



October 2016

REVISED REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Minto Barrhaven South, Phase 2, Lots 6 & Part Lot 7 Concession 3, Nepean Township Carleton County, Ottawa, Ontario

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Submitted to:

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REPORT



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Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by Minto Communities Inc., conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the areas to be affected by the proposed Phase 2 residential development south of the community of Barrhaven on the eastern portion of Lot 7, and the majority of Lot 6, Concession 3 in the Geographic Township of Nepean.

Minto Communities Inc. has defined the Phase 2 study area based on the City of Ottawa's Urban Growth Area designation and their current plan of development. The study area is bordered to the west by Cedarview Road, to the south by Barnsdale Road. The southern portion of the study area (within Lot 6) is bordered by Greenbank Road in the east, while the east boundary of the northern portion of the study area (within Lot 7) ends in the middle of Lot 7 within farm fields. The northern boundary of the study area is the north end of Lot 7 (in the west) and the north end of Lot 6 (in the east).

The Stage 2 investigation was undertaken between July 14th and November 25th, 2014, under appropriate weather conditions. The study area was divided into 23 segments (operations); all of which were investigated following the current Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Operations 1, 2, 3 and 4 were surveyed by shovel testing while the remaining Operations were investigated by a pedestrian surface survey.

A total of 530 artifacts were collected during the course of the Stage 2 investigation. The McCullough site (BiFw-104) was identified on the basis of the artifact assemblage date range and requires Stage 3 testing. This site is located in the east end of Operation 16. A second site, registered as the McCullough-2 site (BhFw-111) should also be assessed by a Stage 3 archaeological assessment in Operation 8.

This report is submitted to the MTCS as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

This investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be carried out on the McCullough Site (BhFw-104). This investigation should include the hand excavation of 1 m by 1 m units as per the MTCS Standards outlined in section 3.2.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (2011, p.50) within the east portion of Operation 16 (Map 10, p. 70).
- 2) That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be undertaken for the McCullough-2 Site (BhFw-111) using 1 m by 1 m hand excavated units at 5 m spacing as per the MTCS Standards outlined in section 3.2.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (2011, p.50) within Operation 8;
- 3) That no further archaeological investigations are required in Operations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23; and,
- 4) Should development extend beyond the boundary of the specified study area, further archaeological investigations may be required.



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2

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ABBREVIATIONS

Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
Minto	Minto Communities Inc.
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
RWE	Refined White Earthenware
VWE	Vitrified White Earthenware
FL	Find Location



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by Minto Communities Inc. to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Phase 2 residential development located in Lot 6 and part Lot 7, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Nepean (Map 1, p.61). The 136 ha property is bounded on the south by Barnsdale Road, to the east by Greenbank Road, to the west by Cedarview Road and to the north by the north boundary of Lot 7 (Map 2, p.62). The property is referred to as Phase 2 and it is part of a larger planned residential development encompassing most of Lots 6 and 7 north of Barnsdale Road between the Highway 416 and Greenbank Road (Map 3, p.63).

This work was triggered by the *Planning Act* as part of the site plan approval or the development. The study area was recommended for a Stage 2 investigation in a Stage 1 assessment of the property by Golder (2011) on the basis of:

- The proximity to a prominent beach ridge near the western portion of the study area;
- The composition of well drained sand and gravel soils;
- The potential of two nineteenth century farmsteads represented in the historic documentation (one of which is a listed Heritage Property);
- The proximity to historic roads; and,
- The presence of five registered archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity (Map 4, p.64).

The study area consisted of mostly agricultural fields with a few treed areas and two larger disturbed sections which had been previously stripped of the original topsoil. Between the agricultural fields were field stone fences and tree lines. The overall planned development area was divided into two Phases based on the designation of the City of Ottawa's Urban Growth Area. This report addresses Phase 2 of the planned development, the Phase 1 area was assessed separately (Golder Associates 2011b).

Permission to enter the property was provided by Ms. Fairouz Wahab and Mr. Julio Da Silva of Minto Communities Inc. with no restrictions. All field work was completed under appropriate weather conditions and lighting and was supervised by a Professionally Licensed Archaeologist.

1.1 Objectives

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted to identify and evaluate archaeological resources that might be located within the area of the planned Phase 2 development on the subject property. The objectives of a Stage 2 investigation generally flow from principles outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Consolidated 2007), the *MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011). Specifically, this study was completed with the following objectives:

- To document archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.



1.2 Environment

The study area lies within the boundary of two physiographic regions; the Russell and Prescott Sand Plains and the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Chapman and Putnam 1966, p.175). The sand plains offer moderately better drainage and were once part of the delta created by the discharge of the early Ottawa River into the Champlain Sea in the post-glacial period, while the clay plains are characterized by a flat, poorly drained topography. These two regions overlap near the Rideau River providing areas of both sand and clay in the general vicinity (Map 5, p.65).

There are five soil types in the study area: Grenville Loam that is typically stoney with good drainage; Kars Gravelly Sandy Loam, that is somewhat stoney with good to excessive drainage; Granby Sandy Loam, a dark loam with poorer drainage, in the southern portion of the property; a small section of Granby Sand, a dark sand with poorer drainage, in the south west corner of the study area, and; Uplands Sand on the western side of the property with excessive drainage. Observations of the soil visible on the surface made during the property inspection revealed an obvious fine sand and gravel.

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe 1977, p.94). The trees characterizing this sub-region include a variety of both coniferous and deciduous species, the most predominant of which include sugar maple and beech. Other deciduous species include red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, red and burr oak. Coniferous varieties include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir. It is assumed the study area was cleared of its original forest cover by the mid-nineteenth century. With the exception of a few small woodlots, very little forest cover remains within the study area, mostly along fence lines and property boundaries, with the remainder having been cleared in the past for agriculture.

Approximately 2 km to the north of the study area runs the Jock River, a tributary of the Rideau River which itself flows 2 km to the east of the study area. The junction where these two rivers meet is located approximately 2.8 km to the north east of the subject property. Geological studies and air photos reveal ancient beach ridges visible in the topography in the central portions of both lots. During the Stage 1 site visit it was determined that the ridges were quite substantial making the evidence of a former significant waterway very obvious in the landscape, their location can be seen in Map 4 (p.64). A large section of the ridge has been destroyed through ongoing sand pit activity since 2008.

The study area has severe limitations to waterfowl production (Arsenault 1970), slight limitations to ungulate production (Thomasson 1971), and moderate limitations for agricultural production (Schut 1987). This information is important in considering the attractiveness of the environment to peoples in the past and is thus a factor in determining pre-contact archaeological potential. A number of small ponds and marshes were noted throughout the property and are visible on aerial photos suggesting they have been a constant feature of the landscape.

Although the study area and immediately surrounding lands are for the most part being used for agricultural purposes, recent housing and commercial developments taking place to the north, west and east are rapidly spreading in the general vicinity. Furthermore, existing sand pit activity in the western portion of Lot 7 along the beach ridge seems to be expanding. Further details on the property environment are provided in the record of finds section divided by operation (fields).



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1.3 Previous Research

A considerable amount of research has been done for the Geographic Township of Nepean. One of the earliest accounts can be found in *Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879). Bruce Elliott has provided a very detailed description of Nepean's history in *The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital* (1991). Other research has been done by Sarah B. Craig in *Hello Nepean* (1974). Two histories of the greater Ottawa area, which contain sections on Nepean, were published in 1968: *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker and *The Ottawa Country* by Courtney Bond.

Literature concerning the pre-contact history of Nepean Township is almost non-existent. Apart from passing references in works such as those noted above, there are a few general articles by Sowter (1900, 1901, 1909 and 1917), Kennedy's Champlain Sea and Early Ottawa River Shoreline Studies (Kennedy 1976) and Jamieson's An Inventory of the Prehistoric Archaeological Sites of Ottawa-Carleton (Jamieson 1989).

Virtually all of the archaeological work in the region has been undertaken as a result of Cultural Resource Management studies. A list of archaeological investigations that have been undertaken in the vicinity of the study area are outlined below in Table 1. Several of these have been performed on properties immediately to the north of the study area. The western portions of Lots 8 and 9 of Concession 3 were the subject of a Stage 1 investigation undertaken by Jacques Whitford (2008) followed by a Stage 2, 3 and 4 conducted by Golder (2010a). The Stage 4 excavations were undertaken on sites BhFw-20 and BhFw-21. Golder conducted Stage 1 and 2 investigations on Lots 9 and 10 of Concession 3 (2010b). Furthermore Golder also conducted Stages 1 through 4 archaeological assessments on the eastern half of Lot 7, Concession 3 to the immediate northeast of the present study area (Golder Associates 2011a, 2011b, 2013 & 2014?). None of the below mentioned assessments, with the exception of the Stage 1 (Golder Associates 2012; P311-058-2011), overlap with the present study area.

Table 1: Archaeological Work in the Vicinity of the Study Area

Project	Stage	Researcher	Date
Latimer Site BhFw-29, Lot 7, Concession 3	4	Golder Associates	2014
Latimer Site BhFw-29, Lot 7, Concession 3	3	Golder Associates	2013
Barrhaven South Phase 2, Lot 6 and Part Lot 7, Concession 3	1	Golder Associates	2012
3654 & 3658 Jockvale Road Part Lot 9, Concession 2	1	Adams Heritage	2011
Barrhaven South, Phase 1, Part Lot 7, Concession 3,	2	Golder Associates	2011a
Barrhaven South, Phase 1, Part Lot 7, Concession 3,	1	Golder Associates	2011b
Lots 9 and 10, Concession 3, Cambrian and Cedarview Roads Subdivision Site Nepean	1, 2	Golder Associates	2010a
Mattamy Half Moon Bay South Subdivision, Part Lots 8 and 9, Concession 3, Nepean, BhFw-20 and BhFw-21	2	Golder Associates	2010b
Jockvale Road Subdivision, 3760 Prince of Wales Drive, Part Lot 8, Concession 2	1, 2, 3	Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.	2010
Mattamy Half Moon Bay South Subdivision, Part Lots 8 and 9, Concession 3, Nepean	3	Stantec Consulting	2010
Half Moon Bay South Subdivision Location 1 (BhFw-20), Part Lot 9, Concession 3 Location 2 (BhFw-21), Part Lot 8, Concession 3	4	Golder Associates	2010c
Mattamy Half Moon Bay South Subdivision, Lots 8 and 9, Concession 3, Nepean	1	Jacques Whitford	2008



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Project	Stage	Researcher	Date
McGuire Site, BhFw-17, Lot 11, Concession 2	3	Golder Associates	2009
Ralph Cabin BhFw-10, and Miller Farm BhFw-11, Part Lot 6, Concession 4, Nepean.	4	Timmins Martelle	2005
Fallowfield Road Extension	1	Adams	2004
Ralph Cabin BhFw-10, and Miller Farm BhFw-11, Part Lot 6, Concession 4, Nepean.	3	Archaeological Services Inc.	2004
Miller Berry Farm, Lot 6 Concession 4	1	Heritage Quest	2003a
Miller Berry Farm, Lot 6 Concession 4	2	Heritage Quest	2003b
Chapman Mills Subdivision, Part Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, Concession 1 and Part Lots 13, 14, 15, Concession 2, Nepean	1, 2, 3	Adams	2000
Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton's Archaeological Master Plan		Archaeological Services Inc.	1999a, 1999b
Jockvale Stormwater Facility and Drainage Area	1	Archaeological Services Inc.	1997

1.4 Historical Context

1.4.1 Pre-contact Occupation

Our understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea some 11,000 years ago is very incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of prehistoric occupation in the area based on archaeological investigations of south-eastern Ontario.

The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 12,000 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indians who moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. Paleo-Indians were characterized by their nomadic lifestyle. These highly mobile peoples relied on the caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment of the time. The presence of the Champlain Sea in the Ottawa Valley throughout much of the Paleo-Indian period would clearly have impeded human occupation.

The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and the Ottawa River, including parts of the Prescott Russell Sand Plain, would be the most likely areas to find Paleo-Indian sites. It is these ideal topographic conditions that are present in the central portions of Lots 6 and 7. Isolated finds of fluted points (laurel leaf shaped points with a channel flake scar extending from the base of the point) have been recorded in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982). More recently, Ken Swayze has found what he believes to be Paleo-Indian material east of the study area near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003) and possibly at Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004).

The environment of southern Ontario approached present conditions during the succeeding Archaic Period about 9,000 to 3,000 years ago. Stone tool technologies changed during this period as a broader range of tool types were created, but the necessary skill and workmanship decreased from the Paleo-Indian standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes and gouges, tool types which indicate increased wood working and adaptation to new environmental conditions. During the middle and late portions of the Archaic Period, trading networks spanning the Great Lakes developed. By 6,000 B.P., copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario.



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The first significant evidence for occupation of the Ottawa Valley appears during this period. Archaic sites have been identified on Allumette and Morrison Island on the Ottawa River near Pembroke. Closer to the study area, Late Archaic Sites have been noted at Leamy Lake near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, in the Rideau Lakes (Watson 1982), and at Jessups Falls (Daechsel 1980).

The Woodland Period (ca. 2,800 to 450 B.P.) is distinguished from the earlier Archaic Period by the introduction of ceramics (Wright 1972). Early Woodland populations continued to live as hunter gatherers and fishers in much the same way as their ancestors. They also participated in elaborate burial ceremonialism evidenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts with burials (Ellis *et al.* 1990, p.129). Extensive trade networks continued through the early and middle portions of this period with influences from populations south of the Great Lakes including the Adena and Hopewell. Early Woodland sites have been reported near Arnprior and to the south in the Lake Ontario - St. Lawrence River drainage area including Wolfe Island.

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and began to take on a larger role in subsistence. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco and eventually led to the creation of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by large palisades, indicating increased hostilities between neighbouring groups. This settlement pattern was more common in regions of arable land such as southern Ontario. The impact of these changes did not appear to have been significantly felt in the areas a distance north of the St. Lawrence Valley which continued to be used as a hunting area and trade route where many groups retained a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Middle Woodland sites have been noted in the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel 1980) and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981).

While there is clear evidence of these developments in much of southern Ontario, the Ottawa Valley remained a sparsely occupied region utilized by hunter gatherer populations. This was, in part, due to the less suitable terrain for agriculture. It may also have been a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period. By the end of the Woodland Period, there had been a significant change in the settlement of south-eastern Ontario. The St. Lawrence Iroquois who had, among other regions, occupied areas at the head waters of the South Nation River Drainage Basin were dispersed or perhaps absorbed by neighbouring Iroquoian and Algonquin populations (Pendergast 1999). The Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe - Georgian Bay region leaving the area of eastern Ontario, save for some small Algonquin groups, unoccupied by the time the first French explorers, traders and missionaries arrived in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Late Woodland sites have been recorded in the Ottawa Valley. Of particular note is an ossuary burial identified along the north shore of the Ottawa River in the 1840s (Van Courtland 1853).

1.4.2 Post-contact Occupation

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared in the sixteenth century following initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. European use of the Ottawa Valley dates to the beginning of the seventeenth century with French exploration, missionary and fur trade activity. Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of the Ottawa Valley, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded, however, by two of his emissaries, Étienne Brûlé around 1610 and Nicholas de Vignau in 1611. It is likely that all three traveled at least the lower reaches of the Rideau River. In the wake of Champlain's voyages, the Ottawa River became the principal route for explorers, missionaries and fur traders traveling from the St. Lawrence to the interior, and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade.



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The first significant European settlement of the region did not occur until 200 years after Champlain, although the Ottawa River continued to be a major fur trade route providing access to the upper Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. Prior to 1820 the only method of transportation into the area was by river and the lack of roads hindered settlement.

The region was initially under the jurisdiction of France until the end of the Seven Year War in 1763 when it was ceded to Britain. During the American Revolutionary War many British subjects moved to British North America (Canada). Those who moved prior to the treaty of separation, in 1783, were identified as United Empire Loyalists some of whom were granted tracts of land along the Ottawa, Rideau and St. Lawrence Rivers. Many who were granted land along the Ottawa River remained absentee land owners having already settled along the St. Lawrence.

Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, undertook an initial survey of four townships (Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and South Osgoode) straddling the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River. At the same time, John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, issued a proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region. United Empire Loyalists and other immigrants began to move to lands along the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers in the early nineteenth century.

The Township of Nepean, named in honour of the British Administrator Sir Evan Nepean (Elliott 1991), grew slowly over the decades following its initial survey with few people settling into the area. It was not until the mid-nineteenth century that an influx of immigrants and settlers into the area began to occur. Due to the growing population in the County, the Township of Nepean necessitated a re-arrangement of the old districts into new ones. By 1849 the present day Carleton County was established with ten geographic townships designated with Nepean being one of the largest bordered to the north by March Township and the Ottawa River, to the east by the Rideau River, to the south by North Gower Township, and to the west by Goulbourn Township (Walker & Walker 1968).

1.4.3 Property-Specific History

The original crown patent for both Lot 6 and Lot 7 was at the very early date of 1803 to Christine Mount; a grant which also included Lot 5 for a total of 600 acres. Mount was most likely an absentee landowner as a large amount of land was granted in the very early days of settlement to persons who most likely never saw the property. In 1839 Joseph Mount, presumably a son or other relative of Christine the original grantee, sold the property to Archibald Wilson (Instrument number 1470).

Lot 6

Soon after his purchase of the lots in 1839, Archibald Wilson sold the north half of the Lot to Bernard Quinn (Inst. 1723) and the south half of the Lot to David Gilmour (Inst. 1774) in 1841. The land registry records are unclear at this date, and it seems that the north half of the Lot was passed through a number of owners regularly including Timothy Hawley and Isaac Proud, in addition to Archibald Wilson and Bernard Quinn, while in 1850 William McCullough purchased the south half of Lot 6 from J. B. Lewis (Inst. 4421). The McCullough family would own most of the property until 1937 (Map 6, p.66).

The 1871 census records listed a tenant by the name of Alexander Dickson on the northern 100 acres of Lot 6. He lived with his wife Hannah and their 9 children. They had a fairly prosperous farm producing potatoes, oats, peas, beans, barley, buckwheat, butter and wool with horses, cows, sheep and a pig. This could explain why the ownership changed so often yet the land was still being successfully farmed. In 1873 William McCullough became owner of the northern portion of the lot through an order by "the Court of Chancery" (Inst. 1801). The Dickson family does not show up in later census records suggesting this change in ownership saw the family leave the land. In 1880 William McCullough sold the land to his son Alex McCullough (Inst. 6950).



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The 1851 census listed William McCullough with his wife Elizabeth and their 6 young children living in a one storey log shanty. All of the children except for Margaret, the youngest at 1 year old, were listed as being born in Gloucester Township while Margaret was born in Nepean. This seems to match the land registry records in that William bought the land in 1850 moving his family to Nepean from Gloucester. By 1861 the family had changed little with the exception of older children leaving the home and another younger child being born. By 1871 William and Elizabeth were in their mid-fifties with 5 children still living at home aged 24 to 16. The two youngest sons, William and Thomas, were carriage makers while Alex, the eldest son still at home helped run the farm. At this time the farm was producing wheat, potatoes, hay, oats, rye, peas, apples, butter, honey and wool and had 33 animals including horses, cows, sheep and pigs.

As mentioned above, in 1880 William McCullough sold the northern portion of Lot 6 to his son Alex, yet the census records from 1881 show that he did not move to the property right away but rather ran both farms from home. Alex is listed as living in a household with both of his parents as well as his young wife Elizabeth and their infant son William. By 1891 Alex had moved his growing family and the census records list him and his wife with 6 children and a servant, while his parents William and Eliza occupied the original homestead. In 1899 William McCullough died leaving the southern half of Lot 6 to his wife and children (Inst. 18136).

In 1900 and 1911 the siblings sold their portions to their brother Alex making him owner of all of Lot 6 (Inst. 18443 and 24152). Alex sold the northern half of the lot to John McCullough, presumably his son, in 1916 (Inst. 30931) and the southern half to his son Alex Jr. in 1929 (Inst. 38358). In 1937 John and Alex Jr. McCullough sold all of their land to William L. Moloughney, owner of Lot 7 (Inst. 289689). The Moloughney family held the land until 1977.

