



**Matrix
Heritage**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment:

4795 Bank Street
Part Lot 20, Concession 5 Rideau Front,
Geographic Township of Gloucester,
Formerly within Carleton County
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Caivan, conducted a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a study area at 4795 Bank Street within Lot 20, Concession 5 Rideau Front, in the Geographic Township of Gloucester, formerly within Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa Ontario (Map 1, Supplemental Documentation [SD] Map 1). The objective of the investigation was to assess the archaeological potential of the study area in support of the development application process under the Planning Act (Map 2). This assessment was completed in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) (MCM 2011).

The Stage 1 assessment included a review of the MCM archaeological site database, a review of relevant environmental, historical, and archaeological literature, as well as primary historical research including: historical maps, and land registry records. The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, (2011)), the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, most of the study area, except the northeastern portion falls within an area of archaeological potential (Map 3).

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment involved both subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals, as per Section 2.1.2., Standard 1.a., and pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals as per Section 2.1.1., Standard 1. (MCM 2011) (Map 4). Field work took place on May 5, 6, 7, 9, 23, 28, and 30, 2025. Weather conditions were mainly overcast or partially sunny with some periods of light rain and temperatures ranging from 10°C to 19°C in the earlier days, and then sunny and hot at 26°C by the end of the month. Ground conditions and lighting were excellent with no undue ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner.

Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of an artifact scatter in the central portion of the study area, around the former house and farm buildings, within the northwestern portion of the lot (Supplemental Documentation [SD] Map 1). The site was identified through 49 positive test pits on the 5 m grid and four findspots identified during pedestrian survey. As per Standard 1, Section 2.1.3, intensification around positive test pits was not undertaken as the on-grid positive test pits produced sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 assessment (MCM 2011). In total, the Stage 2 assessment produced an assemblage of 475 artifacts related to a later 19th century to early 20th century domestic occupation which corresponds with the ownership of the property by John Findlay (1868-1924). Accordingly, the site has been registered with the MCM as the J. Findlay Site (BhFv-36).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment found that the J. Findlay Site (BhFv-36) has a sufficient level of CHVI due to the presence of at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, as per Section 2.2, Standard 1.c. (MCM 2011). Therefore, it is recommended that a site-specific Stage 3 archaeological assessment be undertaken to further understand the occupational nature, content, extent, and the composition of the artifact scatter.

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. As per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MCM 2011) the J. Findlay Site (BhFv-36) is considered to have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and is recommended for Stage 3 assessment.
2. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist for the J. Findlay Site (BhFv-36) as indicated in Map 9, SD Map 3.
3. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4 mitigation of development impact, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MCM 2011). However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MCM 2014).
4. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MCM 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.
5. If there are areas within the Findlay Creek that are to be impacted by this project, a Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential Checklist must be completed.

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3.0 Project Personnel

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4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Caivan, conducted a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a study area at 4795 Bank Street within Lot 20, Concession 5 Rideau Front, in the Geographic Township of Gloucester, formerly within Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa Ontario (Map 1, Supplemental Documentation [SD] Map 1). The objective of the investigation was to assess the archaeological potential of the study area in support of the development application process under the Planning Act (Map 2). This assessment was completed in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) (MCM 2011).

Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

Notable histories of the Anishinabe Algonquin include: *Algonquin Traditional Culture* (Whiteduck 1995) and *Executive Summary: Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim* (Holmes and Associates 1993a).

The study area is located within the Geographic Township of Gloucester, now the City of Ottawa, which is in the former County of Carleton. There is a significant amount of literature available concerning the history and development of the City of Ottawa and Carleton County. Some of these sources include; the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (Belden & Co. 1879), *the Carleton Saga* (Walker and Walker 1968), *Ottawa, An Illustrated History* (Taylor 1986), *Where Rivers Meet: An Illustrated History of Ottawa* (Bond 1984). Specific literature concerning the Township of Gloucester is available, including; *Bowesville: a Place to Remember* (Johnston 1988) and *Gloucester Roots* (Kemp 1991). The early history of Gloucester is best described in Gilles Séguin's *Gloucester: From Past to Present* (1991), Tanya Wackley's *Gloucester: The Proud Legacy of Our Communities* (2000), M. M. Rowat's *Gloucester Memories* (1986).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

Naming

The Anishinabe Algonquin name for themselves is Anishinabeg, which means "human being." The word Algonquin supposedly came from the Malecite word meaning "they are our relatives", which French explorer Samuel de Champlain recorded as "Algoumequin" in 1603. The name stuck and the term "Algonquin" refers to those groups that have their traditional lands around the Ottawa Valley. Some confusion can arise regarding the term "Algonquian" which refers to the broader language family, of which the dialect of the Algonquin is one. The Algonquian linguistic group stretches across a significant part of North America and comprises scores of Nations related by language and customs.

Early Human Occupation

Indigenous histories speak of the advance and retreat of glaciers and of their presence on the land from time immemorial. Presently, the earliest human occupation of the Americas has been archaeologically documented to predate 14,000 years ago. However, at this time much of eastern Canada was covered by thick and expansive glaciers and the Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed southwestern Ontario until about 12,500 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was at the southern edge of present-day Georgian Bay and melt water in the region created Early Lake Erie and Lake Iroquois (the basin of today's Lake Ontario).

The earliest archaeologically recovered evidence in northeastern North America dates from circa 11,000 B.P. and relates to groups archaeologically referred to as Paleo people. For Ontario the Paleo period is divided into the Early Paleo period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990), likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999).

Archaeological information suggests that ancestral Anishinabe Algonquin people lived in the region for at least 8,000 years before the Europeans arrived in North America. This traditional territory is generally considered to encompass the Ottawa Valley on both sides of the river, in Ontario and Quebec, from the Rideau Lakes to the headwaters of the Ottawa River. The region is dominated by the Canadian Shield which is characterized by low rolling land of Boreal Forest, rock outcrops and muskeg with innumerable lakes, ponds, and rivers. This environment dictated much of the traditional culture and lifestyle of the Anishinabe Algonquin peoples. At the time of European contact, the Anishinabe Algonquin territory was bounded on the east by the Montagnais people, to the west by the Nipissing and Ojibwa, to the north by the Cree, and to the south by the lands of the Iroquois.

Archaic Period

As the climate continued to warm, the glacial ice sheet receded further northwards allowing areas of Eastern Ontario to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.).

Archaic populations generally remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. People began to organise themselves into small family groups operating in a seasonal migration, congregating annually at resource-rich locations for social, religious, political, and economic activities. Often sites from this time are located on islands, waterways, and at narrows on lakes and rivers where caribou and deer would cross, suggesting a common widespread use of the birchbark canoe that was so prominent in later history (McMillan 1995).

In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield, the Archaic period is referred to as the "Shield Archaic," characterized by adaptations to a forested environment with a focus on hunting, fishing, and gathering, using stone tools made from locally available materials. In contrast, the mixed forests to the south are associated with the "Laurentian Archaic," marked by a broader range of subsistence activities, including fishing with nets and woodworking using ground-stone tools such as axes and gouges.

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

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

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquin groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

The Woodland Period Algonquin peoples had a social and economic rhythm of life following an annual cyclical pattern of seasonal movements. Subsistence was based on small independent extended family bands operating an annual round of hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. Families returned from their winter hunting camps to rejoin with other groups at major fishing sites for the summer. The movements of the people were connected with the rhythm of the natural world around them allowing for efficient and generally sustainable subsistence. Their annual congregations facilitated essential social, political, and cultural exchange.

The Algonquin peoples also established significant trade networks and a dominance of the Ottawa River (in Algonquian the “Kitchissippi”) and its tributaries. The trade networks following the Ottawa River connected the Algonquins to an interior eastern waterway via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivière des Outaouais to the St. Maurice and Saguenay as well as the upper Great Lakes and interior via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay. From there their Huron allies would distribute goods to the south and west. The Iroquois and their allies along the St. Lawrence River and the lower Great Lakes dominated the trade routes on those waterways to the south thus leading to a rivalry that would escalate with European influence (Moreau et al. 2016).

4.2.3 Contact Period

European Contact

The addition of European trade goods to artifacts of native manufacture in archaeological material culture assemblages’ ushers in a new period of history. Archaeological data shows that European goods penetrated the Canadian Shield as early as 1590 and the trade was well entrenched by 1600 through the trade routes established by the Anishinabe Algonquin peoples along the Ottawa River (Moreau et al. 2016) and their neighbouring allies the Michi Saagiig and the Chippewa nations.

The first recorded meeting between Europeans and Anishinabe Algonquin occurred at the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac in the summer of 1603. Samuel de Champlain came upon a party of Algonquins, the Kitchissipirini under Chief Tessouat, who were celebrating a recent victory over the Iroquois with their allies the Montagnais and Malecite (Hessel 1993). Champlain made note of the “Algoumequins” and his encounter with them, yet the initial contact between Champlain and the Algonquin people within their own territory in the Ottawa Valley was during his travels of exploration in 1613.

By the time of Champlain’s 1613 journey, the Anishinabe Algonquin people along the Ottawa River Valley were important middlemen in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry. Champlain knew this and wanted to form and strengthen alliances with the Algonquins to further grow the fur-trade, and to secure guidance and protection for future explorations inland and north towards a potential northwest passage. Further, involving the Algonquins deeper in the fur trade promised more furs filling French ships and more Indigenous dependence on European goods. For their part, the French offered the promise of safety and support against the Iroquois to the south.

Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinouchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken regarding Anishinabe Algonquin at the time of contact with Europeans (Pilon 2005).

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

Champlain understood that the Anishinabe Algonquin would be vital to his eventual success in making his way inland, exploring, and expanding the fur trade. This was partially due to their language being the key to communication with many other groups, as well as their dominance over trade routes surrounding the Ottawa River and the connection with the Huron in the west.

When the French arrived, there was already a vast trade network in place linking the Huron and the Algonquins, the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa, extending from the Saguenay to Huronia. This route existed at least from the very early beginnings of agricultural societies in Ontario around A.D. 1000 (Moreau et al. 2016). This trade increased rapidly after the arrival of the Europeans with the introduction of European goods and the demand for furs. The Huron held a highly strategic commercial location controlling the trade to the south and the west, and the Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa were their critical connection to goods from the east, including European products.

By the mid-17th century, the demands of the fur trade had caused major impacts to the traditional way of life including a change in tools, weapons, and a shift in diet to more European as hunting was more for furs and not for food. This dependence on European food, ammunition, and protection tied people to European settlements (McMillan 1995). The summer gathering sites shifted from prominent fishing areas to trading posts. This further spurred social changes in community structure and traditional land distribution and use.

The well-situated Anishinabe Algonquin, particularly the Kitchisipirini who controlled passage around Allumette Island, were originally reluctant to cede any of their dominance in fear of being cut out of their lucrative middleman role in the trade economy. However, an alliance with the

French meant protection and assistance against the Iroquois. The French, as well as other Europeans like the Dutch and English, were able to align their own political and economic rivalries with those of the native populations. The competitive greed and obsession with expanding the fur trade entrenched the rivalries that were already in place, and these were intensified by European weapons and economic ambition.

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

Little information exists about inter-tribal warfare prior to European contact, however, there was existing animosity between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinabe Algonquin when Champlain first arrived in the Ottawa Valley. Like his fellow Europeans, Champlain was able to use this existing rivalry to make a case for an alliance, thus gaining crucial access to the established trade networks and economic power of the Anishinabe Algonquin. Prior to European contact, the hostilities had been mainly skirmishes and raids, but everything changed as European reinforcement provided deadlier weapons and higher economic stakes with the introduction of the fur trade.

Along with the French, the Anishinabe Algonquin were allied against the Haudenosaunee with the Huron, Nipissing, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa. French records suggest that at the end of the sixteenth century the Algonquins were the dominant force and were proud to have weakened and diminished the Iroquois. The first Algonquin campaign the French took part in was a 1609 attack against the Mohawk. The use of firearms in this fight marked the beginning of the escalation of brutality between these old enemies. The Haudenosaunee corn stalk shields could stop arrows but not bullets or French swords (Hessel 1993).

Eventually the tide changed and as the Haudenosaunee exhausted the beaver population in their own territory, they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Anishinabe Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, Chippewa, and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Anishinabe Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa territory by the Haudenosaunee nations had forced many multi-generational residents to leave their lands in seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivières and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Anishinabe Algonquin and traditional and treaty territory of the Chippewa, had been destroyed by the Haudenosaunee. The Anishinabe Algonquin of the Ottawa Valley had largely been scattered or displaced, reduced through war and disease to small family groups under the protection of the French missions only fifty years after the first Europeans had travelled the Ottawa River (Morrison 2005:26).

There is some evidence that the Anishinabe Algonquin did not completely abandon the Ottawa Valley but withdrew from the Ottawa River to the headwaters of its tributaries and remained in those interior locations until the end of the century. Taking advantage of the Anishinabe Algonquin absence, the Ottawa people, originally from the area of Manitoulin Island, used the river for trade during this time and their name became historically applied to the river.

Aftermath of War

As the Haudenosaunee push continued and the Anishinabe Algonquin sought refuge amongst their French allies, other factors came into play that significantly contributed to their displacement and near destruction. The introduction of European diseases, the devastating influence of alcohol, and the increasing pressure to convert to Christianity massively contributed to the weakening of the Anishinabe Algonquin people and their traditional culture.

