Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment of Historic Sites BgFq-15, BgFq-16, BgFq-17 and BgFq-18, Northland Power – Glendale Solar Project, Part Lots 15 and 16, Concession 5 and Part Lot 16, Concession 6, Township of South Glengarry United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry

PROJECT DESIGNATION #: FIT –FAH1BFV

Prepared by

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

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Archaeological Consulting Licence P052
Project Information Numbers P052-439-2013, P052-440-2013, P052-441-2013, P052-442-2013

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessments of historic sites BgFq-15, BgFq-16, BgFq-17 and BgFq-18, Glendale Solar Project, Part Lots 15 and 16, Concession 5 and Part Lot 16, Concession 6, Township of South Glengarry, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. The assessments were conducted in advance of development related to a Renewal Energy Approval project FIT-FV3Z89A, under Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the Green Energy Act, s. 20 (1) and s. 21.

Sites BgFq-15 (Findspot 1), BgFq-16 (Findspot 2), BgFq-17 (Findspot 3) and BgFq-18 (Findspot 4) were discovered by pedestrian and/or test pit survey during a Stage 1-2 assessment of the subject property. Site BgFq-15 was identified as a mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian scatter. Site BgFq-16 was identified as an early to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. Site BgFq-17 was identified as an early to mid 19th century Euro-Canadian scatter. Site BgFq-18 was identified as a 19th century Euro-Canadian scatter. All four sites were identified as potentially significant archaeological resources and they were recommended for Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment should protection and avoidance of the sites not be possible.

The Stage 3 assessment strategy for all four archaeological sites was consistent with that outlined in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists for small post contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. The Stage 3 assessment consisted of the excavation of one-metre square test units at 5 metre intervals followed by an additional 20% of the initial grid unit total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent.

The Stage 3 assessment of Site BgFq-15 resulted in the excavation of 18 test units and the recovery of 32 artifacts. The controlled surface pick-up (CSP) resulted in the recovery of 17 artifacts. Artifact density is considered low and the majority of the diagnostic artifacts post-date 1870. No specific artifact patterning was noted and no middens were identified. Given that most of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site appears to date after 1870, it is recommended that site BgFq-15 has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and should not be subject to Stage 4 mitigation.

The Stage 3 assessment of Site BgFq-16 resulted in the excavation of 44 test units and the recovery of 207 artifacts. The controlled surface pick-up (CSP) resulted in the recovery of 40 artifacts. Artifact density is considered low, however, the majority of the diagnostic artifacts pre-date 1870. No specific artifact patterning was noted and no middens were identified. Given that most of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site appears to date before 1870, it is recommended that site BgFq-16 has further cultural heritage value or interest, and should be subject to Stage 4 mitigation. As avoidance and protection is not a viable option, the report recommends that the site be subject to Stage 4 excavation following the strategy for sites that mostly date to after 1830 as per Standard 2, Section 4.2.7 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

More specifically, the Stage 4 excavation will begin with the hand excavation of one-metre square units around test units with higher artifact yields. This will be followed by the mechanical topsoil removal of soil in order to identify any subsurface cultural features associated with the site. If found, all features will be excavated by hand and fully documented as per the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

The Stage 3 assessment of Site BgFq-17 resulted in the excavation of 19 test units and the recovery of 28 artifacts. The controlled surface pick-up (CSP) resulted in the recovery of 9 artifacts. Artifact density is considered low and the majority of the diagnostic artifacts post-date 1870. No specific artifact patterning was noted and no middens were identified. Given that most of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site appears to date after 1870, it is recommended that site BgFq-17 has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and should not be subject to Stage 4 mitigation.

The Stage 3 assessment of Site BgFq-18 resulted in the excavation of 44 test units and the recovery of 82 artifacts. The controlled surface pick-up (CSP) resulted in the recovery of 14 artifacts. Artifact density is considered low and the majority of the diagnostic artifacts post-date 1870. No specific artifact patterning was noted and no middens were identified. Given that most of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site appears to date after 1870, it is recommended that site BgFq-18 has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and should not be subject to Stage 4 mitigation.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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INTRODUCTION

The Ontario Heritage Act requires licensees to report on archaeological fieldwork done under their licence. Section 65 sets out reporting requirements for licensees. When so required by the Minister, a licensee shall file with the Minister a report, containing full details of work done under the licence and such other information as the Minister may require. When so required by the Minister, a person, organization or corporation shall prepare and file with the Minister particulars of all property of archaeological or historical significance in Ontario, known to such person, organization or corporation. A report and particulars shall be filed with the Minister in such form and manner as the Minister may require.

The project report is a summary of the archaeological fieldwork carried out. It includes the background research, description of archaeological fieldwork, fieldwork decision-making, community engagement, including engagement with Aboriginal communities, artifact analysis and documentation, assessment of potential impacts and conclusions and recommendations.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.5)

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)

Section 7.5.6, Standard 1

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted by Northland Power Inc. to conduct a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment of historic sites BgFq-15, BgFq-16, BgFq-17 and BgFq-18, in advance of a renewable energy approval project (FIT –FAH1BFV) of the Glendale Solar Project. The sites are located within Part Lots 15 and 16, Concession 5 and Part Lot 16, Concession 6, Township of South Glengarry, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. The archaeological assessment was triggered by Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the Green Energy Act, s. 20 (1) and s. 21.

Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 359/09 – Renewable Energy Approvals Under Part V.0.1 of the Act, (herein referred to as the REA Regulation), came into force on September 24, 2009 and identifies the Renewable Energy Approval (REA) requirements for renewable energy generation facilities in Ontario. The REA Regulation has since been amended by O. Reg. 521/10, which came in effect as of January 1, 2011. As per the REA Regulation (Part II, Section 4), ground mounted solar facilities with a name plate capacity greater than 12 kilowatts (kW) are classified as Class 3 solar facilities and require an REA.

Northland Power Inc. on behalf of Northland Power Solar Glendale L.P. (hereinafter referred is proposing to develop a 10-MW solar photovoltaic project titled Northland

Power Solar Glendale (Hatch 2011). As required, Northland is commencing with the Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process as required and described in Ontario Regulation 359/09 under the Environmental Protection Act. The Project will be located on approximately 45 hectares (ha) of land, in the Township of South Glengarry, within the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. The project is to be constructed on privately owned land currently used for agriculture crops. The proposed Project is a renewable energy generation facility which will use solar photovoltaic technology. Electricity generated by solar photovoltaic panels will be converted from DC to AC by an inverter, and subsequently stepped-up (via transformer) to 44 kV prior to being connected to the distribution line. In order to meet OPA's FIT Program requirements, a specific percentage of equipment will be manufactured in Ontario. It is estimated that between 45,000 to 55,000 solar panels will be installed and approximately 20 inverters will be required.

Section 7.5.6, Standard 2
There is no additional development-related information relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork strategy or recommendations made in the report.

Section 7.5.6, Standard 3
Permission to access the study area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.7, Standard 1
In advance of the Stage 3 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to document the property archaeological and land use history and present condition.

In advance of the Stage 3 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. in order to document the property archaeological and land use history and present condition. According to their report:

- *"Bearing these factors in mind, it is clear that the study area would have a high potential for containing pre-Contact sites; largely due to the presence of several permanently-wet areas on the property. The property's potential for Historic-era sites is similarly high given that Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry (1879) shows a structure present on Lot 16, Concession 5" (ARA 2011:5).*

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of a systematic pedestrian and test pit survey of the subject property during the course of which the sites were discovered. A detailed land use history of the subject property is provided in the archaeological assessment report entitled *"Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Glendale Solar Project, (FIT –FAH1BFV), Township of South Glengarry, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry" (ARA 2011).*

Their detailed research indicated the following:

> *"The first settlers of Glengarry County were United Empire Loyalists who left the United States following the American Revolution. In anticipation of their arrival, Governor General Haldimand ordered new townships to be laid out along the St. Lawrence River. Samuel Holland, the Surveyor General for Canada, was tasked with this responsibility. Holland delegated the work to several surveyors, one of whom, Patrick McNiff, surveyed what would become Glengarry County in 1784 (MacGillivray 1979:6). That same year, settlers began arriving in the county.*
>
> *Following the War of 1812, many building projects were begun to fortify eastern Ontario. These included the Rideau Canal and the Grenville canals which employed many Glengarry men during the 19th century (MacGillivray 1979:303). The development of the county was aided by its position on the direct route between Toronto and Montreal. This ensured that people would be passing through at all times of the year and that roads were necessary (MacGillivray 1979:283). This was fortunate since road building was difficult due to the number of swamps found within the county (Ibid: 284). In general however, the population of Glengarry has changed little over the last century; ranging from 22,447inhabitants in 1891, to 19,270 in 1976, and 23,515 in 2006 (MacGillivray 1979:2, Glengarry County 2010).*
>
> ***The Township of Charlottenburgh***
>
> *South Glengarry Township was originally named Charlottenburgh Township, and was one of the first to be surveyed by Patrick McNiff in 1784 (MacGillivrary 1979:6). It too was first settled by United Empire Loyalists. A 1784 report indicated that the Township was home to 36 men, 15 women and 39 children. Two years later, approximately 500 Scottish settlers made their homes in Charlottenburgh (South Glengarry Township 2010; Lankan 2010). Fur-traders of the North West Company also settled here during the late 18th Century and early 19th Century (Lankan 2010).*
>
> *French-Canadian immigrants from Quebec moved into the area at the start of the 19th century. Throughout the 19th Century, the agricultural, forestry and potash*

industries were dominant in the County. Further commercial prosperity hit Charlottenburgh in 1855, after a Grand Trunk Railway station opened. As the 1800s came to an end, the town had become famous for its cheese making and for buggy manufacture (Lankan 2010).

Historical land records categorize the lots of the study area as "Indian Land Reservation". These "Indian Lands" were given to the First Nations of St. Regis who claimed a large portion of the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, where the government was planning to relocate the United Empire Loyalists. However, while this land was set aside for the Aboriginal group, no formal deed or grant was given to them and, for their purposes, the land was unsuitable for hunting or settlement. Accordingly, they began leasing the land to settlers instead. In 1809, the Indian Lands were resurveyed by Jeremiah McCarthy (MacGillivray 1979: 24-26).

The following is a summary of the land use for the individual lots on which the study area falls.

Lot 15, Concession 5
The original Crown patent holders of this lot, dating to the period of 1849-1851, were B. Clark, John MacKay and John Cain. The western half was owned by B. Clark and the eastern half by John MacKay. A small southern strip was owned by John Cain (Belden & Co. 1879). The McKay family deeded their land to the Cain family in 1897. The Cain family continued to own this land until at least 2005. The southern 50 acres of the Cain land, however, was deeded to the Grant family (Millard Grant and Sons Farm Inc.) in 1959.

Lot 16, Concession 5
This land was patented to the Clark and Cain families by the Crown in 1849 and 1851 respectively. In 1879, this lot was owned by B. Clark with the exception of a small portion, which was owned by John Cain (Belden & Co. 1879). The Cain family continued to own this land until at least 2005.

Lot 16, Concession 6
According to the 1879 county maps, Hugh McLaren owned the northern part of this lot, while P.McKay owned the smaller southern part (Belden & Co. 1879). In 1897, the McKay property was deeded to John Cain. The McLaren land was deeded to William David Watters in 1919. Watters' land was sold to the Cameron family in 1957, who then sold it to Wilfred Taillon 1966.

To summarize, the historical background records indicate that the four identified findspots are related to the occupation of Lot 15, Concession 5 by the B. Clarke family.

By 1878, the Atlas depicts a structure on the lot in the location of Site BgFq-16. This is likely the house of Clark as identified by ARA (2011:17). It appears that Site BgFq-18 may represent the well associated with this structure. Sites BgFq-15 and BgFq-17 may represent small refuse scatters, possibly associated with the 1878 house, or they may represent scatters related to earlier houses or structure not mentioned in the archival record.

Section 7.5.7, Standard 2
The fieldwork strategy for the Stage 3 assessment of the four sites diverges from the recommendations made by ARA in their 2011 report. More specifically, they recommended protection and avoidance for all four sites (ARA 2011) and did not make any specific recommendations for Stage 3 excavation strategies other than to recommend that each findspot be subject to Stage 3 assessment if they could not be protected. Given that the proponent decided to undertake additional development related to the project and the sites could no longer be protected, it was necessary to subject each findspot/site to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment. We followed the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment standards set out in Sections 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Given the nature of the sites, it was recommended that the Stage 3 test unit excavations follow the strategy as outlined in Table 3.1 for small post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4.

1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)

Section 7.5.8, Standard 1
Information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained form the Ministry of Tourism and Culture site database. Prior to the discovery of the sites, no registered archaeological sites within a minimum one km distance from the project limits were known.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 2
Sites BgFq-15 (Findspot 1), BgFq-16 (Findspot 2), BgFq-17 (Findspot 3) are located on fairly level tableland within actively cultivated agricultural field towards the southwest corner of the study area east of Headline Road. Site BgFq-18 (Findspot 4) is located partially within an agricultural field and partially within a woodlot.

The local environment of the study area lies within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and coniferous boreal forest. Vegetation here consists of a mixture of coniferous trees, such as eastern white pine, red pine, eastern hemlock and white cedar, and deciduous trees, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maple basswood and red oak (MNR 2009).

Physiographically, the study area is located in the Glengarry Till Plain. It is a region of low relief forming the drainage divide between the St Lawrence and the Ottawa basin

(Chapman and Putnam 1984). The landscape is undulating to rolling, consisting of morainic ridges and well-formed drumlins with clay flats and swamps (Ibid: 201). The soils of the area include Muck, Bottom Land, Grenville Loam, and Matilda Loam.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 3
The Stage 3 fieldwork was undertaken between April 26 – May 5, 2013.

Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 and 5
All four sites were originally identified during a Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the subject property by Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA 2011). The Stage 1 background study concluded that the property exhibits archaeological potential. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the property dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by both pedestrian survey and test pit survey.

Site BgFq-15 (Findspot 1)
The site was identified during a pedestrian survey of the subject property. The site is located on fairly level tableland and consisted of an artifact scatter within the plough zone of approximately 50+ artifacts distributed over an area of approximately 10 metres by 10 metres. These included glass, ceramics, shell button, plastic button, metal machine parts (ARA 2011) The diagnostic artefacts collected from the survey suggest that this deposit fits into a mid to late 19th century date range.

Based on the types of artifacts and frequency of artifacts dating to before 1870, the site was assessed as a potentially significant archaeological resource that should be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment in order to more precisely document the cultural heritage value of the site unless it could be protected.

Site BgFq-16 (Findspot 2)
The site was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and is located on a small knoll and consists of 150+ artifacts, including structural remains (mortar pockets, brick fragments, nails and window glass) in a 25 m by 25 m scatter (ARA 2011). Artifacts recovered include ceramics, a bell, a buckle, nails, brick fragments, container and window glass. Diagnostic artifacts included ut nails, coarse stoneware with albany slip, W. & E. Corn ironstone, C. E. Pearson ironstone, brown transfer, blue transfer willow pattern earthenware, unidentifiable blue transfer, stamped earthenware, and hand blown bottle glass. The site is identified by ARA as the location of the structure depicted in the 1878 Atlas and interpreted to date from the early to mid 19th century.

Site BgFq-17 (Findspot 3)
The site was discovered on fairly level tableland and was identified during a pedestrian survey. The site consisted of an artefact scatter within the plough zone of approximately

35 artefacts distributed over an area of approximately 10 metres by 15 metres. Recoverd artifacts include ceramic, glass and metal. Diagnostics include blue and green edgeware. The site is dated to the early to mid 19th century (ARA 2011).

Site BgFq-18 (Findspot 4)
This site was discovered during a pedestrian and test pit survey. A total of 4 positive test pits were identified within an area measuring approximately 25 metres by 25 metres yielding 25+ artifacts (ARA 2011). Recovered artifacts include ceramic and glass. Blue and brown transferprints were recovered and the site was dated to the mid to late 19th century.

The Stage 3 assessment of Sites BgFq-15, BgFq-16, BgFq-17 and BgFq-18 follows the standards as per in Sections 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The Stage 1&2 assessment by ARA recommended that the sites be subject to long-term protection. However, it was determined by the proponent that additional space within their development property area was needed that would ultimately impact all four archaeological sites. As such, it was determined that protection and avoidance was no longer an option and The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 3 site-specific assessment of each site in order to determine their cultural heritage value and assess potential for Stage 4 mitigation.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 6
There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 7
There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report other than that provided above.

2.0 FIELD METHODS (Section 7.9.1, Standards 1-5)

This section of the report addresses Section 7.9.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

Site BgFq-15 (PIF P052-439-2013)

Section 7.9.1, Standard 1
All Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines as per Sections 3.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, and 3.2.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

Section 3.2, S1 - All relevant reports of previous fieldwork within the property were reviewed prior to the Stage 3 assessment. The relevant Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment report (ARA 2011) is discussed in greater detail above.