Land records show that in 1878 William McCullough gave one half of an acre to School Section Number 9 (Inst. 5613). Even though the transaction was in 1878, both the Walling 1863 and the Belden 1879 maps (Map 6, p.66) show the school house located in the south eastern corner of Lot 6. This school was a log structure and having been built in 1844 it was the first one room school house in the area. The school was replaced less than a decade later, in 1852, by another log structure and would end up being the last log school in the township. In 1877 it was replaced by a frame building which remained in operation until 1957 when a new two-room school house was built across the road. This new school was closed in 1965. In Bruce Elliott's book *The City Beyond* he comments on the conditions at the school claiming that "in the impoverished School Section No. 9 in the southeast of the township only 20 (students) were enrolled" (1991, p.56).

Lot 7

Less than a year after Archibald Wilson purchased Lot 7 from Joseph Mount, in 1840, he sold it to Robert Latimer (Inst. 1586).

The land registry record entries in the early 1850s are not entirely clear. The 1851 census listed the Latimer family household consisting of a 55 year old widow, Jane, and her 3 sons Robert 24, David 22 and Francis 19. Robert is listed as the male head of the household. In 1851, a Sherriff Fraser is in possession of the lot. In 1854 the land was released from the possession of Jane Latimer to R. and D. Latimer (Inst. 7444). Further, in a transaction that took place in 1855, yet was dated in 1850, a William Latimer sold the north portion of his land to R. Latimer and the southern portion to D. Latimer (Inst. 8141 and 8142). It seems that the initial head of the Latimer family, husband to Jane, died around 1850. It is unclear whether this was William or Robert Senior, or how these men were related. Perhaps there was a discrepancy with the land registry or some other factor that had it formerly held at the death of the elder Latimer by the Sheriff Fraser until 1855 when the sons, Robert and David, officially took ownership of their respective halves of the Lot.



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Robert Latimer lived with his family on the northern half of Lot 7 which seemingly was the original family homestead. As mentioned above the 1851 census shows a 24 year old Robert living with his widowed mother and 2 grown brothers in a one storey log house. Ten years later, in the 1861 census, Robert had a wife, Margaret, and 4 children. By this time his mother Jane must have passed away, his brother David was running the farm to the south, and it is presumed the other brother Francis had his own farm elsewhere. By 1871 Robert had a prosperous family and farm. The 1871 census listed Robert and Margaret with 8 children helping their farm produce wheat, hay, potatoes, oats, peas, corn, butter and wool while tending horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and a bee hive. In addition they had 2 barns to store their carriage, plough and 3 wagons. The 1881 the census indicated that little had changed with the exception of the eldest son, William, no longer being listed in the household most likely because he had moved on to start his own farm. The 1891 census record depicts a major change in Robert's family. At some point between 1881 and 1891 Margaret had died leaving Robert a widower and by 1891 he had 3 of his now adult children, 2 sons and a daughter, living with him and presumably running the farm. In addition, a 17-year-old boy, John Bones from England, lived in the home as a servant. Shortly after the census Robert must have died because the land registry records state that in December of 1891 he left his whole 100 acres, the northern portion of Lot 7, to William McBride in his will (Inst. 15536).

It is unclear what connection William McBride had to the Latimer family to explain why Robert Latimer left the land to him. One explanation could be that McBride was the husband of one of Robert's daughters. Whatever the connection was, McBride did not hold the land long as he sold the land within a few months to Martin Howe (Inst. 15615). The land changed hands again within a few years when in 1904 Howe's will passed the land to his wife Annie (Inst. 19954) who quickly sold the land to Michael Moloughney (Inst. 19991).

The Southern half of Lot 7 has a similar story with Robert's brother, David Latimer. The 1851 census shows David living at the family homestead with his brothers and widowed mother, but like his brother Robert, a much different picture is portrayed ten years later. The 1861 census listed David living with his wife Eliza and 3 children. By 1871 his family had grown to include 6 children and a prosperous farm producing wheat, potatoes, hay, oats, peas, carrots, apples, pears, butter, honey, wool and even a bear fur. His family had a number of animals including horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and 3 hives of bees. They had 2 barns housing a carriage, 3 wagons and 3 ploughs. The 1881 census records show David and Eliza living with 9 children from the ages of 4 to 26. One son, 25 year old William, was by this time a carriage maker. On the last day of 1881 David Latimer sold his southern half of Lot 7 to Michael Moloughney (Inst. 7596).

The young Moloughney family of Michael, his wife Annie and their 4 children are listed in the 1891 census. The Moloughney family name (under Michael, Patrick, Annie, and William) is in the land registry records as owning the whole of Lot 7 (the southern portion from 1881 and the northern portion from 1904) through to the final entry in 1977.

The land registry records show that in 1959 the Township of Nepean passed the bylaw establishing the urban growth area under the *Planning Act* (Inst. 392193).

1.4.4 Historic Maps and Aerial Photos

The 1863 Walling map (Map 6, p.66) of the area shows four houses located on Lots 6 and 7. All of the houses are on the eastern portions of the lots each on a half Lot. In addition, the school house Number 9 is shown as occupying the very south east corner of Lot 6. The 1879 Belden map (Map 5, p. 65) shows the same 4 houses and the school house in the same locations. The historically documented locations of one of the original farmsteads on Lot 7 fall within the study area of Phase 1 (Golder Associates 2011b). A second farmstead was located in the small privately owned section along the southern boundary of Phase 1. Consistent with the land registry and census records.



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The Latimer brothers, Robert and David, are listed as being on the north and south half of Lot 7 respectively. William McCullough is listed as the occupant of the south half of Lot 6 on both maps, and his son, Alex is shown as being on the northern portion of the Lot in the 1879 map, however on the 1863 map the owners are listed as Proud and Wood. An Isaac Proud is briefly mentioned on the land registry records in 1860, but there is no Wood on the registry. Unfortunately, on a 1945 air photo (Map 7, p.67), only one farmstead in Lot 6, seemingly that of William, is identifiable. There does not appear to be any evidence showing the remains of a house on the northern half of the Lot.

In the area of the farmstead on the southern half of Lot 6, recent air photos show a large barn immediately to the north that was demolished sometime after 2002. During the Stage 2 assessment a small stone foundation as well as a small concrete foundation were recorded (detailed in record of finds, Operation 13). Further study of the air photos suggests that this foundation may have formerly been incorporated into the larger barn building.

Operation 7 could possibly be where the original farmstead on the northern portion of Lot 6 was located; although historic maps of house locations are not always very accurate and the house may also have been within Operations 8 or 6.

An interesting area for archaeological potential on Lot 6 is the south eastern corner where the historical documents indicate there was a school located. The small square building is easily seen in the 1945 air photo and obviously absent from that of 1979 (Map 7, p. 67). Documentation claims that the school was demolished in 1965 and the area appears to be vacant still in 1979. At some point in the past decades a house has been built on the exact area of the school thus suggesting the original footprint of the building has been lost, this small corner of land is not owned by Minto and is not within the present study area.

On both historic maps a substantial road is clearly marked that diagonally crossed the western portion of Lot 6 and a small section of Lot 7 which continued through Concessions 3 and 4, from Lots 3 to 10. The aerial photo from 1945 shows that the use of the road through Lots 6 and 7 had been discontinued and that the remainder of the road had thus created 2 separate roads. These two roads are Trail Road and Viewbank Road which are still in use today. Trail Road runs south east from Cambrian Road until it joins with the portion of the Cedarview Road that lies to the west of the Highway 416. Viewbank Road runs south east from Barnsdale Road to Greenbank Road near its junction with Prince of Wales Drive.

The 1945 aerial photo provides a clear view of the topography of the property showing the soil differences and the beach ridges that are visible in the centre of the study area. Sand pitting activities along this ridge since 2008 are currently taking place and seemingly expanding.

The Stage 1 property inspection determined that the majority of the property had archaeological potential. Map 4 (p.64) outlines the archaeological potential of the study area as determined in the Stage 1 assessment.

1.5 Archaeological Context

1.5.1 Identified Archaeological Resources

There are six registered archaeological sites within a 3-kilometre radius of the study area.

Directly to the north are two 19th century farm sites, BhFw-20 (on Lot 9) and BhFw-21 (on Lot 8), referred to as the Mattamy Half Moon Bay South Sites designated as Location 1 and 2 respectively. Location 1, BhFw-20, situated on the eastern portion of Lot 9, Concession 3, produced an assemblage of late 19th century to early 20th century material culture and features representing a typical farmstead. Location 2, BhFw-21, was located in the central area of Lot 8, Concession 3. This site produced subsurface features and an earlier material culture representing a mid to late 19th century farm (Golder Associates Ltd. 2010b, 2010c).



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To the west of the study area, located on Lot 6, Concession 4, are two 19th century farmstead sites. The Ralph Cabin Site (BhFw-10) produced an assemblage of mid to late 19th century material culture and features indicating the presence of a cabin. The nearby Miller Farm Site (BhFw-11), revealed material culture from the 19th century and structural evidence of a farm house and outbuildings that was inhabited to the mid-20th century (Archaeological Services Inc. 2004; Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. 2005).

A fifth site, The McGuire Site (BhFw-17), further to the north and east of the study area, was located on the northern portion of Lot 11, Concession 2, Nepean Township. A Stage 3 investigations indicated that the McGuire Site consisted of a farmhouse and carriage shed constructed sometime in the mid-19th century and removed in the 1960s (Golder Associates 2009).

To the immediate northeast of the present study area, within Phase 1 of the proposed subdivision, a site was identified and excavated by Golder Associates (2014). This site, named the Latimer Site (BhFw-29) consisted of two artifact deposits, one along a field stone fence line, and another in an open ploughed field. The *loci* adjacent to the field stone fence was a small midden deposit while the area within the field was a possible cellar pit later used as a midden. The artifacts from this dated to the early to mid-19th century and were likely related to the occupation of Lot 6 by the Latimer Family. This site was fully mitigated.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The study area consisted of primarily agricultural fields with treed areas along field boundaries. It also contained four small wooded areas (Operations 1-4) and three small marshy areas. Based on evidence from aerial photographs the study area appears to have been consistently used for agricultural purposes from the nineteenth century to the present day.

Due to the large size of the study area the property was divided into 23 segments identified as operations based on the existing field boundaries (Map 2, p.66). Each field was archaeologically assessed using the methodology deemed most appropriate for its present environment. Three methods were employed, test pit survey, pedestrian survey and site inspection. The description of each method is outlined below. All field work was conducted under appropriate weather and lighting conditions, prior to the snow and ground frost. Details regarding the weather is provided in the record of finds.

2.1 Pedestrian Survey

Pedestrian survey was employed on agricultural fields. This involved the removal of recent vegetation followed by ploughing all of the fields. Once the fields were ploughed an inspection was conducted to ensure that the required 80% ground visibility had been achieved. In some cases a second round of ploughing was required to meet this criteria. Once the fields had been ploughed the field crew waited until a heavy rainfall had occurred which weathered them and field work followed.

The ground was surveyed by experienced archaeologists in 5 m intervals. When artifacts were found the areas was investigated more intensely and coordinates were recorded. All artifacts were bagged and labelled according to their operation and GPS coordinates (using a Garmin 62 handheld GPS unit in UTM NAD83). Photographs were taken of the field conditions, and of the pedestrian survey as it proceeded.

Areas of significant artifact clusters were recorded using a central GPS coordinate as well as several GPS coordinates around the outer edges of the deposit in order to provide a boundary (shown in map S1). Features located during the survey were also photographed with GPS coordinates recorded and measurements taken.

Operations 5 through 19 were subject to pedestrian survey.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

Test pit survey methodology was used in all areas which could not be ploughed. This included the tree lines between the fields, the wooded areas and an area that contained two foundations. Test pitting involved the excavation of small pits by shovel in a 5 m grid. Each pit measured at least 30 cm in diameter and extended 5 cm into the sub-soil. All dirt from the test pits was screened through a 6mm mesh and all test pits were backfilled upon completion. All artifacts found during test pitting were collected and labeled according to their test pit location (recorded using a Garmin 62 hand held GPS unit) and operation number. In areas where positive test pits were found (those containing artifacts) the test pitting was intensified to 2.5 m around the positive test pit and a 1 m by 1 m test unit was excavated over the positive pit.

Photographs were taken of the field conditions, representative test pits, and of the test pit survey as it proceeded. Features located during the survey were also photographed with GPS coordinates recorded and measurements taken. The following Operations were subject to test pit survey: 1, 2, 3, 4, part of 13, as well as the tree lines between the fields.



2.3 Site Inspection

Site Inspection was completed on all areas which were deemed not to be testable, or which were determined to have been deeply disturbed. Areas which could not be tested included three small permanently wet areas located within Operations 5, 13 and 15 (Map 8, p. 68) (Images 1-2, pp.44) and one larger permanently wet area which appears to be used as a drainage pond. This pond encompassed all of Operation 23 (Map 8, p. 68) (Image 3, p.45). Operations 20, 21 and 22 were deeply disturbed having been stripped of all organic soils, down to the subsoil. These areas were visually inspected and photographed, but were not archaeologically assessed as there is no remaining archaeological potential (Map 8, p.68) (Images 4-6, pp.45-46).

2.4 Summary

The entire study area was initially determined to have archaeological potential during the Stage 1 assessment. During the Stage 2 assessment approximately 56 ha of the property was subject to pedestrian survey (41%), 25.5 ha was subject to shovel testing (19%), 3.3 ha were determined to be permanently wet (2.4%) and 51 ha was determined to have been disturbed (37%). Details of the methodology used can be seen in (Map 8, p.68).

All artifacts collected during the field work were returned to the lab where they were cleaned, sorted, inventoried and analysed. A complete artifact inventory is provided in the appendix. An artifact inventory including the GPS coordinates of all finds is also included in the supplemental documentation. All artifacts are currently stored at the Golder Associates office.

A photographic catalogue is provided in the appendix of all photos taken in the field and in the lab. A photo location map indicating the location and direction of photos used in this report is included in this report (Map 9, 69).

The following documents were created during the field work and currently stored in Golder's Ottawa Office:

- 228 field photographs; and,
- 21 pages of field notes and sketches.



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3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

A total of 530 artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The majority of the assessed area was ploughed and subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. The soils were typically dark brown silty loam with occasional gravel and angular cobbles.

Table 2: Artifact Totals by Operation

Operation	# of Artifacts
1	19
6	2
7	3
8	140
9	3
10	1
Op 10 northern treeline	3
13	212
14	21
15	3
16	120
18	3

3.1 Operation 1

Area:	1.86 ha
Date investigated:	14 July 2014
Weather conditions:	22 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method:	Shovel test method
Number of Artifacts:	19
Number of Find Locations:	1

Operation 1 was located near the center of the subject property (Map 2, p.62). To the north of Operation 1 was Operation 20, to the south was Operation 9, to the west was Operation 10 and to the east was Operation 8. Operation 1 was heavily vegetated and treed (Image 7, p.47). This operation was subject to shovel testing at 5m intervals.

Topsoil within Operation 1 was a brown loamy sand with some small rocks. Below this was a light yellow brown sand subsoil which also contained small rocks (Image 8, p.47). No culturally significant features or artifacts were found within Operation 1. The only artifacts recovered were from a single test pit (FL 1). These included the majority of a Vitrified White Earthenware (VWE) saucer, broken into seven sherds, a VWE plate, broken into eight sherds, and four sherds of clear, colourless glass, identifiable only as holloware. The saucer was decorated in a green transfer printed pattern, and had a partial maker's mark on the base "...GODA/PATTERN/..E IN ENGLAND" (Image 9, p.48). The presence of the word England on the maker's mark provides a date for the ceramic of post 1891 (Godden 1988, p.11). The plate was undecorated and had a partial maker's mark on the base "...STONE CHI[na]/JAPAN". As Japan was used in the maker's mark, the plate dates to after 1921 (Nilsson, n.d.). Clear colorless glass became commonly used after c.1875 (Fike 1987, p.13).



No additional artifacts were found in the intensified test pits excavated around and over the positive pit.

It is recommended that no additional archaeological work is required in Operation 1 based on the limited number of artifacts and the date range for the finds as being within the early twentieth century.

3.2 Operation 2

Area:	3.0 ha
Date investigated:	15 July 2014 / 16 July 2014
Weather conditions:	19 Celsius, overcast in early morning, rain later morning/ 16 Celsius, sunny
Survey Method:	Shovel Test Method
Number of Artifacts:	0

Operation 2 was located near the center of the subject property. It consisted of a small square area in the north and a larger rectangular area in the south (Map 2, p.62). This area was bound in the north by Operations 20 and 21, to the south by Operation 11, to the west by Operation 12 and to the east by Operation 10. Both the north and south areas appeared homogeneous in the vegetation from the available aerial photographs and were therefore grouped as a single operation prior to field work commencing. Both the small and large area of Operation 2 were in fact similar with regards to vegetation; however there was a stone field fence which separated the two sections which was discovered during field work (Image 10, p.48). This operation was subject to shovel test pitting over the course of two days in July. The first day was cut short due to inclement weather. Shovel testing began in the north section and was completed in east-west 5 m transects. The larger southern area was completed in north-south transects.

A stone field fence line was present along the eastern boundary between Operation 2 and Operation 10 (Image 11, p.49). No artifacts were found within Operation 2. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work is required in Operation 2 based on the lack of artifacts.

3.3 Operation 3

Area:	4.62 ha
Date investigated:	25 July 2014 / 28 July 2014
Weather conditions:	17 Celsius, sunny /17 degrees, overcast
Survey Method:	Shovel Test Method
Number of Artifacts:	0

Operation 3 was located in the north portion of the study area. It was a section of uncut trees within a larger area of stripped land. It was bordered in the north by the study area boundary and it is surrounded on all other sides by Operation 21 (Map 2, p.62). Operation 3 was subject to shovel test pitting at 5 m intervals. The shovel testing began on the northeast corner and was completed in north-south oriented transects (Image 12, p.49). The operation contained many felled trees throughout with several of them cut into small segments; however there were no areas of significant clearing.



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The soils within Operation 3 were similar to those found in Operations 1 and 2 with a brown sandy loam topsoil over a yellow brown sand subsoil (Image 13, p.50). The subsoil depth ranged from 8 to 18 cm. A stone field fence with an east-west alignment was present at the southern boundary of the operation. In the northwest corner of the operation an area consisting of large rocks and concrete was present suggesting material was dumped in this location of the property. This was located near a trail which followed the west boundary of the operation (Image 14, p.50).

No artifacts or culturally significant features were found within Operation 3. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work is required in Operation 3 based on the lack of artifacts.

3.4 Operation 4

Area:	10.17 ha
Date investigated:	31 July 2014 / 6 August 2014 / 7 August 2014 / 11 August 2014 / 12 August 2014
Weather conditions:	16 Celsius, overcast, rain in afternoon / 14 degrees, sunny / 14 degrees, sunny / 17 Celsius, sunny / 16 degrees, overcast high chance of rain
Survey Method:	Shovel test method
Number of Artifacts:	0

Operation 4 was located along the west boundary of the study area, near the southwest corner. It was bordered in the west by Cedarview Road, to the north by Operation 21, to the west by Operation 12 and to the south by Operations 19 and 23 (Map 2, p.62). Operation 4 was a treed area and was subject to shovel testing at 5m intervals beginning in the northeast corner and continuing in north-south oriented transects. Shovel testing was completed over five days. A stone field fence was present along the northern boundary of Operation 4. Along the southern limit of this operation was a large mound of earth which separated Operation 4 from Operation 23, a man-made drainage pond (Image 15, p.51). A field stone fence was discovered within Operation 4 oriented diagonally along a northeast-southwest alignment (Image 16, p.51). This fence may have aligned with the former road which ran through this operation.

Within Operation 4 many dead trees were present, although not as many as that found within Operation 3. The southeast corner of this operation contains a modern garbage dump (un-authorized) which appeared to only contain recent garbage and nothing of archaeological significance. The soils within Operation 4 were similar to Operation 3; however the topsoil was slightly more organic with a little less sand and the subsoil was a yellow to light grey brown. Subsoil was reached at depths varying between 10 and 20cm.

