



## **APPENDIX C – STAGE 1 AND STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS**

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**Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport**

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Oct 31, 2016

Bradley Drouin (P311)  
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**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Various Lots and Concessions Historic Finch Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario ", Dated Sep 30, 2016, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Oct 28, 2016, MTCS Project Information Form Number P311-0305-2016, MTCS File Number 0005413**

Dear Mr. Drouin:

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 Stage 1 assessment of the study area as depicted in Map 10 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

Based on the background research, it is recommended that Stage 2 archaeological assessment be performed for all areas that will be impacted by the proposed project (Map 10, p. 27). The following methods are recommended for the Stage 2 property survey:

- 1) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is possible (e.g., agricultural fields). This assessment will occur when the agricultural fields have been recently ploughed, weathered, and exhibit at least 80% surface visibility;
- 2) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is not possible (e.g., wood lots, overgrown areas, manicured lawns);
- 3) Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance (e.g., road ROWs,



buildings) identified within all areas that will be impacted by the project are to be mapped and photo-documented, but are not recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low to no archaeological potential; and

4) The Stage 2 archaeological assessment will follow the requirements set out in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

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,

Shari Prowse  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Kennith Little, EDP Renewables Canada Ltd.  
TBD TBD, MOECC

<sup>1</sup>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.



27 October 2016

## REVISED REPORT

# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Various Lots and Concessions Historic Finch Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario

**Submitted to:**

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**PIF Number:**

P311-0305-2016

REPORT



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**Distribution:**

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### Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership (Nation Rise Wind), a wholly owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada Ltd., to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed Nation Rise Wind Farm Project (the "Project") located in North Stormont Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario.

This Stage 1 assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements of the client's application for a Renewable Energy Approval (REA), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 Section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The *Green Energy Act* (Government of Ontario 2009) enabled legislation governing project assessments and approvals to be altered to allow for a more streamlined Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process. Under Section 21 and 22 of the REA, an archaeological assessment must be conducted if the proponent concludes that engaging in the project may have an impact on archaeological resources. Currently, Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the *Environmental Protection Act* governs the REA process for renewable energy projects such as wind, anaerobic digestions, solar and thermal treatment facilities.

The Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Stage 1 assessment area encompasses approximately 8,916 hectares of mostly privately owned land with some publically owned lands situated in North Stormont Township (Historic Finch Township), United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario (Map 1, p. 18). The Stage 1 assessment area is generally bounded by Concession Road 12 to the north, MacMillan Road to the east, Finch Obnabruck Boundary Road to the south and Finch Winchester Boundary Road to the west. Approximately 45 – 50 wind turbine locations are being permitted as part of the REA process.

The Nation Rise Wind Farm Project is anticipated to be categorized as a Class 4 wind facility with a total nameplate capacity of up to 100 MW. The major components of this project are expected to include commercial wind turbines with concrete turbine foundations, pad mounted step-up transformers, turbine access roads, buried and overhead collector lines, a collector substation, a microwave tower, meteorological towers, and interconnection station, temporary construction areas for the erection of wind turbines, and an operations and maintenance building.

The objective of the Stage 1 assessment was to compile available information about the known and potential archaeological resources within the assessment area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources, consistent with Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Golder applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS to determine the presence of archaeological potential within the Stage 1 assessment area. The archaeological potential for Pre-Contact Aboriginal sites within much of the Stage 1 assessment area was deemed to be high. This assessment was based on the presence of Pre-Contact Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the Stage 1 assessment area, the presence of natural potable water sources running through the assessment area and elevated well drained natural features.

Archaeological research has documented Pre-Contact Aboriginal sites in the general area dating from the Early Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 3,000 B.P.) to the Woodland period (c.a. 3,000 B.P. to 500 B.P.). Based on a previous study by Hugh Daechsel in 1980 and personal communications with Jean Luc-Pilon of Museum of History,



## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

there are several recorded Pre-Contact Aboriginal sites located 600 metres or less from the South Nation River. These sites are likely located on elevated terraces overlooking the lacustrine clay plains adjacent to the river bank. None of these sites were located within 1 km of the study area (the closest is approximately 3 km from the study area) though these sites are relevant due to their proximity to the South Nation River. As such, the area of potential for this study along the South Nation River was increased to 700 m. All other water sources retained the MTCS standard potential buffer of 300 m from water sources.

Golder applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS to determine the presence of archaeological potential within the Stage 1 assessment area. The archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal sites within the Stage 1 assessment area was deemed to be high. This assessment was based on the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the Stage 1 assessment area, and the presence of natural potable water sources running through the assessment area. The archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian sites within the Stage 1 assessment area was deemed to be high. This determination was based on the documentation indicating occupation in the vicinity from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries onwards, as well as the presence of historic transportation routes, and historic properties within the assessment area.

Based on the background research, it is recommended that **Stage 2 archaeological assessment be performed for all areas that will be impacted by the proposed project (Map 10, p. 27)**. The following methods are recommended for the Stage 2 property survey:

- 1) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is possible (e.g., agricultural fields). This assessment will occur when the agricultural fields have been recently ploughed, weathered, and exhibit at least 80% surface visibility;
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- 3) Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance (e.g., road ROWs, buildings) identified within all areas that will be impacted by the project are to be mapped and photo-documented, but are not recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low to no archaeological potential; and
- 4) The Stage 2 archaeological assessment will follow the requirements set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of concurrence with the findings presented herein.



### Project Personnel

Client Contact	Kenneth Little, EDP Renewables Canada Nathan Roscoe, EDP Renewables Canada
Project Director/Senior Archaeologist	Hugh Daechsel, M.A.
Project Manager	Brad Drouin, M.A. (P311)
Senior Archaeologist/Reviewer	Hugh Daechsel, M.A. (P051)
Licenced Archaeologist	Brad Drouin, M.A. (P311)
Report Preparation	Shan Ling, M.A. (P340) Bradley Drouin, M.A. (P311)
GIS/Mapping	Bojan Radojevic
Administration	Melanie Duffy, Sonya Gaudette

### Abbreviations

Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
m	Metre(s)
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
NAPL	National Air Photo Library



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### 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

#### 1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership (Nation Rise Wind), a wholly owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada Ltd., to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the proposed Nation Rise Wind Farm Project (the "Project") located in North Stormont Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario (Maps 1-2, pp. 18-19).

This Stage 1 assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements of the client's application for a Renewable Energy Approval (REA), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 Section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The *Green Energy Act* (Government of Ontario 2009) enabled legislation governing project assessments and approvals to be altered to allow for a more streamlined Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process. Under Section 21 and 22 of the REA, an archaeological assessment must be conducted if the proponent concludes that engaging in the project may have an impact on archaeological resources. Currently, Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the *Environmental Protection Act* governs the REA process for renewable energy projects such as wind, anaerobic digestions, solar and thermal treatment facilities.

The Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Stage 1 assessment area encompasses approximately 8,916 hectares of mostly privately owned land with some publically owned lands situated in North Stormont Township (Historic Finch Township), United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario (Map 1, p. 18). The Stage 1 assessment area is generally bounded by Concession Road 12 to the north, MacMillan Road to the east, Finch Obnabruck Boundary Road to the south and Finch Winchester Boundary Road to the west. Approximately 45 – 50 wind turbine locations are being permitted as part of the REA process.

The Nation Rise Wind Farm Project is anticipated to be categorized as a Class 4 wind facility with a total nameplate capacity of up to 100 MW. The major components of this project are expected to include commercial wind turbines with concrete turbine foundations, pad mounted step-up transformers, turbine access roads, buried and overhead collector lines, a collector substation, a microwave tower, meteorological towers, and interconnection station, temporary construction areas for the erection of wind turbines, and an operations and maintenance building.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed to identify known archaeological and heritage resources on and in the vicinity of the study area as well as assess the potential for further archaeological investigations that may be required for the subject property. The assessment will determine if any additional archaeological investigations are required. The objectives of a Stage 1 assessment generally flow from principles outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Consolidated 2007), the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, studies were completed with the following objectives:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition.
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property.
- To recommend appropriate strategies for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment required.





The Stage 1 background study was conducted under archaeological consulting licence P311 issued to Bradley Drouin, M.A. of Golder by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, PIF # P311-0305-2016. A property inspection was not conducted as part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, as the study area was too large to undertake an adequate visual assessment.

### 1.2 Approach

The results of the Stage 1 investigation are outlined in three sections. The first provides an overview of the general sequence of Pre-Contact and Historic Euro-Canadian Occupation of the study area, followed by the local environment and previous research. The third section reviews identified archaeological sites and is followed by an assessment of the area's archaeological potential.

A summary of the results based on the analysis of previously completed archaeological reports, known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area and the current landscape and environmental conditions is provided. Relevant references are listed at the end of this report.

### 1.3 Historical Context

Our understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the study area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea is incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of Pre-Contact occupation in the Ottawa region based on the archaeological investigations conducted throughout eastern Ontario.

#### 1.3.1 Regional Pre-Contact Aboriginal History

Human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 10,000 years before present (BP). These first peoples, known as Paleo-Indians, moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. The former shores of the vast glacial lakes such as Lake Algonquin in the area that is now southern Georgian Bay, and along the north shore of present day Lake Ontario, contain remnants of some of their sites. Isolated finds of the distinctive, parallel-flaked Paleo-Indian spear points have been recorded in the Rideau Lakes and north of Kingston (Watson 1982; Kennett and Earl 2000). Although there is limited information on the lifestyle of the Paleo-Indians, what little evidence that is available suggests that they were highly mobile hunters and gatherers relying on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Ottawa Valley remained very much on the fringe of occupation at this time. The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels would be areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation in this region. What is believed by some to be late Paleo-Indian material has been found in several locations within the City of Ottawa including a site in Honey Gables as well as near Albion Road and Rideau Road, Innes Road, north of the Mer Bleue close to the intersection of Navan Road and Page Road (Swayze 2001, 2003 & 2004) and a late Paleo Dovetail Point was recovered in Ottawa South (Pilon and Fox 2015).

It was not until the succeeding Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 3,000 BP), that the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions. While more land became available for occupation as the glacial lakes drained, Archaic populations continued as hunter-gatherers; however, they appear to have focused more on local food resources, abandoning the highly mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Although Paleo-Indian workmanship of stone tools was also lost, the Archaic Period tool kit became more diversified, reflecting the change to a temperate forest environment. Ground stone tools such as adzes and gouges first appeared and may indicate the construction of the dug-out canoes or other heavy wood working activities. Extensive trade networks had developed by the middle to late Archaic Period. Items such as copper from the north shore of Lake Superior were exchanged during this time.



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The first significant evidence for occupation in the Ottawa Valley appears at this time. Archaic sites have been identified on Allumettes and Morrison Islands on the Ottawa River near Pembroke, and within the boundaries of Leamy Lake Park within the City of Gatineau (Pilon 1999: 43-53, 64). Late Archaic sites have also been identified to the west in the Rideau Lakes, and the east at Jessup Falls and Pendleton along the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980). A few other documented finds of Archaic artifacts have been made within the city limits (Jamieson 1989; Golder 2015). Sites at Honey Gables and at Albion Road and Rideau Road may contain Early Archaic material (Swayze 2004). At the south end of the South Nation River Drainage Basin near its watershed with the St. Lawrence Late Archaic “Old Copper” culture burials have been identified.

The Woodland Period (ca. 3,000 to 400 BP) is distinguished by the introduction of ceramics. Early Woodland groups continued to live as hunters, gatherers and fishers in much the same way as earlier populations had done. They also shared an elaborate burial ceremonialism evidenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts within graves (Spence *et al* 1990: 129). Extensive trade networks continued through the early part of this period and Early Woodland populations in Ontario appear to have been heavily influenced by groups to the south, particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. By 1,700 BP, the trade networks had reached their peak and covered much of North America.

Through the Middle Woodland Period (ca. 2,400 to 1,100 BP) there was an increase in the decorative styles found on ceramic pots and changes in the shapes and types of tools used. For the first time, it is possible to identify regional cultural traditions within the province, with “Point Peninsula” being the distinctive variant found in eastern and south-central Ontario. A greater number of known sites from this period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland “family” hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored for the approaching winter. The proliferation of sites suggests an increase in the population of Eastern Ontario, although the Ottawa area has yet to yield as many sites as other parts of south-eastern Ontario. Middle Woodland sites have been noted in the South Nation Drainage Basin near Casselman and further south near Winchester and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall’s and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1980; Daechsel 1981), as well as at Leamy Lake and along the Rideau River.

Another significant development of the Woodland Period was the appearance of domesticated plants ca. 1,450 BP. Initially, only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for Late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to the corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. By the end of the Late Woodland Period, distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of Southern Ontario separated by vast stretches of largely unoccupied land, including the Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence Iroquois along the St. Lawrence River.

While there is clear evidence of these latter developments in much of southern Ontario, the Ottawa Valley remained a sparsely occupied region utilized by mobile hunter-gatherers. In part, this was because the terrain was less than suitable for early agriculture. It was also a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period. Facing persistent hostilities with Iroquoian populations based in what is now New York State, the Huron moved from their traditional lands on the north shore



of Lake Ontario to the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay region. Algonquin groups, who had occupied the lands north of the Huron, also appear to have retreated further northward in order to place greater distance between themselves and the Iroquois.

Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. Two small Late Woodland sites were identified on a property near the Village of Cumberland to the east of the study area (Ferris, 2002). A significant Woodland occupation has also been identified at the Leamy Lake site (Pilon 1999: 76-80) and an ossuary burial identified near the Chaudière Falls in the 1840s dates to this period. Although ossuaries are a burial practice normally associated with Iroquoian speaking populations, especially the Huron, this internment may have been Algonquin. Once again, a number of poorly documented Woodland find spots are known for the general study area (Jamieson 1989).

There is a cluster of Late Woodland St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites at the south end of the Drainage Basin including the Roebuck site one of the earliest systematically excavated sites in Canada having been investigation by W.J. Wintemberg in 1912 and again in 1914.

### 1.3.2 Regional Euro-Canadian History

Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of the Ottawa Valley, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded, however, by two of his emissaries, Etienne Brule around 1610 and Nicholas de Vigneau in 1611. It is likely that all three travelled at least the lower reaches of the Rideau River. In the wake of Champlain's voyages, the Ottawa River became the principal route for explorers, missionaries and fur traders travelling from the St. Lawrence to the interior, and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade.

At the time of initial contact, the French documented three Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright 1987: Plate 18). These included the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River to the west, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated in the Petite Nation River basin northeast of the study area. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were undoubtedly used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time. The recovery of European trade goods (i.e., iron axes, copper kettle pieces and glass beads) from aboriginal sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin has provided evidence of the extent of contact between aboriginals and the fur traders during this period. The English, upon assuming possession of New France, continued to use the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor.

Significant European settlement of the region did not occur until United Empire Loyalists and other immigrants began to move to lands along the Ottawa River in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The need for land on which to settle the Loyalists led the British government into hasty negotiations with their indigenous military allies, the Mississauga who were erroneously assumed to be the only Aboriginal peoples inhabiting eastern Ontario. Captain William Redford Crawford, who enjoyed the trust of the Mississauga chiefs living in the Bay of Quinte region, negotiated on behalf of the British government. In the so-called "Crawford Purchase," the Mississauga were pressed into giving up Aboriginal title to most of eastern Ontario, including what would become the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville and Prince Edward, as well as the front Townships of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Hastings and much of what is now the City of Ottawa (including the Geographic Townships of Gloucester, Nepean, Osgoode, Marlborough and North Gower) (Lockwood 1996: 24). Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper



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and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, undertook an initial survey of four Townships (Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River.

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and 33 men in 1800 (Bond 1984:24). The community along the north shore of the Ottawa River grew over the next few years and by 1805 Wright had begun significant lumbering activity in the region. It would take several more years for permanent settlement to spread to the south side of the Ottawa River.

### 1.3.3 Historic Finch Township

Early settlement of Finch Township dates back to 1789 originally as part of the Royal Township of Osnabruck. In 1802 eight families (Four Cameron's and four MacMillan's) following a charter group organized by Allen MacMillan, emigrated from Scotland and settled in the area. The original name for the first settlement was Gray's Corners named for Nelson Gray, a store owner who operated on the corner of Front and Victoria Streets. The name was later changed to South Finch after a school master by the name of Joseph Finch and then shortened to Finch after the railway passed through the town in 1885 (Hough 1989).

The town grew to eventually include a temperance hotel, cheese factory, store, a blacksmith shop, a large sash and amp, door factory, and other buildings. In 1850 the first school was constructed west of the village. A second school known as the Pink School was constructed in 1900 and would later be the site of the North Stormont District High School. In 1897 the Ottawa and New York Rail Line was constructed (later known as the New York Central) and was operational until 1957.

In 1906 the Hamlet of Finch was incorporated as a village with its own government body. It was later amalgamated as part of the North Stormont Township in January 1998. (Hough 1989).

The community of Berwick also lies within the study area and is located in the centre of Historic Finch Township between the Village of Finch and Crysler. The Hamlet was first settled by four brothers Adam, Peter, James, and Isaac Cockburn from Scotland in the early 1800's. They initially constructed a school, a store, a blacksmith shop, and their homes along the bank of the Payne River. This community was originally established as Cockburn Corners but later renamed to Berwick after the village in Scotland from which the Cockburn brothers had emigrated. Later a water powered sawmill was constructed as well as a hotel, cheese factory, tannery, a butcher shop, and other businesses were established in the village.

Berwick became the administrative home for Finch Township and remained so after January 1998 when Finch Township became part of the Township of North Stormont. (ToFT 1957). The Township of North Stormont office and the North Stormont Public School are located in Berwick.

#### 1.3.3.1 Historic Structures and Heritage Properties

Although relatively sparse in their details, the 1862 Walling Map Historic Finch Township (*Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*) (Map 7, p. 24) indicate the presence of various types of structures within the limits of the present Stage 1 assessment area.

Over 75 structures, mostly residential houses are depicted within the limits of the assessment area. These structures are mostly located on the east-west oriented concession roads as well as what is now called Forgues Road which was an early road that connected Winchester to Cahore then onto Crysler. Based on the irregular alignment of this road in comparison to the grid like pattern of the Lot and Concession Roads, it is likely that Forgues Road pre-dates the construction of the later Lot and Concession Roads.



The 1881 Belden Historical Map (Map 8, p. 25) contains far greater detail with over 175 residential structures, one cheese factory, three school houses, one two churches and the town of Berwick depicted. Similar to the 1862 Walling Map, the residential structures are primarily located along the east-west Concession Roads, however, there are a greater number of residential structures now located along the South Nation River, and its tributaries including the Payne River

In addition to the above noted structures identified on the historical atlas maps, a cursory review of the Township and County databases was completed and no designated or listed heritage properties were found.

### 1.4 Archaeological Context

#### 1.4.1 Stage 1 Assessment Area Overview

Since a property inspection was not performed as part of this Stage 1 background study, a general overview of the land uses within the limits of the Stage 1 assessment area was compiled by inspecting topographical as well as soil, physiographical and surficial geological maps.

In general, the land use within the Stage 1 assessment area is primarily devoted to agricultural purposes; the majority of the land has been cleared with only a few minor wooded areas remaining. In addition to agricultural fields, the farm properties located across the Stage 1 assessment area typically include a residential area with various associated outbuildings (e.g., barns, sheds) situated in close proximity to the concession roads. In some cases, the farm properties have also been severed to accommodate non-farm residential or commercial uses. It is likely that manicured lawns and/or overgrown areas are associated with many of the residential or commercial areas. Minor portions of the Stage 1 assessment area are also classified as rural settlements (i.e., Berwick).

The road network traversing the Stage 1 assessment area includes a combination of local, rural collector, and rural arterial roads, which generally correspond to the original 19<sup>th</sup> century survey grids. In order to improve the natural drainage of the landscape, many of the roads situated within the assessment area are flanked by municipal drains that ultimately outlet into the South Nation River. In addition to these drains, several natural watercourses also meander through the assessment area (see Section 1.4.2 below). Finally, a branch of the former New York Central Railway runs in a southeasterly to northwesterly direction through the eastern portion of the assessment area.

Thus, it appears that the Stage 1 assessment area predominantly consists of agricultural fields, with some minor wooded areas, municipal ROWs, possible manicured lawns and overgrown areas, and areas with no to low archaeological potential (i.e., water courses, previously disturbed areas).

#### 1.4.2 The Natural Environment

The physiography of the Stage 1 assessment is primarily flat with the majority lying within the Winchester Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 6, p. 23). The northwest and south is characterized as the Glengarry Till Plain (drumlinized) which is typically flat to slightly undulating. There are a number of ancient beaches ridges and drumlins present in the southernmost extent of the Stage 1 assessment area as well as the eastern end (Chapman & Putnam 1984). These drumlins and ridges tend to be typically elevated well drained features on the landscape that would have been focal points for pre-contact hunter and gatherers. In addition to these two well drained natural features, there is a sand plain in the far southeastern corner of the study area.





## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

Natural drainage of the assessment area is largely provided by the South Nation River and its many tributaries, including the Payne River and Whissel Creek. Due to the relatively flat topography of the area, sections of these watercourses have been artificially straightened to improve drainage capacity.

The majority of the soils found within the study are generally poorly drained or imperfectly drained soils. The North Gower Clay dominates the northwest section of the assessment area while the soil matrix within the remainder of the assessment area is complex. In many places the underlying till protrudes to the surface and there are a number of low drumlins specifically in the east and western sections of the study area. A few small pockets of well drained sandy soils appear in the eastern sections of the study area. (Maps 4-5, pp. 21-22).