- Section 3.2, S2 - The archaeological site assessment was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility of all parts of the archaeological site. No fieldwork was carried when weather and lighting conditions (e.g., snow cover, frozen ground, excessive rain or drought, heavy fog) reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the archaeological site.
- Section 3.2, S3a&b – The Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to record the locations of a central fixed point within the archaeological site and a permanent datum that can be tied to a development map. The GPS readings are provided in the supplemental documentation. GPS MAKE AND MODEL: Garmin Magellan Explorist 610
- Section 3.2, S4 – Representative photographs of all field conditions have been provided in the Images section of this report.
- Section 3.2.1, S1 – As ground surface visibility had decreased in the time between the Stage 2 survey and the Stage 3 CSP, it was necessary to re-cultivate the land.
- Section 3.2.1, S2 – All artifacts on the ground surface were accurately mapped using a total station, and recorded and catalogued by their mapped location. The map was tied to the general site GPS readings by recording a central point in the scatter.
- Section 3.2.1, S4 – The CSP was conducted to ensure that a balance was struck between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and leaving enough in place to relocate the site if required.
- Section 3.2.1, S5 – All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including, all refined ceramic sherds, were collected during the CSP.
- Section 3.2.1, S6 – A representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts was collected taking into consideration the archaeological site type, type and frequency of non-diagnostic artifacts, and the likelihood that further fieldwork will be required.
- Section 3.2.2, S1 – Test unit excavation was conducted systematically to document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and

cultural features, and to collect a representative sample of artifacts, across the entire archaeological site. All test units measured 1 m square.

- Section 3.2.2, S2 – The placement of test units followed an established grid on the site based on the permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. No test units were placed in unmeasured, estimated locations.
- Section 3.2.2, S3 – All test units were excavated by hand.
- Section 3.2.2, S4 – Test units were excavated by standardized systematic levels.
- Section 3.2.2, S5 – Test units were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, unless excavation uncovered a cultural feature. Cultural features were not noted during test unit excavation.
- Section 3.2.2, S7 – All excavated soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6mm.
- Section 3.2.2, S8 – All artifacts were collected, retained, recorded and catalogued by their corresponding grid unit designation (see Appendix A).
- Section 3.2.3, S1 – The location and number of test units was determined using standards presented in Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The objectives of the test unit placement strategy was to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, focus testing on key areas (as deemed appropriate based on professional judgment), gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, and determine the extent of the archaeological site, in order to support the recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies. The test unit strategy employed followed that for small post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. We placed and excavated 1 m square test units in a 5m grid across the site and placed and excavated additional test units, amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total, also along a grid beyond the extent of the artifact producing units in order to accurately delineate the extent of the site.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 2

This standard is not applicable as no alternative methods acceptable through guidelines or special conditions was used for the Stage 3 assessment.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 3

See supplemental documentation for GPS coordinates of the datum location.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 4

The controlled surface pick-up met the applicable standards for archaeological fieldwork as per Section 3.2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* as detailed above. In addition, the CSP was conducted at 1 metre intervals for a radius of 20 metres beyond the limits of the surface scatter to ensure that the entire site was delineated. All diagnostic artifacts and all refined ceramic sherds were collected during the CSP.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5a
Test unit excavation met the applicable standards for archaeological fieldwork as per Section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* as detailed above.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5b
The test unit grid was established in a systematic 5-metre grid pattern in relation to a fixed permanent datum. The datum is located at 500N-200E. Unit designations are assigned based on the southwest corner of the unit. The grid strategy was based on the standards most appropriate to the type of site based on Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as described in above. A total of 18 test units was excavated (15 at 5-metre intervals and an additional 3 infill units). Infill units were excavated in an area of higher artifact concentration based on the CSP and initial grid test units. The objectives of the test unit placement were to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, to determine the extent of the archaeological site, and to support recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5c
Ploughzone depths averaged 19cm and ranged from between 14cm to 21cm in depth. There was relatively little variation in soil depths across the test units. The variation is due to natural variation in topography.

Site BgFq-16 (PIF P052-440-2013)

All Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines as per Sections 3.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, and 3.2.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

Section 3.2, S1 - All relevant reports of previous fieldwork within the property were reviewed prior to the Stage 3 assessment. The relevant Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment report (ARA 2011) is discussed in greater detail above.

- Section 3.2, S2 - The archaeological site assessment was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility of all parts of the archaeological site. No fieldwork was carried when weather and lighting conditions (e.g., snow cover, frozen ground, excessive rain or drought, heavy fog) reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the archaeological site.
- Section 3.2, S3a&b – The Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to record the locations of a central fixed point within the archaeological site and a permanent datum that can be tied to a development map. The GPS readings are provided in the supplemental documentation. GPS MAKE AND MODEL: Garmin Magellan Explorist 610
- Section 3.2, S4 – Representative photographs of all field conditions have been provided in the Images section of this report.

- Section 3.2.1, S1 – As ground surface visibility had decreased in the time between the Stage 2 survey and the Stage 3 CSP, it was necessary to re-cultivate the land.
- Section 3.2.1, S2 – All artifacts on the ground surface were accurately mapped using a total station, and recorded and catalogued by their mapped location. The map was tied to the general site GPS readings by recording a central point in the scatter.
- Section 3.2.1, S4 – The CSP was conducted to ensure that a balance was struck between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and leaving enough in place to relocate the site if required.
- Section 3.2.1, S5 – All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including, all refined ceramic sherds, were collected during the CSP.
- Section 3.2.1, S6 – A representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts was collected taking into consideration the archaeological site type, type and frequency of non-diagnostic artifacts, and the likelihood that further fieldwork will be required.
- Section 3.2.2, S1 – Test unit excavation was conducted systematically to document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and cultural features, and to collect a representative sample of artifacts, across the entire archaeological site. All test units measured 1 m square.
- Section 3.2.2, S2 – The placement of test units followed an established grid on the site based on the permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. No test units were placed in unmeasured, estimated locations.
- Section 3.2.2, S3 – All test units were excavated by hand.
- Section 3.2.2, S4 – Test units were excavated by standardized systematic levels.
- Section 3.2.2, S5 – Test units were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, unless excavation uncovered a cultural feature. Cultural features were not noted during test unit excavation.
- Section 3.2.2, S7 – All excavated soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6mm.
- Section 3.2.2, S8 – All artifacts were collected, retained, recorded and catalogued by their corresponding grid unit designation (see Appendix A).
- Section 3.2.3, S1 – The location and number of test units was determined using standards presented in Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* The objectives of the test unit placement strategy was to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, focus testing on key areas (as deemed appropriate based on professional judgment), gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, and determine the extent of the archaeological site, in order to support the recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 2

This standard is not applicable as no alternative methods acceptable through guidelines or special conditions was used for the Stage 3 assessment.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 3
See supplemental documentation for GPS coordinates of the datum location.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 4
The controlled surface pick-up met the applicable standards for archaeological fieldwork as per Section 3.2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* as detailed above. In addition, the CSP was conducted at the site at 1 metre intervals for a radius of 20 metres beyond the limits of the surface scatter to ensure that the entire site was delineated. All diagnostic artifacts and all refined ceramic sherds were collected during the CSP. Unfortunately, the photographs taken of the CSP were damaged and we were unable to retrieve them for the purposes of inclusion within this report.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5a
Test unit excavation met the applicable standards for archaeological fieldwork as per Section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* as detailed above.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5b
The test unit grid was established in a systematic 5-metre grid pattern in relation to a fixed permanent datum. The datum is located at 500N-200E. Unit designations are assigned based on the southwest corner of the unit. The grid strategy was based on the standards most appropriate to the type of site based on Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as described in above. A total of 44 test units was excavated (36 at 5-metre intervals and an additional 8 infill units). Infill units were excavated in an area of higher artifact concentration based on the CSP and initial grid test units. The objectives of the test unit placement were to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, to determine the extent of the archaeological site, and to support recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5c
Ploughzone depths averaged 19cm and ranged from between 14cm to 22cm in depth. There was relatively little variation in soil depths across the test units.

<u>Site BgFq-17 (PIF P052-441-2013)</u>

Section 7.9.1, Standard 1
All Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines as per Sections 3.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, and 3.2.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

Section 3.2, S1 - All relevant reports of previous fieldwork within the property were reviewed prior to the Stage 3 assessment. The relevant Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment report (ARA 2011) is discussed in greater detail above.

- Section 3.2, S2 - The archaeological site assessment was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility of all parts of the archaeological site. No fieldwork was carried when weather and lighting conditions (e.g., snow cover, frozen ground, excessive rain or drought, heavy fog) reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the archaeological site.
- Section 3.2, S3a&b – The Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to record the locations of a central fixed point within the archaeological site and a permanent datum that can be tied to a development map. The GPS readings are provided in the supplemental documentation. GPS MAKE AND MODEL: Garmin Magellan Explorist 610
- Section 3.2, S4 – Representative photographs of all field conditions have been provided in the Images section of this report.
- Section 3.2.2, S1 – Test unit excavation was conducted systematically to document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and cultural features, and to collect a representative sample of artifacts, across the entire archaeological site. All test units measured 1 m square.
- Section 3.2.2, S2 – The placement of test units followed an established grid on the site based on the permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. No test units were placed in unmeasured, estimated locations.
- Section 3.2.2, S3 – All test units were excavated by hand.
- Section 3.2.2, S4 – Test units were excavated by standardized systematic levels.
- Section 3.2.2, S5 – Test units were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, where possible, unless excavation uncovered a cultural feature. No cultural features were noted during test unit excavation.
- Section 3.2.2, S7 – All excavated soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6mm.
- Section 3.2.2, S8 – All artifacts were collected, retained, recorded and catalogued by their corresponding grid unit designation (see Appendix A).
- Section 3.2.3, S1 – The location and number of test units was determined using standards presented in Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* The objectives of the test unit placement strategy was to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, focus testing on key areas (as deemed appropriate based on professional judgment), gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, and determine the extent of the archaeological site, in order to support the recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies. The test unit strategy employed followed that for small post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. We placed and excavated 1 m square test units in a 5m grid across the site and placed and excavated additional test units, amounting to at least 20% of the grid unit total, also along a grid beyond the extent of the artifact producing units in order to accurately delineate the extent of the site.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 2
This standard is not applicable as no alternative methods acceptable through guidelines or special conditions was used for the Stage 3 assessment.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 3
See supplemental documentation for GPS coordinates of the datum location.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 4
The controlled surface pick-up met the applicable standards for archaeological fieldwork as per Section 3.2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* as detailed above. In addition, the CSP was conducted at the site at 1 metre intervals for a radius of 20 metres beyond the limits of the surface scatter to ensure that the entire site was delineated. All diagnostic artifacts and all refined ceramic sherds were collected during the CSP. Unfortunately, the photographs taken of the CSP were damaged and we were unable to retrieve them for the purposes of inclusion within this report.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5a
Test unit excavation met the applicable standards for archaeological fieldwork as per Section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* as detailed above.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5b
The test unit grid was established in a systematic 5-metre grid pattern in relation to a fixed permanent datum. The datum is located at 500N-200E. Unit designations are assigned based on the southwest corner of the unit. The grid strategy was based on the standards most appropriate to the type of site based on Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as described in above. A total of 19 test units was excavated (15 at 5-metre intervals and an additional 4 infill units). Infill units were excavated in an area of higher artifact concentration based on the CSP and initial grid test units. The objectives of the test unit placement were to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, to determine the extent of the archaeological site, and to support recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5c
Ploughzone depths averaged 17cm and ranged from between 14cm to 23cm in depth. There was relatively little variation in soil depths across the test units.

Site BgFq-18 (PIF P052-442-2013)

All Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines as per Sections 3.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, and 3.2.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

Section 3.2, S1 - All relevant reports of previous fieldwork within the property were reviewed prior to the Stage 3 assessment. The relevant Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment report (ARA 2011) is discussed in greater detail above.

- Section 3.2, S2 - The archaeological site assessment was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility of all parts of the archaeological site. No fieldwork was carried when weather and lighting conditions (e.g., snow cover, frozen ground, excessive rain or drought, heavy fog) reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the archaeological site.
- Section 3.2, S3a&b – The Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to record the locations of a central fixed point within the archaeological site and a permanent datum that can be tied to a development map. The GPS readings are provided in the supplemental documentation. GPS MAKE AND MODEL: Garmin Magellan Explorist 610
- Section 3.2, S4 – Representative photographs of all field conditions have been provided in the Images section of this report.
- Section 3.2.1, S1 – As ground surface visibility had decreased in the time between the Stage 2 survey and the Stage 3 CSP, it was necessary to re-cultivate the land.
- Section 3.2.1, S2 – All artifacts on the ground surface were accurately mapped using a total station, and recorded and catalogued by their mapped location. The map was tied to the general site GPS readings by recording a central point in the scatter.
- Section 3.2.1, S4 – The CSP was conducted to ensure that a balance was struck between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and leaving enough in place to relocate the site if required.
- Section 3.2.1, S5 – All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories, including, all refined ceramic sherds, were collected during the CSP.
- Section 3.2.1, S6 – A representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts was collected taking into consideration the archaeological site type, type and frequency of non-diagnostic artifacts, and the likelihood that further fieldwork will be required.
- Section 3.2.2, S1 – Test unit excavation was conducted systematically to document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and cultural features, and to collect a representative sample of artifacts, across the entire archaeological site. All test units measured 1 m square.
- Section 3.2.2, S2 – The placement of test units followed an established grid on the site based on the permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. No test units were placed in unmeasured, estimated locations.
- Section 3.2.2, S3 – All test units were excavated by hand.
- Section 3.2.2, S4 – Test units were excavated by standardized systematic levels.
- Section 3.2.2, S5 – Test units were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, unless excavation uncovered a cultural feature. Cultural features were not noted during test unit excavation with the exception of a standing stone-lined well.
- Section 3.2.2, S7 – All excavated soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6mm.

- Section 3.2.2, S8 – All artifacts were collected, retained, recorded and catalogued by their corresponding grid unit designation (see Appendix A).
- Section 3.2.3, S1 – The location and number of test units was determined using standards presented in Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* The objectives of the test unit placement strategy was to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, focus testing on key areas (as deemed appropriate based on professional judgment), gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, and determine the extent of the archaeological site, in order to support the recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 2
This standard is not applicable as no alternative methods acceptable through guidelines or special conditions was used for the Stage 3 assessment.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 3
See supplemental documentation for GPS coordinates of the datum location.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 4
The controlled surface pick-up met the applicable standards for archaeological fieldwork as per Section 3.2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* as detailed above. In addition, the CSP was conducted at the site at 1 metre intervals for a radius of 20 metres beyond the limits of the surface scatter to ensure that the entire site was delineated. All diagnostic artifacts and all refined ceramic sherds were collected during the CSP. Unfortunately, the photographs taken of the CSP were damaged and we were unable to retrieve them for the purposes of inclusion within this report.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5a
Test unit excavation met the applicable standards for archaeological fieldwork as per Section 3.2.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* as detailed above.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5b
The test unit grid was established in a systematic 5-metre grid pattern in relation to a fixed permanent datum. The datum is located at 500N-200E. Unit designations are assigned based on the southwest corner of the unit. The grid strategy was based on the standards most appropriate to the type of site based on Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as described in above. A total of 44 test units was excavated (36 at 5-metre intervals and an additional 8 infill units). Infill units were excavated in an area of higher artifact concentration based on the CSP and initial grid test units. The objectives of the test unit placement were to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, to determine the extent of the archaeological site, and to support recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies.

Section 7.9.1, Standard 5c

Ploughzone depths averaged 22cm and ranged from between 16cm to 26cm in depth. There was relatively little variation in soil depths across the test units.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS (Section 7.9.2, Standards 1-5)

We present the record of finds from each of the sites separately below.

Site BgFq-15

Section 7.9.2, Standard 1
No discernable features or feature soil was uncovered during the test unit excavations.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 2
The controlled surface pick-up (CSP) resulted in the recovery of 17 artifacts. The test unit excavation of 18 test units produced 32 artifacts. Artifact density is considered low, and the majority of the diagnostic artifacts post-date 1870. No specific artifact patterning was noted and no middens were identified. Artifact frequencies in test units are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Site BgFq-15 - Stage 3 Test Unit Artifact Frequency

Test Unit	Artifact Frequency
495-190	0
495-195	0
495-200	1
495-205	0
495-210	1
499-199	6
499-200	4
500-190	0
500-195	3
500-200	9
500-205	4
500-210	0
501-201	3
505-190	0
505-195	0
505-200	0
505-205	1
505-210	0
Total	**32**

Section 7.9.2, Standard 3
The types of artifacts identified during the Stage 3 assessment include diagnostics that fit into a date range within the late 19th century (i.e. 1860-1890). This is based on the recovery of coarse red earthenware, ironstone, porcelain, and brown transferprint. The majority of the diagnostic ceramics are vitrified white earthenwares (i.e. ironstone). Bottle glass was also recovered, although in minimal amounts. No metal or other architectural items were noted.