No artifacts or culturally significant features were found within Operation 4. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work is required in Operation 4 based on the lack of artifacts.



3.5 Operation 5

Area:	3.26 ha
Date investigated:	4 September, 2014
Weather conditions:	25 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method:	Pedestrian Survey
Number of Artifacts:	0

Operation 5 was located in the northwest corner of the study area. It was bordered to the east by Greenbank Road, to the north by the study area boundary and Lot 7, to the west by Operation 6 and to the south by Operation 13 (Map 2, p. 62). Operation was an open, ploughed field and was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals oriented in a north-south direction over the course of one day.

Within Operation 5 were two wet areas which appeared to be permanently wet based on the growth of cattails and other wet aquatic vegetation (Image 1, p.44). No artifacts were found within Operation 5. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work is required in Operation 5 based on the lack of artifacts.

3.6 Operation 6

Area:	3.60 ha
Date investigated:	4 September, 2014
Weather conditions:	25 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method:	Pedestrian Survey
Number of Artifacts:	2
Number of Find Locations:	1

Operation 6 was located near the northwest corner of the study area, within Lot 6. It was bordered to the north by Lot 7 and the study area boundary, to the west by Operation 7, to the east by Operation 5 and to the south by Operation 13 (Map 2, p. 62). Operation 6 was an open ploughed field which was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals

A total of two artifacts were found within Operation 6 in one find spot (FL 3). Artifacts included a sherd of plain VWE hollowware and a sherd of wine bottle glass. Intensification of the field walking surrounding the find spot failed to identify any additional artifacts or features. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work is required in Operation 6 based on the paucity of artifacts.



3.7 Operation 7

Area:	3.06 ha
Date investigated:	15 September, 2014
Weather conditions:	17 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method:	Pedestrian Survey
Number of Artifacts:	3
Number of Find Locations:	2

Operation 7 was located in the east half of the study area. It was bordered to the west by Operation 8 to the east by Operation 6 to the south by Operation 13 and to the north by the study area boundary and the Lot line (Map 2, p. 62). Operation 7 was an open field and was subject to pedestrian survey in 5 m intervals.

A total of 3 artifacts were found within Operation 7 in two find spots. Find Location 4 consisted of one sherd of plain VWE holloware and one sherd of window pane glass. Find Location 5, located in the northern portion of the Operation, comprised a single sherd of white glass.

Intensification of the field walking surrounding both find spots failed to identify any additional artifacts or features. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work is required in Operation 7 based on the paucity of artifacts.

3.8 Operation 8

Area:	2.90 ha
Date investigated:	15 September, 2014
Weather conditions:	17 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method:	Pedestrian Survey
Number of Artifacts:	140
Number of Find Locations:	5

Operation 8 was located in the east half of the study area. It was bordered to the west by Operations 1 and 9, to the east by Operation 7, to the south by Operation 13 and in the north by the study area boundary and lot line (Map 2, p. 62). Operation 8 was an open field which was ploughed (Image 17, p.52) and subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

A total of 140 artifacts were found within Operation 8 in five find spots shown within the supplemental documentation. The artifact find locations were within 25 m of one another. Of the five artifact find locations two of them consisted of single artifacts (FL 6 and 9), one contained 10 artifacts (FL 7), one contained two artifacts (FL 8) and another was a cluster of closely situated artifacts totalling 128 (FL 10).

The single artifact find locations contained a sherd of industrial slipped RWE holloware (FL 6) and a sherd of plain RWE (FL 9). The find spot containing 10 artifacts (FL 7) within a six meter diameter included three sherds of glass and seven sherds of ceramic. The glass included two sherds of window pane and a sherd of clear/colourless



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holloware. The seven sherds of ceramic were RWE and included blue sponged of indeterminate shape, indeterminate black decoration on holloware and plain indeterminate shapes. Blue sponged was popular between 1820 and 1930 (DAACS 2006).

The find spot containing 2 artifacts (FL 8) within 4 meters diameter were both sherds of VWE, with one edge decorated plate and the other plain flatware. Edge decoration was popular in the early 19th century and became rare around 1860; it was however produced until the 1890's (Miller 1991, p.6). VWE was first produced in 1842 (Miller 2000, p.13). This fragment of VWE was therefore likely produced between 1842 and the 1890's.

The artifact cluster comprising Find Location 10 measured 55 m E-W and 51 m N-S and contained 126 artifacts (Image 18, p.52). These artifacts have been sorted by function in Table 3 (p. 18).

Table 3: Artifacts by Function from Find Location 10

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	49
Indeterminate	70
Personal/societal	2
Structural	5
Total	126

The majority of artifacts were of indeterminate function. Indeterminate artifacts included a sherd of coarse red earthenware holloware and a fragment of iron. The 68 other indeterminate function artifacts were glass. This included sherds from three bottles (two were machine made), a jar and eight possible holloware vessels, two of which were also machine made (Image 19, p.53). The food/beverage glass sherds included wine and soda bottle. Three soda bottle sherds were identified as machine made. The earliest patent for machine made glass was 1881, dating many of the above glass fragments to after that year (Jones & Sullivan 1989, p.38). In addition to this two glass fragments had marks on them, one with a Consumers Glass mark and the other with a Dominion Glass marking. The Consumers Glass Company mark was first used in 1920 while the Dominion Glass mark was used beginning in 1928 (Miller & Jorgenson 1986, p.3).

Personal/societal artifacts included two embossed copper alloy clothing buttons (Image 20, p.53). One button had a floral design, with its back stamped "EXTRA STANDARD". The other button had the head of an eagle, with its back stamped "SPORTING NEW DESIGNS". Structural artifacts included glass window pane and a red brick sample.



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A total of 40 ceramic fragments were found in a number of ware types. The ware types, decorations, quantities and production dates (where available) are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Ceramic Ware Types from Find Location 10

Ceramic Ware Type	Decoration	Number of Artifacts	Production Ranges (where available)	Reference
Coarse red earthenware	Plain	1	N/A	
	Lead glazed	4	N/A	
	Plain: brick fragment	1	N/A	
Fine red earthenware	Lead glazed	1	N/A	
	Jackfield glazed	1	N/A	
Hard paste porcelain	Moulded	1	N/A	
	Moulded with gold rim line	1	N/A	
	Pierced with gold rim line	1	N/A	
	Blue transfer print	1	1780+	(Coysh 1974, p.10)
Refined white earthenware	Plain	19	1805-present	(Miller 2000, p.13)
	Blue edge decorated	4	1795-1890	(Miller 1987)
	Transfer printed: blue	1	1820+	(Miller 1987)
	Transfer printed: brown/moulded	1	1829+	(Miller 1987)
	Sponged	1	1820-1930	(DAACS 2006)
	Hand painted, late palette	2	c.1830-1920	(Miller 1991, p.8)
	Hand painted enamel	1	1805+	(Miller 2000, p.13)
Vitrified white earthenware	Plain	3	1842 - present	(Miller 2000, p.13)

The four sherds of coarse red earthenware (CRE) were all likely from food preparation vessels. The two fine red earthenware sherds were likely from serving vessels. Four porcelain vessel sherds were noted including a transfer printed indeterminate vessel, a moulded saucer, a gold rimmed saucer and a gold rimmed and pierced holloware vessel. The majority of the ceramic material found was RWE, vessel sherds included; edge decorated plate, hand painted saucer, hand painted teabowl/cup, sponged holloware, transfer printed plate and, moulded and transfer printed holloware. Three sherds of plain VWE holloware were also collected.

Edge decoration was popular in the early 19th century and became rare around 1860; it was however produced until the 1890's (Miller 1991, p.6). Hand-painted decorations were popular between the 1830's and 1920's (Miller 1991, p.8). Sponged decoration was introduced to North America in the 1840's and was produced into the 1940's (Time Life Books 1989, p.76). Plain RWE doesn't provide a defined date range as it was produced throughout the 19th century and is still available today.

The majority of the diagnostic decoration types appear to have dated to the mid to late 19th century, a total of nine fragments of decorated ceramic were considered to be diagnostic. The glass fragments contained several machine made pieces which dated to after 1881 and two fragments dating after 1920. This suggests a continued use of this area from the late 19th into the early 20th century, or it may indicate that many of the decorated ceramic tablewares were used past their period of popularity or manufacture.



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The presence of over 20 pieces of RWE may date a portion of the period of use of this cluster to before 1900. The presence of the bottle fragments which post-date 1920 and 1928 indicate that the area was also used into the 20th century. The MTCS *Standards and Guidelines* states that post-contact archaeological sites containing at least 20 artifacts that date to a period of use to before 1900 meet the criteria requiring a Stage 3 archaeological assessment (2011, pp.40-41). Therefore, the large artifact cluster within Operation 8 should be further assessed during a Stage 3 archaeological investigation. This area, which has been registered with the MTCS as BhFw-111, should be subject to the hand excavation of 1 m by 1 m units in a 5m grid pattern to determine archaeological significance of the historic occupation identified in this area based on the artifact cluster investigated during this Stage 2 assessment.

3.9 Operation 9

Area:	1.53 ha
Date investigated:	15 September, 2014
Weather conditions:	17 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method:	Pedestrian Survey
Number of Artifacts:	3
Number of Find Locations:	2

Operation 9 was located in the eastern half of the study area. It was bordered to the south by Operation 14, to the north by Operation 1, the west by Operation 10 and to the east by Operation 8 (Map 2, p. 62). Operation 9 consisted of an open ploughed field which was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

A total of 3 artifacts were found within Operation 9 in two find spots. Artifacts included a plain sherd of VWE (FL 12) and two sherds of white glass holloware (FL 11) found within a three meter radius. Intensification of the field walking surrounding the find spots failed to identify any additional artifacts or features. None of these artifacts were diagnostic. Based on the paucity of artifacts Operation 9 is not recommended for additional archaeological investigation.

3.10 Operation 10

Area:	4.35 ha
Date investigated:	16 September, 2014
Weather conditions:	17 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method:	Pedestrian Survey
Number of Artifacts:	1
Number of Find Locations:	1

Operation 10 was located near the center of the study area. It was bordered to the south by Operations 17 and 18, to the west by Operations 2 and 11, to the east by Operations 1 and 9 and to the north by Operation 20 (Map 2, p.62). Operation 10 consisted of an open ploughed field which was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.



A single sherd of manganese glass holloware was found in Operation 10 (FL 13). Intensification of the field walking surrounding the find spot failed to identify any additional artifacts or features. Manganese glass was first developed c.1880 (Miller 2000, p.8) and was used into the 1920's (Lockhart 2006, p.54). It is recommended that no additional archaeological work is required in Operation 10 based on the paucity of artifacts.

3.11 Operation 11

Area: 2.02 ha
Date investigated: 16 September, 2014
Weather conditions: 17 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method: Pedestrian Survey
Number of Artifacts: 0

Operation 11 was located near the center of the study area. It was bordered to the north by Operation 2, to the south by Operation 18, to the west by Operation 12 and to the east by Operation 10 (Map 2, p. 62). Operation 11 consisted of an open ploughed field which was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. No artifacts were found within this operation and no further work is recommended for Operation 11.

3.12 Operation 12

Area: 7.80 ha
Date investigated: 16 September, 2014
Weather conditions: 17 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method: Pedestrian Survey
Number of Artifacts: 0

Operation 12 was located in the west half of the study area. It was bordered to the north by Operation 21, to the south by Operations 18 and 19, to the west by Operation 4 and to the east by Operations 2 and 11 (Map 2, p. 62). Operation 12 was an open ploughed field and was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. No artifacts or features were found within Operation 12. Based on the absence of artifacts it is recommended that no additional archaeological investigations take place within Operation 12.

3.13 Operation 13

Area: 6.20 ha
Date investigated: 4 September, 2014 / 16 September, 2014
Weather conditions: 25 Celsius, Sunny / 17 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method: Pedestrian Survey / shovel testing in an unploughed area near foundations
Number of Artifacts: 212
Number of Find Locations: 13



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Operation 13 was located in the eastern half of the study area. It was bounded to the north by Operations 5 to 8 and in the south by Operations 15 and 16. To the east was Greenbank Road and to the west was Operation 14. Operation 13 consisted of a long rectangular field oriented in an east-west direction. This area was subject to field walking in 5 m intervals within the open ploughed areas as well as some shovel testing in 5 m intervals in all unploughed areas. Unploughed areas included those which could not be ploughed due to the presence of foundations as well as a permanently wet area (Map 8, p 68), which extended from Operation 15 in the south into Operation 13 (Image 2, p.44).

Two foundations were identified within Operation 13, one concrete (Image 21, p.54) and one stone (Image 22, p.54). These were located in the southwest corner of Operation 13, north of the existing house situated along Barnsdale Road (Map S1). The concrete foundation was approximately 4.2 m south of the stone foundation. The stone foundation measured 22.2 m in a north-south orientation and 7 m in an east-west direction. Within the foundation an interior wall was still present, approximately 6.4 m from the southern exterior wall. The concrete foundation measured 7.7 m north-south and 5.18 m east to west.

A total of 212 artifacts were found throughout Operation 13 within 13 find locations (Map S1). These locations can be seen in the supplemental documentation, Map S1. Five of the artifact find spots were in the vicinity of the two foundations. In this area 179 artifacts were found. The other 33 artifacts were from near the center of the operation, often in small (1 to 3) quantities with the exception of a cluster containing 19 artifacts (FL 20).

Artifacts found near the center of the operation (individually or in small 2 to 3 artifact clusters) included window pane glass (1), plain VWE (1), plain RWE (6, from different areas), moulded RWE (1) mammal bone (1), clay smoking pipe stem (1), red brick (1) and a wine bottle sherd (1). None of the ceramics had any decoration beyond a single moulded fragment of RWE.

The cluster of 19 artifacts (FL 20), which measured 39 m N-S and 23 m E-W, contained seven fragments of mammal bone, three window pane sherds and a manganese glass sherd, and eight fragments of ceramic. Ceramic fragments were red brick, moulded ironstone cup, Rockingham glazed yellowware holloware and plain VWE flatware and saucer.

Rockingham glazed yellowware was commonly produced in Canada until 1929, its time of peak production was in the 1890s. This type of decoration was also imported from the USA and England in the earlier 19th century (Burke 1991, p.35). Ironstone was produced between 1842 and 1930 (Miller 2000, p.10). RWE was first produced in 1805, it was popular until the introduction of VWE; however its production continued after VWE became available (Miller 2000, p.13). VWE was patented in 1842 and was produced into the 20th century (Miller 2000, p.13). Manganese glass was first produced c.1880 and continued to be produced until around the 1920s (Lockhart 2006, p.54). All of the artifacts found within the center of Operation 13 have long periods of production which span from the 19th into the 20th century. As no decorated ceramics were found more precise date ranges are difficult to determine, this area of Operation 13 is therefore not recommended for any further archaeological investigation as it does not meet the criteria set out in the *MTCS Standards and Guidelines* for Stage 3 assessment.

Artifacts found within the stone foundation (FL 26), which measured 22.2 m in a north-south orientation and 7 m in an east-west direction, included a concrete sample, a sherd of glass holloware, a wire spike, two machine cut nails, a wire nail and a piece of melted lead. To the west of the stone foundation two additional artifacts were recovered including a plain sherd of RWE and a fragment of bone.



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A total of 53 artifacts were recovered from the concrete foundation (FL 25), which measured 7.7 m north to south and 5.18 m east to west. The artifact count by material is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Within the Concrete Foundation by Function

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	24
Indeterminate	10
Personal/societal	10
Structural	6
Tools/equipment	3

Food/beverage artifacts included sherds from four types of bottle; beer, square, stubby and wine. The squared bottle was embossed “ROWAT & CO/GLASGOW/REG No/13/2762” and likely held pickles. The wine bottle and stubby bottle were machine made, post-dating 1881 (Jones & Sullivan 1989, p.38). A machine made cylindrical jar marked “IMPERIAL CROWN” was also found. Other items included a tea spoon and two heart shaped copper alloy objects, that may have been candy moulds (Image 23, p.55).

Indeterminate function artifacts included sherds from two glass bottles and a jar. One of the bottles and the jar were machine made. An iron buckle and an unidentifiable copper alloy artifact were also noted.

The personal/societal artifacts were all health/hygiene vessels; four bottles and two jars. All six vessels were machine made, one of them in the Owens method. One jar was recognized as Vaseline, the other Pond’s face cream (Image 24, p.55).

Structural artifacts included window pane glass and both machine cut and wire nails. Tools/equipment artifacts included a cow bell, a large horseshoe (for a work horse) (Image 25, p.56) and a bolt that had been manipulated into a chisel.

Machine made bottles were first produced in 1881 (Jones & Sullivan 1989, p.38), they did not fully replace moulded bottles until into the 20th century. The Owen’s method of making bottles and jars was first patented in 1903 (Lockhart, Schultz, Serr and Lindsay 2010, p.50) and by 1917 half of the bottles made in the USA were made with an Owens machine. Owens bottles continued to be commonly produced into the 1940s (Miller 2000, p.8). It is likely that this foundation was used as an area to dump broken bottles and other garbage. Based on the diagnostic artifacts found within the foundation a likely date range for the structure was the early 20th century.

The aerial photographs (Map 7, p.67) of the study area show several buildings in the location of the two foundations. These structures were still present in both the 1945 and 1979 photos.



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To the immediate south of the concrete foundation was another artifact cluster (FL 22) within an area encompassing 34 m N-S and 20 m E-W containing 32 artifacts. The artifacts are shown by function in Table 6.

Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Find Location 22 (south of the Concrete Foundation) by Function

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	11
Indeterminate	16
Structural	5

Food/beverage artifacts included three sherds of glass and eight sherds of ceramic. The sherds of glass were wine bottle. Ceramic sherds included: wheat pattern Ironstone saucer; sponged RWE of indeterminate shape (Image 26, p.56); plain RWE of indeterminate shape; and plain VWE flatware.

The indeterminate function artifacts were mostly glass vessels, as well as two sherds of bone and a fragment of plastic. Two of the glass vessel sherds were manganese. Structural artifacts included window pane glass and a sample of red brick.

Wheat pattern Ironstone was first patented in 1848 (Sussman 1985, p.7) and was produced for a long period of time. Sponge decoration had a long period of production beginning sometime in the 1830s and being produced in abundance until the 1940's (Time Life Books 1989, p.76). As mentioned previously manganese glass was first produced circa 1880 and continued to be produced until around the 1920s (Lockhart 2006, p.54). Based on the presence of the manganese glass and proximity to the foundation, it is likely that the artifacts found within this cluster are contemporaneous with those found within the concrete foundation, being sometime in the early 20th century.

The largest artifact cluster was located approximately 30 m west of the concrete foundation (FL 23). This cluster contained 85 artifacts which have been sorted by function in Table 7.

Table 7: Artifacts Found at Find Location 23 by Function

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	17
Indeterminate	4
Structural	64

Artifacts in the food/beverage function category included fauna, glass and ceramic. The fauna was one butchered bone. The glass was two sherd of bottle, both of them machine made, one was lime green in colour. Ceramic tableware included VWE, RWE, yellowware and ironstone. The Ironstone fragment was from a moulded cup/mug VWE included moulded saucer. The yellowware was industrial slipped and fragments of RWE sherds included edge decorated plate (Image 26, p.56), sponged teabowl/cup, plain cup/mug and plain flatware.

Indeterminate function artifacts included two glass holloware vessels, a rod and a piece of wire. Structural artifacts included a red brick sample and 63 sherds of window pane glass.

The machine made bottle fragments date to after 1881 (Jones & Sullivan 1989, p.38). Lime green bottle glass was produced almost exclusively in the 20th century (Lindsay n.d.). Industrial slip was a decoration which was common in the second half of the 19th century and was produced into the 20th century (Miller 1991, p.6). The oldest diagnostic ceramic fragment located within this artifact cluster was the edge decorated plate which was produced in the early 19th century up to the 1890's with declining popularity after the 1860s (Miller 1991, p.6).



