tributary of Green's Creek. McKinnon's Creek flows southeastward into Bear Brook and eventually into the South Nation River.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 7), which is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (*ca.* 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

The native soil of the study area is represented by Bearbrook soils (Map 7). Bearbrook soils are consist of reddish brown, heavy marine clay with grey bands and are characterized as gently undulating clay soils with fair to poor natural drainage (Hills, et al. 1944:57).

Surficial geology consists of offshore marine deposits that are made up of clay, silty clay and silt, commonly calcareous and fossiliferous, which is overlain by thin sands. The upper parts are generally mottled or laminated reddish brown and bluish grey and may contain lenses and pockets of sand, but at depth the clay is uniform and blue-grey (Ontario Geological Survey 2010) (Map 8).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments in the area include a Stage 1 and 2 of 3143 Navan Road (Paterson Group 2014), a Stage 1 and 2 assessment conducted by Golder Associates on Concession 4, Lot 3, located immediately south of the study area (Golder Associates 2013a), which resulted in a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Cosgrove Site (Fisher 2007).

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Part Lots 2 & 3, Concession 3, located two historic farmstead sites to the north of the current study area, for which no further archaeology was recommended (Gromoff 2007). Paterson also completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Trailsedge East subdivision location on Part Lots 1 and 2, Concession 3 in Gloucester Township, to the south of the study area. The assessment resulted in no indication of significant archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area (Paterson Group 2016).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment for this property was conducted by Golder Associates (Golder Associates 2013b). Concurrent with this study, Paterson conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on the north portion of Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 OF, for the Trailsedge Phase 5 North residential development (Paterson Group 2020). This assessment resulted in the identification of the Mahar site (Bifv-26), a mid-late Euro-Canadian homestead, that has been recommended for further archaeological assessment.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database noted two registered sites within a 1 km radius of the study area, both have been registered within the same lot and concession as the study area. The Rathwell/Kehoe Farmstead (BiFv-13), comprising the remains of a farmhouse and log shed was identified south of Innes Road on Lot 3, Concession 3 Ottawa Front. This site is located approximately 1 km north of the study area and dated to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Another collection of historic artifacts was identified on Lot 2, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, located approximately 1 km north of the study area. This site, known as the Belanger/Corbeille Farmstead (BiFv-14), consisted of two clusters of artifacts dating between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Both historic sites were discovered during a Stage 2 archaeological investigation south of Innes Road and recommended no further archaeological investigation (Gromoff 2007).

Concurrent with this study, Paterson conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on the north portion of Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 OF, for the Trailsedge Phase 5 North residential development (Paterson Group 2020). This assessment resulted in the identification of the Mahar site (Bifv-26), a mid-late Euro-Canadian homestead, that has been recommended for further archaeological assessment.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are in the vicinity of the subject property.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential (Map 3). Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source

of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area consists of poorly draining soils; however, the historically Mud Creek and McKinnon's Creek passed through the study area. Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites in this area.

Historical records show that this area was mainly rural, but census records, and historical maps show that the property was occupied from early in the 19th century with the Proulx family appearing to be the first permanent resident on Lot 1 in 1853. Two registered historical period archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study property, and a Stage 2 Assessment directly to the north identified another historical period archaeological site, the Mahar site (BiFv-26) (Paterson Group 2020). These factors indicate potential for post-contact archaeological sites on the study property.

5.0 Field Methods

This property is considered to have archaeological potential according to the Stage 1 archaeological assessment conducted by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013). The 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MHSTCI indicate the site has archaeological potential due to its proximity to historic development areas, water sources, and topographic features. In accordance with these standards, areas determined to have archaeological potential were surveyed at a 5 metre test interval.

The original Stage 1 report (Golder Associates Inc. 2013) excluded 11% (3.2 ha) of the property from Stage 2 assessment due to lack of archaeological potential (Maps 3 and 9). As per Standard 2. c. Section 2.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for consultant archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011), this area was excluded from this Stage 2 assessment.

At the time of survey, approximately 36% (10.7 ha) of the property met the criteria for exclusion from survey as per Standard 2.a or 2.b, Section 2.1 (MHSTCI 2011) (Figure 4 - Figure 6), being either permanently wet or deeply disturbed by stripping and the placement of settlement piles (Map 9).

A large portion of the remaining area with archaeological potential, 29% (8.9 ha), was suitable for ploughing (Map 9) as described in Standard 1, Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for consultant archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). This area was pedestrian surveyed at high potential 5-metre intervals (Figure 7 - Figure 9). Fields had been plowed prior to commencing fieldwork and exhibited no new growth and well over 80% surface visibility. Fields were adequately weathered, with heavy rainfall occurring prior to pedestrian survey. The pedestrian survey encountered no archaeological finds.

Approximately 24% (7.2 ha) of the property was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a. and 1.c., Section 2.1.2 (MHSTCI 2011) and was subject to shovel testing (Map 9) (Figure 10 - Figure 11). Shovel testing transects were spaced at 5 m high-potential intervals, and pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated 5 cm into subsoil (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened through 6 mm mesh and test pits were backfilled immediately.

Artifacts from subsurface testing were all collected, bagged, and labelled according to the find spot by shovel test unit. During assessment, the initial positive pits were flagged for ease of returning to that location. The remainder of the grid was investigated. Where insufficient archaeological resources were found to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3, the survey was intensified around the positive test pit using Option A, excavating a 1x1 m unit over a positive test pit (Figure 12) and placing eight additional test pits 2.5 metres around the 1x1 m unit as per Standard 2 Section 2.1.3 (MHSTCI 2011). All 1 x 1 m units were excavated stratigraphically, 5 cm into sterile subsoil, and detailed field notes were recorded.

The provenience system used for this project is based upon the Paterson project number plus waypoint (WP). Each find spot was assigned and recorded using a unique waypoint based on the project number e.g., PA1192-WP1. For 1 x 1 m intensification units, the suffix 1x1 is added to the WP to track which waypoint the 1x1 was placed over. The surrounding intensification test pits are then identified by their cardinal direction from the 1x1 m unit. Thus, the first positive test pit designated would be PA1192-WP1, a 1x1 meter unit at that spot would be PA1192-WP1 – 1x1, and an infill test pit to the north west would be PA1192-WP1-NW.

The location of finds and extent of survey methods were recorded and mapped using a Bad Elf Survey GPS with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy at the

time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Locations of archaeological finds are presented in the supplementary documentation.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 5 and Supp. Doc. Map 1 for photo locations by catalogue number) Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011).

Field work was undertaken on August 20, 31, and September 1 and 3, 2020. Weather conditions were overcast to sunny and temperatures ranged between 15 and 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Richcraft prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Findings

All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. Photograph catalogue, maps, daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field), and the artifact inventory are listed in Appendix A to D. Site location data and GPS locations for finds spots are provided in the Supplementary Documentation. All artifacts are in storage at Paterson's Ottawa office in a single banker's box.

The pedestrian survey encountered no archaeological finds.

During the test pit survey two test pits (WP1 and WP2) were positive (Supp. Doc. Map 1). As insufficient archaeological resources were found to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3, the survey was intensified around both positive test pits.

Test pit WP1 produced one sherd of plain refined white earthenware (RWE) (1830+) and two sherds of plan vitrified white earthenware (VWE) (1845+). The 1x1 m unit placed over this positive test pit contained two stratigraphic layers. Lot 1 consisted of a very dark brown clay loam with mortar inclusions that measured 26 cm deep. Directly below this was culturally sterile, natural yellow grey clay subsoil (Lot 2). Seven artifacts were recovered from Lot 1 including one sherd of plain RWE, one Prosser button (1840+) (Figure 14), a clay smoking pipe bowl, a copper alloy brooch (Figure 15), a brick fragment, chain link, and scrap iron. Eight additional shovel test pits surrounding the 1x1 m unit were all sterile.