The majority of the artifact assemblage is composed of ceramic tableware. Please see Appendix A for a complete catalogue of all retained artifacts. The catalogue and artifact

description below follow the requirements regarding artifact analysis and description as per Section ***6.0 – Artifact Documentation and Analysis, 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.***

- Section 6, Standard 1 - Formal artifact typologies follow the "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), and articles by Ian Kenyon (1980, 1995) and J.K. Jouppien (1980). Citations are provided in report Section 7.0.
- Section 6, Standard 4 – There were no unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 5 – There were no large assemblages of unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 6 - see Appendix A for the artifact catalogue. The catalogue conforms to Standards 6a-6d.
- Section 6, Standard 7 - The packed collection consists of a single banker box of artifacts. The long-term curation plan is to store the artifacts at the laboratory facilities of The Archaeologists Inc.
- Section 6, Standard 8 - Sampling was not conducted.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 4
There were no unusual or unexpected findings.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 5
Table 2 below provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field during the Stage 3 assessment.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Description
Field Notes	• 3 pages of written field notes detailing daily weather conditions, excavation results, artifact yields per test unit; field crew
Photographs	• 6 digital photos
Maps	• 2 hand drawn grid maps on graph paper detailing placement of test units, CSP in relation to 500-200 datum and mapping included in this report

<u>Site BgFq-16</u>

Section 7.9.2, Standard 1
No discernable features or feature soil was uncovered during the test unit excavations.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 2
The controlled surface pick-up (CSP) resulted in the recovery of 40 artifacts. The test unit excavation of 44 test units produced 207 artifacts. Artifact density is considered low, and

the majority of the diagnostic artifacts pre-date 1870. No specific artifact patterning was noted and no middens were identified. Artifact frequencies in test units are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Site BgFq-16 - Stage 3 Test Unit Artifact Frequency

Test Unit	Artifact Frequency
490-185	0
490-190	1
490-195	0
490-200	1
490-205	1
490-210	0
495-185	0
495-190	7
495-195	8
495-200	4
495-205	0
495-210	0
499-200	5
500-185	0
500-190	2
500-195	8
500-199	8
500-200	27
500-201	11
500-205	6
500-210	0
501-200	17
504-200	21
505-185	0
505-190	3
505-195	7
505-199	9
505-200	9
505-201	11
505-205	9
505-210	0
506-200	14
510-185	0
510-190	4
510-195	3
510-200	7
510-205	2
510-210	0
515-185	0
515-190	0
515-195	2
515-200	0
515-205	0
515-210	0
Total	**207**

Section 7.9.2, Standard 3

The types of artifacts identified during the Stage 3 assessment include diagnostics that fit into a date range within the second to third quarter of the 19th century (i.e. 1830-1880). This is based on the recovery of square cut nails, blue transferprit, blue willow, brown transfer, early and late palette hand painted wares, and ironstone. The majority of the artifacts are ceramic tablewares. Architectural items, i.e. nails and window glass, were also noted as was a small amount of faunal material and bottle glass.

Please see Appendix B for a complete catalogue of all retained artifacts. These represent items related to the following classes of materials: kitchen/foodways, architectural, tools/equipment, furnishings, personal and indeterminate, following the Canadian Parks Service (1992). The catalogue and artifact description below follow the requirements regarding artifact analysis and description as per Section ***6.0 – Artifact Documentation and Analysis, 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.***

- Section 6, Standard 1 - Formal artifact typologies follow the "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), and articles by Ian Kenyon (1980, 1995) and J.K. Jouppien (1980). Citations are provided in report Section 7.0.
- Section 6, Standard 4 – There were no unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 5 – There were no large assemblages of unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 6 - see Appendix A for the artifact catalogue. The catalogue conforms to Standards 6a-6d.
- Section 6, Standard 7 - The packed collection consists of a single banker box of artifacts. The long-term curation plan is to store the artifacts at the laboratory facilities of The Archaeologists Inc.
- Section 6, Standard 8 - Sampling was not conducted.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 4

There are no unusual or unexpected findings.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 5

Table 4 below provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field during the Stage 3 assessment.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Description
Field Notes	• 4 pages of written field notes detailing daily weather conditions, excavation results, artifact yields per test unit; field crew
Photographs	• 11 digital photos
Maps	• 2 hand drawn grid maps on graph paper detailing placement of test units, CSP in relation to 500-200 datum and mapping included in this report

Site BgFq-17

Section 7.9.2, Standard 1
No discernable features or feature soil was uncovered during the test unit excavations.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 2
The controlled surface pick-up (CSP) resulted in the recovery of 9 artifacts. The test unit excavation of 19 test units produced 28 artifacts. Artifact density is considered low, and the majority of the diagnostic artifacts post-date 1870. No specific artifact patterning was noted and no middens were identified. Artifact frequencies in test units are provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Site BgFq-17 - Stage 3 Test Unit Artifact Frequency

Test Unit	Artifact Frequency
495-190	0
495-195	0
495-200	1
495-205	0
495-210	1
499-199	4
499-201	1
500-190	0
500-195	1
500-200	9
500-205	2
500-210	0
501-199	6
501-201	4
505-190	0
505-195	0
505-200	0
505-205	0
505-210	0
Total	**19**

Section 7.9.2, Standard 3
The types of artifacts identified during the Stage 3 assessment include diagnostics that fit into a date range within the early to late 19th century (i.e. 1860-1890). This is based on the recovery of blue edgeware, late palette hand painted wares, coarse red earthenware, ironstone, and brown transferprint. The majority of the diagnostic ceramics are vitrified white earthenwares (i.e. ironstone). No glass, metal or other architectural items were noted.

The majority of the artifact assemblage is composed of ceramic tableware. Please see Appendix A for a complete catalogue of all retained artifacts. The catalogue and artifact description below follow the requirements regarding artifact analysis and description as per Section ***6.0 – Artifact Documentation and Analysis, 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.***

- Section 6, Standard 1 - Formal artifact typologies follow the "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), and articles by Ian Kenyon (1980, 1995) and J.K. Jouppien (1980). Citations are provided in report Section 7.0.
- Section 6, Standard 4 – There were no unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 5 – There were no large assemblages of unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 6 - see Appendix A for the artifact catalogue. The catalogue conforms to Standards 6a-6d.
- Section 6, Standard 7 - The packed collection consists of a single banker box of artifacts. The long-term curation plan is to store the artifacts at the laboratory facilities of The Archaeologists Inc.
- Section 6, Standard 8 - Sampling was not conducted.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 4
There were no unusual or unexpected findings.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 5
Table 6 below provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field during the Stage 3 assessment.

Table 6: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Description
Field Notes	• 3 pages of written field notes detailing daily weather conditions, excavation results, artifact yields per test unit; field crew
Photographs	• 8 digital photos
Maps	• 2 hand drawn grid maps on graph paper detailing placement of test units, CSP in relation to 500-200 datum and mapping included in this report

<u>Site BgFq-18</u>

Section 7.9.2, Standard 1
No discernable features or feature soil was uncovered during the test unit excavations with the exception of an existing capped stone-lined well.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 2

The controlled surface pick-up (CSP) resulted in the recovery of 14 artifacts. The test unit excavation of 44 test units produced 82 artifacts. Artifact density is considered low, and the majority of the diagnostic artifacts post-date 1870. No specific artifact patterning was noted and no middens were identified. Artifact frequencies in test units are provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Site BgFq-18 - Stage 3 Test Unit Artifact Frequency

Test Unit	Artifact Frequency
490-185	0
490-190	0
490-195	0
490-200	0
490-205	0
490-210	0
495-185	0
495-190	0
495-195	0
495-200	1
495-205	0
495-210	0
499-200	1
500-185	0
500-190	2
500-195	3
500-199	4
500-200	11
500-201	3
500-205	1
500-210	0
501-200	7
504-200	8
505-185	0
505-190	0
505-195	2
505-199	5
505-200	9
505-201	11
505-205	3
505-210	0
506-200	4
510-185	0
510-190	0
510-195	2
510-200	3
510-205	2
510-210	0
515-185	0
515-190	0
515-195	0
515-200	0

Table 7: Site BgFq-18 - Stage 3 Test Unit Artifact Frequency	
Test Unit	**Artifact Frequency**
515-205	0
515-210	0
Total	**82**

Section 7.9.2, Standard 3

The types of artifacts identified during the Stage 3 assessment include diagnostics that fit into a date range within the late 19th century (i.e. 1860-1890). This is based on the recovery of coarse red earthenware, ironstone, porcelain, and brown transferprint. The majority of the diagnostic ceramics are vitrified white earthenwares (i.e. ironstone). Bottle glass was also recovered, although in minimal amounts. No metal or other architectural items were noted.

The majority of the artifact assemblage is composed of ceramic tableware. Please see Appendix A for a complete catalogue of all retained artifacts. The catalogue and artifact description below follow the requirements regarding artifact analysis and description as per Section ***6.0 – Artifact Documentation and Analysis, 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.***

- Section 6, Standard 1 - Formal artifact typologies follow the "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), and articles by Ian Kenyon (1980, 1995) and J.K. Jouppien (1980). Citations are provided in report Section 7.0.
- Section 6, Standard 4 – There were no unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 5 – There were no large assemblages of unstable artifacts.
- Section 6, Standard 6 - see Appendix A for the artifact catalogue. The catalogue conforms to Standards 6a-6d.
- Section 6, Standard 7 - The packed collection consists of a single banker box of artifacts. The long-term curation plan is to store the artifacts at the laboratory facilities of The Archaeologists Inc.
- Section 6, Standard 8 - Sampling was not conducted.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 4

There were no unusual or unexpected findings.

Section 7.9.2, Standard 5

Table 8 below provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field during the Stage 3 assessment.

Table 8: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	**Description**
Field Notes	• 3 pages of written field notes detailing daily weather conditions, excavation results, artifact

	yields per test unit; field crew
Photographs	• 6 digital photos
Maps	• 2 hand drawn grid maps on graph paper detailing placement of test units, CSP in relation to 500-200 datum and mapping included in this report

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.9.3, Standards 1-4)

Site BgFq-15

Section 7.9.3, Standard 1

The results of Stage 3 assessment of the site indicates that the site represents a Euro-Canadian artifact scatter with an occupation date ranging mainly post-1870s based on the artifact types recovered. As detailed in Section 3.0 of this report, these include coarse red earthenware, ironstone, porcelain, and brown transferprint. The majority of the diagnostic ceramics are vitrified white earthenwares (i.e. ironstone). Bottle glass was also recovered, although in minimal amounts. No metal or other architectural items were noted.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 2

The Stage 3 archaeological findings indicate that the site is likely a discrete refuse scatter. Given the lack of features or feature soil noted during the test unit excavations, low artifact density, it may represent a late 19th century "back forty" dump.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 3

The analysis of the artifact types, frequency, and distribution all indicate that the site is likely a late 19th century refuse scatter, possibly related to the occupation of the homestead depicted on the 1878 Atlas.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 4

The evaluation of the level of cultural heritage value or interest of the site is based on the Stage 3 assessment findings in relation to Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Indicators showing cultural heritage value or interest include the sites 1) information value, 2) value to a community, and 3) value as a public resource. Each of these is determined by a set of criteria. The information value is defined as how the archaeological site contributes to local, regional, provincial or national archaeological history. The community value is defined as the archaeological site's intrinsic value to a particular community or group. The value as a public resource is defined as how the site contributes to enhancing the public's understanding and appreciation of Ontario's past. The site is evaluated against set criteria outlined by Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in Table 9 below:

Table 9: Indicators Showing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Information Value	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• Cultural historical value	• Information from the site has no potential to advance our understanding of the cultural history of the township • Information from the site has low to potential to advance our understanding of past human social organization at the family and household level
• Historical value	• The site is not associated with the earliest

	settlement of the township
• Integrity	• The site retains a low degree of original material
Value to a community	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• The site has traditional, social or religious value	• No indicators
Value as a public resource	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• The site has potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism	• The site has no potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism

Table 9 indicates that Site BgFq-15 has no indicators supporting criteria for the site to contribute to local and provincial archaeological history. The site has been evaluated to possess no cultural heritage value or interest.

Site BgFq-16

Section 7.9.3, Standard 1

The results of Stage 3 assessment of the site indicates that the site represents a Euro-Canadian homestead with an occupation date ranging from the 1830s to the 1870s based on the artifact types recovered. As detailed in Section 3.0 of this report, the types of artifacts identified during the Stage 3 assessment include diagnostics that fit into a date range within the second to third quarter of the 19th century (i.e. 1830-1880). This is based on the recovery of square cut nails, blue transferprit, blue willow, blue transfer, early and late palette hand painted wares, and ironstone. The majority of the artifacts are ceramic tablewares. Architectural items, i.e. nails and window glass, were also noted as was a small amount of faunal material and bottle glass.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 2

The Stage 3 archaeological findings indicate that the site may is related to the occupation of the structure as depicted on the 1878 Atlas and possibly an earlier occupation of that structure, given its location within the general vicinity of the 1878 structure.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 3

The analysis of the artifact types, frequency, and distribution all indicate that the site is related to the mid to late 19th century occupation of a homestead structure as depicted on the Atlas.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 4

The evaluation of the level of cultural heritage value or interest of the site is based on the Stage 3 assessment findings in relation to Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Indicators showing cultural heritage value or interest include the sites 1) information value, 2) value to a community, and 3) value as a public resource. Each of these is determined by a set of criteria. The information value is defined as how the archaeological site contributes to local, regional, provincial or national archaeological history. The community value is defined as the archaeological

site's intrinsic value to a particular community or group. The value as a public resource is defined as how the site contributes to enhancing the public's understanding and appreciation of Ontario's past. The site is evaluated against set criteria outlined by Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in Table 10 below:

Table 10: Indicators Showing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	
Information Value	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• Cultural historical value	• Information from the site has potential to advance our understanding of the cultural history of the township • Information from the site has moderate to high potential to advance our understanding of past human social organization at the family and household level.
• Historical value	• The site may be associated with the earliest settlement of the township
• Integrity	• The site retains high degree of original material
Value to a community	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• The site has traditional, social or religious value	• No indicators
Value as a public resource	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• The site has potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism	• The site has no potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism

Table 10 indicates that Site BgFq-16 has indicators supporting criteria for the site to contribute to local and provincial archaeological history. The site has been evaluated to possess a high level of cultural heritage value or interest.

Site BgFq-17

Section 7.9.3, Standard 1

The results of Stage 3 assessment of the site indicates that the site represents a Euro-Canadian artifact scatter with an occupation date ranging mainly post-1870s based on the artifact types recovered. As detailed in Section 3.0 of this report, these include blue edgeware, late palette hand painted wares, coarse red earthenware, ironstone, and brown transferprint. The majority of the diagnostic ceramics are vitrified white earthenwares (i.e. ironstone). No glass, metal or other architectural items were noted.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 2

The Stage 3 archaeological findings indicate that the site is likely a discrete refuse scatter. Given the lack of features or feature soil noted during the test unit excavations, low artifact density, it may represent a late 19th century "back forty" dump.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 3

The analysis of the artifact types, frequency, and distribution all indicate that the site is likely a late 19th century refuse scatter, possibly related to the occupation of the homestead depicted on the 1878 Atlas.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 4

The evaluation of the level of cultural heritage value or interest of the site is based on the Stage 3 assessment findings in relation to Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Indicators showing cultural heritage value or interest include the sites 1) information value, 2) value to a community, and 3) value as a public resource. Each of these is determined by a set of criteria. The information value is defined as how the archaeological site contributes to local, regional, provincial or national archaeological history. The community value is defined as the archaeological site's intrinsic value to a particular community or group. The value as a public resource is defined as how the site contributes to enhancing the public's understanding and appreciation of Ontario's past. The site is evaluated against set criteria outlined by Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in Table 11 below:

Table 11: Indicators Showing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	
Information Value	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• Cultural historical value	• Information from the site has no potential to advance our understanding of the cultural history of the township • Information from the site has low to potential to advance our understanding of past human social organization at the family and household level
• Historical value	• The site is not associated with the earliest settlement of the township
• Integrity	• The site retains a low degree of original material
Value to a community	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• The site has traditional, social or religious value	• No indicators
Value as a public resource	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• The site has potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism	• The site has no potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism

Table 11 indicates that Site BgFq-17 has no indicators supporting criteria for the site to contribute to local and provincial archaeological history. The site has been evaluated to possess no cultural heritage value or interest.

