ORINGIAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Ottawa Hospital, Part of Lots I & K, Broken Front B, Geographic Township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario

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PIF Number: P1107-0041-2021

Submitted to:

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Distribution List

1 e-copy - Parsons Inc.

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Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Parsons Inc. (Parsons) on behalf of The Ottawa Hospital to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed new hospital campus, referred to as the New Civic Development, on federal land until recently within the Central Experimental Farm, part of lots I & K, Broken Front B, geographic township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1 & 2). The study area is an approximately 20.6 hectare portion of the property.

The objectives of this Stage 2 archaeological assessment are 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 any archaeological sites identified.

Evidence for human occupation of Eastern Ontario dates to at least 9,000 Before Present (BP) following the retreat of the Champlain Sea. Based upon the existing data, the study area first became available for human occupation in the late Paleo Period or very early in the Archaic Period and was subsequently occupied until contact with European explorers. Nepean Township was first surveyed for settlement in the late 18th century. The construction of the Rideau Canal between 1826 and 1832 brought in an influx of settlers to the township. The study area was farmland by the mid-19th century with historical maps from 1863 and 1879 showing several structures located along Prince of Wales Drive. In 1886, the study area became part of the Central Experimental Farm, a government run farm dedicated to researching agricultural practice. During the 20th century, the study area contained the Sir John Carling Building, the headquarters of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada between 1967 and 2009. The Sir John Carling Building was demolished in 2014.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment, consisting of a test pit survey at 5 m intervals, was completed in nine days between May 4 and May 14, 2021. A total of 549 artifacts were recovered from 83 positive test pits. The majority of artifacts date to the early to mid-20th century during the period when the land was part of the Central Experimental Farm. One large scatter of artifacts is located in the vicinity of a 19th century farmstead depicted on the 1879 map of Nepean Township. However, few artifacts in this area date to the 19th century and the assemblage is characteristic of an early 20th century date. Therefore, none of the find spots associated with the Stage 2 assessment are considered to have further cultural heritage interest or value.

This Stage 2 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1) No further archaeological assessment is required for the study area shown on Map 7.

2) Should landscape disturbance extend beyond the area shown on Map 7, additional archaeological assessment may be required.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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.

However, as the report is for the proposed New Civic Development until recently located on federal land within the Central Experimental Farm, Parks Canada is the recognized federal authority in archaeology and, as a federal custodian, the National Capital Commission (NCC) follows its lead and acknowledges and supports this position. It is Parks Canada's position that the Ontario Heritage Act does not apply to federal jurisdiction, as such, archaeological work and collections recovered from the land are subject to federal legislation and policies.

Project Personnel

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Abbreviations

ASDB	Archaeological Site Database
BP	Before Present, taken to mean before 1950 and used as an alternative to BC/AD
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
m	Metre(s)
MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
NCC	National Capital Commission
ND	No Date
Parsons	Parsons Inc.
PIF	Project Information Form

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Parsons Inc. (Parsons) on behalf of The Ottawa Hospital to conduct a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed new hospital campus, New Civic Development, until recently on federal land within the Central Experimental Farm, part of lots I & K, Broken Front B, geographic township of Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1 & 2). The study area is an approximately 20.6 hectare property.

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

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this Stage 2 archaeological assessment, which follow the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011, p. 27), include:

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

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following historical narrative is intended to provide a general overview of the interpreted land use during the "Pre-Contact Period" and "Early Contact Period" within the vicinity of the current study area. This historical overview is based on archaeological and historical interpretations inferred over the past 100 years, and generally reflect inferences and interpretations made by non-Indigenous representatives. The text below is not intended to provide a comprehensive historical overview of the occupation and landscape prior to, and following the arrival of Europeans to the modern-day National Capital Region, but rather provide a general overview context that can be referenced when determining the potential for archaeological resources within the current project study area.

The text and comments below, including the cited references, may reflect archaeological literature within general publications, but are not suggested to represent the opinions of those Indigenous communities whose history it is purported to reflect.

2.1 Regional Indigenous History

Paleo Period (11,000 BP to 10,000 BP)

The Ottawa Valley was covered by the Laurentide ice sheet until approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). Following the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea which is interpreted to have extended from the Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas and terminating in the vicinity of Petawawa in the west. The exact western boundary is unconfirmed as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic adjustment of the land following the melting of the glaciers which has obscured definitive traces of the Champlain Sea shoreline at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

During the much of the Paleo Period (11,000 BP –ca. 10,000 BP), the National Capital Region would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, although as the Champlain Sea receded towards the end of this period it is possible that people migrated along the changing waterfront landscape eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley (Watson 1999a).

Identifying the location and dates of the ancient Champlain Sea shorelines and the possible Paleo Period archaeological sites that may been associated with this evolving landscape has proven challenging. These boundaries are not marked by a continuous identifiable shoreline, especially in its western shore where rocky conditions were not favorable to the formation of beaches (Chapman and Putnam 1973). Attempts to use deposits of marine mollusk shells as a source for radiocarbon dates to delineate the transgression of the shorelines have proved unreliable as shells absorb carbon at different rates according to their depth below the surface and geological location (Robinson 2012). Additionally, earlier interpretations showing discrete stages of regression (see Chapman 1937) have proven not to be supported by the geological record. Unlike the catastrophic flood events during the Younger Dryas climatic event that led to the rapid formation of the Champlain Sea, its regression was a slow process occurring as sea waters drained during isostatic rebound (Robinson 2012). The interpretation of the presence of shorelines is further complicated by the fact that isostatic rebound may have raised the Ottawa region above its current elevation before it receded to its current level (Fulton and Richards 1987). Flooding resulting from the overflow of glacial Lake Agassiz also eroded and manipulated topographic landforms within the evolving landscape (Fulton et al. 1987). As a consequence, only the margins of the Champlain Sea at its maximum extent, a time when the National Capital region would have been fully submerged, have been reliably mapped due to the rapid inundation creating pronounced shoreline features (Loring 1980). Although recent studies using various dating techniques that do not rely upon deposits of mollusk shells have provided some favourable results (Tremblay 2008), considerable work remains in developing the chronology of the Champlain Sea's regression.

Early human settlement in the National Capital Region would have occurred following the recession of the Champlain Sea when the vegetation and wildlife had the opportunity to develop within the area and enable the sustainability of humans (Watson 1999a). The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels reflect areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo Period occupation in the region. Archaeological and geological investigations in the Ottawa Valley have suggested these early sites may be identified within the 550 foot (167.6 m) or higher contour topography, although additional research may be required to confidently assess this correlation (Kennedy 1976).

The identification of Paleo Period sites in the National Capital Region has been hindered by the erosion of accessible locations during the environmental changes associated with the transition from the Late Paleo Period to the succeeding Archaic Period (8,000-950 BCE). The potential use of watercraft by Paleo Period peoples (Engelbrecht and Seyfert 1995; Jodry 2005) and evidence for the abundance of marine resources (Loring 1980; Robinson 2012) raises the possibility of occupation sites situated on accessible landforms such as those exposed as isolated islands above the 167-metre elevation contours. As the Ottawa River delta prograded eastward during the regression of the Champlain Sea (Fulton et al. 1987), these isolated exposed landscapes would have been impacted by periods of overflow from glacial Lake Agassiz. The inundation of flood waters from the glacial lake may have caused significant erosion, with another possibility being that the sediment transport facilitated by the moving water may have buried archaeological remains within these potential occupation areas.

Archaeological sites documenting Paleo Period occupation have been excavated in southeastern Ontario, although minimal evidence currently exists to delineate the limits of occupation in the National Capital Region during this time when the majority of the landscape would have been submerged under the Champlain Sea.

Archaeological investigations within the National Capital Region that have produced diagnostic artifacts interpreted to date to the Paleo Period include two bi-facially fluted projectile points found near the Rideau Lakes, which would have been located near the shoreline of the Champlain Sea during this period (Watson 1999b).

Additional sites interpreted to have produced Paleo Period material have been recorded near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003) Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004) southeast of the study area and at the Holy Spirit site (MHSTCI 2020) and at the Moore Farm in the Outaouais region of Quebec (Laliberté 2006), although the lack of diagnostic material represented at these sites and the inferred climatic environment suggests these sites may rather be reflective of occupation during the later stages of the Paleo Period or during the Early Archaic Period following the recession of the Champlain Sea.

Archaic Period (10,000 BP to 2,900 BP)

The environment began to approach modern conditions during the Archaic Period with the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo Period landscape being replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990). Occupation within the National Capital Region developed as the environment became inhabitable, with an Early Archaic Period Dovetail projectile point recovered in Ottawa South sometime around 1918-1920 (Pilon and Fox 2015) potentially representing the earliest diagnostic evidence of human interaction within the local landscape.

An assemblage of lithic tools interpreted to date between approximately 11,000 and 9,000 BP was recovered from a cluster of sites southwest of Parliament Hill in March Township (Swayze and McGhee 2011), although the lack of diagnostic tools recovered from the site prevents the ability for uniform acceptance of the chronological and contextual aspects of the site and the associated materials (Butler 2011). It is anticipated future investigations of contemporary sites with similar artifact assemblages may provide further insight and evidence of human occupation in the National Capital Region dating to the Early Archaic Period.

Populations occupying Ontario and Quebec during the Early Archaic Period primarily used large base camps on islands, near river mouths, and on the shores of embayment's where a variety of flora, fish, and wild fowl resources could be obtained during the spring, summer and fall seasons. Smaller hunting and specialized campsites were established in the uplands and along smaller watercourses. Access to these shoreline occupation areas, would have been facilitated by a variety of Indigenous watercrafts such as bark canoes, skin boats and dugout canoes (Monk 1999).

The Indigenous peoples travelling along the Ottawa River are believed to have preferred a canoe that had high ends, similar to later European traders who adopted this construction technique. These canoes were easily paddled and designed to carry a heavy load with a narrow-flat bottom and flaring sides (Adney and Chapelle 2014).

Indigenous peoples utilized a variety of vessels to travel down navigable waterways such as the Ottawa, Gatineau and Rideau river systems to meet, trade and exchange information. Several portages were required along the Ottawa River, for example at the Chaudière Falls, Chats Falls and the Deschênes Rapids, with the primary portage routes traversing the northern shoreline of the Ottawa River to avoid the marshy bayous and limestone cliffs prominent on the south side of the river (ASI and GII 1999). Pre-Contact Period Indigenous artifacts recovered near the Deschênes Rapids on the north side of the Ottawa River may reflect evidence of a former encampment associated with this portage route (GRAO 2012; Pilon 2010) and another site interpreted to represent seasonal occupation during the Archaic, Woodland and Post-Contact Periods may also be associated with the former portage route utilized to bypass the Chaudière Falls along the northern shoreline of the Ottawa River (Arkeos 1993).

These waterways represent the historical highways facilitating the movement of both people and goods through the region. Archaeological discoveries made in the area around Gatineau and Ottawa illustrate the existence of an extensive, continent-scale network of communication and trade with the discovery of a variety of raw materials used for stone tool production including Ramah Chert from the tip of Labrador, Mistassini Quartzite from the centre of Québec, Hudson's Bay Lowland Chert from the region bordering Hudson Bay, abundant Onondaga Chert obtained from the Onondaga Escarpment region south and west of Lake Ontario, as well as distinctive Mercer and Burlington Formation cherts from Ohio and Illinois respectively (Pilon and Boswell 2015).

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

Sites with Archaic Period components that demonstrate this expanding trade network include in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982) and Morrison Island and Allumette Island in the Outaouais region of the Ottawa River (Chapdelaine et al. 2001; Clermont 1999). The Gatineau River also represent a significant waterway transportation route during this period, with a complex of sites identified near this junction at Lake Leamy (Laliberté 1997) and the site registered as Borden Number BiFw-172 located on the south shore of the Gatineau River near the intersection with the Ottawa River. The copper artifacts recovered from the BiFw-172 site may reflect contemporary trade occurring along the Gatineau and Ottawa waterways and the strategic importance of this site. Seven charcoal samples collected from the BiFw-172 site were radiocarbon dated indicating an occupation between 6320 (+/- 25) and 2660 (+/- 30) years BP. Although this occupation was likely seasonal, it suggests this site was visited and occupied over a period of almost 4,000 years, and likely longer (Archéotec 2015). Additional significant occupation sites producing Archaic Period artifacts along Ottawa Valley waterways include Jessup Falls near the intersection of the South Nation River and the Ottawa River and at Spencerville near the source of the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980).

The National Capital Region was also one of the primary corridors along that early technological information and techniques were transmitted (Kennedy 1970). One of the more notable changes during the Early Archaic Period was the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points.

During the Middle Archaic Period (8,000 BP – 4,000 BP) the trend towards more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of netsinkers and fish weirs suggest that fishing was becoming an important component of the subsistence strategy. It was also during this period that stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods were crafted and when ‘bannerstones” were first manufactured, which are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or spear-throwers. An example of a bannerstone was recovered from Leamy Lake Park on the north side of the Ottawa River (Ian Badgley, pers comm.).

The increased trade relationships may have also influenced the transition from nomadic lifestyles across large areas to more centralized occupation within smaller areas that provided the opportunity to facilitate interaction with those conducting trade, whether it was “down-the-line” or controlled by individuals interacting directly with different groups. This development of a less-nomadic lifestyle is also reflected in the adaptation of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, which suggest the beginning of a simple woodworking industry. The presence of these often large, and not easily portable, tools also imply there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement. Another noticeable attribute during the Middle Archaic Period is the increased reliance on local, often poor quality, chert resources for manufacturing projectile points. While groups occupied larger territories during the Paleo and Early Archaic Periods and were able to visit primary outcrops of high-quality chert at least once during their seasonal round, during the Middle Archaic Period groups traveled within comparatively smaller territories that did not always possess a source of high-quality raw materials. In these instances, lower quality resources that had been previously deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size may also be representative of a gradual region-wide population growth that led to infilling of the landscape. This process resulted in a reorganization of Indigenous subsistence strategies, as more people had to be supported from the resources extracted from a smaller area.

Representative burial and interment practices during the Archaic Period can also reflect patterns in land use and the importance of specific landscape attributes to the contemporary populations. The oldest known human burial in the general region has been documented at Coteau-du-Lac, located east of the study area within the St. Lawrence River region less than 15 kilometres from the mouth of the Ottawa River. The diagnostic artifacts recovered within this burial deposit were consistent with a Vergennes Focus of the Laurentian Archaic cultural attribution (Pilon and Young 2009).

Several burials dating to the Archaic Period have also been documented on the north side of the Ottawa River, just east of the Chaudière Falls. Many of these burials were observed during the mid-19th century, with upwards of twenty individuals documented along the northern shore of the Ottawa River between the Chaudière Falls and the Gatineau River. Many of these interments were associated with red ochre deposits, although there does not appear to be a consistent deposition positional pattern to those recorded (Pilon and Boswell 2015).

Archaic Period burial deposits have also been recorded within the vicinity of the Ottawa River. Edwin Sowter has provided an account of assisting with the exhumation of several skeletons on Aylmer Island (also known as Lighthouse Island) and describes the assortment of artifacts associated with these features (Sowter 1915; Sowter 1900). Upwards of 17 skeletons (exact number cannot be confirmed) may have been found on Aylmer Island within the vicinity of the lighthouse, with many either found during the lighthouse construction in the early 19th century or discovered later eroding from the sand. The artifacts and grave context suggest this area was utilized as a burial ground during the Archaic Period and continued through to the Post-Contact Period (Pilon and Young 2009).