Positive test pit WP2 produced one wrought nail, one cut nail, one piece of refined white earthenware (RWE) (1830+) decorated with an unspecified blue transfer pattern, one sherd of plan vitrified white earthenware (VWE) (1845+), and one shard of light green bottle glass. The 1x1 m unit placed over this positive test pit contained the same stratigraphic layers as noted above (Figure 13) with Lot 1 producing 33 artifacts. Five of the surrounding test pits were positive (N, E, SE, S, W), producing an additional 21 artifacts. Ceramics from this location include 6 sherds of undecorated RWE, 10 sherds of VWE that are mostly undecorated (Figure 16), but one piece displays a brown transfer print and one fragment is from a moulded Wheat pattern plate (1848+). Other ceramic types include one piece of yellowware decorated with Rockingham type glaze (1835-1900) (Figure 17), one fragment of coarse stoneware, and an unglazed coarse red earthenware sherd likely from a flowerpot. Glass items consist of two shards of light green bottle glass, one of which is very melted. A total of 12 mammal bones are present, one showing signs of butchering and one is calcined. Structural items include 1 wrought nail and 14 cut nails, one of which is very well preserved from fire heating (Figure 18). Other items include a part of a door lock, two red brick fragments, and an unidentified square iron fastener. It is worth noting that several of the ceramic sherds, glass items, and iron objects showed evidence of burning.

Generally, the artifacts relate to a mid to late 1800s domestic Euro-Canadian occupation, and most likely represent the remnants of the Louis Proulx homestead that is indicated on the 1879 Belden map. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900 as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered culturally significant and requires Stage 3 assessment (MHSTCI 2011).

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 assessment proposed that there was archaeological potential for pre-contact and historic period sites in the study area (Golder 2013). As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on the study property. No pre-contact Indigenous sites were found.

The Stage 2 assessment yielded 70 historical period artifacts. The artifacts relate to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation, and most likely represent the remnants of the Proulx homestead. This site was registered with the MHSTCI as the Proulx site (BiFv-25) (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). Analysis of this historical Euro-Canadian assemblage shows that the recovered material dates to the mid to late 19th century, with no material suggesting a post 1900 date. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900 as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered culturally significant and therefore requires Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessment (MHSTCI 2011).

8.0 Recommendations

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located at Part Lots 1, 2, and 3, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as Part 1 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1417, Part 4 Plan 4R19340 PIN 04404-1344, Part 2 Plan 4R30034 PIN 04404-1418, and Part 55 Plan 4R29086 PIN 04404-1353. Richcraft is planning to develop the property for residential and commercial use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential and recommended a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for these areas (Map 3). As such a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken of areas with recommended archaeological potential (MHSTCI 2011).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. Subsurface testing occurred in areas that could not be ploughed, such as woodlots, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The field portion was undertaken on August 20, 31 and September 1 and 3, 2020. Weather conditions were overcast to sunny and temperatures ranged between 15 and 20° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Richcraft.

The Stage 2 assessment yielded 70 historical period artifacts. The artifacts relate to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation, and most likely represent the remnants of the Proulx homestead. This site was registered with the MHSTCI as the Proulx Site (BiFv-25) (Supp. Doc. Map 1 and 2). Analysis of this historical Euro-Canadian assemblage shows that the recovered material dates to the mid to late 19th century, with no material suggesting a post 1900 date. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900 as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MHSTCI 2011) this site is considered culturally significant and therefore requires Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessment (MHSTCI 2011).

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

1. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in Supp. Doc. Map 1.
2. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 m² excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MHSTCI 2011).
3. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MHSTCI 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest , and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

10.0 Closure

Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

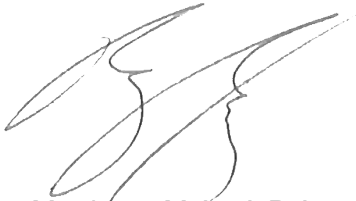
The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Richcraft Homes or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

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This report is pending Ministry approval.

If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Paterson Group Inc.



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Senior Archaeologist



Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P
Project Archaeologist

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12.0 Images



Figure 1: Lightly forested area north of Brian Coburn Blvd (D21).



Figure 2: Scrubland in western end of north of Brian Coburn Blvd. near hydro corridor (D24).



Figure 3: Ploughed field south of Brian Coburn Blvd. (D03).



Figure 4: Stockpiles on eastern portion of study area south of Brian Coburn Blvd were placed as early as May 2019 as see from this image from Google street view screenshot taken May 2019 (D39).



Figure 5: Permanently wet area and small strip of ploughed area, taken from atop of stockpile (D15).



Figure 6: Permanently wet area (D13).



Figure 7: Field walking the ploughed survey area (D02).



Figure 8: Field walking the ploughed survey area (D05).



Figure 9: Field walking the ploughed survey area (D09).



Figure 10: Shovel testing scrubland (D17).



Figure 11: Shovel testing scrubland (D25).



Figure 12: Excavating a 1 x 1 intensification unit over WP2 (D30).



Figure 13: North profile of WP2 1x1 (D32).