Site BgFq-18

Section 7.9.3, Standard 1

The results of Stage 3 assessment of the site indicates that the site represents a Euro-Canadian artifact scatter with an occupation date ranging mainly post-1870s based on the artifact types recovered. As detailed in Section 3.0 of this report, these include blue edgeware, late palette hand painted wares, coarse red earthenware, ironstone, and brown transferprint. The majority of the diagnostic ceramics are vitrified white earthenwares (i.e. ironstone). No glass, metal or other architectural items were noted.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 2

The Stage 3 archaeological findings indicate that the site is likely a discrete refuse scatter. Given the lack of features or feature soil noted during the test unit excavations, low artifact density, it may represent a late 19th century "back forty" dump.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 3

The analysis of the artifact types, frequency, and distribution all indicate that the site is likely a late 19th century refuse scatter, possibly related to the occupation of the homestead depicted on the 1878 Atlas.

Section 7.9.3, Standard 4

The evaluation of the level of cultural heritage value or interest of the site is based on the Stage 3 assessment findings in relation to Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Indicators showing cultural heritage value or interest include the sites 1) information value, 2) value to a community, and 3) value as a public resource. Each of these is determined by a set of criteria. The information value is defined as how the archaeological site contributes to local, regional, provincial or national archaeological history. The community value is defined as the archaeological site's intrinsic value to a particular community or group. The value as a public resource is defined as how the site contributes to enhancing the public's understanding and appreciation of Ontario's past. The site is evaluated against set criteria outlined by Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in Table 12 below:

Table 12: Indicators Showing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Information Value	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• Cultural historical value	• Information from the site has no potential to advance our understanding of the cultural history of the township • Information from the site has low to potential to advance our understanding of past human social organization at the family and household level
• Historical value	• The site is not associated with the earliest settlement of the township
• Integrity	• The site retains a low degree of original

	material
Value to a community	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• The site has traditional, social or religious value	• No indicators
Value as a public resource	
Criteria	**Indicators**
• The site has potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism	• The site has no potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism

Table 12 indicates that Site BgFq-18 has no indicators supporting criteria for the site to contribute to local and provincial archaeological history. The site has been evaluated to possess no cultural heritage value or interest.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.9.4, Standards 1-5)

Section 7.9.4, Standard 1a
Sites BgFq-15, BgFq-16, BgFq-17 and BgFq-18 are identified as 19th century Euro-Canadian homesteads and therefore the recommendations made in this report have not been informed by input from Aboriginal communities.

Section 7.9.4, Standard 1b
It is concluded that Site BgFq-15 has no further cultural heritage value or interest and we recommend that Stage 4 mitigation is not warranted.

It is concluded that Site BgFq-16 has further cultural heritage value or interest and we recommend that Stage 4 mitigation is warranted.

It is concluded that Site BgFq-17 has no further cultural heritage value or interest and we recommend that Stage 4 mitigation is not warranted.

It is concluded that Site BgFq-18 has no further cultural heritage value or interest and we recommend that Stage 4 mitigation is not warranted.

Section 7.9.4, Standard 2
Archaeological Research Associated initially provided advice to the proponent regarding protection and avoidance of the sites (ARA 2011). We provided no additional advice since the proponent had decided that they required more property lands for development purposes than originally anticipated and that protection and avoidance, already established between the proponent, ARA, and the Ministry, was no longer a viable option. It was determined that due to the planning stage of the development, these long-term avoidance and protection measures were not viable.

Section 7.9.4, Standard 3
Site BgFq-16 – The Stage 4 excavation of the site will follow the strategies outlined in Section 4.2.7 - Site-specific requirements: 19th century domestic archaeological sites, of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No midden deposits were identified. The Stage 4 excavation will begin with block excavation around high-yielding units in order to identify any specific artifact patterning or identify the presence of underlying cultural features. Following this the entire site will be subject to mechanical topsoil removal, as per Section 4.2.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* followed by cleaning of the exposed subsoil surface by shovel or trowel in order to identify any subsurface cultural features. If features are found they will be excavated by hand as per relevant standards in Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.7 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

Section 7.9.4, Standard 4 – n/a

Section 7.9.4, Standard 5 – n/a

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a
This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c
Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d
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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2
Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

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Ministry of Tourism and Culture
2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

8.0 IMAGES (Sections 7.5.11, 7.9.6)

Plate 1: Site BgFq-15 CSP in progress.

Plate 2: Site BgFq-15 Stage 3 grid set up.

Plate 3: BgFq-15 Stage 3 assessment in progress.

Plate 4: Site BgFq-15 CSP in progress.

Plate 5: Site BgFq-16 – Stage 3 CSP in progress.

Plate 6: Site BgFq-16 – CSP in progress.

Plate 7: Site BgFq-16 – Stage 3 in progress.

Plate 8: Site BgFq-16 – Stage 3 test unit excavations.

Plate 9: Site BgFq-17 – CSP in progress.

Plate 10: Site BgFq-17 – CSP in progress.

Plate 11: Site BgFq-17 – Stage 3 assessment in progress.

Plate 12: Site BgFq-18 – CSP in progress.

Plate 13: Site BgFq-18 – Stage 3 test unit excavation.

Plate 14: Site BgFq-18 – Stage 3 CSP.

Plate 15: Site BgFq-18 – Stage 3 test unit excavation.

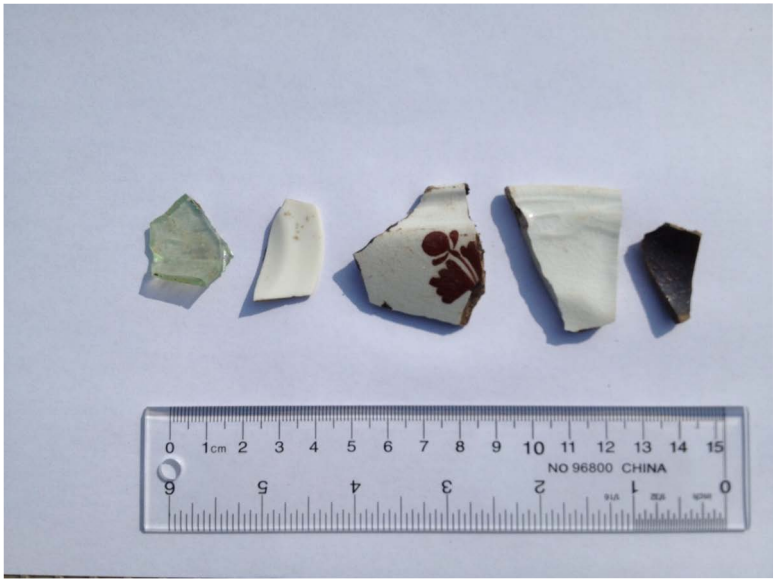


Plate 16: Representative artifacts Site BgFq-15.

Plate 17: Representative artifacts Site BgFq-16.

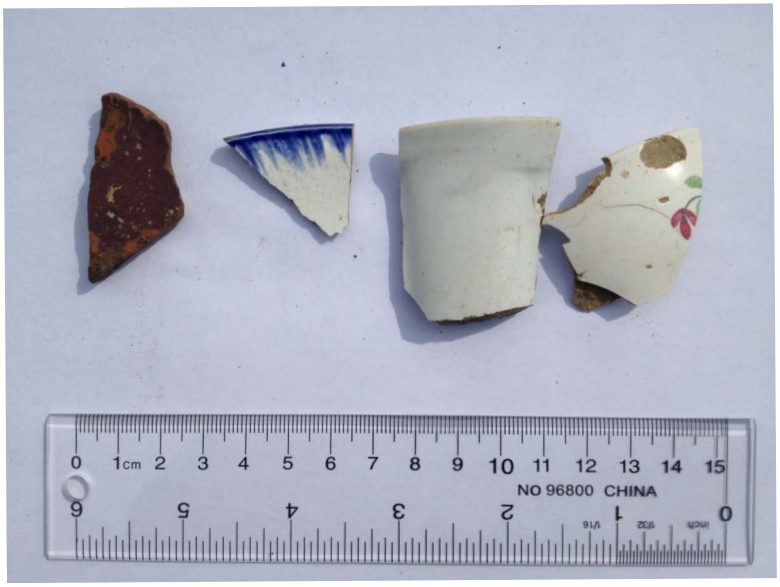
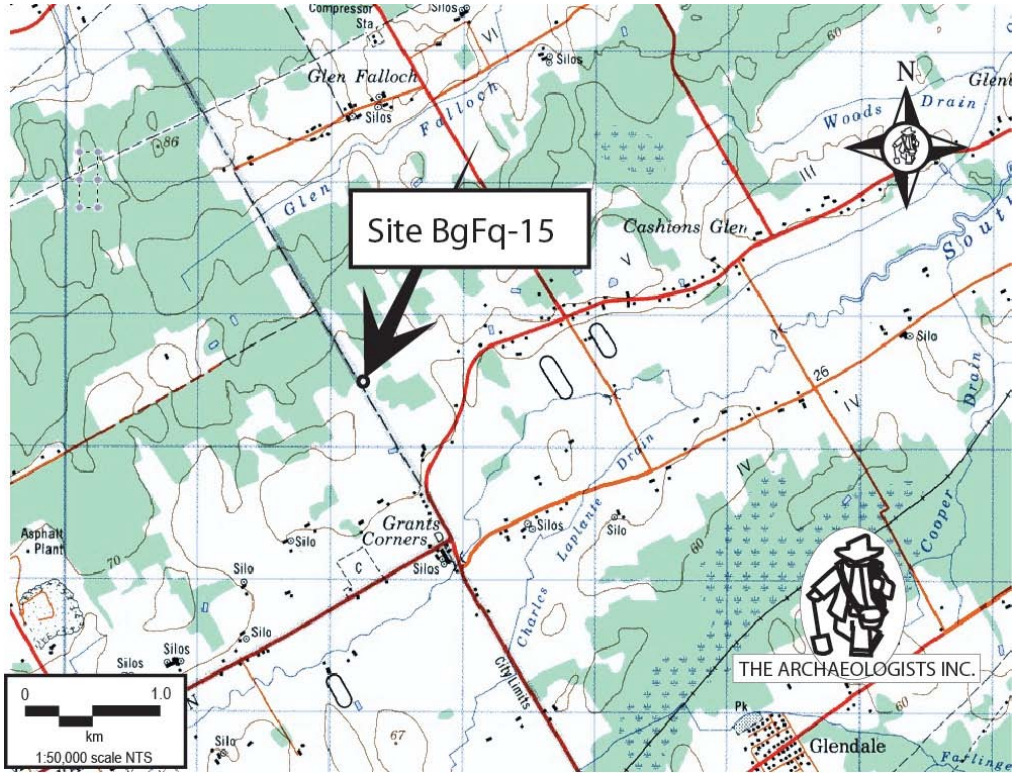


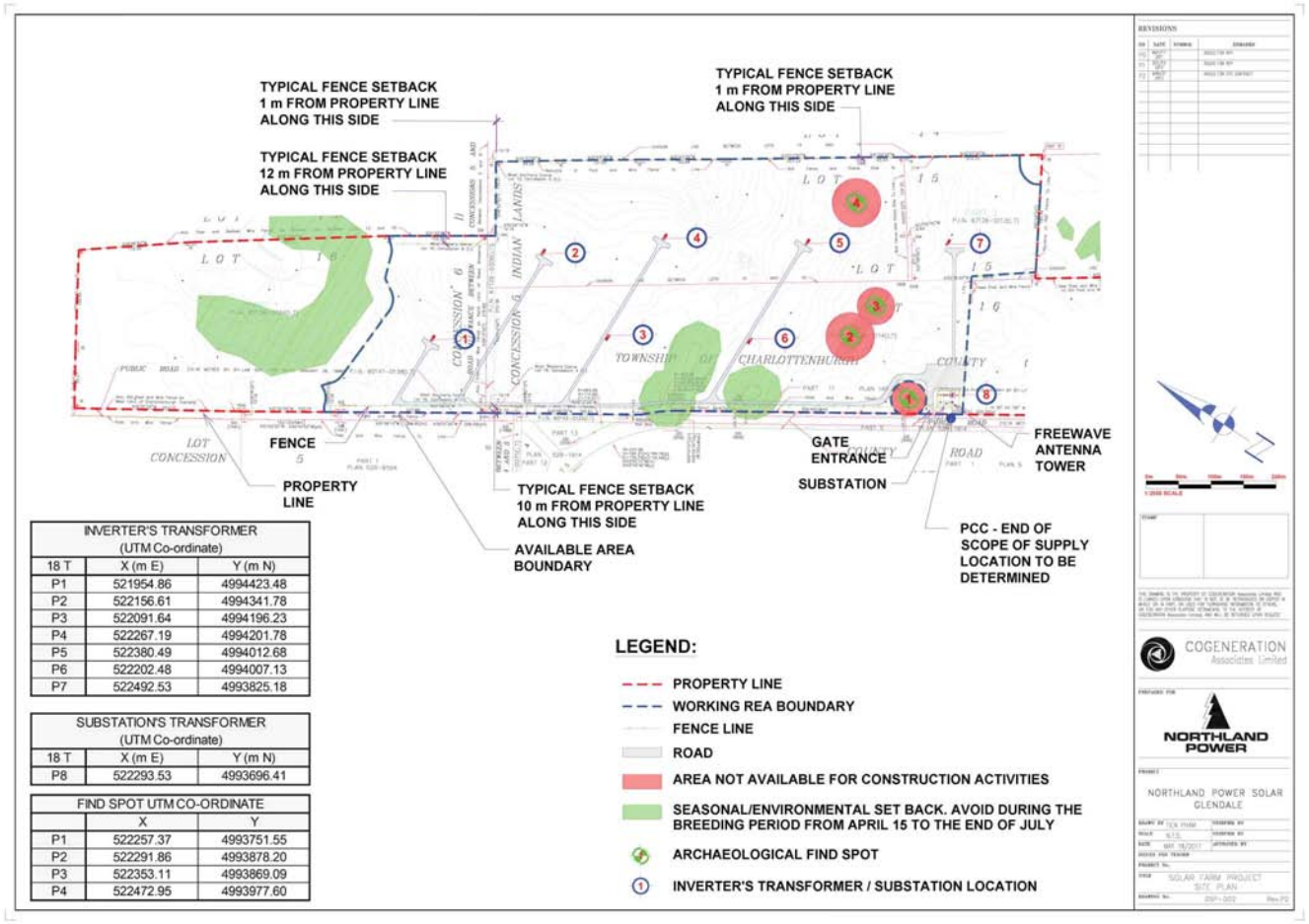
Plate 18: Representative artifacts Site BgFq-17.

Plate 19: Representative artifacts Site BgFq-18.