A single Late Archaic Period burial deposit was identified on the south side of the Ottawa River near the shoreline just east of Arnprior. This single feature was associated with a red ochre deposit, although the context was significantly disturbed when it was originally discovered during construction activities in the area (MHSTCI 2020) and it cannot be confirmed if additional burials are located in the vicinity.

Significant burial deposits have also been documented on both Morrison Island and Allumette Island, which are situated within the Ottawa River near Pembroke, west of Victoria Island. As many as 54 individuals are known from burial contexts dated to the Archaic Period on Allumette Island, although disturbances from 20th century ploughing activities have impacted the burial context and made it difficult to infer additional information (Pilon and Young 2009).

Although there are some discrepancies in the field notes and documentation regarding the number of Archaic Period burials on Morrison Island, conservative accounts indicate upwards of twenty individuals from twenty-two burial features (Pilon and Young 2009). Twelve of the burials yielded copper objects, which are considerably rare (Clermont and Chapdelaine 2009) and may reflect the importance of trade relationships and the strategic location of Morrison Island within the Ottawa River.

All these Archaic Period burial sites are situated along waterways and all are located either near the shoreline or on islands within the Ottawa River. Another common attribute is that many are situated within strategic locations or within proximity to waterfalls or rapids, which may represent the importance of these natural features within the Archaic Period maritime cultural landscape.

Similar to the spatial distribution of known burial sites, the majority of Archaic Period occupation sites have been documented along navigable waterways. In addition to the inferred burial locations on the north side of the Ottawa River on the grounds of the Canadian Museum of History, a number of sites investigated within Leamy Lake Park have yielded evidence of Late Archaic Period occupation. Archaeological sites with Late Archaic Period components have also been recorded across the Ottawa River from Leamy Lake Park at Portage Bay and Rockcliffe Park (Cardieux 2005; Pilon and Boswell 2015).

Sites with Archaic Period resources documented along the Ottawa River include Allumette and Morrison Islands (Clermont and Chapdelaine 2009), the Sawdust Bay 2 site located near Arnprior (Daechsel 1981) and a site at Constance Bay which was observed to be “partially submerged” with material interpreted to be “possibly Late Archaic” (MHSTCI 2020).

The Woodland Period (2,900 BP to 400 BP)

The Early Woodland Period (950 - 200 BCE) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. The first ceramic pots were thick walled, and friable and may have initially been utilized in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence et al. 1990). These vessels were not easily portable, and their fragile nature suggests they may have required regular replacement. One example of this type of ceramic pot was located along the Ottawa River at registered site CaGi-1 in Gatineau, Québec (Watson 1999b) and several Vinette sherds have also been recovered from a site in Leamy Lake Park (Ian Badgley, pers. comm.). Over time, pottery became more refined and began to incorporate elaborate decorative patterns and distinctive styles representative of specific regional populations as well as specific date ranges (Laliberté 1999).

Middle Woodland Period inhabitants continued to rely on ceramic technology, with vessels dating to this period often decorated with impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior (Martin 2004; Crawford et al. 1997; Bursey 1995; Ferris and Spence 1995; Spence et al.1990; Williamson 1990; Ritchie 1971). These stylistic variations provide the ability to easily identify Middle Woodland Period vessel fragments from those manufactured during other periods.

The thin, well-made, projectile points that were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continued in use, although the Early Woodland Period variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance. Through the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear in southern Ontario, potentially reflecting long-distance commodity trading (Spence et al. 1990).

The evolution of artifact manufacturing during the Woodland Period is partially reflective of settlement patterns and provides additional insight into the transition of technological developments likely disseminated from the interaction between different communities and trade partners.

While Middle Woodland Period inhabitants continued to rely on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, an increased consumption of fish became an important component of the contemporary diet. Some Middle Woodland Period sites have produced thousands of bones from spring spawning species such as walleye and sucker. Food sources such as shellfish, tree nuts and a proliferation of plant greens and seeds began to be exploited and the seasonal variety and relative dependability of these foods encouraged population increases in many areas.

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and developed into a significant role in subsistence strategies. Beginning with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco, agricultural production eventually influenced the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages in southern Ontario. Many of these villages were surrounded by defensive palisades, suggesting increased hostilities between neighbouring groups, which was more common in regions with arable land such as southern Ontario. An example of a palisaded village dating to the Woodland Period has been documented south of the National Capital Region at the Beckstead site (Pendergast 1984).

The increased population and semi-nomadic lifestyle prevalent within the National Capital Region during the Woodland Period are reflected in the distribution of sites documented during archaeological investigations. Within the general Ottawa Valley, Woodland Period sites have been recorded within the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel 1980), near Casselman (Clark 1905) and within the City of Ottawa near Bank Street (Golder 2014). Two sites (Borden Numbers BhFx-46 and BhFx-66) (MHSTCI 2020) are situated inland and may represent strategic subsistence or resource extraction sites prevalent during this period.

The majority of known archaeological sites dating to the Woodland Period in the general study area vicinity are situated along navigable waterways, with the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers representing the two primary transportation corridors. At least six sites with Woodland Period components have been documented along the Rideau River between the Ottawa River and Manotick including BiFw-3 (Jamieson 1989), BiFw-101 (MHSTCI 2020), BiFw-1 (MHSTCI 2020), BhFw-6 (MHSTCI 2020), BhFw-110 and BhFw-112 (Golder 2017).

The importance of the Ottawa River as a navigable transportation route, as well as an area of resource and subsistence extraction, through this period is reflected in the number of known archaeological sites documented on both sides of the river to the east and west of Victoria Island.

Woodland Period sites on the north side of the Ottawa River include those recorded by Edwin Sowter near the former Gilmour Mill site and another just east of the Alexandra bridge (Sowter 1915), a small seasonally occupied site dating to the Middle to Late Woodland Period in Jacques Cartier Park (Laliberté 2002), another registered as Borden Number BiFw-23 in Jacques Cartier Park (GRAO 2013) and a complex of sites investigated at Leamy Lake Park, with many indicating a continued, likely seasonal, presence spanning the Late Archaic Period to the Late Woodland Period (Pilon 2006; Pilon 2005; Laliberté 1997). Sites with a Woodland Period component have also been located across from Leamy Lake Park on the south side of the river at Rockcliffe Park (Pilon and Boswell 2015). Two small undiagnostic ceramic sherds dating to the Woodland Period were recovered during excavations on Parliament Hill (CARF 1992), as well as a red-ochre stained ceramic sherd, a shell bead and a piece of red ochre recovered from a previously disturbed context in the vicinity of Centre Block (Heritage Quest 1996).

Several sites have been documented along the north shore of the Ottawa river including one near Aylmer (Sowter 1915), another just west of the Champlain Bridge registered as BiFw-39 (Laliberté 1998a; Laliberté 1998b), at Indian Point in the Pembroke area (Pilon 2005) and near the convergence of the Schvan and Ottawa Rivers (Kennedy 1964).

Sites investigated along the south side of the Ottawa River provide additional insight into the settlement distribution and land use during the Woodland Period. Evidence of Woodland Period occupation near the southern Ottawa River shoreline include those discovered across from Aylmer at Raymond Point (Sowter 1915; Sowter 1901; Sowter 1900), near Shirleys Bay and Rocky Point (Jamieson 1989), Constance Bay (Watson 1972; Savage 1972), Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981) and on Morrison Island (Pilon and Boswell 2015; Pilon and Young 2009; Kennedy 1966).

Post-European Contact (Post 400 BP)

The Algonquin communities located along the same river networks used for transportation by early French traders positioned them to monopolize the early fur trade. Beginning with the expedition of French explore Samuel de Champlain to Montreal in 1603, the two communities became close allies. This alliance continued when Champlain traveled to the National Capital region in a later expedition in 1613. Competition for furs increased existing tensions between the Algonquin communities and their neighbours including the Haudenosaunee Nations, such as the Mohawk, residing to the south in what is now Ontario and New York. The 17th century saw a long period of conflict known as the Beaver Wars between the Algonquin and the Haudenosaunee that resulted in the significant disruption of life. Mohawk raids against Algonquin Villages in the Upper Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys resulted in the abandonment or destruction of many Algonquin villages in these areas (Trigger and Day

1994). Some Algonquin's found refuge in French settlements such as Trois Riviére, Quebec City, Sillery, and Montreal while others may have retreated to interior locations along the Ottawa River's tributaries (Holmes 1993). At the end of the 17th century, the Haudenosaunee were driven out of much of southern Ontario by the Mississaugas though they continued to occupy parts of eastern Ontario on a seasonal basis.

The French brokered a peace treaty in 1701 at Montreal where the Algonquin, the French, and the Haudenosaunee agreed to peacefully share the lands around the Great Lakes (INAC 2011). In exchange for peace, the Algonquin gave the Haudenosaunee secure access to furs which the Haudenosaunee used to secure their alliance with the British. Between 1712-1716, Algonquins were noted as living along the Gatineau River with the Haudenosaunee occupation located south of the St. Lawrence (Holmes 1993). By 1740, Algonquin communities were present in the vicinity of Trois-Rivieres, Riviere Lievre and Lake of Two Mountains and Mohawk community members were residing near Lake of Two Mountains (Holmes 1993).

Following the Seven Years' War in the mid-18th century, the defeat of the French, Algonquin, and their allies by the British and the Haudenosaunee resulted in the further loss of Algonquin hunting territories in Southern Quebec and Eastern Ontario as the British seized France's colonies. The extension of Quebec's boundaries in 1774 through the Quebec Act and the use of the Ottawa River as the boundary of Upper and Lower Canada following the 1791 Constitution Act separated the Algonquins between two government administrations (AOP ND).

Britain's colonial policy differed from the French in that the Crown was much more interested in securing land surrenders from the Indigenous populations for settlement by Europeans. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 issued by King George III enabled the Crown to monopolize the purchase of Indigenous lands west of Quebec. Although the proclamation recognized Indigenous rights to their land and hunting grounds, it also provided a way through which these rights could be taken away (Surtees 1994). Land cession agreements between Indigenous groups and the Crown increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain.

The Crown implemented annuity systems in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land would cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become cautious of these agreements and had began to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

Land cession agreements between Indigenous groups and the Crown increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The Crown implemented annuity systems in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land would cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum.

The Crown again negotiated with the Mississauga of the Bay of Quinte and Kingston areas during the Rideau Purchase (1819/1822) which included a portion of Algonquin territory in the Ottawa Valley (Surtees 1994). The Algonquin and Nipissing, who were left out of the talks, protested the purchase, but were largely ignored (Holmes 1993). The Rideau Canal was later built through the territory of the Rideau Purchase. In 1839, the Crown denied the Algonquins and Nipissings the right to lease portions of their land, including islands in the Ottawa River, to settlers with whom they had previously been collecting rent payments (Holmes 1993). Furthermore, the Crown did little to prevent further additional encroachments by settlers on Indigenous lands. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become cautious of these agreements and had began to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

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

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

The Algonquins today are represented by groups including the Algonquins of Ontario and the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council. The Algonquins of Ontario consists of ten communities: Antoine, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and Area (AOO ND). The Algonuin Anishinabeg Nation Tribal Council consists of seven communities: Abitibinni, Eagle Village, Kitigan Zibi, Lac Simon, Long Point, Kitcisakik and the First Nation of Wahgoshig. Of these, all but Wahgoshig are located within Quebec.

The Ottawa Valley is unceded Algonquin land and land claim negotiations with Canada and Ontario are in progress. The Algonquin and the Government of Canada signed an agreement in principle to transfer 117,500 acres of Crown lands in eastern Ontario to the Algonquin (INAC 2016; Tasker 2016). While this represents an important step in the negotiations, the talks are ongoing.

2.2 Early Euro-Canadian Settlement and Occupation along the Ottawa River

Étienne Brûlé is reported to have been the first European to pass through what is now the Ottawa area when he portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610, followed by Nicholas de Vignau in 1611. In 1613, Samuel de Champlain paddled from Montreal to Morrison Island along the Ottawa River (Croft 2006), which was commonly known as the Grand River (*Kichi Sibi* in Algonquin) or the River of the Algoumequin (Pilon 2005).

Champlain's party made the trip up the Ottawa River in bark canoes, which were likely similar to those used by the Indigenous Peoples on the same river before him and the European traders who followed. Due to the falls at Asticou (Chaudière), Champlain's party would have been forced to portage to the upper part of the Ottawa River and likely followed the same route utilized by the Indigenous communities along the north side of the river. It would have been during this segment of the journey that Champlain would have observed Victoria Island while approaching the falls and continuing to travel between the falls at Asticou and Lac Deschênes where they spent the night of June 4 (Sulte 1915). Champlain's party continued until they reached Morrison Island in the Ottawa River, near present-day Pembroke, where he interacted with Chief Tessoüat, and following several conversations decided to return towards Montreal via the Ottawa River (Fischer 2008). Representing one of the first Europeans to travel the Ottawa River, Champlain is credited with creating the first map of the area, as well as naming many topographic features within the Ottawa River landscape (Fletcher 2004).

The Ottawa River continued to serve as a major transportation corridor following Champlain's voyage, with the waterway becoming a principal route for succeeding explorers, missionaries and traders travelling from the St. Lawrence River to the interior and towards Georgian Bay.

Following the dispersal of the St. Lawrence Iroquois in the late 16th century, the Algonquin historical hunting territory may have extended as far east as the St. Maurice River in Quebec and into the lowlands south of the St. Lawrence River. Following European contact, the French established a relationship with the Algonquin community members along the Ottawa River that provided an opportunity to monopolize the early fur trade as the two groups developed close relations throughout the 17th century (Trigger and Day 1994).

A French seigneury was established at L'Orignal and became one of the three oldest villages on the Ottawa River and the only seigneury granted in what later became Upper Canada (McCann 2005). This early French settlement may correlate to the one suggested to have been established in an area known as Butternut Grove where a French Count, his wife, and three or four canoe men including one named Perault, settled in an area with the intention to promote trade with the local Indigenous population (Serre 2005). The seigneury and associated property are reported to have been sold to François Provost in 1674 and later passed to the Soulange family, with Joseph de Longueuil gaining ownership in 1791. It was later sold to American Nathaniel Treadwell in 1796, who divided it among his family and friends (McCann 2005).

Another French trading post was established at the convergence of the Coulonge and Ottawa Rivers around 1670 by the Ailleboust family. This settlement, located west of the study area, would later become known as the Fort Coulonge trading post (Lorrain 1978).

The economic wealth stimulated by the French fur trade in the early 17th century promoted the rapid expansion northward, with the Ottawa River providing the opportunity to transport goods to the western trading posts on the lakes by canoe, which could not be accomplished by the larger sailing vessels operating on Lake Ontario (Adney and Chapelle 2014).

The canoes used by the voyageurs were based on those utilized by the local Indigenous Peoples but were designed to fit the colonists' needs. A voyageur canoe could measure as much as ten metres in length and 1.4 metres in width and were constructed to accommodate a heavy load for long voyages. The early canoes used by European travellers could hold eight men, each carrying a bag weighing around 18 kg, as well as a total of 450 kg of provisions, which were fit alongside 60 to 80 bundles weighing 41 to 45 kg in total. Although these canoes had the capability to accommodate the weight requirements, these fragile vessels were made from birch bark only 6.5 mm thick. This made navigation along the river both difficult and dangerous, with even a small collision with a rock or piece of floating wood providing the potential to pierce the canoe's bark and disperse its precious cargo (McCann 2005).

In addition to the bark canoes, other French vessels were utilized on the Ottawa River including plank boats ranging from scows to flat-bottomed bateaux. The bateaux, shaped much like a modern dory but with a sharper bow and stern, typically had straight flaring sides with a flat bottom and were commonly built of white pine plank (Adney and Chapelle 2014).

