

**FINAL REPORT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY
AND STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT
SOL-LUCE KINGSTON SOLAR PV ENERGY PROJECT
ERNESTOWN AND KINGSTON TOWNSHIPS,
FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTIES,
ONTARIO**

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THE ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE**

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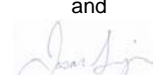


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, a division of AMEC Americas Limited (“AMEC”) was retained by Kingston Solar LP (the “CLIENT”) to conduct a Stage 1 background study and Stage 2 property assessment of the Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project (the “PROJECT”). The CLIENT intends to design and construct a 100 MWac solar power development in Eastern Ontario near Kingston. The output of the solar project will be collected and connected to an electrical substation capable of transforming the power from distribution voltage to a transmission voltage of 230 kV. The proposed development is known as the PROJECT.

The Stage 1 background study was conducted in May 2011 when the CLIENT was still determining the specific parcels that would be impacted by the PROJECT (“primary study area”). The primary study area, consisting of 2,640 hectares, is legally described as Part of Lot 1, Concession VI in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 2 to 14, Concession VI Western Division in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession V in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 2 to 14, Concession V Western Division V in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 40 to 42, Concession V in Ernestown Township; and, Part of Lots 34 to 42, Concession IV in Ernestown Township located in the counties of Frontenac and Lennox and Addington.¹ The primary study area is owned by various private individuals and commercial entities (the “OWNER”) and consists of residential, vacant, agricultural, horticultural, institutional, commercial and light industrial land.

In September 2011, the CLIENT selected 22 parcels for solar development (comprising 343.5 hectares in area). A Stage 1 property inspection of the selected 22 parcels was conducted at this point, followed by a Stage 2 property assessment beginning the following week. The legal description for these parcels can be found in Section 3.1 of this report. Figure 11-Key provides the location of these parcels. These parcels are owned by private individuals (the “OWNER”) and consist of vacant, agricultural and horticultural properties.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out under Ontario Professional Licences to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork No. P348 (Stage 1) held by Ms. Barbara Slim and No. P141 (Stage 2) held by Dr. Shaun Austin of AMEC. The project information was acknowledged by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture on 18 May 2011 (Stage 1) and 05 October 2011 (Stage 2) with the approval of PIF# P348-001-2011 (Stage 1) and PIF# P141-160-2011 (Stage 2). Permission to enter the lands for a property inspection was granted to AMEC on 13 May 2011. The Stage 1 property inspection of the 22 parcels selected for solar development was conducted by Ms. Barbara Slim and Mr. Jason Seguin (P354) on 22 and 23 September 2011. The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted from 05 October 2011 to 10 November 2011 with a crew ranging from four to 21 personnel under the direction of Ms. Barbara Slim, Mr. Jason Seguin

¹ Please note that Kingston Township has been amalgamated into the City of Kingston and the Township of South Frontenac, in the County of Frontenac. Ernestown Township has been amalgamated into Loyalist Township, County of Lennox and Addington.

and Ms. Cara Howell (R180). Weather conditions were appropriate when conducting the archaeological assessment.

Overall, the results of background research indicate that portions of the primary study area that have not been thoroughly disturbed and that are not low lying and wet have archaeological potential. This conclusion is based on three main factors: proximity to water; the nearby presence of early historic settlement centres and roadways; and the fact that three previously identified precontact sites over a kilometre to the southeast.

The Stage 2 assessment conducted on the 22 parcels that were selected for solar development identified two isolated historic Euro-Canadian findspots and six registered archaeological sites. One of the registered sites, BbGd-53, consisted of an isolated precontact Aboriginal findspot that was thoroughly investigated and then removed. The remaining five registered sites, BbGd-48, BbGd-49, BbGd-50, BbGd-51 and BbGd-51, represent mid-nineteenth-century to early/mid-twentieth century components.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 assessment of the Primary Study Area and the Stage 2 assessment of the 22 Parcels selected for Solar Development for the Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project it is recommended that:

- Archaeological Site BbGd-48 should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific testing;
- Archaeological Site BbGd-49 should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific testing;
- Archaeological Site BbGd-50 should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific testing;
- Archaeological Site BbGd-51 should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific testing;
- Archaeological Site BbGd-52 should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific testing;
- Archaeological Site BbGd-53 is an isolated findspot that may be considered free of any further archaeological concern;
- Findspots H1 and H2 may be considered free of any further archaeological concern;
- The balance of the Parcels subjected to Stage 2 assessment may be considered free of any further archaeological concern; and,
- Additional Stage 2 assessment must be conducted if development is to occur within un-assessed portions of the Primary Study Area that have been identified as having archaeological potential (Figure 21 presented in the Supplementary Package).

The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Tourism and Culture approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Tourism and Culture concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological site are permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism and Culture approval has been received.

These recommendations are subject to the conditions found in Section 9.0.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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The Stage 1 background study was conducted in May 2011 when the CLIENT was still determining the specific parcels that would be impacted by the PROJECT (“primary study area”). The primary study area, consisting of 2,640 hectares, is legally described as Part of Lot 1, Concession VI in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 2 to 14, Concession VI Western Division in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession V in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 2 to 14, Concession V Western Division V in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 40 to 42, Concession V in Ernestown Township; and, Part of Lots 34 to 42, Concession IV in Ernestown Township located in the counties of Frontenac and Lennox and Addington (Figures 1 to 3).² The primary study area is owned by various private individuals and commercial entities (the “OWNER”) and consists of residential, vacant, agricultural, horticultural, institutional, commercial and light industrial land.

In September 2011, the CLIENT selected 22 parcels for solar development (comprising 343.5 hectares in area). However, at this time there is no development plan available to include in this report. A Stage 1 property inspection of the selected 22 parcels was conducted at this point, followed by a Stage 2 property assessment beginning a week thereafter. The legal description for these parcels can be found in Section 3.1 of this report. Figure 11-Key provides the locations of these parcels. These parcels are owned by private individuals (the “OWNER”) and consist of vacant, agricultural and horticultural properties.

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was granted to AMEC on 13 May 2011. The Stage 1 property inspection of the 22 parcels selected for solar development was conducted by Ms. Barbara Slim and Mr. Jason Seguin (P354) on 22 and 23 September 2011. The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted from 05 October 2011 to 10 November 2011 with a crew ranging from 4 to 21 personnel under the direction of Ms. Barbara Slim, Mr. Jason Seguin and Ms. Cara Howell (R180). Weather conditions were appropriate when conducting the archaeological assessment (please refer to Tables 5 and 7 for more detail).

This report presents the results of the Stage 1 background study, including property inspection, and the Stage 2 property assessment and makes pertinent recommendations.

1.2 Scope of Work

This Stage 1 assessment was carried out in accordance with the Terms of Reference provided in AMEC proposal / work agreement dated 13 May 2011. The objectives of a Stage 1 background study are: 1) to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition; 2) to evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential to support recommendations for Stage 2 property assessment for all or parts of the property if warranted; and, 3) to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 property assessment if warranted.

This Stage 1 background study was conducted in accordance with the Technical Standards defined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, 2011*, set out by the MTC, and with the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18.

The scope of work for this study consisted of the following tasks:

- Contacting the MTC to determine if archaeological sites have previously been registered within, or in the vicinity of, the primary study area, as recorded in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ("OASD");
- Conducting a desktop review of factors relevant to the determination of archaeological potential for the primary study area, such as: topography, drainage, soils, vegetation, and proximity to important resources and historically significant transportation routes;
- Reviewing the specific potential for historic occupation through an examination of historical atlases and other archival sources;
- Performing a property inspection of the 22 Parcels selected for solar development to document current land conditions, verify areas of archaeological

- potential versus no potential, and note areas where archaeological potential has been removed through recent profound disturbance;
- Within the proposed development parcels, conducting a pedestrian survey of all ploughable lands with archaeological potential;
 - Within the proposed development parcels, conducting a test pit survey of all unploughable lands with archaeological potential;
 - Mapping, photographing and other relevant graphics;
 - Artifact processing and analysis, where applicable; and,
 - Report preparation.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY OF PRIMARY STUDY AREA

A Stage 1 background study is carried out to evaluate the potential for archaeological resources within the boundaries of a defined study area. Archaeological potential is determined through the assessment of criteria outlined by the MTC. Several factors including, but not limited to, proximity to water, proximity to natural resources and raw materials, the presence of well-drained soils, elevated topography suitable for habitation, access to transportation routes, proximity to historic infrastructure, settlement, and industry, and the presence of previously identified archaeological resources in the vicinity, all serve to increase a study area's potential to contain archaeological resources as they would have increased the likelihood of past human occupation and use of the study area.

2.1 Physical Setting

The primary study area consists of a rural setting with residential, vacant, agricultural, horticultural, institutional, commercial and light industrial land. In terms of major water sources, Glenvale Creek transects the eastern portion of the primary study area, and Odessa Lake is located immediately to the west.

The primary study area is underlain by a bed of limestone (Napanee Plain) carved by glaciers in the last ice age into flat-to-undulating terrain (Turner 1993: 14). Various creeks transect the township, providing rich stratified clay loam deposits (Figures 1 to 5). Due to the limestone plain and the above-mentioned depression, agriculture in this area was historically found to be difficult. The region is characterized by an uneven patchwork of fertile farms interspersed with sections of marginal plots. The soils in Kingston Township are similar to those in Ernestown Township. In some areas, heavy clays require drainage before they can be cultivated, whereas in other locations there is no soil cover, only exposed limestone (Osborne 1982: 81).

This property is situated within the Napanee Plain physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 113; Figure 4). The Napanee Plain, which contains limestone of the Gull River and Bobcaygeon Formations, is a counterpart of the smaller Carden Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 186). The soil is only a few inches deep over much of the region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984: 186) and consists of six soil types: Farmington Loam, Lindsay Clay Loam, Lyons Loam-Shallow Phase, Guerin Loam, Guerin Loam-Shallow Phase, and Bondhead Loam (Figure 5).

The characteristic forest in this area is made up of sugar maple, white elm, silver and red maple, white cedar, basswood, beech and bur oak trees. White pine, hemlock, balsam fir, hawthorne, hickory, black ash and white spruce are also prevalent (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 187). Ground cover plants include Canada blue grass, mullein, blueweed and ground juniper.

The Napanee Plain is among the earliest areas of Upper Canada to be occupied and settled historically (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 187). The City of Kingston, located to the southeast, exerted considerable influence over the study area; however small pioneer outposts also provided important supplies. One of these outposts was Odessa, located to the southwest. This general area was used as agricultural land, the majority of which remained in cultivation until the 1960s.

2.2 Overview of Southern Ontario Archaeology

The majority of interpretations of precontact Aboriginal adaptations in Ontario derive from the analysis and interpretation of stone tools. Stone tools are made from specific types of rocks that fracture in ways that can be controlled, so that they are easily shaped into useful forms. These rocks include chert, chalcedony, quartzite, petrified wood, and volcanic glass, known as obsidian. The majority of stone tools found in southern Ontario are formed from types of chert that outcrop in local limestone formations, such as Onondaga and Haldimand Chert, found near the north shore of Lake Erie, Kettle Point Chert, which outcrops near Lake Huron, and Collingwood Chert, which outcrops along the Niagara Escarpment to the north.

Stone tools used as spear tips and arrowheads are the most commonly studied tool type. These are referred to as projectile points. As projectile technology changed over time, styles and shapes of points changed also. Studying these changing point types has resulted in the development of a chronological framework for precontact times prior to 3,000 year ago, when First Nations groups began to make clay pottery and later periods are defined by the pottery and point types found. Radiocarbon dating of archaeological sites can only be done when organic materials are collected from those sites, so the dating of most sites is done by comparing the artifacts from dated sites to those from undated sites. The following is an overview of the precontact history of Ontario as understood by archaeologists. The information is adapted from a summary of Ontario archaeology on the Ontario Archaeological Society website (<http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/summary/contents.htm>).

The cultural history of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago when the glaciers had melted and the land was re-exposed. The land was quickly settled by bands of hunters and gatherers who are thought to have been large game hunters. These people used large spear points that are distinctively shaped with long central grooves, called “flutes”. Archaeologists have defined a number of point types that date to this time, including Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, and Hi-Lo types. This period is referred to as the Palaeo-Indian Period and it is thought to have lasted until approximately 9,000 years ago.

After 9,000 years ago, there was a long period when the climate was variable and the bare lands left by the glaciers were becoming re-forested, resulting in patchier, more diverse ecozones. During this time, which lasted until 3,000 years ago, people were thought to be settling into various parts of the landscape. There appears to have been more reliance on local stone for making tools and more variable tool manufacturing technologies. The adoption of a spear-throwing board, known as an atlatl, was an important innovation, resulting in the ability to throw smaller darts with more force. Projectile points from this period, called the Archaic Period, are commonly side or corner-notched and are smaller than those of the preceding period. The Archaic adaptation is generally thought to have centred on localized resources, often forest resources, and groups of people are thought to have been less mobile. This adaptation is one that remained unchanged in Northwestern Canada until the arrival of Europeans.

In southern Ontario, the Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. Early point types include Nettling, Bifurcate Base points. Middle types include Brewerton Corner Notched and Otter Creek, and Late types include Genesee, Lamoka, Crawford Knoll, and Innes. Most of these are named after sites where they have been identified.

The Archaic Period is followed by the Early Woodland Period. The major technological change in the Woodland Period is the introduction of pottery. During this time, people are thought to have developed more community organization and the manufacture of clay pottery is thought to indicate less residential mobility. Burial sites dating to this time often display evidence of ceremonial activities. Projectile points made at this time include much smaller types, probably used as arrow tips. Point types include Meadowood and Kramer and early ceramics were crudely-made vessels with conoidal (pointed) bases. The Early Woodland Period transitioned into the Middle Woodland Period approximately 2,600 years ago.

The primary technological advancement of the Middle Woodland Period in southern Ontario is the introduction of rudimentary agriculture, which was practiced as part of the hunting and gathering strategy. More sedentary communities developed as a result, and the importance of community and kin identity became more deeply entrenched. Point types made at this time include Saugeen, Vanport, and Snyders. Ceramic vessels were conoidal in shape, but were decorated with stamped designs in the soft clay. The Middle Woodland Period ended in approximately AD 600, or 1,400 years ago.

The Late Woodland Period saw the development of Iroquoian culture in southern Ontario. This is characterized by the intensification of agriculture and the increased utilization of corn. Greater sedentism led to increasing settlement populations and greater complexity of settlement organization. Sites dating to this time are often found on terraces overlooking the floodplains of large rivers. Villages tended to be small,

palisaded compounds with longhouses occupied by families. As the Late Woodland Period progressed, more intercommunity communication and integration became necessary to maintain the sedentary agricultural way of life. Later villages were larger and more heavily palisaded and longhouses were larger also.

When European explorers and missionaries arrived in southern Ontario in the early seventeenth century, they described the local Iroquois social organization as being under the direction of elected chiefs. Tribal confederacies and allegiances resulted in intertribal warfare, which was only made worse by the European presence. Three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies, the Huron, Petun, and Neutral, were driven from their traditional territories before the middle of the seventeenth century.

Archaeologists tend to describe a period of transition from Late Woodland to Historic times as “Proto-historic”. The dating of this period is variable and may be different from site to site within a region as it describes a time when local First Nations were acquiring European trade goods indirectly through other Aboriginal middlemen rather than directly from European traders. This period was generally very short and is often difficult to differentiate archaeologically from later historic times, when trade goods were widely available, but it usually is identified by evidence of an intact traditional cultural adaptation with occasional European items used in traditional ways.

Archaeologically, the years since the arrival of Europeans are referred to as the Historic Period. In southern Ontario, significant Historic sites are those that have an affiliation with an important historic event, figure, or family, but can also be anything dating to the original European settlement of a region. Often, these sites date to before AD 1830.

2.3 Previously Registered Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (“OASD”), maintained by the MTC. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden System. In this system, each site is defined by a unique Borden Number, which is a geographic reference indicator, based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are recorded. The primary study area under review is located in Borden blocks BbGe and BbGd.

No archaeological sites have been registered in the OASD within a radius of approximately one kilometre. Given the archaeological potential for this property, this is likely more reflective of a paucity of archaeological assessments in the area than a lack of previous human occupation and use. It should be noted that, while a review of the

Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Kingston (ASI 2010) did not identify any archaeological sites within the portion of the primary study area assessed during that study, ASI (2010: Figure 1) identified three precontact archaeological sites over a kilometre to the southeast. Further information with respect to these archaeological sites was not available.

2.4 Historical Land Use Summary and Historic Site Potential

The primary study area is located within Kingston and Ernestown Townships in the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.³ This area is located northwest of Kingston and northeast of Odessa. Although Kingston was first settled in 1673 with the construction of a trading post named Fort Frontenac (ASI 2010: Appendix C), the current primary study area was not settled until the late 1700s. The first survey of the Upper St. Lawrence was started in 1783 (MacRow 1982: 472). Kingston Township was nine miles deep and spread six miles along the waterfront. The boundaries originally did not join with Ernestown Township and a pie-shaped piece of land (identified as the Western Addition / Western Division) was added to Kingston Township so that Ernestown and Kingston Townships could be joined to facilitate road building (MacRow 1982: 472).

Ernestown Township was first settled in 1784 with the arrival of United Empire Loyalist refugees from the American Revolutionary War, in particular former soldiers known as Jessup's Loyal Rangers (Turner 1993: 11) and their families. Similarly, the portion of the primary study area located within Kingston Township was settled between 1783 and 1814 (Nuttall 1982: 48). Sir John Johnson, commanding officer of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, was in charge of the overall loyalist settlement in this area (Turner 1993: 42). A second wave of immigration occurred following the War of 1812 when emigrants from Great Britain were encouraged to populate the province. Between 1820 and 1860, English, Scots, and Irish immigrant families arrived (Turner 1993: 19).

The original settlement of Ernestown Township consisted of 434 individuals, and by 1818 the population had increased to 2,480 (Turner 1993: 42). In 1826, the population of Kingston Township was 1,672 (Gordanier 1982: 44). By 1830, the majority of the land had been patented (Nuttall 1982: 58), though not necessarily settled. It should be noted that a large amount of land was held by absentee owners and land speculators (Gordanier 1982: 44). In 1837 Ernestown Township consisted of 4,000 people. By 1851, the population of Ernestown Township increased to 5,111 (Turner 1993: 86). The later part of the nineteenth century was characterized by rural de-population (Turner 1993:19; Osborne 1982: 81). This decrease was based on four main factors: 1) emigration to cities in search of employment opportunities; 2) the shift towards commercially oriented

³ Please note that Kingston Township has been amalgamated into the City of Kingston and the Township of South Frontenac, in the County of Frontenac. Ernestown Township has been amalgamated into Loyalist Township, County of Lennox and Addington.

mixed farming in the rest of Ontario, which was not feasible here due to the low quality of the soils; 3) the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856, creating a competitive farming market, and 4) the increasing settlement opportunities in western Canada. In spite of these challenges, the economy of the primary study area continued to be dominated by agriculture (Turner 1993: 134).

Settlement within the primary study area consisted of dispersed family farms distributed along concessions and lots. Its focus was on the expansion and intensification of agricultural pursuits (Nuttall 1982: 48). In order to maintain close communication, many farm houses were constructed near the concession roads (Turner 1993: 21). The family farm remained at the social, cultural, and economic centre of this area. A typical family farm in the 1880s was a family working 100 to 200 acres of land. Most engaged in mixed farming, with up to 20 cattle in pasture, and some sheep, hogs, and poultry (Turner 1993: 116). The crops produced in this area consisted of wheat, rye, oats, barley, potato, Indian corn, peas, and flax. Other products included pork, poultry, fish, fowls, cows, butter, cheese, lard, and potash. Based on information from Meacham & Co. (1878) the soils were also well adapted for fruit trees, including apples, pears, plums, cherries, and ordinary garden fruits. Farmers helped provision the army and naval forces based in Kingston during the War of 1812, and surplus wheat and flour were sent for export to Great Britain via the St. Lawrence River (Turner 1993: 45).

Prior to 1807, due to the dispersed nature of settlement, formal education was virtually non-existent (Turner 1993: 54). After 1807, the closest school was located in Kingston. In 1811, an academy was opened in Bath, to the northwest (Turner 1993: 55). The prominent religion in the area was Episcopal Methodism. The closest church buildings were constructed in Bath in 1792 and 1793 (Turner 1993: 57).

The closest mill to the primary study area was on Mill Creek (the community around the mill was named Odessa in 1856). The village of Odessa, later, contained several factories, mills, carriage works, shops, hotels, a drill shed, three churches, and a town hall (Meacham & Co., 1878: 5). By the mid-1800s, five schools and four churches (two Presbyterian and two Methodist) were present in the hamlet of Ballynahinch (re-named Glenvale in 1863) in Kingston Township (MacRow 1982: 480). Also in Kingston Township, Glenvale was located on Parts of Lot 1 and 2, Concession V and VI. To the west, the smaller settlement of Sharpton was located on Parts of Lot 12, Concessions V and VI. Sharpton contained a school and post office (MacRow 1982: 480).

A review of historical plans provides detailed information on the primary study area from 1797 until 1878. A review of available historical mapping is provided in the following section.

The *1797 Plan of the Township of Kingston* was examined in an effort to determine the potential for historic archaeological sites within the primary study area (Figure 6), which

at the time consisted of various parcels with identified patents. Ownership names are provided in this plan; however, no further historical features are illustrated. The following table provides a summary of ownership:

Table 1: Ownership names illustrated in the 1797 Plan of the Township of Kingston.			
Lot	Concession	Township	Name(s) on Patent
1	VI	Kingston	<i>Name Illegible</i>
2	VI W. Div	Kingston	o Clergy; George D. Bennington
3	VI W. Div	Kingston	o Henry Robinson
4	VI W. Div	Kingston	o William Reacraft (<i>most likely a variation of Raycraft / Raecraft</i>)
5	VI W. Div	Kingston	o John Moon and Wife
6	VI W. Div	Kingston	o Thomas Harner
7	VI W. Div	Kingston	o John Howard
8	VI W. Div	Kingston	o William ?; Joseph Dowea
9	VI W. Div	Kingston	o John Casahom
10	VI W. Div	Kingston	o L.P. Robins
11	VI W. Div	Kingston	o L.P. Robins
12	VI W. Div	Kingston	o P. Robins
13	VI W. Div	Kingston	o P. Robins
14	VI W. Div	Kingston	<i>Name Illegible</i>
1	V	Kingston	<i>Name Illegible</i>
2	V	Kingston	<i>Name Illegible</i>
2	V W. Div.	Kingston	o Clergy
3	V W. Div.	Kingston	o Clergy
4	V W. Div..	Kingston	o Clergy
5	V	Kingston	o Clergy

Table 1: Ownership names illustrated in the 1797 Plan of the Township of Kingston.			
Lot	Concession	Township	Name(s) on Patent
	W. Div..		
6	V W. Div.	Kingston	o Clergy; George Bennington
7	V W. Div..	Kingston	o William Brookey; Clergy; James Gordon
8	V W. Div..	Kingston	o Clergy
9	V W. Div..	Kingston	<i>Blank</i>
10	V W. Div.	Kingston	o P. Robins; James Smith; Peter D. Smith
11	V W. Div.	Kingston	o P. Robins; K. Leak; C. Duncan Danielle; Kings College
12	V W. Div.	Kingston	<i>Name Illegible</i>
13	V W. Div.	Kingston	<i>Name Illegible</i>
14	V W. Div.	Kingston	<i>Name Illegible</i>
12	IV W. Div.	Kingston	<i>Name Illegible</i>
40	V	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
41	V	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
42	V	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
34	IV	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
35	IV	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
36	IV	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
37	IV	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
38	IV	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
39	IV	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
40	IV	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
41	IV	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>
42	IV	Ernestown	<i>Not Illustrated</i>

Note: This map does not provide coverage of the westernmost portion of the study area.

Developed thirty-nine years later, the 1836 Map of the Midland and Prince Edwards Districts (Figure 7) illustrates the lot and concession numbers associated with the study

area.⁴ Based on the information provided in this map, the primary study area corresponds to Part of Lot 1, Concession VI in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 2 to 14, Concession VI Western Division in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession V in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 2 to 14, Concession V Western Division V in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 40 to 42, Concession V in Ernestown Township; and, Part of Lots 34 to 42, Concession IV in Ernestown Township located in the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

On this map, a creek (now known as Glenvale Creek) transects the eastern portion of the primary study area, and Mud Lake (now Odessa Lake) is illustrated to the west. Furthermore, various mills, churches, and a post office are depicted in the vicinity, but none are located within the primary study area. Noble's Saw Mill, Leonard's Saw Mill and Powley's Saw Mill are all illustrated to the south. Another mill, also identified as Powley's Saw Mill is shown to the southeast. To the southwest, Link's Mills and Asslestine's Saw and Grist Mills are illustrated. To the northwest, past Mud Lake, the settlement of Wilton is shown. A Methodist church, a Presbyterian church, Simmon's Mill and a post office are also identified at this location.

A Military Road Map of Canada West dating to 1850 (Figure 8) identifies various roads and a creek transecting the primary study area. Mud Lake is illustrated to the west. The settlement of Mill Creek is identified to the southwest. It should be noted that this map does not provide coverage of the easternmost portion of the primary study area.

In addition, the *1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West* (Walling 1860) (Figure 9) was examined to refine the evaluation historic archaeological potential within the primary study area. This map provides much more historical detail than the above-referenced maps. The following table provides a summary of ownership and features identified within the primary study area:

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
Pt. 1	VI	Frontenac	<i>Unknown</i>	The study area corresponds to the southernmost portion of this parcel. The southeastern portion of the parcel consists of Ballynehinch Village.

⁴ It should be noted that geo-referencing of the study area into the 1836 map, places a portion of the primary study area into Mud Lake, further north than it should be. With the understanding that the 1836 map may not be to ideal scale, the primary study area's boundary has been adjusted slightly in order to discern the associated lots and concession numbers.

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A structure is illustrated on this portion of the study area; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the northern edge of the study area; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ A creek transects this parcel.
Pt. 2	VI W. Div.	Frontenac	W. Moon (S ½) and G. Bannington (N ½)	<p>The study area corresponds to the southern portion of this parcel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the northern edge of the study area; ○ A roadway transects through this parcel; and, ○ A creek transects this parcel.
3	VI W. Div.	Frontenac	S. Mill (N ½) and H. Robinson (S ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; ○ A roadway transects through this parcel; and, ○ A creek transects the central portion of this parcel.
4	VI W. Div	Frontenac	W. Raycraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
5	VI W. Div	Frontenac	J. Moon (S ½) and Thomas Moon (N ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
6	VI W. Div	Frontenac	T. Harker (N ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the southern portion

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			and R. Luthertand (S ½)	of this parcel; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
7	VI W. Div	Frontenac	A. Cramer (S ½) and F. Cramer (N ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
8	VI W. Div	Frontenac	J. Bell (SE pt.) and W. Koan (W pt.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southwestern portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
9	VI W. Div	Frontenac	J. Vrooman (S ½) and W. Vrooman (N ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
10	VI W. Div	Frontenac	T. Wilson (N part) and C. Raymond (S part)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the northwest of the parcel.

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
11	VI W. Div	Frontenac	W. McKechine (E part), and W. and M. Raymond (W pt.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the northeast of the parcel; ○ A roadway transects the north of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Mud Lake is illustrated adjacent to the northwest of the parcel.
12	VI W. Div	Frontenac	C. Raymond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seven residential dwellings are illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the central portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the central portion of this parcel in the north south direction; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Mud Lake is illustrated adjacent to the northwest of the parcel.
Pt. 13	VI W. Div	Frontenac	D. McRue (E part), and F. Wells (W pt.)	<p>The study area corresponds to the southern portion of the parcel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Mud Lake is illustrated adjacent to the northwest of the parcel.
Pt. 14	VI W. Div	Frontenac	<i>None Identified</i>	<i>None Identified</i>
1	V	Frontenac	John Church (N pt.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			and H. Muller (S pt.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the central portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the central portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the eastern edge of the parcel.
Pt. 2	V	Frontenac	J. Carrthers	<p>The study area corresponds to the western portion of this parcel. The northwestern portion of the parcel consists of Ballynehinch Village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the western edge of the parcel.
2	V W. Div.	Frontenac	F. Scott (N pt) and F. Sherbone (S pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the central portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the western edge of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; ○ A fourth roadway transects the central portion of the parcel in an east-west direction; and, ○ A creek transects the northern portion of the parcel.
3	V W. Div	Frontenac	G. Leonard (E ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			and W. Leonard (S ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the eastern edge of the parcel; and, ○ A creek transects the northern portion of the parcel.
4	V W. Div	Frontenac	P. Nugent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A creek transects the central portion of the parcel.
5	V W. Div	Frontenac	J. Hurker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A creek transects the southern portion of the parcel.
6	V W. Div	Frontenac	R. Bennington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the western edge of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A creek transects the southern portion of the parcel.
7	V W. Div	Frontenac	W. Brooks (W ½) and C. Gordon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			(E ½)	the eastern edge of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated transecting the southern portion of the parcel.
8	V W. Div	Frontenac	F. Bell (NW pt), J. Bell (NE pt) and D. Furney (S ½)	○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel.
9	V W. Div	Frontenac	J. Bell (N pt), A. Stevens (SW pt) and W. Raymond (SE pt)	○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the north portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
10	V W. Div	Frontenac	F. Bell (NW pt), R. McKechnie (NE pt) and T. Lemmon (S pt)	○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
11	V W. Div	Frontenac	J. and W. Sommerville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
12	V W. Div	Frontenac	S. Hamilton (E pt) and T. Sharp (W pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
13	V W. Div	Frontenac	D. Babcock (N pt) and P. Shannon (S pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A roadway transects the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
14	V W. Div	Frontenac	D. Babcock and D. Smith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A roadway transects the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Mud Lake is illustrated on the northern portion of the parcel.
Pt. 40	V	Ernestown	<i>None Provided</i>	<p>The study area corresponds to the southern part of the parcel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Odessa Lake is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt.	V	Ernestown	<i>None Provided</i>	The study area corresponds to the

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
41				southern part of the parcel. ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Odessa Lake is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt. 42	V	Ernestown	<i>None Provided</i>	The study area corresponds to the southern part of the parcel. ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the eastern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Odessa Lake is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt. 34	IV	Ernestown	W. Herz (E pt) and J. McDonald (W pt)	The study area corresponds to the central part of the parcel. ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel.
Pt. 35	IV	Ernestown	J. James (W pt) and W. and D. Binnerman (E pt)	The study area corresponds to the central part of the parcel. ○ Two residential; dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel.
Pt. 36	IV	Ernestown	D. Thomas (NW pt) and J. Davy (NE pt)	The study area corresponds to the central part of the parcel. ○ Two residential; dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel.
Pt. 37	IV	Ernestown	J. Smith (W pt), and H. Henry	The study area corresponds to the central part of the parcel. ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			(E pt)	of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the northern portion of the parcel.
Pt. 38	IV	Ernestown	J. Lee (NE pt), A Lee (NW pt) and L. Fraser (S pt)	The study area corresponds to the central part of the parcel. ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion of the study area; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the northern portion of the study area.
Pt. 39	IV	Ernestown	D. Lee (NE pt) W. Harvey (NW pt) and T. Hullett (S ½)	The study area corresponds to the majority of the parcel. ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is present alongside the eastern boundary of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel.
Pt. 40	IV	Ernestown	G. Lee (NW pt) J. Randolph (NE pt) and J. McEwen (S ½)	The study area corresponds to the majority of the parcel. ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwellings is illustrated on the central portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the central portion of the parcel; ○ A roadway is present alongside the western boundary of this parcel; and,

Table 2: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Canada West.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel.
41	IV	Ernestown	T. and E. McPartridge and G. Lee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the central portion of this parcel ○ A roadway transects the central portion of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel. ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the south of the parcel.
42	IV	Ernestown	Mrs. and D. Milsap and W. Milsap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the central portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the central portion of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the south of the parcel.

Finally, the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington* (Meacham & Co. 1878) (Figure 10) was examined. This map shows some slight changes in settlement from the 1860 map. The following table provides a summary of ownership and features identified within the primary study area:

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington</i>.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
Pt. 1	VI	Frontenac	J. Carson	The study area corresponds to the southernmost portion of this parcel. The southeastern portion of the

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
				parcel consists of Glenvale Village (formerly known as Ballynehinch Village). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A structure is illustrated on this portion of the study area; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the northern edge of the study area; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ A creek transects this parcel.
Pt. 2	VI W. Div.	Frontenac	Robert Moon (SE ½) and Tim Fraser (SW ½)	The study area corresponds to the southern portion of this parcel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeast portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southwest portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the northern edge of the study area; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; ○ A third roadway transects through this parcel; and, ○ A creek transects this parcel.
3	VI W. Div.	Frontenac	George Duggan (E ½) and Henry Robinson (W ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the eastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the western portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; ○ A roadway transects through this parcel; and,

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A creek transects the eastern portion of this parcel.
4	VI W. Div	Frontenac	William Raycroft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
5	VI W. Div	Frontenac	Estate of J. Moon (E ½) and Ralph Bennington (W ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the eastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the western portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
6	VI W. Div	Frontenac	John Harker (E ½) and George McGowan (W ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the eastern portion of this parcel; ○ A church is illustrated on the southeast corner of this parcel; ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the western portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
7	VI W. Div	Frontenac	George McGowan (E ½) and Francis Bell (W ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the western portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
8	VI W. Div	Frontenac	Francis Bell (E ½) and William Koan (W ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the eastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the western portion of this parcel; and,

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
9	VI W. Div	Frontenac	John Vrooman (S ½) and Edward Vrooman (W ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
10	VI W. Div	Frontenac	Mrs. William Wilson (N pt) and Mrs. M.R. Raymond (S pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the northwest of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel.
11	VI W. Div	Frontenac	William Bell (NE pt), R. Maxwell (SE pt) and Mrs. M.R. Raymond (W ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the northeast of the parcel; ○ A roadway transects the northeast of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Floodplains associated with Mud Lake are illustrated alongside the northwest of the parcel.

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
12	VI W. Div	Frontenac	Mrs. M.R. Raymond (E ½), A.A. Miller (NW pt) and Mrs. E. Raymond (SW pt)	<p>The southern portion of the parcel consists of the Sharpton Post Office and small settlement centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Three residential dwellings are illustrated on the eastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northwestern portion of this parcel; ○ Three structures are illustrated on the southwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A church is illustrated on the southwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the central portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Floodplains associated with Mud Lake are illustrated alongside the north of the parcel.
Pt. 13	VI W. Div	Frontenac	A.A. Miller (NE pt), Mrs. E. Raymond (SE pt) and William Main (W ½)	<p>The study area corresponds to the southern portion of the parcel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Floodplains associated with Mud Lake are illustrated alongside the north of the parcel.
Pt. 14	VI W. Div	Frontenac	William Main (E ½) and C. Babock (SW pt)	<p>The study area corresponds to the southern portion of the parcel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
				south of the parcel; and, ○ Floodplains associated with Mud Lake are illustrated alongside the center of the parcel.
1	V	Frontenac	George Mellen (E ½), John Clark (Central pt) and John Leonard (West pt)	○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the eastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the central portion of this parcel; ○ Two churches are illustrated on the northeastern portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the eastern edge of the parcel; and, ○ A fourth roadway transects the central portion of the parcel in an east-west direction.
Pt. 2	V	Frontenac	John Carathers (N pt) and Joseph Sherbino (S pt)	The study area corresponds to the western portion of the parcel. The northwestern portion of the parcel consists of Glenvale Village (formerly known as Ballynehinch Village). ○ A structure and a church are illustrated on the northern portion of the parcel ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the western edge of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
				north of the parcel; and, ○ A third roadway transects the northern portion of the parcel.
2	V W. Div.	Frontenac	John Leonard (E pt), Francis Sherbino (central pt), John Leonard (south central pt), R Sherbino (NW pt) and F. Sherbino (SW pt)	○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the central portion of this parcel; ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the western portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the western edge of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; ○ A fourth roadway transects the central portion of the parcel in an east-west direction; and, ○ A creek transects the northern portion of the parcel.
3	V W. Div	Frontenac	Robert Sherbino (N pt), John Leonard (Central pt), and Juslus Sherbino (S pt)	○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the central portion of this parcel; ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated alongside the eastern edge of the parcel; and, ○ A creek transects the northern portion of the parcel.
4	V W. Div	Frontenac	Peter Nugent (N ½)	○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			and John Cordukes (S ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ A creek transects the central portion of the parcel.
5	V W. Div	Frontenac	John Walpole (N ½) and Chas. Smith (S ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A creek transects the southern portion of the parcel.
6	V W. Div	Frontenac	Geo Bennington (N ½), Chas. Smith (SE pt) and Hiram Smith (SW pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A creek transects the southern portion of the parcel.
7	V W. Div	Frontenac	Mrs. Gordon (N ½), Hiram Smith (SE pt) and Mrs. Duffin (SW pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southwest portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated transecting

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
				the southern portion of the parcel.
8	V W. Div	Frontenac	Francis Bell (NW pt), John Bell (NE pt) and Patrick Furney (S ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel.
9	V W. Div	Frontenac	Francis Bell (NE pt), J. Bell (NW pt), Thomas Stevens (SW pt) and T. Lemmon (SE pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
10	V W. Div	Frontenac	J. Bell (NE pt), R. McKechnie (N central pt) Geo Lemmon (NW pt), T. Lemmon (SE pt) and Smith (SW pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A post office is illustrated on the north-central portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
11	V	Frontenac	William Boyd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
	W. Div		(NE pt), William Sommerville (NW pt and S ½)	on the southern portion of this parcel; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
12	V W. Div	Frontenac	R. Raymond (NW pt), Thomas Sharp (NE pt and Central pt) and Shannon (S pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the northwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the northwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
13	V W. Div	Frontenac	R. Raymond (NE pt and NE pt of Central pt), C. Babcock (N pt of NW pt), L. Babcock (S pt of NW part), L. Smith (SE pt of Central pt and W pt of S pt), Alfred Babcock (W pt of Central pt), W. Milsap (NE pt of S pt), and D. Milsap (SE pt of S pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southwestern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel.
14	V W. Div	Frontenac	C. Babcock (N ½),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southern portion of this

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			and L. Babcock (S ½)	parcel; ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the western portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the north of the parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Mud Lake is illustrated on the northern portion of the parcel.
Pt. 40	V	Ernestown	Geo. Lee Sr. (SE pt) and Ira Smith (SW pt)	The study area corresponds to the southern part of the parcel. ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Odessa Lake is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt. 41	V	Ernestown	Geo. Lee Sr. (S pt)	The study area corresponds to the southern part of the parcel. ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Odessa Lake is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt. 42	V	Ernestown	H.W. Milsap (SE pt), and Geo. Lee Sr. (SW pt)	The study area corresponds to the southern part of the parcel. ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the southeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is illustrated to the south of the parcel; and, ○ Odessa Lake is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt. 34	IV	Ernestown	John McDonald (Central pt)	The study area corresponds to the central part of the parcel. ○ A residential dwelling is illustrated on the central portion of this

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
				parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt. 35	IV	Ernestown	P. Graham (W Central pt) and John Kinnahan (E Central pt)	The study area corresponds to the central part of the parcel. ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt. 36	IV	Ernestown	D. Thomas (W Central pt) and J.P. Dary (E Central pt)	The study area corresponds to the central part of the parcel. ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt. 37	IV	Ernestown	Joel Smith (Central pt), and Henry Henry (S pt)	The study area corresponds to the central part of the parcel. ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt. 38	IV	Ernestown	Harry Denyes (W Central pt), John Lee (E Central pt) and John McCornich (S pt)	The study area corresponds to the central part of the parcel. ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the study area.
Pt. 39	IV	Ernestown	D. Lee (NW pt), John Lee (W Central pt). Geo Lee Sen (E pt) and John McCornich (SW pt)	The study area corresponds to the majority of the parcel. ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the northern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway is present alongside the eastern boundary of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel.
Pt. 40	IV	Ernestown	Geo Lee Sen (NW pt),	The study area corresponds to the majority of the parcel.

Table 3: Residents and Historical Features illustrated in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.				
Lot	Concession	Township	Resident(s)/ Owner(s)	Historical Feature (s)
			Jas. Randolph (NE pt) and J.W. Armitage (S ½)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwellings is illustrated on the northeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A residential dwellings is illustrated on the central portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the central portion of the parcel; ○ A roadway is present alongside the western boundary of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel.
41	IV	Ernestown	Geo Lee Sr. (NW pt), Geo Lee Jr. (NE pt). David Milsap (SW pt) and W. Milsap (SE pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwellings is illustrated on the northeastern portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the central portion of the parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel.
42	IV	Ernestown	W. Milsap (NW pt), Sam Braidshaw (NE pt), W. Milsap (SW pt) and David Milsap (SE pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A residential dwellings is illustrated on the northeastern portion of this parcel; ○ Two residential dwellings are illustrated on the central portion of this parcel; ○ A roadway transects the central portion of the parcel; ○ A roadway is present alongside the eastern boundary of this parcel; and, ○ A roadway is illustrated adjacent to the north of the parcel.

As seen above, the primary study area was first settled in the late 1700s. The map from 1797 provides detailed information on the patents provided for each parcel of land. A number of these properties were held by the Clergy and Kings College as absentee owners in the late 1700s. As shown above, these properties were settled by the 1860s. Historic roadways are shown in these maps as early as 1850. The maps from 1860 and 1878 provide detailed information on settlement features, showing the presence of various types of structures and roadways. As depicted in the latter two maps, two settlements developed in this area: the village of Glenvale and the small settlement of Sharpton. A post office and various churches are illustrated at these locations.

Furthermore, AMEC has reviewed the Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Kingston prepared by ASI (2010). ASI's study corresponds to the portion of the primary study area within Kingston Township. Based on this review, ASI has identified the former presence of the following historical features: historic roadways, houses, a post office, and a church, as well as two historic settlement centres. These historical features correspond to those mentioned by AMEC. ASI identified historic archaeological potential alongside all early roadways within this portion of the primary study area.

2.5 Summary of Archaeological Potential for the Primary Study Area

The results of background research indicate that all portions of the primary study area that have not been thoroughly disturbed and that are not low lying and wet have archaeological potential (Figures 11-Key MAP and 11A to 11H). This conclusion is based on three main factors, including proximity to water, historic settlement, and previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity.

Mud Lake/Odessa Lake is located west of the property's western boundary and Glenvale Creek transects the eastern portion of the study area. Water is the most important resource necessary for human settlement. Land located within 300 meters of a major water source, such as a lake or river, and within 200 meters of a smaller source of water such as a creek, tributary or wetland, is considered to have significant potential for past human occupation. Evidence for historical land use includes two historic settlement centres, residential dwellings, historic roadways and other historic structures (post office and churches) within the study area. Additionally, three known archaeological sites are located over a kilometre southeast of the primary study area.

3.0 STAGE 1 PROPERTY INSPECTION OF PARCELS SELECTED FOR SOLAR DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Introduction

In September 2011 the CLIENT identified the specific parcels of land (22 in total) to be assessed in support of the solar farm development. The following table provides the legal description and area associated with the selected parcels.

