ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Duncan Site (BfGd-9), Part of Lot 5, Concession 10, Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, Ontario

Licensee: Randy Hahn, Ph.D. (P1107)
PIF Number: P1107-0029-2020

Submitted to:

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Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Thomas Cavanagh Construction Limited to complete a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for the Duncan Site (BfGd-9) in support of an *Aggregate Resources Act* (ARA) license application for the proposed Highland Line Pit located within part of Lot 5, Concession 10, Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2).

The objectives of this Stage 3 archaeological assessment are to determine the extent of the archaeological site and 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 future conservation.

Evidence for human occupation of Eastern Ontario dates to at least 11,000 BP following the retreat of the Champlain Sea. During the succeeding Archaic Period (9,000 to 2,500 BP), the environment of Ontario approached modern conditions with the Ottawa River and its many tributaries serving as a major transportation route that facilitated trade in copper mined from surface deposits near Lake Superior. The Woodland Period (2,500 BP to 400 BP) saw the introduction of pottery and agriculture which led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages in southern Ontario. Within eastern Ontario, Woodland subsistence strategies were still based on hunting and gathering, and their migratory routes followed seasonal patterns to proven hunting locations. European contact began in 1610 following the expedition of French explorer Étienne Brûlé who passed through the area that would become Ottawa. Settlement of Dalhousie Township began in 1820. Land registry records indicate that Lot 5, Concession 10 was first settled by the mid-19 century. The Duncan Site (BfGd-9) is likely associated with the mid-19th century Duncan farmstead shown on a 1863 map (Map 3) approximately 100 m to the north.

The Duncan Site (BfGd-9) was identified during the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Highland Line Pit (Golder 2020). The Stage 2 pedestrian survey and CSP resulted in the discovery of 106 historic artifacts dating to the mid 19th Century.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted over a period of seven days between July 16 and July 23, 2020, under the field supervision of the licensee, Randy Hahn (P1107). A 5 m grid was established over the site and a total of 30 1 m x 1 m units were hand excavated over the course of the Stage 3 fieldwork. All backdirt was screened through 6 mm mesh and the units were backfilled upon completion.

A total of 291 historic artifacts were recovered and one potential cultural feature identified during the Stage 3 fieldwork. The artifacts support the mid 19th Century interpretation of the date of the site. The Duncan Site (BfGd-9) is interpreted to likely be refuse dating from the period of the occupation of the Duncan farmstead. As the majority of artifacts are sherds of tableware, there is only a small number of structural artifacts, and the study area is on a gentle slope that would not be ideal for building, the site is unlikely to have been associated with an outbuilding or other structure. The Duncan Site (BfGd-9) has further cultural heritage value or interest due to the majority of the occupation dating to before 1870, the site being associated with the first generation of settlement, and the presence of a possible cultural feature.

This Stage 3 archaeological assessment resulted in the following recommendations:

1) The Duncan site (BfGd-9) is of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant mitigative measures through a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

2) As complete avoidance of the site is not considered to be a viable option, Stage 4 mitigation would entail mechanical topsoil removal followed by the hand excavation of cultural features. This strategy was developed in consultation with an MHSTCI review officer on September 10, 2020.

3) Mechanical topsoil removal will employ an excavator with a flat-edged bucket and follow Standards 2 to 6 of Section 4.2.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

4) As per Standard 1 of Section 4.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), mechanical excavation must extend to a minimum of 10 m beyond uncovered cultural features or to the end of the project boundary.

The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) is asked to review the results and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. 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.

Project Personnel

Project Manager	Brian Henderson, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.
Project Director	Kris Marentette, M. Sc., P.Geo., Principal
Senior Review	Bradley Drouin, M.A. (P311), Associate, Senior Archaeologist
Licensee/Field Supervisor	Randy Hahn, Ph.D. (P1107), Staff Archaeologist
Report Preparation	Randy Hahn, Ph.D. (P1107), Staff Archaeologist
Material Culture	Helen Moore, B.A. (R359), Staff Archaeologist
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GIS/Mapping	Bojan Radojevic, B.A.
Administration	Courtney Adey

Abbreviations

ASDB	Archaeological Site Database
BP	Before Present, taken to mean before 1950 and used as an alternative to BC/AD
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
m	Metre(s)
MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
PIF	Project Identification Form

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Thomas Cavanagh Construction Limited to complete a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for the Duncan Site (BfGd-9) in support of an *Aggregate Resources Act* (ARA) license application for the proposed Highland Line Pit located within part of Lot 5, Concession 10, Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, Ontario (Maps 1 and 2).

Permission to access the property was provided by the client.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment follow the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011, p. 45):

- 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.
- To determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

2.0 HISTORIC 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 in the vicinity of Petawawa in the west. The exact western boundary is unconfirmed as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic adjustment of the land following the melting of the glaciers which has obscured definitive traces of the Champlain Sea shoreline at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

During the much of the Paleo Period (11,000–ca. 9,000 BP) Ottawa would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, although as the Champlain Sea receded towards the end of this period it is possible that people migrated along the changing waterfront landscape eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley (Watson 1999a).

The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels generally represent areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo occupation in this region, however identifying the location and dates of these ancient shorelines has proved challenging. The boundaries of the Champlain Sea are not marked by a continuous identifiable shoreline, especially in its western shore where rocky conditions were not favorable to the formation of beaches (Chapman and Putman 1973). Attempts to use deposits of marine mollusk shells as a source for radiocarbon dates to delineate the transgression of the shorelines have proved unreliable as shells absorb carbon at different rates according to their depth below the surface and geological location (Robinson 2012). Additionally, earlier interpretations showing discrete stages of regression (see Chapman 1937) have proven not to be supported by the geological record. Unlike the catastrophic flood events during the Younger Dryas climatic event 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 interpretation of the presence of shorelines is further complicated by the fact that isostatic rebound may have raised the Ottawa region above its current elevation before it receded to its current level (Fulton and Richards 1987). Flooding resulting from the overflow of glacial Lake Agassiz also eroded and manipulated topographic landforms within the evolving landscape (Fulton et al. 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 earliest possible settlement in the Ottawa Valley would have occurred during the recession of the Champlain Sea when the vegetation and wildlife began to develop within the area, which enabled 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 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).

Evidence of human occupation within the Ottawa Valley during this period has been documented by a variety of archaeological discoveries including fluted points (laurel leaf shaped points with a channel flake scar extending from the base of the point) recorded in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982; 1999b). In Ottawa, sites interpreted to have produced Paleo Period material have been recorded near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003), Albion Road

and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004), although the lack of diagnostic material represented at these sites and the inferred climatic environment suggests these sites may rather be reflective of Archaic Period occupation following the recession of the Champlain Sea.

During the succeeding Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 2,800 BP), the environment of eastern Ontario approached modern conditions (Ellis et al. 1990). Occupation within the Ottawa Valley developed as the environment became habitable, with an Early Archaic Dovetail projectile point recovered in Ottawa South sometime around 1918-1920 (Pilon and Fox 2015) potentially representing the earliest diagnostic evidence of human interaction within the local landscape.

Archaic Period inhabitants generally continued to employ a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy focused on localized faunal and floral resources including deer, fish, berries and nuts. The McIntyre Site, located on the north shore of Rice Lake and south of Peterborough, contained the remains of a large variety of floral and faunal species (Ellis et al. 1990). Plant remains recovered from the site included butternut, acorn, hickory, plum, cherry, blueberry and hawthorn. Faunal remains included deer, canine, beaver, muskrat, bear, and a large variety of fish including bass, bullheads, and suckers. The inhabitants of the site may also have been gathering wild rice (McAndrews 1984). In the Ottawa Valley, a stone fish weir likely dating to the Archaic Period found upstream from Morrison Island and Allumette Island demonstrates the increasingly sophisticated technology that was being employed during the period (Allen 2010).

The Ottawa Valley was an important route for the movement of copper, either through direct trade between individual groups, or through trips to Lake Superior to exploit the native copper deposits located there. Copper artifacts similar to those documented on Allumette Island in the Ottawa River have been discovered in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York State and Manitoba (Kennedy 1970). This commodity, as well as other tradable goods, was presumably transported by canoes and other vessels along the navigable waterways including the Ottawa River.

The earliest evidence of human burials within the Ottawa Valley are interpreted to date to the Archaic Period (Pilon & Young 2009). Excavations at Allumette and Morrison Islands have found burial sites containing the remains of dozens of individuals within deposits that appear to have been used continuously for millennia (Kennedy 1966). The inclusion of grave offerings such as native copper pieces in burials found at the site of Coteau-du-Lac provides evidence for Archaic ritual practice (Pilon & Young 2009). Other sites with Archaic Period components within the Ottawa Valley region have been noted on Aylmer Island, Chaudière Falls, Wilber Lake, Leamy Lake, the Rideau Lakes (Watson 1982), Jessups Falls, and in Pendleton (Daechsel 1980). Archaic sites have been documented within the vicinity of the Rideau River (BhFw-19; BhFw-110, Golder 2017), and evidence from archaeological investigations around Honey Gables, Albion Road and Rideau Road may contain Early Archaic material (Swayze 2004). Evidence of Archaic Period occupation has also been recovered from isolated find spots within the City of Ottawa (Jamieson 1989), although the context of many of these have been poorly documented.