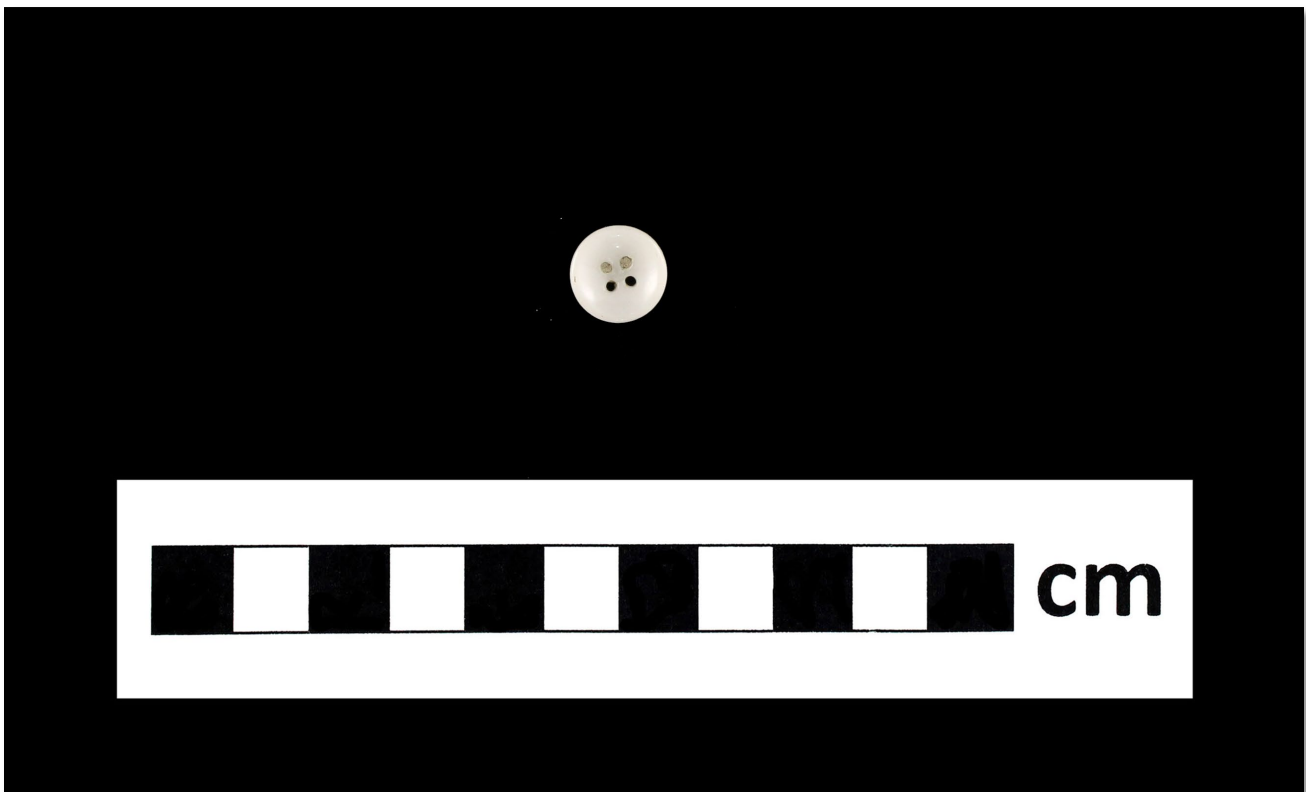


Figure 14: Prosser button from WP1 1x1-1 (D35).



Figure 15: Brooch from WP1 1x1-1 (D34).



Figure 16: VWE from WP2 1x1-1 (D36).

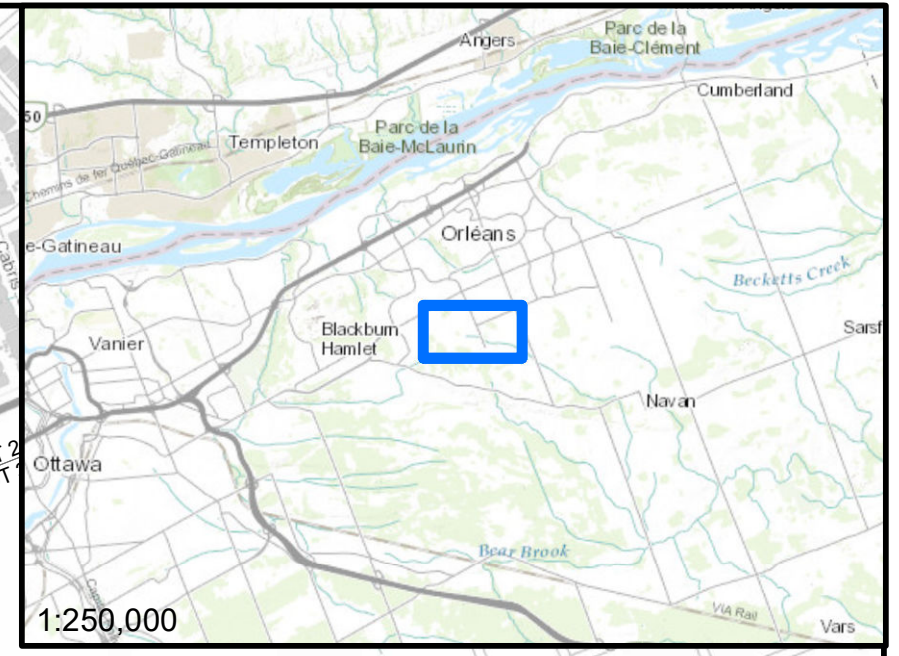
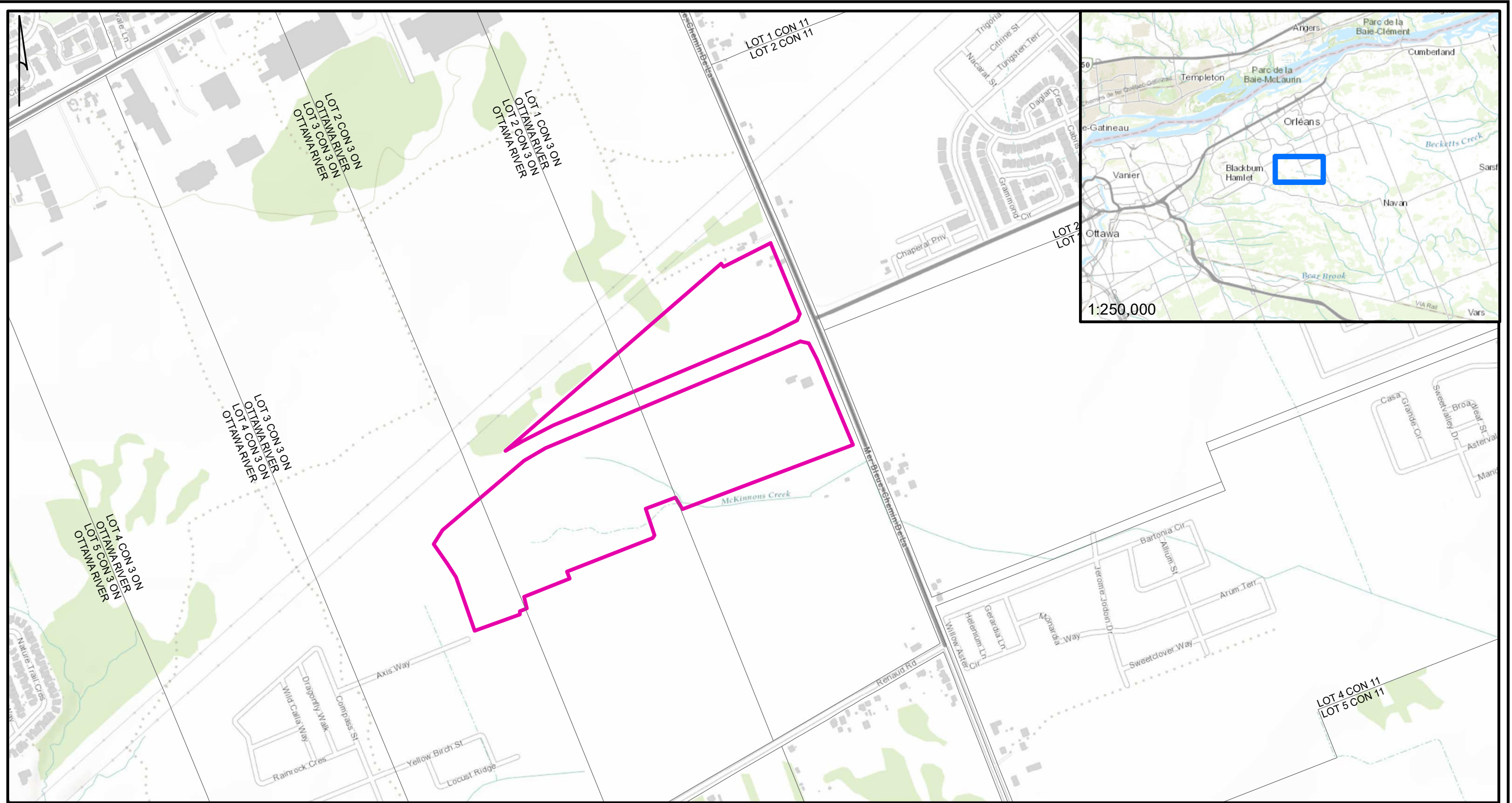


Figure 17: YWE Rockingham from WP2 1x1-1 (D38).