The travels of Alexander Henry along the Ottawa River soon after the British victory in 1763 suggests the small French trading post formerly established near L'Orignal or Rockland appeared to have been recently abandoned (Bond 1968), with the occupants likely dispersing following the loss of French influence in the area.

The extension of Quebec's boundaries in 1774 through the Quebec Act and the use of the Ottawa River as the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada following the 1791 Constitution Act separated the traditional lands between two government administrations (AOP 2012). This legislative act does not seem to have negatively influenced trade between the British and the local Indigenous communities as the recovery of European trade goods (e.g., iron axes, copper kettle fragments and glass beads) from Indigenous sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides evidence of the extent of contact between the Indigenous population and the European explorers traversing the Ottawa River during this period.

James Fox represents one of early British subjects who settled along the Ottawa River in the 18th century. Fox was a Revolutionary soldier originally from Ireland who arrived in the area known as Foxes Point, near present-day Clarence Point and Thurso, soon after marrying his wife in Quebec. After initially establishing a relationship with the local Indigenous community members through the fur trade, Fox later abandoned his commercial enterprise and lived a more sedentary lifestyle, with both he and his wife staying in the area until their deaths and are believed to be buried at Foxes Point (Serre 2005).

Another trading post was established on the Ottawa River downstream from Chats Falls, near modern-day Fitzroy Harbour, by Joseph Mondion around 1786 (Reid 1990). Mondion sold the post around 1800 to the North-West Company and a list of materials associated with the sale includes a timber house on a stone foundation, a barn and stables, as well as an "Indian cemetery" (Lorrain 1978).

In the early 19th century the Ottawa River represented the primary transportation corridor for vessels transporting people and goods to the rural area of Bytown (Ottawa) and Wrightstown (Hull), and also provided the ability to ship products to Montreal and Quebec City where they could be sold to American and European interests.

The Voyageurs were typically visible travelling the Ottawa River to promote and facilitate the lucrative fur trade. Travel could be difficult and treacherous due to the many rapids and several accidents occurred especially between the Chaudière Falls and Allumettes "*by reason of persons selling sporotous liquors to the canoe men there by intoxicating them and rendering them incapable to conduct and manage the canoes in the said Rapids to the great injury of the trade and the risk of the lives of the navigators*". On 2 December 1805 the sale of alcohol to Voyageurs was banned with penalty "*of having sold or given any spiritous liquor to any canoe man in his passage down the Outowais between the two areas will forfeit and pay £20 & lose any license they may hold*" (Reid 1990:38).

Although canoes were the primary vessel on the Ottawa River in early 19th century, bateaux and Durham boats were also common. Similar to canoes, the bateaux and Durham boats could be maneuvered around rapids where larger schooners, barges or steamers were unable to travel.

Settlement in the National Capital Region was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late 18th century. Within two years following the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, surveyed four townships (Nepean, North Gower, Osgoode and Gloucester) straddling the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River. This survey was initiated under the ascendancy instituted by John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and associated with his proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region.

Philemon Wright, a native of Massachusetts, began making exploratory trips up the Ottawa River in 1796 looking for a suitable location for a settlement. In 1800 he led a party of thirty settlers, including their supplies, horses and oxen, up the frozen Ottawa River ice in covered sleighs. Wright originally established his settlement near the Chaudière Falls and later moved to the present site of Hull. The party led by Wright is considered to be the earliest settlement of people of European descent in the National Capital Region (Bond 1984; Guillet 1969).

By 1815 there were only scattered pockets of settlement along the Ottawa River, or on its major tributary, the Rideau (Reid 1990). Many of these early settlers were required to travel by canoe to Montreal for supplies, which were required to maintain settlement within the contemporary rural landscape (Guillet 1969). More settlers slowly started to immigrate to the Ottawa area following the "Rideau Purchase" in 1819 (Surtees 1994), although the lack of roads significantly hindered settlement within the region. By July 1819, the settlers along the Ottawa River were given a regular postal service with the mail leaving Montreal every Tuesday morning and travelling to Hull along the Ottawa River and Richmond by way of St. Eustache, St. Andrews and Grenville (Guillet 1969).

Permanent settlement along the south shore of the Ottawa River near the Chaudière Falls was slow through the early nineteenth century. Firth's tavern was established near the Chaudière Falls in 1819, with Captain John LeBreton and Levius Sherwood purchasing the land along the south side of the Ottawa River in the vicinity of the Chaudière Falls through an auction held in Brockville in December 1820. LeBreton and Sherwood partitioned their purchase in July 1822 and laid out a village site on the Flats, which they called the Town of Sherwood (Elliott 1991), although settlement of the village was impeded by the dispute over title to the land and political opposition of Dalhousie and Colonel By (Elliott 1991).

While the Ottawa River represented a primary transportation route for people and goods travelling onboard vessels in the 19th century, it also served as a major passageway to facilitate the lucrative timber industry that developed in the National Capital Region.

The National Capital Region contained a vast wealth of white pine that was sought by merchants across Canada, Britain and the United States due to its strong, yet flexible, composition. The white pine found within the Ottawa Valley was particularly large, with some measuring upwards of 180 feet in height and 16 feet diameter. Shipbuilders, particularly those of the British Royal Navy, relied on the white pine for use as masts and ship framing as it was easy to form and unlikely to warp (Lee 2006).

Philemon Wright is considered the first to realize the potential of timber resources available within the National Capital Region. Following disappointing agricultural production from the initial few annual harvests, and the necessity of developing economic stability for the fledging community, Wright shifted focus to capitalizing on the vast amount of timber accessible around the Ottawa River.

In 1806, Wright examined the rapids along the river in preparation for transporting his first shipment to market in Quebec City (Guillet 1969) and in June 1807 loaded a raft of 700 logs with over 9,000 boards and 6,000 oak staves (Bond 1984). The journey along the Ottawa River from Gatineau to Quebec lasted thirty-five days (Guillet 1969) and marked the beginning of the lucrative Ottawa Valley lumber industry that would continue for another hundred years (Walker and Walker 1975).

The economic potential of the timber trade attracted several new settlers to the National Capital Region such as Bradish Billings who initially worked with Wright before developing his own timber commodities in the Bytown (Ottawa) area. In 1823, over 300 rafts of timber were sent from Bytown/Hull to the Quebec markets and by 1835 lumbermen had penetrated almost 400 miles up the Ottawa River to Lake Timiskaming to capitalize on the timber resources further north (Guillet 1969).

An indication of the growing timber industry in the National Capital Region is provided by the number of timber rafts transported down the Ottawa River, with 8,310 in 1840 and 14,131 by 1846. Each crib would hold at least 200 large timbers, with an average almost 2 million timbers being transported along the Ottawa River each year (Legget 1988).

To facilitate the movement of the cribs and allow lumbermen the ability to penetrate further north, a series of dams and slides were built along the Ottawa River to overcome natural obstacles such as rapids and areas of slack water flow. In 1857, a rock-filled-dam was constructed at Carillon to provide safe passage for the cribs at the falls. Measuring 3,000 feet long, eight feet high and eighteen feet wide at the base, the dam incorporated sluiceways for the safe passage of timber and was completed at a cost of £26,563 (Legget 1988).

The river provided the easiest route to transport timber to the mills and export markets, although as timber commodities became depleted and access to inland resources were difficult, the timber industry began to decline in the early 20th century. Although there was still a demand for wood, metal provided an alternative construction material. By 1904, only about 16 percent of the total exports were associated with timber (Guillet 1969), which represented a significant decline compared to the 19th century in the Ottawa/Hull area.

2.3 Nepean Township

Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, the initial survey of Township “D” was undertaken by John Stegman, Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada. This survey was completed under the initiative instituted by John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, associated with his proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region. Under a statute passed by the second Parliament of Upper Canada in 1798, Township “D” was officially re-named the Township of Nepean (Walker and Walker 1975).

A significant number of township lots were granted to military veterans, United Empire (U.E.) Loyalists and their children prior to 1800 in an effort to distributed the land to British loyalist families, although few U.E. Loyalists chose to travel to Nepean and preferred to settle along the St. Lawrence River (Belden 1879).

John Stegman’s survey of Nepean Township was initiated in anticipation of 143 settlers arriving in the area lead by George Hamilton, an Irish veteran of the Revolutionary War (Elliott 1991). Unfortunately though, this first wave of settlers never materialized and the government revoked Hamilton’s grant soon after. Those few who did eventually arrive to Nepean found the land to be without any roads and so remote from any settlement that they quickly left the area. By the early 1800s, the original Loyalist settler’s children were coming of age and began to claim their inherited property grants. Between 1800 and 1812, Loyalist heirs received 200 grants in Nepean and another portion of the township was set aside for crown and clergy reserves (Elliott 1991). The land grants did not immediately encourage settlement as many of the grant holders continued to reside along the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario waterfronts holding their lands in Nepean as investment properties. As such, these properties were the object of speculation and many of the grants were consolidated into the hands a few families. Among the largest landowners in Nepean during this period were the Fraser family who held 40 lots along the Rideau River, including much of what was later to become Ottawa, by acquiring land through their Loyalist rights and then increasing their holdings with speculative purchases (Elliott 1991).

Another early settler to Nepean Township was Ira Honeywell who received the title for Lot 26, Concession 1 (Ottawa River) from his father. Leaving his wife and young family in Prescott, Honeywell arrived at his plot along the Ottawa River in November 1810, and proceeded to clear four acres of timber and construct a log cabin on the river front, which represented the first log home constructed in Nepean Township. In February 1811, Ira’s family traveled from Prescott to join him in Nepean with a second log cabin being built that year about half a mile inland from the river to provide privacy from those accessing the area along the Ottawa River (Walker and Walker 1975; Belden 1879).

Despite the numerous land grants, Nepean remained largely an undeveloped wilderness until the end of the War of 1812. Following the war, a depression in Great Britain coupled with the lack of enthusiasm displayed during the war by the loyalists to take up arms to defend British North America from their neighbours to the south lead the Colonial Office to disband some units of the army in the colony. The Richmond military settlement in Goulbourn Township was founded under this directive, with a road being cut through Nepean Township from the Ottawa River in the area now called Lebreton Flats to the new village site of Richmond on the Jock River soon afterwards (Elliott 1991). This transportation route, known today as Richmond Road, is the oldest thoroughfare in Ottawa (Woods Jr 1980) and became Bytown’s first road into the hinterland (Taylor 1986). It was along Richmond Road that ten of Nepean’s forty early resident families operated taverns which catered to those traveling from rural farmsteads to sell their goods at the markets in Bytown (Elliott 1991).

In 1833, Goulbourn Road, known today as Robertson Road, was constructed with a legislative grant though Bell’s Corners and that same year a forced Road (Jockvale Road/Bren Maur Road) was built from Richmond Road through to Chapman’s Mill and onto the Rideau River. A somewhat dispersed community developed around Chapman’s Mill, spreading along the forced Road, which eventually became known as Jockvale (Elliott 1991).

The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826 - 1832) accelerated settlement in Nepean Township and brought a large population of labourers to the area which necessitated infrastructure improvements as new roads were cut to facilitate construction activities. Bytown continued to develop at the junction of the Rideau Canal and the Ottawa River, with the influx of labourers increasing the population of the township from 580 in 1827 to 2,758 just a year later. Many of the new arrivals to Nepean Township were transient and left the area following the completion of the canal, although some stayed and established homesteads in the area. By 1832, the population of Nepean was sustained at 940, with many of these residents settling within the burgeoning Bytown settlement (Elliott 1991).

The earliest known township meeting in Nepean was held in January 1836 in J.R. Stanley's tavern, with a second commissioned a month later at Silas Burpee's tavern "by reason of Stanley's tavern having burned down" (Walker and Walker 1975). The tradition of convening township meetings in local taverns continued through the 1840s with Hugh Bell's establishment the primary host (Walker and Walker 1975) until 1845 when they were moved to Woods tavern on Richmond Road (Belden 1879).

Between 1851 and 1878, the population of Nepean Township expanded from 3,800 to 6,510 (Belden 1879), with a number of small communities developing including Jockvale, Britannia Heights, Westboro, Hintonburg, Rochesterville and Bell's Corners (Walker and Walker 1975).

The majority of Carleton County, including Nepean Township, was devastated during the fire which occurred in August 1870. Along Richmond Road alone, there were over 2,000 people left homeless, with many surviving the flames by seeking shelter in wells and root houses. As an aftermath of the Carleton County fire, plans were developed for the first waterworks system in the Capital. In 1875, the first tap water was delivered to Ottawa residents, as it had formerly been provided by door to door service by horse drawn puncheons taken directly from the Ottawa River (Walker and Walker 1975).

Beginning in 1889, and continuing through the mid-twentieth century, the City of Ottawa conveniently annexed portions of Nepean slicing 9,997.2 acres from the township territory by January 1, 1950, which left Nepean almost exclusively a rural municipality with a population of 2,500 residents. By 1967, Nepean had become the second fastest growing township with a population increase from 2,500 to 50,000 people (Walker and Walker 1975). In 2001, Nepean was officially amalgamated into the City of Ottawa.

2.4 Study Area History

The study area is located at the eastern end of what until recently was the Central Experimental Farm, which was established by the Government of Canada in 1886 to support Canadian agriculture through research and development of good farming methods (Parks Canada ND). The farm has three clearly defined zones: a central core consisting of administrative and scientific buildings; experimental farm fields; and an arboretum, ornamental gardens and experimental hedges. The present Stage 2 archaeological assessment includes portions of what was until recently the farms administrative and scientific core. The southwest corner of the study area contains a portion of the ornamental gardens which includes the Old Hedge Collection which contains plantings dating back to 1891. The property was designated a national historic site in 1997.

A view of the study area before it became the Central Experimental Farm is provided in the 1827 historic map of Nepean Township (Map 3) which shows the study area during the period of the construction of Rideau Canal. While no structures are visible within the study area, a concession road is shown to have existed in the present location of Carling Avenue along the northern edge of the study area. More significantly, the map shows the extent of Dow's Great Swamp which would soon be dammed as part of the Rideau Canal construction to create the man-made lake Dow's Lake (Passfield 1983). A map from 1844 (Map 3) shows the changes to the swamp after it was dammed.

The first structures shown within the study area appear within the 1863 map of Carleton County (Map 4). Two structures are shown to have existed along the east end of the study area along Prince of Wales Drive. Both structures are associated with the name Jno. McCabe. By 1879 (Map 4), one structure is shown to still exist on McCabe's property and two additional structures, labelled "Miss C McC", are shown along Prince of Wales Drive to the south. A fourth structure associated with the name T. Stackpole is shown along the western boundary of the study area. Railway tracks that intersect the study area are present on the map indicating the rail line was constructed sometime between 1863 and 1879. The rail line is currently part of OC Transpo's Trillium Line.

An aerial photograph from 1928 (Map 5) shows that the study area was a mix of agricultural fields, parkland, and developed land with all but the eastern end within the property of the Central Experimental Farm. Two of the 19th century farmsteads are still present between Prince of Wales Drive and Birch Drive. The Dominion Observatory, located just beyond the western boundary of the study area, was built in 1905 as Canada's first government observatory (Astro Canada ND). By measuring the positions of stars, the observatory provided exact temporal and spatial coordinates which were used to relay the exact time to the rest of Canada and could also be used to calculate longitude, latitude and elevations for mapping. Seismic, gravimetric and magnetic geophysical data were also collected at the observatory. In addition to the observatory building, the Dominion Observatory property also contains several additional buildings including the seismology survey building, observatory house, machine shop, geophysical laboratory, photo equatorial building, and south azimuth building.

