Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Culture Programs Unit
Programs and Services Branch
Culture Division
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tel.: (416) 314-2120
Email: Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca

Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport

Unité des programmes culturels
Direction des programmes et des services
Division de culture
401, rue Bay, bureau 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tél. : (416) 314-2120
Email: Andrea.Williams@ontario.ca

Ontario

Mar 6, 2015

Parker S. Dickson (P256)
Stantec Consulting
171 Queens London ON N6A 5J7

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Southgate Solar Project, Southgate Solar LP", Dated Feb 19, 2015, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Mar 4, 2015, MTCS Project Information Form Number P256-0155-2014

Dear Mr. Dickson:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.[1] This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment of the study area as depicted in Figures 6 a-g and Supplementary Documentation Figures 6 a-g of the above titled report and recommends the following:

Stantec was retained by Dillon Consulting Limited on behalf of Southgate Solar LP to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the area to be impacted by the proposed Southgate Solar Project. The Stage 2 assessment conducted by Stantec resulted in the identification of nine archaeological sites including four pre-contact Aboriginal sites (Site 1 [BaHe-7], Site 5 [BaHe-11], Site 6 [BaHe-12], and Site 9 [BaHe- 15]) and five Euro-Canadian sites (Site 2 [BaHe-8)] Site 3 [BaHe-9], Site 4 [BaHe-10], Site 7 [BaHe-13], and Site 8 [BaHe-14]). A detailed recommendation for each archaeological site is presented below.

SITE 1 (BaHe-7)
Site 1 (BaHe-7) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 1 (BaHe-7).
The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 1(BaHe-7) should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. Prior to conducting the field work, if ground visibility has decreased since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, the site should be reploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in

areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

SITE 2 (BaHe-8)
Site 2 (BaHe-8) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 2 (BaHe-8).
Recommended field methods are the same as Site 1.
The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will also include additional site-specific archival research in order to supplement previous background study concerning land use and occupation history. This additional research should include, but is not limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

SITE 3 (BaHe-9)
Site 3 (BaHe-9) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 3 (BaHe-9).
Recommended field methods are the same as Site 1.
The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will also include additional site-specific archival research in order to supplement previous background study concerning land use and occupation history. This additional research should include, but is not limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

SITE 4 (BaHe-10)
Site 4 (BaHe-10) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 4 (BaHe-10).
Recommended field methods are the same as Site 1.
The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will also include additional site-specific archival research in order to supplement previous background study concerning land use and occupation history. This additional research should include, but is not limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

SITE 5 (BaHe-11)
Site 5 (BaHe-11) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 5 (BaHe-11).
The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 5 (BaHe-11) should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

SITE 6 (BaHe-12)
Site 6 (BaHe-12) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 6 (BaHe-12).
Recommended field methods are the same as Site 1.

SITE 7 (BaHe-13)
Site 7 (BaHe-13) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 7 (BaHe-13).
Recommended field methods are the same as Site 5.

SITE 8 (BaHe-14)
Site 8 (BaHe-14) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 8 (BaHe-14).
Recommended field methods are the same as Site 5.

SITE 9 (BaHe-15)
Site 9 (BaHe-15) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 9 (BaHe-15).
Recommended field methods are the same as Site 1.

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required and so the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1990b) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,
Andrea Williams
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Jose De Armas,Southgate Solar LP
Agatha Garcia-Wright,Approval Services, Environmental Approvals Branch, Operations Division, MOECC

[1]In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate,

incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Southgate Solar Project, Southgate Solar LP

Various Lots and Concessions,
former Geographic Township of Egremont,
Now Southgate Township,
Grey County, Ontario

Prepared for:
Southgate Solar LP
2050 Derry Road West, 2nd Floor
Mississauga, ON L5R 0B9
Tel: (866) 234-7094
and
Dillon Consulting Limited
1155 North Service Road West, Unit 14
Oakville, ON L6M 3E3
Tel: (905) 901-2912
Fax: (905) 901-2918

Prepared by:
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
171 Queens Avenue, 6th Floor
London, ON N6A 5J7
Tel: (519) 645-2007
Fax: (519) 645-6575

Licensee: Parker Dickson, MA
License Number: P256
PIF Number : P256-0155-2014
Project Number: 160940283

FIT Number: N/A

REVISED REPORT

February 19, 2015

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Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Dillon Consulting Limited on behalf of Southgate Solar LP to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the area to be impacted by the Southgate Solar Project. The Project Location boundaries changed over the course of the assessment. The Study Area now encompasses the current Project Location (235 hectares) as well as three parcels no longer impacted by the proposed Project Location. The Study Area comprises a series of parcels bounded in the north by Southgate Township Road 24, Grey Road 9 to the south, Southgate Sideroad 47 to the east, and Highway 6 to the west in the former Geographic Township of Egremont, now Southgate Township, Grey County, Ontario. The total area assessed was 315 hectares.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment conducted by Stantec was undertaken during the pre-submission phase in order to meet the requirements for an application for a Renewable Energy Approval (Government of Ontario 2011a), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 sections 21 and 22 under Part V.0.1 of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted between June 23, 2014 and December 1, 2014 under the PIF P256-0155-2014 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). A total of 315 hectares were assessed during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment conducted on behalf of Southgate Solar LP. The Saugeen Ojibway Nation provided archaeological monitors during the Stage 2 field investigation.

The Stage 2 assessment conducted by Stantec resulted in the identification of nine archaeological sites including four pre-contact Aboriginal sites (Sites 1(BaHe-7), 5(BaHe-11), 6(BaHe-12) and 9 (BaHe-15)) and five Euro-Canadian sites (Sites 2 (BaHe-8), 3 (BaHe-9), 4 (BaHe-10), 7 (BaHe-13), and 8 (BaHe-14)). Stage 3 archaeological assessments are being recommended for all nine sites in order to further evaluate each site's cultural heritage value or interest.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Sites 5 (BaHe-11), 7 (BaHe-13) and 8 (BaHe-14) should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the

unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment for all other sites listed above should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. Prior to conducting the field work, if ground visibility has decreased since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, the site should be reploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment for Sites 2 (BaHe-8), 3 (BaHe-9), 4 (BaHe-10), 7 (BaHe-13), and 8 (BaHe-14) will also include additional site-specific archival research in order to supplement previous background study concerning land use and occupation history. This additional research should include, but is not limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required and so the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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

Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	Parker Dickson, MA (P256)
Project Manager:	Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed. (R140)
Archaeology Lead:	Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed. (R140)
Field Director:	Gemma Calgie, BA (R472), Michael Golloher, MA (R1037), Helen Ohlke, MA (R427), Lauren Zapishny, BA (R464), Lena Zepf (R1033), Walter McCall, Ph.D. (P389)
Field Technicians:	Alan Baker, Sam Bratina, Andy Chillman, Adam Coquim, Ruth Dickau, Catherine Finan, Layten Harder, Johnny Humphries, John Johnson, Tommy Johnson, Danielle Lane, Kalvin Lowe- Thomason, Mandy MacKinnon, Christian Meier, Laura Riffel, Matthew Seguin (R1014), Chris Shushkewich, Sergei Vassiliev, Rebecca Wright
Report Writer:	Amanda Laprise, BA, (R470)
GIS Specialist:	Sarah Allen, BGIS
Technical Review:	Jeffrey Muir, BA (R304)
Licensee Review:	Parker Dickson, MA (P256)
Project Manager Review	Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed. (R140)
Senior Review:	Jim Wilson, MA (P001)

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Mr. Michael Enright, Dillon Consulting Limited Mr. José De Armas, Southgate Solar LP
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport:	Mr. Robert von Bitter
Saugeen Ojibway Nation (SON):	Ms. Joselyn Keeshig, Renewable Energy Coordinator, SON Environment Office Dr. Bill Fitzgerald, Ph.D., Licensed Archaeologist on

	behalf of SON Mr. Doran Ritchie, Land Use Planning Coordinator, SON Environment Office
Archaeological Monitors:	Adrienne Brennan, SON Cheyenne Kewageshig, SON Annie Kewageshig, SON Angela Gunn, SON Lindsay Ritchie, SON

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Dillon Consulting Limited on behalf of Southgate Solar LP to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the area to be impacted by the Southgate Solar Project. The Project Location boundaries changed over the course of the assessment. The Study Area now encompasses the current Project Location (235 hectares) as well as three parcels no longer impacted by the proposed Project Location. The Study Area comprises a series of parcels bounded in the north by Southgate Township Road 24, Grey Road 9 to the south, Southgate Sideroad 47 to the east, and Highway 6 to the west in the former Geographic Township of Egremont, now Southgate Township, Grey County, Ontario (**Figure 1**). The Stage 2 assessment conducted by Stantec was undertaken during the pre-submission phase in order to meet the requirements for an application for a Renewable Energy Approval (Government of Ontario 2011a), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 sections 21 and 22 under Part V.0.1 of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The Southgate Solar Project is a 50 MWac ground-mount solar photovoltaic (PV) energy generation project located near Southgate, Ontario. The project will include installation of approximately 197,000 to 207,000 solar panels between 290 to 305 watts (DC) each, or higher. The output of the solar PV units will be collected and connected to an electrical main HV substation transformer capable of transforming the power from a distribution voltage power collector system to the local circuit at the transmission line. Previously, Stantec evaluated approximately 2,540 hectares of agricultural and rural lands as part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Southgate Solar Project Area (Stantec 2014). Subsequent to that report, the Project Location was refined to cover a smaller area than the Stage 1 Project Area (**Figure 1**). The Study Area comprises approximately 315 hectares of agricultural fields, woodlots, and pastures, domestic structures, laneways and municipal right-of-ways (ROWs) as well as a few ponds. **Table 1** identifies the various land parcels included in the Project Location.

Table 1: Project Location Land Parcels

Parcel	Concession	Lot	Comments
3	2	24	No Longer within the Project Location
11	3	23	Within Project Location
12	3	25	Within Project Location
13	3	26, 27, 28	Within Project Location
14	18	1, 2	Within Project Location
16	18	3	Within Project Location
18	17	2, 3	Within Project Location
19	17	4	Within Project Location

Parcel	Concession	Lot	Comments
20	16	1,2	No Longer within the Project Location
22	16	4	No Longer within the Project Location
Grey Road 9 ROW	3	Road allowance between Lot 28 and Lot 29	Within Project Location
Sideroad 41 Southgate ROW	3, 16, 17	Road allowance between Lots 21-28, Concession 3 and Lot A, Concession 16 and Lot A, Concession 17	Within Project Location
Southgate Road 22 ROW	17, 18	Road allowance between Lots A-3, Concession 18 and Lots A-3, Concession 17	Within Project Location

Permission to enter the subject property and remove archaeological resources was granted by Mr. José De Armas of Southgate Solar LP.

1.1.1 Objectives

For the purposes of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) were followed. Additionally, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation's (SON) 2011 *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation: Process and Standards for Approval Authorities, Development Proponents and Consultant Archaeologists* [Archaeological Standards] (Environmental Office 2011) were taken into consideration during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment are to document archaeological resources present within the Study Area, to determine whether any of the resources recovered might be of cultural heritage value or interest requiring further assessment, and to provide specific Stage 3 direction for the protection, management, and/or recovery of the identified archaeological resources (Government of Ontario 2011b).

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Study Area comprises approximately 315 hectares of agricultural fields, woodlots, pastures, domestic structures, laneways, municipal ROWs, and ponds. The Study Area is located in the former Geographic Township of Egremont, now Township of Southgate, Grey County (**Figure 1**).

1.2.1 Post-contact Aboriginal Resources

The post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978; Schmalz 1991). For

example, the Iroquoian Petun were located to the Northeast along the Nottawasaga watershed and could have had some presence in the Study Area prior to their dispersal by the New York State Iroquois. Once the Iroquois moved further into Southern Ontario due to conflict with the French, the Ojibway moved into the Bruce Peninsula and the surrounding area (Schmalz 1991). This is also the period in which the Mississaugas are known to have moved into southern Ontario and the lower Great Lakes watersheds (Konrad 1981). In southwestern Ontario, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) were immigrating from Ohio and Michigan in the late 1700s (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

Despite the differentiation among these Algonkian groups in Euro-Canadian sources, there was a considerably different view by Algonkian groups concerning their self-identification during the first few centuries of European contact. These peoples relied upon kinship ties that cut across European notions of nation identity (Bohaker 2006:277-283). Many of the British-imposed nation names such as Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, or Mississauga artificially separated how self-identified Anishinaabeg classified themselves (Bohaker 2006:1-8) and as a result a number of these groups were culturally and socially more alike than contemporary European documentation might indicate.

The area of the Saugeen Peninsula along the watersheds of the Saugeen River is still inhabited by the Saugeen Ojibway Nation. The SON consists of the Saugeen Ojibway First Nation and the Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation (SON). The people of SON reside in the SON Traditional Territory, known as *Anishnaabekiing*. This traditional territory includes the Saugeen Peninsula (also known as Bruce Peninsula), the waters and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and extends to the south and to the east into the watersheds of Maitland and Nottawasaga Rivers (Environmental Office 2011). This traditional territory therefore includes the Study Area.

Euro-Canadian documentation records the conclusion of Treaty Number 45½ between the Crown and the SON. The Study Area falls within this treaty's territory. On August 9, 1836, Sir Francis Bond Head, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, met with the SON at Manitowaning and submitted a document for their consideration which read in part:

> *I now propose that you should surrender to your Great Father, the Sauking [Saugeen] territory that you at present occupy, and that you shall repair either to this island [Manitoulin] or to that part of your territory which lies on the north of Owen Sound upon which proper houses shall be built for you, and proper assistance given to enable you to become civilized and to cultivate land which your Great Father engages to ever to protect for you from the encroachment of the whites.*
>
> (Morris 1943:28-29)

While it is difficult to exactly delineate treaty boundaries today, **Figure 2** provides an approximate outline of the area encompassed by Treaty Number 45½ (identified by the letter "W").

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The European settlement in Grey County began in the early 1800s along the shorelines of Lake Huron and along the first two main roads: Durham and Garafraxa road. Charles Rankin surveyed Garafraxa Road (present Highway #6) in 1837 in order to encourage Euro-Canadian settlement in the county. The surveyor sited Garafraxa Road upon an existing trail used by local Aboriginal groups; many of its original bends and turns still exist today (Cork 2000:18). The lots along the First Concession were laid out when John McDonald resurveyed Garafraxa Road in 1841 in order to straighten out Rankin's original survey (Smith 1865:147). Robert W. Kerr surveyed Concessions 2 and 3 in 1845. These initial surveys are visible on the original township map produced in 1846 based upon Kerr's survey work (Kerr 1846; **Figure 3**). At that time, Concession 3 (both East of Garafraxa Road in the Study Area and West of Garafraxa Road in Normanby Township) were designated as "School Lands" for potential future development of educational institutions once the surveyed lots began to attract prospective Euro-Canadian property owners. However, these lands were also sold for regular agricultural and domestic use. These first three concessions were also known as the "Old Survey" and are marked as such on the original township map produced after John D. Daniel surveyed the remainder of the township in 1851 (Daniel 1852; **Figure 4**). Alongside the original township maps, the field notebooks by the surveyors only note topographic relief, soil conditions, and vegetation within the Study Area (Kerr 1845; Daniel 1851).

The early settlers were mostly Loyalists or recent immigrants from Great Britain (Cork 2000:17). While many settled along the Garafraxa Road, some chose to locate along the so-called Proton Trail, which traversed Egremont Township from the northeast corner of Mount Forest through Woodlands and Maple Lane heading along the serpentine route to Hopeville. The Assessment Roll for 1850 lists 30 names, most of whom occupied the lots parallel to Garafraxa Road within the Old Survey, which were the earliest to be surveyed (as cited in Smith 1865). A number of townships around Grey County experienced a boom in settlement from 1854 to1855, including Egremont Township. By 1861, the population of Egremont had swelled to 2,934 making it the sixth largest township in Grey County in terms of population. The population listed in the *Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Grey for 1865-6* is around 3,500 (Smith 1865:84). The *Gazetteer* also observed that Mount Forest was the only village of any importance in the Township, although it also notes several post offices and nine schools within the township, in addition to five others associated with the adjacent township of Normanby (Smith 1865).

The remains of the Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway (originally named the Wellington & Georgian Bay Railway but renamed to differentiate it from another railway with similar initials) are still visible today. In 1878, the Georgian Bay & Wellington Railway was incorporated to construct a line from Guelph to Owen Sound. The new line meant to compete with the already established Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway which ran from Toronto to Owen Sound through Orangeville. Ultimately, only a 26.75 mile segment from Palmerston to Durham was built and completed in 1882 and would later become part of the Grand Trunk Line to Owen Sound (van der Heide 2009).

The 1880 *Grey County Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada's* map of Egremont Township (**Figure 5**) illustrates a sample of township settlement near the end of the 19th century. The historic atlas map does not illustrate any landowners or structures on the lots included in the Study Area (Belden & Co. 1880).

Historical atlases, especially the Historical Atlas of Canada and its supplements, were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers since these atlases were funded by subscription fees. As such, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps. In addition, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984). As a result, landowner information for the seemingly vacant lots is probably just missing from the Historical Atlas.

1.2.3 Recent Reports

Other than the existing historic documentation, the Study Area has been documented in a number of recent archaeological assessments, as well as the Stage 1 archaeological assessment for this project (**Table 2**). These reports are discussed in more detail in **Section 1.3.3**.