The Anishinabe Algonquin thought of themselves as part of the natural world with which they must live in harmony. The traditional stories of Anishinabe Algonquin folklore contained lessons and guides to behaviour. The French missionaries regarded them as “heathens” and dismissed their religion as superstition (Day 2005). The missionaries believed it was their duty to convert these people to Christianity to save them from evil. Anishinabe Algonquin chief Tessouat had seen his Huron neighbours become ill and die after interactions with the European missionaries and had thus originally warned his people about abandoning their old beliefs and the dangers of conversion (Hessel 1993). Eventually the French imposed laws allowing only those converted to Christianity to remain within the missions and under French protection. This created divisions amongst the Anishinabe Algonquin themselves which weakened the social structure as some settled into a new religion and new territory.

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Anishinabe Algonquin groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). As disease spread through the French mission settlements the priests remained certain that the suffering was punishment for resisting Christianity. An additional threat lurking amongst the French settlements was alcohol which precipitated many issues.

The Long Way Back

After the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars, the remaining Anishinabe Algonquin people were generally settled around various French trading posts and missions from the north end of the Ottawa Valley to Montreal. A large settlement at Oka was the first mission established on Anishinabe Algonquin lands in 1720. This settlement included people from many groups who had been collected and moved around from various locations. It became a type of base camp; occupied during the summer while the winters were spent at their traditional hunting territories in the upper Ottawa Valley. This arrangement served the French well, since the Anishinabe Algonquin converts at Oka maintained close ties with the northern bands and could call upon the inland warriors to join them in case of war with the British or Iroquois League.

As the British gained control of Canada from the French in 1758-1760 they included in the Articles of Capitulation a guarantee that the Indigenous allies of the French would be maintained in the lands they inhabited. Many of the Anishinabe Algonquin and other native groups that had been living on French mission settlements were shuffled around to new reserves while others began to migrate back to their traditional territories. Those who had remained on the land and continued to be active in the fur trade, now did so with the English through companies in Montreal like the North West Company, and in the north with the Hudson Bay Company.

Some Anishinabe Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Indigenous lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Anishinabe Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

As some Anishinabe Algonquin had been redistributed to lands in Quebec, their traditional territory within the Ottawa Valley was included in multiple land transfer deals, agreements, and

sales with the British Crown beginning in the 1780s and continuing till the 1840s. The Anishinabe Algonquin were not included in these transactions and numerous petitions and inquiries on behalf of their interests were often overruled or ignored (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Holmes and Associates 1993b; Sarazin). The Constitution Act of 1791 divided Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with Ottawa River as the division line, thus the lands claimed by the Algonquins fell under two separate administrations creating more confusion, exclusion, and oversight.

Two “protectorate” communities were eventually established in the nineteenth century for the Anishinabe Algonquin people at Golden Lake in Ontario and River Desert (Maniwaki) in Quebec. One of the last accounts of the Anishinabe Algonquin living traditionally was from 1865. The White Duck family was living just west of Arnprior when they were forced to leave their wigwams as surveyors arrived to tell them the railway was being expanded through their land (Hessel 1993).

Anishinabe Algonquin people continue to live in the wider Ottawa Valley and there are still many speakers of several Algonquian dialects. Outside of the officially recognized bands there are an unspecified number of people of Anishinabe Algonquin descent throughout the Ottawa Valley unaffiliated with any reserve. Today there are ten Anishinabe Algonquin communities that comprise the Algonquins of Ontario: The Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madagouskarini, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and area.

Struggles to officially secure title to their traditional land and fight for hunting and fishing rights have continued into modern times. The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) and the Governments of both Canada and Ontario are working together to resolve this land claim through a negotiated settlement. The claim includes an area of 9 million acres of uncaded territory within the watersheds of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers in Ontario including the city of Ottawa and most of Algonquin Park. The signing of the Agreement-in-Principle in 2016 by the AOO and the provincial and federal governments, signifying a mutual intention for a lasting partnership, was a key step towards a final agreement to clarify the rights and nurture new economic and development opportunities in the area.

4.2.4 Euro-Canadian Colonial History

Early Euro-Canadian land divisions into districts, counties, townships, etc. and the expansion of settlement were facilitated by the Indigenous Nations who agreed to enter formal treaty relationships with the newcomers to share the land and resources. The study area is located within the traditional territory of the Anishinabe Algonquin people, which included the lands of the Crawford Purchase within the Algonquin Land Claim area.

The Crawford Purchase was negotiated between the Crown and the Michi Saagiig living east and west of present-day Kingston in 1783-84. It resulted in opening a large area along the north shore of the upper St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario (the greater Kingston area) for settlement by Loyalists and Indigenous peoples who fought for and supported Britain during the American Revolution. However, much controversy surrounds this agreement. No formal contract has survived, and any contract may have never been signed. The wording of the agreement is only known from a couple of letters between the Crown negotiators. Notably, these lands are the traditional territory of the Anishinabe Algonquin, who were not party to the Crawford Purchase, never ceded title or rights, and have continuing ownership of the Ontario portions of the Ottawa and Mattawa River watersheds and their natural resources.

The unceded Anishinabe Algonquin territories encompass nine million areas of land across much of Eastern Ontario. Treaty negotiations between the Algonquin Anishinaabeg (collectively represented by the Algonquins of Ontario) and the Crown (Ontario and Canada), reached an Agreement-in-Principle in 2016. The Agreement-in Principle is a key step toward a Final Agreement clarifying the rights of all parties and demonstrates a building of respect between the Crown and the Indigenous communities.

A rough survey of the Township of Gloucester was initiated in 1792 but was not completed until 1820. The township was named for William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, nephew of King George III (Glenn Clark 2012). The 83,000-acre township was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Wackley 2000:1).

Braddish Billings, a lumber jobber working on the Rideau River for Philamon Wright of Hull, was the first settler in Gloucester Township, squatting on Lot 17 of the clergy reserve along the Rideau River in 1812 (Séguin 1991:4, 14). In 1823, Billings constructed the first sawmill in the township on a creek running through his property near present day Bank Street. In 1825, Billings was appointed Clerk and Assessor for Gloucester Township, and the first assessment lists 12 families (Glenn Clark 2012). Settlement first occurred along the rivers and the early pioneer communities of the township consisting of Manotick, Long Island Village, Gateville (Billings Bridge), Janeville (Vanier), and New Edinburgh. As roads pushed inland the villages of Cyrville, St. Joseph (Orléans), and Cathartic (Carlsbad Springs) developed. By the late 1820s the township's lumber was mostly felled and agriculture became the main source of revenue. In 1827, Billings took his last load of lumber to Quebec before turning to agriculture (Séguin 1991:4–5, 14).

The Farmer's Bridge, later known as Billings Bridge, was completed in 1830, linking Gloucester Township with Nepean Township and Bytown. By 1834, the township had grown slightly totaling 156 households. That same year, stagecoach service began between Bytown and Prescott via Billings Bridge, Bowesville, and South Gloucester. The road was known as the Bytown & Prescott Carriage Road (Glenn Clark 2012).

In 1850, Gloucester Township was incorporated. The following year the township had a population of 3,005. Ten years later the population had only grown to 4,522 (Bond 1968). In 1854, the Bytown and Prescott Railway was completed through the township (renamed Ottawa and Prescott Railway in 1855 and leased to CPR in 1881). The railway ran through Gloucester from Manotick Station to New Edinburgh via Gloucester Station, Ellwood, Billings Bridge, Overbrook, and Janeville (Vanier).

In 1865, the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company was established to build and improve the road between Uppertown Ottawa and South Gloucester, by this time the road was known as Bank Street (Glenn Clark 2012). These improvements to the township meant that by 1867 Gloucester was mostly settled, but eventually the township started losing part of its urban population to Ottawa.

Historically, the closest community to the study area was Leitrim, originally know as Cowan's Settlement, located in the area of the intersection of Leitrim Road and Bank Street (Hwy 31). The hamlet was originally named after David Cowan, one of its first settlers, in the 1880s. After only a decade, the name Leitrim was adopted when the application for a local post office identified that a "Cowansville" already existed in Quebec. Leitrim was chosen as it was the Irish County that David Cowan's family had originated from (Clark 2006). The settlement was largely

composed of Anglican pioneers who built a church in 1860 on Lot 16, Concession 4 (Rideau Front) on land that was donated by Cowan (Clark 2006).

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The study area is located at 4795 Bank Street, within the western end of Lot 20, Concession 5 Rideau Front, in the Geographic Township of Gloucester.

The Crown patent for all 200 acres of the lot was granted to Margaret Stringer in 1832 (LRO (04)). Often early land grants such as these, particularly in this area, were granted to Loyalist soldiers and their families. Even the wives and daughters of Loyalist soldiers were eligible for land based on the status of their husbands or fathers. These land grants were often in areas that were not yet settled, and the original early grantee likely never saw the property in person, which is most likely the case with Margaret Stringer. James Findlay acquired the lot at some point before 1855, (possibly as early as the 1830s), as he is listed in the tax assessment and collector rolls as the owner of the entire 200 acres of the subject lot (Ancestry.com 2018).

James Findlay was born in County Tipperary, Ireland in 1794 (Ancestry.com 2012). Census records from 1861 list James, by then aged 66, living with his wife Margaret and two adult children in a one-storey log house (Statistics Canada 1861). Both children, (Mary aged 24 and John aged 19), are listed as having been born in Upper Canada, suggesting the family arrived from Ireland at least before 1837. Historic mapping from 1863 shows J. Findlay as the owner of the lot and depicts a house on the north side of the creek, within the study area (Map 5). James Findlay died in 1868 at the age of 73, while his wife Margaret died only five years later in 1873 at the same age (Ancestry.com 2012). Following James's death, his will granted his property to the executor of his estate, James McEvoy (LRO (04)). While it is not clear in the available records, the ownership of the property was eventually passed to James Findlay's son John.

John Findlay, born in 1840 (Ancestry.com 2012), was 28 years old when his father died and likely took over the operations of the farm, which is reflected in the historic mapping from 1879 which lists John Findlay as the owner of the property with a house depicted north of the creek (Map 5). The location of the house is slightly different than on the 1863 map, which could simply be due to mapping inaccuracies, however, it could represent a later house such as the red brick house still on the property today, versus the log house noted in the 1861 census. By the time of the 1881 census John, then aged 40, had married Mary Carraher, and was listed living with his wife, his unmarried 44-year-old sister Mary, his two young sons, and two domestic servants (Statistics Canada 1881). John's wife Mary died in 1887 at the age of 36 (Ancestry.com 2012) and he remarried the following year to Mary Durning (Ancestry.com 2017). Census records from 1891 list John and second wife Mary living with his four children from his first marriage, ages 7 to 14, a new daughter with his second wife, aged 3, as well as a domestic servant and a farm labourer, both 19 years old (Statistics Canada 1891). The couple and their five children are listed in the census records from 1901 (Statistics Canada 1901), and little had changed by the 1921 census. In 1921, John and Mary were both in their 80s and living with their three eldest children (aged 38 to 42), and two labourers in a brick house (Statistics Canada 1921).

In 1924, John Findlay granted the property to his son Michael (LRO (04)). John passed away the following year, 1925, from appendicitis at the age of 85 (Ancestry.com 2010). Michael Findlay held the property until his death in 1956 (Ancestry.com 2012). In 1958, the estate of Michael Findlay granted the subject property to his nephew Harold Birt, the son of his sister Mary Delena, grandson of John, great grandson of James (LRO (04)).

Aerial photos of the property show the house, farm buildings, and surrounding agricultural land maintained in a relatively rural landscape in 1965 and 1976 (Map 6). By the time of the 2002 aerial photo alterations to the land, specifically along the northern side of the creek, are visible (Map 6). By the time of the 2008 aerial image significant changes to the land are obvious in southern and western portions of the study area with the stripping of topsoil and the construction of berms and supportive features, and in particular the alteration and incorporation of Findlay Creek into a stormwater management system (Map 6).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area (17.51 ha) is located at 4795 Bank Street, immediately to the northeast of the intersection of Bank Street and Blais Road, and falls within the western end of Lot 20, Concession 5 Rideau Front, in the Geographic Township of Gloucester, in the southeastern end of the City of Ottawa (Map 1, SD Map 1). The study area consists primarily of former agricultural fields on the northeastern side of the creek, while the western side is open overgrown field with an altered landscape. A portion along Bank Street in the southwestern corner serves as a staging area, work yard, and parking lot for ongoing construction work in the area. Findlay Creek crosses the study area from the northwest to the southeast with trees and bushes along the edges. Conditions within the study area at the time of the assessment are illustrated in Figure 1 through Figure 38 and Map 4. In April of 2025, aerial imagery indicates some topsoil movement on the property (Map 7).

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Prescott and Russell Sand Plains (Map 8). The sand plains consist of a large continuous belt, 65 miles in length, that stretches from Ottawa to Hawkesbury. Except for the higher sands south of Ottawa, the entire area was originally a continuous delta built up by the Ottawa River and the tributaries into the Champlain Sea. The sand plains have a level surface, and depth that varies from 20 to 30 feet. The texture of the sand is also variable, coarser towards the north and fine sand and silt south of the Castor River. The sands are underlain with stratified red and grey clay. Most of the area lies within the drainage of the South Nation River. Drainage is good near the escarpments, but increasingly worse towards the core of the region. As most of the ground water drains into the sand, there are few streams. The South Nation River cuts a canyon 20-25 m deep across the plain from Casselman to Lemieux (Chapman and Putnam 2007:209).