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The majority of the artifacts within this cluster were window pane fragments. Of the remaining artifacts fewer than 20 were diagnostic and the majority of those that were suggested either a late 19th early 20th century date with the exception of the blue edged plate. As fewer than 20 artifacts could be dated to before 1900 (none of the indeterminate or structural artifacts were diagnostic, several food/beverage artifacts were non-diagnostic or dated to after 1900) this area does not meet the criteria for additional Stage 3 assessment.

Overall none of the artifact clusters or features found within Operation 13 meet the criteria for additional Stage 3 archaeological assessment as outlined in the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines*. The area of the center of Operation 13 generally dated to the turn of the century or were non-diagnostic. The artifacts within the foundations were mostly non-diagnostic or machine made bottles, several of which dated exclusively to after 1900. The largest cluster of artifacts to the west consisted of mostly window pane glass and the cluster south of the foundations contained only a few diagnostic ceramics which may have been used prior to 1900.

Based on the aerial photographs these artifacts may have been related to the structures seen in 1945 and 1979. The earlier date of many of the artifacts suggests that these structures were present in the early 20th century and until at least 1979.

3.14 Operation 14

Area:	1.20 ha
Date investigated:	15 September, 2014
Weather conditions:	17 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method:	Pedestrian Survey
Number of Artifacts:	21
Number of Find Locations:	4

Operation 14 was a small ploughed field located in the east-central section of the study area (Map 2, p. 62). This operation was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. A total of 21 artifacts were found within Operation 14 in four find locations.

Two of the find locations consisted of isolated artifacts including a sherd of window pane glass and a sherd of plain VWE (FL 27 and FL 28 respectively) that were determined not to be of cultural heritage value. The two additional find locations were artifact clusters which contained 5 and 14 artifacts.

The cluster containing 14 artifacts (FL 29) was located in the northeast corner of Operation 14, with all the artifacts located within an area measuring 20 m N-S and 24 m E-W. Within this cluster glass and ceramic artifacts were present. The five sherds of glass included fragments of; bottle, window pane and three holloware vessels. Ceramic sherds included; brown transfer printed RWE holloware, ribbed VWE cup/mug, and plain VWE flatware.

The artifact cluster containing 5 artifacts (FL 30) included two sherds of glass holloware; one white and one light purple (manganese) found within an area measuring 41 m E-W and 5 m N-S. Three sherds of ceramic were also recovered including Wheat pattern Ironstone plate, brown transfer printed RWE holloware and plain RWE holloware.



Wheat patterned Ironstone was first patented in 1848 (Sussman 1985, p.7) but was produced for a long period of time. Manganese glass was first developed c.1880 (Miller 2000, p.8) and was used into the 1920's (Lockhart 2006, p.54). Transfer printed RWE was produced beginning in 1829 and was popular until the 1850's (Miller 1987), however it was available after this date as well. Of the diagnostic artifacts four artifacts may have been produced and used in the 19th century including the brown transfer printed RWE (2 fragments), the Wheat pattern ironstone and the manganese glass.

Intensification of field walking in the area of the artifact find spots did not result in locating any additional artifacts or features. Based on the paucity of pre-1900 artifacts no further archaeological investigations are recommended for Operation 14.

3.15 Operation 15

Area:	3.40 ha
Date investigated:	September 4 th , 2014
Weather conditions:	25 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method:	Pedestrian Survey
Number of Artifacts:	3
Number of Find Locations:	3

Operation 15 was located in the southeast corner of the study area. It was bordered to the west by a house and property which is excluded from the study area, to the north by Operation 13, to the south by Barnsdale Road and to the east by Greenbank Road and another small property which is excluded from the study area (Map 2, p. 62). Operation 15 consisted of open ploughed field which was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. A small area within Operation 15 (which expanded into Operation 13) (Map 2, p. 62) was permanently wet and could not be ploughed or shovel tested (Image 2, p.44).

A total of three artifacts were found within Operation 15 in three isolated find spots. Artifacts included a sherd of plain VWE holloware (FL 33), a sherd of decal/lithograph decorated VWE holloware (FL 31) and a sherd of wine bottle (FL 32). Decal/lithograph decoration began in 1890 (Miller 2000, p.13), dating the VWE to post 1890. Intensification of field walking in the area of the artifact find spots did not result in locating any additional artifacts or features

Based on the paucity of artifacts no further archaeological investigations are recommended for Operation 15.



3.16 Operation 16

Area:	1.58 ha
Date investigated:	16 September, 2014
Weather conditions:	17 Celsius, Sunny
Survey Method:	Field walking
Number of Artifacts:	120
Number of Find Locations:	1

Operation 16 was located in the east half of the study area. It was bordered in the north by Operation 13 and 14, to the west by Operation 17, the east by a property which is excluded from the study area and to the south by Barnsdale Road (Map 2, p. 62).

A total of 120 artifacts were found within Operation 16 in a single find spot which measured approximately 20 m E-W and 60 m N-S (FL 34). These artifacts have been sorted by function in Table 8.

Table 8: Artifacts by Function from Operation 16

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	66
Indeterminate	27
Personal/societal	2
Structural	25

Food/beverage glass sherds included ceramic fragments (62), wine bottle fragments (3) and a tableware tumbler fragment (1). Indeterminate function artifacts included sherds from four glass bottles, a jar and six other holloware vessels. Metal artifacts of an indeterminate function included fragments of rod and strapping, a bolt and two indeterminate objects.

Personal/societal artifacts included a grommet, likely from a shoe or boot, and a fragment of possible clay pigeon (shooting target). Structural artifacts included a sample of red brick, window pane glass, two fragments of probable electrical porcelain and a machine cut nail. Electrical porcelain was first available in 1844 (Kovel 2005, p.44); however in Ottawa, and especially rural areas outside of Ottawa, access to electricity was not available at this time, not likely until after the 1880s.



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A number of ceramic ware types were identified and are shown in Table 9:

Table 9: Ceramic Ware Types and Decorations from Operation 16

Material	Decoration	Number of Artifacts	Production Ranges (where available)	Reference
Coarse red earthenware	Lead glazed	1	N/A	
Coarse stoneware	Buff	1	N/A	
Ironstone	Plain	3	1842-1930	Miller 2000, p.10
	Moulded	8	1842-1930	Miller 2000, p.10
	Moulded: Wheat pattern	4	1848+	Sussman 1985, p.7
Hard paste porcelain	Plain	3	N/A	
	Decal/lithograph	1	1890+	Miller 2000, p.13
	Moulded	3	N/A	
Refined white earthenware	Flow transfer printed: blue	1	1845+	Miller 2000, p.13
	Transfer printed: brown	1	1829+	(Miller 1987)
	Transfer printed: aqua	2	1826+	(Miller 1987)
Vitrified white earthenware	Plain	25	1842 - present	Miller 2000, p.13
	Hand painted/moulded	2	1842-1920	Miller 1991, p.8
	Transfer printed: blue	1	1842+	Miller 2000, p.13
	Transfer printed: aqua	1	1842+	Miller 2000, p.13
	Moulded	1	1842+	Miller 2000, p.13
Yellowware	Moulded	3	1840 - present	FLMNH, n.d.
	Rockingham Glaze	1	1840 - 1930	Burke 1991, p.35

The majority of the sherds identified were from tableware vessels; the exceptions were the sherd of coarse red earthenware, likely a food preparation vessel and the sherd of coarse stoneware, likely a storage vessel. Ironstone sherds included: wheat pattern flatware; moulded hollowware; and plain hollowware. Porcelain sherds included: plain teacup; moulded saucer; and decal/lithograph decorated holloware (Image 27, p.57). RWE sherds included: transfer printed hollowware; plain flatware; and plate. VWE sherds included: plain flatware; moulded flatware; hand-painted hollowware; and transfer printed plate and saucer. Yellowware sherds included one sherd of Rockingham glazed holloware and three sherds of moulded holloware.

The number of ceramic fragments of each ware and decoration type are shown in Table 9 (p. 28). Even with the exclusion of the stoneware, earthenware, porcelain, yellowware and plain VWE, all of which can be purchased today, there are still over 20 artifacts which could date the period of use of this cluster to before 1900. Based on the presence of the decal decorated porcelain and electrical porcelain it is likely that this artifact cluster was deposited post 1890. Glass artifacts were of indeterminate manufacture and therefore could not provide a date range.

Historic maps show that a house was present in the approximate location of the house which still exists today immediately outside of the study area boundary along Barnsdale road (east of Operation 16). The artifacts recovered may have been related to an earlier house in this location. Based on the quantity of pre-1900 artifacts this area should undergo a Stage 3 archaeological assessment, as required by the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines* (2011, p.41).



3.17 Operation 17

Area:	2.97 ha
Date investigated:	25 November, 2014
Weather conditions:	2 Celsius, Overcast
Survey Method:	Field walking
Number of Artifacts:	0

Operation 17 was a ploughed field located in the center, south portion of the study area. It was bound to the west by Operation 18, to the east by Operations 14 and 16, to the north by Operations 9 and 10 and to the south by Barnsdale Road. This field was growing soy beans during the summer and had to be assessed in the late fall once the soy beans had been removed and the field was ploughed and weathered (Image 28, p.57). The operation was subject to field walking. The field had undulating topography and contained approximately 5% inclusions of small rocks and pebbles. No artifacts or features were found within this operation. No further work is recommended for Operation 17.

3.18 Operation 18

Area:	10.56 ha
Date investigated:	25 November, 2014
Weather conditions:	2 Celsius, Overcast
Survey Method:	Field walking
Number of Artifacts:	3
Number of Find Locations:	2

Operation 18 was located in the southern portion of the study area. It was bound by Operation 17 in the east, Operation 19 in the west, Operations 10, 11 and 12 in the north and by Barnsdale Road in the south. This field was growing soy beans during the summer and had to be assessed in the late fall once the soy beans had been removed and the field was ploughed and weathered. The operation was subject to field walking. The field had a slight elevation rise towards the east boundary. Three artifacts were found within this operation in two locations. The first (FL 35) was a fragment from a plain VWE saucer. This fragment had a partial makers mark on the bottom ‘..TONE CH..’. The second find location (FL 36) consisted of two artifacts found within a 5 m radius with both consisting of blue/brown industrial slip banded fragments of VWE holloware. Blue banded industrial slip decoration became common after the 1840’s and into the 20th century (Miller 1991, p.6).

No other artifacts or archaeological features were found within this operation. Based on the paucity of artifacts it is recommended that no additional archaeological work is required within Operation 18.



3.19 Operation 19

Area:	8.47 ha
Date investigated:	25 November, 2014
Weather conditions:	2 Celsius, Overcast
Survey Method:	Field walking
Number of Artifacts:	0

Operation 19 was located in the southwest of the study area. It was bound by Operation 18 to the east, Operation 23 to the west, Operations 4 and 12 to the north and Barnsdale Road to the south. This field was growing soy beans during the summer and had to be assessed in the late fall once the soy beans had been removed and the field was ploughed and weathered. The operation was subject to field walking. No artifacts or features were found within this operation. It is recommended that no further archaeological work is required in Operation 19.

3.20 Operation 20

Area:	21.64 ha
Survey Method:	Observation and photography only
Number of Artifacts:	0

Operation 20 was a large open area in the north section of the subject property. The operation was bound to the south by Operations 2, 10, 1 and 22, to the west by Operation 21 and to the east by the edge of the study area (the east end of the Phase 2 border and the west end of the phase 1 border). This area was not archaeologically assessed as it was determined to have been disturbed (Map 2, p. 62). The entire operation had previously been stripped of topsoil and all vegetation (Image 5, p.46 and Image 30, p.58). A clear drop in elevation was present along the southern boundary of the operation where Operations 1, 10 and 2 began (Image 4, p.45 and Image 29, p.58). The exposed soils were partially covered by weed growth during the archaeological assessment; however, it was clear that the loamy topsoil found throughout the study area had been removed and a light brown sand was present that resembled the subsoil in the other operations. The removal of topsoil and the previous disturbance of Operation 20 can also be observed in the aerial image dating to 2011 represented on Map 2 (p. 62).

Based on the level of disturbance it is recommended that no additional archaeological investigation are required in Operation 20.



3.21 Operation 21

Area:	28.29 ha
Survey Method:	Observation and photography only
Number of Artifacts:	0

Operation 21 was a large open area in the northwest corner of the subject property. This operation was bound in the south by Operations 4, 12 and 2, in the east by Operation 20, to the north by the edge of the study area and operation 3 and to the west by Cedarview Road. This area was not archaeologically assessed as it was determined to have been highly disturbed (Map 2, p. 62). The entire operation had previously been stripped of topsoil and all vegetation. A clear drop in elevation was present along the southern boundary of the operation where operations 4, 12 and 2 began (Image 6, p.46). The exposed soils were partially covered by weed growth during the archaeological assessment; however, it was clear that the loamy topsoil found throughout the study area had been removed and a light brown sand was present that resembled the subsoil in the other operations (Image 31, p.59). The removal of topsoil and the previous disturbance of Operation 20 can also be observed in the aerial image dating to 2011 represented on Map 2 (p. 62).

Based on the level of disturbance it is recommended that no additional archaeological investigations are required for Operation 21.

3.22 Operation 22

Area:	1.00 ha
Survey Method:	Observation and photography only
Number of Artifacts:	0

Operation 22 was located at the southeast corner of Operation 20. Operation 22 was originally distinguishable from Operation 20 in the aerial imagery (Map 2, p. 62) as a field which may have still been cultivated. As such this field was separated from Operation 20 and assigned its own operation number. However, upon inspection, during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment the field was no longer distinguishable and was no longer under cultivation. As with Operations 20 and 21 this area had been stripped of topsoil. No shovel testing took place here due to the high level of disturbance and no further archaeological work is recommended within Operation 22.



3.23 Operation 23

Area:	2.28 ha
Survey Method:	Observation and photography only
Number of Artifacts:	0

Operation 23 was located in the southwestern corner of the study area. This operation was bound to the west by Cedarview Road, to the north by Operation 4 to the east by Operation 19 and to the south by Barnsdale Road. This corner was a manmade pond, likely used to keep excess water from flooding the fields (Image 3, p.45). The north and east sides of the operation were surrounded by a berm which likely helped keep the water in Operation 23 (Image 15, p.51). This area is permanently wet and cannot be archaeologically assessed.

3.24 Tree Lines/Stone Fences between Fields

Date investigated:	17 July 2014
Weather conditions:	15 Celsius, overcast to sunny
Survey Method:	Shovel test pit
Number of Artifacts:	3
Number of Find Locations:	1

The boundary between many of the fields (Operations) consists of a line of trees, piled field stones and/or ditches. During the Stage 1 archaeological investigation an exploratory test pit was excavated at the base of a field stone fence. The test pit revealed that the stone fence continued approximately 30 cm below the surface and appeared to have been laid directly on the topsoil. The fence consisted of large undressed cobbles and had no precise coursing which suggests a simple construction of stones collected from the agricultural fields.

The lines between the operations varied in width. Those that were lined with trees and were not disturbed by the excavation of a ditch were shovel tested (Map 8, p.68). Three artifacts were found in a single test pit in the tree line running along the northern edge of Operation 10, between Operations 1 and 2 (FL 2). The artifacts were all fragments from a pipe stem. The pipe stem had "BANNERMAN" written along the side.

No other artifacts were found in any of the tree lines. No sites or features of archaeological interest were located and no additional work is recommended in these areas.



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The study area was recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the Stage 1 Golder Associates report (2012). This recommendation was based on the property containing several features indicating archaeological potential as outlined in the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines* (2011, pp.17-22). The Stage 2 field work was completed in the summer and fall of 2014. The majority of the northern portion of the property (Lot 7) was determined to be deeply disturbed with no archaeological potential remaining, with the exception of the wooded area (Operation 3). The southern portion of the property (Lot 6) contained a mix of cultivated agricultural fields, wooded areas and some permanently wet areas. The archaeological assessment of the property was conducted using three methods; visual inspection (of disturbed and wet areas), test pitting (of treed and unploughed areas) and pedestrian survey (of ploughed fields). Artifacts were recovered from several of the operations (Map S1); however, only two artifact deposits clearly met the criteria for a Stage 3 assessment according to the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines* (2011, pp.40-41) (Operation 16, FL 34 and Operation 8, FL 10).

Operation 16 contained a deposit of 120 artifacts in an area measuring 20 m by 60 m oriented in a north-south direction. No features were visible on the ground surface to suggest that a structure was present here. Over 20 of the artifacts had a production date that suggested a period of use before 1900. This fulfills standard 2.2.1 (c) of the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines* (2011, p.41), requiring a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

Based on the location of the artifacts, to the immediate west of an existing house and the location of the original McCullough family residence (seen in the Belden Map (Map 6, p.66), this archaeological site may be related to late 19th century occupation of this property by the McCullough family. This area may have been a midden deposit for household refuse. The deposit appears to have been used until after the 1890s based on the presence of decal decorated porcelain and presence of electrical porcelain. Other earlier ceramic decorations were also present suggesting that the families tablewares were either kept for a long period of time before discard, or that this area was used for refuse for a long duration.

Operation 8 contained a cluster of 126 artifacts within an area measuring approximately 60m by 60m (FL 10). Diagnostic artifacts included several decorated ceramic fragments which dated to the 19th century, several undecorated ceramic fragments which may have dated to the 20th century and two glass bottle fragments which postdated 1920. The Stage 3 archaeological investigation of this area should also be subject to the hand excavation of 1 m by 1 m units in a 5 m grid pattern to determine archaeological significance of the historic occupation identified in this area based on the artifact cluster investigated during this Stage 2 assessment.

The archaeological site in Operation 16 has been registered with the MTCS as the McCullough site under Borden number BhFw-104. The archaeological site in Operation 8 has been registered with the MTCS as the McCullough-2 site under Borden number BhFw-111. Both artifact deposits likely relate to the McCullough family as they owned the entire lot until 1937.

None of the other operations met the standards outlined by the MTCS for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.



5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), on behalf of Minto Communities Inc., conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the areas to be affected by the proposed residential development south of the community of Barrhaven on the eastern portion of Lot 7, Concession 3 and Lot 6 Concession 3 in Nepean Township.

The client has identified this portion of a larger property as Phase 2 based on the City of Ottawa's Urban Growth Area designation. The study area is bordered to the west by Cedarview Road and to the East by Greenbank Road. To the south is Barnsdale Road and to the north the study area is bordered by Lots 7 and 8.

The study area was divided into 23 segments (Operations); all of which were investigated. Operations 1, 2, 3, 4 and the tree lines between fields were surveyed through shovel testing while the remaining Operations were investigated through a pedestrian surface survey, or visual inspection (for disturbed or permanently wet areas).

There were a total of 530 artifacts during the course of the Stage 2 investigation. Many of these artifacts were collected from Operations 8, 13, 14 and 16, surrounding foundations related to a recently demolished barn in the general vicinity of the current and former dwellings located on the property. The artifacts collected from this location suggest a date range from the late nineteenth century through to the modern era. One intact deposit of artifacts related to the 19th century and possibly the earlier occupation of the property was identified in Operation 16 and a deposit which potentially dates to the late 19th early 20th century was also found in Operation 8. All other deposits contained a mixture of artifacts, and too few 19th century artifacts to warrant further archaeological investigation. Operation 16 contained over 20 artifacts indicating a date of use prior to 1900. The area of this artifact deposit is therefore recommended for further, Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Map 10, p. 70). Operation 8 contained several 19th century artifacts as well as those which date to the 20th century and is therefore also recommended for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Map 10, p. 70).

In discussion with the proponent Minto Communities Inc., both Stage 3 archaeological assessments recommended for registered sites BhFw-104 (Operation 16) and BhFw-111 (Operation 8) will be completed prior to development of this property as they cannot be avoided under the current development plan.