The Dominion Observatory remained an observatory until 1970 when its duties were transferred to the National Research Council of Canada (NRC) (Astro Canada ND). The building was converted to the headquarters of the NRC and its telescope moved to the Canadian Museum of Science and Technology in 1974.

The 1965 air photo shows the study area had undergone substantial development (Map 5). The Sir John Carling Building, the headquarters of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada between 1967 and 2009, is being built in the center of the property. It was an 11-storey office building with two basement levels, a two-storey east wing and one-storey cafeteria wing (PSPC ND). All but the cafeteria wing was demolished in 2014. Two large buildings visible on the east end of the study area in the 1965 air photo (Map 5) are Temporary Buildings constructed during World War 2 to provide office space for federal and military staff.

By 1991, the Temporary Buildings on the east end of the property have been demolished and the area substantially landscaped with a new parking lot to the east of the rail line and Queen Juliana Park on the west. Renovations are visible to the Sir John Carling Building on its south side, west wing and the addition of new parking lots. The historic farmsteads located along Prince of Wales Drive have been removed.

The 2015 air photo shows the more-or-less present conditions of the study area (Map 5). The location of the former Sir John Carling building (Map 5) has been landscaped and only the Cafeteria building and western parking lot remains.

As of June 2021, the Cafeteria building was demolished.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Study Area Environment

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The clay plains are characterized by a flat, poorly drained topography. The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe 1977). The deciduous trees characterizing this sub-region include sugar and red maple, beech, yellow and white birch, basswood, white ash, red and burr oak, and largetooth aspen. Coniferous species include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, alder, willow, white and black spruce and balsam fir.

The surficial geology consists of bedrock, offshore marine deposits consisting of clay, silt and underlying erosional terraces and till (Map 6).

The study area currently is federal lands consisting of government buildings and parkland.

3.2 Previous Archaeology

Three previous archaeological assessment are known to have been completed within 50 m of the study area. Stantec (2018) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment beside the northern boundary of the study area along Carling Avenue. Stantec determined the entire study area to be disturbed and recommended no further archaeological assessment. The second archaeological study is the archaeological potential map that was produced for the City of Ottawa by ASI (1999). This study, which predates the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines* (2011), identified the eastern end of the study area as having archaeological potential. Most relevant to the present report is Golder's (2020) Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the new hospital campus (New Civic Development) project. The Stage 1 identified that portions of the study area contained archaeological potential due to the presence of a number of features including the study area's location previously within, now adjacent to, a national historic site, proximity to early settlement of Nepean Township, and early historical transportation routes including Carling Avenue and Prince of Wales Drive. The recommendations for this Stage 1 archaeological assessment are presented in Section 3.4.

Additionally, several archaeological assessments have been conducted within the general vicinity of the study area. These assessments are summarized in Table 1 along with their distance from the current study area.

Table 1: Summary of Previous Archaeological Assessment Studies within the Vicinity of the Study Area

PIF#	Report Date	Title	Consultant	Distance	Recommendation
P051-0119-2006	2009	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment North-South Light Rail Transit (LRT) Corridor, Geographic Townships of Gloucester and Nepean, City of Ottawa, Ontario	Hugh Daechsel – Golder Associates Ltd.	170 m	Stage 3 recommended for Shea site (BiFw-98)
P386-0010-2013	2014	Archaeological Monitoring for the Removal of the Single-Storey Addition of Building 54 Central Experimental Farm, Lot K, Broken Front B, City of Ottawa, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County	Brandy Lockhart – Golder Associates Ltd.	140 m	No further work
P386-0007-2013	2013	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Building 54, Central Experimental Farm, Lot K, Broken Front B, City of Ottawa, Geographic Township of Nepean, Carleton County	Brandy Lockhart – Golder Associates Ltd.	140 m	Stage 2 and monitoring recommended for part of study area

3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was the MHSTCI's archaeological site database. The database was consulted on April 26, 2021 for the assessment and it was determined that there is one registered archaeological site located within 1 km of the study area.

The Shea site (BiFw-98) is a historical artifact scatter located near west shore of Dow's Lake approximately 170 m south of the study area. It was identified by Golder (2009) in 2006 during the Stage 2 assessment of the light rail line (Trillium Line Extension) and recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The MHSTCI's archaeological site database contains no record of a Stage 3 being completed for the site.

3.4 Stage 1 Recommendations

Golder's (2020) Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the project made the following recommendations:

1) *Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for the portion of the study area that retains archaeological potential and as shown on Map 10. The stage 2 archaeological assessment should be a test pit survey at 5 m intervals following the standards outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI's (2011) Standards and Guidelines.*

2) *As per Standard 1f of Section 1.4.1 (MHSTCI 2011), no additional archaeological assessment is required for the areas identified as disturbed on Map 10.*

4.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted over nine days between May 4 and May 14, 2021 under archaeological consulting license P1107 issued to Randy Hahn, Ph.D. of Golder, PIF# P1107-0041-2021. Randy Hahn also served as the field director during all days of the field work. All Stage 2 archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

The weather conditions during the fieldwork are summarized in Table 2. At no time were the conditions detrimental to the recognition and recovery of archaeological material; field visibility and lighting conditions were appropriate.

Table 2: Summary of Weather Conditions during Fieldwork

Date	Weather	High Temperature (degrees Celsius)
May 4, 2021	Light rain	15
May 5, 2021	Light rain	12
May 6, 2021	Sunny	13
May 7, 2021	Mostly cloudy	12
May 10, 2021	Cloudy with periods of light rain	15
May 11, 2021	Cloudy with light rain in the afternoon	10
May 12, 2021	Sunny	17
May 13, 2021	Sunny	20
May 14, 202	Mostly sunny	22

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was a test pit survey consisting of hand excavated test pits, placed at 5 m intervals and dug at least 30 cm in diameter and at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil (Images 1 to 3, pp. 13-14). The soil from each test pit was screened through 6 mm mesh and backfilled upon completion. Each individual test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill or previous disturbances.

When an artifact yielding test pit was encountered, test pit excavations continued on the survey grid to determine the extent of additional positive test pits in the area. If this process yielded insufficient archaeological resources to determine whether nor not Stage 3 archaeological assessment would be required, intensified survey coverage around strategically selected positive test pits at each location (Images 4 and 5, pp. 14-15) was performed, as per Standards 1 and 2, Section 2.1.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). A 1 m^2 test unit was then excavated on the location of the initial positive test it. A total of 15 test pits were surveyed intensively to determine whether Stage 3 archaeological assessment would be required.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the Stage 2 field investigation detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the tested areas, general field conditions, specific representative test pits and general landscape and topography. The location and direction of each photograph documented in this report is represented on Map 9.

In order to ensure the entire Stage 2 study area was fully investigated, the study area was uploaded to a Garmin GPSMAP62 handheld GPS unit to accurately locate the boundaries of the Stage 2 study area in the field. All photo locations and features of topographic or archaeological significance were also surveyed with the Garmin GPS MAP62 unit. The Garmin MAP62 GPS unit is a 12 channel SiRFstar III high-sensitivity GPS receiver (WAAS-enabled), which continuously tracks and uses up to 12 satellites to compute and update plotted positions. The accuracy of the unit is <10 m 95% typical. The positions recorded for this Stage 2 field investigation were typically accurate to 5 m or less. The projection used was the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Grid Zone 18, and referenced to the North American Datum (NAD) 1983.

Permission to access the property was provided by the client.

5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was conducted employing methods described in Section 2.0 of this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated from the fieldwork is provided in Table 3, and the results of the Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork are shown on Map 7 and described below. Due to the large size of the study area and the number of positive test pits, the study area has been divided into five operations (Operations 1 to 5; Map 7) to organize the results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Original field notebook with digital copies in project file. 21 page.
Maps provided by Client	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file.
Digital Photographs	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file. 125 photos.
GPS Data	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file.

5.1 Operation 1

Dates Assessed: May 4 and 14, 2021

Area Assessed (Ha): 1.53

Number of Artifacts Found: 63

Test Pits with Intensified Survey: 4 (TP4, TP5, TP6, and TP8)

Number of Sites Found: 0

Operation 1 is located within the southwest corner of the study area and contains the Old Hedge Collection and lands surrounding the tennis courts. Soils typically consisted of approximately 25 to 35 cm of dark grey-brown sandy loam over orange brown to tan sand (Images 6 and 7, pp. 15-16). A total of nine artifact yielding (positive) tests pits were found, mostly clustered at the northern end of Operation 1 within the area of the Old Hedge Collection and the southern end in the area between the tennis courts and Birch Road. Four test pits were selected for intensification and following Standard 2, Option A of Section 2.1.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MHSTCI 2011), eight additional test pits were dug at 2.5 m around each of the initial positive test pit and a 1 m^2 test unit excavated over the initial positive test pits.

A total of 63 artifacts were found in Operation 1 (Table 4; Image 8, p. 16). The majority of the artifacts were structural in function (41%) and included nails and windowpane glass. Both machine cut and wire nails were recovered. There were three methods of nail manufacture that developed over time as the industry grew and became more mechanized. The first nails were hand wrought individually by a blacksmith. Machine cut nails became available after 1800, when a nail cutting machine became of practical use (Vincent 1993, p. 159). By the 1830s machine cut nails had mostly replaced wrought nails in common use (Vincent 1993, p. 163). Wire nails replaced the machine cut nail and became of common use in the 1860s (Miller 2000, p. 14) and are still in use to this day.

Table 4: Operation 1 Artifacts by Function

FUNCTION	# OF ARTIFACTS
fauna: indeterminate	8
food/beverage	6
indeterminate	5
personal/societal	1
structural	26
tools/equipment	17
TOTAL	63

Tools/equipment artifacts were the second most frequent and included earthenware flowerpot, a plastic plant/seed identifier and a fragment of slate pencil. Not entirely surprising finds, given the nature of the site as the Central Experimental Farm for over a century.

Fauna included mammal bone fragments and a piece of oyster shell. Food/beverage function artifacts included a sherd of wine bottle glass, a sherd of ceramic storage vessel and four tableware sherds, one decorated with transfer printing. Transfer printing was thought to have been invented as a technique circa 1753 (Kybalova 1989, p. 212) and continues to this day (Samford 1997, p. 18). The storage vessel was stoneware with an Albany slipped interior. Albany slip's use has a wide date range from 1805 to 1920 (Miller 2000, p. 10).

Indeterminate function artifacts included a sherd of bottle glass, a staple and pieces of both iron strapping and wire. The single personal/societal artifact was a Canadian one cent piece from 1928.

5.2 Operation 2

Dates Assessed: May 5, 2021

Area Assessed (Ha): 1.55

Number of Artifacts Found: 71

Test Pits with Intensified Survey: 2 (TP12 and TP14)

Number of Sites Found: 0

Operation 2 is an area of largely open lawn located north of Birch Drive and south of the Dominion Observatory. The test pit survey of Operation 2 resulted in six positive test pits. The positive test pits were clustered within the north-eastern portion of this operation. Two test pits were further investigated with intensified survey and the excavation of two 1 m^2 test units. Soils typically consist of 30 to 35 cm of grey-brown sandy loam over tan or orange brown sand/sandy loam (Image 9, p. 17). Portions of the eastern side of Operation 2 showed evidence of disturbance (Image 10, p. 17), likely from buried infrastructure or as a result of ground disturbance relating to the demolition of the Sir John Carling building.

A total of 71 artifacts were found in Operation 2 (Table 5). The majority of the artifacts were indeterminate in function (59%) and were sherds of glass holloware. A number of sherds were clear/colourless (33). Bottles of clear/colourless glass do not become common until the 1910s (Lindsey 2020). Two sherds were identified as bottles and one sherd as a jar, due to their finishes. The finishes were threaded and machine made (Image 11, p. 18). Threaded finishes begin to take over closure types in the 1920s (Lindsey 2020). Other indeterminate function artifacts included a piece of iron wire, a fragment of iron container, an indeterminate piece of iron and plastic threaded closure, which also likely dates to post 1920.

Table 5: Operation 2 Artifacts by Function

FUNCTION	# OF ARTIFACTS
fauna: indeterminate	1
food/beverage	25
indeterminate	42
structural	3
TOTAL	71

The second most prevalent function type was food/beverage artifacts. Food/beverage function artifacts can be further divided into the more specific categories of beverage containers and tableware. Beverage containers included soda bottles and wine bottles. Three soda bottle sherds were identified by their lime green colour. Lime green coloured glass is almost exclusively a 20th century characteristic (Lindsey 2020). Two glass tableware sherds were identified: a sherd of holloware and a sherd of stemware. Ceramic tableware included two sherds (a bread plate and a saucer) with 'CANADIAN NATIONAL' in a maple leaf printed in brown on wide yellow border (Image 12, p. 18). A plate sherd included a partial maple leaf and three other sherds with the same yellow colouring (Image 12, p. 18). These vessels were likely from a Canadian National Railway Company Limited (CN) dining car. CN came into being in 1919 (logodesignlove.com). The logo on these three vessels seems between logos noted on the logodesignlove.com website; in 1927 Canadian National in a “rectangle wafer” was used, a maple leaf was added in 1943, and the most similar design began use in 1954 (Image 13, p. 19). If nothing else the design predates the current award-winning CN logo which was designed in 1960.

Another “modern” ceramic decoration was present in a single sherd of dyed body (late 19th century to present) (Image 14, p. 19). There was also one ceramic sherd with transfer printed decoration (Image 14, p. 19). Transfer printing was thought to have been invented as a technique circa 1753 (Kybalova 1989, p. 212) and continues to this day (Samford 1997, p. 18).

Structural artifacts included a piece of plate glass (thick pane glass), a corroded nail, and a possible fragment of porcelain tile. One piece of oyster shell was also recovered.

5.3 Operation 3

Dates Assessed: May 6, 7, 10, 2021

Area Assessed (Ha): 3.86

Number of Artifacts Found: 397

Test Pits with Intensified Survey: 8 (TP16, TP22, TP23, TP25, TP45, TP46, TP 67, and TP76)

Number of Sites Found: 0

Operation 3 is located at the southern end of the study area. The northeastern portion of this study area consisted of grey brown clay soils over tan clay subsoil (Image 15, p. 20), but most of the study area consisted of sandy soils (Images 16 and 17, pp. 20-21).Test pit survey of Operation 3 resulted in a total of 63 positive test pits, 7 of which were selected for intensification and test unit excavation to help determine whether the area had additional cultural heritage value or interest. A total of 397 artifacts were found in Operation 3. The majority of the artifacts were fragments of fauna (48%). These fragments included bird and mammal bone, mammal dentition and marine shell. Butchering marks appeared on eight mammal bone fragments. A total of 29 fragments of shell were identified, all of them oyster except one fragment of clam.

Table 6: Operation 3 Artifacts by Function

FUNCTION	# OF ARTIFACTS
fauna: indeterminate	190
food/beverage	69
indeterminate	64
personal/societal	6
structural	61
tools/equipment	11
TOTAL	401

The second highest function group was that of food/beverage. Food/beverage function artifacts can be further divided into the more specific categories of beverage containers, indeterminate, storage containers, and tableware. Beverage containers included soda bottle and wine bottle. A number of soda bottle sherds were identified by their lime green colour. Lime green coloured glass is almost exclusively a 20th century characteristic (Lindsey 2020). One of these sherds was embossed with “7UP”, another had an embossed base with some embossed lettering visible and a possible diamond mark (Image 18, p. 21). Seven Up bottles with an embossed shoulder first appeared in 1937 (Lockhart 2010, p. 436). A diamond mark dates from 1928 to the 1970s (Miller and Jorgenson 1986, p. 3). One clear/colourless glass fragment was identified as a likely soda bottle due to its crown finish (TP 74). The crown finish was patented in 1892 (Jones and Sullivan 1989, p. 163) and became universal for carbonated beverages by 1912 (Lindsey 2020).