The Woodland Period (*ca*. 2,800 to 450 BP) is primarily distinguished from the Archaic Period by the introduction of ceramics (Wright 1972). Early Woodland Period inhabitants continued to live as hunters, gatherers and fishers in much the same way as earlier populations had done. They also shared an elaborate burial ceremonialism influenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts within grave deposits (Spence *et al.* 1990, p. 129).

By the Middle Woodland Period (2,400 to 1,150 BP) regional cultural expressions or traditions have been distinguished by archaeologists. These traditions have been identified based on patterns of ceramic decorations, use of lithic materials, and are the primary basis to differentiate the Middle Period from the Early. A greater number of known sites from this period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal

round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland “family” hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored for the approaching winter.

Along the Ottawa River, Middle Woodland sites have been identified in the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall’s and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1980; Daechsel 1981), Rockcliffe Park (Pilon 2008; Pilon and Boswell 2015), as well as at Leamy Lake (Laliberte 1995), along the Rideau River (BhFw-6, BhFw-101, BhFw-110 and BhFw-118; Golder 2017; Patterson 2016) and within the City of Ottawa west of Bank Street (Golder 2014). Sawdust Bay 2 (BiGb-6), located approximately 750 m west of where the Mississippi River drains into the Ottawa, represents a camp site radiocarbon dated to 1560 BP (± 290 BP) and interpreted to reflect the Point Peninsula Tradition. The corresponding artifact assemblage shows that subsistence was focused around hunting fauna living in the adjacent lakes and swamps. The Leamy Lake and Rockcliffe Park Sites (BiFw-16 and BiFw-91), all located in the area around the mouth of the Gatineau River and the east shore of the Ottawa River, show evidence of seasonal warm weather settlement spanning a period from 4000 BP up to at least the Middle Woodland period (Pilon & Boswell 2015).

Another significant development of the Woodland Period was the introduction of agriculture and appearance of domesticated plants ca. 1,450 BP. Initially, only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance during the Late Woodland Period. Unlike in southern Ontario, where the shift in subsistence resulted in the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages, evidence suggests that the Ottawa Valley remained occupied by mobile hunter-gatherers. In part, this was because the terrain was less than suitable for early agriculture. It was also a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period.

By the end of the Late Woodland Period, distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of Southern Ontario separated by vast stretches of largely unoccupied land, including the Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence Iroquois along the St. Lawrence River. Facing persistent hostilities with Iroquoian populations based in what is now New York State, the Huron moved from their traditional lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario to the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay region. The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared sometime in the late 16th century with refugees possibly dispersing among the Algonquin populations in the Ottawa Valley region (Pendergast 1999).

The Algonquins, who occupied the lands north of the Huron, had historical hunting territories that may have extended as far east as the St. Maurice River in Quebec. They also claimed the lowlands south of the St. Lawrence River after the disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquois in the late 16th century (Trigger & Day 1994). At the time of initial contact, the French documented several Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the present location of the City of Ottawa (Heidenreich & Wright 1987, Plate 18). These included the Kichesipirini of Morrison Island, the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River to the west, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated in the Petite Nation River basin to the northeast.

Late Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. Two small Late Woodland sites were identified on a property near the Village of Cumberland (Ferris 2002). A significant Woodland Period occupation has also been identified at the Leamy Lake site and several burials dating to the Archaic Period have also been documented on the north side of the Ottawa River, just east of the Chaudière Falls. Many of these burials were observed during the mid-19th century, with upwards of twenty individuals documented along the northern shore of the Ottawa River between the Chaudière Falls and the Gatineau River. Many of these internments were associated with red ochre deposits, although there does not appear to be a consistent deposition positional pattern to those recorded (Pilon and Boswell 2015).

Though it is often difficult to link archaeological sites to specific historic Indigenous groups, the Highland Lake site (BiGh-1), located west of Ottawa, may be an Algonquin site associated with the Matouweskarini (von Gernet 1992). Ottawa Valley Algonquin sites typically consist of shallow deposits characteristic of seasonal occupation by small family groups within family or band territorial limits and are typically located on the headwaters of major tributaries (Pendergast 1999). Exceptions include a number of summer camps identified at Morrison Island and Leamy Lake where larger groups came together (Pilon & Boswell 2015).

The Algonquins' location along the same river networks used for transportation by early French traders positioned them to monopolize the early fur trade with the two communities becoming close allies following Champlain's expedition in 1603. Competition for furs increased existing tensions between the Algonquin communities and their neighbours including the Haudenosaunee Nations, such as the Mohawk, residing to the south in what is now Ontario and New York. The 17th century saw a long period of conflict known as the Beaver Wars between the Algonquin and the Haudenosaunee that resulted in the significant disruption of life. Mohawk raids against Algonquin Villages in the Upper Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys resulted in the abandonment or destruction of many Algonquin villages in these areas (Trigger and Day 1994). Some Algonquin's found refuge in French settlements such as Trois Riviére, Quebec City, Sillery, and Montreal while others may have retreated to interior locations along the Ottawa River's tributaries (Holmes 1993). At the end of the 17th century, the Haudenosaunee were driven out of much of southern Ontario by the Mississaugas though they continued to occupy parts of eastern Ontario on a seasonal basis.

The French brokered a peace treaty in 1701 at Montreal where the Algonquin, the French, and the Haudenosaunee 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 secure their alliance with the British. Between 1712-1716, Algonquins were noted as living along the Gatineau River with the Haudenosaunee occupation located south of the St. Lawrence (Holmes 1993). By 1740, Algonquin communities were present in the vicinity of Trois-Rivieres, Riviere Lievre and Lake of Two Mountains and Mohawk community members were residing near Lake of Two Mountains (Holmes 1993).

Following the Seven Years' War in the mid-18th century, the defeat of the French, Algonquin, and their 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 seized France's 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 Algonquins between two government administrations (AOP n.d.).

Britain's colonial policy differed from the French in that the Crown was much more interested in securing land surrenders from the Indigenous populations for settlement by Europeans. 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 rights to their land and hunting grounds, it also provided a way through which these rights could be taken away (Surtees 1994). Land cession agreements between Indigenous groups and the Crown increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The Crown implemented annuity systems 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 cautious of these agreements and had began to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

Between 1783 and 1784, Captain William Redford Crawford negotiated on behalf of the Crown with the Mississauga chiefs living in the Bay of Quinte region. In the so-called "Crawford Purchase," Crawford negotiated for the lands located east of the Bay of Quinte to the Trent River. This agreement was intended to provide land to the United Empire Loyalists and Indigenous allies following the American Revolution (Ontario 2020). The lands covered by the Crawford Purchase now includes the communities of Kingston and Brockville.

Land cession agreements between Indigenous groups and the Crown increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The Crown implemented annuity systems 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.

The Crown again negotiated with the Mississauga of the Bay of Quinte and Kingston areas during the Rideau Purchase (1819/1822) which included a portion of Algonquin territory in the Ottawa Valley (Surtees 1994). The Algonquin and Nipissing, who were left out of the talks, protested the purchase, but were largely ignored (Holmes 1993). The Rideau Canal was later built through the territory of the Rideau Purchase.

In 1839, the Crown denied the Algonquins and Nipissings the right to lease portions of their land, including islands in the Ottawa River, to settlers with whom they had previously been collecting rent payments (Holmes 1993). Furthermore, the Crown did little to prevent further additional encroachments by settlers on Indigenous lands.

A reserve was purchased for use by the Algonquins in Golden Lake in 1873 (Holmes 1993). The Golden Lake reserve, now known as the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, has a registered population of around 2,000 people with over 400 living on the reserve (INAC 2013). Additional reserves and settlements for the Algonquins were established in Quebec during the mid-20th century.

The Indian Act of 1876 framed the relationship between the Canadian government and Canada's Indigenous peoples as a paternalistic one where the government served as their guardian until their cultures were able to integrate into Canadian society (INAC 2011). The Department of Indian Affairs was granted the authority to make policy decisions such as determine who was classified as Indigenous, manage their lands, resources and money, and promote "civilization". The consequence was the further erosion of Indigenous rights to autonomy and self-governance. The implementation of residential schools and adoption of Algonquin children by non-Indigenous families in the mid-20th century reflected further discrimination and the disregard of rights (AOP n.d.).

The Algonquins of Ontario today consists of ten communities: Antoine, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and Area (AOO n.d.).

The Ottawa Valley is unceded Algonquin land and land claim negotiations with Canada and Ontario are in progress. 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 2016; Tasker 2016). While this represents an important step in the negotiations, the talks are ongoing.

