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ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Residential Development
800 Cedarview
Concession 4 R.F., Part Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
Geographic Township of Nepean
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
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Stage 2 PIF: P369-0066-2018
Related Stage 1 PIF: P369-0058-2017

Ben Mortimer, MA (Licence Number P369)

Report: PA1111-1

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group (Paterson) was contracted by Mattamy Homes to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 800 Cedarview, on Part Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 Concession 4 R.F., in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Mattamy Homes is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Paterson Group (2017), found that that based on criteria outlined in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), small portions of the northern half of the study area and the majority of the southern half exhibited archaeological potential. Other areas were recommended for exclusion from further assessment as per Section 1.4 Standard 1.f., which includes areas deeply disturbed by former aggregate extraction and Section 2.1 Standard 2.a. i., (MTCS 2011), which includes areas that are permanently wet (Map 3).

The Stage 2 assessment involved a shovel test pit survey on 5 m intervals as the property is predominately woodlot. The field portion was undertaken over 18 days from May 18 to June 1, 2018, and from June 26 to July 10th, 2018. Weather conditions varied from overcast with light rain and temperatures averaging 20 degrees Celsius to sunny hot and humid with temperatures reaching 40 degrees Celsius.

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in a small collection of historic material from two areas associated with the original generation of settlement of the area: the Flood Homestead and the Lyttle Homestead (Supplementary Documentation Map 1).

The Flood Homestead was identified through 29 positive on grid test pits from an approximately 80 x 75 m area (Supplementary Documentation Map 2). In total 94 historic artifacts were recovered. The historic items are likely related to the Flood family homestead located on the property. Given the quantity of pre-1900 material from the on-grid tests exceeding the 20 artifact standard (Section 2.2 Standard 1.c.), it was clear that Stage 3 assessment would be required and no intensification was undertaken.

The Lyttle Site was initially identified through five on grid positive test pits which produced a small quantity of 14 early 19th century artifacts from an approximately 30 x 20 m area (Supplementary Documentation Map 3). As the quantity did not exceed the 20 artifact standard (Section 2.2 Standard 1.c.), and the context for the deposits was unclear, further intensified survey was required and undertaken as per Section 2.1.3, Standard 2. Option A. Accordingly, three intensification 1 x 1 m test units were placed over positive test pits and eight surrounding test pits spaced 2.5 m apart around in a 5 m diameter around the positive test pit were excavated (Supplementary Documentation Map 3).

A further 133 artifacts were recovered from intensification testing, all relating to what appears to be an early 19th century occupation possibly by the Lyttle family. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900, as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MTCS 2011) the site is considered culturally significant will require Stage 3 assessment (MTCS 2011). No pre-contact sites were found.

The sites have been registered with the MTCS as the Flood Homestead Site (BhFw-124) and the Lyttle Site (BhFw-125).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

For BhFw-124 - Flood Homestead Site

1. That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist.
2. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 m^2 excavation units on the full 5 m grid. However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MTCS 2014).
3. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MTCS 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

For BhFw-125 – Lyttle Site

1. That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the form of 1 m^2 excavation units on a 5 m grid in the relevant areas of the early 19th century finds as indicated in Supplementary Documentation Map 3.
2. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MTCS 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

Field Director/Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Preparation	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369) Stephanie Halmhofer, MA Nadine Kopp MA (P378)
Archival Research	Stephanie Halmhofer, MA Ben Mortimer, MA (P369) Nadine Kopp MA (P378)
Field Crew	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369) Nadine Kopp MA (P378) Stephanie Halmhofer, MA Jennifer Laughton, MA Katelyn Corrigall-Millins Carina Hochgeschurz Christine Conlan Caleigh Hartery
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Review	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378) Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group was contracted by Mattamy Homes to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 800 Cedarview, on Part Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 Concession 4 R.F., in the former township of Nepean, Carleton County (Map 1). Mattamy Homes is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Paterson Group (2017), found that that based on criteria outlined in the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), small portions of the northern half of the study area and the majority of the southern half exhibited archaeological potential. Other areas were recommended for exclusion from further assessment as per Section 1.4 Standard 1.f., which includes areas deeply disturbed by former aggregate extraction and Section 2.1 Standard 2.a. i., (MTCS 2011), which includes areas that are permanently wet (Map 3).

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Nepean (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, large portions of Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 have archaeological potential, triggering the assessment process (Map 4).

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

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The study area is located in the geographic township of Nepean, former County of Carleton. Nepean was one of the first townships in the country to be surveyed (Belden 1879). The early history of Nepean is best described in Bruce Elliot's *The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital* (1991). Other useful resources include Sara Craig's *Hello Nepean* (1974), *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

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

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

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

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

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

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). Thus the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is extremely fuzzy. Needless to say there are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing

pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

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

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

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

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

The Township of Nepean was first surveyed in 1794, and was named for Sir Evan Nepean, a British Administrator (Elliot 1991). It was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Belden & Co. 1971:207). Settlement during the first 30 years after survey was slow and by 1822 Nepean's population was only 191, divided between 35 families (Elliot 1991:13). Most of the township was initially granted to United Empire Loyalists and then changed hands, but was never settled (Elliot 1991:6).

The first settler in Nepean was Ira Honeywell, who in 1810 built a cabin on the Ottawa River (Elliot 1991:9). Ira was given 1,000 acres (five U.E.L. claims) that his father Rice Honeywell of Prescott had acquired from Loyalists that had not settled but instead sold off their claims (Belden & Co. 1971:207). In 1814, American Jerard B. Chapman became Nepean's second settler, establishing himself near the Jock River (Elliot 1991:10). Road surveys in the late

1820s and early 1830s led to some settlement in the interior of Nepean, and the establishment of communities such as Jockvale.

The population of Nepean did not see major increases until influxes of immigrants and settlers began with the construction of the Rideau Canal and more so into the mid 1800s. By 1851, the Township of Nepean had grown to 3,800 inhabitants. At this time there were 21 stone houses, 21 frame houses, 306 log cabins and 238 shanties. By 1861, 4,410 people called Nepean home, living in 36 stone houses, 45 frames houses, and 539 log cabins (Bond 1968:22-24). By 1878, Nepean was the wealthiest township of Carleton County. It had a population of 7,031. The 60,774 acres that encompassed the township held 2,540 head of cattle, 2,504 sheep, 1,399 horses, and 1,117 pigs (Belden & Co. 1971:105).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

Lot 21

The full 200 acres of Lot 21, Concession 4 R.F. was granted in 1810 to Ann Eve Clarke. Through a couple of transactions in the early 1830s Michael and Patrick O'Keefe purchased the entire parcel (OLR). Through a series of transaction within the family the parcel was subdivided amongst the O'Keefe family, with multiple dwellings as early as 1863 (Map 5). At this time the lot shows M. (Michael) O'Kief [sic] at the western side, a D. (David) O'Kief [sic] centrally located on the southern side, P. (Patrrick) O'Kief in the southeast corner, and a Jno (Jonathan) Burns to the north of that. Notably, none of the structures are within the study area.

The 1851 census of Nepean Township provides some insight into the O'Keefe family and lists Michael (Sr.) O'Kief at age 68. He is a farmer of Irish decent, married to Ester, age 44, from Lower Canada. In 1851 they had eight children ranging in age from 28 to 4: Patrick, David, Ellen, Michael (Jr.), Margaret, Cornelius, Johannah, Bridged, and Francis. An eleventh resident, Mary O'Kief, is listed last in the chronologically ordered census of the dwelling at age 24; she is likely a wife of one of the elder sons. At the time, all 11 people lived in a single story log house (Statistics Canada 1851).

By 1871, Michael Sr. was deceased, leaving his widow Ester living with their son Francis (as the head of the household), and daughter Johanna (Statistics Canada 1871). At this time Patrick and David are listed in the census in their own homes, which are also shown in the 1879 map (Map 4) where the more formal division of the lot is noted. Again, at this time there are no structures within the study area. The O'Keefe family maintained a presence in the area for generations, owned the property well into the 20th century (OLR), and today the street fronting the property is named for the family.

Lot 22

Lot 22, Concession 4 R.F. was divided at the time of patent into a rear or west ½ lot and a front or east ½ lot.

Land Registry Abstracts show the 100 acres comprising the west ½ of Lot 22 was granted in 1846 to James Lytle (alternative spelling is Lyttle). In 1869 the property was sold to James Lyttle (likely James Jr.), at which time a mortgage was registered, however on the 1863 map, there are no structures shown (Map 5). James Lyttle, who also owned property in Lot 23, is listed in the 1871 Census of Canada (Statistics Canada 1871) as a 31-year-old Canadian farmer married to Letitia Lyttle and with two young children: Elizabeth and Adela. In 1910 the property passed to Letitia on James's death intestate, with the family renouncing their rights for

their mother to remain on the property. The Lyttle family retained ownership of a portion of the property into the mid 20th century.

The 100 acres of front ½ of Lot 22 were granted in 1872 James Byrne. James immediately divided the parcel and sold the front (east) 30 acres to Patrick Moylan, the centre 33 acres to John Byrne, keeping the western portion for himself (OLR). This division is reflected in the 1879 map (Map 5). There is no information in the 1871 Census about a James Byrne, however the 1861 Census lists John Byrne, a 50-year-old Irish man, as living in Nepean (Statistics Canada 1861). Peter Byrne is listed in the 1871 census as a 35-year-old Irish farmer married to Johanna Byrne and with one child, Catherine, aged 1 (Statistics Canada 1871). There is no information in the 1851, 1861, or 1871 Censuses for P. Moylan, who also owned property on Lot 25.

The eastern half of the Lyttle property and western edge of the J. Byrne family lie within the study area. A structure indicated on the 1879 map on the Lyttle property is included within the study area and the structure indicated on the J. Byrne property is outside of the study area.

Lot 23

Lot 23, Concession 4 R.F. was granted in 1810 to Woolessy, and then sold that same year to John Crysler (OLR). In 1830 Crysler sold the entire parcel to a James Bates (last name questionable), who in 1835 divided and sold the front ½ to Henry Miller and the rear ½ to George Miller. George Miller's rear ½ was willed to his sister Ann in 1837. In 1838 Henry Miller sold the west ½ of his rear portion to William Scott who then further divided the portion, selling parts to John McGee in 1851 and James Patterson in 1856. Unfortunately, the registry records are largely illegible through the next few transactions, although a mortgage was registered circa 1860, suggesting a structure was built at that time.

Conversely, the 1863 map shows Lot 23 to be unoccupied (Map 5). By 1879 Lot 23 was subdivided amongst W. Brennan, F. Flood, W. Scott, and J. Lyttle (Map 5). In the 1871 Census of Canada William Brennan is listed as an unmarried 23-year-old Canadian carpenter (Statistics Canada 1871). Francis Flood is listed as a 33-year-old Canadian farmer married to Eliza Flood and with 5 children under the age of 10: Mary, Eliza, William, Francis, and Albert. William Scott is listed as a 67-year-old Irish farmer married to Letitia Scott. James Lyttle, as previously discussed in Lot 22, was a 31-year-old Canadian farmer married to Letitia Lyttle and with two young children: Elizabeth and Adela.

The eastern edge of the Brennan property, all the Flood property, and the western edge of the Scott property are included within the study area. Structures indicated on the 1879 map for the Brennan and Flood property are within the study area while the structure indicated on the Scott property is outside of the study area.