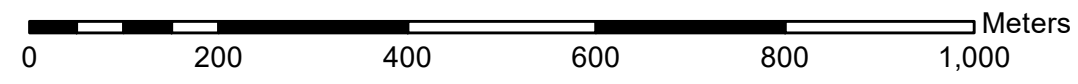


Figure 18: Well preserved burned cut nail from WP2 1x1 -1 (D37).

13.0Maps



 STUDY AREA



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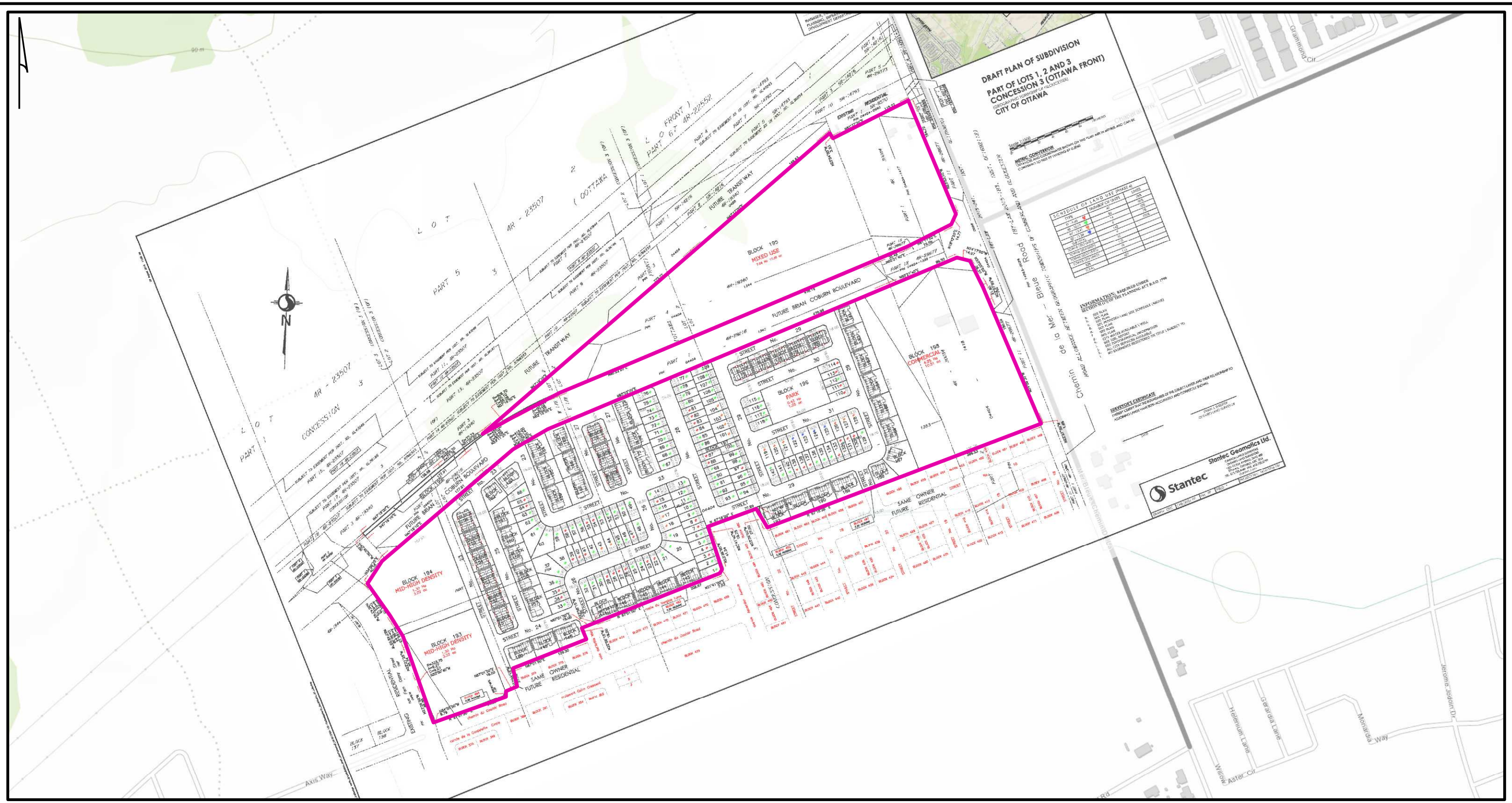
paterson group
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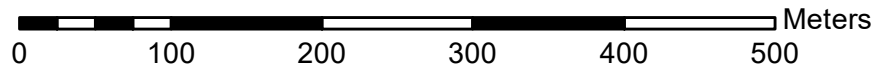
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 OTTAWA, ON

LOCATION

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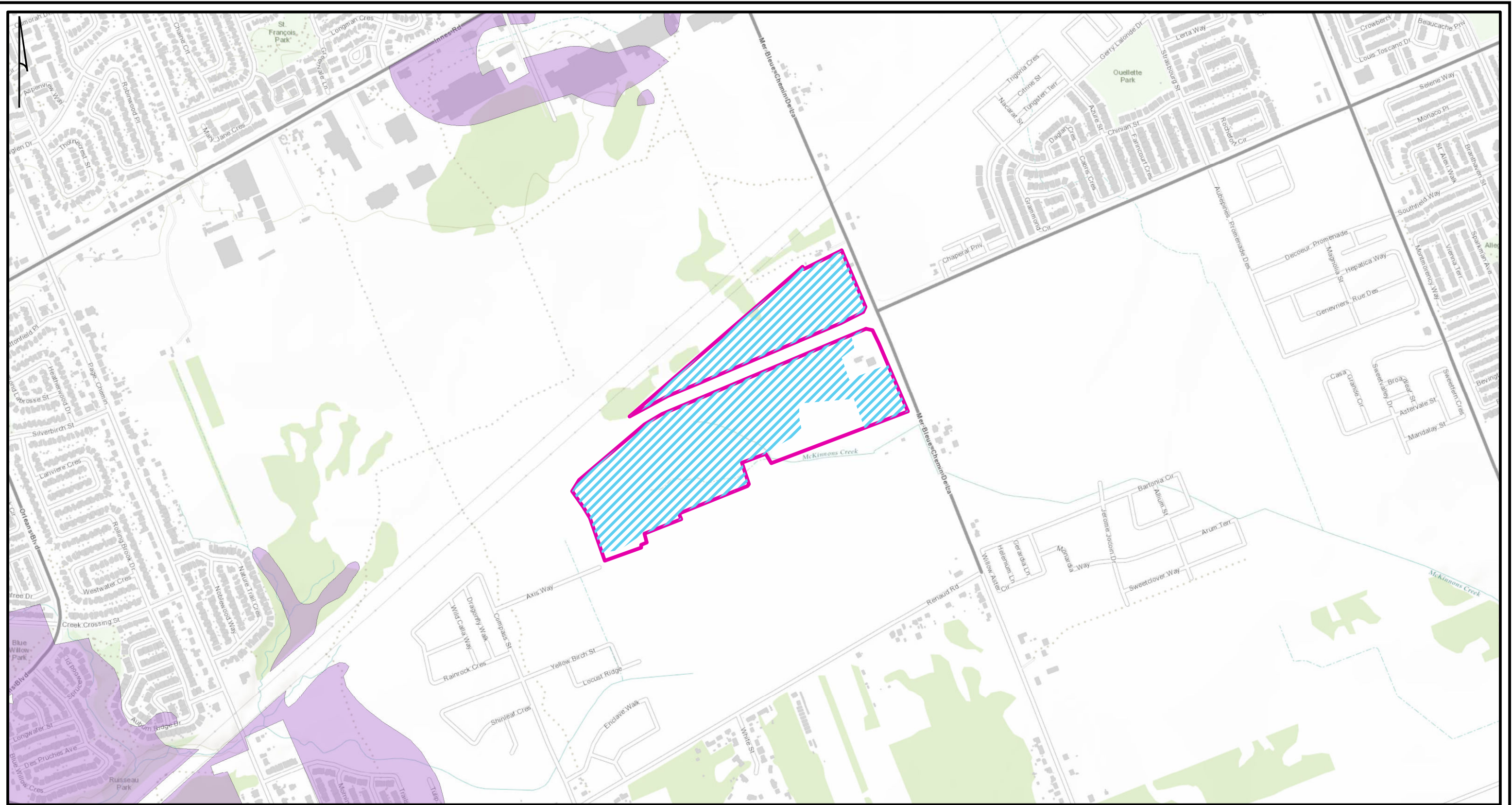