2.2 Post-Contact Regional History

Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of the Ottawa Valley, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded by two of his emissaries, Etienne Brule around 1610 and Nicholas de Vigneau in 1611. It is likely that all three travelled at least the lower reaches of the Rideau River. In the wake of Champlain's voyages, the Ottawa River became the principal route for explorers, missionaries and fur traders travelling from the St. Lawrence to the interior, and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade.

The Rideau River, which continued to serve as a seasonal hunting, fishing, and gathering area for Indigenous peoples living in the area, was used as a travel corridor that connected the Ottawa Valley to the St. Lawrence River (Watson 2018). The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826–1832) brought increased European settlement along the shores of the Rideau River. Further development of the Rideau shorelines during the 19th and 20th centuries resulted in diminished opportunities for Indigenous hunting and gathering in the area as Euro-Canadian settlement increased.

2.2.1 Lanark County and Dalhousie Township

Settlement of Lanark County began in 1815 following the British proclamation which offered free passage and land to emigrants to Upper Canada (Mika and Mika 1981, pp. 490). The establishment of the military town of Perth in 1816 enabled the expansion of settlement into surrounding lands. Dalhousie Township was opened for settlement in 1820 (Mika and Mika 1977, pp. 517-518). Many of the first settlers of the township were families of impoverished Scottish weavers who immigrated to Canada following a decline in the weaving industry in Scotland. A second wave of immigration occurred during the 1830s and 1840s consisting primarily of immigrants from Ireland (Lanark Highlands ND).

Due to steep and rocky terrain, agriculture was restricted to floodplains beside rivers and lakes so many early settlers participated in lumbering. Beside lumbering, early industry included grist mills, flour mills, pork packing, tanning, and maple syrup operations (Lanark Highlands ND)

In 1857, flooding at Crotch Lake, located approximately 18 km west of Dalhousie Township caused the Mississippi River to overflow. All three of the township's bridges were destroyed in this disaster along with a grist mill located at Dalhousie Lake (Lanark Highlands ND).

In 1850, Dalhousie Township was united with North Sherbrooke and Lavant Townships. Subsequent amalgamation took place in 1975 with Dalhousie Township joining the Township of Lavant, Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke. Most recently, Lavant, Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke Township amalgamated with Lanark Township and Lanark Village to become the Lanark Highlands in 1997.

2.3 Study Area History

Land registry records for Dalhousie Township indicate that the west half of Lot 5, Concession 10 was granted by the Crown in 1859 to someone whose name is illegible in the land registry records. The property was purchased by James Duncan in 1870 who appears to have owned the property until 1895. John Duncan purchased the west half of the lot in 1928 where it has stayed in the family throughout the 20th century.

The 1863 Walling Map of Lanark County (Map 3) shows that Duncan resided on the property before the land registry indicates he purchased it. His farmstead is depicted approximately 100 m to the north of the Duncan Site. Canada Census Records for 1861 list James Duncan as a 49 year old Farmer born in Scotland living with his wife Joan (48) and their children Anne (18), Euphemia (15), Jane (12), and John (8). The family is listed as living in a one storey log house.

No structures are shown on the property in the 1880-1881 Belden Map of Dalhousie Township (Map 3). As Duncan still owned the property at this time, his farmstead may still have been occupied.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Study Area Environment

The Duncan Site is located within the Algonquin Highlands physiographic region, a region spanning over 40,000 square km and characterized by rough terrain underlain by Precambrian rocks (Chapman and Putnam 1984, p. 213). Low lying areas are commonly swamps and bogs. Common trees include sugar maple, yellow birch, white pine, hemlock and balsam fir (Chapman and Putnam 1984, p. 213). Black spruce and white cedar grow in the swamplands.

The Duncan Site is located in an agricultural field with gently sloping topography (Images 1 and 2, p. 28).

3.2 Previous Archaeology

The MHSTCI's Archaeological Report Database was searched on July 7, 2020 for previous archaeological assessments completed within 50 m of the study area. This search determined that there are no previous archaeological assessments conducted within 50 m of the study area.

Archaeological assessments within Dalhousie Township have been few. The only known archaeological assessments conducted nearby were all for the McKinnon-Crain Pit located approximately 170 m north of the present Stage 1 and 2 study area. In 2006, Adams Heritage conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the east half of Lot 6, Concession 11 and southwest half of Lot 6 Concession 10 under PIF# P003-111-2006. The report was not available on the MHSTCI's report database, so the boundaries of the study area and recommendations made in the report are unknown. Kinickinick Heritage Consultants conducted the Stage 2 portion of the assessment under PIF# P039-097-2006. Again, information available on Kinickinick's assessment is limited but it appears to have identified two pre-contact archaeological sites which are described in Section 3.3 of this report. Kinickinick Heritage Consultants conducted a Stage 3 assessment of one of the two sites under PIF# P039-125-2007. The findings and recommendations of this assessment were not available.

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was completed by Golder (2020) for the current project under PIF P1107-0027-2020. The Stage 2 portion of the archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of two historic archaeological sites dating to the mid-19th century, the Duncan Site (BfGd-9) and the Turnbull Site (BfGd-8). The recommendations for this assessment is provided in Section 3.3 below.

3.3 Stage 1 and 2 Recommendations

Golder's (2020) Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment made the following recommendations:

1) *The Turnbull site (BfGd-8) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.*

2) *The Stage 3 assessment of the Turnbull site (BfGd-8) should involve the hand excavation of 1 m x 1 m test units in a 5 m grid across the site and the excavation of additional 1 m x 1 m infill test units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MHSTCI' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid at 5 m intervals.*

3) *The Duncan site (BfGd-9) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.*

4) *The Stage 3 assessment of the Duncan site (BfGd-9) should involve the hand excavation of 1 m x 1 m test units in a 5 m grid across the site and the excavation of additional 1 m x 1 m infill test units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MHSTCI' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid at 5 m intervals.*

5) *Should ground disturbance extend beyond the present Stage 1 and 2 study area, additional archaeological assessment may be required.*

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Field Methodology

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed over seven days between July 16 and July 23, 2020 under the field supervision of the licensee, Randy Hahn (P1107). A 5 m grid was established over the site and a total of 30 1 m x 1 m units were hand excavated during the course of the Stage 3 fieldwork. The site grid was aligned following the orientation of Lot 5, Concession 10 of Dalhousie Township. The methods used to assess the Duncan Site complied with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The dates of all Stage 3 fieldwork activities and the weather conditions observed during these activities are presented in Table 1. At no time were the conditions detrimental to the recognition and recovery of archaeological material; field visibility and lighting conditions were MHSTCI compliant.

Table 1: Dates of Stage 3 Field Work and Weather Conditions

Date	Weather	High Temperature (degrees Celsius)
July 15, 2020	Sunny	29
July 16, 2020	Cloudy	25
July 17, 2020	Partly Cloudy	30
July 20, 2020	Sunny	29
July 21, 2020	Sunny	26
July 22, 2020	Cloudy	26
July 23, 2020	Cloudy	25

Controlled surface pick-up had previously been conducted as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment (see Golder 2020) thus no additional controlled surface pick-up was required as per Section 7.0, recommendation 4 of that report.

The site grid was established using a Trimble unit and tape measures. A Trimble R8 Model 2 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit was used to create a 10 m site grid and referenced to the Ottawa base station coordinated within the Cancel Network (Can-Net) for base station references. The 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 location of each observation.

The Trimble R8 Model 2 GPS 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 5 m Stage 3 site grid was then staked in using tape measures and the 10 m Trimble grid. The Stage 3 units were excavated stratigraphically by hand in 1 m x 1 m units as per the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines* (2011). Each 1 m x 1 m unit was designated by a grid reference from its southwest corner, formatted in metres. Within each unit the individual layers of soil, or lots, were given identifying numbers and correlated across the site. All lot numbers were unique.

The soil from each unit was screened through a 6 mm mesh screen. The units were examined for artifacts and/or features of archaeological interest. Upon encountering subsoil, the surface was shovel shined for features before excavation continued for a minimum of 5 cm. When a feature was identified, the feature was record and covered with geotextile fabric so that the feature could be fully recorded during Stage 4. Photographs were taken of all excavation units at the completion of each unit. All the dirt from the excavation was backfilled into the units following their recording.

A total of 30 test units were excavated. Five of these units were infill units as per section 3.2.3 of the MHSTCI Standards and Guidelines (2011) stating that additional test units representing 20% of the grid total be excavated. The locations of infill units were chosen to either further investigate areas with high artifact counts or to confirm site boundaries.

Images 1 & 2 (p. 28) illustrate field conditions and the excavation methods employed during the Stage 3 assessment. The location and direction of photographs taken in the field are presented in Map 4.

The details of each test unit are described in section 5.0 of this report. A field logbook was maintained for the duration of the investigation detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the tested areas, topography, and specific representative excavation units. A total of 10 pages of field notes were generated by this investigation supported by 97 digital photos. These notes and photos, as well as the GPS data, are stored digitally on the Golder server.

Permission to access the study area was provided by the client.

4.2 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methods

This report and the following artifact inventory (Appendix A) provide a record of the artifacts and other archaeological materials (samples) recovered from the study area/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.