Lot 24

Lot 24, Concession 4 R.F. was granted to the Canada Company in 1830, who then sold the entire 200 acre parcel to James Bradley in 1836 (OLR). James sold 120 acres to William Bradley in 1838, and the remaining 80 acres to John Bennett in 1839. John Bennett sold his 80 acre parcel to Thomas Anderson in 1857. This is reflected in the 1863 map listing a T.G. Anderson (Map 5). T.G. (Thomas G.) Anderson is listed in the 1851, 1861, and 1871 Censuses of Canada (Statistics Canada 1851, 1861, 1871) as being a Scottish farmer married to Cynthia Anderson with 8 children, whose ages in 1871 ranged from 30 to 13: John, Daniel, Thomas, Henrietta, James, Lamira, Alexander, and Christianna (respectively). By 1879, Lot 24

had been subdivided between T.G. Anderson on the west half and W.M. Bradley on the east half (Map 5). William Bradley was listed in the 1861 and 1871 Censuses as an Irish farmer, married to Ann Bradley and with 10 children of unknown ages: James, Thomas, Jane, Mary, Arthur, Sarah, David, Catherine, and Elizabeth(Statistics Canada 1861, 1871). The Bradley family retained the 120 acres into the 20th century (OLR).

The eastern half of the 1879 Anderson property and the western edge of the Bradley property lie within the study area. No structures indicated on the 1879 map are included within the study area.

Lot 25

Lot 25, Concession 4 R.F., was granted in 1810 to Jacob with the last name illegible, who sold the parcel to John Crysler in the same year. Crysler then sold it in 1830 to John Jones who held it until an 1833 sale to Henry Brennan. Brennan sold a portion to Thomas Buckingham in 1840 before repurchasing it in 1851 (OLR).

The 1863 map shows H. Brennan occupying the property (Map 5). According to the 1861 Census of Canada, the only Brennan listed in Nepean was 31-year-old Irish labourer Michael Brennan. A 78-year-old Irish farmer named Hugh Brennan, however, was registered in the 1861 Census as living in nearby Huntley (Statistics Canada 1861).

In the 1870s the property is further sold and divided (ORL) and by 1879, Lot 25 had been subdivided amongst David (D.) O'Keefe on the west, James Patterson on the northeast, and P. Moylan on the southeast (Map 5). David O'Keefe was a 40-year old Canadian farmer, married to E. O'Keefe and with two young children: Michael and Esther, at the time of the 1871 Census of Canada (Statistics Canada 1871). James Patterson is listed in the 1871 Census as a 59-year-old Irish farmer married to Margaret Patterson and with 3 children whose ages ranged from 21 to 9: Hannah, Elizabeth, and William (Statistics Canada 1871). As previously discussed, no information is known about P. Moylan.

The southeast corner of the O'Keefe property, a small western portion of the Patterson property (excluding the northwest corner), and the northwest corner of the Moylan property lie within the study property. There are no structures indicated on the 1879 map for the O'Keefe and Moylan properties, however the structure indicated on the Patterson property is within the study area.

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The western edge of the study area is located along the eastern side of The Queen's Highway 416 from Lytle Ave south to approximately 400 m north of O'Keefe Court. As the southern edge of the study area moves east, a thin strip extends south along the western edge of Lytle Park to O'Keefe Court. The study area continues along the northern border of Lytle Park to the northeast corner of the park before moving north. As it travels north the study area is bordered on the east by residential properties until it reaches its northeast corner at the Highway 416. The property can be accessed via a gravel road from the west end of O'Keefe Court, or via pedestrian paths off Cedarhill Drive and Onassa Circle in the north. The study area is bound to the north and west by Highway 416. The south end of the study area is bound by O'Keefe Court and Lytle Park, and the east side is bound by residential properties. The study area consists of approximately 75.7 ha (Map 1).

The study area is currently vacant, overgrown scrubland and wooded pockets scattered throughout. Generally, it is mostly topographically flat with many lower lying, poorly draining areas. Wooded portions of the study area tend to be low lying cedar forests, prone to inundation, however there are some elevated areas. The elevated areas tend to be thinly covered by topsoil, and limestone bedrock boulders and bedrock is commonly observed.

Along the eastern side of the study area in Lot 23 is a large pond and an associated wetland, which appears in the aerial photography back to the 1960s to some extent (Map 6). On the western side of the study area in Lot 24 is a water filled quarry from former aggregate extraction. The aggregate extraction area and extent is notable in the 1965 air photograph (Map 6). To the west of the pond in Lot 23 is a large bare grassy patch of land bordered on the west by Highway 416. In aerial photographs prior to 1999 the area is unremarkable agricultural or scrubland, but in 1999 this patch appears to have been stripped or filled, and by 2002 is covered back up with grass (Map 6). While the purpose for this activity is unknown, the timing does correlate with the construction of the adjacent 416, and there is a connecting road in the 1999 aerial photograph, perhaps indicating this is an area of blast rock disposal (from an adjacent rock cut for the 416), aggregate removal, staging, etc. (Map 6).

4.3.2 Physiography

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

Six soil types are found within the study area: Organic, Fallowfield, Nepean, Farmington, Franktown, and Grenville Shallow Phase (Map 7). Organic soils are found in a small central eastern patch of the study area and consist of decomposed organic materials over 40 cm thick. Fallowfield soils are found only in a very small portion of the northeast corner of the study area and consist of a shallow organic layer over top of a dark yellow-brown sand and is subject to short periods of water saturation. Nepean soils are found in the northern portion of the study area and, similarly to Fallowfield soils, consist of a shallow organic layer overtop of yellow-brown sand, though are better drained. Farmington soils are found within southwest corner of the study area and consist of well-draining shallow loam or sandy loam on top of limestone bedrock. Franktown soils are found within the west central portion of the study area and are similar to Farmington soils but are more subject to water saturation and include yellow-brown mottled subsoil. Grenville Shallow Phase soils are found in the southeast half of the study area and consist of light brown and yellow-brown loams full of small, compact stones which are well-draining (Marshall, et al. 1979). The soils of Lot 24 have not been mapped and are unknown.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Stage 1 assessment of the study area was undertaken by Paterson Group (2017) who found that that based on criteria outlined in the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), small portions of the

northern half of the study area and the majority of the southern half exhibited archaeological potential. Other areas were recommended for exclusion from further assessment as per Section 1.4 Standard 1.f., which indicates areas deeply disturbed by former aggregate extraction and Section 2.1 Standard 2.a. i., (MTCS 2011), which includes areas that are permanently wet (Map 3).

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. This includes Stage 1 & 2 Assessments of 4310 Fallowfield Road and 4401 Fallowfield Road to the east, neither recommending further studies (Adams 2011a, b). A Stage 1 assessment of the proposed Nortel Networks Strandherd Campus, to the southeast, found potential and recommended Stage 2 Assessment (Adams 2000). Slightly farther afield, in 2013, Paterson conducted a Stage 1-3 assessment of the Hoolahan Farmhouse site (BhFw-30) (Paterson Group 2013a, 2013b). In 2015 Paterson conducted a Stage 1 at 4497 O'Keefe Court, directly neighbouring the study area, no archaeological potential remained on that property due to extensive and complete disturbance associated with previous aggregate removal (Paterson Group 2015).

Previous archaeological work within the region identified BhFw-1, a historic quarry site referred to as the Nepean Lime Kiln. BhFw-1 was excavated in 1975 by Susan Jamieson. Prior to the 1975 excavations, the National Capital Commission (NCC) worked on site to stabilize the existing structures, and it was unknown as to whether ownership of the land had been transferred to the NCC. The site, a late 19th century lime kiln and quarry included the roadways to Fallowfield Road and agricultural areas to Moodie Drive and was in use between 1870 – 1880 through 1906 – 1907(S. M. Jamieson 1975). The site today is located within Concession 5 R.F., in the northeast part of Lot 25, Nepean Township.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database on November 28, 2017 indicated that one registered archaeological site is located within a 1 km radius of the study area. The Nepean Lime Kiln. BhFw-1, is a late 19th century lime kiln and quarry excavated by Sue Jamieson in 1975 (S. M. Jamieson 1975).

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located near the study area.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The study property exhibits some indicators for pre-contact archaeological potential including proximity to water sources. Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area. The census records, and historic maps show that although this area was mainly rural, the property was occupied from early in the nineteenth century. Lots 21, 24, and 25, Concession 4 R.F. were settled relatively early by the O'Keefe, Anderson, and Brennan families, and Lots 22 and 23 shortly after by the Brennan, Flood, Byrne, and Scott families.

There is potential that any structures related to occupation of the Lyttle and Flood families may be found within the study area in Lots 22 and 23. Structures related to occupation of the Brennan family may rest on or immediately outside the western edge of the study area in Lot 23. Furthermore, one other known historic period archaeological site is located within a 1 km radius of the study property.

Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, several areas within the study area hold archaeological potential for historic and pre-contact materials at the time of the study (Map 3) (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). Small, intermittent portions of the northern half of the study area hold archaeological potential. Most of the southern half of the study area holds archaeological potential.

As seen through aerial photographs, portions of the study area have been subject to disturbance over the years due to quarrying activities. Portions close to the northern (Lot 25) and southwest (Lot 22) edges of the study area, however, appear in the photos to have been kept intact and untouched over the years. As such, these portions hold the highest archaeological potential.

The Stage 1 assessment of the study area (Paterson 2017) found that that based on criteria outlined in the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), small portions of the northern half of the study area and the majority of the southern half exhibited archaeological potential. Other areas were recommended for exclusion from further assessment as per Section 1.4 Standard 1.f., which indicates areas deeply disturbed by former aggregate extraction and Section 2.1 Standard 2.a. i., (MTCS 2011), which includes areas that are permanently wet (Map 3).

5.0 Field Methods

Portions of the property considered to have no archaeological potential according to the 2011 standards set out for consultant archaeologists by the MTCS and as per the recommendations of the Stage 1 assessment (Paterson 2017) were excluded from assessment as per Standard 2.1 2.c. (MTCS 2011). The remainder of the property was deemed to have archaeological potential and was surveyed in accordance with MTCS standards.

The entirety of the property was not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.d., Section 2.1.2 (MTCS 2011). The property consisted of a variety of vegetations including large areas of dense cedar forest (Figures 1 to 3) and swamp (Figure 4), thinly forested long abandoned pasture and overgrown farmland with shrubs (Figures 5 to 10), and sections of deciduous forest with thick underbrush (Figure 11).

All areas identified in the Stage 1 assessment as requiring Stage 2 assessment were shovel tested at 5 m intervals (Map 8), totalling an area of 42.7 ha. All tests-pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil or to bedrock. All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. Shovel testing was undertaken up to within 1 m of current or relic structures. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled. Generally, the soil encountered during the survey was a brown sandy silty clay with a high rock content over reddish brown silty clay subsoil or bedrock.

Artifacts were all collected, bagged, and labelled according to the find spot by shovel test unit. The locations of positive test pits (see Record of Finds below) were recorded and mapped using a Bad Elf Survey GPS with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. During assessment, the initial positive pits were flagged for ease of returning to that location. The remainder of the grid was investigated. Where insufficient archaeological resources were found to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3, the survey was intensified around the positive test pit as per Standard 2 Section 2.1.3 (MTCS 2011). All 1 x 1 m unit were excavated stratigraphically, 5 cm into sterile subsoil, and detailed field notes were recorded.