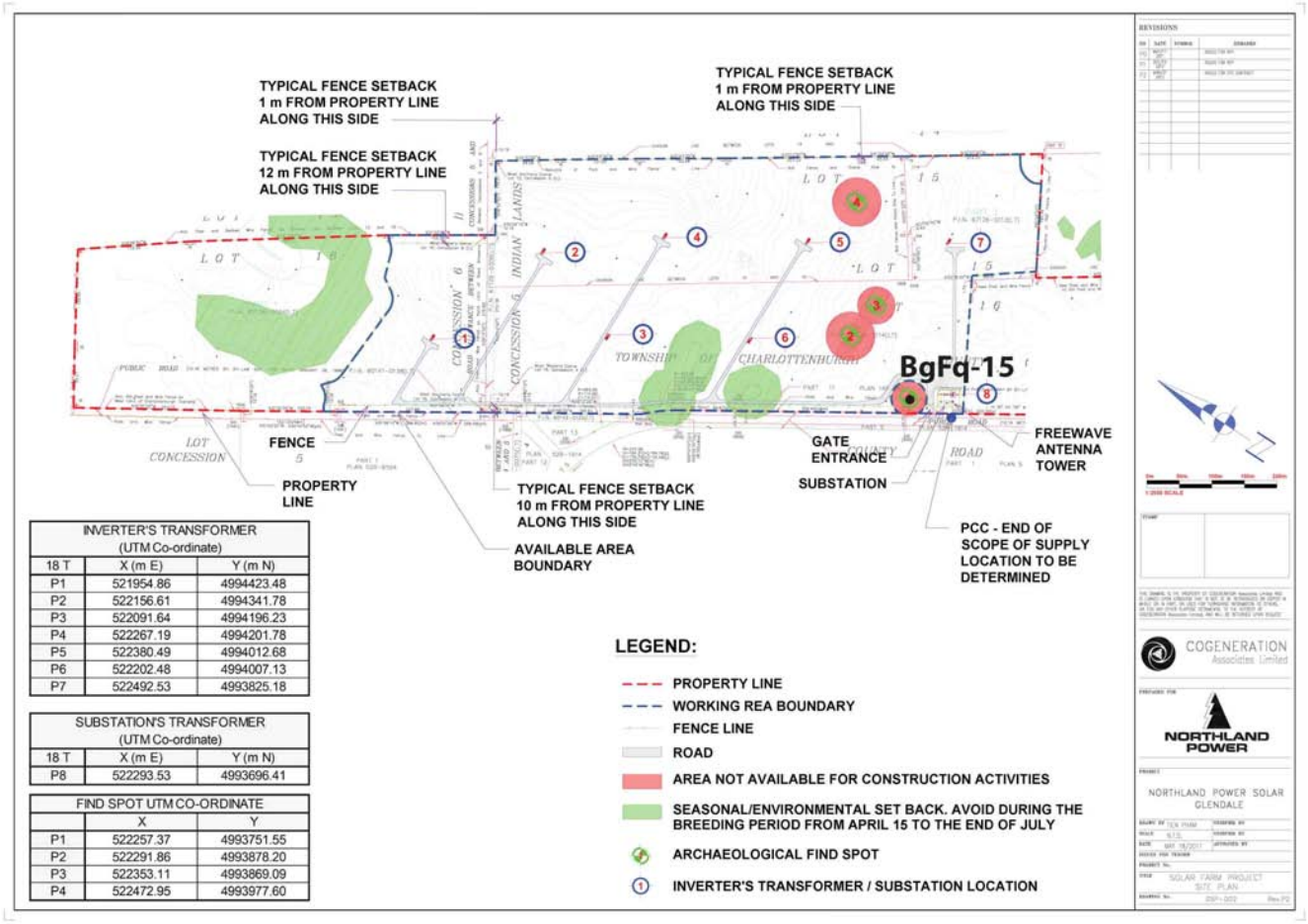
9.0 MAPS



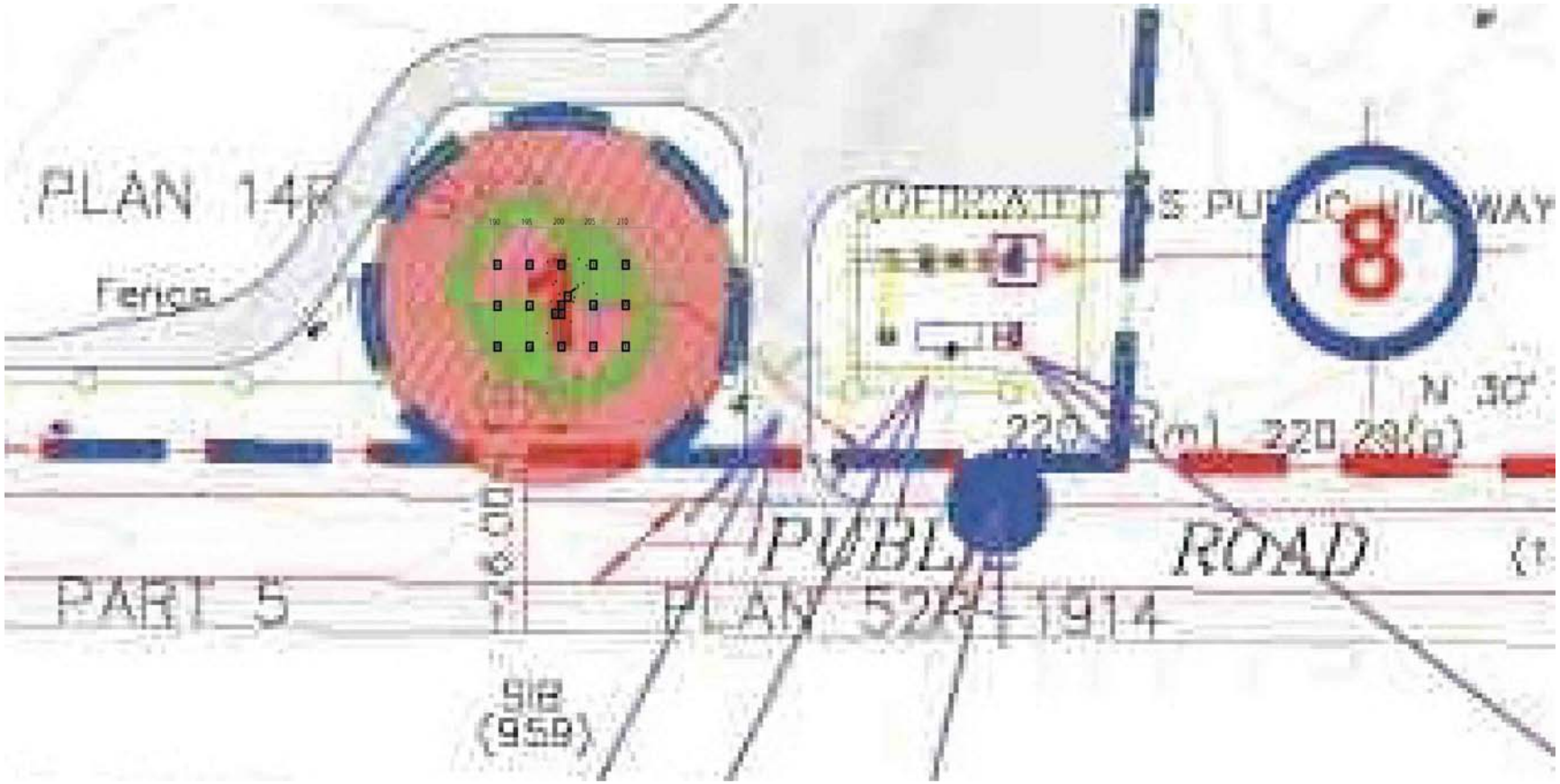
Map 1: General location of Site BgFq-15



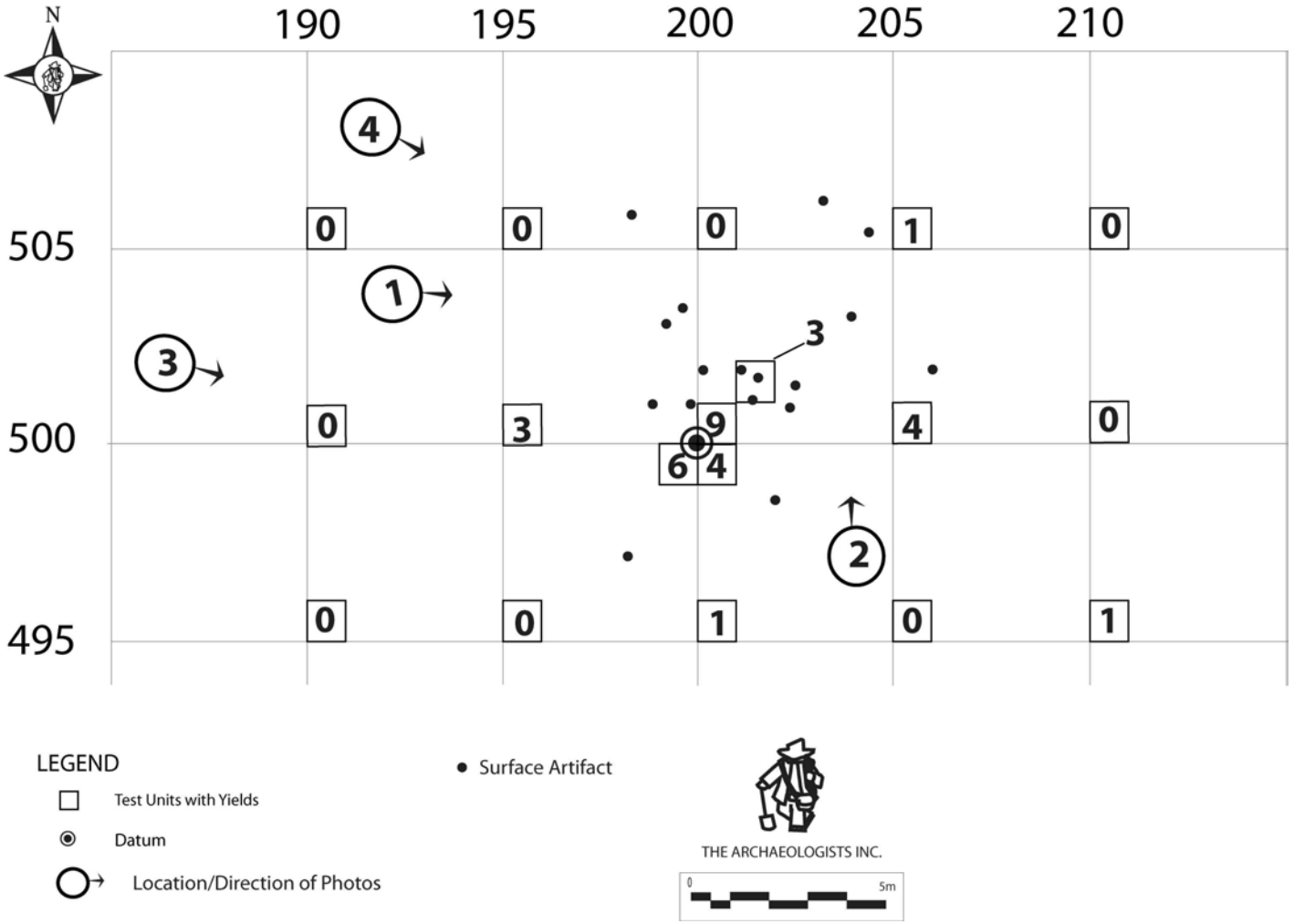
Map 2: Clear copy of development map showing general location of all four sites.



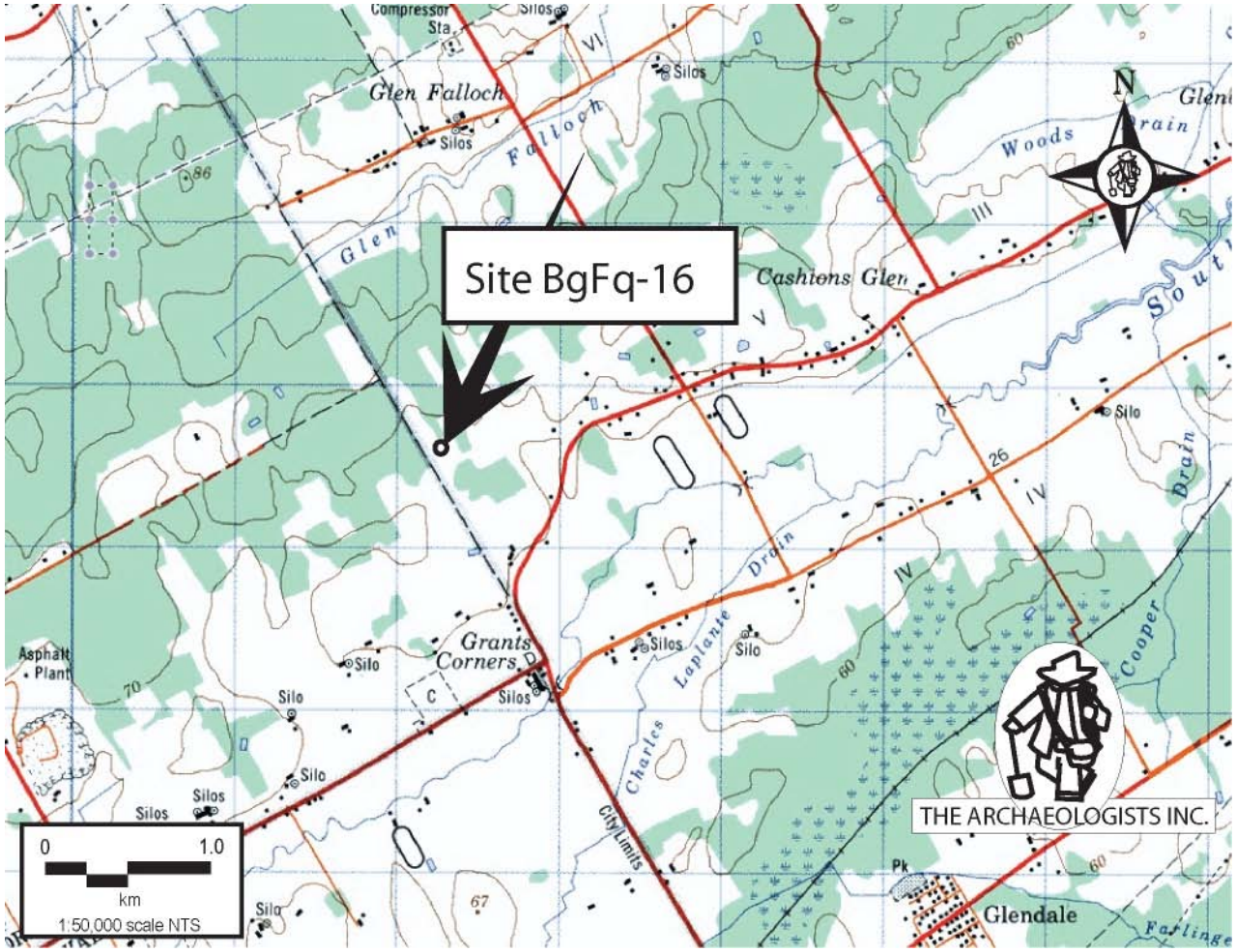
Map 3: Shows site datum overlaid on development map – Site BgFq-15.



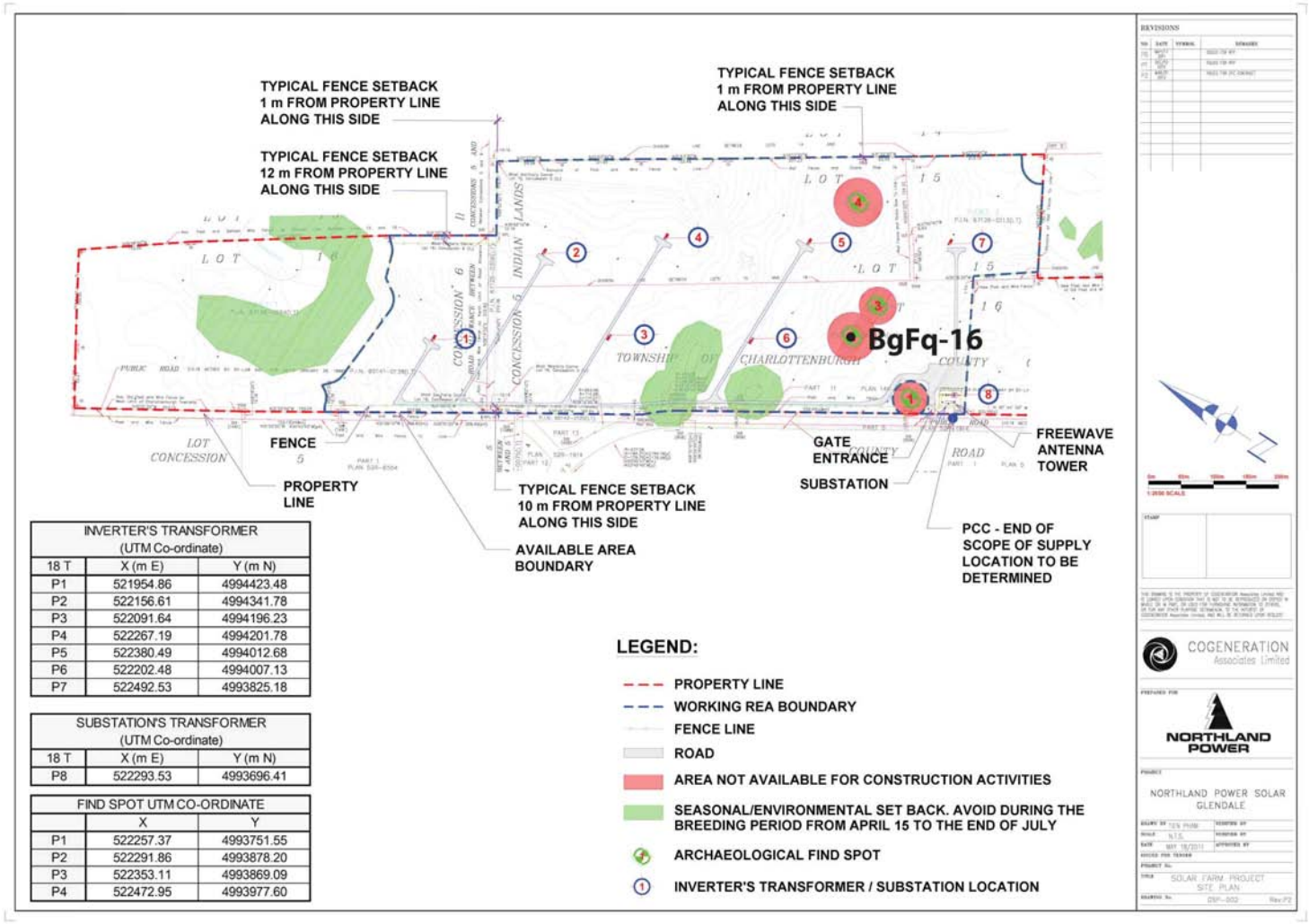
Map 4: BgFq-15 - Stage 3 assessment results overlaid on development mapping (see Map 5 for detail).