4.2.1 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)
- the quantity of any given entry

4.2.2 Artifact Analysis

The artifact analysis was based upon the MHSTCI standard requirements, as set out in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (MHSTCI, 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).

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 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 which 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 which 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 Golder Ottawa archaeology lab, until the report has been submitted to the MHSTCI, after which they will be moved to a secure, indoor, climate-controlled storage facility. This collection contains 397 artifacts (106 from the Stage 2 and 291 from the Stage 3), and is packed in one banker's box.

5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was conducted employing methods described in Section 4.0 of this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated from the fieldwork is provided in Table 2, and the results of the Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork are described below.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Original field notebook with digital copies in project file. 10 pages.
Maps provided by Client	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored in the project file.
Digital Photographs	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file. 97 photos.
GPS Data	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file.
Artifact Assemblage	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored in 1 bankers box.

5.1 Stratigraphy

The soil stratigraphy at the Duncan site consists of 5 lots. Lot 1, the plough zone is medium brown loamy sand mixed with loose compaction. Small roots from the vegetation growing within the study area was the primary inclusion. Two subsoils were identified within the study area. Lot 2 is orange-brown sand sterile subsoil with loose compaction (Image 3, p. 29). Lot 4, a light grey sand with loose compaction was encountered in some of the units (Image 4 and 5, pp. 29-30). As Lot 4 was found underneath Lot 2 is some units, Lot 4 is likely the C horizon. Lot 3 was a mottled grey and brown loamy sand layer between the topsoil and subsoil that was visible in some units (Image 6 and 7, pp. 30-31). It may have formed as a result of ploughing at different depths as it appears to still be part of the plough zone. Lot 5 is a possible cultural feature identified in Unit E97 N122 (Image 8 and 9, pp. 31-32). It consists of a dark grey loamy sand. The feature was recorded and covered with geotextile fabric.

The depth and number of artifacts found within each excavation unit is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Depths and Artifacts Totals by Excavation Unit

Unit	Depth (cm)	# of Artifacts	Unit	Depth (cm)	# of Artifacts
E95 N115	28	1	E105 N120	53	2
E95 N120	52	4	E105 N125	53	1
E95 N125	34	2	E110 N105	33	1
E97 N122	47	0	E110 N110	23	41
E100 N100	35	3	E110 N115	20	1
E100 N105	35	3	E110 N120	50	35
E100 N110	35	5	E110 N125	55	6
E100 N115	31	5	E112 N107	29	5
E100 N120	46	32	E112 N117	60	28
E100 N122	48	11	E112 N122	50	18
E100 N125	44	3	E115 N105	36	0
E105 N100	33	3	E115 N110	40	9
E105 N105	20	1	E115 N115	26	11
E105 N110	30	29	E115 N120	42	11
E105 N115	20	10	E115 N125	49	10
				Total	291

5.2 Artifacts

A total of 291 artifacts were found during the Duncan Site Stage 3 AA. Number of artifacts per 1 x 1 m excavation can be seen on Map 4. The artifacts are summarized by function in the following table.

Table 4: Duncan Site Artifact Functions

Function	# of Artifacts
fauna: indeterminate	5
food/beverage	250
indeterminate	21
personal/societal	2
structural	12
tools/equipment	1
TOTAL	291

Overwhelmingly, the majority of these artifacts had a food/beverage related function. Fauna artifacts included five fragments of mammal bone. The tools/equipment artifact was a machine cut horseshoe nail. The two personal/societal artifacts were fragments of clay smoking pipe (Image 11, p. 33). The majority of indeterminate artifacts were iron sheet fragments, as well as iron strap, a fragment of slate, a sherd of glass holloware and samples of charcoal and mica.

There were very few structural artifacts present (Image 12, p. 33). Those that were present included sherds of windowpane glass, an iron key and nails. Three nails were machine cut and two were wire. There are three methods of nail manufacture that developed over time as the industry grew and became more mechanized. The first nails were hand wrought individually by a blacksmith. Machine cut nails became available after 1800, when a nail cutting machine became of practical use (Vincent 1993, p. 159). By the 1830s machine cut nails had mostly replaced wrought nails in common use (Vincent 1993, p. 163). Wire nails replaced the machine cut nail and became of common use in the 1860s (Miller 2000, p. 14).

Food/beverage function artifacts can be further divided into beverage containers, indeterminate and, tableware. A total of nine glass beverage container sherds were identified, eight were fragments of wine bottle, and one sherd could only be identified as from a general alcohol bottle. The indeterminate artifacts were sherds of coarse red earthenware that could be from either a kitchenware or storage vessel.

All of the tableware artifacts (205) were sherds of ceramic. Tableware ceramics often provide the best evidence for dating artifact assemblages as they change more often than other artifacts according to popularity trends. Basic ceramic tableware decoration types are summarized in Table 5 and representative examples of the decoration types found are shown in Image 13 (p. 34). Relevant date information is stated where available. Decoration types that are starred have further detail below.

Table 5: Duncan Site Ceramic Tableware Decoration Types

Decoration Type	# of Artifacts	Date	Reference
edged*	18	Commonly used between 1790 and 1860	(Hunter and Miller 1994, p. 443)
hand painted*	37	19th century	(Samford 2014)
indeterminate	3	n/a	
industrial slip	2	Introduced in the 18th century	(Sussman 1997, p. 1)
plain	110	n/a	
sponged (closely spaced, dabbed colour)	23	common from the 1820s to the 1860s, most popular in the 1830s	(Samford 2013, p. 500)
transfer printed*	12	1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	(Little 1969, p. 15)
TOTAL	205		

Edge Decorated Ceramics

Edge decorated ceramics were one of the most common decorative types used on tablewares in North America between 1790 and 1860. The earliest documented occurrence of the decorative type was in the mid-1770s (Miller 2013, p. 487). Edged wares were produced into the 1890s. Different types of edged wares have distinct date ranges. Green edge decoration becomes rare by around 1840 while blue edge decoration becomes rare by around 1860 but is produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991, p. 6). All of the sherds found at the Duncan Site were blue except one. There were two types of edged decoration identified: symmetrical scalloped rim, with impressed lines (10 sherds), and embossed motif (four sherds). These two types date from 1800 to 1830 and 1820s to 1830s respectively (Miller 2013:488). A total of four sherds had edge decoration that could not be identified in further detail.

Hand Painted Ceramics

A total of 37 sherds of ceramic were noted with hand painted decoration. Sherds included blue painted and polychrome late palette decoration. Seven sherds were noted to likely (as they were all small sherds) have large blue floral designs, this type of pattern likely dates from c. 1815 to 1830. A further thirty sherds were decorated with polychrome late palette which began to appear around 1835 and remained common into the 1870s (Samford 2014). Two different shapes of teacup were identified, London and Canova shape. The London shape was the dominant style used from circa 1825 into the 1840s, while the Canova shape was used from the 1830s into the 1850s (Miller 2011, pp. 11-12)

Transfer Printed Ceramics

Twelve sherds of transfer printed ceramics were recovered. Transfer print as a ceramic decoration began in 1750s and was developed by John Sadler and Guy Green of Liverpool. It was then adopted by Josiah Wedgwood who used it on his Creamware. Transfer printing is a process by which a pattern or design is etched onto a copper (or other metal) plate. The plate is then inked and the pattern is "transferred" to a special tissue. The inked tissue is then laid onto a bisque fired ceramic item, glazed, and fired again. Key dates in the history of transfer print are noted in Table 6. Ten sherds were identified as blue, and two sherds were identified as brown, dates are also noted in the table.

Table 6: Transfer Printed Ceramic Dates

Date	Reference
technique invented c. 1753 (over-glaze)	(Kybalova 1989, p. 212)
1783 first overglaze printed patterns	(Shaw 1829)
1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	(Little 1969, p. 15)
declined in popularity in 1850s	(Miller 1991, p. 9)
revival in the 1870s	(MACL 2002)
produced into the early 20th century	(Samford 1997, p. 18)
blue, peak production 1817 to 1848	(MACL 2002)
Brown, peak production 1829 to 1843	(MACL 2002)

5.3 General Site Distribution

The distribution of artifacts indicates that the core of the site is likely between N110 and N123. Unfortunately, this portion of the site has been impacted by vehicle traffic which appears to have resulted in the displacement of much of the topsoil along the N115 line (Image 10, p. 32). This is shown in the depth of the units which measured between 20 to 26 cm within the area of the road compared to depths of 30 to 60 cm to the south and north. Evidence for the displacement rather than the compaction of the soil is the low artifact counts within the road compared to neighbouring units to the north and south.

6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Duncan Site (BfGd-9) appears to be a mid-19th century domestic refuse scatter likely deposited by the occupants of the Duncan farmstead which the historic map indicates was located outside of the study area, approximately 100 m to the north. As the artifact assemblage contains few structural artifacts, it appears unlikely the site once contained any structures. Additionally, as most of the artifacts consist of sherds of ceramic tablewares, BfGd-9's artifact assemblage does not support the interpretation of the site as a small outbuilding such as a sugar shack which would likely have more artifacts falling under the tools/equipment functional category. The use of a "back forty" dump site located some distance from the house was something that became common during the late nineteenth century (MacDonald 1997, p. 60), and so far appears to be the best interpretation of the site.