One ceramic storage container sherd was identified with an Albany slipped. Albany slip dates from 1805 to 1920 (Miller 2000, p. 10)

Tableware artifacts included a spoon, a sherd of glass bowl, a sherd of glass tumbler and 54 sherds of ceramic. The spoon was marked “R.C.CO. CANADA”. Possibly William Rogers MFG. CO. (1865 – 1898) which had a number of marks including “Rogers Cutlery Co.” and “R. C. CO.” (Woodhead 1991, p. 209).

The great majority of the ceramic is likely Institutional Ware/Hotel China, vitreous white-bodied, thick, durable ceramics manufactured for institutions and commercial use popular in the first half of the twentieth century, with production peaking from the late 1920s to the late 1940s (Samford 2002). Two sherds were identified as Canadian National Railway vessels by their characteristic yellow glaze (Image 19, p. 22). Six sherds were identified with painted rim lines or bands, typical of this type of China (Samford 2002). One sherd was identified as decal or lithograph (underglaze) (Image 19, p. 22), a method of decoration used after 1910 (Huddleson 2013, p. 618). A total of nine sherds were identified with transfer printed decoration (Image 19, p. 22), eight of them were on vitreous ceramic, suggesting they likely date to the period from the 1880s to 1900 when transfer printed decoration experienced a revival in popularity (Kenyon 1991, p. 9; Samford and Miller 2002). One holloware sherd has brown printing on the side of the vessel “..AYS”, possibly “..RAILWAYS”.

One sherd of brown transfer printed decoration (Image 20, p. 22) may be from an earlier period when production peaked from 1829 to 1843 (Samford and Miller 2002). One other sherd also indicates an earlier period, a sherd of blue edged, scalloped, impressed lines plate, which dates from 1800 to 1830 (Miller 2013, p. 488).

Indeterminate function artifacts were third in quantity. The majority of artifacts were sherds of glass holloware whose function could not be determined. A total of 12 sherds were identified as machine made, dating them to post 1881 (Jones and Sullivan 1989, p. 38). One of the sherds had an Owens machine made mark (Image 21, p. 23), dating it to post 1905 (Miller and McNichol 2016, p. 206). This sherd also had a partial diamond mark dating it further to post 1928 (Miller and Jorgenson 1986, p. 3). Four fragments of synthetic material, an unidentifiable plastic, were also recovered. Synthetics were not used in quantity until the 1920s (Hillman 1986, p. 20).

A total of 61 structural artifacts were recovered, artifacts included brick samples, window pane sherds, nails, a mortar sample, a cast iron drainpipe and an electrical fuse embossed with "..EX 125 V C.GE. Pat.1930", dating it to post 1930. A total of 28 nails were recovered: 12 wire, 10 machine cut, and 6 indeterminate due to extensive corrosion. Tools/equipment function artifacts were sherds of coarse red earthenware flowerpot. Personal/societal function artifacts included three glass bottle sherds and a sherd of cobalt blue holloware, all likely from health/hygiene related artifacts. Although the most fragmentary, the cobalt blue sherd (Image 22, p. 23) provides the most information. Cobalt blue bottle glass was not used until the 1890s (Fike 1987, p. 13) and the sherd shows that it was a machine-made container, dating it to post 1881 (Jones and Sullivan 1989, p. 38). Also found was a piece of leather footwear upper and a piece of clay smoking pipe bowl (Image 22, p. 23). The presence of a smoking pipe suggests a 19th century date, as cigarette smoking became popular in the early 20th century and pipes became far less prevalent (Samford 2020).

5.4 Operation 4

Dates Assessed: May 10 and 11, 2021

Area Assessed (Ha): 1.11

Number of Artifacts Found: 14

Test Pits with Intensified Survey: 1 (TP77)

Number of Sites Found: 0

Operation 4 includes the portion of the study area around the location of the former Sir John Carling Building as well as the area south of Carling Avenue. The area is intersected by a slope. Soils consisted of grey-brown sand over orange brown sands (Image 23, p. 24).

A total of 14 artifacts were found from 5 positive test pits in Operation 4 (Table 7). One test pit (TP77) was subjected to intensified test pit survey due to its proximity to structures shown on the 1863 and 1879 plan of Nepean Township. The three structural artifacts included nails (cut and wire). Faunal specimens included mammal bone, bird bone and both clam and oyster shell. Food/beverage artifacts included three sherds of plain white tableware and a sherd of stoneware storage crock with an Albany slipped interior. Albany slip's use has a wide date range from 1805 to 1920 (Miller 2000, p. 10). Indeterminate function artifacts included a fragment of leather and a sherd of glass holloware.

Table 7: Operation 4 Artifacts by Function

FUNCTION	# OF ARTIFACTS
fauna: indeterminate	6
food/beverage	4
indeterminate	2
structural	6
TOTAL	18

5.5 Operation 5

Date Assessed: May 10, 2021

Area Assessed (Ha): 0.18

Number of Artifacts Found: 0

Test Pits with Intensified Survey: 0

Number of Sites Found: 0

Operation 5 is a small area located between the remaining portions of the Sir John Carling Building and Birch drive. Soils were comparable to those found in Operation 2. No artifacts were found during the test pit survey of this area.

6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the recovery of a large number of artifacts spread over large portions of the study area. Analysis of the artifacts reveals that the artifact scatters date to the 20th century, the period which the study area was operating as part of the Central Experimental Farm. However, small numbers of 19th century artifacts were also recovered throughout the study area.

Operation 1 contained several find spots containing 19th century artifacts. Most of these artifacts were cut nails. However, intensified test pit survey and the excavation of 1 m^2 test units did not show a concentration of pre-1900s artifacts. Additionally, there is no evidence of a structure in the vicinity of the find locations during the 19th century. Much of the artifacts in Operation 1 may have been redistributed by ploughing that occurred during the late 19th century prior to the establishment of the Hedge Collection. The find spots identified in Operation 1 require no additional archaeological assessment.

Within Operation 2, the location of the majority of the positive test pits located along the eastern edge of the area shows evidence of past disturbance. The artifacts recovered from this area predominately date to the early to mid-20th century. Additionally, although a 19th century farmstead is shown to have existed in the vicinity of Operation 2 (Map 4), none of the positive test pits are located within close proximity to where the farmstead was located. Due to the recent date of the majority of artifacts from this portion of the study area, none of the finds spots have additional cultural heritage value or interest that would warrant additional archaeological assessment.

Operation 3 was associated with several artifact scatters spread out across much of the central portion of the operation. The most significant is located within the tree line at the north end of this area. Two structures are depicted in the vicinity of this concentration of artifacts in the 1879 plan of Nepean township which lists the name “Miss C. McC”. This is likely Catherine McCabe who is listed in the land registry records as inheriting a portion of her father John McCabe’s property in 1876. The rest of the McCabe property was split between her siblings. Canada Census records from 1871 list Catharine McCabe as 26 years old and living with her parents, John (age 70) and Johana McCabe (age 52), as well as three younger siblings. In the 1881 Canada Census records, Catherine is listed as living alone. The McCabe’s are not listed again in the land registry records, but Catherine and her siblings likely sold their land to the Crown sometime before the Central Experimental Farm was established in 1886. The 1928 aerial photograph (Map 5) shows that this area had been converted to agricultural field by this time so any structures would have been removed sometime between 1879 and 1928.

Maps 8 and 9 show the distribution of diagnostic artifacts dating to the 19th and 20th century. The 19th century artifacts are spread across Operation 3 with no clear concentration. This suggests that the artifacts may have been displaced by ploughing during the 20th century rather than a scatter associated with the remains of a 19th century archaeological site. Nonetheless, Map 9 shows the predominantly 20th century nature of the artifact scatters in this area of Operation 3. Given the immediate proximity to the lands impacted by the Sir John Carling Building (Image 24, p. 24), redeposition of soils during the construction, subsequent landscaping, or later demolition of the building may have also resulted in the displacement of artifacts to Operation 3. The combined evidence ultimately indicates that although there is an artifact scatter in the vicinity of the former location of a 19th century structure, the artifacts are mostly indicative of the 20th century and there is not enough evidence to indicate the area retains cultural heritage value or interest that would warrant additional archaeological assessment.

Operation 4 contained a small number of positive test pits spread out over the northern and eastern end of the operation. Due to the low number of artifacts and the fact that intensified test pit survey and test unit excavation did not recover many additional artifacts, none of the find spots contained at least 20 artifacts dating to before 1900 as per Standard 1c of Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MHSTCI 2011). The find spots identified in Operation 4 therefore require no additional archaeological assessment.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 2 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

1) No further archaeological assessment is required for the study area shown on Map 7.

2) Should landscape disturbance extend beyond the area shown on Map 7, additional archaeological assessment may be required.

8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

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

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

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

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

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

9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL POLICY

As the proposed New Civic Development was located until recently on federal land within the Central Experimental Farm, Parks Canada is the recognized federal authority in archaeology and, as a federal custodian, the National Capital Commission (NCC) follows its lead and acknowledges and supports this position. It is Parks Canada's position that the *Ontario Heritage Act* does not apply to federal jurisdiction, as such, archaeological work and collections recovered from the land are subject to federal legislation and policies.

The conduct of archaeology on federal lands falls within the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for the Parks Canada Agency, Hon. Jonathan Wilkinson, Minister of Environment and Climate Change (s.(4(1)(B), *Parks Canada Agency Act*).

It is the policy of the Government of Canada to protect and manage archaeological resources (Archaeological Heritage Policy Framework, Government of Canada, 1990).

Archaeological resources are included in the cultural stewardship of federal properties, which contribute to the preservation of heritage and environment (Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property, 2019).

Archaeological resources are heritage assets and are therefore included in materials policy. Deputy heads are responsible for ensuring that heritage collections are identified, protected and assessed (Federal Real Property and *Federal Immovables Act*, 1991 and Policy on Management of Materiel, 2019).

10.0 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 Parsons 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 Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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12.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Field crew conducting test pit survey north of the Old Hedge Collection in Operation 1, view southwest.

Image 2: Field crew conducting test pit survey in Operation 3, view north.

Image 3: Field crew conducting test pit survey in Operation 4, view west.

Image 4: Field crew conducting intensified test pit survey around positive test pit, view northwest.

Image 5: Field crew excavating 1 m^2 test unit as part of the intensified survey over a positive test pit located within Operation 3, view northeast.

Image 6: Representative test pit from Operation 1 consisting of approximately 25 cm of dark grey brown sandy loam over orange sand, view north.

Image 7: View north of Test Unit 11 (TP3) from within Operation 1 showing soils consisting of 27 cm dark grey brown sand over tan sand.

Image 8: Representative artifacts from Operation 1: top row (left to right): Machine cut nail (TP 03), wire nail (TP 03), flower pot (TU 11/TP 04), slate pencil (TU 11/TP 04); bottom row (left to right): Albany slipped stoneware storage vessel (TU 11/TP 04), and transfer printed tableware sherd (TP 05), Canadian 1928 Penny (TP 02).

Image 9: Representative shovel test from Operation 2 consisting of approximately 30 cm of grey brown sandy loam over tan sand subsoil.

Image 10: View north of Test Unit 15 (TP14) showing disturbed soils consisting of 22 cm of grey-brown sandy loam, over mottled grey and orange clay and orange sandy loam. The disturbance is likely associated with a buried water line.

Image 11: Bottle finishes found in Operation 2. Left to right: Threaded bottle (TU 15/TP 14, TP 12 NE) and jar finishes (TP 14 E) and plastic closure (TU 15/TP 14).

Image 12: Ceramic tableware from Operation 2 with CN branding (TP12, TU14/TP12).

Image 13: Canadian National Railways Logos (left to right): Red Wafer 1927, CNR Maple Leaf 1943 and Canadian National Railways Maple Leaf 1954 (logodesignlove.com).

Image 14: Operation 2 ceramic decoration types (left to right): dyed body (TU 15/TP 14) and transfer printed (TP 15).

Image 15: Representative test pit from Operation 3 consisting of 26 cm of grey-brown clay loam over tan clay, view north.

Image 16: View north of Test Unit 4 excavated over TP 46 showing 28 cm of grey-brown sandy loam over tan sandy loam subsoil.

Image 17: North profile of Test Unit 5 (TP22) showing soils consisting of 32 cm grey-brown sandy loam over tan sandy loam, view north.

Image 18: Glass sherds from Operation 3 (left to right): lime green glass, “7UP” (TP 47), diamond mark (TU 02/TP 45) and crown finish (TP 74).

Image 19: Ceramic decoration types from Operation 3: top row (left to right): Yellow glazed CN sherd (TU 02/TP 45), and two sherds with painted rim lines (TU 04/TP 46, TP 67); bottom row (left to right): sherd with blue painted edge (TP 25), decal decoration (TP 45), and transfer print (TU 05/TP 22).

Image 20: Brown transfer print (TP 25 E) and blue edged sherd (TP 23) from Operation 3.

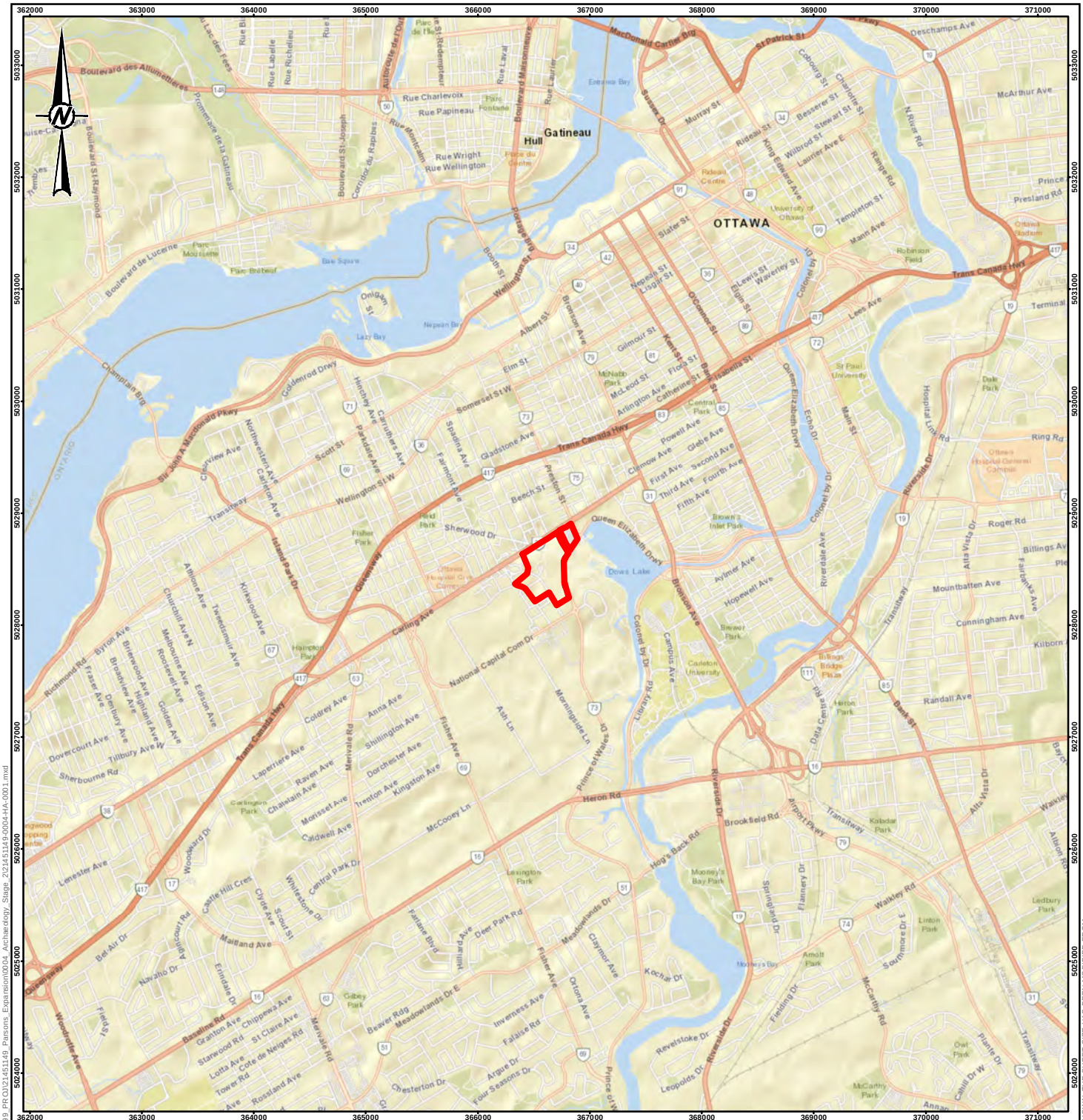
Image 21: Glass sherd with Owens suction scar and diamond mark (TU 04/TP 46).