This investigation has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be carried out on the McCullough Site (BhFw-104). This investigation should include the hand excavation of 1 m by 1 m units as per the MTCS Standards outlined in section 3.2.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (2011, p.50) within the east portion of Operation 16 (Map 10, p. 70);
- 2) That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be undertaken for the McCullough-2 Site (BhFw-111) using 1 m by 1 m hand excavated units at 5 m spacing as per the MTCS Standards outlined in section 3.2.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (2011, p.50) within Operation 8;
- 3) That no further archaeological investigations are required in Operations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23; and,
- 4) Should development extend beyond the boundary of the specified study area, further archaeological investigations may be required.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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



7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Minto Communities Inc. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).



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9.0 IMAGES



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2



Image 1: Wet area within the northern section of Operation 5, facing west (1405770-131).



Image 2: Permanently wet area within Operations 13 and 15, facing west (1405770-141).



Image 3: Operation 23, a man-made drainage area, facing south (1405775-114).



Image 4: Operation 20 at the edge of the tree line to the south, showing the difference in grade between the stripped and treed areas, facing east (1405770-49).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2



Image 5: Boundary of Operations 2 and 20. Operation 20 (at left) was open stripped land. A slight rise in ground elevation can be seen heading towards Operation 2 (at right) indicating that Operation 20 was stripped at some point in time. Image take facing east (1405770-29).



Image 6. Boundary between Operation 2 and Operation 21 showing the rise in ground elevation heading towards Operation 2. This indicates that Operation 21 was stripped of topsoil at some point in time. Image taken facing east (1405775-28).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2

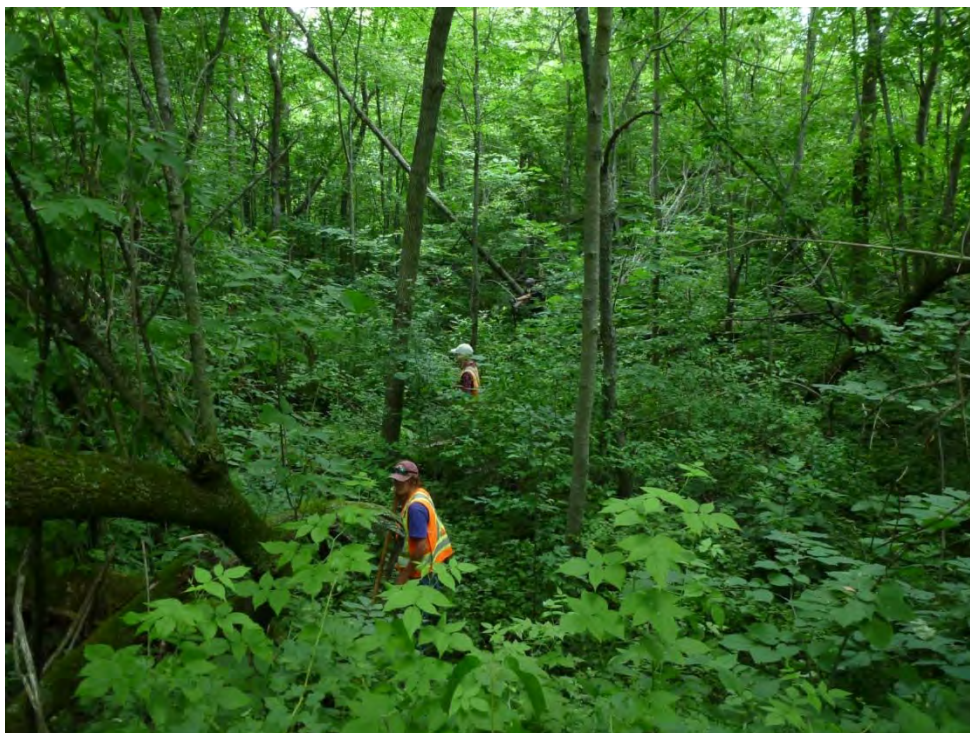


Image 7: Field crew shovel testing in Operation 1, facing north (1405770-10).



Image 8: Shovel test pit in Operation 1 showing the loamy sand topsoil over yellow/brown sand subsoil (1405775-12).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2



Image 9: Vitrified white earthenware saucer with green transfer print and “ENGLAND” on makers mark, from Operation 1 (1405770-229).



Image 10: Stone field fence dividing the north and south portions of Operation 2, facing southwest (1405775-22).



Image 11: Stone field fence dividing Operation 2 from Operation 10, facing north (1405775-27).



Image 12: Field crew shovel testing the northeast corner of Operation 3, facing east (1405775-64).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2



Image 13: Shovel test pit excavated near the center of Operation 3 (1405775-67).



Image 14: Trail along the western edge of Operation 3, facing northwest (1405775-69).



Image 15: Upper surface of the earth mound located along the southern boundary of Operation 4, facing east (1405770-101).



Image 16: Field stone fence running diagonally through Operation 4 in a northwest-southeast orientation, facing northwest (1405770-117).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2



Image 17: Overview of the field conditions as seen in Operation 8. Image taken facing north (1405770-185).



Image 18. From top right; RWE hand painted tea cup rim, blue transfer printed porcelain, pierced porcelain holloware, brown transfer printed and moulded holloware, from bottom right; blue edge decorated RWE, brown glazed coarse red earthenware holloware, Jackfield glazed fine red earthenware holloware, all from Find Location 10 in Operation 8 (1405775-232).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2



Image 19: From right soda bottle with crown finish, Soda bottle with lug finish, threaded finish, Square amber glass bottle with “MADE IN CANADA” on base, all from Find Location 10, Operation 8 (1405775-235).



Image 20. Domed buttons, floral and eagle decorations from Operation 8 (1405770-231).



Image 21: Concrete foundation located within Operation 13, facing southeast (1405770-176).



Image 22: Stone foundation within Operation 13, facing southeast (1405770-178).



**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2**



Image 23: Teaspoon, iron buckle, possible candy mould and cowbell from Find Location 25 in Operation 13 (1405775-243).



Image 24: Cylindrical machine made Owens bottle, Ponds oval jar, indeterminate bottle 1 part finish, cobalt blue cylindrical bottle with threaded finish, from Find Location 25, Operation 13 (1405775-247).



Image 25: Horseshoe, cut nail and wire nail from Find Location 25 in Operation 13 (1405775-244).



Image 26: From right RWE blue edge decorated plate, yelloware bowl with industrial slip, RWE teacup with blue sponge decoration, from Find Location 23, Operation 13 (1405775-237).



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2



Image 27: Coarse buff stoneware hollowware lid fragment, blue flow transfer printed RWE cylindrical hollowware, decal decorated porcelain hollowware, hand painted and moulded VWE hollowware, from Find Location 34, operation 16 (1405775-238).



Image 28. Operation 17 field conditions, taken from the northwest corner facing south (1405770-221).



Image 29: Additional evidence of disturbed environment from topsoil stripping within Operation 20 facing west (1405770-50).



Image 30: Additional evidence of disturbed environment from topsoil stripping within Operation 20 facing east (1405770-220).



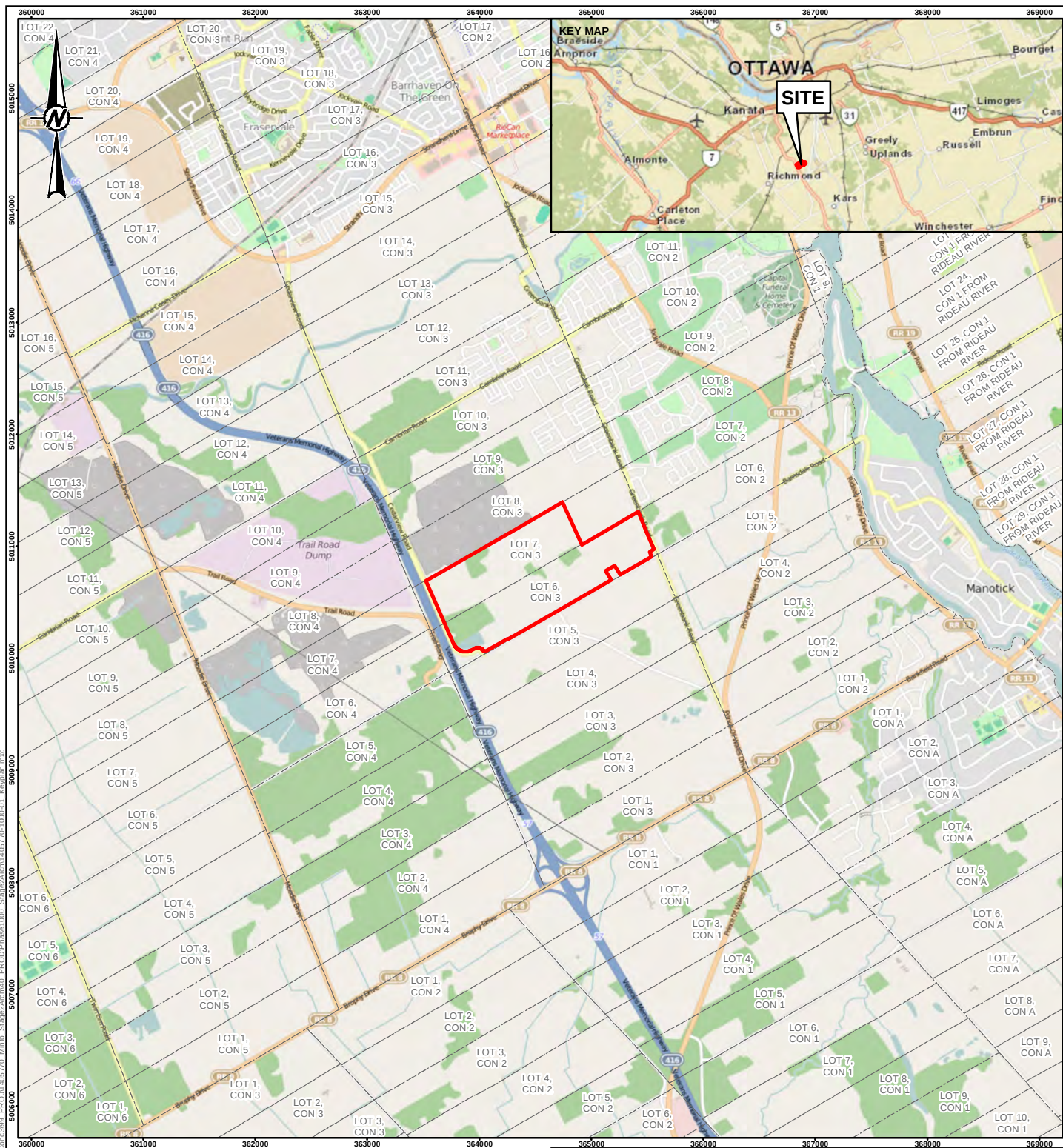
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2



Image 31: Additional evidence of disturbed environment from topsoil stripping within Operation 21 facing west (1405770-73).

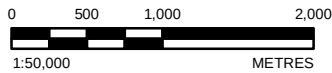


10.0 MAPS



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1405770.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.
2. © OPENSTREETMAP (AND) CONTRIBUTORS, CC-BY-SA, SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY.
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE 2, LOTS 6 & PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 3 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2015-07-14

DESIGNED ----

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED BL

APPROVED HJD

PROJECT NO.
1405770

PHASE
1000

REV.
0

MAP
1



LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- OPERATION LOCATION
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- ROAD
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT
- WATER AREA
- WETLAND

0 80 160 320
1:8,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1405770.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.
2. GOOGLE EARTH PRO, 2014, IMAGE DATED 2013-09-24.
3. SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

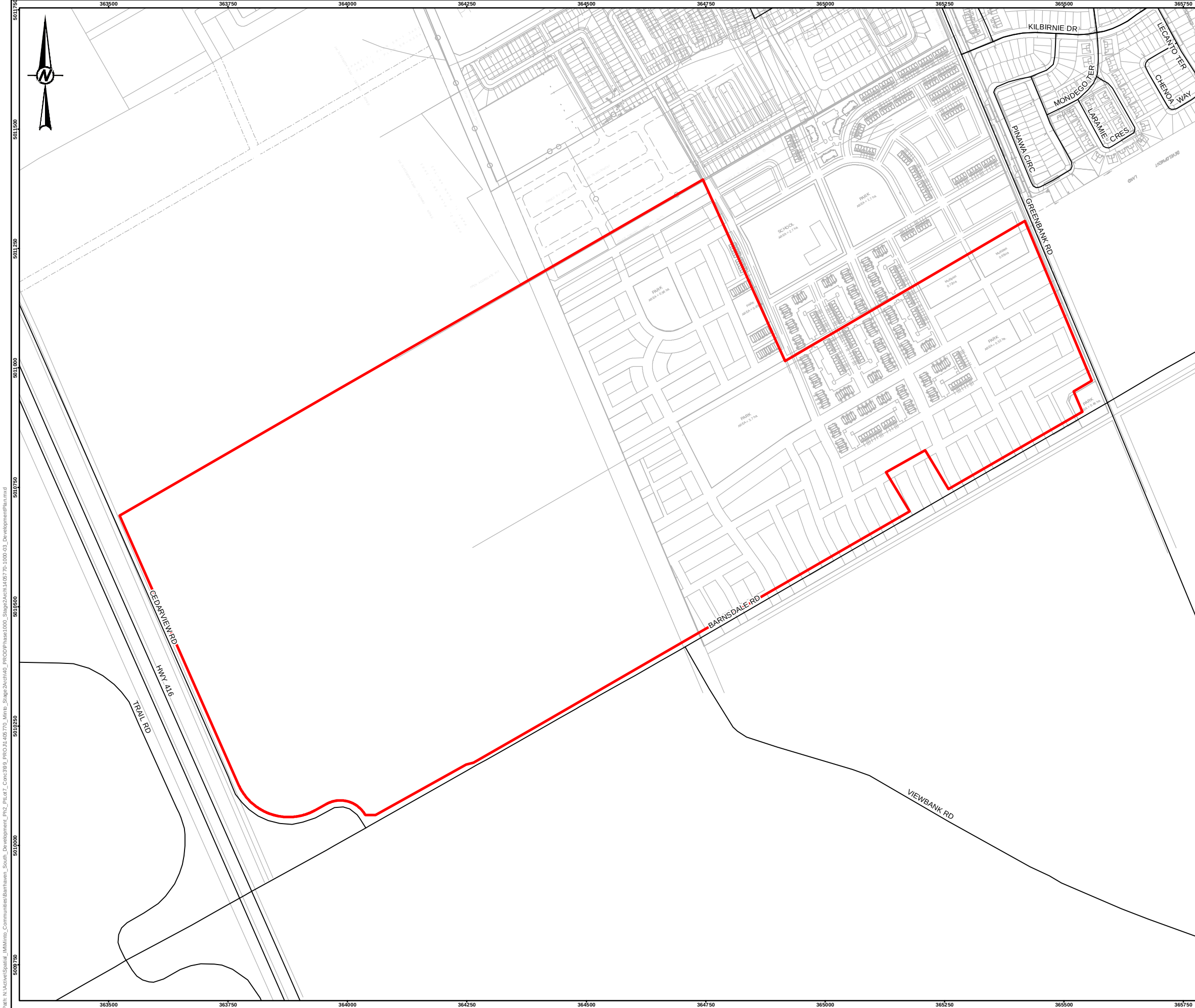
CLIENT
MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE 2, LOTS 6 & PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 3
NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-07-14
DESIGNED	----	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BL	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO. 1405770	PHASE 1000	REV. 0	MAP 2
------------------------	---------------	-----------	----------



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

ROAD

0 80 160 320

1:8,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1405770.

REFERENCE(S)

1. CAD PLAN PROVIDED BY MINTO COMMUNITIES INC., MAY 2011.

2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.

3. SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83

COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE 2, LOTS 6 & PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 3

NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-07-14
DESIGNED	----	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BL	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO. 1405770

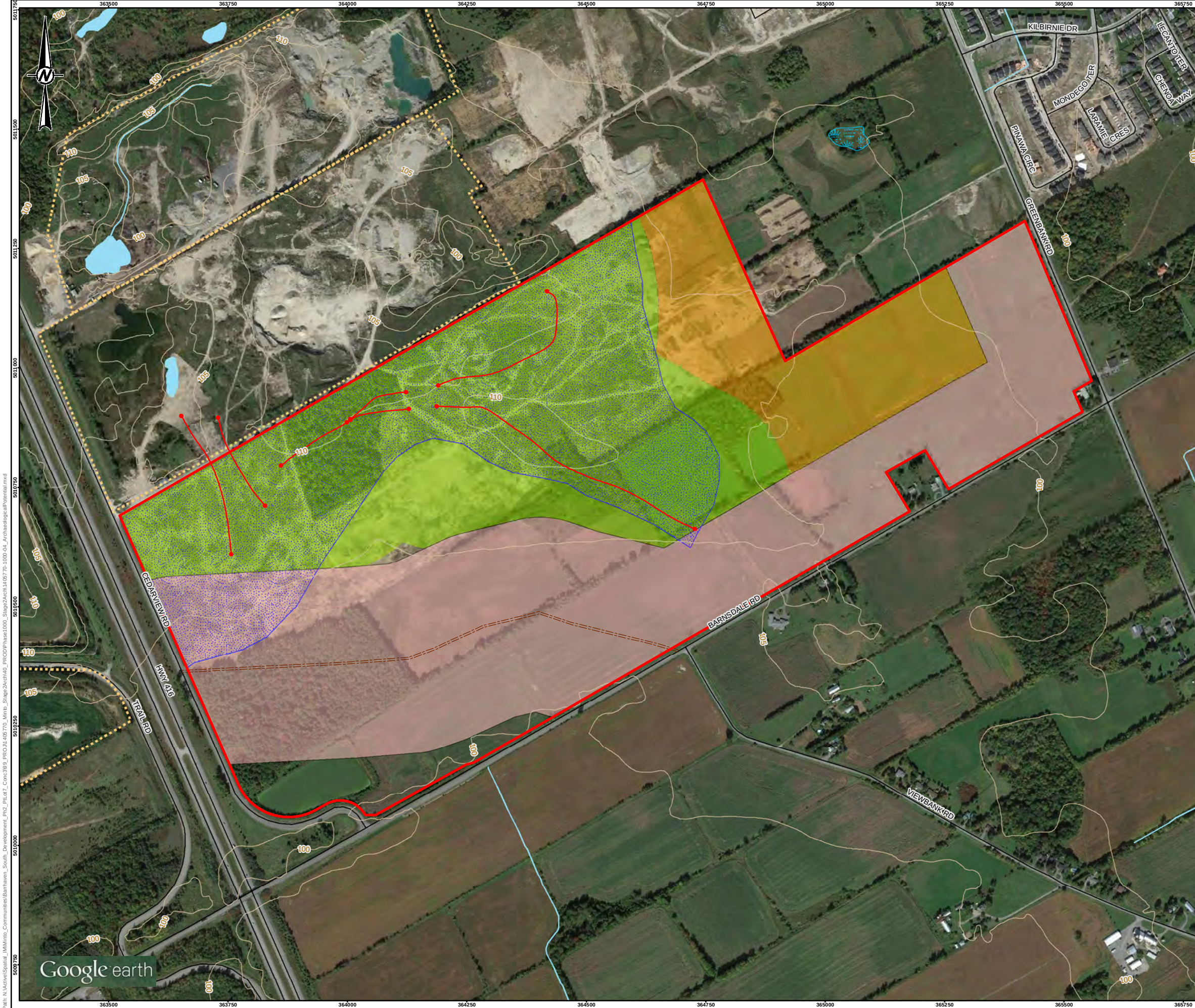
PHASE 1000

REV. 0

MAP **3**

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



LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- ROAD
- HISTORIC ROAD
- BEACH RIDGES AND NEAR SHORE BARS
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT
- WATERBODY
- WETLAND
- PITS OR QUARRIES
- *CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- 300 m FROM BEACH RIDGES AND NEAR SHORE BARS
- 200m FROM HISTORIC ROAD
- AREA OF HIGH HISTORIC POTENTIAL BASED ON DOCUMENTATION

0 80 160 320
1:8,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1405770.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.
2. "CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL BASED ON THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF OTTAWA CARLETON'S "ARCHAEOLOGICAL MASTER PLAN"
3. GOOGLE EARTH PRO, 2014, IMAGE DATED 2013-09-24.
4. SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
5. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE 2, LOTS 6 & PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 3 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DETERMINED IN THE STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-07-14
DESIGNED	----	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BL	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO.
1405770