The provenience system used for this project is based upon the Paterson project number plus waypoint (WP). For positive test pits on the initial 5 m grid, only the waypoint is appended to the project number (e.g., PA1111-WP1). For 1 x 1 m intensification units, the suffix 1x1 is added to the WP to track which waypoint the 1x1 was placed over. The surrounding intensification test pits are then identified by their cardinal direction from the 1x1 m unit. Thus, the first positive test pit designated would be PA1111-WP1, a 1x1 meter unit units at that spot would be PA1111-WP1 – 1x1, and an infill test pit to the north west would be PA1111-WP1-NW.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 8 and Supp. Doc. Maps 2 and 3 for photo locations by catalogue number) Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MTCS 2011).

The locations of positive test pits and all test units (see Record of Finds below) along with site locations are presented in the supplementary documentation.

The field portion was undertaken over 18 days from May 18 to June 1, 2018, and from June 26 to July 10th, 2018. Weather conditions varied from overcast with light rain and temperatures averaging 20 degrees Celsius to sunny hot and humid with temperatures reaching 40 degrees Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Mattamy.

6.0 Findings

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

During shovel testing on the 5 m grid two archaeological sites were identified along with an abandoned dwelling with modern refuse scatter (Supp. Doc. Maps 1-4).

Flood Homestead Site (BhFw-124)

During the shovel testing on the 5-meter grid in Lot 23, in an approximately 80 x 75 m area, 29 positive shovel test pits were encountered (Supp. Doc. Map 2). This is in an area near a dry-laid limestone foundation and well (Figure 12) originally noted during the Stage 1 site visit. The positive test pits produced 94 artifacts relating to a mid to late 19th century homestead.

Recovered ceramics include refined white earthenwares (totalling 13 pieces) of different styles such as unspecified black transfer pattern (1830+); and blue stamped (1840-1890). The next largest ceramic type recovered was vitrified white earthenware (1845+) (totalling 12 pieces) with unspecified moulded patterns. Other ware types include coarse red earthenware (3 sherds) and coarse buff earthenware (1 sherd).

Four pieces of glass containers were recovered, on is an unspecified container of solarized manganese glass (1880 to 1920), and the other are light green glass from unspecified containers.

Building hardware and fasteners includes 29 cut nails, 3 wrought nails, 3 shards of pane glass, and a brass escutcheon plate. One personal item, a slate pencil, was found. Four pieces of large mammal bone, and a few fragments of unspecified sheet metal were also found.

See Figure 13 for a selection of artifacts. For the full artifact catalogue, see Appendix A

The artifacts in this assemblage most likely relate to a mid to late 1800s domestic Euro-Canadian occupation, and most likely represent the remnants of the Flood homestead that is indicated on the 1879 Belden map in this area, and are seen very vaguely on the 1965 aerial photograph (Map 6), suggesting they were deteriorated and long abandoned at that time. The recovery of the manganese glass (1880 to 1920) correlates with the study area history, which suggests continued occupation past 1900. This site has been registered with the MTCS as the Flood Homestead Site (BhFw-124) (Supp. Doc. Maps 1 and 2).

As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use of the Flood Homestead site to before 1900 as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MTCS 2011) this site is considered culturally significant and requires Stage 3 assessment, therefore no intensification was required or undertaken as per Standard 1, Section 2.1.3 (MTCS 2011).

Lyttle Site (BhFw-125) and Modern Lyttle Occupation

Five positive shovel test pits were encountered on the 5 m grid in an approximately 30 x 20 m area within Lot 22 (Supp. Doc. Map 3). The initial on-grid shovel test pits produced an assemblage of 14 historic period artifacts. Including refined white earthenware with early

palate painted polychrome (1795-1830) and a clay pipe stem and spur. Find locations were recorded and flagged and the remainder of the on-grid testing was completed. As insufficient archaeological resources were found to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3, the survey was intensified around positive test pits PA1111-WP3, WP4, and WP5 as per Standard 2 Section 2.1.3 (MTCS 2011). Accordingly, a stratigraphically excavated 1 x 1 m test unit was placed over the three noted positive test pits and eight additional test pits were excavated 2.5 metres around each 1x1 m unit (Supp. Doc. Map 3). This intensification produced another 133 historic artifacts. See Figure 14 for a selection of artifacts from this location. For the full artifact catalogue, see Appendix A.

Soils in this area are thin, averaging only 18 cm in depth before limestone bedrock is encountered and, in each unit, only a single stratigraphic layer was noted (Figure 15). Soils are comprised of sand with silt and a high rock content. None of the 1x1 m units, nor the additional shovel test pits produced much material, but what was collected is suggestive of an early 19th domestic occupation.

Ceramics include 4 sherds of plain pearlware (1875-1830) and 54 sherds of refined white earthenware with various decorations including the aforementioned early palate painted, late palate painted (1830+), stamped (1840-1890), and blue edged ware (1830-1890). One piece of glazed coarse red earthenware was found.

Seven pieces of glass containers were recovered, including dark green (i.e., wine bottle), amber and light green glass.

Building hardware and/or fasteners include 10 cut nails, 3 wrought nails, a horseshoe nail, and 35 shards of pane glass. Communications items include four pieces of slate board, and in terms of personal items, five fragments of smoking pipe were recovered. Thirteen pieces of large mammal bone and a few fragments of unspecified sheet metal were also found.

Of note, a single spall from a gunflint was also recovered.

Generally, the artifact assemblage from this area is indicative of an earlier 19th century occupation. Tentatively, this is identified as an early 19th century component of the Lyttle Homestead, as the Lyttle family is one of the first to settle on Lot 22, however their home in 1879 is further to the north (Map 5). Land Registry Abstracts show the 100 acres comprising the west ½ of Lot 22 was granted in 1846 to James Lytle (alternative spelling is Lyttle), and perhaps this early collection of artifacts is evidence of their settling of the area prior to receiving the land grant.

The combined on-grid test pits and intensification units produced more than 20 artifacts that date the period of use of the early component of the Lyttle Site to before 1900 and as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MTCS 2011) this site is considered culturally significant and requires Stage 3 assessment. This site has been registered with the MTCS as the Lyttle Site (BhFw-124) (Supp. Doc. Maps 1 and 3).

At the historically mapped location for the Lyttle home in 1879 (on the north side of Lot 22), a collection of modern debris was encountered in multiple test pits over an area approximately 100 x 80 m surrounding and within two overgrown foundations (Figure 16, Supp. Doc. Map 3). One foundation is poured concrete and the other is a combination of concrete and mortared limestone. Both are notable on the 1965 air photograph (Map 6). Material from the location includes wire nails, plastics, electrical insulators, machine made container and bottle glass (including some solarized glass), and vitrified ceramics. All soils containing potentially older

material (i.e., vitrified earthenware and glass ware) included modern refuse. A representative sample was collected, inventoried, and photographed (Figure 17) to document the location, however, no bonafide artifacts were found. The surface scatter from the area includes old appliances, car tires, and other relatively modern garbage. While the site is the location of the circa 1879 Lyttle home, nothing from this period remains intact, and this location has no cultural value or historic interest and is therefore not considered an archaeological site.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Stage 1 assessment of the property (Paterson 2017) concluded archaeological potential for portions of the property had been removed through deep and extensive disturbances related to aggregate extraction confirmed via air photography and a site visit as per Section 1.4 Standard 1.f.(MTCS 2011) (Map 3). The site visit confirmed some areas to be permanently wet, which included a small pond and marsh land, and therefore have no archaeological potential as per Section 2.1 Standard 2.a.i. (MTCS 2011) (Map 3).

Furthermore, the Stage 1 found large portions of the study area maintained archaeological potential for both pre-contact and historic period archaeological sites (Map 3). As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on the areas of the study property retaining archaeological potential. The Stage 2 shovel test survey yielded two areas of positive test pits with historic artifacts. One area produced 29 positive pits and 94 artifacts relating to the mid to late 19th century Flood Homestead. The other area produced 14 artifacts from five positive test pits on the 5-meter grid, and 133 artifacts from intensification testing all relating to what appears to be an early 19th century occupation possibly by the Lyttle family. As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use for both sites to before 1900 as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MTCS 2011) the sites are considered culturally significant and require Stage 3 assessment (MTCS 2011). No pre-contact sites were found.

The finds have been registered with the MTCS as the Flood Homestead Site (BhFw-124) and the Lyttle Site (BhFw-125).

8.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

For BhFw-124 - Flood Homestead Site

1. That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist.
2. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 m^2 excavation units on the full 5 m grid. However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MTCS 2014).
3. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MTCS 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

For BhFw-125 – Lyttle Site

3. That a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the form of 1 m^2 excavation units on a 5 m grid in the relevant areas of the early 19th century finds as indicated in Supplemental Documentation Map 3.
4. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MTCS 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

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

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

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

d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

10.0 Closure

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

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

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Paterson Group Inc.

Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist

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

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12.0Images

Figure 1: Shovel testing in cedar forest (PA1111-D13).

Figure 2: Shovel testing in cedar forest (PA1111-D27).

Figure 3: Shovel testing in cedar forest (PA1111-D58).

Figure 4: Looking into marsh and bull rush area excluded from testing (PA1111-D04).

Figure 5: Shovel testing in deciduous forest (PA1111-D06).

Figure 6: Shovel testing in deciduous forest (PA1111-D16).

Figure 7: Shovel testing in deciduous forest (PA1111-D33).

Figure 8: Shovel testing in deciduous forest (PA1111-D47).

Figure 9: Scrubland near northern extent (PA1111-D50).

Figure 10: Northern extent overview new HWY416 (PA1111-D55).

Figure 11: Shovel testing in dense forest (PA1111-D29).

Figure 12: Limestone foundation filled with rubble and refuse. (PA1111-57)

Figure 13: Sample of artifacts from the Flood Site (from left manganese tinted container glass, brass escutcheon, ironstone plate makers' mark, moulded vitrified white earthenware, coarse red earthenware) (PA1111-D71).