Table 2: Recent Archaeological Reports

Year	Title	Author	PIF Number(s)
2009	*Report on the 2009 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Of Proposed Flannagan Pit, Part Lot 3 & Part Lot 5 Concession 16 and Part Lot 3 & Part Lot 4 Concession 15, Township of Southgate,(Formerly Egremont Township) County of Grey*	AMICK Consultants Limited	P038-332-2009
2009	*Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 & 2) Bruce to Milton Transmission Corridor Project (Western Portion), Parts of Bruce, Greenock, Brant, Bentinck, Normanby, Egremont and Proton Townships, Bruce and Grey Counties, Ontario*	Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder)	P001-417-2008; P084-168-2009 and P084-188-2009
2010	*Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Revised), Bruce to Milton Transmission Corridor Project (Western Portion), Parts of Bruce, Greenock, Brant, Bentinck, Normanby, Egremont and Proton Townships, Bruce and Grey Counties, Ontario*	Golder	P001-417-2008; P084-168-2009 and P084-188-2009
2011a	*Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Aitken Pit and Access Road, Part Lots 29 and 30, Concession 3, Egremont Township, Township of Southgate, Grey County*	William Fitzgerald	P097-051-2010
2011b	*Ministry of Tourism and Culture Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments: Proposed Flanagan Aggregate Extraction Pit Expansion, Part Lot 1 Concession 16 Egremont Township, Township of Southgate, Grey County*	William Fitzgerald	P097-053-2010
2014	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Southgate*	Stantec	P256-0154-2014

Year	Title	Author	PIF Number(s)
	Solar Project, Southgate Solar LP, Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Township of Egremont, Now Southgate Township, Grey County, Ontario		

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The parcels of land contained within the Study Area are characterized by the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region, as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984). The northern section of the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region within Grey County:

> *...includes several tracts of shallow, stony drift on the Niagara cuesta and, also, a few scattered groups of drumlins. ...The toe of the "Horseshoe" lies on the high country or plateau in the central part of Grey county...[and is] covered by a complex of till ridges, kame-moraines, outwash plains, and spillways, interspersed with more smoothly moulded till plains and drumlinized areas.*
>
> (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127-128)

The predominant soil types within the Study Area are Pike Lake Loam and Harriston Silt Loam. The Pike Lake Loam series soils developed on calcareous gravelly materials containing pockets of till. In most areas, well to excessively drained soil contains large number of stones and combined with steep topography is used largely as a pasture or a woodlot (Gillespie and Richards 1954:27). The Harriston Silt Loam is a well-drained soil found in drumlinized areas of steep slope (Gillespie and Richards 1954:54). Gillespie and Richards (1954:27) further note that this soil is suitable for a wide range of crops such as corn and root crops.

The closest potable water source is are tributaries of the Saugeen River, which runs through the southern portion of Property 3, transects the west potion of the central portion of Parcel 11, and runs through the southeast portion of Parcel 19 and 20 (**Figure 1**). The Saugeen River itself runs approximately 2.8 kilometres west of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-contact Aboriginal Resources

The SON asserts its occupation of *Anishnaabekiing* (see Section 1.2.1) including the Study Area from "time immemorial" (Environmental Office 2011:1). Archaeological evidence offers a complementary view, although the limited archaeological recoveries from the Study Area make it difficult at this time to directly link the SON tradition to the entire span of occupation of this region (Stantec 2014).

This portion of southwestern Ontario has been occupied by First Nations peoples since the retreat of the glaciers approximately 11,000 years ago. However, the Study Area has fallen within a

region that has been minimally studied archaeologically and as a result not many archaeological sites have been documented (see Section 1.3.3 for further discussion). For the majority of this time people followed a hunter gatherer lifestyle, moving seasonally between areas of localized resource abundance during the archaeologically defined Paleo-Indian and Archaic Periods. With the advent of ceramics, archaeological cultures are defined for the Early and Middle Woodland traditions. The Middle Woodland Saugeen Complex (Finlayson 1977) should have been present in the Study Area or the vicinity, but most of the evidence for this culture lies to the west nearer to Lake Huron or further northeast within the Nottawasaga watershed. Saugeen Complex ceramics are characterized by dentate, pseudo-scallop shell stamping, and rocker stamping decorations. Distinctive chipped stone tools from that period include cobble spall scrapers and Saugeen type projectile points with broad, shallow side notches and convex bases (Spence *et al*. 1990:148).

By the Late Woodland, the archaeological resources within Grey County provide evidence for peoples that could have been influenced by better known groups, such as the antecedents of the Algonkian-related Odawa and SON to the west and the Iroquoian-related Petun to the east. However, the Study Area is sparsely documented other than in the recent reports mentioned in Section 1.2.3 above and discussed in Section 1.3.3 below. **Table 3** provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Southgate Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 3: Cultural Chronology for Southgate Township

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000-8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400-8000 B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000-6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like Points	6000-2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Narrow Point	2000-1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broad Point	1800-1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point	1500-1100 B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100-950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950-400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Saugeen Complex	400 B.C.-A.D. 500	increased sedentism and dentate/pseudo-scalloped pottery
	Transitional Groups	A.D. 500-800	poorly understood Princess Point-like archaeological cultures
Late Woodland	Material Culture with Algonkian and Iroquoian Affinities	A.D. 800-1550	agricultural development and continued hunting and gathering similar to later recorded groups

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	A.D. 1600-1875	early written records and treaties
Historic	French/Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1749-present	European settlement and Aboriginal interaction

1.3.3 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located within Borden Block BaHe.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

The review of the ASDB determined that a portion of the Hydro One Transmission Line Corridor which runs in northwest-southwest direction across the Project Area was previously assessed by Golder (Golder 2009; Golder 2010). There are two archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the Project Area (Government of Ontario n.d.) as summarized in Table 4. Both are Euro-Canadian sites and fall outside of the Project Area.

Table 4: Sites Located within One Kilometre of the Project Area

Site Name	Borden Number	Cultural Affiliation
-	BaHe-4	Euro-Canadian
-	BaHe-5	Euro-Canadian

As discussed further in Stantec (2014), aside from Golder's work, various archaeological consultants have conducted a number of Stage 1-2 archaeological assessments near the Project Area; mostly for aggregate pit applications. In all cases, no further archaeological

assessment was required after the Stage 2 field work was conducted because no archaeological sites were registered.

1.4 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Study Area is comprised of approximately 315 hectares of agricultural fields, woodlots, pastures, domestic structures, laneways, municipal ROWs, and ponds. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted for various land parcels related to the Study Area (see **Table 1** above) using a variety of field methods as described in **Section 2.0** below. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted under PIF P256-0155-2014, issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the MTCS.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

Prior to the Stage 2 assessment all available archaeological reports were reviewed. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area was conducted between June 23, 2014 and December 1, 2014 under archaeological consulting license P256 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec by the MTCS. The Study Area includes approximately 315 hectares of agricultural fields, woodlots, pastures, domestic structures, laneways, municipal ROWs, and ponds, within the former Geographic Township of Egremont, now Township of Southgate, Grey County, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 survey, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material (**Table 5**). Photos 1 to 18 in **Section 8.1** of this report confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011b). **Figure 6** provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 5: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
June 23, 2014	Pedestrian survey	Overcast	80-95% visibility
June 25, 2014	Pedestrian survey	Overcast, humid	80-95% visibility
June 26, 2014	Pedestrian survey	Sunny with cloud	80-95% visibility
June 27, 2014	Pedestrian survey	Sunny, humid	80-95% visibility
July 2, 2014	Pedestrian survey	Partly cloudy, warm	80-95% visibility
July 3, 2014	Pedestrian survey	Cloudy, light showers	80-95% visibility
August 19, 2014	Test pit survey	Sunny	Soil is dry and screens well
August 20, 2014	Test pit survey	Overcast, scattered showers	Soil is dry and screens well
August 21, 2014	Test pit survey	Overcast, scattered showers	Soil is dry and screens well
August 25, 2014	Test pit survey	Sunny, warm	Soil is dry and screens well
August 26, 2014	Test pit survey	Sunny with cloud	Soil is dry and screens well
August 27, 2014	Test pit survey	Sunny, warm	Soil is dry and screens well
August 28, 2014	Test pit survey	Sunny, warm	Soil is dry and screens well
August 29, 2014	Test pit survey	Sunny, warm	Soil is dry and screens well
September 15, 2014	Test pit survey	Overcast, cool	Soil is dry and screens well
September 16, 2014	Test pit survey	Sunny, warm	Soil is dry and screens well
September 17, 2014	Test pit survey	Sunny, cool	Soil is dry and screens well
October 8, 2014	Pedestrian survey	Cool, windy and rainy	80-95% visibility
October 9, 2014	Pedestrian survey and test pit survey	Sunny, cool	80-95% visibility; soil is dry and screens well

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Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
November 11, 2014	Test pit survey	Sunny, mild	Soil is dry and screens well
November 12, 2014	Test pit survey	Cold, windy	Soil is dry and screens well
November 13, 2014	Pedestrian survey and test pit survey	Cold	80-95% visibility; soil is dry and screens well
November 25, 2014	Pedestrian survey	Overcast, light rain	80-95% visibility
December 1, 2014	Pedestrian survey	Overcast and cold	80-95% visibility

Approximately 77% of the Study Area consists of agricultural fields and was subject to pedestrian survey at a five-metre interval in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) (Photos 1 to 10 in **Section 8.1** of this report). It should be noted a few narrow windbreaks and hedgerows, each under five metres wide, were observed within the ploughed agricultural fields. Their presence did not impact pedestrian survey transects since they were accommodated within the five metre survey transects. Some of the agricultural fields assessed were surveyed at two metre intervals due to crop. In these cases, Section 2.1.1 Guideline 2 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) was followed to achieve adequate ground surface visibility. **Table 6** and **Figure 6** indicate the survey intervals of each property that was assessed using the pedestrian survey method.

Table 6: Pedestrian Survey Intervals by Parcel

Parcel	Pedestrian Survey Interval
3	2 metre intervals
11	2 metre intervals
12	2 metre intervals
13	Southern quarter – 2 metre intervals. Remaining three quarters – 5 metre intervals
14	Fields in east half – 2 metre intervals. Field in west half – 5 metre intervals
16	2 metre intervals
18	5 metre intervals
20	2 metre intervals
22	5 metre Intervals

During the pedestrian survey, when archaeological resources were identified, the survey transect was decreased to a one-metre interval and spanned a minimal 20 metre radius around the identified artifacts. This approach was established to determine if the artifact was an isolated find or part of a larger surface scatter. If the artifact was part of a larger scatter, the one-metre interval was continued until the full extent of the scatter was defined, as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 7 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

All artifacts identified on the surface were collected. For each artifact collected, a UTM coordinate was taken using a Topcon FC-25A handheld GPS unit with Magnet Field software at an accuracy of four metres. All UTM coordinates are located in zone 17T and are based upon the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). All surface finds were numbered sequentially. However, in some cases if an item was discarded during analysis in the archaeological laboratory since it was found not to be an artifact, there will be a gap apparent in the sequence of numbered surface finds (and sometimes the catalogue numbers assigned) from the archaeological site in question.

Approximately 20% of the Study Area consists of sparse woodlot and overgrown grassy areas that were inaccessible for ploughing plus a manicured lawn. Additionally, portions of a number of parcels consist of rocky and undulating pasture. Thus, in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MTCS's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Governmentof Ontario 2011), and through consultation with MTCS personnel (personal communication; July 17, 2014), all areas that were inaccessible and not viable for ploughing were subject to test pit survey at a five metre interval.

Each test pit was approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. If artifacts were found during the test pit survey, it was decided in the field whether a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would be recommended. For Site 7 (BaHe-13) and Site 8 (BaHe-14) cultural heritage value or interest was not immediately apparent and therefore test pit intervals were intensified to 2.5 metres around positive five-metre grid test pits as described in Section 2.1.3 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). For Site 7 (BaHe-13), only two positive additional test pits had been documented when it was decided that Site 7 retained cultural heritage value or interest. As a result the Stage 2 test pit survey was concluded at Site 7. On Site 8 (BaHe-14), no positive additional test pits were documented and therefore an additional one-metre square test unit (Photo 18) was excavated in order to confirm whether the site should proceed to Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit was excavated in one natural topsoil level and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. All soil was screened through six millimetre hardware cloth. The subsoil surface of the unit was shovel shined, trowelled and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to backfilling. No subsurface features were identified during the Stage 2 field work.

Approximately 3% of the Study Area consists of modern disturbances, including domestic structures, laneways, paved roads with associated ROWs, and low and permanently wet areas. These areas were photographically documented and not assessed. Photos 19 to 24 in **Section**

8.1 of this report confirm that physical features affected the ability to survey portions of the Study Area (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1b; Government of Ontario 2011b).

First Nations monitors participated in the Stage 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of the SON; their participation is summarized in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in **Section 2.0**. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in **Table 7** below. Nine sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area. Maps indicating the exact site location and all UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

Table 7: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
164 Pages of field notes	Stantec office in London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
10 Maps provided by Client	Stantec office in London	Hard and digital copies in project file
1,665 Digital photographs	Stantec office in London	Stored digitally in project file

All of the material culture collected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area is contained in one Bankers box. It will be temporarily housed at the Stantec London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to an MTCS collections facility.

For any Aboriginal chipped lithic artifact recovered and discussed below, chert type identification was accomplished visually using reference materials located in the Stantec London office.

Onondaga formation chert is from the Middle Devonian age, with outcrops occurring along the north shore of Lake Erie between Long Point and the Niagara River (Eley and von Bitter 1989). It is a high quality raw material frequently utilized by pre-contact people and often found at archaeological sites in southern Ontario. Onondaga chert occurs in nodules or irregular thin beds. It is a dense non-porous rock that may be light to dark grey, bluish grey, brown or black and can be mottled with a dull to vitreous or waxy lustre (Eley and von Bitter 1989).

Occurring as part of the Fossil Hill Formation (Eley and von Bitter, 1989:22) of the Niagara Escarpment, southwest of Colllingwood, Fossil Hill chert is middle Silurian in age and is best known for its extensive use by Paleo-Indian peoples (Storck and von Bitter 1989). Fossil Hill chert is banded white or grey in colour, with black and blue speckles.

For Euro-Canadian sites, all ceramic sherds were examined in order to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to

be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Hollowwares and flatwares were differentiated based on the presence or absence, respectively, of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013:78-82), but teas were differentiated as teacups and tea saucers as necessary. If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions of Voss (2008:209) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, then the sherd was simply classified as a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. Ceramic functions, as many as were able to be determined, are provided in the artifact catalogue for each site.

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS

A total of nine archaeological sites were documented during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, all of which were assigned Borden numbers, in accordance with Section 7.12 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b), as well as the SON's 2011 *Archaeological Standards* (Environmental Office 2011). All nine archaeological sites are summarized below.

3.1.1 Site 1 (BaHe-7)

Site 1 (BaHe-7) was discovered during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field on Lot 1, Concession 16, Parcel 20.

The Stage 2 findspot consisted of a single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a projectile point. This specimen measures 48.7 millimetres (mm) in length, 22.8 mm in width, and is 8.2 mm thick. Its hafting element is 9.8 mm in length, with a neck width of 12.4 mm and basal width of 14.6 mm. Due to the fact that the base is incomplete this projectile point could not be dated. The projectile point is illustrated in Plate 1 in **Section 8.2** of this report.

3.1.1.1 Complete Artifact Catalogue

Table 8 provides a catalogue of the single artifact recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of Site 1(BaHe-7).

Table 8: Site 1(BaHe-7) Complete Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency (Freq.)	Chert	Comments
1	surface find 1	0	projectile point	1	Onondaga	working on base and shoulders, corner notched with concave base shape, lenticular cross section, unknown type, L=48.7mm,

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Frequency (Freq.)	Chert	Comments
						W=22.8mm, TH=8.2mm, Base Width=14.6mm, Neck Width =12.4mm, Haft Length=9.8mm

3.1.2 Site 2 (BaHe-8)

Site 2 (BaHe-8) was discovered during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field on Lot 3, Concession 18, Parcel 16.

The Stage 2 scatter consisted of 26 Euro-Canadian artifacts spread over an area of approximately 23 metres east-west by 32 metres north-south. All 26 artifacts were collected for analysis. **Table 9** provides an artifact summary for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Site 2 (BaHe-8).

Table 9: Site 2 (BaHe-8) Artifact Summary

Artifact	Freq.	%
Ceramics	24	92.31
Personal	1	3.85
Structural	1	3.85
Total	**26**	**100.00**

3.1.2.1 Ceramic Artifacts

The majority of the artifacts (92.31%) recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Site 2 (BaHe-8) are ceramics. **Table 10** summarizes the ceramic artifacts by decorative type. Examples of ceramic artifacts are illustrated in Plate 2 of **Section 8.2** in this report and the different decorative styles recovered from the Stage 2 assessment are discussed below.

Table 10: Site 2 (BaHe-8) Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Freq.	%
whiteware, undecorated	8	33.33
ironstone, undecorated	4	16.67
ironstone, moulded	4	16.67
pearlware, edged	2	8.33
whiteware, painted	1	4.17
whiteware, sponged	1	4.17
pearlware, undecorated	1	4.17

Ceramic Artifacts	Freq.	%
pearlware, transfer printed	1	4.17
pearlware, sponged	1	4.17
ceramic, undetermined	1	4.17
Total	**24**	**100.00**

Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of refined earthenware with a near-colourless glaze. By the 1830s it had replaced earlier, near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware. Early whiteware paste tends to be porous, but becomes more vitrified later in the 19th century (Adams 1994). In total, eight pieces of undecorated whiteware fragments were recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8).

Painted whiteware vessels of the 19th century typically featured a *horror vacui* decorative style in which the majority of the piece was covered with pattern and very little of the underlying white showed through. Blue and black were the dominant colours during the first quarter of the 19th century, while polychrome patterns became increasingly popular from 1830 to 1860 (Stelle 2001). One painted whiteware fragment decorated in red, green and black floral design was recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8).

Sponge stamping was used from the 1850s to the early 20th century and consists of cutting a design out of a sponge and stamping the vessel (Adams 1994). One piece of blue sponged whiteware was recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8).

Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite, stone china, and graniteware, is a variety of white earthenware introduced to Canada in the 1820s. It was widely available in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s (Collard 1967; Kenyon 1985b). Decorated ironstone, including hand painted, transfer printed, sponged, and stamped, generally dates to between 1805 and 1840; undecorated ironstone was most common after 1840 (Miller 1991). By 1897, ironstone was the cheapest dinnerware available and prices charged for moulded patterns were the same as those charged for plain, undecorated types (Sussman 1985:9). Four undecorated fragments of ironstone were recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8).

Ironstone was often decorated with raised moulded designs. The wheat pattern, which resembled the heads of wheat moulded on the rim, was developed in 1858 and remained popular into the 20th century (Adams 1994). Four moulded fragments were recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8).

Pearlware

Pearlware can be easily identified by a bluish glaze that appears along footring crevices because of the addition of cobalt to the glaze. Pearlware first came into production in 1779 with its decline in the 1830s (Adams 1994). One piece of undecorated pearlware was recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8).

The practice of moulding and colouring the edges of tableware began in the late 18th century and remained popular until the 1870s. The earliest examples had scalloped or undulating edges. Scallops died out after 1840. Blue was the most common colour until the 1830s with occasional green. Red was introduced at that time, although blue remained the dominant colour throughout (Adams 1994). Edged wares are created by moulding the rim then applying colour over top (Adams 1994). According to Miller (1987) the two blue pieces recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8) were at their maximum popularity from 1841 to 1857.