Table 4: Selected Lands for Solar Farm		
Parcel	Legal Description	Area (in Hectares)
1	Part of Lots 1-2, Concession 6, Western Addition, Kingston; As in FR319482 Lying North of Forced Road (Aka Rock Rd); S/T Debts in FR319482; Kingston (PIN 361340008).	12
2	Part of Lots 2-3, Concession 6, Western Addition, Kingston; Part 1, 13R11037 T/W FR750411; Kingston (PIN 361340025).	13.5
3	Part of Lot 3, Concession 6, Western Addition, Kingston; As in FR334814 EXCEPT FR334813; Kingston (PIN 361340027).	11.6
4	Part of Lot 5, Concession 6, Western Addition, Kingston; As in FR458081, S/T FR458081; Kingston (PIN 361340031).	17.1
5	Part of Lot 7, Concession 6, Western Addition, Kingston; Part 2, 13R7020; S/T Execution 98-0000303, If Enforceable; Kingston (PIN 361340041).	16.9
6A	Part of Lot 9, Concession 6 Western Addition, Kingston; As in FR333258 Description May Not Be Acceptable In Future As in FR333258; S/T Debts in FR 333258; S/T Life Interest in FR 333257; Kingston (PIN 361340049).	21.7
6B	Part of Lot 10-11, Concession 5 Western Addition, Kingston; As in FR333258 (Parcels 1, 2 and 5) Lying South Of Part 5, 6, 8 and 9 RP1561; S/T DEBTS in FR333258; S/T Life Interest in FR333257; Kingston (PIN 361280008).	30.7
7	Part of Lot 10-11, Concession 6, Western Addition, Kingston; As in FR592600 and FR592602 Except Part 1-2, 13R4908; Kingston (PIN 361340045).	10.5
9	Part of Lot 11, Concession 6, Western Addition, Kingston Part 1. 13R10933; Kingston (PIN 361340052).	4.6
10	Part of Lot 11, Concession 6, Western Addition, Kingston; Parts 1 and 2, 13R6247 Except Part 1, 13R10933; Kingston (PIN 361340053).	6.3
11A	Part of Lot 11, Concession 6, Western Addition, Kingston; As in TKB414; Kingston (PIN 361340055).	10.1
11B	Part of Lot 12, Concession 6, Western Addition, Kingston; Part 1 & 4, 13R12503; Kingston (PIN 361340098).	9.1
12	Part of Lot 2-3, Concession 5, Western Addition, Kingston; As in FR742098; S/T FR108782 Amended by RP1060; S/T FR270560, Kingston (PIN 361280038).	25.0
13	North ½ of Lots 4 and 5, Concession 5, Western Addition,	6.3

Parcel	Legal Description	Area (in Hectares)
	Kingston; Lying East of Part 9 13R352 Except Part 1 13R1250 & Part 10 RP1562; T/W FR222333; S/T FR102026 Amended by RP1060; S/T FR252304, FR282159, Kingston (PIN 361280030).	
14A	North ½ of Lot 7, Concession 5, Western Addition, Kingston and Northeast ¼ Lot 8, Concession 5, Western Addition, Kingston; Lying West of Travelled Road Except Parts 14 & 15 RP1562; S/T Debts in FR319484, Kingston (PIN 361280024).	45.3
14B	Northwest ¼ Lot 8, Concession 5, Western Addition, Kingston; North ½ Lot 9, Concession 5, Western Addition, Kingston; Except Part 2 RP1561, Kingston (PIN 361280023).	34
14C	East ½ of Northeast ½ Lot 10, Concession 5, Western Addition, Kingston; Except Part 5 RP1561, Kingston (PIN 361280108).	6.5
17	South ½ Lot 11, Concession 5, Western Addition, Kingston; Except Part 1 13R4400 & Part 1-3 13R6417; S/T FR105837 Amended by RP1059; S/T FR271484, Kingston (PIN 361280009).	8.8
18	Part of Lot 12, Concession 5, Western Addition, Kingston; Part 1 & 2 13R18722, Kingston (PIN 361280005).	5.5
19	Part of Lot 42, Concession 4, Ernestown and Part Gore Lot Concession 4 Ernestown; Part 1 to 4, 29R9191; S/T LA282147; S/T LA26307 As Amended by PL478, Loyalist (PIN 451220214).	20.3
20	Parts of Lot 41 and 42, Concession 4, Ernestown, As in LA210151 Except Part 1 and 2 29R8520; S/T LA26059 As Amended by PL478; S/T LA86448, Loyalist (PIN 451220217).	9.8
23	Part of Lot 38, Concession 4, Ernestown; As in LA64275 Except Part 1 29R5702; S/T LA26053 As Amended by PL478; S/T LA86444, Loyalist (PIN 451220285).	18.2

3.2 Field Methods and Weather Conditions

The Stage 1 property inspection included a walkthrough of the fields, ensuring that areas of interest (as previously identified through a review of aerial photographs) were inspected (Figures 12-Key MAP, 12A to 12O). Table 5 describes the crew and weather conditions encountered during the completion of the Stage 1 property inspection.

Date	Weather	Crew Initials
22 September 2011	Sunny and Warm	BS, JS
23 September 2011	Sunny and warm	BS, JS

The following section provides a description of the existing conditions observed and their significance with reference to the determination of archaeological potential. All images (i.e., photographs) described below are provided in Appendix B. The coverage of each

Parcel inspected was sufficient to identify features of archaeological potential. When low-lying and wet areas were encountered, these were shovel tested to confirm the extent of perennially wet conditions.

3.3 Observations and Analysis

Field observations and analysis for each parcel are presented below in Table 6.



Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
1	Parcel 1 consisted of a mixture of former agricultural land, heavily brushed and weeded land, grassy areas, woodlots and a low-lying and wet area (Figure 12A, Photograph 1,2).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 1 was identified as having mixed potential as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following areas contained no archaeological potential: a low-lying and wet area associated with the tributary of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12A, Photograph 1); and, • The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: grassy areas, heavily brushed and weeded land, agricultural land and woodlots (Figure 12A, Photograph 2). 	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet area described herein. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals within the woodlot and other non-ploughable areas; and, • A pedestrian survey of all former agricultural fields.
2	Parcel 2 consisted of a mixture of agricultural land, woodlots, shrub areas with alvar-like soils and a low-lying and wet area. Alvar soils are defined as thin soils (<15 cm) over limestone bedrock (Figure 12B, Photographs 3 to 7).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 2 was identified as having mixed potential as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following areas contained no archaeological potential: a low-lying and wet area (perennially wet terrain) located on the northern portion of the parcel (Figure 12B, Photographs 3 and 4). This area was thoroughly tested to confirm extent of perennially wet conditions; and, • The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: agricultural land (Figure 12B, Photograph 5), woodlots and shrub areas with alvar-like soils (Figure 12B, Photographs 6 and 7). 	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet area described herein. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals within the woodlot and other non-ploughable areas; and, • A pedestrian survey of the agricultural field.
3	Parcel 3 consisted of a mixture of shrub areas alvar-like soils and woodlots (Figure 12C, Photographs 8 and 9).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 3 was identified as having archaeological potential.	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m

Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
	Alvar soils are defined as thin soils (<15 cm) over limestone bedrock.		intervals in the portions of the study area that are located within 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, elevated topography, etc.); and, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 10 m intervals in the portions of the study area that are located further than 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, elevated topography, etc.).
4	Parcel 4 consisted of a mixture of former agricultural land and shrub areas with treed land (Figure 12D, Photograph 10).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 4 was identified as having archaeological potential.	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 10 m intervals within the heavily brushed and weeded land. This portion of the study area is located further than 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, elevated topography, etc.); and, • A pedestrian survey of all former agricultural fields.
5	Parcel 5 consisted of a mixture of abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth, shrub areas with alvar	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 5 was identified as having mixed potential as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following areas contained no archaeological potential: a low-lying and wet area associated with the 	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet area described herein.

Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
	<p>soils and a low-lying and wet area. Alvar soils are defined as thin soils (<15 cm) over limestone bedrock (Figure 12E, Photographs 11 to 13).</p>	<p>tributary of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12E, Photograph 11); and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth (Photograph 12) and shrub areas with alvar soils (Figure 12E, Photograph 11 and 13). 	<p>It should be noted that habitat considerations (based on biological studies and communications with the Ministry of Natural Resources) require that the ground not be extensively disturbed through ploughing. Furthermore, shrub areas within this Parcel are an important part of this habitat. Specific information with respect to this habitat is provided in Supplementary Package, Section 1.</p> <p>Based on the above and the fact that the remainder of the Parcel consisted of very thin soils which are unlikely to have been ploughed in the past, and would not be ploughed by the agricultural contractor due to potential equipment damage, it is recommended that the Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals.
6A	<p>Parcel 6A consisted of a mixture of agricultural land, heavily brushed and weeded land, shrub areas with alvar soils and low-lying and wet areas. Alvar soils are defined as thin soils (<15 cm) over limestone bedrock. (Figure 12F, Photographs 14 to 16).</p>	<p>Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 6A was identified as having mixed potential as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following areas contained no archaeological potential: low-lying and wet areas associated with tributaries of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12F, Photograph 14); and, The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: heavily brushed and weeded land, shrub areas with alvar soils, agricultural land and woodlots (Figure 12F, 	<p>A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet areas described herein. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals of non-ploughable areas; and, A pedestrian survey of all agricultural fields.

Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
		Photographs 15 and 16).	
6B	Parcel 6B consisted of a mixture of agricultural land (hay field), pasture land with high rock content (alvar-like conditions) and low-lying and wet areas. Alvar soils are defined as thin soils (<15 cm) over limestone bedrock. (Figure 12G, Photographs 17 to 20).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 6B was identified as having mixed potential. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following areas contained no archaeological potential: low-lying and wet areas (Figure 12G, Photographs 17, 18 and 19). These areas were thoroughly tested to confirm extent of perennially wet conditions; and, The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: agricultural land (hay field) and pasture land with high rock content (alvar-like conditions) (Figure 12G, Photograph 20). 	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet areas described herein. It should be noted that habitat considerations (based on biological studies and communications with the Ministry of Natural Resources) require that the ground not be extensively disturbed through ploughing. Furthermore, shrub areas within this Parcel are an important part of this habitat. Specific information with respect to this habitat is provided in Supplementary Package, Section 1. Based on the above, the Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals.
7	Parcel 7 consisted of three agricultural fields (Figure 12H).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 7 was identified as having archaeological potential.	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pedestrian survey of all agricultural fields.

Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
9	Parcel 9 consisted of two agricultural fields (Figure 12I).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 9 was identified as having archaeological potential.	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pedestrian survey of all agricultural fields.
10	Parcel 10 consisted of two agricultural fields (Figure 12I, Photograph 21).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 10 was identified as having archaeological potential.	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pedestrian survey of all agricultural fields.
11A	Parcel 11A consisted of four agricultural fields (Figure 12I, Photograph 22).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 11A was identified as having archaeological potential.	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pedestrian survey of all agricultural fields.
11B	Parcel 11B consisted of a mixture of agricultural land, heavily brushed and weeded land and a low-lying and wet area (Figure 12I, Photographs 23 and 24).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 11B was identified as having mixed potential as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following area contained no archaeological potential: a low-lying and wet area associated with tributaries of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12I, Photograph 23); and, • The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: heavily brushed and weeded land and agricultural land 	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet area described herein. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals of non-ploughable areas; and, • A pedestrian survey of all agricultural

Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
		(Figure 12I, Photograph 24).	fields.
12	Parcel 12 consisted of a mixture of agricultural land, heavily brushed and weeded land, woodlots and a low-lying and wet area (Figure 12J, Photograph 25).	<p>Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 12 was identified as having mixed potential as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following areas contained no archaeological potential: a low-lying and wet area located on the eastern portion of the Parcel. This area consisted of sedge grass vegetation (Figure 12J, Photograph 25). This area was thoroughly tested to confirm extent of perennially wet conditions; and, The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: agricultural land, heavily brushed and weeded land and woodlots (Figure 12J). 	<p>A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet area described herein. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals of non-ploughable areas; and, A pedestrian survey of all agricultural fields.
13	Parcel 13 consisted of shrub and treed areas with alvar-like conditions (Figure 12J). Alvar soils are defined as thin soils (<15 cm) over limestone bedrock.	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 13 was identified as having archaeological potential.	<p>A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals.
14A	Parcel 14A consisted of a mixture of sod farms, abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth, shrub areas with alvar soils, woodlots, pasture land with a high rock content and low-lying and wet areas. Alvar soils are defined as thin	<p>Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 14A was identified as having mixed potential as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following areas contained no archaeological potential: low-lying and wet areas associated with the tributaries of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12K, Photograph 26 and 27); and, The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: sod farms, abandoned farmland with heavy brush and 	<p>A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet areas described herein.</p> <p>It should be noted that habitat considerations (based on biological studies and communications with the Ministry of Natural Resources) require that the ground not be extensively disturbed through</p>

Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
	soils (<15 cm) over limestone bedrock. (Figure 12K, Photographs 26 to 28).	weed growth, shrub areas with alvar soils, woodlots and pasture land with high rock content (Figure 12K, Photograph 28).	<p>ploughing. Furthermore, shrub areas and other flora within this Parcel are an important part of this habitat. Specific information with respect to this habitat is provided in Supplementary Package, Section 1.</p> <p>Based on the above and the fact that the remainder of the Parcel consisted of either abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth or pasture land with a high rock content which are unlikely to have been ploughed in the past (southern portion), and unlikely to be ploughed by a agricultural contractor due to potential equipment damage it is recommended that the Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals in the portions of the study area that are located within 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, elevated topography, etc.); and, • A test pit survey conducted at 10 m intervals in the portions of the study area that are located further than 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, elevated topography, etc.).
14B	Parcel 14B consisted of a mixture of shrub areas with alvar soils, pasture	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 14B was identified as having mixed potential as follows:	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet

Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
	<p>land with a high rock content, former agricultural fields, sod farms and a low-lying and wet area. Alvar soils are defined as thin soils (<15 cm) over limestone bedrock (Figure 12L, Photographs 29 to 33).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following areas contained no archaeological potential: a large low-lying and wet area associated with a tributary of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12L, Photographs 29 to 33). This area was thoroughly tested to confirm the extent of perennially wet conditions; and, • The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: shrub areas with alvar soils, pasture land with high rock content, former agricultural fields and sod farms (Figure 12L). 	<p>area described herein.</p> <p>It should be noted that habitat considerations (based on biological studies and communications with the Ministry of Natural Resources) require that the majority of the ground not be extensively disturbed through ploughing. However, the Ministry of Natural Resources provided approval for the former agricultural fields and sod farms to be ploughed.</p> <p>Specific information with respect to this habitat is provided in Supplementary Package, Section 1. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals of non-ploughable areas; and, • A pedestrian survey of all former and current agricultural fields.
14C	<p>Parcel 14C consisted of a mixture of shrub areas with alvar soils, pasture land with a high rock content and agricultural land consisting of a sod farm (Figure 12L). Alvar soils are defined as thin soils (<15 cm) over limestone bedrock.</p>	<p>Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection Parcel 14C was identified as having archaeological potential.</p>	<p>A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel.</p> <p>It should be noted that habitat considerations (based on biological studies and communications with the Ministry of Natural Resources) require that the ground not be extensively disturbed through ploughing.</p> <p>Furthermore, shrub areas within this Parcel are an important part of this habitat.</p>

Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
			<p>Specific information with respect to this habitat is provided in Supplementary Package, Section 1.</p> <p>Based on the above, the Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals within the entire portion of the Study Area.
17	<p>Parcel 17 consisted of a mixture of shrub areas with alvar soils, pasture land with a high rock content, former agricultural land and a low-lying and wet area. Alvar soils are defined as thin soils (<15 cm) over limestone bedrock (Figure 12M, Photographs 34 to 36).</p>	<p>Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 17 was identified has having mixed potential as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following areas contained no archaeological potential: a low-lying and wet area located on the eastern portion of the Parcel (Figure 12M, Photographs 34 and 35). This area was thoroughly tested to confirm extent of perennially wet conditions; and, • The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: a former agricultural field (Figure 12M, Photograph 36), shrub areas with alvar soils and pasture land with a high rock content. 	<p>A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet area described herein.</p> <p>It should be noted that habitat considerations (based on biological studies and communications with the Ministry of Natural Resources) require that the north portion of this Parcel not be extensively disturbed through ploughing. Furthermore, shrub areas within this Parcel are an important part of this habitat. It should be noted that the Ministry of Natural Resources provided approval for the former agricultural field (located on the southern portion of this Parcel) to be ploughed. Specific information with respect to this habitat is provided in Supplementary Package, Section 1.</p> <p>Based on the above, the Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m

Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
			intervals within non-ploughable land; and, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pedestrian survey of the former agricultural field.
18	Parcel 18 consisted of a mixture of shrub areas with alvar-like soils, pasture land with a high rock content, woodlots and a low-lying and wet area (Figure 12M, Photographs 37 to 40).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection Parcel 18 was identified as having mixed potential. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following areas contained no archaeological potential: a low-lying and wet and area located on the north-eastern portion of this Parcel (Figure 12M, Photograph 37). This area was thoroughly tested to confirm extent of perennially wet conditions; and, • The following areas exhibited archaeological potential: shrub areas with alvar-like soils, pasture land with a high rock content and woodlots (Figure 12M, Photographs, 38 39 and 40). 	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel with the exception of the low-lying and wet area as described herein. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals.
19	Parcel 19 consisted of a mixture of agricultural land, shrub and treed areas and woodlots (Figure 12N, Photographs 41 and 42).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection Parcel 19 was identified as having archaeological potential.	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pedestrian survey of all agricultural fields; and, • A test pit survey of non-ploughable lands conducted at 5 m intervals.
20	Parcel 20 consisted of a mixture of agricultural land and shrub and treed areas (Figure 12N,	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection Parcel 20 was identified as having archaeological potential.	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include:



Table 6: Stage 1 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Archaeological Potential	Recommended Assessment Methods
	Photograph 43).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pedestrian survey of all agricultural fields; and, • A test pit survey of non-ploughable lands conducted at 5 m intervals.
23	Parcel 23 consisted of five agricultural fields (Figure 12O).	Based on the conditions observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, Parcel 23 was identified as having archaeological potential.	A Stage 2 property assessment is recommended for all portions of the parcel. The Stage 2 assessment of this Parcel should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pedestrian survey of all agricultural fields.

4.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted within the 22 Parcels selected for the Solar Farm development within areas deemed to have archaeological potential (see Table 6 above).

4.2 Field Methods and Weather Conditions

The Stage 2 property assessment consisted of a pedestrian survey or test-pit survey of the above-mentioned areas using techniques required by the MTC and described in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, 2011*, (Figures 13-Key MAP, 13A to 13O). Areas deemed not to have archaeological potential (i.e., low lying and wet) were not subjected to Stage 2 assessment; however, as noted above, these areas were shovel tested to confirm the extent of perennially wet conditions. The following Table describes the crew and weather conditions encountered during the Stage 2 fieldwork:

Date	Weather	Crew Initials
10/05/11	Sunny and Warm	J.S.,C.H.,N.B.,D.B.
10/06/11	Sunny and Warm	J.S.,C.H.,N.B.,D.B.
10/07/11	Sunny and Warm	J.S.,C.H.,N.B.,D.B.
10/11/11	Warm and Sunny	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M
10/12/11	Warm and Sunny	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M
10/13/11	Warm and Sunny	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M
10/14/11	Warm and Sunny	J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M
10/17/11	Cool , Wet and Overcast	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.
10/18/11	Warm and Cloudy	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.
10/19/11	Cool, Wet and Overcast	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.
10/20/11	Heavy Rains (fieldwork cancelled)	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.
10/21/11	Warm and Sunny	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.
10/24/11	Sunny and Cool	J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.
10/25/11	Sunny and Cool	J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.
10/26/11	Overcast and Cold	J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.
10/27/11	Cold and Windy	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.
10/28/11	Cold and Partly Overcast	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.
10/31/11	Cloudy with Sunny Periods and Cool	B.S.,D.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.,T.J.,J.D.,C.P.
11/01/11	Sunny and Warm	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.,T.J.,J.D.,C.P.

Table 7: Weather Conditions and Crew, Stage 2 Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project		
Date	Weather	Crew Initials
11/02/11	Sunny and Warm	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.,T.J.,C.P
11/03/11	Cool and Cloudy	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.T.J..
11/04/11	Sunny and Cool	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,J.S.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.,T.J
11/07/11	Warm and Sunny	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,N.B.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.,T.B.,M.W.,A.L.,N.G.,C.P.
11/08/11	Warm and Sunny	B.S.,J.S.,D.B.,J.S.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.,T.B.,M.W.,A.L.,N.G.,C.P.
11/09/11	Warm and Sunny	B.S.,J.S.,J.S.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.,T.B.,M.W.,A.L.,N.G.
11/10/11	Cool and Sunny	B.S.,J.S.,J.S.,W.A.,S.M.,M.H.,T.G.,C.G.,S.B.,T.R.,O.E.,A.C.,S.M.,C.H.,K.C.,T.B.,M.W.,A.L.,N.G..

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey was conducted on former and current agricultural land, where ploughing was viable. All agricultural land was prepared for the pedestrian survey by ploughing the fields using a mouldboard plough or disk harrowing techniques to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing to break the soils further. In all instances, at least 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible after ploughing had been completed. The fields were allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve surface visibility. The pedestrian survey was conducted at survey transects of 5 m. When archaeological resources were found, the survey transects were decreased to 1 m intervals for a minimum 30 m radius around the find to determine if it was an isolated find, or until the full extent of the scatter had been delineated. All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories were collected, including diagnostic ceramic sherds. Enough artifacts were left in place to relocate the site in the event that further work was deemed necessary. Cultural artifacts encountered during pedestrian survey were collected and bagged according to provenience. The locations of surface finds was recorded by means of Global Positioning System (“GPS”) waypoints. GPS coordinates for each artifact were recorded using a Garmin™ GPSMAP 60Cx GPS or Garmin™ GPSMAP 62s GPS set to the North American Datum 83 (“NAD 83”) with a minimum accuracy of plus or minus three metres.

The Stage 2 property assessment included test pitting of all unploughable areas deemed to have archaeological potential. Test pitting of these areas was conducted at 5 or 10 meter intervals as follows:

- Test pits were spaced at 5 m intervals in the portions of the study area that are located within 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, elevated topography, etc.); and,
- Test pits were spaced at 10 m intervals in the portions of the study area that are located further than 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, elevated topography, etc.).

Test pits were placed throughout areas of archaeological potential, even in areas with high rock content and/or alvar soils. All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and dug to a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil or until bedrock was encountered. Soil fills were screened through 6 millimetre (“mm”) mesh screens in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pit profiles were also examined for cultural deposits prior to being backfilled.

Upon discovery of cultural materials, the survey grid was continued to determine whether there were enough archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 assessment. In the event that insufficient archaeological resources were recovered, eight additional test-pits were dug in a 2 m radius around the initial positive test-pit, followed by the excavation of a 1 x 1 m unit at the first positive test pit. All test pits and units were backfilled. Cultural artifacts encountered were collected and bagged according to provenience. The location of any positive test pit was recorded by a GPS waypoint. GPS coordinates for each artifact were recorded using a Garmin™ GPSMAP 60Cx GPS or Garmin™ GPSMAP 62s GPS set to the NAD 83 with a minimum accuracy of plus or minus three metres.

4.3 Field Observations

Table 8 provides a detailed observation of terrain by Parcel, accompanied by the appropriate assessment strategy and the testing results. All images (i.e., photographs) described below are provided in Appendix B.

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
1	<p>Parcel 1 was considered to have a mixture of archaeological and no archaeological potential. Areas with archaeological potential consisted of: former agricultural land, heavily brushed and weeded land, grassy areas and woodlots. Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of a low-lying and wet area, associated with the tributary of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12A).</p>	<p>The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 1 was conducted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agricultural land was ploughed using a mouldboard plough to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall. During the pedestrian survey, at least 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13A, Photographs 44 to 46); and, • A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals within the woodlot and other non-ploughable areas using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13A, Photographs 47 to 49). 	<p>Soils within this parcel consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) subsoil was encountered at approximately 30 cm in depth. Similarly, the ploughzone was encountered at 20-30 cm in depth.</p>	<p>Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.</p>
2	<p>Parcel 2 consisted of a mixture of potential and no potential land. Areas with archaeological potential consisted of agricultural land, woodlots, shrub areas with alvar-like soils. Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of a low-lying and wet area (Figure 12B).</p>	<p>The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 2 was conducted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agricultural land was ploughed using a mouldboard plough to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall. During the pedestrian survey, at least 80 to 85% of the ploughed 	<p>Soils within this parcel consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy to clay loam; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) subsoil or bedrock was encountered at a range of 15 to 30 cm in depth. A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar-</p>	<p>Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.</p>

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
		<p>ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13B, Photographs 50 and 51); and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals, within the woodlot and other non-ploughable areas using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13B, Photograph 52). 	<p>like soils are present) was encountered on the central portion of the Parcel.</p>	
3	<p>Parcel 3 was considered to have archaeological potential and it consisted of mixture of shrub areas with alvar-like soils and woodlots (Figure 12C).</p>	<p>The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 3 was conducted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals in the portions of the study area that are located within 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, elevated topography, etc.) using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13C, Photograph 53); and, • A test pit survey conducted at 10 m intervals in the portions of the study area that are located further than 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, 	<p>Soils within this parcel consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), sandy to clay loam; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) subsoil or bedrock was encountered at a range of 15 to 30 cm in depth.</p> <p>A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar-like soils are present) was encountered throughout.</p>	<p>Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.</p>

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
		elevated topography, etc.) using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13C, Photograph 54).		
4	Parcel 4 was considered to have archaeological potential and consisted of a mixture of former agricultural land and shrub areas with treed land (Figure 12D).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 4 was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agricultural land was ploughed using a mouldboard plough to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall. During the pedestrian survey, at least 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13D, Photographs 55 to 57); and, • A test pit survey was conducted at 10 m intervals within non-ploughable areas using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13D, Photographs 58 and 59). 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a medium brown (10YR5/3) clay loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) subsoil was encountered at approximately 20-25 cm in depth. Similarly, the ploughzone was encountered at 20 cm in depth.	A single projectile point was discovered within Parcel 4. Upon discovery of this cultural material, the pedestrian survey interval was closed to 1 metre. A 30 metre radius was intensively surveyed around this discovery (please refer to Section 5.1 for more detail). No additional archaeological materials or archaeological sites were identified within the remainder of this Parcel.
5	Parcel 5 was considered to have a mixture of archaeological and no archaeological potential. Areas with archaeological potential consisted of: abandoned farmland with heavy	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 5 was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/2) clayey loam; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) subsoil was	At different portions of the field, two isolated historical artifacts were encountered during the test pit survey. Upon discovery of each artifact, 8 test-pits were dug in

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
	brush and weed growth and shrub areas with alvar soils. Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of a low-lying and wet area, associated with the tributary of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12E).	13E, Photographs 60 to 62).	encountered at approximately 3-27 cm in depth. A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar soils are present) was encountered on the northern portion of the Parcel.	a two 2 m radius around the initial positive test-pit, followed by the excavation of a 1 x 1 m unit at the first positive test pit (please refer to Section 6.0 for more detail). No further artifacts were encountered.
6A	Parcel 6A was considered to have a mixture of archaeological and no archaeological potential. Areas with archaeological potential consisted of: a mixture of agricultural land, heavily brushed and weeded land and shrub areas with alvar soils. Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of low-lying and wet areas associated with the tributaries of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12F).	<p>The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 6A was conducted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agricultural land was ploughed using either a mouldboard plough or disk harrowing techniques to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall, followed by several light rains. During the pedestrian survey, at least 85% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13F, Photographs 63, 64, and 65); and, • A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals within non-ploughable areas using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13F, Photographs 66 to 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) subsoil was encountered at approximately 10-25 cm in depth. A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar soils are present) was encountered on the southern portion of the Parcel.	<p>An Euro-Canadian historic artifact scatter was recovered during the pedestrian survey conducted within this Parcel. Upon the discovery of the first artifact, the survey transect was decreased to 1 m intervals until the full extent of the scatter had been identified (please refer to Section 5.2 for more detail).</p> <p>No additional archaeological materials or archaeological sites were identified within the remainder of this Parcel.</p>

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
		68).		
6B	Parcel 6B consisted of a mixture of potential and no potential land. Areas with archaeological potential consisted of mixture of agricultural land (hay field) and pasture land with high rock content (alvar-like conditions). Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of low-lying and wet areas (perennially wet conditions) (Figure 12G).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 6B was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13G, Photographs 69 to 72). 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), sandy to clay loam; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) subsoil or bedrock was encountered at approximately 15 to 30 cm in depth. A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar-like soils are present) was encountered throughout.	Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.
7	Parcel 7 was considered to have archaeological potential and consisted of three agricultural fields (Figure 12H).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 7 was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agricultural land was ploughed using disk harrowing techniques to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall, followed by several light rains. During the pedestrian survey, at least 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13H, Photographs 73 and 74). 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a medium brown (10YR5/3) clay loam. The ploughzone was encountered at ca. 30 cm in depth.	Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
9	Parcel 9 was considered to have archaeological potential and consisted of two agricultural fields (Figure 12I).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 9 was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agricultural land was ploughed using disk harrowing techniques to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by several light rains. During the pedestrian survey, at least 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13I, Photographs 75 and 76). 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a medium brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam. The ploughzone was encountered at ca. 30 cm in depth.	Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.
10	Parcel 10 was considered to have archaeological potential and consisted of two agricultural fields (Figure 12I).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 10 was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agricultural land was ploughed using disk harrow techniques to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by several light rains. During the pedestrian survey, at least 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13I, Photographs 77 to 79). 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a medium brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam. The ploughzone was encountered at ca. 30 cm in depth.	Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
11A	Parcel 11A was considered to have archaeological potential and consisted of four agricultural fields Figure 12I.	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 11A was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agricultural land was ploughed using disk harrowing techniques to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall, followed by several light rains. During the pedestrian survey, at least 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13I, Photographs 80 and 81). 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a medium brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam. The ploughzone was encountered at ca. 30 cm in depth.	Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.
11B	Parcel 11B was considered to have a mixture of archaeological and no archaeological potential. Areas with archaeological potential consisted of: agricultural land and heavily brushed and weeded land. Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of a low-lying and wet area associated with the tributary of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12I).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 11B was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agricultural land was ploughed using disk harrowing techniques to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall, followed by several light rains. During the pedestrian survey, at least 80-85% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) subsoil was encountered at approximately 25 cm in depth. Similarly, the ploughzone was encountered at 25-30 cm in depth.	An Euro-Canadian historic artifact scatter was recovered during the pedestrian survey conducted on this Parcel. Upon the discovery of the first artifact, the survey transect was decreased to 1 m intervals until the full extent of the scatter had been identified. In addition, the test-pit survey conducted within this portion of the parcel identified the presence of various Euro-Canadian historic artifacts. Furthermore, a fieldstone foundation was observed within this area. Test-pitting

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
		13I, Photographs 82 to 83); and, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals within non-ploughable areas using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13I, Photograph 84). 		was conducted up to a 1 m from the fieldstone foundation (please refer to Section 5.3 for more detail).
12	Parcel 12 was considered to have a mixture of archaeological and no archaeological potential. Areas of archaeological potential consisted of agricultural land, heavily brushed and weeded land and woodlots. Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of a low-lying and wet area (perennially wet conditions) (Figure 12J).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 12 was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agricultural land was ploughed using a mouldboard plough to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall. During the pedestrian survey, at least 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13J, Photographs 85 to 87); and, A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals within non-ploughable areas using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13J, Photograph 88). 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a medium brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) subsoil was encountered at varying levels, from 10 to 40 cm in depth. The ploughzone was encountered at 30 cm in depth. A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar-like soils are present) was encountered on the central portion of the Parcel.	An Euro-Canadian historic artifact scatter was recovered during the test pit survey. Three positive test-pits were encountered within the grid. Eight test-pits were dug in a two 2 m radius around each of the three positive test-pits. In addition, a 1 x 1 m unit was excavated at the central positive test pit. At this point it was determined that an archaeological site had been identified. In addition, the pedestrian survey conducted on this Parcel revealed the presence of various artifacts. Upon the discovery of the first artifact, the survey transect was decreased to 1 m intervals until the full extent of the scatter had been identified. Furthermore, a fieldstone foundation was observed within this area. Test-pitting was conducted up

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
				to a 1 m from the fieldstone foundation; six positive test-pits were present within 1 m of the fieldstone foundation (please refer to Section 5.4 for more detail).
13	Parcel 13 was considered to have archaeological potential and consisted of shrub and treed areas with alvar-like conditions (Figure 12J).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 13 was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13J, Photographs 89 and 90). 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a medium brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) subsoil and/or bedrock was encountered approximately 5 to 10 cm in depth. A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar-like soils are present) was encountered throughout.	Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.
14A	Parcel 14A was considered to have a mixture of archaeological and no archaeological potential. Areas with archaeological potential consisted of: sod farms, abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth, shrub areas with alvar soils, woodlots and pasture land with a high rock content. Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of low-lying and wet areas associated with tributaries of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12K).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 14A was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey conducted at 5 m intervals in the portions of the study area that are located within 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, elevated topography, etc.) using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13K, Photographs 91 to 97); and, 	Soils within this parcel consisted of the following: light grey (10 YR 7/2), dark grey (10 YR 4/1) and medium brown grey (10YR 5/3) sandy to clayey loam. Light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) or light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) subsoil was encountered at depth varying from 7 to 30 cm.	An Euro-Canadian historic artifact scatter was recovered during the test pit survey. In the area were various positive test-pits were encountered, some of the sod had been removed by the farmer; and, as such, AMEC was able to conduct Controlled Surface Pick-up (“CSP”) of artifacts within this exposed area. Thus, the extent of the historic scatter was identified by a mixture of test pitting and CSP

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A test pit survey conducted at 10 m intervals in the portions of the study area that are located further than 300 m from any features of archaeological potential (i.e., water, archaeological sites, elevated topography, etc.) using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13K, Photographs 98 to 99). 	<p>A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar soils are present) was encountered on the central and southern portions of the Parcel. It should be noted that some of the sod had been previously removed by the farmer within the sod farm areas; and, as such, soil and subsoil conditions were visible.</p>	<p>(where possible). Please refer to Section 5.5 for more detail.</p> <p>No additional archaeological materials or archaeological sites were identified within the remainder of this Parcel.</p>
14B	<p>Parcel 14B was considered to have a mixture of archaeological and no archaeological potential. Areas with archaeological potential consisted of: shrub areas with alvar soils, pasture land with a high rock content, former agricultural fields, sod farms. Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of a low-lying and wet area associated with a tributary of Glenvale Creek (Figure 12L).</p>	<p>The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 14B was conducted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agricultural land was ploughed using a mouldboard plough to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall. During the pedestrian survey, at least 85 to 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13L, Photographs 100 and 101); and, A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals within the non-ploughable areas using the 	<p>Soils within this parcel consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) with a very high clay content; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) subsoil or bedrock was reached between 10 and 25 cm in depth. A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar soils are present) was encountered on the southern portion of the Parcel.</p>	<p>An Euro-Canadian historic artifact scatter was recovered during the pedestrian survey conducted within this Parcel. Upon the discovery of the first artifact, the survey transect was decreased to 1 m intervals until the full extent of the scatter had been identified (please refer to Section 5.6 for more detail).</p> <p>No additional archaeological materials or archaeological sites were identified within the remainder of this Parcel.</p>

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
		<p>methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13L, Photographs 102 and 103).</p>		
14C	<p>Parcel 14C was considered to have archaeological potential and consisted of shrub areas with alvar soils, pasture land with a high rock content and agricultural land consisting of a sod farm (Figure 12L).</p>	<p>The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 14C was conducted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13L, Photographs 104 to 106). 	<p>Soils within this parcel consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), sandy to clay loam; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) subsoil or bedrock was encountered at approximately 10 to 30 cm in depth. A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar soils are present) was encountered throughout.</p>	<p>Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.</p>
17	<p>Parcel 17 was considered to have a mixture of archaeological and no archaeological potential. Areas with archaeological potential consisted of shrub areas with alvar soils, pasture land with a high rock content and former agricultural land. Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of a low-lying and wet area (perennially wet conditions) (Figure 12M).</p>	<p>The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 17 was conducted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agricultural land was ploughed using a mouldboard plough to the depth of previous ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall. During the pedestrian survey, at least 85 to 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals (Figure 13M, Photographs 107 and 108); and, • A test pit survey was conducted at 	<p>Soils on this parcel were wet to saturated and had a high clay content. The topsoil was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) subsoil or bedrock was encountered at approximately 10 to 30 cm in depth. A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar soils are present) was encountered</p>	<p>Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment</p>

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
		5 m intervals within the non-ploughable areas using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13M, Photographs 109 and 110).	throughout.	
18	Parcel 18 was considered to have a mixture of archaeological and no archaeological potential. Areas with archaeological potential consisted of shrub areas with alvar-like soils, pasture land with a high rock content and woodlots. Areas with no archaeological potential consisted of a low-lying and wet area (perennially wet conditions) (Figure 12M).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 18 was conducted as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13M, Photographs 111 to 113). 	Soils on this parcel were dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam, a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) subsoil and/or bedrock were reached at approximately 2 to 20 cm in depth. A lot of exposed bedrock (where alvar-like soils are present) was encountered throughout.	Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment
19	Parcel 19 was considered to have archaeological potential and consisted of agricultural land, shrub and treed areas and woodlots (Figure 12N).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 19 was conducted as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All agricultural land was ploughed using disk harrowing techniques to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall. During the pedestrian survey, at least 85 to 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13N, Photographs 114 to 118); 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy to clay loam; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) subsoil or bedrock was encountered at approximately 20 to 40 cm in depth	Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
		and, • A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals within the woodlots using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13N, Photographs 119 and 120).		
20	Parcel 20 was considered to have archaeological potential and consisted of agricultural land and shrub and treed areas (Figure 12N).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 20 was conducted as follows: • All agricultural land was ploughed using disk harrowing techniques to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall. During the pedestrian survey, at least 85 to 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13N, Photographs 121 to 122); and, • A test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals within shrub and treed areas using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 13N, Photographs 123 and 124).	Soils within this parcel consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy to clay loam; yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) subsoil with a high clay content was encountered at approximately 15 to 35 cm in depth.	Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.

Table 8: Stage 2 Investigations of Selected Lands for Solar Farm

Parcel	Current Conditions	Assessment Methods	Soil Conditions	Findings
23	Parcel 23 was considered to have archaeological potential and consisted of five agricultural fields (Figure 120).	The Stage 2 property assessment for Parcel 23 was conducted as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All agricultural land was ploughed using a mouldboard plough to the depth of previous ploughing. All furrows were disked after ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather by one heavy rainfall. During the pedestrian survey, at least 85 to 90% of the ploughed ground surface was visible. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals using the methods described in Section 3.2 (Figure 130, Photographs 125 to 128). 	Soils within this parcel consisted of a medium brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam. The ploughzone was encountered at ca. 30 cm in depth.	Archaeological materials were not recovered and no archaeological sites were identified during this assessment.

5.0 RECORD OF FINDS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

5.1 Archaeological Site BbGd-53

This newly recorded archaeological site refers to an isolated findspot. The site is located within a ploughed field of Parcel 4 (Figure 14, Photograph 129). After this find was made, the area was carefully inspected at 1 m intervals for a radius of 30 m around the findspot (Photograph 130). No additional artifacts were encountered.

Figure 14 identifies the location of the site. In addition, Sections 3 and 4 of the Supplemental Package provide GPS readings for the artifact location. The elevation of the site is 135 m above mean sea level. Sediments at the site consist of medium brown (10YR5/3) clay loam. Rock inclusions are rare, although typically consisting of slate and occasional quartz pebbles.

5.1.1 Artifact Analysis

The artifact recovered consisted of a crudely made Onondaga chert projectile point with an unfinished tip. It resembles an Early Woodland Meadowood Point (ca. 1000 B.C.-400 B.C.) (Appendix C, Photograph 131). This point has a length of 44 mm, thickness of 6 mm, a base width of 20 mm, body length of 33 mm, neck length of 4 mm and shoulder width of 22 mm.

5.1.2 Conclusions

Site BbGd-53 was identified by a single artifact which was removed following investigation. The discovery of this site has added to our understanding of regional archaeology by demonstrating the ephemeral presence of Early Woodland peoples. But as Site BbGd-53 is thought to represent a single hunting loss event, further investigation will not contribute further to our knowledge of precontact Aboriginal land use in the region. Consequently, no further archaeological investigation is recommend at BbGd-53.

5.2 Archaeological Site BbGd-48

This newly recorded archaeological site BbGd-48 is located on an agricultural field within Parcel 6A. Site BbGd-48 was identified through the completion of a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. Upon the discovery of the first artifact, the survey transect was decreased to 1 m intervals until the full extent of the scatter had been identified (Photograph 132). The scatter was observed to be approximately 57 x 30m.

Figure 15 identifies the location and extent of the site and depicts a 50 m buffer around the site. In addition, Sections 3 and 4 of the Supplemental Package provide GPS readings for Site BbGd-48. The elevation of this site is approximately 125 m above mean sea level. Soils within the area consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam.

5.2.1 Artifact Analysis

A total of 53 artifacts consisting of formal types and diagnostic categories (including refined ceramic sherds) were collected from Site BbGd-48 (Appendix C, Photographs 133, 134 and 135). Approximately 70% of the artifacts were collected during pedestrian survey, leaving approximately thirty 30% of the scatter *in-situ* in order to relocate the site.

The *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Services 1992) was used to organize these data (Table 9). The following table provides a listing of the artifact classes collected:

Class	Frequency	Percentage
Kitchen/Food	50	94
Architectural	3	6
Total	53	100%

The ware types of the kitchen/food-related ceramic sherds, along with their decorative motifs, can provide some tentative dating information because they can be related to the evolution of industrial-era ceramic production and changing consumer preferences over time. Ironstone or “white granite,” became available in southern Ontario in the 1840s and reached its zenith of popularity in the 1870s. Despite its declining attractiveness to consumers after 1880, Ironstone is still being made today. Toward the turn of the twentieth century, the popularity of Ironstone was eclipsed by Semi-Porcelain (Kenyon 1995), which was also recovered and is also in use to this day. After Ironstone, the next most common ware type is Refined White Earthenware. Refined White Earthenware (“RWE”) first appeared in southern Ontario in the 1820s and marked a change from the use of lead-based glazes (Kenyon 1980). Refined White Earthenware is still manufactured today. The other kitchenware observed was Yellowware, locally available for purchase by the 1830s. This ware also remains in use today.

Included in the artifact class of Kitchen/Food are: tableware, teaware, kitchenware, and a container. Ceramic classes include RWE (n=44; 92% of this assemblage), Pearlware (n=1; 2% of this assemblage), Red Earthenware (n=2; 4% of this assemblage), and Yellowware (n=1; 2% of this assemblage).

The following datable ceramic sherds were recovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment: undecorated RWE (n=20; 42% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Edgware Scalloped RWE (n=3; 6.25% of the datable ceramic assemblage), RWE Transfer Print (n=5; 10% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Hand Painted Late Palette RWE (n=11; 23% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Factory Slip Banded RWE (n=1; 2.1% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Hand Painted Monochrome Blue (n=3; 6.25%

of the datable ceramic assemblage), Spongeware (n=1; 2.1% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Pearlware Scalloped (n=1; 2.1%), Red Earthenware Glazed (n=2; 4.1% of the datable ceramic assemblage), and Yellowware undecorated (n=1; 2% of the datable ceramic assemblage).

Three architectural artifacts were collected. These include: window glass (n=2) and a wrought nail (n=1).

The majority of the recovered assemblage points to a period of deposition from the mid to late nineteenth century with some artifacts indicating an earlier date. The majority of this assemblage (95%) appears to be domestic in nature.

5.2.2 Conclusions

This site was identified by the collection of 53 artifacts, approximately 70% of the visible collection. The artifacts suggest early Euro-Canadian domestic activity area, with dates that range between ca 1850 and 1910. The Stage 1 background and historical research for the parcel of land in which BbGd-48 is located did not indicate that there were any structures located on or near this site. Although there are no known historical structures associated with this scatter, it was common for residences to have been located close to major roads. Given the nature and number of artifacts collected at this site, BbGd-48 should be considered to be of archaeological interest and further investigation is required.

5.3 Archaeological Site BbGd-49

This newly recorded archaeological site is located on the grounds of an existing historic foundation within Parcel 11B. The site consists of a scatter of Euro-Canadian historic artifacts recovered from within the foundation, artifacts recovered through the test pits located adjacent to the foundation and pedestrian survey of the neighbouring ploughed fields (Figure 16).

The foundation was identified during the course of the test-pit survey. It is L-shaped, located 86 cm below ground surface and is approximately 8 m in width and 12.5 to 14.5 m in length. What appears to be a small room (3 x 4.5 m in area) is located in the southeastern corner. The walls are composed of fieldstones (up to seven courses survive) (Photographs 136 to 138). A top-plan of the foundation is presented in Figure 16.

An inspection of the artifacts present within the historic foundation led to the conclusion that it has been in use as a garbage dump until recent times, as evidenced by various modern items, including cans, bottles and two cars dating to the 1920s and the 1940s (Photograph 139). Of note, the car that appears to date to the 1920s is labelled

“Queen’s Gliding Club”. Most likely the Queen’s Gliding Club, which was a flying club that later became the Rideau Gliding Club. The Queen’s Club was founded in 1946.