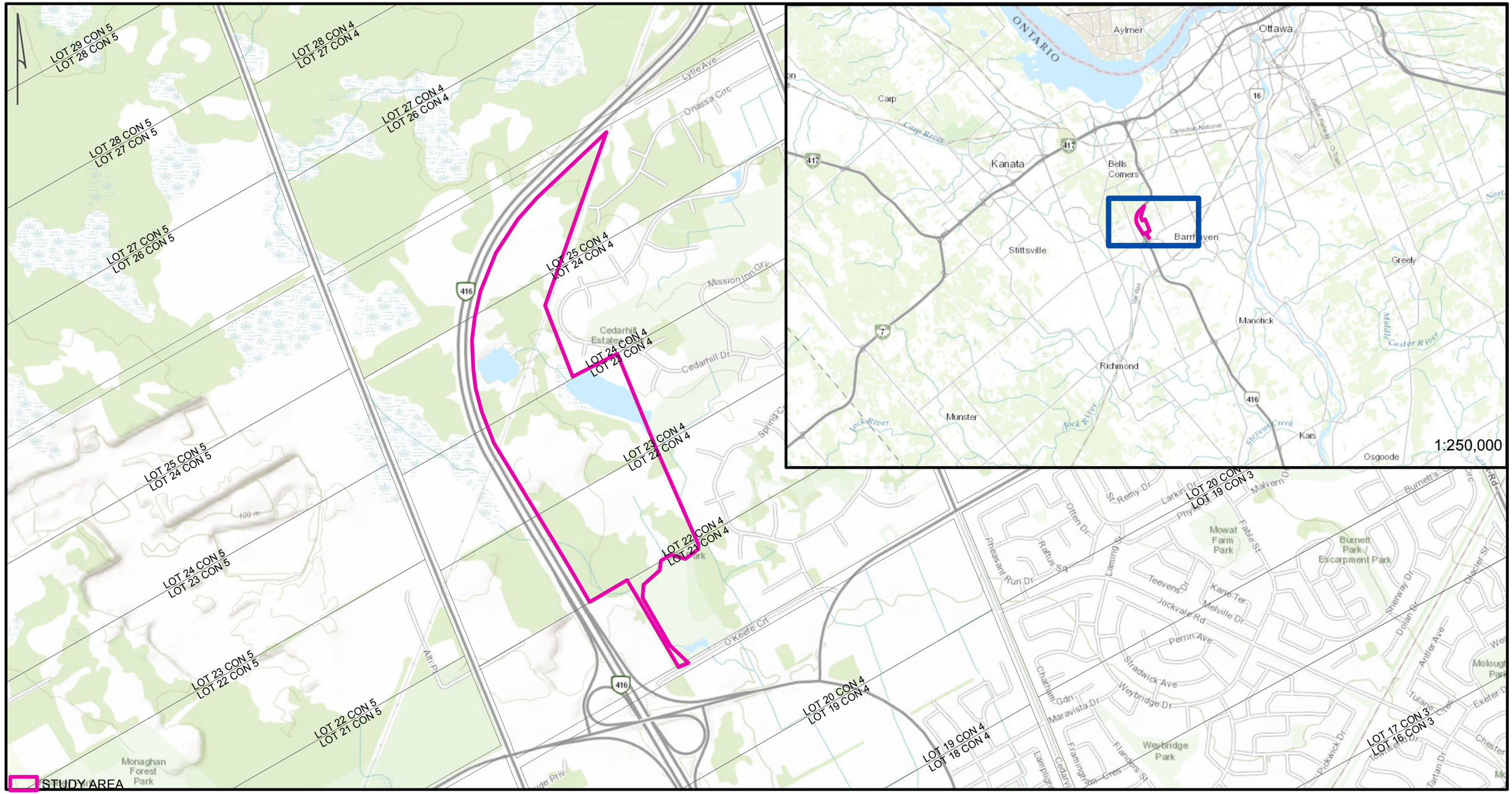
Figure 14: Sample of artifacts from the Lyttle Site (from smoking pipe stem/spur, late palate painted refined white earthenware, refined white earthenware, gunflint spall, wrought nail) (Pa1111-D70).

Figure 15: East profile of PA1111-WP5 1x1. (PA1111-D43)

Figure 16: Overgrown poured concrete foundation (PA1111-D18).

Figure 17: Sample of artifacts from the Modern Lyttle Occupation area (from left green tinted pressed glass, highly vitrified cup, manganese tinted container fragment, and wire nails (PA1110-D69).

13.0 Maps



REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18

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154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:15,000
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Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1111
Borden	None

STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT
CEDARVIEW LANDS
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
800 CEDARVIEW, OTTAWA, ON

LOCATION

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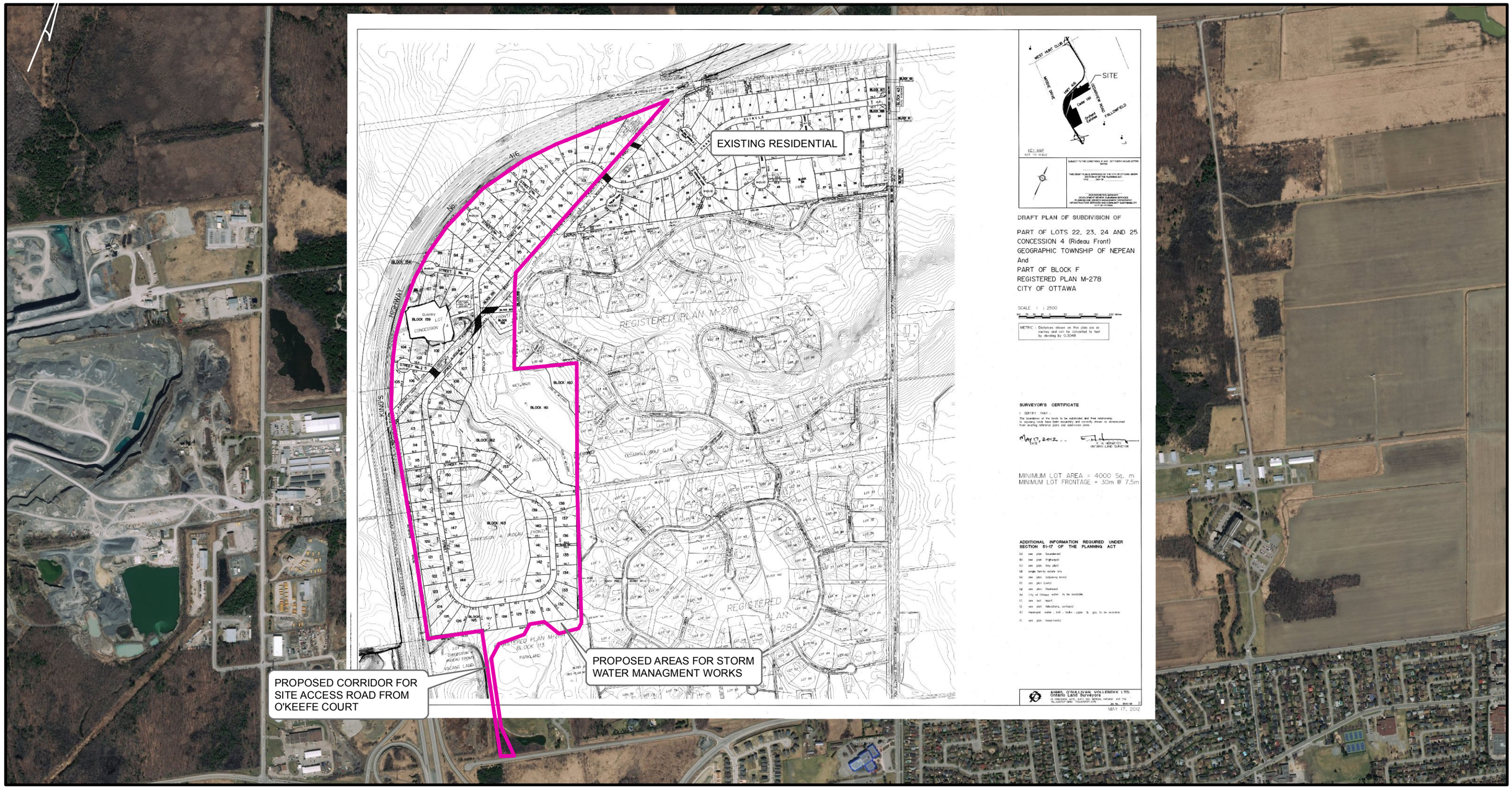
Map:	1



STUDY AREA

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BASE PLAN PROVIDED BY MATTAMY HOMES, DATED MAY 17, 2012

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Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1111
Borden	None

STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT
CEDARVIEW LANDS
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
800 CEDARVIEW, OTTAWA, ON

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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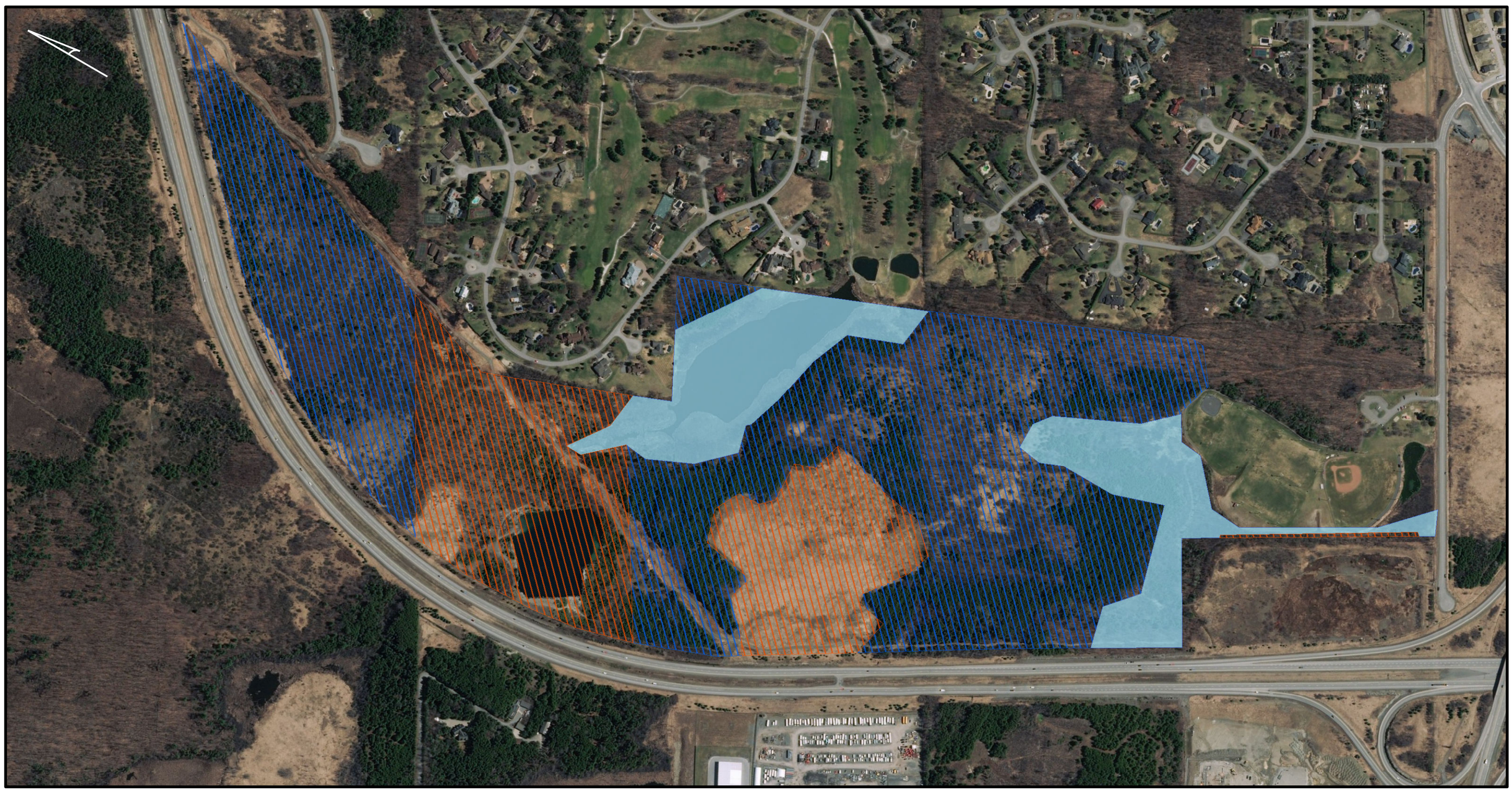
Date:	08/08/2018
Map:	2



EXCLUSION FROM STAGE 2

- PERMANENTLY WET
- DEEPLY DISTURBED

STAGE 2 TESTING

- SHOVEL TEST (5 m)

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, DIGITALGLOBE, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