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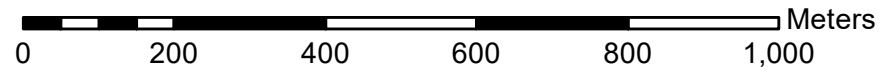


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 CONCEPT PLAN PROVIDED BY RICHCRAFT



- STUDY AREA
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (CITY OF OTTAWA)
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (FROM STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT - GOLDBERGER 2016)



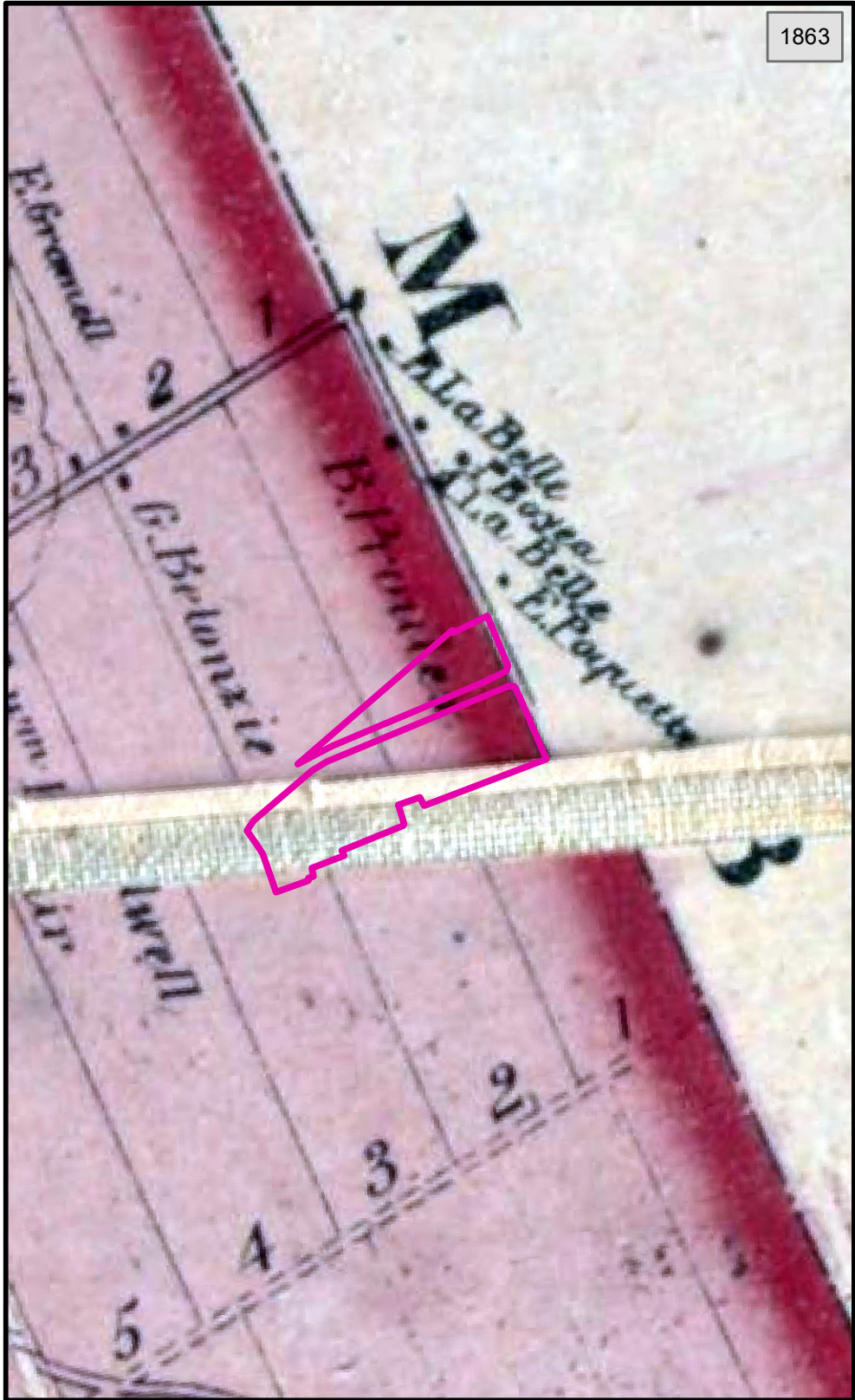
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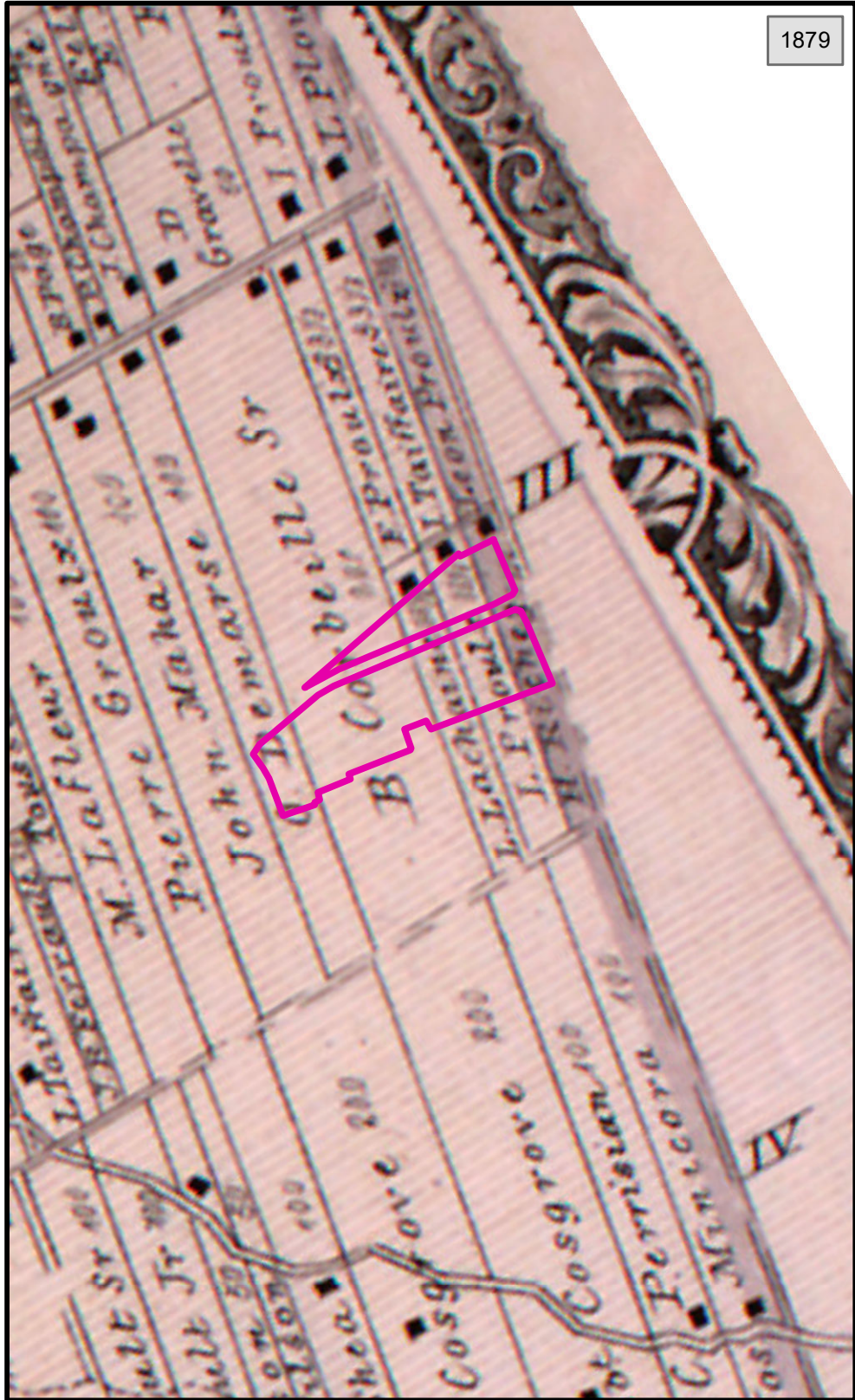
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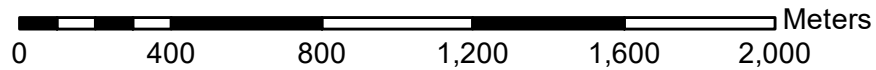
1863