Archaeological site BbGd-49 extends to the north, east and south of the historic foundation as evidenced by the test-pit program and pedestrian survey results. The pedestrian survey identified the presence of an historic scatter in two agricultural fields (to the north and south of the historic foundation). Upon the discovery of the first artifact, the survey transect was decreased to 1 m intervals until the full extent of the scatter had been identified (Photographs 140 and 141). The scatter in the north field was quite dense and observed to be approximately 90 x 50 m. The scatter located in the field to the south of the historic foundation was very sparse and was observed to be approximately 45 x 25 m. The test pitting program, conducted at 5 m intervals, resulted in the identification of 13 positive test pits yielding various historic artifacts. The test pitting program was not increased past the grid as AMEC had recovered enough artifacts to determine that further work would be recommended. Test-pitting was conducted up to 1 m from the fieldstone foundation.

Figure 16 identifies the location and extent of the site, the fieldstone foundation and a 50 m buffer surrounding the site. In addition, Sections 3 and 4 of the Supplemental Package provide GPS readings for the newly discovered archaeological site and associated artifacts. Overall, as identified by the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the site appears to be approximately 171 x 98 m. Elevation of the site is approximately 130 m above mean sea level. Sediments at the site consist of a medium brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam with a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) subsoil encountered at approximately 10 to 40 cm in depth. Rock inclusions were observed to be rare.

5.3.1 Artifact Analysis

A total of 200 artifacts consisting of formal artifact types and diagnostic categories (including refined ceramic sherds) were collected from BbGd-49 (Appendix C, Photographs 142 to 149). These include 23 artifacts collected from within the historic foundation, 25 artifacts collected from the 13 positive test pits and 152 artifacts collected from the surface of the adjacent ploughed fields. Approximately 30% of the scatter was left *in-situ* in order to relocate the site.

The *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Services 1992) was used to organize these data (Table 10). The following table provides a description and analysis of the artifacts collected:

Table 10: Historic Artifact Classes, Stage 2, Archaeological Site BbGd-49		
Class	Frequency	Percentage
Kitchen/Food	162	81.0%
Architectural	20	10.0%

Class	Frequency	Percentage
Indeterminate	8	4.0%
Tools/Equipment	7	3.5%
Personal	3	1.5%
Total	200	100%

Included in the Kitchen/Food class are: tableware, teaware, kitchenware, soda container, liquor container and a beverage service stopper. Ceramic classes within this class include: Ironstone (n=76; 47.5% of this assemblage), RWE (=36; 22.5% of this assemblage), Semi-Porcelain (n=19; 11.9% of this assemblage), Stoneware (n=5; 3.1% of this assemblage) and Buff Earthenware (n=1; 0.6% of this assemblage). The non ceramic portion of this class consists of liquor containers (n=20; 12.5% of this assemblage), soda containers (n=2; 1.3% of this assemblage) and a beverage service stopper (n=1; 0.6% of this assemblage).

The following datable ceramic sherds were recovered: undecorated Ironstone sherds (n=36; 26.4% of the datable ceramic assemblage), moulded Ironstone sherds (n=14; 10.2% of the datable ceramic assemblage); general Transfer Print Ironstone sherds (n=11; 8% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Transfer Print Flow RWE sherds (n=11; 8% of the datable ceramic assemblage); undecorated Semi-Porcelain sherds (n=10; 7.3% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Transfer Print Flow Ironstone (n=7; 5.1% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Moulded-Wheat Ironstone (n=6; 4.4% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Transfer Print RWE sherds (n=6; 4.4% of the datable ceramic assemblage); undecorated RWE sherds (n=6; 4.4% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Gilt RWE sherds (n=5; 3.7% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Transfer Print Blue Willow RWE sherds (n=5; 3.7% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Decalcomania Semi-Porcelain sherds (n=4; 2.9% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Gilt Semi-Porcelain sherds (n=4; 2.9% of the datable ceramic assemblage); glazed Stoneware (n=4; 2.9% of the datable ceramic assemblage); and, Hand Painted Late Palette Ironstone (n=2; 1.5% of the datable ceramic assemblage). In addition, one sherd of the following ceramic wares was recovered: glazed Buff Earthenware, Edgeware-Straight RWE, Factory Slip RWE, Moulded RWE, Moulded Semi-Porcelain and Hand Painted Stoneware (0.7% of the assemblage).

The analysis of the ceramic assemblage recovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment points to a deposition from the mid-nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. The long use of the site is further reinforced by the presence of various recent artifacts observed within the historic foundation, including the two cars that had been deposited there.

The majority of the assemblage appears to be domestic in nature (81%), which suggests that the structure was in use as a residential dwelling. A smaller scatter, located in the field to the south of this structure, most likely corresponds to an out-building that would have been associated with the overall farmstead.

Interestingly, a complete soap dish (Photograph 149) belonging to The Mettawas Waltz Hotel was recovered. This hotel was formerly located in Kingsville alongside the banks of Lake Erie (Kingsville-Gosfield Heritage Society 2003: 122). The Mettawas Hotel was built for Hiram Walker and Sons in 1889 and demolished in the spring of 1903 (Kingsville-Gosfield Heritage Society 2003: 125 and 132). While in operation, the Mettawas Hotel was considered the most luxurious building in Kingsville and was used as a summer resort by various affluent families. In 1913, a new hotel (the “Mettawas Inn”) was opened on the same site as the hotel that had been demolished a decade earlier (Kingsville-Gosfield Heritage Society 2003:134). The Mettawas Inn was in operation under that name until ca. 1924 (Kingsville-Gosfield Heritage Society 2003: 136). The soap dish, consisting of Ironstone material, is believed to have been obtained during the tenure of either hotel (i.e., sometime between 1889 and 1913).

Architectural artifacts included: machine cut nails (n=6), window glass (n=11), a wire nail (n=1), a wrought nail (n=1) and a door knob (n=1). Indeterminate artifacts consisted of unidentifiable containers (n=8). The tools and equipment category consisted of toys (n=2), a carriage bolt (n=1), two ink bottle fragments (n=2), a nut (n=1) and a rivet (n=1). Personal items recovered consisted of a glass button (n=1), a medicine container (n=1) and a soap dish (n=1).

5.3.2 *Conclusions*

As indicated above, the artifact analysis dates archaeological site BbGd-49 to an occupation from the mid-nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. This conclusion is further reinforced by a review of the historical data examined during the Stage 1 portion of this Study. Based on a review of historical maps from 1797 until 1867, this parcel is illustrated as having been owned by following individuals: P. Robins (ca. 1797), W. and M. Raymond (ca. 1860) and Mrs. and Mr. Raymond (ca. 1878). Furthermore, the 1860 (Figure 9) and 1878 (Figure 10) Maps show the presence of a structure at the same location as the historic structure observed and mapped during the Stage 2 assessment. The fact that this structure is illustrated in the above-mentioned historical maps, would strongly suggest that this historical site has been present since at least the 1860s.

Based on the foundation, the artifacts recovered and the abundance of the historical interest in that area, archaeological site BbGd-49 is considered to be of archaeological interest and further investigation is required.

5.4 **Archaeological Site BbGd-50**

This newly recorded archaeological site is located on the grounds of an existing historic foundation within Parcel 12. The site consists of a scatter of Euro-Canadian historic artifacts recovered through the test pits located adjacent to the historic foundation and the pedestrian survey of the neighbouring ploughed field (Figure 17).

The historic foundation was identified at the completion of the test-pit survey. It is a rectangular shaped structure, located 95 cm below ground surface and is approximately 7 m in width and 8 m in length. It consists of fieldstones (up to five courses) with brick, mortar and cement (Photographs 150 and 151). The northern wall (consisting of logs) is still standing (Photograph 152). Based on an inspection of the building materials and the artifacts present within the historic foundation, it is evident that this structure has been in use until recent times. Modern wood, brick, cement and nails suggest that this structure was repaired in recent times (Photograph 153). Furthermore, various artifacts and furniture (i.e., lamps, blenders, mattresses etc.) indicate that this area is now used a modern dump (Photograph 154).

Archaeological site BbGd-50 extends to the north, south, east and west of the historic foundation as evidenced by the test-pit program and pedestrian survey results. The site was first discovered during the test-pit survey. Three positive test-pits were encountered within the grid. Eight test-pits were dug in a two 2 m radius around each of the three positive test-pits. In addition, a 1 x 1 m unit (Photograph 155) was excavated at the central positive test pit (Figure 17). A total of six positive test pits were encountered. Upon the continuation of the test-pitting program, the historic foundation described above was encountered. Test-pitting was conducted up to a 1 m from the fieldstone foundation; the test-pitting conducted in this area resulted in the identification of six additional positive test pits yielding various historic artifacts. The pedestrian survey identified the presence of a historic scatter in the adjacent agricultural fields (to the south and east of the historic foundation). Upon the discovery of the first artifact, the survey transect was decreased to 1 m intervals until the full extent of the scatter had been identified. The scatter was quite dense and observed to be approximately 50 x 45 m.

Figure 17 identifies the location and approximate extent of the site plus a 50 m buffer. In addition, Sections 3 and 4 of the Supplemental Package provide GPS readings for the newly discovered archaeological site and associated artifacts. Overall, as identified by the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the site appears to be approximately 116 x 53 m. Elevation of the site is approximately 125 m above mean sea level. Sediments at the site consist of a medium brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam with a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) subsoil encountered at approximately 10 to 40 cm in depth. Rock inclusions were observed to be rare.

5.4.1 Artifact Analysis

A total of 171 artifacts consisting of formal artifact types and diagnostic categories (including refined ceramic sherds) were collected from BbGd-50 (Appendix C, Photographs 156 to 159). These include 132 artifacts collected from the twelve positive test pits and 39 artifacts collected from the surface of the adjacent ploughed field. Approximately 50% of the scatter was left *in-situ* in order to relocate the site.

The *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Services 1992) was used to organize these data (Table 11). A supplemental category “Organic” was created in order to classify faunal remains. The following table provides a description and analysis of the artifacts collected:

Class	Frequency	Percentage
Architectural	117	68.4
Kitchen/Food	37	21.6
Indeterminate	8	4.7
Tools/Equipment	5	2.9
Personal	2	1.2
Organic	2	1.2
Total	171	100%

Included in the Kitchen/Food class are: tableware, teaware, kitchenware and a liquid container. Ceramic classes within this class include: RWE (n=19; 52.3% of this assemblage), Ironstone (n=10, 27.8% of this assemblage), Stoneware (n=2; 5.6% of this assemblage), Buff Earthenware (n=2; 5.6% of this assemblage), Creamware (n=1; 2.9% of this assemblage) and Semi-Porcelain (n=1; 2.9% of this assemblage). The non ceramic portion of this class consists of a liquor container (n=1; 2.9% of this assemblage).

The following datable ceramic sherds were recovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment: undecorated Ironstone sherds (n=8; 22.9% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Spongeware RWE (n=4; ca. 11.4% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Transfer Print RWE (n=3; ca. 8.6% of the datable ceramic assemblage); undecorated RWE (n=3; ca. 8.6% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Moulded Ironstone (n=2; ca. 5.7% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Edgeware Scalloped RWE (n=2; ca. 5.7% of the datable ceramic assemblage); and, Transfer Print RWE (n=2; ca. 5.7% of the datable ceramic assemblage). In addition, one sherd of the following ceramic wares were recovered: Glazed Buff Earthenware, Rockingham Buff Earthenware, Factory Slip Caterpillar Creamware, Factory Slip-Banded RWE, Moulded RWE, Hand Painted Late Palette RWE, Hand Painted Monochrome RWE, stamped RWE, Decalcomania Semi-Porcelain, glazed Stoneware and Hand Painted Stoneware (2.9 % of the of the datable ceramic assemblage).

Architectural artifacts included: machine cut nails (n=60), window glass (n=45), wire nails (n=9), wrought nails (n=2) and a fence staple (n=1). Indeterminate artifacts consisted of unidentifiable containers (n=7) and an unidentifiable glass fragment (n=1). The tools and equipment category consisted of a horse harness hardware (n=1), a horseshoe nail (n=1), an ink well (n=1), a screw (n=1) and a tack (n=1). Personal items consisted of a

plastic button (n=1) and a plastic jewellery item (n=1). Organic items consisted of mammal bones (n=2).

The analysis of the ceramic assemblage points to a deposition from the 1850s until the 1950s. This mid-nineteenth century date is further reinforced by the high percentage of wrought and machine cut nails (36% of the overall assemblage). The long use of the site is evidenced by the presence of various recent artifacts observed within the historic foundation and the recent building material that has been used to repair the structure.

The majority of the assemblage appears to be architectural in nature (68%). Of interesting note is the very high percentage of nails (41.5%) in conjunction with the presence of animal husbandry type artifacts (horseshoe nail and horse harness hardware) recovered within this assemblage, which suggests that the structure may have been in use as a blacksmith shop or as a support structure for the overall farmstead.

5.4.2 Conclusions

As indicated above, the artifact analysis dates archaeological site BbGd-50 to an occupation from the mid-nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. This conclusion is further reinforced by a review of the historical data examined during the Stage 1 portion of this Study. Archaeological site BbGd-50 would fall within the central portion of Lot 3, Concession V, Western Division, Frontenac Township. Based on a review of historical maps from 1797 until 1867, this portion of the parcel is illustrated as having been owned by the Clergy in the late 1700s (ca. 1797) and by the following individuals at later times: W. Leonard (ca. 1860) and John Leonard (ca. 1878). Furthermore, the 1878 map (Figure 10) shows the presence of two structures within the central portion of this parcel; it is believed that the southern structure would correspond to the historic structure observed and mapped during the Stage 2 assessment. The fact that this structure is illustrated in the above-mentioned historical map, would strongly suggest that this historical site has been present since at least 1878.

Based on the foundation, the artifacts recovered and the abundance of the historical interest in that area, archaeological site BbGd-50 is considered to be of archaeological interest and further investigation is recommended.

5.5 Archaeological Site BbGd-51

This newly recorded archaeological site is located on a sod farm within Parcel 14A. Portions of the artifacts associated with this site were discovered during shovel testing at 5 m intervals. The other artifacts associated with this site were found in areas in which had the sod had been removed by the farmer; thus, exposing the topsoil. A controlled surface collection was conducted in the exposed area at 1 m intervals (Photograph 160).

The test pitting program resulted in the identification of five positive test pits yielding various historic artifacts. The test pitting program was not increased past the grid as AMEC had recovered enough artifacts to determine that further work would be required. Test pit depths varied from 7cm to 25 cm.

Figure 18 identifies the location and extent of the site and a 50 m buffer around the limits of the site. In addition, Sections 3 and 4 of the Supplemental Package provide GPS readings for the newly discovered site and associated artifacts. The scatter was observed to be 33 x 33 m. Elevation of the site is approximately 129 m above mean sea level. The soils encountered in this section of the parcel were different from than the rest of the parcel. Soils in the area of this site consisted of medium brown grey (10YR 5/3) clayey loam with brick fragment inclusions.

5.5.1 Artifact Analysis

A total of thirty artifacts consisting of formal types and diagnostic categories (including refined ceramic sherds) were collected from BbGd-51 (Appendix C, Photographs 161 to 165). The artifacts were collected during shovel testing and a controlled surface collection (“CSC”). Approximately 40% of the scatter was left *in situ* in order to relocate the site. Of the thirty artifacts recovered 9 of them came from five positive test pits; the remainder from the CSC.

The *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Services 1992) was used to organize these data (Table 12). The following table provides a description and analysis of the artifacts collected:

Class	Frequency	Percentage
Kitchen/Food	23	77
Architectural	2	7
Equipment	1	3
Personal	4	13
Total	30	100%

Included in the artifact class of Kitchen/Food are: tableware and teaware. Ceramic classes included RWE (n=21; 92% of this assemblage) and Ironstone (n=1; 4% of this assemblage). The non ceramic portion of this class consists of a glass liquor container (n=1; 4 % of this assemblage).

The following datable ceramic sherds were recovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment: undecorated RWE (n=5; 22.8% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Edgware Scalloped RWE (n=4; 18.2% of the datable ceramic assemblage), RWE Transfer Print (n=4; 18.2% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Hand Painted Late Palette RWE (n=3; 13.7% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Factory Slip RWE (n=2;

9.1% of the datable ceramic assemblage), undecorated Ironstone (n=1; 4.5% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Edgeware Straight RWE (n=1; 4.5% of the datable ceramic assemblage); Gilt RWE (n=1; 4.5% of the datable ceramic assemblage) and Transfer Print Blue Willow RWE (n=1; 4.5% of the datable ceramic assemblage). The ceramic assemblage recovered points to a period of deposition from the mid-nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century.

Architectural artifacts include a machine cut nail (n=1) and a window glass fragment (n=1). The equipment class consists of a Stoneware ink jar fragment (n=1). Personal items include: clay smoking pipe fragments (n=2) and glass medicine bottles (n=2).

Overall, the recovered assemblage points to a period of deposition from the mid-nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. The majority of the assemblage appears to be domestic in nature (77%).

5.5.2 Conclusions

As indicated above, the artifact analysis dates archaeological site BbGd-51 to an occupation from the mid-nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. Based on a review of historical maps from 1797 until 1867, this portion of the parcel is illustrated as having been owned by the Clergy and Mr. Brookey in the late 1700s (ca. 1797) and by the following individuals at later times: W. Brooks (ca. 1860) and Mrs. Gordon (ca. 1878). Furthermore, the 1860 (Figure 19) map shows the presence of a structure at the location of the historic scatter. The fact that this structure is illustrated in the above-mentioned historical map, would strongly suggest that this historical site has been occupied since at least 1860. The very presence of the structure on the 1860s map in direct correlation with the artifact scatter, and the high percentage of early ceramics located at this site make it of historical interest and value and should be considered of archaeological interest. As such, further archaeological investigation at this site is required.

5.6 Archaeological Site BbGd-52

This newly recorded archaeological site is located on an agricultural field within Parcel 14B. The site consists of a scatter of historic artifacts and one aboriginal artifact. The newly archaeological site was identified through the completion of a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. Upon the discovery of the first artifact, the survey transect was decreased to 1 m intervals until the full extent of the scatter had been identified. The scatter was observed to be approximately 99 x 67 m.

Figure 19 identifies the location and extent of the site and a 50 m buffer around the limits of the site. In addition, Sections 3 and 4 of the Supplemental Package provide GPS

readings for the newly discovered site and associated artifacts. Elevation of the site is approximately 200 m above mean sea level.

5.6.1 Artifact Analysis

A total of 33 artifacts were collected from BbGd-52 (Photographs 166 to 172). This made up approximately 70% of the artifact scatter while 30% was left *in-situ* in order to relocate the site.

The *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Services 1992) was used to organize these data (Table 13). The following table provides a description and analysis of the artifacts collected:

Class	Frequency	Percentage
Kitchen/Food	27	82
Architectural	3	9
Equipment	2	6
Equipment (Precontact)	1	3
Total	33	100%

Included in the artifact class of Kitchen/Food are: tableware, teaware, kitchenware, and liquor container. Ceramic classes within this class include: Refined White Earthenware (n=13; 48% of this assemblage), Red Earthenware Refined (n=1 ca; 4% of this assemblage), Red Earthenware Coarse (n=1; 4% of this assemblage), Earthenware (n=1; 4 % of this assemblage), Ironstone (n=6; 22% of this assemblage), Buff Earthenware (n=1 4% of this assemblage) , Pearlware (n=2; 6% of this assemblage) and Semi-Porcelain (n=1; 4% of this assemblage). The non ceramic portion of this class is a glass liquor container (n=1; 4% of the assemblage).

The following datable ceramic sherds were recovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment: RWE Edgware Straight (n=1; 4% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Factory Slip Banded RWE (n=1; ca 4% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Hand Painted Late Palette RWE (n=3; 12% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Hand Painted Monochrome Blue (n=2; ca 8 of the datable ceramic assemblage), spongeware (n=2; 8% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Stamped RWE (n=1; 4% of the datable ceramic assemblage), RWE Transferprint/Floware (n=1; 4 % of the datable ceramic assemblage), Edgware Chicken Claw (n=1; 4% of the datable ceramic assemblage), semi-porcelain Decalcomania (n=1; 4% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Red Earthenware glazed (n=2; 8% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Pearlware undecorated (n=2; 8% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Pearlware Edgware Scalloped (n=1; 4% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Ironstone Decalcomania (n=2; 8% of the datable ceramic assemblage), Ironstone undecorated (n=3; 12% of the

datable ceramic assemblage), Ironstone moulded (n=1; 4% of the datable ceramic assemblage), and Buff Earthenware glazed (n=1; 4% of the datable ceramic assemblage).

Architectural artifacts included a machine cut nail (n=1) and window glass (n=2). The historic equipment class consisted of ink jar fragments (n=2).

Of note would be the recovery of an aboriginal artifact, consisting of a scraper. This is a finely retouched scrapper made of exotic chert (Photograph 172).

The majority of the recovered Euro-Canadian assemblage points to a period of deposition from the mid-nineteenth century until the early twentieth century.

5.6.2 *Conclusions*

As indicated above, the artifact analysis dates archaeological site BbGd-52 to a period of deposition from the mid-nineteenth century until the early twentieth century. The majority of the artifact assemblage is domestic in nature (87%) suggesting the presence of a farmstead. This conclusion is further reinforced by a review of the historical data examined during the Stage 1 research. Based on a review of historical maps from 1797 until 1867, this portion of the parcel is illustrated as having been owned by the Clergy in the late 1700s (ca. 1797) and by the following individuals at later times: J. Bell (ca. 1860) and Francis Bell (ca. 1878). Furthermore, the 1860 (Figure 9) Map shows the presence of a structure at the location of the artifact scatter. The fact that this structure is illustrated in the above-mentioned historical map, would strongly suggest that this historical site has been present since at least 1860.

Included in the artifacts collected is a single precontact formal end scraper, made from an unknown exotic chert. This artifact cannot be considered temporally or culturally diagnostic. It also should be noted that it is not uncommon to find precontact artifacts on historic Euro-Canadian sites. This may be because both peoples selected similar site locations, or it may be because the Euro-Canadian occupant recovered the specimen somewhere else in the vicinity and curated.

The nature of the artifacts collected as well as the fact that background research has indicated that there was a structure on the parcel of land from which the newly discovered archaeological site was located indicates that BbGd-52 has cultural heritage value or interest and warrants further archaeological assessment.

6.0 RECORD OF FINDS: ISOLATED FIND-SPOTS H1 AND H2

6.1 Introduction

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment conducted within the Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy project identified the presence of two isolated historic Euro-Canadian artifacts within Parcel 5.

6.2 Field Survey Results

In the southernmost and northernmost fields within Parcel 5, two isolated historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were encountered during the test pit survey. In each field, the grid (excavated at 5 m intervals) was completed to determine if any other test pits would reveal artifacts. Once it became apparent that there was only one positive test pit (consisting of one artifact) within the original grid, AMEC advanced 8 additional test-pits in a two 2 m radius around the initial positive test-pit, followed by the excavation of a 1 x 1 m unit over the positive test pit (Figure 20, Photographs 173 and 174). The additional test pits and one-metre unit contained no additional artifacts.

6.3 Artifact Analysis

One artifact, consisting of an un-datable smoking pipe bowl fragment (Field Designation: H1) was recovered from the southernmost field within Parcel 5 (Photograph 175). Similarly, one artifact consisting of a smoking pipe stem fragment (Field Designation: H2) was recovered from the northernmost field within Parcel 5 (Photograph 176). The pipe stem is a Thomas Davidson, "Glasgow" pipe stem that was manufactured between 1861 and 1891.

6.4 Conclusions

Two isolated finds (Field Designations H1 and H2, respectively) consisting of Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the southernmost and northernmost portions of Parcel 5. These areas were thoroughly tested and no further archaeological artifacts were encountered. Both of these findspots appear to represent the casual loss or discard of a smoking pipe, and, as such, no further archaeological investigation is recommended at these locations.

7.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Overall, the results of background research indicate that portions of the primary study area that have not been thoroughly disturbed and that are not low lying and wet have archaeological potential. This conclusion is based on three main factors: proximity to water; the nearby presence of early historic settlement centres and roadways; and the fact that three previously identified precontact sites over a kilometre to the southeast.

The Stage 2 assessment conducted on the 22 parcels that were selected for solar development identified two isolated historic Euro-Canadian findspots and six registered archaeological sites. One of the registered sites, BbGd-53, consisted of an isolated precontact Aboriginal findspot that was thoroughly investigated and then removed.

The remaining five registered sites, BbGd-48, BbGd-49, BbGd-50, BbGd-51 and BbGd-52, represent mid-nineteenth-century to early/mid-twentieth century components.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the Stage 1 assessment of the Primary Study Area and the Stage 2 assessment of the 22 Parcels selected for Solar Development for the Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project it is recommended that:

- Archaeological Site BbGd-48 should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific testing;
- Archaeological Site BbGd-49 should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific testing;
- Archaeological Site BbGd-50 should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific testing;
- Archaeological Site BbGd-51 should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific testing;
- Archaeological Site BbGd-52 should be subjected to a Stage 3 site-specific testing;
- Archaeological Site BbGd-53 is an isolated findspot that may be considered free of any further archaeological concern;
- Findspots H1 and H2 may be considered free of any further archaeological concern;
- The balance of the Parcels subjected to Stage 2 assessment may be considered free of any further archaeological concern;
- Additional Stage 2 assessment must be conducted if development is to occur within un-assessed portions of the Primary Study Area that have been identified as having archaeological potential (Figure 21 presented in the Supplementary Package).

The above recommendation is subject to Ministry of Tourism and Culture approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Tourism and Culture concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of an archaeological site are permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism and Culture approval has been received.

9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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.

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 an 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*.

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

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

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

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by AMEC until such time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario MTC, and any other legitimate interest groups.



10.0 ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, a division of AMEC Americas Limited. AMEC is one of North America's leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix D.

11.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of Kingston Solar LP. and is intended to provide a Stage 1 background study of the primary study area for the Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project and a Stage 2 property assessment of the 22 Parcels selected for solar development. The project is legally described as Part of Lot 1, Concession VI in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 2 to 14, Concession VI Western Division in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 1 and 2, Concession V in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 2 to 14, Concession V Western Division V in Kingston Township; Part of Lots 40 to 42, Concession V in Ernestown Township; and, Part of Lots 34 to 42, Concession IV in Ernestown Township located in the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from AMEC will be required. With respect to third parties, AMEC has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 background study of the property conducted by AMEC. It is based solely on the conditions of the property encountered at the time of the Stage 1 visual property inspection on 22 and 23 September 2011 and 05 October 2011 to 10 November 2011, supplemented by a review of historical information and data obtained by AMEC as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, AMEC disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to AMEC after the time during which AMEC conducted the archaeological assessment.

In evaluating the property, AMEC has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. AMEC has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. AMEC accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

AMEC makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

This Report is also subject to the further Standard Limitations contained in Appendix E.

We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.


Respectfully Submitted,

**AMEC Environment & Infrastructure,
a Division of AMEC Americas Limited**

Prepared by



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Reviewed by



Shaun Austin, Ph.D.
Senior Archaeologist (P141)

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APPENDIX A

FIGURES



08 February 2012 F:\Projects\GIS Work\Sunung\Figures\Figure 1 - General Study Area.mxd

LEGEND

Study Area	Lower Tier Municipalities
Railway	Residential Area
Freeway	Waterbody
Expressway / Highway	Golf Course
Arterial Road	Park / Sportsfield
Transmission Line	Wetlands
U.G. Pipeline	Woodland Area

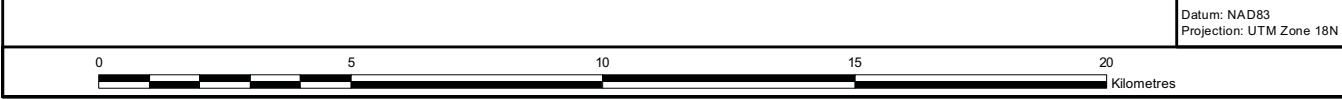
NOTES:

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N

KINGSTON SOLAR LP

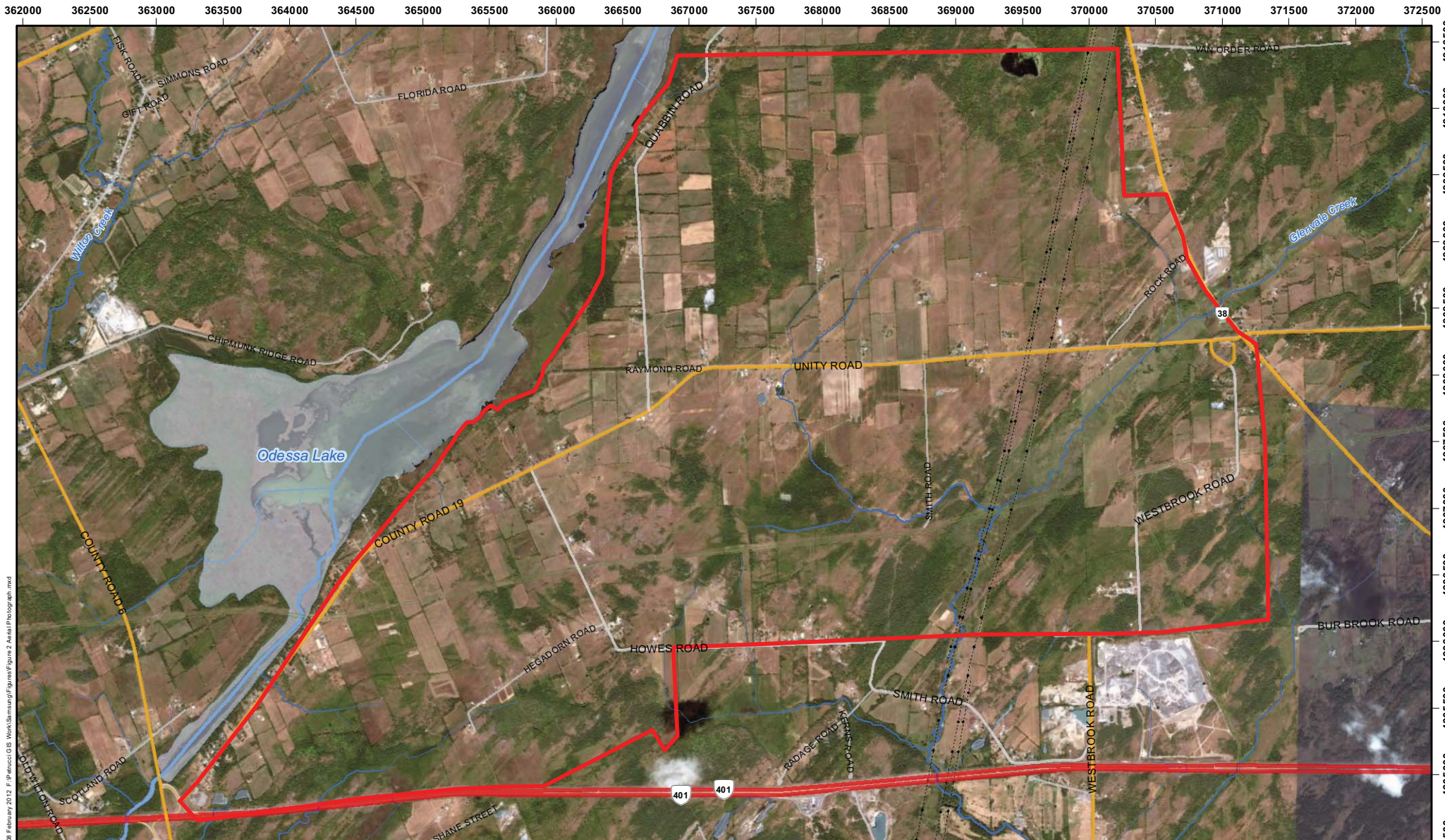
**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

Location of Primary Study Area



PROJECT N^o: TC111406
SCALE: 1:150,000

FIGURE: 1
DATE: November 2011

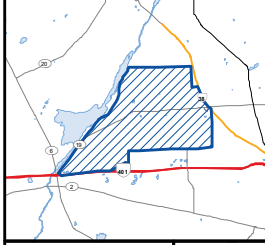


08 February 2012 11:01:00 GIS Work\Samsung\Figures\Figure 2 Aerial Photograph.mxd

LEGEND

- Study Area
- Railway
- Transmission Line
- U.G. Pipeline

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Aerial Photograph showing
Location of Primary Study Area**

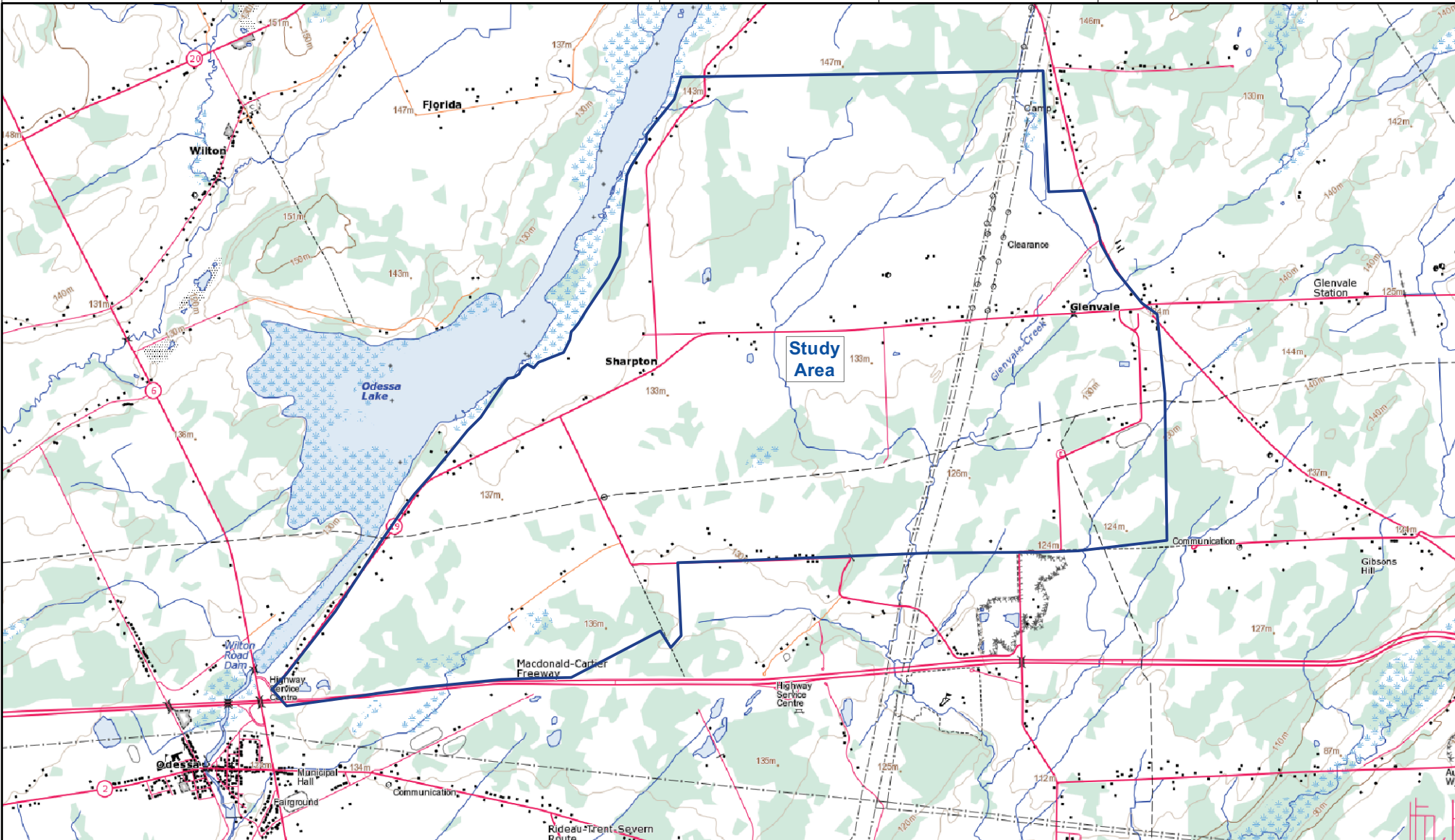
PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 2

SCALE: 1:40,000

DATE: November 2011

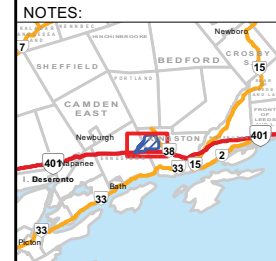




08 February 2012 F:\pawco\GIS\Work\Samsung\Figures\Figure 3 1994 Topographic Map.mxd

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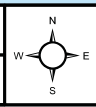
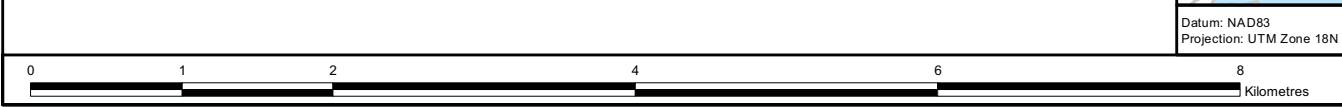
LEGEND
 Study Area



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**1994 Topographic Map showing
 Location of Primary Study Area**



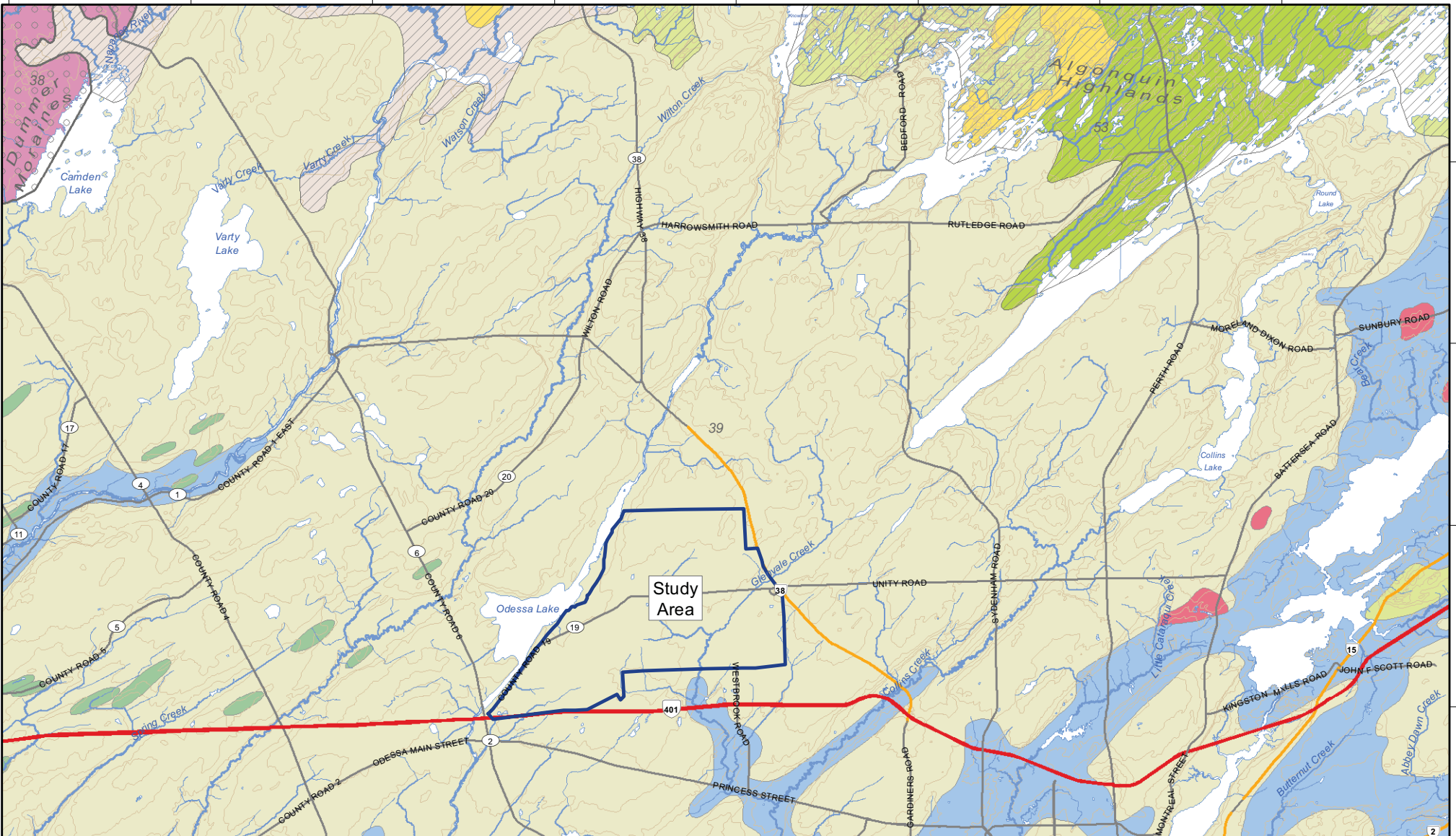
Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 18N
 PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 3

SCALE: 1:50,000

DATE: November 2011

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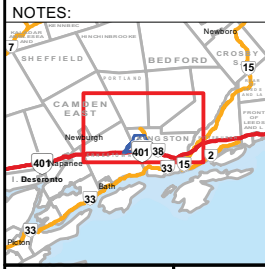


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08 February 2012 12:00 PM C:\GIS\Work\Samsung\Figures\Figure 4 Physiographic Regions.mxd

- LEGEND**
- Study Area
 - Waterbody
 - Physiographic Region**
 - 38, Dummer Moraines
 - 39, Napanee Plain
 - 53, Algonquin Highlands

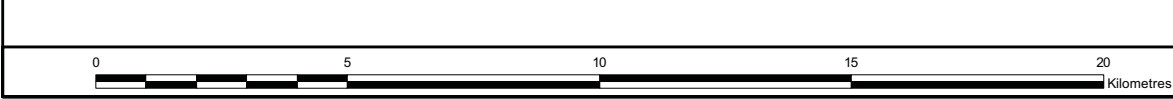
- Physiographic Unit**
- 2: Till Moraines
 - 4: Kame Moraines
 - 7: Drumlins
 - 9: Limestone Plains
 - 11: Sand Plains
 - 12: Clay Plains
 - 15: Shallow Till And Rock Ridges
 - 16: Bare Rock Ridges And Shallow Till
 - 17: Peat And Muck