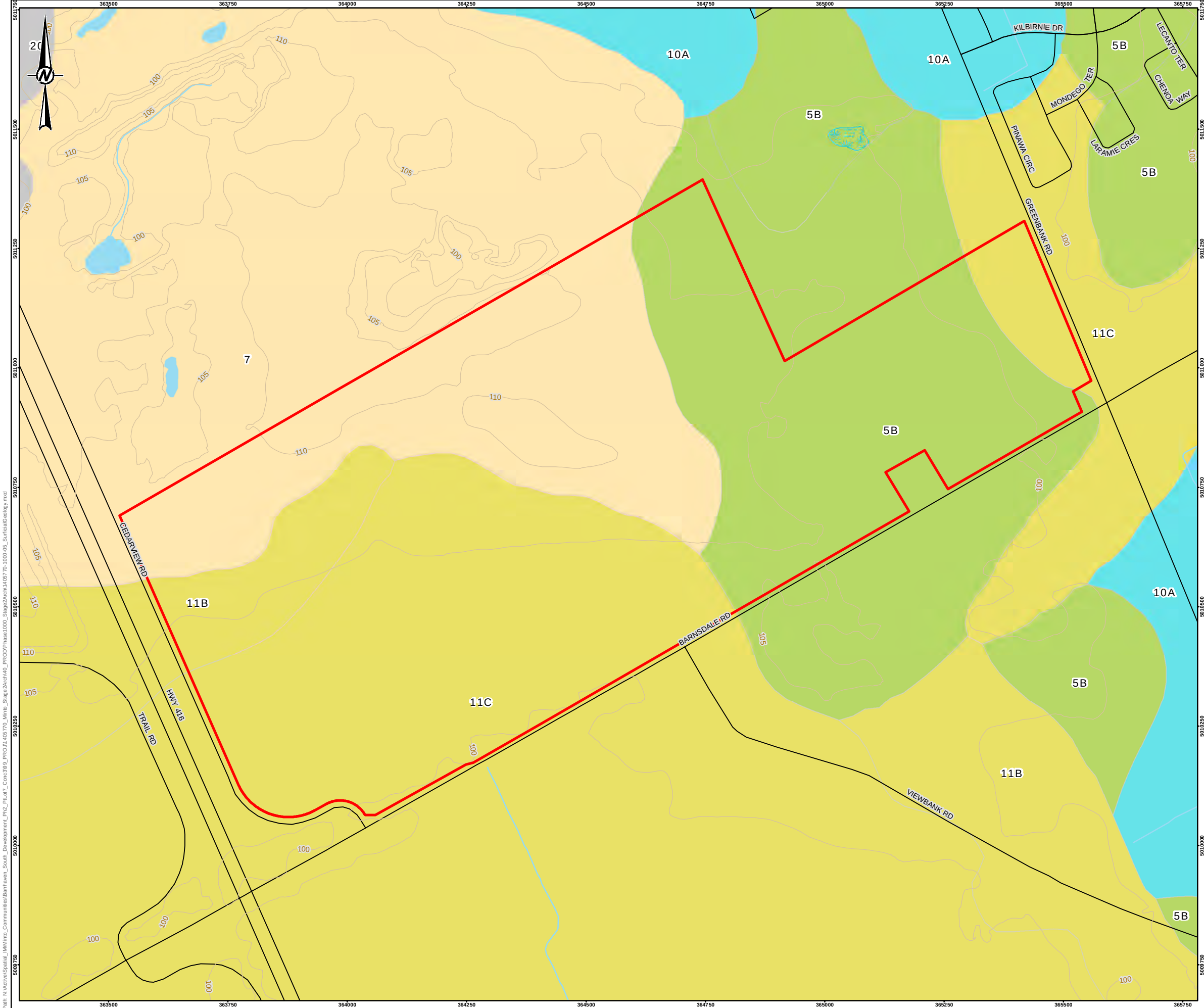
PHASE
1000

REV.
0

MAP
4

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



LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- OPERATION LOCATION
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- ROAD
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT
- WATER AREA
- WETLAND

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 7: GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11B: LITTORAL-FORESHORE DEPOSITS
- 11C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

0 80 160 320
1:8,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1405770.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.
2. BELANGER, J. R. 2008 URBAN GEOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OPEN FILE 5311, 1 DVD.
3. SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE 2, LOTS 6 & PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 3 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-07-14
DESIGNED	----	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BL	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO.
1405770

PHASE
1000

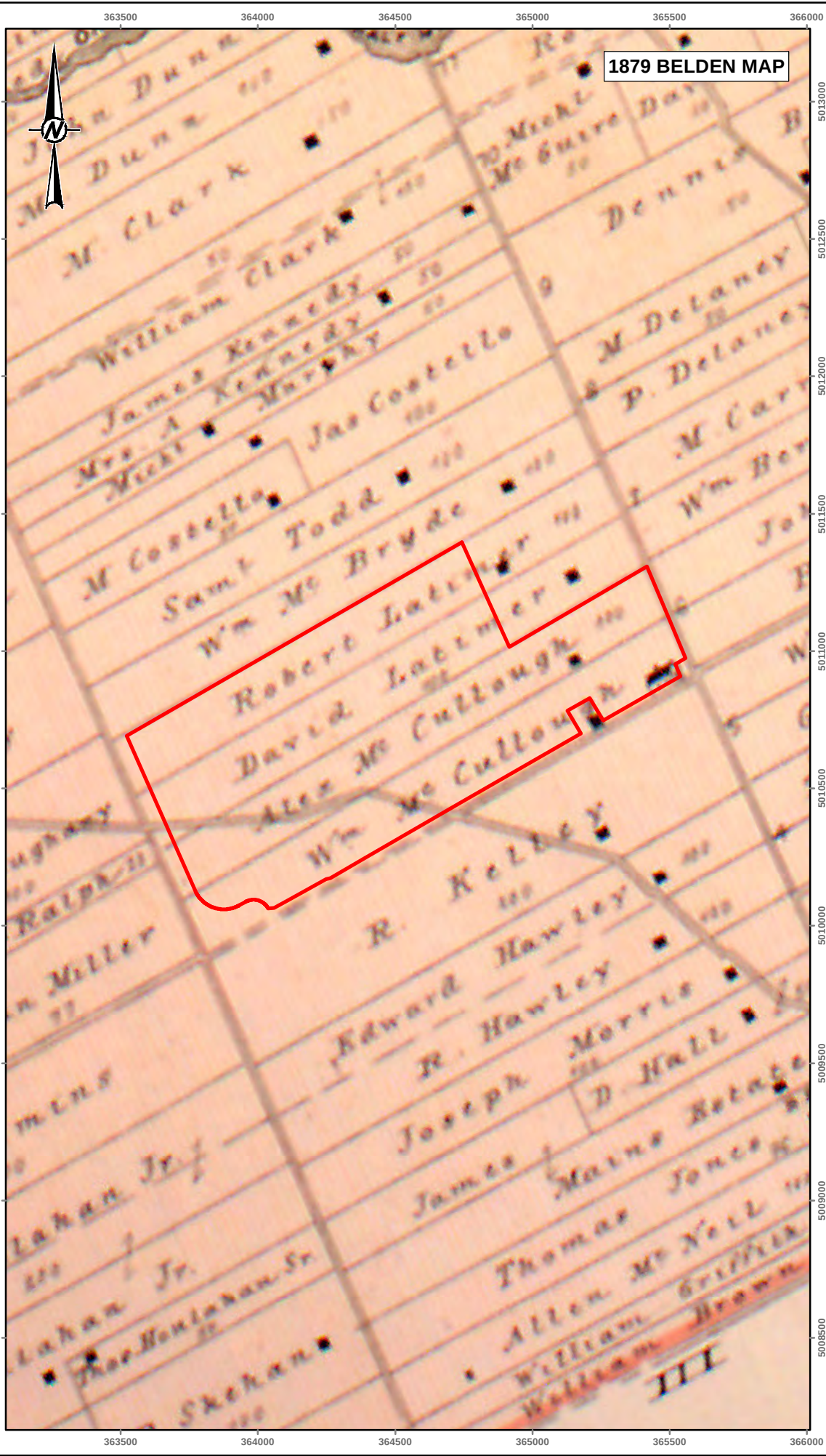
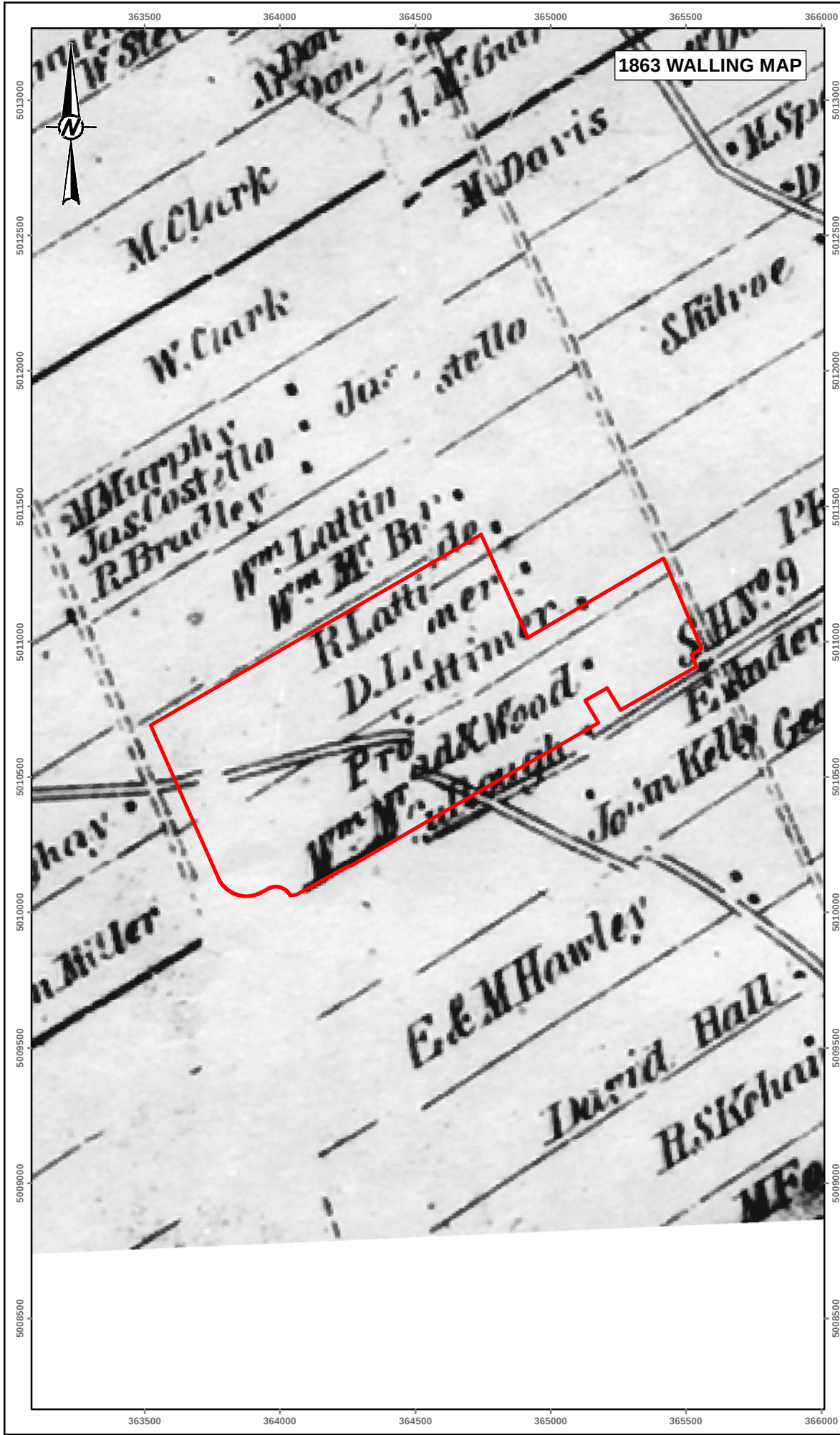
REV.
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MAP
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm

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LEGEND

STUDY AREA

KEY MAP

Map showing the location of the study area within the Ottawa region. The study area is highlighted in red.

0 200 400 800

1:20,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1405770.

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1863 WALLING MAP, LOT 6 & 7 CONC 3.
2. 1879 BELDEN MAP.
3. SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE 2, LOTS 6 & PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 3 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

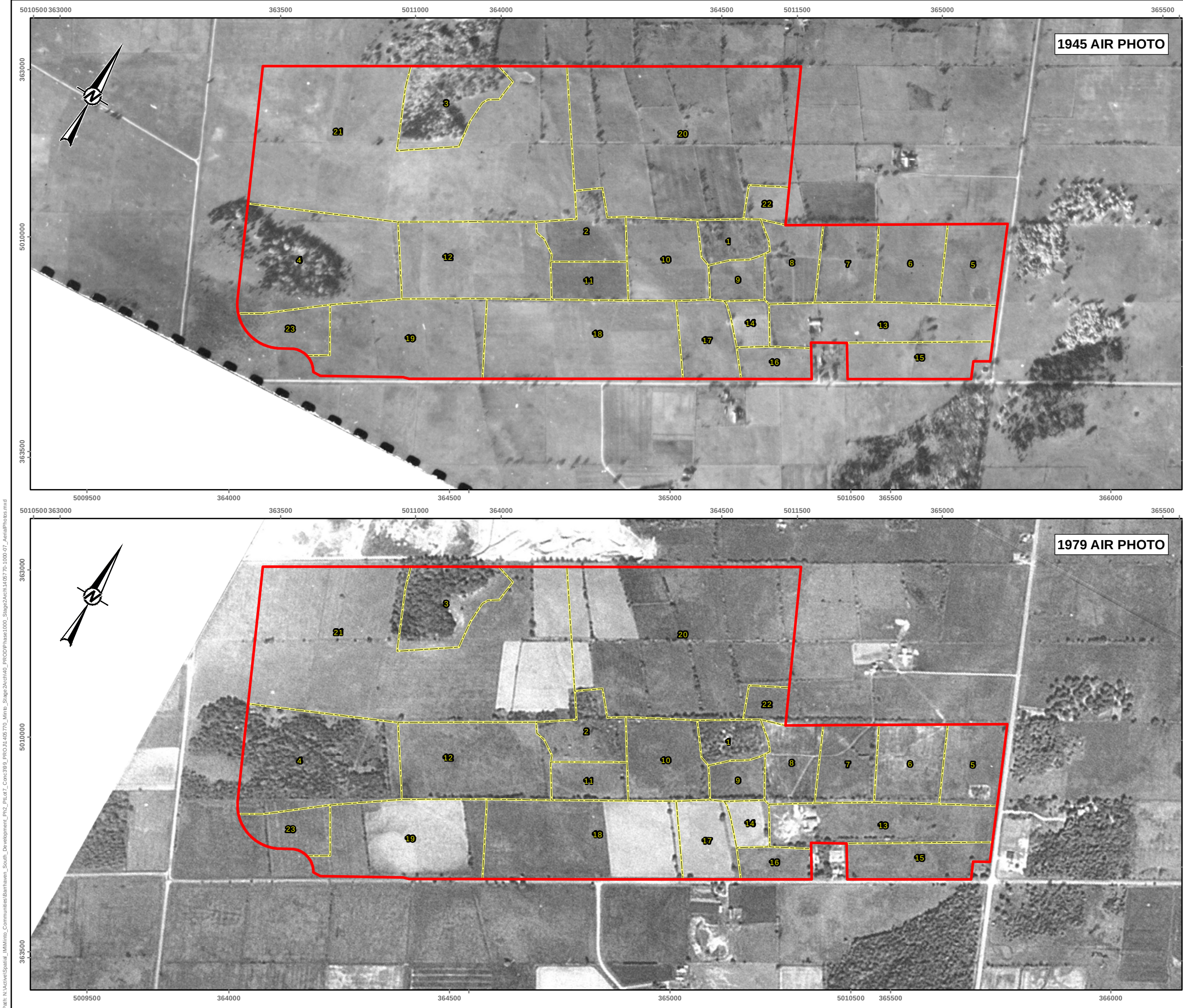
HISTORIC MAPS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-07-14
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BL	
APPROVED	HJD	

Golder Associates

PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
1405770	1000	0	6

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



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

OPERATION LOCATION



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1405770.

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1945 AIR PHOTO, NAPL A9553_38.
2. 1979 AIR PHOTO NAPL-A25114-101.
3. SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), TOMTOM, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE 2, LOTS 6 & PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 3 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

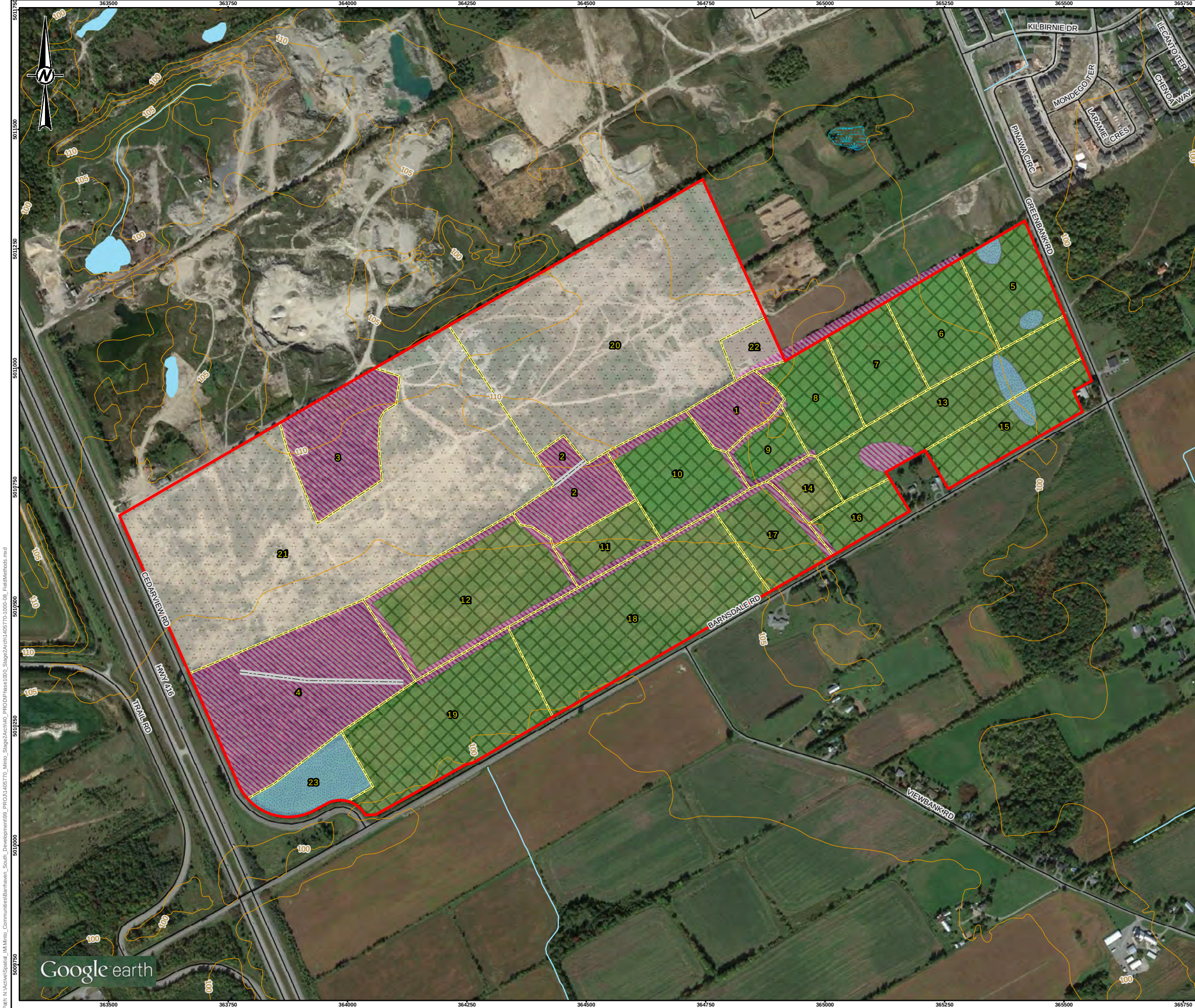
TITLE
AERIAL PHOTOS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-07-14
DESIGNED	----	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BL	
APPROVED	HJD	



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



LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STONE FIELD FENCE
- ROAD
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT
- WATER AREA
- WETLAND
- WET AREA
- AREAS SUBJECT TO SHOVEL TESTING
- AREAS SUBJECT TO FIELD WALKING/PEDESTRIAN SURVEY
- DISTURBED AREAS - NOT ARCHAEOLOGICALLY TESTED
- STUDY AREA
- OPERATION LOCATION

KEY MAP

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1405770.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.
2. GOOGLE EARTH PRO, 2014, IMAGE DATED 2013-09-24.
3. SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE 2, LOTS 6 & PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 3
NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

FIELD METHODS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-08-26
DESIGNED	----	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BL	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO.	PHASE	REV.	MAP
1405770	1000	0	8



LEGEND

TYPE

- PHOTO LOCATION POINTING DOWNWARD
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- ROAD
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT
- WATER AREA
- WETLAND
- STUDY AREA

KEY MAP

0 80 160 320
1:8,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1405770.