Map 5: Stage 3 assessment results – Site BgFq-15. Note: it was not possible to overlay over Stage 2 results by Archaeological Research Associates (2011) because they did not provide maps of scatter sizes.



Map 6: General location of Site BgFq-16.

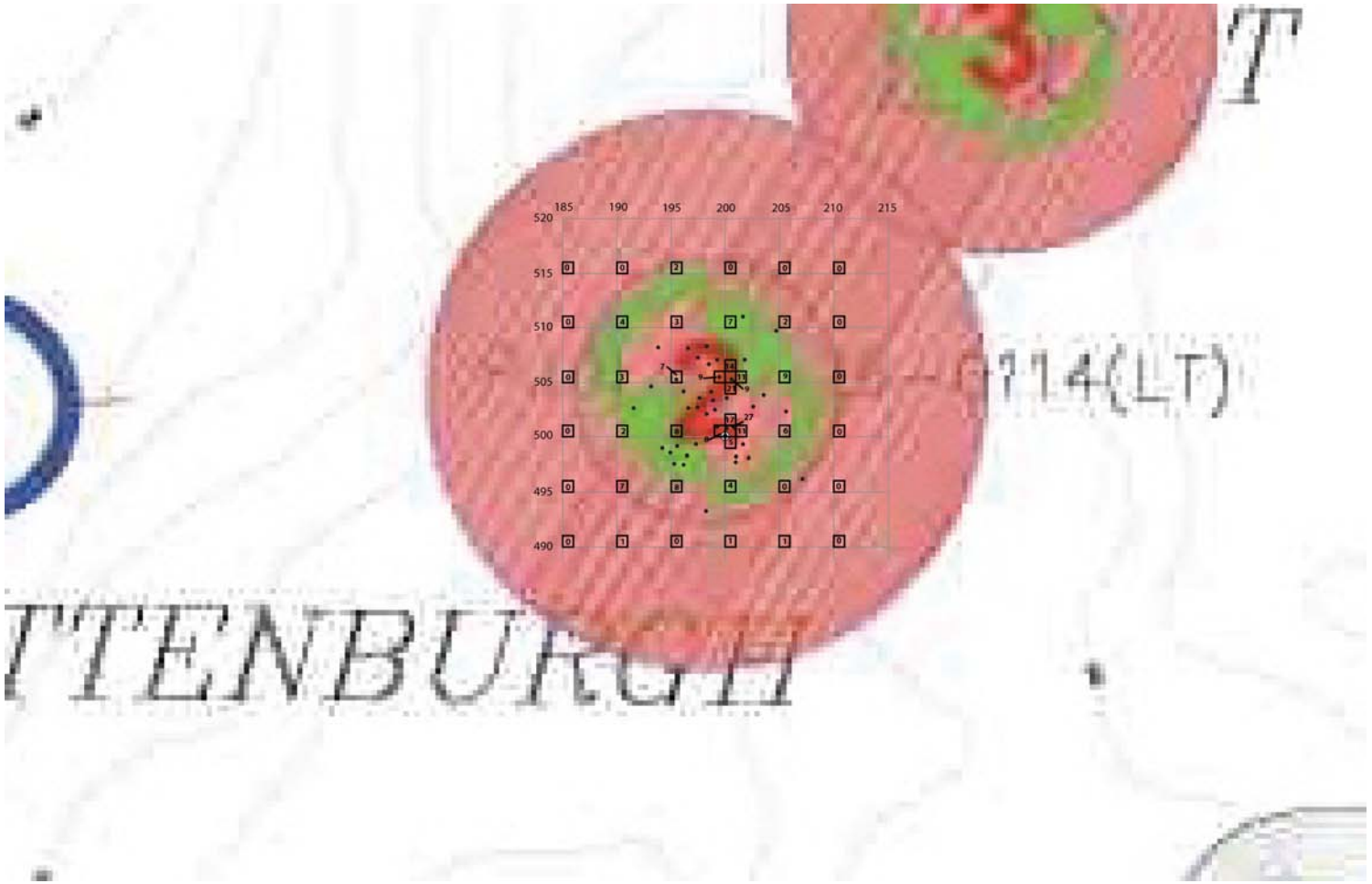


INVERTER'S TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
18 T	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P1	521954.86	4994423.48
P2	522156.61	4994341.78
P3	522091.64	4994196.23
P4	522267.19	4994201.78
P5	522380.49	4994012.68
P6	522202.48	4994007.13
P7	522492.53	4993825.18

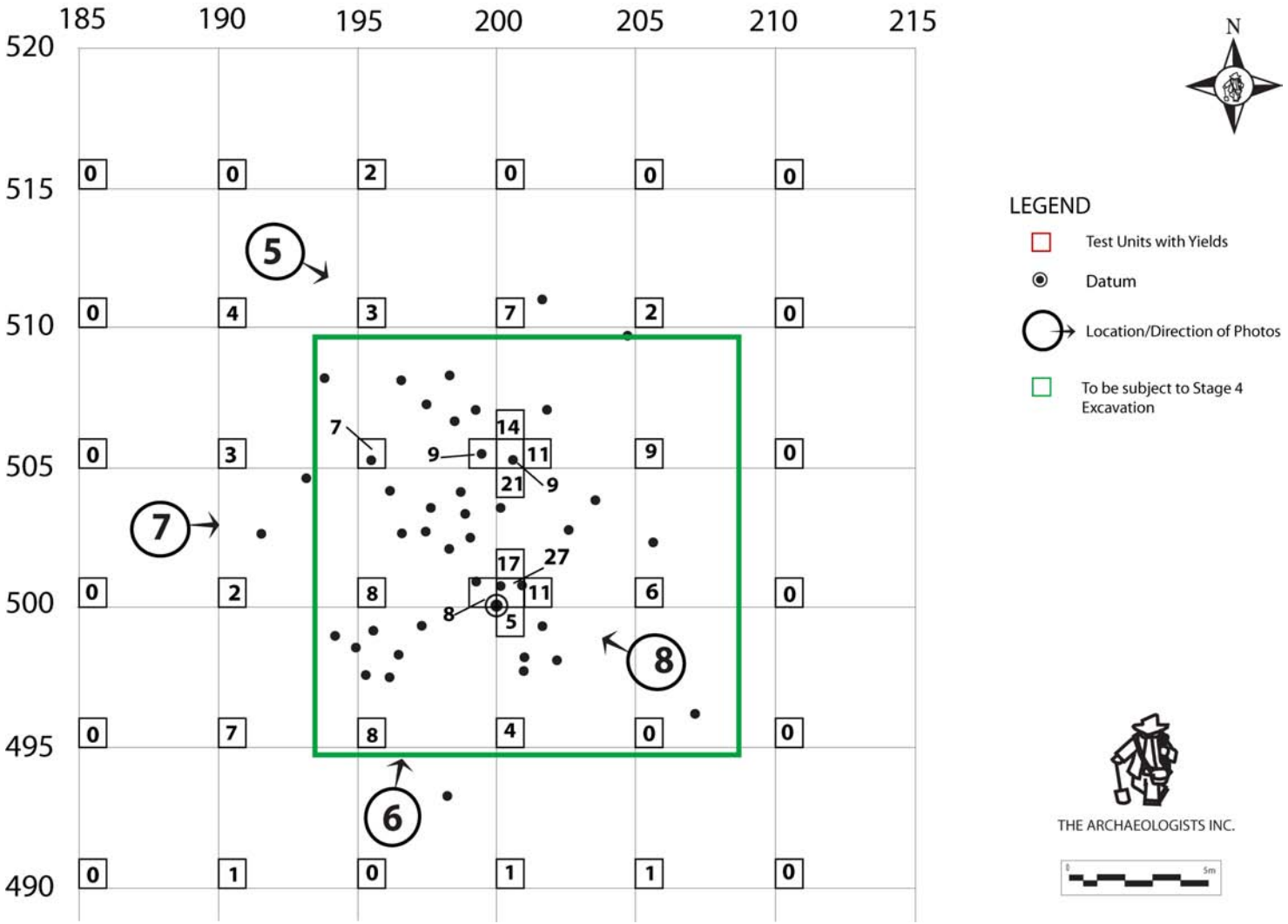
SUBSTATION'S TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
18 T	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P8	522293.53	4993696.41

FIND SPOT UTM CO-ORDINATE		
	X	Y
P1	522257.37	4993751.55
P2	522291.86	4993878.20
P3	522353.11	4993869.09
P4	522472.95	4993977.60

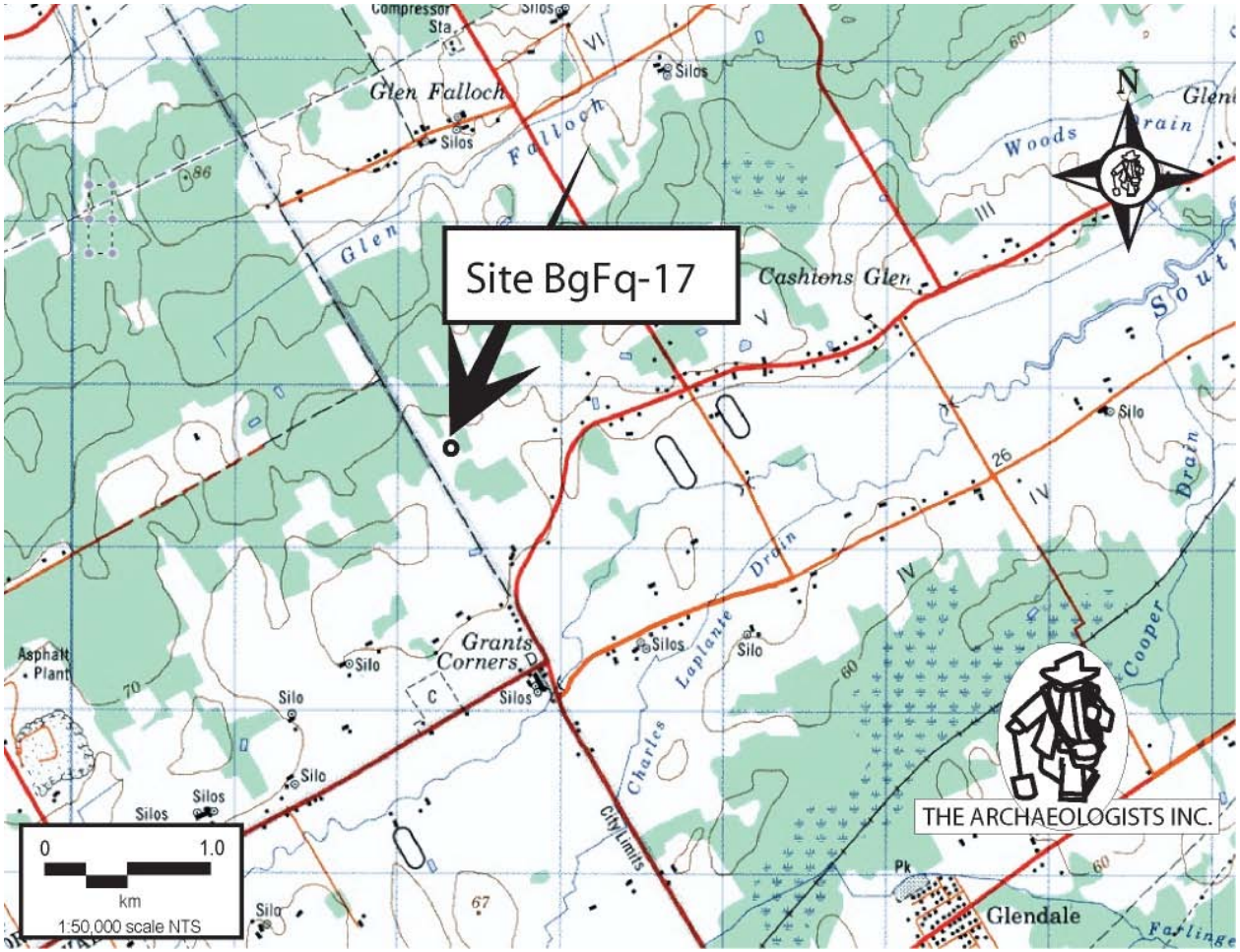
Map 7: BgFq-16 – Location of site datum overlaid on development mapping.



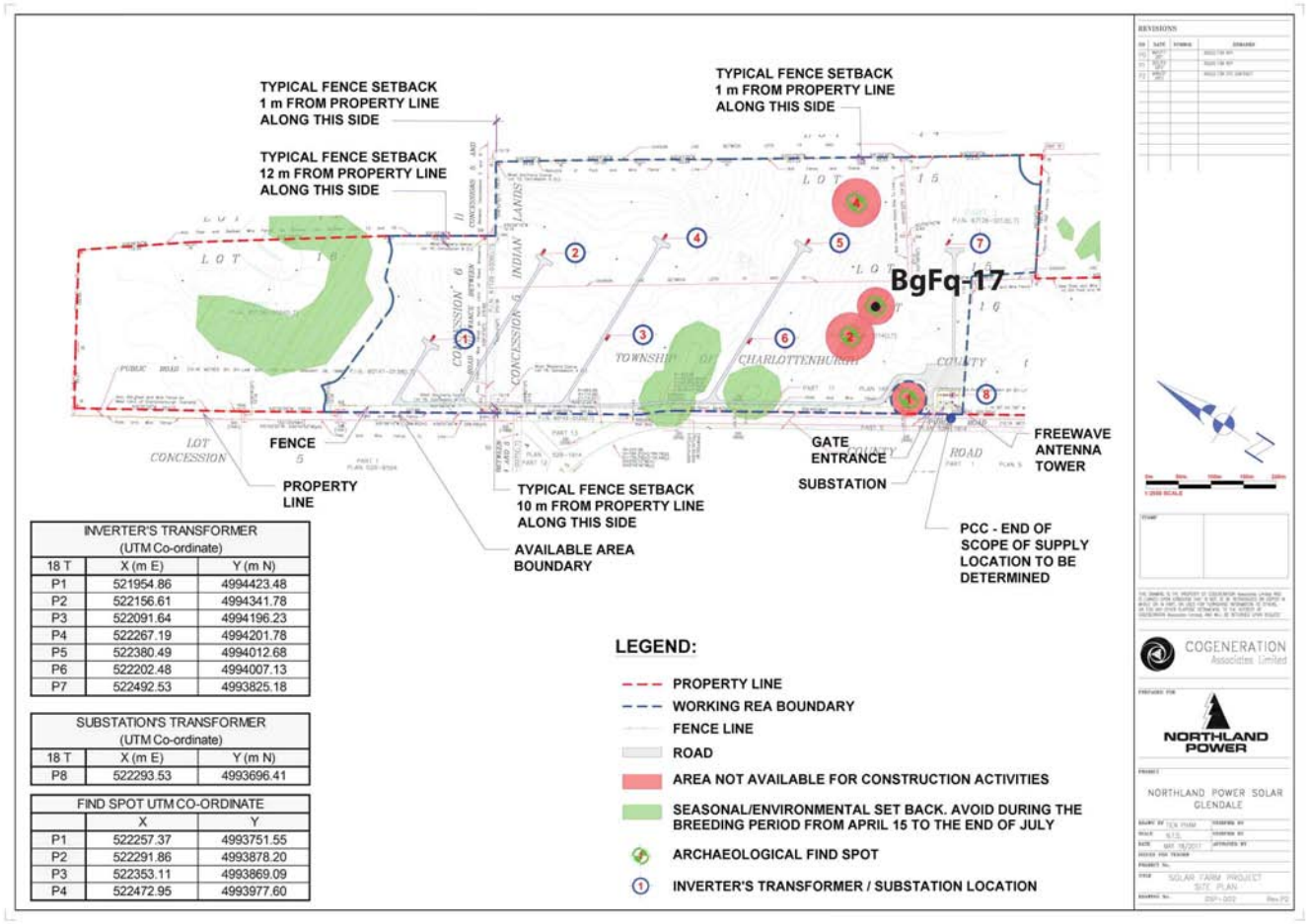
Map 8: Site BgFq-16 - Stage 3 results overlaid on development map (see Map 9 for detail).