Transfer printing on pearlware was developed as early as 1780, but did not become common in Upper Canada until around 1810 (Kenyon 1985a). The early transfer printed pearlwares were most frequently decorated in blue. Other colours, such as black, green, red and purple became popular after 1820. The most common images that were transfer printed were floral designs and landscape images. Early transfer printed wares were frequently densely decorated, with very little white background apparent. One piece of blue transfer printed pearlware was recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8).

It was not until after 1840 that sponging without any other decorative technique became popular (Kenyon 1985b). All-over sponging did not become a popular decorative technique until about the same time that pearlware started to decline in popularity, around 1840. One blue and red sponged pearlware fragment was recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8).

Undetermined Ceramics

Those ceramic artifacts which could not be positively identified by type have been classified as miscellaneous undetermined sherds for the sake of inclusion in this study. One undetermined ceramic fragment was recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8).

3.1.2.2 **Non-ceramic Artifacts**

Two non-ceramic artifacts were recovered (7.69% of the assemblage) from Site 2 (BaHe-8). This assemblage includes one personal and one structural artifact. Plate 3 and 4 in **Section 8.2** of this report illustrate the non-ceramic artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment.

Personal Artifact

One white agate button with four holes was recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8). Agate buttons are often mistaken for white glass but can be distinguished because of the dimpling on the reverse

side. Agate buttons were widely distributed in Canada by the late 1840s and were used, instead of shell or pearl, as a cheaper substitute for shirt buttons (Adams 1994).

Structural Artifact

One window glass shard was recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8). Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s window glass thickness changed dramatically. This shift occurred as a result of the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 mm thick, while later glass is thicker (Adams 1994; Kenyon 1980b). The recovered piece of window glass from Site 2 (BaHe-8) is less than 1.6 millimetres thick which could suggest a production date prior to 1850, although a single exemplar is not sufficient to make a definite determination.

3.1.2.3 Complete Artifact Catalogue

Table 11 provides a catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Site 2 (BaHe-8). A representative sample of artifacts is depicted in Plates 2 to 4 of **Section 8.2** in this report.

Table 11: Site 2 (BaHe-8) Complete Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
1	surface find 201	0	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / unknown (rim fragment)	unknown moulded design below edge
2	surface find 202	0	pearlware, edged	1	flatware / plate (rim fragment)	unscalloped edge, blue, incised curved lines
3	surface find 203	0	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
4	surface find 204	0	button	1		agate, white, 4 hole, round
5	surface find 205	0	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
6	surface find 206	0	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm
7	surface find 207	0	pearlware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	blue, small fragment, unknown design
8	surface find 208	0	pearlware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (base fragment)	
9	surface find 209	0	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (base	

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Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
					fragment)	
10	surface find 210	0	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
11	surface find 211	0	pearlware, sponged	1	unidentifiable / unknown (base fragment)	blue and red
12	surface find 212	0	pearlware, edged	1	flatware / plate (rim fragment)	unscalloped edge, blue, incised curved lines
13	surface find 213	0	whiteware, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (rim fragment)	simple floral design, red and green with black stem, late palette
14	surface find 214	0	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
15	surface find 215	0	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
16	surface find 216	0	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	burnt, unknown blue design, possibly painted or stamped
17	surface find 217	0	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	unknown moulded design
18	surface find 218	0	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware / unknown (rim fragment)	small fragment, unknown moulded design below rim
19	surface find 219	0	whiteware, sponged	1	hollowware / unknown (rim fragment)	blue sponging on interior and exterior
20	surface find 220	0	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / unknown (rim fragment)	small fragment, unknown moulded design below scalloped edge
21	surface find 221	0	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
22	surface find 222	0	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (base fragment)	
23	surface find 223	0	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
24	surface find 224	0	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (lid	

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Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
					fragment)	
25	surface find 225	0	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
26	surface find 226	0	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	

3.1.3 Site 3 (BaHe-9)

Site 3 (BaHe-9) was discovered during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field on Lot 28, Concession 3, Parcel 13.

The Stage 2 scatter consisted of 35 Euro-Canadian artifacts spread over an area of approximately 9 metres east-west by 15 metres north-south. All 35 artifacts were collected for analysis. **Table 12** provides an artifact summary for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Site 3 (BaHe-9).

Table 12: Site 3 (BaHe-9) Artifact Summary

Artifact	Freq.	%
Ceramics	18	51.43
Household	13	37.14
Structural	4	11.43
Total	**35**	**100.00**

3.1.3.1 Ceramic Artifacts

Just over half (51.43%) of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Site 3 (BaHe-9) are ceramics. All are ironstone, with one moulded sherd. Examples of ceramic artifacts are illustrated in Plate 5 of **Section 8.2** in this report.

Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite, stone china, and graniteware, is a variety of white earthenware introduced to Canada in the 1820s. It was widely available in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s (Collard 1967; Kenyon 1985). Decorated ironstone, including hand painted, transfer printed, sponged, and stamped, generally dates to between 1805 and 1840; undecorated ironstone was most common after 1840 (Miller 1991). By 1897, ironstone was the cheapest dinnerware available and prices

charged for moulded patterns were the same as those charged for plain, undecorated types (Sussman 1985:9). There were 17 plain or undecorated ironstone fragments recovered from Site 3 (BaHe-9): seven were flatware and 10 were too fragmentary to discern either form or function.

Ironstone was often decorated with raised moulded designs. The wheat pattern, which resembled the heads of wheat moulded on the rim, was developed in 1858 and remained popular into the 20th century (Adams 1994). One moulded fragment was recovered from Site 3 (BaHe-9), one it was identified as a flatware fragment.

3.1.3.2 Non-ceramic Artifacts

Almost half (48.57%) of the artifacts recovered from Site 3 (BaHe-9) consisted of non-ceramic artifacts. This assemblage included 13 household artifacts, and 4 structural artifacts. Plate 6 in **Section 8.2** of this report illustrates examples of the non-ceramic artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment. The various non-ceramic artifacts are discussed in further detail below.

Household Artifacts

The 13 household artifacts recovered from Site 3 (BaHe-9) include eight pieces of bottle glass, four pieces of undetermined glass, and one complete glass bottle. Plate 6 in Section 8.2 of this report illustrates examples of household artifacts recovered during Stage 2 assessment of Site 3 (BaHe-9).

Among the eight bottle glass fragments recovered from Site 3 (BaHe-9), two had recognizable finishes, one with a tooled double ring finish and one with an applied bead finish. The double ring finish was a very popular bottle finish over a long time span. It had a two part finish comprising two connected rings: a thicker and wider rounded ring at the top of the finish and a thinner, narrower rounded flat ring below. This popular finish was used on many different bottle types but was most common on a wide array of patent/proprietary medicines, many varieties of liquor flasks, various sauce or narrow-necked food bottles, figured or pictorial flasks, and occasionally ink bottles. Between about 1840 and the 1920s, and particularly between 1850 and 1910, this style of finish was one of the most popular and functional finishes used (Lindsey 2014). The bead finish consists simply of a quite thin, rounded ring of glass. This finish was a relatively common finish application, used primarily on medicinal bottles, but also occasionally on other general utility bottles. It is temporally non-diagnostic, having been used from the 18th century into the 20th century (Lindsey 2014).

Some bottle glass colours can provide a tentative temporal range for Euro-Canadian domestic sites, although most are temporally non-diagnostic (Lindsey 2014). Generally, aqua coloured glass originates from medical and pharmaceutical bottles from the 19th and 20th centuries (Kendrick 1971). Colourless, or clear, glass is relatively uncommon prior to the 1870s but becomes quite widespread in the 1910s (Kendrick 1971). Colours represented in the bottle glass assemblage from Site 3 (BaHe-9) include colourless and aqua.

The one complete bottle is embossed with “The Domestic Specialty Co. of Hamilton”. This company was known for making shoe and furniture polishes in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (The Commercial Press, Limited 1912).

Structural Artifacts

Four window glass shards were recovered from Site 3 (BaHe-9). Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s window glass thickness changed dramatically. This shift occurred as a result of the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 mm thick, while later glass is thicker (Adams 1994; Kenyon 1980b). The recovered pieces of window glass from Site 3 (BaHe-9) are all greater than 1.6 mm suggesting a production date after 1850.

3.1.3.3 Complete Artifact Catalogue

Table 13 provides a catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Site 3 (BaHe-9). A representative sample of artifacts is depicted in Plates 5 and 6 of **Section 8.2** in this report.

Table 13: Site 3 (BaHe-9) Complete Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
1	surface find 170	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
2	surface find 177	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
3	surface find 189	glass, bottle	1		aqua
4	surface find 200	glass, undetermined	1		aqua, small fragment
5	surface find 197	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (base fragment)	
6	surface find 172	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
7	surface find 182	glass, bottle	1		aqua, base fragment
8	surface find 191	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (base fragment)	partial transfer printed maker's mark
9	surface find 173	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
10	surface find 194	glass, bottle	1		aqua, embossed "W.R..."
11	surface find 167	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (base fragment)	partial transfer printed maker's mark "ROYAL...",

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Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
					"JO..."
12	surface find 181	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
13	surface find 180	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (rim fragment)	
14	surface find 183	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / unknown (rim fragment)	small fragment, unknown design
15	surface find 195	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (base fragment)	partial transfer printed maker's mark "...ON BROS", "...GLAND"
16	surface find 198	glass, bottle	1		aqua, double ring tooled finish
17	surface find 192	glass, bottle	1		aqua, embossed "...NORWAY...", "SYRU..." (most likely body fragment from Wood's Norway Syrup bottle)
18	surface find 169	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
19	surface find 178	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
20	surface find 186	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (base fragment)	partial transfer printed maker's mark "...&G..."
21	surface find 166	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
22	surface find 190	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
23	surface find 199	glass, undetermined	1		aqua, small fragment
24	surface find 171	glass, bottle	1		aqua
25	surface find 187	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
26	surface find 176	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
27	surface find 196	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
28	surface find 174	glass, bottle	1		colourless, base fragment
29	surface find 179	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (rim fragment)	scalloped edge
30	surface find 188	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, small fragment

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Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
31	surface find 168	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (rim fragment)	
32	surface find 194	glass, undetermined	1		colourless
33	surface find 185	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
34	surface find 193	glass, bottle	1		aqua
35	surface find 175	glass, bottle complete	1		colourless, 2 piece body mould produced bottle, applied bead finish, tooled, embossed "DOMESTIC SPECIALTY Co HAMILTON ONT."

3.1.4 Site 4 (BaHe-10)

Site 4 (BaHe-10) was discovered during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field on Lot 28, Concession 3, Parcel 13.

The Stage 2 scatter consisted of 37 Euro-Canadian artifacts spread over an area of approximately 23 metres east-west by 46 metres north-south. All 37 artifacts were collected for analysis. **Table 14** provides an artifact summary for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Site 4 (BaHe-10).

Table 14: Site 4 (BaHe-10) Artifact Summary

Artifact	Freq.	%
Ceramics	27	72.97
Household	7	18.92
Structural	3	8.11
Total	**37**	**100.00**

3.1.4.1 Ceramic Artifacts

Almost three quarters (72.97%) of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Site 4 (BaHe-10) are ceramics, mostly ironstone (74.07%). The other ware type represented within the finds assemblage is porcelain (25.93%). **Table 15** summarizes the ceramic artifacts by decorative type. Examples of ceramic artifacts are illustrated in Plate 7 of **Section 8.2** in this report and the different decorative styles recovered from the Stage 2 assessment are discussed below.

Table 15: Site 4 (BaHe-10) Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Freq.	%
ironstone, undecorated	16	59.26
ironstone, moulded	3	11.11
porcelain, transfer printed	3	11.11
porcelain, undecorated	2	7.41
porcelain, moulded	2	7.41
ironstone, transfer printed	1	3.70
Total	**27**	**100.00**

Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite, stone china, and graniteware, is a variety of white earthenware introduced to Canada in the 1820s. It was widely available in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s (Collard 1967; Kenyon 1985). Decorated ironstone, including hand painted, transfer printed, sponged, and stamped, generally dates to between 1805 and 1840; undecorated ironstone was most common after 1840 (Miller 1991). By 1897, ironstone was the cheapest dinnerware available and prices charged for moulded patterns were the same as those charged for plain, undecorated types (Sussman 1985:9). A total of 16 plain or undecorated ironstone fragments were recovered from Site 4 (BaHe-10).

Ironstone was often decorated with raised moulded designs. The wheat pattern, which resembled the heads of wheat moulded on the rim, was developed in 1858 and remained popular into the 20th century (Adams 1994). Three unknown design moulded fragments were recovered from Site 4 (BaHe-10).

One piece of transfer printed ironstone was recovered from Site 4 (BaHe-10). Transfer printing was popular throughout the 19th century. Early transfer printed ironstone often has thicker lines because of the paper used during the transfer of pattern from paper to ceramic. Later transfer printed ironstone was manufactured either using tissue paper which allowed for shading and finer line details or using oil and a sheet of glue to create a design with little dots (Stelle 2001). Before the 1830s blue was the most common colour used; during the 1830s and 1840s other colours like brown, black, red, green and purple became popular and between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black and brown were popular with a variety of colours becoming popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994). The transfer print ironstone assemblage from Site 4 (BaHe-10) is blue floral pattern fragment.

Porcelain

Porcelain wares are produced with very high firing temperatures which result in a partial vitrification of the paste. Vessel bodies tend to be translucent and can be very thin. Because of its prohibitive cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario but becomes relatively common by the 20th century as less expensive production techniques were developed in Europe (Kenyon 1980a). In total three transfer printed, two undecorated, and two moulded pieces of porcelain were recovered from Site 4 (BaHe-10). The transfer printed pieces are blue or brown and both moulded designs are ribbed.

3.1.4.2 **Non-ceramic Artifacts**

Just over a quarter (27.03%) of the artifacts recovered from Site 4 (BaHe-10) are non-ceramic artifacts. This assemblage included seven household artifacts and three structural artifacts. Plate 8 in **Section 8.2** of this report illustrates examples of the non-ceramic artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment. The various non-ceramic artifacts are discussed in further detail below.

Household Artifacts

The seven household artifacts recovered from Site 4 (BaHe-10) include five pieces of bottle glass and two pieces of undetermined glass. Plate 8 in Section 8.2 of this report illustrates examples of household artifacts recovered during Stage 2 assessment of Site 4 (BaHe-10).

Among the five bottle glass fragments recovered from Site 4 (BaHe-10), two had recognizable finishes, one with a ground finish and one with a patent finish. Ground finishes are a method where once the blowpipe was removed from the jar, the mouth of the jar was ground down smooth so the jar could be sealed. These jars were mostly produced from the late 1850s to 1910 (Lindsey 2014). Patent finish or square collar is a one-part finish with a slightly wider band than the neck. They are common on extract and medicine bottles manufactured from 1850 to well into the early 20th century (Lindsey 2014).

Some bottle glass colours can provide a tentative temporal range for Euro-Canadian domestic sites, although most are temporally non-diagnostic (Lindsey 2014). Generally, aqua coloured glass originates from medical and pharmaceutical bottles from the 19th and 20th centuries (Kendrick 1971). Colourless, or clear, glass is relatively uncommon prior to the 1870s but becomes quite widespread in the 1910s (Kendrick 1971). Colours represented in the bottle glass assemblage from Site 4 (BaHe-10) include colourless, violet, and aqua.

The remaining two household artifacts were undetermined glass fragments, one colourless and one aqua.

Structural Artifacts

In total, three window glass shards were recovered from Site 4 (BaHe-10). Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s window glass thickness changed dramatically. This shift

occurred as a result of the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 mm thick, while later glass is thicker (Adams 1994; Kenyon 1980b). The recovered pieces of window glass from Site 4 (BaHe-10) are all greater than 1.6 mm suggesting a production date after 1850.

3.1.4.3 Complete Artifact Catalogue

Table 16 provides a catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Site 4 (BaHe-10). A representative sample of artifacts is depicted in Plate 7 and Plate 8 of **Section 8.2** in this report.

Table 16: Site 4 (BaHe-10) Complete Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
1	surface find 238	glass, bottle	1		aqua
2	surface find 227	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / unknown (rim fragment)	small fragment, unknown design
3	surface find 215	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
4	surface find 233	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
5	surface find 212	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
6	surface find 219	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
7	surface find 237	glass, undetermined	1		aqua, small fragment
8	surface find 226	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
9	surface find 221	glass, bottle	1		violet, ground finish fragment
10	surface find 210	porcelain, moulded	1	flatware / unknown (rim fragment)	ribbed design
11	surface find 211	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
12	surface find 235	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
13	surface find 203	glass, bottle	1		colourless, patent finish fragment
14	surface find 208	glass, bottle	1		violet
15	surface find	glass, bottle	1		violet

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Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
	228				
16	surface find 201	ironstone, moulded	1	unidentifiable / unknown (rim fragment)	small fragment, unknown design
17	surface find 209	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
18	surface find 234	porcelain, transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (rim fragment)	brown
19	surface find 232	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (rim fragment)	
20	surface find 231	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
21	surface find 216	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
22	surface find 230	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
23	surface find 214	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
24	surface find 213	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / unknown (rim fragment)	small fragment, unknown design
25	surface find 220	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (rim fragment)	blue, floral
26	surface find 218	porcelain, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (rim fragment)	
27	surface find 207	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
28	surface find 202	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, small fragment
29	surface find 206	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
30	surface find 236	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
31	surface find 205	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
32	surface find 204	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (rim fragment)	
33	surface find 229	porcelain, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (rim fragment)	
34	surface find 223	porcelain, moulded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	ribbed design
35	surface find 224	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
36	surface find	porcelain,	1	hollowware / cup (non-rim	blue, floral

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Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
	222	transfer printed		fragment)	
37	surface find 217	porcelain, transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim fragment)	

3.1.5 Site 5 (BaHe-11)

Site 5 (BaHe-11) was discovered during the test pit survey of pasture that was inaccessible for ploughing on Lot 1, Concession 18, Parcel 14.

The Stage 2 findspot consisted of a single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a broken flake of chipping detritus manufactured from Fossil Hill Formation chert. The piece of chipping detritus is illustrated in Plate 9 in **Section 8.2** of this report.

While not necessarily temporally diagnostic, Fossil Hill chert was almost exclusively used during the Paleo-Indian period (Ellis and Deller 1990). This artifact could be of Paleo-Indian date, although the fact that it is an isolated findspot without other associated artifacts precludes any definite temporal attribution.

