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City of Kingston - Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River -
Parks Canada Environmental Impact Analysis
Detailed Impact Analysis

Appendix D Cultural Heritage Protection and Enhancement Plan (Golder - March 2017)



March 2017

Original Report

Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River Preliminary Design Cultural Heritage Protection and Enhancement Plan

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 limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

Golder Associates Ltd. has been retained by the City of Kingston, through a partnership with J.L. Richards & Associates Ltd., to provide professional services to assist in the Preliminary Design of the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River in Kingston, Ontario.

As part of the preliminary design phase of the Cataraqui River Third Crossing, Golder Associates Ltd has developed this preliminary cultural heritage protection and enhancement plan.

This heritage protection and enhancement plan addresses the cultural heritage values, potential impacts to and conservation recommendations for; the Rideau Canal World Heritage Site, National Historic Site of Canada and Canadian Heritage River; 80 Gore Road, the location of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Kingston Frontenac Public Library and property designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; archaeological site BbGc-127, a late 18th century camp on the banks of the Cataraqui River; and, a stone survey marker on the south boundary of 80 Gore Road, Lot 10 in the Concession East of the Great Cataraqui River.

This document includes:

- A review of relevant cultural heritage policy;
- A review of past cultural heritage and archaeological studies for the third crossing;
- A description of the cultural heritage resources in the study area;
- A description of potential impacts and constraints that may affect cultural heritage resources in the study area;
- An outline of recommendations to conserve the cultural heritage values of the Rideau Canal, the designated heritage property at 80 Gore Road, archaeological site BbGc-127 and a stone survey marker on the south boundary of 80 Gore Road near the edge of the Cataraqui River;
- A protocol for the discovery of unexpected archaeological or cultural heritage resources during testing and construction activities; and,
- Recommendations for the enhancement of the cultural heritage values of the Rideau Canal/Cataraqui River.



Cultural Heritage Protection and Enhancement Plan

This report brings multiple areas of cultural heritage interest; including heritage policy, archaeology and heritage impact assessment together into one place for design and planning consideration. When the design for the Third Crossing is complete a more detailed cultural heritage protection plan and cultural heritage enhancement plan can be developed to address specific protection, conservation and mitigation measures for cultural heritage resources.

Recommendations in this report aim at avoiding impact to cultural heritage resources in the Study Area where possible and recommend preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of character defining elements and heritage attributes of the cultural heritage resources where appropriate.



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Study Area	1
2.0 Background: The Planning, Legal And Regulatory Context	3
2.1 International Heritage Policy	3
2.2 Federal Heritage Policy	3
2.2.1 Rideau Canal National Historic Site Management Plan	3
2.2.2 Standards And Guidelines For The Conservation Of Historic Places In Canada	4
2.2.3 Rideau Corridor Landscape Strategy	6
2.3 Provincial Heritage Policy	6
2.3.1 Planning Act And Provincial Policy Statement	6
2.3.2 The Ontario Heritage Act	7
2.3.3 Archaeological Resources	7
2.3.4 Mtcs Guidance	8
2.4 City Of Kingston Heritage Policy	9
2.4.1 Official Plan	9
2.4.2 Other Municipal Documents	11
2.4.3 City Of Kingston Adoption Of Protocols And Conventions	12
3.0 Archaeological And Cultural Heritage Resource Reports Review/Summary	12
3.1 Archaeology Reports	12
3.1.1 Archaeology Of The General Study Area	12
3.1.2 Archaeology On The East Side Of The Cataraqui River (Terrestrial)	13
3.1.3 Archaeology On The West Side Of The Cataraqui River (Terrestrial)	14
3.1.4 Marine Archaeology (On/Under The Cataraqui River)	14
3.2 Cultural Heritage	14
3.2.1 Heritage Survey	14



3.2.2	Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	15
4.0	Cultural Heritage Resource Current Conditions	16
4.1	Landscape Characterization	16
4.2	City Of Kingston Listed And Designated Properties	16
5.0	Description Of Character Defining Elements/Heritage Attributes In The Study Area	18
5.1	Rideau Canal	18
5.2	80 Gore Road	20
5.3	Archaeological Site Bbgc-127	27
5.4	Survey Marker Southwest Corner Of Lot 10 Egcr/ 80 Gore Road	27
6.0	Potential Impacts And Constraints	27
6.1	Rideau Canal	27
6.2	80 Gore Road	27
6.3	Archaeological Site Bbgc-127	28
6.4	Survey Marker	28
7.0	Cultural/Natural Heritage Protection Plan	28
7.1	Design Phase	30
7.1.1	Rideau Canal	30
7.1.2	80 Gore Road ('Gore Road Library Protection Plan')	31
7.1.3	Archaeological Site Bbgc-127	32
7.1.4	Survey Marker	33
7.1.5	General Recommendations	33
7.2	In Advance Of/ During Construction	33
7.2.1	Rideau Canal	33
7.2.2	80 Gore Road	34
7.2.3	Archaeological Site Bbgc-127	34
7.2.4	Survey Marker	34
7.2.5	General Recommendations	35



8.0 Preliminary Cultural And Natural Heritage Enhancement Plan	36
8.1 Objectives For Cultural And Natural Heritage Enhancement	36
8.2 Actions For Cultural And Natural Heritage Enhancement	36
9.0 Preliminary Cultural Heritage Impact Protocol	38
10.0 Conclusion	39
10.1 Recommendation Tables	40
Tables	
Table 1: Third Crossing Design Phase Cultural Heritage Recommendations	40
Table 2: Third Crossing Construction Cultural Heritage Recommendations	43
Table 3: Third Crossing Cultural/Natural Heritage Enhancement Recommendations	44
FIGURES	
Figure 1: Site Plan	2
Figure 2: Cultural Heritage Resources in and near the Study Area.	17
Figure 3: Heritage attributes on 80 Gore Road.	23
Plates	
Plate 1: View north up the Rideau Canal/Cataraqui River from the northwest corner of 80 Gore Road, 2016.	19
Plate 2: View southwest down the Rideau Canal/Cataraqui River from the northwest corner of 80 Gore Road, 2016.	20
Plate 3: The front of Hawthorn Cottage at 80 Gore Road, view to the west, 2016.	24
Plate 4: The dry stone wall at 80 Gore Road, view to the southeast, 2016.	24
Plate 5: Evidence of past agricultural activity, the small barn, at 80 Gore Road, view to the west, 2016.	25
Plate 6: Evidence of past agricultural activity, remains of agricultural implements and ruins from the former large barn at 80 Gore Road, view to the north, 2016.	25
Plate 7: Paths and views of the Rideau Canal at the northwest corner of 80 Gore Road, view west, 2016.	26
Plate 8: Former field/meadow on the lower terrace at 80 Gore Road, view to the north, 2016.	26



1.0 Introduction

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has been retained by the City of Kingston (the City), through a partnership with J.L. Richards & Associates Ltd. (JLR), to provide professional services to assist in the Preliminary Design of the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River in Kingston, Ontario.

As part of the preliminary design phase of the Cataraqui River Third Crossing, Golder has developed this Cultural/Natural Heritage Protection and Enhancement Plan specifically for the purposes of the preliminary design. A detailed cultural heritage protection plan and cultural heritage enhancement plan will be dependent on the final design of the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River, and is not contemplated as part of this report.

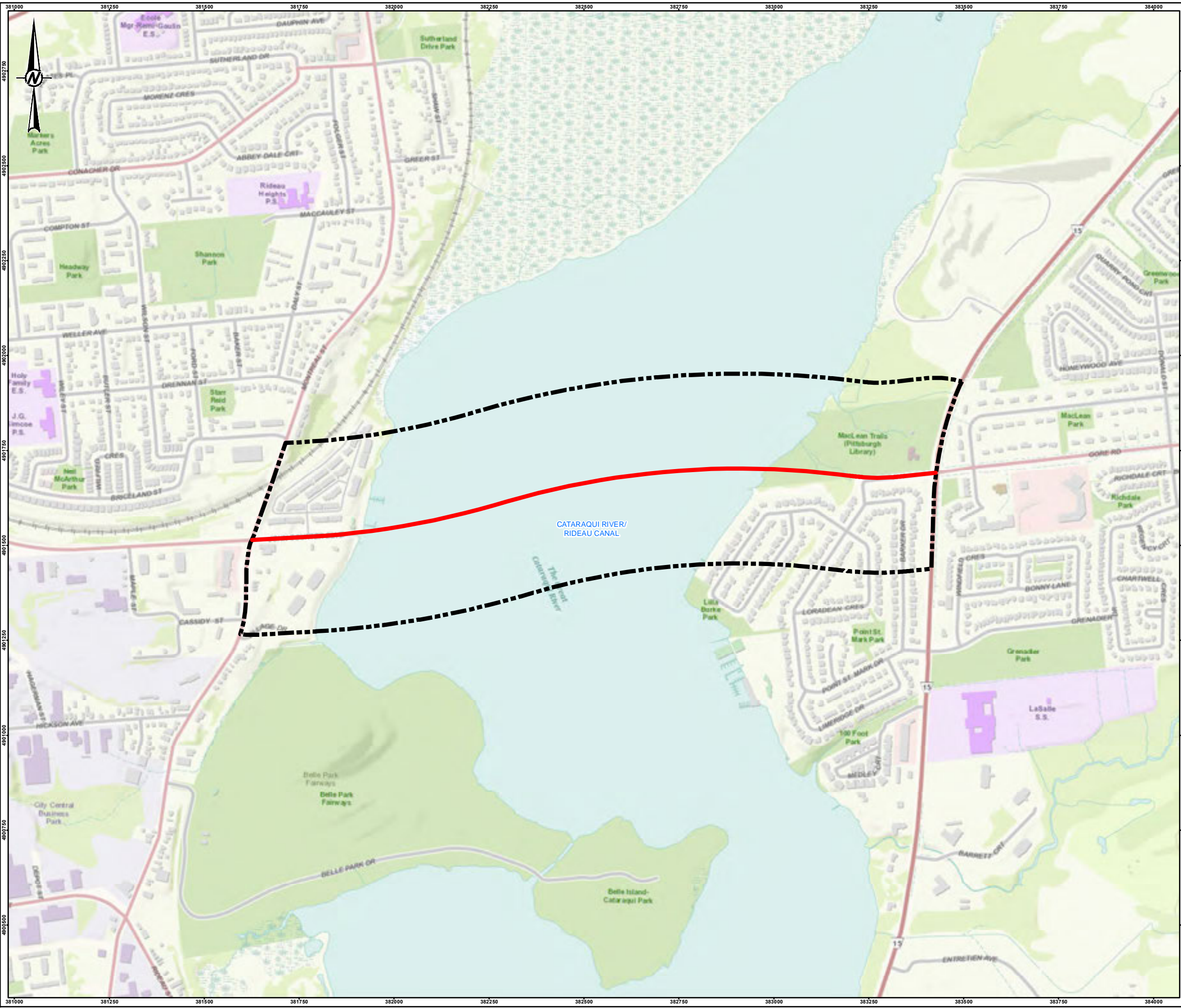
This document includes:

- A review of relevant cultural heritage policy;
- A review of past cultural heritage and archaeological studies for the third crossing;
- A description of the cultural heritage resources in the study area;
- A description of potential impacts and constraints that may affect cultural heritage resources in the study area;
- An outline of recommendations to conserve the cultural heritage values of the Rideau Canal, the designated heritage property at 80 Gore Road (Gore Road Library Protection Plan), archaeological site BbGc-127, and a stone survey marker on the south boundary of 80 Gore Road near the edge of the Cataraqui River;
- A protocol (Cultural Heritage Resource Impact Protocol) for the discovery of unexpected archaeological or cultural heritage resources during testing and construction activities; and,
- Recommendations for the enhancement of the cultural heritage values of the Rideau Canal/Cataraqui River.