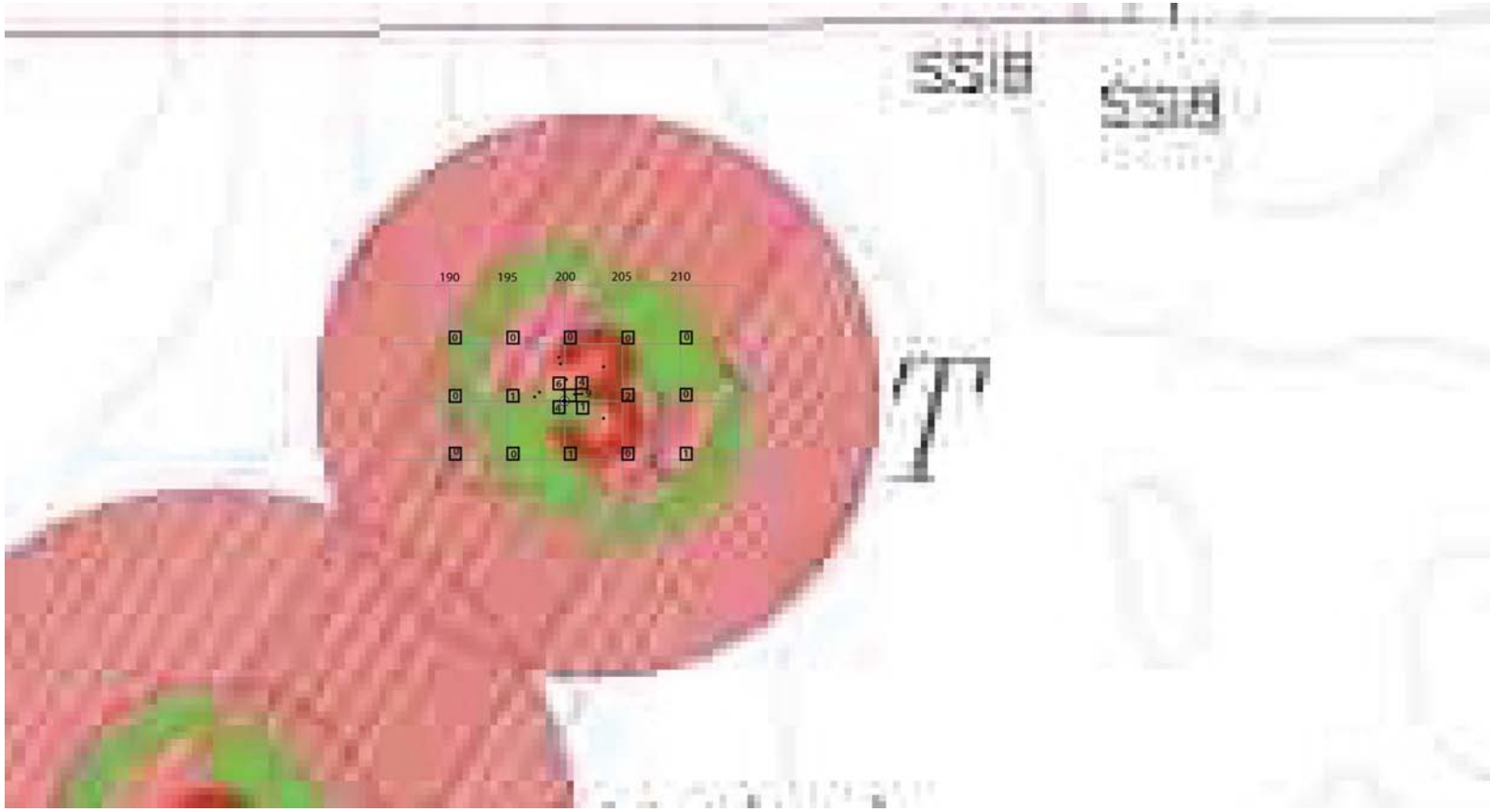
Map 9: BgFq-16 – Stage 3 assessment results. Note: it was not possible to overlay over Stage 2 results by Archaeological Research Associates (2011) because they did not provide maps of scatter sizes.



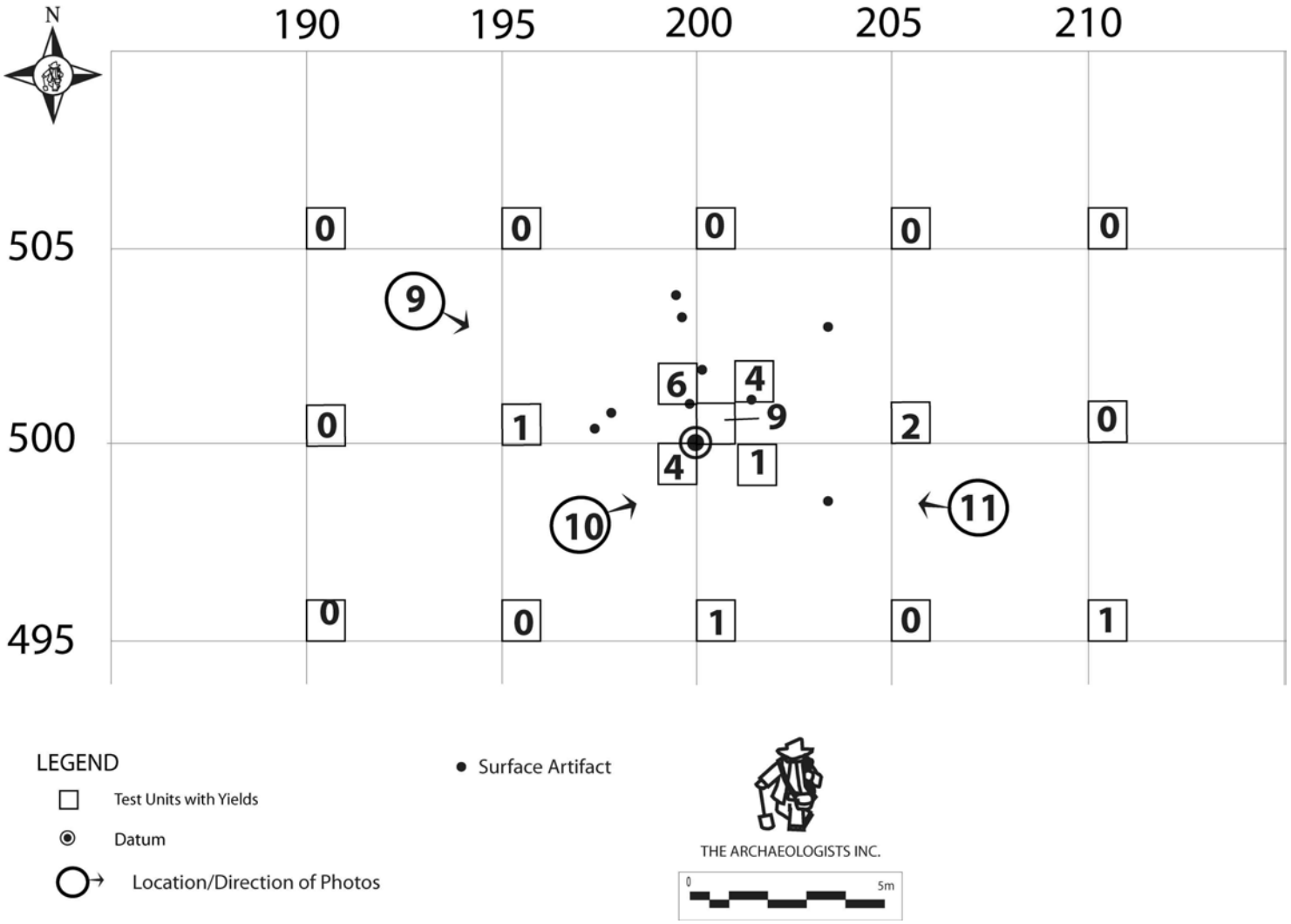
Map 10: General location of Site BgFq-17.



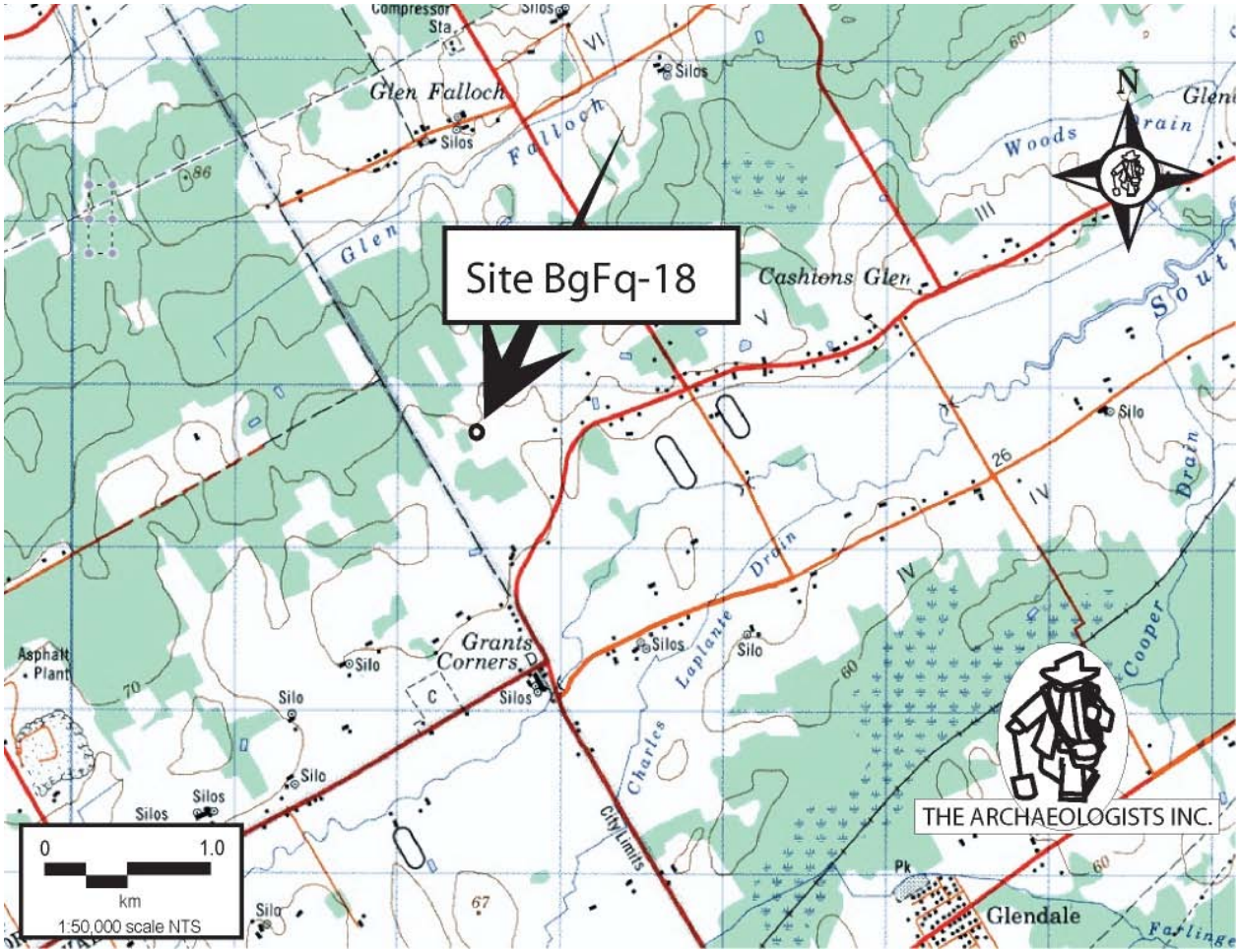
Map 11: Site BgFq-17 datum overlaid on development mapping.



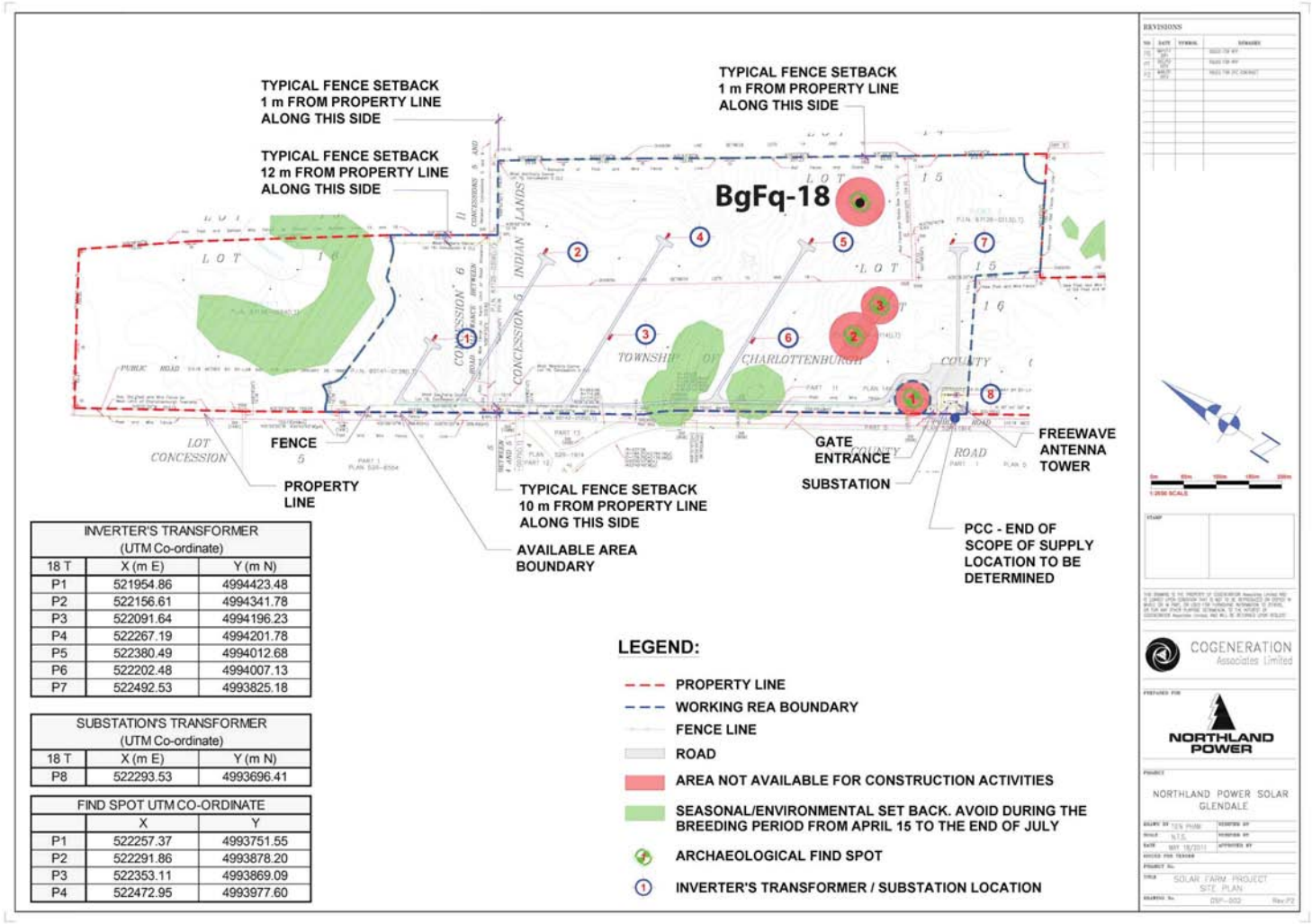
Map 12: Site BgFq-17 – Stage 3 results overlain on development mapping (see Map 13 for detail).



Map 13: Site BgFq-17 Stage 3 Assessment results. Note: it was not possible to overlay over Stage 2 results by Archaeological Research Associates (2011) because they did not provide maps of scatter sizes.



Map 14: General location of Site BgFq-18.