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

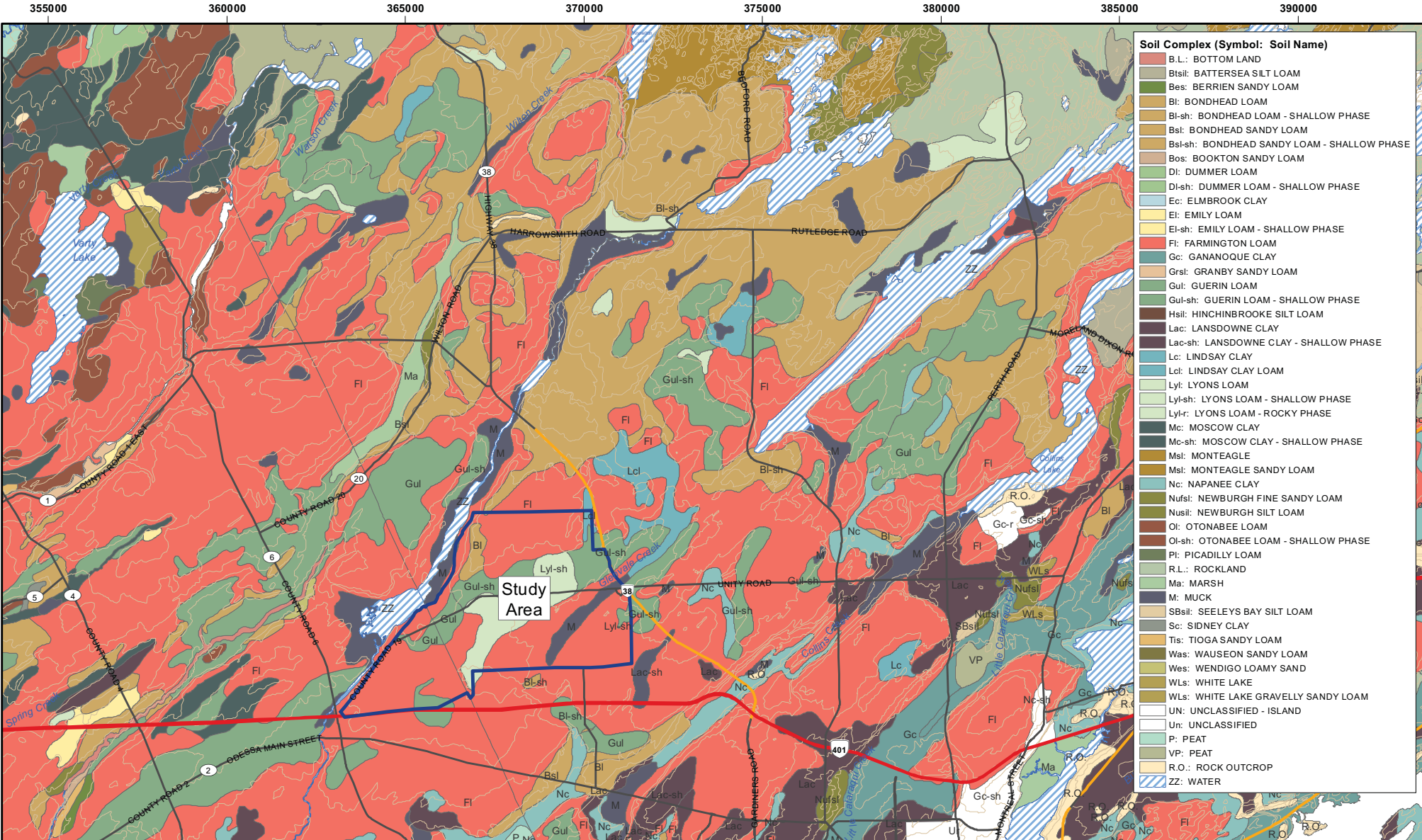
**Map of Physiographic Regions
showing Location of Primary Study Area**



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N

PROJECT N^o: TC111406
SCALE: 1:150,000

FIGURE: 4
DATE: November 2011



Soil Complex (Symbol: Soil Name)
B.L.: BOTTOM LAND
Btsil: BATTERSEA SILT LOAM
Bes: BERRIEN SANDY LOAM
Bl: BONDHEAD LOAM
Bl-sh: BONDHEAD LOAM - SHALLOW PHASE
Bsl: BONDHEAD SANDY LOAM
Bsl-sh: BONDHEAD SANDY LOAM - SHALLOW PHASE
Bos: BOOKTON SANDY LOAM
Di: DUMMER LOAM
Di-sh: DUMMER LOAM - SHALLOW PHASE
Ec: ELMBROOK CLAY
El: EMILY LOAM
El-sh: EMILY LOAM - SHALLOW PHASE
Fi: FARMINGTON LOAM
Gc: GANANOQUE CLAY
Grsl: GRANBY SANDY LOAM
Gul: GUERIN LOAM
Gul-sh: GUERIN LOAM - SHALLOW PHASE
Hsil: HINCHBROOKE SILT LOAM
Lac: LANDSOWNE CLAY
Lac-sh: LANDSOWNE CLAY - SHALLOW PHASE
Lc: LINDSAY CLAY
Lcl: LINDSAY CLAY LOAM
Lyl: LYONS LOAM
Lyl-sh: LYONS LOAM - SHALLOW PHASE
Lyl-r: LYONS LOAM - ROCKY PHASE
Mc: MOSCOW CLAY
Mc-sh: MOSCOW CLAY - SHALLOW PHASE
Msl: MONTEAGLE
Msl-sh: MONTEAGLE SANDY LOAM
Nc: NAPANEE CLAY
Nufsl: NEWBURGH FINE SANDY LOAM
Nusil: NEWBURGH SILT LOAM
Oi: OTONABEE LOAM
Oi-sh: OTONABEE LOAM - SHALLOW PHASE
Pi: PICADILLY LOAM
R.L.: ROCKLAND
Ma: MARSH
M: MUCK
Sbsil: SEELEYS BAY SILT LOAM
Sc: SIDNEY CLAY
Tis: TIOGA SANDY LOAM
Was: WAUSEON SANDY LOAM
Wes: WENDIGO LOAMY SAND
Wls: WHITE LAKE
Wls-sh: WHITE LAKE GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM
Un: UNCLASSIFIED - ISLAND
Un-sh: UNCLASSIFIED
P: PEAT
VP: PEAT
R.O.: ROCK OUTCROP
ZZ: WATER

08 February 2012 F:\Petrucci GIS Work\Sensing\Figures\Figure 5 Soil Survey of Frontenac and Lennox-Addington Areas.mxd

LEGEND

- Study Area
- Freeway
- Expressway / Highway
- Arterial Road

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



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**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

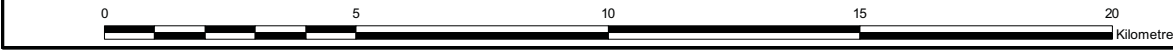
**Soil Survey of Frontenac and
Lennox-Addington Counties showing
Location of Primary Study Area**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

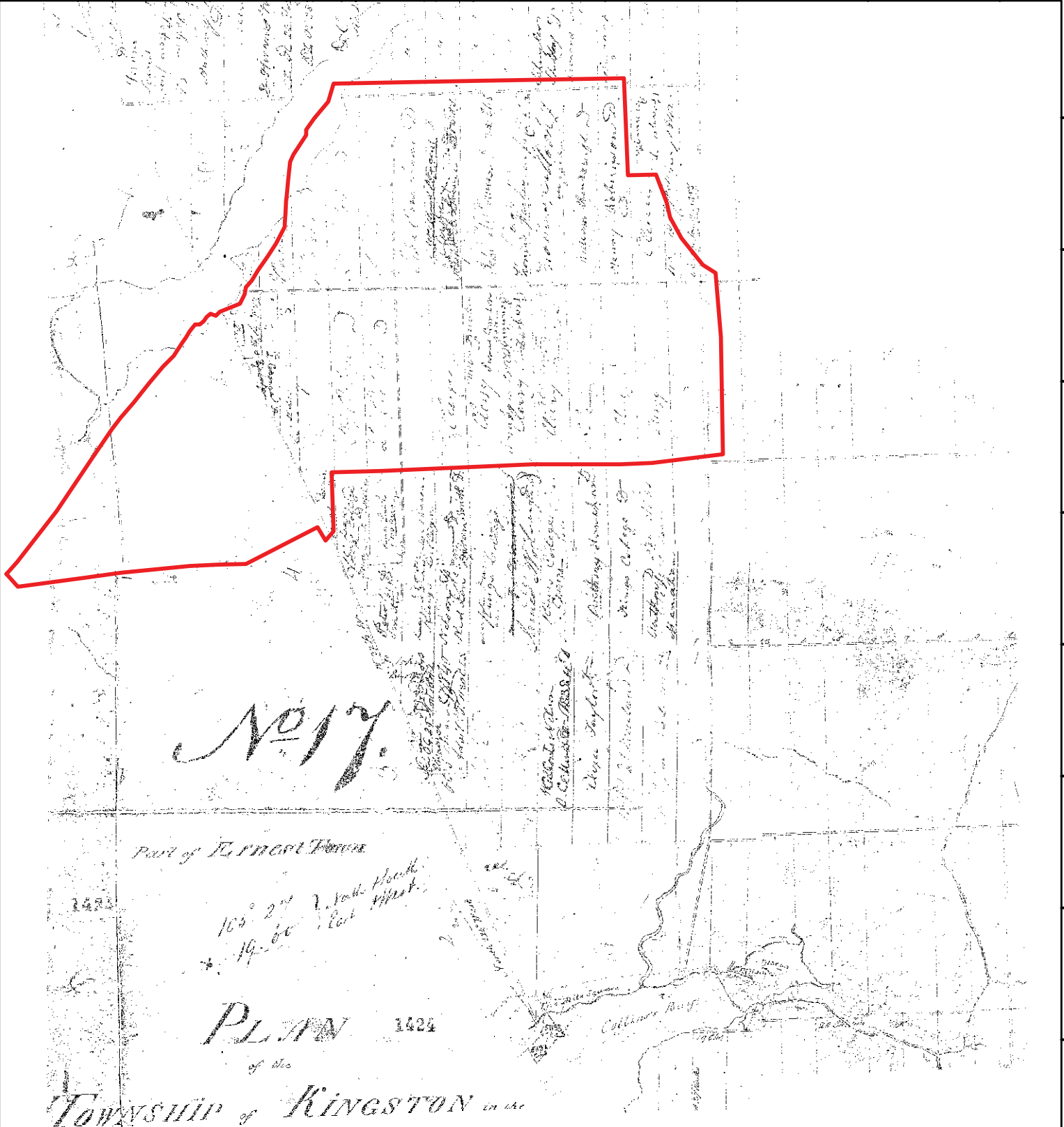
FIGURE: 5

SCALE: 1:150,000

DATE: November 2011



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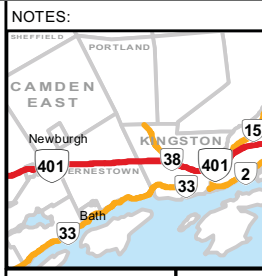
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01 February 2012 1:ILG713365(GIS_Work)TC111406 - Samsung Solar Archa MAPS\Figure 6 1797 Plan of the Twp of Kingston County of Frontenac.mxd

LEGEND

Study Area

Source: Aitken, A., 1797.
Best available image quality is shown.



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**1797 Plan of the Township of Kingston
in the County of Frontenac
showing Location of Study Area**

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



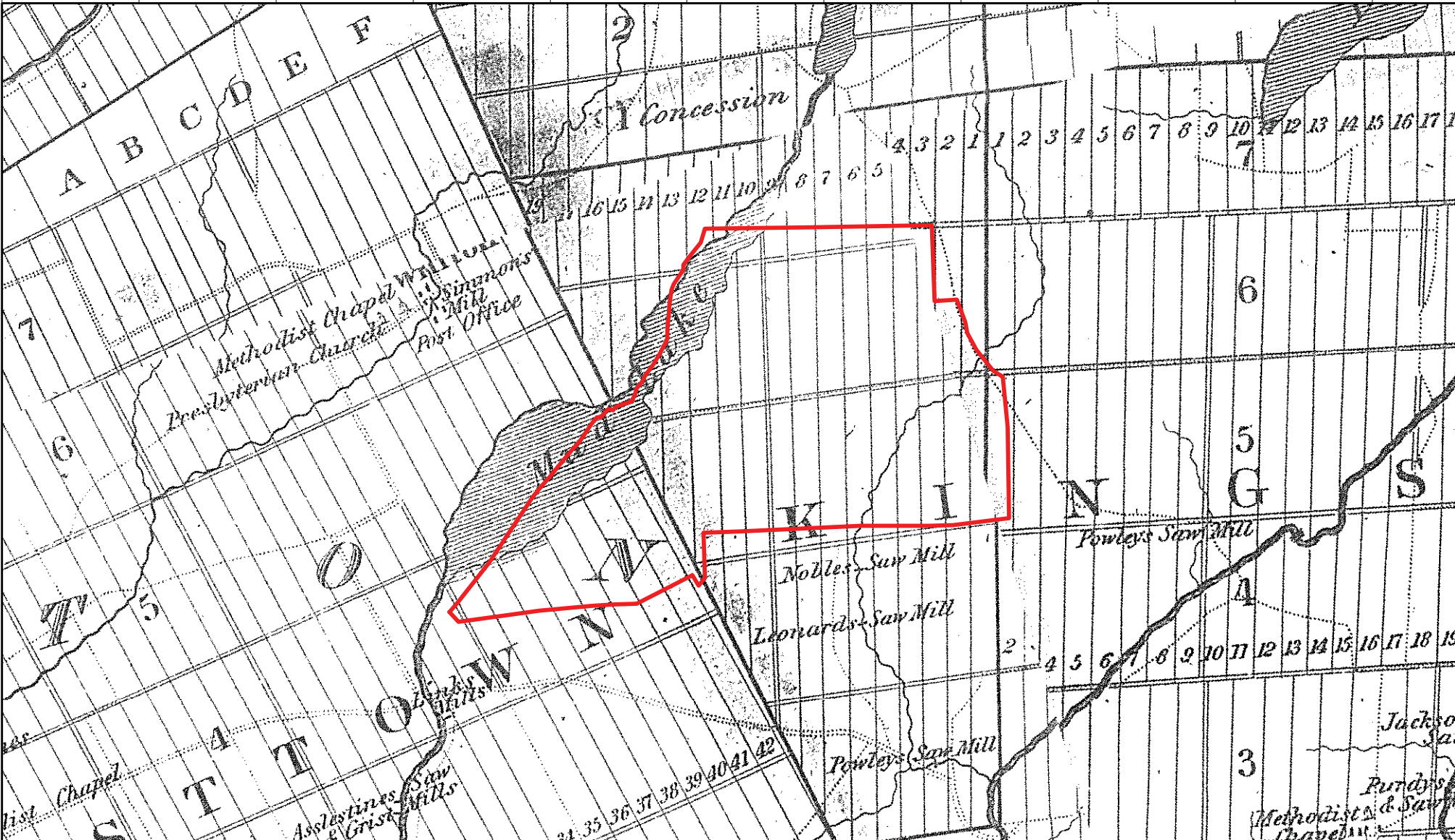
PROJECT N^o: TB111077

FIGURE: 6

SCALE: 1:60,000

DATE: January 2012



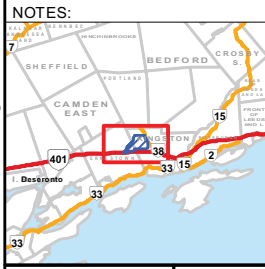



08 February 2012 11:07:33 AM G:\B_Web\TC111406 - Stantons Sawmills - Stantons Sawmills - Prince Edward Districts.mxd

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LEGEND
 Study Area

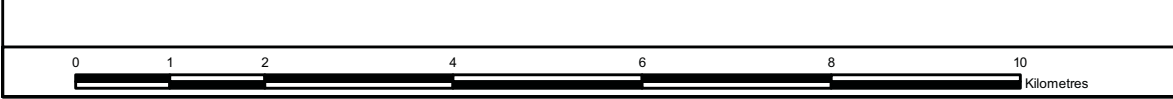
Source: Elmore, P.V., 1836.
 Best available image quality is shown.
 Note: The 1836 historical map was obtained from Queen's University archives, and was only available as tiled images. As can be seen, this format introduced edge-matching discrepancies between tiles. As such, although the Study Area appears to fall within Con. 7 and above Mud Lake, in actuality it corresponds to Con. 5 & 6 (Kingston Township) and SE of Mud Lake.



KINGSTON SOLAR LP 

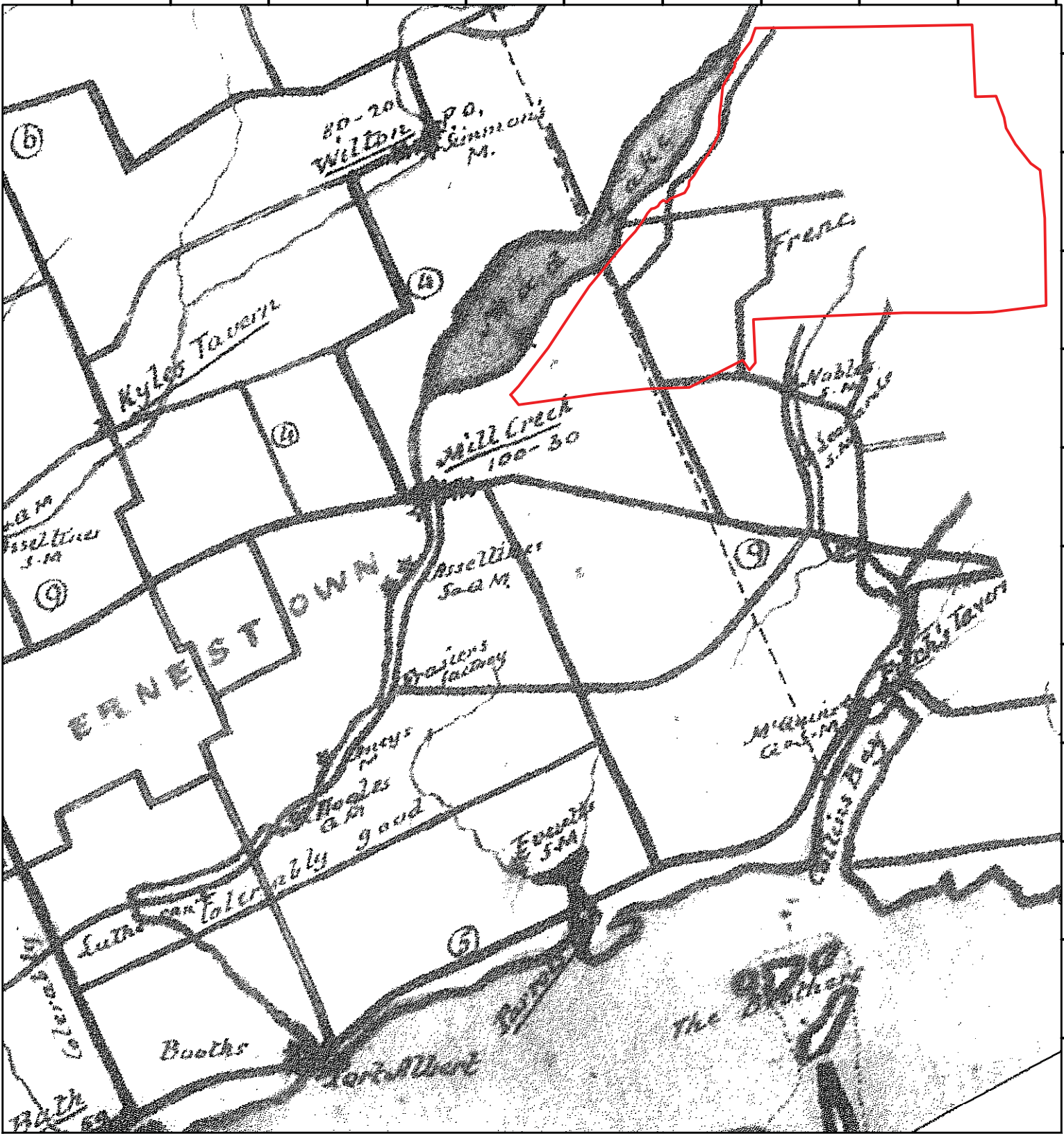
**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

1836 Map of the Midland & Prince Edward Districts, showing Location of Study Area



PROJECT N^o: TC111406 **FIGURE: 7**
 SCALE: 1:80,000 DATE: February 2012

356500 358000 359500 361000 362500 364000 365500 367000 368500 370000 371500



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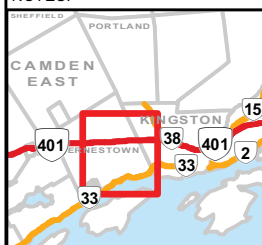
08 February 2012 11:07:33:55(GIS, Work)TC11406 - Sameing Solar Archae, MAPS\Figure 8 1850 Military Road Map of Canada West.mxd

LEGEND

 Study Area

Source: Baron de Rottenburg, 1850 (Turner, 1993: 91).
Best available image quality is shown.

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP 

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**1850 Military Road Map of Canada West
showing Location of Study Area**

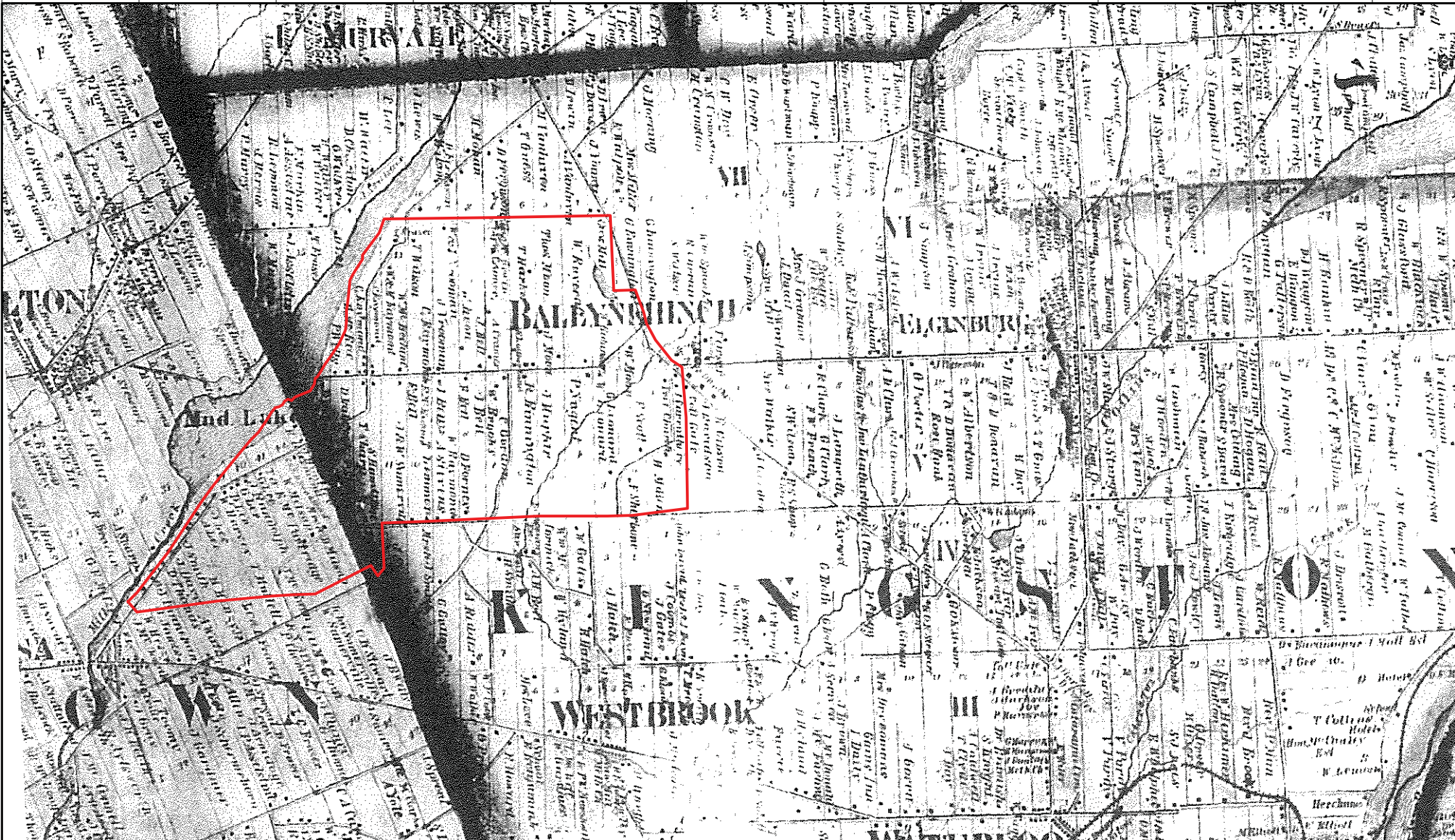
PROJECT N^o: TC11406

FIGURE: 8

SCALE: 1:80,000

DATE: February 2012





08 February 2012 11:07:33(GB) - Scanning User: Admin, MAPS\Figures\9 - 1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington.mxd

<p>LEGEND</p>	<p>Source: Walling, H.F., 1860. Best available image quality is shown.</p>	<p>NOTES:</p>	<p>KINGSTON SOLAR LP </p> <p>SOL-LUCE KINGSTON STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT</p> <p>1860 Map of United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington, showing Location of Study Area</p>
	<p>Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM Zone 18N</p>	<p>PROJECT N°: TC111406</p> <p>SCALE: 1:80,000</p>	<p>FIGURE: 9</p> <p>DATE: February 2012</p>

08 February 2012 11:01 AM F:\Projects\GIS\Work\Solar\p1\p1_1878_illustrated_historical_atlas.kingston.mxd



LEGEND
 Study Area

Source: Meacham & Co., 1878.

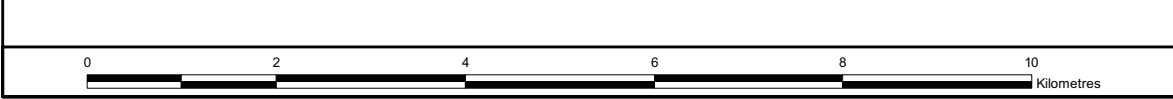
NOTES:



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**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the
 Counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington
 showing Location of Primary Study Area**



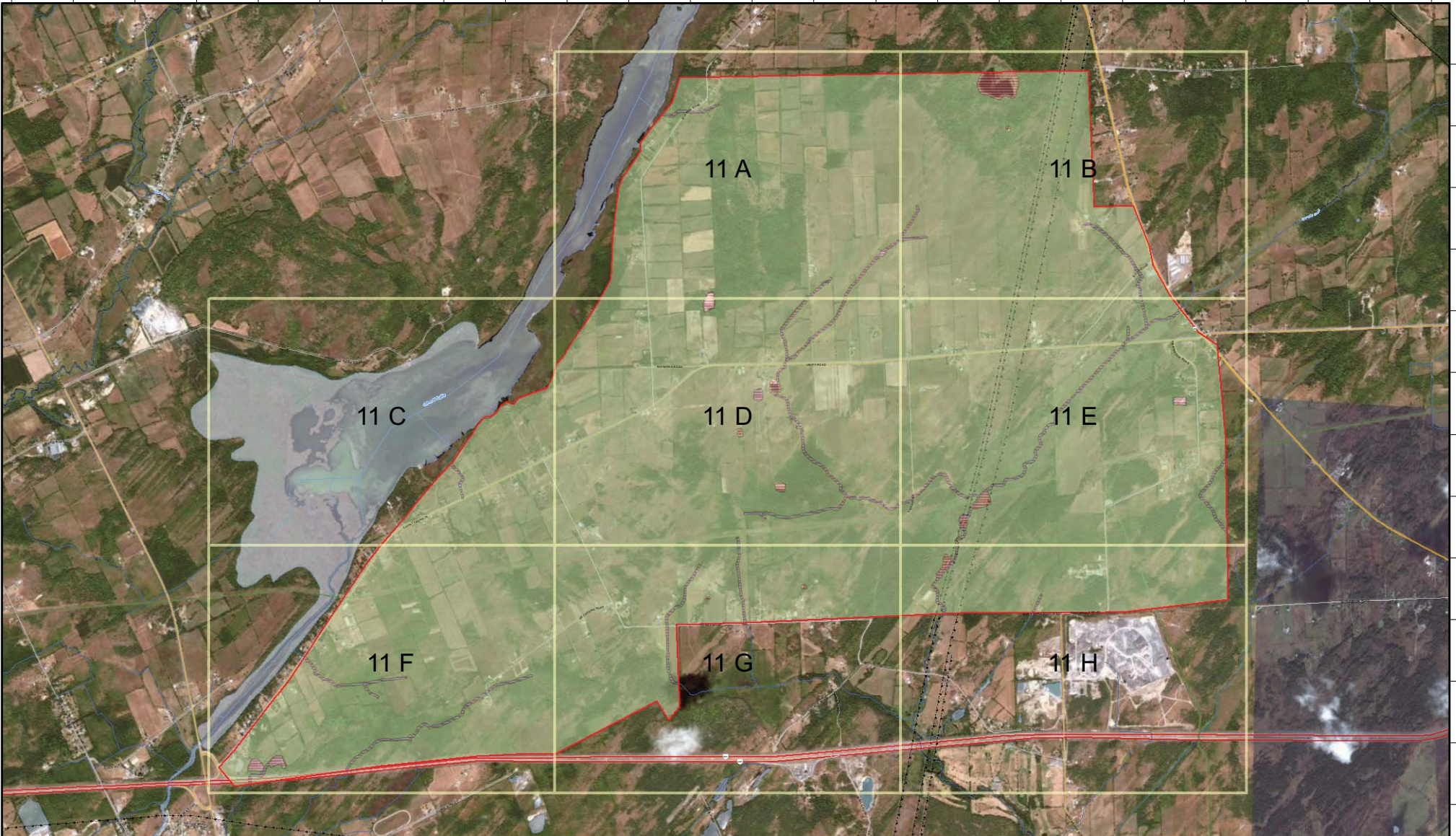
Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 18N

PROJECT N^o: TC111406
 SCALE: 1:80,000

FIGURE: 10
 DATE: November 2011

361500 362000 362500 363000 363500 364000 364500 365000 365500 366000 366500 367000 367500 368000 368500 369000 369500 370000 370500 371000 371500 372000 372500 373000

08 February 2012 12:00 PM F:\Projects\GIS\Work\Sunshine\Figures\Figure 11 Key Archaeological Potential, Stage 1 Fieldwork and Photo Locations.mxd



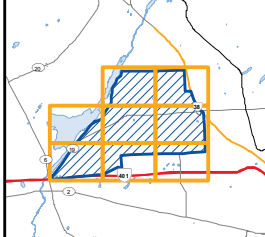
4904500 4905000 4905500 4906000 4906500 4907000 4907500 4908000 4908500 4909000 4909500 4910000 4910500

Source: Aerial imagery (c) Bing Maps web mapping service, accessed 2011.

LEGEND

- Areas With Potential**
 - Archaeological potential (excluding buildings, roadways, transmission towers & meter stations)
- Areas of No Potential**
 - Low-lying, wet areas
- Study Area
- Railway
- Transmission Line
- U.G. Pipeline

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 1 Fieldwork of Primary
Study Area Showing
Archaeological Potential**



PROJECT N^o: TC111406
SCALE: 1:44,232

FIGURE: 11 KEY MAP
DATE: November 2011

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08 February 2012 F:\Petrucci GIS Work\Sunung\Figures\Figure 11a Archaeological Potential, Stage 1 Fieldwork and Photo Locations.mxd

Source: Aerial imagery (c) Bing Maps web mapping service, accessed 2011.

LEGEND

Areas With Potential

Archaeological potential (excluding buildings, roadways, transmission towers & meter stations)

Areas of No Potential

Low-lying, wet areas

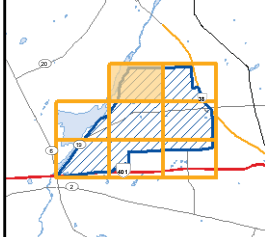
Study Area

Railway

Transmission Line


U.G. Pipeline

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP 

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 1 Fieldwork of Primary
Study Area Showing
Archaeological Potential**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 11 A

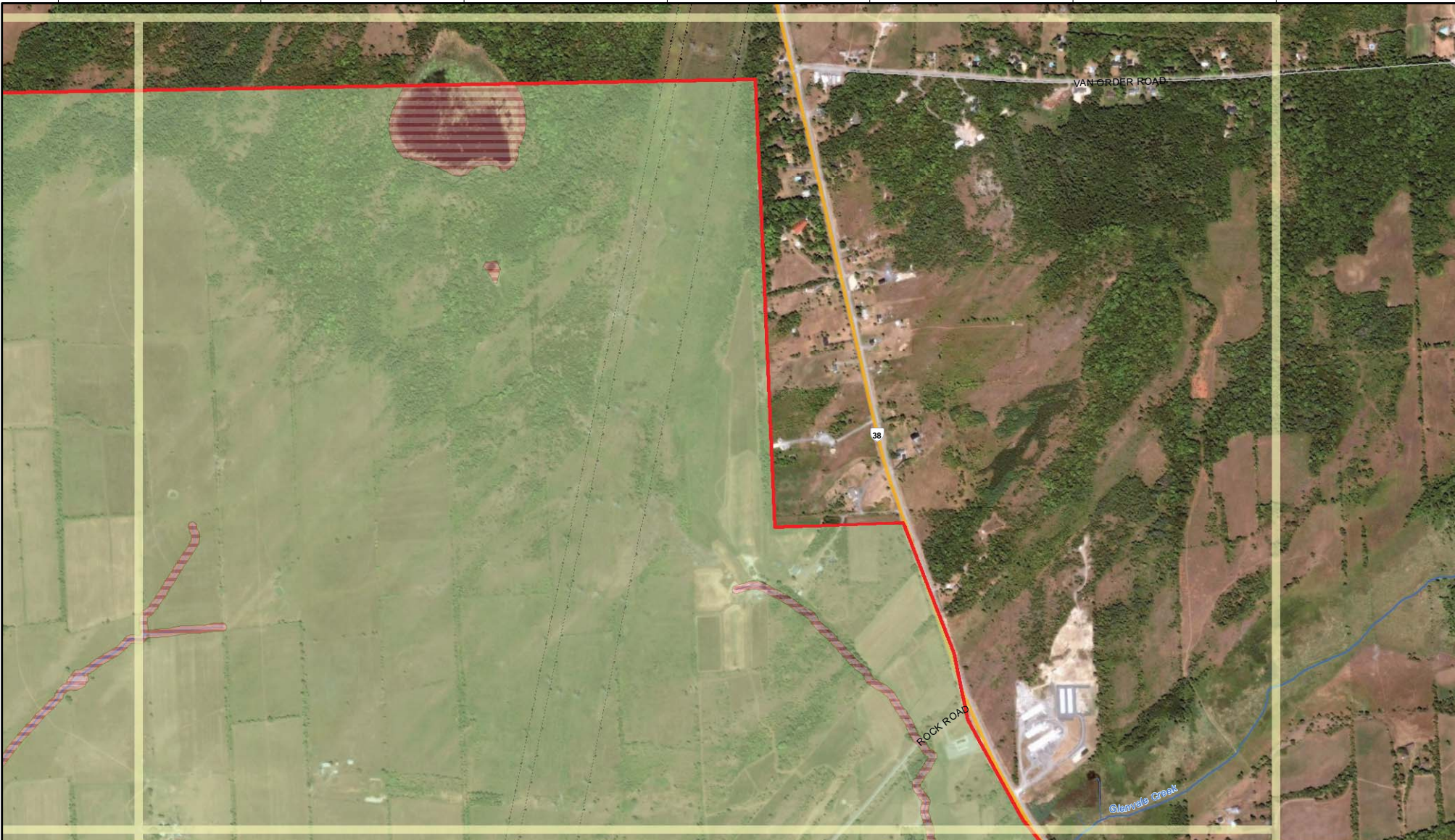
SCALE: 1:13,000

DATE: November 2011



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08 February 2012 F:\Patricio GIS Work\Simsung\Figures\Figure 11b Archaeological Potential Stage 1 Fieldwork and Photo Locations.mxd

Source: Aerial imagery (c) Bing Maps web mapping service, accessed 2011.

LEGEND

Areas With Potential

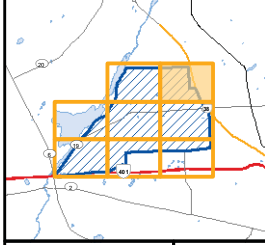
Archaeological potential (excluding buildings, roadways, transmission towers & meter stations)

Areas of No Potential

Low-lying, wet areas

- Study Area
- Railway
- Transmission Line
- U.G. Pipeline

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP	
SOL-LUCE KINGSTON STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
Stage 1 Fieldwork of Primary Study Area Showing Archaeological Potential	

PROJECT N ^o : TC111406	FIGURE: 11 B
SCALE: 1:13,500	DATE: November 2011



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4907000

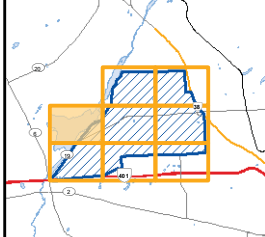


08 February 2012 F:\Petrucci GIS Work\Samsung\Figures\Figure 11c Archaeological Potential Stage 1 Fieldwork and Photo Location.mxd

LEGEND	
Areas With Potential	Study Area
Archaeological potential (excluding buildings, roadways, transmission towers & meter stations)	Railway
Areas of No Potential	Transmission Line
Low-lying, wet areas	U.G. Pipeline

Source: Aerial imagery (c) Bing Maps web mapping service, accessed 2011.

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP	
SOL-LUCE KINGSTON STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
Stage 1 Fieldwork of Primary Study Area Showing Archaeological Potential	



PROJECT N ^o : TC111406	FIGURE: 11 C
SCALE: 1:13,500	DATE: November 2011

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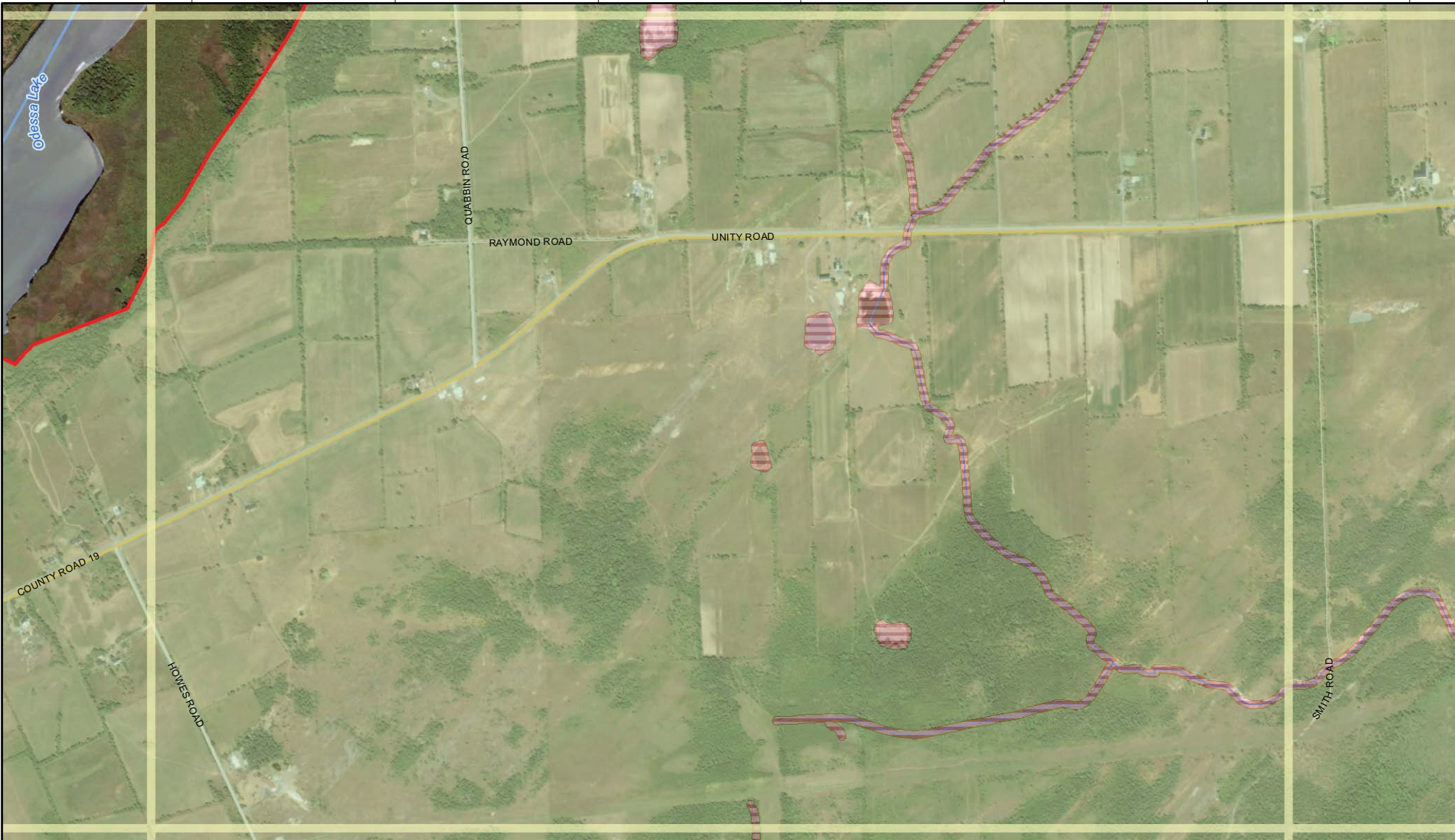
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08 February 2012 F:\Patricio GIS Work\Simsang\Figures\Figure 11d Archaeological Potential, Stage 1 Fieldwork and Photo Locations.mxd

LEGEND

Areas With Potential

Archaeological potential (excluding buildings, roadways, transmission towers & meter stations)

Areas of No Potential

Low-lying, wet areas

Study Area

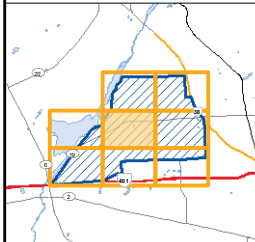
Railway

Transmission Line

U.G. Pipeline

Source: Aerial imagery (c) Bing Maps web mapping service, accessed 2011.

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP *amec*

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 1 Fieldwork of Primary
Study Area Showing
Archaeological Potential**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 11 D

SCALE: 1:13,500

DATE: November 2011

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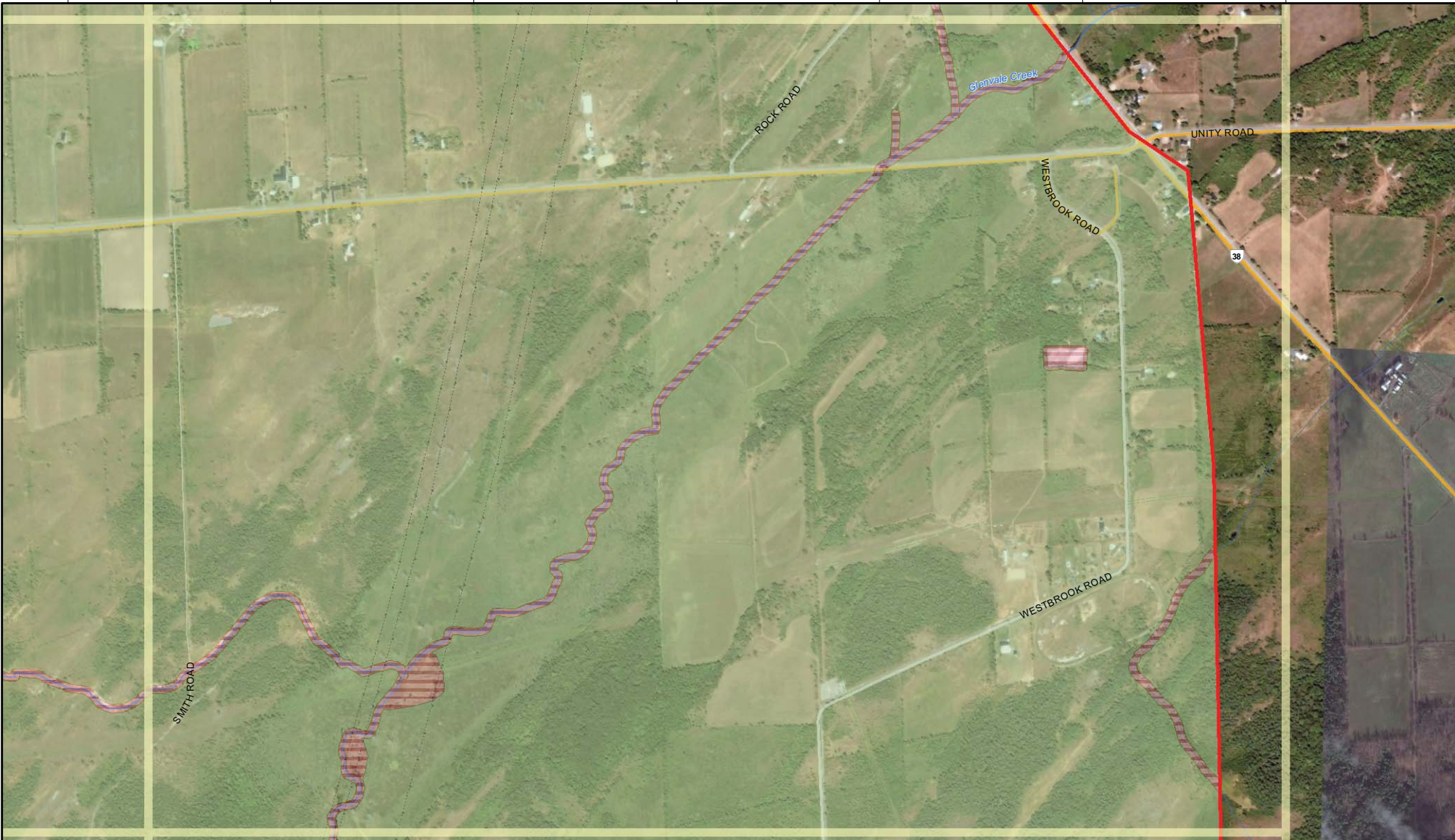
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08 February 2012 F:\Petrucci GIS Work\Samsung\Figures\Figure 11e Archaeological Potential, Stage 1 Fieldwork and Photo Locations.mxd



LEGEND

Areas With Potential

Archaeological potential (excluding buildings, roadways, transmission towers & meter stations)

Areas of No Potential

Low-lying, wet areas

Study Area

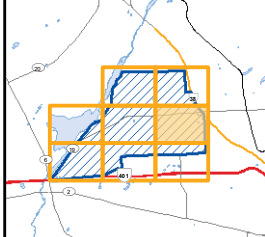
Railway

Transmission Line

U.G. Pipeline


Source: Aerial imagery (c) Bing Maps web mapping service, accessed 2011.