Many of the recommendations in this cultural heritage protection and enhancement plan have previously been identified in earlier cultural heritage work. This report brings multiple areas of cultural heritage interest including heritage policy, archaeology, and heritage impact assessment together into one place for design and planning consideration.


1.1 Study Area

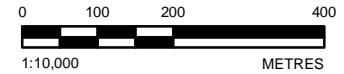
The Study Area for this cultural heritage protection and enhancement plan includes the proposed route of the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River and a 250m buffer on either side of the proposed bridge route between Montreal Street and the Cataraqui River on the west side of the River and between Kingston Road 15 and the Cataraqui River on the east side of the River (Figure 1). This Study Area includes the Rideau Canal World Heritage Site (WHS), National Historic Site of Canada (NHSC), and Canadian Heritage River (CHR); and, 80 Gore Road, a heritage property designated by the City of Kingston under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.



LEGEND

 PROPOSED ALIGNMENT

 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT No. 1541774


REFERENCE(S)

1. CITY OF KINGSTON 2014 ORTHOPHOTO SERVICE
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 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
 J.L. RICHARDS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

PROJECT
 CATARAQUI CROSSING
 KINGSTON, ONTARIO

TITLE
 SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT	DATE	REVISION
	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-06-16
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	JEM
	REVIEWED	BH
	APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO. 1541774 PHASE/TASK 2000/0008 REV. 0 FIGURE 1

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2.0 Background: the Planning, Legal and Regulatory Context

2.1 International Heritage Policy

The United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) inscribed the Rideau Canal and associated fortifications on the World Heritage List in 2007. In anticipation, Parks Canada prepared the Rideau Canal World Heritage Site Management Plan (hereafter Rideau WHS Plan) in 2005 to specify how the values of the site will be protected for present and future generations.

The Rideau WHS Plan identifies the values that will be protected; the legislative and policy framework for the management of the property; the elements of the management system in place to protect the property; and, the mechanisms for monitoring and periodic reporting. It is a high-level management plan in compliance with the requirements of the World Heritage Convention. The Rideau WHS Plan indicates that Parks Canada will need to ensure that any public works proposal will maintain the authenticity of the shoreline and cultural resources, as well as the environmental and scenic qualities of the Rideau Canal setting. Parks Canada is responsible for the World Heritage Site designation of the Rideau Canal.

2.2 Federal Heritage Policy

2.2.1 Rideau Canal National Historic Site Management Plan

Under the Parks Canada Agency Act, Parks Canada is responsible for preparing management plans for National Historic Sites. The Ministry of Transportation transferred authority over the Rideau Canal to Parks Canada in 1972. The Rideau Canal National Historic Site Management Plan (2006) (hereafter Rideau NHSC Plan) establishes the long-term strategic direction for the management of the Rideau Canal NHSC. This plan seeks to ensure the commemorative integrity of the NHSC; guides appropriate public use; ensures the application of cultural resource management principles and practices in the decision-making process; and, conserves the natural values of the Rideau Canal.

The Rideau NHSC Plan highlights the tourism and recreation values of the Rideau Canal, promoting the site as a unique cultural heritage experience. This is dependent on the Rideau Canal's tradition as a fully functional navigable historic waterway. The Rideau NHSC Plan also emphasizes that the historic values, natural feature, scenic beauty, and diversity of the cultural landscapes of the Rideau Canal corridor constitute unique heritage character and should be respected by government, commercial interests, and private residents.

One of the roles of Parks Canada, as outlined in the Rideau NHSC Plan, is to present the story of the Rideau Canal and its communities resulting in greater awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the heritage values of the Rideau Canal corridor. Parks Canada provides facilities and services to visitors to sites located along the Rideau Canal. As steward of the Rideau Canal, Parks Canada is responsible for an ongoing program of monitoring, maintenance, and conservation of engineering works essential for the safe and reliable operations of the canal and to ensure the commemorative integrity of the Rideau Canal



resources. This role includes liaising with local municipalities. For example, the City of Kingston has identified Parks Canada as a commenting agency in applications with the potential to impact the World Heritage Site designation of the Rideau Canal.

The Rideau NHSC Plan provides some statements on the intentions of Parks Canada towards development adjacent to the Rideau Canal; including Section 4.4.2 on heritage conservation that states that Parks Canada will ‘encourage the use of architectural styles in keeping with the architectural heritage of the canal corridor for new construction adjacent to the canal and lockstations’ (Parks Canada 2005b, p. 20).

2.2.2 Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada

Development around the Rideau Canal must draw on the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2nd ed. 2010) (hereafter Standards and Guidelines) for direction on heritage conservation. The Standards and Guidelines provides an overview to the conservation decision-making process, conservation treatments, standards for appropriate conservation, and guidelines for conservation. In the context of the Standards and Guidelines, conservation is understood to embrace several key concepts including preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration. The terms are identified as follows:

- **Conservation:** All actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character-defining elements of an historic place so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life. This may involve preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or a combination of these actions or processes;
- **Preservation:** The action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of an historic place, or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value;
- **Rehabilitation:** The actions or processes of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of an historic place, or an individual component, while protecting its heritage value; and,
- **Restoration:** The action or process of accurately revealing, recovering, or representing the state of an historic place, or of an individual component, as it appeared at the particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value (Canada’s Historic Places 2010).

The standards from the Standards and Guidelines are based on internationally recognized conservation principles. The 14 standards are:

General Standards (for preservation, rehabilitation and restoration)

- 1) Conserve the heritage value of a historic place. Do not remove, replace or substantially alter its intact or repairable character-defining elements. Do not move a part of a historic place if its current location is a character-defining element.
- 2) Conserve changes to a historic place that, over time, have become character-defining elements in their own right.



- 3) Conserve heritage value by adopting an approach calling for minimal intervention.
- 4) Recognize each historic place as a physical record of its time, place and use. Do not create a false sense of historical development by adding elements from other historic places or other properties, or by combining features of the same property that never coexisted.
- 5) Find a use for a historic place that requires minimal or no change to its character-defining elements.
- 6) Protect and, if necessary, stabilize a historic place until any subsequent intervention is undertaken. Protect and preserve archaeological resources in place. Where there is potential for disturbing archaeological resources, take mitigation measures to limit damage and loss of information.
- 7) Evaluate the existing condition of character-defining elements to determine the appropriate intervention needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any intervention. Respect heritage value when undertaking an intervention.
- 8) Maintain character-defining elements on an ongoing basis. Repair character-defining elements by reinforcing their materials using recognized conservation methods. Replace in kind any extensively deteriorated or missing parts of character-defining elements, where there are surviving prototypes.
- 9) Make any intervention needed to preserve character-defining elements physically and visually compatible with the historic place and identifiable on close inspection. Document any intervention for future reference.

Additional Standards Relating to Rehabilitation

- 10) Repair rather than replace character-defining elements. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair, and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements. Where there is insufficient physical evidence, make the form, material and detailing of the new elements compatible with the character of the historic place.
- 11) Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to an historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place.
- 12) Create any new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of a historic place will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

Additional Standards Relating to Restoration

- 13) Repair rather than replace character-defining elements from the restoration period. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements.



- 14) Replace missing features from the restoration period with new features whose forms, materials and detailing are based on sufficient physical, documentary and/or oral evidence.

2.2.3 Rideau Corridor Landscape Strategy

The Rideau Corridor Landscape Strategy is a collective of representatives from First Nations, federal and provincial agencies, municipalities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), property owners and others working to ensure a collective vision for the Rideau Corridor. As part of this strategy Parks Canada initiated a landscape character assessment of the Rideau corridor to identify key features and values along the Rideau Corridor and hired Dillon Consulting to develop the Rideau Corridor Landscape Strategy Landscape Character Assessment & Planning and Management Recommendations. The planning and management recommendations are intended as tools to assist planners and decision makers across the multiple jurisdictions that the Rideau Canal crosses in planning around the Rideau Canal and offers an assessment of valued elements of the canals cultural landscape for planning and management purposes.

2.3 Provincial Heritage Policy

2.3.1 Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement

The Ontario Planning Act (1990) and associated Provincial Policy Statement, 2014 (PPS 2014) provide the legislative imperative for heritage conservation in land use planning. The Planning Act states that all decisions affecting land use planning 'shall be consistent with' PPS 2014, and both documents identify conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological, or scientific interest as also matters of Provincial interest. Additionally, PPS 2014 recognizes that protecting cultural heritage and archaeological resources has economic, environmental, and social benefits, and contributes to the long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being of Ontarians.

The importance of identifying and evaluating built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes is recognized in Section 2.6 of the PPS 2014:

- 2.6.1 – Significant built heritage resources and significant heritage landscapes shall be conserved.
- 2.6.2 – Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.
- 2.6.3 – Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.
- 2.6.4 – Planning authorities should consider and promote archaeological management plans and cultural plans in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.



- 2.6.5 – Planning authorities shall consider the interests of Aboriginal communities in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

PPS 2014 defines significant as resources ‘valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people’, and conserved as ‘the identification, protection, use and/or management of cultural heritage and archaeological resources in such a way that their heritage values, attribute, and integrity are retained.’

The PPS 2014 makes the consideration of cultural heritage equal to other considerations in relation to planning and development within the province.

2.3.2 The Ontario Heritage Act

The Ontario Heritage Act is directly concerned with heritage conservation within Ontario and serves to give municipalities and the provincial government powers to conserve Ontario’s heritage. The Act has provisions for conservation of heritage at the individual property level, as a heritage district or through easements. The Act is administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). It is primarily focused on protecting heritage properties and archaeological sites.

A variety of different types of protections are identified within the Ontario Heritage Act each with their own requirements, designation and appeals process. Heritage designations under the Ontario Heritage Act include:

- Heritage easements on the property through the Ontario Heritage Trust under Part II Section 10 of the Ontario Heritage Act;
- Listing a property on a municipal heritage register under Part IV Section 27 of the Ontario Heritage Act;
- Designation of an individual property under Part IV Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act by Municipal Council;
- Designation of an individual property under Part IV Section 34.5 of the Ontario Heritage Act by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport;
- Municipal easement on a property under Part IV Section 37 of the Ontario Heritage Act;
- Designation of an HCD under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act; and,
- Designation of a property for archaeological significance under Part VI Section 52 of the Ontario Heritage Act by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

2.3.3 Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources are protected in Ontario through the Ontario Heritage Act, where archaeological resources are defined as:

- archaeological resource: an object, material or physical feature that may have cultural heritage value or interest;



- archaeological site: any property that contains an artifact or any other physical evidence of past human use or activity that is of cultural heritage value or interest; and
- artifact: any object, material or substance that is made, modified, used, deposited or affected by human action and is of cultural heritage value or interest.

Archaeological sites take the form of objects, constructs, and landscape changes which have the potential to yield information on the cultural history of human activities. Sites can take a variety of forms, but generally consist of artifacts (e.g., pottery and projectile points), soil impressions or alterations identified as features (e.g., postholes and building footprints), and landscape changes (e.g., construction of mounds and removal of natural forest for farming). Cultural deposits are typically layered and can be relatively dated (the deeper the deposit, the older its date) assuming that they have not been previously disturbed. These layers can range in depth from less than a centimeter to several meters. The excavation of these deposits by an experienced archaeologist will result in an understanding of the site's cultural history through the analysis of the spatial distribution of artifacts, including their relationship to identified cultural features, the nature of a site's assemblage and the comparison of the site to similarly dated sites in the region.