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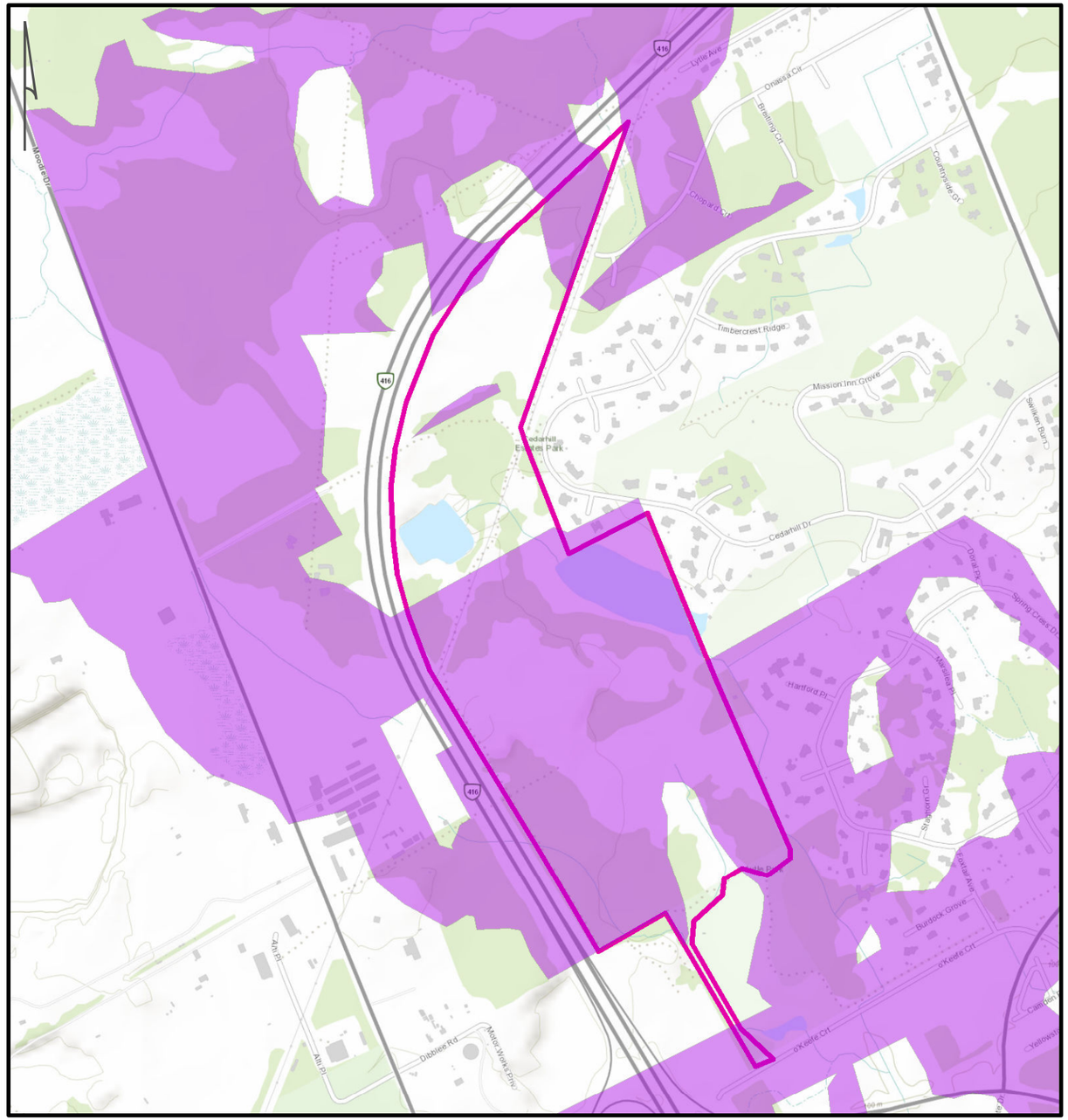
Scale	1:6,000
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM

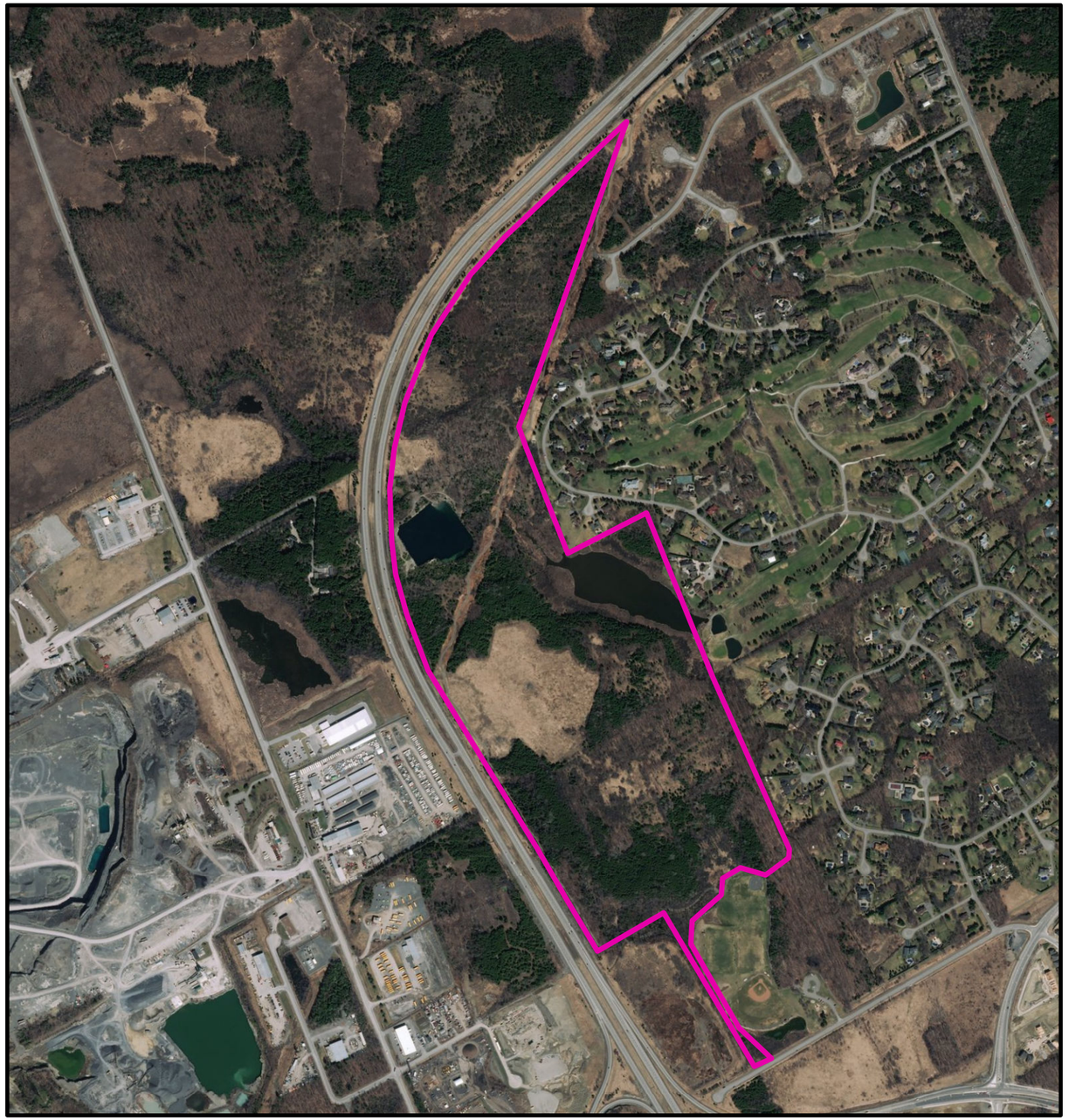
Project: PA1103
Borden: None

STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT
CEDARVIEW LANDS
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
800 CEDARVIEW, OTTAWA, ON

RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY

File: PA1103-MAP ST1 RECOM
Date: 05/12/2017
Map: 3





ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
STUDY AREA

0 160 320 480 640 800 Meters

REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), SWISSTOPO, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
SOURCE: ESRI, DIGITALGLOBE, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM GEOOTTAWA

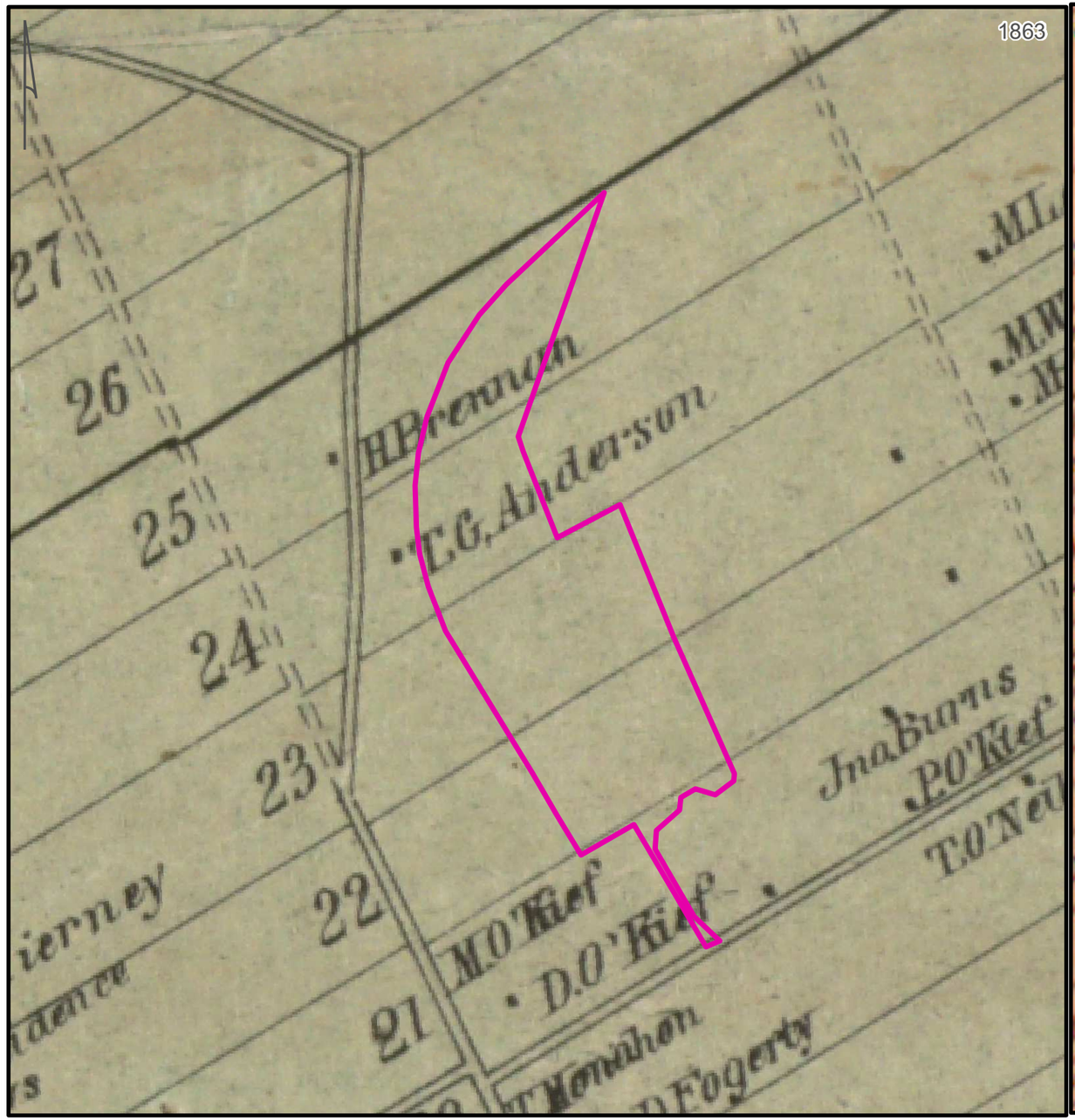
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