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N

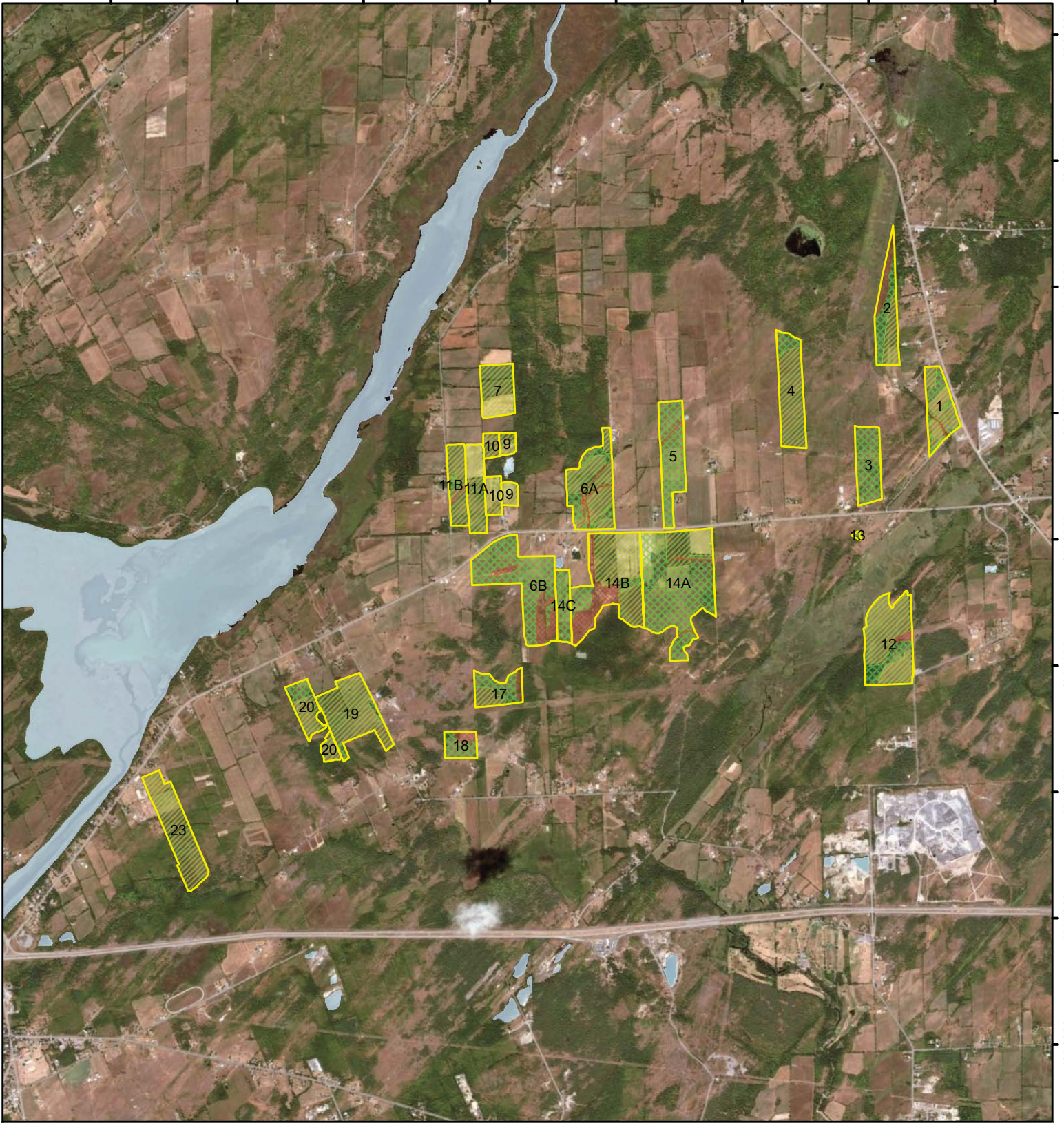


KINGSTON SOLAR LP 	
SOL-LUCE KINGSTON STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
Stage 1 Fieldwork of Primary Study Area Showing Archaeological Potential	
PROJECT N ^o : TC111406	FIGURE: 11 E
SCALE: 1:13,500	DATE: November 2011





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LEGEND

-  Primary Study Area Boundary
-  Parcels Selected for Solar Development

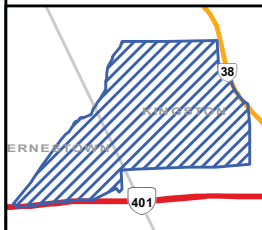
Areas of Archeological Potential

-  Agricultural Field
-  Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)

Areas of No Archeological Potential

-  Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP 

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

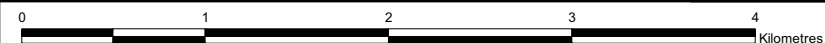
**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 KEY MAP

SCALE: 1:41,227

DATE: November 2011



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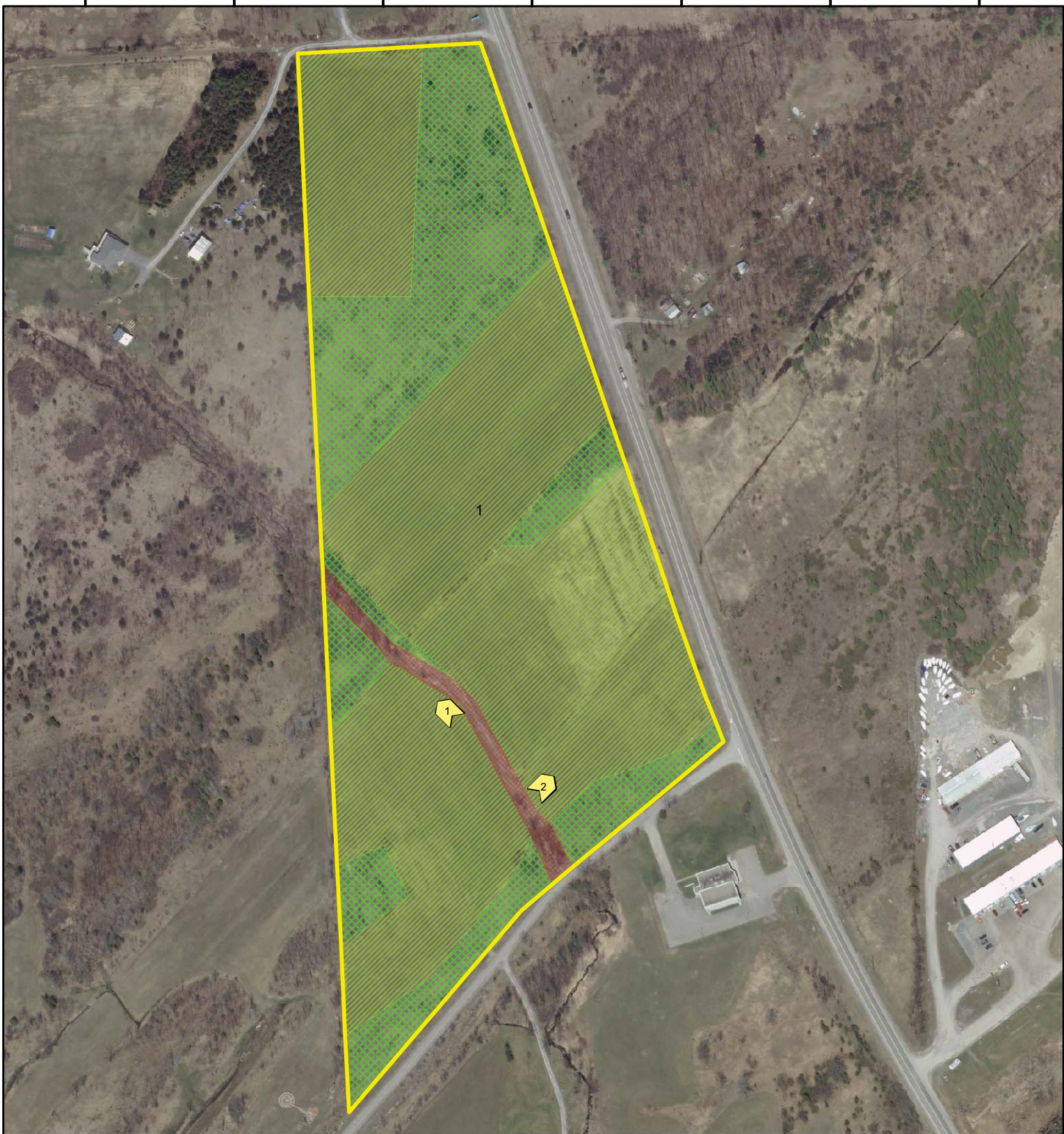
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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development

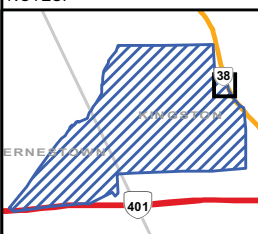
Areas of Archeological Potential

- Agricultural Field
- Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alval-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)

Areas of No Archeological Potential

- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 A

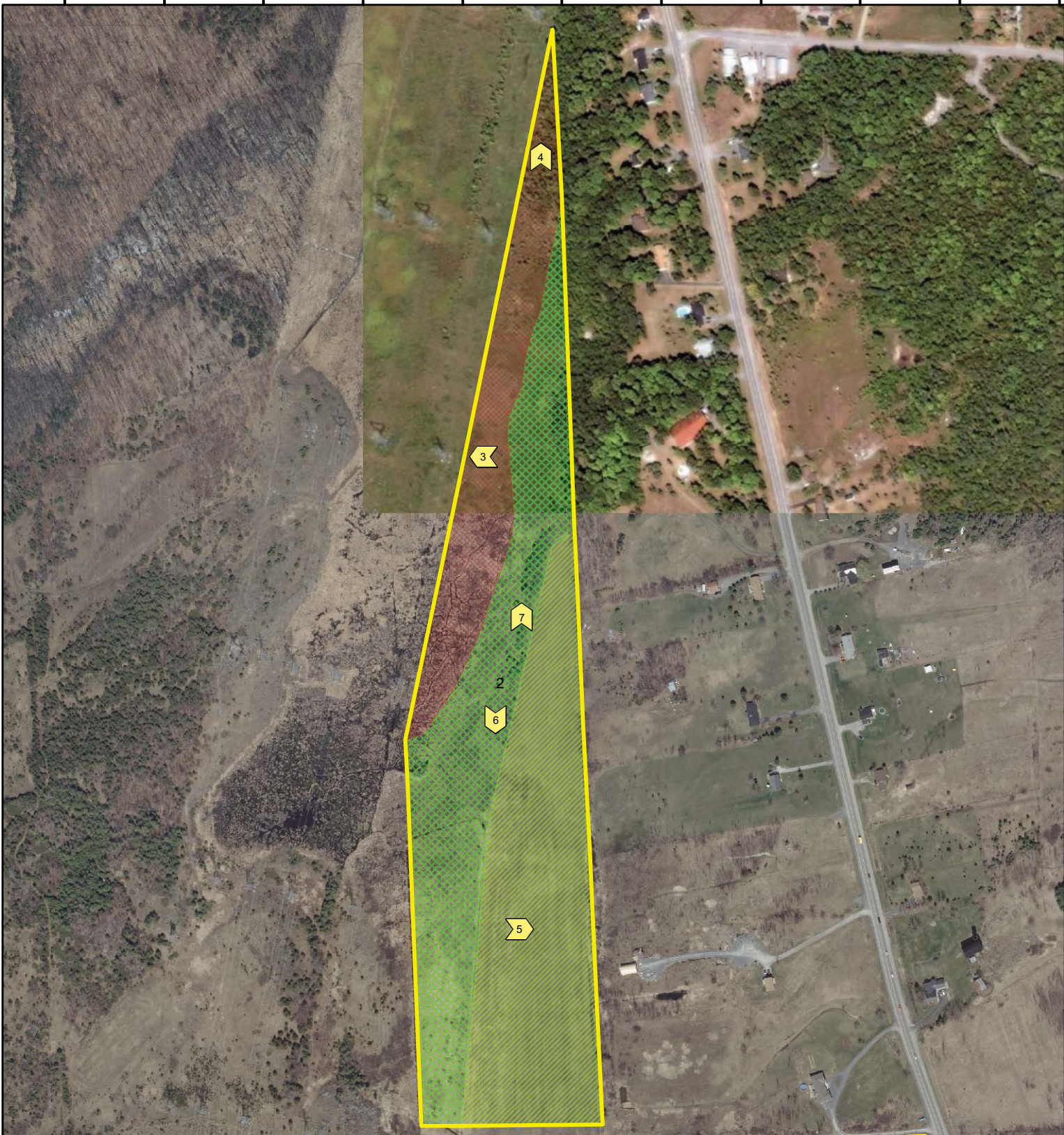
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DATE: November 2011



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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development

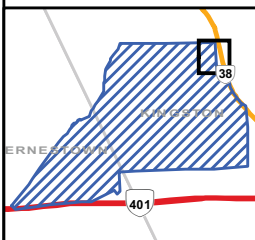
Areas of Archeological Potential

- Agricultural Field
- Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)

Areas of No Archeological Potential

- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

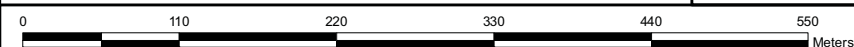
**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 B

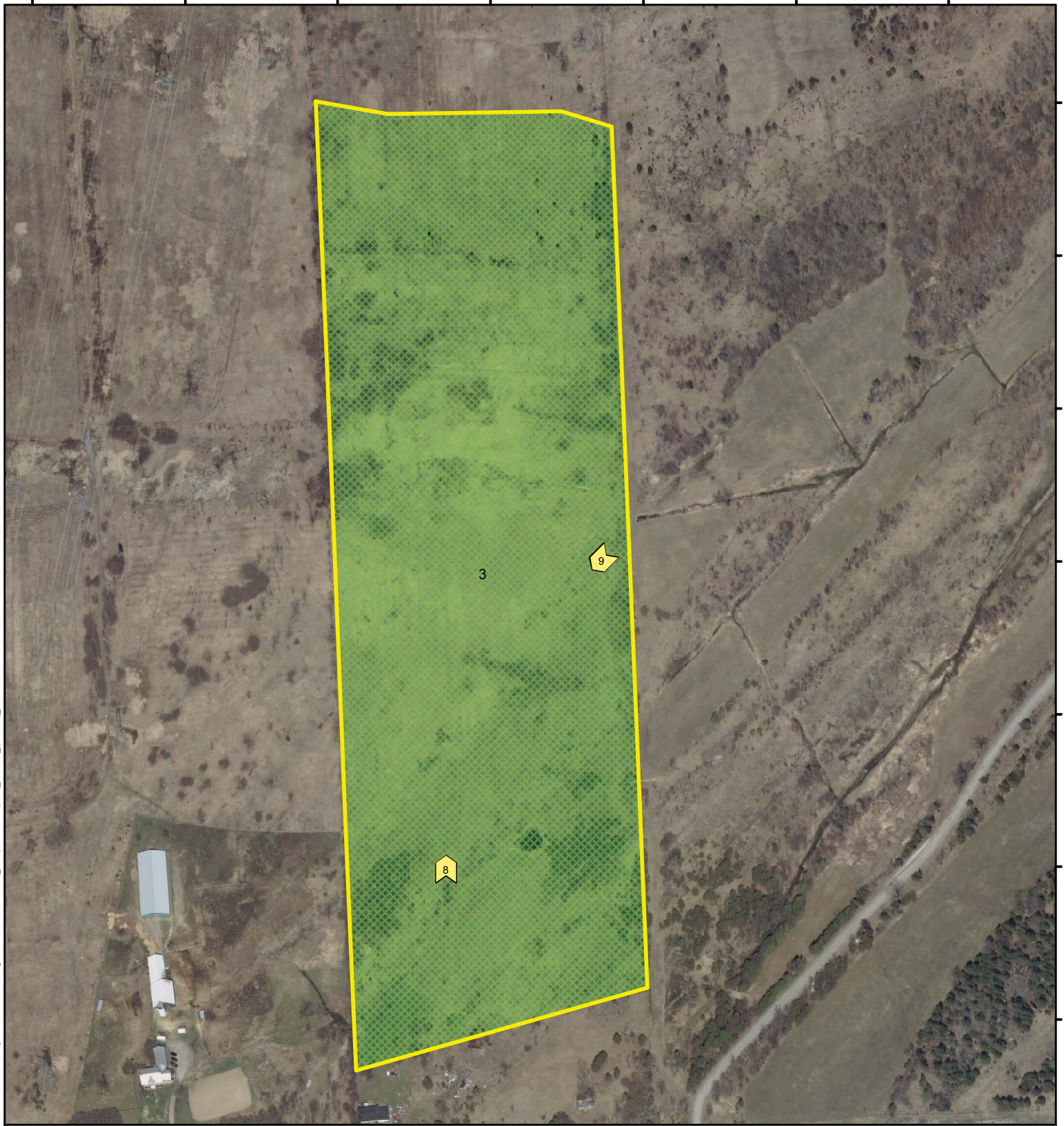
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DATE: November 2011



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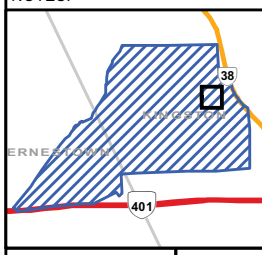


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
 - Agricultural Field
 - Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
 - Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



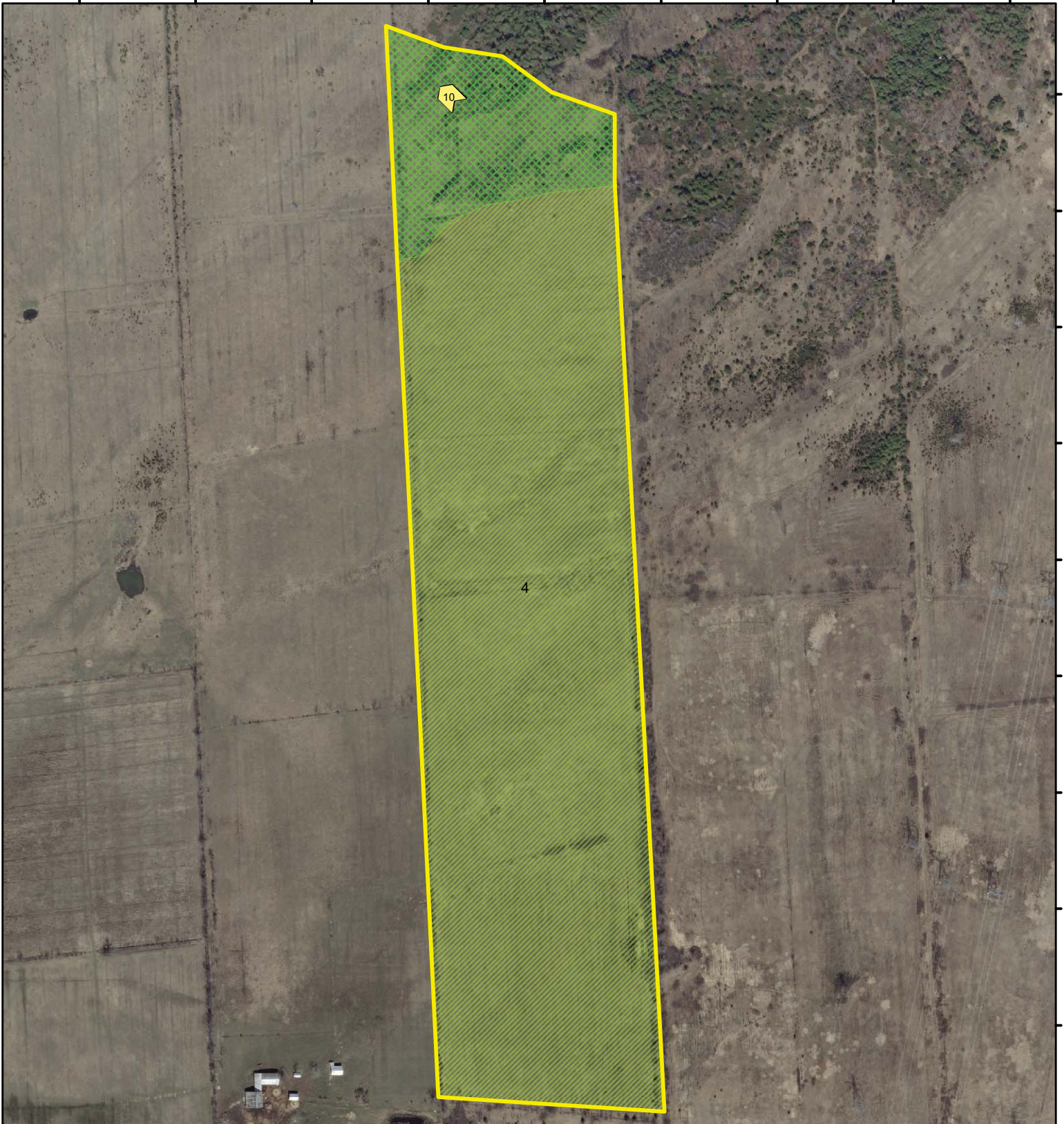
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Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP	
SOL-LUCE KINGSTON STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of Parcels Selected for Solar Development	
PROJECT N ^o : TC111406	FIGURE: 12 C
SCALE: 1:3,407	DATE: November 2011

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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development

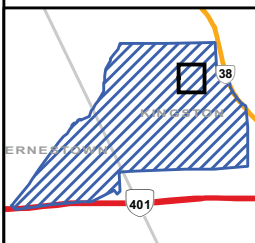
Areas of Archeological Potential

- Agricultural Field
- Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)

Areas of No Archeological Potential

- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

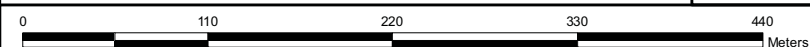
**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 D

SCALE: 1:4,491

DATE: November 2011



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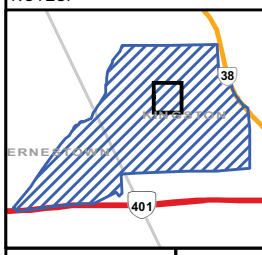


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Agricultural Field
- Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 E

SCALE: 1:4,735

DATE: November 2011



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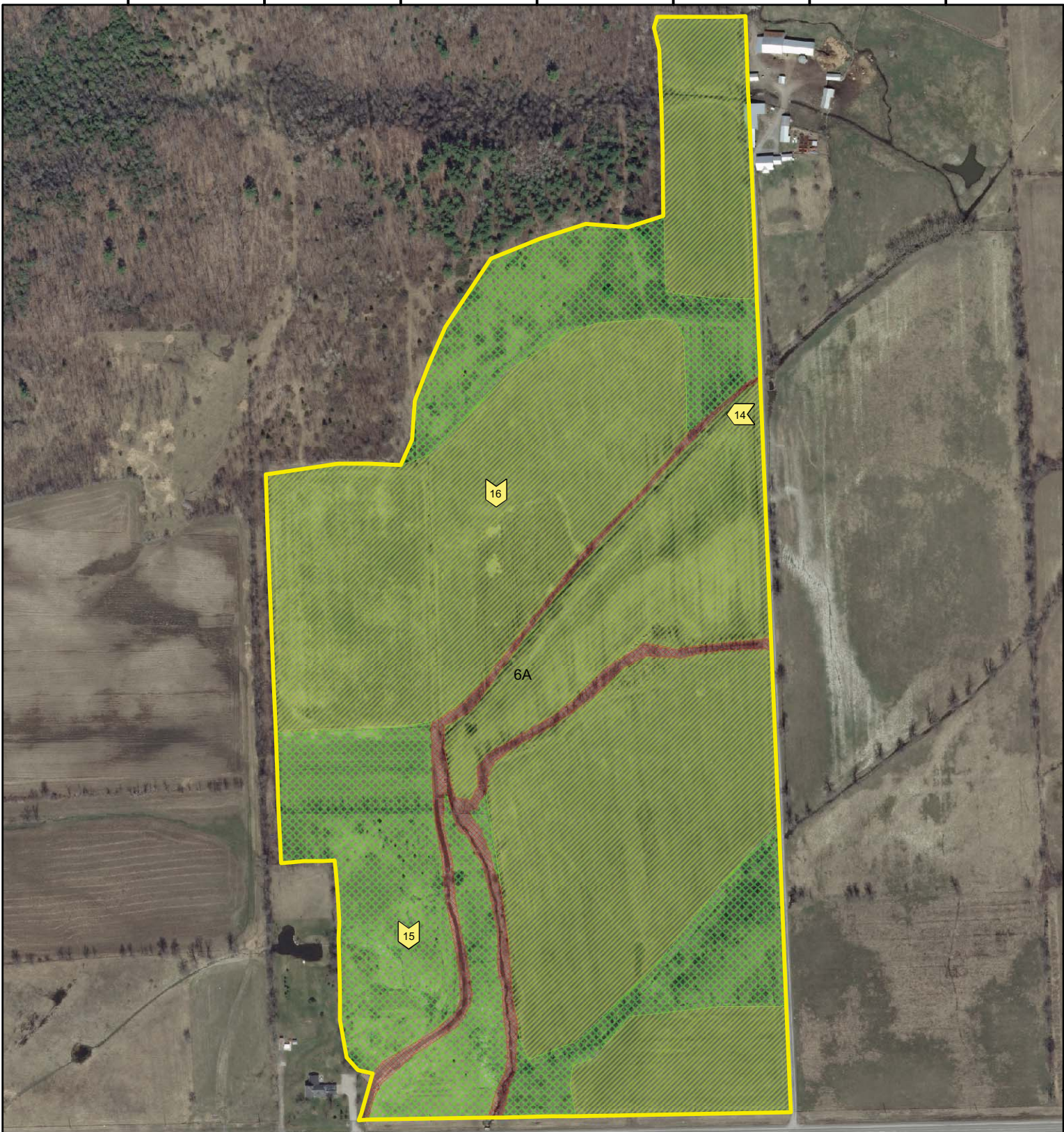
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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development

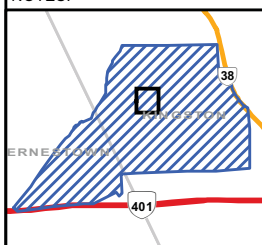
Areas of Archeological Potential

- Agricultural Field
- Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)

Areas of No Archeological Potential

- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 F

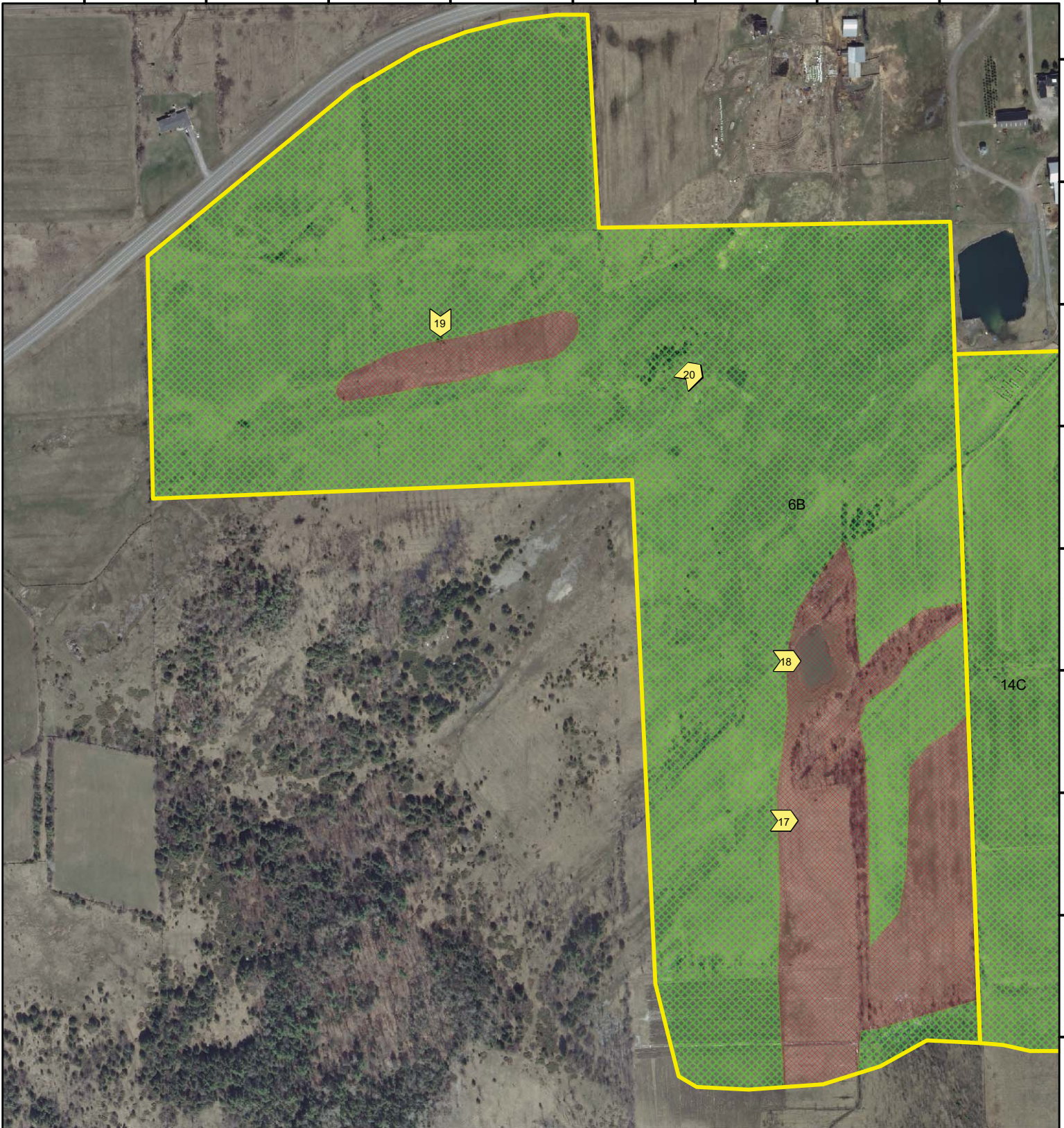
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DATE: November 2011



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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development

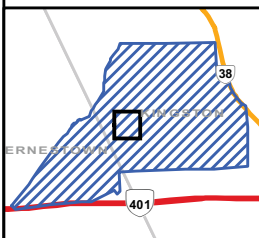
Areas of Archeological Potential

- Agricultural Field
- Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)

Areas of No Archeological Potential

- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

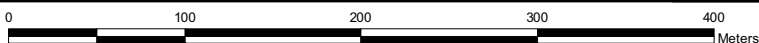
**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 G

SCALE: 1:4,289

DATE: November 2011



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LEGEND

Parcels Selected for Solar Development

Areas of Archeological Potential

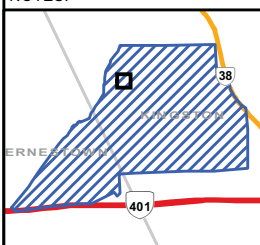
Agricultural Field

Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)

Areas of No Archeological Potential

Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

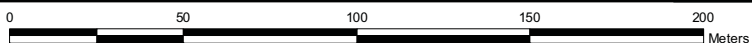
**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 H

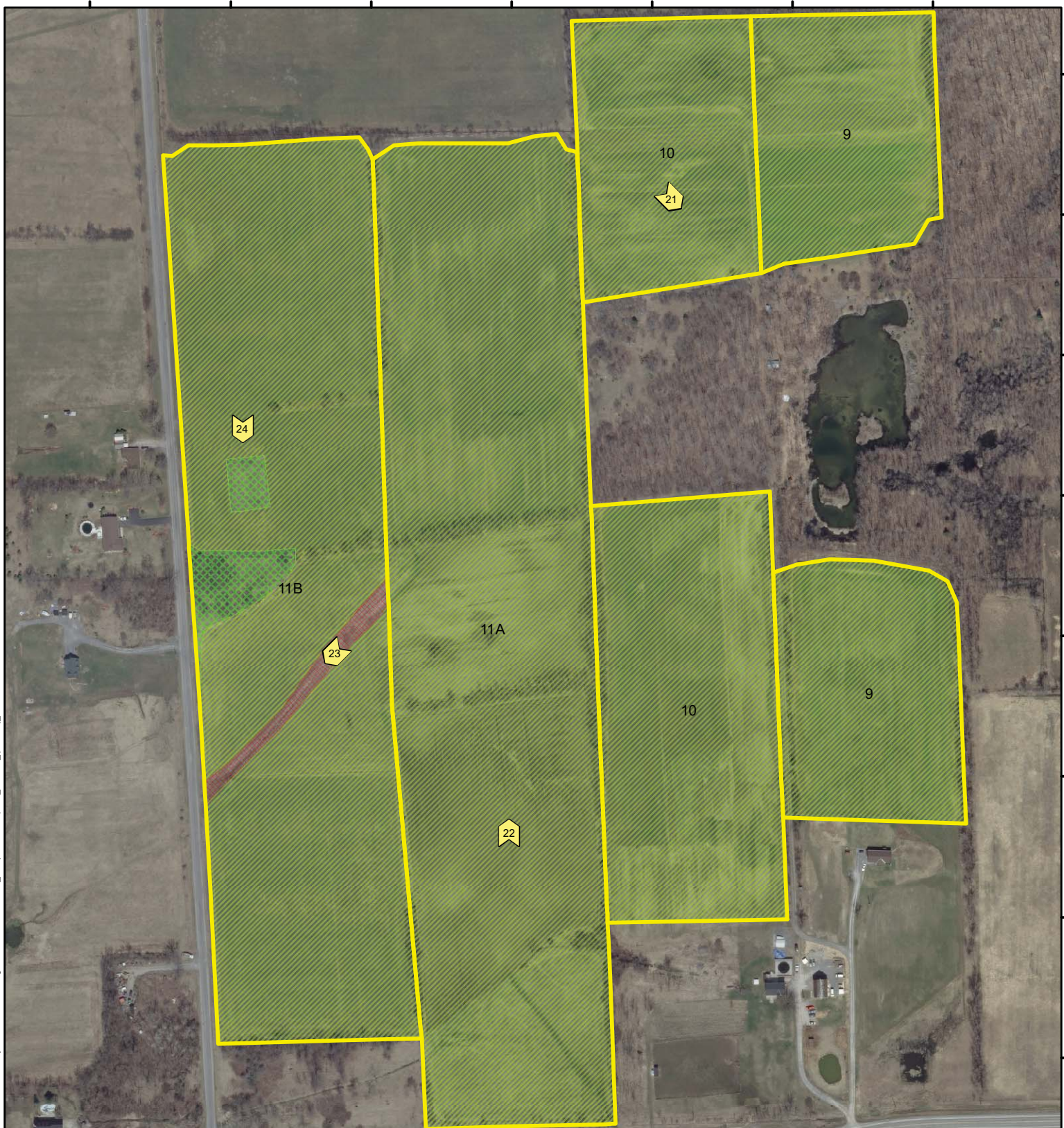
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DATE: November 2011



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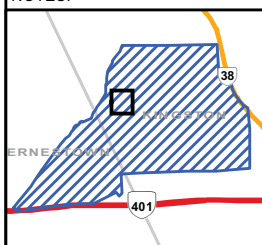


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LEGEND

-  Photograph Location and Direction
-  Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
-  Agricultural Field
-  Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
-  Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP 

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

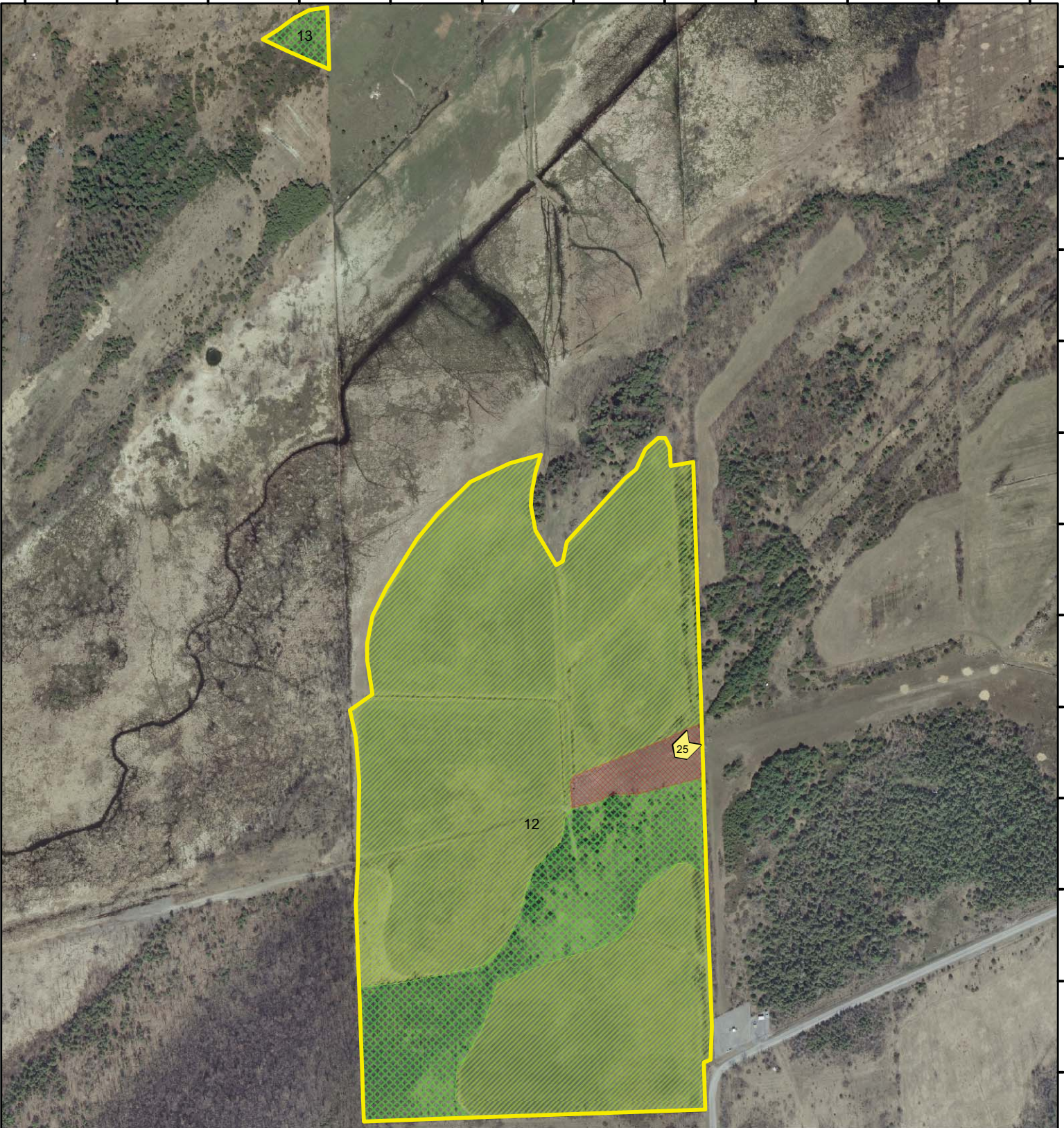
FIGURE: 12 I

SCALE: 1:3,729

DATE: November 2011








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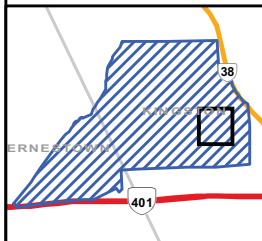
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LEGEND

-  General Study Area Boundary
-  Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
-  Agricultural Field
-  Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
-  Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP 

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 J

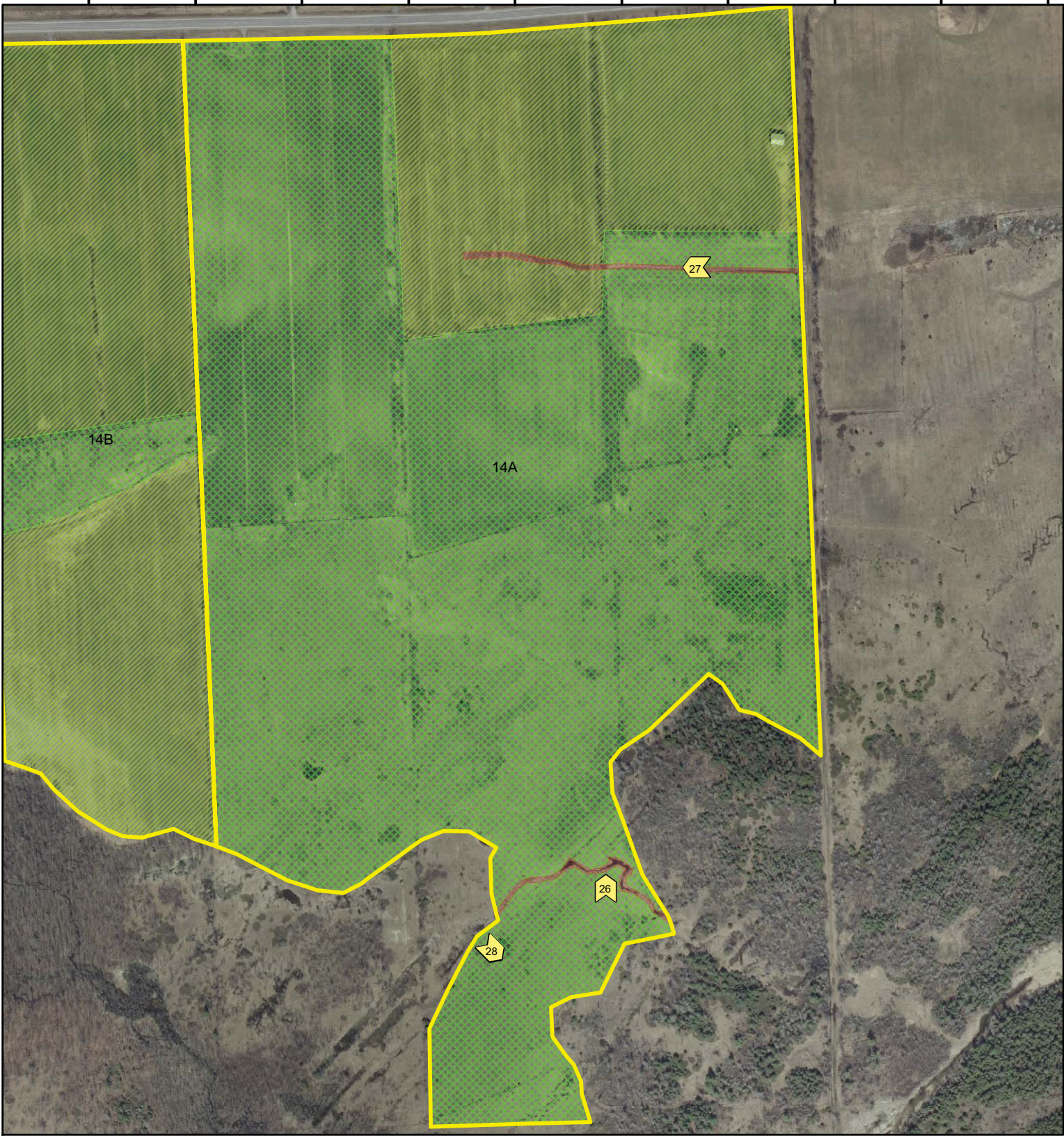
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DATE: November 2011