In Ontario, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) manages the obligation of professional archaeologists under the Ontario Heritage Act through their Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011) for terrestrial archaeology and through their permit system for marine archaeology. All Class Environmental Assessments under the Environmental Assessment Act must have archaeological assessments completed by a licensed professional archaeologist. As the methodology and practice of marine (underwater) and terrestrial (land) archaeology are different, separate licensing and reporting is required by individuals with the training and experience in those areas.

2.3.4 MTCS Guidance

The MTCS has developed tools and guidelines on heritage conservation including the Ontario Heritage Toolkit and Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties (2008) as a tool to help guide change to cultural heritage resources. These principles are intended to provide a basis for decisions concerning 'good practice' in heritage conservation.

- **Respect for documentary evidence:** Do not restore based on conjecture. Conservation work should be based on historic documentation such as historic photographs, drawings, or physical evidence;
- **Respect for the original location:** Do not move buildings unless there is no other means to save them. Site is an integral component of a building or structure. Change in site diminishes the cultural heritage value considerably;
- **Respect for historic materials:** Repair/conservé – rather than replace building materials and finishes, except where absolutely necessary. Minimal intervention maintains the heritage content of the built resource;



- **Respect for original fabric:** Repair with like materials. Repair to return the resource to its prior condition, without altering its integrity;
- **Respect for the building's [site's] history:** Do not restore to one period at the expense of another period. Do not destroy later additions to a building or structure solely to restore to a single time period;
- **Reversibility:** Alteration should be able to be returned to original conditions. This conserves earlier building design and technique, e.g. when a new door opening is put into a stone wall, the original stones are numbered, removed and stored, allowing for future restoration;
- **Legibility:** New work should be distinguishable from old. Buildings or structures should be recognized as products of their own time, and new additions should not blur the distinction between old and new; and,
- **Maintenance:** With continuous care, future restoration work will not be necessary. With regular upkeep, major conservation projects and their high costs can be avoided.

2.4 City of Kingston Heritage Policy

The City has a number of policies that pertain to cultural heritage, including the City of Kingston Official Plan (2010, consolidation 2015). Policies contained within the Official Plan are in conformity with the general direction of the Rideau WHS Plan and the Rideau NHSC Plan. In addition to the management guidelines established in the Official Plan, the City has adopted supplementary plans to guide the municipality. These include the Strategic Plan 2011–2014, the Culture Plan (2010), the Sustainable Kingston Plan (2011), and Planning for the Conservation of Archaeological Resources in the City of Kingston (2010). In 2016 the City adopted The Waterfront Master Plan a guiding document that organizes and prioritizes a plan for the renewal of Kingston's waterfront and includes sections on cultural heritage along the waterfront. The City has also adopted several recognized cultural resource management protocols and charters, as identified below.

The City of Kingston has a Heritage Properties Register that includes properties designated under Part IV and listed under Section 27 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

2.4.1 Official Plan

The Official Plan states that cultural heritage resources will continue to be valued and conserved as part of the City's defining character, quality of life, and as an economic resource (Section 2.3.7). Section 2.8.9 states that cultural heritage resources which includes protected heritage buildings, built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources will be conserved, managed, and marketed for their contributions to the City's unique identity, history and sense of place in such a way as to balance heritage with environmental and accessibility concerns. These sentiments are emphasized as to not put the UNESCO World Heritage designation at risk.



The balance that is indicated in Section 2.8.9 can be achieved through the cultural heritage-specific policies of Section 7. Furthermore, the City may permit development and site alteration on lands adjacent to a protected heritage property where the proposed development and site alteration have been evaluated, and it has been determined through the preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved (Section 7.2.5). Section 7.1.7 allows the City to require the preparation of a HIS by a qualified person for any development proposal that has the potential to impact a cultural heritage resource.

All municipal works, also referenced as public works projects, must conform to the Official Plan, including relevant heritage planning policies (Section 9.10.1). Infrastructure projects are required to ensure compatibility and minimize adverse effect on adjacent land uses.

The City recognizes the significance of the UNESCO WHS and NHSC designations of the Rideau Canal. The Official Plan states that care will be taken not to put the UNESCO World Heritage Designation at risk. To achieve this, the City has established policy that seeks to conserve elements contributing to the natural and cultural heritage significance of the Rideau Canal.

Shoreline and waterfront development or site alteration, as well as development or site alteration with the potential to visually impact the shoreline and waterfront, have been highlighted as elements that could potentially impact the significance of the Rideau Canal. Policy established in the Official Plan seeks to mitigate potential adverse effect of development or site alteration along the Rideau Canal by adopting a 30-m setback or buffer zone adjacent to the Rideau Canal (Policies 2.8.9, 3.10.A.1).

From a cultural heritage perspective, development is only permitted if potential adverse effects on the Rideau Canal and its environs have been mitigated or if works have been demonstrated to have no impact, as demonstrated through a HIS (Policy 3.10.A.6). All development individually or collectively overlooking the Rideau Canal must also have regard for visual impact on the UNESCO WHS designation (Policy 3.9.18). Additionally, Parks Canada has been identified in the City's Official Plan as a commenting agency in the review of development applications, in the context of the Rideau Canal Management Plans (Policy 3.10.A.4).¹

¹ Under the *Planning Act*, Parks Canada has the legal mandate as both a reviewing agency and an adjacent landowner to provide input in the development of all municipal plans and planning decisions.



To recognize and protect the cultural heritage resource significance of the Rideau Canal, the City, together with Parks Canada, will:

- Identify and protect the cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources directly associated with the Canal;
- Introduce design guidelines applied through the site plan control process for new development along the Rideau Canal;
- Require that both the terrestrial and marine archaeological resources associated with the Rideau Canal be conserved;
- Ensure that all development adjacent to or over the Canal does not interfere with the safe and efficient navigation on the Canal;
- Prohibit any development or site alteration that would alter the size, shape and configuration of the Canal system;
- Require that development or site alteration on lands adjacent to the lock stations and the Canal proper demonstrate that the cultural heritage resources will be conserved;
- Ensure that development or redevelopment under the Planning Act be in accordance with the policies of sections 3.10.a. And 9 of this plan;
- Require that new bridge or public utilities crossings undertake satisfactory environmental assessments in accordance with the policies of this plan; and,
- Continue to partner with Parks Canada to promote the Rideau Canal UNESCO world heritage site. (amended by by-law no. 2011-89, opa #6).

2.4.2 Other Municipal Documents

The City's Strategic Plan 2011–2014 identifies heritage as a key component to many initiatives of the city. These initiatives include the City's Culture Plan (2010) and the Sustainable Kingston Plan (2011). The Culture Plan emphasizes management of heritage resources within Kingston and identifies the need for a cultural heritage strategy that develops Kingston's historical narrative, built heritage and natural heritage features into a broad based strategy for telling Kingston's stories (Culture Plan 2010: 9). The Culture Plan also highlights cultural tourism, heritage education, and building financial and organizational capacities.

In the Sustainable Kingston Plan, the theme of history and heritage play a role in supporting the cultural vitality, which is one of the four pillars of sustainability. The thematic statement for the history and heritage theme states, "by including, protecting, respecting, and sharing our community's unique cultural heritage, rich and diverse narratives, and local history, Kingstonians will have a better understanding of ourselves, others, and our world" (City of Kingston 2011, 19). Goals of the Sustainable Kingston Plan emphasize identification, protection, and enhancement of Kingston's cultural heritage resources.



Planning for the Conservation of Archaeological Resources in the City of Kingston (2010) reduces the likelihood of unearthing unknown or unsuspected archaeological resources. It compiled an inventory of registered and unregistered archaeological sites within the City, prepared an overview of the area's settlement history as it pertains to archaeological resources, developed an archaeological site potential model, and reviewed current federal, provincial, and municipal planning and management guidelines for archaeological resources.

The Waterfront Master Plan (2016) aims to provide an overall strategic approach to the improvement of the City's waterfront. This plan aims to respect cultural heritage along the waterfront. The plan recognizes that Kingston's history is closely tied to the waterfront and that waterfront locations are often favoured spots for heritage commemoration and that the City contains many natural heritage areas that must be maintained, restored and enhanced. The Waterfront Master Plan identifies potential for waterfront improvements at either end of the bridge structure for the third crossing between John Counter Boulevard and Gore Road.

2.4.3 City of Kingston Adoption of Protocols and Conventions

In addition to these policies, the City has adopted tools to protect and conserve cultural heritage resources in accordance with the best available cultural resource management protocols and charters. This includes UNESCO and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) conventions and charters, Canada's Historic Places Standards and Guidelines, and the MTCS' Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties.

3.0 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resource Reports Review/Summary

Reports on cultural heritage, including archaeology, undertaken for the City of Kingston Third Crossing Environmental Assessment (2012) include archaeological and cultural heritage assessments.

Previous archaeological and cultural heritage survey and assessment for the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River EA covers a large study area from Highway 401 in the north to the LaSalle Causeway in the south. This review focuses on a smaller Study Area surrounding the proposed location for the Third Crossing consisting of the proposed location for the bridge and approaches with a surrounding 250 m buffer (See Figure 1, p.2).

3.1 Archaeology Reports

3.1.1 Archaeology of the General Study Area

In 2009, a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was completed by Nicholas Adams of Adams Heritage for the overall Class EA of the proposed bridge crossing including multiple potential route options for the project (Adams 2009). The Stage 1 concluded that all areas within the proposed project area contained archaeological potential and would require further assessment prior to any site activities.



In 2009, a Stage 1 Background Research Underwater Archaeological Assessment of the Catarauqui River was completed by Scarlett Janusas Archaeological and Heritage Consulting and Education (SJAHCE) as part of the Class EA of the proposed Third Crossing of the Catarauqui River.

This report examined the Catarauqui River from where Highway 401 crosses the Catarauqui River to the LaSalle Causeway, near the mouth of the river. This report concluded that the proposed area of the bridge had moderate to high archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

3.1.2 Archaeology on the East side of the Catarauqui River (Terrestrial)

In 2010, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed by Nicholas Adams of Adams Heritage for the property located on the east side of the Rideau River for the preferred Bridge route design along the extended line of Gore Road (Adams 2011). Stage 2 Test Pit Survey was completed within all areas of the property by Mr. Adams with the exception of an area to the north of the Pittsburgh Public Library which was assessed by Michael Berry of Abacus Archaeological Services in 2009.

During the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for this proposed bridge project on the east shore in 2010 two find spots were identified: a late-eighteenth-century campsite and late-nineteenth-century material likely in association with the nearby structure of Hawthorn Cottage (former Ruttan House) (Adams 2011). Hawthorn Cottage was constructed in the 1860s and as all the artifacts recovered during the test pit survey of this area dated after its construction; it was recommended by the archaeologist that no further work was required on the find spot.

The late-eighteenth-century campsite found during the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the property was considered significant enough to warrant test excavation through Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (Adams 2011). A Stage 3 investigation of the find spot, registered in the national database as BbGc-127, was conducted in 2010 by Mr. Adams. The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment used a limestone survey post at the foot of Gore road as a datum. This survey post/marker has cultural heritage value in its own right. The study's intent was to define the limits of the site, gather a representative sample of the site collection and determine the potential cultural heritage value of the site. The Stage 3 study determined that the find spot was most likely a late-eighteenth-century campsite for the initial survey of Pittsburgh Township between 1786 and 1789. The early date and unique nature of an undisturbed surveyor campsite indicates that the site is of cultural heritage value requiring mitigation from potential development impacts from the proposed project.