Image 22: Cobalt blue, machine-made container (TP 46 E) and clay smoking pipe bowl (TU 02/TP 45) from Operation 3.

Image 23: Test pit from Operation 4 consisting of dark grey-brown sand over orange-brown sand, view west.

Image 24: Landscaped slope along the northern edge of the Operation 3 artifact scatter leading down to the area disturbed by the former Sir John Carling Building, view southwest. The former location of the parking lot of the Sir John Carling Building is the lying area covered with dandelions.

13.0 MAPS



LEGEND

OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA

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1:50,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

PARSONS INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT

GOLDER
MEMBER OF WSP

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PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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KEY MAP

SCALE 1:125,000

LEGEND

- OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA
- O-TRAIN STATION
- O-TRAIN RAILWAY TRACK
- ROADWAY
- WETLAND
- RIDEAU CANAL WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA
- CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT
GOLDER
MEMBER OF WSP

YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-06
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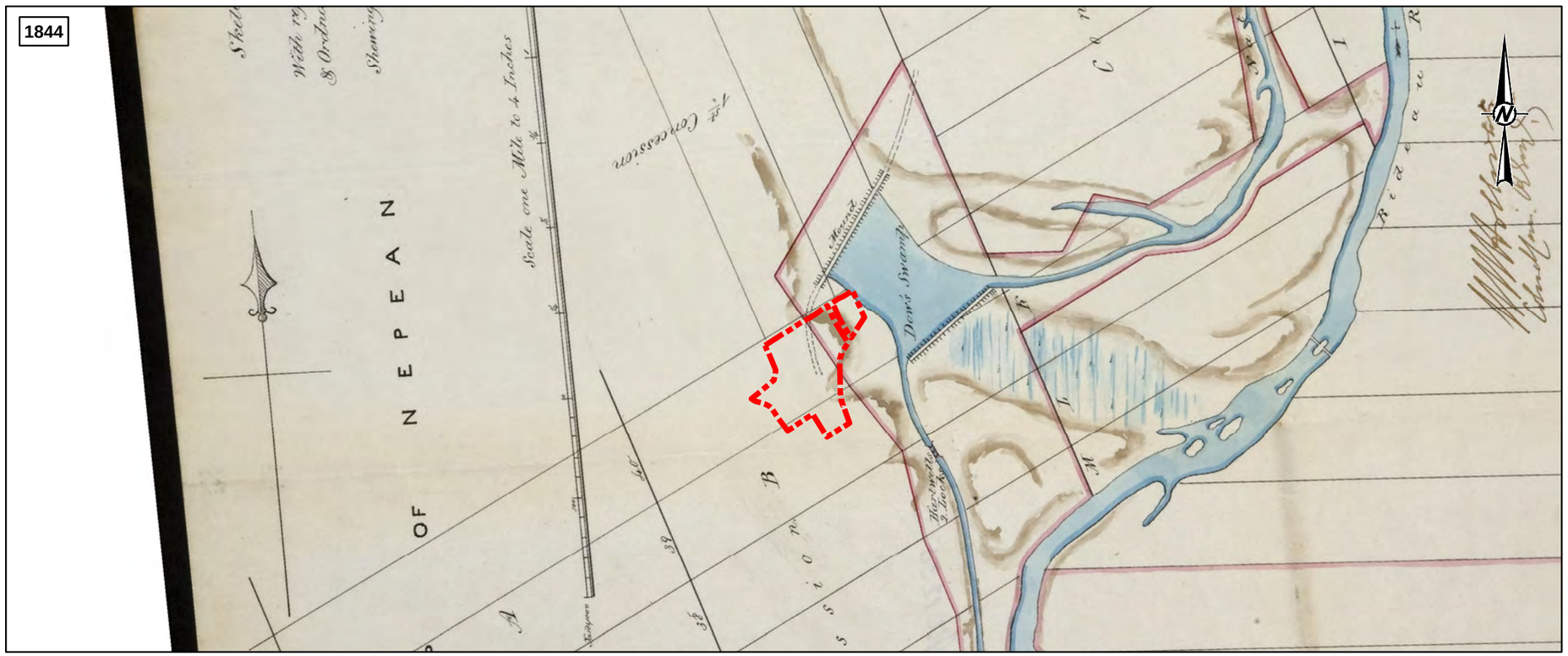

KEY MAP

SCALE 1:125,000

LEGEND

OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1827 HISTORIC MAP
2. 1844 HISTORIC MAP
3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

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CLIENT
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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
1827 AND 1844 HISTORIC MAPS

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MEMBER OF WSP

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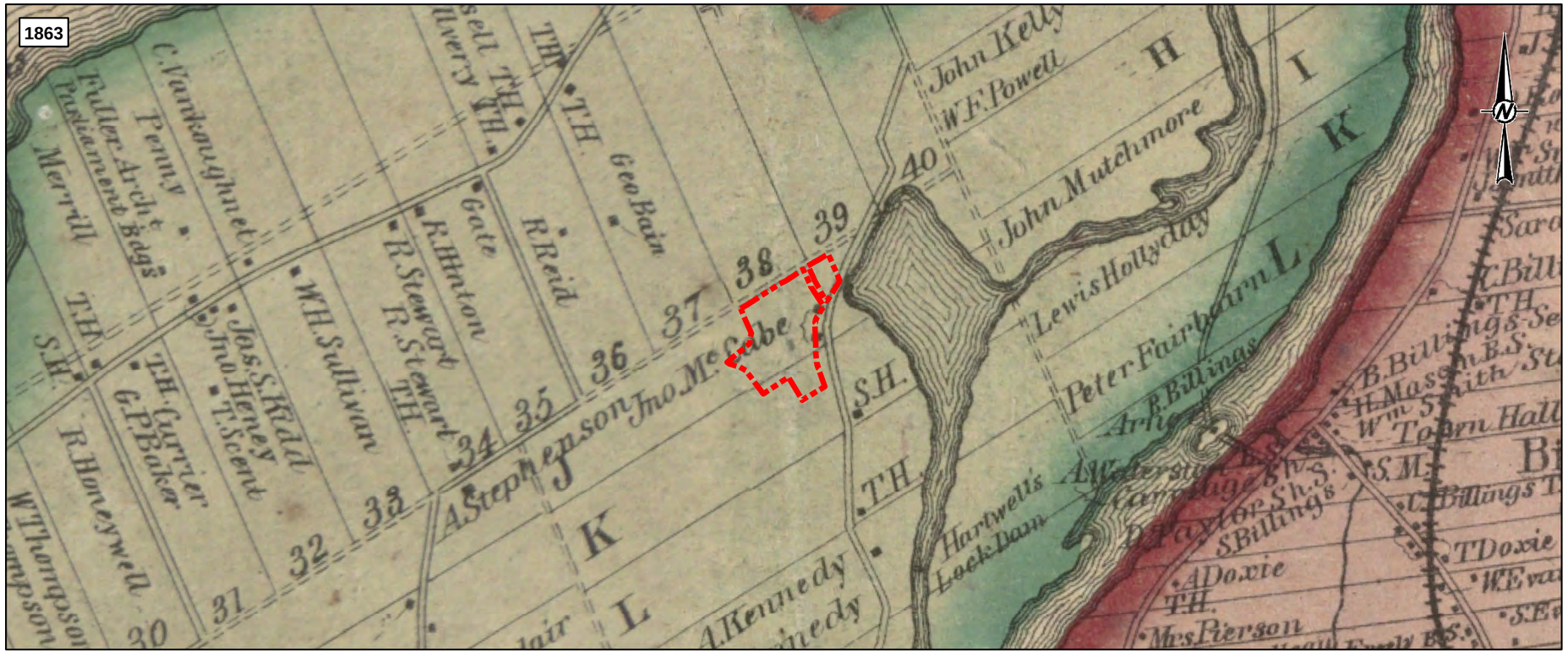

KEY MAP

SCALE 1:125,000

LEGEND

OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1863 HISTORIC MAP
2. 1879 HISTORIC MAP
3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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CLIENT
PARSONS INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
1863 AND 1879 HISTORIC MAPS

CONSULTANT
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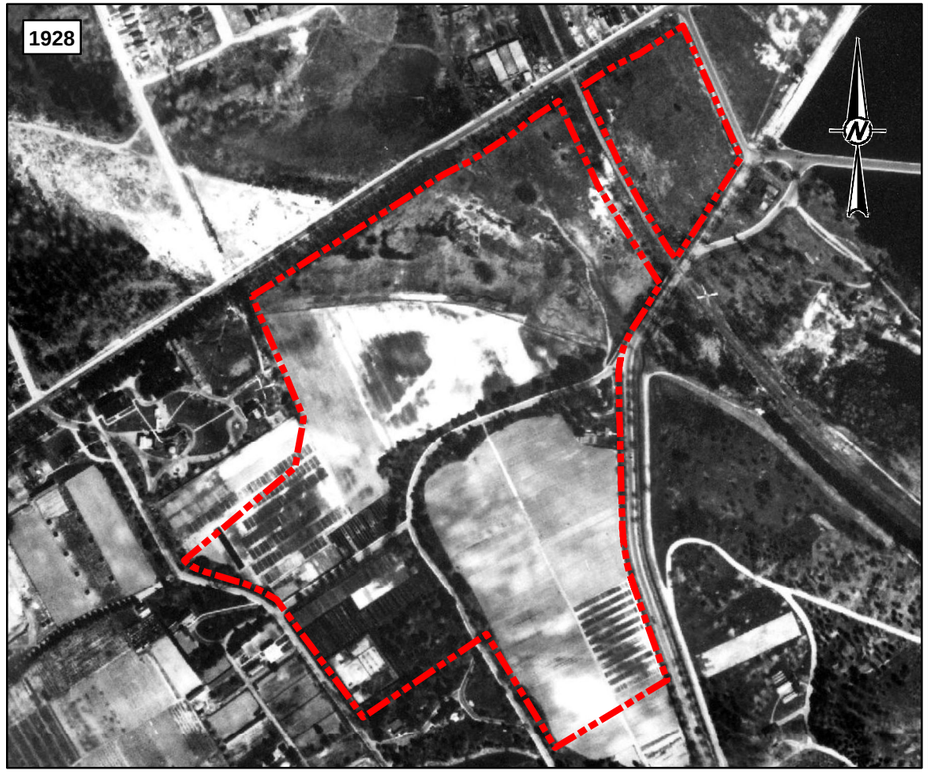
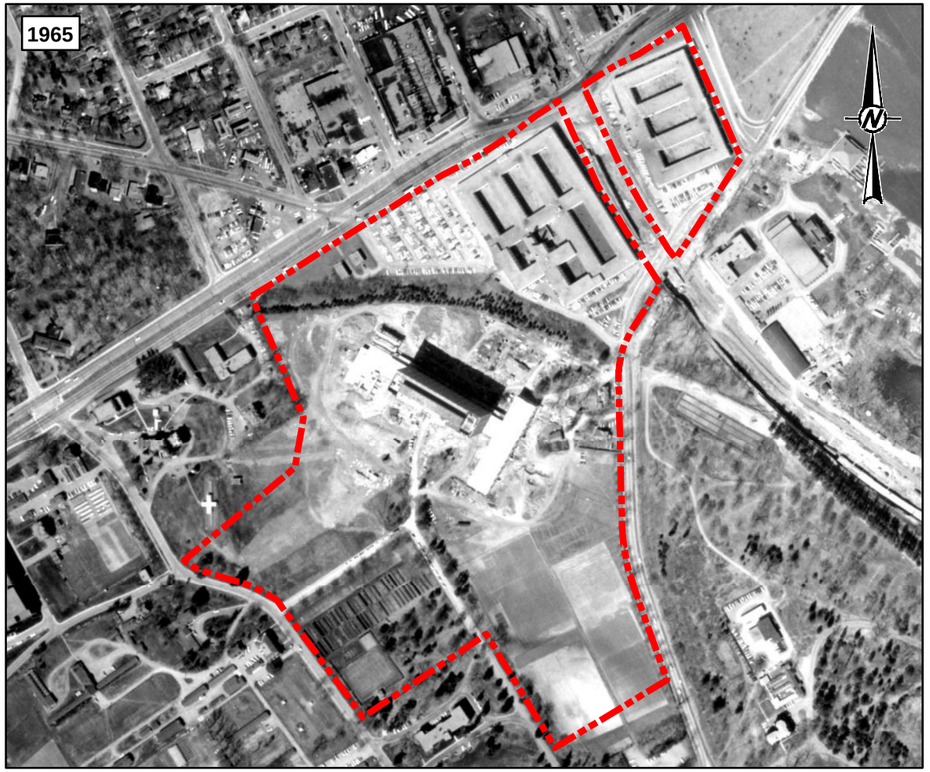




KEY MAP

SCALE 1:125,000

LEGEND

OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS (1928, 1965, 1991, 2015) FROM GEOOTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA.
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