The assessment area is within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lake-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Trees characteristic of this sub-region include red maple, elm, yellow birch, white birch, basswood, black and white ash, black alder, and bur oak (Rowe 1977).

The study area has few limitations for the production of ungulates (deer) (Brassard & Bouchard 1971) but severe limitations for the production of waterfowl (Arsenault & Johnston 1970). These factors are important in considering pre-contact site potential. The area soils have moderately severe limitations to moderate limitations for crops due to poor drainage (Marshall *et al.* 1979).

### 1.4.3 Previous Research and Archaeological Investigations

There have been several archaeological assessments done in the general region of the study area (to the north and south) though nothing directly within the study area. Several Pre-Contact sites have been identified along the South Nation River primarily reported on by Hugh Daechsel's 1980's study titled "An Archaeological Evaluation of the South Nation River Drainage Basin" (Daechsel 1980). This study discusses several sites previously identified by Wintemberg in 1912 along with others. In total, the 1980 study identified 19 confirmed sites and 36 unconfirmed. Most of the research conducted in the area has been concentrated around a cluster of St. Lawrence Iroquoian Village sites southwest of Crysler along the South Nation River. North of Crysler, several archaeological assessments have been conducted at Vars (Daechsel 1988a), Clarence-Thurso Ferry Road (Daechsel 1988b), and Alfred (Daechsel 1980). Pendergast excavated a St. Lawrence Iroquoian site in 1966 and 1984 (Daechsel 1988a). In addition, to the work described above, Jean-Luc Pilon was documented Pre-Contact sites along the banks and upper terraces of the South Nation River. In particular, Mr. Pilon document a large Pre-Contact site located south of Westminster and 600 metres north of the bank of the South Nation River on an upper terrace. The site produced a large number of ground stone axes and adzes as well as other lithic material (Personal Communications with Jean-Luc Pilon, 23 November 2015).

Other studies in the area include a Heritage and Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Sewage and Transmission Lines in Crysler (Heritage Quest 1989).

Table 1 (p.9) summarizes the results of a number of other relevant archaeological assessments located near the study area.

An examination of the MTCS archaeological sites database revealed no registered archaeological sites within the Stage 1 assessment area or within 1 km of the study area. In order to better understand site patterning along the South Nation River Golder requested known archaeological sites within 1 km of the edge of the River banks. A total of 13 previously



## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

recorded archaeological sites were identified and all located within 700 m along the South Nation River (Table 1). None of these sites were located within 1 km of the study area. To the best of our knowledge, no additional archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the current Stage 1 assessment area.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the Freedom of Information 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. For this reason maps and data that provide information on archaeological site locations are provided as supplementary documentation and do not form part of this public report.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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.



## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

**Table 1: Summary of Archaeological Assessment Studies in the Study Area Vicinity**

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation	Distance from Study Area	Distance from South Nation River
N/A		South Mountain (pre-contact)	N/A	1997	Wilson-Webster (BfFu-2)	No further information	25.4 km	16 m
N/A	1	West of Winchester Springs (EuroCanadian House)	Hugh Daechsel (1980-f-0452)	1980	Shane Site (BgFt-2)	Presumed to be destroyed. No further work needed.	15 km	781 m
N/A	1	North bank of South Nation River	Hugh Daechsel (1980-f-0425)	1980	Kittle Creel (BgFt-3)	Presumed destroyed. No further work needed.	7.1	66 m
N/A	1	East of South Nation River (Pre-Contact)	Hugh Daechsel (1980-f-0425)	1980	Chesterville 1 (BgFt-4)	No Further Information.	3.6 km	242 m
N/A	1	South Bend of South Nation River (unconfirmed) (Pre-Contact)	Hugh Daechsel (1980-f-0425)	1980	Forward 1 (BgFt-5)	Originally identified by Wintemberg in 1912. Nothing located in 1980. Site may have been destroyed by construction activities.	6.4 km	190 m
N/A	1	North bank of South Nation River (Unconfirmed) (Pre-Contact)	Hugh Daechsel (1980-f-0425)	1980	Chesterville 2 (BgFt-6)	Exact Location of the site was not identified.	4.2 km	167 m
N/A		East of Chesterville South Nation River (Pre-Contact and EuroCanadian)	Phillip Wright (2002-008)	2002	Droppo (BgFt-7)	Further Cultural Heritage Value Investigation required.	6.0 km	230 m
N/A	1	South Nation River North of Casselman (Euro-Canadian)	Hugh Daechsel (1980-0425)	1980	Casselman Dam (BhFs-2)	No further information.	14.0 km	90 m
N/A		South Nation River (Pre-Contact)	Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation (CARF)	1989	Crysler 1 (BhFs-3)	Indeterminate.	3.0 km	70 m





## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation	Distance from Study Area	Distance from South Nation River
N/A		(Euro-Canadian)	Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation (CARF)	1990	Bennoit (BhFs-4)	Indeterminate	3.7 km	273 m
P378-008-2013	2	West of the South Nation River (Pre-Contact)	Nadine Kopp (P378)	2013	Casselman (BhFs-7)	Further investigation required.	13.9 km	56 m
N/A		South Nation River (Pre-Contact)	Jean-Luc Pilon (1992-117)	1992	Muldoon (BiFs-1)	No further information.	29.0 km	600 m
N/A		South Nation River (Pre-contact)	Hugh Daechsel (2001-033)	2002	Lamoureux (BiFs-2)	No further information.	30.0 km	130 m



## 2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 2.1 Assessing Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites;
- Water sources:
  - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
  - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
  - Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
  - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
- Resource areas including:
  - Food or medicinal plants;
  - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
  - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and
- Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, the MTCS stipulates the following:

- No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and



- No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 assessment, a modified set back from the South Nation River was calculated with following:

- No areas within 700 metres of the South Nation River can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

### 2.1.1 Potential for Pre-contact Aboriginal Archaeological Resources

As outlined in Section 1.4.2 above, at least three primary and secondary sources of natural potable water exist within the limits of the present Stage 1 assessment area. In addition, there are elevated topographic features (drumlins and beach ridges) as well as pockets of sandy well drained soils in a large clay plain. According to the Study conducted by Daechsel in 1980 there is a high probability of Middle and Late Woodland archaeological sites along the South Nation River. According to the MTCS archaeological sites database there are no registered archaeological sites in the study area though there are several within 1 km.

Given these factors, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal sites within the Stage 1 assessment area is deemed to be high. Areas of archaeological potential have been indicated on Map 10 (p. 27).

### 2.1.2 Potential for Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resources

As discussed in Section 1.3 above, the Historic Township of Finch has a long history of Euro-Canadian occupation dating back to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The 1862 and 1881 historic maps of Finch Township indicate that the area was well settled by the middle part of the nineteenth century with the community of Berwick being well established. A large number of residential buildings, school houses and churches are also depicted within the assessment area, and the road system is recognizable as the current transportation layout.

Given these factors, the archaeological potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites within the Stage 1 assessment area is deemed to be high. Areas of archaeological potential have been indicated on Map 10 (p. 27).

### 2.1.3 Features Indicating the Removal of Archaeological Potential

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* states that:

*Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources.*

Government of Ontario 2011:18

The types of disturbance referred to above includes, but is not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.



The Ministry of Natural Resources' *Pits and Quarries Online Database* (Government of Ontario 2014) does not indicate the presence of any pits or quarries within the Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Stage 1 assessment area. Map 10 (p. 27) illustrates several roads and drainage ditches traversing the assessment area. The construction of these features, as well as any other built structures (e.g., houses, outbuildings), would have likely resulted in extensive land disturbance that would have removed any archaeological potential associated with these portions of the assessment area; however, the full extent of this disturbance is not known at the present time. As a result, any previously disturbed areas identified within the areas to be impacted by the proposed project will require documentation, but will not require Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low to no archaeological potential.

## 2.2 Conclusion

On behalf of Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada Ltd., Golder Associates Limited (Golder) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Nation Rise Wind Farm Project. This assessment was completed prior to submission of the REA and finalization of the project layout. The objective of this assessment was to identify known archaeological sites on and within the vicinity of the study area and to assess the archaeological potential of the property under investigation.

Based on previous studies conducted by Daechsel in the 1980's several Woodland First Nations sites have been reported along the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980). Most of these sites are located within 300 m of the river however there are several sites that were identified beyond 300 m from the river (furthest over 700 m). As such, the archaeology potential along the South Nation River was increased to 700 m.

Golder applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS to determine the presence of archaeological potential within the Stage 1 assessment area (Map 10, p. 27). The archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal sites within the Stage 1 assessment area was deemed to be high. This assessment was based on the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the Stage 1 assessment area, and the presence of natural potable water sources running through the assessment area. The archaeological potential for Euro-Canadian sites within the Stage 1 assessment area was deemed to be high. This determination was based on the documentation indicating occupation in the vicinity from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries onwards, as well as the presence of historic transportation routes, and historic properties within the assessment area.



### 3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the background research, it is recommended that **Stage 2 archaeological assessment be performed for all areas that will be impacted by the proposed project (Map 10, p. 27)**. The following methods are recommended for the Stage 2 property survey:

- 1) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is possible (e.g., agricultural fields). This assessment will occur when the agricultural fields have been recently ploughed, weathered, and exhibit at least 80% surface visibility;
- 2) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is not possible (e.g., wood lots, overgrown areas, manicured lawns);
- 3) Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance (e.g., road ROWs, buildings) identified within all areas that will be impacted by the project are to be mapped and photo-documented, but are not recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low to no archaeological potential; and
- 4) The Stage 2 archaeological assessment will follow the requirements set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of concurrence with the findings presented herein.



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

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

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

Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement: "Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remains subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence".



### 5.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

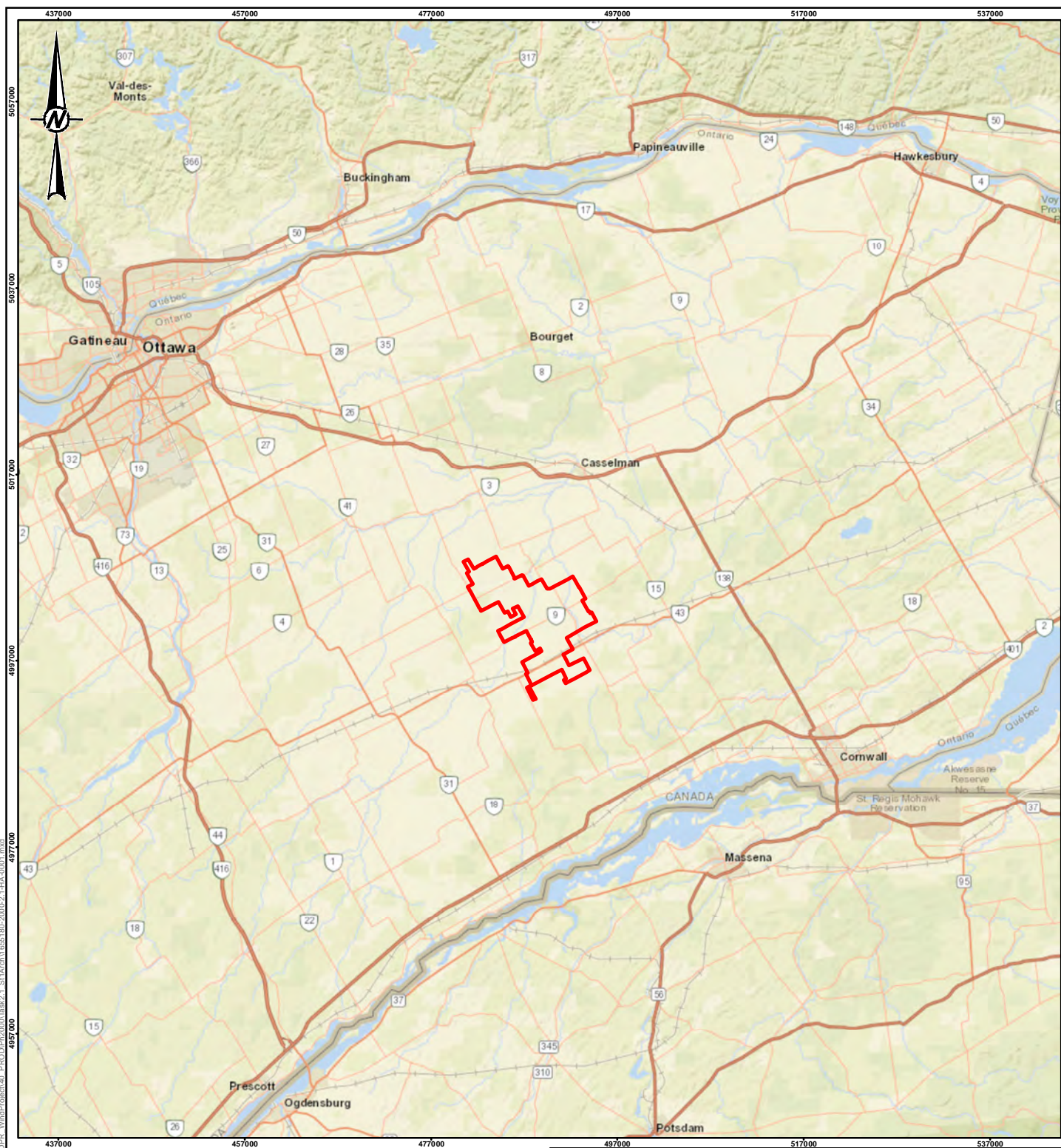
Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).



## **6.0 MAPS**





#### LEGEND

ASSESSMENT AREA

0 5,000 10,000 20,000  
1:600,000 METRES

#### NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

#### REFERENCE(S)

1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

#### CLIENT

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

#### PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

#### TITLE

KEY PLAN

#### CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2016-09-30

DESIGNED SL

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED BD

APPROVED HJD

PROJECT NO.  
1655180

PHASE/TASK  
2000/2.1

REV.  
0

MAP  
1

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





**LEGEND**

- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- PROvincially SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- WATERBODY

**KEY MAP**

Map showing the location of the site (red outline) within the context of the surrounding area, including Gatineau, Ottawa, Kanata, and Cornwall.

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEEN'S PRINTER 2014  
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
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**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-09-30
DESIGNED	SL	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

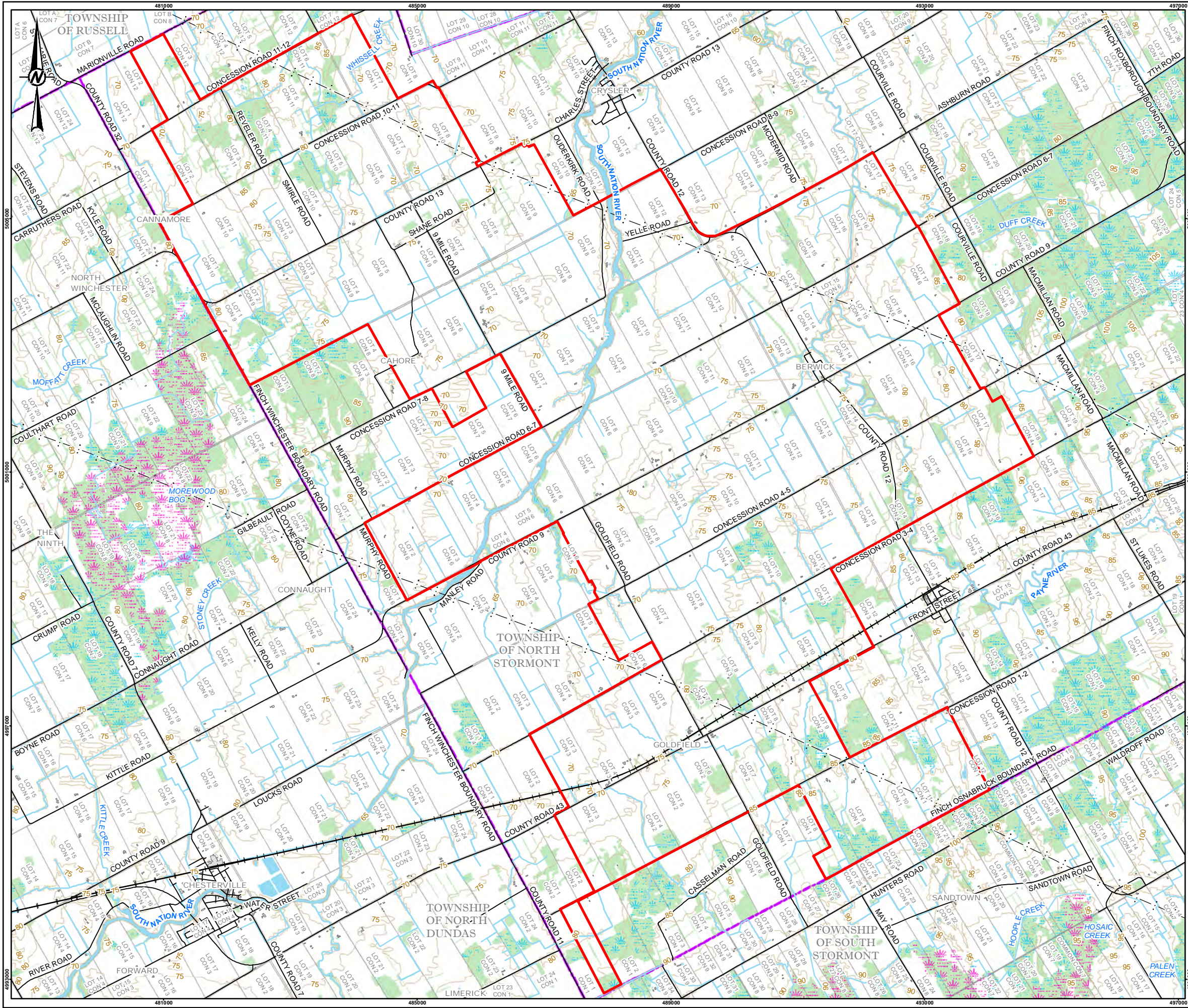
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1655180

**PHASE/TASK**  
2000/2.1

**REV.**  
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**FIGURE**  
2





**LEGEND**

- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- HYDRO LINE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- PROvincially SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- WATERBODY
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
- LOT FABRIC
- WOODED AREA

**KEY MAP**

Map showing the location of the assessment area (SITE) within the context of the surrounding region, including Gatineau, Ottawa, Kanata, Cornwall, and St. Paul's Bay.

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

**REFERENCE(S)**

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

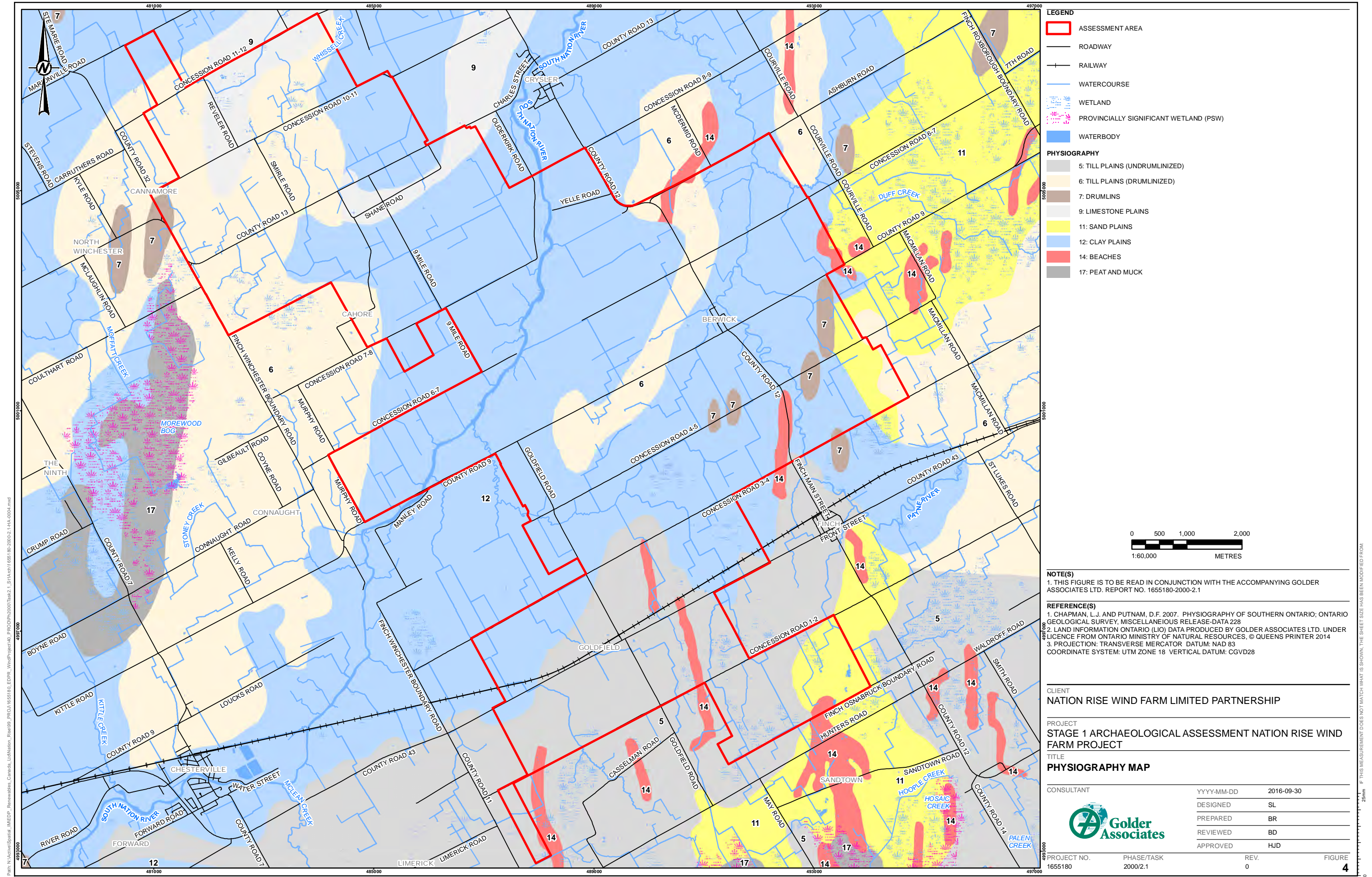
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TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