Feature 1, which was only identified in Unit E97 N122, was associated with an area of the site that appears to be the edge of the scatter and the topsoil above it contained no artifacts. It is therefore unlikely to be either the remains of a midden. However, as Feature 1 was only partially exposed, Stage 4 excavation will be necessary to identify what the feature may be.

The artifact assemblage suggests the Duncan Site was no longer in use by sometime in the late 19th century. This may be the result of the Duncan Farmstead no longer being occupied by this time, a possibility as the farmstead does not appear in the 1880-1881 historic map. As the land registry records indicate the Duncan's were still living on the property into the 20th century, the disuse of the Duncan Site may be the result of the Duncan family upgrading from their log house to a new home somewhere else on the property. Alternatively, if the Duncan family was still living in the log house shown in the historic map into the late 19th century, they may have started disposing of their refuse in a new location.

The Duncan Site (BfGd-9) can be contrasted with the Turnbull Site (BfGd-8) (Golder Report In Progress), a site associated with a neighbouring farmstead located approximately 1 km to the east and likely occupied during the same period. The Turnbull Site contains a much higher quantity of structural artifacts and at least one feature that is likely associated with the Turnbull farmstead or an outbuilding. The differences between the two sites provides further support for the interpretation of the Duncan Site as a domestic refuse scatter.

The significance of the Duncan Site for the archaeology of Dalhousie Township is that it shows refuse disposal patterns during the mid-19th century. As many of the artifacts are ceramic sherds, the quantities of different decoration styles may also provides insight into differences in taste and access to goods once more archaeology has been completed in the township and more detailed comparison between historic sites can be made.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 3 archaeological assessment resulted in the following recommendations:

1) The Duncan site (BfGd-9) is of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant mitigative measures through a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

2) As complete avoidance of the site is not considered to be a viable option, Stage 4 mitigation would entail mechanical topsoil removal followed by the hand excavation of cultural features. This strategy was developed in consultation with an MHSTCI review officer on September 10, 2020.

3) Mechanical topsoil removal will employ an excavator with a flat-edged bucket and follow Standards 2 to 6 of Section 4.2.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

4) As per Standard 1 of Section 4.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), mechanical excavation must extend to a minimum of 10 m beyond uncovered cultural features or to the end of the project boundary.

8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport, as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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 Ontario 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 Thomas Cavanagh Construction Limited (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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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11.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Field crew conducting Stage 3 test pit excavation, view north.

Image 2: Field crew conducting test unit excavation, view northwest.

Image 3: North profile of Unit E100 N105 showing representative stratigraphy, view northwest.

Image 4: North profile of E110 N120 showing unit consisting of Lot 1 over Lot 3 and Lot 4 subsoil.

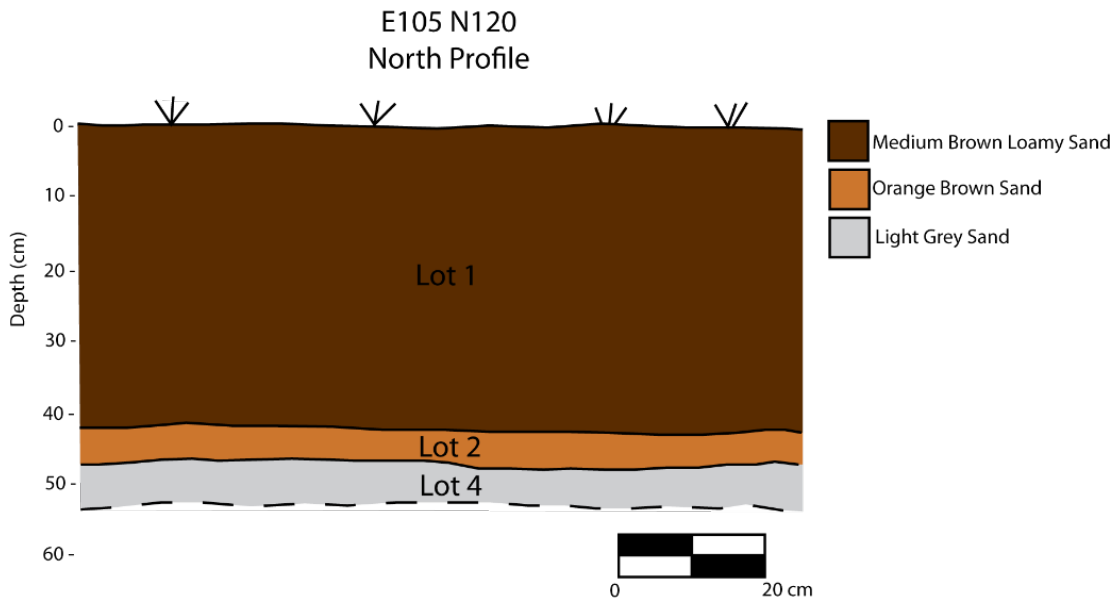


Image 5: North profile of Unit E105 N120.

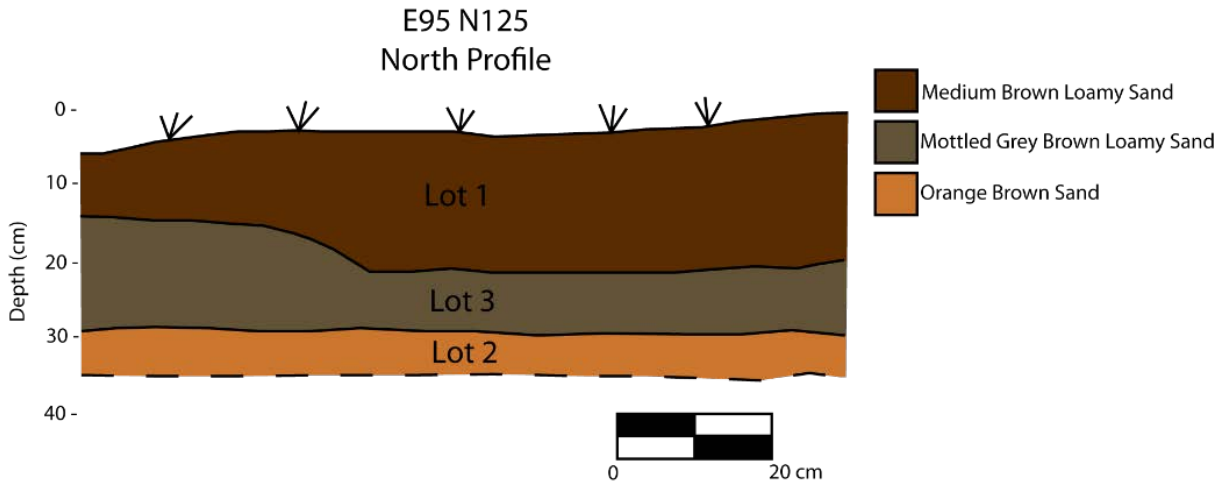


Image 6: Profile drawing of the north profile of Unit E95 N125.

Image 7: North profile of Unit E112 N117 consisting of Lot 1 over Lot 3 and Lot 2 (subsoil).

Image 8: View northwest of Unit E97 N122 containing potential cultural feature.

Image 9: Plan view of Feature 1 in Unit E97 N122.