Of note for the project is that the previous archaeological work was completed in compliance with the MTCS Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993). The MTCS has created new guidelines for consultant archaeologists in 2011 and requires that all assessments completed adhere to the new guidelines. The methodology of the Stage 2 and 3 investigation of the east shore of the project in 2010 conforms to the new guidelines, however the initial Stage 1 Assessment completed in 2009 does not.



3.1.3 Archaeology on the West side of the Cataraqui River (Terrestrial)

On October 25, 2011 Nick Adams of Adams Heritage wrote a letter to J.L. Richards and Associates outlining the archaeological work completed as part of the Environmental Assessment process. This letter explains that no archaeological testing has been conducted on the west side of the Cataraqui River due to the fact that most of the potential affected land was not yet owned by the City of Kingston. The letter explains that once land access/ownership issues are resolved further testing can be conducted.

A Stage 1 and Stage 2 study of all areas of ground disturbance for the proposed project on the west shore will need to be completed prior to any site activities.

3.1.4 Marine Archaeology (on/under the Cataraqui River)

In 2011 Scarlett Janusas of Scarlett Janusas Archaeological and Heritage Consulting and Education were granted a marine archaeological license 2011-001 from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture to conduct a Stage 2 Marine Archaeological Survey of the Cataraqui River around the site of the proposed Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River. The Study Area for this survey is in the Rideau Canal WHS and NHSC and is managed by Parks Canada. This report adhered to the Parks Canada Guidelines for the Management of Archaeological Resources (2005) and where applicable to the MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011).

The marine archaeological study of the Cataraqui River employed several techniques including geophysical survey involving side scan sonar, sub-bottom profiler and a magnetometer of an area 100 m on either side of the proposed location of the bridge. For near shore areas, where geophysical survey from a boat was impractical, a snorkeler used a navigator sonar device. A visual assessment and photo-documentation of each shoreline was conducted and test pits in the water at depths of 0.3-0.5m were excavated. No cultural material was located during the course of this Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Cataraqui River.

3.2 Cultural Heritage

3.2.1 Heritage Survey

In 2009 Laurie Smith, Heritage Consultant, conducted a survey of known and potential cultural heritage resources in the EA Study Area for the Third Crossing. This survey identified the Rideau Canal WHS, NHSC and CHR; properties designated or listed by the City; and protected views identified in the Rideau WHS Plan and Rideau NHSC Plan, the City's Official Plan, Barriefield Heritage Conservation District Plan and municipal heritage designations. This survey identified known and potential heritage resources and protected views as heritage constraints facing the proposed bridge.

For the current Study Area the 2009 Heritage Survey identified the following known cultural heritage resources:

- the Rideau Canal WHS, NHSC and CHR; and,
- 80 Gore Road, designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act by the City.



The Heritage Survey identified the following potential cultural heritage properties in the current Study Area:

- Three identical frame houses just south of John Counter Blvd on Montreal Street; and,
- 919 Montreal Street, a frame house at the southeast corner of John Counter Blvd and Montreal Street.

Protected views identified in the Heritage Survey that affect the current Study Area include:

- Views of the Rideau Canal from the City-owned property at 80 Gore Road.

Properties with heritage significance that are close to but outside of the current Study Area include:

- 1-5 Cassidy Street, designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act by the City of Kingston; and,
- 888 Montreal Street, a frame farmhouse, listed on the City of Kingston Heritage Properties Register.

3.2.2 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

In 2012 Laurie Smith of Smith Heritage Consulting submitted a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) as part of Stage 2 of the Environmental Assessment for the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River. For the Study Area this CHIA identified the Rideau Canal WHS and NHSC and the designated 80 Gore Road as the only two cultural heritage resources that will be impacted by the new bridge.

This CHIA described the proposed Third Crossing bridge project, identified heritage sites that will be impacted by the project outlining the cultural heritage value of the two affected sites, identified potential impacts on the cultural heritage value of each sites, and made recommendations for conservation and mitigation for each site.

Potential impacts identified in the CHIA included impacts to the natural and visual elements of the Rideau Canal and impacts to the dry stone wall, impacts to the evidence of farming and gardening activities at 80 Gore Road and impacts to views from 80 Gore Road to the Rideau Canal. The most significant impact identified is the potential removal and relocation of up to 12 metres of the dry stone wall on 80 Gore Road.

The CHIA also included extensive discussion of mitigation options for impacts to the cultural heritage attributes of the Rideau Canal and 80 Gore Road. The mitigation options addressed in the 2012 CHIA are used to frame this Protection Plan.



4.0 Cultural Heritage Resource Current Conditions

Developments in cultural heritage resource recognition since the 2009 Heritage Survey and 2012 CHIA include the publication of the Rideau Corridor Landscape Strategy Landscape Character Assessment & Planning and Management Recommendations in 2013 and a City assessment of and listing of several properties on the Heritage Properties Register.

4.1 Landscape Characterization

The Rideau Corridor Strategy Landscape Character Assessment & Planning and Management Recommendations of the Rideau Corridor divided the Canal into four sectors each with several sub-areas. Sector 4d (Kingston Mills to Cataraqui Bay) covers the Study Area for the location of the proposed Third Crossing. The area of Sector 4d between Highway 401 and Belle Island is described as an “extensive wetland, the Cataraqui Marsh. The marsh is bounded by a steep wooded escarpment on the east, and low escarpment on the west” (Dillon 2013, p. 22). The purpose of the Landscape Character Assessment is to identify and classify attributes of the Rideau Canal Corridor to assist in making future development decisions that is respectful of the valued views and landscapes that make up the Rideau Canal corridor (Dillon 2013, 3). For the Cataraqui Marsh section of the Rideau Canal, the valued views and landscape elements identified in the landscape character assessment are closely associated with the natural heritage of the waterway, including the marsh environment and wooded shorelines.

4.2 City of Kingston Listed and Designated Properties

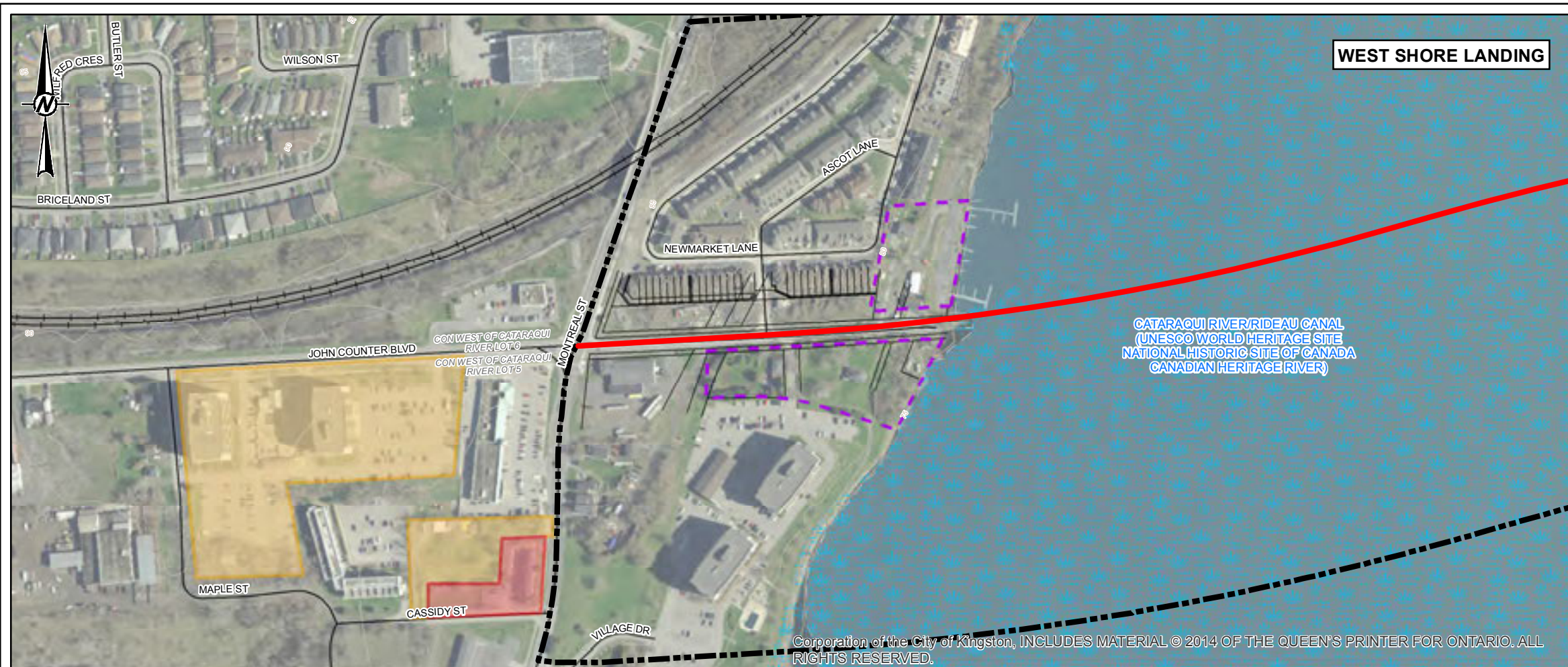
Of the several properties identified as potential cultural heritage resources in the 2009 Heritage Survey, subsequent assessment determined that:

- the three identical frame houses (891, 893 and 895 Montreal Street) just south of John Counter Blvd on Montreal Street **do not demonstrate cultural heritage value or interest;** and,
- 919 Montreal Street the frame house at the SE corner of John Counter Blvd and Montreal Street **does not demonstrate cultural heritage value or interest.**

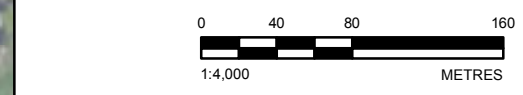
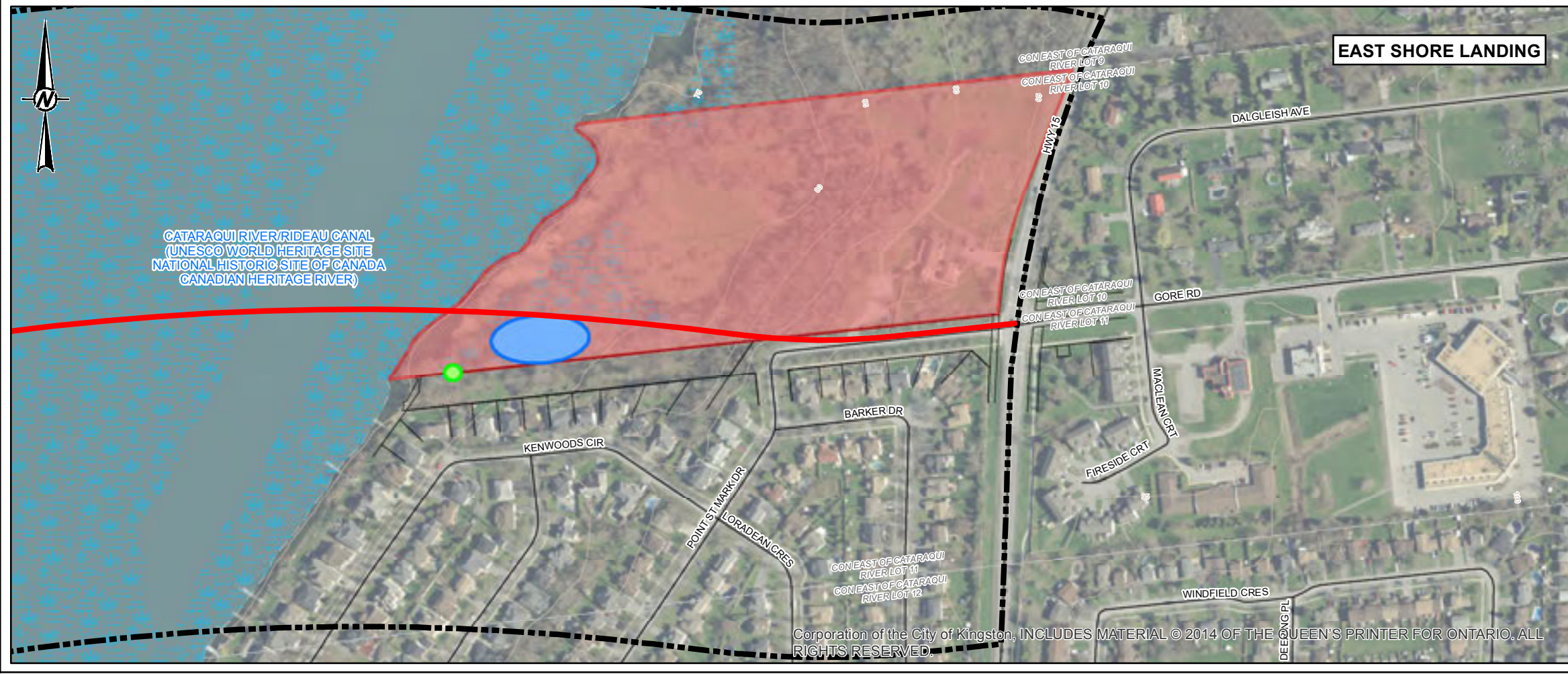
Therefore, the listed and designated cultural heritage resources in and near the Study Area are:

- 80 Gore Road, in the Study Area;
- 1-5 Cassidy Street, near the Study Area;
- 888 Montreal Street, near the Study Area;
- 730 John Counter Boulevard, near the Study Area.

These are illustrated in Figure 2.



- LEGEND**
- PROPOSED ALIGNMENT
 - ROADWAY
 - RAILWAY
 - PROPERTY PARCEL
 - TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
 - ▨ WETLAND
 - ▨ LOT FABRIC
 - ▭ STUDY AREA
 - ▨ DESIGNATED HERITAGE PROPERTY
 - ▨ LISTED HERITAGE PROPERTY
 - ▭ APPROXIMATE AREA REQUIRING STAGE1/STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 - APPROXIMATE SITE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGc-127
 - APPROXIMATE SITE OF STONE SURVEY MARKER



NOTE(S)
 1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT No. 1541774

REFERENCE(S)
 1. CITY OF KINGSTON 2014 ORTHOPHOTO SERVICE
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 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
 J.L. RICHARDS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

PROJECT
 CATARAQUI CROSSING
 KINGSTON, ONTARIO

TITLE
 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES DETAIL

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-06-16
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	BH	
APPROVED	HJD	



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5.0 Description of Character Defining Elements/Heritage Attributes in the Study Area

5.1 Rideau Canal

The Rideau Canal is a 202 km long slackwater canal system between Kingston and Ottawa built by the Royal Engineers between 1826-1832. The UNESCO Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the Rideau Canal is:

The Rideau Canal is a large strategic canal constructed for military purposes which played a crucial contributory role in allowing British forces to defend the colony of Canada against the United States of America, leading to the development of two distinct political and cultural entities in the north of the American continent, which can be seen as a significant stage in human history. (UNESCO 2007, p. 164).

The nominated property of the Rideau Canal for the WHS designation includes ‘all the main elements of the original canal together with relevant later changes in the shape of watercourses, dams, bridges, fortifications, lock stations and related archaeological resources’ (UNESCO 2007, p. 165). The World Heritage Committee found it significant that ‘the original plan of the canal, as well as the form of the channels, has remained intact. The Rideau Canal has fulfilled its original dynamic function as an operating waterway without interruption since its construction. Most of its lock gates and sluice valves are still operated by hand-powered winches’ (UNESCO 2007, p. 165).

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada recommended designation of the Rideau Canal as a NHSC because of the canal system; the survival of a high number of original canal structures such as locks, blockhouses, dams, weirs, and original lockmasters’ houses; and, the unique historical environment of the canal system. Cultural heritage resources of the Rideau Canal are identified as engineering works, buildings, landscapes, archaeological sites, artifacts and archival resources associated with the military period, and post-military period operations (Parks Canada 2005b, p. 11-12).

A key part of Parks Canada’s vision for the Rideau Canal is the Canal’s tradition as a fully functional navigable historic waterway (Parks Canada 2005b, p. 15).

The Rideau NHSC Plan emphasizes that the historic values, natural feature, scenic beauty, and diversity of the cultural landscapes of the Rideau Canal corridor (Parks Canada 2005b, p. 16).

The Rideau Waterway: 2000–2012, Canadian Heritage River Monitoring Report uses the Parks Canada Commemorative Integrity Statement to define the significance of this river system, ‘the Canal [is] a unique historical environment, including not only locks and dams but also wetlands, cottage areas, undeveloped shorelines, farms, small towns and village scenery. Taken all together, this waterway presents a living cultural landscape that is at once historic, scenic, natural, and man-made’ (Parks Canada 2012, p. 6).



The CHIA (2012) for the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River EA also includes a description of key heritage values of the Rideau Canal NHSC that are specific to the Cataraqui River sector and include:

- The historic, ecological and visual associations with the shore lands and communities along the waterway;
- Through-navigation of the canal system;
- The extensive wetlands and lakes; and,
- Natural ecosystem elements; and,
- One of the best examples of a ‘least modified’ canal landscape in the entire waterway (Smith 2012, p. 8).

All of the heritage designations that apply to the Rideau Canal identify variations of these five features as significant heritage values for the Cataraqui River section of the Canal. Plate 1 and Plate 2 illustrate the natural landscape, ecological and visual associations and wetlands of the River in and around the Study Area.



Plate 1: View north up the Rideau Canal/Cataraqui River from the northwest corner of 80 Gore Road, 2016.



Plate 2: View southwest down the Rideau Canal/Catarauqui River from the northwest corner of 80 Gore Road, 2016.

5.2 80 Gore Road

80 Gore Road (Part of Lot 10 in the Concession East of the Great Catarauqui River [EGCR]) is a designated heritage property owned by the City and used as park and as the location of the Pittsburgh branch of the Kingston Frontenac Public Library.

The designating By-law for 80 Gore Road (By-law 2007-166) identifies the property as ‘The Ruttan House’, ‘The Hawthorns’, ‘MacLean Park’, and ‘Hawthorn Cottage’. This property is significant for individual elements as well as, as a coherent, whole property.

The physical/design value of Hawthorn Cottage includes a number of exterior and interior attributes tied to the house as a finely crafted example of a vernacular Classic Revival style.

The historical/associative value of the property is due to its connections with several prominent local families and individuals.

The contextual value of the property is because this property is a landmark along Kingston Road 15 and the building has been adapted for community use while the property holds paths, park space for community events and views of the Rideau Canal.

The heritage attributes of this property include:

Exterior of Hawthorn Cottage;

- Late vernacular Classic Revival Style;



- Regular coursed, square limestone rubble on the main part of the house with single limestone chimneys centred over the north and south gables;
- Random coursed limestone rubble stonework with a single stone chimney on the west kitchen wing;
- Original main entranceway and door with matching panelling and moulding;
- Generous eave returns;
- A frieze decorated with dentils surrounding the entire roof;
- Original tripartite Wyatt-style windows on each side of the front entranceway;
- Original glass in many windows; and,
- Flat arch voussoirs and stone sills on all openings.

Interior of Hawthorn Cottage;

- High ceilings;
- A sweeping staircase from the entrance hall;
- Original pine floors upstairs;
- Early 20th century patterns oak main door;
- Exposed rubble stone gable wall of the kitchen wing;
- An original built in cupboard on the main floor;
- Two original fireplaces with finely detailed mantelpieces; and,
- Original locks on some doors.

Property of 80 Gore Road

- The traditional dry stone wall on the property;
- Evidence of historic garden and agricultural activities including:
 - A barn located near the main house;
 - The foundation of a large barn;
 - Old agricultural implements; and,
 - Former orchards.
- Pathways and views of the Cataraqui River/Rideau Canal WHS.



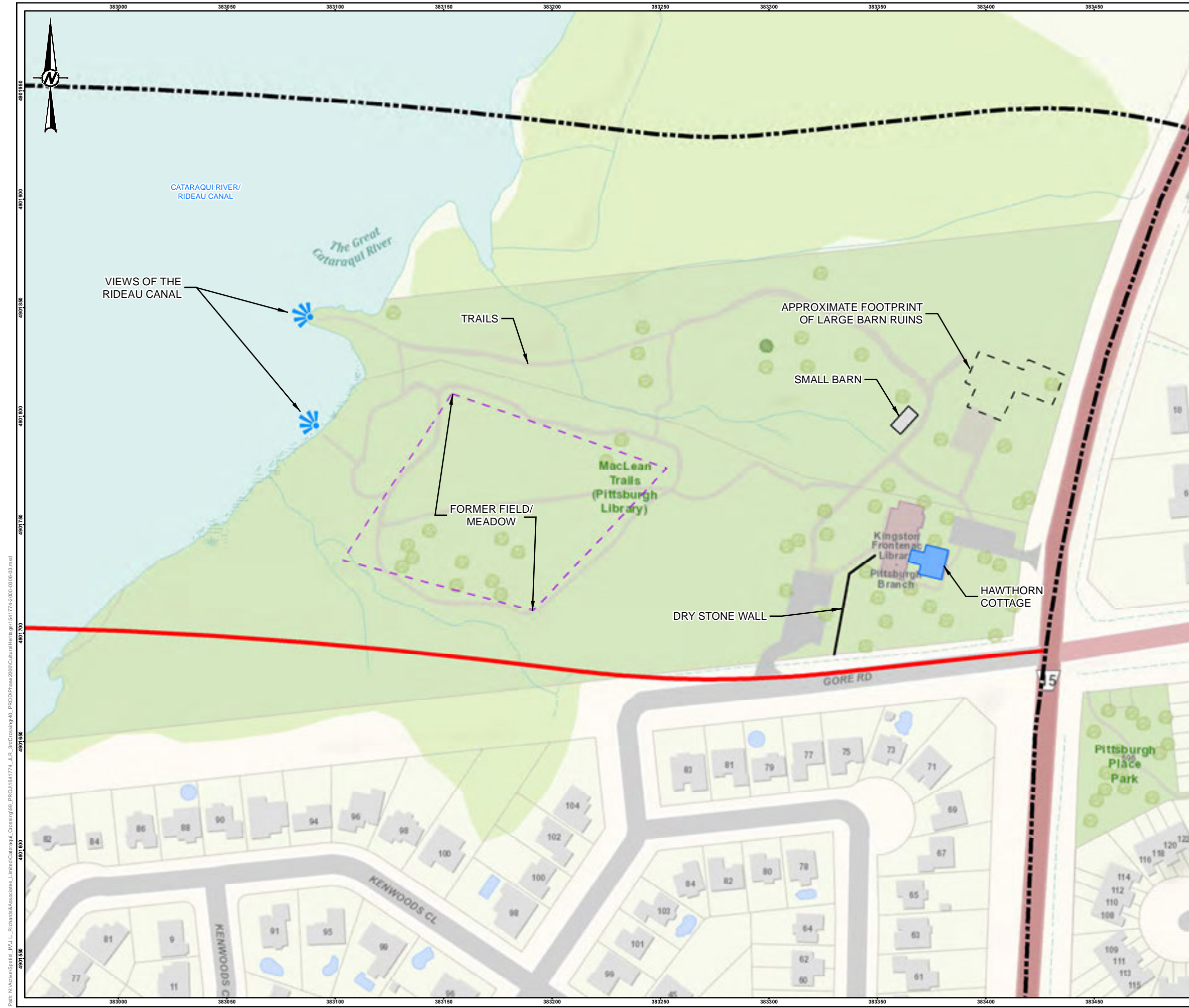
Historical/Associative Attributes

- Association with John Ruttan, a prominent farmer, United Empire Loyalist and the third Reeve of Pittsburgh Township; and,
- Association with Donald and Alexander Hay, the Scottish stonemasons who built the house.