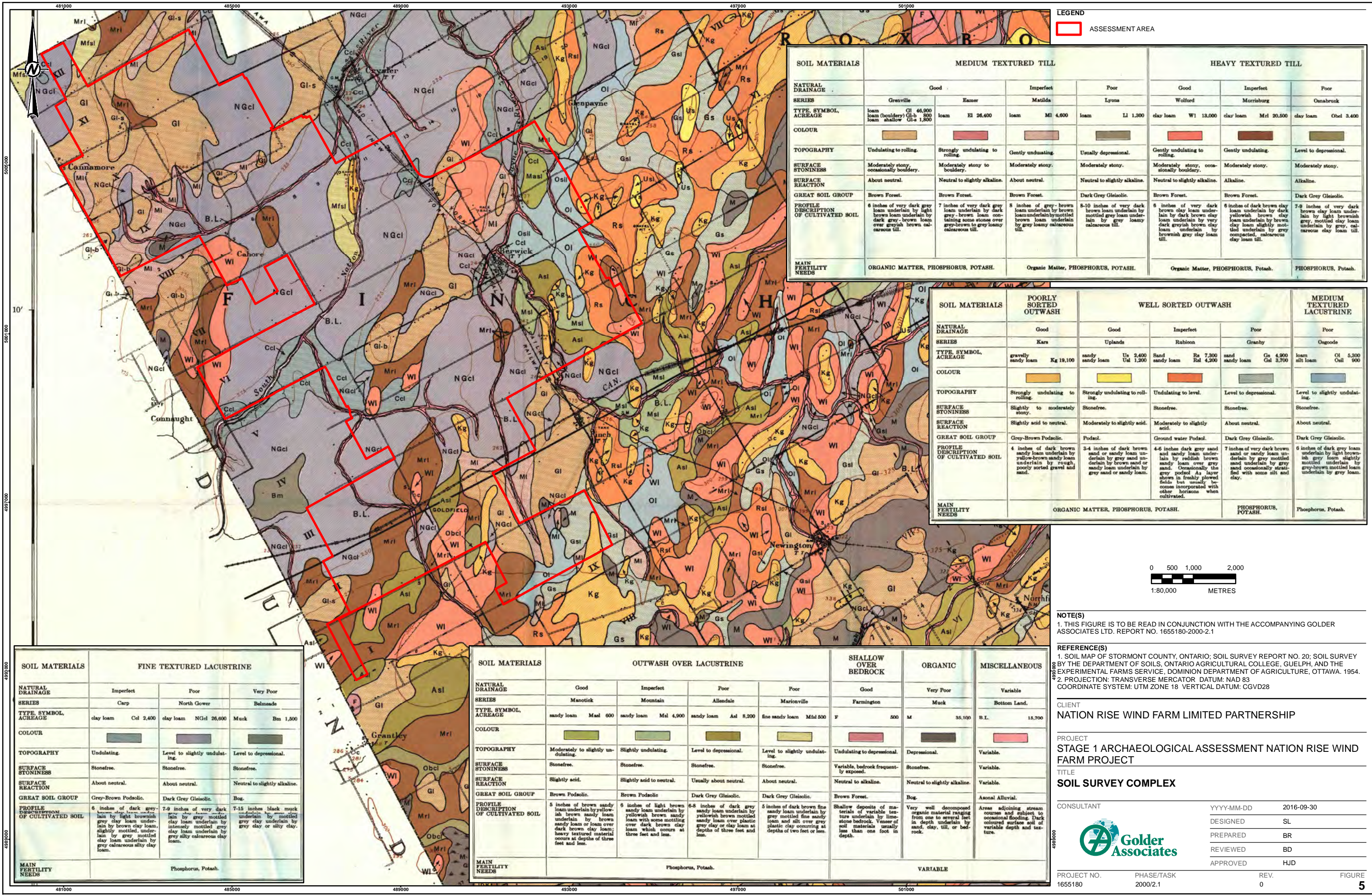
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DESIGNED	SL	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	FIGURE
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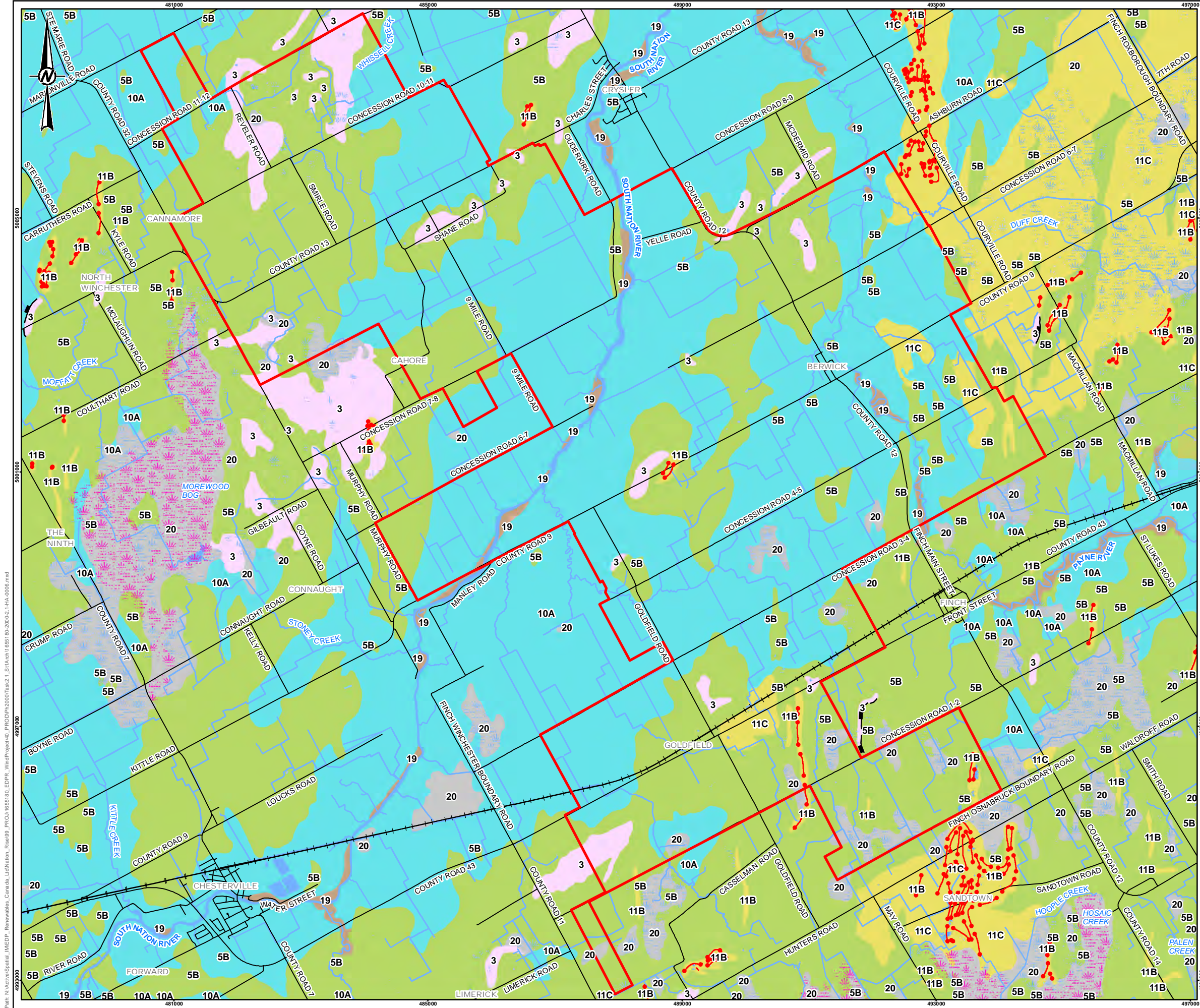












**LEGEND**

- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- WATERBODY
- BEACH RIDGES AND NEAR SHORE BARS
- BEDROCK SCARP OR ESCARPMENT

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**

- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11B: LITTORAL-FORESHORE DEPOSITS
- 11C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
- 19: MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE--DATA 128-REV  
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
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**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP


**PROJECT**

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-09-30
DESIGNED	SL	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	



**Golder Associates**

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	FIGURE
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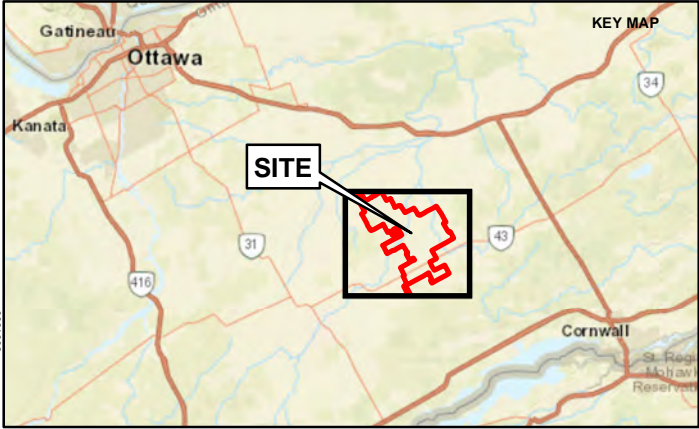






LEGEND

ASSESSMENT AREA



**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. 1881 WALLING MAP - MAP OF FINCH TOWNSHIP. ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY, ONT. TORONTO: BELDEN CO., 1879.  
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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

**NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP**

PROJECT

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT**

TITLE

**BELDEN 1881 HISTORICAL MAP**

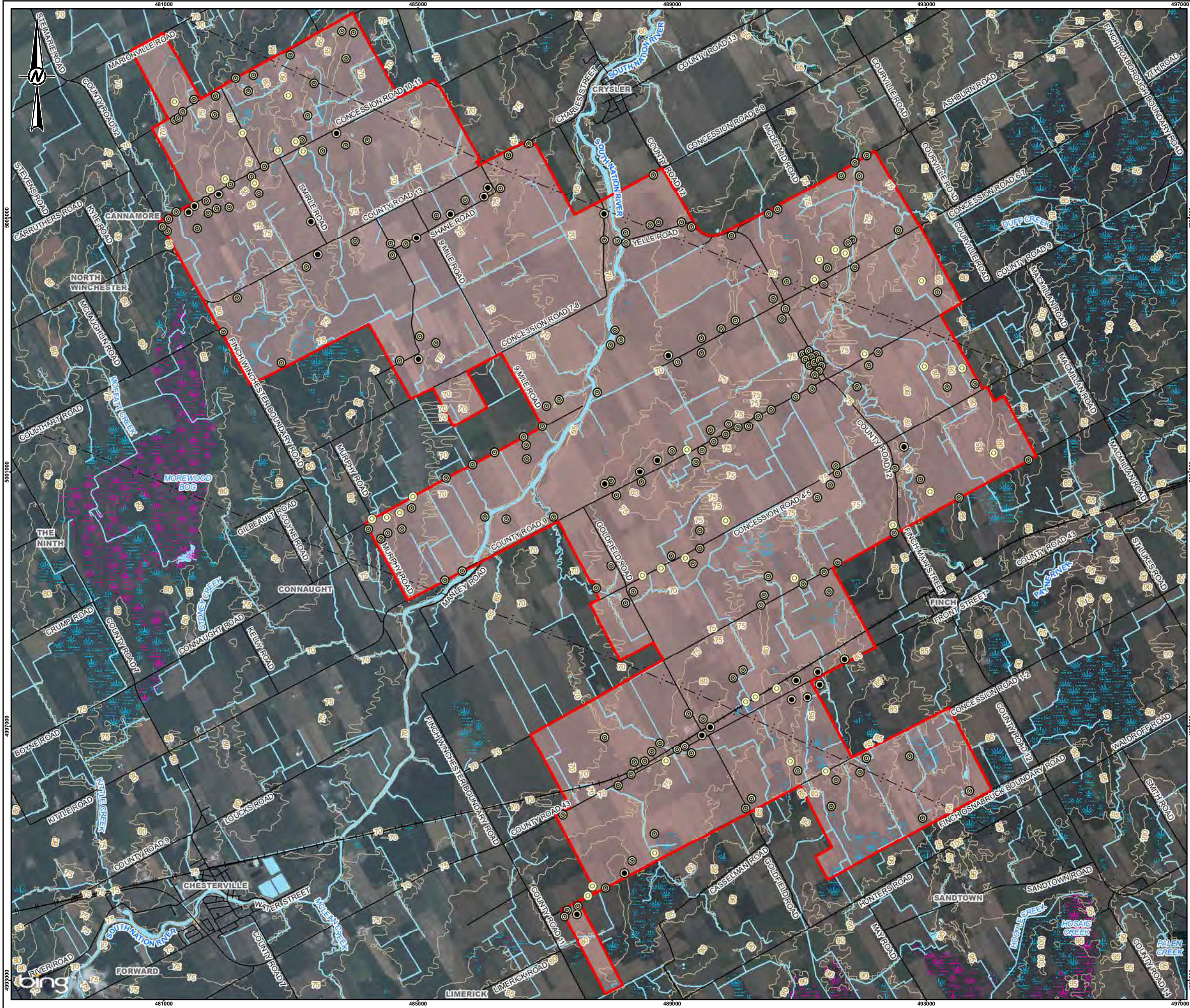
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-09-30
	DESIGNED	SL
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	BD
	APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	FIGURE
1655180	2000/2.1	0	<b>8</b>









**LEGEND**

- HISTORIC BUILDING - 1862
- HISTORIC BUILDING - 1862/1881
- HISTORIC BUILDING - 1881
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- HYDRO LINE
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- WATERBODY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

**KEY MAP**

Map showing the location of the site within the Ottawa region, including Gatineau, Ottawa, Kanata, Cornwall, and St. Regis Mohawk Reserve. The site is highlighted in red.

0 500 1,000 2,000  
1:60,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
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COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2016-10-18
DESIGNED	SL	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	FIGURE
1655180	2000/2.1	0	10





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## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

Golder Associates Ltd.

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## 8.0 REPORT SIGNATURE PAGE

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Senior Archaeologist

Hugh Daechsel, M.A.  
Senior Archaeologist

Shan Ling, M.A.  
Archaeologist

STWL/HJD/BD/mvrd

\\golder.gds\gal\ottawa\active\2016\3 proj\1655180 edp nation rise wind farm ontario\02 stage 1 assessment\06 report\03 revised\p311-0305-2016\_27oct2016\_rr.docx

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Apr 25, 2017

Bradley Drouin (P311)  
Golder Associates Ltd.  
1931 Robertson Ottawa ON K2H5B7

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Additional Lands Part of Lot 2, Concession 3, Historic Finch Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario ", Dated Mar 17, 2017, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Mar 28, 2017, MTCS Project Information Form Number P311-0310-2017, MTCS File Number 0005413**

Dear Mr. Drouin:

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 Stage 1 assessment of the study area as depicted in Map 8 of the above titled report and recommends the following:

- 1) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is possible (e.g., agricultural fields). This assessment will occur when the agricultural fields have been recently ploughed, weathered, and exhibit at least 80% surface visibility;
- 2) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is not possible (e.g., wood lots, overgrown areas, manicured lawns);
- 3) Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance (e.g., road ROWs, buildings) identified within the study area that will be impacted by the project are to be mapped and photo-documented, but are not recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low to no



archaeological potential; and

4) The Stage 2 archaeological assessment will follow the requirements set out in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

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,

Shari Prowse  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Kenneth Little, EDP Renewables Canada Ltd.  
TBD TBD, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

<sup>1</sup>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.



17 March 2017

## ORIGINAL REPORT

# Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Additional Lands Part of Lot 2, Concession 3, Historic Finch Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario

**Submitted to:**

Kenneth Little  
EDP Renewables Canada Ltd.  
110 Spadina Ave, Suite 609  
Toronto, Ontario  
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**Licensee:**

Bradley Drouin, M.A. (P311)

**PIF Number:**

P311-0310-2017

REPORT



**Report Number:** 1655180-2000-2.1-R01

**Distribution:**

- 1 copy - EDP Renewables Canada LTD
- 1 e-copy - Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
- 1 copy - Golder Associates Ltd.





### Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership (Nation Rise Wind), a wholly owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada Ltd., to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the proposed Nation Rise Wind Farm Project (the “Project”) located in North Stormont Township (historic Finch Township), United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario. The original Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed and reviewed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport in 2016 (Golder, 2016). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment study area detailed in this report includes property added to the proposed project footprint following completion of the original Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed Nation Rise Wind Farm Project (the “Project”) (Map 1, p.14). The additional property detailed in this Stage 1 report is located within part of Lot 2, Concession 3, North Stormont Township (Geographic Township of Finch), United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario (Maps 2 and 3, p.15-16).

This Stage 1 assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements of the client’s application for a Renewable Energy Approval (REA), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 Section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The *Green Energy Act* (Government of Ontario 2009) enabled legislation governing project assessments and approvals to be altered to allow for a more streamlined Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process. Under Section 21 and 22 of the REA, an archaeological assessment must be conducted if the proponent concludes that engaging in the project may have an impact on archaeological resources. Currently, Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the *Environmental Protection Act* governs the REA process for renewable energy projects such as wind, anaerobic digestions, solar and thermal treatment facilities.

The Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Stage 1 assessment area detailed in this report encompasses approximately 59 hectares of privately owned land situated in North Stormont Township (Geographic Township of Finch), United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario (Map 2, p.15). The Stage 1 assessment area is generally bound by Concession Road 34 to the north, privately owned agricultural field to the east, County Road 43 to the south and the boundary between Lots 1 and 2, Concession 3, to the west.

The Nation Rise Wind Farm Project is anticipated to be categorized as a Class 4 wind facility with a total nameplate capacity of up to 100 MW. The major components of this project are expected to include commercial wind turbines with concrete turbine foundations, pad mounted step-up transformers, turbine access roads, buried and overhead collector lines, a collector substation, a microwave tower, meteorological towers, and interconnection station, temporary construction areas for the erection of wind turbines, and an operations and maintenance building.

The objective of the Stage 1 assessment was to compile available information about the known and potential archaeological resources within the assessment area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources, consistent with Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

A number of Indigenous Woodland Period sites have been found in the region (Daechsel 1980), however, a review of the MTCS’s Archaeological Sites Database did not reveal any known registered archaeological sites within 1 kilometre of the Stage 1 study area.



## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

Based on the triggers identifying archaeological potential for precontact Aboriginal sites, including the proximity to secondary water sources, the potential to identify the presence of precontact Aboriginal cultural resources in the vicinity of the Stage 1 assessment area is deemed to be high.

The archaeological potential for historically significant Euro-Canadian sites within the Stage 1 assessment area was also deemed to be high. This determination was based on the documentation indicating structures within 300 metres of the study area identified on 19<sup>th</sup> century historic mapping, as well as the identification of a historically significant transportation route within 100 metres of the study area.

Based on the Stage 1 background research, it is recommended that a **Stage 2 archaeological assessment be performed for all areas that will be impacted by the proposed project** (Map 8, p.21). The following methods are recommended for the Stage 2 property survey:

- 1) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is possible (e.g., agricultural fields). This assessment will occur when the agricultural fields have been recently ploughed, weathered, and exhibit at least 80% surface visibility;
- 2) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is not possible (e.g., wood lots, overgrown areas, manicured lawns);
- 3) Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance (e.g., road ROWs, buildings) identified within the study area that will be impacted by the project are to be mapped and photo-documented, but are not recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low to no archaeological potential; and
- 4) The Stage 2 archaeological assessment will follow the requirements set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of concurrence with the findings presented herein.



## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

### Project Personnel

Client Contact	Kenneth Little, EDP Renewables Canada Nathan Roscoe, EDP Renewables Canada
Project Director/Senior Archaeologist	Hugh Daechsel, M.A.
Project Manager	Bradley Drouin, M.A. (P311)
Senior Archaeologist/Reviewer	Hugh Daechsel, M.A. (P051)
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GIS/Mapping	Bojan Radojevic
Administration	Melanie Duffy

### Abbreviations

Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
m	Metre(s)
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
NAPL	National Air Photo Library



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## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

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### 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

#### 1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership (Nation Rise Wind), a wholly owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada Ltd., to undertake a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of the proposed Nation Rise Wind Farm Project (the “Project”) located in North Stormont Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario. The original Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed and reviewed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport in 2016 (Golder, 2016). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment study area detailed in this report includes property added to the proposed project footprint following completion of the original Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the proposed Nation Rise Wind Farm Project (the “Project”) (Map 1, p.14). The additional property detailed in this Stage 1 report is located within part of Lot 2, Concession 3, North Stormont Township (Geographic Township of Finch), Ontario (Maps 2 and 3, p. 15-16).

This Stage 1 assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements of the client's application for a Renewable Energy Approval (REA), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 Section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The *Green Energy Act* (Government of Ontario 2009) enabled legislation governing project assessments and approvals to be altered to allow for a more streamlined Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process. Under Section 21 and 22 of the REA, an archaeological assessment must be conducted if the proponent concludes that engaging in the project may have an impact on archaeological resources. Currently, Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the *Environmental Protection Act* governs the REA process for renewable energy projects such as wind, anaerobic digestions, solar and thermal treatment facilities.

The Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Stage 1 assessment area detailed in this report encompasses approximately 59 hectares, of agriculturally privately owned land situated in North Stormont Township (Geographic Township of Finch), United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario (Map 2, p.15). The Stage 1 assessment area is generally bounded by Concession Road 34 to the north, privately owned agricultural field to the east, County Road 43 to the south and the boundary between Lots 1 and 2, Concession 3, to the west.

The Nation Rise Wind Farm Project is anticipated to be categorized as a Class 4 wind facility with a total nameplate capacity of up to 100 MW. The major components of this project are expected to include commercial wind turbines with concrete turbine foundations, pad mounted step-up transformers, turbine access roads, buried and overhead collector lines, a collector substation, a microwave tower, meteorological towers, and interconnection station, temporary construction areas for the erection of wind turbines, and an operations and maintenance building.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed to identify known archaeological and heritage resources on and in the vicinity of the study area as well as to assess the potential for further archaeological investigations that may be required for the subject property. The assessment will determine if any additional archaeological investigations are required. The objectives of a Stage 1 assessment generally flow from principles outlined in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Consolidated 2007), the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011). More specifically, studies were completed with the following objectives:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition.





## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property.
- To recommend appropriate strategies for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment (if required).

The Stage 1 background study was conducted under archaeological consulting licence P311 issued to Bradley Drouin, M.A. of Golder by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, PIF # P311-0310-2017. A property inspection was not conducted as part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment.

### 1.2 Approach

The results of the Stage 1 investigation are outlined in three sections. The first provides an overview of the general sequence of precontact and historic Euro-Canadian occupation of the study area, followed by the local environment and previous research. The third section reviews identified archaeological sites and is followed by an assessment of the area's archaeological potential.

A summary of the results based on the analysis of previously completed archaeological reports, known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area and the current landscape and environmental conditions is provided. Relevant references are listed at the end of this report.

### 1.3 Historical Context

Our understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the study area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea is incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of precontact occupation in the Ottawa region based on the archaeological investigations conducted throughout eastern Ontario.

#### 1.3.1 Regional Precontact Aboriginal History

Human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 10,000 years before present (BP). These first peoples, known as Paleo-Indians, moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. The former shores of the vast glacial lakes such as Lake Algonquin in the area that is now southern Georgian Bay, and along the north shore of present day Lake Ontario, contain remnants of some of their sites. Isolated finds of the distinctive, parallel-flaked Paleo-Indian spear points have been recorded in the Rideau Lakes and north of Kingston (Watson 1982; Kennett and Earl 2000). Although there is limited information on the lifestyle of the Paleo-Indians, what little evidence that is available suggests that they were highly mobile hunters and gatherers relying on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Ottawa Valley remained very much on the fringe of occupation at this time. The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels would be areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation in this region. What is believed by some to be late Paleo-Indian material has been found in several locations within the City of Ottawa including a site in Honey Gables as well as near Albion Road and Rideau Road, Innes Road, north of the Mer Bleue close to the intersection of Navan Road and Page Road (Swayze 2001, 2003 & 2004) and a late Paleo Dovetail Point was recovered in Ottawa South (Pilon and Fox 2015).

It was not until the succeeding Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 3,000 BP), that the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions. While more land became available for occupation as the glacial lakes drained, Archaic populations continued as hunter-gatherers; however, they appear to have focused more on local food resources, abandoning the highly mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Although Paleo-Indian workmanship of stone tools was also lost, the Archaic Period tool kit became more diversified, reflecting the change to a temperate



## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

forest environment. Ground stone tools such as adzes and gouges first appeared and may indicate the construction of the dug-out canoes or other heavy wood working activities. Extensive trade networks had developed by the middle to late Archaic Period. Items such as copper from the north shore of Lake Superior were exchanged during this time.

The first significant evidence for occupation in the Ottawa Valley appears at this time. Archaic sites have been identified on Allumettes and Morrison Islands on the Ottawa River near Pembroke, and within the boundaries of Leamy Lake Park within the City of Gatineau (Pilon 1999: 43-53, 64). Late Archaic sites have also been identified to the west in the Rideau Lakes, and the east at Jessup Falls and Pendleton along the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980). A few other documented finds of Archaic artifacts have been made within the city limits (Jamieson 1989; Golder 2015). Sites at Honey Gables and at Albion Road and Rideau Road may contain Early Archaic material (Swayze 2004). At the south end of the South Nation River Drainage Basin near its watershed with the St. Lawrence Late Archaic “Old Copper” culture burials have been identified.

The Woodland Period (ca. 3,000 to 400 BP) is distinguished by the introduction of ceramics. Early Woodland groups continued to live as hunters, gatherers and fishers in much the same way as earlier populations had done. They also shared an elaborate burial ceremonialism evidenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts within graves (Spence *et al* 1990: 129). Extensive trade networks continued through the early part of this period and Early Woodland populations in Ontario appear to have been heavily influenced by groups to the south, particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. By 1,700 BP, the trade networks had reached their peak and covered much of North America.

Through the Middle Woodland Period (ca. 2,400 to 1,100 BP) there was an increase in the decorative styles found on ceramic pots and changes in the shapes and types of tools used. For the first time, it is possible to identify regional cultural traditions within the province, with “Point Peninsula” being the distinctive variant found in eastern and south-central Ontario. A greater number of known sites from this period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland “family” hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored for the approaching winter. The proliferation of sites suggests an increase in the population of Eastern Ontario, although the Ottawa area has yet to yield as many sites as other parts of south-eastern Ontario. Middle Woodland sites have been noted in the South Nation Drainage Basin near Casselman and further south near Winchester and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall’s and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1980; Daechsel 1981), as well as at Leamy Lake and along the Rideau River.

Another significant development of the Woodland Period was the appearance of domesticated plants ca. 1,450 BP. Initially, only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for Late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to the corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. By the end of the Late Woodland Period, distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of Southern Ontario separated by vast stretches of largely unoccupied land, including the Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence Iroquois along the St. Lawrence River.



## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

While there is clear evidence of these latter developments in much of southern Ontario, the Ottawa Valley remained a sparsely occupied region utilized by mobile hunter-gatherers. In part, this was because the terrain was less than suitable for early agriculture. It was also a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period. Facing persistent hostilities with Iroquoian populations based in what is now New York State, the Huron moved from their traditional lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario to the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay region. Algonquin groups, who had occupied the lands north of the Huron, also appear to have retreated further northward in order to place greater distance between themselves and the Iroquois.

Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. Two small Late Woodland sites were identified on a property near the Village of Cumberland to the east of the study area (Ferris 2002). A significant Woodland occupation has also been identified at the Leamy Lake site (Pilon 1999: 76-80) and an ossuary burial identified near the Chaudière Falls in the 1840s dates to this period. Although ossuaries are a burial practice normally associated with Iroquoian speaking populations, especially the Huron, this internment may have been Algonquin. Once again, a number of poorly documented Woodland find spots are known for the general study area (Jamieson 1989).

There is a cluster of Late Woodland St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites at the south end of the Drainage Basin including the Roebuck site one of the earliest systematically excavated sites in Canada having been investigated by W.J. Wintemberg in 1912 and again in 1914.

### 1.3.2 Regional Euro-Canadian History

Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of the Ottawa Valley, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded, however, by two of his emissaries, Etienne Brule around 1610 and Nicholas de Vigneau in 1611. It is likely that all three travelled at least the lower reaches of the Rideau River. In the wake of Champlain's voyages, the Ottawa River became the principal route for explorers, missionaries and fur traders travelling from the St. Lawrence to the interior, and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade.

At the time of initial contact, the French documented three Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright 1987). These included the Matouweskariini along the Madawaska River to the west, the Onontcharonon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated in the Petite Nation River basin northeast of the study area. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were undoubtedly used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time. The recovery of European trade goods (i.e., iron axes, copper kettle pieces and glass beads) from aboriginal sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin has provided evidence of the extent of contact between aboriginals and the fur traders during this period. The English, upon assuming possession of New France, continued to use the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor.

Significant European settlement of the region did not occur until United Empire Loyalists and other immigrants began to move to lands along the Ottawa River in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The need for land on which to settle the Loyalists led the British government into hasty negotiations with their indigenous military allies, the Mississauga who were erroneously assumed to be the only Aboriginal peoples inhabiting eastern Ontario. Captain William Redford Crawford, who enjoyed the trust of the Mississauga chiefs living in the Bay of Quinte region, negotiated on behalf of the British government. In the so-called "Crawford Purchase,"



## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

the Mississauga were pressed into giving up Aboriginal title to most of eastern Ontario, including what would become the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville and Prince Edward, as well as the front Townships of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Hastings and much of what is now the City of Ottawa (including the Geographic Townships of Gloucester, Nepean, Osgoode, Marlborough and North Gower) (Lockwood 1996: 24). Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Québec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, undertook an initial survey of four Townships (Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River.

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and 33 men in 1800 (Bond 1984:24). The community along the north shore of the Ottawa River grew over the next few years and by 1805 Wright had begun significant lumbering activity in the region. It would take several more years for permanent settlement to spread to the south side of the Ottawa River.

### 1.3.3 Finch Township

Early settlement of Finch Township dates back to 1789 originally as part of the Royal Township of Osnabruck. In 1802 eight families (Four Cameron's and four MacMillan's) following a charter group organized by Allen MacMillan, emigrated from Scotland and settled in the area. The original name for the first settlement was Gray's Corners named for Nelson Gray, a store owner who operated on the corner of Front and Victoria Streets. The name was later changed to South Finch after a school master by the name of Joseph Finch and then shortened to Finch after the railway passed through the town in 1885 (Hough 1989).

The town grew to eventually include a temperance hotel, cheese factory, store, a blacksmith shop, a large sash and amp, door factory, and other buildings. In 1850 the first school was constructed west of the village. A second school known as the Pink School was constructed in 1900 and would later be the site of the North Stormont District High School. In 1897 the Ottawa and New York Rail Line was constructed (later known as the New York Central) and was operational until 1957.

In 1906 the Hamlet of Finch was incorporated as a village with its own government body. It was later amalgamated as part of the North Stormont Township in January 1998 (Hough 1989).

The community of Berwick also lies within the general vicinity of the study area and is located in the centre of Historic Finch Township between the Villages of Finch and Crysler. The Hamlet was first settled by four brothers Adam, Peter, James, and Isaac Cockburn from Scotland in the early 1800s. They initially constructed a school, a store, a blacksmith shop, and their homes along the bank of the Payne River. This community was originally established as Cockburn Corners but later renamed to Berwick after the village in Scotland from which the Cockburn brothers had emigrated. Later, a water powered sawmill was constructed as well as a hotel, cheese factory, tannery, a butcher shop, and other businesses were established in the village.

Berwick became the administrative home for Finch Township and remained so after January 1998 when Finch Township became part of the Township of North Stormont (ToFT 1957). The Township of North Stormont office and the North Stormont Public School are located in Berwick.



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### 1.3.3.1 Historic Structures and Heritage Properties

The 1862 Walling Map Historic Finch Township (*Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*) (Map 4, p.17) does not indicate the presence of a structure within the vicinity of the study area. The closest structure shown on the 1862 Walling map to the study area is south on Lots 1 and 2, Concession 2. No specific property owner or resident is shown as occupying the study area (Lot 2, Concession 3) and Jas. Munro is shown as owning the adjacent Lot 1, Concession 3, although no structures are shown on this property. No specific owner or resident is identified east of the study area on Lot 4, Concession 3, and no structures are shown within this property.

The 1881 Belden Historical Map shows Lot 2, Concession 3, divided into four parcels (Map 4, p.17). Within the study area, E. Onderkirk is shown on the northwest parcel of Lot 2, with P. McNamara and John Pickern identified on the eastern half of the lot. Structures are shown along County Road 43 on both the McNamara and Pickern properties, as well as the structure identified on Mrs. McNamara's property situated within the southwestern corner of Lot 2.

In addition to the above noted structures identified on the historical atlas maps, a cursory review of the Township and County databases was completed and no designated or listed heritage properties were found.

## 1.4 Archaeological Context

### 1.4.1 The Natural Environment and Landscape

The physiography of the Stage 1 assessment area is primarily flat and lies with the Winchester Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 5, p.18). This area of low relief exhibits underlying till that protrudes through the landscape in many places within this region. The northern limit of a relic beach is located just over a kilometre south of the study area (Chapman & Putnam 1984). The surficial geology within the study area consists of massive well laminated deposits (Map 6, p.19).

The soils within the study area consist of North Gower Clay. This fine textured lacustrine soil is primarily a stonefree dark grey clay loam mixture underlain by intensely mottled grey clay loam (Map 7, p.20).

Natural drainage of the assessment area is primarily provided by the South Nation River, which is located approximately 1.3 kilometres northwest of the study area.

The assessment area is within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lake-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Trees characteristic of this sub-region include red maple, elm, yellow birch, white birch, basswood, black and white ash, black alder, and bur oak (Rowe 1977).

Based on the current understanding of the property, it is utilized for agricultural purposes. The Canadian Pacific railway line oriented east-west extends through the southern portion of the study area. This rail line was built between 1887 and 1928 (Map 4, p.17).

### 1.4.2 Previous Research and Archaeological Investigations

The original Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Nation Rise Wind Farm project represents the only known assessment completed within 50 metres of the study area (Golder 2016). This previous assessment includes land adjacent to the east of the current Stage 1 study area and provided the following recommendations:





## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

- 1) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is possible (e.g., agricultural fields). This assessment will occur when the agricultural fields have been recently ploughed, weathered, and exhibit at least 80% surface visibility;
- 2) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is not possible (e.g., wood lots, overgrown areas, manicured lawns);
- 3) Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance (e.g., road ROWs, buildings) identified within all areas that will be impacted by the project are to be mapped and photo-documented, but are not recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low to no archaeological potential; and
- 4) The Stage 2 archaeological assessment will follow the requirements set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The recommended Stage 2 field investigation has not yet been completed for the lands identified as possessing archaeological potential in the original Stage 1 report (Golder 2016).

Although no additional archaeological assessments have been completed within 50 metres of the study area, several additional assessment have been completed in the general vicinity. Several Indigenous precontact sites have been identified along the South Nation River primarily reported in Hugh Daechsel's 1980's study titled "An Archaeological Evaluation of the South Nation River Drainage Basin" (Daechsel 1980). Daechsel's investigation also discusses several sites previously identified by Wintemberg in 1912 along with others which were identified by Daechsel. In total, the 1980 study identified 19 confirmed sites and 36 unconfirmed in the South Nation River Drainage Basin.

Additional research conducted in the general vicinity of the study area has been concentrated around a cluster of St. Lawrence Iroquoian Village sites southwest of Crysler along the South Nation River. North of Crysler, several archaeological assessments have been conducted at Vars (Daechsel 1988a), Clarence-Thurso Ferry Road (Daechsel 1988b), and Alfred (Daechsel 1980). Pendergast also excavated a St. Lawrence Iroquoian site in 1966 and 1984 (Daechsel 1988a).

In addition to the work described above, Jean-Luc Pilon has documented precontact sites along the banks and upper terraces of the South Nation River. In particular, Mr. Pilon identified a large precontact site located south of Westminster and 600 metres north of the bank of the South Nation River on an upper terrace. The site produced a large number of ground stone axes and adzes as well as other lithic material (Personal Communications with Jean-Luc Pilon, 23 November 2015).

Other studies in the general area include a Heritage and Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Sewage and Transmission Lines in Crysler (Heritage Quest 1989).

An examination of the MTCS archaeological sites database revealed no registered archaeological sites within the Stage 1 assessment area or within 1 km of the study area.



## 2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 2.1 Assessing Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MTCS's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites
- Water sources
  - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
  - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps)
  - Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches)
  - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh)
- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux)
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings)
- Resource areas including
  - Food or medicinal plants
  - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
  - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging)
- Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement
- Early historical transportation routes

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, the MTCS stipulates the following:

- No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment
- No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment



## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

- No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment

### 2.1.1 Potential for Precontact Aboriginal Archaeological Resources

Triggers identifying the potential for precontact Aboriginal cultural resources includes the wetland landscape situated less than 300 metres north of the study area which represents a secondary water source (Map 3, p.16).

Given this attribute, the archaeological potential for precontact Aboriginal sites within the Stage 1 assessment area is deemed to be high. Areas of archaeological potential have been indicated on Map 8 (p.21).

### 2.1.2 Potential for Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resources

As discussed in Section 1.3 above, the Historic Township of Finch has a long history of Euro-Canadian occupation dating back to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The 1881 historic map of Finch Township identifies three structures within 300 metres of the study area, as well as County Road 43 which represents a historic transportation route (Map 4, p.17).

Given these factors, the archaeological potential for historic Euro-Canadian sites within the Stage 1 assessment area is deemed to be high. Areas of archaeological potential have been indicated on Map 8 (p.21).

## 2.2 Conclusion

On behalf of Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada Ltd., Golder Associates Limited (Golder) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for additional land to be included into the project development following the completion of the original Stage 1 assessment for this project (Map 1, p.14) (Golder, 2016). These assessments have been completed prior to submission of the REA and finalization of the project layout.

The objective of this Stage 1 assessment was to identify known archaeological sites on and within the vicinity of the study area and to assess the archaeological potential of the property under investigation.

A number of Indigenous Woodland Period sites have been found in the general vicinity of the study area (Daechsel 1980), however, a review of the MTCS's Archaeological Sites Database did not reveal any known registered archaeological sites within 1 kilometre of the Stage 1 study area.

Based on the triggers identifying archaeological potential for precontact Aboriginal sites, including the proximity to secondary water sources, the potential to identify the presence of precontact Aboriginal cultural resources in the vicinity of the Stage 1 assessment area is deemed to be high.

The archaeological potential for historically significant Euro-Canadian sites within the Stage 1 assessment area was also deemed to be high. This determination was based on the documentation indicating structures within 300 metres of the study area identified on 19<sup>th</sup> century historic mapping, as well as the identification of a historically significant transportation route within 100 metres of the study area.





### 3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the Stage 1 background research, it is recommended that a **Stage 2 archaeological assessment be performed for all areas that will be impacted by the proposed project** (Map 8, p.21). The following methods are recommended for the Stage 2 property survey:

- 1) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is possible (e.g., agricultural fields). This assessment will occur when the agricultural fields have been recently ploughed, weathered, and exhibit at least 80% surface visibility;
- 2) A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is not possible (e.g., wood lots, overgrown areas, manicured lawns);
- 3) Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance (e.g., road ROWs, buildings) identified within the study area that will be impacted by the project are to be mapped and photo-documented, but are not recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low to no archaeological potential; and
- 4) The Stage 2 archaeological assessment will follow the requirements set out in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of concurrence with the findings presented herein.



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

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

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

Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement: "Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remains subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence".



### 5.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

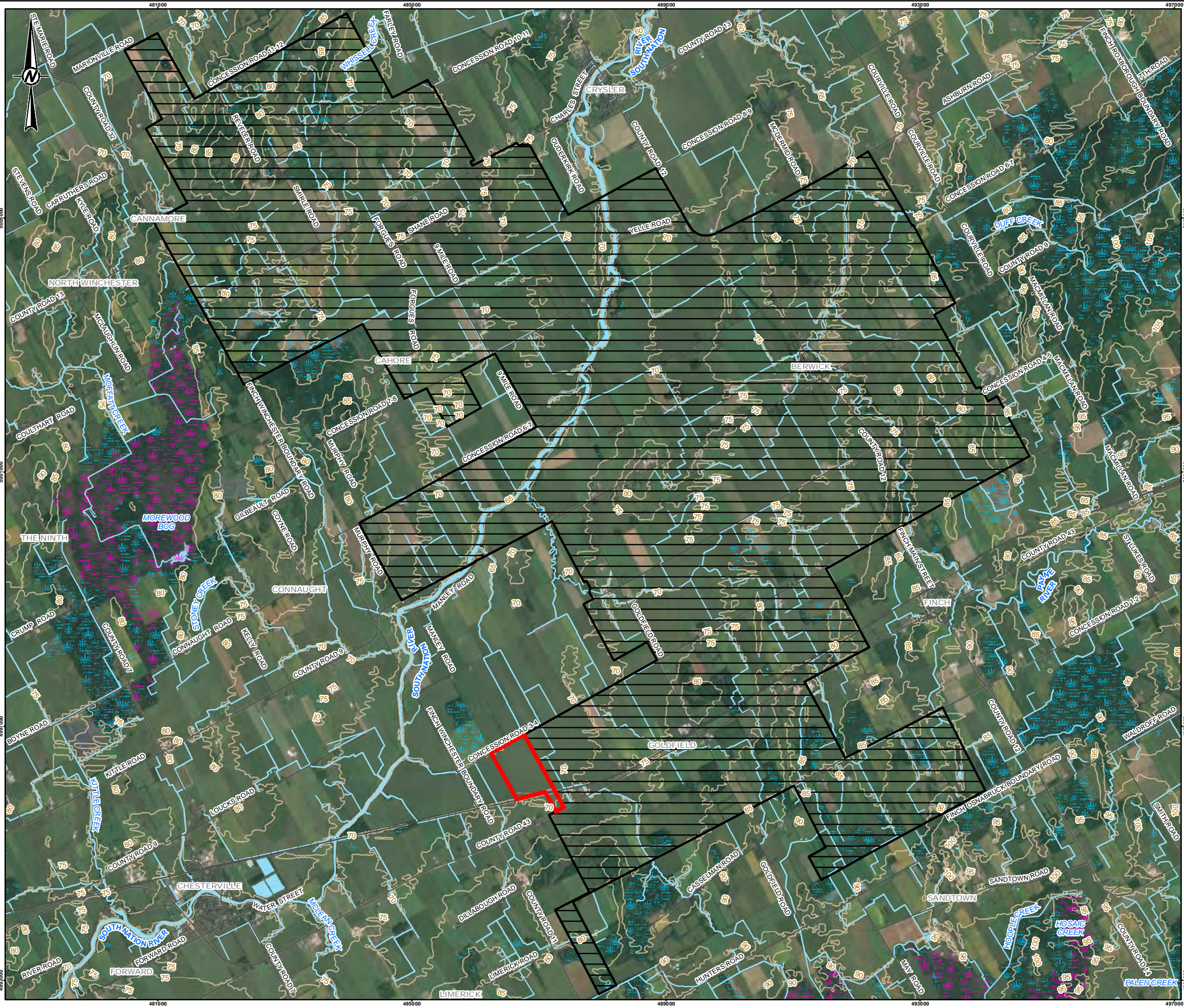
Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).