0 60 120 240

1:6,000 METRES

CLIENT

PARSONS INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

CONSULTANT

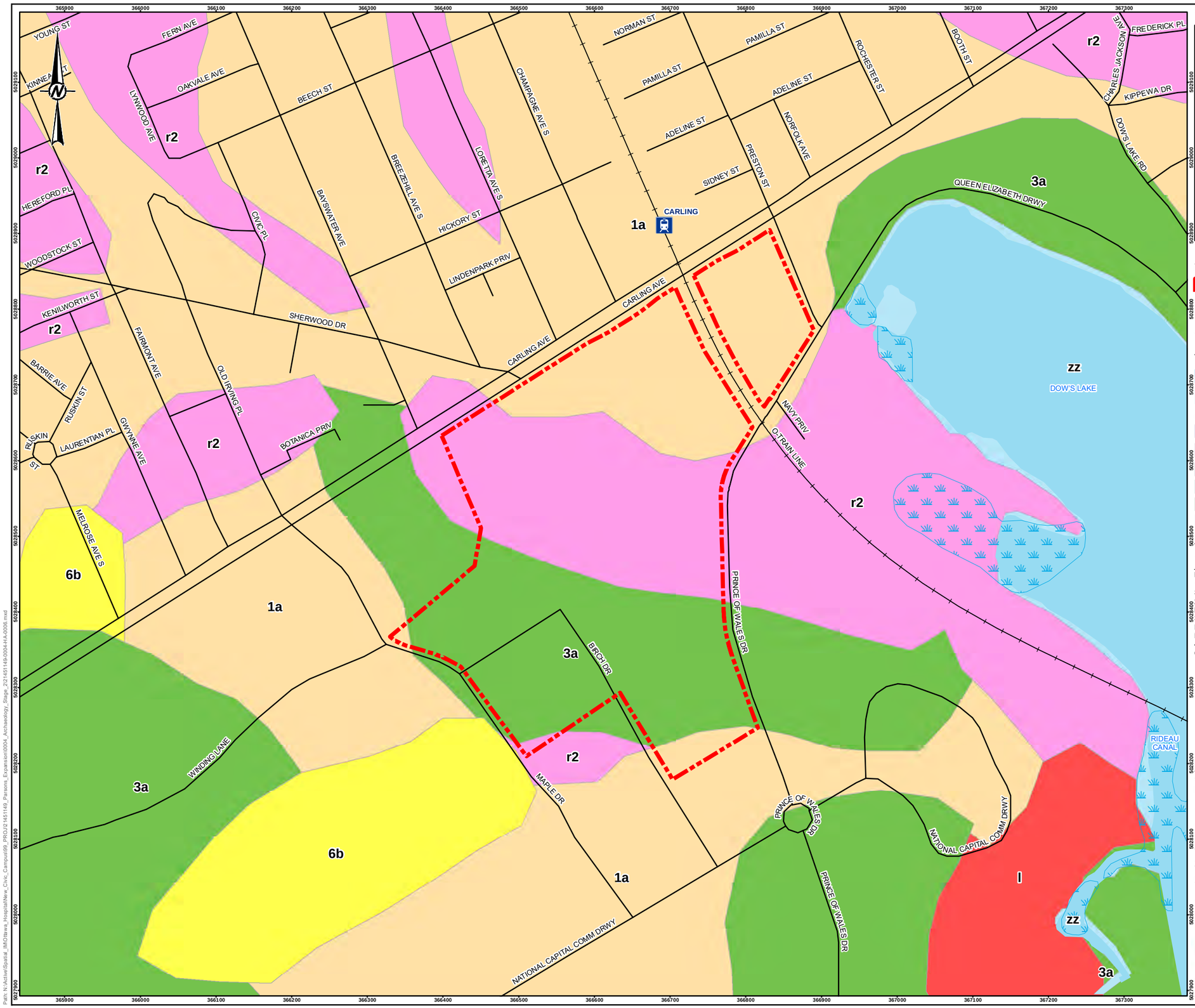
GOLDER
MEMBER OF WSP

YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-19
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
21451149	0004	0	5

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

Path: N:\Active\Spatial_IM\Ottawa_Hospital\New_Civic_Campus\99_PRO\21451149_Parsons_Expansion\0004_Archaeology_Stage_2\21451149-0004-HA-0005.mxd



KEY MAP

SCALE 1:125,000

LEGEND

- OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA
- O-TRAIN STATION
- O-TRAIN RAILWAY TRACK
- ROADWAY
- WETLAND
- RIDEAU CANAL WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

GSC SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

- 6b: ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: MEDIUM GRAINED STRATIFIED SAND WITH SOME SILT
- 3a. OFFSHORE MARINE DEPOSITS: CLAY, SILT UNDERLYING EROSIONAL TERRACES
- 1a. TILL, PLAIN WITH LOCAL RELIEF <5 m
- L. LANDSLIDE AREA
- r2. BEDROCK: LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, SANDSTONE & LOCAL SHALE
- zz. WATERBODY

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. BÉLANGER, J. R. 2008 URBAN GEOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OPEN FILE 5311, 1 DVD.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2018
3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

0 50 100 200
1:5,000 METRES

CLIENT
PARSONS INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CONSULTANT
GOLDER
MEMBER OF WSP

YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-06
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
21451149	0004	0	6

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm 0

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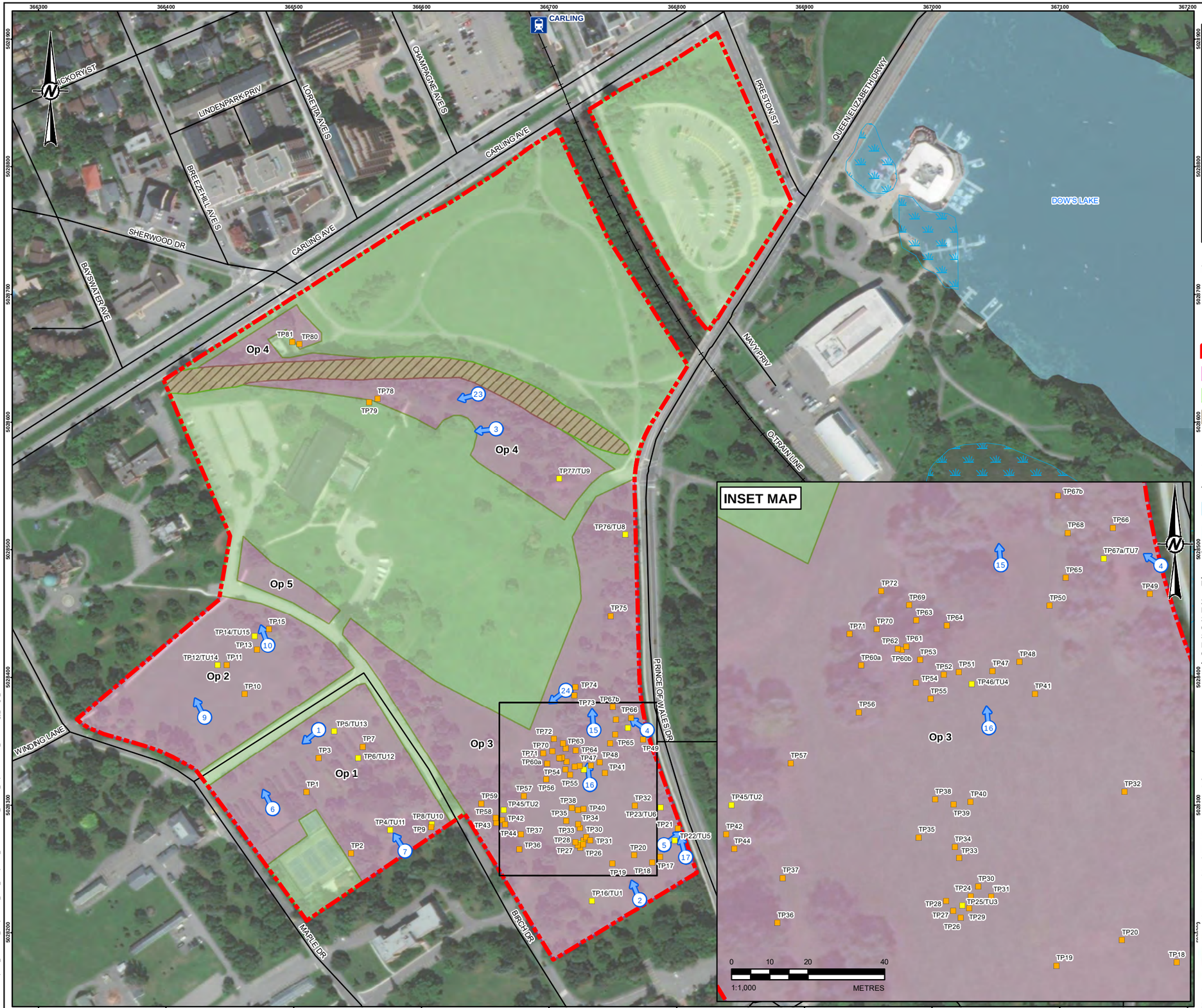

KEY MAP

SCALE 1:125,000

LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND
- INTESTIFIED TEST PIT/TEST UNIT LOCATION
- POSITIVE TEST PIT LOCATION
- OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY
- TEST PIT SURVEYED AT 5 METRE INTERVALS - NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY
- DISTURBED - NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY REQUIRED
- SLOPED
- O-TRAIN STATION
- O-TRAIN RAILWAY TRACK
- ROADWAY
- WETLAND
- RIDEAU CANAL WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, GEOOTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2018
3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,

0 30 60 120
1:3,000 METRES

CLIENT
PARSONS CORPORATION

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 RESULTS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND PHOTO LOCATIONS

CONSULTANT
GOLDER
MEMBER OF WSP

YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-08
DESIGNED	---
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
21451149	0004	0	7

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366600
366700
366800
5029400
5029300
5029200

TP67a/TU7
TP64
TP60
TP46/TU4
TP45/TU2
TP23/TU6
TP22/TU5
TP25/TU3
TP19
TP16/TU1
BIRCH DR
PRINCE OF WALES DR

KEY MAP

SCALE 1:125,000

LEGEND

- TEST PITS CONTAINING 19th CENTURY ARTIFACTS
- OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, GEOOTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2018
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4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,

0 10 20 40
1:1,000 METRES

CLIENT
PARSONS INC.

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE
RESULTS OF STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY – OPERATION 3 19TH CENTURY ARTIFACTS

CONSULTANT
GOLDER
MEMBER OF WSP

YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-08
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm
0

366650 366700 366750 366800

5029400 5029350 5029300 5029250

TP74 TP73 TP67b TP68 TP66 TP67a/TU7 TP65 TP72 TP69 TP63 TP64 TP71 TP70 TP62 TP61 TP60a TP60b TP53 TP52 TP51 TP47 TP48 TP54 TP46/TU4 TP41 TP55 TP56 TP49 TP50 TP57 TP59 TP45/TU2 TP58 TP42 TP43 TP44 TP38 TP40 TP39 TP35 TP34 TP33 TP37 TP30 TP28 TP24 TP31 TP25/TU3 TP27 TP29 TP26 TP36 TP32 TP23/TU6 TP21 TP22/TU5 TP20 TP17 TP18

BIRCH DR

PRINCE OF WALES DR

KEY MAP

SCALE 1:125,000

LEGEND

- TEST PITS CONTAINING 20th CENTURY ARTIFACTS
- OTTAWA HOSPITAL NEW CAMPUS SITE STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CITY OF OTTAWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL, GEOOTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2018
3. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,

0 10 20 40

1:800 METRES

CLIENT

PARSONS INC.

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OTTAWA HOSPITAL, PART OF LOTS I & K, BROKEN FRONT B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TITLE

RESULTS OF STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY – OPERATION 3 20TH CENTURY ARTIFACTS

CONSULTANT

GOLDER
MEMBER OF WSP

YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-08
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
21451149	0004	0	9

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0 25mm

Signature Page

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

Golder Associates Ltd.

Randy Hahn, PhD
Staff Archaeologist

Michael Teal, MA
Associate, Senior Archaeologist

RH/MT/ca

https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/140130/project files/6 deliverables/archaeology/stage 2/03 final report/p1107-0041-2021_re_19july2021.docx