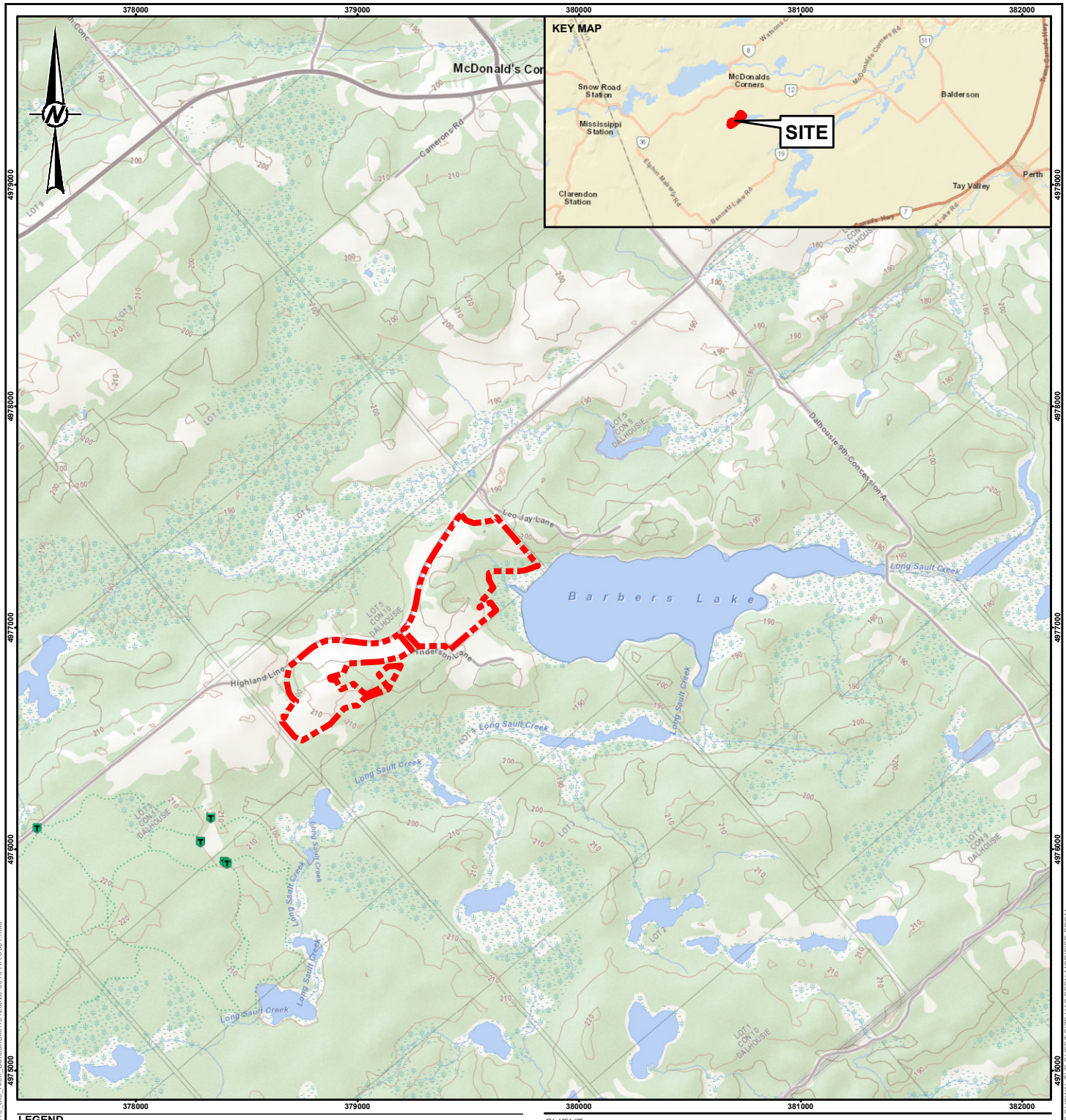
Image 10: Location of informal road through the centre of the Duncan site, view north. Note the slight depression in the centre of the photo indicating that the soils have been compressed and displaced.

Image 11: All artifacts associated with the tools/equipment and personal/societal functions. Left to right: machine cut horseshoe nail (E110 N120) and clay smoking pipe (E110 N120, E115 N125).

Image 12: Representative structural artifacts from the Duncan Site Stage 3. Top to bottom: wire nail (E105 N125), machine cut nail (E100 N120), and key (E110 N120).

Image 13: Ceramic tableware decoration types. Top row (left to right): green edged (E105 N110), embossed (E110 N110), scalloped/impressed lines (E112 N122), blue hand painted (E115 N110). Bottom row (left to right): late palette hand painted (E110 N120), industrial slipped (E110 N110), sponged (E110 N120) and transfer printed (E115 N110).

12.0 MAPS



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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

CLIENT

THOMAS CAVANAGH CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DUNCAN SITE (BFGD-9), PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE

KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT

GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2021-02-09
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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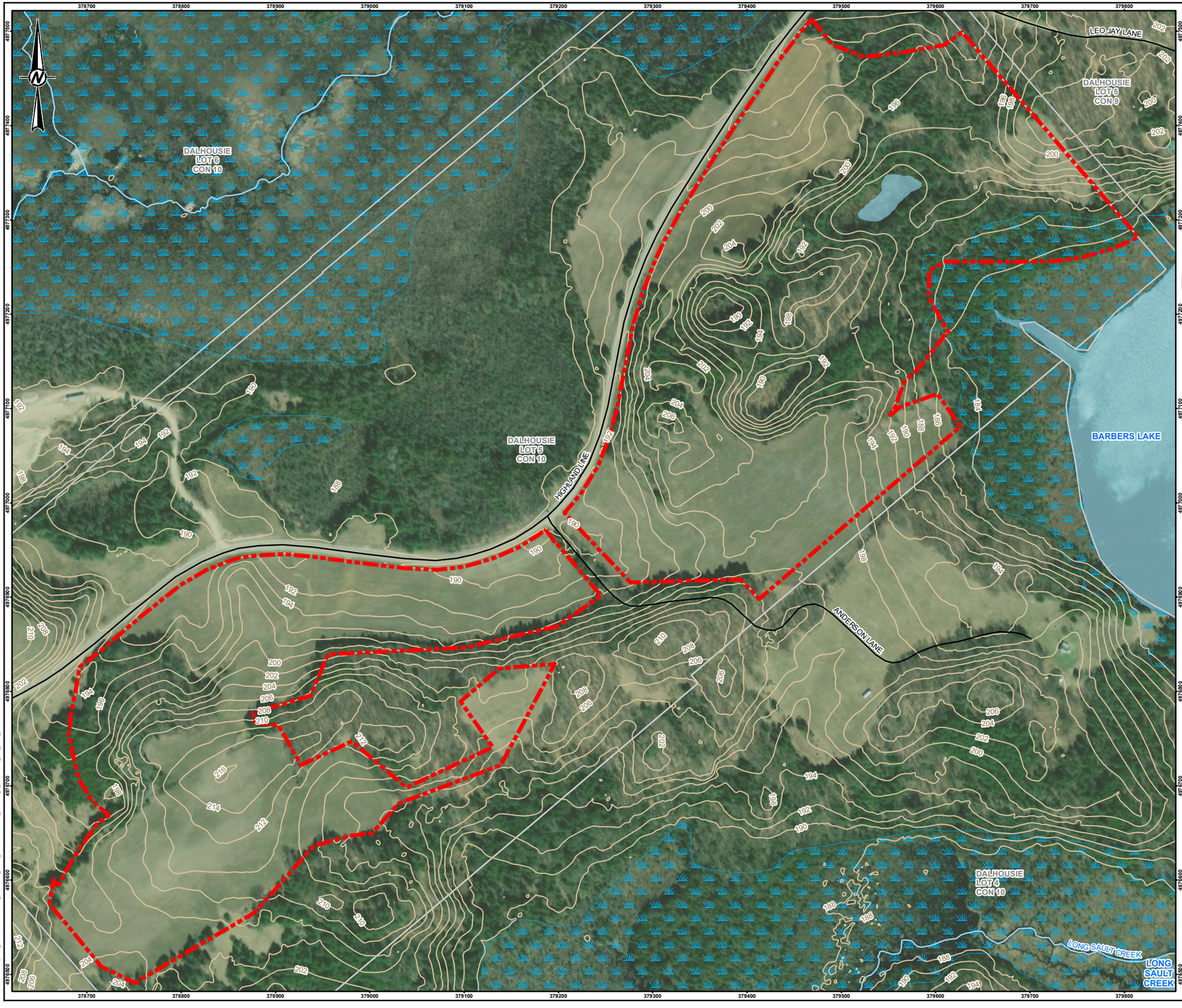

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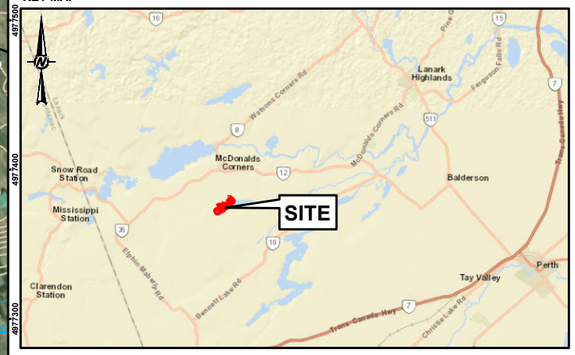

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LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, METRES
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- WETLAND
- LOT /CONCESSION FABRIC