## **6.0 MAPS**



Path: N:\ArcInfo\Spatial\_Maps\Renewables\_Canada\_Ltd\Nation\_Rise\99\_PRC\1655180\_EDPR\_VindProject\40\_PRC\2000\Task2.1\_SiteArea\AdditionalLand\_S111655180\_2000-2.1\_AA-2001.mxd



**LEGEND**

- STAGE 1 STUDY AREA DETAILED IN CURRENT REPORT UNDER PIF # P311-0310-2017
- PREVIOUS STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT COMPLETED UNDER PIF # P311-0305-2016
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- WATERBODY

**KEY MAP**

0 500 1,000 2,000  
1:60,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT, ADDITIONAL LANDS

**TITLE**

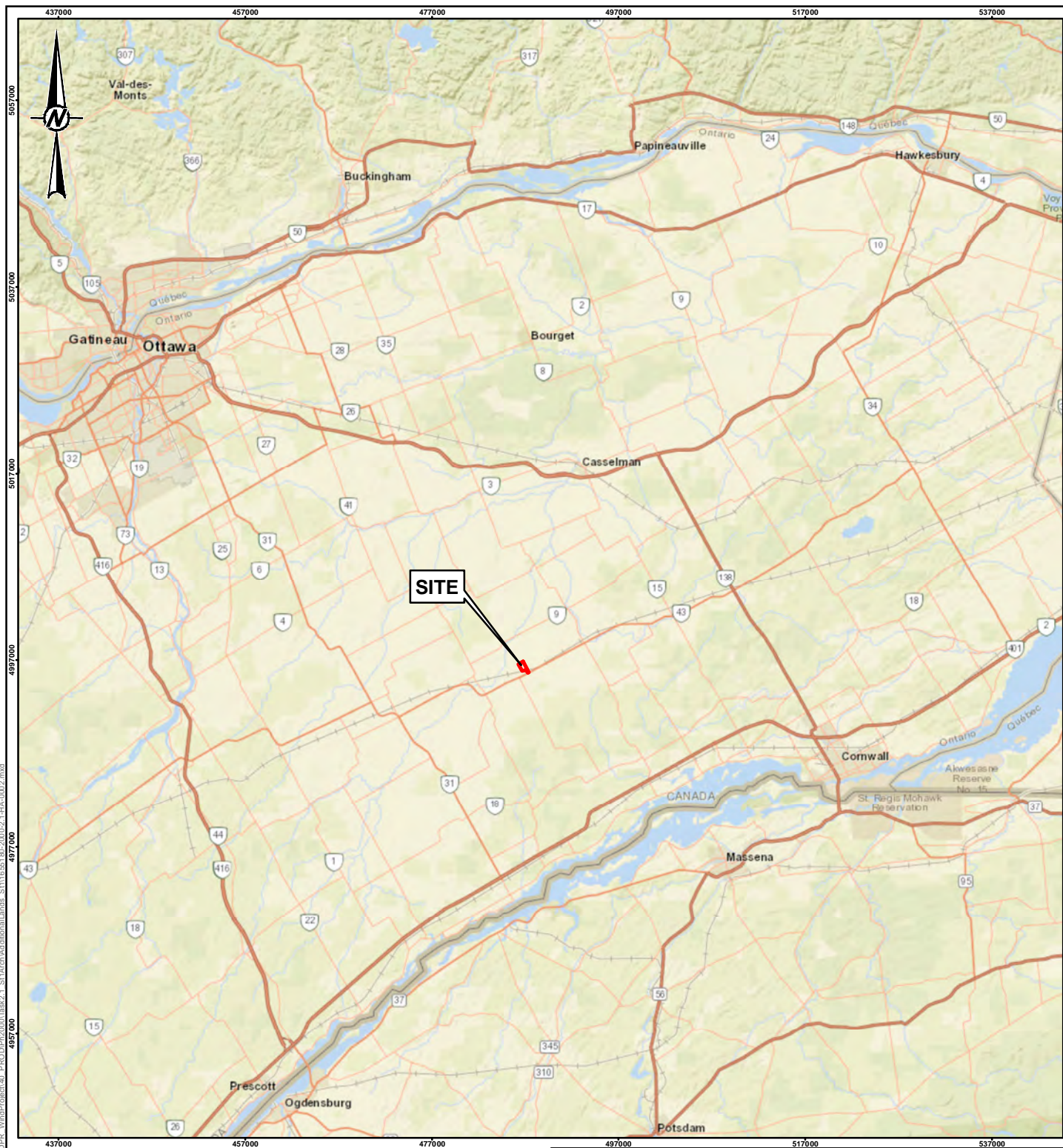
PROJECT AREA MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-03-17
DESIGNED	AM	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	MAP
1655180	2000/2.1	0	1

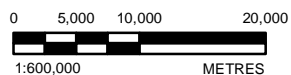
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#### LEGEND

- STAGE 1 STUDY AREA DETAILED IN CURRENT REPORT UNDER PIF # P311-0310-2017



#### NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

#### REFERENCE(S)

1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

#### CLIENT

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

#### PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT, ADDITIONAL LANDS

#### TITLE

**KEY PLAN**

#### CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2017-03-17

DESIGNED AM

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED BD

APPROVED HJD

PROJECT NO.  
1655180

PHASE/TASK  
2000/2.1

REV.  
0

MAP  
2





**LEGEND**

- STAGE 1 STUDY AREA DETAILED IN CURRENT REPORT UNDER PIF # P311-0310-2017
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELOREME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT, ADDITIONAL LANDS

**TITLE**

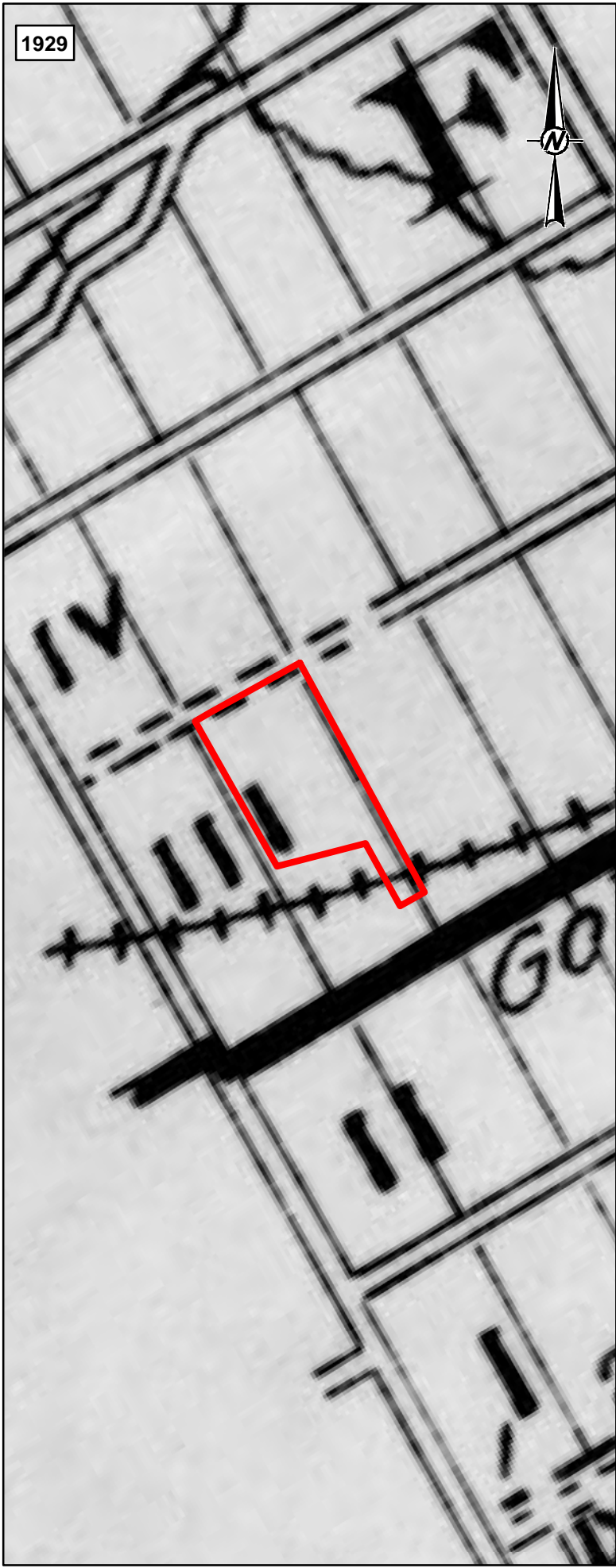
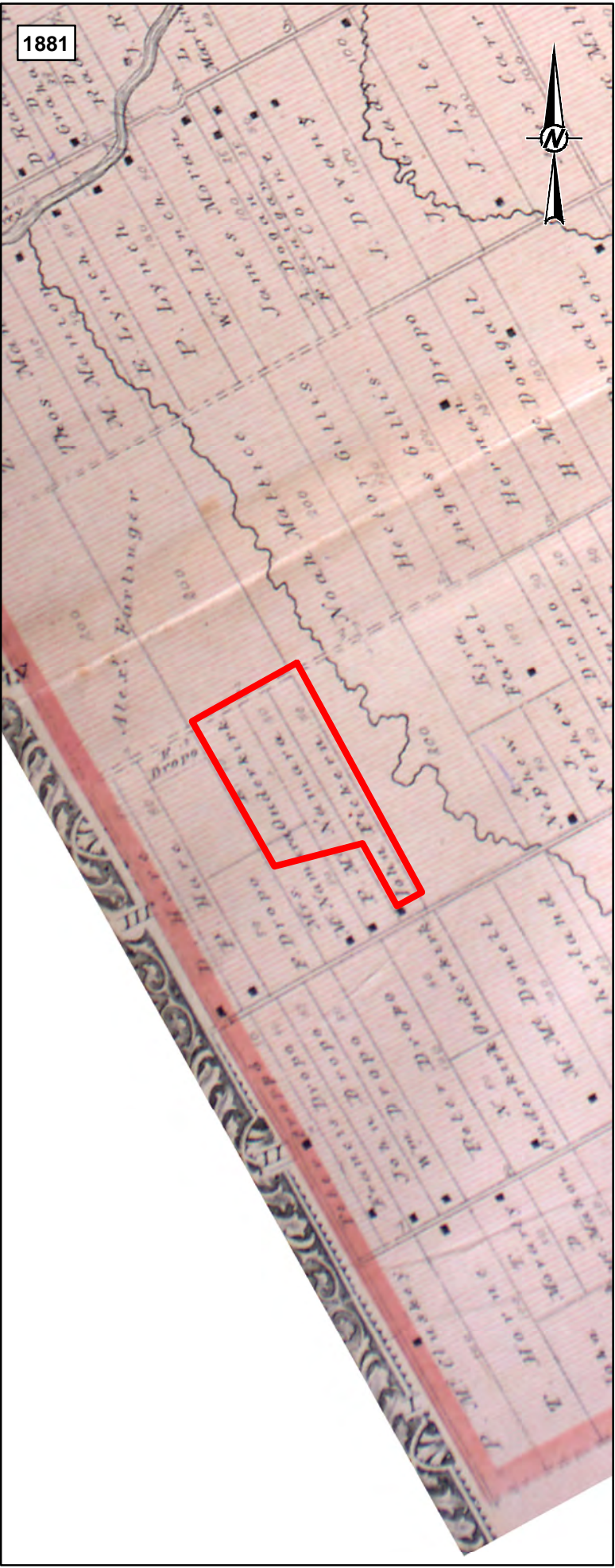
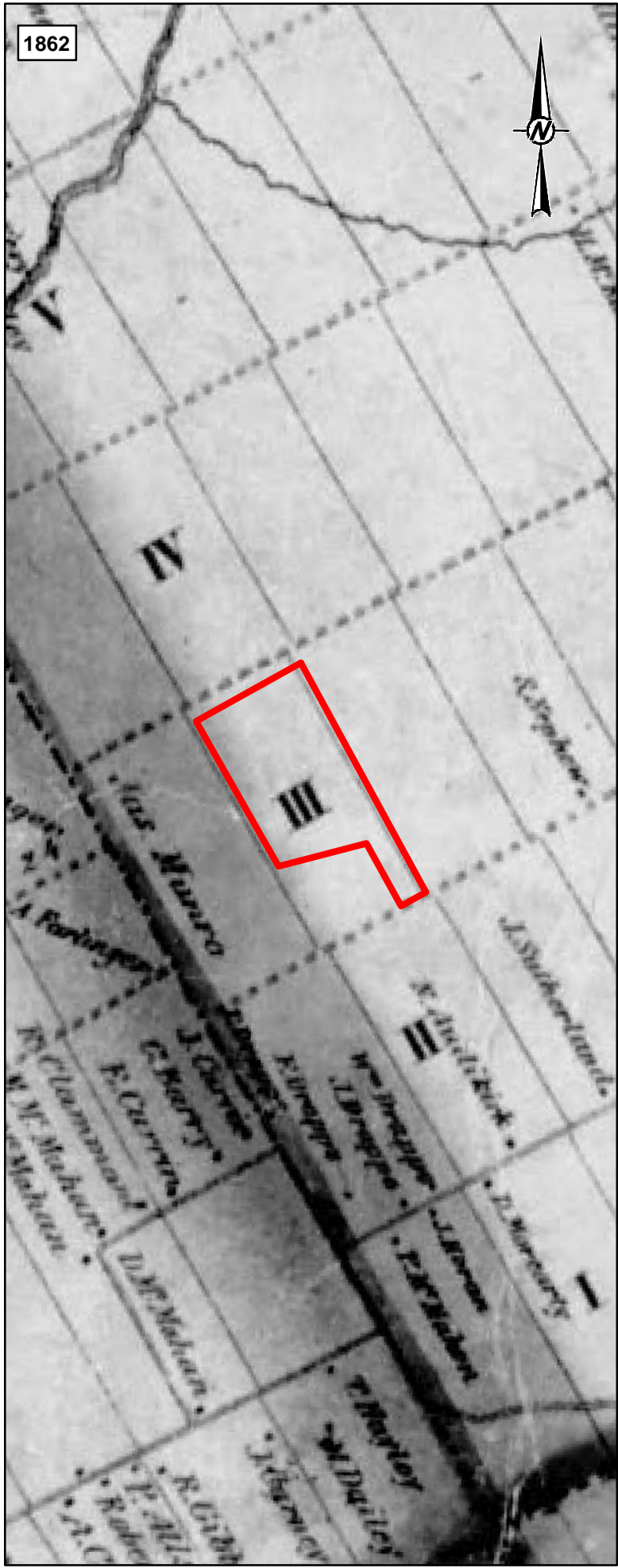
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CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-03-17
DESIGNED	AM	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	MAP
1655180	2000/2.1	0	<b>3</b>



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LEGEND

 STAGE 1 STUDY AREA DETAILED IN CURRENT REPORT UNDER PIF # P311-0310-2017



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1862 WALLING MAP - ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY. 1879: PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL, SUPPLEMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1881. H.F. WALLING'S MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS, GLENGARRY, PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL (CANADA WEST) 1862. EDITED BY ROSS CUMMING.

2. 1881 WALLING MAP - MAP OF FINCH TOWNSHIP. ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY, ONT. TORONTO: BELDEN CO., 1879.

3. 1929 STORMONT COUNTY MAP.

4. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

5. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT, ADDITIONAL LANDS

TITLE

HISTORIC MAPS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-03-17
DESIGNED	AM	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

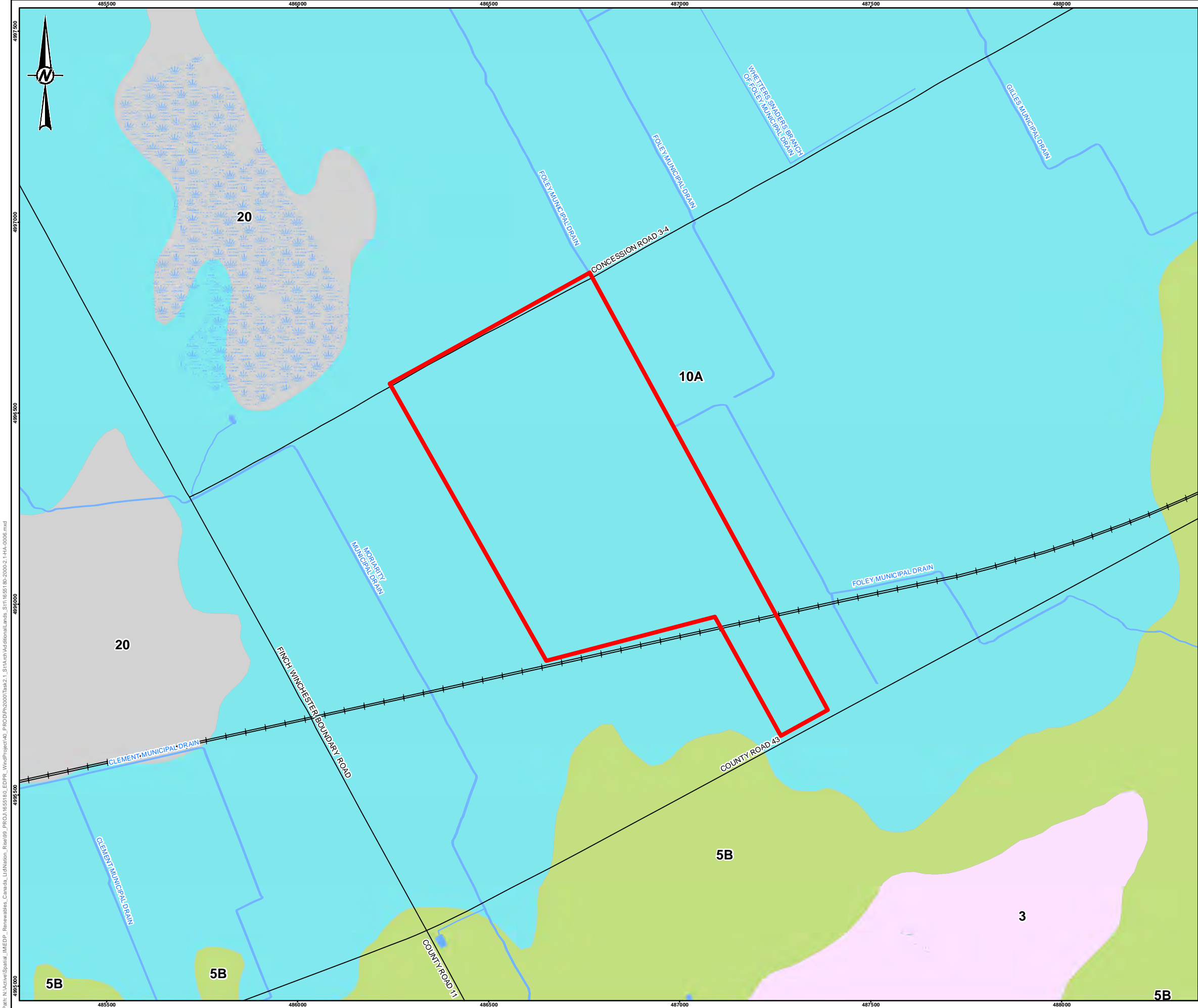


PROJECT NO. 1655180	PHASE/TASK 2000/2.1	REV. 0	MAP 4
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28mm







LEGEND

STAGE 1 STUDY AREA DETAILED IN CURRENT REPORT UNDER PIF # P311-0310-2017

ROADWAY

RAILWAY

WATERCOURSE

WETLAND

WATERBODY

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

3. PALEOZOIC BEDROCK

5B. TILL: STONE-POOR, SANDY SILT TO SILTY SAND-TEXTURED TILL ON PALEOZOIC TERRAIN

10A. FINE-TEXTURED GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: SILT AND CLAY, MINOR SAND AND GRAVEL; MASSIVE TO WELL LAMINATED

20. ORGANIC DEPOSITS: PEAT, MUCK, MARL

KEY MAP

0100200400

1:10,000METRES

NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.1

REFERENCE(S)

1. ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE-DATA 128-REV

2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014

3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT, ADDITIONAL LANDS

TITLE

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD

2017-03-17

DESIGNED

AM

PREPARED

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REVIEWED

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APPROVED

HJD

PROJECT NO.