1879



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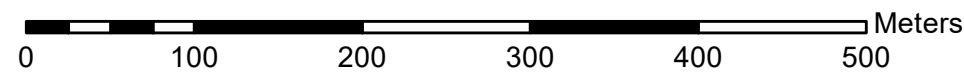
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 SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA



1976

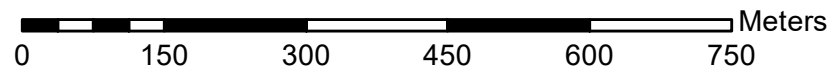


2008



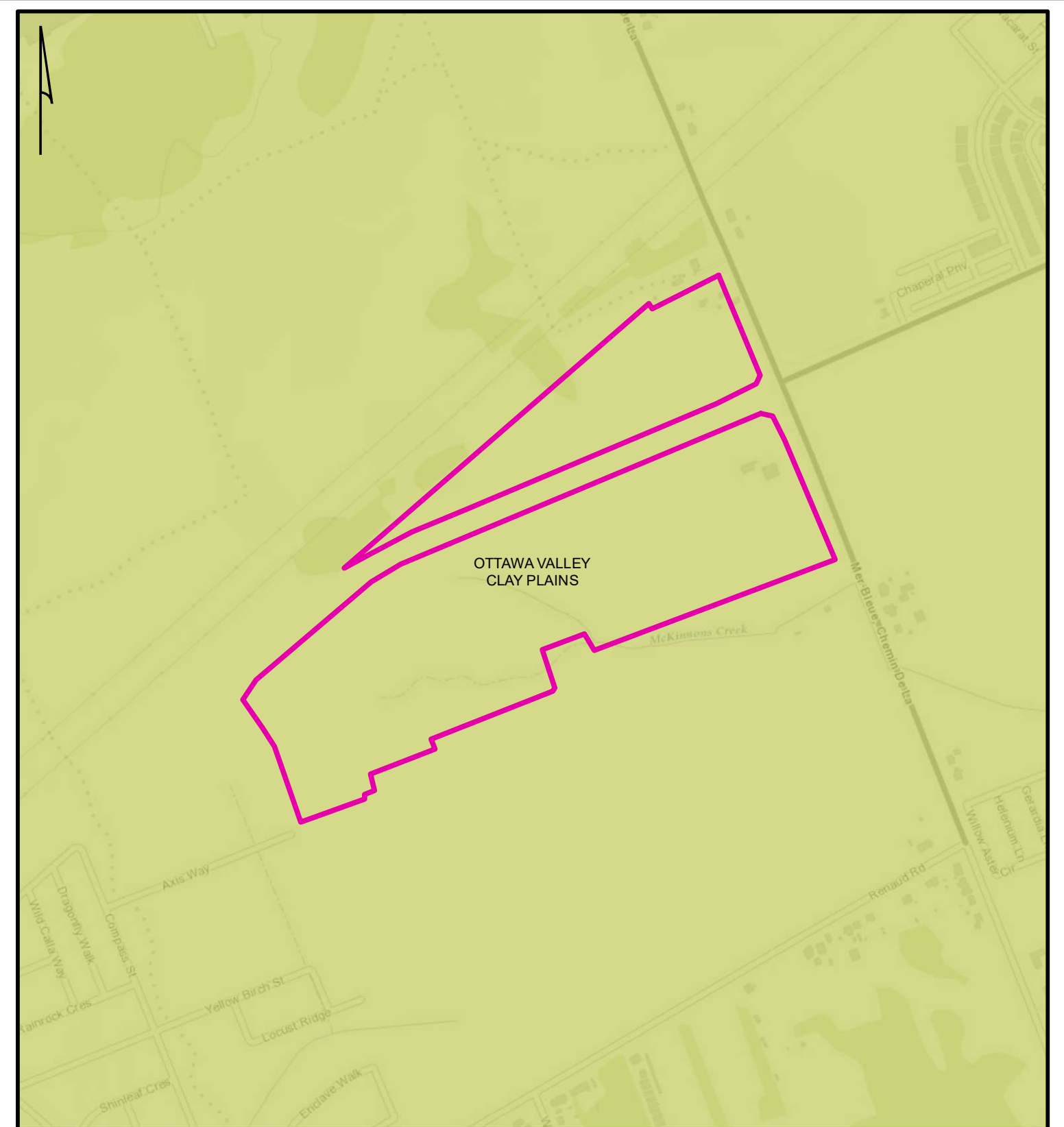
2017

 STUDY AREA

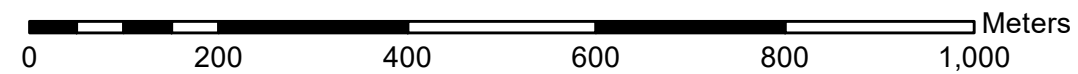


REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA



 STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO 2014, CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007