APPENDIX A

Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Lot	Cultural A	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# Artifacts	Note
758	Op 01	TP 01	444278	5026746		historic	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	
764	Op 01	TP 02	444312	5026697		historic	metal	copper allo	personal/societal	commerce	coin: penny	complete					1	'CANADA/ONE/CENT/1928//GEORGIVS V DEI GRA REX ET IND IMP
762	Op 01	TP 03	444288	5026772		historic	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	
763	Op 01	TP 03	444288	5026772		historic	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
761	Op 01	TP 04	444343	5026715		historic	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut	corroded	1	
962	Op 01	TP 04 E				historic	ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	base	glaze: none				1	
900	Op 01	TP 04 N					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
959	Op 01	TP 04 NE				historic	ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	
958	Op 01	TP 04 NE				historic	glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
960	Op 01	TP 04 NE				historic	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
913	Op 01	TP 04 S					ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	rim	glaze: none				3	
765	Op 01	TP 05	444300	5026793			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
776	Op 01	TP 05 SW					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				butchered	1	
760	Op 01	TP 06	444319	5026772		historic	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut	corroded	1	
766	Op 01	TP 07	444322	5026781		historic	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
806	Op 01	TP 08	444375	5026719			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
961	Op 01	TP 08 W				historic	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
759	Op 01	TP 09	444374	5026717		historic	glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		10	
1072	Op 01	TU 10/TP 08					glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1074	Op 01	TU 10/TP 08					metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	
1073	Op 01	TU 10/TP 08					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1038	Op 01	TU 11/TP 04					ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	rim	glaze: none				10	
1036	Op 01	TU 11/TP 04					ceramic	coarse sto	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
1033	Op 01	TU 11/TP 04					fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
1037	Op 01	TU 11/TP 04					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		bottle: polygonal	base	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	
1034	Op 01	TU 11/TP 04					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	
1035	Op 01	TU 11/TP 04					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1039	Op 01	TU 11/TP 04				20th centu	synthetic	plastic: ind	tools/equipment	agricultural		incomplete					1	plant/seed identifier
1032	Op 01	TU 11/TP 04				historic	stone	slate	tools/equipment	writing	pencil	incomplete					1	
993	Op 01	TU 13/TP 05					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
989	Op 01	TU 13/TP 05					glass	indetermin	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
988	Op 01	TU 13/TP 05					glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
992	Op 01	TU 13/TP 05					metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1	
990	Op 01	TU 13/TP 05					metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	staple	complete			wire	corroded	1	
991	Op 01	TU 13/TP 05					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		indeterminate	corroded	1	
933	Op 02	TP 10	444230	5026824			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
834	Op 02	TP 11	444217	5026847			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
957	Op 02	TP 12	444210	5026847		historic	ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	vessel portion	decal: underglaze	polychrome			1	CN ware, yw border, brown rim line, butter pat?
956	Op 02	TP 12	444210	5026847		historic	ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	vessel portion	decal: underglaze	polychrome			1	'CANADIAN NATIONAL', brown maple leaf on wide yellow border
954	Op 02	TP 12	444210	5026847		historic	glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
955	Op 02	TP 12	444210	5026847		historic	glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	indeterminate	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
953	Op 02	TP 12	444210	5026847		historic	glass	indetermin	structural	building component	plate (pane)	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
775	Op 02	TP 12 N				historic	glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		1	
780	Op 02	TP 12 NE				historic	glass	indetermin	indeterminate		bottle: polygonal	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
950	Op 02	TP 13	444241	5026858		historic	ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	hand painted	rim line: gold			1	
949	Op 02	TP 13	444241	5026858		historic	glass	indetermin	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		1	
859	Op 02	TP 14	444239	5026869			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		3	
858	Op 02	TP 14	444239	5026869			metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
906	Op 02	TP 14 E					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
907	Op 02	TP 14 E					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
908	Op 02	TP 14 E					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		jar: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
782	Op 02	TP 14 N				historic	glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
781	Op 02	TP 14 N				historic	glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
895	Op 02	TP 14 NE					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
779	Op 02	TP 14 NW				historic	glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
917	Op 02	TP 14 S					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial grn tp mark '../..ADA/..ED'
916	Op 02	TP 14 S					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	decal: underglaze	polychrome			1	CN ware, yw border with partial brown maple leaf
915	Op 02	TP 14 S					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		2	
927	Op 02	TP 14 SE					ceramic	porcelain:	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: coloured	yellow			1	
926	Op 02	TP 14 SE					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
951	Op 02	TP 15	444251	5026875		historic	ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	decal: underglaze	polychrome			1	CN ware, yw border, brown rim line
952	Op 02	TP 15	444251	5026875		historic	ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed/hand painted	polychrome			1	black tp, red painted
984	Op 02	TU 14/TP 12					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	plate: bread (3-7")	vessel portion	decal: underglaze	polychrome			1	'CANADIAN NATIONAL', brown maple leaf on wide yellow border
985	Op 02	TU 14/TP 12					fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
986	Op 02	TU 14/TP 12					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		3	
987	Op 02	TU 14/TP 12					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	
981	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		ceramic	porcelain:	structural	building component	tile	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless			1	tile?
979	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	hand painted	polychrome			1	linear, 3 thin black, 1 thick yw
978	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	hand painted	rim line: gold			1	matches TP 13
982	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: coloured	yellow			1	
983	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	base	dyed	blue			1	partial imp mark 'Buff../Ch..'
980	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
970	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		glass	indetermin	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	faceted	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
971	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		glass	indetermin	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
972	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed	clear/colourless	machine made		2	'..24..' and '..S..'
973	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		9	
974	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		4	
976	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		metal	iron	indeterminate		container: indeterminate	rim					1	
977	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1		metal	iron	indeterminate		wire						1	
975	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1	20th centu	synthetic	plastic: ind	indeterminate		closure: threaded / screw cap	incomplete	moulded	brown	moulded: contact		1	
965	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1	historic	glass	indetermin	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		3	
967	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1	historic	glass	indetermin	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		1	
969	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1	historic	glass	indetermin	food/beverage	tableware	stemware	stem	panel	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
966	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1	historic	glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
968	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			1	historic	glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
964	Op 02	TU 15/TP 14			3	historic	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		indeterminate	corroded	1	
804	Op 03	TP 16	444499	5026657			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
805	Op 03	TP 17	444553	5026690			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	transfer printed	aqua			1	
862	Op 03	TP 18	444547	5026686			ceramic	coarse sto	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Lot	Cultural A	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# Artifacts	Note
829	Op 03	TP 19	444516	5026685			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	
870	Op 03	TP 20	444533	5026692			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		closure: club sauce type stopper	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
894	Op 03	TP 21	444568	5026712			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
893	Op 03	TP 21	444568	5026712			glass	manganes	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
802	Op 03	TP 22	444565	5026703			fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
803	Op 03	TP 22	444565	5026703			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate			corroded	1	
770	Op 03	TP 22 NE				historic	ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
769	Op 03	TP 22 NE				historic	glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
778	Op 03	TP 22 W				historic	ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	base	glaze: none				1	
794	Op 03	TP 23	444555	5026729		historic	ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped/imp. lines	blue			1	
864	Op 03	TP 24	444494	5026704			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
830	Op 03	TP 25	444492	5026702			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	blue			1	rim line
921	Op 03	TP 25 E					ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
918	Op 03	TP 25 E					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
920	Op 03	TP 25 E					glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
919	Op 03	TP 25 E					metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete				corroded	1	wire?
783	Op 03	TP 25 NE					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
784	Op 03	TP 25 NE				historic	ceramic	coarse ear	food/beverage	storage container	crock	lid	glaze: lead	brown			1	
774	Op 03	TP 25 NW					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
768	Op 03	TP 25 S					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					6	
767	Op 03	TP 25 S				historic	ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial grn tp mark '..N'
898	Op 03	TP 25 SE				historic	glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
792	Op 03	TP 26	444491	5026698			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
860	Op 03	TP 27	444489	5026700			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
840	Op 03	TP 28	444488	5026703			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
838	Op 03	TP 28	444488	5026703			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
839	Op 03	TP 28	444488	5026703			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
841	Op 03	TP 28	444488	5026703			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
872	Op 03	TP 29	444493	5025701			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
871	Op 03	TP 29	444493	5025701			glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
863	Op 03	TP 30	444496	5026707			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
867	Op 03	TP 31	444499	5026704			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
866	Op 03	TP 32	444534	5026731			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
793	Op 03	TP 33	444491	5026714		historic	ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
891	Op 03	TP 34	444490	5026717			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
892	Op 03	TP 34	444490	5026717			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
833	Op 03	TP 35	444481	5026720			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
888	Op 03	TP 36	444443	5026698			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
801	Op 03	TP 37	444445	5026710			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
796	Op 03	TP 38	444465	5026730			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	indeterminate	brown			1	
890	Op 03	TP 39	444490	5026728			ceramic	porcelain:	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	handle	hand painted	gold			1	
889	Op 03	TP 40	444494	5026729			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
861	Op 03	TP 41	444512	5026756			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	decal: underglaze	yellow			1	CN ware
798	Op 03	TP 42	444431	5026721			ceramic	porcelain:	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
799	Op 03	TP 42	444431	5026721			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	handle	hand painted	green			1	
797	Op 03	TP 42	444431	5026721			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		3	
814	Op 03	TP 43	444426	5026719			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	transfer printed	red			3	
813	Op 03	TP 43	444426	5026719			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
812	Op 03	TP 43	444426	5026719			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
811	Op 03	TP 43	444426	5026719			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: light	indeterminate		1	
832	Op 03	TP 44	444433	5026718			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	white	indeterminate		1	
880	Op 03	TP 44	444442	5026718			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
879	Op 03	TP 44	444442	5026718			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
878	Op 03	TP 44	444442	5026718			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
869	Op 03	TP 45	444432	5026729			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	decal: underglaze	polychrome			1	
785	Op 03	TP 45 N					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
786	Op 03	TP 45 NE					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				butchered	1	
787	Op 03	TP 45 NE					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
823	Op 03	TP 46	444495	5026759			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
825	Op 03	TP 46	444495	5026759			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
826	Op 03	TP 46	444495	5026759			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		3	
824	Op 03	TP 46	444495	5026759			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	
773	Op 03	TP 46 E					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
772	Op 03	TP 46 E				historic	glass	indetermin	personal/societal	health/hygiene	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	machine made		1	fine mould line
771	Op 03	TP 46 E				historic	glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
904	Op 03	TP 46 N					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
903	Op 03	TP 46 N					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
905	Op 03	TP 46 N					glass	indetermin	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
897	Op 03	TP 46 NE				historic	glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
910	Op 03	TP 46 NW					ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	
909	Op 03	TP 46 NW					glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
912	Op 03	TP 46 NW					metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
911	Op 03	TP 46 NW					metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	
924	Op 03	TP 46 S					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		bird	incomplete					1	
923	Op 03	TP 46 S					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
925	Op 03	TP 46 S					glass	indetermin	structural	electrical	fuse	incomplete	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless			2	"..EX 125 V C.GE. Pat.1930"
922	Op 03	TP 46 S					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	
896	Op 03	TP 46 SE					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
857	Op 03	TP 47	444500	5026763			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
856	Op 03	TP 47	444500	5026763		20th centu	glass	indetermin	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	neck	embossed: lettering	green: lime	machine made		1	'7UP'
817	Op 03	TP 48	444508	5026763			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	hand painted	green			1	dbl rim line
816	Op 03	TP 48	444508	5026763			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
815	Op 03	TP 48	444508	5026763			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
818	Op 03	TP 48	444508	5026763			metal	aluminum	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	embossed: lettering				1	closure 'TEAR DOWN'
876	Op 03	TP 49	444542	5026782			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
877	Op 03	TP 49	444542	5026782			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
828	Op 03	TP 50	444516	5026779		20th centu	synthetic	indetermin	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	black	moulded: contact		1	
881	Op 03	TP 51	444492	5026763			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
885	Op 03	TP 52	444488	5026762			ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Lot	Cultural A	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# Artifacts	Note
886	Op 03	TP 52	444488	5026762			ceramic	porcelain:	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
884	Op 03	TP 52	444488	5026762			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
868	Op 03	TP 53	444482	5026766			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
882	Op 03	TP 54	444481	5026760			ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	
883	Op 03	TP 54	444481	5026760			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
849	Op 03	TP 55	444484	5026756			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	decal: underglaze	green			1	triple rim line
848	Op 03	TP 55	444484	5026756			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
865	Op 03	TP 56	444466	5026753			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
831	Op 03	TP 57	444448	5026740			ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial black tp mark
855	Op 03	TP 58	444425	5026723			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		bird	incomplete					1	
854	Op 03	TP 58	444425	5026723			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
852	Op 03	TP 58	444425	5026723			glass	indetermin	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: panel	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
853	Op 03	TP 58	444425	5026723			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		indeterminate	corroded	1	
851	Op 03	TP 59	444414	5026734			ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	
850	Op 03	TP 59	444414	5026734			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	green			1	green line
875	Op 03	TP 60	444477	5026769			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
874	Op 03	TP 60	444477	5026769			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				butchered	2	
873	Op 03	TP 60	444477	5026769			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
887	Op 03	TP 60a	444466	5026765			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
807	Op 03	TP 61	444478	5026969			metal	copper allo	food/beverage	tableware	spoon: table	complete					1	'R.C.CO. CANADA'
800	Op 03	TP 62	444476	5026769		20th centu	synthetic	indetermin	indeterminate		indeterminate	rim	plain	black			1	
844	Op 03	TP 63	444481	5026776			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
843	Op 03	TP 63	444481	5026776			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
842	Op 03	TP 63	444481	5026776			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wire	corroded	1	
809	Op 03	TP 64	444489	5026775			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	brown			1	'..AYS'
810	Op 03	TP 64	444489	5026775			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					8	
808	Op 03	TP 64	444489	5026775			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
827	Op 03	TP 65	444520	5026787			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	green			1	
835	Op 03	TP 66	444533				ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
836	Op 03	TP 66	444533				metal	iron	structural	building component	nail: common	complete	indeterminate		indeterminate	corroded	1	
837	Op 03	TP 67	444530	5026791			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					6	
901	Op 03	TP 67 E					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
902	Op 03	TP 67 E					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured
790	Op 03	TP 67 NW					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
791	Op 03	TP 67 NW					fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
789	Op 03	TP 67 NW				historic	ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	transfer printed	green			1	
788	Op 03	TP 67 NW				historic	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	
914	Op 03	TP 67 S					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				butchered	2	
899	Op 03	TP 67 SE					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
777	Op 03	TP 67 SW				historic	glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
795	Op 03	TP 67a	444518	5026805		historic	ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	2 grn & 1 pink rim line
819	Op 03	TP 68	444521	5026798			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
820	Op 03	TP 68	444521	5026798			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
822	Op 03	TP 68	444521	5026798			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	white	indeterminate		1	
821	Op 03	TP 68	444521	5026798			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	incomplete	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
847	Op 03	TP 69	444479	5026780			ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	
845	Op 03	TP 69	444479	5026780			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					2	oyster
846	Op 03	TP 69	444479	5026780			glass	indetermin	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: panel	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
941	Op 03	TP 70	444471	5026779			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
942	Op 03	TP 70	444471	5026779			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
947	Op 03	TP 71	444464	5026773		20th centu	synthetic	indetermin	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	moulded	black	moulded: contact		1	
934	Op 03	TP 72	444472	5026784			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
946	Op 03	TP 73	444489	5026818			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
944	Op 03	TP 73	444489	5026818			glass	indetermin	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	rim	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
943	Op 03	TP 73	444489	5026818			glass	indetermin	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
945	Op 03	TP 73	444489	5026818			glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	frosted	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	stencilled design
929	Op 03	TP 74	444490	5026824			fibre/textile	leather	personal/societal	footwear	footwear: upper	incomplete					1	footwear?
928	Op 03	TP 74	444490	5026824			glass	indetermin	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	finish: crown	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
935	Op 03	TP 75	444519	5026879			fibre/textile	leather	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
931	Op 03	TP 76	444531	5026943			metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
963	Op 03	TP 76 S				historic	metal	iron	structural		pipe: drain	incomplete			cast		1	
1000	Op 03	TU 02/TP 45					ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
1001	Op 03	TU 02/TP 45					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	decal: underglaze	yellow			1	CN ware
994	Op 03	TU 02/TP 45					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					6	
995	Op 03	TU 02/TP 45					fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
999	Op 03	TU 02/TP 45					glass	indetermin	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	base	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	base emb '..TLE/..ADA' AND diamond mark?
998	Op 03	TU 02/TP 45					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
997	Op 03	TU 02/TP 45					glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
996	Op 03	TU 02/TP 45					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1076	Op 03	TU 03/TP 25					ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	
1077	Op 03	TU 03/TP 25					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1075	Op 03	TU 03/TP 25					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
1078	Op 03	TU 03/TP 25					metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					2	
1014	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					ceramic	coarse ear	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	indeterminate				1	
1013	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	rim	glaze: none				1	
1003	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					ceramic	porcelain:	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: coloured	yellow			1	different shade of yw than CN ware
1005	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1002	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	hand painted	polychrome			1	3 thin black lines, 1 thicker yellw
1004	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1024	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					51	
1023	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					7	oyster, many other sm pieces
1007	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					glass	indetermin	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		2	
1011	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					glass	indetermin	food/beverage	tableware	tumbler	rim	fluted	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1009	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made: Owens		1	partial diamond mark
1012	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		10	
1010	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		jar: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		3	likely machine made, broken/lug threads
1006	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					glass	indetermin	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: patent	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		1	sm sherd
1008	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		9	
1022	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: unthreaded	incomplete				corroded	1	bolt?

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Easting	Northing	Lot	Cultural A	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# Artifacts	Note
1016	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		4	
1020	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			cut		2	
1019	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1017	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	round head		wire		1	
1018	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		3	
1021	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					metal	lead	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
1015	Op 03	TU 04/TP 46					metal	slag	indeterminate		sample						2	
1029	Op 03	TU 05/TP 22					ceramic	coarse ear	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1028	Op 03	TU 05/TP 22					ceramic	coarse sto	food/beverage	storage container	crock	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
1027	Op 03	TU 05/TP 22					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	grey			1	
1026	Op 03	TU 05/TP 22					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1031	Op 03	TU 05/TP 22					metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: unthreaded	incomplete					1	
1030	Op 03	TU 05/TP 22					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1025	Op 03	TU 05/TP 22				historic	glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1062	Op 03	TU 06/TP 23					ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	
1061	Op 03	TU 06/TP 23					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1064	Op 03	TU 06/TP 23					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1063	Op 03	TU 06/TP 23					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	green: lime			1	
1065	Op 03	TU 06/TP 23					glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1044	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					ceramic	coarse ear	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1042	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					ceramic	coarse ear	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
1043	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					ceramic	coarse ear	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				2	
1050	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1048	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1049	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1053	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		bird	incomplete					3	
1054	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					15	
1055	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				butchered	3	
1052	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	pig?
1051	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
1046	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					glass	indetermin	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
1047	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		3	
1045	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					glass	indetermin	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1060	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete				corroded	1	
1056	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	screw: indeterminate	complete	indeterminate			corroded	1	
1057	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
1059	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: indeterminate	incomplete			indeterminate		3	
1058	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		1	
1041	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67				20th centu	synthetic	mortar	structural	building component	sample	incomplete					1	
1040	Op 03	TU 07/TP 67				20th centu	synthetic	plastic: ind	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	black	moulded: contact		1	
930	Op 04	TP 77	444480	5026988			ceramic	coarse sto	food/beverage	storage container	crock	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
940	Op 04	TP 78	444471	5027053			ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
939	Op 04	TP 78	444471	5027053			fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		bird	incomplete					1	
938	Op 04	TP 78	444471	5027053			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
948	Op 04	TP 79	444332	5027050			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
932	Op 04	TP 80	444279	5027097			ceramic	refined wh	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
937	Op 04	TP 81	444273	5027098			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	clam
936	Op 04	TP 81	444273	5027098			fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		bivalve	incomplete					1	oyster
1067	Op 04	TU 08/TP76					fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1066	Op 04	TU 08/TP76					glass	indetermin	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1068	Op 04	TU 08/TP76					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		indeterminate	corroded	1	
1069	Op 04	TU 09/TP77					ceramic	vitrified wh	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1070	Op 04	TU 09/TP77					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	
1071	Op 04	TU 09/TP77					metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut	corroded	1	cut?
																	549	

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