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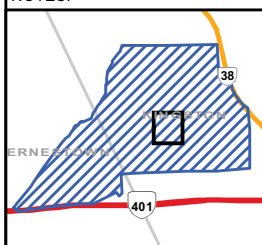


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LEGEND

- General Study Area Boundary
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Agricultural Field
- Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

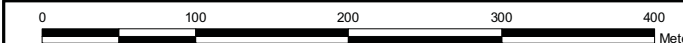
**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 K

SCALE: 1:4,936

DATE: November 2011



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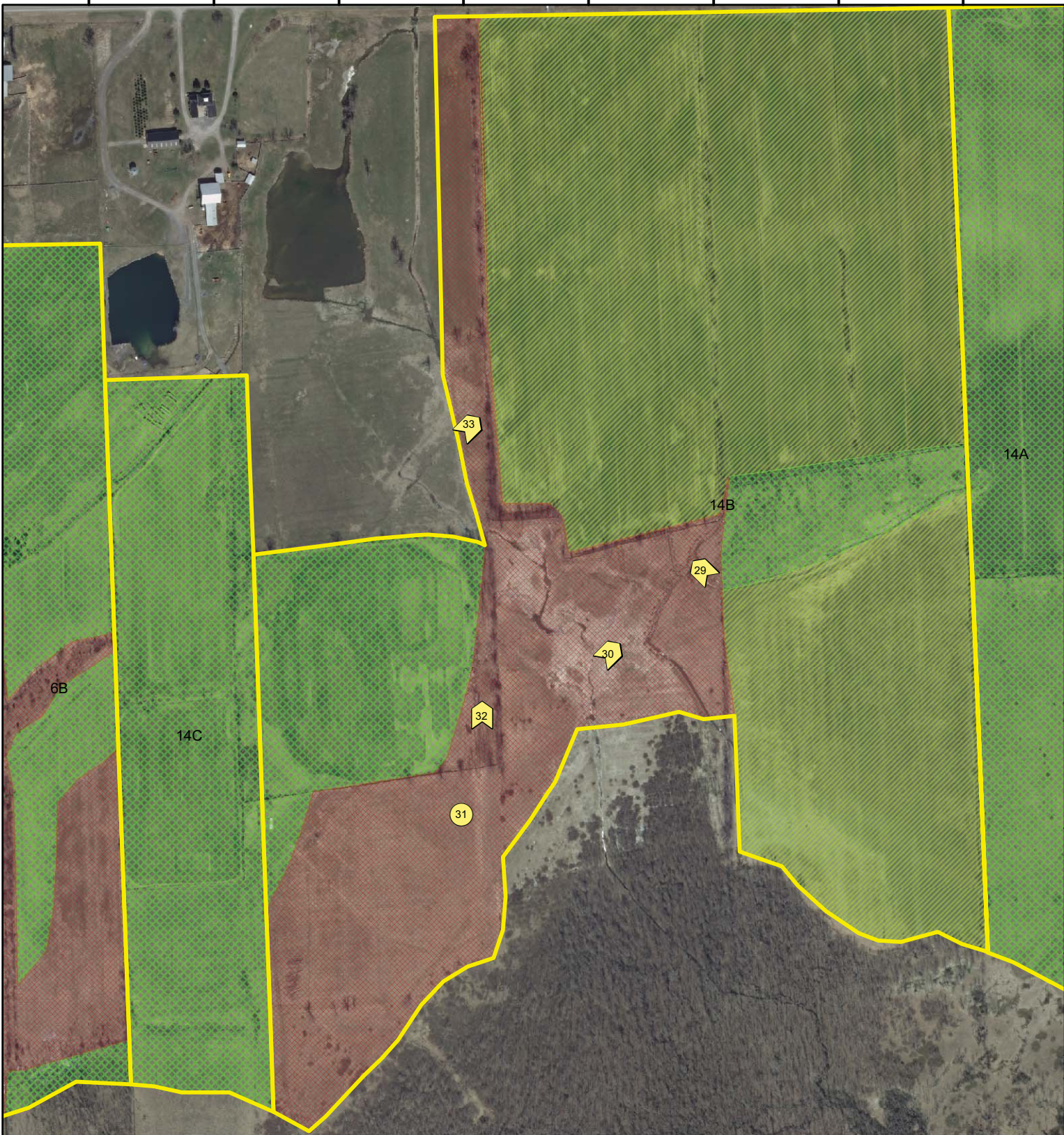
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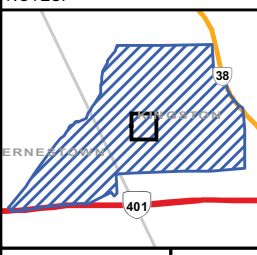


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Photograph Location
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
 - Agricultural Field
 - Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
 - Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 L

SCALE: 1:4,215

DATE: November 2011



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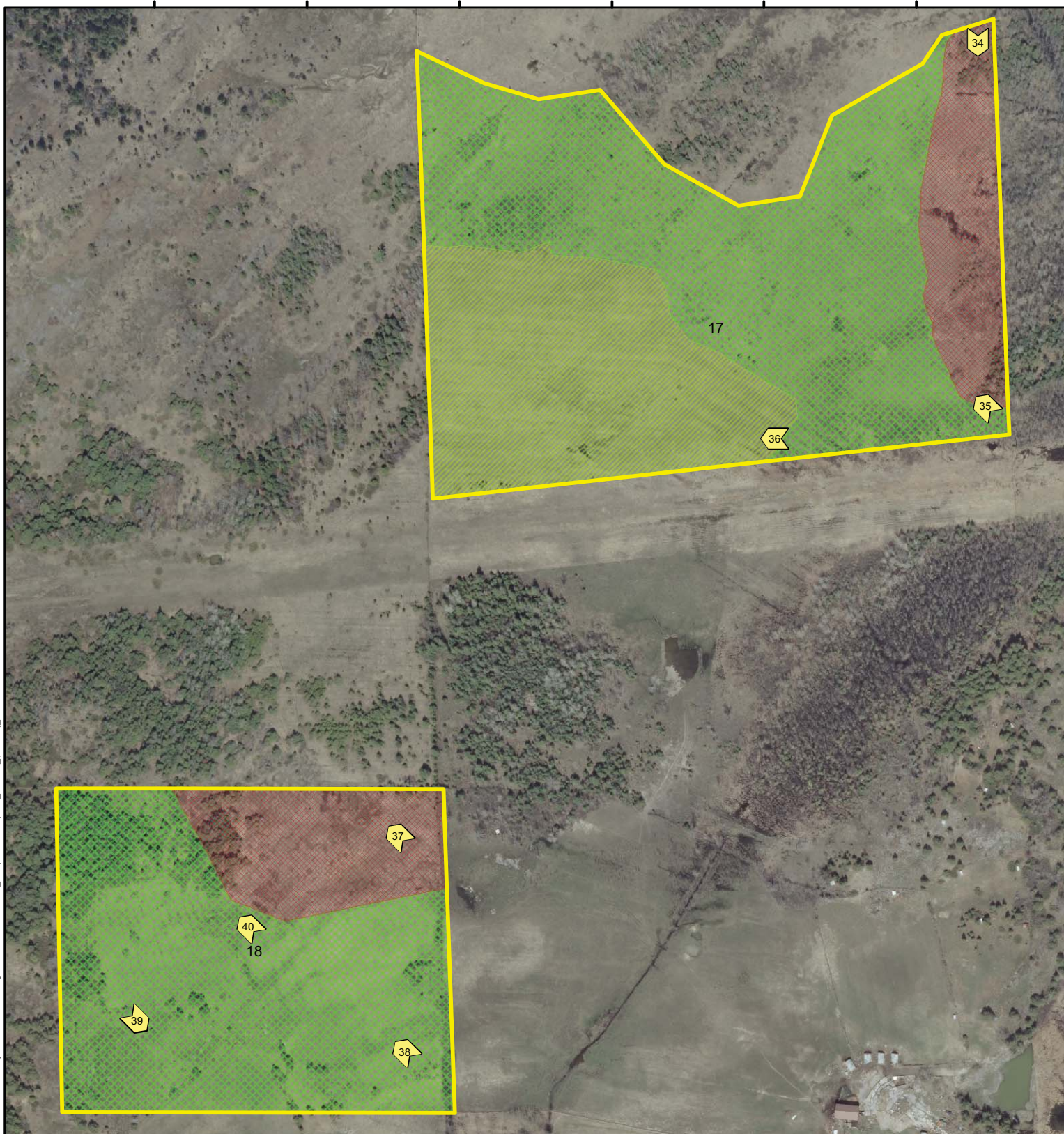
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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development

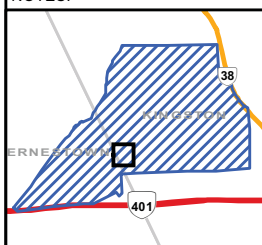
Areas of Archeological Potential

- Agricultural Field
- Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)

Areas of No Archeological Potential

- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 M

SCALE: 1:3,457

DATE: November 2011








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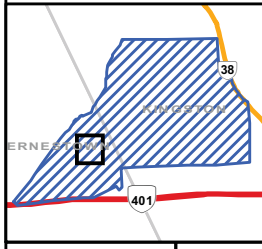


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LEGEND


-  Photograph Location and Direction
-  Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
-  Agricultural Field
-  Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
-  Low-Lying and Wet

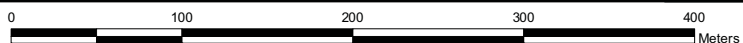
NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP 	
SOL-LUCE KINGSTON STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
Archaeological Potential and Photographic Locations of Parcels Selected for Solar Development	
PROJECT N ^o : TC111406	FIGURE: 12 N
SCALE: 1:4,426	DATE: November 2011



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LEGEND

Parcels Selected for Solar Development

Areas of Archeological Potential

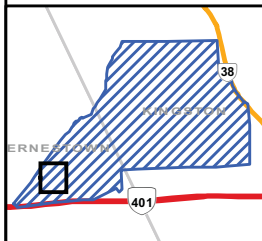
Agricultural Field

Non-Ploughable Land (Woodlots, Pasture with High Rock Content, Abandoned Farmland with Heavy Brush and Weed Growth, Shrub Areas with Alvar-Like/Alvar Soils, Heavily Brushed and Weeded Land, and Treed Areas)

Areas of No Archeological Potential

Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP



**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

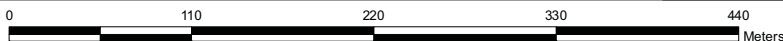
**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 12 O

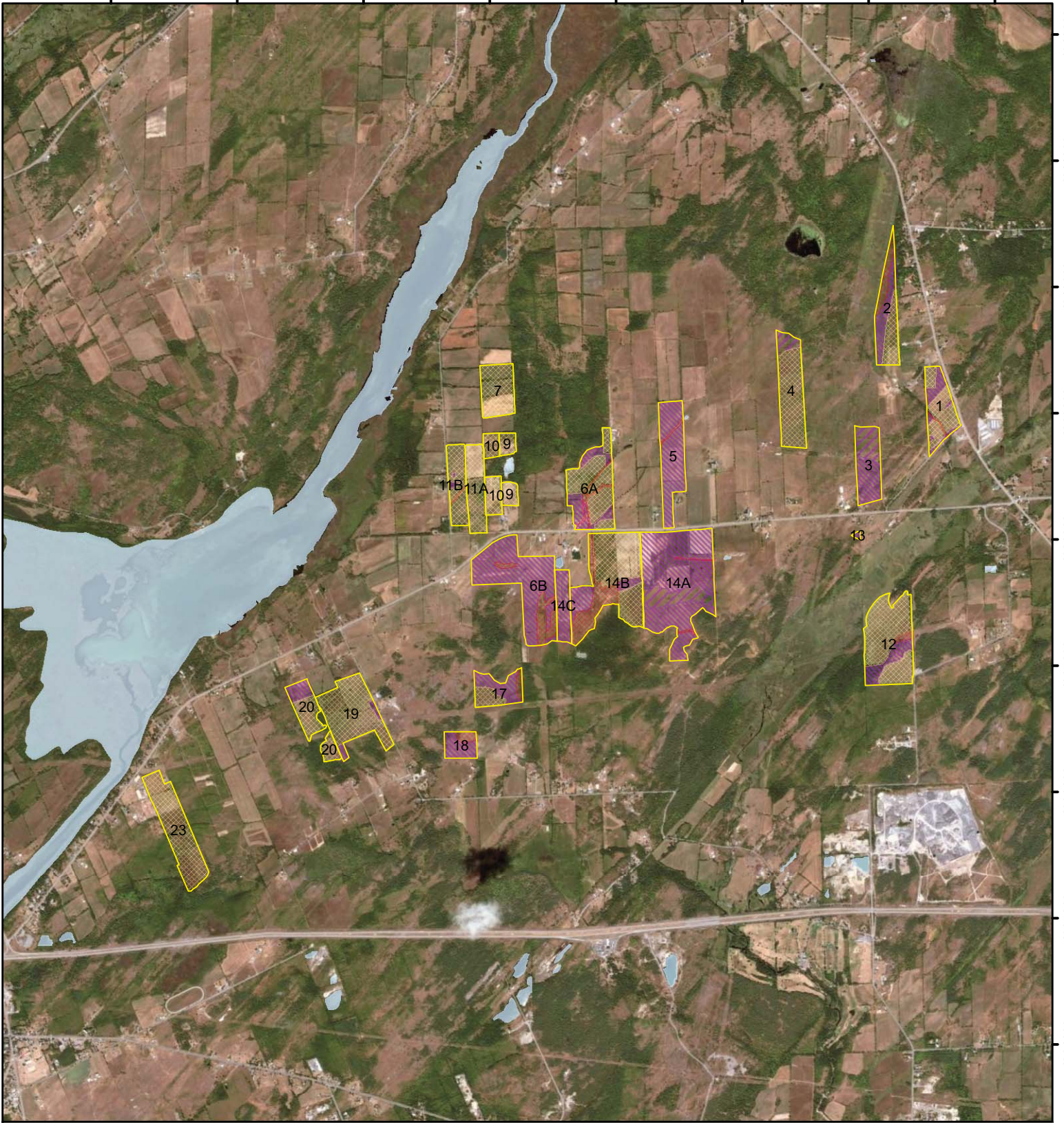
SCALE: 1:4,558

DATE: November 2011



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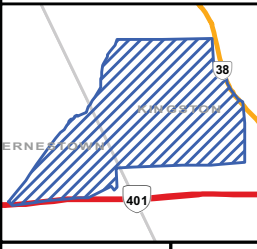


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LEGEND

- Primary Study Area Boundary
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 KEY MAP

SCALE: 1:41,227

DATE: November 2011

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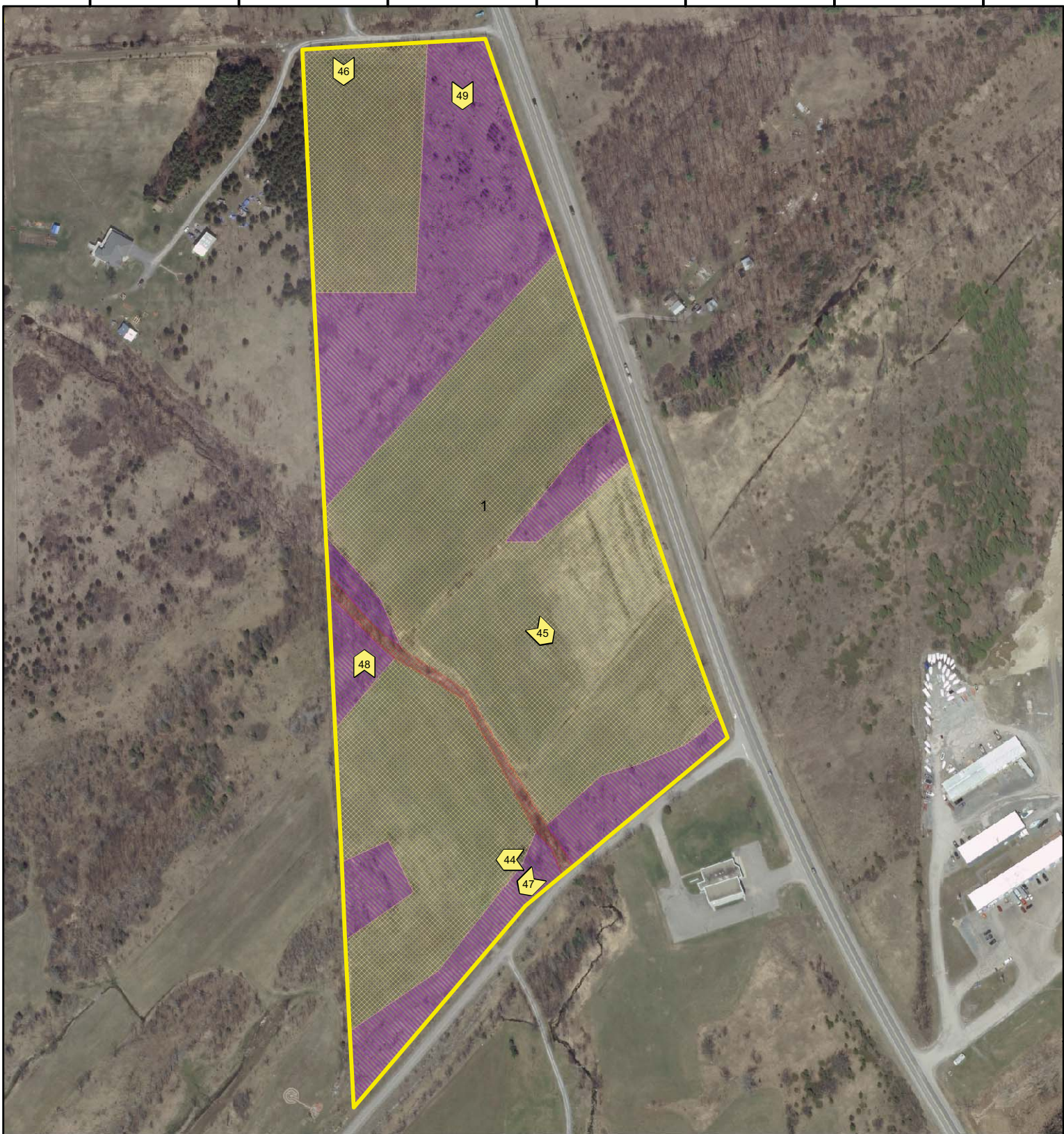
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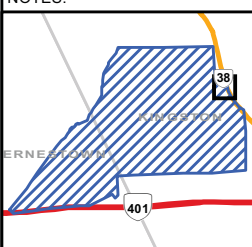
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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP



**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 A

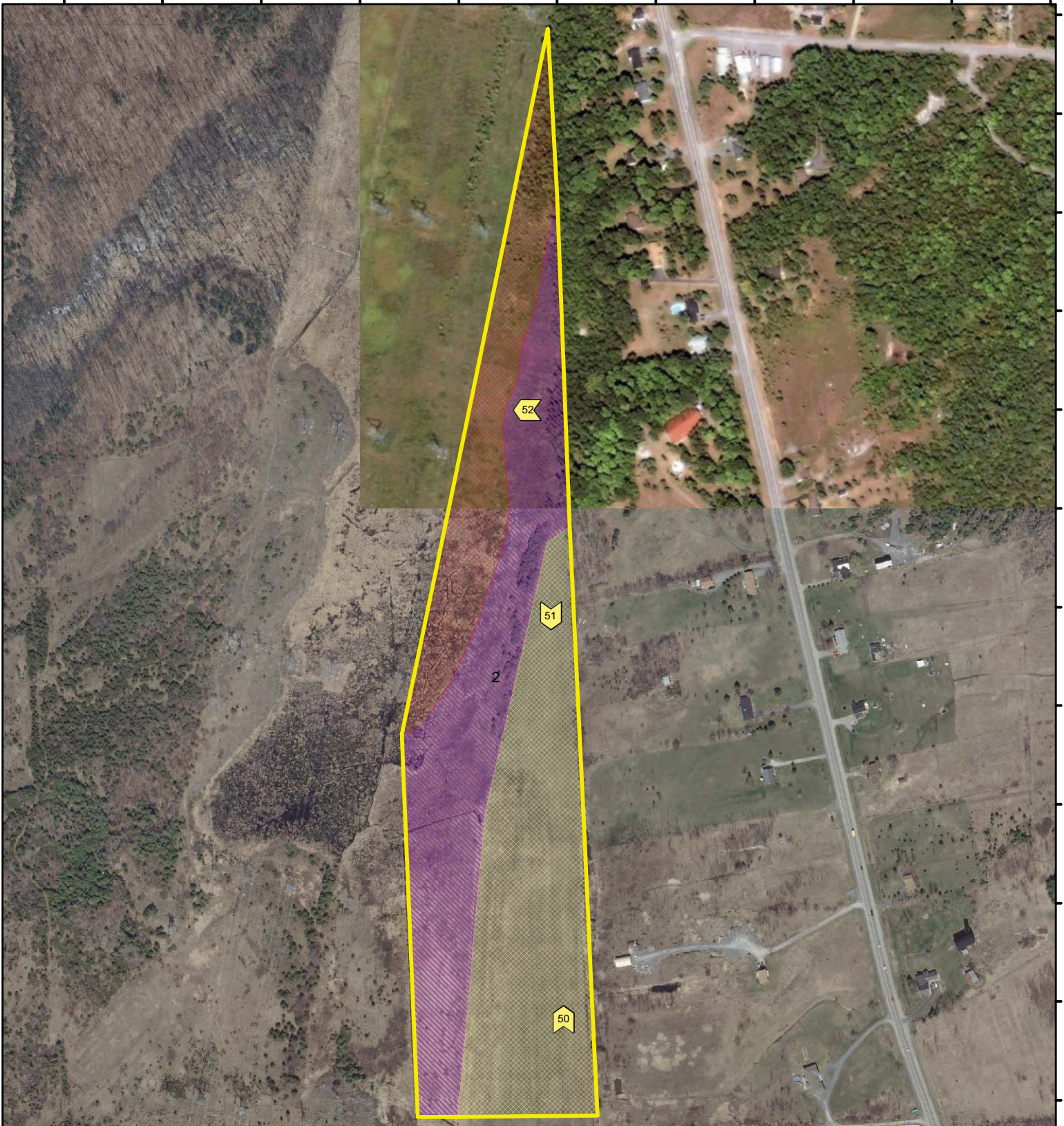
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DATE: November 2011









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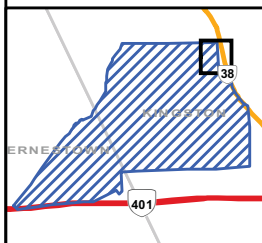


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LEGEND


-  Photograph Location and Direction
-  Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
-  Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
-  Test Survey (10 Meters)
-  Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
-  Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



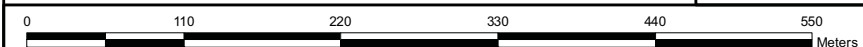
KINGSTON SOLAR LP 

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 B

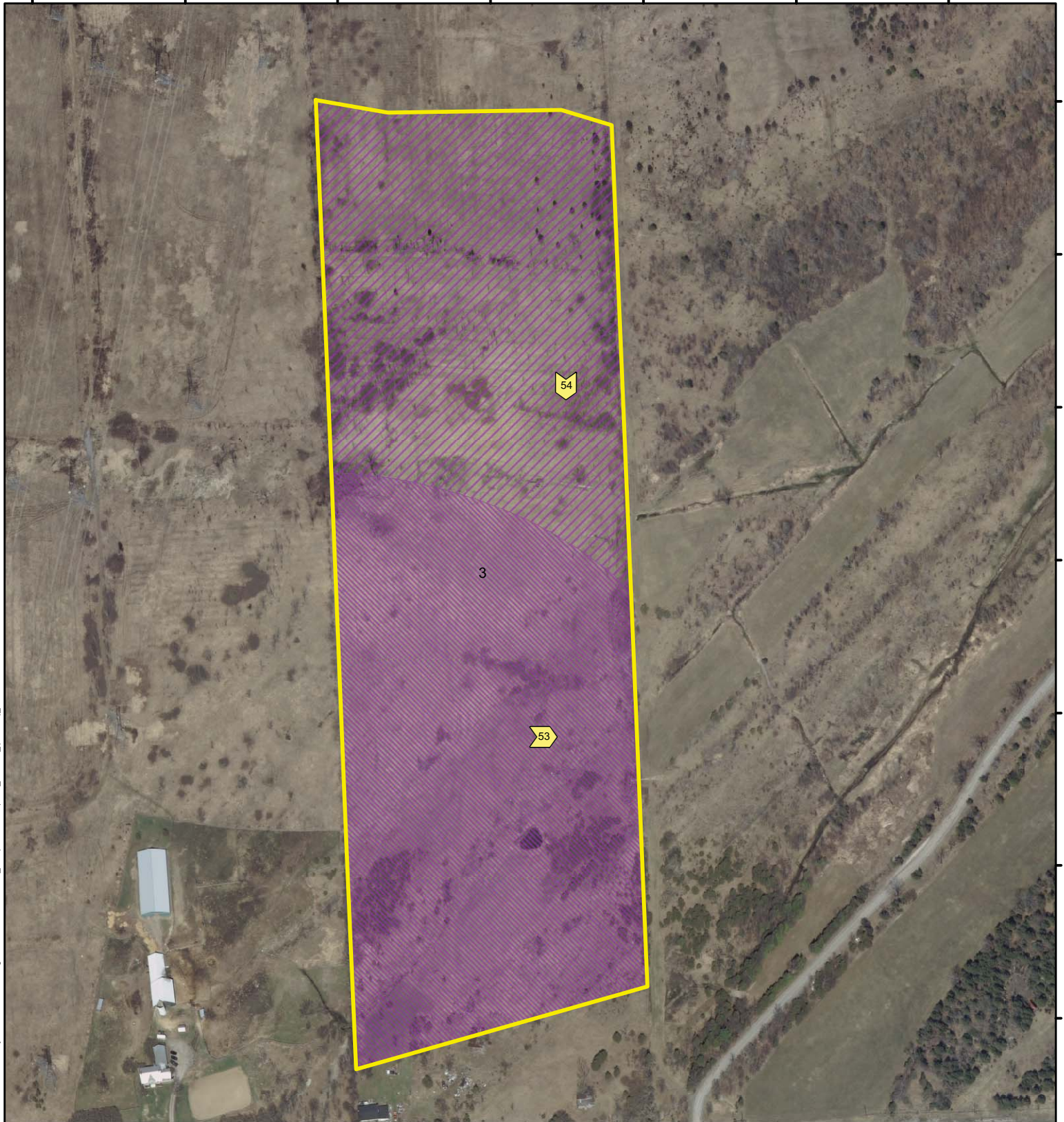


SCALE: 1:5,290

DATE: November 2011

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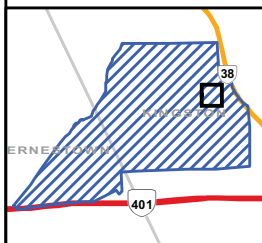


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 C

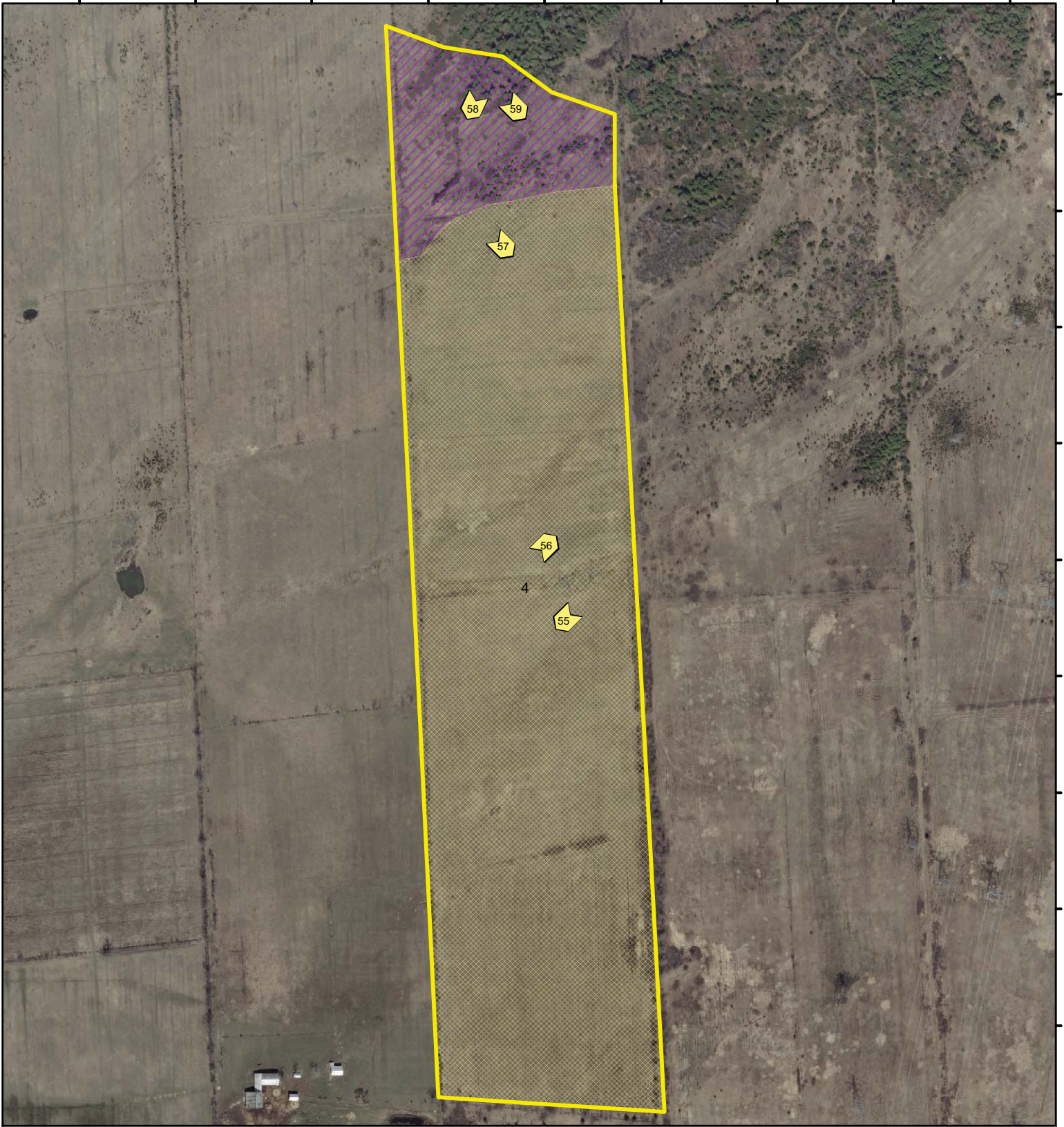


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DATE: November 2011

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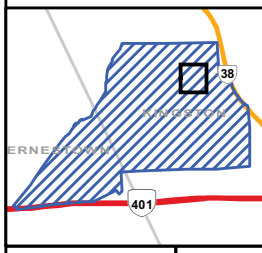


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:

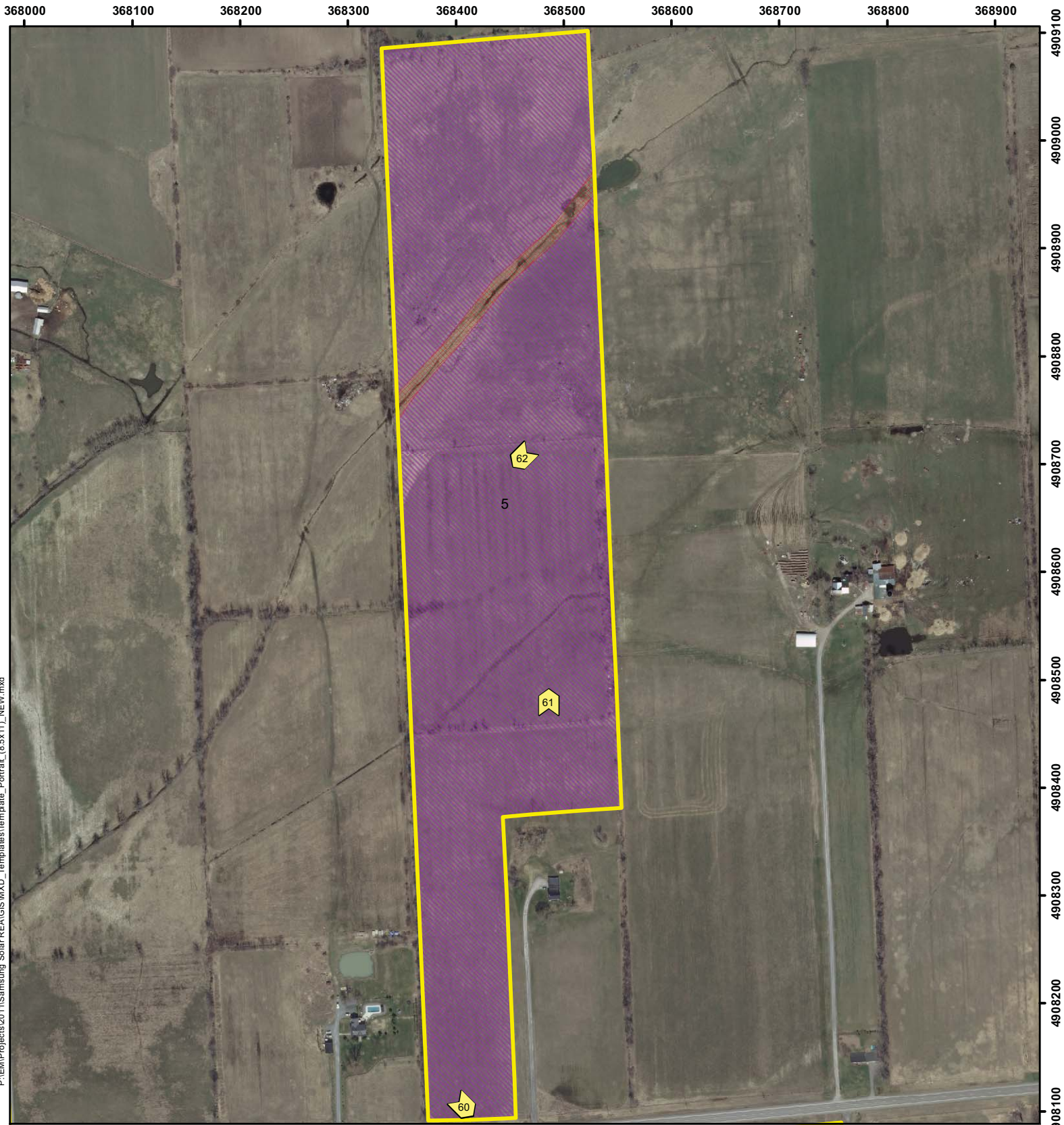


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Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP	
SOL-LUCE KINGSTON STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
Archaeological Potential and Photographic Locations of Parcels Selected for Solar Development	
PROJECT N ^o : TC111406	FIGURE: 13 D
SCALE: 1:4,491	DATE: November 2011



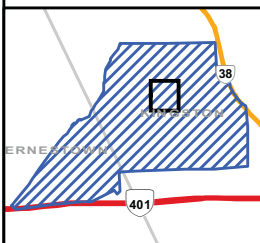


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

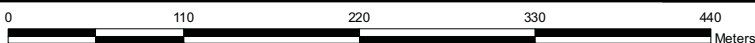
**Archaeological Potential and
Photographic Locations of Parcels
Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 E

SCALE: 1:4,735

DATE: November 2011



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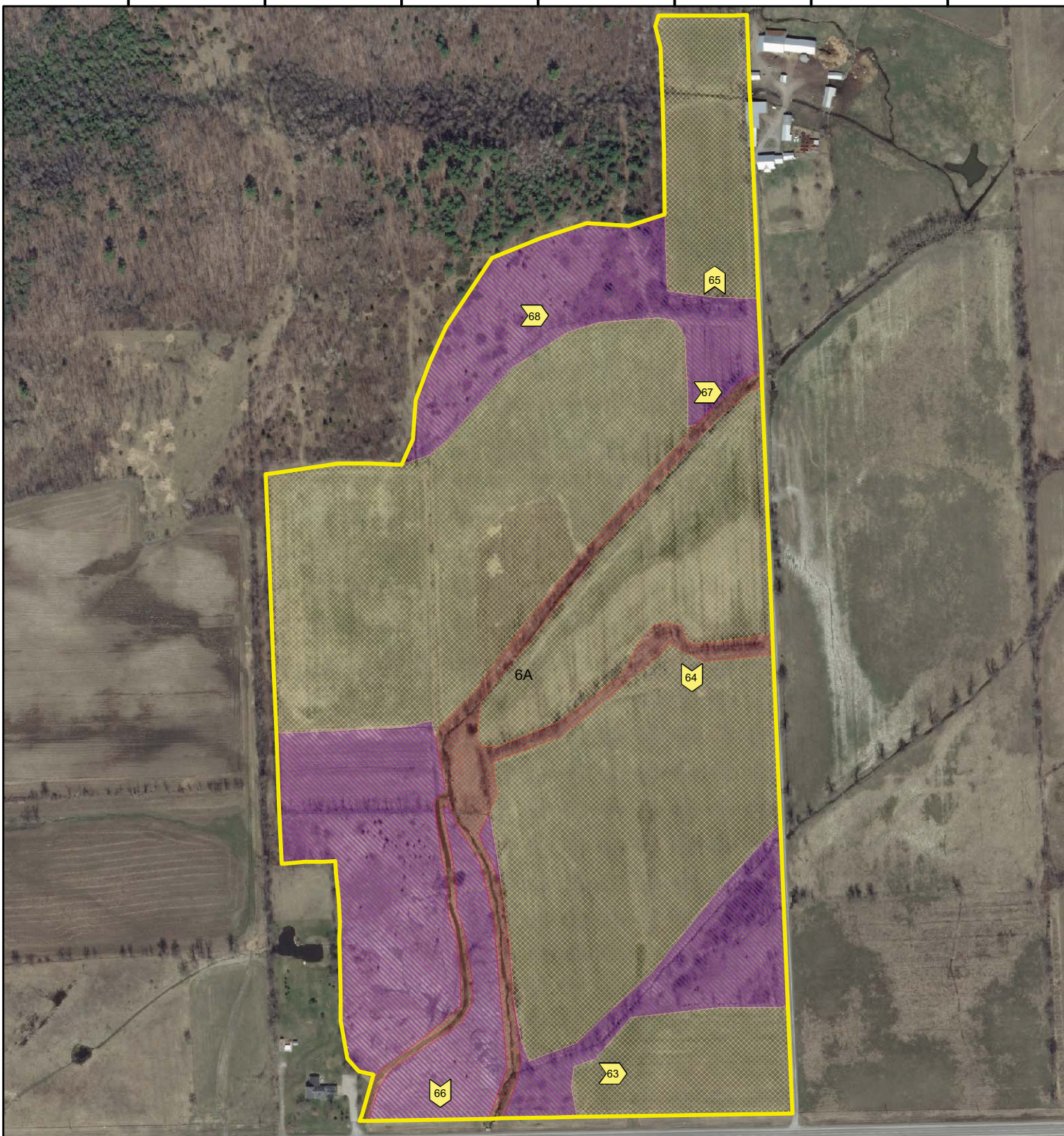
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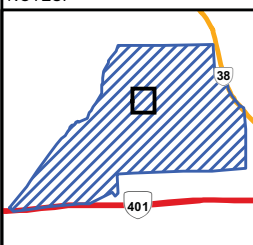
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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 F

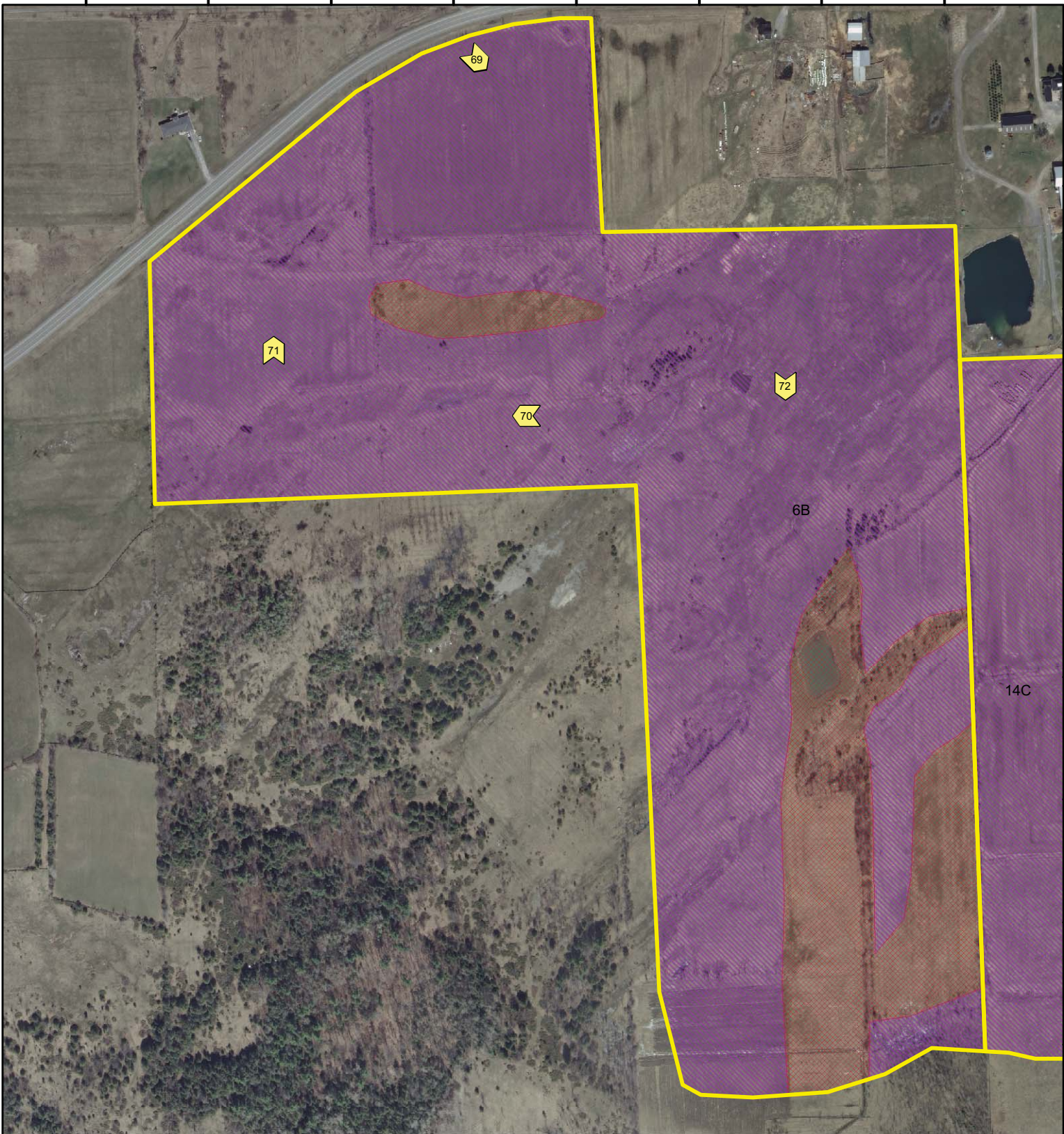
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DATE: November 2011



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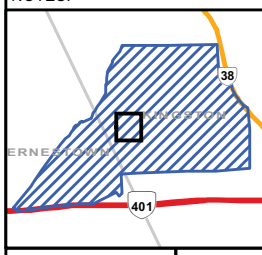