The soil type for much of the study area is of the Grenville series while the soils of the northeastern portion are of the Carsonby series (Map 8). The Grenville soil series is developed from morainic material that is underlain predominantly by limestone of the Black River Formation in Stormont County. The underlying topography is undulating to slightly rolling. The Grenville Loam Phase is a very dark grey-brown loam with stones occurring throughout the profile. In some areas boulders occur on the surface in sufficient numbers to interfere with cultivation. These areas have been mapped as the Bouldery Phase of the Grenville Loam. Natural vegetation in this soil series includes sugar maple, beech, ash, and some elm. General farming and dairying are successful in this soil as corn, alfalfa, clover, and small grains thrive in this soil type, however the stoniness can hinder cultivation in the Bouldery Phase (Matthews and Richards 1954).

Carsonby series soils are poorly drained and are part of the Osgoode association. These soils are nearly level and developed on top of moderately coarse to medium textured marine or fluvial material that are located between and adjacent to glacial till knolls found throughout the area. They are usually dark grayish brown and have a very fine sandy loam, loam, or silt loam texture (Hills et al. 1944).

The surficial geology of the study area is mainly stone-poor, carbonate-derived, silty to sandy till on Paleozoic terrain with the northeastern portion, along with a small pocket on the western edge, consisting of coarse-textured, foreshore-basinal glaciomarine deposits of sand, gravel, minor silt, and clay (Map 8).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

There has been one previous archaeological assessment conducted within the current study area, and two assessments undertaken within the subject lot.

Beginning in 2018, Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc. conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in advance of an Earl Armstrong Road Extension project (PIF P376-0017-2017). The large study area covered the southern portion of the current study area. This assessment resulted in the recommendation for Stage 2 assessment for the portion of the land that falls within the current study area (Letourneau Heritage Consulting Inc. 2020).

In 2015, Golder Associates conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a corridor along Bank Street in advance of planned road widening (PIF P311-090-2012). The over 4km corridor and buffer along Bank Street ran along the western edge of the current study area. This assessment resulted in the recommendation for Stage 2 assessment for the portion of the land that lies alongside the current study area (Golder Associates Ltd 2015).

In 2017, working from the previous Stage 1 completed by Golder Associates, Paterson Group conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment in advance of updated Bank Street widening plans (PIF P378-0025-2017). As with the previous Stage 1, this corridor ran immediately alongside the western edge of the current study area. The Stage 2 activity along the current study area consisted of shovel testing and sections excluded from testing due to deep disturbances through previous development and utility installation. The assessment resulted in nothing found of archaeological significant and therefore no further work was recommended (Paterson Group 2018a).

Archaeological work in the area has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Listed in Table 1 are previous archaeological assessments that have taken place in the vicinity of the study area.

PIF Number	Date	Title	Company
P051-116-2006	2007	Stage 1/2 Archaeological Assessment of Findlay Creek Subdivision Part Lot 20, Concession IV, Rideau Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, City of Ottawa	McGovern Heritage Archaeological Associates
P366-0047-2015	2016	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Kellam Lands Residential Subdivision, Concession 5 Rideau Front, Part Lot 19, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario	Golder Associates
P350-0038-2015	2016	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Residential Subdivision, Concession 5 Rideau Front, Part Lot 18, Part Lot 19, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ottawa, Ontario	Golder Associates
P376-0012-2017	2021	Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Leitrim Road Realignment and Widening, Parts of Lots 14-19, Concession 1-5, Gloucester Township, Carleton County in the City of Ottawa, Ontario	Chris Uchiyama Heritage

Table 1: Previous archaeological assessments undertaken within the vicinity of the study area.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database identified six registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the study area. The sites are generally to the northeast and the southwest of the study area and are all post-contact Euro-Canadian sites except the Applewood Site (BhFv-25) with is a pre-contact Indigenous site marking an isolated findspot of a complete Saugeen-style projectile point.

There are no commemorative plaques located in the vicinity of the study area.

Borden	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Status
BhFw-25	Jockvale Lee/Robinson	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden	No Further CHVI
BhFv-29	Farmstead	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	agricultural, farmstead	No Further CHVI
BhFv-26	McLaughlin Site	Post-Contact	Irish	agricultural, farmstead	No Further CHVI
BhFv-25	Applewood				
BhFv-18	Claridge 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	
BhFv-1	Kelly	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	agricultural, homestead	

Table 2: Registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the study area.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e. g. ridges, knolls, eskers, and wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area has potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites due to its location along Findlay Creek.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area has potential for post-contact Euro-

Canadian sites based on the early patent date, the proximity to historic transportation routes, and the multigenerational Findlay house as depicted on historic mapping.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, most of the study area, except the northeastern portion falls within an area of archaeological potential (Map 3).

5.0 Field Methods

The 17.52 ha study area was deemed to have archaeological potential, in accordance with Section 1.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011), due to its proximity to Findlay Creek and the historic occupation of the property by the Findlay family. Additionally, much of the study area falls within an area of archaeological potential identified in the City of Ottawa's Archaeological Resource Potential mapping (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). Accordingly, the study area was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The portion of the study area that falls within Findlay Creek (0.3 ha) was excluded from testing due to permanently wet conditions as per Standard 2.a.i, Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) (Figure 1 to Figure 4) (Map 4).

Sections of the study area (6.8 ha), consisting of structures, driveways, and those areas previously subject to deep and pervasive land alterations, were deemed to be deeply disturbed, and were therefore excluded from testing as per Standard 2.b., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) (Figure 5 to Figure 14) (Map 4).

While large sections of the agricultural fields had been subject to stripping and piling and were therefore determined to be disturbed, the remainder to the fields (4.7 ha) were suitable for pedestrian survey as per Section 2.1.1 (MCM 2011). All pedestrian surveyed fields had been well ploughed, disked, and adequately weathered with excellent surface visibility (Figure 15 to Figure 18). Pedestrian survey was conducted in these areas at 5 metre intervals (Figure 19 and Figure 20) (Map 4).

The treed and overgrown areas along Findlay Creek and along the field boundaries (2.2 ha) (Figure 21 to Figure 24) were not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1, Section 2.1.2, and were therefore subject to shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals (Figure 25 to Figure 32) (Map 4).

Sections of the study area, specifically the northeastern edge and the southwestern portion, were found to be disturbed during testing (3.6 ha). In these areas where disturbance was identified, shovel testing proceeded using professional judgment (at approximately 10 m intervals) to confirm disturbance, as per Section 2.1.8, Standard 2 (MCM 2011) (Figure 33 to Figure 38) (Map 4).

All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2 (MCM, 2011)). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion.

During the Stage 2 assessment, an artifact scatter was identified in the surrounding the extant buildings (Map 9, SD Map 3). Artifacts were collected, bagged, and labelled according to the positive shovel test unit, or by the findspot waypoint. During assessment, the initial positive pits and findspots were flagged for ease of returning to that location. The remainder of the 5 m grid was investigated. As per Standard 1, Section 2.1.3, intensification around positive finds was not undertaken as the on-grid positive test pits and find spots produced sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria of significant CHVI warranting a recommendation for a Stage 3 assessment (MCM 2011). The scatter consisted of 49 positive test pits and 4 findspots which produced a total of 475 artifacts representing a late 19th to early 20th century domestic occupation.

Provenience data for the project is based on the project number. Positive test pits and pedestrian survey findspots were each assigned a sequential waypoint number (e.g., MH1366-WP1). All field activity and testing areas were mapped using an iPad (9th Generation) with ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 4 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using the digitized parcel boundaries overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map on an iPad. All survey data is compiled into ArcGIS and every survey point has a UTM Zone 18T NAD 83 coordinate. Archaeological site coordinates are listed in the Supplemental Documentation.

Field notes and photographs were taken during fieldwork and site inspection to document the current land conditions (see Map 4 for photo locations by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Photo catalogue, daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field), map inventory, and artifact inventory are listed in Appendix A, B, C, and D.

Field work took place on May 5, 6, 7, 9, 23, 28, and 30, 2025. Weather conditions were mainly overcast or partially sunny with some periods of light rain and temperatures ranging from 10°C to 19°C in the earlier days, and then sunny and hot at 26°C by the end of the month. Ground conditions and lighting were excellent with no undue ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by the owner.

6.0 Record of Finds

During the Stage 2 archaeological assessment an artifact scatter measuring approximately 135 m x 45 m in the central portion of the study area, around the former house and farm buildings, within the northwestern portion of Lot 20, Concession 5 (Supplemental Documentation [SD] Map 1). The scatter was identified through 49 positive test pits on the 5 m grid and four findspots identified during pedestrian survey which produced a total of 475 artifacts (Map 9, SD Map 3). Artifact dating references are derived from the Parks Canada *Archaeological Resources Database* (Parks Canada 2012), unless otherwise noted.

The assemblage comprises typical 19th century and early 20th century domestic materials, including household items (n = 174), structural components (n = 155), faunal remains (n = 64), miscellaneous artifacts (n = 38), tools and equipment (n = 36), and personal items (n=8).

Recovered household ceramics (n=115) (Figure 39 and Figure 40) include vitrified white earthenware (VWE) (n=42, 1845+), coarse earthenware (n=29), refined white earthenware (RWE) (n=24, 1830+), porcelain (n=7), yellowware (n=6, 1827-1972), coarse stoneware (n=4, 1800-1910), and creamware (n=3, 1775-1830). A variety of decorative styles are represented in the assemblage. Decorative styles on the VWE include moulded (1845+) and transfer print

(1845+). Amongst the VWE fragments are four partial maker's marks, one of which can be attributed to the Alfred Meakin pottery from 1873 to 1913. Decorative styles on the RWE sherds include transfer print (1830+) and moulded (1830+). The creamware pieces are moulded and all porcelain fragments are undecorated. The coarse earthenware fragments are both glazed and unglazed, and one has a Jackfield-type glaze (1870+). Decoration on yellowware includes Rockingham-Type (1835-1900) and industrial slip (1827-1930), and the coarse stoneware is salt-glazed with an Albany slip interior (1840-1910).

Domestic glass pieces from the collection (n=58) (Figure 41) consist predominately of various bottle fragments (n=52), with the remainder consisting of glassware fragments (n=4), and lamp chimney pieces (n=2). The bottle glass includes colourless, dark olive, amber, and aqua (n=9). One colourless bottle fragment has the remains of a painted label, likely a pop bottle. The only non ceramic or glass household artifact is an iron utensil handle (Figure 41).

Structural artifacts (n=155) (Figure 42) include various fasteners (n=115), windowpane glass fragments (n=28), red brick fragments (n=10), a ceramic drainpipe fragment, and an asphalt shingle. The fasteners include cut nails (n=72), wire nails (n=34), bolts (n=5), a tack, two nails that are too corroded to discern type, and a spiral framing nail. Cut nails were common between 1830 and 1890 while wire nails were developed in the 1850s and became commonplace from the 1890s onwards. Spiral framing nails were in use from the 1920s onwards.

The faunal remains in the collection (n=64) are all mammal bone except one bird bone fragment. The assemblage includes five teeth, four butchered fragments, and one calcined piece.

Tools and equipment artifacts (n=36) (Figure 43) consist of wire fragments (n=26), fragments of iron sheet (n=2) and strap (n=2), a machinery part, a .22 short cartridge (1857+), a small D ring, a horseshoe nail, a small hand sickle, and a fence staple.

Personal items from the assemblage (n=8) (Figure 44) consist of smoking pipe fragments (n=2) including a stem with a maker's mark of Henderson of Montreal (1847-1876), a buckle, a porcelain "Prosser" style button (1840+), glass marble with a green and white swirl (1854+), a textile fragment, small chain link possibly from jewellery, and a 1982 Canadian penny.

The remainder of the assemblage includes coal pieces (n=18), plastic fragments (n=10), and various unidentifiable fragments of objects made of aluminum, copper alloy, iron, and colourless glass (n=10).

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The study area was found to have archaeological potential in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) and was therefore subject for Stage 2 assessment. Stage 2 survey consisted of hand-excavated test pits at 5 m intervals and pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals, resulting in the recovery of 475 artifacts in the northwestern portion of Lot 20, Concession 5 Rideau Front.

Analysis of the artifact assemblage indicates an occupation dating from the late 19th century into the early 20th century. The most common ceramic artifacts are VWE (1845+, 37%), which, while first produced in the 1840s, did not become common in Ontario until the 1860s–1870s. Most of the remaining ceramics spanned the 19th century and into the 20th century including creamware (1775-1830, 3%), RWE (1830+, 21%), and later porcelain (6%).

The structural fasteners include a predominance of cut nails (1830–1890), with half as many wire nails (introduced in the 1850s and common after 1890), a spiral framing nail (1920+), and no wrought nails (typically pre-1830). Domestic glass artifacts include colours and styles typical of the mid 19th century as well as pop bottles from the early to mid 20th century.

This late 19th to early 20th century artifact date range aligns with the documented occupation of the northwestern portion of Lot 20, Concession 5 Rideau Front by John Findlay (1868 to 1924), as recorded in the historical land registry and census records, likely associated with the red brick house and farm buildings that still stand on the property. Based on this association, the site has been registered with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as the J. Findlay Site (BhFv-36) (Map 9, SD Map 3).