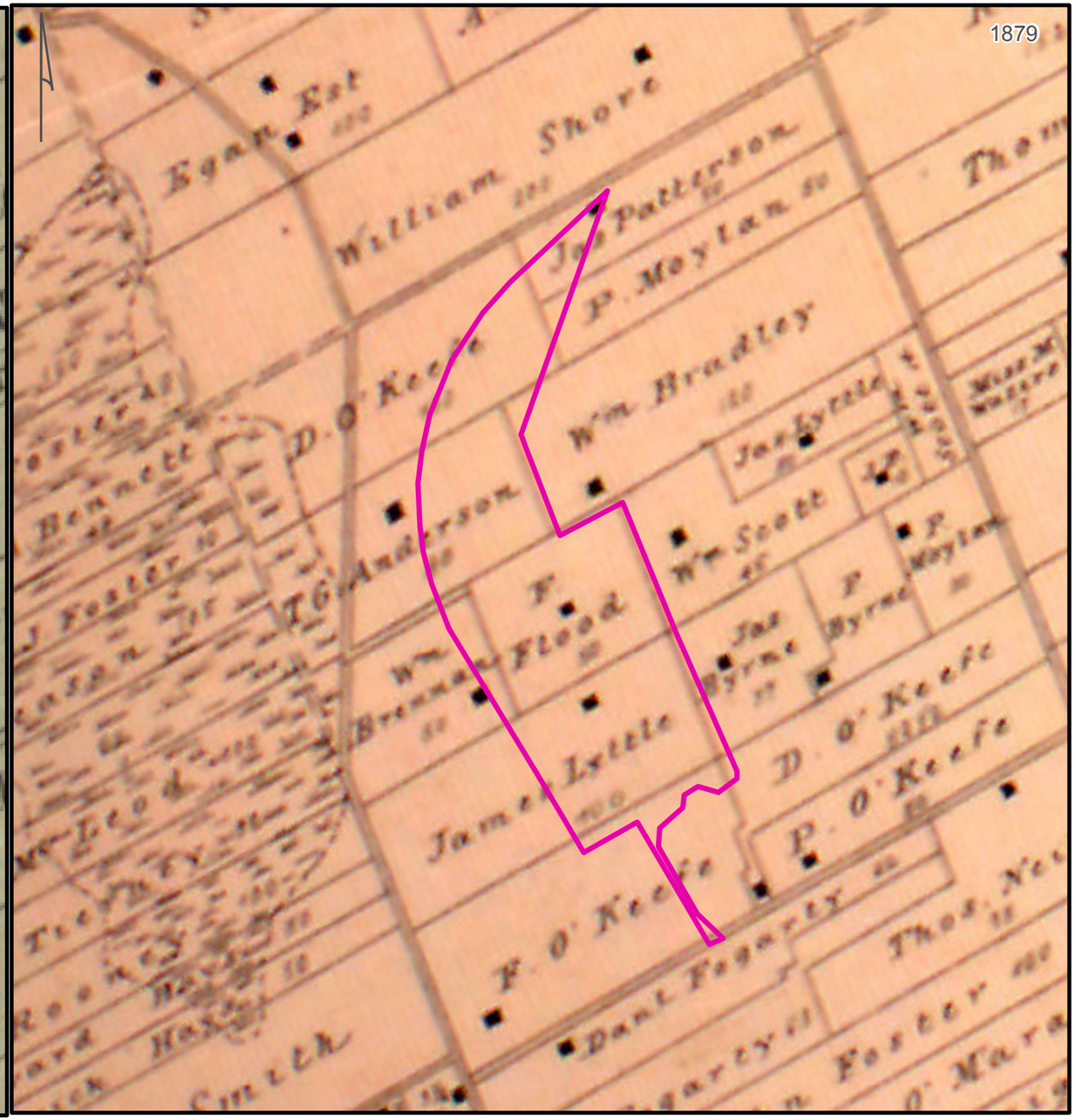
Scale	1:12,000
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1111
Borden	None

STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT
CEDARVIEW LANDS
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
800 CEDARVIEW, OTTAWA, ON

POTENTIAL AND CONDITIONS

File:	PA1111-MAP ST2 POTENTIAL
Date:	08/08/2018
Map:	4





STUDY AREA

Meters
0 200 400 600 800 1,000

REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS:
SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863, MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, CANADA WEST. D.P. PUTNAM, ONTARIO. (NMC 14834).
SEGMENT OF NEPEAN TOWNSHIP FROM BELDEN, 1879 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON (INCLUDING CITY OF OTTAWA), ONT., TORONTO

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Scale	1:15,000
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1111
Borden	None

STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT
CEDARVIEW LANDS
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
800 CEDARVIEW, OTTAWA, ON

HISTORIC

File:	PA1111-MAP ST2 HISTORIC
Date:	08/08/2018
Map:	5

1965

1976

1999

2002

STUDY AREA

0 160 320 480 640 800 Meters

REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18
AERIAL IMAGERY FROM GEOOTTAWA

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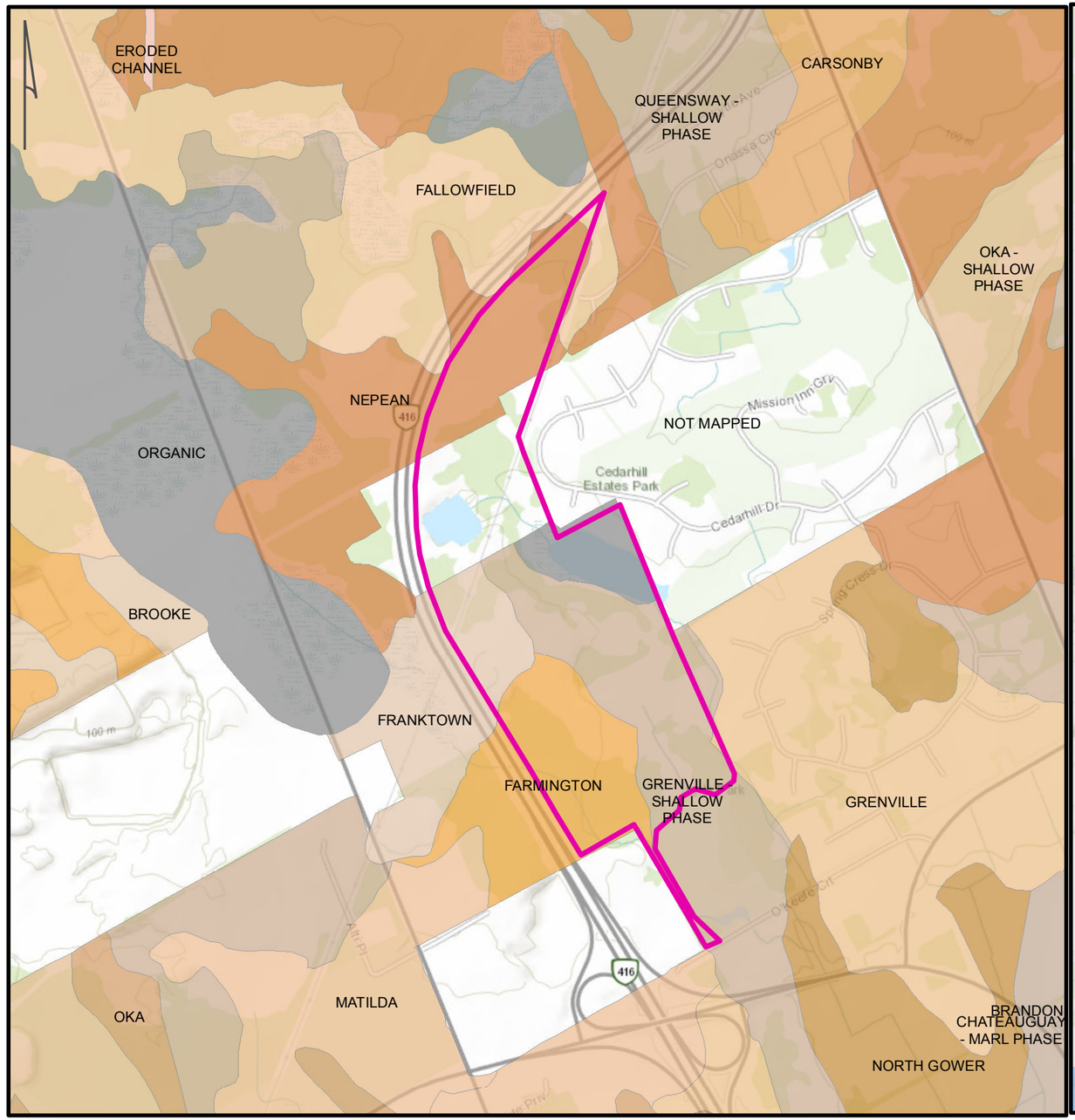
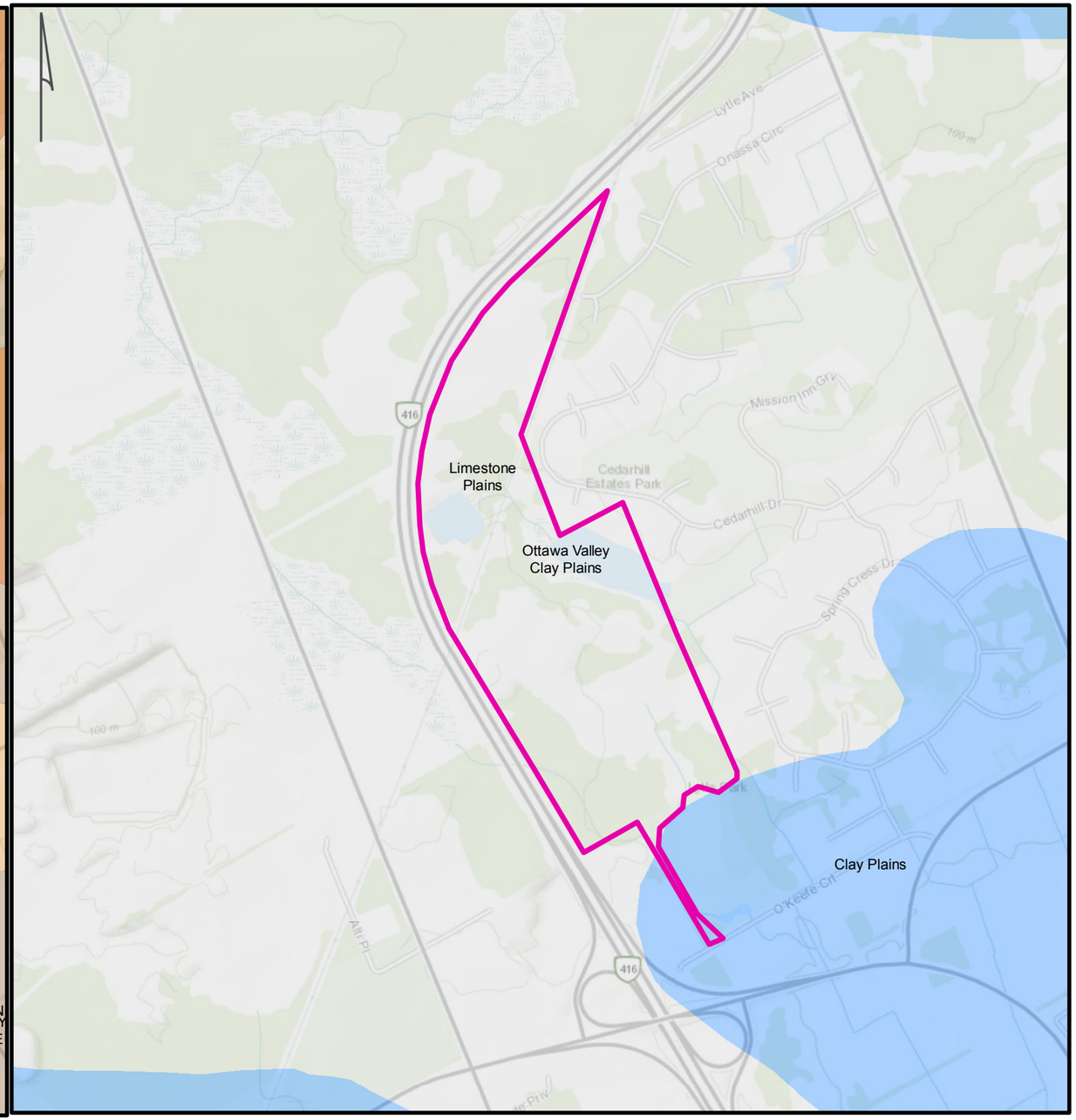
Scale	1:10,000
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1111
Borden	None

STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT
CEDARVIEW LANDS
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
800 CEDARVIEW, OTTAWA, ON

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

File:	PA1103-MAP ST2 AERIAL
Date:	08/08/2018
Map:	6





STUDY AREA

Meters
0 200 400 600 800 1,000

REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), SWISSTOPO, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

CHAPAM AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

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Scale	1:15,000
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM

Project: PA1111

Borden: None

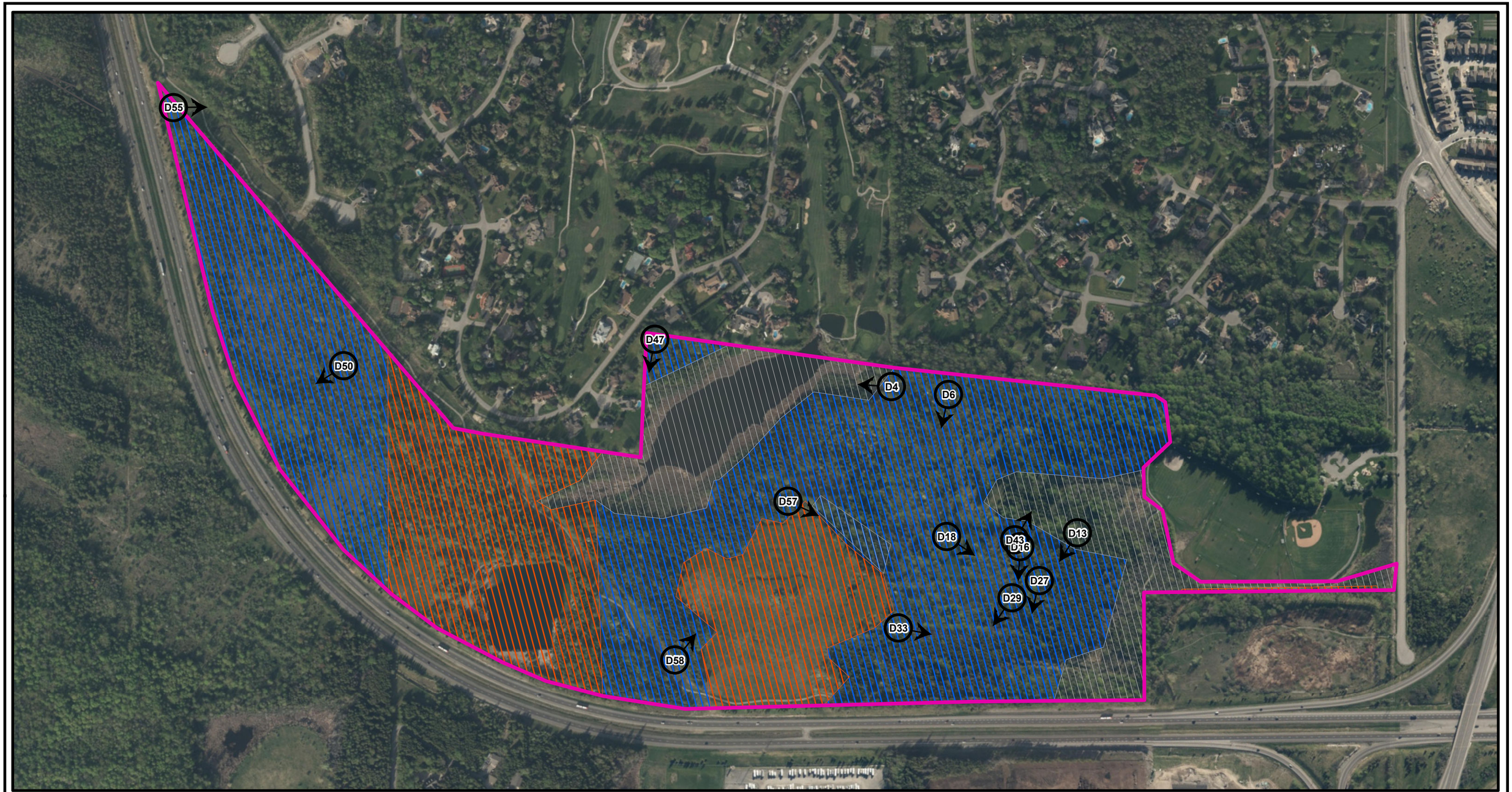
STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT
CEDARVIEW LANDS
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
800 CEDARVIEW, OTTAWA, ON

SOILS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

File: PA1111-MAP ST2 PHYSIO

Date: 08/08/2018

Map: 7



STUDY AREA

EXCLUDED AS PER STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS

DEEPLY DISTURBED

PERMANENTLY WET

STAGE 2 TESTING METHOD

SHOVEL TESTING (5 m INTERVAL)

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION AND CATALOGUE NUMBER

0 90 180 270 360 450 Meters

REFERENCES:

PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM NAD 83, UTM ZONE 18

SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA, GEOOTTAWA AIR IMAGERY CIRCA 2017

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

Scale	1:6,000
Des	BM
Drawn	BM
Chkd	BM

Project PA1103

Borden None

STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT
CEDARVIEW LANDS
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
800 CEDARVIEW, OTTAWA, ON

METHODOLOGY PHOTO KEY

File: PA1111-MAP ST2 METH KEY

Date: 09/08/2018

Map: 8

Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

Catalogue Number	Subject	Bearing	Date	Photographer
PA1111-D01	Shovel testing in deciduous forest	216	2018-05-18	BM
PA1111-D02	Shovel testing in deciduous forest	212	2018-05-18	BM
PA1111-D03	Typical test pit	336	2018-05-18	BM
PA1111-D04	Permanently wet area excluded by Stage 1 recommendation	334	2018-05-18	BM
PA1111-D05	Permanently wet area excluded by Stage 1 recommendation	150	2018-05-18	BM
PA1111-D06	Shovel testing in thick undergrowth	252	2018-05-18	BM
PA1111-D07	Shovel testing in thick undergrowth	261	2018-05-18	BM
PA1111-D08	Typical pathway	290	2018-05-29	BM
PA1111-D09	Shovel testing in shrub area	60	2018-05-29	BM
PA1111-D10	Shovel testing in shrub area	56	2018-05-29	BM
PA1111-D11	Shovel testing in cedar forest	185	2018-05-29	BM
PA1111-D12	Shovel testing in shrub area	194	2018-05-29	BM
PA1111-D13	Shovel testing in cedar forest	273	2018-05-29	BM
PA1111-D14	Shovel testing in cedar forest	240	2018-05-29	BM
PA1111-D15	Shovel testing in cedar forest	169	2018-05-29	BM
PA1111-D16	Shovel testing in cedar forest	243	2018-05-29	BM
PA1111-D17	Foundation of building - limestone and concrete	23	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D18	Foundation of building - poured concrete	183	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D19	Shovel testing in cedar forest	293	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D20	Testing inside foundation	292	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D21	Rock pile	183	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D22	Foundation overview	88	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D23	Foundation overview	118	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D24	Refuse around foundation - electric stove	280	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D25	Refuse around foundation - machine made bottles	248	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D26	Refuse around foundation - machine made bottles	244	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D27	Shovel testing in cedar forest	254	2018-05-30	BM
PA1111-D28	Shovel testing in dense forest	276	2018-05-31	BM
PA1111-D29	Shovel testing in dense forest	275	2018-05-31	BM
PA1111-D30	Shovel testing in deciduous forest	250	2018-05-31	BM
PA1111-D31	Shovel testing in deciduous forest	245	2018-05-31	BM
PA1111-D32	Shovel testing in cedar forest	173	2018-05-31	BM
PA1111-D33	Shovel testing in dense forest	160	2018-06-26	BM
PA1111-D34	Shovel testing in dense forest	331	2018-06-26	BM
PA1111-D35	Shovel testing in dense forest	311	2018-06-26	BM
PA1111-D36	Infill testing at Lyttle Site	28	2018-06-26	BM
PA1111-D37	Infill testing at Lyttle Site	343	2018-06-26	BM
PA1111-D38	Infill testing at Lyttle Site	35	2018-06-26	BM
PA1111-D39	1x1 m unit at WP3	56	2018-06-26	BM

Catalogue Number	Subject	Bearing	Date	Photographer
PA1111-D40	Infill testing at Lyttle Site	348	2018-06-26	BM
PA1111-D41	1x1 m unit at WP4	78	2018-06-26	BM
PA1111-D42	1x1 m unit at WP4	87	2018-06-26	BM
PA1111-D43	1x1 m unit at WP5	90	2018-06-26	BM
PA1111-D44	Shovel testing in mixed forest	153	2018-06-27	BM
PA1111-D45	Shovel testing in mixed forest	161	2018-06-27	BM
PA1111-D46	Shovel testing in cedar forest	276	2018-07-06	BM
PA1111-D47	Shovel testing in deciduous forest	250	2018-07-06	BM
PA1111-D48	Shovel testing in deciduous forest	240	2018-07-06	BM
PA1111-D49	Scrubland near northern extent	83	2018-07-10	BM
PA1111-D50	Scrubland near northern extent	298	2018-07-10	BM
PA1111-D51	Scrubland near northern extent	80	2018-07-10	BM
PA1111-D52	Shovel testing in dense forest	182	2018-07-10	BM
PA1111-D53	Northern extent overview new HWY416	38	2018-07-10	BM
PA1111-D54	Northern extent overview new HWY416	16	2018-07-10	BM
PA1111-D55	Northern extent overview new HWY416	149	2018-07-10	BM
PA1111-D56	Shovel testing at northern extent	321	2018-07-10	NK
PA1111-D57	Limestone foundation filled with rubble and refuse	175	2018-07-03	NK
PA1111-D58	Shovel testing in cedar forest	99	2018-07-03	NK
PA1111-D59	Shovel testing in cedar forest	257	2018-07-03	NK
PA1111-D60	Shovel testing in cedar forest	185	2018-07-03	NK
PA1111-D61	Shovel testing in cedar forest	91	2018-07-06	NK
PA1111-D62	Shovel testing in cedar forest	112	2018-07-06	NK
PA1111-D63	Shovel testing in cedar forest	85	2018-07-06	NK
PA1111-D64	Shovel testing in cedar forest	52	2018-07-09	NK
PA1111-D65	Shovel testing in cedar forest	154	2018-07-09	NK
PA1111-D66	Shovel testing in cedar forest	355	2018-07-09	NK
PA1111-D67	Shovel testing in cedar forest	55	2018-07-10	NK
PA1111-D68	Shovel testing in northern extent	310	2018-07-10	NK
PA1111-D69	Sample of artifacts from the Modern Lyttle Occupation area (from left green tinted pressed glass, highly vitrified cup, manganese tinted container fragment, and wire nails		2018-08-08	BM
PA1111-D70	Sample of artifacts from the Lyttle Site (from smoking pipe stem/spur, late palate painted refined white earthenware, refined white earthenware, gunflint spall, wrought nail		2018-08-08	BM
PA1111-D71	Sample of artifacts from the Flood Site (from left manganese tinted container glass, brass escutcheon, ironstone plate makers' mark, moulded vitrified white earthenware, coarse red earthenware)		2018-08-08	BM