1655180

PHASE/TASK

2000/2.1

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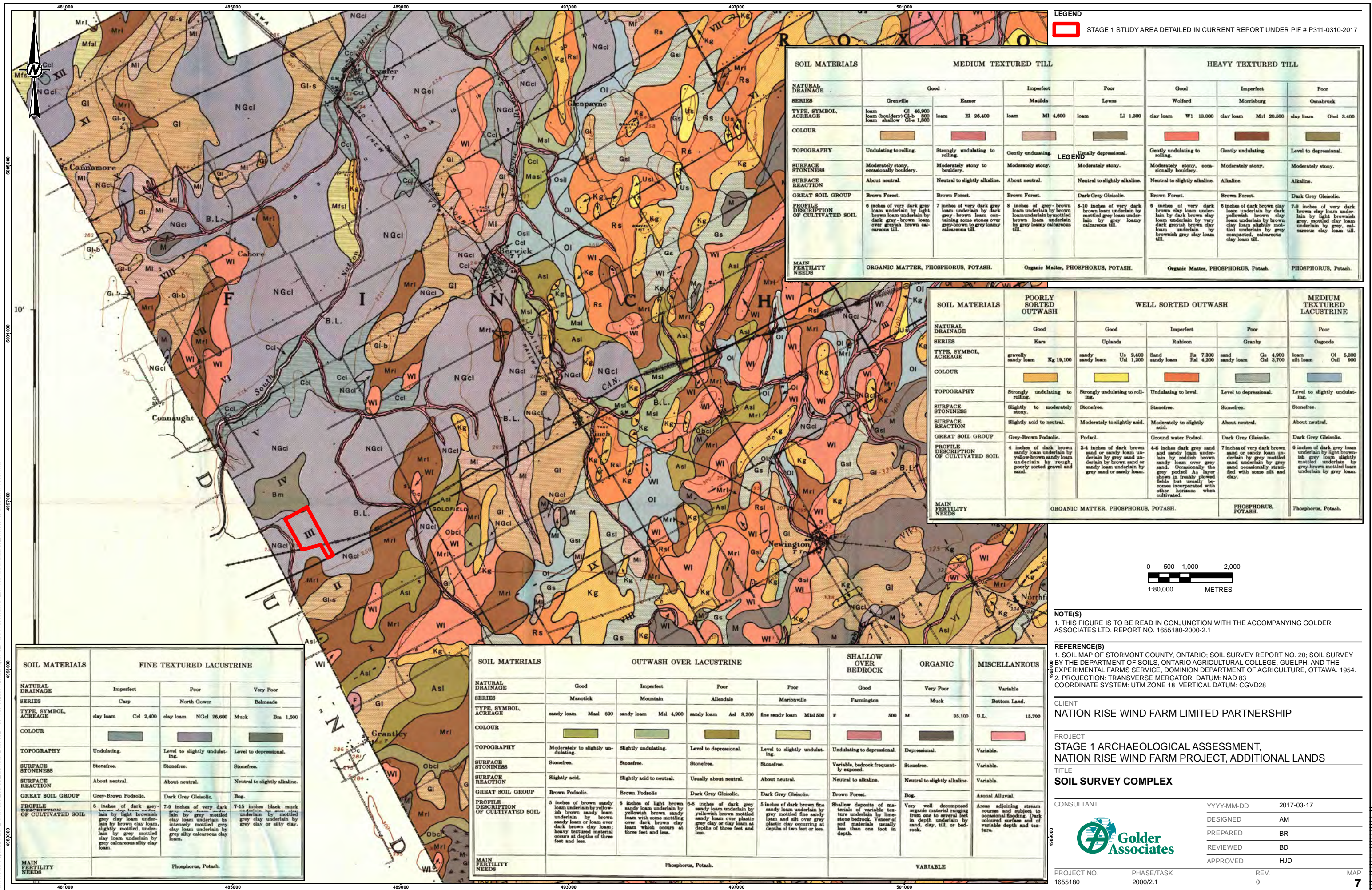
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6

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## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

### 7.0 REFERENCES

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## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

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## STAGE 1 EDP RENEWABLES NATION RISE WIND PROJECT ADDITIONAL LANDS

### 8.0 REPORT SIGNATURE PAGE

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Senior Archaeologist

Hugh Daechsel, M.A.  
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

Aaron Mior, M.M.A.  
Archaeologist

AM/HJD/BD/mvrd

\\golder.gds\gal\ottawa\active\2016\3 proj\1655180 edp nation rise wind farm ontario\02 stage 1 assessment\06 report\02 additional stage 1\02 original\superseded\p311-0310-2017\_17march2017\_re\_final.docx

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Jul 17, 2017

Bradley Drouin (P311)  
Golder Associates Ltd.  
1931 Robertson Ottawa ON K2H5B7

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Various Lots and Concessions Historic Finch Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario ", Dated Jun 26, 2017, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Jul 13, 2017, MTCS Project Information Form Number P311-0313-2017, P311-0307-2016, OPA Reference Number FIT-FX7X7X7**

Dear Mr. Drouin:

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

The report documents the Stage 2 assessment of the study area as depicted in Maps 9A-9N and 10A-10E of the above titled report and recommends the following:

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 20 locations producing cultural material, and one location that produced a geological sample (21 Find Locations in total). Based on the results of the Stage 2 property assessments and detailed property specific research, it was concluded that:

1) The historic Euro-Canadian components at Locations NRWF - 01, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 21 have further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and further archaeological assessment is required.

2) The historic Euro-Canadian components at Locations NRWF - 02, 03, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19, and 20 have no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and no further archaeological assessment is required.

3) The geological sample, identified as NRWF-09 which was initially believed in the field to be an Indigenous Pre-Contact artifact, has no Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and no further archaeological assessment is required.

Given these findings, specific recommendations are made below for each individual site, as per Section 7.8.4, Standard 1 of the MTCS Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).

#### 1.1 Locations NRWF - 02, 03, 09, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19, and 20

1) The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Locations NRWF - 02, 03, 09, 11, 13, 15, 18, and 20 have been sufficiently assessed and documented, the sites may be considered free of further archaeological concern, and no further archaeological assessment of these sites is required.

#### 1.2 NRWF-01 (BhFt-2)

1) NRWF-01 (BhFt-2) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-01 (BhFt-2) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-01 (BhFt-2) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) NRWF-01 (BhFt-2) is situated less than 70 metres but with the site limits outside of the Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the Project is not required at this time. However, in order to accommodate future flexibility in the layout, it is necessary to ensure that NRWF-01 (BhFt-2) will be protected from any construction activities associated with the Project. Appropriate protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.14 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.3 NRWF-04 (BhFt-4)

1) NRWF-04 (BhFt-4) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present.

The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-04 (BhFt-4) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-04 (BhFt-4) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) NRWF-04 (BhFt-4) is situated more than 70 metres from the Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the Project is not required at this time. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.4 NRWF-05 (BhFt-3)

1) NRWF-05 (BhFt-3) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-05 (BhFt-3) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-05 (BhFt-2) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) NRWF-05 (BhFt-3) is situated more than 70 metres from the Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the Project is not required at this time. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.5 NRWF-06 (BhFt-7)

1) NRWF-06 (BhFt-7) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre

square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-06 (BhFt-7) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-06 (BhFt-7) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) NRWF-06 (BhFt-7) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRWF-06 (BhFt-7). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.6 NRWF-07 (BhFt-5)

1) NRWF-07 (BhFt-5) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-07 (BhFt-5) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-07 (BhFt-5) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) NRWF-07 (BhFt-5) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures

must be taken in order to protect NRWF-07 (BhFt-5). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.7 NRWF-08 (BhFt-10)

1) NRWF-08 (BhFt-10) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-08 (BhFt-10) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) NRWF-08 (BhFt-10) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRWF-08 (BhFt-10). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.8 NRWF-10 (BgFs-3)

1) NRWF-10 (BgFs-3) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-10 (BgFs-3) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with



20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-10 (BgFs-3) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) NRWF-10 (BgFs-3) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRWF-10 (BgFs-3). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.9 NRWF-12 (BhFt-6)

1) NRWF-12 (BhFt-6) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-12 (BhFt-6) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) NRWF-12 (BhFt-6) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRWF-12 (BhFt-6). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.10 NRWF-14 (BhFt-8)

1) NRWF-14 (BhFt-8) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is

uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-14 (BhFt-8) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) NRWF-14 (BhFt-8) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRWF-14 (BhFt-8). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.11 NRWF-16 (BgFs-4)

1) NRWF-16 (BgFs-4) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-16 (BgFs-4) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) NRWF-16 (BgFs-4) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRWF-16 (BgFs-4). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.12 NRWF-17 (BhFt-9)

1) NRWF-17 (BhFt-9) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in

Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) NRWF-17 (BhFt-9) has been identified as a post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-17 (BhFt-9) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) NRWF-17 (BhFt-9) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRWF-17 (BhFt-9). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.13 NRWF-21 (BhFs-8)

1) NRWF-21 (BhFs-8) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.

2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

4) Since NRWF-21 (BhFs-8) has been identified as a post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.

5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19th century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-21 (BhFs-8) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

6) NRWF-21 (BhFs-8) is situated more than 70 metres from the Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the Project is not required at this time. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.13 below.

#### 1.14 Partial Clearance

Until such time that the 12 sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment within the Nation Rise Wind Project study area (i.e., BhFt-2, BhFt-7, BhFt-5, BhFt-10, BgFs-3, BhFt-6, BhFt-8, BgFs-4, and BhFt-9) can undergo Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessments, it is recommended that the remainder of the Project study area where Stage 2 archaeological assessments were performed be granted partial clearance with 20 metre protective buffer zones and 50 metre construction monitoring zones to be established around the extent of the previously mentioned sites.

All sites are located within the Project Location and will be impacted by the planned development. BhFt-4, BhFt-3, and BhFs-8 have also been recommended for Stage 3 but through project redesign will be avoided and now fall outside of the Project Location/planned CDA. Should project redesign not be a viable option and sites BhFt-2, BhFt-7, BhFt-5, BhFt-10, BgFs-3, BhFt-6, BhFt-8, BgFs-4, and BhFt-9 will be impacted during construction, it is anticipated that the Stage 3 assessments may be completed in the Fall of 2017 or Spring of 2018. As part of the short term protective strategy, a protective fence will be erected around the 20 metre buffer for locations BhFt-2, BhFt-7, BhFt-5, BhFt-10, BgFs-3, BhFt-6, BhFt-8, BgFs-4, and BhFt-9, as depicted on Tiles in the Supplemental Documentation. Should construction begin prior to completion of the Stage 3, construction monitoring will be required within locations BhFt-2, BhFt-7, BhFt-5, BhFt-10, BgFs-3, BhFt-6, BhFt-8, BgFs-4, and BhFt-9 within the 50 metre construction monitoring zone and around the protected portion of the site.

The recommendation for partial clearance is to accommodate the need for the proponent to move forward with development activities within that portion of the project area where there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological sites. Snow fencing is to be erected at 20 metre protective buffer zones for those sites located within the final draft project limits to clearly delineate their boundaries, and a licensed archaeologist must confirm and document the proper placing of the fencing. No ground alteration activities will take place inside of the 20 metre protective zone in order to avoid impacting extant archaeological resources and “no-go” instructions will be issued to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects or others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction. If initial ground disturbing construction activities intrude into the 50 metre construction monitoring buffer zones, a licensed archaeologist will be brought in to monitor those construction activities and will be empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site. The supplementary documentation includes a letter detailing the proponent’s commitment to observing these restrictions during construction, as well as Tiles depicting the 20 metre protective buffer and 50 metre construction monitoring buffer zones for all appropriate sites.

#### 1.15 Long-Term Avoidance and Protection

Through consultation with the client, it is recommended that BhFt-4, BhFt-3, and BhFs-8 be mitigated through avoidance and long term protection. The 20 metre protective buffer and the 50 metre monitoring buffer fall outside of the proposed Project Location, and as such it will be completely avoided during construction, operation and decommissioning. As BhFt-4, BhFt-3, and BhFs-8 are located completely within private lands, the sites will be avoided long term. To ensure no incidental impacts, long-term protection strategies must also be implemented which will include mapping the avoided and protected area on all project mapping and ensuring that activities within the avoided area remain passive, with the exception of those normal agricultural activities, and must not include minor soil disturbance caused by the proposed undertaking such as tree removal, minor landscaping, utilities installation and similar activities (MTCS 2011, Section 4.1.4, Standard 2).

Should project re-design be a viable option after the final REA has been submitted, and all or portions of sites BhFt-2, BhFt-7, BhFt-5, BhFt-10, BgFs-3, BhFt-6, BhFt-8, BgFs-4, and BhFt-9 be avoided in their entirety (20 metre protective buffer and the 50 metre monitoring buffer) then long term avoidance and protection measures will be put in place. To ensure no incidental impacts, long-term protection strategies

must also be implemented which will include mapping the avoided and protected area on all project mapping and ensuring that activities within the avoided area remain passive, with the exception of those normal agricultural activities, and must not include minor soil disturbance caused by the proposed undertaking such as tree removal, minor landscaping, utilities installation and similar activities (MTCS 2011, Section 4.1.4, Standard 2).

## Summary

The above recommendations determined that 12 sites require further Stage 3 assessment, and 9 sites require no further archaeological work. While all of these sites were documented during the archaeological field work conducted within the Project study area, not all of these sites will be impacted by the construction of the turbines or infrastructure for this project. Therefore, only those sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment that are to be impacted by construction activities will be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time. In addition, as the work completed under this assessment was undertaken prior to the REA submission, components of the Project Location may be dropped thus avoiding sites that were once thought to be impacted. The remainder of the sites avoided by all soil disturbance activities related to the wind farm construction will not be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time.

Table 50 provides a breakdown of Golder's recommendations:

Site Name Borden # PIN # Cultural Affiliation Impacted by Infrastructure Stage 3 Recommended

NRWF-01	BhFt-2	601070110	Historic Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
NRWF-02		601040135	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-03		601010062	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-04	BhFt-4	601000161	Historic Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
NRWF-05	BhFt-3	601000161	Historic Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
NRWF-06	BhFt-7	601000161	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-07	BhFt-5	601010069	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-08		601010069	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-09		601020081	Natural Stone	Yes	No
NRWF-10	BgFs-3	601020081	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-11		601090101	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-12	BhFt-6	601000107	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-13		601010069	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-14	BhFt-8	601060076	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-15		601020053	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-16	BgFs-4	601030077	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-17	BhFt-9	601010086	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-18		601050139	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-19		601050138	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-20		601000191	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-21	BhFs-8	601060340	Historic Euro-Canadian	No	Yes

Table 50: Recommendations for Further Stage 3 Assessment

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license (Government of Ontario 1990a).

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,

Shari, Prowse  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Kenneth Little, EDP Renewables Canada Ltd.  
TBD TBD, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

<sup>1</sup>This letter constitutes the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's written comments where required pursuant to section 22 of O. Reg. 359/09, as amended (Renewable Energy Approvals under the Environmental Protection Act), regarding the archaeological assessment undertaken for the above-captioned project. Depending on the study area and scope of work of the archaeological assessment as detailed in the report, further archaeological assessment reports may be required to complete the archaeological assessment for the project under O. Reg. 359/09. In that event Ministry comments pursuant to section 22 of O. Reg. 359/09 will be required for any such additional reports.

<sup>2</sup>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.



12 July 2017

## REVISED REPORT

# Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Nation Rise Wind Farm Project Various Lots and Concessions Historic Finch Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario

**Submitted to:**

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**PIF Number:**

P311-0307-2016 (Stage 2)

P311-0313-2017 (Stage 2)

REVISED REPORT

**Report Number: 1655180**

**Distribution:**

1 copy - EDP Renewables Canada Ltd.

1 copy - Golder Associates Ltd.





### Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership (Nation Rise Wind), a wholly owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada Ltd., to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Nation Rise Wind Farm Project (the "Project") located in North Stormont Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario. This assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements for Nation Rise Wind's application for a Renewable Energy Approval (REA), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 Section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

Two Stage 1 archaeological background studies previously determined that the entire Project study area had archaeological potential for both pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian sites (Golder 2016 and 2017). Given these findings, it was recommended that a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be completed for all areas that may be impacted by the project. This report details the Stage 2 archaeological assessment performed by Golder in the fall of 2016 and the spring of 2017 under archaeological PIFs P311-0307-2016 and P311-0313-2017.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a combination of the pedestrian and test pit survey methods across those portions of the study area that are proposed to be impacted by the project, including turbine locations, access roads, substations, collector lines, operations and maintenance buildings, meteorological and microwave towers, and temporary staging areas. The total areas assessed cumulatively to date represented approximately 456.7 hectares.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 20 find locations producing cultural material and one find location that produced a natural geological sample (21 find locations in total). Historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were found at 20 locations: NRWF-01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, and one natural geological sample, NRWF-09, which was initially thought in the field to be a Pre-Contact Indigenous artifact. Twelve of the 21 archaeological locations (NRWF - 01, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 21) identified within the larger study area were determined to exhibit Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and, as such, are recommended for Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessment. Details on the recommendations for each archaeological site, as well as the rationale for the recommendation pertaining to each site, is contained in the body of the report in Section 5.0.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and **issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.**



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

### Project Personnel

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## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

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### APPENDICES

#### APPENDIX A

MTCS Correspondence

#### APPENDIX B

Artifact Inventory



## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership (Nation Rise Wind), a wholly owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada Ltd., to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Nation Rise Wind Farm Project (the "Project") located in North Stormont Township, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario (Maps 1-3, pp. 163-165).

This Stage 2 assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements of the client's application for a Renewable Energy Approval (REA), as outlined in Ontario Regulation 359/09 Section 22(3) of the *Environmental Protection Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The *Green Energy Act* (Government of Ontario 2009) enabled legislation governing project assessments and approvals to be altered to allow for a more streamlined Renewable Energy Approval (REA) process. Under Section 21 and 22 of the REA, an archaeological assessment must be conducted if the proponent concludes that engaging in the project may have an impact on archaeological resources. Currently, Ontario Regulation 359/09 of the *Environmental Protection Act* governs the REA process for renewable energy projects such as wind, anaerobic digestions, solar and thermal treatment facilities.

The Project Stage 2 assessment area is spread out of an area of approximately 10,947 hectares of mostly privately owned land with some publically owned lands situated in North Stormont Township (Geographic Township of Finch), United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario (Map 1, p.163). All of the areas surveyed fall within the Stage 2 assessment area which is generally bounded by Concession Road 12 to the north, MacMillan Road to the east, Finch Osnabruck Boundary Road to the south and Finch Winchester Boundary Road to the west. Approximately 33 wind turbine locations are being permitted as part of the REA process.

The Project is anticipated to be categorized as a Class 4 wind facility with a total nameplate capacity of up to 100 MW. The major components of this project are expected to include commercial wind turbines with concrete turbine foundations, pad mounted step-up transformers, turbine access roads, buried and overhead collector lines, a collector substation, a microwave tower, meteorological towers, and interconnection station, temporary construction areas for the erection of wind turbines, and an operations and maintenance building.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources within the portions of the study area to be impacted by the project and to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts and archaeological sites with Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources.

The objectives of a Stage 2 assessment, as outlined by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the portions of the study area to be impacted by the project
- To determine whether the portions of the study area to be impacted by the project contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

To meet these objectives, Golder archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- Stage 2 pedestrian survey and hand excavation of standard test pits at 5 m intervals across the portions of the study area to be impacted by the project
- Documentation of all Stage 2 fieldwork through field notes, maps, and photographs

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Project was conducted under archaeological consulting licence P311, issued to Bradley Drouin, M.A. of Golder by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, PIF# P311-0307-2016 and PIF P311-313-2016. Permission to enter the optioned parcels within the study area and remove archaeological resources was provided by Nation Rise Wind.

### 1.2 Historical Context

Our understanding of the local sequence of human activity in the study area following the recession of the last ice sheet and the Champlain Sea is incomplete. It is possible, however, to provide a general outline of Pre-Contact occupation in the Ottawa region based on the archaeological investigations conducted throughout eastern Ontario.

#### 1.2.1 Regional Pre-Contact Aboriginal History

Human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 10,000 years before present (BP). These first peoples, known as Paleo-Indians, moved into Ontario as the last of the glaciers retreated northward. The former shores of the vast glacial lakes such as Lake Algonquin in the area that is now southern Georgian Bay, and along the north shore of present day Lake Ontario, contain remnants of some of their sites. Isolated finds of the distinctive, parallel-flaked Paleo-Indian spear points have been recorded in the Rideau Lakes and north of Kingston (Watson 1982; Kennett and Earl 2000). Although there is limited information on the lifestyle of the Paleo-Indians, what little evidence that is available suggests that they were highly mobile hunters and gatherers relying on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Ottawa Valley remained very much on the fringe of occupation at this time. The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels would be areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation in this region. What is believed by some to be late Paleo-Indian material has been found in several locations within the City of Ottawa including a site in Honey Gables as well as near Albion Road and Rideau Road, Innes Road, north of the Mer Bleue close to the intersection of Navan Road and Page Road (Swayze 2001, 2003 & 2004) and a late Paleo Dovetail Point was recovered in Ottawa South (Pilon and Fox 2015).

It was not until the succeeding Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 3,000 BP), that the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions. While more land became available for occupation as the glacial lakes drained, archaic populations continued as hunter-gatherers; however, they appear to have focused more on local food resources, abandoning the highly mobile lifestyle of their predecessors. Although Paleo-Indian workmanship of stone tools was also lost, the Archaic Period tool kit became more diversified, reflecting the change to a temperate forest environment. Ground stone tools such as adzes and gouges first appeared and may indicate the construction of the dug-out canoes or other heavy wood working activities. Extensive trade networks had developed by the middle to late Archaic Period. Items such as copper from the north shore of Lake Superior were exchanged during this time.



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The first significant evidence for occupation in the Ottawa Valley appears at this time. Archaic sites have been identified on Allumettes and Morrison Islands on the Ottawa River near Pembroke, and within the boundaries of Leamy Lake Park within the City of Gatineau (Pilon 1999: 43-53, 64). Late Archaic sites have also been identified to the west in the Rideau Lakes, and the east at Jessup Falls and Pendleton along the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980). A few other documented finds of archaic artifacts have been made within the city limits (Jamieson 1989; Golder 2015). Sites at Honey Gables and at Albion Road and Rideau Road may contain Early Archaic material (Swayze 2004). At the south end of the South Nation River Drainage Basin near its watershed with the St. Lawrence Late Archaic “Old Copper” culture burials have been identified.