As more than 20 artifacts recovered from this site are attributable to a pre-1900 occupation, as per Standard 1.c., Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011), the site is considered to have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Accordingly, the site is recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

8.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. As per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MCM 2011) the J. Findlay Site (BhFv-36) is considered to have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and is recommended for Stage 3 assessment.
2. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist for the J. Findlay Site (BhFv-36) as indicated in Map 9, SD Map 3.
3. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4 mitigation of development impact, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MCM 2011). However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of *The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads* (MCM 2014).
4. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MCM 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.
5. If there are areas within the Findlay Creek that are to be impacted by this project, a Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential Checklist must be completed.

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

10.0 Closure

Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The 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) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

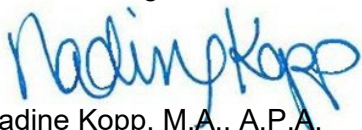
The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Caivan or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use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

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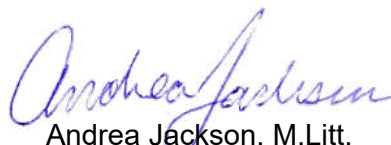
This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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Senior Archaeologist



Andrea Jackson, M.Litt.
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12.0 Images



Figure 1: Example of Findlay Creek (MH1366-D097).



Figure 2: Example of Findlay Creek (MH1366-D106).



Figure 3: Example of Findlay Creek (MH1366-D202).



Figure 4: Example of Findlay Creek (MH1366-D210).



Figure 5: Example of disturbed conditions (MH1366-D013).



Figure 6: Example of disturbed conditions (MH1366-D050).



Figure 7: Example of disturbed conditions (MH1366-D068).



Figure 8: Example of disturbed conditions (MH1366-D081).



Figure 9: Example of disturbed conditions (MH1366-D083).



Figure 10: Example of disturbed conditions (MH1366-D151).



Figure 11: Example of disturbed conditions (MH1366-D153).



Figure 12: Man-made mound in northwestern field (MH1366-D184).



Figure 13: Man-made mound in southwestern field (MH1366-D186).



Figure 14: Staging area and work yard in southwest (MH1366-D192).



Figure 15: Example of plowed field conditions (MH1366-D119).



Figure 16: Example of plowed field conditions (MH1366-D125).



Figure 17: Example of plowed field conditions (MH1366-D143).



Figure 18: Example of plowed field conditions (MH1366-D148).



Figure 19: Pedestrian survey in progress (MH1366-D115).



Figure 20: Pedestrian survey in progress (MH1366-D146).



Figure 21: Example of unplowable area (MH1366-D004).



Figure 22: Example of unplowable area (MH1366-D092).



Figure 23: Example of unplowable area (MH1366-D164).



Figure 24: Example of unplowable area (MH1366-D215).



Figure 25: Test pitting in progress (MH1366-D006).



Figure 26: Test pitting in progress (MH1366-D009).



Figure 27: Test pitting in progress (MH1366-D010).



Figure 28: Test pitting in progress (MH1366-D031).



Figure 29: Test pitting in progress (MH1366-D051).



Figure 30: Test pitting in progress (MH1366-D077).



Figure 31: Test pitting in progress (MH1366-D154).



Figure 32: Test pitting in progress (MH1366-D221).



Figure 33: Investigating disturbed area (MH1366-D088).



Figure 34: Area tested judgements to confirm disturbance (MH1366-D104).



Figure 35: Testing in progress to confirm disturbance (MH1366-D187).



Figure 36: Area with man-made mound and exposed fill, tested judgementally for disturbance (MH1366-D194).



Figure 37: Testing judgementally to confirm disturbance (MH1366-D196).



Figure 38: Testing judgementally to confirm disturbance (MH1366-D233).



Figure 39: Ceramic Artifacts - Top row, left to right: creamware moulded (96354); RWE moulded (96414), RWE transfer print (96286); RWE transfer print Willow (96329). Bottom row, left to right: VWE moulded wheat pattern (96325), VWE transfer print (96332), VWE Alfred Meakin maker's mark (96499), porcelain (96420) (MH1366-D258).



Figure 40: Utilitarian Ceramic Artifacts - Top row, left to right: Yellowware (96405); Yellowware industrial slip (96301); Yellowware Rockingham-like glaze (96440); coarse stoneware Albany slip (96500). Bottom row, left to right: red coarse earthenware Jackfield-like glaze (96300); red coarse earthenware clear glaze (96263); red coarse earthenware jug mouth (96254) (MH1366-D259).



Figure 41: Glass and other Household Artifacts - Top row, left to right: amber bottle glass (96406); dark olive-green bottle glass (96249); colourless bottle glass with painted design (96257); white glassware (96285). Bottom row, left to right: colourless jar seal (96462); utensil handle (96251) (MH1366-D260).



Figure 42: Structural Artifacts - Left to right: bolt (96304); spiral framing nail (96369); cut nail (96411); tack (96277); asphalt shingle (96444); brick fragment (96426) (MH1366-D261).

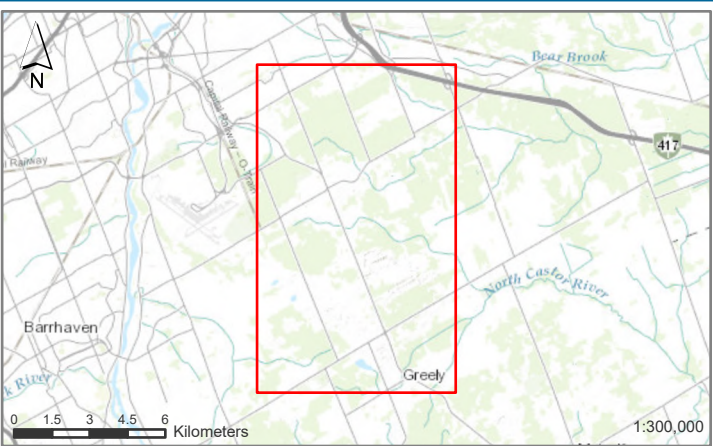
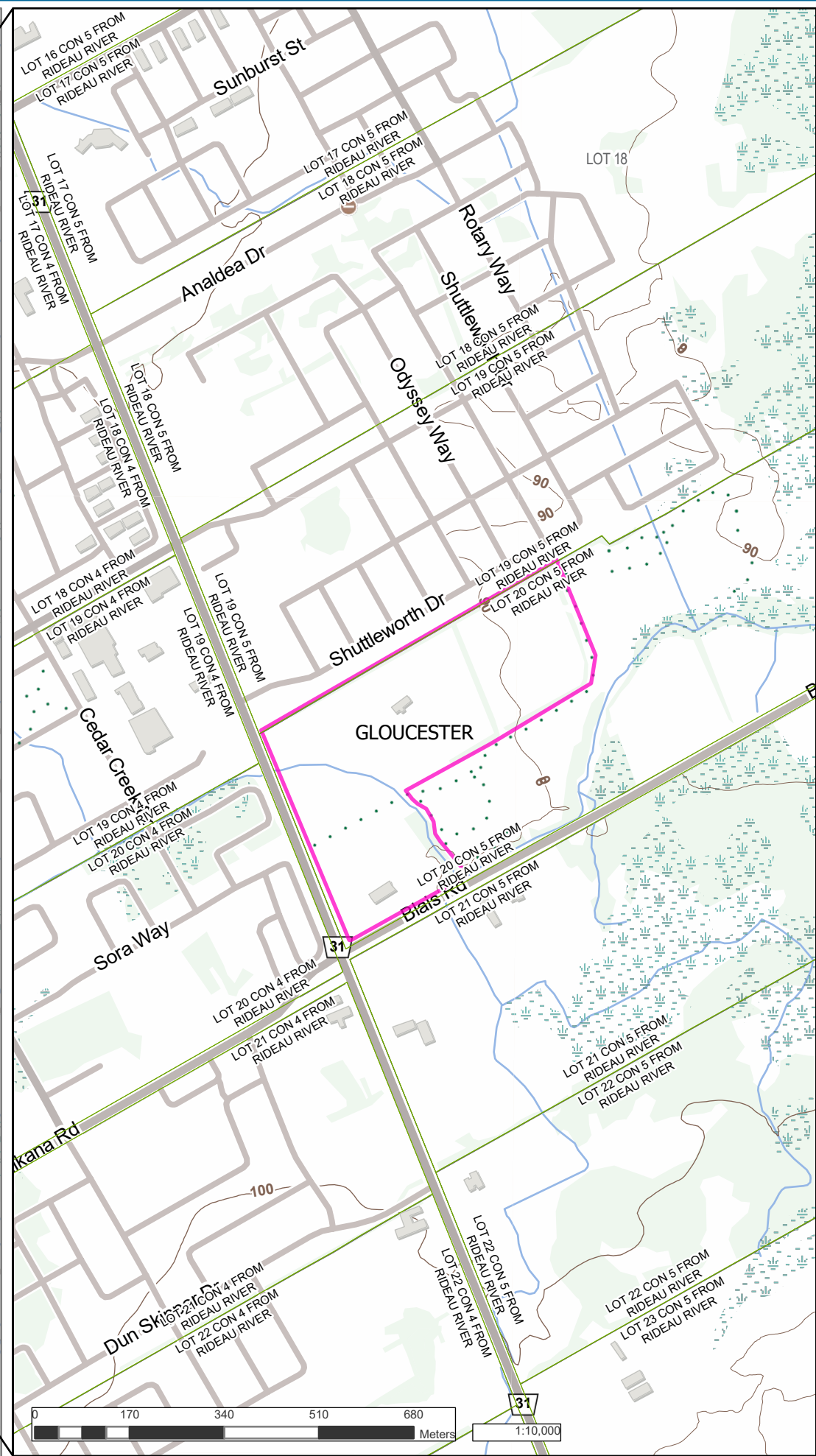
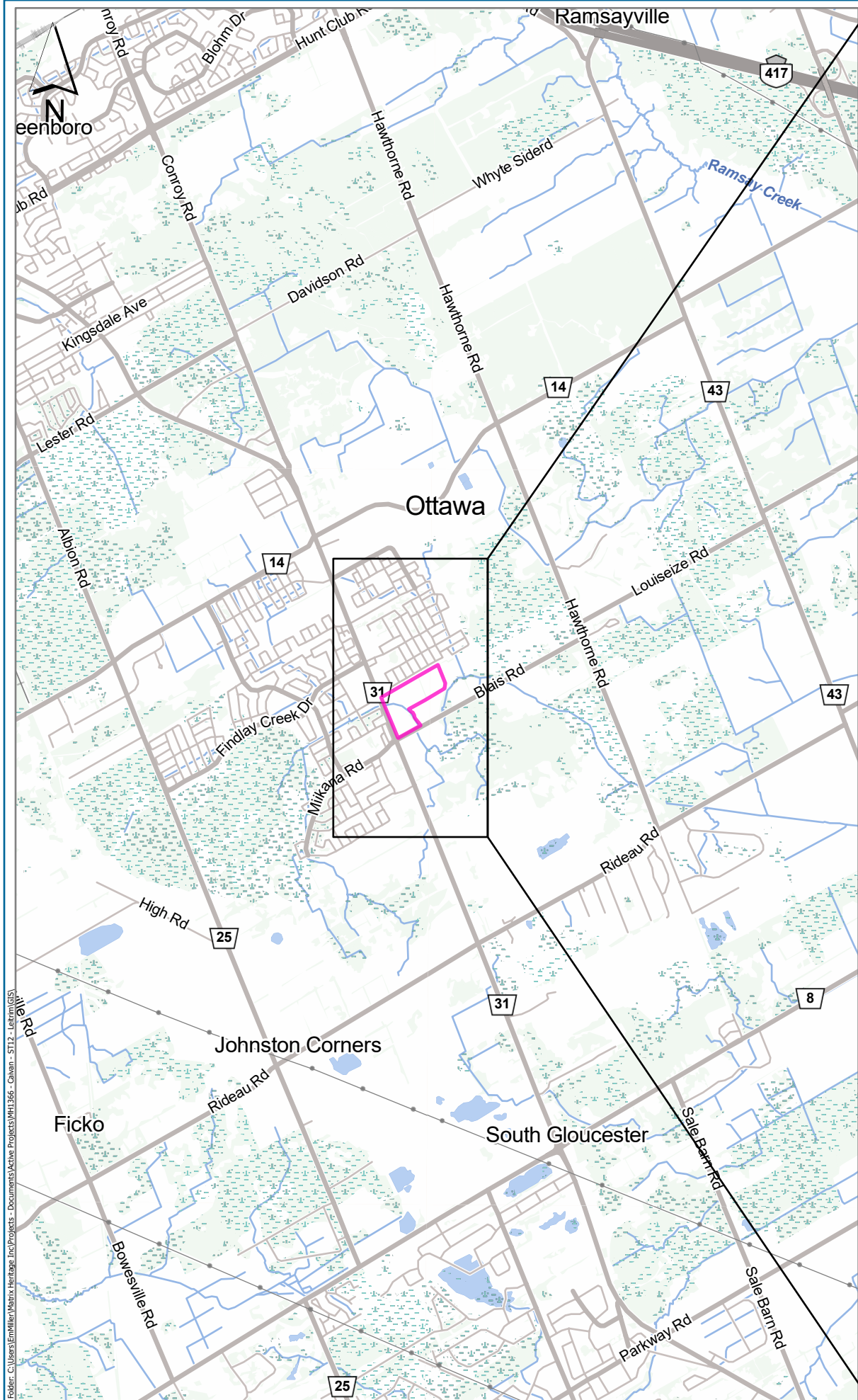


Figure 43: Tools and Equipment Artifacts - Top row, left to right: wire (96434); horseshoe nail (96458); .22 cartridge (96476). Middle row: chain (96272). Bottom row, left to right: sickle (96489); machinery part (96322) (MH1366-D262).