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 G

SCALE: 1:4,289

DATE: November 2011



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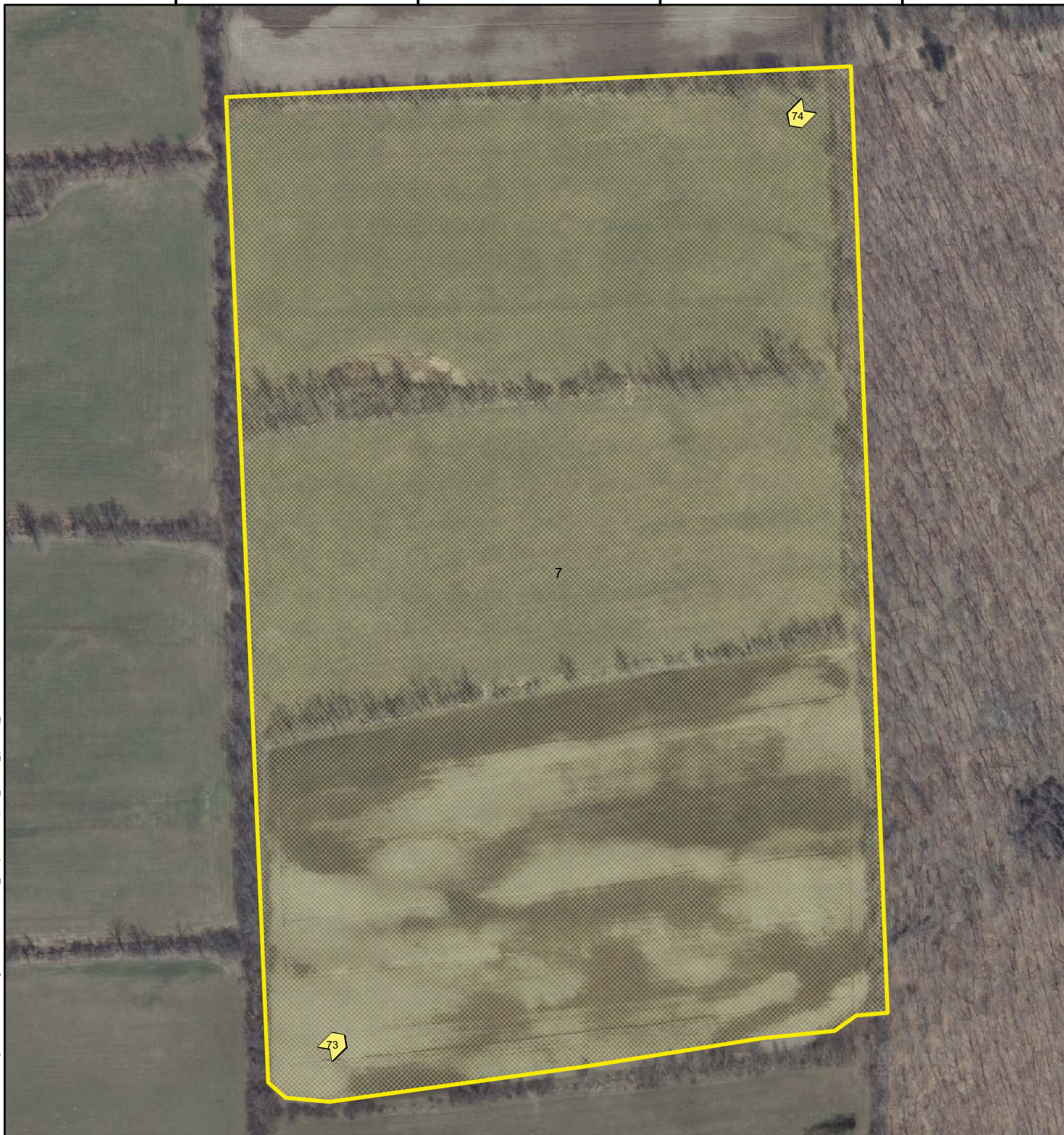
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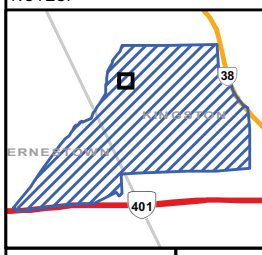
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LEGEND

-  Photograph Location and Direction
-  Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
-  Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
-  Test Survey (10 Meters)
-  Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
-  Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP 

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 H

SCALE: 1:2,179

DATE: November 2011



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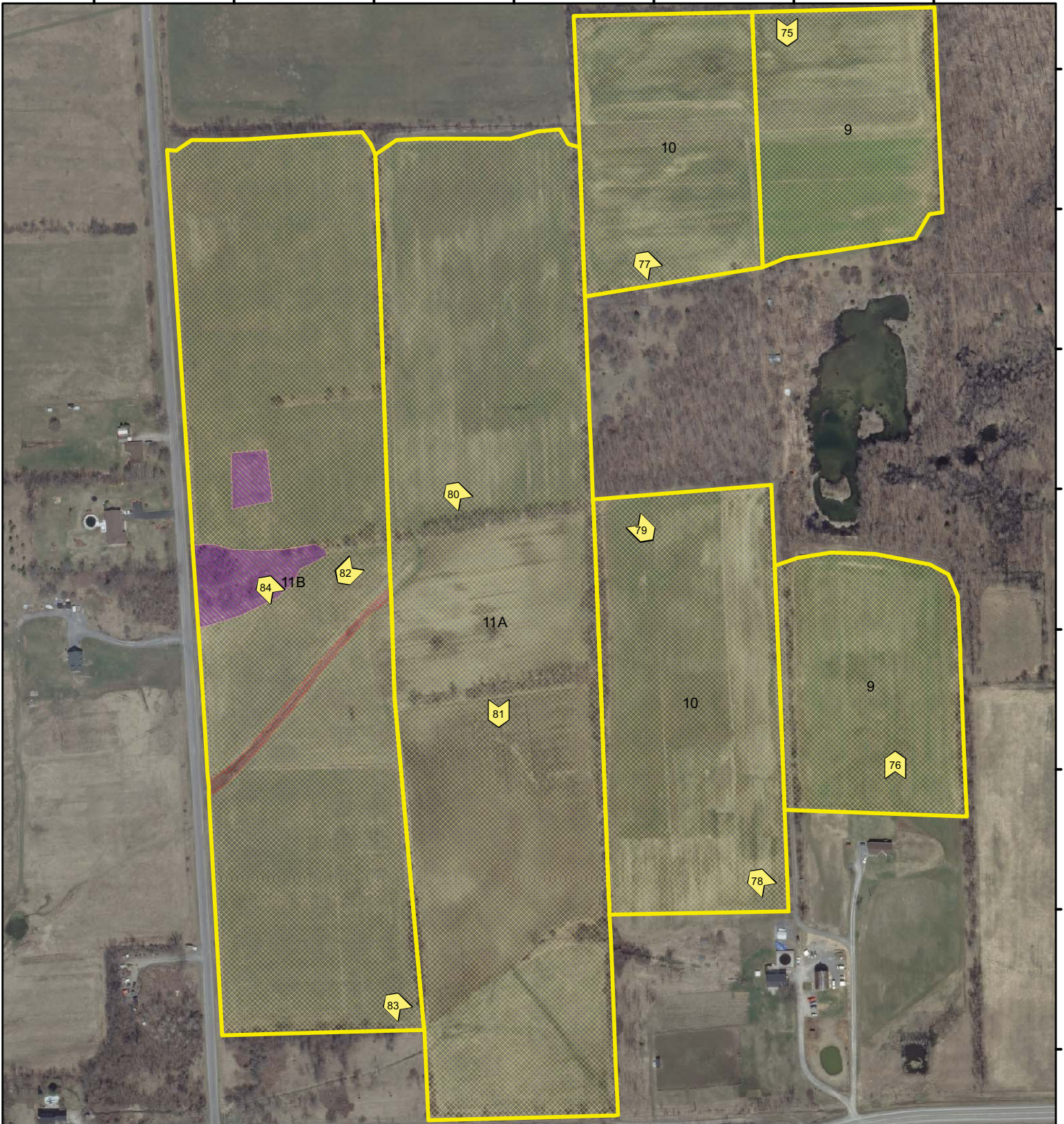
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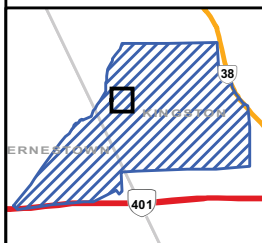


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 I

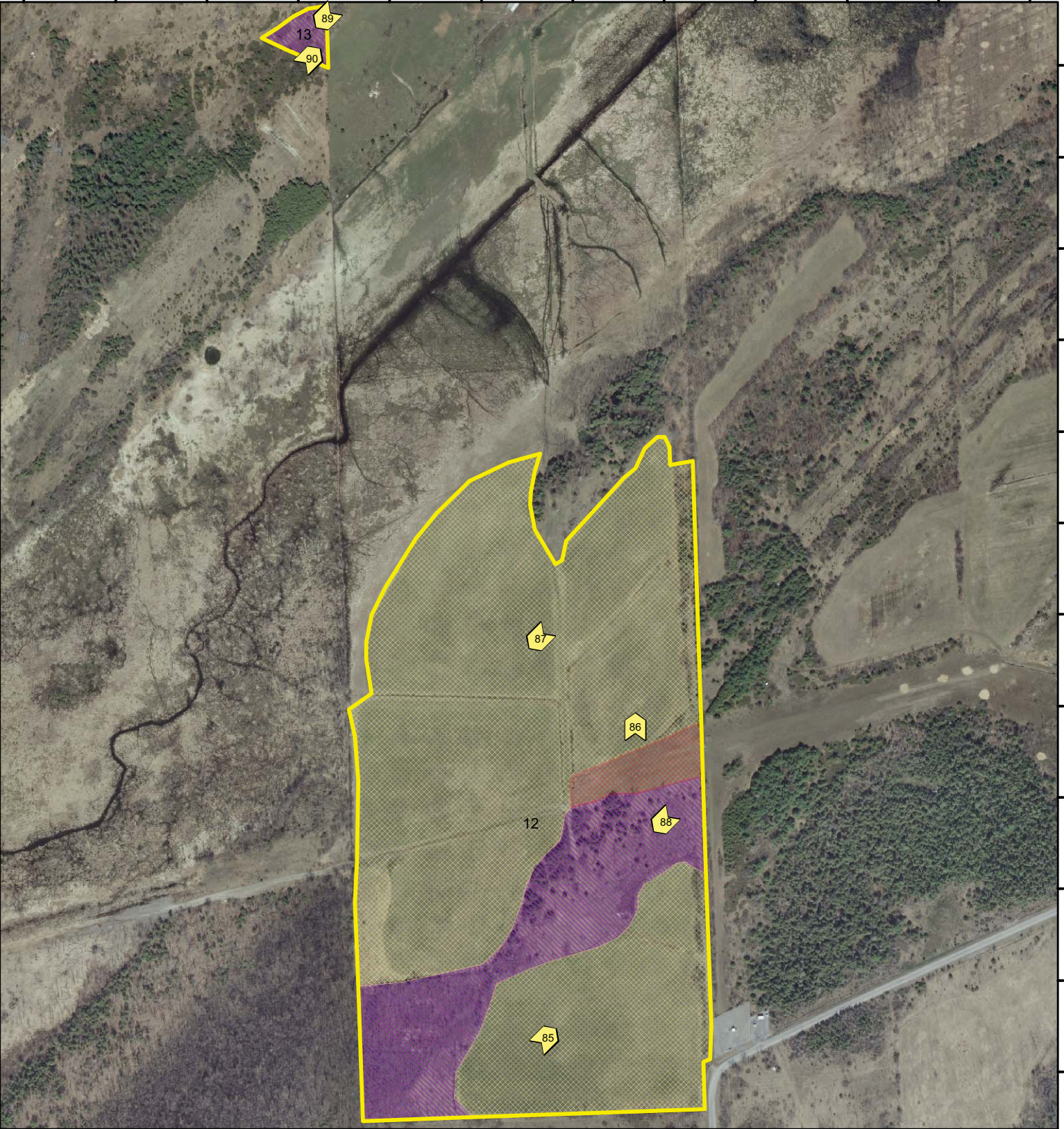
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DATE: November 2011



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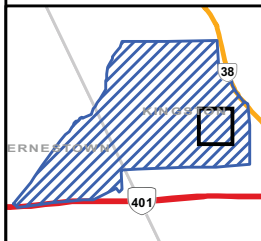


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
 - Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
 - Test Survey (10 Meters)
 - Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
 - Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

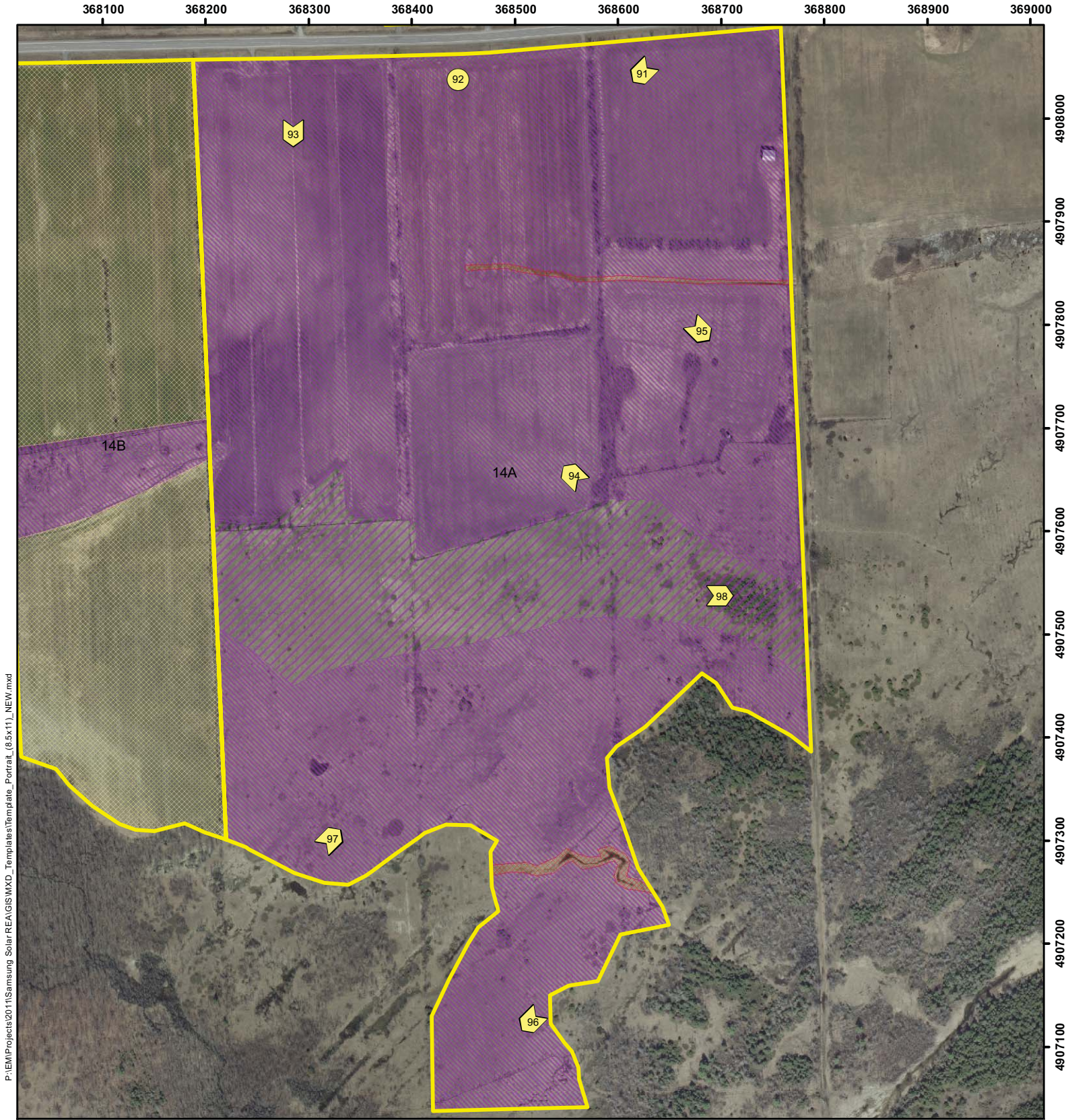
PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 J

SCALE: 1:5,742

DATE: November 2011



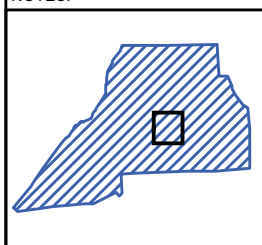


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Photograph Location
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

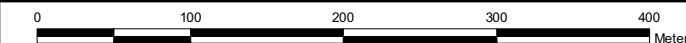
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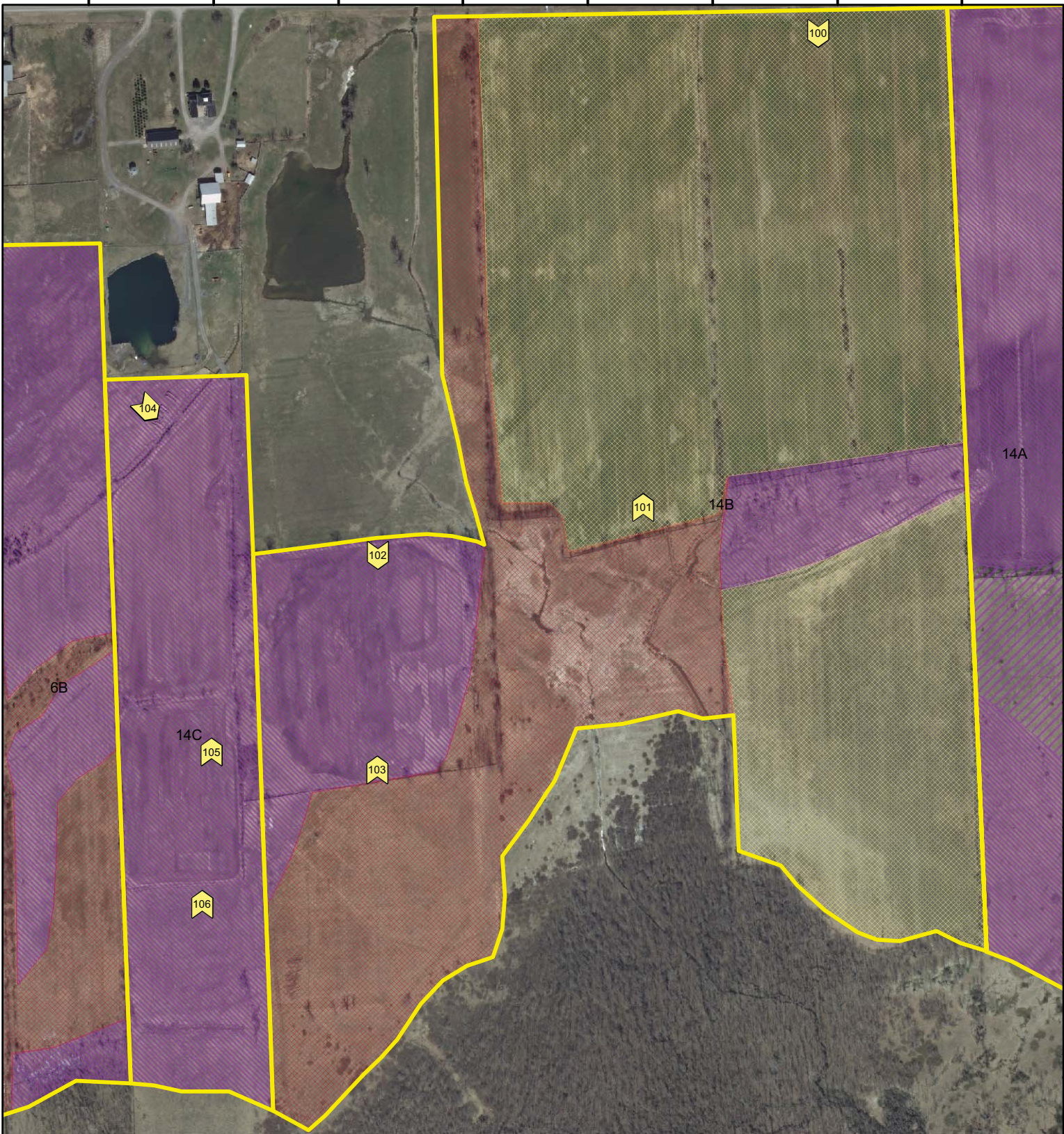
Datum: NAD83
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KINGSTON SOLAR LP	
SOL-LUCE KINGSTON STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of Parcels Selected for Solar Development	
PROJECT N ^o : TC111406	FIGURE: 13 K
SCALE: 1:4,936	DATE: November 2011



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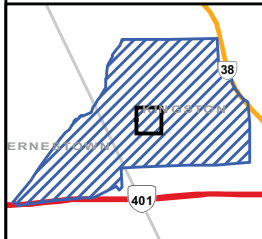


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

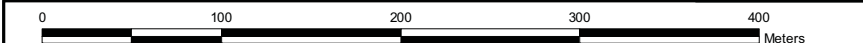
**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 L

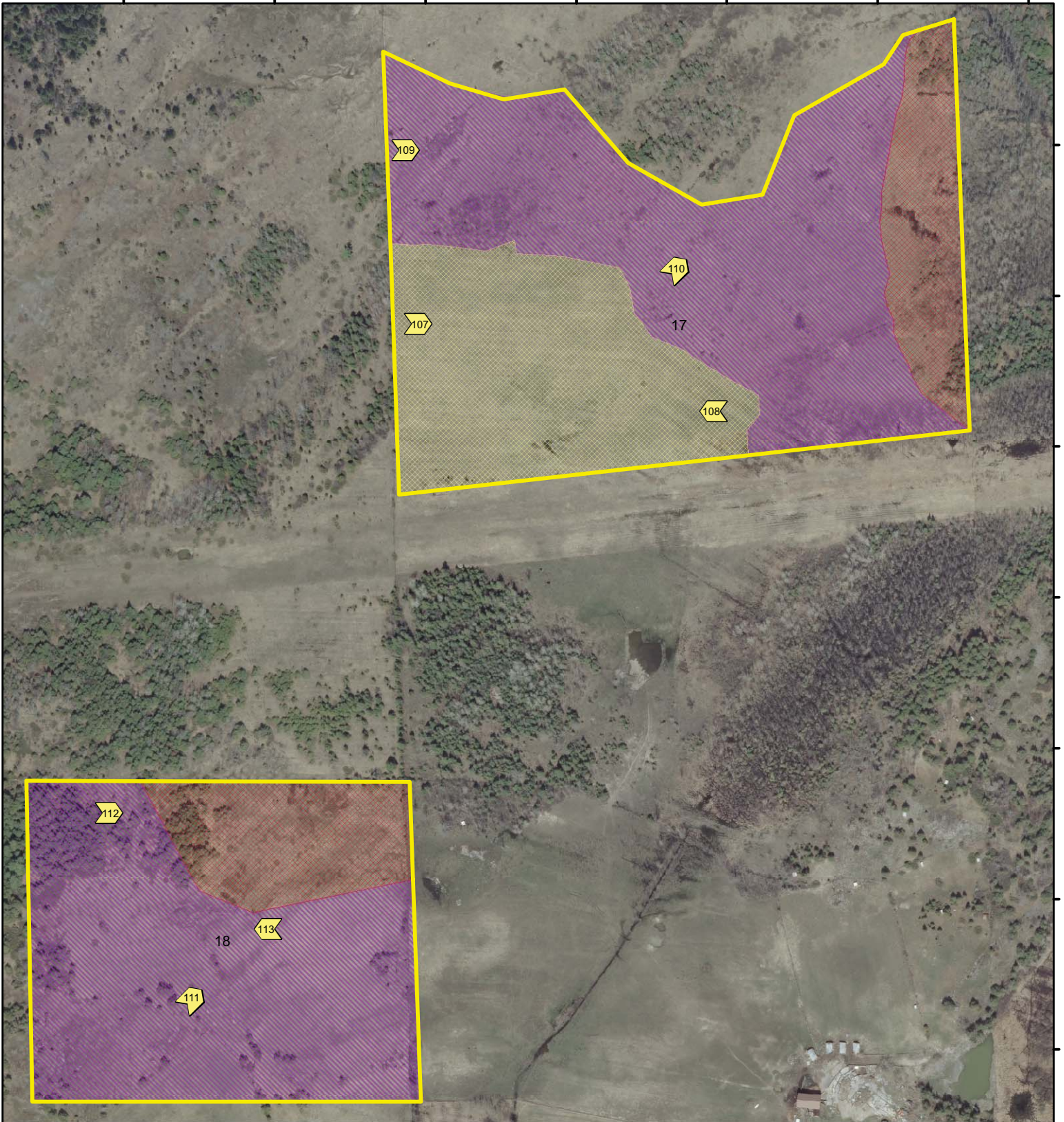
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DATE: November 2011



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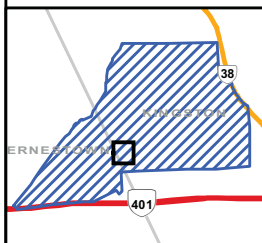


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



<p>KINGSTON SOLAR LP</p>
<p>SOL-LUCE KINGSTON STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT</p>
<p>Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of Parcels Selected for Solar Development</p>

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 M

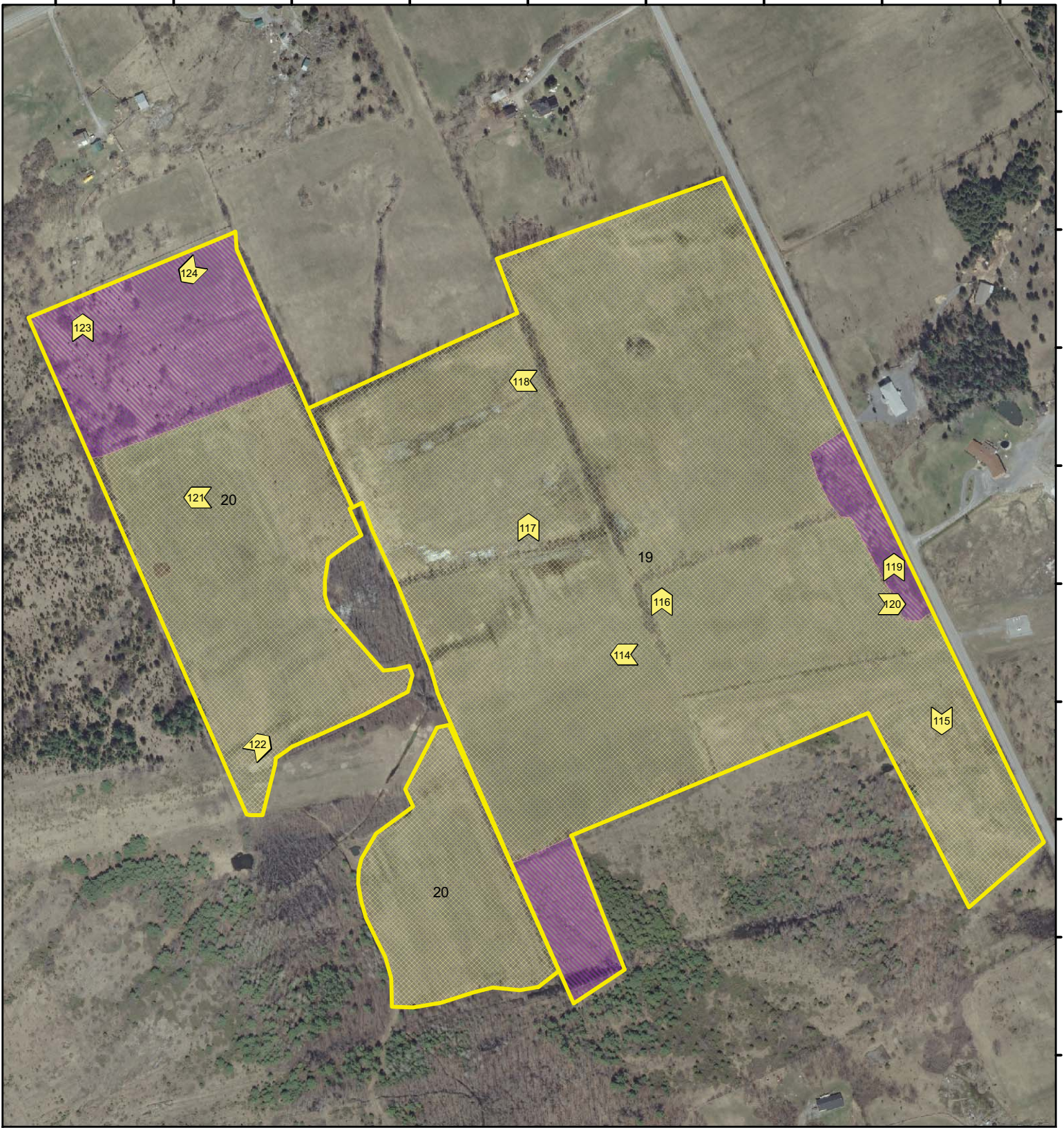
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DATE: November 2011



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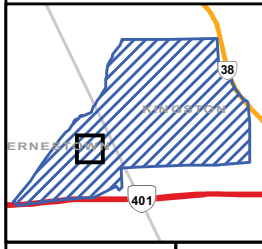


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
- Areas of No Archeological Potential**
- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 N

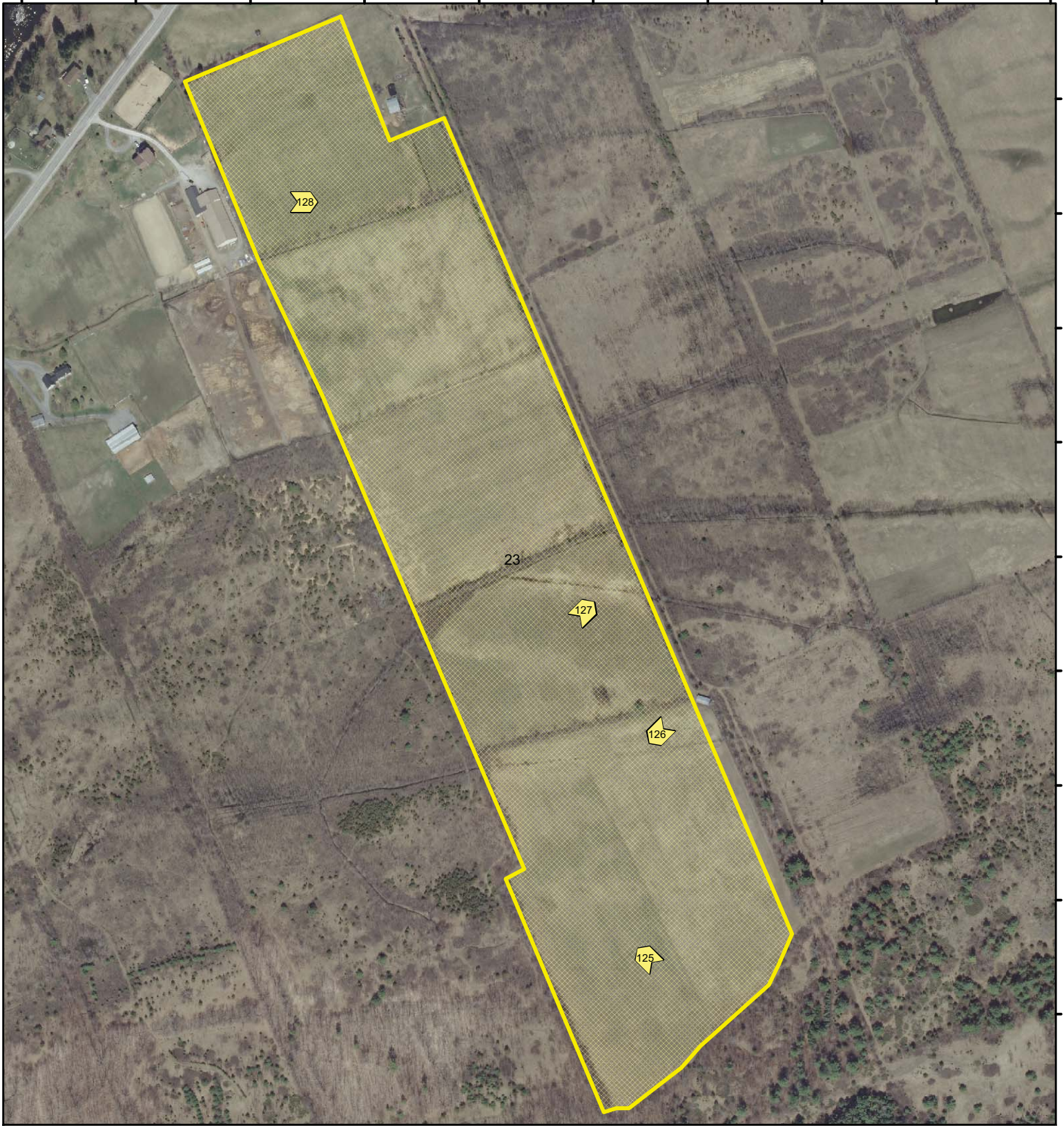
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DATE: November 2011



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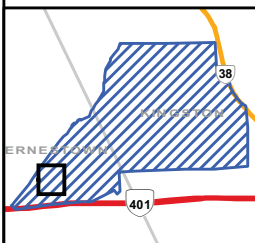


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LEGEND

- Photograph Location and Direction
- Parcels Selected for Solar Development
- Areas of Archeological Potential**
- Pedestrian Survey (5 Meters)
- Test Survey (10 Meters)
- Test Survey (5 Meters)
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- Low-Lying and Wet

NOTES:



Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 18N



KINGSTON SOLAR LP

**SOL-LUCE KINGSTON
STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

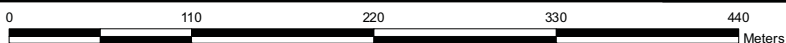
**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Fieldwork and Photograph Locations of
Parcels Selected for Solar Development**

PROJECT N^o: TC111406

FIGURE: 13 O

SCALE: 1:4,558

DATE: November 2011



APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
PROJECT Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 1: View of low-lying area and wet terrain (tributary of Glenvale Creek) located within Parcel 1, facing northwest.



Photograph 2: View of former agricultural land located within Parcel 1, facing northeast.



Photograph 3: View of low-lying and wet terrain (perennially wet terrain) located within Parcel 2, facing west.



Photograph 4: View of low-lying and wet terrain (perennially wet terrain) located within Parcel 2, facing north.



Photograph 5: View of agricultural land located within Parcel 2, facing east.



Photograph 6: View of shrub area with alvar-like soils (exposed bedrock) located within Parcel 2, facing south.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
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Photograph 7: View of shrub area with alvar-like soils (exposed bedrock) located within Parcel 2, facing north.



Photograph 8: View of shrub area with alvar-like soils (exposed bedrock) located within Parcel 3, facing north.



Photograph 9: View of shrub areas (foreground) and woodlot (background) located within Parcel 3, facing southwest.



Photograph 10: View of shrub and treed area located within Parcel 4, facing northwest.



Photograph 11: View of low-lying and wet area and exposed bedrock (shrubs with alvar soils) located within Parcel 5, facing north.



Photograph 12: View of farmland with heavy brush and weed growth located within Parcel 5, facing north.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
PROJECT Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 13: View of shrub areas with alvar soils located within Parcel 5, facing north.



Photograph 14: View of low-lying and wet terrain (tributary of Glenvale Creek) located within Parcel 6A, facing west.



Photograph 15: View of exposed bedrock (shrub areas with alvar soils) located within Parcel 6A, facing south.



Photograph 16: View of agricultural field located within Parcel 6A, facing south.



Photograph 17: View of low-lying and wet terrain (perennially wet terrain) located within Parcel 6B, facing east.



Photograph 18: View of low-lying and wet terrain (perennially wet terrain) located within Parcel 6B, facing east.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
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Photograph 19: View of low-lying and wet terrain (perennially wet terrain) located within Parcel 6B, facing south.



Photograph 20: View of pasture land with high rock content (alvar-like conditions) located within Parcel 6B, facing northeast.



Photograph 21: View of agricultural field located within Parcel 10, facing southeast.



Photograph 22: View of agricultural field located within Parcel 11A, facing north.



Photograph 23: View of low-lying and wet terrain (tributary of Glenvale Creek) located within Parcel 11B, facing southwest.



Photograph 24: View of agricultural field located within Parcel 11B, facing south.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 25: View of sedge grass vegetation (indicating perennially wet terrain), within Parcel 12, facing southwest.



Photograph 26: View of low-lying and wet terrain (tributary of Glenvale Creek) located within Parcel 14A, facing north.



Photograph 27: View of low-lying and wet terrain (tributary of Glenvale Creek) located within Parcel 14A, facing west.



Photograph 28: View of pasture land with high rock content located within Parcel 14A, facing southeast.



Photograph 29: View of low-lying and wet terrain (tributary of Glenvale Creek) located within Parcel 14B, facing northwest.



Photograph 30: View of low-lying and wet terrain (tributary of Glenvale Creek) located within Parcel 14B, facing northeast.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
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Photograph 31: View of waterlogged soils associated with the low-lying and wet terrain located with Parcel 14B.



Photograph 32: View of low-lying and wet terrain (tributary of Glenvale Creek) located within Parcel 14B, north.



Photograph 33: View of low-lying and wet terrain (tributary of Glenvale Creek) located within Parcel 14B, facing northeast.



Photograph 34: View of low-lying and wet terrain (perennially wet terrain) located within Parcel 17, facing south.



Photograph 35: View of low-lying and wet terrain (perennially wet terrain) located within Parcel 17, facing northwest.



Photograph 36: View of former agricultural field located within Parcel 17, facing west.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 37: View of low-lying and wet terrain (perennially wet terrain) located within Parcel 18, facing northwest.



Photograph 38: View of pasture land with high rock content and woodlot (background) located within Parcel 18, facing northwest.



Photograph 39: View of shrub areas with alvar-like soils located within Parcel 18, facing southeast.



Photograph 40: View of pasture land with high rock content (exposed bedrock) within Parcel 18, facing northwest.



Photograph 41: View of former agricultural land located within Parcel 19, facing south.



Photograph 42: View of shrub and treed terrain and woodlot (background) located within Parcel 19, facing southeast.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 43: View of shrub and treed terrain located within Parcel 20, facing southeast.



Photograph 44: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 1, facing west.



Photograph 45: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 1, facing southeast.



Photograph 46: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 1, facing south.



Photograph 47: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 1, facing southwest.



Photograph 48: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 1, facing north.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
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LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 49: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 1, facing south.



Photograph 50: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 2, facing north.



Photograph 51: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 2, facing south.



Photograph 52: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 2, facing west.



Photograph 53: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 3, facing east.



Photograph 54: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 3, facing south.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
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Photograph 55: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 4, facing southwest.



Photograph 56: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 4, facing northeast.



Photograph 57: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 4, facing southeast.



Photograph 58: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 4, facing southwest.



Photograph 59: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 4, facing southeast.



Photograph 60: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 5, facing southeast.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
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LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 61: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 5, facing north.



Photograph 62: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 5, facing southwest.



Photograph 63: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 6A, facing east.



Photograph 64: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 6A, facing south.



Photograph 65: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 6A, facing north.



Photograph 66: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 6A, facing south.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
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LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 67: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 6A, facing east.



Photograph 68: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 6A, facing east.



Photograph 69: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 6B, facing southeast.



Photograph 70: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 6B, facing west.



Photograph 71: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 6B, facing north.



Photograph 72: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 6B, facing south.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 73: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 7, facing northeast.



Photograph 74: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 7, facing southwest.



Photograph 75: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 9, facing south.



Photograph 76: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 9, facing north.



Photograph 77: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 10, facing northwest.



Photograph 78: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 10, facing northwest.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 79: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 10, facing southeast.



Photograph 80: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 11A, facing northwest.



Photograph 81: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 11A, facing south.



Photograph 82: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 11B, facing southwest.



Photograph 83: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 11B, facing northwest.



Photograph 84: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 11B, facing northwest.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 85: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 12, facing northeast.



Photograph 86: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 12, facing north.



Photograph 87: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 12, facing southwest.



Photograph 88: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 12, facing southwest.



Photograph 89: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 13, facing southwest.



Photograph 90: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 13, facing northeast.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 91: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14A, facing southwest.



Photograph 92: View of test pit advanced within Parcel 14A.



Photograph 93: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14A, facing south.



Photograph 94: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14A, facing northwest.



Photograph 95: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14A, facing southeast.



Photograph 96: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14A, facing southwest.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 97: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14A, facing northeast.



Photograph 98: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14A, facing east.



Photograph 99: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14A, facing south.



Photograph 100: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 14B, facing south.



Photograph 101: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 14B, facing north.



Photograph 102: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14B, facing south.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 103: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14B, facing north.



Photograph 104: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14C, facing southeast.



Photograph 105: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14C, facing north.



Photograph 106: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 14C, facing north.



Photograph 107: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 17, facing east.



Photograph 108: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 17, facing west.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 109: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 17, facing east.



Photograph 110: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 17, facing northeast.



Photograph 111: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 18, facing northeast.



Photograph 112: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 18, facing east.



Photograph 113: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 18, facing west.



Photograph 114: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 19, facing west.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
PROJECT Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 115: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 19, facing south.



Photograph 116: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 19, facing north.



Photograph 117: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 19, facing north.



Photograph 118: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 19, facing west.



Photograph 119: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 19, facing north.



Photograph 120: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 19, facing east.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
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LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 121: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 20, facing west.



Photograph 122: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 20, facing northeast.



Photograph 123: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 20, facing north.



Photograph 124: View of AMEC personnel conducting test-pitting program within Parcel 20, facing southwest.



Photograph 125: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 23, facing northwest.



Photograph 126: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 23, facing southwest.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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PROJECT Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
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Photograph 127: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 23, facing northeast.



Photograph 128: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey within Parcel 23, facing east.



Photograph 129: View of projectile point recovered during Stage 2 archaeological assessment completed at Parcel 4.



Photograph 130: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey at 1 m intervals upon discovery of artifact, facing southeast.



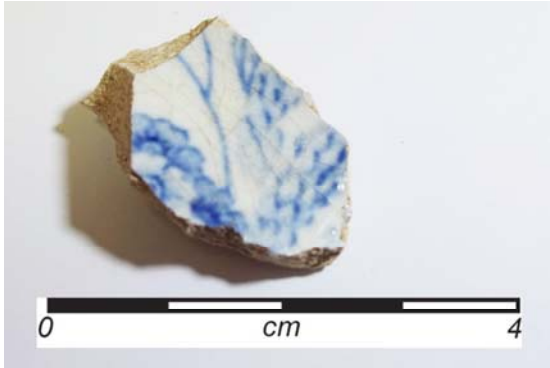
Photograph 131: Early Woodland Meadowood Point (Cat. No. BbGd-53:1).



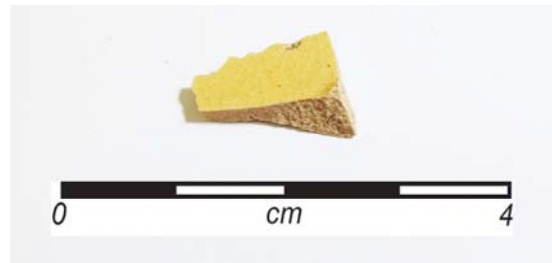
Photograph 132: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey at 1 m intervals upon discovery of artifact, facing northwest.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

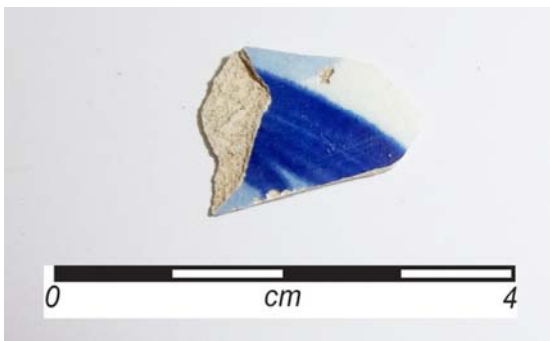
PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
PROJECT Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 133: Refined White Earthenware Transfer Print (Cat. No. BbGd-48:6).



Photograph 134: Glazed Yellowware (Cat. No. BbGd-48:38).



Photograph 135: Refined White Earthenware Hand Painted Monochrome Blue (Cat. No. BbGd-48:42).



Photograph 136: View of historic foundation associated with BbGd-49, facing west.



Photograph 137: View of historic foundation associated with BbGd-49, facing east.



Photograph 138: View of historic foundation associated with BbGd-49, facing northeast.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
PROJECT Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 139: View of centre of historic foundation (note cars in background) associated with BbGd-49, facing southeast.