Contextual Attributes

- The Hawthorn Cottage property serves as a landmark on Highway 15; and,
- The Hawthorn Cottage's role as a library and community centre.

Figure 3 shows the location of some of the heritage attributes on 80 Gore Road and Plate 3, Plate 4, Plate 5, Plate 6, Plate 7 and Plate 8 illustrate various heritage attributes on the property.



LEGEND

- PROPOSED ALIGNMENT
- STUDY AREA

KEY MAP

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NOTE(S)

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REFERENCE(S)

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 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
 J.L. RICHARDS & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

PROJECT
 CATARAQUI CROSSING
 KINGSTON, ONTARIO

TITLE
 HERITAGE ARTTIBUTES ON 80 GORE ROAD

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-06-16
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	BH	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO. 1541774 PHASE/TASK 2000/0008 REV. 0

Golder Associates

FIGURE 3

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Plate 3: The front of Hawthorn Cottage at 80 Gore Road, view to the west, 2016.



Plate 4: The dry stone wall at 80 Gore Road, view to the southeast, 2016.



Plate 5: Evidence of past agricultural activity, the small barn, at 80 Gore Road, view to the west, 2016.



Plate 6: Evidence of past agricultural activity, remains of agricultural implements and ruins from the former large barn at 80 Gore Road, view to the north, 2016.



Plate 7: Paths and views of the Rideau Canal at the northwest corner of 80 Gore Road, view west, 2016.



Plate 8: Former field/meadow on the lower terrace at 80 Gore Road, view to the north, 2016.



5.3 Archaeological Site BbGc-127

The archaeological site BbGc-127 was discovered on the property of 80 Gore Road and is registered with the MTCS. This site was a sparse spread of cultural material. The datable artifacts are from the late 18th century and include sherds of creamware, forged nails, green bottle glass, animal bone, and a copper alloy button; likely from the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment of Foot, who were stationed at Fort Frontenac between 1785 and 1787 (Adams 2011a, p. 31-32). A section of a possible fire pit was also discovered at this site. The evidence found during the Stage 3 survey of this site suggests that it may have been a short-term camp site. Given its proximity to a stone survey marker, it is plausible that the site is associated with an early survey of Pittsburgh Township (Adams 2011a, p. 35).

5.4 Survey Marker Southwest Corner of Lot 10 EGCR/ 80 Gore Road

A limestone survey post/marker at the foot of Gore Road on the south boundary of Lot 10 EGCR/80 Gore Road has cultural heritage value and has legal protection from disturbance. Adams (2011a p. 34) describes the survey post and posits that it likely dates from the time of the earliest surveys of the area in the 1780s.

This survey marker has cultural heritage value as a marker associated with an early survey of Pittsburgh Township in the late 18th century and survey markers have legal protection from disturbance under the Criminal Code of Canada.

6.0 Potential Impacts and Constraints

6.1 Rideau Canal

A bridge across the Cataraqui River/Rideau Canal between John Counter Blvd and Gore Road will impact the heritage values associated with the natural and visual elements of the Rideau Canal Corridor including the hardwood forest along the shoreline, the major wetlands to the north and the views up and downriver (Smith 2012, p. 12). Through-navigation of the canal could also be impacted.

6.2 80 Gore Road

The eastern approach and end of a bridge extending across the Cataraqui River/Rideau Canal from Gore Road is expected to impact heritage attributes on 80 Gore Road. Expected impacts identified in the 2012 CHIA include:

- Widening of Gore Road and the road Right-of-Way will infringe on the southern boundary of 80 Gore Road and impact the south end of the dry stone wall, by requiring the removal of up to 12 metres of the wall.
- The remains of formal gardens near the south edge of 80 Gore Road will be removed by road widening.
- Western portions of 80 Gore Road used for construction/staging areas will involve the removal of plants that are relict of the formal gardens or agricultural activities identified as heritage attributes of this property.



Potential impacts include:

- Use of the library and library property as a library, community centre and event facility may be constrained or disturbed by noise and construction activity and from subsequent bridge traffic.
- A risk that vibrations from construction activity could damage Hawthorn Cottage and the Dry Stone wall on the property.

6.3 Archaeological Site BbGc-127

Archaeological Site BbGc-127 is located within the proposed project footprint on the east shore of the Cataraqui River and on the property 80 Gore Road. This site may be negatively impacted by further environmental testing or geophysical assessment activities for the design of the Third Crossing and/or by staging or construction activities for the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River.

6.4 Survey Marker

The survey marker on the southern boundary of 80 Gore Road Part of Lot 10 EGCR may be adversely impacted by staging or construction activities for the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River. Sections 442 and 443 of the Criminal Code of Canada address boundary lines and markers. The Criminal Code makes it illegal to willfully pull down, deface, alter or remove anything set up as a boundary line or part of a boundary line or any boundary mark that marks any international, provincial, county or municipal boundary including a marker placed by a land surveyor to mark the limit, boundary or angle of a concession, range, lot or parcel of land (Criminal Code 1985).

7.0 CULTURAL/NATURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION PLAN

A cultural/natural heritage protection plan is designed to prevent or minimize adverse impacts to cultural and/or natural heritage that may arise during development or construction of a project. Guidance for the development of this Cultural/Natural Heritage Protection Plan is drawn from the Canada's Historic Places Standards and Guidelines, and the MTCS's Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process and Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties (2008).

Three steps in the conservation decision making process identified in the Standards and Guidelines include:

- **Understanding**; the idea encompassed by researching the cultural heritage resource and knowing the heritage values of the place and the places condition, evolution and importance in its community;
- **Planning**; the mechanism that links understanding with interventions; and,
- **Intervening**; any action or process that results in a physical change to a cultural heritage resources character defining elements (Parks Canada 2010: 3).



Conservation is ongoing and can be a cyclical process where tasks associated with planning and intervening can refine understanding of a cultural heritage resource. While a conservation plan or protection plan is part of the planning process it includes a property background to inform understanding and recommendations for intervening on the cultural heritage resource. The MTCS Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, outlines five elements of a conservation plan including:

- **Identification** of the conservation principles appropriate for the type of cultural heritage resource being conserved [part of understanding the cultural heritage resource];
- **Analysis** of the cultural heritage resource, including documentation of the resource, descriptions of cultural heritage value or interest, assessment of resource conditions and deficiencies, discussion of historical, current and proposed use [part of understanding the cultural heritage resource];
- **Recommendations** for conservation measures and interventions, short or long term maintenance programs, implementation, and the qualifications for anyone responsible for the conservation work [part of planning and implementation for the cultural heritage resource];
- **Schedule** for conservation work, inspection, maintenance, costing, and phases of rehabilitation or restoration work [part of planning and implementation for the cultural heritage resource];
- **Monitoring** of the cultural heritage resource and the development of a long term reporting structure [part of planning and implementation for the cultural heritage resource] (MTCS 2006).

Understanding is achieved through research an investigation (Parks Canada 2010: 3). Sections 2-5 of this report and the cultural heritage and archaeology reports conducted for the City of Kingston Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River Environmental Assessment provide the basis for understanding the cultural heritage resources that will be affected by the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River. Statements of Significance, Statements of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, heritage designation by-laws and lists of character defining elements or heritage attributes that have been documented in these studies and in this report convey understanding of the cultural heritage resources in the Study Area. Some of the recommendations below that address heritage documentation or assessment work will fill in details that will improve understanding through investigation and documentation of the cultural heritage resources in the Study Area.

Planning involves understanding the site and articulating the use of the site. In the case of the Study Area for the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River the aim is to maintain the cultural heritage values of the Rideau Canal and 80 Gore Road. Planning also involves identifying project requirements and determining the conservation approach. The recommendations below are aimed at identifying project requirements and laying out conservation approach options. The conservation approach can include avoidance of the cultural heritage resource, preservation, rehabilitation and/or restoration. The preliminary design and construction of the



Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River will involve all of these approaches at various stages. The planning stage can also include the development of a conservation plan or protection plan.

Intervening is focused on preservation actions, rehabilitation activities and/or restoration activities on the cultural heritage resources (Parks Canada 2010: 3). Interventions are aimed at protecting/conserving the cultural heritage resources and require people working on the project to understand the heritage values of the cultural heritage resource. The recommendations below outline some of the interventions to be completed in the design and construction phases for the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River. Intervention relies on understanding and planning. A conservation plan or protection plan informs intervention work and focuses interventions on preservation, rehabilitation or restoration of the cultural heritage resource.

Recommendations for further planning and implementation of heritage conservation/protection measures are guided by the fourteen standards for preservation, rehabilitation and restoration in the Standards and Guidelines (see Section 2.2) (Canada's Historic Places 2010) and the MTCS's Eight Guiding Principles in the Conservation of Built Heritage Properties (see Section 2.3.4) (2008).

Sections 7.1 and 7.2 below include a series of recommendations for heritage conservation planning and interventions as part of the design phase (section 7.1) of the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River and post design but in advance of construction (section 7.2) of the Third Crossing.

7.1 Design Phase

7.1.1 Rideau Canal

Design of the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River presents an opportunity to address the cultural and natural heritage values of this WHS and NHSC and to develop plans that avoid impacting the cultural and natural heritage values of the site where possible and preserve, rehabilitate and restore the sites cultural and natural heritage values as appropriate. Therefore, Golder recommends to:

- **Develop a Heritage Landscape Plan** that:
 - retains as much of the natural hardwood forest along the shoreline of 80 Gore Road as possible;
 - retains as much of the shoreline wetlands along the shore of 80 Gore Road as possible; and,
 - rehabilitates the hardwood forest and shoreline wetlands on 80 Gore Road after construction is complete;
- **Design the bridge and bridge construction to maintain through-navigation** of the Rideau Canal throughout the navigation season;
 - This should include an **advance plan** for how construction staging will occur



- **Develop a preliminary interpretive plan** to provide enhanced opportunities for visitor experience
 - The interpretive plan should be incorporated into the **landscape plan** to ensure complimentary placement of potential interpretive panels/elements and interpretive spaces; and,
- **Consult with stakeholders** such as Parks Canada, the City, and other groups regarding appropriate interpretation for the cultural/natural heritage of the Rideau Canal at and around the bridge.

7.1.2 80 Gore Road ('Gore Road Library Protection Plan')

Heritage designation under Part IV the Ontario Heritage Act protects the whole property at 80 Gore Road. Minimal intervention on cultural heritage resources is the best option where developments occur on or adjacent to known cultural heritage resources. Minimal impacts to the heritage values of 80 Gore Road can be by achieved by avoiding as many heritage attributes of the property as possible and developing plans to preserve, rehabilitate and restore heritage attributes of the property as required.