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.
2. GOOGLE EARTH PRO, 2014, IMAGE DATED 2013-09-24.
3. SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE 2, LOTS 6 & PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 3
NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

PHOTO LOCATIONS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2015-07-14
DESIGNED	----	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BL	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO.
1405770

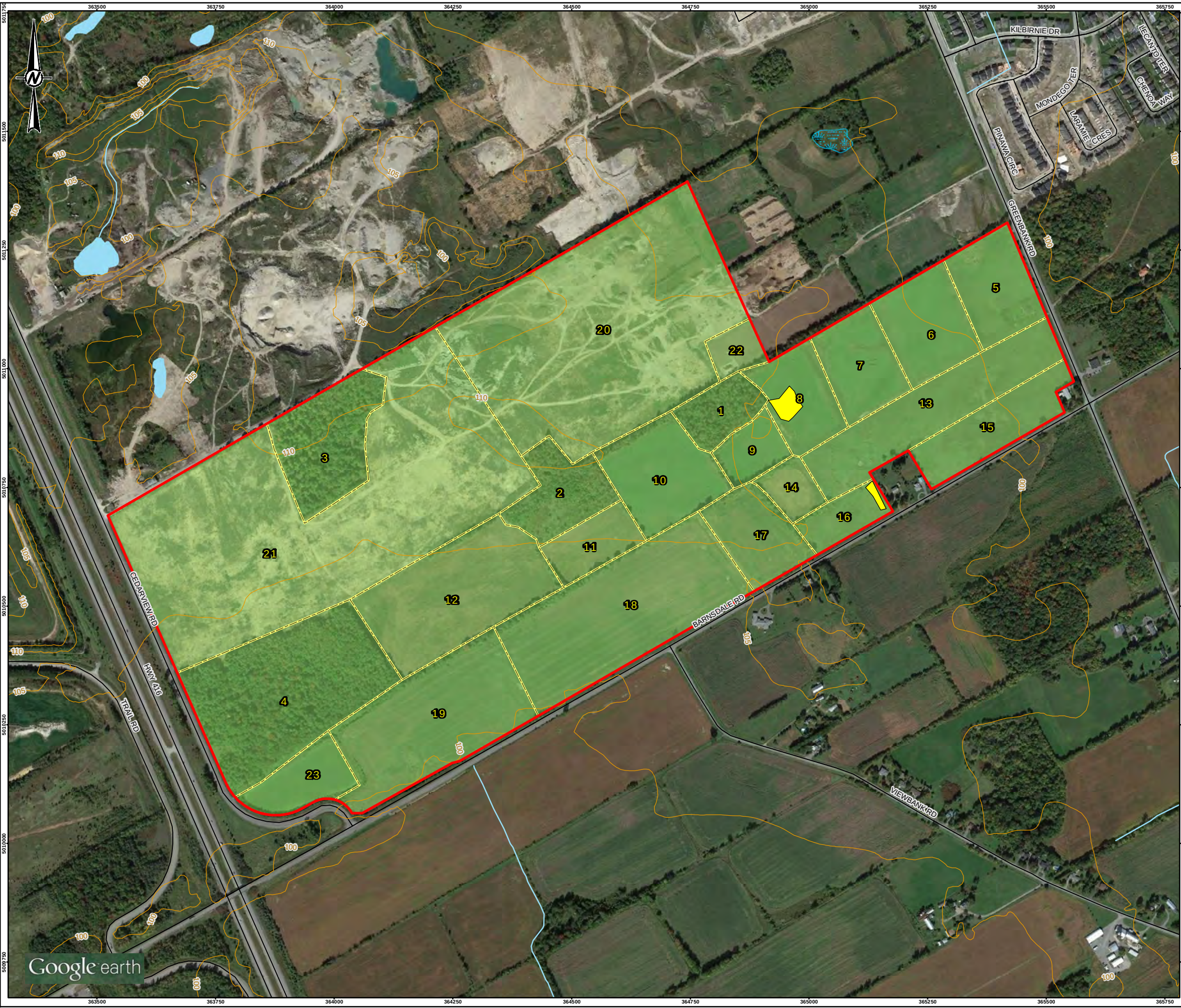
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REV.
0

MAP
9

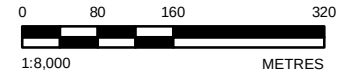
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



LEGEND

- ROAD
- CONTOUR LINE, m
- WATERCOURSE, PERMANENT
- WATERCOURSE, INTERMITTENT
- WATER AREA
- WETLAND
- STUDY AREA
- OPERATION LOCATION
- NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
- AREA RECOMMENDED FOR STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AT 5 m INTERVALS



NOTE(S)
1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1405770.

REFERENCE(S)
1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2011.
2. GOOGLE EARTH PRO, 2014, IMAGE DATED 2013-09-24.
3. SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
MINTO COMMUNITIES INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH, PHASE 2, LOTS 6 & PART LOT 7, CONCESSION 3 NEPEAN TOWNSHIP, CARLETON COUNTY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-08-26
DESIGNED	----	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BL	
APPROVED	HJD	

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



STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MINTO BARRHAVEN SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2

CLOSURE

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Brandy Lockhart, M.M.A.
Archaeologist

Hugh Daechsel, M.A.
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

BL/HJD/ca/mvrd

\\golder.gds\gal\ottawa\active\2014\1125 - eceag\1405770 minto stage 2 phase 2 barrhaven\04-report\03-revised report\p386-0014-2014_03oct2016_rr.docx

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APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue



APPENDIX A

Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description of the Field Work Photos	Operation	Direction	Date	Photo by
1405770-01	Crew shovel testing at the NE corner of the field 1	1	N	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-02	Test pit at the eastern limit of operation 1	1		07-14-2014	IN
1405770-03	Test pit at the eastern limit of operation 1	1		07-14-2014	IN
1405770-04	Large field stones scattered within the filed 1	1	S	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-05	Large field stones scattered within the filed 1	1	S	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-06	Large field stones scattered within the filed 1	1	S	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-07	Scattered stones within the filed 1	1	S	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-08	Scattered stones within the filed 1	1	E	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-09	Crew shovel testing at the centre area of the field 1	1	N	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-10	Crew shovel testing at the centre area of the field 1	1	N	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-11	Crew shovel testing at the centre area of the field 1	1	N	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-12	Test pit showing sandy loam topsoil and sandy subsoil	1		07-14-2014	IN
1405770-13	Test pit showing sandy loam topsoil and sandy subsoil	1		07-14-2014	IN
1405770-14	Scattered stones in the centre area of filed 1	1	W	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-15	Crew shovel testing at the centre area of the field 1	1	N	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-16	Crew shovel testing at the centre area of the field 1	1	N	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-17	Crew shovel testing at the SW area of the field 1	1	S	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-18	Crew shovel testing at the SW area of the field 1	1	S	07-14-2014	IN
1405770-19	Test pit at the NE limit of operation 2	2		07-15-2014	IN
1405770-20	Test pit at the NE limit of operation 2	2		07-15-2014	IN
1405770-21	Stone wall at the NE limit of the field 2	2	N	07-15-2014	IN
1405770-22	Stone wall at the NE limit of the field 2	2	S	07-15-2014	IN
1405770-23	Field crew testing at the centre of the north section of operations 2	2	N	07-15-2014	IN
1405770-24	Field crew testing at the centre of the north section of operations 2	2	N	07-15-2014	IN
1405770-25	Test pit at the NW limit of operation 2	2		07-15-2014	IN
1405770-26	Test pit at the NW limit of operation 2	2		07-15-2014	IN
1405770-27	Stone wall on the eastern limit of the northern section of operation 2	2	N	07-15-2014	IN
1405770-28	A view of the stripped area located on the western side of operation 2	2	E	07-15-2014	IN
1405770-29	A view of the stripped area located on the eastern side of operation 2	2	E	07-15-2014	IN
1405770-30	Test pit at the center area of operation 2	2		07-16-2014	IN
1405770-31	Test pit at the center area of operation 2	2		07-16-2014	IN
1405770-32	Test pit at the center area of operation 2	2		07-16-2014	IN
1405770-33	Crew shovel testing at the NW end of the rectangular shape section of field 2	2	W	07-16-2014	IN
1405770-34	Crew shovel testing at the NW end of the rectangular shape section of field 2	2	W	07-16-2014	IN
Crew shovel testing at the centre area of the rectangular		2	W	07-16-2014	IN



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Photo #	Description of the Field Work Photos	Operation	Direction	Date	Photo by
shape section of field 2					
1405770-36	Crew shovel testing at the centre area of the rectangular shape section of field 2	2	W	07-16-2014	IN
1405770-37	Test pit at the centre of the rectangular shape section of field 2 showing shallow subsoil	2		07-16-2014	IN
1405770-38	Test pit at the centre of the rectangular shape section of field 2 showing shallow subsoil	2		07-16-2014	IN
1405770-39	Test pit at the southern limit of field 2 showing loamy topsoil and orange sandy subsoil at 18 cm	2		07-16-2014	IN
1405770-40	Crew shovel testing at the southeast area of field 2	2	W	07-16-2014	IN
1405770-41	Crew shovel testing at the southeast area of field 2	2	W	07-16-2014	IN
1405770-42	Field stone wall at the eastern limit of field 2	2	N	07-16-2014	IN
1405770-43	Test pit at the east limit rectangular section of field 2	2		07-16-2014	IN
1405770-44	Test pit at the east limit rectangular section of field 2	2		07-16-2014	IN
1405770-45	Crew shovel testing the tree line between field 1 and field 2	Tree lines	W	07-17-2014	IN
1405770-46	Crew shovel testing the tree line between field 1 and field 2	Tree lines	W	07-17-2014	IN
1405770-47	Test pit at the eastern limit of the tree line, NE corner of field 1	Tree lines		07-17-2014	IN
1405770-48	Test pit at the eastern limit of the tree line, NE corner of field 1	Tree lines		07-17-2014	IN
1405770-49	Stripped field on the northern side of tree line east of field 2	Tree lines	E	07-17-2014	IN
1405770-50	Stripped field on the northern side of tree line east of field 2	Tree lines	W	07-17-2014	IN
1405770-51	Test pit at the at the E/W tree line at the south of field 1 showing yellow/orange subsoil at ~20	Tree lines		07-17-2014	IN
1405770-52	Test pit at the at the E/W tree line at the south of field 1 showing yellow/orange subsoil at ~20	Tree lines		07-17-2014	IN
1405770-53	Test pit at the at tree line between field 9 and field 14, sandy loam topsoil and sandy subsoil at 18 cm	Tree lines		07-17-2014	IN
1405770-54	Test pit at the at tree line between field 9 and field 14, sandy loam topsoil and sandy subsoil at 18 cm	Tree lines		07-17-2014	IN
1405770-55	Long tree line running E/W from the southern end of field 9 to the SE corner of field 4	Tree lines	W	07-17-2014	IN
1405770-56	Long tree line running E/W from the southern end of field 9 to the SE corner of field 4	Tree lines	W	07-17-2014	IN
1405770-57	Test pit at ~ 200 meters east of field 4 south of field 12, showing orange sandy subsoil at 15 cm	Tree lines		07-17-2014	IN
1405770-58	Test pit at ~ 200 meters east of field 4 south of field 12, showing orange sandy subsoil at 15 cm	Tree lines		07-17-2014	IN
1405770-59	The limit of tree line east of field 4	Tree lines	W	07-17-2014	IN
1405770-60	South east corner of field 4 and tree line	Tree lines	S	07-17-2014	IN
1405770-61	~3 metres slope on the NE corner of field 3	3	E	07-25-2014	IN
1405770-62	~3 metres slope on the NE corner of field 3	3	E	07-25-2014	IN
1405770-63	~3 metres slope on the NE corner of field 3	3	E	07-25-2014	IN
1405770-64	Crew shovel testing at the NE portion of field 3	3	E	07-25-2014	IN
1405770-65	Test pit at the NE portion of the field 3- Sandy topsoil, and Sandy subsoil at 12 cm	3		07-25-2014	IN



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Photo #	Description of the Field Work Photos	Operation	Direction	Date	Photo by
1405770-66	Test pit at the NE portion of the field 3-sandy loam topsoil, and sandy subsoil at 12 cm	3		07-25-2014	IN
1405770-67	Test pit at the centre area of the field 3- sandy topsoil, and sandy subsoil at 8 cm, rocks ~2-5 cm	3		07-25-2014	IN
1405770-68	Test pit at the centre area of the field 3- sandy topsoil, and sandy subsoil at 8 cm, rocks ~2-5 cm	3		07-25-2014	IN
1405770-69	Trail near the centre area of the field 3	3	NW	07-25-2014	IN
1405770-70	Test pit at the centre area of the field 3- sandy loam topsoil, and sandy subsoil at 15 cm with some rocks that varies in size 1-3 cm	3		07-25-2014	IN
1405770-71	Test pit at the centre area of the field 3- sandy loam topsoil, and sandy subsoil at 15 cm with some rocks that varies in size 1-3 cm	3		07-25-2014	IN
1405770-72	Areas where trees were cut down	3	E	07-25-2014	IN
1405770-73	The southern limit of field 3	3	W	07-25-2014	IN
1405770-74	Large fallen tree showing subsoil	3	S	07-28-2014	IN
1405770-75	Large fallen tree showing subsoil	3	S	07-28-2014	IN
1405770-76	Crew shovel testing at the NW corner of the property- field 3	3	E	07-28-2014	IN
1405770-77	Disturbed areas at the NW limit of the property- field 3	3	W	07-28-2014	IN
1405770-78	Disturbed areas at the NW limit of the property- field 3	3	E	07-28-2014	IN
1405770-79	The western limit of operation 3	3	S	07-28-2014	IN
1405770-80	Test pit at the western section of field 3. Loamy sand topsoil, and sandy subsoil at 14 cm	3		07-28-2014	IN
1405770-81	Test pit at the western section of field 3. Loamy sand topsoil, and sandy subsoil at 14 cm	3		07-28-2014	IN
1405770-82	Fieldstone wall located at the southern limit of field 3	3	W	07-28-2014	IN
1405770-83	Test pit at the southern limit of field 3	3		07-28-2014	IN
1405770-84	Test pit at the southern limit of field 3	3		07-28-2014	IN
1405770-85	Fieldstone wall located at the southern limit of field 3	3	E	07-28-2014	IN
1405770-86	Crew Shovel testing at the eastern portion of operation 4-Field 4 in N/S lines	4	E	07-31-2014	IN
1405770-87	Crew Shovel testing at the eastern portion of operation 4-Field 4 in N/S lines	4	E	07-31-2014	IN
1405770-88	Crew Shovel testing at the southeast end of operation 4	4	E	07-31-2014	IN
1405770-89	Crew Shovel testing at the southeast end of operation 4	4	E	07-31-2014	IN
1405770-90	Test pit at the southeast portion of operation 4	4		07-31-2014	IN
1405770-91	Test pit at the southeast portion of operation 4	4		07-31-2014	IN
1405770-92	Test pit at the centre east portion of operation 4	4	W	07-31-2014	IN
1405770-93	Hump by the southern limit of operation 4	4	E	08-06-2014	IN
1405770-94	Hump by the southern limit of operation 4	4	S	08-06-2014	IN
1405770-95	Crew shovel testing at the eastern portion of operation 4	4	E	08-06-2014	IN
1405770-96	Crew shovel testing at the eastern portion of operation 4	4	E	08-06-2014	IN
1405770-97	Test pit at the centre area of the eastern portion showing white sandy subsoil at 18 cm, and yellowish/orange sand below	4		08-06-2014	IN



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Photo #	Description of the Field Work Photos	Operation	Direction	Date	Photo by
1405770-98	Test pit at the centre area of the eastern portion showing white sandy subsoil at 18 cm, and yellowish/orange sand below	4		08-06-2014	IN
1405770-99	Large stones forming field stone wall located by the northern limit of op 4	4	W	08-06-2014	IN
1405770-100	Large stones forming field stone wall located by the northern limit of op 4	4	W	08-06-2014	IN
1405770-101	The surface of the hump at the southern end of operation 4	4	E	08-06-2014	IN
1405770-102	The surface of the hump at the southern end of operation 4	4	S	08-06-2014	IN
1405770-103	The surface of the hump at the southern end of operation 4	4	W	08-06-2014	IN
1405770-104	Old fence/fieldstone wall running NW/SE diagonally starting from the south-eastern side of the operation 4	4	SE	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-105	Old fence/fieldstone wall running NW/SE diagonally starting from the south-eastern side of the operation 4	4	NW	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-106	Dead trees at the south central area of operation 4	4	S	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-107	Dead trees at the south central area of operation 4	4	N	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-108	Dead trees at the south central area of operation 4	4	NW	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-109	Crew shovel testing at the south limit of operation 4	4	E	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-110	Crew shovel testing at the south limit of operation 4	4	E	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-111	Bard wire fence at the southern limit of operation 4	4	E	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-112	Bard wire fence at the southern limit of operation 4	4	S	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-113	Artificial pond by the southern end of operation 4	4	S	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-114	Artificial pond by the southern end of operation 4	4	W	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-115	Crew shovel testing at the centre area of operation 4	4	E	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-116	Crew shovel testing at the centre area of operation 4	4	W	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-117	Old fence/fieldstone wall running NW/SE diagonally starting from the south-eastern side of the operation 4 and running through the whole property	4	NW	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-118	Old fence/fieldstone wall running NW/SE diagonally starting from the south-eastern side of the operation 4 and running through the whole property	4	SE	08-07-2014	IN
1405770-119	Crew shovel testing at the centre south limit of operation 4	4	E	08-11-2014	IN
1405770-120	Crew shovel testing at the centre south limit of operation 4	4	E	08-11-2014	IN
1405770-121	Stone wall located some 25 meters south of the north-eastern limit of Op 4	4	E	08-11-2014	IN
1405770-122	Stone wall located some 25 meters south of the north-eastern limit of Op 4	4	W	08-11-2014	IN
1405770-123	Crew shovel testing at the northwest section of operation 4	4	W	08-12-2014	IN
1405770-124	Crew shovel testing at the northwest section of operation 4	4	W	08-12-2014	IN
1405770-125	Test pit at the northwest section of op 4 showing loamy sand topsoil and orangey sand subsoil at 10cm	4		08-12-2014	IN
1405770-126	Test pit at the northwest section of op 4 showing loamy sand topsoil and orangey sand subsoil at 10cm	4		08-12-2014	IN
1405770-127	South western limit of operation 4 by artificial pond	4	W	08-12-2014	IN
1405770-128	Artificial pond by the South western limit of operation 4	4	S	08-12-2014	IN