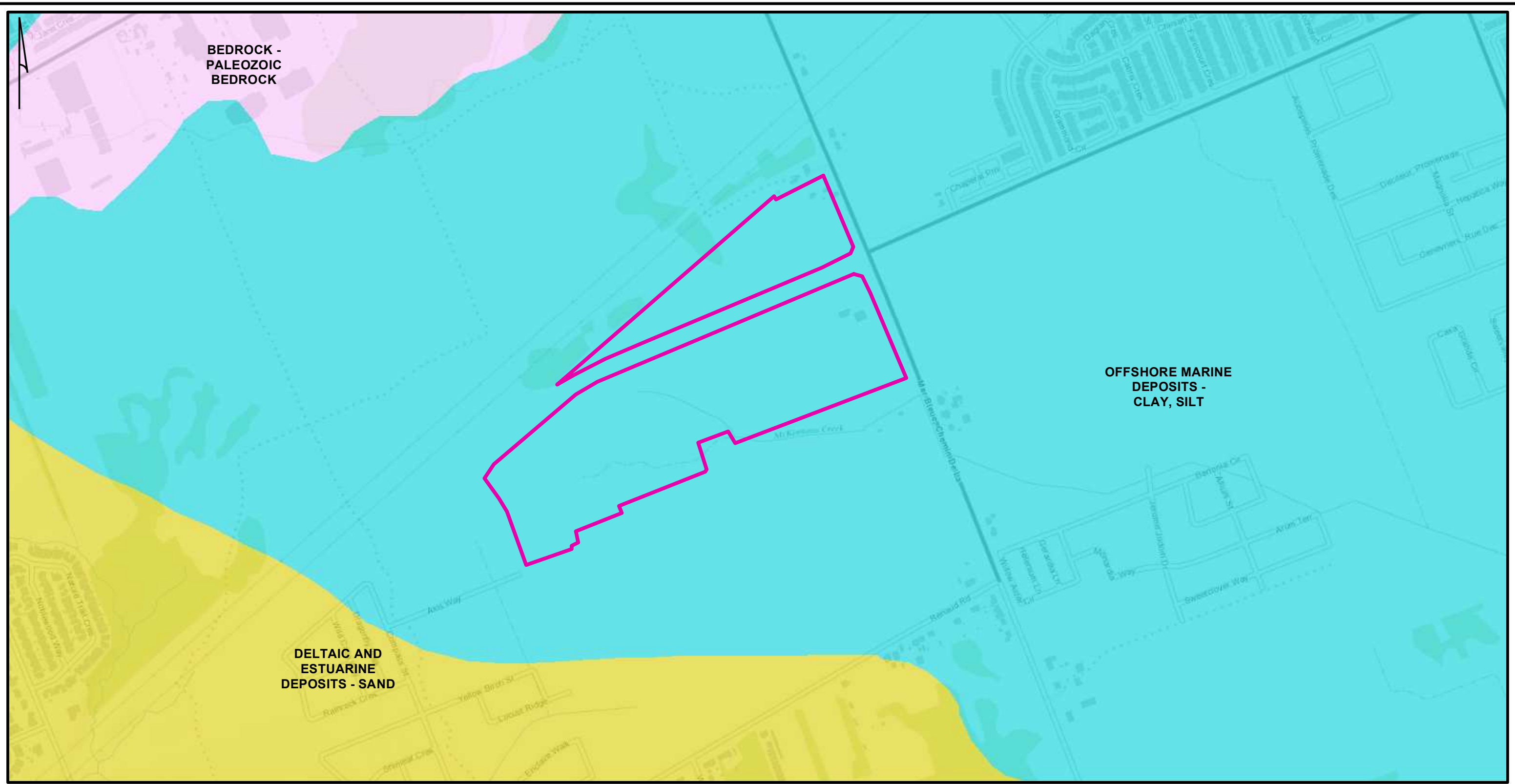
paterson group
 consulting engineers
 154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:8,000	Project	PA1192
Des	DW	Borden	None
Drawn	DW		
Chkd	BM		

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 TRAILS EDGE PHASE 4 - SOUTH
 PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
 OTTAWA, ON

**SOILS AND
 PHYSIOGRAPHY**

File:	PA1192 SOILS
Date:	12/10/2020
Map:	7

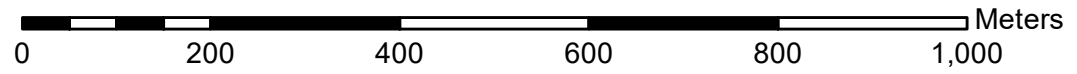


**BEDROCK -
PALEOZOIC
BEDROCK**

**OFFSHORE MARINE
DEPOSITS -
CLAY, SILT**

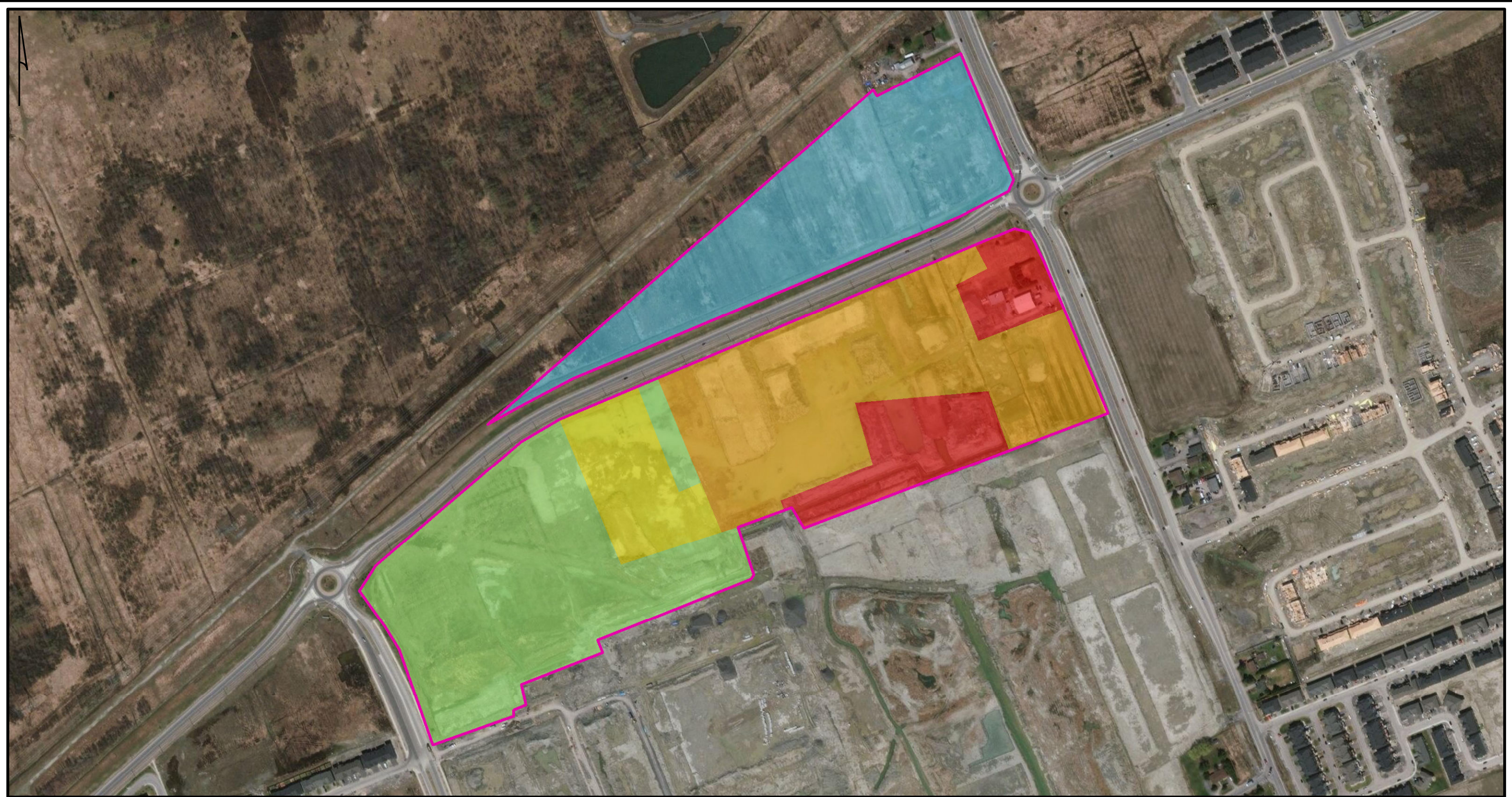
**DELTAIC AND
ESTUARINE
DEPOSITS - SAND**