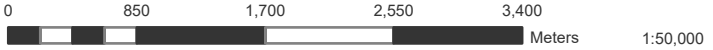


Figure 44: Personal Artifacts - Top row, left to right: Prosser button (96471); chain link (96470); glass marble (96494); 1982 Canadian penny (96334). Bottom row, left to right: buckle (96388); white clay smoking pipe stem Henderson Montreal (96495) (MH1366-D263).

13.0 Maps



LEGEND
STUDY AREA



REFERENCES:
<https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government-licence-ontario>, <https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government-licence-ontario>, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO BASE MAP, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

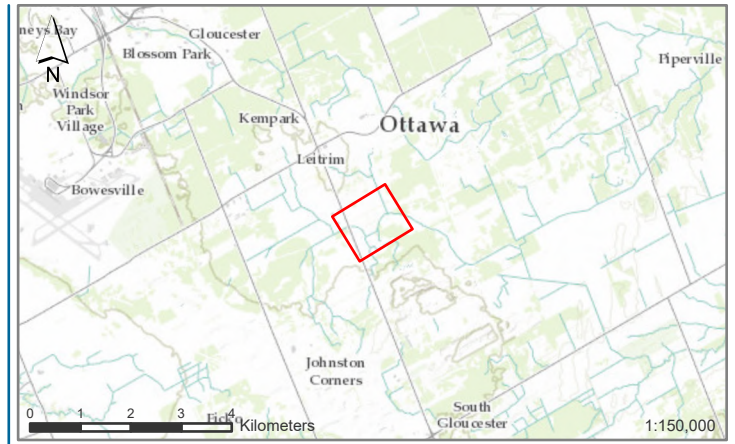
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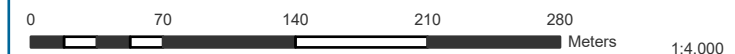
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 DEVELOPMENT AREA



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CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS,
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PLAN PROVIDED BY PROPONENT.

FILE MH1366 DATE 2025-11-24

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4795 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE MAP
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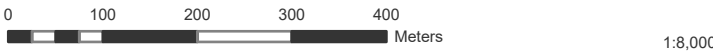
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STUDY AREAS

-  STUDY AREA
-  1999 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MAP



Matrix



REFERENCES:
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HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
1999 POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM GEOOTTAWA

FILE **MH1366** DATE **2026-01-23**

PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CREATED BY: EM

CHECKED BY: AJ

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
4795 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE **ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL** MAP **3**



LEGEND

PHOTO LOCATION, DIRECTION, AND FIGURE

STUDY AREA

DEVELOPMENT AREA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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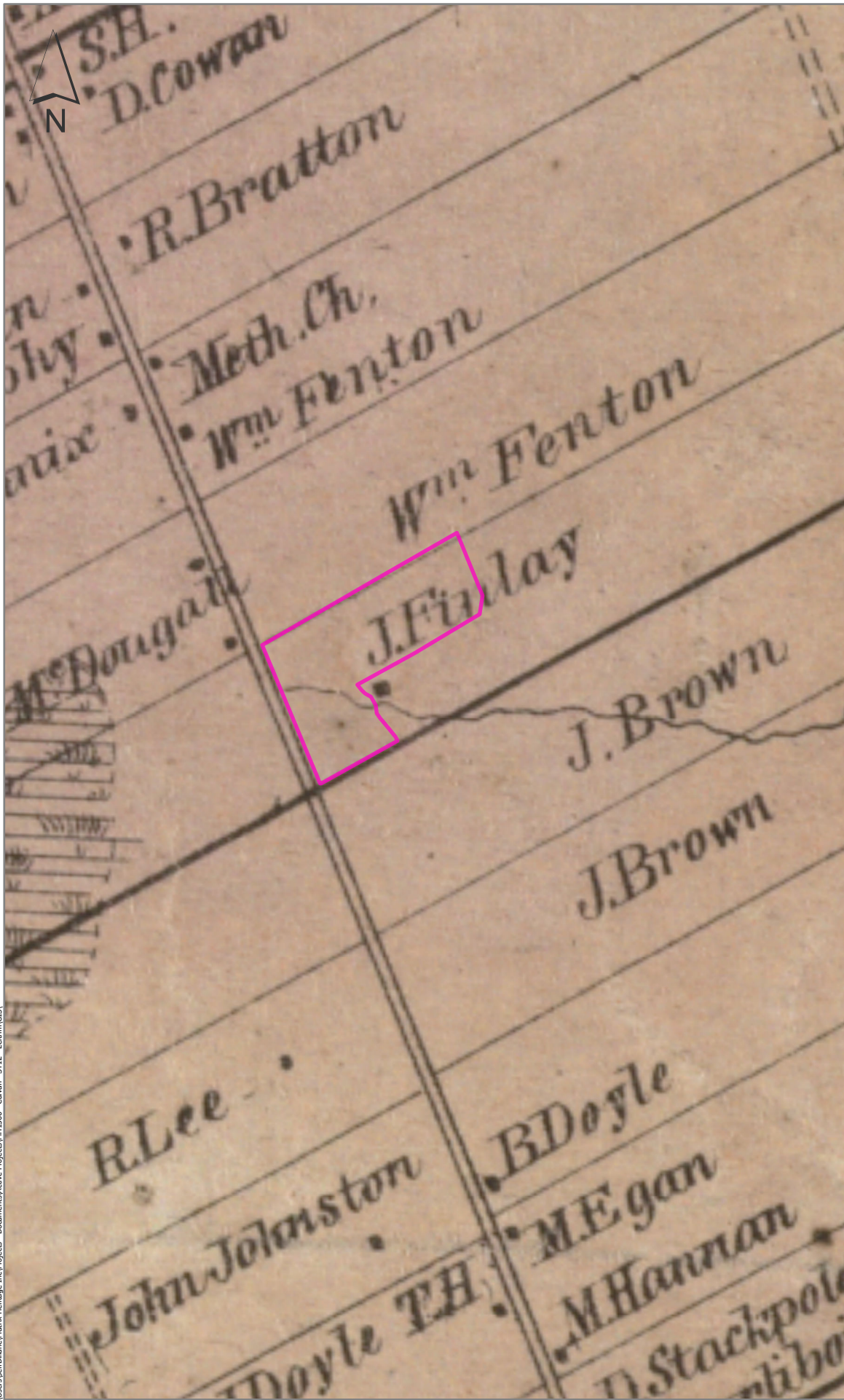
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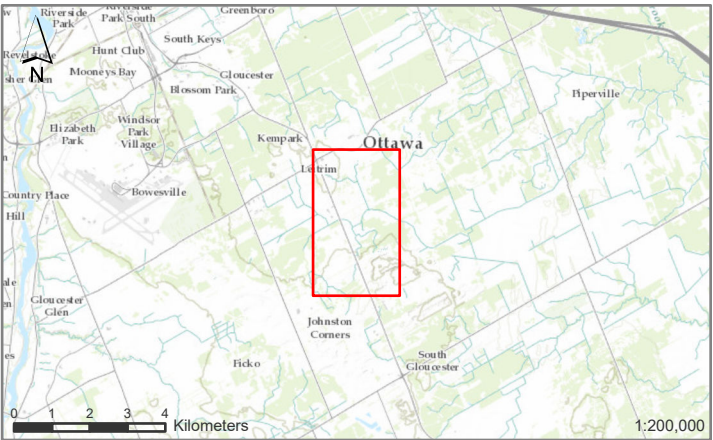




WALLING 1863



BELDEN 1879



LEGEND
DEVELOPMENT AREA



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SEGMENT OF WALLING 1863 MAP OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, CANADA WEST FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H.F. WALLING

SEGMENT OF THE 1879 BELDEN MAP OF GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP FROM THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON, TORONTO : H. BELDEN & CO., 1879.

FILE MH1366 DATE 2026-01-23

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CHECKED BY: AJ

PROJECT
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4795 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
HISTORIC MAP 5



1965



1976



2002



2008



LEGEND
STUDY AREA



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CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, VANTOR 1976, 2002, AND 2022 AIR PHOTOS FROM GEOOTTAWA 2018 SATELLITE PHOTO FROM GOOGLE

FILE MH1366 DATE 2025-11-24
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CHECKED BY: AJ

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
4795 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE AERIAL PHOTOS
MAP 6

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LEGEND
[Pink Outline] STUDY AREA



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REFERENCES:
SDG COUNTIES, MICROSOFT, VANTOR, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI
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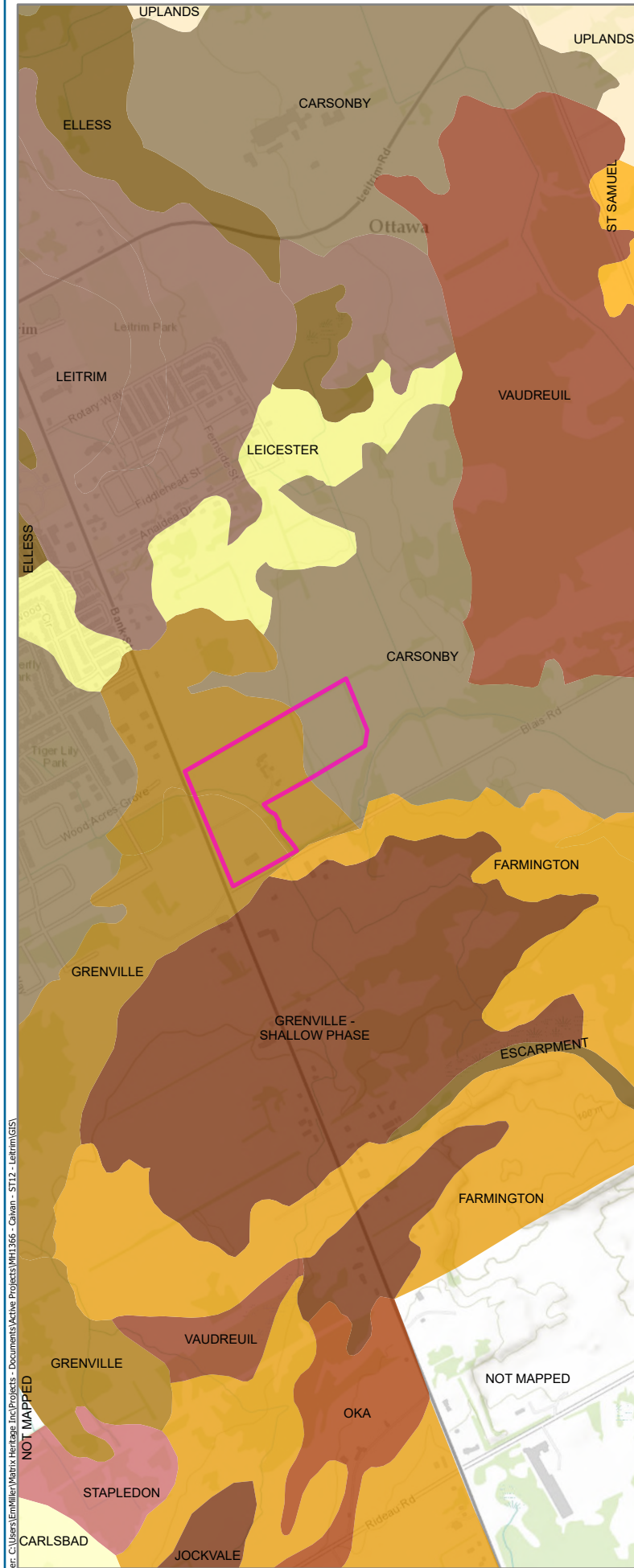
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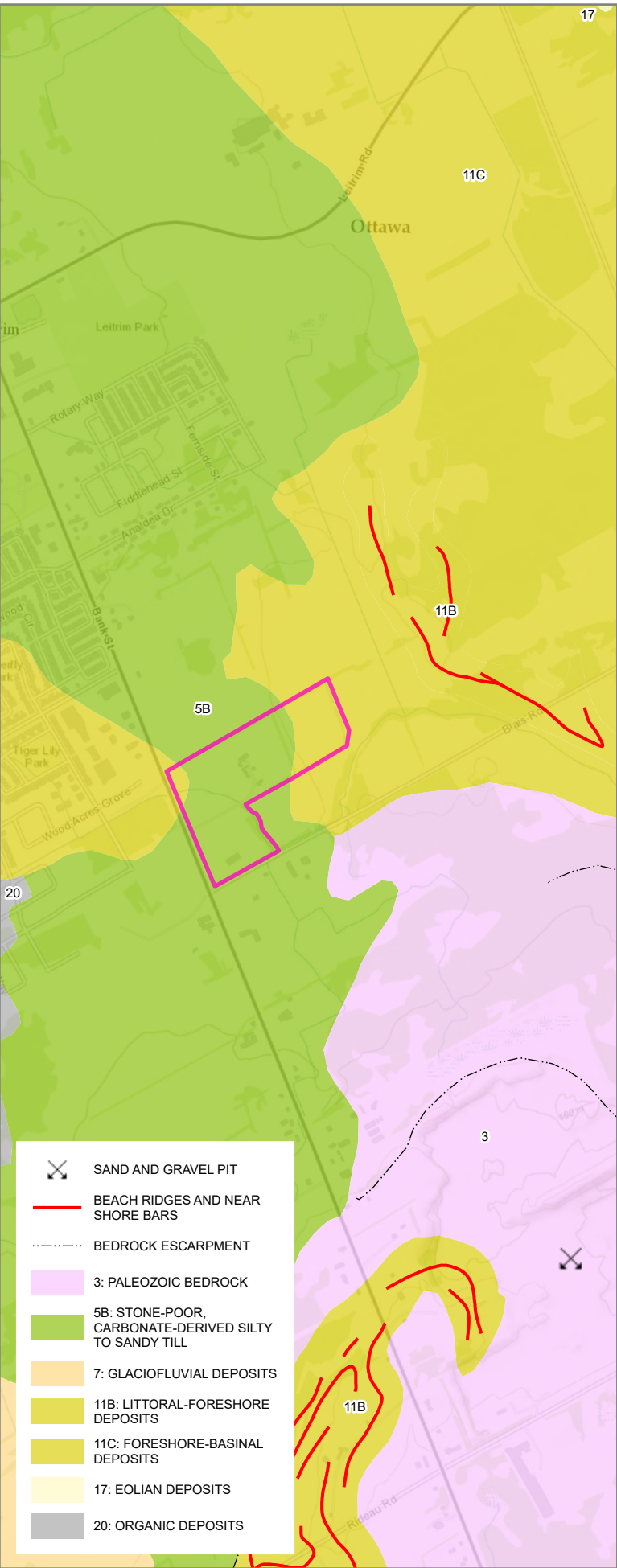
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TITLE AERIAL MAP 7