3.1.5.1 Complete Artifact Catalogue

Table 17 provides a catalogue of the single artifact recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of Site 5 (BaHe-11).

Table 17: Site 5 (BaHe-11) Complete Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Artifact	Freq.	Chert	Morphology
1	test pit 1	chipping detritus	1	Fossil Hill	broken

3.1.6 Site 6 (BaHe-12)

Site 6 (BaHe-12) was discovered during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field on Lot 3, Concession 18, Parcel 16.

The Stage 2 findspot consisted of a single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a broken flake of chipping detritus manufactured from Onondaga chert. The piece of chipping detritus is illustrated in Plate 10 in **Section 8.2** of this report.

3.1.6.1 Complete Artifact Catalogue

Table 18 provides a catalogue of the single artifact recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of Site 6 (BaHe-12).

Table 18: Site 6 (BaHe-12) Complete Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Artifact	Freq.	Chert	Morphology
1	surface find 5	chipping detritus	1	Onondaga	broken

3.1.7 Site 7 (BaHe-13)

Site 7 (BaHe-13) was discovered during the test pit survey of pasture that was inaccessible for ploughing on Lot 1, Concession 18, Parcel 14. Site 7 (BaHe-13) was located at the northern edge of the pasture area, at the bottom of a steep slope to the immediate south of Site 8 (BaHe-14).

The Stage 2 finds consist of 74 Euro-Canadian artifacts spread over three test pits 10 metres apart and one test unit. All 74 artifacts were collected for analysis. **Table 19** provides an artifact summary for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Site 7 (BaHe-13).

Table 19: Site 7 (BaHe-13) Artifact Summary

Total Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramics	39	52.70
Structural	34	45.95
Household	1	1.35
Total	**74**	**100.00**

3.1.7.1 Ceramic Artifacts

Over half of the artifacts recovered (52.70%) during the Stage 2 assessment of Site 7 (BaHe-13) are ceramics, mostly ironstone (92.31%). The other ware type represented within the finds assemblage is whiteware (7.69%). Examples of ceramic artifacts are illustrated in Plate 11 of **Section 8.2** in this report and the different decorative styles recovered from the Stage 2 assessment are discussed below.

Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite, stone china, and graniteware, is a variety of white earthenware introduced to Canada in the 1820s. It was widely available in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s (Collard 1967; Kenyon 1985). Decorated ironstone, including hand painted, transfer printed, sponged, and stamped,

generally dates to between 1805 and 1840; undecorated ironstone was most common after 1840 (Miller 1991). By 1897, ironstone was the cheapest dinnerware available and prices charged for moulded patterns were the same as those charged for plain, undecorated types (Sussman 1985:9). All 36 ironstone fragments are plain or undecorated.

Whiteware

Early transfer printed whiteware often has thicker lines because of the paper used during the transfer of pattern from paper to ceramic. Later transfer printed whiteware was done using tissue paper which allowed for shading and finer line details or the use of oil and a sheet of glue were used to create a design with little dots (Stelle 2001). Transfer printing was popular throughout the 19th century. Before 1830s blue was the most common colour used; during the 1830s and 1840s other colours like brown, black, red, green and purple became popular; between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black and brown were popular: and a variety of colour became popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994). All three whiteware fragments are blue floral pattern transfer printed sherds.

3.1.7.2 Non-ceramic Artifacts

Less than half (47.30%) of the artifacts recovered from Site 7 (BaHe-13) consisted of non-ceramic artifacts. This assemblage included 34 structural artifacts and 1 household artifact. Plate 11 in **Section 8.2** of this report illustrates examples of the non-ceramic artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment. The various non-ceramic artifacts are discussed in further detail below.

Structural Artifacts

In total, 26 cut nails were recovered from Site 7 (BaHe-13). Machine cut nails were cut from a flat sheet of iron and as a result their shanks have a rectangular cross-section. The head is usually rectangular and was often welded into place. Invented about 1790, cut nails saw common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams 1994).

Seven window glass shards were recovered from Site 7 (BaHe-13). Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s window glass thickness changed dramatically. This shift occurred as a result of the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 mm thick, while later glass is thicker (Adams 1994; Kenyon 1980b). The recovered pieces of window glass from Site 7 (BaHe-13) are all greater than 1.6 mm suggesting a production date after 1850.

Household Artifacts

One longbone bird fragment was recovered from Site 7 (BaHe-13). There is no evidence of thermal alteration or butchering on the bone fragment.

3.1.7.3 Complete Artifact Catalogue

Table 20 provides a catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Site 7 (BaHe-13). A representative sample of artifacts is depicted in Plate 11 of **Section 8.2** in this report.

Table 20: Site 7 (BaHe-13) Complete Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
1	test pit 3	0.28	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
2	test pit 2	0.28	whiteware, transfer printed	3	3 flatware / 3 unknown (1 rim, 2 non-rim fragments)	3 light blue, floral
3	test pit 1	0.30	ironstone, undecorated	3	3 unidentifiable / 3 unknown (non-rim fragments)	
4	test unit 1	0.30	ironstone, undecorated	33	10 flatware / 10 plate (6 rim, 1 non-rim, 3 base fragments); 23 unidentifiable / 23 unknown (22 non-rim, 1 base fragment)	4 mending plate rim fragments, 1 base fragment with partial faded transfer printed makers mark "...Co."
5	test unit 1	0.30	faunal remains	1		longbone fragment, bird
6	test unit 1	0.30	glass, window	6		6 greater than 1.6mm
7	test unit 1	0.30	nail, cut	26		8 complete, 18 fragmentary
8	test unit 1	0.30	nail, undetermined	1		heavily corroded fragment

3.1.8 Site 8 (BaHe-14)

Site 8 (BaHe-14) was discovered during the test pit survey of a manicured lawn surrounding a farm house and associated outbuildings on Lot 1, Concession 18, Parcel 14. To the immediate south of Site 8 (BaHe-14), the ground drops steeply to an area of pasture that was inaccessible to ploughing, where Site 7 (BaHe-13) is located.

The Stage 2 site consisted of 93 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 19 positive test pits spread over an area of approximately 25 metres east-west by 70 metres north-south. All 93 artifacts were collected for analysis. **Table 21** provides an artifact summary for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Site 8 (BaHe-14).

Table 21: Site 8 (BaHe-14) Artifact Summary

Total Artifacts	Freq.	%
Structural	34	36.56
Ceramics	30	32.26
Household	14	15.05
Metal	9	9.68
recent material	4	4.30
personal	1	1.08
horse hardware	1	1.08
Total	**93**	**100.00**

3.1.8.1 Non-ceramic Artifacts

Nearly three-quarters (73.12%) of the artifacts recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14) consisted of non-ceramic artifacts. This assemblage includes 34 structural artifacts, 14 household artifacts, 9 metal, 4 recent, 1 personal, and 1 horse hardware. Plate 12 to Plate 14 in **Section 8.2** of this report illustrates examples of the non-ceramic artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment. The various non-ceramic artifacts are discussed in further detail below.

Structural Artifacts

Wire nails are still in widespread use today, with a round cross-section and round head. First developed in the 1850s, they began to replace the cut nail in the 1890's (Adams 1994). In total, 17 wire drawn nails were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14).

Machine cut nails were cut from a flat sheet of iron and as a result their shanks have a rectangular cross-section. The head is usually rectangular and was often welded into place. Invented about 1790, cut nails saw common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams 1994). In total, 12 cut nails were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14).

Four window glass shards were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14). Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s window glass thickness changed dramatically. This shift occurred as a result of the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 mm thick, while later glass is thicker (Adams 1994; Kenyon 1980b). The recovered pieces of window glass from Site 8 (BaHe-14) are all greater than 1.6 mm suggesting a production date after 1850.

One bolt was also recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of Site 8 (BaHe-14). This item is temporally non-diagnostic.

Household Artifacts

Five faunal remains were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14). These fragments include four small mammalian specimens as well as one bird specimen. No evidence of thermal alteration or butchering is noted on any of the faunal remains.

Five bottle glass fragments and one complete glass bottle were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14). The bottle had a recognizable largemouth external thread finish. External thread bottles date from 1858 to the present day and were commonly found on food storage jars (Lindsey 2014).

Some bottle glass colours can provide a tentative temporal range for Euro-Canadian domestic sites, although most are temporally non-diagnostic (Lindsey 2014). Generally, aqua coloured glass originates from medical and pharmaceutical bottles from the 19th and 20th centuries (Kendrick 1971). Colourless, or clear, glass is relatively uncommon prior to the 1870s but becomes quite widespread in the 1910s (Kendrick 1971). Colours represented in the bottle glass assemblage from Site 8 (BaHe-14) include colourless and violet.

Also recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14) were one coal/clinker, one glass dish fragment and one tack. These items are temporally non-diagnostic.

Metal Artifacts

In total, nine miscellaneous metal and tool artifacts were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14), including three miscellaneous metal fragments, two miscellaneous metal hardware pieces, two metal wire pieces, one metal spike and one piece of slag. These items are temporally non-diagnostic.

Recent Material

Four pieces of plastic were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14).

Personal Artifacts

One white clay pipe stem fragment with no maker's mark was recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14). White clay pipes were a popular item in the 19th century, but declined in popularity in the last 20 years of the 19th century due to the increasing use of cigarettes (Adams 1994).

Horse Hardware

One complete horseshoe nail was recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14). This item is temporally non-diagnostic.

3.1.8.2 Ceramic Artifacts

Almost one-third (32.26%) of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Site 8 (BaHe-14) are ceramics, mostly ironstone (33.33%). The other ware types represented within the finds assemblage is whiteware (23.33%), red earthenware (20.0%), recent (20.0%) and stoneware (3.33%). **Table 22** summarizes the ceramic artifacts by decorative type. Examples of ceramic artifacts are illustrated in Plate 15 of **Section 8.2** in this report and the different decorative styles recovered from the Stage 2 assessment are discussed below.

Table 22: Site 8 (BaHe-14) Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Freq.	%
whiteware, undecorated	7	23.33
ironstone, undecorated	6	20.00
earthenware, red	6	20.00
recent ceramics	6	20.00
ironstone, moulded	4	13.33
Stoneware	1	3.33
Total	**30**	**100.00**

Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of refined earthenware with a near-colourless glaze. By the 1830s it had replaced earlier, near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware. Early whiteware paste tends to be porous, but becomes more vitrified later in the 19th century (Adams 1994). Seven undecorated whiteware fragments were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14).

Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite, stone china, and graniteware, is a variety of white earthenware introduced to Canada in the 1820s. It was widely available in the 1840s and became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s (Collard 1967; Kenyon 1985). Decorated ironstone, including hand painted, transfer printed, sponged, and stamped, generally dates to between 1805 and 1840; undecorated ironstone was most common after 1840 (Miller 1991). By 1897, ironstone was the cheapest dinnerware available and prices charged for moulded patterns were the same as those charged for plain, undecorated types (Sussman 1985:9). Six plain or undecorated ironstone fragments were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14).

Ironstone was often decorated with raised moulded designs. The wheat pattern, which resembled the heads of wheat moulded on the rim, was developed in 1858 and remained popular into the 20th century (Adams 1994). Four moulded fragments were recovered from Site 8

(BaHe-14); two are unknown designs and two are a moulded dotted line under a scalloped edge.

Red Earthenware

Earthenware vessels are red or buff coloured and were often lead glazed. In Ontario earthenwares were manufactured in the early 19th century with a decline by the end of the 19th century as other material, such as glass, became more popular (Adams 1994). Six pieces of red earthenware were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14).

Recent Ceramics

In total, five pieces of recent red earthenware were recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14) as well as one cream coloured recent ceramic piece. The cream coloured piece is a glazed base fragment with transfer printed makers mark, "NEW HALL" written inside upper frame, image of castle in centre with "HANLEY ENGLAND" written on two rows in lower frame. Hand painted blue "I" on left side and hand painted green "W" on right side of makers mark. New Hall Pottery Company formed in 1900 - not to be confused with earlier business which made porcelain beginning around 1780. This particular mark is similar to New Hall maker's marks dating after 1930 (Bunt 1956).

Stoneware

Stoneware has vitrified stone-like paste due to the high temperatures used to fire the pottery. The paste colours vary between white, gray and tan and are generally quite thick and durable (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2012). Stoneware was made in Ontario from 1849 onwards (Adams 1994). One piece of stoneware was recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14).

3.1.8.3 Complete Artifact Catalogue

Table 23 provides a catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Site 8 (BaHe-14). A representative sample of artifacts is depicted in Plate 12 to Plate 15 of **Section 8.2** in this report.

Table 23: Site 8 (BaHe-14) Complete Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
1	test pit 1	0.24	nail, cut	1		incomplete, missing head
2	test pit 2 NW	0.26	earthenware, red	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	tan coloured thin exterior glaze
3	test pit 2	0.26	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank

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Cat #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
	NW					
4	test pit 2 NW	0.26	faunal remains	1		1 small mammal fragment
5	test pit 2 SW	0.26	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / unknown (rim fragment)	small fragment, unknown design
6	test pit 2 CENTRE	0.27	glass, bottle	1		violet, body fragment
7	test pit 2 CENTRE	0.27	nail, cut	1		head and shank fragment
8	test pit 2 CENTRE	0.27	earthenware, red	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	tan coloured thin exterior glaze
9	test pit 2 CENTRE	0.27	white clay pipe stem	1		small fragment
10	test pit 3	0.28	earthenware, red	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	tan coloured thin exterior glaze
11	test pit 4	0.24	nail, cut	2		1 shank fragment, 1 partial shank and point
12	test pit 5	0.25	faunal remains	1		mammal, fragment
13	test pit 5	0.25	coal / clinker	1		
14	test pit 6	0.26	nail, cut	1		complete
15	test pit 6	0.26	nail, wire drawn	1		complete
16	test pit 6	0.26	metal, spike	1		head and partial shank
17	test pit 7	0.26	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
18	test pit 7	0.26	whiteware, undecorated	7	7 unidentifiable / 7 unknown (5 non-rim, 2 base fragments)	
19	test pit 7	0.26	nail, wire drawn	1		complete, very mild corrosion
20	test pit 8	0.24	glass, bottle complete	1		colourless, large mouth external thread finish, machine made bottle with seam to lip, crown oval base profile with post plate seam with light stippling on base and embossed "125" with "6" below

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Cat #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
21	test pit 8	0.24	plastic	2		2 mending fragments of black plastic bottle cap with internal threading and exterior vertical ribbed design on sides. Attaches to catalogue number 20 (glass, bottle complete)
22	test pit 8	0.24	plastic	1		thin white plastic bottle cap liner, mends with 1 piece from catalogue number 21
23	test pit 8	0.24	nail, wire drawn	1		complete
24	test pit 8	0.24	glass, bottle	1		colourless, large mouth external thread finish fragment
25	test pit 8	0.24	recent ceramic	1	hollowware / unknown (base fragment)	Cream coloured glaze base fragment with transfer printed makers mark, "NEW HALL" written inside upper frame, image of castle in centre with "HANLEY ENGLAND" written on two rows in lower frame. Hand painted blue "I" on left side and hand painted green "W" on right side of makers mark. (New Hall Pottery Company formed in 1900. This particular mark is similar to New Hall maker's marks dating after 1930.)
26	test pit 9	0.25	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
27	test pit 9	0.25	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware / unknown (rim fragment)	unknown design
28	test pit 9	0.25	stoneware	1	hollowware / unknown (base fragment)	dark brown interior and exterior glaze
29	test pit 9	0.25	glass, bottle	2		2 colourless fragments
30	test pit 9	0.25	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm

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Cat #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
31	test pit 9	0.25	glass, dish	1		colourless, moulded scalloped edge with tear drop design
32	test pit 10	0.24	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank
33	test pit 10	0.24	tack	1		complete
34	test pit 10	0.24	earthenware, red	3	3 unidentifiable / 3 unknown (non-rim fragments)	2 with brown glaze, 1 with dark brown glaze
35	test pit 11	0.26	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
36	test pit 11	0.26	nail, wire drawn	1		complete
37	test pit 11	0.26	plastic	1		thin food wrapper fragment, light blue and white printed checkerboard pattern
38	test pit 12	0.27	nail, wire drawn	2		2 complete, 1 short with wide 4 flat head
39	test pit 12	0.27	recent material	5		5 small modern red earthenware fragments
40	test pit 13	0.26	nail, cut	1		complete
41	test pit 13	0.26	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (rim fragment)	
42	test pit 14	0.29	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
43	test pit 14	0.29	metal, wire	2		2 heavily corroded fragments
44	test pit 14	0.29	faunal remains	2		1 mammal, 1 bird fragment
45	test pit 14	0.29	bolt	1		head and partial shank
46	test pit 14	0.29	slag	1		
47	test pit 14	0.29	nail, wire drawn	11		10 complete, 1 missing head
48	test pit 14	0.29	nail, cut	1		shank fragment
49	test pit 14	0.29	metal, miscellaneous	2		2 small, thin ferrous metal sheets folded over into a tube shape and pinched flat at one end
50	test pit 14	0.29	metal, miscellaneous hardware	2		1 thick rectangular ferrous metal bar with

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Cat #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Freq.	Form / Function	Comments
						hole in centre, 1 cat metal leg with oval shaped foot tapered to a point with hole in foot to secure leg
51	test pit 15	0.27	glass, window	2		2 greater than 1.6mm
52	test pit 15	0.27	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim fragment)	
53	test pit 15	0.27	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank
54	test pit 15	0.27	nail, horseshoe	1		complete
55	test pit 15	0.27	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
56	test pit 16	0.26	ironstone, moulded	2	2 flatware / 2 plate (rim fragments)	moulded dotted line below scalloped edge
57	test pit 16	0.26	faunal remains	1		mammal
58	test pit 17	0.25	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (rim fragment)	
59	test pit 17	0.25	nail, cut	2		1 complete, 1 head and partial shank
60	test pit 17	0.25	glass, bottle	1		violet, small body fragment

3.1.9 Site 9 (BaHe-15)

Site 9 (BaHe-15) was discovered during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed and weathered agricultural field on Lot 2, Concession 17, Parcel 18.

The Stage 2 findspot consisted of a single pre-contact Aboriginal artifact, a biface. This biface is manufactured from Onondaga chert and is missing the tip. The biface measures 65.9 mm long, 40.1 mm wide and 11.2 mm thick. All measurements are incomplete due to the fact that the tip is missing from the biface. Bifaces are the most common form of pre-contact Aboriginal lithic tool and can be manufactured into a variety of tools with different functions. Due to the long span of use, bifaces cannot be used to determine the cultural affiliation or time period of the occupation of a site. The biface is illustrated in Plate 16 in **Section 8.2** of this report.