Appendix B: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Stage 1 Recommendations	B. Mortimer
4	Archaeological Potential and Conditions	
5	Historic	B. Mortimer
6	Aerial Photography	B. Mortimer
7	Soils and Physiography	B. Mortimer
8	Photo Key and Methodology	B. Mortimer

Appendix C: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1111	800 Cedarview, Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Field Notes (Digital notes saved as “PA1111– Field Notes.pdf”)	B. Mortimer

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
22477	wp1	Late Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Unspecified Transfer		Black		
22436	wp10	Late Lyttle	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Amber/Brown Glass						
22437	wp10	Late Lyttle	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Blue Glass (light)	"...AL"					
22476	wp11	Late Lyttle	1	Blacking bottle	Cleaning / General Maintenance	Coarse Stoneware			Derbyshire type ink/blacking			
22467	wp12	Late Lyttle	4	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22468	wp12	Late Lyttle	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass (dark olive)						
22470	wp13	Late Lyttle	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
22381	wp14	Late Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Plain				
22438	wp15	Late Lyttle	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass (dark olive)						
22450	wp16	Late Lyttle	3	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						Calcined
22451	wp16	Late Lyttle	2	Container unspecified	Storage Containers	Solarized Glass (Early French)						
22452	wp16	Late Lyttle	1	Container unspecified	Storage Containers	Colourless Glass			machine made			
22453	wp16	Late Lyttle	1	Container unspecified	Storage Containers	Green Glass (light)						
22454	wp16	Late Lyttle	1	screw	Unspecified Fastener	Iron			Slot screw			
22455	wp16	Late Lyttle	3	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22456	wp16	Late Lyttle	4	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22503	wp17	Late Lyttle	1	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
22504	wp17	Late Lyttle	2	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Amber/Brown Glass						
22505	wp17	Late Lyttle	3	Container unspecified	Storage Containers	Colourless Glass						
22506	wp17	Late Lyttle	1	Case bottle	Beverage Containers	Green Glass (dark olive)						
22507	wp17	Late Lyttle	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
22508	wp17	Late Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Wheat / Ceres				Burned / Melted
22509	wp17	Late Lyttle	4	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Plain				
22510	wp17	Late Lyttle	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Unspecified Transfer		Green		
22535	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						Butchered
22536	wp18	Late Lyttle	2	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Amber/Brown Glass						
22537	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22538	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	Jar lid / cap closure	Storage Containers	Iron			machine made			
22539	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	tumbler	Service Tableware / Teaware	Colourless Glass					base	
22540	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	container	Unspecified	Colourless Glass			Machine made			
22541	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	White Glass opaque (milk)						
22542	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	glass	opaque white glass (not milk glass) with etched flower design					
22543	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	Plate unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Porcelain unspecified	gilt		Lithograph			
22544	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Moulded				

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
22545	wp18	Late Lyttle	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Unspecified Transfer		Red		
22546	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Porcelain unspecified	modern cheap mass produced porcelain	Willow		Blue		
22547	wp18	Late Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	glass	floral moulded green dyed glass	moulded				
22548	wp18	Late Lyttle	5	mug	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Plain				
22434	wp2	Late Lyttle	3	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22473	wp3	Lyttle	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass (dark olive)						
22472	wp3	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	pearlware		Plain				
22471	wp3	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware	early palette	Painted unspecified	Painted underglaze	brown		
22518	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
22526	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Gun flint	Firearms & Accourtrements	flint	grayish honey coloured flint					
22524	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	2	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass (dark olive)						
22525	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	17	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Green Glass (light)						
22520	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	3	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22519	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Horseshoe nail	Animal Husbandry	Iron						

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
22521	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Wrought / forged nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron			Rose head			
22522	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Wrought / forged nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						Incomplete
22527	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Pearlware		Plain			footring	
22534	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Pearlware		Plain				
22528	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		cable		Brown		
22529	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Blue		
22530	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Unspecified Transfer		Purple		
22531	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Unspecified Transfer		Blue		
22532	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Floral generic		Polychrome		
22533	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	10	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22523	wp3 - 1x1	Lyttle	2	Roof tile	Construction Materials	slate						
22411	wp3 - S	Lyttle	1	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
22412	WP3 - s	Lyttle	2	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Green Glass (light)						
22410	wp3 - SE	Lyttle	1	Container unspecified	Storage Containers	Green Glass (light)						
22426	wp30	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22478	wp31	Flood	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Green Glass (light)						
22479	wp31	Flood	1	strap	Unspecified	Iron						
22386	wp32	Flood	1	container	Unspecified	Green Glass						

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
22384	wp32	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						Burned / Melted
22385	wp32	Flood	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22424	wp33	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22512	wp34	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22517	wp34	Flood	1	Holloware	Processing / Cookingware	Coarse Earthenware buff		Plain	Glazed	Brown		
22511	wp34	Flood	1	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
22513	wp34	Flood	1	sheet	Unspecified	Iron						
22515	wp34	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Stamped		Blue		
22514	wp34	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Moulded				Burned / Melted
22516	wp34	Flood	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Plain				
22440	wp35	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware						
22433	wp36	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Unspecified Transfer		Black		
22421	wp37	Flood	1	Container unspecified	Storage Containers	Green Glass (light)						
22420	wp37	Flood	2	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
22422	wp37	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22423	wp37	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware	makers mark "STONE CHINA...ESS, BUR..."					
22466	wp38	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware	Iron						

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
					Fasteners							
22425	wp39	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22460	wp4	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22485	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
22486	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	3	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						Calcined
22491	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	6	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Green Glass (light)						
22489	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22490	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	wire	Unspecified	Iron						
22488	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Wrought / forged nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22494	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Pearlware		Plain				
22495	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	5	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22496	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Floral generic		Green		
22497	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Even scalloped /impressed pattern		Blue		
22487	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Slate board	Communication / Information	slate						
22492	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	2	Clay smoking pipe bowl	Smoking	White Clay						
22493	wp4 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	Smoking	White Clay						
22416	wp4 - n	Lyttle	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
22417	wp4 -	Lyttle	1	Unidentified	Unspecified	Colourless						Burned /

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
	n			Object		Glass						Melted
22414	wp4 - n	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22415	wp4 - n	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Floral generic		Polychrome		
22419	wp4 - nw	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22430	wp4 - se	Lyttle	2	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
22428	wp4 - se	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22429	wp4 - se	Lyttle	1	Slate board	Communication / Information	slate						
22380	wp4 - SW	Lyttle	3	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
22413	wp4 - w	Lyttle	1	sheet	Unspecified	Iron						
22409	wp40	Flood	1	Holloware	Processing / Cookingware	Coarse Earthenware red		Plain	Glazed	Brown		
22464	wp41	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22463	wp41	Flood	1	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
22465	wp41	Flood	1	sheet	Unspecified	tin						
22441	wp42	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Plain				
22439	wp43	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22444	wp44	Flood	2	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
22432	wp45	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22431	wp45	Flood	1	Tableware	Service Tableware	Refined White		Plain				

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
				unspecified	/ Teaware	Earthenware						
22461	wp46	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						Burned / Melted
22462	wp46	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22443	wp47	Flood	1	sheet	Unspecified	Iron						
22442	wp47	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Plain				Burned / Melted
22445	wp48	Flood	6	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22449	wp48	Flood	1	Holloware	Processing / Cookingware	Coarse Earthenware red			Unglazed			
22448	WP48	Flood	1	Slate pencil	Communication / Information	slate						
22446	wp48	Flood	4	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware						Burned / Melted
22447	wp48	Flood	1	Wrought / forged nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22484	wp49	Flood	1	Container unspecified	Storage Containers	Solarized Glass						
22483	wp49	Flood	4	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22482	wp49	Flood	1	Keyhole cover / escutcheon plate	Door / Window Hardware	Brass (copper + zinc)						
22481	wp49	Flood	2	sheet	Unspecified	Iron						
22480	wp49	Flood	3	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Plain				
22474	wp5	Lyttle	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22475	wp5	Lyttle	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	Smoking	White Clay	Some sort of design on lower portion of bowl. possible effigy?					
22394	wp5 -	Lyttle	1	Container	Storage Containers	Amber/Brown						

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
	1x1			unspecified		Glass						
22389	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	4	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
22398	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Holloware	Processing / Cookingware	Coarse Earthenware red		Plain	Glazed	Brown		
22393	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Container unspecified	Storage Containers	Colourless Glass						
22395	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	7	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
22390	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Tooth / teeth unspecified	Fauna	Dentine (Tooth)						
22391	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	3	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22392	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	sheet	Unspecified	Iron						
22399	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware						Exfoliated
22400	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Painted unspecified		Blue		
22401	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	3	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Sponged		Blue		
22402	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	10	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22396	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	3	Slate board	Communication / Information	slate						
22397	wp5 - 1x1	Lyttle	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	Smoking	White Clay						
22403	wp5 - NE	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22427	wp5 - se	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22500	wp50	Flood	3	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass						Burned / Melted

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
22498	wp50	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22501	wp50	Flood	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Plain				Burned / Melted
22502	wp50	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Vitrified White Earthenware		Plain				
22499	wp50	Flood	1	Unidentifiable (corroded lump etc.)	Unspecified	Colourless Glass						Burned / Melted
22408	wp51	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22457	wp52	Flood	3	strap	Unspecified	Iron						
22458	wp53	Flood	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22376	WP54	Flood	1	Holloware	Processing / Cookingware	Coarse Earthenware red		Plain	Glazed	Brown		
22378	WP54	Flood	2	sheet	Unspecified	Iron						
22377	WP54	Flood	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22383	wp55	Flood	1	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	Iron	small concave circle of iron					
22387	wp56	Flood	4	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22388	wp56	Flood	2	Wrought / forged nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22382	wp57	Flood	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						Burned / Melted
22469	wp58	Flood	5	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						Calcined
22418	wp5-nw	Lyttle	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass						
22459	wp6	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Sponged		Blue		

Rec.	Prov.	Area	#	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Decorative Pattern	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Portion	Condition
22379	WP7	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22404	wp8	Lyttle	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	Iron						
22405	wp8	Lyttle	1	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	Iron	iron bar - possible handle					
22406	wp8	Lyttle	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Painted unspecified		Brown		
22407	wp8	Lyttle	3	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Refined White Earthenware		Plain				
22435	wp9	Late Lyttle	2	sheet	Unspecified	Iron						