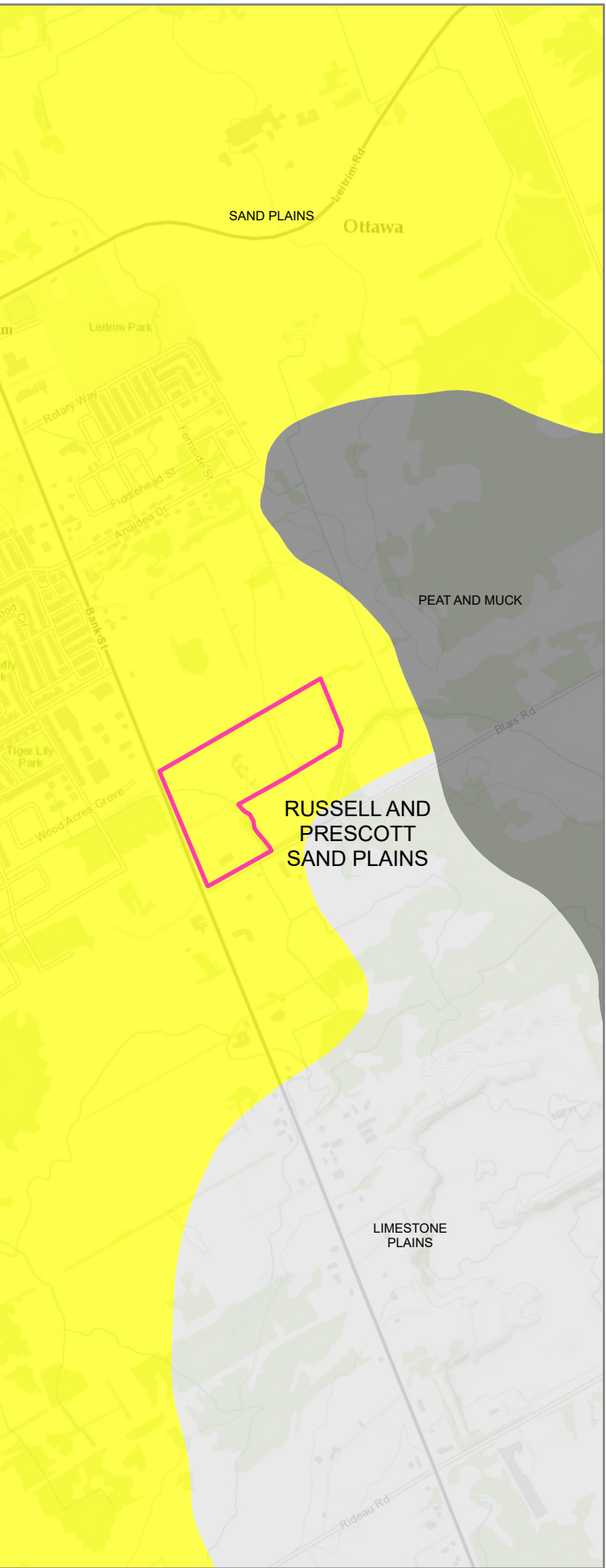
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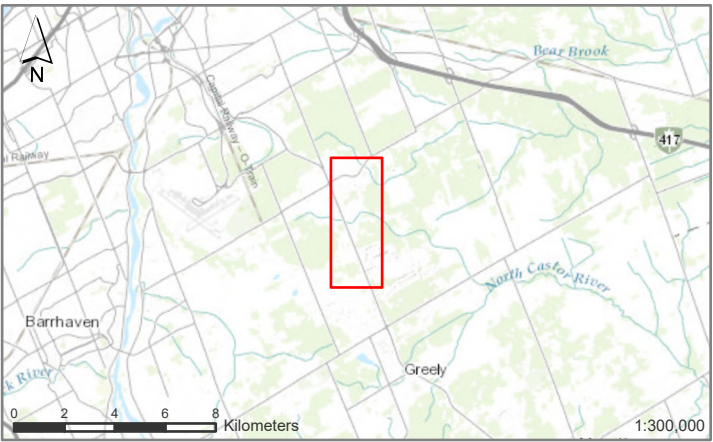
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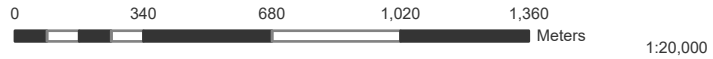
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



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STUDY AREA



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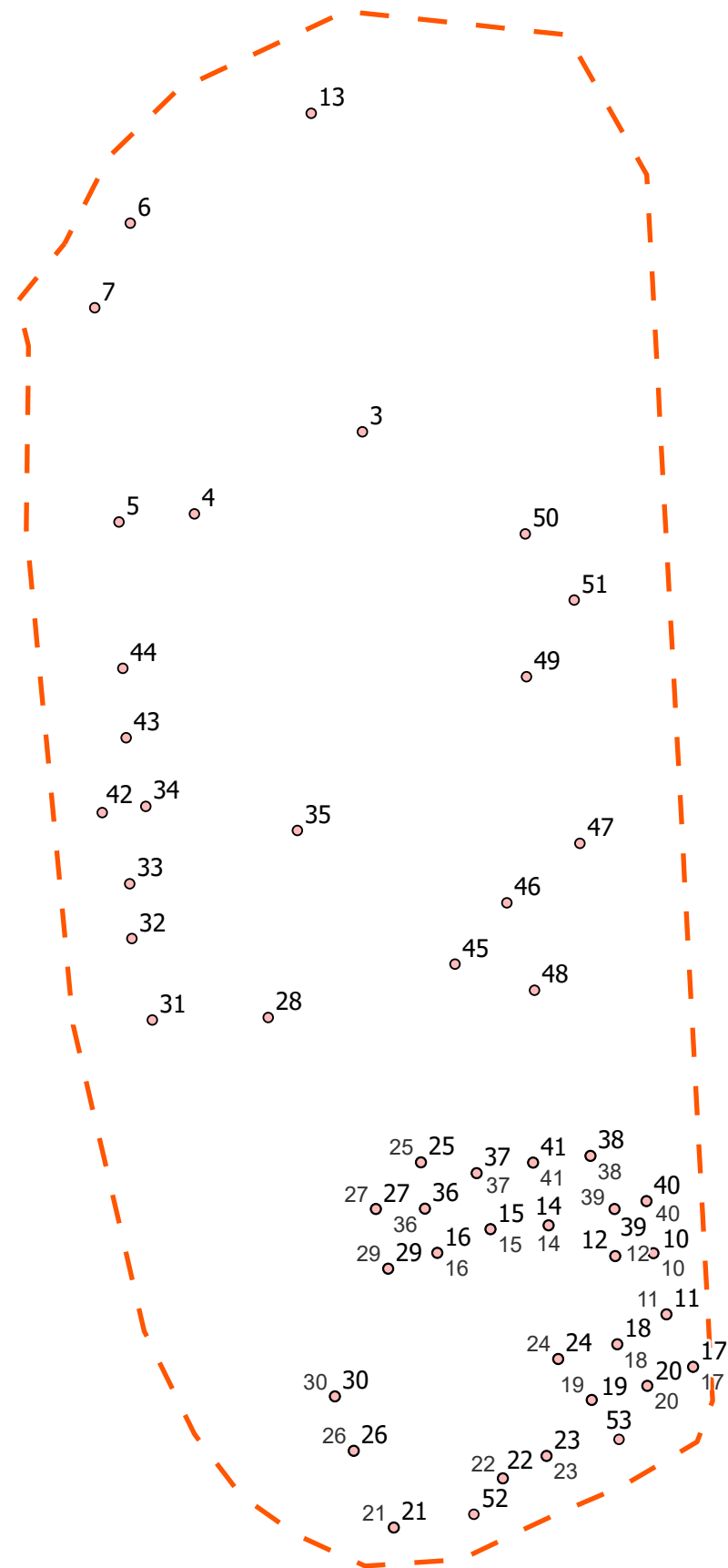
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4795 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, ON

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SOILS AND GEOLOGY 8

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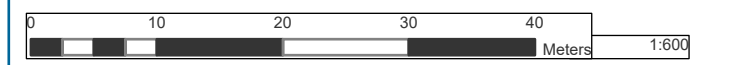


LEGEND

- POSITIVE TEST PITS
- ARCHSITES



Matrix



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		CHECKED BY:	AJ
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	4795 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, ON		
TITLE	MAP		
FINDS	9		

Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1366-D001	Fill piles along south edge	W	30-May-25	C. Hochgeschurz
MH1366-D002	Rock wall found along northeast forest	S	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D003	Test pitting in progress	NE	05-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D004	General conditions in northeast section	NE	05-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D005	Test pit showing soil conditions in northeast section		05-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D006	Test pitting in progress	NW	05-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D007	Walking path running along northeast boundary	E	05-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D008	Walking path running along northeast boundary	W	05-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D009	Test pitting in progress	N	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D010	Test pitting in progress	W	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D011	Farmyard and driveway, centrally located	S	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D012	Fill piles and runoff along east side of farm complex	S	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D013	Fill piles and runoff along east side of farm complex	N	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D014	General conditions north of central barn	W	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D015	Test pitting in progress	E	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D016	Fill piles north of the farmyard	NW	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D017	General conditions north of central barn	SW	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D018	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in farmyard		06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D019	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in farmyard		06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D020	Test pitting in progress	E	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D021	Log structure found in farmyard	NE	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D022	Cut nails in log structure in farmyard	NE	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D023	Interior of log structure found in farmyard	E	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D024	General conditions along west side of farmyard	S	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D025	Test pitting in progress	N	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D026	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in farmyard		06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D027	General conditions within central farmyard	S	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D028	Test pit showing gravel fill down to subsoil, farmyard		06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D029	Test pit showing alternating layers of fill and buried bricks, farmyard		06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D030	Test pit showing alternating layers of fill, farmyard		06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D031	Test pitting in progress, south farmyard	S	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D032	Test pitting in progress, south farmyard	SE	06-May-25	M. Hunter

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1366-D033	Test pit showing soil conditions surrounding partially destroyed structure		06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D034	Test pitting in progress, south farmyard	SW	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D035	Partially destroyed structure, south farmyard	SW	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D036	Test pit showing soil conditions surrounding partially destroyed structure		06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D037	Test pitting in progress, south farmyard	SW	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D038	Test pitting in progress, south farmyard	N	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D039	Test pitting in progress, south farmyard	SW	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D040	Built up gravel driveway circumventing south boundary of farmyard	E	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D041	Disturbed conditions south of central farmyard	S	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D042	Fill piles along south boundary	SE	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D043	Disturbed conditions south of central farmyard	SW	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D044	Test pitting in progress, south farmyard	NE	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D045	Fill piles along built up driveway, southcentral section	E	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D046	Disturbed conditions south of central farmyard	SW	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D047	Test pitting in progress, central farmyard	N	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D048	Test pitting in progress, central farmyard	W	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D049	General overview of central farmyard	N	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D050	Disturbed conditions west of central farmyard	N	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D051	Test pitting in progress, central farmyard	N	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D052	Test pitting in progress, central farmyard	N	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D053	Buildings within central farmyard	NW	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D054	Buildings within central farmyard	SW	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D055	Artifact scatter found in disturbed gravel fill, south farmyard	E	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D056	Test pit dug in gravel fill showing disturbance down to subsoil		06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D057	Test pitting in progress, central farmyard	N	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D058	Buildings within central farmyard	SE	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D059	General overview of central farmyard	NE	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D060	Gravel fill covering much of central farmyard	NE	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D061	Test pitting in progress, central farmyard	S	06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D062	Test pit showing deep fill, farmyard		06-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D063	Fill piles and runoff along east side of farm complex	NE	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D064	Test pit showing alternating layers of fill, farmyard		07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D065	Fill piles along southern boundary	E	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D066	Walking path running along south boundary	S	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D067	Built up gravel driveway circumventing south boundary of farmyard	N	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D068	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	NE	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D069	Gravel fill covering much of central farmyard		07-May-25	E. Miller