The Woodland Period (ca. 3,000 to 400 BP) is distinguished by the introduction of ceramics. Early Woodland groups continued to live as hunters, gatherers and fishers in much the same way as earlier populations had done. They also shared an elaborate burial ceremonialism evidenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts within graves (Spence *et al* 1990: 129). Extensive trade networks continued through the early part of this period and Early Woodland populations in Ontario appear to have been heavily influenced by groups to the south, particularly the Adena people of the Ohio Valley. By 1,700 BP, the trade networks had reached their peak and covered much of North America.

Through the Middle Woodland Period (ca. 2,400 to 1,100 BP) there was an increase in the decorative styles found on ceramic pots and changes in the shapes and types of tools used. For the first time, it is possible to identify regional cultural traditions within the province, with “Point Peninsula” being the distinctive variant found in eastern and south-central Ontario. A greater number of known sites from this period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland “family” hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored for the approaching winter. The proliferation of sites suggests an increase in the population of Eastern Ontario, although the Ottawa area has yet to yield as many sites as other parts of south-eastern Ontario. Middle Woodland sites have been noted in the South Nation Drainage Basin near Casselman and further south near Winchester and along the Ottawa River including the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1980; Daechsel 1981), as well as at Leamy Lake and along the Rideau River.

Another significant development of the Woodland Period was the appearance of domesticated plants ca. 1,450 BP. Initially, only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for Late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to the corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. By the end of the Late Woodland Period, distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of Southern Ontario separated by vast stretches of largely unoccupied land, including the Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence Iroquois along the St. Lawrence River.

While there is clear evidence of these latter developments in much of southern Ontario, the Ottawa Valley remained a sparsely occupied region utilized by mobile hunter-gatherers. In part, this was because the terrain was less than suitable for early agriculture. It was also a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period. Facing persistent hostilities with Iroquoian populations



based in what is now New York State, the Huron moved from their traditional lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario to the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay region. Algonquin groups, who had occupied the lands north of the Huron, also appear to have retreated further northward in order to place greater distance between themselves and the Iroquois.

Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley. Two small Late Woodland sites were identified on a property near the Village of Cumberland to the east of the study area (Ferris, 2002). A significant Woodland occupation has also been identified at the Leamy Lake site (Pilon 1999: 76-80) and an ossuary burial identified near the Chaudière Falls in the 1840s dates to this period. Although ossuaries are a burial practice normally associated with Iroquoian speaking populations, especially the Huron, this internment may have been Algonquin. Once again, a number of poorly documented Woodland find spots are known for the general study area (Jamieson 1989).

There is a cluster of Late Woodland St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites at the south end of the Drainage Basin including the Roebuck site one of the earliest systematically excavated sites in Canada having been investigation by W.J. Wintemberg in 1912 and again in 1914.

### 1.2.2 Regional Euro-Canadian History

Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of the Ottawa Valley, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded, however, by two of his emissaries, Etienne Brule around 1610 and Nicholas de Vigneau in 1611. It is likely that all three travelled at least the lower reaches of the Rideau River. In the wake of Champlain's voyages, the Ottawa River became the principal route for explorers, missionaries and fur traders travelling from the St. Lawrence to the interior, and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade.

At the time of initial contact, the French documented three Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the study area (Heidenreich & Wright 1987: Plate 18). These included the Matouweskariini along the Madawaska River to the west, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated in the Petite Nation River basin northeast of the study area. While prolonged occupation of the region may have been avoided as a result of hostilities with Iroquoian speaking populations to the south, at least the northern reaches of the South Nation River basin were undoubtedly used as hunting territories by the Algonquin at this time. The recovery of European trade goods (i.e., iron axes, copper kettle pieces and glass beads) from aboriginal sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin has provided evidence of the extent of contact between aboriginals and the fur traders during this period. The English, upon assuming possession of New France, continued to use the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor.

Significant European settlement of the region did not occur until United Empire Loyalists and other immigrants began to move to lands along the Ottawa River in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The need for land on which to settle the Loyalists led the British government into hasty negotiations with their indigenous military allies, the Mississauga who were erroneously assumed to be the only Aboriginal peoples inhabiting eastern Ontario. Captain William Redford Crawford, who enjoyed the trust of the Mississauga chiefs living in the Bay of Quinte region, negotiated on behalf of the British government. In the so-called "Crawford Purchase," the Mississauga were pressed into giving up Aboriginal title to most of eastern Ontario, including what would become the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville and Prince Edward, as well as the front Townships of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Hastings and much of what is now the





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City of Ottawa (including the Geographic Townships of Gloucester, Nepean, Osgoode, Marlborough and North Gower) (Lockwood 1996: 24). Two years after the 1791 division of the Province of Québec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, undertook an initial survey of four Townships (Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River.

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and 33 men in 1800 (Bond 1984:24). The community along the north shore of the Ottawa River grew over the next few years and by 1805 Wright had begun significant lumbering activity in the region. It would take several more years for permanent settlement to spread to the south side of the Ottawa River.

### 1.2.3 Finch Township

Early settlement of Finch Township dates back to 1789 originally as part of the Royal Township of Osnabruck. In 1802 eight families (Four Cameron's and four MacMillan's) following a charter group organized by Allen MacMillan, emigrated from Scotland and settled in the area. The original name for the first settlement was Gray's Corners named for Nelson Gray, a store owner who operated on the corner of Front and Victoria Streets. The name was later changed to South Finch after a school master by the name of Joseph Finch and then shortened to Finch after the railway passed through the town in 1885 (Hough 1989).

The town grew to eventually include a temperance hotel, cheese factory, store, a blacksmith shop, a large sash and amp, door factory, and other buildings. In 1850 the first school was constructed west of the village. A second school known as the Pink School was constructed in 1900 and would later be the site of the North Stormont District High School. In 1897 the Ottawa and New York Rail Line was constructed (later known as the New York Central) and was operational until 1957.

In 1906 the Hamlet of Finch was incorporated as a village with its own government body. It was later amalgamated as part of the North Stormont Township in January 1998. (Hough 1989).

The community of Berwick also lies within the study area and is located in the centre of Historic Finch Township between the Village of Finch and Crysler. The Hamlet was first settled by four brothers Adam, Peter, James, and Isaac Cockburn from Scotland in the early 1800's. They initially constructed a school, a store, a blacksmith shop, and their homes along the bank of the Payne River. This community was originally established as Cockburn Corners but later renamed to Berwick after the village in Scotland from which the Cockburn brothers had emigrated. Later a water powered sawmill was constructed as well as a hotel, cheese factory, tannery, a butcher shop, and other businesses were established in the village.

Berwick became the administrative home for Finch Township and remained so after January 1998 when Finch Township became part of the Township of North Stormont. The Township of North Stormont office and the North Stormont Public School are located in Berwick.

#### 1.2.3.1 Historic Structures and Heritage Properties

Although relatively sparse in their details, the 1862 Walling Map Historic Finch Township (*Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*) (Map 4, p.166) indicates the presence of various types of structures within the limits of the present Stage 2 assessment area.



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Over 75 structures, mostly residential houses are depicted within the limits of the assessment area. These structures are mostly located on the east-west oriented concession roads as well as what is now called Forgues Road which was an early road that connected Winchester to Cahore then onto Crysler. Based on the irregular alignment of this road in comparison to the grid like pattern of the Lot and Concession Roads, it is likely that Forgues Road pre-dates the construction of the later Lot and Concession Roads.

The 1881 Belden Historical Map (Map 5, p.167) contains far greater detail with over 175 residential structures, one cheese factory, three school houses, one two churches and the town of Berwick depicted. Similar to the 1862 Walling Map, the residential structures are primarily located along the east-west Concession Roads, however, there are a greater number of residential structures now located along the South Nation River, and its tributaries including the Payne River.

In addition to the above noted structures identified on the historical atlas maps, a cursory review of the Township and County databases was completed and no designated or listed heritage properties were found.

### 1.3 Archaeological Context

#### 1.3.1 Project Area Overview

A general overview of the land uses within the limits of the Project was compiled by inspecting topographical as well as soil, physiographical and surficial geological maps (Maps 6 to 8, pp.168to170). In general, the land use within the project area is primarily devoted to agriculture; the majority of the land has been cleared with only a few minor wooded areas remaining. In addition to agricultural fields, the farm properties located across the project area typically include a residential area with various associated outbuildings (e.g., barns, sheds) situated in close proximity to the concession roads. In some cases, the farm properties have also been severed to accommodate non-farm residential or commercial uses. It is likely that manicured lawns and/or overgrown areas are associated with many of the residential or commercial areas. Minor portions of the project area are also classified as rural settlements (i.e., Berwick).

The road network traversing the project area includes a combination of local, rural collector, and rural arterial roads, which generally correspond to the original 19<sup>th</sup> century survey grids. In order to improve the natural drainage of the landscape, many of the roads situated within the assessment area are flanked by municipal drains that ultimately outlet into the South Nation River. In addition to these drains, several natural watercourses also meander through the assessment area (see Section 1.4.2 below). Finally, a branch of the former New York Central Railway runs in a southeasterly to northwesterly direction through the eastern portion of the assessment area.

Thus, it appears that the project area predominantly consists of agricultural fields, with some minor wooded areas, municipal ROWs, possible manicured lawns and overgrown areas, and areas with no to low archaeological potential (i.e., water courses, previously disturbed areas).

#### 1.3.2 The Natural Environment

The physiography of the project area is primarily flat with the majority lying within the Winchester Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 6, p.168). The northwest and south is characterized as the Glengarry Till Plain (drumlinized) which is typically flat to slightly undulating. There are a number of ancient beaches ridges and drumlins present in the southernmost extent of the project area as well as the eastern end (Map 6, p.168) (Chapman & Putnam 1984). These drumlins and ridges tend to be typically elevated well drained features on the landscape that would have been focal points for pre-contact hunter and gatherers. In addition to these two well drained natural features, there is a sand plain in the far southeastern corner of the project area.



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Natural drainage of the project area is largely provided by the South Nation River and its many tributaries, including the Payne River and Whissel Creek. Due to the relatively flat topography of the area, sections of these watercourses have been artificially straightened to improve drainage capacity.

The majority of the soils found within the study are generally poorly drained or imperfectly drained soils (Map 7, p.169). The North Gower Clay dominates the northwest section of the project area while the soil matrix within the remainder of the assessment area is complex. In many places the underlying till protrudes to the surface and there are a number of low drumlins specifically in the east and western sections of the study area. A few small pockets of well drained sandy soils appear in the eastern sections of the study area.

The project area is within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lake-St. Lawrence Forest Region. Trees characteristic of this sub-region include red maple, elm, yellow birch, white birch, basswood, black and white ash, black alder, and bur oak (Rowe 1977).

The project area has few limitations for the production of ungulates (deer) (Brassard & Bouchard 1971) but severe limitations for the production of waterfowl (Arsenault & Johnston 1970). These factors are important in considering pre-contact site potential. The area soils have moderately severe limitations to moderate limitations for crops due to poor drainage (Marshall *et. al.* 1979).

### 1.3.3 Previous Research and Archaeological Investigations

There have been several archaeological assessments done in the general region of the study area (to the north and south) though nothing directly within the project area. Several Pre-Contact sites have been identified along the South Nation River primarily reported on by Hugh Daechsel's 1980's study titled "An Archaeological Evaluation of the South Nation River Drainage Basin" (Daechsel 1980). This study discusses several sites previously identified by Wintenberg in 1912 along with others. In total, the 1980 study identified 19 confirmed sites and 36 unconfirmed. Most of the research conducted in the area has been concentrated around a cluster of St. Lawrence Iroquoian Village sites southwest of Crysler along the South Nation River. North of Crysler, several archaeological assessments have been conducted at Vars (Daechsel 1988a), Clarence-Thurso Ferry Road (Daechsel 1988b), and Alfred (Daechsel 1980). Pendergast excavated a St. Lawrence Iroquoian site in 1966 and 1984 (Daechsel 1988a). In addition, to the work described above, Jean-Luc Pilon was documented Pre-Contact sites along the banks and upper terraces of the South Nation River. In particular, Mr. Pilon document a large Pre-Contact site located south of Westminster and 600 m north of the bank of the South Nation River on an upper terrace. The site produced a large number of ground stone axes and adzes as well as other lithic material (Personal Communication, Jean-Luc Pilon, 23 November 2015).

Other studies in the area include a Heritage and Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Sewage and Transmission Lines in Crysler (Heritage Quest 1989).

Table 1 summarizes the results of a number of other relevant archaeological assessments located near the study area.

An examination of the MTCS archaeological sites database revealed no registered archaeological sites within the project area or within 1 km. In order to better understand site patterning along the South Nation River Golder requested known archaeological sites within 1 km of the edge of the River banks. A total of 13 previously recorded archaeological sites were identified and all located within 700 m along the South Nation River (Table 1). None of these sites were located within 1 km of the study area. To the best of our knowledge, no additional archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 m of the current project area.





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Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the Freedom of Information 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. For this reason maps and data that provide information on archaeological site locations are provided as supplementary documentation and do not form part of this public report.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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.



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**Table 1: Previous Archaeological Assessments.**

PIF #	Stage	Location/Site	Consultant	Year	Identified Sites	Recommendation	Distance from Study Area	Distance from South Nation River
N/A		South Mountain (pre-contact)	N/A	1997	Wilson-Webster (BfFu-2)	No further information	25.4 km	16 m
N/A	1	West of Winchester Springs (Euro-Canadian House)	Hugh Daechsel (1980-f-0452)	1980	Shane Site (BgFt-2)	Presumed to be destroyed. No further work needed.	15 km	781 m
N/A	1	North bank of South Nation River	Hugh Daechsel (1980-f-0425)	1980	Kittle Creel (BgFt-3)	Presumed destroyed. No further work needed.	7.1	66 m
N/A	1	East of South Nation River (Pre-Contact)	Hugh Daechsel (1980-f-0425)	1980	Chesterville 1 (BgFt-4)	No Further Information.	3.6 km	242 m
N/A	1	South Bend of South Nation River (unconfirmed) (Pre-Contact)	Hugh Daechsel (1980-f-0425)	1980	Forward 1 (BgFt-5)	Originally identified by Wintemberg in 1912. Nothing located in 1980. Site may have been destroyed by construction activities.	6.4 km	190 m
N/A	1	North bank of South Nation River (Unconfirmed) (Pre-Contact)	Hugh Daechsel (1980-f-0425)	1980	Chesterville 2 (BgFt-6)	Exact Location of the site was not identified.	4.2 km	167 m
N/A		East of Chesterville South Nation River (Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian)	Phillip Wright (2002-008)	2002	Droppo (BgFt-7)	Further Cultural Heritage Value Investigation required.	6.0 km	230 m
N/A	1	South Nation River North of Casselman (Euro-Canadian)	Hugh Daechsel (1980-0425)	1980	Casselman Dam (BhFs-2)	No further information.	14.0 km	90 m
N/A		South Nation River (Pre-Contact)	Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation (CARF)	1989	Crysler 1 (BhFs-3)	Indeterminate.	3.0 km	70 m
N/A		(Euro-Canadian)	Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation (CARF)	1990	Bennoit (BhFs-4)	Indeterminate	3.7 km	273 m
P378-008-2013	2	West of the South Nation River (Pre-Contact)	Nadine Kopp (P378)	2013	Casselman (BhFs-7)	Further investigation required.	13.9 km	56 m
N/A		South Nation River (Pre-Contact)	Jean-Luc Pilon (1992-117)	1992	Muldoon (BiFs-1)	No further information.	29.0 km	600 m
N/A		South Nation River (Pre-contact)	Hugh Daechsel (2001-033)	2002	Lamoureux (BiFs-2)	No further information.	30.0 km	130 m



### 1.3.4 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment (PIF P311-305-2010) for the project was completed by Golder in 2016. The results of the study lead to the following recommendations for the Stage 2 property survey:

- 1) *A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 m intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is possible (e.g., agricultural fields). This assessment will occur when the agricultural fields have been recently ploughed, weathered, and exhibit at least 80% surface visibility.*
- 2) *A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 m intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is not possible (e.g., wood lots, overgrown areas, manicured lawns).*
- 3) *Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance (e.g., road ROWs, buildings) identified within all areas that will be impacted by the project are to be mapped and photo-documented, but are not recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low to no archaeological potential.*
- 4) *The Stage 2 archaeological assessment will follow the requirements set out in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).*

A Second Stage 1 archaeological assessment (PIF P311-310-2017) was completed by Golder in 2017 for a small expansion area to the west of Turbine 44. The results of the study lead to the following recommendations for the Stage 2 property survey.

- 1) *A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the pedestrian survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is possible (e.g., agricultural fields). This assessment will occur when the agricultural fields have been recently ploughed, weathered, and exhibit at least 80% surface visibility.*
- 2) *A Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be conducted by a licenced archaeologist using the test pit survey method at 5 metre intervals in all areas that will be impacted by the project and where ploughing is not possible (e.g., wood lots, overgrown areas, manicured lawns).*
- 3) *Poorly drained areas, areas of steep slope and areas of previous disturbance (e.g., road ROWs, buildings) identified within the study area that will be impacted by the project are to be mapped and photo-documented, but are not recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment as they possess low to no archaeological potential.*
- 4) *The Stage 2 archaeological assessment will follow the requirements set out in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011).*





## 2.0 STAGE 2 FIELD ASSESSMENT METHODS

### 2.1 Definition of Terms

For the purposes of the present report, the term **study area** describes all the land encompassed within Nation Rise Wind Project (Map 1, p.163).

**Project components** are defined as all infrastructure related to the wind farm layout, including but not limited to, wind turbines, turbine access roads, staging areas, substations, operations and maintenance buildings, towers, and buried and overhead collector cables, which form part of the project limits. Project components could impact potential archaeological resources within the study area during construction, operation, or decommissioning of the Nation Rise Wind Project.

On October 14, 2016 a preliminary layout for the project components located on either optioned parcels or along municipal right-of-ways (ROWs) was provided to Golder by the client. The preliminary layout has been revised several times, the current layout was produced June 19, 2017. The current layout is illustrated on Map 2, p.164, while the methods and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment are illustrated on Maps 9 and 10, pp.171 and 186.

The term **project area** will be used in the context of the present report to define all areas that were subjected to Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

### 2.2 Methodology Overview

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the project area was conducted by Golder over 24 days between October 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and June 19, 2017, under archaeological consulting license P311 issued to Bradley Drouin, M.A. of Golder, PIFs # P311-0307-2016 and P311-0313-2017. All Stage 2 archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) and the *Archaeology of Rural Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (MTCS 2014).

The dates of all Stage 2 fieldwork activities and the weather conditions observed by field directors during these activities are presented in Table 2. At no time were the conditions detrimental to the recognition and recovery of archaeological material; field visibility and lighting conditions were appropriate.

**Table 2: Weather Conditions during Stage 2 Assessment (Property Assessment and ROW Assessment).**

Date	Weather
October 5, 2016	Mix of Sun and Cloud. 7°C to 20°C
October 6, 2016	Sunny, 7°C to 22°C
October 14, 2016	Sunny, -1°C to 9°C
October 17, 2016	Overcast, 8°C to 14°C
October 18, 2016	Sunny, 6°C to 12°C
October 26, 2016	Overcast, -1°C to 3°C
October 27, 2016	Overcast, -1°C to 3°C
December 1, 2016	Overcast, 4°C to 7°C
December 2, 2016	Overcast, 2°C to 4°C
December 4, 2016	Mix of Sun and Cloud, -6°C to 0°C



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Date	Weather
April 18, 2017	Clear, 0°C to 10°C
April 19, 2017	Overcast, 2°C to 8°C
April 24, 2017	Mix of Sun and Cloud, 0°C to 10°C
April 25, 2017	Mix of Sun and Cloud, 4°C to 14°C
April 26, 2017	Mix of Sun and Cloud, 5°C to 15°C
April 27, 2017	Mix of Sun and Cloud, 10°C to 17°C
May 11, 2017	Overcast, 4°C to 10°C
May 16, 2017	Mix of Sun and Cloud, 13°C to 21°C
May 24, 2017	Mix of Sun and Cloud, 20°C
May 26, 2017	Overcast, 15°C
May 31, 2017	Mix of Sun and Cloud, 11°C to 21°C
June 1, 2017	Mix of Sun and Cloud, 7°C to 15°C
June 7, 2017	Sunny, 7°C to 20°C
June 19, 2017	Partly cloudy, 20°C

The project area cumulatively measured approximately 10,947 hectares (27,050 acres) in size. These areas predominantly consisted of agricultural fields, with some minor wooded areas, overgrown areas, municipal ROWs, and areas with no to low archaeological potential (i.e., water courses, previously disturbed areas). The construction disturbance area for the project components could disturb approximately 456.7 hectares (1127 acres) in size.

Agricultural fields represented the majority of the project component area. These areas were assessed by the standard pedestrian survey method, as per Section 2.1.1 of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). At the time of the pedestrian surveys, all agricultural fields were recently ploughed and weathered with surface visibility ranging from 80% to 100% (see Section 2.3 below). In all cases where surface visibility was between 80% and 100%, five metre survey intervals were employed. A total of 333.1 hectares of the project component area was assessed via this method for this study.