Photograph 140: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey at 1 m intervals upon discovery of artifact, facing southwest.



Photograph 141: View of AMEC personnel conducting pedestrian survey at 1 m intervals upon discovery of artifact, facing north.



Photograph 142: Selected 19th Century ceramics (Cat. No. BbGd-49:1, 184, 140, 98 & 97).



Photograph 143: Selected 19th Century ceramics (Cat. No. BbGd-49:181, 94, 95, 123 & 75).



Photograph 144: Transfer Print Lid (Ironstone) with scalloped edges, floral motif & raised beaded motif (Cat. No. BbGd-49:12).

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 145: View of salt glazed stoneware crocked rim and body fragment (Cat. No. BbGd-49:13).



Photograph 146: Glass liquor container (Cat. No. BbGd-49:15).



Photograph 147: View of club sauce stopper (Cat. No. BbGd-49:84).



Photograph 148: Glass medicine container (Cat. No. BbGd-49:14).



Photograph 149: "The Mettawas" Soap dish (Cat. No. BbGd-49:7).



Photograph 150: View of historic foundation associated with BbGd-50, facing southeast.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 151: View of historic foundation associated with BbGd-50, facing north.



Photograph 152: View of historic foundation associated with BbGd-50, facing north.



Photograph 153: View of historic foundation associated with BbGd-50, facing north. Note modern brick and cement within foundation.



Photograph 154: View of modern dump located adjacent to historic foundation, facing northeast.



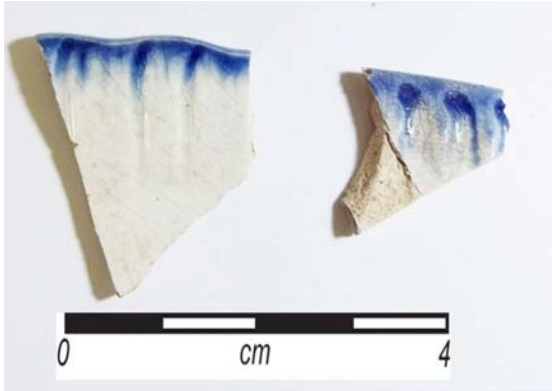
Photograph 155: View of 1 x 1 m unit excavated within Parcel 12.



Photograph 156: Selected 19th Century ceramics (Cat. No. BbGd-50:32, 33 & 34).

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

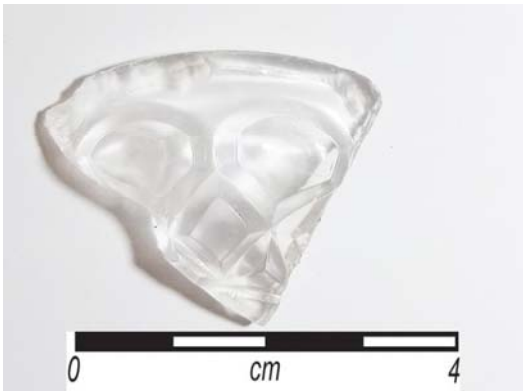
PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
PROJECT Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 157: Refined White Earthenware: Edgware - Scalloped (Cat. No. BbGd-50:53).



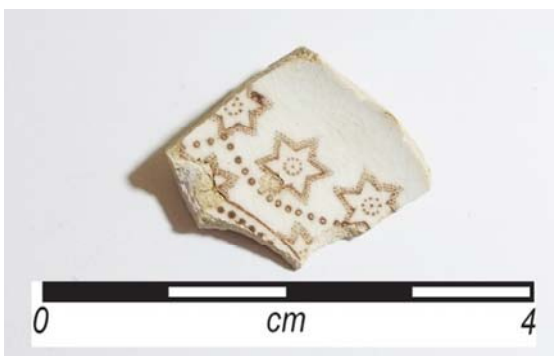
Photograph 158: Refined White Earthenware: Floware (Cat. No. BbGd-50:59).



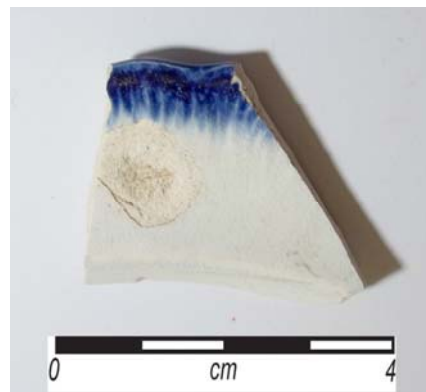
Photograph 159: Glass Fragment (Cat. No. BbGd-50:63).



Photograph 160: View of field conditions (removed sod) within BbGd-51.



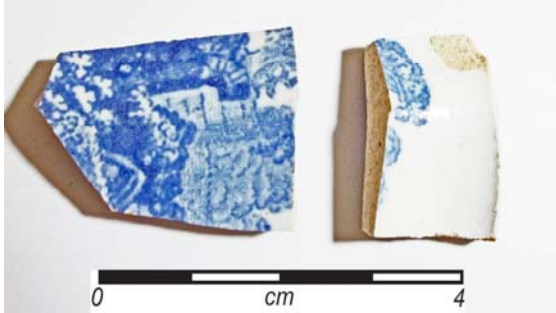
Photograph 161: Refined White Earthenware Transferprint (Cat. No. BbGd-51:8).



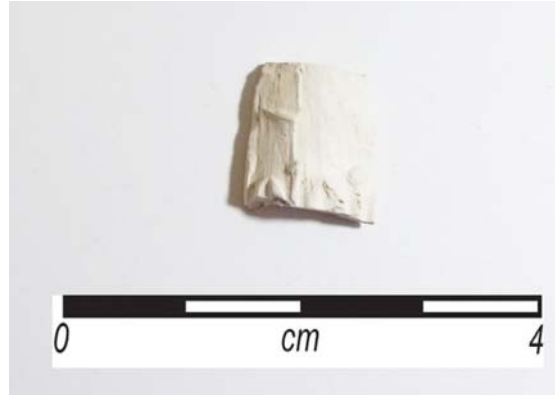
Photograph 162: Refined White Earthenware Edgware Scalloped (Cat. No. BbGd-51:6).

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

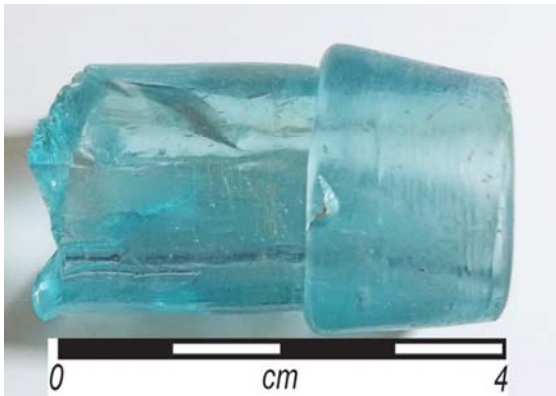
PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
PROJECT Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
LOCATION Sol-luce Kingston Solar PV Energy Project



Photograph 163: Refined White Earthenware Transferprint (Cat. No. BbGd-51:25).



Photograph 164: Smoking pipe bowl fragment (Cat. No. BbGd-51:19).



Photograph 165: Glass medicine stopper (Cat. No. BbGd-51:20).



Photograph 166: Undecorated Pearlware Saucer (Cat. No. BbGd-52:23).



Photograph 167: Edgeware-Scalloped Pearlware Saucer (Cat. No. BbGd-52:28).



Photograph 168: Refined White Earthenware Edgeware (Cat. No. BbGd-52:5).

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PROJECT NO. TC111406.4004
PROJECT Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
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Photograph 169: Selected 19th Century ceramics (Cat. No. BbGd-52:29, 30 & 31).



Photograph 170: Selected 19th Century ceramics (Cat. No. BbGd-52:15, 16, 17 & 18).



Photograph 171: Glazed Buff Earthenware crock handle (Cat. No. BbGd-52:13).



Photograph 172: Thumb nail Scraper (Cat. No. BbGd-52:4).



Photograph 173: View of 1 x 1 m unit excavated within Parcel 5.



Photograph 174: View of 1 x 1 m unit excavated within Parcel 5.

APPENDIX B - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

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Photograph 175: View of pipe bowl fragment recovered from test-pitting assessment conducted within Parcel 5.



Photograph 176: View of pipe stem fragment (ca. 1861-1891) recovered from test-pitting assessment conducted within Parcel 5.

APPENDIX C
ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-53



Cat. No	No.	TP#	WPT. #	Layer	Type	Material	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Comments
1	1	-	402	surface	Projectile Point	Onondaga	Complete	No	Crude Early Woodland Meadowood, length= 44mm, thickness= 6mm, base width= 20mm, body length=33mm, neck length= 4mm, shoulder width= 22mm

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-48



Cat. No	No.	WPT. #	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration No	Comments	
	1	1	153	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print- General	Blue	Unidentifiable	Body		Small exfoliated fragment, floral motif on interior
	2	1	154	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted- Late Palette	Black	Saucer	Rim	No	Thin black band along interior rim
	3	1	155	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Building	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Factory Slip- Banded	Blue	Teacup	Body	No	Light blue glaze on exterior body, interior is exfoliated
	4	1	156	Surface	Architectural	Equipment Beverage	Window Glass	Glass				Incomplete	No		
	5	1	157	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Teacup	Handle	No	Small fragment
	6	1	158	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Food	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print- General	Blue	Saucer	Base	No	Floral motif on interior body
	7	1	159	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Service Food	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Edgeware- Scalloped	Blue	Platter	Rim	No	Even impressed curved lines
	8	1	160	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Service	Tableware	Ceramic	Pearlware	Edgeware- Scalloped	Green	Platter	Rim	No	Even impressed curved lines
	9	1	161	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print- General	Blue		Body	No	Small exfoliated fragment, floral motif on interior
	10	2	162	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted- Late Palette	Pink	Saucer	Rim	No	Thin pink band along interior rim
	11	1	163	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted- Late Palette	Green	Teacup	Rim	No	Thin green band along interior and exterior rim
	12	1	164	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Teacup	Footring	No	Small fragment
	13	1	165	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted- Late Palette	Green	Teacup	Body	No	Thin green band along exterior body
	14	1	165	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Teacup	Body	No	
	15	1	166	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated			Body	No	
	16	1	167	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Teacup	Footring	No	Small fragment
	17	1	168	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Building	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware	Blue	Teacup	Body	No	
	18	1	169	Surface	Architectural	Equipment Food	Window Glass	Glass				Incomplete	No		
	19	1	170	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Service	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Edgeware- Scalloped	Blue	Platter	Rim	No	Even impressed curved lines
	20	1	171	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
	21	1	172	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted- Late Palette	Green, and blue	Teacup	Body	No	Green stem and floral motif on exterior body
	22	1	173	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Storage	Container- Liquor	Glass				Body	No	Dark olive	
	23	3	174	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
	24	1	174	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage Building	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red Earthenware	Glazed	Brown	Crock	Body	No	Brown glaze on interior and exterior body
	25	1	174	Surface	Architectural	Equipment	Nail-Wrought	Metal-Iron				Incomplete	No		
	26	1	175	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-48



Cat. No	No.	WPT. #	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Comments
27	1	175	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE Red	Transfer Print-General	Blue	Bowl	Rim	No	Flared rim, floral motif along interior rim
28	1	176	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage Beverage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Earthenware	Glazed Hand Painted-Late Palette	Brown Green, and blue	Crock	Rim	No	Brown glaze on interior and exterior rim
29	1	176	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Late Palette		Teacup	Body	No	Pink floral motif on exterior body
30	2	176	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated Hand Painted-Late Palette		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
31	1	177	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Late Palette	Pink	Saucer	Rim	No	Thin pink band along interior rim
32	2	177	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Late Palette	Pink	Saucer	Body	No	Pink floral motif on interior body
33	1	178	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Teacup	Footring	No	London style footring
34	3	178	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
35	1	179	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Storage Beverage	Container- Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Dark olive
36	1	180	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand painted-Mono Chrome Blue	Blue	Teacup	Body	No	Blue floral motif on exterior body
37	1	181	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand painted-Mono Chrome Blue	Blue	Teacup	Body	No	Blue floral motif on exterior body
38	1	181	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Food	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Yellowware	Glazed Edgeware-Scalloped		Unidentifiable	Body	No	Even impressed curved lines
39	1	182	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Service Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-General	Blue	Platter	Rim	No	
40	1	182	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE		Blue	Saucer	Rim	No	
41	1	182	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated Hand painted-Mono Chrome		Unidentifiable	Body	No	Blue floral motif on exterior body
42	1	183	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Blue	Blue	Teacup	Body	No	
43	1	183	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Late Palette	Pink, black and green	Saucer	Body	No	Pink floral motif on interior body
44	2	183	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
45	1	183	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Teacup	Rim	No	

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-49



Cat. No	No. TP#	WPT. #	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Comments
1	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Gilt	Gold	Saucer	Incomplete	No	Large sauce fragment, gold along interior rim, "Johnson Bros England" (1886-2003) makers mark
2	4		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Gilt	Gold	Saucer	Rim	No	Large sauce fragment, gold along interior rim, "Johnson Bros England" (1886-2003) makers mark
3	2		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Teacup	Rim	No	
4	2		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Teacup	Body	No	
5	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Edgeware	Gold	Platter	Rim	Yes	
6	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Serving Dish	Body	Yes	Large body fragment, handle has been broken off, deep dish possible soup tureen
7	1		Foundation Surface	Personal	Toilet/hygiene	Soap Dish	Ironstone					Complete	No	"The Moettawas" soap dish,
8	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Saucer	Base	No	Rounded stepped footing
9	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Moulded		Teacup	Rim	No	Light blue glaze with moulded with impressed hatching motif
10	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Serving Dish	Body	No	
11	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Preparation	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Mixing Bowl	Incomplete	No	Large bowl fragment, 8" diameter "30" imprinted on the bottom
12	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer Print-General	Blue	Serving Dish	Lid	No	Scalloped edges around lid, floral motif along edge, raised beaded motif along rim edge
13	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt Glazed	Grey	Crock	Incomplete	No	Brown glaze on interior and exterior rim light grey glaze on exterior and dark brown on interior, crock rim and body fragment
14	1		Foundation Surface	Personal	Medicine	Medicine Container-	Glass					Complete	No	Screw top, colorless, tapered fluted shoulders, rectangular body, flask body
15	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Liquor Container-	Glass					Complete	No	"Lamb's Rum" Rum bottle, two part finish, bulged neck, colorless sloped down shoulders, six sided body and base
16	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Liquor Container-	Glass					Base	No	Oval base, "F573 S 7 UGB", colorless
17	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Liquor Container-	Glass					Base	No	Oval base, flask body shape, amber
18	1		Foundation Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Liquor Container-	Glass					Neck	No	Green
19	1	210	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Liquor Container-	Glass					Neck	No	Green
20	1	276	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated			Body	No	
21	1	276	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Saucer	Rim	No	
22	1	276	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue	Plate-Table	Rim	No	Blue floral motif on interior body, slightly scalloped rim with embossed beading along rim
23	1	277	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	Lilac
24	1	277	Surface	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	Glass				Unidentifiable	Body	No	
25	1	277	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer Print-General	Black	Teacup	Rim	No	Floral motif on exterior body, small individual flower on interior rim
26	1	279	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Saucer	Base	No	
27	1	279	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Gilt	Pink,green,gold	Saucer	Rim	No	Flower motif along interior rim/body, gold along top of rim
28	1	279	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Gilt	Pink,green,gold	Saucer	Body	No	Flower motif along interior body
29	1	279	Surface	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Glass				Unidentifiable	Base	No	Lilac
30	1	280	Surface	Personal	Clothing	Button	Glass					Complete	No	Black glass button, round, back loop sew through
31	1	281	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Preparation	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Mixing Bowl	Base	No	
32	1	282	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Factory Slip- Unidentifiable	Brown, blue	Teacup	Body	No	Unidentifiable motif along exterior body
33	1	283	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded-General		Saucer	Rim	No	Embossed beading along rim
34	1	283	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Unidentifiable	Green	Unidentifiable	Body	No	Green glaze on exterior body
35	1	283	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue	Plate-Table	Body	No	Blue floral motif on interior body
36	1	284	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated		Saucer	Rim	No	
37	1	285	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Teacup	Rim	No	Moulded rim
38	1	285	Surface	Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete	No	
39	1	285	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Base	No	

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-49



Cat. No	No. TP#	WPT. #	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Comments
40	1	286	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware Container-Liquor	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Rim	No No	
41	2	286	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage		Glass					Body	No	Amber
42	1	287	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Floware	Blue	Saucer	Body	No	Floral motif on interior body
43	1	287	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Floware	Blue	Saucer	Rim	No	Floral motif on interior rim
44	1	287	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Teacup	Body	No	Moulded circular motif on exterior body
45	1	287	Surface	Kitchen/ Food Tools/ Equipment	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic Porcelainous Ware	RWE	Undecorated		Saucer	Body	No No	
46	1	287	Surface	Recreation	Toy Container-Liquor		Glass					Body	No	Doll body fragment
47	1	287	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage		Glass					Body	No	Amber
48	1	288	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated		Plate-Table	Rim	No	
49	1	288	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic Glass		Undecorated		Teacup	Rim	No	
50	1	288	Surface	Architectural	Building Equipment	Door Knob	Glass					Incomplete	No	Cut motif
51	1	289	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
52	1	289	Surface	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable Container-Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Unidentifiable moulded motif on exterior body
53	1	279	Surface	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Glass				Unidentifiable	Base	No	Lilac
54	1	290	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated Moulded-Wheat		Teacup	Rim	No	
55	1	290	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware Container-Liquor	Ceramic	Ironstone			Saucer	Rim	No No	
56	1	290	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Unidentifiable	Glass					Body	No	Green
57	1	290	Surface	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Glass				Unidentifiable	Neck	No	Solarized, ball neck
58	1	291	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer Print-General	Black	Teacup	Base	No	
59	1	292	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Base	No No	Acanthus motif on exterior body, Chinese teacup shape
60	1	292	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware Container-Liquor	Ceramic		Undecorated		Saucer	Base	No	
61	1	293	Surface	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Glass				Unidentifiable	Body	No	Solarized
62	1	294	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated Transfer Print-General		Teacup	Rim	No	
63	1	295	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware Container-Liquor	Ceramic	Ironstone		Green	Saucer	Base	No	Green leaf motif on interior body
64	1	295	Surface	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Glass				Unidentifiable	Body	No	
65	1	296	Surface	Kitchen/ Food Tools/ Equipment	Beverage Service	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Pitcher	Base Complete	No No	
66	1	297	Surface	Equipment	Building Equipment	Carriage Bolt	Metal-Iron							
67	1	298	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware Container-Liquor	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Teacup	Body	No No	Ribbed body, tapered near the rim
68	1	299	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Soda	Glass					Body	No	Green
69	1	300	Surface	Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete	No	
70	1	301	Surface	Kitchen/ Food Tools/ Equipment	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Holloware	Rim	No	
71	1	301	Surface	Equipment	Writing	Ink Bottle	Stoneware					Body	No	
72	1	302	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware Container-Liquor	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Base	No No	
73	1	303	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Olive green
74	3	304	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Flatware	Base	No	Stamped makers mark, unidentifiable
75	1	305	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue	Saucer	Rim	No	Blue floral motif on interior body, slightly scalloped rim with embossed beading along rim
76	1	305	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue	Teacup	Rim	No	Blue floral motif on exterior rim
77	1	305	Surface	Kitchen/ Food Tools/ Equipment	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Saucer	Rim	No	Moulded scalloped rim
78	1	306	Surface	Equipment	Writing	Ink Bottle	Stoneware					Body	No	
79	1	307	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Base	No	
80	1	307	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Teacup	Body	No	Unidentifiable moulded motif on exterior body

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-49



Cat. No	No.	TP#	WPT.	#	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Comments
81	1		308		Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Plate-Table	Body	No	
82	1		309		Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Saucer	Base	No	
83	1		309	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded			Teacup	Body	No	Embossed beading along exterior body
84	1		309	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Service	Container-Stopper	Glass						Complete	No	Club Sauce Stopper
85	1		309	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container-Liquor	Glass						Body	No	Amber
86	1		309	Surface	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Glass						Body	No	Solarized, paneled body
87	1		311	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt Glazed			Crock	Body	No	Grey salt glaze on exterior body, dark brown on interior
88	1		312	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt Glazed			Crock	Body	No	Grey salt glaze on exterior body, dark brown on interior
89	1		312	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Wheat			Teacup	Rim	No	
90	1		313	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated			Flatware	Base	No	
91	1		313	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated			Teacup	Base	No	
92	1		313	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Hand Painted	Brown		Teacup	Rim	No	Thin band along exterior rim
93	1		315	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded			Teacup	Handle	No	Rope motif on handle
94	1		315	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-General	Blue		Saucer	Rim	No	Acanthus motif along interior rim
95	1		315	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer Print-General	Teal		Unidentifiable	Body	No	Floral motif on interior body
96	1		316	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Gilt	Gold		Saucer	Rim	No	Gold band along interior rim
97	1		316	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue		Teacup	Rim	No	Unidentifiable motif along exterior rim, leaf motif along interior rim
98	1		317	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded-Wheat			Platter	Rim	No	
99	1		317	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container-Liquor	Glass						Base	No	Amber
100	1		318	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated			Teacup	Rim	No	
101	1		318	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue		Saucer	Rim	No	Blue floral motif on interior body, slightly scalloped rim with embossed beading along rim
102	1		318	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded			Saucer	Rim	No	Scalloped, moulded line that follows rim
103	1		318	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded-Wheat			Plate-Table	Rim	No	
104	1		319	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated			Saucer	Base	No	
105	1		319	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated			Saucer	Rim	No	
106	1		319	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded-Wheat			Saucer	Rim	No	
107	1		319	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-Blue Willow			Unidentifiable	Body	No	
108	1		319	Surface	Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass						Incomplete	No	
109	1		320	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue		Plate-Table	Rim	No	Blue floral motif on interior body
110	1		320	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container-Liquor	Glass						Body	No	Olive green
111	1		321	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-Blue Willow	Blue		Saucer	Rim	No	
112	1		321	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-General	Green		Saucer	Rim	No	Floral motif on interior rim
113	1		321	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated			Saucer	Rim	No	Unidentifiable motif on interior rim
114	1		322	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Moulded Transfer Print-Blue Willow	Blue		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
115	1		322	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-General	Teal		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
116	1		321	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated			Saucer	Base	No	
117	1		323	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue		Saucer	Rim	No	Blue floral motif on interior body, slightly scalloped rim with embossed beading along rim
118	1		323	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue		Saucer	Base	No	Blue floral motif on interior body
119	1		317	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container-Liquor	Glass						Body	No	Olive green

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-49



Cat. No	No.	TP#	WPT.	#	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Comments
120	1	281	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Food Preparation	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Hand Painted		Mixing Bowl	Rim	No	
121	1	317	Surface			Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete	No	
122	1	324	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Food Preparation	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Mixing Bowl	Base	No	
123	1	322	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print- Blue Willow	Blue	Unidentifiable	Body	No	
124	1	324	Surface			Tools/ Equipment	Recreation	Toy Container- Liquor	Ceramic Porcelanious Ware					Body	No	Doll body fragment
125	1	324	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage		Glass					Body	No	Amber
126	1	325	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Gilt	Gold, pink	Saucer	Body	No	
127	1	326	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded Transfer Print-		Teacup	Base	No	Fluted body
128	1	326	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	General	Teal	Unidentifiable	Body	No	Floral motif on interior body
129	1	326	Surface			Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete	No	
130	1	327	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated Transfer Print-		Teacup	Base	No	
131	1	327	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Blue Willow	Blue	Unidentifiable	Body	No	
132	1	327	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue	Teacup	Rim	No	Floral motif on exterior body
133	1	327	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container- Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Dark olive
134	1	327	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container- Soda	Glass					Finish	No	Colourless
135	1	328	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Saucer	Base	No	
136	1	328	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Floware	Blue	Saucer	Rim	No	
137	1	328	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Floware	Blue	Unidentifiable	Body	No	
138	1	329	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Rim	No	
139	1	329	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Base	No	
140	1	329	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Service	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Sugar Bowl	Body	No	Floral motif on exterior body, possible sugar bowl
141	1	329	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container- Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Amber
142	1	330	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Floware	Blue	Teacup	Rim	No	Acanthus motif with gold accents
143	1	330	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded Moulded- Wheat		Teacup	Handle	No	Rectangular handle
144	1	330	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone			Saucer	Rim	No	
145	1	330	Surface			Equipment	Building Equipment	Nut	Metal-Iron					Complete	No	Square
146	1	331	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware Semi- Porcelain	Hand Painted	Blue	Crock	Body	No	Blue hand painted unidentifiable motif on exterior body
147	1	331	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Saucer	Base	No	
148	1	332	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Saucer	Base	No	Black makers mark "ALFRED_ENG_"
149	1	333	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain	Declomania	Brown	Saucer	Rim	No	Brown band along interior rim
150	1	333	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Floware	Blue	Saucer	Rim	No	Floral motif on interior body
151	1	333	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Teacup	Body	No	Floral motif on interior body
152	1	333	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container- Liquor	Glass					Neck	No	Beer bottle
153	1	334	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer Print- General	Green	Teacup	Rim	No	Floral motif on exterior body
154	1	335	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Semi- Porcelain	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
155	1	336	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Porcelain	Declomania	Green	Unidentifiable	Body	No	Dark green on exterior body
156	1	337	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue	Flatware	Rim	No	
157	1	338	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt Glazed		Crock	Body	No	Grey salt glaze on exterior body, dark brown on interior
158	1	339	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Food Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated Transfer Print-		Plate-Table	Base	No	Black makers mark "_CHINA_"
159	1	339	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	General	Green	Saucer	Rim	No	Unidentifiable motif on interior body
160	1	340	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Rim	No	
169	1	349	Surface			Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Base	No	

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-49



Cat. No	No.	TP#	WPT.	#	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Comments
170	1		350		Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Service	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Floware	Blue	Creamer	Handle	No	Moulded motif with blue flow
171	1		351		Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Preparation	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Mixing Bowl	Rim	No	
172	1		353		Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Brown	Crock	Base	No	
173	1		354		Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer Print-General	Green	Serving Dish	Lid	No	Floral motif
173	1		354		Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer Print-General	Green	Serving Dish	Lid	No	Floral motif
174	1		355		Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer Print-General	Green	Serving Dish	Body	No	Floral motif
175	1	1	338		Topsoil	Architectural	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete		
176	1	2	339		Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-General	Blue	Unidentifiable	Body	No	Circular Motif
177	1	2	339		Topsoil	Architectural	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete		
178	1	3	340		Topsoil	Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete	No	
179	3	3	340		Topsoil	Architectural	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete		
180	1	3	340		Topsoil	Architectural	Building Equipment	Nail-Wrought	Metal-Iron					Incomplete		
181	1	4	341		Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-General	Blue	Saucer	Rim	No	Slightly scalloped rim, diamond motif along interior rim
182	4	4	341		Topsoil	Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete	No	
183	1	5	342		Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE Semi-Porcelain	Transfer Print-General	Blue	Saucer	Rim	No	Circular motif along interior rim
184	1	6	343		Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Porcelain Semi-Porcelain	Declomania	Red, gold	Teacup	Rim	No	Red floral motif on exterior rim
185	1	7	344		Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated		Saucer	Rim	No	
188	1	8	345		Topsoil	Architectural	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete		
189	1	8	345		Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container-Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Olive green
190	1	9	346		Topsoil	Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete	No	
191	1	10	347		Topsoil	Tools/ Equipment	Building Equipment	Rivet	Metal-Ferrous					Complete	No	
192	1	10	347		Topsoil	Architectural	Building Equipment	Nail-Wire	Metal-Ferrous					Complete	No	
193	1	11	348		Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
194	1	12	349		Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Porcelain	Declomania	Blue, brown	Saucer	Rim	No	Blue band along interior rim
195	1	12	349		Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container-Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Green, rectangular base
196	1	13	350		Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Teacup	Handle	No	Rectangular handle

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-50



Cat. No	No.	TP#	WPT.#	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Comments	
1	1	1	5	Topsoil	Organic Tools/ Equipment	Faunal	Mammal Horse Harness Hardware	Bone					Complete	No	Mammal cranial fragment	
2	1	1	5	Topsoil	Organic Tools/ Equipment	Animal Husbandry	Animal Husbandry	Metal-Iron					Complete	No	One roller harness buckle	
3	6	2	6	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete			
4	1	2A	8	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete			
5	1	2B	9	Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food Tools/ Equipment	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body Complete	No	No	
6	1	2A	8	Topsoil	Organic Tools/ Equipment	Building Equipment	Screw	Metal-Iron					Complete	No		
7	4	2A	8	Topsoil	Architectural Kitchen/ Food	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete			
8	1	2	11&12	Topsoil	Architectural Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body Incomplete	No		
9	1	2	11&12	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete			
10	2	2C	10	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete			
11	1	2	11&12	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Wrought	Metal-Iron					Incomplete			
12	34	2	11&12	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete			
13	8	2	11&12	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Complete			
14	1	2	11&12	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Fence Staple	Metal-Ferrous					Complete			
15	1	2	11&12	Topsoil	Equipment	Building Equipment	Tack	Metal-Ferrous					Complete			
16	1	2	11&12	Topsoil	Organic	Faunal	Mammal	Bone					Incomplete		Mammal cranial fragment	
17	1	3	7	Topsoil	Architectural Tools/ Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete			
18	1	4	247	Topsoil	Organic Tools/ Equipment	Animal Husbandry Beverage	Horseshoe Nail	Metal-Iron					Complete	No		
19	3	5	248	Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware Container-	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware	Blue	Teacup	Body	No		
20	2	5	248	Topsoil	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Glass					Body	No	Aqua	
21	1	6	249	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete			
22	1	6	249	Topsoil	Personal Clothing	Clothing	Button	Plastic					Complete	No	Black, one piece, back sew through	
23	42	6	249	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete			
24	9	7	230	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Wire	Metal-Ferrous					Complete	No		
25	2	7	230	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete	No		
26	2	7	230	Topsoil	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Glass					Body	No	Aqua	
27	1	8	251/253	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Wrought	Metal-Iron					Incomplete	No		
28	1	9	252	Topsoil	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete	No		
29	1	111	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Late Palette	Pink	Teacup	Rim	No	Thin pink band along exterior and interior rim	
30	1	111	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Moulded Transfer Print-General		Teacup	Body	No	Moulded floral motif on exterior with blue highlights	
31	1	8	251/253	Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	General	Black	Flatware	Rim	No	Unidentifiable motif on interior rim	
32	1	110	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Base	No		
33	1	110	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Saucer	Rim	No	Panel motif	
34	1	110	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Saucer	Rim	No		
35	1	115	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage	Food Storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Glaze		Crock	Body	No	Clear Glaze	
36	1	115	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No		
37	1	115	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Beverage Storage	Container-Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Amber	
38	1	115	Surface	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete	No		
39	1	115	Surface	Architectural Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete	No		
40	1	116	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Consumption Beverage	Teaware Container-	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Rim	No		
41	2	115	Surface	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Glass					Body	No	Green	
42	1	115	Surface	Equipment	Writing	Writing	Ink Well	Stoneware					Body	No		
43	1	119	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Monochrome	Blue	Blue	Teacup	Body	No	

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-50



Cat. No	No. TP#	WPT. #	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Comments
44	1	119	Surface	Personal	Adornment	Jewelry	Plastic					Incomplete	No	Decorative piece, possible necklace fragment
45	1	120	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Consumption Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	Creamware	Factory Slip-Caterpillar	Brown	Bowl	Body	No	
46	1	120	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware Transfer Print-General	Blue	Teacup	Body	No	
47	1	120	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware Container- Unidentifiable	Ceramic	RWE		Green	Unidentifiable	Body	No	
48	1	123	Surface	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Glass					Body	No	Solarized
49	1	118	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage Beverage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Earthenware	Rockingham	Brown	Crock	Body	No	
50	1	118	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Saucer	Rim	No	
51	1	124	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage Beverage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt Glaze		Crock	Body	No	
52	1	124	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Porcelain	Declomania Edgeware-		Saucer	Rim	No	
53	2	125	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Scalloped Floware	Blue	Platter	Rim	No	Even curved lines
54	1	125	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Black	Unidentifiable	Body	No	
55	1	125	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Teacup	Foot	No	London style
56	1	126	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption Beverage	Teaware	Milk Glass		Undecorated		Teacup	Base	No	White
57	1	127	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Base	No	
58	1	128	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Factory Slip-Banded	Blue, brown	Holloware	Rim	No	Double brown band p exterior rim
59	1	129	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue	Saucer	Rim	No	Dark blue band along interior rim
60	1	130	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Flatware	Base	No	
61	1	132	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage Beverage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Earthenware	Glaze	Brown	Crock	Rim	No	Dark brown glaze on interior, grey on exterior
62	1	132	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Teacup	Body	No	Moulded floral motif on exterior body
63	1	133	Surface	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentifiable	Glass					Body	No	Colourless, decorative piece, curved, facets
64	1	134	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate Beverage	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Stamped	Brown	Holloware	Body	No	Unidentifiable motif
65	1	134	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Base	No	
66	1	135	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue	Flatware	Base	No	Floral motif on interior body

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-51



Cat. No	No.	TP#	WPT. #	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration	Comments
1	3	1	193	Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
2	1	1	193	Topsoil	Architectural	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Incomplete		
3	1	2	194	Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Late Palette	Green	Teas	Body	No	
4	1	3	195	Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Gilt	Gold	Saucer	Rim	No	Large sauce fragment, gold along interior rim, "Johnson Bros England" (1886-2003) makers mark
5	1	3	195	Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-General	Blue	Saucer	Rim	No	Small Fragment
6	1	4	196	Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Service	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Edgeware-Scalloped	Blue	Platter	Rim	No	Impressed Bud
7	1	5	197	Topsoil	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
8	1	198	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-General	Brown	Saucer	Body	No	Geometric motif on interior base
9	1	199	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-General	Pink	Unidentifiable	Body	No	
10	1	200	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Late Palette	Green	Teacup	Body	No	Green leaf
11	1	201	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Factory Slip-Mocha	Brown	Holloware	Body	No	Unidentifiable motif along exterior body, possible Caterpillar motif
12	1	203	Surface	Surface	Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass					Incomplete	No	
13	1	205	Surface	Surface	Personal	Personal Gear	Smoking Pipe	Clay					Stem	No	
14	1	206	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Service	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Edgeware-Straight	Blue	Platter	Rim	No	
15	1	207	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Service	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Edgeware-Scalloped	Blue	Platter	Rim	No	Even straight lines
16	1	208	Surface	Surface	Equipment	Writing	Ink Jar	Stoneware					Body	No	
17	1	209	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Olive green
18	1	210	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Holloware	Lid	No	Large serving dish. Lid fragment
19	1	211	Surface	Surface	Personal	Personal Gear	Smoking Pipe	Clay					Bowl	No	
20	1	212	Surface	Surface	Personal	Medicine	Container-Medicine	Glass					Finish	No	Aqua, stopper finish, cylindrical neck
21	1	214	Surface	Surface	Personal	Medicine	Container-Medicine	Glass					Finish	No	Aqua, cylindrical neck
22	1	215	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Late Palette	Green	Saucer	Body	No	
23	1	216	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Service	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Edgeware-Scalloped	Blue	Platter	Rim	No	Even curved lines
24	1	217	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Factory Slip-Mocha	Brown	Holloware	Body	No	Thin brown band along exterior rim
25	1	218	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-General	Blue	Teacup	Incomplete	No	Architectural motif, paneled sides
26	1	220	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No	
27	1	221	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Service	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Edgeware-Scalloped	Blue	Platter	Rim	No	Even straight lines
28	1	222	Surface	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer Print-Blue Willow	Blue	Flatware	Base	No	

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BbGd-52



Cat. No	No. TP#	WPT. #	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration		
1	1	27	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tablware	Ceramic	Red Earthenware-Refined	Glaze	Brown	Unidentifiable	Body	No	White glaze on interior body an brwon on exterior	
2	1	27	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware	Blue	Teacup	Rim	No		
3	1	27	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tablware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Blue	Unidentifiable	Base	No		
4	1	28	Surface	Tools/ Equipment	Fishing/Trapping	Scraper	Chert					Complete	No	Thumbnail scraper	
5	1	29	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Edgeware-Straight Hand Painted-	Blue	Platter	Rim	Yes		
6	1	29	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Late Palette	Red, green	Teacup	Body	Incomplete	No	Floral motif on exterior body
7	1	30	Surface	Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass						No		
8	1	31	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tablware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Declomania	Green, blue	Unidentifiable	Body	No	White glaze on interior body an brwon on exterior	
9	1	32	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded		Saucer	Rim	No		
10	1	32	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Saucer	Rim	No		
11	1	32	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated		Teacup	Rim	No		
12	1	32	Surface	Architectural	Building Equipment	Nail-Machine Cut	Metal-Iron					Complete	No		
13	1	45	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Buff Earthenware	Glaze	Brown	Crock	Handle	No		
14	1	33	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated Hand Painted-		Flatware	Base	No		
15	1	34	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Late Palette Edgeware-	Green	Teacup	Rim	No	Green band along interior and exterior rim with floral motif on exterior body, moulded body	
16	1	34	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Service	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Chicken Claw	Blue	Platter	Rim	Yes		
17	1	34	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Stamped	Purple	Saucer	Rim	No	Floral motif on interior rim, thin purple band along interior rim	
18	1	34	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Semi-porclan	Declomania	Gold, blue	Unidentifiable	Body	Incomplete	No	Floral motif
19	1	34	Surface	Architectural	Building Equipment	Window Glass	Glass						No		
20	1	34	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container-Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Amber	
21	1	34	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Storage	Container-Liquor	Glass					Body	No	Amber	
22	1	35	Surface	Tools/ Equipment	Writing	Ink Bottle	Stoneware		Glaze			Body	No		
23	1	36	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		Saucer	Base	No	Stepped foot	
24	1	37	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware	Blue	Teas	Body	No		
25	1	38	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	Body	No		
26	1	39	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Food Storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Earthenware	Glaze	Brown	Crock	Body	No	Brown glaze on exterior and interior body	
27	1	39	Surface	Tools/ Equipment	Writing	Ink Bottle	Stoneware		Glaze			Body	No		
28	1	41	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Pearlware	Edgeware-Scalloped	Blue	Saucer	Rim	No	Impressed Bud	
29	1	41	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Mono-Chrome	Blue	Teacup	Body	No		
30	1	41	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Declomania	Green,black	Saucer	Rim	No		
31	1	42	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Factory Slip-Banded	Blue, brown	Holloware	Body	No	Double brown bamds along exterior body, blue background	
32	1	42	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Mono-Chrome	Blue	Teacup	Body	No		
33	1	43	Surface	Kitchen/ Food	Beverage Consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Hand Painted-Late Palette	Green	Saucer	Body	No	Green leaf motif on interior body	

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE: H1



Cat. No	No.	TP#	WPT.	# Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration No	Comments
1	1	1	24	Topsoil	Personal	Personal Gear	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay					Bowl		Unidentifiable moulded motif

STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE: H2



Cat. No	No.	TP#	WPT.	#	Layer	Class	Sub-class	Type	Material	Ceramic Ware	Ceramic Motif	Ceramic Colour	Ceramic Form	Portion	Thermal Alteration No	Comments
1	1	4	37		Topsoil	Personal	Personal Gear	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay					Stem		"GLA_" Glasgow pipe stem

APPENDIX D

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASSESSORS

ASSESSOR QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Shaun Austin, Ph.D. – Senior Archaeologist

Dr. Austin is the Group Leader of AMEC's archaeology group and is based in the AMEC Hamilton Office. He has been working in Canadian Archaeology since 1976 and has over 23 years of archaeological consulting experience in Southern Ontario. He is a dedicated cultural heritage consultant with repeated success guiding archaeological projects through to completion to the satisfaction of the development proponent, the cultural heritage community and all other stakeholder groups. Dr. Austin currently holds a professional archaeology license (License P141) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture and is a member of the Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Barbara Slim, M.A. – Intermediate Archaeologist

Ms. Slim is an archaeologist with over 8 years of experience in the archaeology industry. Ms Slim has been involved in numerous Stage 1 – 4 Archaeological Assessments within southern Ontario for federal, provincial and municipal government agencies and private developers. These have been conducted in support of Environmental Assessments, municipal infrastructure projects and other developments. Ms. Slim has been engaged in historical and archaeological background searches, field surveys, excavations, analysis of cultural artifacts, laboratory work and reporting. Ms. Slim's education and work experience have provided her with an extensive knowledge base, consisting of theoretical and practical experience in cultural resource management in Canada and Central America. Ms. Slim holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University and an Honours Bachelors Degree in Environmental Studies and Anthropology from Trent University. Ms. Slim currently holds a professional licence (Licence P348) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

Jason Seguin, M.A. - Intermediate Archaeologist

Mr. Seguin is an archaeologist with a combination of 8 years experience in the archaeological industry. In the archaeological field Mr. Seguin as conducted stage 1 to 4 archaeological assessments including background searches, field surveys, archaeological excavations, analysis of cultural artifacts, laboratory work and reporting. Mr. Seguin has also been involved in various aspects of project management and supervision as well as being an archaeological laboratory director. Mr. Seguin has developed research and communication skills through editing field reports, teaching university level students in both lecture and seminar environments, as well as preparing and presenting presentations at academic conferences. Mr. Seguin's education and work experience have provided him with an extensive knowledge base, consisting of theoretical and practical experience in cultural resource management in Canada and Central America, as well as curatorial, archival and museum management experience. Mr. Seguin holds a Master's Degree in Anthropology from Trent University, a Bachelors of Art Honours degree in Anthropology from Trent University, and a Post-Graduate Certificate in Museum Management and Curatorship from Sir Sandford Fleming College. Mr. Seguin currently holds a professional archaeology license (License P354) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

Cara Howell, B.A. – Intermediate Archaeologist

Ms. Howell is an archaeologist with over 10 years of experience in the archaeology industry. During this time she has acquired a full range of archaeological skills and has developed an expert understanding of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. As a laboratory director, her duties included the development and implementation of a computerized artifact cataloguing system for historic artifacts of late eighteenth to twentieth century resources. She has completed historic research from literature review to archival documentation through designing and implementing detailed historic artifact analysis. Ms. Howell holds a Degree in Anthropology from McMaster University and currently serves as the Laboratory Director for AMEC's Archaeology Group. Ms. Howell currently holds a research archaeology license (License R180) issued by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

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APPENDIX E
LIMITATIONS

LIMITATIONS

1. The work performed in the preparation of this report and the conclusions presented are subject to the following:
 - (a) The Standard Terms and Conditions which form a part of our Professional Services Contract;
 - (b) The Scope of Services;
 - (c) Time and Budgetary limitations as described in our Contract; and,
 - (d) The Limitations stated herein.
2. No other warranties or representations, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of our Contract, or the conclusions presented.
3. The conclusions presented in this report were based, in part, on visual observations of the Study Area. Our conclusions cannot and are not extended to include those portions of the Study Area which were not reasonably available, in AMEC's opinion, for direct observation.
4. The potential for archaeological resources, and any actual archaeological resources encountered, at the Study Area were assessed, within the limitations set out above, having due regard for applicable heritage regulations as of the date of the inspection.
5. Services including test-pitting and pedestrian surveys were performed. AMEC's work, including test-pitting and pedestrian surveys, was conducted in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's (MTCS) guidelines (the Guidelines). It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources which cannot be discovered by way of surveys conducted in accordance with the Guidelines may be present at the Study Area between areas test-pitted and in areas which were pedestrian surveyed.
6. The utilization of AMEC's services during the implementation of any further archaeological work recommended will allow AMEC to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. AMEC's involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.
7. This report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed unless expressly stated otherwise in the report or contract. Any use which any third party makes of the report, in whole or in part, or any reliance thereon, or decisions made based on any information or conclusions in the report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. AMEC accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages or loss of any nature or kind suffered by any such third party as a result of actions taken or not taken or decisions made in reliance on the report or anything set out therein.
8. This report is not to be given over to any third-party other than a governmental entity, for any purpose whatsoever without the written permission of AMEC, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.