3.1.9.1 Complete Artifact Catalogue

Table 24 provides a catalogue of the single artifact recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of Site 9 (BaHe-15).

Table 24: Site 9 (BaHe-15) Complete Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Artifact	Freq.	Chert	Comments
1	surface find 1	biface	1	Onondaga	missing tip, late stage, L=65.9*mm, W=40.1*mm, TH=11.2*mm

*incomplete measurement

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In order to arrive at an evaluation of each site's cultural heritage value or interest, Stantec considered not only the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) but also SON's archaeological process and standards document (Environment Office 2011). In addition, Stantec considered SON's suggestions when the sites documented were reviewed by their archaeological consultant. Therefore, when including considerations outside of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b), the licensee used professional judgement when evaluating cultural heritage value or interest, as allowed for in Section 2.2 Guideline 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b), and also from engagement with SON, as allowed for in Section 2.2 Guideline 1 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

4.1 SITE 1 (BaHe-7)

The Stage 2 assessment of Site 1 (BaHe-7) resulted in the recovery of one projectile point. The recovered projectile point is manufactured on Onondaga chert and has an incomplete base. It cannot be assigned to a specific projectile point type and is temporally non-diagnostic. As a result, the archaeological site cannot be assigned to a specific time period or cultural group. As an isolated, non-diagnostic projectile point, Site 1 (BaHe-7) does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per the standards of Section 2.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). Nevertheless, through engagement with representatives of SON as guided by their 2011 *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation: Process and Standards for Approval Authorities, Development Proponents and Consultant Archaeologists* (Environmental Office 2011), it was Stantec's professional opinion that Site 1 (BaHe-7) could still retain cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 1 (BaHe-7)** as per Section 2.2 Guidelines 1 and 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

4.2 SITE 2 (BAHE-8)

The Stage 2 assessment of Site 2 (BaHe-8) resulted in the recovery of a mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage. A total of 26 Euro-Canadian artifacts were documented and retained for laboratory analysis, including 24 ceramic artifacts, 1 personal artifact and 1 structural artifact. Undecorated whiteware comprises 33.33% of the ceramic assemblage, followed by undecorated ironstone and moulded ironstone (each 16.67% of the ceramic assemblage). Edged pearlware comprises 8.33% of the ceramic assemblage and the following each represent 4.17% of the ceramic assemblage: painted whiteware, sponged whiteware,

undecorated pearlware, transfer printed pearlware, sponged pearlware, and undetermined ceramics. The ceramic artifacts recovered can be dated to the mid-to-late 19th century, with the pearlware being in the later end of the pearlware production era. Also recovered was one agate button dating to the late 1840s as well as a shard of window glass measuring less than 1.6 mm thick suggesting a production date prior to 1850. The majority of these artifacts could date prior to 1900.

Spatially, Site 2 (BaHe-8) was identified on Lot 3, Concession 18, former Geographic Township of Egremont, now Southgate Township. No landowners or structures are shown on the 1880 historic atlas map of Egremont Township.

With the identification of over 20 artifacts dating to a period of use prior to 1900, it is determined that Site 2 (BaHe-8) retains cultural heritage value or interest. Based on these considerations, Site 2 (BaHe-8) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

4.3 SITE 3 (BaHe-9)

The Stage 2 assessment of Site 3 (BaHe-9) resulted in the recovery of a late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage. A total of 35 Euro-Canadian artifacts were documented and retained for laboratory analysis, including 18 ceramic artifacts, 13 household artifacts and 4 structural artifacts. Undecorated ironstone comprises 94.44% of the ceramic assemblage, followed by moulded ironstone (5.56% of the ceramic assemblage). The ceramic artifacts recovered can be dated to the mid-to-late 19th century. Also recovered were two bottle finishes, double ring and bead, both having a large production date range throughout the 19th and into the 20th century. The complete bottle recovered is labelled "The Domestic Specialty Co. of Hamilton", which is a manufacturer of furniture and shoe polishes in the late 19th and early 20th century. Lastly the window glass fragments recovered all had a thickness of greater than 1.6 mm suggesting a production date after 1850. The majority of these artifacts could date prior to 1900.

Spatially, Site 3 (BaHe-9) was identified on Lot 28, Concession 3, former Geographic Township of Egremont, now Southgate Township. No landowners or structures are shown on the 1880 historic atlas map of Egremont Township.

With the identification of over 20 artifacts dating to a period of use prior to 1900, it is determined that Site 3 (BaHe-9) retains cultural heritage value or interest. Based on these considerations, Site 3 (BaHe-9) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

4.4 SITE 4 (BaHe-10)

The Stage 2 assessment of Site 4 (BaHe-10) resulted in the recovery of a late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage. A total of 37 Euro-Canadian artifacts were documented and retained for laboratory analysis, including 27 ceramic artifacts, 7 household artifacts and 3 structural artifacts. Undecorated ironstone comprises 59.26% of the ceramic assemblage, followed by moulded ironstone and transfer printed porcelain (each 11.11% of the ceramic assemblage). Following that there is undecorated porcelain and moulded porcelain (each 7.41% of the ceramic assemblage) and lastly transfer printed ironstone comprises 3.70% of the ceramic assemblage. The ceramic artifacts recovered can be dated to the late 19th century. Also recovered was one ground bottle finish dating between 1850 and 1910. Finally, the window glass fragments recovered all had a thickness of greater than 1.6 mm suggesting a production date after 1850. The majority of these artifacts could date prior to 1900.

Spatially, Site 4 (BaHe-10) was identified on Lot 28, Concession 3, former Geographic Township of Egremont, now Southgate Township. No landowners or structures are shown on the 1880 historic atlas map of Egremont Township.

With the identification of over 20 artifacts dating to a period of use prior to 1900, it is determined that Site 4 (BaHe-10) retains cultural heritage value or interest. Based on these considerations, Site 4 (BaHe-10) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

4.5 SITE 5 (BaHe-11)

The Stage 2 assessment of Site 5 (BaHe-11) resulted in the recovery of one piece of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus is the waste product from the production of lithic tools and is the most often recovered artifact on pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological sites in southern Ontario. The recovered chipping detritus is manufactured on Fossil Hill chert and is considered to be temporally non-diagnostic, other than being produced by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. However, the artifact could be of a Paleo-Indian date although since no other artifacts were found this cannot be stated with any certainty.

As a single piece of non-diagnostic chipping detritus, Site 5 (BaHe-11) does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per the standards of Section 2.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). Nevertheless, through engagement with representatives of SON as guided by their 2011 *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation: Process and Standards for Approval Authorities, Development Proponents and Consultant Archaeologists* (Environmental Office 2011), it was Stantec's professional opinion that Site 5 (BaHe-11) could still retain cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended**

for Site 5 (BaHe-11) as per Section 2.2 Guidelines 1 and 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b)**.**

4.6 SITE 6 (BaHe-12)

The Stage 2 assessment of Site 6 (BaHe-12) resulted in the recovery of one piece of chipping detritus. Chipping detritus is the waste product from the production of lithic tools and is the most often recovered artifact on pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological sites in southern Ontario. The recovered chipping detritus is manufactured on Onondaga chert and is considered to be temporally non-diagnostic, other than being produced by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. As a result, the archaeological site cannot be assigned to a specific time period or cultural group.

As a single piece of non-diagnostic chipping detritus, Site 6 (BaHe-12) does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). Nevertheless, through engagement with representatives of SON as guided by their 2011 *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation: Process and Standards for Approval Authorities, Development Proponents and Consultant Archaeologists* (Environmental Office 2011), it was Stantec's professional opinion that Site 6 (BaHe-12) could still retain cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 6 (BaHe-12)** as per Section 2.2 Guidelines 1 and 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

4.7 SITE 7 (BaHe-13)

Site 7 (BaHe-13) was located at the northern edge of a pasture area, at the bottom of a steep slope to the immediate south of Site 8 (BaHe-14). The Stage 2 assessment of Site 7 (BaHe-13) resulted in the recovery of a mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage. A total of 74 Euro-Canadian artifacts were documented and retained for laboratory analysis, including 39 ceramic artifacts, 34 structural artifacts and 1 household artifact. Undecorated ironstone comprises 92.31% of the ceramic assemblage, followed by transfer printed whiteware (7.69% of the ceramic assemblage). The ceramic artifacts recovered can be dated to the mid-to-late 19th century. Cut nails were recovered, as were window glass fragments which all had a thickness of greater than 1.6 mm suggesting a production date after 1850. The majority of these artifacts could date prior to 1900.

Whereas this artifact assemblage is similar to that of Site 8 (BaHe-14), Site 7 (BaHe-13) was designated its own location given its location at the bottom of a steep slope, below the manicured lawn on which Site 8 (BaHe-14) is situated. It is possible, however, given the proximity of the two sites that the artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of Site 7 (BaHe-13) may have originated from the larger Site 8 (BaHe-14) assemblage above. This interpretation of two separate sites could be modified following any Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 7 (BaHe-13) and Site 8 (BaHe-14) as outlined in Sections 5.7 and 5.8.

Spatially, Site 7 (BaHe-13) was identified on Lot 1, Concession 18, former Geographic Township of Egremont, now Southgate Township. No landowners or structures are shown on the 1880 historic atlas map of Egremont Township.

With the identification of over 20 artifacts dating to a period of use prior to 1900, it is determined that Site 7 (BaHe-13) retains cultural heritage value or interest. Based on these considerations, Site 7 (BaHe-13) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

4.8 SITE 8 (BaHe-14)

The Stage 2 assessment of Site 8 (BaHe-14) resulted in the recovery of a mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage. A total of 93 Euro-Canadian artifacts were documented and retained for laboratory analysis, including 34 structural artifacts, 30 ceramic artifacts, 14 household artifacts, 9 miscellaneous metal and tools, 4 pieces of recent material, 1 personal artifact, and 1 horse hardware. Undecorated whiteware comprises 23.33% of the ceramic assemblage, followed by undecorated ironstone, red earthenware and recent ceramics (each 20% of the ceramic assemblage). Moulded ironstone comprises 13.33% and stoneware comprises 3.33% of the ceramic assemblage. The ceramic artifacts recovered can be dated to the mid-to-late 19th century. Also recovered were cut nails dating to the mid-19th century and wire drawn nails which date to the late 19th and early 20th century. The window glass fragments recovered, which all had a thickness of greater than 1.6 mm suggesting a production date after 1850. The one glass bottle finish has an external thread finish dating from 1858 to the present. Also recovered was one white clay pipe stem fragment dating to the mid-19th century as well as four pieces of plastic dating to the present. At least 20 of these artifacts could date prior to 1900.

Whereas this artifact assemblage is similar to that of Site 7 (BaHe-13), Site 8 (BaHe-14) was designated its own location given its location on the top of a steep slope, above the uncultivated pasture on which Site 7 (BaHe-13) is situated. It is possible, however, given the proximity of the two sites that the artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of Site 7 (BaHe-13) may have originated from the larger Site 8 (BaHe-14) assemblage. This interpretation of two separate sites could be modified following any Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 7 (BaHe-13) and Site 8 (BaHe-14), as outlined in Sections 5.7 and 5.8.

Spatially, Site 8 (BaHe-14) was identified on Lot 1, Concession 18, former Geographic Township of Egremont, now Southgate Township. No landowners or structures are shown on the 1880 historic atlas map of Egremont Township.

With the identification of over 20 artifacts dating to a period of use prior to 1900, it is determined that Site 8 (BaHe-14) retains cultural heritage value or interest. Based on these considerations, Site 8 (BaHe-14) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

4.9 SITE 9 (BaHe-15)

The Stage 2 assessment of Site 9 (BaHe-15) resulted in the recovery of one biface. Bifaces are the most common form of pre-contact Aboriginal lithic tool and can be manufactured into a variety of tools with different functions. Due to the long span of use, bifaces cannot be used to determine the cultural affiliation or time period of the occupation of a site. The recovered biface is manufactured on Onondaga chert and is considered to be temporally non-diagnostic, other than being produced by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. As a result, the archaeological site cannot be assigned to a specific time period or cultural group.

As an isolated, non-diagnostic biface, Site 9 (BaHe-15) does not fulfill the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). Nevertheless, through engagement with representatives of SON as guided by their 2011 *Conducting Archaeology within the Traditional Territory of the Saugeen Ojibway Nation: Process and Standards for Approval Authorities, Development Proponents and Consultant Archaeologists* (Environmental Office 2011), it was Stantec's professional opinion that Site 9 (BaHe-15) could still retain cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 9 (BaHe-15)** as per Section 2.2 Guidelines 1 and 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b).

4.10 PRELIMINARY INDICATION OF SITES POSSIBLY REQUIRING STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

This preliminary indication of whether any site could be eventually recommended for Stage 4 archaeological mitigation is required under the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 7.8.3 Standard 2c. No firm recommendation for, or against, Stage 4 archaeological mitigation will be made until Stage 3 archaeological assessment has been conducted upon each site, whether as a part of the Southgate Solar Project or at a later date. In addition, any recommendations made by SON during the Stage 3 engagement process may affect the Stage 4 recommendations. Possible Stage 4 recommendations along with a reason are provided in **Table 25**.

Table 25: Possible Stage 4 Mitigation Recommendations

Site	Borden Number	Cultural Affiliation	Possible Stage 4?	Reason
1	BaHe-7	Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Isolated findspot; additional artifacts unlikely
2	BaHe-8	Euro-Canadian	Yes	May yield more dateable ceramics at Stage 3; already found some pearlware
3	BaHe-9	Euro-Canadian	Maybe	May yield more dateable ceramics at Stage 3, but probably later 19th century

Site	Borden Number	Cultural Affiliation	Possible Stage 4?	Reason
4	BaHe-10	Euro-Canadian	Maybe	May yield more dateable ceramics at Stage 3, but probably later 19th century
5	BaHe-11	Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Isolated findspot; additional artifacts unlikely
6	BaHe-12	Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Isolated findspot; additional artifacts unlikely
7	BaHe-13	Euro-Canadian	Yes	May yield more dateable ceramics at Stage 3
8	BaHe-14	Euro-Canadian	Yes	May yield more dateable ceramics at Stage 3
9	BaHe-15	Pre-contact Aboriginal	No	Isolated findspot; additional artifacts unlikely

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Stantec was retained by Dillon Consulting Limited on behalf of Southgate Solar LP to complete a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the area to be impacted by the proposed Southgate Solar Project. The Stage 2 assessment conducted by Stantec resulted in the identification of nine archaeological sites including four pre-contact Aboriginal sites (Site 1 [BaHe-7], Site 5 [BaHe-11], Site 6 [BaHe-12], and Site 9 [BaHe-15]) and five Euro-Canadian sites (Site 2 [BaHe-8], Site 3 [BaHe-9], Site 4 [BaHe-10], Site 7 [BaHe-13], and Site 8 [BaHe-14]). A detailed recommendation for each archaeological site is presented below.

5.1 SITE 1 (BaHe-7)

Site 1 (BaHe-7) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guidelines 1 and 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 1 (BaHe-7).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 1(BaHe-7) should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. Prior to conducting the field work, if ground visibility has decreased since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, the site should be reploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

5.2 SITE 2 (BaHe-8)

Site 2 (BaHe-8) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 2 (BaHe-8).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 2 (BaHe-8) should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of

Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. Prior to conducting the field work, if ground visibility has decreased since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, the site should be reploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will also include additional site-specific archival research in order to supplement previous background study concerning land use and occupation history. This additional research should include, but is not limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

5.3 SITE 3 (BaHe-9)

Site 3 (BaHe-9) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 3 (BaHe-9).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 3 (BaHe-9) should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. Prior to conducting the field work, if ground visibility has decreased since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, the site should be reploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will also include additional site-specific archival research in order to supplement previous background study concerning land use and occupation history.

This additional research should include, but is not limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

5.4 SITE 4 (BaHe-10)

Site 4 (BaHe-10) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 4 (BaHe-10).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 4 (BaHe-10) should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. Prior to conducting the field work, if ground visibility has decreased since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, the site should be reploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will also include additional site-specific archival research in order to supplement previous background study concerning land use and occupation history. This additional research should include, but is not limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

5.5 SITE 5 (BaHe-11)

Site 5 (BaHe-11) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guidelines 1 and 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 5 (BaHe-11).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 5 (BaHe-11) should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units,

amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

5.6 SITE 6 (BaHe-12)

Site 6 (BaHe-12) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guidelines 1 and 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 6 (BaHe-12).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 6 (BaHe-12) should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. Prior to conducting the field work, if ground visibility has decreased since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, the site should be reploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

5.7 SITE 7 (BaHe-13)

Site 7 (BaHe-13) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 7 (BaHe-13).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 7 (BaHe-13) should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site.