- STUDY AREA
- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP.,
 GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI
 JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS
 USER COMMUNITY
 ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010

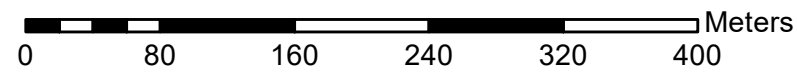


ASSESSMENT METHOD

- STUDY AREA
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY - 5M INTERVAL
- SHOVEL TEST - 5M INTERVAL

EXCLUSION

- STAGE 1 EXCLUSION (GOLDER 2016)
- PERMANENTLY WET
- DISTURBED



REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
 SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRIID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 GOLDER 2016

Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

Name	Comment	Dir.	Date	Photographer
PA1192-D01	General details of the ploughed survey area	E	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D02	Field walking the ploughed survey area	E	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D03	General details of the ploughed survey area	S	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D04	Field walking the ploughed survey area	SW	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D05	Field walking the ploughed survey area	NW	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D06	General details of the ploughed survey area	E	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D07	Field walking the ploughed survey area	SE	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D08	General details of the ploughed survey area	E	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D09	Field walking the ploughed survey area	SW	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D10	General details of the ploughed survey area	S	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D11	Field walking the ploughed survey area	NW	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D12	General details of the ploughed survey area	NW	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D13	General details of the ploughed survey area and near the flooded section	W	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D14	General details of the ploughed survey area and near the flooded section	SW	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D15	General details of the ploughed survey area and near the flooded section	W	2020-08-20	NK
PA1192-D16	Shovel testing western end of northern parcel	W	2020-08-31	DW
PA1192-D17	Shovel testing western end of northern parcel	E	2020-08-31	DW
PA1192-D18	Low lying wet areas in western end of northern parcel	NE	2020-08-31	DW
PA1192-D19	Low lying wet areas in western end of northern parcel	NE	2020-08-31	DW
PA1192-D20	Shovel test pit comprised of heavy wet clay, western end of northern parcel	N	2020-08-31	DW
PA1192-D21	Overgrown field, western end of northern parcel near hydro corridor	N	2020-08-31	DW
PA1192-D22	Shovel test pit comprised of heavy wet clay, western end of northern parcel	N	2020-08-31	DW
PA1192-D23	Shovel test pit comprised of heavy wet clay, western end of northern parcel	E	2020-09-01	DW
PA1192-D24	Overgrown field, central portion of northern parcel	S	2020-09-01	DW
PA1192-D25	Overgrown field, central portion of northern parcel	E	2020-09-01	DW
PA1192-D26	Close-up details of gravelly fill near hydro corridor, central portion of northern parcel		2020-09-01	DW
PA1192-D27	Close-up details of gravelly fill near hydro corridor, central portion of northern parcel		2020-09-01	DW
PA1192-D28	Close-up details of gravelly fill near hydro corridor, central portion of northern parcel		2020-09-01	DW
PA1192-D29	Intensifying around WP2, NE end of northern parcel	S	2020-09-03	DW

Name	Comment	Dir.	Date	Photographer
PA1192-D30	Excavating a 1 x 1 intensification unit over WP2	N	2020-09-03	DW
PA1192-D31	North profile of WP2 1 x 1	N	2020-09-03	DW
PA1192-D32	Close-up of North profile of WP2 1 x 1	N	2020-09-03	DW
PA1192-D33	North profile of WP2 1 x 1	N	2020-09-03	DW
PA1192-D34	Brooch from WP1 1x1 -1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1192-D35	Prosser button from WP1 1x1 -1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1192-D36	VWE from WP2 1x1 -1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1192-D37	Cut nail from WP2 1x1 -1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1192-D38	YWE Rockingham from WP2 1x1 -1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1192-D39	Google streetview capture showing settlement pies		May 2019	Google

Appendix B: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	D. Williams
2	Development Map	D. Williams
3	Archaeological Potential	D. Williams
4	Historic Maps	D. Williams
5	Current Conditions and Photo Key	D. Williams
6	Aerial Photos	D. Williams
7	Physiography and Soils	D. Williams
8	Surficial Geology	D. Williams
8	Assessment Methods	D. Williams
9	Assessment Methods	D. Williams

Appendix C: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1192	Trailsedge Phase 4 South, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Field Notes (OneNote file)	N. Kopp and D. Williams

Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

Record Number	Quantity	Provenience	Function	Material	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Condition	Portion	Comment
42724	1	Wp1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware			Plain			
42725	2	wp1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain			
42745	1	WP1 1x1 - 1	Brooch	Copper Alloy						medallion
42741	1	WP1 1x1 - 1	Chain link	Iron						part of link cut off
42740	1	WP1 1x1 - 1	scrap	Iron				Concretion / corroded		
42739	1	WP1 1x1 - 1	button	Porcelain unspecified	Prosser					
42742	1	WP1 1x1 - 1	Brick	Red Brick						
42744	1	WP1 1x1 - 1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware			Plain			
42743	1	WP1 1x1 - 1	clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay						
42728	1	wp1 1x1 - s	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)						
42730	1	wp2	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (light)						
42729	1	wp2	Wrought / forged nail	Iron						
44061	1	wp2	Cut nail	Iron						
44062	1	wp2	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Unspecified Transfer		
44063	1	wp2	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified Early Ironstone (Mason's)				Plain		
42737	2	WP2 - E	Mammal bone	Bone						
42738	1	WP2 - E	Mammal bone	Bone				Calcined		
42736	3	WP2 - E	Cut nail	Iron						
42735	1	wp2 - s	scrap	Iron						
42732	1	wp2 - s	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware			Wheat / Ceres			
42734	1	wp2 - s	Plate unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware				Exfoliated		
42719	1	WP2 - SE	scrap	Iron						possibly part of composite cutlery knife
42716	1	WP2 - SE	strap	Iron						
42721	1	WP2 - SE	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware			Plain			
42720	1	WP2 - SE	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware				Exfoliated		
42722	1	WP2 - W	Tableware unspecified	Coarse Stoneware		Brown		Exfoliated		
42723	1	WP2 - W	Tableware unspecified	Refined White EW/Vit. White EW				Exfoliated		
42763	1	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Mammal bone	Bone				Butchered		
42764	6	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Mammal bone	Bone						
42747	2	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Flower pot	Coarse Earthenware red	Unglazed					
42761	1	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (light)				Burned / Melted		
42773	7	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Cut nail	Iron						
42768	1	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Door lock keeper	Iron						
42766	1	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Fastener	Iron						iron square
42762	1	Wp2 1x1 - 1	brick	Red Brick						
42755	2	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware			Plain			
42757	2	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Exfoliated		
42752	1	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Flatware ceramic	Vitrified White Earthenware		Brown	Unspecified Transfer			
42758	1	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain			
42759	3	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware				Exfoliated		
42760	2	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Tableware unspecified	Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	Burned / Melted		
42750	1	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Tableware unspecified	Yellowware	Rockingham					
42772	1	Wp2 1x1 - 1	Cut nail	Iron				Burned / Melted		
43690	2	wp2-N	Mammal bone	Bone						

Record Number	Quantity	Provenience	Function	Material	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Condition	Portion	Comment
43688	2	wp2-N	Cut nail	Iron	T-head					
43689	1	wp2-N	Cut nail	Iron						
43691	1	wp2-N	Brick	Red Brick						