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1366-D070	Test pit showing natural soils, farmyard		07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D071	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in farmyard		07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D072	Boarded up well, south farmyard	N	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D073	Test pitting in progress	W	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D074	Test pitting in progress	E	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D075	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	E	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D076	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	E	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D077	Test pitting in progress	SW	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D078	Planted trees and runoff along south boundary	S	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D079	Spread out fill, east of farmyard	N	07-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D080	Test pitting in progress	E	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D081	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	NE	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D082	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	NW	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D083	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	NW	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D084	Test pitting in progress	W	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D085	Burn piles in eastern ploughed fields	NE	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D086	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	N	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D087	Fill pile in northeastern grassy field	N	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D088	Fill pile in northeastern grassy field	N	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D089	Test pitting in progress	E	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D090	Drainage ditch in northeastern grassy field	E	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D091	Rock wall found along northeast forest	N	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D092	Rock wall found along northeast forest	S	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D093	Fill pile in northeastern grassy field	N	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D094	Test pit showing conditions of fill pile, northeast grassy field		09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D095	Test pit showing conditions of fill pile, northeast grassy field		09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D096	Disturbed conditions west of central farmyard	N	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D097	Creek flowing along western fields	S	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D098	Creek flowing along western fields	N	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D099	Test pitting in progress	N	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D100	Burn piles in eastern ploughed fields	E	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D101	Water monitoring apparatus in northwest field	W	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D102	General conditions in northwest field	NE	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D103	General conditions in northwest field	W	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D104	General conditions in northwest field	S	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D105	Rubble pile along northeast boundary	E	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D106	Creek flowing along western fields	E	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D107	Test pit showing soil conditions in northwest grassy field		09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D108	Test pitting in progress	S	09-May-25	E. Miller

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1366-D109	Test pitting in progress	N	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D110	Fill pile in northwest grassy field	W	09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D111	Test pit showing soil conditions in northwest grassy field		09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D112	Test pit showing soil conditions in northwest grassy field		09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D113	Test pit showing soil conditions of fill pile in northwest grassy field		09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D114	Test pit showing soil conditions of fill pile in northwest grassy field		09-May-25	E. Miller
MH1366-D115	Pedestrian survey in progress	NE	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D116	Soil conditions in ploughed field		23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D117	Pedestrian survey in progress	W	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D118	General overview of ploughed east field	N	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D119	General overview of ploughed east field	S	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D120	Pedestrian survey in progress	S	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D121	General overview of ploughed east field	N	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D122	Gravel fill in relation to the retaining wall, northern boundary	N	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D123	Gravel fill in relation to the retaining wall, northern boundary	N	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D124	General overview of ploughed east field	S	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D125	General overview of ploughed central field	SW	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D126	Pedestrian survey in progress	S	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D127	Fill piles on edge of ploughed field	E	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D128	Spread out fill, north of farmyard	NW	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D129	Spread out fill and ploughed field, north of farmyard	N	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D130	Spread out fill, north of farmyard	N	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D131	Spread out fill, north of farmyard	NW	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D132	Spread out fill, north of farmyard	N	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D133	Spread out fill, north of farmyard	E	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D134	General overview of ploughed west field	W	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D135	Deeply disturbed conditions and fill piles west of farmyard	E	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D136	Deeply disturbed conditions and fill piles west of farmyard	E	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D137	Fill piles separating ploughed field and central farmyard	SE	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D138	Deeply disturbed conditions and fill piles west of farmyard	N	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D139	Deeply disturbed conditions and fill piles west of farmyard	E	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D140	General overview of ploughed west field	N	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D141	Pedestrian survey in progress	W	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D142	General overview of ploughed west field	W	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D143	General overview of ploughed west field	NE	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D144	General overview of ploughed west field	SE	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D145	General overview of ploughed west field	S	23-May-25	M. Hunter

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1366-D146	Pedestrian survey in progress	E	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D147	Deeply disturbed conditions and fill piles between ploughed field and tree line	NW	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D148	Deeply disturbed conditions and fill piles west of farmyard	NE	23-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D149	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	NE	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D150	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D151	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	NE	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D152	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles east of central farmyard	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D153	Deeply disturbed conditions, fill piles south boundary	W	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D154	Test pitting in progress	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D155	General conditions of overgrown grassy northeast field	E	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D156	Fill pile in northeastern grassy field	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D157	Fill pile in northeastern grassy field	E	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D158	Fill pile in northeastern grassy field	E	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D159	Test pit showing disturbed, mottled soils in northeast grassy field		28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D160	Test pit showing disturbed, mottled soils in northeast grassy field		28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D161	Test pit showing disturbed, mottled soils in northeast grassy field		28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D162	Drainage ditch in northeastern grassy field	E	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D163	Fill pile in northeastern grassy field	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D164	General conditions in northeast grassy field	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D165	Fill pile in northeastern grassy field	E	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D166	Test pitting in progress	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D167	Test pit showing disturbed, mottled soils in northeast grassy field		28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D168	Fill pile in northeastern grassy field	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D169	General conditions in northeast treeline	S	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D170	Walking path running along northeast boundary	S	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D171	Walking path running along northeast boundary	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D172	General conditions in northeast treeline	S	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D173	Test pit showing disturbed, mottled soils along northeast boundary		28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D174	Test pit showing disturbed, mottled soils along northeast boundary		28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D175	Test pit showing natural soils, southcentral boundary		28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D176	General conditions in southcentral treeline	S	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D177	General conditions in southcentral treeline	W	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D178	Fill piles and junk piles along western boundary of east ploughed field	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1366-D179	Fill piles along western boundary of east ploughed field	NW	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D180	Fill piles and junk piles along western boundary of east ploughed field	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D181	Deeply disturbed conditions and fill piles east of farmyard	W	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D182	Deeply disturbed conditions and fill piles east of farmyard	W	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D183	Deeply disturbed conditions and fill piles east of farmyard	N	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D184	Fill pile in northwest grassy field	W	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D185	Asphalt driveway leading into property from Bank Street	W	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D186	Fill pile in southwest grassy field	S	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D187	Asphalt driveway leading into property from Bank Street, fill pile in background	NE	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D188	Asphalt driveway leading into property from Bank Street	E	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D189	Caivan parking lot and junkyard along southwest boundary	SW	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D190	Caivan parking lot and junkyard along southwest boundary	S	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D191	Caivan parking lot and junkyard along southwest boundary	SW	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D192	Caivan parking lot and junkyard along southwest boundary	NW	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D193	Gravel fill in southwest grassy field	S	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D194	Gravel fill and fill pile in southwest grassy field	S	28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D195	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in northwest grassy field		28-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D196	Test pitting in progress	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D197	Test pitting next to northwest fill pile	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D198	Test pitting in progress	N	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D199	Gravel fill associated with western retaining wall	N	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D200	Modern garbage found while test pitting northwest field	N	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D201	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in northwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D202	Creek flowing along western fields	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D203	Creek flowing along western fields	W	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D204	Conditions in northwest forest surrounding creek	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D205	Conditions in northwest forest surrounding creek	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D206	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in northwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D207	Creek flowing along western fields	N	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D208	Conditions in northwest forest surrounding creek	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D209	Test pitting in progress	SW	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D210	Creek flowing along western fields	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D211	Conditions in northwest forest surrounding creek	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1366-D212	Conditions in northwest forest surrounding creek	N	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D213	Stripped, disturbed conditions north of creek	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D214	Stripped, disturbed conditions north of creek	N	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D215	Stripped, disturbed conditions north of creek	W	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D216	Test pitting in progress	W	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D217	Conditions in northwest forest surrounding creek	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D218	Creek flowing along western fields	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D219	Creek flowing along western fields	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D220	Fill piles on edge of forest, north of creek	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D221	Test pitting in progress	W	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D222	Gravel fill associated with western retaining wall	SW	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D223	Fill piles on edge of forest, north of creek	SE	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D224	Gravel fill associated with western retaining wall		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D225	Gravel fill associated with western retaining wall	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D226	Fill pile in southwest grassy field	SW	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D227	Test pitting in progress	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D228	Gravel and cobble fill in southwest grassy field	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D229	Gravel and cobble fill in southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D230	Fill pile in southwest grassy field	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D231	Test pitting in progress	W	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D232	Gravel and cobble fill in southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D233	Test pitting in progress	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D234	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D235	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D236	Storage structure within southwest grassy field	W	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D237	Test pitting in progress	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D238	Fill pile in southwest grassy field	SW	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D239	Fill pile in southwest grassy field	SW	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D240	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D241	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D242	Test pit showing natural soils, southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D243	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D244	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D245	Test pit showing mottled, disturbed soils in southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D246	Test pitting in progress	W	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D247	Test pit showing mottled, sandy fill southwest grassy field		30-May-25	M. Hunter

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
MH1366-D248	Conditions in southwest forest surrounding creek	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D249	Conditions in southwest forest surrounding creek	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D250	Rock wall found along southwest forest	N	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D251	Creek flowing along western fields	E	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D252	Gravel fill and asphalt in southwest field	N	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D253	Creek flowing along western fields	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D254	Walking path running along southwest boundary	S	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D255	Conditions in southwest forest surrounding creek	N	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D256	Rubble piles in southwest forest	W	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D257	Conditions in southwest forest surrounding creek	W	30-May-25	M. Hunter
MH1366-D258	Ceramic Artifacts – Top row, left to right: creamware moulded (96354); RWE moulded (96414), RWE transfer print (96286); RWE transfer print Willow (96329). Bottom row, left to right: VWE moulded wheat pattern (96325), VWE transfer print (96332), VWE Alfred Meakin maker's mark (96499), porcelain (96420).	-	19-Nov-25	A. Jackson
MH1366-D259	Utilitarian Ceramic Artifacts – Top row, left to right: Yellowware (96405); Yellowware industrial slip (96301); Yellowware Rockingham-like glaze (96440); coarse stoneware Albany slip (96500). Bottom row, left to right: red coarse earthenware Jackfield-like glaze (96300); red coarse earthenware clear glaze (96263); red coarse earthenware jug mouth (96254).	-	19-Nov-25	A. Jackson
MH1366-D260	Glass and other Household Artifacts – Top row, left to right: amber bottle glass (96406); dark olive-green bottle glass (96249); colourless bottle glass with painted design (96257); white glassware (96285). Bottom row, left to right: colourless jar seal (96462); utensil handle (96251).	-	19-Nov-25	A. Jackson
MH1366-D261	Structural Artifacts – Left to right: bolt (96304); wire nail (96369); cut nail (96411); tack (96277); asphalt shingle (96444); brick fragment (96426).	-	19-Nov-25	A. Jackson
MH1366-D262	Tools and Equipment Artifacts – Top row, left to right: wire (96434); horseshoe nail (96458); .22 cartridge (96476). Middle row: chain (96272). Bottom row, left to right: sickle (96489); machinery part (96322).	-	19-Nov-25	A. Jackson
MH1366-D263	Personal Artifacts – Top row, left to right: Prosser button (96471); chain link (96470); glass marble (96494); 1982 Canadian penny (96334). Bottom row, left to right: buckle (96388); white clay smoking pipe stem Henderson Montreal (96495).	-	19-Nov-25	A. Jackson

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1366	4795 Bank St. - Field Notes Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (One Note file)	M. Hunter E. Miller

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	E. Miller
2	Development Mapping	E. Miller
3	Archaeological Potential, Previous Assessments	E. Miller
4	Conditions, Methods, Photo Key	E. Miller
5	Historic Mapping	E. Miller
6	Historic Aerial Imagery	E. Miller
7	Recent Aerial Imagery	E. Miller
8	Soils and Geology	J. Dillane
	Finds	J. Dillane
SD1	Location with Site	E. Miller
SD2	Site Location on Development Mapping	E. Miller
SD30	Finds	J. Dillane

Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Record No.	Qty	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
wp1	96402	1	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp1	96403	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass (light)						
wp1	96404	2	Container	Unspecified	Coarse Stoneware	pieces mend, large diameter	Albany slip (interior)			base	
wp10	96279	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp10	96280	1	Container	Unspecified	Coarse Stoneware	salt glaze exterior	Albany slip (interior)				
wp10	96281	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	makers mark "... China" with a unicorn and royal shield	Transfer print	black	Unspecified Transfer	base	
wp10	96282	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	possible sugar bowl, small handle fragment visible	Other transfer (1st group/ black, dk brown, red)	black	Unspecified Transfer	rim	
wp10	96283	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Amber/Brown Glass						
wp10	96284	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware		Other transfer (1st group/ black, dk brown, red)	red	Unspecified Transfer		Burned / Melted
wp10	96285	1	Glassware unidentified	Service Tableware / Teaware	White Glass translucent		Embossed				
wp10	96286	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	plant design	Other transfer (2nd series/lt. green blue brown purple	brown	Unspecified Transfer	rim	
wp10	96287	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	pieces mend, scalloped rim with transfer and moulded pattern	Other transfer (1st group/ black, dk brown, red)	black	Unspecified Transfer	rim	
wp10	96288	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware					rim	
wp10	96289	2	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)						
wp10	96290	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp10	96291	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Porcelain unspecified					rim	
wp10	96292	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Porcelain unspecified						
wp10	96293	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Blue transfer	blue	Unspecified Transfer		
wp10	96294	4	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp10	96295	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp10	96296	2	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						
wp10	96297	2	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp10	96298	1	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	Copper Alloy	possible small strap					
wp10	96299	1	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	iron	possible part of lid					
wp11	96373	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp11	96374	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp11	96375	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp11	96376	3	Mammal tooth / teeth	Mammal / Mammalia	Dentine (Tooth)						
wp11	96377	1	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
wp11	96378	1	Glassware unidentified	Service Tableware / Teaware	White Glass translucent						