All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will also include additional site-specific archival research in order to supplement previous background study concerning land use and occupation history. This additional research should include, but is not limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

5.8 SITE 8 (BaHe-14)

Site 8 (BaHe-14) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 8 (BaHe-14).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 8 (BaHe-14) should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will also include additional site-specific archival research in order to supplement previous background study concerning land use and occupation history. This additional research should include, but is not limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

5.9 SITE 9 (BaHe-15)

Site 9 (BaHe-15) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Guidelines 1 and 2 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Site 9 (BaHe-15).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site 9 (BaHe-15) should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology as outlined in Section 3.2, as well as Table 3.1, of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b) to further test the nature and density of this site. Prior to conducting the field work, if ground visibility has decreased since the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, the site should be reploughed and allowed to weather for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one-metre by one-metre test units laid out in a five metre grid across the site. Each test unit should be excavated by hand in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the limits of the site. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. The already existing program of Aboriginal engagement should be continued during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

5.10 SUMMARY

The sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment are listed in **Table 26**. Only those sites to be impacted by the Study Area will be subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time, but the remainder will still retain a recommendation for Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

Table 26: Sites Recommended for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Site	Borden Number	Cultural Affiliation
1	BaHe-7	Pre-contact Aboriginal
2	BaHe-8	Euro-Canadian
3	BaHe-9	Euro-Canadian
4	BaHe-10	Euro-Canadian
5	BaHe-11	Pre-contact Aboriginal
6	BaHe-12	Pre-contact Aboriginal
7	BaHe-13	Euro-Canadian
8	BaHe-14	Euro-Canadian
9	BaHe-15	Pre-contact Aboriginal

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required and so the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and may

not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 (Government of Ontario 1990b), 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, Culture and Sport, 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b) for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990b). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOS

Photo 1: Parcel 3, Field Conditions

Photo 2: Parcel 11, Field Conditions, facing north

Photo 3: Parcel 12, Field Conditions, facing south

Photo 4: Parcel 13, Field Conditions, facing northwest

Images
February 19, 2015

Photo 5: Parcel 13, Field Conditions, facing east

Photo 6: Parcel 14, Pedestrian Survey at 5 Metre Intervals, facing northeast

Photo 7: Parcel 16, Pedestrian Survey at 2 Metre Intervals, facing south

Photo 8: Parcel 18, Field Conditions

Images
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Photo 9: Parcel 20, Pedestrian Survey at 2 Metre Intervals, facing north

Photo 10:Parcel 22, Field Conditions

Photo 11: Parcel 11, Test Pit Survey at a Five Metre Interval, facing northwest

Photo 12: Parcel 12, Test Pit Survey at a Five Metre Interval, facing south

Images
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Photo 13: Parcel 13, Test Pit Survey at a Five Metre Interval, facing west

Photo 14: Parcel 14, Test Pit Survey at a Five Metre Interval, facing north

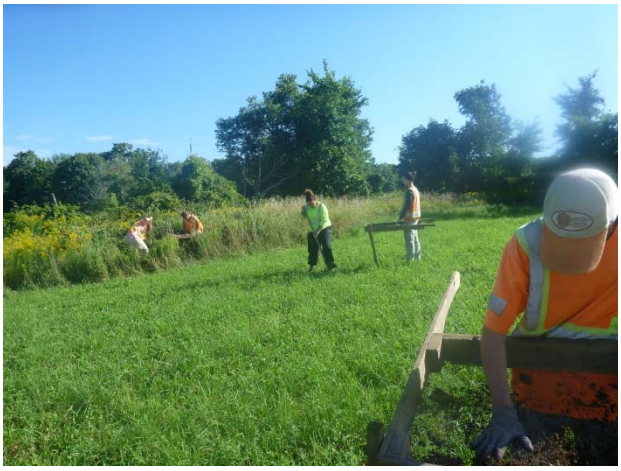

Photo 15: Parcel 14, Field Conditions Showing Rocky Outcrops Throughout Pasture, facing north

Photo 16: Parcel 18, Test Pit Survey at a Five Metre Interval, facing north

Images
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Photo 17: Parcel 19, Field Conditions Showing Rocky Pasture

Photo 18: Parcel 14, Test Unit Excavation at Site 7 (BaHe-13), facing southwest

Photo 19: Sideroad 41 Southgate ROW, Previously Disturbed, facing northwest

Photo 20: Southgate Road 22 ROW, Previously Disturbed, facing northeast

Images
February 19, 2015

Photo 21: Grey Road 9 ROW, Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed, facing southwest

Photo 22: Parcel 14, Gravel Driveway, Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed, facing southwest

Photo 23: Parcel 3, Pond – Low and Permanently Wet, Not Assessed, facing west

Photo 24: Parcel 13, Pond – Low and Permanently Wet, Not Assessed, facing northwest

8.2 ARTIFACTS

Plate 1: Site 1 (BaHe-7) Projectile Point

Plate 2: Site 2 (BaHe-8) Sample of Ceramic Artifacts

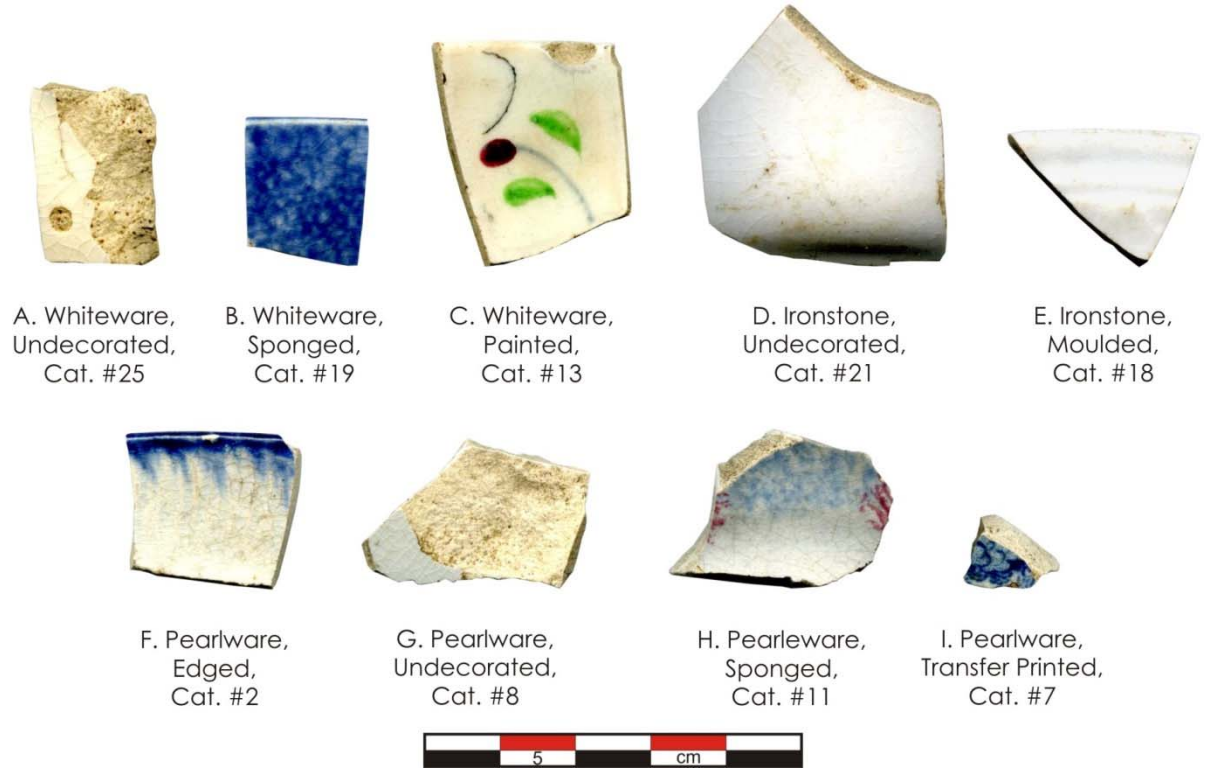

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Plate 3: Site 2 (BaHe-8) Personal Artifact

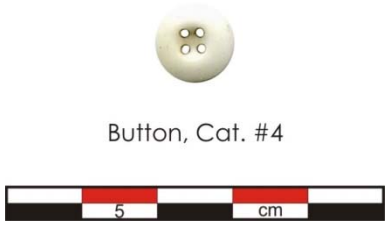

Plate 4: Site 2 (BaHe-8) Structural Artifact

Plate 5: Site 3 (BaHe-9) Sample of Ceramic Artifacts

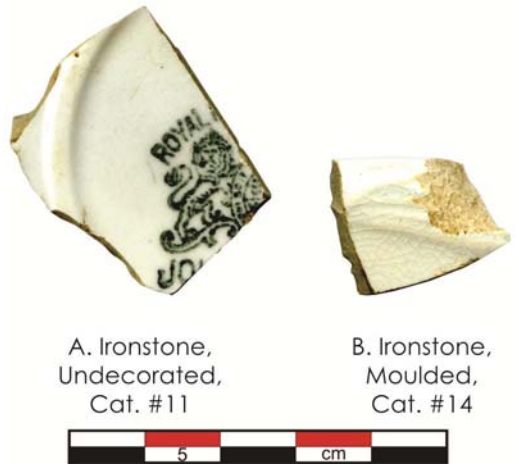

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Plate 6: Site 3 (BaHe-9) Sample of Household Artifacts

A. Glass, Bottle, Cat. #16

B. Glass, Bottle Complete, Cat. #35

5 cm

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Plate 7: Site 4 (BaHe-10) Sample of Ceramic Artifacts

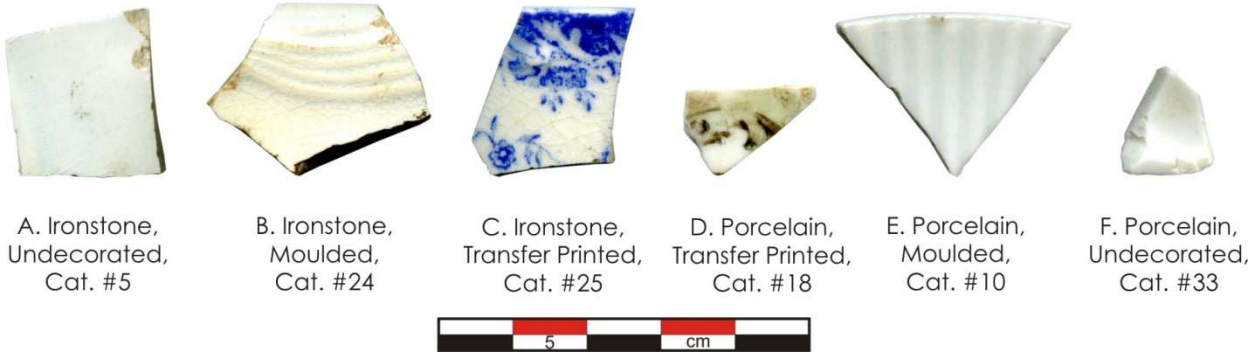


Plate 8: Site 4 (BaHe-10) Sample of Household Artifacts

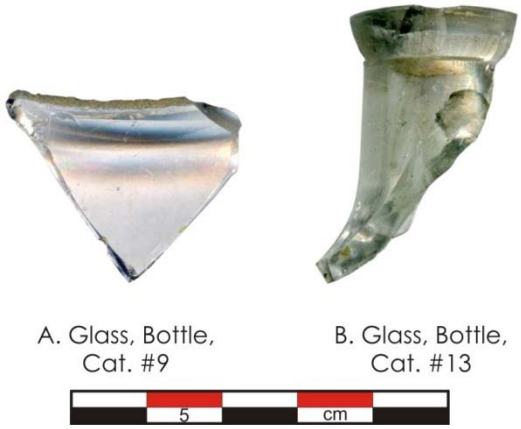
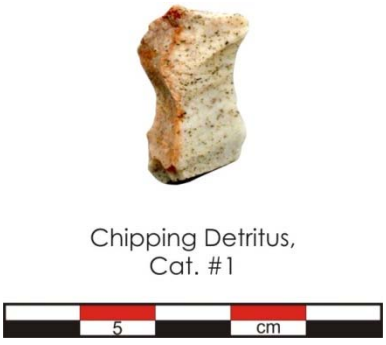


Plate 9: Site 5 (BaHe-11) Chipping Detritus



Images
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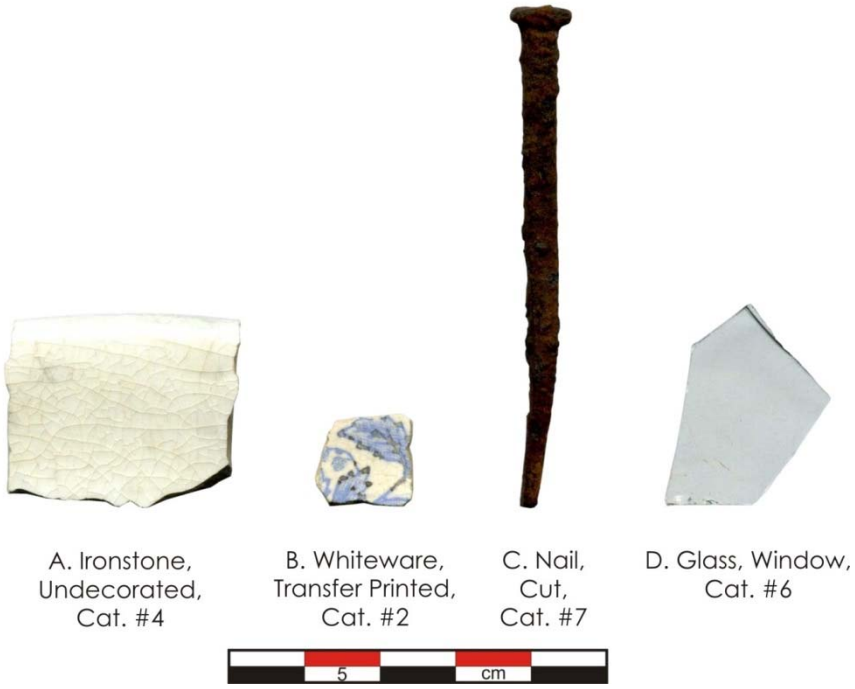
Plate 10: Site 6 (BaHe-12) Chipping Detritus

Plate 11: Site 7 (BaHe-13) Sample of Artifacts



Images
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Plate 12: Site 8 (BaHe-14) Sample of Structural Artifacts

Plate 13: Site 8 (BaHe-14) Sample of Household Artifacts

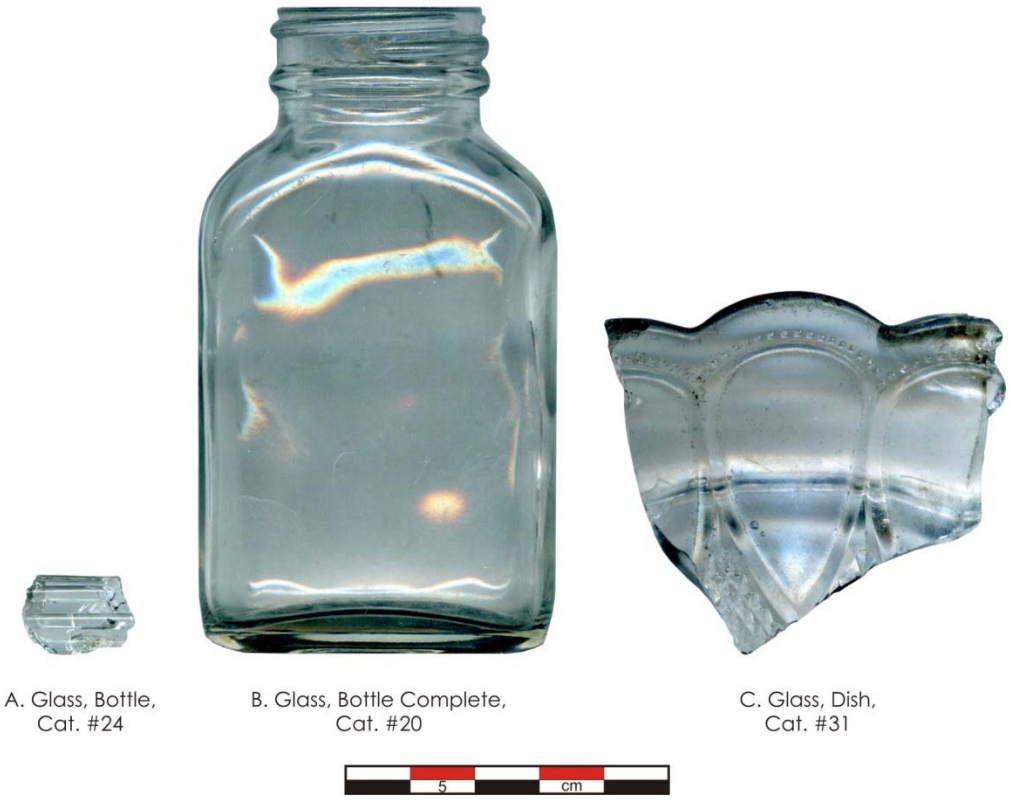
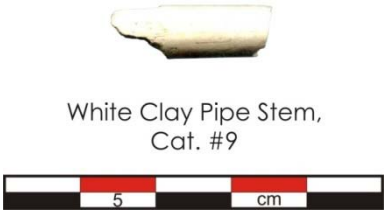
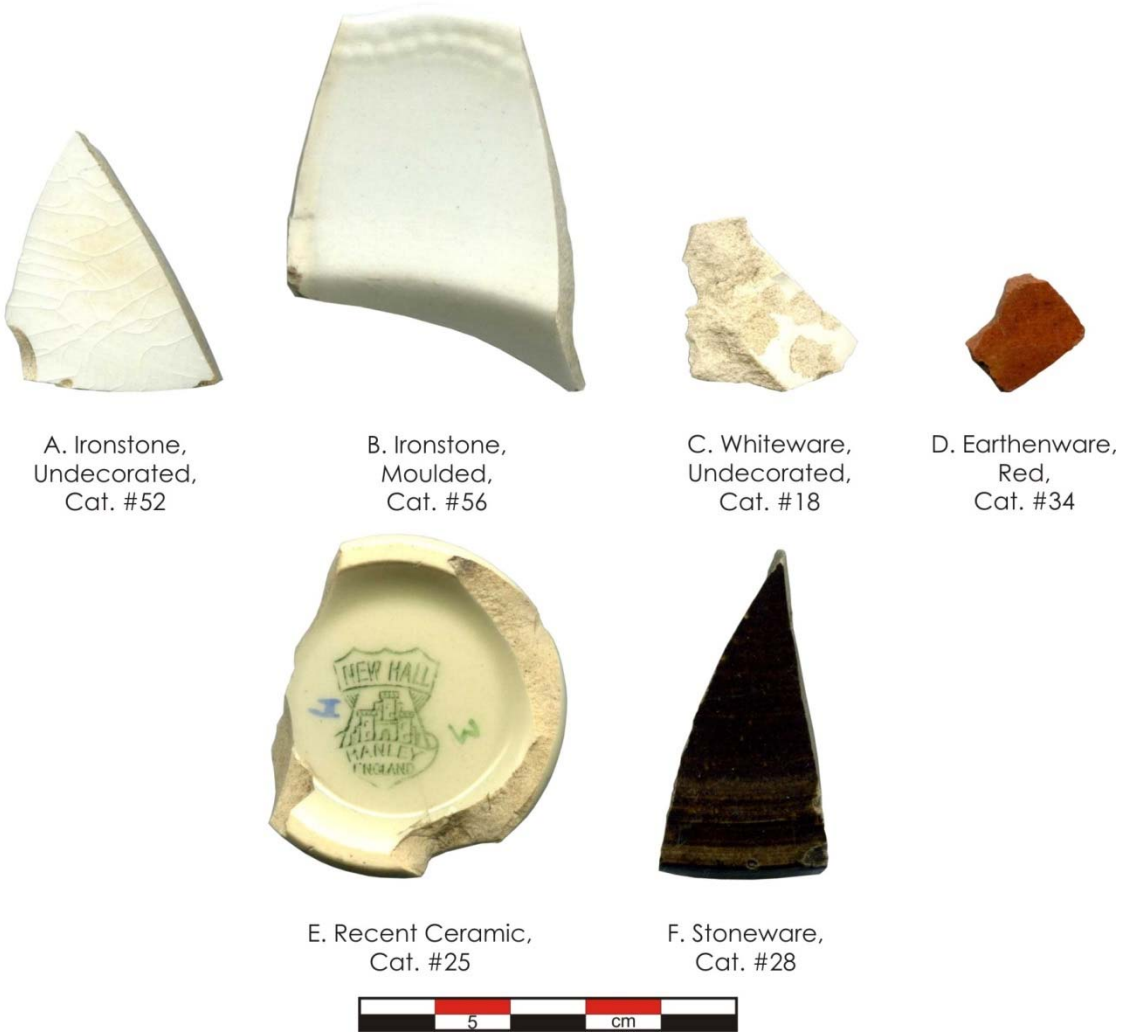