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DUNCAN SITE (BFGD-9), PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT
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YYYY-MM-DD	2021-02-09
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REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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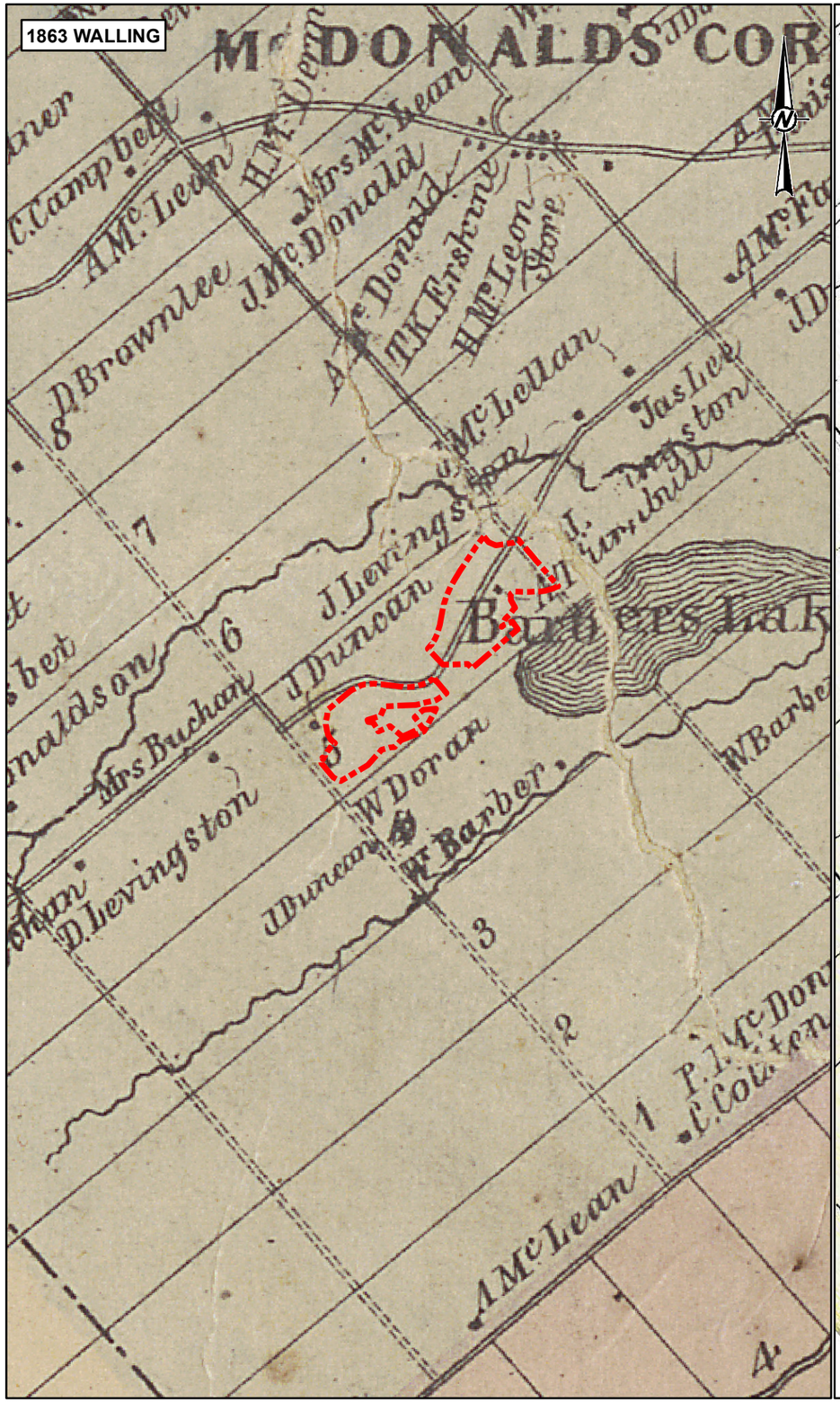

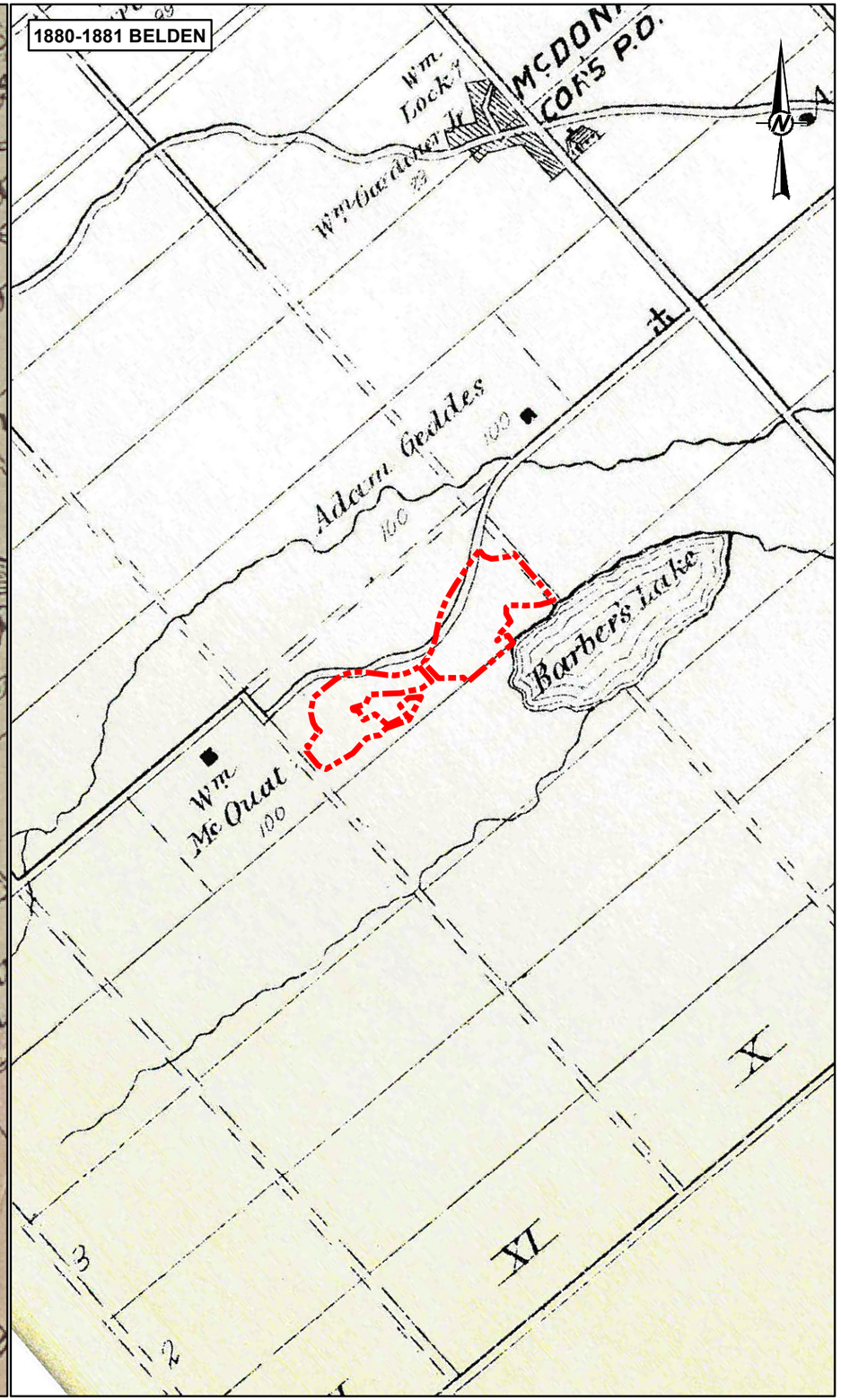

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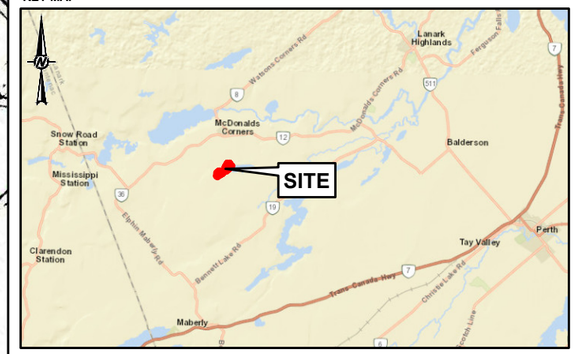

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LEGEND

STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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2 H. BELDEN & CO. 1880-1881 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF LANARK & RENFREW COUNTIES
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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1:25,000 METRES

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STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DUNCAN SITE (BFGD-9), PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
HISTORIC MAPS