INVERTER'S TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
18 T	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P1	521954.86	4994423.48
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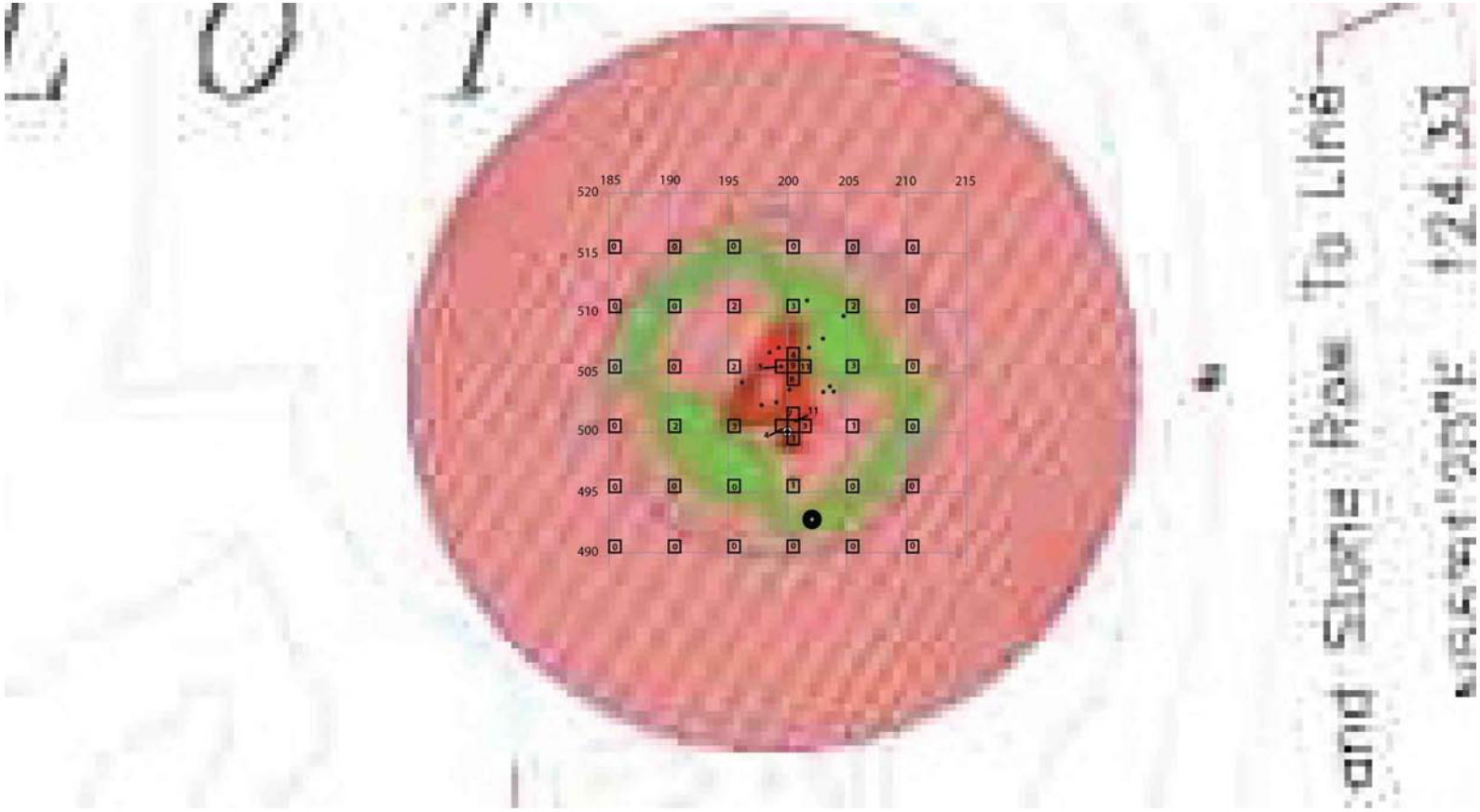
P3	522091.64	4994196.23
P4	522267.19	4994201.78
P5	522380.49	4994012.68
P6	522202.48	4994007.13
P7	522492.53	4993825.18

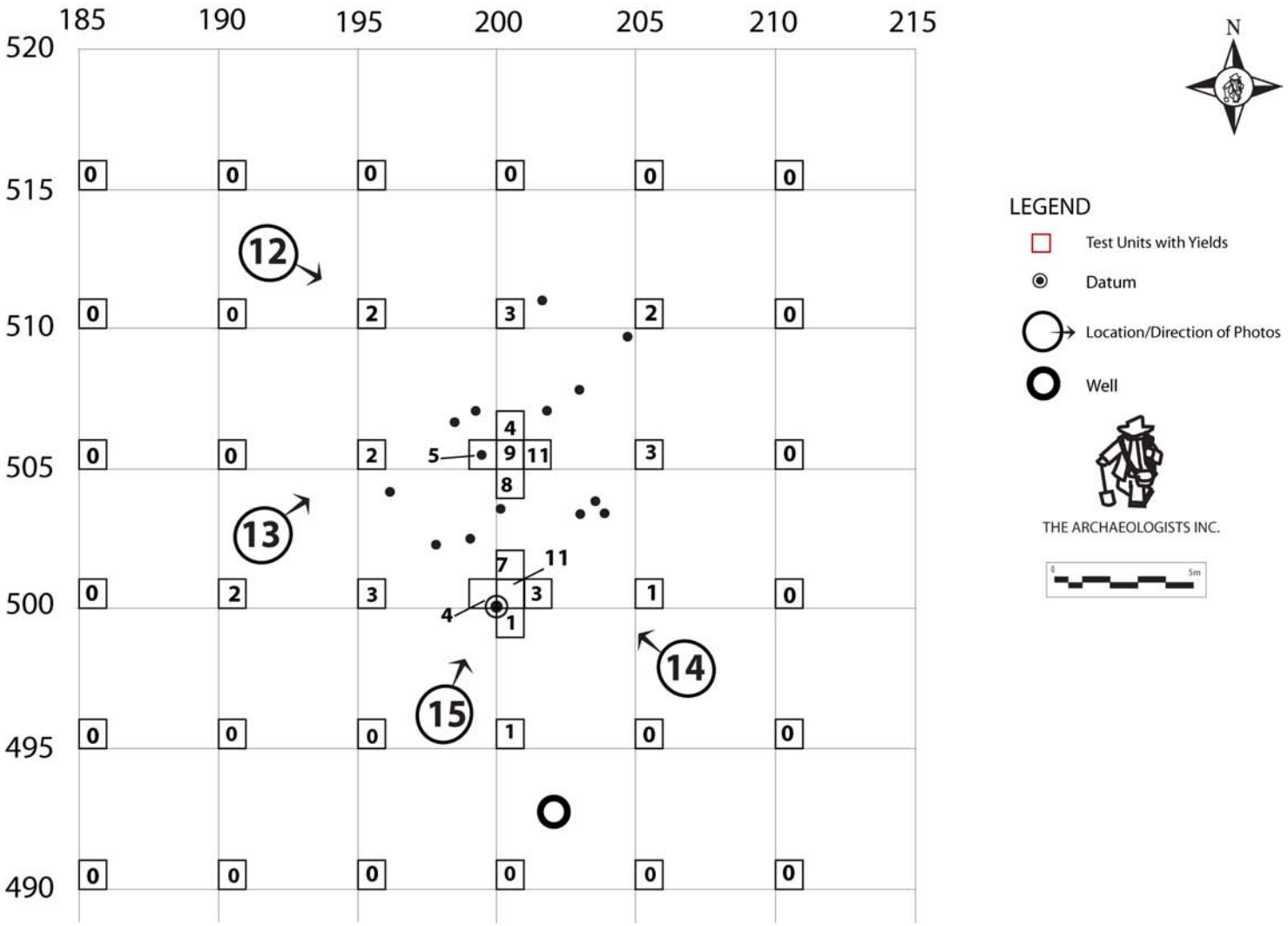
SUBSTATION'S TRANSFORMER (UTM Co-ordinate)		
18 T	X (m E)	Y (m N)
P8	522293.53	4993696.41

FIND SPOT UTM CO-ORDINATE		
	X	Y
P1	522257.37	4993751.55
P2	522291.86	4993878.20
P3	522353.11	4993869.09
P4	522472.95	4993977.60

Map 15: Site BgFq-18 – Datum overlaid on development mapping.



Map 16: Site BgFq-18 – Stage 3 results overlaid on development mapping (see Map 17 for detail).



Map 17: Site BgFq-18 Stage 3 Assessment results. Note: it was not possible to overlay over Stage 2 results by Archaeological Research Associates (2011) because they did not provide maps of scatter sizes.

APPENDIX A: SITE BgFq-15 Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Prov.	Layer	Qty.	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Technique/Colour	Function/Form	Comments
H1	Surface		4	Glass	Container, bottle	mould blown	clear	body
H2	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H3	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H4	Surface		5	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	holloware	
H5	Surface		4	Metal	Nail	square		incomplete
H6	495-200	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	
H7	495-210	PZ	1	Metal	Unidentifiable			scrap
H8	499-199	PZ	2	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain		
H9	499-199	PZ	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	plain	flatware	
H10	499-199	PZ	2	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	
H11	499-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	unidentifiable	exfoliated
H12	499-200	PZ	2	Glass	Container, bottle		body	clear
H13	500-195	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	
H14	500-195	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H15	500-195	PZ	1	Metal	Unidentifiable			
H16	500-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H17	500-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	flatware	
H18	500-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	holloware	
H19	500-205	PZ	4	Glass	Bottle	mould blown	clear	base frags
H20	501-201	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	
H21	505-205	PZ	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	undecorated	flatware	

APPENDIX B: SITE BgFq-16 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat#	Prov.	Layer	Qty.	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Technique/Colour	Function/Form	Comments
H1	Surface		2	Glass	Container, bottle	mould blown	clear	body
H2	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H3	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H4	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	cup
H5	Surface		4	Metal	Nail	machine cut		incomplete
H6	Surface		4	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	
H7	Surface		3	Metal	Unidentifiable			scrap
H8	Surface		3	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain		
H9	Surface		3	Bone	Unidentifiable			charred
H10	Surface		2	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	
H11	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	flatware	early palette
H12	Surface		2	Glass	Container, bottle		body	clear
H13	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	
H14	Surface		3	Glass	Window			thin
H15	490-190	PZ	1	Metal	Unidentifiable			
H16	490-200	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H17	490-205	PZ	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	flatware	
H18	495-190	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	holloware	late palette
H19	495-190	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	holloware	early palette
H20	495-190	PZ	1	Glass	Window			thin
H21	495-190	PZ	1	Bone	Unidentifiable			fragment
H22	495-190	PZ	3	Metal	Nail	machine cut		fragment
H23	495-195	PZ	3	Glass	Bottle	mould blown	clear	base frags
H24	495-195	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	blue willow
H25	495-195	PZ	2	Ceramic	Unidentifiable			exfoliated
H26	495-200	PZ	4	Ceramic		undecorated	indeterminate	
H27	499-200	PZ	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	undecorated	flatware	
H28	499-200	PZ	1	Glass	Container, bottle		body	clear
H29	499-200	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	
H30	499-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H31	500-190	PZ	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	holloware	
H32	500-190	PZ	1	Bone	Mammal			long bone
H33	500-195	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	

APPENDIX B: SITE BgFq-16 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat#	Prov.	Layer	Qty.	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Technique/Colour	Function/Form	Comments
H34	500-195	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H35	500-195	PZ	2	Glass	Bottle	mould blown	clear	base
H36	500-195	PZ	1	Metal	Nail	square		incomplete
H37	500-195	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	blue willow
H38	500-199	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H39	500-199	PZ	1	Glass	Window			
H40	500-199	PZ	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	holloware	
H41	500-199	PZ	1	Bone	Faunal	indeterminate		
H42	500-199	PZ	2	Metal	Nail	square		incomplete
H43	500-200	PZ	9	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	teas	late palette
H44	500-200	PZ	4	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	indeterminate	
H45	500-200	PZ	4	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	indeterminate	exfoliated interior
H46	500-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	holloware	
H47	500-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	holloware	exfoliated
H48	500-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	
H49	500-200	PZ	1	Glass	Container, bottle	mould blown	clear	base
H50	500-201	PZ	4	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	exfoliated
H51	500-201	PZ	3	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	
H52	500-201	PZ	2	Glass	Container, bottle		body	clear
H53	500-201	PZ	1	Bone	Mammal			tooth fragment
H54	500-201	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H55	500-205	PZ	4	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	
H56	500-205	PZ	2	Glass	Bottle	mould blown	clear	base
H57	501-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	cup
H58	501-200	PZ	3	Metal	Nail	machine cut		incomplete
H59	501-200	PZ	3	Metal	Unidentifiable			scrap
H60	501-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain		
H61	501-200	PZ	3	Bone	Unidentifiable			charred
H62	501-200	PZ	2	Bone	Mammal			long bone
H63	504-200	PZ	6	Glass	Window			
H64	504-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	
H65	504-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	indeterminate	
H66	504-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	indeterminate	exfoliated interior
H67	504-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	holloware	
H68	504-200	PZ	2	Metal	Nail	machine cut		

APPENDIX B: SITE BgFq-16 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat#	Prov.	Layer	Qty.	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Technique/Colour	Function/Form	Comments
H69	504-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	flatware	early palette
H70	505-190	PZ	1	Metal	Unidentifiable			
H71	505-190	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	
H72	505-190	PZ	1	Bone	Mammal			tooth fragment
H73	505-195	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H74	505-195	PZ	2	Glass	Window			
H75	505-195	PZ	2	Metal	Nail	wire		incomplete
H76	505-195	PZ	1	Metal	Nail	square		incomplete
H77	505-199	PZ	3	Metal	Unidentifiable			scrap
H78	505-199	PZ	2	Glass	Window			thin
H79	505-199	PZ	2	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	
H80	505-199	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue		
H81	505-200	PZ	3	Metal	Nail	machine cut		incomplete
H82	505-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	
H83	505-200	PZ	3	Glass	Window			thick
H84	505-201	PZ	3	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	
H85	505-201	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H86	505-201	PZ	3	Glass	Window			
H87	505-201	PZ	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	holloware	
H88	505-201	PZ	1	Bone	Faunal	indeterminate		
H89	505-205	PZ	5	Metal	Nail	square		incomplete
H90	505-205	PZ	2	Metal	Unidentifiable			scrap
H91	505-205	PZ	2	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	
H92	506-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	
H93	506-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	holloware	
H94	506-200	PZ	4	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	teas	
H95	506-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	
H96	506-200	PZ	2	Metal	Unidentifiable			scrap
H97	510-190	PZ	1	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	
H98	510-190	PZ	1	Metal	Unidentifiable			scrap
H99	510-190	PZ	1	Bone	Mammal			long bone
H100	510-190	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	indeterminate	holloware	
H101	510-195	PZ	2	Metal	Unidentifiable			scrap
H102	510-195	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	
H103	510-200	PZ	3	Metal	Unidentifiable			scrap

APPENDIX B: SITE BgFq-16 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat#	Prov.	Layer	Qty.	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Technique/Colour	Function/Form	Comments
H104	510-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	holloware	late palette
H105	510-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	holloware	early palette
H106	510-205	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	
H107	515-195	PZ	2	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	

APPENDIX C: SITE BgFq-17 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat#	Prov.	Layer	Qty.	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Technique/Colour	Function/Form	Comments
H1	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H2	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	holloware	late palette
H3	Surface		2	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	holloware	
H4	Surface		1	Ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	teas	
H5	Surface		1	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	
H6	495-200		1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H7	495-210		1	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H8	499-199		2	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	flatware	
H9	499-199		2	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	holloware	
H10	499-201		1	Ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	teas	exfoliated
H11	500-195		1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H12	500-200		3	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H13	500-200		2	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	flatware	
H14	500-200		2	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	holloware	
H15	500-200		2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	exfoliated
H16	500-205		2	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	holloware	late palette
H17	501-199		3	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	unidentifiable	indeterminate	very fragmented
H18	501-199		3	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H19	501-201		1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H20	501-201		1	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H21	501-201		1	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	holloware	late palette
H22	501-201		1	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	flatware	late palette

APPENDIX D: SITE BgFq-18 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat#	Prov.	Layer	Qty.	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Technique/Colour	Function/Form	Comments
H1	Surface		3	Glass	Container, bottle	mould blown	clear	body
H2	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H3	Surface		2	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H4	Surface		2	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	holloware	
H5	Surface		2	Ceramic	Unidentifiable			exfoliated
H6	Surface		1	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	
H7	Surface		1	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain		
H8	Surface		1	Ceramic	Porcelain	plain	flatware	
H9	495-200	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H10	499-200	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H11	500-190	PZ	2	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	flatware	
H12	500-195	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	unidentifiable	exfoliated
H13	500-195	PZ	1	Glass	Container, bottle		body	clear
H14	500-199	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	
H15	500-199	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H16	500-199	PZ	1	Glass	Container, bottle		body	clear
H17	500-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H18	500-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	
H19	500-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	flatware	
H20	500-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H21	500-201	PZ	3	Ceramic	Unidentifiable			exfoliated
H22	500-205	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	teas	
H23	501-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	flatware	
H24	501-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain		
H25	501-200	PZ	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	plain	flatware	
H26	504-200	PZ	4	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H27	504-200	PZ	4	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	holloware	
H28	505-195	PZ	2	Glass	Bottle	mould blown	clear	base frags
H29	505-199	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated	holloware	
H30	505-199	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H31	505-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	undecorated	flatware	
H32	505-200	PZ	3	Metal	Unidentifiable			scrap
H33	505-200	PZ	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain		
H34	505-201	PZ	5	Ceramic	Porcelain	plain	flatware	

APPENDIX D: SITE BgFq-18 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat#	Prov.	Layer	Qty.	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Technique/Colour	Function/Form	Comments
H35	505-201	PZ	4	Ceramic	Red earthenware	coarse, glazed	holloware	
H36	505-201	PZ	2	Ceramic	RWE	undecorated	unidentifiable	exfoliated
H37	505-205	PZ	1	Glass	Container, bottle		body	clear
H38	505-205	PZ	1	Glass	Container, bottle		body	brown
H39	505-205	PZ	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	indeterminate	
H40	506-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	indeterminate	exfoliated interior
H41	506-200	PZ	2	Ceramic	Ironstone	plain	holloware	
H42	510-195	PZ	1	Metal	Nail	machine cut		
H43	510-195	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	hand painted	flatware	early palette
H44	510-200	PZ	2	Metal	Unidentifiable			
H45	510-200	PZ	1	Ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	
H46	510-205	PZ	2	Bone	Mammal			tooth fragment