Plate 14: Site 8 (BaHe-14) Personal Artifact



White Clay Pipe Stem,
Cat. #9

Plate 15: Site 8 (BaHe-14) Sample of Ceramic Artifacts



A. Ironstone,
Undecorated,
Cat. #52

B. Ironstone,
Moulded,
Cat. #56

C. Whiteware,
Undecorated,
Cat. #18

D. Earthenware,
Red,
Cat. #34

E. Recent Ceramic,
Cat. #25

F. Stoneware,
Cat. #28

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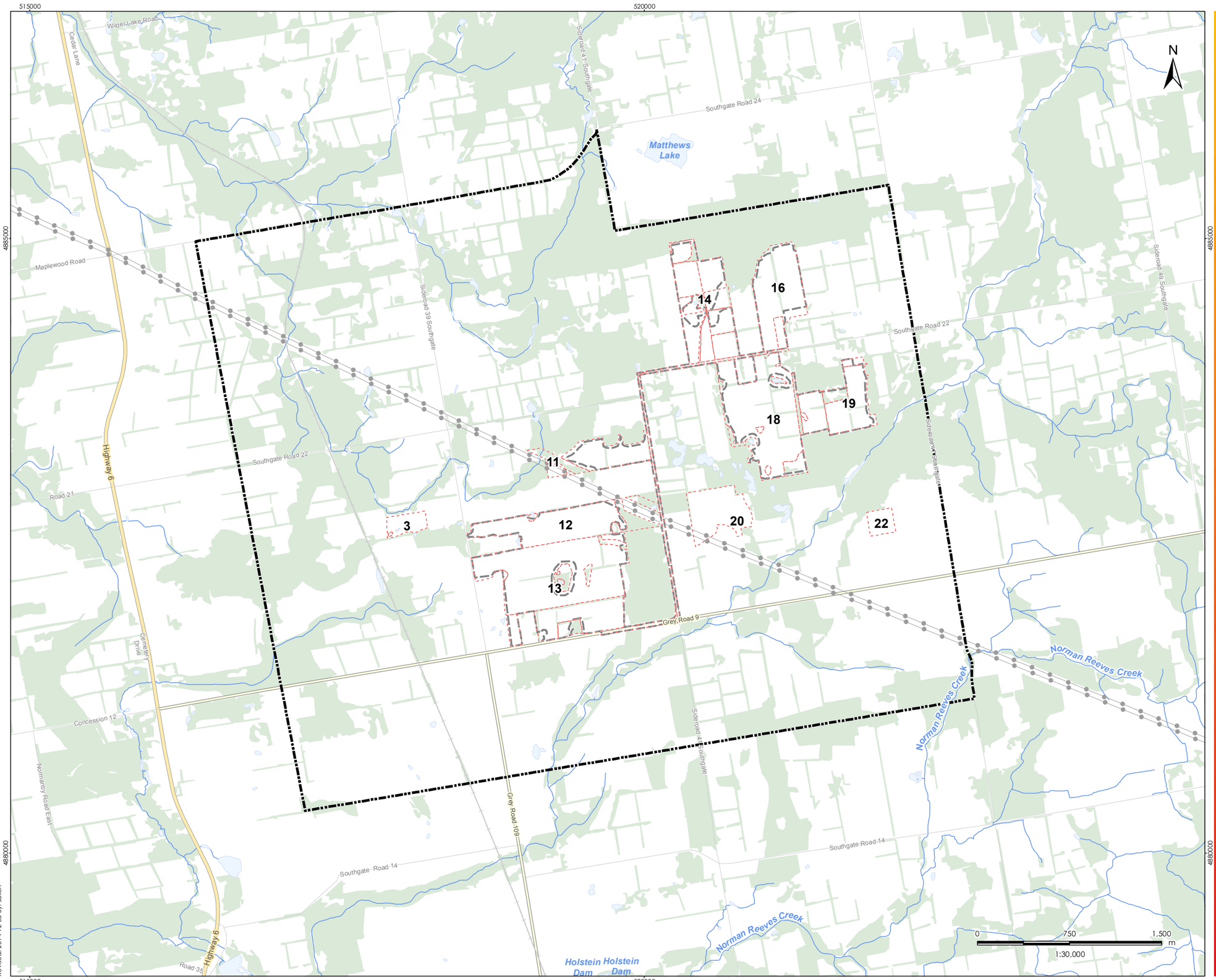
Plate 16: Site 9 (BaHe-15) Biface

9.0 MAPS

All mapping with will follow on succeeding pages. Maps identifying exact site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the supplementary documentation.



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Legend

- Stage 1 Project Area(Stantec 2014)
- Project Location
- Study Area
- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Railway, Abandoned
- Transmission Line
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area

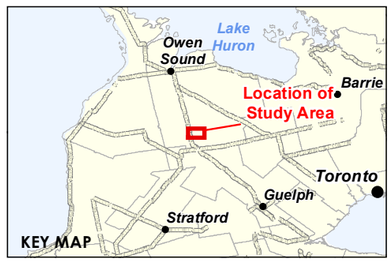

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Figure No.

1

Title

Location of Study Area

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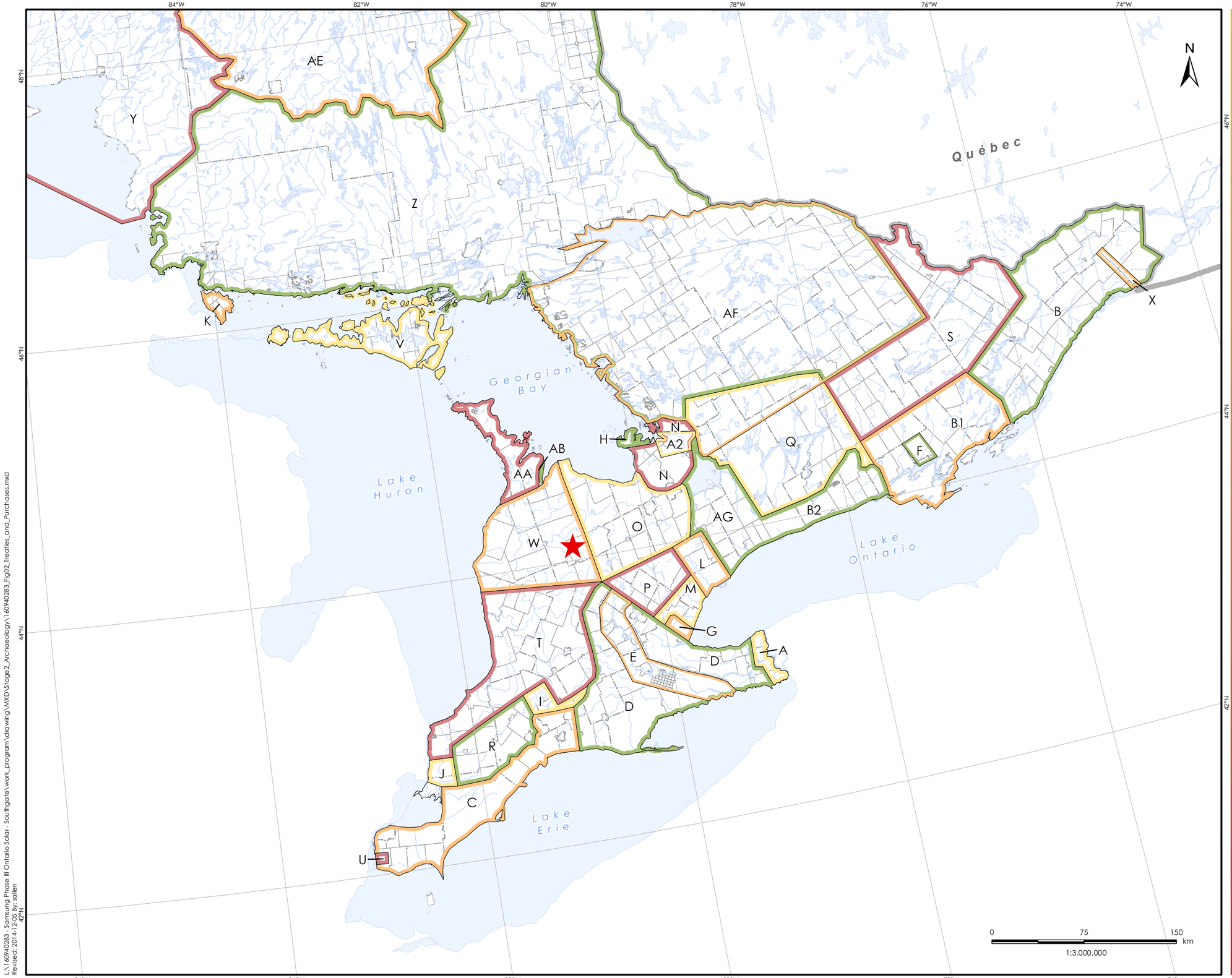

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Revised: 2014-12-05 By: sallen

Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Municipal Boundary - Upper Tier
- Municipal Boundary - Lower or Single Tier
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

- **A** Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- **B** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
- **B1** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
- **B2** Crawford's Purchases, 1784, 1787 And 1788 (Mississauga)
- **A2** John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- **C** Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
- **D** Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
- **E** Haldimand Tract:from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- **F** Tyendinaga:from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- **G** Treaty No. 3 3/4:from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
- **H** Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- **I** Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- **J** Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- **L** Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- **M** Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
- **N** Treaty No.16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
- **O** Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- **P** Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
- **Q** Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- **R** Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- **S** Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- **T** Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
- **U** Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
- **V** Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
- **W** Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
- **X** Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
- **Z** Treaty No. 61, September 9th, 1850 (Robinson Treaty:Ojibwa)
- **AA** Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
- **AB** Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- **AF** Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
- **AG** Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2012.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

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Figure No.

2

Title

Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

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Legend

Study Area

Notes

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

1. A plan of the 2nd and 3rd concession of the townships of
2. Egremont and Normanby – surveyed by the order of
The Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands by Robert W. Kerr DPS, 1846

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Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.

3

Title

Portion of 1846 Historic Map of Egremont

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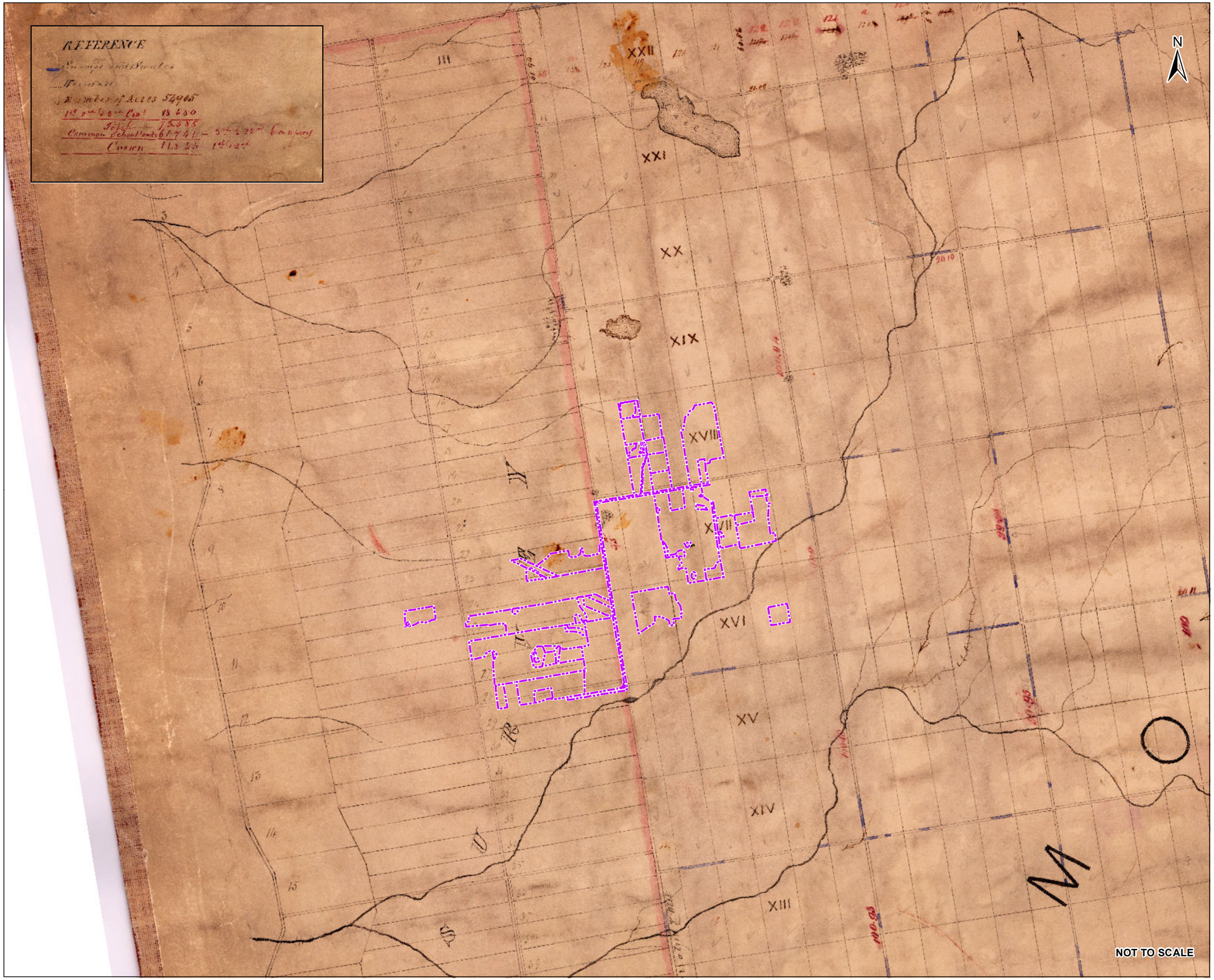
Revised: 2014-12-05 By: sallen



Stantec

Legend

Study Area

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Daniel, John D. 1855. *Egremont*. Plan 859. Unpublished map, on file with the Ministry of Natural Resources Crown Land Survey Records Office, Peterborough, Ontario

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Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.

4

Title

Portion of 1852 Historic Map of Egremont

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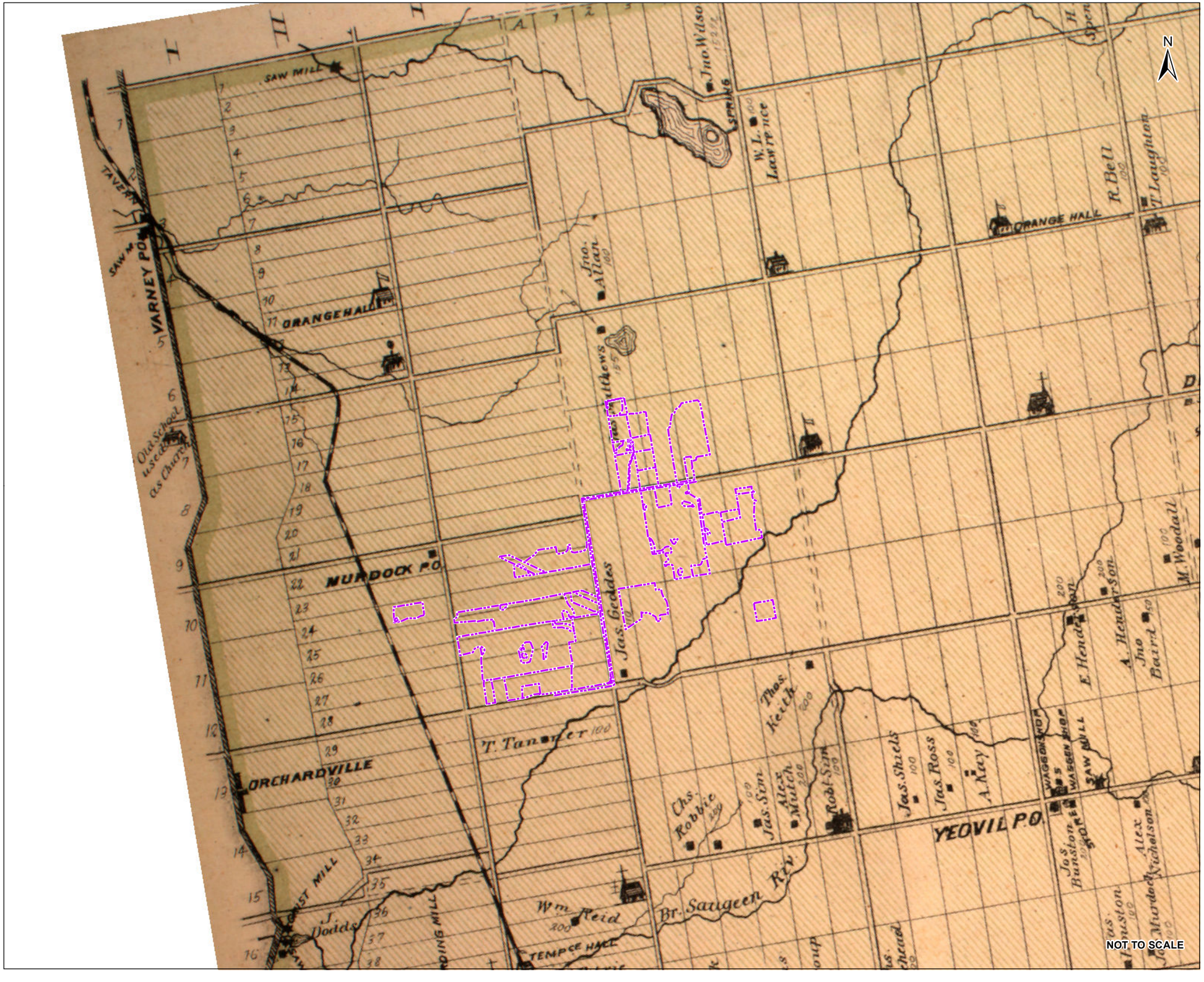
Revised: 2014-12-05 By: sallen



Stantec

Legend

Study Area

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Egremont Township map from *Grey supplement in Illustrated atlas of the Dominion of Canada* Toronto : H. Belden and Co., 1880.