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GOLDER

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REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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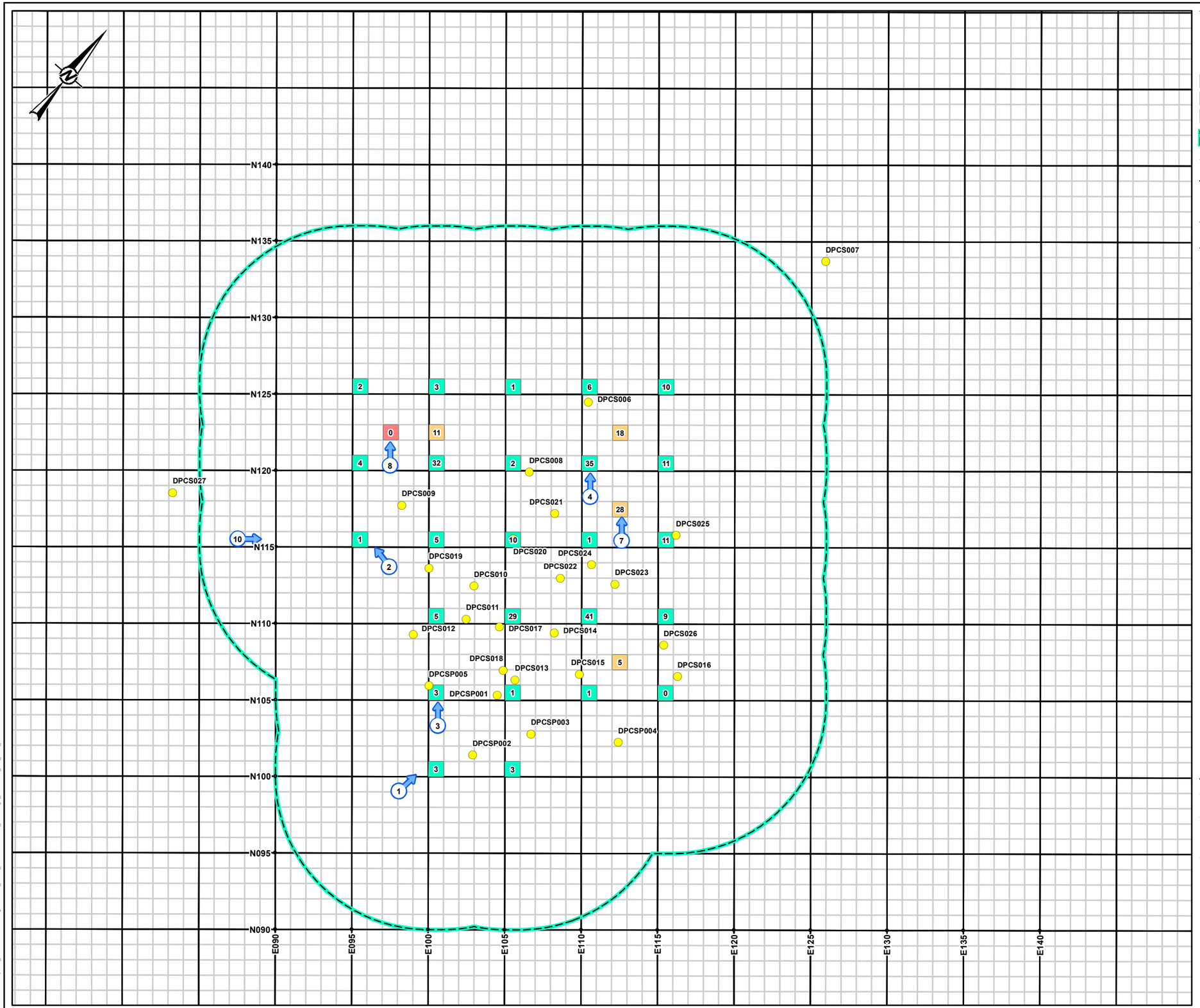

LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- CSP LOCATIONS UNDER PIF P1107-0027-2020
- STAGE 3 TEST UNIT
- STAGE 3 INFILL UNIT
- POSSIBLE FEATURE
- AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 4 MECHANICAL TOPSOIL REMOVAL
- 1 METRE GRID
- 5 METRE GRID

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2020
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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CLIENT
THOMAS CAVANAGH CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DUNCAN SITE (BFGD-9), PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 3 RESULTS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND PHOTO LOCATIONS

CONSULTANT
GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2021-02-09
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APPROVED	BD

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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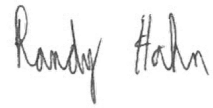
Signature Page

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.



Randy Hahn, PhD.
Staff Archaeologist

Bradley Drouin, M.A
Associate, Senior Archaeologist

RH/BD/ca

https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/112126/project files/6 deliverables/archaeology/archaeology stage 3/duncan stage 3/02 final_original report/p1107-0029-2020_re_9feb2021.docx

APPENDIX A

Artifact Inventory

APPENDIX A
Artifact Inventory

ID	Easting	Northing	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of artifacts	Note
5183	095	115	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5184	095	120	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	sponged	blue			2	
5185	095	120	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					2	
5187	095	125	01	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5186	095	125	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
5189	100	100	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless		heat altered: burnt	1	
5188	100	100	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			2	
5191	100	105	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	blue			1	
5192	100	105	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5190	100	105	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	black rim line
5193	100	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
5194	100	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette		heat altered: burnt	1	very thin black line
5195	100	115	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5196	100	115	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
5197	100	115	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5198	100	115	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: embossed motifs	blue			1	
5200	100	120	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
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5202	100	120	01	flora	charcoal	indeterminate		sample						1	
5201	100	120	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
5207	100	120	03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
5206	100	120	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			9	
5205	100	120	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	transfer printed	blue			3	
5203	100	120	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped/imp. lines	blue			3	
5204	100	120	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	pink rim line
5208	100	120	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
5211	100	120	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					2	
5210	100	120	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	

ID	Easting	Northing	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of artifacts	Note
5209	100	120	03	mica		indeterminate		sample						1	
5212	100	125	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5213	100	125	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5214	100	125	03	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5217	100	122	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	sponged	blue			1	
5218	100	122	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5216	100	122	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim/body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	
5215	100	122	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
5219	100	122	03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	black			1	
5220	100	122	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
5222	105	100	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5221	105	100	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			1	
5223	105	105	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
5224	105	110	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			5	
5227	105	110	01	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	green			1	
5231	105	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
5229	105	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
5230	105	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
5225	105	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	footrim/body	sponged	blue			6	
5228	105	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: embossed motifs	blue			2	
5226	105	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
5232	105	110	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base/body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		4	
5239	105	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	edged: symmetrical scalloped/imp. lines	blue		heat altered: burnt	1	
5235	105	115	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate			1	
5234	105	115	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
5233	105	115	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	sewing	sheet	incomplete					1	
5237	105	115	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	

ID	Easting	Northing	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of artifacts	Note
5238	105	115	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
5236	105	115	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim/body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
5241	105	120	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5240	105	120	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
5242	105	125	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	
5243	110	105	01	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	indeterminate			heat altered: burnt	1	
5250	110	110	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	base/body	glaze: lead	brown			8	
5249	110	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			11	
5247	110	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
5248	110	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: embossed motifs	blue			1	
5245	110	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue		heat altered: burnt	2	
5246	110	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	hand painted	blue			1	
5251	110	110	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
5255	110	110	03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	base/body	glaze: lead	brown			4	
5260	110	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			2	sm., imp., mark, illegible
5257	110	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	brown
5256	110	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
5258	110	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			1	
5259	110	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
5253	110	110	03	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
5252	110	110	03	flora	charcoal	indeterminate		sample						1	
5254	110	110	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
5244	110	115	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
5264	110	120	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footrim/body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
5263	110	120	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette		heat altered: burnt	2	
5262	110	120	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
5261	110	120	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	lock: key	complete					1	

ID	Easting	Northing	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of artifacts	Note
5274	110	120	03	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
5273	110	120	03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			4	
5269	110	120	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
5270	110	120	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			1	
5272	110	120	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			5	3 different shades of green, Canova shape?
5271	110	120	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim/body	sponged	blue		heat altered: burnt	5	
5265	110	120	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	rim					2	folded edge
5268	110	120	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	
5267	110	120	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
5266	110	120	03	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
5278	110	125	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
5276	110	125	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5277	110	125	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped/imp. lines	blue		spalled	1	
5280	110	125	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	indeterminate	blue			2	
5279	110	125	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5283	112	117	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	blue			1	
5281	112	117	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5282	112	117	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
5293	112	117	03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			2	
5286	112	117	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	paritial imp mark, illegible
5284	112	117	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
5287	112	117	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped/imp. lines	blue			3	
5289	112	117	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
5288	112	117	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	London Shape
5285	112	117	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	sponged	blue			1	
5291	112	117	03	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: carbonized	1	
5294	112	117	03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	green: olive	moulded: contact		1	
5292	112	117	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	

ID	Easting	Northing	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of artifacts	Note
5290	112	117	03	stone	slate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain				1	
5298	112	122	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5297	112	122	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5296	112	122	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
5295	112	122	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	thick sheet
5302	112	122	03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	base	glaze: none				1	
5305	112	122	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	footrim/body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
5304	112	122	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped/imp. lines	blue		spalled	2	
5303	112	122	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
5301	112	122	03	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
5300	112	122	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	neck	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		1	
5299	112	122	03	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
5306	112	107	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
5308	112	107	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	blue			1	
5307	112	107	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			1	
5309	112	107	03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	indeterminate			spalled	2	
5310	115	110	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	footring/body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5312	115	110	03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				1	
5315	115	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	blue		spalled	2	
5316	115	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5313	115	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
5314	115	110	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	footring/footrim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	imp mark, illegible - tiny wrting in a shield?
5311	115	110	03	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
5318	115	115	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
5319	115	115	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
5317	115	115	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
5320	115	115	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	

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5321	115	115	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
5322	115	115	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
5325	115	120	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
5326	115	120	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	sponged	blue		spalled	1	
5327	115	120	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
5323	115	120	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
5324	115	120	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	hand applied head?
5328	115	120	04	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				1	
5329	115	120	04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5332	115	125	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
5333	115	125	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	blue			1	
5335	115	125	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
5334	115	125	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	tiny sherd
5330	115	125	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
5331	115	125	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	

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