Provenience	Record No.	Qty	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
wp11	96379	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware					rim	
wp11	96380	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp11	96381	3	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware						
wp11	96382	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware		Moulded pattern		Wheat / Ceres	marley	
wp11	96383	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Creamware						
wp12	96300	1	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Coarse Earthenware red		Jackfield type 19th century			rim	
wp12	96301	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Yelloware		Industrial slip	blue	Slip-trailing		
wp12	96302	3	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp12	96303	1	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp12	96304	1	bolt	Unspecified Fastener	iron						
wp12	96305	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp12	96306	1	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Yelloware		glazed				
wp12	96307	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	makers mark	Transfer print	black	Unspecified Transfer	base	
wp12	96308	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware		Moulded pattern		Moulded unspecified	marley	
wp12	96309	4	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp12	96310	3	plastic	Unspecified	plastic						
wp12	96311	1	Mammal tooth / teeth	Mammal / Mammalia	Dentine (Tooth)						
wp12	96312	6	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						
wp12	96313	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						Burned / Melted
wp12	96314	2	Brick	Construction Materials	Red Brick						
wp12	96315	1	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	Colourless Glass	possible part of glass syringe					
wp13	96429	2	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp13	96430	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Colourless Glass						
wp13	96431	1	plastic	Unspecified	plastic						
wp13	96432	2	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp13	96433	5	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron	wood attached to some					Concretion / corroded
wp13	96434	1	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp14	96267	20	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Amber/Brown Glass						
wp14	96268	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass (dark olive)						
wp14	96269	1	Brick	Construction Materials	Red Brick						
wp14	96270	9	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						
wp14	96271	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp14	96272	1	Chain link	Unspecified Fastener	iron	large, 5 links					Concretion / corroded
wp14	96273	5	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded

Provenience	Record No.	Qty	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
wp14	96274	5	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp14	96275	1	bolt	Unspecified Fastener	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp14	96276	1	Flower pot	Agricultural / Horticultural	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed				
wp14	96277	1	tack	Unspecified Fastener	iron						
wp14	96278	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Porcelain unspecified					base	
wp15	96249	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass (dark olive)						
wp15	96250	2	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp15	96251	1	Utensil handle unspecified	Processing Utensils	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp15	96252	2	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						Butchered
wp15	96253	1	Mammal tooth / teeth	Mammal / Mammalia	Dentine (Tooth)						
wp15	96254	9	Jug	Storage Containers	Coarse Earthenware red	narrow opening present	Glazed			finish / rim	
wp15	96255	6	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp15	96256	1	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	Aluminum	folded metal					
wp15	96257	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Colourless Glass	patterned decal on pop bottle	Lithograph	white	lithograph unidentified		
wp15	96258	4	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)	small, possibly perfume bottle	2 Piece bottle mould (hinged base)			base	
wp15	96259	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware						
wp15	96260	3	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Coarse Earthenware red		unglazed				
wp15	96261	1	Brick	Construction Materials	Red Brick						
wp15	96262	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp15	96263	8	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Coarse Earthenware red		glazed				
wp15	96264	3	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp15	96265	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)						
wp15	96266	1	Flower pot	Agricultural / Horticultural	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed				
wp15	96489	1	Sickle (short curved)	Agricultural / Horticultural	iron						
WP16	96334	1	Canadian .01 cent coin small	Commerce	Copper Alloy	1982	1980's				
wp16	96335	1	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Coarse Earthenware red		glazed				
wp16	96336	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp16	96337	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp16	96338	3	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp16	96339	4	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp16	96340	3	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						
wp16	96341	2	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp17	96342	13	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone	mandible with teeth					
wp17	96343	2	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp17	96344	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp17	96345	2	Glassware unidentified	Service Tableware / Teaware	White Glass translucent						

Provenience	Record No.	Qty	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
wp17	96346	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware					footring	
wp17	96347	5	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp17	96348	2	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Colourless Glass						
wp17	96349	1	plastic	Unspecified	plastic						
wp17	96350	1	Lamp chimney	Lighting / Oil / Spirit	Colourless Glass						
wp17	96351	1	Textile sample	Unspecified Sample	Textile						
wp17	96352	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp17	96353	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware						
wp17	96354	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Creamware		Moulded pattern		Moulded unspecified	rim	
wp18	96423	1	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Yellowware		Rockingham type				
wp18	96424	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp18	96425	1	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp18	96426	1	brick	Construction Materials	Red Brick						
wp18	96427	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp18	96428	1	Lamp chimney	Lighting / Oil / Spirit	Colourless Glass						
wp19	96405	1	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Yellowware					rim	
wp19	96406	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Amber/Brown Glass						
wp19	96407	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Blue Glass (light)						
wp19	96408	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)						
wp19	96409	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	basket weave pattern	Moulded pattern		Moulded unspecified	marley	
wp19	96410	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp19	96411	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp19	96412	2	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp19	96413	2	Brick	Construction Materials	Red Brick						
wp19	96414	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	flower	Moulded pattern		Moulded unspecified	marley	
wp19	96415	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp19	96416	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Colourless Glass						Burned / Melted
wp19	96417	1	plastic	Unspecified	plastic						
wp19	96418	4	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
wp19	96419	1	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						Calcined
wp2	96476	1	Cartridge	Ammunition & Accoutrements	Brass (copper + zinc)		22 WRF & Rem Special				Complete
wp20	96355	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass (dark olive)						
wp20	96356	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware					footring	
wp20	96357	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware						
wp20	96358	2	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Coarse Earthenware red		Glazed				
wp20	96359	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Amber/Brown Glass						
wp20	96360	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)						

Provenience	Record No.	Qty	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
wp20	96361	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Colourless Glass						
wp20	96362	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp20	96363	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp21	96482	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Yellowware		Industrial slip	white	banded		
wp21	96483	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp21	96484	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp21	96485	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware						
wp21	96486	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Colourless Glass						
wp22	96366	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp22	96367	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Porcelain unspecified						
wp22	96368	3	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp22	96369	3	Spiral framing nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp22	96370	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp22	96371	2	brick	Construction Materials	Red Brick						
wp22	96372	2	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						
wp23	96448	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp23	96449	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Blue Glass (light)						
wp23	96450	1	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp23	96451	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp24	96393	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp24	96394	3	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp24	96395	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware		Moulded pattern		Moulded unspecified	footring	
wp24	96396	3	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp24	96397	1	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	Colourless Glass	possible plunger for syringe					
wp24	96398	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware						
wp24	96399	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	small moulded dots under rim and transfer pattern	Other transfer (1st group/ black, dk brown, red)	black	Unspecified Transfer	rim	
wp24	96400	2	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp24	96401	1	Brick	Construction Materials	Red Brick						
wp25	96474	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware					footring	
wp25	96475	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp26	96472	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp26	96473	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp27	96435	1	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp27	96436	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp27	96437	1	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Coarse Earthenware red		Glazed				

Provenience	Record No.	Qty	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
wp27	96438	1	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Coarse Earthenware red						Exfoliated
wp27	96439	2	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						
wp28	96461	10	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp28	96462	1	Jar closure	Storage Containers	Colourless Glass					lid/sealer/closure	
wp29	96364	1	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp29	96365	3	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						
wp3	96512	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp30	96463	1	Clay smoking pipe spur / foot	Smoking	White Clay					spur	
wp30	96464	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp30	96465	1	strap	Unspecified	iron						
wp31	96491	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp31	96492	1	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp32	96384	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp32	96385	1	Drain pipe / tile	Construction Materials	Coarse Earthenware red						
wp32	96386	1	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp32	96387	1	wire	Unspecified	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp32	96388	1	Buckle	Clothing Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp33	96243	5	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp33	96244	2	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						Butchered
wp33	96245	6	wire	Unspecified	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp33	96246	4	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp33	96247	1	Nail unidentified	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp33	96248	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp34	96443	1	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp34	96444	1	Roof shingle	Construction Materials	Asphalt/Ceramic shingle						
wp34	96445	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp34	96446	1	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp34	96447	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Other transfer (1st group/ black, dk brown, red)	black	Unspecified Transfer		
wp35	96389	4	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	Bone						
wp36	96506	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware		Moulded pattern		Moulded unspecified	marley	
wp37	96390	1	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						
wp37	96391	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware						
wp37	96392	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Creamware						

Provenience	Record No.	Qty	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
wp38	96420	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Porcelain unspecified					rim	
wp38	96421	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp38	96422	1	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						
wp39	96498	3	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware						
wp39	96499	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	makers mark for Alfred Meakin England (pre 1897) https://www.thepotteries.org/mark/m/meakin_alfred.html	Transfer print	black	Unspecified Transfer	base	
wp39	96500	1	Container	Unspecified	Coarse Stoneware		Albany slip interior and exterior			rim	
wp39	96501	1	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	iron	small metal Dee ring					
wp39	96502	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp4	96490	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp40	96324	1	Mug /tankard unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	ribbed and wheat pattern	Moulded pattern		Wheat / Ceres	rim	
wp40	96325	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	plate/saucer/bowl	Moulded pattern		Wheat / Ceres	marley	
wp40	96326	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware					footring	
wp40	96327	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	very thick	Moulded pattern		ribbed moulded		
wp40	96328	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Other transfer (1st group/ black, dk brown, red)	black	Unspecified Transfer	marley	
wp40	96329	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Blue transfer	blue	Willow	marley	
wp40	96330	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	makers mark "...STONE CHI..."	Transfer print	black	Unspecified Transfer	base	
wp40	96331	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Blue transfer	blue	Unspecified Transfer		
wp40	96332	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	floral design, both sides	Blue transfer	blue	Unspecified Transfer	rim	
wp40	96333	2	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Porcelain unspecified						
wp41	96440	1	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Yellowware		Rockingham type				
Wp42	96241	3	wire	Unspecified	iron						Concretion / corroded
Wp42	96242	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass (dark olive)						
wp43	96452	1	bolt	Unspecified Fastener	iron						
wp43	96453	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp43	96454	1	Strap	Unspecified	iron						
wp44	96487	1	bolt	Unspecified Fastener	iron						
wp44	96488	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp45	96441	1	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp45	96442	1	bolt	Unspecified Fastener	iron						

Provenience	Record No.	Qty	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
wp46	96511	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp47	96477	1	Staple	Unspecified Fastener	iron						
wp48	96505	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp49	96316	3	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp49	96317	3	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp49	96318	1	Bird bone	Bird / Aves	bone						
wp49	96319	1	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp49	96320	1	Chain link	Unspecified Fastener	iron	1 link					
wp49	96321	3	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Colourless Glass						
wp49	96322	1	Agricultural machinery	Agricultural / Horticultural	iron	hold down clip for sicklebar mower https://woodwardcrossingscountrybasics.com/product/xl1000-low-arch-hold-down-knife-clip/?srsltid=AfmBOooQXv70LnnCB OxFfogQYL2SNFM38DUp_Z_X00C iM2o6U64Zc2b4					
wp49	96323	4	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	iron	metal sheet with evenly spaces holes, possible grate/heat shield/colander					
wp5	96495	1	Clay smoking pipe stem	Smoking	White Clay		Henderson Montreal			stem	
wp5	96496	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp5	96497	1	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp50	96455	2	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp50	96456	1	plastic	Unspecified	plastic						
wp50	96457	1	Holloware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	Coarse Earthenware buff		Unglazed				
wp50	96458	1	Horseshoe nail	Animal Husbandry	iron						
wp50	96459	1	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp50	96460	2	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp51	96493	3	plastic	Unspecified	plastic						
wp51	96494	1	marble	Recreation Games / Toys	glass	green and white swirl marble					
wp52	96471	1	button	Clothing Fasteners	Porcelain unspecified	4 hole button	prosser				
wp53	96466	1	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp53	96467	1	coal	Services / Heating	coal						
wp53	96468	2	Mammal bone	Mammal / Mammalia	bone						
wp53	96469	1	Tableware unspecified	Service Tableware / Teaware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware						
wp53	96470	1	Chain link	Unspecified Fastener	iron	very small link for a chain, possible jewelry					
wp6	96478	3	wire	Unspecified	iron						
wp6	96479	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp7	96507	2	Pane glass	Construction Materials	Colourless Glass						
wp7	96508	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Green Glass (light)						
wp7	96509	1	Nail unidentified	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded

Provenience	Record No.	Qty	Object	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
wp7	96510	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						Concretion / corroded
wp8	96480	3	Wire / drawn nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						
wp8	96481	1	Bottle unidentified	Unspecified	Colourless Glass						
wp9	96503	1	Unidentified Object	Unspecified	Brass (copper + zinc)	grooved tube object					
wp9	96504	1	Cut nail	Hardware Fasteners	iron						