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Client/Project

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Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.

5

Title

Portion of 1880 Historic Map of Egremont

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Revised: 2014-12-05 By: sallen

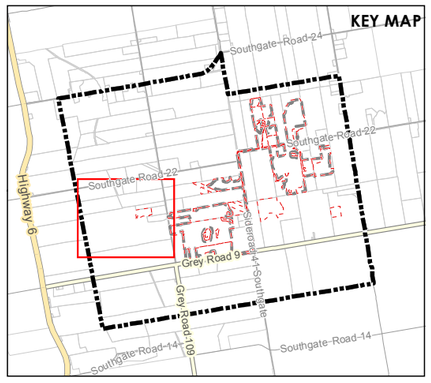
Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location
- Project Location
- Study Area
- Property Divide

Stage 2 Method

- Pedestrian Survey at 2 m Intervals
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals
- Permanently Wet, Not Assessed



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Client/Project

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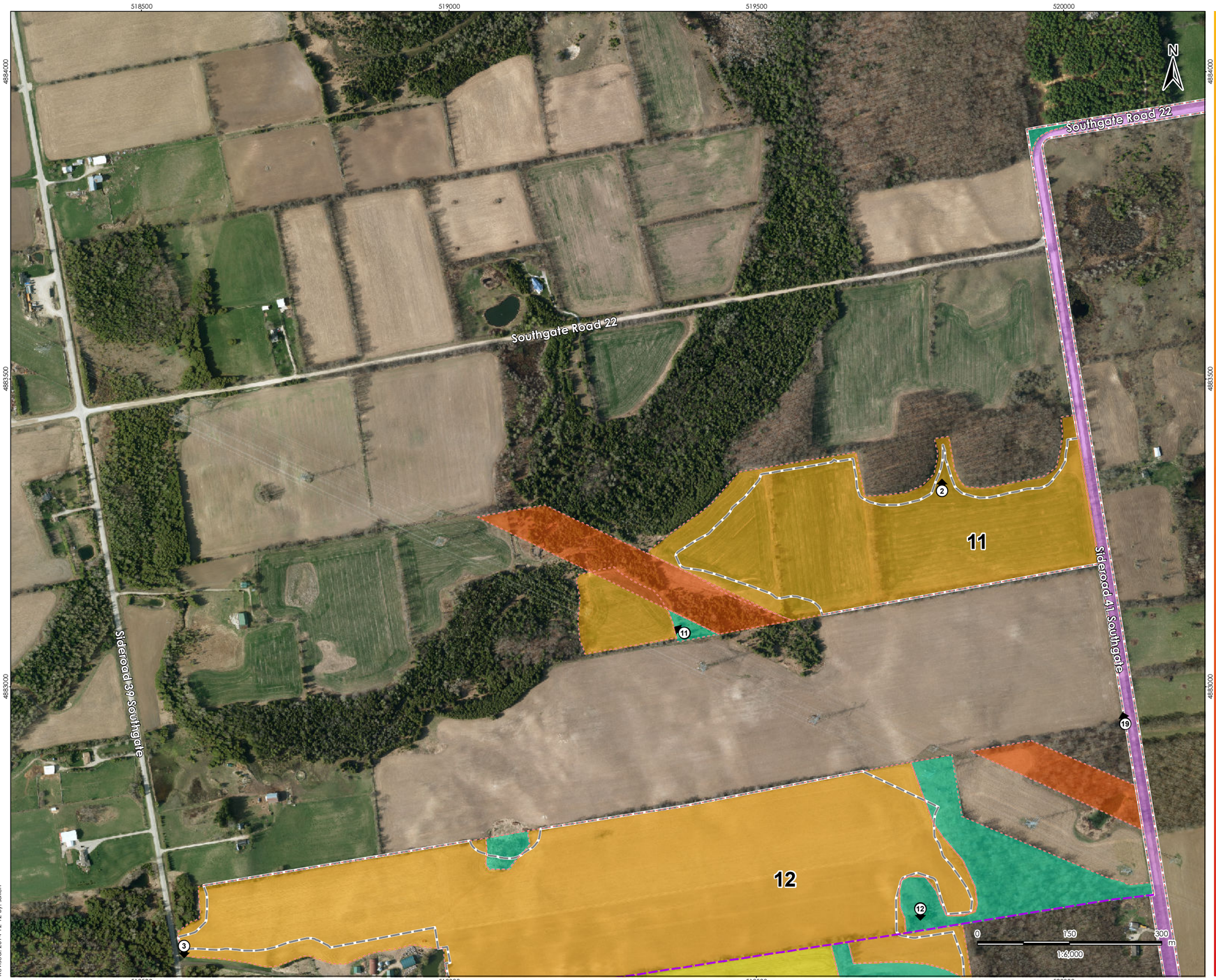
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.

6a

Title

Stage 2 Methods and Results Parcel - 3



Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location
- Project Location
- Study Area
- Property Divide

Stage 2 Method

- Pedestrian Survey at 2 m Intervals
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals
- Test Pit at 5 m Intervals
- Previously Assessed by Golder 2010
- Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed

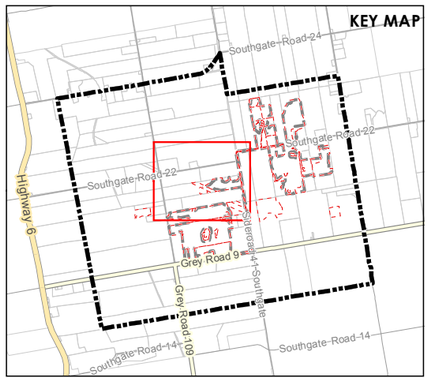


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Figure No.

6b

Title

Stage 2 Methods and Results Parcel - 11

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Revised: 2014-12-12 By: sallen

518500 519000 519500 520000

4883000 4882500 4882000

N

12

13

Sideroad 39 Southgate

Sideroad 41 Southgate

Grey Road 9

Grey Road 109

0 150 300 m

1:6,000

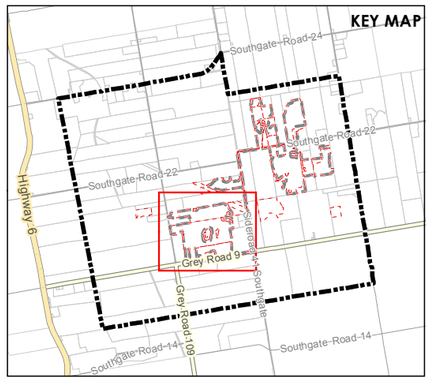
Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location
- Project Location
- Study Area
- Property Divide

Stage 2 Method

- Pedestrian Survey at 2 m Intervals
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals
- Test Pit at 5 m Intervals
- Previously Assessed by Golder 2010
- Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed
- Permanently Wet, Not Assessed



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Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.

6c

Title

Stage 2 Methods and Results Parcel - 12 and 13

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Revised: 2014-12-11 By: sallen

520500
521000
521500
4885000
4884500
4884000

N

6
14
18
22
15
16
7
20

Southgate Road 22

0 150 300 m
1:6,000

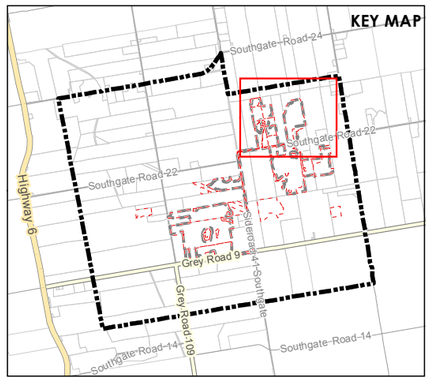
Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location
- Project Location
- Study Area

Stage 2 Method

- Pedestrian Survey at 2 m Intervals
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals
- Test Pit at 5 m Intervals
- Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed



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Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.

6d

Title

Stage 2 Methods and Results Parcel - 14 and 16

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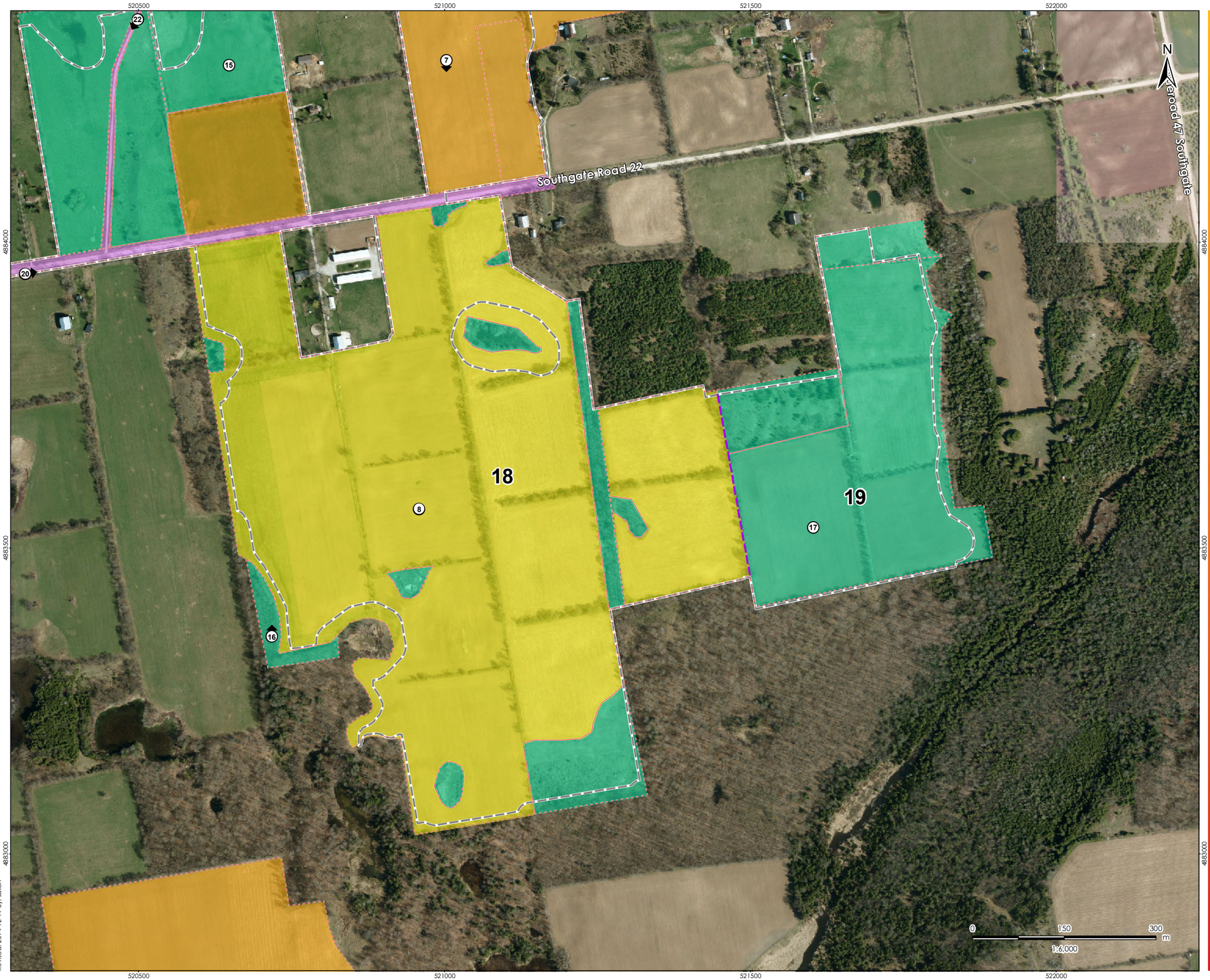

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Revised: 2014-12-11 By: sallen

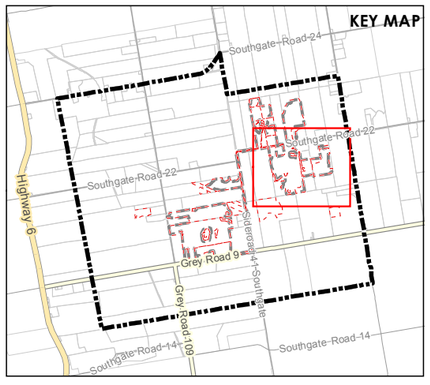
Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location
- Project Location
- Study Area
- Property Divide

Stage 2 Method

- Pedestrian Survey at 2 m Intervals
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals
- Test Pit at 5 m Intervals
- Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed



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Client/Project

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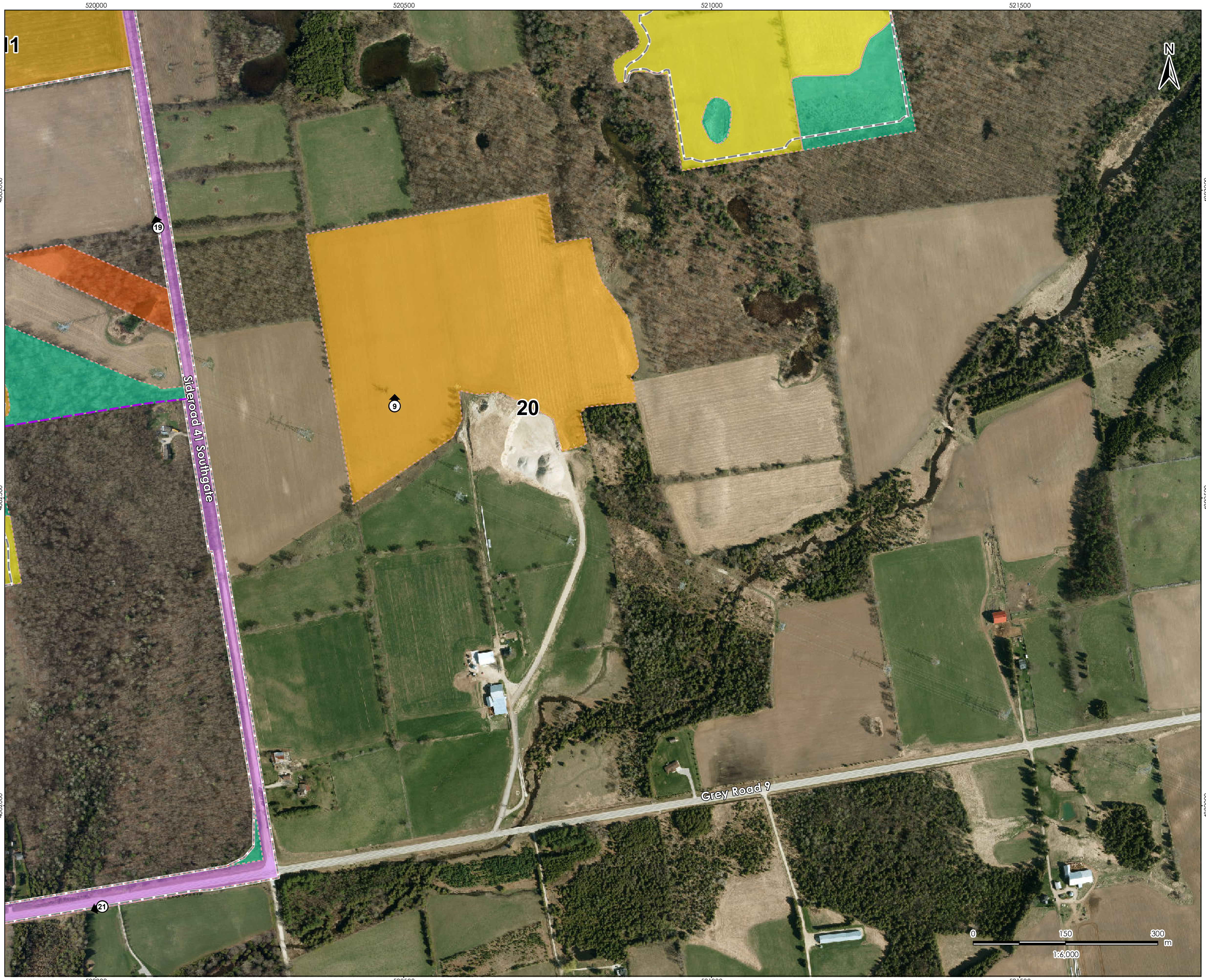
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.

6e

Title

Stage 2 Methods and Results Parcel - 18 and 19



Stantec

Legend

- Photo Location
- Project Location
- Study Area
- Property Divide

Stage 2 Method

- Pedestrian Survey at 2 m Intervals
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals
- Test Pit at 5 m Intervals
- Previously Assessed by Golder 2010
- Previously Disturbed, Not Assessed

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2013.
3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2010.

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Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.

6f

Title

Stage 2 Methods and Results
Parcel - 20

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Revised: 2014-12-11 By: sallen

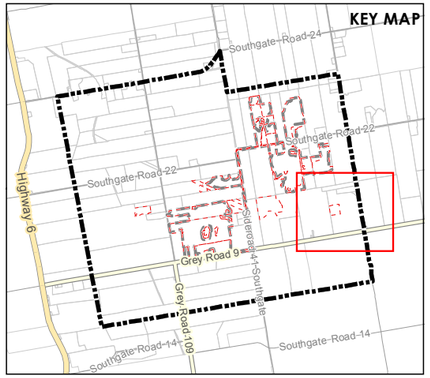
Stantec

Legend

- Project Location
- Study Area

Stage 2 Method

- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals
- Test Pit at 5 m Intervals



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
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Client/Project

Dillon Consulting Limited
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment
Southgate Solar Project

Figure No.

6g

Title

Stage 2 Methods and Results Parcel - 22

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Revised: 2014-12-11 By: sallen

10.0 CLOSURE

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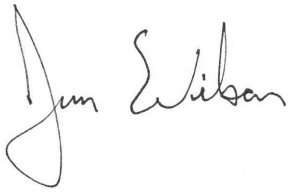
We trust this report meets your current requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information or have additional questions about any facet of this report.

Project Manager Review 
(signature)

Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed. (R140)

Licensee Review 
(signature)

Parker Dickson, MA (P256)

Senior Review 
(signature)

Jim Wilson, MA (P001)