The 2012 CHIA recommended a landscape plan be created and implemented for 80 Gore Road that:

- Creates new walking paths (or restores old ones) with views of the Rideau Canal/Cataraqui River;
- Removes plantings that are negatively impacting Hawthorn Cottage or the dry stone wall;
- Facilitates views of Hawthorn Cottage and the dry stone wall, either through removal of overgrowth, or by creating seating areas that offer opportune views and the possibilities of interpretive devices;
- Recommends historically appropriate plantings for Hawthorn Cottage and sets out responsibilities for regular maintenance;
- Installs a new border of trees and plantings along the southern boundary of the property after road widening, to serve as a visual and sound barrier between the library and Gore Road; and,
- Restores the hardwood border along the shore of the Cataraqui River, where this has been removed during bridge construction (Smith 2012).

Golder recommends that:

- Design Gore Road and the approaches to the bridge so that as little of the dry stone wall on 80 Gore Road as possible is affected.



- Design Gore Road and the bridge approaches as close to the south side of the Gore Road right-of-way as possible,
- Design the lanes, medians, right-of-way's and/or ditches of the new Gore Road as narrow as possible without impacting safety, accessibility, or traffic capacity,
- Document the dry stone wall in its current condition by a qualified heritage stone mason or heritage recorder. A qualified heritage stonemason may need to conduct a technical documentation of the wall prior to reconstruction.
- Reconstruct the section of dry stone wall that must be removed for Gore Road improvements
 - Reconstruction must be done by a qualified heritage stone mason
 - Reconstruction must replicating the current walls construction. However the reconstructed section of wall must be clearly identifiable as a reconstruction on close examination.
 - Reconstruction could turn the wall approximately 90 degrees from the existing/remaining dry stone wall to run parallel to Gore Road towards Kingston Road 15. During consultation for the CHIA in 2011 with the Kingston Heritage Advisory Committee, the committee indicated a preference for this approach (Smith 2012, p. 17).
- Assess/inventory flora along the southern boundary of 80 Gore Road that will need to be removed for road widening or bridge construction activities and identify healthy specimens that may be associated with historic agricultural activities (orchard) and formal gardens (non-native heritage species) that could be moved to another part of 80 Gore Road if feasible.
- Develop a preliminary interpretive plan to provide enhanced opportunities for visitor experience and built the interpretive plan for the bridge into the landscape plan regarding placement of potential interpretive panels/elements.
- Develop a plan to protect Hawthorn Cottage and the dry stone wall from direct impact from vehicles travelling on Gore Road, wooden bollards that are sympathetic to the heritage values of the property and/or a vegetation screen on the south boundary of 80 Gore Road may be appropriate. Bollards or vegetative screening will need to be built into the landscape plan for the property.

7.1.3 Archaeological Site BbGc-127

The archaeological site, BbGc-127, requires mitigation from the proposed impacts of the project. As per the MTCS Standards and Guidelines (2011).

- Design the project with a buffer to avoid the archaeological site and engage an archaeologist to monitor activities near the archaeological site to ensure it is not negatively impacted by environmental assessment or construction activities; or,



- Conduct a **Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment** of the site prior to any site activities for the proposed development. It is recommended that this assessment be conducted during the design phase of this project.

7.1.4 Survey Marker

A survey marker is legally protected from disturbance and the survey marker found on the south boundary of Lot 10 EGCR/80 Gore Road has cultural heritage value. The options to conserve this marker are: preserve in situ; or, legally document its position, temporarily relocate it, and then replace it to its original location after construction.

- Design the landscape plan for the Third Crossing so that this survey marker can be retained in its place.
 - The marker may need to be moved for construction activities and returned afterwards, so a surveyor should be engaged to document the location of the marker in preparation for moving it.

7.1.5 General Recommendations

Key recommendations for further archaeological and cultural heritage work during design include:

- A **Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment is required** for the West Shore of the proposed bridge development in all areas of ground disturbance for assessment testing or for bridge construction activities that have not previously been assessed.
 - A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is dependent on the City of Kingston acquiring or arranging for access to all land that will be subject to ground disturbance for testing and construction of the bridge approach.
- A **Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment** will be required for lay down areas once they are identified in the design phase of the Third Crossing.
- Create, an advance plan setting out how construction staging will occur and submit it to the City of Kingston and to Parks Canada in order to understand where potential impacts to the heritage values of the Rideau Canal and 80 Gore Road may occur.

7.2 In Advance of/ During Construction

7.2.1 Rideau Canal

Negative impacts to the cultural and natural heritage values of the Rideau Canal in advance of and during construction of the Third Crossing Bridge should be avoided or mitigated. In advance of and during construction the following recommendations address cultural and natural heritage concerns for the Rideau Canal.

- **Keep the navigable channel of the Rideau Canal open** during the navigation season. Construction of the section of bridge over the navigable channel could be planned during the canal's off season.



- **Minimize impacts to the canal bed;**
- **Minimize impacts to shoreline vegetation;** and,
- **Minimize impacts to the hardwoods along the shoreline.**

7.2.2 80 Gore Road

Care should be taken to ensure adverse impacts to the property's heritage attributes are conserved during construction of the Third Crossing. Measures to protect the heritage attributes of the property may include:

- Document the condition of Hawthorn Cottage in advance of any construction activities. Detailed photo-documentation or laser scanning are two possible methods of documenting the structure.
- Document the condition of the dry stone wall in advance of any construction activities by a qualified heritage stonemason.
 - Sections of the wall have been poorly rebuilt or repaired in the past, the stonemason should evaluate these sections for possible stabilization or repair and restoration if needed.
- Develop a monitoring plan to watch for potential damage to Hawthorn Cottage and the dry stone wall based on the documentation and monitor the Cottage and dry stone wall for damage.
- Rebuild the section of dry stone wall that will be reconstructed after road re-construction is complete to prevent potential damage during construction activities.

7.2.3 Archaeological Site BbGc-127

The archaeological site BbGc-127 requires mitigation from the proposed impacts of the project. As per the MTCS Standards and Guidelines (2011), a Stage 4 archaeological assessment is required of the site prior to any site activities for the proposed development. Two options are available for the proposed project to mitigate the potential impact to the archaeological site with the Stage 4 study, avoidance and protection or site excavation (MTCS 2011, p. 67).

- Excavate the site by a licensed archaeologist. Excavation should only be undertaken if avoidance and protection are not viable.

7.2.4 Survey Marker

A survey marker is legally protected from disturbance and the survey marker found on the south boundary of Lot 10 EGCR/80 Gore Road has cultural heritage value. The options to conserve this marker are: preserve in situ; or, legally document its position, temporarily relocate it, and then replace it to its original location after construction.

According to Section 443 (2) of the Criminal Code a land surveyor, may move a survey marker during the course of work if it is carefully documented beforehand and replaced after the work



is finished; or, if it is impossible to replace the survey marker the surveyor must establish a permanent record of the original position sufficient so that the original position of the marker can be ascertained in the future if necessary.

- Engage a surveyor to document and remove this survey marker in advance of construction and replace it in its original location after construction and landscaping is completed.

7.2.5 General Recommendations

Key recommendations for further archaeological and cultural heritage work that should be done after the design process and before construction include:

- Undertake a supplementary HIS in consultation with the City of Kingston heritage planners addressing in detail potential impacts and mitigation of impacts on the heritage values of the Rideau Canal and 80 Gore Road.
- Develop a more detailed cultural heritage protection plan that builds off of the final design and the supplementary HIS.



8.0 Preliminary Cultural and Natural Heritage Enhancement Plan

The Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River presents an opportunity to enhance appreciation of the Rideau Canal. The Cataraqui River, Rideau Canal and waterfront areas of Kingston have a long and significant history. The Cataraqui River and Rideau Canal in the Study Area is a place where cultural and natural heritage are closely intertwined. Remnants of the cultural heritage of the area such as the rural, agricultural history of the lots east of the Cataraqui River have a rural, pastoral, shoreline character that blends with the natural heritage of the shoreline. Appreciation of the views of the naturalized shoreline from the water and views of the Cataraqui Marsh from the shore in this area have become part of the cultural heritage experience of the Rideau Canal between Belle Island and the Kingston Mills Lockstation. Archaeological sites in close proximity to the shoreline and the spatial arrangement of historic and contemporary settlement and residential neighbourhoods reflect associations between communities and the River. The following objectives and actions are intended to be a starting point and should be refined based on revisions to bridge design, landscape design and public consultation. These objectives and actions build off of conservation activities including rehabilitation and restoration of the cultural and natural heritage values of the Rideau Canal/ Cataraqui River.

8.1 Objectives for Cultural and Natural Heritage Enhancement

Objectives for the enhancement of these cultural and natural heritage values include:

- 1) Enhance the historic, ecological and visual connections between the shore lands of the Cataraqui River and the communities along the waterway;
- 2) Enhance the experience of boaters using the canal; and,
- 3) Enhance the wetlands and natural ecosystem elements along the shoreline around the bridge approaches.

8.2 Actions for Cultural and Natural Heritage Enhancement

Actions for the enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage values of the Rideau Canal build on the objectives and focus on the known cultural and natural heritage values of the Cataraqui River section of the Rideau Canal. Actions for cultural and natural heritage enhancement include:

- 1) Enhance the historic, ecological and visual connections between the shore lands of the Cataraqui River and the communities along the waterway, by:
 - Incorporating views of the waterway and viewing locations of the waterway into the landscape plan for the bridge design and 80 Gore Road, including potential views of the Cataraqui Marsh, Belle Island, the La Salle Causeway and Fort Henry.
 - Develop an interpretive plan for interpretation of the cultural heritage values of the Cataraqui River and Rideau Canal and build interpretation into the landscape design and into the bridge design.



- Incorporate access from the land to the waterway in the landscape plan for 80 Gore Road to enhance the historic connections between this property and the Cataraqui River.
 - Incorporate access from the land to the waterway on the west side of the river in the landscape design for the west shore.
 - The bridge design should enhance the pedestrian experience, allowing people crossing to experience the historic, visual and ecological connections between the shore and River.
- 2) Enhance the experience of boaters using the canal, through;
- A bridge design that maintains through navigation of the waterway and a construction schedule that allows through navigation when the Rideau Canal locks are open for the season.
 - A bridge design that is light and aesthetically pleasing and minimally intrusive in the landscape.
 - A bridge design that achieves landmark quality.
 - A bridge design that serves as a gateway to and from the Rideau Canal.
 - A landscape plan that screens bridge approaches by vegetation.
- 3) Enhance the wetlands and natural ecosystem elements along the shoreline around the bridge approaches, through;
- Recreating a naturalized shoreline on either bank of the Cataraqui River around the bridge approaches.
 - Restoring shoreline hardwoods that must be removed for bridge construction and staging areas.
- 4) Enhance the cultural experience of the wetlands and natural ecosystem around the bridge through;
- A bridge design that maximizes viewing opportunities of the Cataraqui Marsh from the bridge, including providing vantage points that include seating, interpretive signage and public art.
 - Incorporate water access/ safe launching spots for small watercraft at each shore near bridge approaches to facilitate people's access to the Cataraqui River/ Cataraqui Marsh.



9.0 Preliminary Cultural Heritage Impact Protocol

In the event that previously unidentified archaeological or cultural heritage resources are found by activities associated with the preliminary design phase of the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River project the following steps are recommended:

- 1) Immediately cease work in the area of the discovery.
- 2) Do not disturb the discoveries further and secure them as needed with fencing, tarps, or other appropriate methods.
- 3) Inform project managers and site supervisors.
- 4) The project manager should contact the archaeologist or cultural heritage specialist (depending on the type of cultural heritage resource discovered) contracted for the project to conduct a site visit and provide expert advice.
- 5) The archaeologist or cultural heritage specialist will help determine the need to contact affected communities or interested parties and determine if further archaeological assessment or cultural heritage assessment and mitigation will be necessary.
- 6) If the accidental discovery was made during an emergency operation such as the cleanup of a toxic spill, allow an archaeologist or cultural heritage specialist to access the site only after the emergency has passed.