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Photo #	Description of the Field Work Photos	Operation	Direction	Date	Photo by
1405770-129	Test pit at the centre of the western section of op 4	4		08-12-2014	IN
1405770-130	Test pit at the centre of the western section of op 4	4		08-12-2014	IN
1405770-131	Wet area in the north section of Operation 5	5	W	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-132	Wet area in the north section of Operation 5	5	N	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-133				09-04-2014	AM
1405770-134	Field walking	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-135	Find Spot #1 in OP 13	13		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-136	General location of Find Spot 1 in OP 13	13	E	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-137	Wet area #2 with cat tails	13	E	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-138	General overview of Operation 6	6	W	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-139	Wet area #3 in Operation 13	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-140	Wet area #3 in Operation 13	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-141	Wet area #3 in Operation 13	13	W	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-142	General location of find spot 2 in Operation 13	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-143	General location of Find Spot 3	15	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-144	Close-up of Find Spot #3	15		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-145	Close-up of Find Spot #3	15		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-146	General location of Find Spot #4, with Find Spot #3 in the background	15	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-147	Close-up of Find Spot #4	15		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-148	Close-up of Find Spot #4	15		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-149	General location of Find Spot #5	13	E	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-150	Close-up of Find Spot #5	13		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-151	Close-up of Find Spot #5	13		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-152	Field walking Operation 13	13	N	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-153	General location of Find Spot #6	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-154	Close-up of Find Spot #6	13		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-155	Close-up of Find Spot #6	13		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-156	General location of Find Spot #7	6	N	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-157	Close-up of Find Spot #7 ceramic sherd	6		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-158	Close-up of Find Spot #7 ceramic sherd	6		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-159	Close-up of Find Spot #7 bottle glass shard	6		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-160	Close-up of Find Spot #7 bottle glass shard	6		09-04-2014	AM
1405770-161	General Location of Find Spot #8	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-162	General Location of Find Spot #9	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-163	General location of Find Spot #10	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-164	General location of Find Spot #10	13	W	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-165	General location of Find Spot #11	13	S	09-04-2014	AM



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Photo #	Description of the Field Work Photos	Operation	Direction	Date	Photo by
1405770-166	General location of Find Spot #11	13	E	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-167	General location of Find Spot #12	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-168	Unploughed area in west section of Operation 13	13	W	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-169	General location of Find Spot #13	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-170	General location of Find Spot #13	13	E	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-171	General location of Find Spot #14	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-172	General location of Find Spot #14	13	E	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-173	General location of Find Spot #15	13	E	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-174	General location of Find Spot #15	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-175	Concrete foundation within Operation 13	13	S	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-176	Concrete foundation within Operation 13	13	SE	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-177	Stone foundation within Operation 13	13	E	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-178	South portion of stone foundation with interior wall	13	E	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-179	Concrete and stone foundation	13	E	09-04-2014	AM
1405770-180	General location of Find Spot #16	7	S	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-181	Close-up of artifacts	7		09-15-2014	AM
1405770-182	General location of Find Spot #17	7	S	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-183	Close-up of artifacts from Find Spot #17	7	S	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-184	Field crew walking Operation 7	7	NW	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-185	General overview of field conditions in Operation 8	8	N	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-186	General location of Find Spot #18	8	S	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-187	Close-up of artifacts from Find Spot #18	8		09-15-2014	AM
1405770-188	General location of Find Spot #19	8	S	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-189	General location of Find Spot #20	8	E	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-190	General location of Find Spot #21	8	E	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-191	Close-up of artifact from Find Spot #21	8		09-15-2014	AM
1405770-192	General location of Find Spot 22	8	S	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-193	General location of Find Spot 22	8	E	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-194	General location of Find Spot 22	8	N	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-195	General location of Find Spot #23	9	E	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-196	Close-up of artifact from Find Spot #23	9		09-15-2014	AM
1405770-197	General location of Find Spot #24	9	W	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-198	Close-up of Find Spot #24	9		09-15-2014	AM
1405770-199	Field crew walking the south section of Operation 14	14	E	09-15-2014	AM
1405770-200	General overview of Operation 14	14	N	09-15-2014	AM
1405775-201	General location of Find Spot #25	14	E	09-15-2014	AM
1405775-202	Close-up of Find Spot #25	14		09-15-2014	AM



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Photo #	Description of the Field Work Photos	Operation	Direction	Date	Photo by
1405775-203	General location of Find Spot #26	14	E	09-15-2014	AM
1405775-204	Close-up of Find Spot #26	14		09-15-2014	AM
1405775-205	General location of Find Spot #28	14	N	09-15-2014	AM
1405775-206	General location of Find Spot #28	14	W	09-15-2014	AM
1405775-207	Field crew test pitting in unploughed area of Operation 13	13	S	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-208	Representative test pit in the unploughed area of Operation 13	13	N	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-209	Concrete foundation in Operation 13	13	S	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-210	Stone foundation within Operation 13	13	N	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-211	Crew field walking the west side of Operation 16	16	S	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-212	General location and distribution of Find Spot #29	16	S	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-213	General location and distribution of Find Spot #29	16	N	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-214	Field conditions in Operation 10	10	SW	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-215	General location of Find Spot #30	10	W	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-216	Close-up of Find Spot #30	10		09-16-2014	AM
1405775-217	Field conditions in Operation 11	11	NW	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-218	Field crew walking the north section of Operation 11	11	E	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-219	Field conditions in Operation 12	12	E	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-220	Current conditions of Operation 20, previously disturbed by topsoil removal	22	E	09-16-2014	AM
1405775-221	Operation 17 ploughed and weathered field from the northwest corner	17	S	11-25-2014	EW
1405775-222	Operation 17 being field walked, from the center of the operation	17	W	11-25-2014	EW
1405775-223	Operation 18 field conditions taken from the northwest corner	18	SE	11-25-2014	EW
1405775-224	Field walking Operation 18 near center	18	NW	11-25-2014	EW
1405775-225	Lining up for field walking in the southwest corner of Operation 19	19	W	11-25-2014	EW
1405775-226	Overview of Operation 19 conditions in the southwest area	19	S	11-25-2014	EW
1405775-227	View across the fields taken from the northwest corner	19	SE	11-25-2014	EW
1405775-228	Field walking in the southeast section of Operation 19	19	NW	11-25-2014	EW
1405775-229	Vitrified white earthenware saucer with green transfer print and "ENGLAND" on makers mark, test pit # 1 in Operation 1	1	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405770-230	Domed buttons, floral and eagle decoration from Operation 8, GPS location 58	8	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-231	Domed buttons, floral and eagle decoration from Operation 8, GPS location 58	8	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-232	RWE hand painted tea cup rim, blue transfer printed porcelain, pierced porcelain holloware, brown transfer printed and moulded holloware, blue edge decorated RWE, brown glazed coarse red earthenware holloware, Jackfield glazed fine red earthenware holloware, from GPS 58 in Operation 8	8	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-233	RWE hand painted tea cup rim, blue transfer printed porcelain, pierced porcelain holloware, brown transfer printed and moulded holloware, blue edge decorated RWE, brown glazed coarse red	8	n/a	01-29-2015	BL



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Photo #	Description of the Field Work Photos	Operation	Direction	Date	Photo by
	earthenware holloware, Jackfield glazed fine red earthenware holloware, from GPS 58 in Operation 8				
1405775-234	RWE hand painted tea cup rim, blue transfer printed porcelain, pierced porcelain holloware, brown transfer printed and moulded holloware, blue edge decorated RWE, brown glazed coarse red earthenware holloware, Jackfield glazed fine red earthenware holloware, from GPS 58 in Operation 8	8	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-235	Soda bottle with crown finish, Soda bottle with lug finish, threaded finish, Square amber glass bottle with "MADE IN CANADA" on base, all from GPS 58, Operation 8	8	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-2336	Soda bottle with crown finish, Soda bottle with lug finish, threaded finish, Square amber glass bottle with "MADE IN CANADA" on base, all from GPS 58, Operation 8	8	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-237	RWE blue edge decorated plate, yellowware bowl with industrial slip, RWE teacup with blue sponge decoration, from GPS point 38, Operation 13	13	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-238	Coarse buff stoneware holloware lid fragment, blue flow transfer printed RWE cylindrical holloware, decal decorated porcelain holloware, hand painted and moulded VWE holloware, from GPS 76, operation 16	16	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-239	Coarse buff stoneware holloware lid fragment, blue flow transfer printed RWE cylindrical holloware, decal decorated porcelain holloware, hand painted and moulded VWE holloware, from GPS 76, operation 16	16	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-240	Clay pigeon, gps 76, Operation 16	16	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-241	Clay pigeon, gps 76, Operation 16	16	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-242	Indeterminate iron hook and iron rod hook from gps 76, Operation 16	16	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-243	Tea spoon, iron buckle, possible candy mould and cow bell from GPS 69m Operation 13	13	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-244	Horseshoe, cut nail and wire nail from GPS 69 Operation 13	13	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-245	Horseshoe, cut nail and wire nail from GPS 69 Operation 13	13	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-246	Pipe stems, one with "BANNERMAN" from the tree line between operations 1 and 2	Treeline btw Op 1- 2	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-247	Cylindrical machine made Owens bottle, Ponds oval jar, indeterminate bottle 1 part finish, cobalt blue cylindrical bottle with threaded finish, from GPS 69, Operation 13	13	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-248	Cylindrical machine made Owens bottle, Ponds oval jar, indeterminate bottle 1 part finish, cobalt blue cylindrical bottle with threaded finish, from GPS 69, Operation 13	13	n/a	01-29-2015	BL
1405775-249	Cylindrical machine made Owens bottle, Ponds oval jar, indeterminate bottle 1 part finish, cobalt blue cylindrical bottle with threaded finish, from GPS 69, Operation 13	13	n/a	01-29-2015	BL

IN – Ibrahim Nouredine
AM – Aaron Mior
EW – Erin Wilson
BL – Brandy Lockhart



APPENDIX B

Artifact Inventory



APPENDIX B
Artifact Inventory

Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 01	FL 1	442254	5009356	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: lunch (8")	vessel portion	plain	clear/colourless			8	partial grn tp mark '..STONE CHI../JAPAN'
Op 01	FL 1	442254	5009356	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	vessel portion	transfer printed	green			7	cream coloured body, partial grn tp mark '..GODA/PATTERN../E IN ENGLAND'
Op 01	FL 1	442254	5009356	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		4	
Op 10 tree line	FL 2	442048	5009327	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Bannerman				3	no R.
Op 06	FL 3	442668	5009525	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 06	FL 3	442668	5009525	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
Op 07	FL 4	442614	5009435	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 07	FL 4	442614	5009435	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 07	FL 5	442537	5009562	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	
Op 08	FL 6	442449	5009453	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
Op 08	FL 7	442430	5009404	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	indeterminate	black			1	
Op 08	FL 7	442430	5009404	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
Op 08	FL 7	442430	5009404	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			2	
Op 08	FL 7	442430	5009404	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
Op 08	FL 7	442430	5009404	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
Op 08	FL 8	442446	5009371	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 08	FL 8	442446	5009371	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscalloped			1	
Op 08	FL 9	442440	5009361	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food preparation	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			4	



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Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	perforated				1	h=6cm
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	fine earthenware: red	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: jackfield	black			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	fine earthenware: red	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	handle	glaze: lead	clear/colourless			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow?
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	rim line: gold			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	rim	pierced	rim line: gold			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed/moulded	brown			1	panelled, statue - Classical?
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			19	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscaloped			4	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted: enamel	yellow			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	hand painted	rim lines: pink/green			1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			3	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	enamelled	clear/colourless	machine made	melted	2	black, white, 'Spr..'



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Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	finish: crown	moulded	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	finish: lug	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		3	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		2	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: square	complete	plain	amber	machine made		1	h=8cm, base emb 'MADE IN CANADA', diamond mark
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		3	stippled base, one sherd Consumer's glass mark inverted triangle '7896'
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		2	one sherd Dominion Glass diamond
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	'..ADA 6 FL. OZ'
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		3	one sherd like a barrel, one sherd with graduated volume marks
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		1	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		30	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		2	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		12	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate		indeterminate	clear/colourless	indeterminate	melted	6	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		5	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	button: domed: 2 piece	complete	embossed				1	eagle head, d=2.4cm, back imp 'SPORTING NEW DESIGNS'
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	button: domed: 2 piece	complete	embossed				1	floral design, d=1.9cm, back imp 'EXTRA STANDARD'
Op 08	FL 10	442403	5009409	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate						1	square plate with holes
Op 09	FL 11	442305	5009279	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	white	moulded: contact		2	



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Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 09	FL 12	442397	5009312	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 10	FL 13	442253	5004218	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 13	FL 14	442793	5009473	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 13	FL 15	442739	5009370	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 13	FL 16	442727	5009444	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 13	FL 17	442691	5009340	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
Op 13	FL 18	442673	5009344	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 13	FL 18	442673	5009344	fauna	bone	food/beverage		mammal	incomplete				butchered	1	
Op 13	FL 19	442676	5009376	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
Op 13	FL 19	442676	5009376	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	frogged				1	w=9.5,h= 5
Op 13	FL 19	442676	5009376	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
Op 13	FL 20	442659	5009324	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
Op 13	FL 20	442659	5009324	ceramic	ironstone	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim/footrim	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
Op 13	FL 20	442659	5009324	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 13	FL 20	442659	5009324	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
Op 13	FL 20	442659	5009324	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp mark '..MARK/..AND'
Op 13	FL 20	442659	5009324	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: Rockingham	brown			1	
Op 13	FL 20	442659	5009324	fauna	bone	indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					7	
Op 13	FL 20	442659	5009324	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
Op 13	FL 20	442659	5009324	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	purple: light	moulded: press		1	
Op 13	FL 21	442644	5009402	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	



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Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 13	FL 21	442644	5009402	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	ceramic	ironstone	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			4	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			1	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	fauna	bone	indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	finish/body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		3	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	'..EW../..U..'
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		2	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate		plain	white	indeterminate		1	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		2	
Op 13	FL 22	442557	5009255	plastic	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate		plain	silver			1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	complete	non frogged				1	19.5x9.5x5.5cm
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	ceramic	ironstone	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	



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Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			4	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	straight lines/unscaloped			1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	footring/footrim	sponged	blue			1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	rim	industrial slip	banded: white			1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	fauna	bone	food/beverage		mammal	incomplete				butchered	1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	finish: crown	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		63	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	metal	iron	indeterminate		rod	complete					1	
Op 13	FL 23	442512	5009240	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	complete					1	with attached disks, one end threaded with sq nut
Op 13	FL 24	442529	5009278	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 13	FL 24	442529	5009278	fauna	bone	indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	composite	glass/tin	food/beverage	storage container	jar: cylindrical		embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	machine made		1	jar liner and screw band included, 'IMPERIAL CROWN'
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	composite	glass/tin	personal/societal	health/hygiene	jar: oval	complete	plain	white	machine made		3	base emb 'PONDS/PAT. APPL'D FOR' and mark, thread finish, lid emb 'PONDS'
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: beer	complete	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		8	2 part finish
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: stubby	complete	embossed: lettering	amber	machine made	melted	10	crown finish, 'CANADA'
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	vessel portion	plain	green: olive	machine made	melted	1	crown finish



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Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	storage container	bottle: square	vessel portion	embossed: lettering	green: light	moulded: two piece		1	pickles bottle, neck ring, fluted shoulder, 'ROWAT & CO/GLASGOW/REG No/13/2762'
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	complete	plain	blue: cobalt	machine made		6	thread finish, base d=7.5cm
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: cylindrical	complete	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	lug finish, h=10cm
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: cylindrical	complete	embossed: lettering	amber	machine made: Owens		1	prescription finish, 'CONTENTS 16 FL . OZS.
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: rectangular	complete	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	machine made		3	graduated volume marks, 2 part finish, fluted neck, h=15cm
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: rectangular	vessel portion	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	machine made	burnt	1	graduated volume marks, 2 part finish, fluted neck
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	jar: cylindrical	complete	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	machine made		1	Vaseline, 'CHESEBROUGH/MANFG.CO.CD/NEW-YORK'
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	glass	manganese	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: square	vessel portion	plain	purple: light	moulded: two piece		1	prescription finish
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	metal	copper alloy	food/beverage	food preparation	candy mold	indeterminate					2	heart shaped candy mold?,
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	metal	copper alloy	food/beverage	tableware	spoon: tea	complete					1	
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	metal	copper alloy	indeterminate		indeterminate						1	l=7cm, buckle/pull?
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	metal	iron	indeterminate		buckle: indeterminate	complete					1	
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		2	
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	metal	iron	tools/equipment		tool: chisel	complete	square head				1	threaded bolt hammered into a chisel
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	cow bell	complete					1	
Op 13	FL 25	442551	5009273	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	horse equipment: horseshoe	complete					1	in situ cut nails, very large/wide
Op 13	FL 26	442540	5009288	concrete		indeterminate		sample						1	
Op 13	FL 26	442540	5009288	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	



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Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 13	FL 26	442540	5009288	metal	iron	indeterminate		spike	complete	round head		wire		1	with wires attached
Op 13	FL 26	442540	5009288	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	
Op 13	FL 26	442540	5009288	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head	spiral	wire		1	
Op 13	FL 26	442540	5009288	metal	lead	indeterminate		indeterminate					melted	1	
Op 14	FL 27	442409	5009206	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 14	FL 28	442427	5009233	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 14	FL 29	442411	5009261	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	brown			1	floral
Op 14	FL 29	442411	5009261	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
Op 14	FL 29	442411	5009261	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	ribbed	clear/colourless			2	
Op 14	FL 29	442411	5009261	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	one with partial blk tp mark
Op 14	FL 29	442411	5009261	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	plain	white	indeterminate		1	
Op 14	FL 29	442411	5009261	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 14	FL 29	442411	5009261	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
Op 14	FL 29	442411	5009261	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 14	FL 29	442411	5009261	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	ribbed	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
Op 14	FL 30	442355	5009239	ceramic	ironstone	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
Op 14	FL 30	442355	5009239	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless		burnt	1	
Op 14	FL 30	442355	5009239	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	transfer printed	brown			1	floral, lidded vessel
Op 14	FL 30	442355	5009239	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	white	indeterminate		1	
Op 14	FL 30	442355	5009239	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 15	FL 31	442969	5009395	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	decals/lithograph	polychrome			1	



APPENDIX B

Artifact Inventory

Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 15	FL 32	442795	5009281	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		1	
Op 15	FL 33	442787	5009288	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food preparation	holloware: cylindrical	base	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	frogged				1	h=6, w=9.5cm
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	lid	glaze: lead	brown			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	ironstone	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	moulded	Wheat			4	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	ironstone	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	moulded	clear/colourless			8	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	ironstone	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			3	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	porcelain: bisque	structural	electrical	indeterminate	incomplete	glaze: none			burnt	2	electrical?
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	decal/lithograph	polychrome			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	moulded	clear/colourless			3	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	handle	plain	clear/colourless			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	aqua			2	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	transfer printed	brown			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			5	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	hand painted/moulded	polychrome			2	



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Artifact Inventory

Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			20	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: bread (3-7")	footring/footrim	transfer printed	aqua			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow pattern
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: Rockingham	brown			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless			3	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	composite		personal/societal	recreation	clay pigeon	incomplete	plain	black	moulded: contact		1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	neck/body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		3	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	tumbler	base	fluted	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: indeterminate	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	blue: light	indeterminate		1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		10	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	body	lustre: copper	white	indeterminate		1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: cylindrical	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		21	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: rectangular	base	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	emb base '2298'
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	complete					1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	complete					1	decorative coat hook?
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	metal	iron	indeterminate		rod	incomplete					1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	metal	iron	indeterminate		rod/hook	complete					1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	



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Artifact Inventory

Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt/nut	complete	round head				1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	metal	iron	personal/societal	footwear	grommet	incomplete	enamelled	green			1	
Op 16	FL 34	442585	5009204	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	
Op 18	FL 35	442020	5009035	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footrim	plain	clear			1	partial blk tp mark '..TONE CH..'
Op 18	FL 36	441928	5008945	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded			2	brown/blue

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