If the unexpected discovery includes human remains the following steps are recommended:

- 1) Immediately cease work in the area of the discovery and inform the site supervisor.
- 2) The site supervisor must contact the Kingston Police department and project managers.
- 3) The Office of the Coroner must be contacted.
- 4) If the remains are identified as coming from an archaeological context the project archaeologist and Registrar of Cemeteries will need to be consulted.
- 5) The project archaeologist, Kingston Police and coroner will advise on further action.
- 6) If it is determined that the remains are archaeological in nature and are of a First Nations person, First Nations representatives will be invited to attend and assist in establishing a protocol for appropriate handling of the remains.

Unexpected discoveries of human remains, archaeological resources or cultural heritage resources may require mitigation involving avoidance or documentation and removal of the resource. This may require further assessment, consultation with stakeholders and partial redesign of a section of the project to address archaeological or cultural heritage concerns.



Types of previously unidentified archaeological resources that may be found include:

- First Nations artifacts
- 18th and 19th century artifacts
- Buried remnants of walls/foundations
- Evidence of hearths/fire pits

Types of previously unidentified cultural heritage resources that may be found include:

- Evidence of past agricultural activity at 80 Gore Road, such as agricultural artifacts or trees from the sites past orchard.
- Field boundary walls
- Marine artifacts related to use and access to the Cataraqui River.

10.0 Conclusion

This cultural heritage protection and enhancement plan is preliminary, offering understanding of the background and context of the cultural heritage resources in the Study Area, and offering guidance for the design of the Third Crossing and its approaches. It supports the bridge planning process and offers recommendations for interventions on the cultural heritage resources in the Study Area. This plan should be revised once detailed design and scheduling for the Third Crossing of the Cataraqui River is known. Specific measures for the conservation of cultural heritage values at 80 Gore Road need to be incorporated into the design for the bridge approaches. The archaeological site BbGc-127 could be damaged easily and must be accounted for in any design work or construction work that may disturb the ground over the site; and, the survey marker on the southern lot line of 80 Gore Road is legally protected from disturbance and must be accounted for in the design of the bridge.

The Third Crossing is an opportunity for enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage values of the Rideau Canal/ Cataraqui River. The design of the bridge should be aesthetically pleasing and be a landmark or gateway to the Rideau Canal, however it should also be as light and unobtrusive as possible in the landscape. The cultural and natural heritage values of the canal include through navigation of the canal and the ecological and natural features of the waterway, these features can be enhanced through bridge design and through restoration of the shoreline around bridge approaches that blends the bridge approaches into a naturalized shoreline environment. The cultural and natural heritage values of the Rideau Canal can be enhanced by designing opportunities for appreciation of the bridge, canal, river and natural environment into the bridge and landscape through viewing locations, interpretive plaques, public art, access to the water and places for people to rest.



10.1 Recommendation Tables

The following tables list the recommendations in this report for ease of reference.

Table 1: Third Crossing Design Phase Cultural Heritage Recommendations

<p>Rideau Canal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Develop a Heritage Landscape Plan that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ retains as much of the natural hardwood forest along the shoreline of 80 Gore Road as possible; ▪ retains as much of the shoreline wetlands along the shore of 80 Gore Road as possible; and, ▪ rehabilitates the hardwood forest and shoreline wetlands on 80 Gore Road after construction is complete; ■ Design the bridge and bridge construction to maintain through-navigation of the Rideau Canal throughout the navigation season; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This should include an advance plan for how construction staging will occur ■ Develop a preliminary interpretive plan to provide enhanced opportunities for visitor experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The interpretive plan should be incorporated into the landscape plan to ensure complimentary placement of potential interpretive panels/elements and interpretive spaces; and, ▪ Consult with stakeholders such as Parks Canada, the City, and other groups regarding appropriate interpretation for the cultural/natural heritage of the Rideau Canal at and around the bridge.
<p>80 Gore Road</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Develop a landscape plan be created and implemented for 80 Gore Road that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creates new walking paths (or restores old ones) with views of the Rideau Canal/Cataraqui River; ▪ Removes plantings that are negatively impacting Hawthorn Cottage or the dry stone wall; ▪ Facilitates views of Hawthorn Cottage and the dry stone wall, either through removal of overgrowth, or by creating seating areas that offer opportune views and the possibilities of interpretive devices; ▪ Recommends historically appropriate plantings for Hawthorn Cottage and sets out responsibilities for regular maintenance;



Table 1: Third Crossing Design Phase Cultural Heritage Recommendations

- Installs a new border of trees and plantings along the southern boundary of the property after road widening, to serve as a visual and sound barrier between the library and Gore Road; and,
- Restores the hardwood border along the shore of the Cataraqui River, where this has been removed during bridge construction (Smith 2012).
- Design Gore Road and the approaches to the bridge so that as little of the dry stone wall on 80 Gore Road as possible is affected.
- Design Gore Road and the bridge approaches as close to the south side of the Gore Road right-of-way as possible,
- Design the lanes, medians, right-of-way's and/or ditches of the new Gore Road as narrow as possible without impacting safety, accessibility, or traffic capacity,
- Document the dry stone wall in its current condition by a qualified heritage stone mason or heritage recorder. A qualified heritage stonemason may need to conduct a technical documentation of the wall prior to reconstruction.
- Reconstruct the section of dry stone wall that must be removed for Gore Road improvements
 - Reconstruction must be done by a qualified heritage stone mason
 - Reconstruction must replicating the current walls construction. However the reconstructed section of wall must be clearly identifiable as a reconstruction on close examination.
 - Reconstruction could turn the wall approximately 90 degrees from the existing/remaining dry stone wall to run parallel to Gore Road towards Kingston Road 15. During consultation for the CHIA in 2011 with the Kingston Heritage Advisory Committee, the committee indicated a preference for this approach (Smith 2012, p. 17).
- Assess/inventory flora along the southern boundary of 80 Gore Road that will need to be removed for road widening or bridge construction activities and identify healthy specimens that may be associated with historic agricultural activities (orchard) and formal gardens (non-native heritage species) that could be moved to another part of 80 Gore Road if feasible.



Table 1: Third Crossing Design Phase Cultural Heritage Recommendations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Develop a preliminary interpretive plan to provide enhanced opportunities for visitor experience and built the interpretive plan for the bridge into the landscape plan regarding placement of potential interpretive panels/elements. ■ Develop a plan to protect Hawthorn Cottage and the dry stone wall from direct impact from vehicles travelling on Gore Road, wooden bollards that are sympathetic to the heritage values of the property and/or a vegetation screen on the south boundary of 80 Gore Road may be appropriate. Bollards or vegetative screening will need to be built into the landscape plan for the property.
<p>Archaeological Site BbGc-127</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Design the project with a buffer to avoid the archaeological site and engage an archaeologist to monitor activities near the archaeological site to ensure it is not negatively impacted by environmental assessment or construction activities; or, ■ Conduct a Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment of the site prior to any site activities for the proposed development. It is recommended that this assessment be conducted during the design phase of this project.
<p>Survey Marker</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Design the landscape plan for the Third Crossing so that this survey marker can be retained in its place. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The marker may need to be moved for construction activities and returned afterwards, so a surveyor should be engaged to document the location of the marker in preparation for moving it.
<p>General Recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment is required for the West Shore of the proposed bridge development in all areas of ground disturbance for assessment testing or for bridge construction activities that have not previously been assessed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is dependent on the City of Kingston acquiring or arranging for access to all land that will be subject to ground disturbance for testing and construction of the bridge approach. ■ A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment will be required for lay down areas once they are identified in the design phase of the Third Crossing. ■ Create, an advance plan setting out how construction staging will occur and submit it to the City of Kingston and to Parks Canada in order to understand where potential impacts to the heritage values of the Rideau Canal and 80 Gore Road may occur.



Table 2: Third Crossing Construction Cultural Heritage Recommendations

Rideau Canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Keep the navigable channel of the Rideau Canal open during the navigation season. Construction of the section of bridge over the navigable channel could be planned during the canal's off season.■ Minimize impacts to the canal bed;■ Minimize impacts to shoreline vegetation; and,■ Minimize impacts to the hardwoods along the shoreline.
80 Gore Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Document the condition of Hawthorn Cottage in advance of any construction activities. Detailed photo-documentation or laser scanning are two possible methods of documenting the structure.■ Document the condition of the dry stone wall in advance of any construction activities by a qualified heritage stonemason.<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Sections of the wall have been poorly rebuilt or repaired in the past, the stonemason should evaluate these sections for possible stabilization or repair and restoration if needed.■ Develop a monitoring plan to watch for potential damage to Hawthorn Cottage and the dry stone wall based on the documentation and monitor the Cottage and dry stone wall for damage.■ Rebuild the section of dry stone wall that will be reconstructed after road re-construction is complete to prevent potential damage during construction activities.
Archaeological Site BbGc-127	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Excavate the site by a licensed archaeologist. Excavation should only be undertaken if avoidance and protection are not viable.
Survey Marker	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Engage a surveyor to document and remove this survey marker in advance of construction and replace it in its original location after construction and landscaping is completed.
General Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Undertake a supplementary HIS in consultation with the City of Kingston heritage planners addressing in detail potential impacts and mitigation of impacts on the heritage values of the Rideau Canal and 80 Gore Road.■ Develop a more detailed cultural heritage protection plan that builds off of the final design and the supplementary HIS.



Table 3: Third Crossing Cultural/Natural Heritage Enhancement Recommendations

<p>Enhance the historic, ecological and visual connections between the shore lands of the Cataraqui River and the communities along the waterway, by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Incorporating views of the waterway and viewing locations of the waterway into the landscape plan for the bridge design and 80 Gore Road, including potential views of the Cataraqui Marsh, Belle Island, the La Salle Causeway and Fort Henry. ■ Develop an interpretive plan for interpretation of the cultural heritage values of the Cataraqui River and Rideau Canal and build interpretation into the landscape design and into the bridge design. ■ Incorporate access from the land to the waterway in the landscape plan for 80 Gore Road to enhance the historic connections between this property and the Cataraqui River. ■ Incorporate access from the land to the waterway on the west side of the river in the landscape design for the west shore. ■ The bridge design should enhance the pedestrian experience, allowing people crossing to experience the historic, visual and ecological connections between the shore and River.
<p>Enhance the experience of boaters using the canal, through;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A bridge design that maintains through navigation of the waterway and a construction schedule that allows through navigation when the Rideau Canal locks are open for the season. ■ A bridge design that is light and aesthetically pleasing and minimally intrusive in the landscape. ■ A bridge design that achieves landmark quality. ■ A bridge design that serves as a gateway to and from the Rideau Canal. ■ A landscape plan that screens bridge approaches by vegetation.
<p>Enhance the wetlands and natural ecosystem elements along the shoreline around the bridge approaches, through;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recreating a naturalized shoreline on either bank of the Cataraqui River around the bridge approaches. ■ Restoring shoreline hardwoods that must be removed for bridge construction and staging areas.



**Enhance the cultural
experience of the
wetlands and natural
ecosystem around the
bridge through;**

- A bridge design that maximizes viewing opportunities of the Cataraqui Marsh from the bridge, including providing vantage points that include seating, interpretive signage and public art.
- Incorporate water access/ safe launching spots for small watercraft at each shore near bridge approaches to facilitate people's access to the Cataraqui River/ Cataraqui Marsh.

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Report Signature Page

Golder Associates Ltd.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ben Holthof". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Benjamin Holthof, MPI, MMA, CAHP
Cultural Heritage Specialist

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hugh Daechsel". The signature is fluid and cursive.

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