When an artifact was encountered during the pedestrian surveys, the initial artifact was marked with an orange flag and survey intervals were intensified to one metre within at least a twenty metre radius of the find; any additional artifacts identified while conducting the intensified survey were also flagged. This process was continued until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined. Once the full extent of the site was determined, each artifact was identified and their positions were documented within a one to three metre radius with a Garmin GPS MAP64s unit and Apple iPad (see Section 2.5 below). If the site was going to Stage 3, a representative sample of artifacts was collected as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). When the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of the site could not be determined in the field, all artifacts were collected in order to analyse the entire assemblage. Permanent datums were established using a high accuracy GPS.

Table 3 below provides references to example images of field conditions encountered during the Stage 2 field assessment.



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Areas that could not be ploughed, including seemingly undisturbed municipal ROWs and rocky pasture, represents a small proportion of the project component area. Unless otherwise described in Section 2.4 below, these areas were assessed by the standard shovel test pit method at a five metre interval, as per Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Each test pit was at least 30 centimetres in diameter and was dug a minimum of five centimetres into subsoil with all soil screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of any cultural material present. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and fill. The soil stratigraphy varied across the project area and is summarized in Table 3, below. Test pits were excavated to within one metre of built structures or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance or poor drainage. As detailed in Section 2.4 below, evidence of disturbance in the form of gravel fill and disturbed topsoil was identified in most of the test pitted areas within the municipal ROWs. All test pits were back filled upon completion. A total of 37.7 hectares of the project component area was assessed via this method for this study.

When an artifact-yielding test pit was encountered, test pit excavations continued on the survey grid to determine the extent of additional positive test pits in the area. If this process yielded insufficient archaeological resources to determine whether or not Stage 3 archaeological assessment would be required, intensified survey coverage around the initial positive test pit at each location was performed, as per Standards 1 and 2, Section 2.1.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Images 7 to 14, pp.111 to 114 provide representative examples of the field conditions and test pit survey methods employed within the project area.

Watercourses, slopped and previously disturbed areas accounted for the remaining portion of the project area (a total of 85.9 hectares for this study – this includes municipal ROW). The previously disturbed areas included: service roads, driveways, drainage ditches, rubble piles, garbage piles and municipal ROWs. Sections 2.3 and 2.4 details additional information on disturbed areas. All of these locations were interpreted as having no or low archaeological potential and were not assessed. This interpretation is consistent with Standard 2, Section 2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Table 3 below provides a summary of the Stage 2 field survey which includes all areas interpreted to have no or low archaeological potential within the project area (sloped, permanently wet and disturbed), as per Section 2.2 Standard 2 (MTCS 2011).

Two areas assessed deviate from the above noted methodology. Turbines 28 (PIN 601090101) and Turbine 47 (PIN 601050138). Turbine 28 contained a small area measuring approximately 30m x 30m was low and seasonally wet but had been planted. Due to high likelihood of erosion issues, the farmer did not want to plough this area. As such Golder completed a test pit survey as per Section 2.1.2 Standard 1. Additionally, portions of Turbine 47 access roads were located on a low lying esker that contained large amounts of cobbles and boulders. In discussions with the farmer, this area was no till planted and had not been ploughed. As such, test pitting as per Section 2.1.2 Standard 1 was completed, augmented by pedestrian survey at reduced intervals. Both of the above noted deviations from the standards were discussed with the MTCS reviewer tasked with this file and both approaches were approved (pers. Comm. Shari Prowse Feb. 3, 2017 and May 5, 2017, respectively) and can be found in Appendix A.





### 2.3 Summary of Property Assessment

A summary of the survey methods, field conditions and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment performed for each property within the project area has been provided in Table 3 below (see Maps 9A to 9N, p.171).

The first column identifies the assessed properties by their property identification number, or PIN which as shown on Maps 9A – 9N, p.171. The second column of the table indicates the specific project component (e.g., turbine, access road) that is currently associated with each property assessed; this information has been compiled according to the current draft layout for the Project. In some cases, more than one project component is associated with a single PIN (e.g., Turbines 1 and 2), and in other cases, more than one PIN is associated with a single project component (e.g., Turbines 10 and 11). The third column shows which map of this report each property may be found.

The fourth column of the table indicates the dates of the Stage 2 archaeological assessments performed for each property. The weather conditions observed during each day of the assessment have been summarized in Table 1 above. The fifth column indicates the Stage 2 assessment method performed for each property. Where pedestrian surveys were completed, the methods column indicates the survey transects employed. The sixth column indicates the area surveyed on each parcel in hectares. Survey transects (seventh column) were based on the surface visibility encountered in the field, which is presented in the seventh column. Where test pit surveys were completed, the survey transects and test pitting techniques utilized are presented.

The eighth column indicates the topographic features observed at each property assessed as well as current land use. Soil descriptions for the project area are covered in Section 1.3.2.

The last two columns of the table present the results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessments performed at each property. Specifically, the ninth column presents the type of cultural resources identified on each property (i.e., pre-contact Indigenous, historic Euro-Canadian, none), and the tenth column presents the site location number. For further description and analysis of each archaeological location, see Section 3.0.



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

**Table 3: Summary of Stage 2 Property Assessment.**

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601000055	Turbine 1 and 2, MET Tower, Access Roads	9A	4-Dec-16 24-Apr-17 27-Apr-17	14.25	98% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 2% - Disturbed, existing farm buildings and gravel pad  Image 1, p.108 Image 66, p. 140	95-99%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam with some cobbles. Area of farm equipment was slightly raised from adjacent topography and consisted of a large gravel laydown area.	None	n/a
601000059	Turbine 2 and Laydown area	9A	4-Dec-16	3.96	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	95-99%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam with some cobbles.	None	n/a
601000107	Crane Path	9B	4-Dec-16 26-Apr-17	7.21	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects  Image 2, p.108	95%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-12 (BhFt-6)
601000109	Crane Path	9B	16-May-17	3.04	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects  Image 3, p.109	85-90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam with some cobbles	None	n/a



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601000125	Turbine 4, Collector Lines, Access Roads	9B	1-Dec-16 1-Jun-17	12.07	93.7% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 6% - Two disturbed areas 0.3% - Test pit survey at 5 metre intervals.  Image 4, 5, 6, pp.109,110	85-90%	Flat agricultural field with small grassed area around outbuildings and disturbed areas	None	n/a
601070110	Turbine 5, Access Roads	9B	26-Oct-16 27-Oct-16 2-Dec-16 31-May-17	6.47	79% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 21% - Test pit Survey at 5 metre transects  Image 7, 8, 9, pp.111, 112	90-100%	Agricultural field gently sloping toward southeast. Soils consisted of yellow brown sandy loam (0 to 25 cm) over bedrock or yellow brown clayey sand	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-01 (BhFt-2)
601000150	Turning radius	9C	26-Apr-17	1.15	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam	None	n/a
601000161	Turbine 6, access roads and collection line	9C	18-Apr-17 19-Apr-17 24-Apr-17 7-Jun-17	10.41	99% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 1% permanently wet area  Image 10, p.112	80%-100%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of medium brown clay loam. Drainage ditch present	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-04 (BhFt-4), NRWF-05 (BhFt-3) and NRWF-06 (BhFt-7)





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601000191	Turbine 7, access road and collection line	9C	31-May-17 1-Jun-17	9.01	97% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 1.5% - Test pit survey at 5 metre transects 1.5% Disturbed  Image 11, p.113	85%	Agricultural field gently sloped southward. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam with gravel and cobbles	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-20
601000187	Crane Path	9C	31-May-17	0.25	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field parallel to roadway. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam	None	n/a
601070143	Turbine 9, access road and collection line	9D	11-May-17	7.28	100% Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clay loam.	None	n/a
601010059	Turning radii, Met Tower and pads for T10 and T11	9D	26-Apr-17 31-May-17	4.88	100% pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80% - 95%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clay loam. With some areas containing gravel and cobbles	None	n/a



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601010062	Turbines 10 and 11 Pads and access road	9D	18-Apr-17	7.05	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90-95%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam with gravel and cobbles.	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-03
601010069	Turbine 12 and access roads	9E	24-Apr-11 11-May-17	12.64	80% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 15% - Test Pit Survey at 5 metre transects 5% - Disturbed ROW  Image 12, p.113 Image 39, p. 127	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam.	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-07 (BhFt-5), NRWF-08 NRWF-13
601060073	Turbine 18, access road, collection line, met tower	9E	24-Apr-17 24-May-17	12.33	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90-95%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam with gravel and cobbles.	None	n/a



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601060076	Substation	9E	11-May-17	10.70	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam with gravel and cobbles.	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-14 (BhFt-8)
601010086	Laydown and collection	9F	24-May-17 31-May-17	8.31	99% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 1% - Permanently wet Image 13, p.114	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam with gravel and cobbles. Small area identified as permanently wet	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-17 (BhFt-9)
601010084	Crane Path	9F/ 9G	1-Jun-17	1.15	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam with gravel and cobbles.	None	n/a





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601010115	Crane Path	9F	31-May-17	1.31	99% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 1% - Permanently wet  Image 14, p.114	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam with gravel and cobbles. Area identified as permanently wet	None	n/a
601060376	Turbine 20, access road, collection	9G	24-Apr-17 24-May-17 19-Jun-17	9.83	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam	None	n/a
601060375	Turbine 21, access road	9G	18-Apr-17 24-Apr-17 26-Apr-17 31-May-17	12.10	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects  Image 15, p.115	80%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam	None	n/a



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601010117	Turbine 16, access road	9F	25-Apr-17	4.96	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects Image 16, p.115	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam with gravel and cobbles	None	n/a
601060340	Turbine 23, Access Roads, Collection Lines	9H	27-Apr-17 16-May-17	9.30	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-21 (BhFs-8)
601060345	Access Road, Collection Lines	9H	27-Apr-17 16-May-17	4.03	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam	None	n/a
601080177	Turbine 27 and Access Road	9H	1-Dec-16 26-Apr-17	4.03	96% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 4% - Disturbance from rock pile Image 17, p.116	80-85%	Agricultural field gently sloping down to southwest. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam	None	n/a



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601080254	Turbine 29, access road	9H	16-May-17	5.06	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects Image 18, p.116	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam over reddish brown sandy silt subsoil	None	n/a
601080190	Access road	9H	24-May-17	2.60	95% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 4% - Test pit survey at 5 metre transects 1% - Permanently wet Image 19, p.117	85%	Slightly elevated agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam over reddish brown sandy silt subsoil	None	n/a
601010129	Collection Only	9I	27-Apr-17	1.54	98% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 2% - Sloped topography Image 23, p.119	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam	None	n/a
601010128	Collection Only	9I	26-Apr-17	1.09	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey-loam	None	n/a





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601010133	Turbine 58	9I	31-May-17 7-Jun-17	6.01	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat to gently undulating agricultural field. Soils consist medium brown sandy loam with gravel	None	n/a
601060261	Turbine 25, collector line, access road	9I	1-Dec-17 27-Apr-17 16-Apr-17	8.47	83% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects  14% Test Pit Surveyed at 5 metre intervals by South Nation River and in pasture land by County Road 9. Soils generally consisted of a medium brown loam with some sand, 25 to 30 cm in depth over a yellow brown loamy sand subsoil.  3% permanently wet  Image 20, p.117	85% - 95%	Agricultural field. Undulating by County Road 9 and gradually sloping downhill towards south Nation River. Soils consisted of medium brown sandy loam by the River. In the pasture, very high cobble and gravel content.	None	n/a
601060263	Turbine 25, access road	9I	16-May-17 7-Jun-17	6.29	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects. Soils generally consisted of a medium brown loam with ploughzone	85% - 95%	Gradually sloping downhill towards south Nation River. Soils consisted of medium brown sandy loam.	None	n/a



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601060265	Collection Only	9I	16-May-17	0.84	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	95%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam	None	n/a
601060271	Collection Only	9I	16-May-17	0.78	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam	None	n/a
601090101	Turbine 28	9J	25-Apr-17 27-Apr-17	6.26	>99% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 1% - Test pit survey at 5 metre transects <0.1% - Disturbed Municipal Drain  Image 21, p.118 Image 67, p.141	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam over silty clay loam subsoil. A very small 0.02ha disturbed area was noted where the collection line enters the pad that was heavily ditched due to a municipal drain.	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-11



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601090102	Collection	9J	11-May-17	3.67	>99% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects <0.1% - Disturbed Municipal Drain  Image 67, p.141	90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam with some gravel. A very small 0.02ha disturbed area was noted where the collection line enters the pad that was heavily ditched due to a municipal drain.	None	n/a
601090105	Collection	9J	16-May-17	0.61	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam with some gravel	None	n/a
601020053	Turning Radius off Hwy 9	9J	16-May-17	0.88	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam with some gravel	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-15





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601050056	Met Tower and Access Road	9J	26-Apr-17	1.47	100% - Pedestrian survey at 3 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a
601050062	Turbine 32, collection line, access road	9J	27-Apr-17 19-Jun-17	6.44	96% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 3% - Test pit survey at 5 metre transects 1% permanently wet  Image 22, p.118	80% - 95%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a
601050069	Collection Only	9L	19-Jun-17	0.07	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	Agricultural field, low and wet. Soils consisted of brown sandy clay	None	n/a
601050072	Turbine 35, access road	9K	25-Apr-17	4.70	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy clay	None	n/a



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PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601050074	Collection	9K	31-May-17	0.85	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a
601050077	Collection	9K	7-Jun-17	0.63	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a
601050078	Turbine 38, access road	9K	24-May-17	5.63	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a
601090137	Collection line	9K	11-May-17	2.70	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam with a small esker in the center with lots of gravel and cobbles	None	n/a



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601020081	Turbine 54, access roads, collection line	9L	25-Apr-17 16-May-17	9.72	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-09 and NRWF-10 (BgFs-3)
601050097	Laydown and Turning Radius	9L	11-May-17	3.45	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam with some gravel	None	n/a
601050102	Collection line	9L	19-Jun-17	2.51	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	95%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam with some gravel	None	n/a
601050104	Collection line	9L	31-May-17	0.85	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam with some gravel	None	n/a





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601050242	Collection line	9L	19-Jun-17	1.87	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam with some gravel	None	n/a
601050107	Crane Path Away from Turbine 35	9K/ 9L	19-Jun-17	0.54	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam with some gravel	None	n/a
601050111	Turbine 41	9K	24-May-17	2.53	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a
601050112	Turbine 41	9K	24-May-17	4.23	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a



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PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601090204	Turbine 43	9L	26-Oct-16 11-May-16 16-May-16	11.44	78% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 22% - Disturbed topography  Image 24 and 25, pp.119 and 120	85%	Elevated topography over surrounding terrain sloping gently away from point on access road. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam. Lots of disturbance from recent tree clearing	None	n/a
601020117	Turbine 44, access roads, collection line	9M	1-Jun-17	7.43	99.98% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 0.02% - Test pit at 5 metre transects	80%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a
601020118	Collection line	9M	1-Jun-17	0.51	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601020119	Turbine 44 pad	9M	19-Jun-17	0.70	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a
601050138	Turbine 47, access roads, collection line	9M	10-May-17 11-May-17 26-May-17	9.34	74% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 25% - Test pit survey at 5 metre transects 1% - Disturbed topography  Image 26, 27, 28, and 29, pp.120, 121 and 122	80%	Variable agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy clay with cobbles. Large low esker running through middle of access roads. This portion was shovel tested	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-19
601050139	Collection	9M	26-May-17	0.36	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy clay with cobbles	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-18
601050140	Collection	9M	26-May-17	0.03	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	80%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown sandy clay with cobbles	None	n/a





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601030077	Turbine 52, access roads	9M	24-May-17	8.71	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects	90%	Generally flat agricultural field with gentle slope up to turbine pad. Soils consisted of brown sandy loam	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-16 (BgFs-4)
601040059	Turbine 48	9M	26-May-17	7.08	94% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 3% - Test pit survey at 5 metre transects 1.5% - Disturbed topography 1.5% - Permanently Wet Image 30, p. 122	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam over silty clay subsoil with cobbles. Gravel road also present	None	n/a
601030124	Turbine 46, access road	9N	25-Apr-17	6.49	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects Image 31, p.123	85%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	None	n/a



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

PIN	Project Components	Map #	Date(s) Assessed	Area Assessed (ha.)	Methods	Surface Visibility	Property Description	Cultural Resources Identified	Find Location/ Borden Number
601040147	Turbine 56, access road	9N	2-Dec-17 31-May-17	10.85	97% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 1% - Test pit survey at 5 metre transects 1.5% - Disturbed topography 0.5% - Permanently Wet  Images 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, pp.123 , 124 and 125	85%	Agricultural field gently sloping up to shed area 350 m from roadway. Soils consisted of clayey loam over grey brown clay.	None	n/a
601040143	Turbine 50, access road  <b>Note: This turbine location has been dropped</b>	9M	2-Dec-17	1.97	85% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects 15% - Test pit survey at 5 metre transects  Image 37, p.126	90-95%	Flat agricultural field. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam over grey brown clay.	None	n/a
601040135	Turbine 57, Collection System and Access Road	9M	1-Dec-17 31-May-17	7.07	100% - Pedestrian survey at 5 metre transects  Image 38, p.126	90-95%	Gradually sloping agricultural field up to high point at intersection of Access Road and Turbine Pad. Soils consisted of brown clayey loam	Euro-Canadian	NRWF-02



### 2.4 Summary of Municipal Right-of-Way (ROW) Assessment

To accommodate the installation of collector cables for the Nation Rise Wind Project, municipal ROWs within the project area to be impacted, were subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment by a licensed field director throughout the length of the field program during days that the crews were assessing project components on privately owned lands.

The ROWs consisted of strips of land that flanked public roads situated in residential areas, semi-residential areas (i.e., frequent houses, but more dispersed than residential areas), and rural areas (i.e., areas of agricultural fields without frequent houses). ROWs are maintained along the sides of roads and thus consisted of manicured grass (Images 39 to 53, pp.127 to 134) (see also Maps 10A to 10E, p.186).

The following methodology was developed to safely and efficiently assess the municipal ROWs in the project area.

Since the ROWs requiring assessment were all located along public roads, a licensed field director drove a vehicle along the applicable roads, observing everything in the ROW. Frequent stops were made to photo document the ROWs and record the conditions observed. The majority of the ROWs assessed were found to be previously disturbed by construction activities, including: road embankments and gravel shoulders, driveways, cut drainage ditches, culverts, transmission lines, buried natural gas pipelines and buried telephone cables (Images 39 to 53, pp.127 to 134).

Nine areas within the project area were identified during the ROW assessment that did not exhibit clear visual evidence of previous disturbance; as such, these areas were subjected to a Stage 2 test pit survey. The locations of the ROW areas subjected to Stage 2 test pit survey and the results of the assessment have been summarized in Table 4, below. All ROW areas subjected to test pit survey were initially surveyed at five metre intervals. Following the consistent identification of disturbance in the first few test pits in some areas, a decision was made by the field director, to increase survey intervals to 10 metres, based on professional judgement, in order to confirm the presence and extent of the observed disturbance, as per Section 2.1.8, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). If an undisturbed test pit had been encountered, survey intervals were reduced to the standard five metre method outlined in Section 2.2 above until disturbance was re-identified. Images 54 to 59, pp.134 to 137 provide representative pictures of disturbed test pits.





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**Table 4: Locations and Results of Stage 2 ROW Test Pit Survey (All locations identified on Maps 10A and 10E)**

Area #	Map #	Location	Length of ROW Tested	Property Description	Results
1	10-B	Concession Road 7-8, between Turbine 16 and Turbine 21	2,000 m	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	Mix of disturbed and undisturbed test pits, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil. Some areas of loam comprised 20% of the area test (Image 54, p.134).
2	10-B	Forgues Road (north end), Private Road requiring widening	750 m south of County Road 13	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	Mix of disturbed and undisturbed test pits ~50-50. Appears that road was realigned at some point. Test Pit Surveyed at 5 m intervals (Image 39, p.132).
3	10-B	9 Mile Road	1,150	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	Primarily disturbed with a minor among of undisturbed test pits, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil. Some areas of loam comprised 20% of the area test (Image 55, p.135).
4	10-C	Ashburn Road (identified as Concession 6-7 on Map) and Murphy Road	3,000 m South Nation River west to Murphy Road, then south to Turbine 58	Road improperly aligned. Wooded section, ditch and roadway.	Natural environment and soil conditions by soil Nation River with some roadway within and ditch. Test Pit Surveyed at 5 m intervals. Then transitioned into ditch road embankments where test pits were primarily disturbed and included gravel fill and topsoil down into subsoil (Image 56, p.135)
5	10-C	Concession 6-7 Road, east of County Road 12	870 m east of Payne River	Flat on north side of road, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were previously disturbed by road construction, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil (Image 59, p.137).
6	10-C and D	Concession 4-5 Road, west of County Road 12	1015 m	Flat, grassed area between road and tile drain ditch	Mix of disturbed and undisturbed test pits, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil. Some areas of loam comprised 20% of the area test. Appears to have been filled and impacted from the creation of the tile drain (Image 57, p.136).
7	10-D	Concession 3-4 Road, west of Goldfield Road North	1900 m	Flat, grassed area between road and tile drain ditch	Mix of disturbed and undisturbed test pits, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil. Some areas of loamy topsoil comprised 10% of the area test. Appears to have been filled and impacted from the creation of the tile drain (Image 42 and Image 58, p.136).



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Area #	Map #	Location	Length of ROW Tested	Property Description	Results
8	10-D	Concession 1-2 Road, west of Goldfield Road South	1500 m	Flat, grassed area between road and tile drain ditch	Mix of disturbed and undisturbed test pits, containing gravel fill on top of native subsoil. Some areas of loamy topsoil comprised 10% of the area test. Appears to have been filled and impacted from the creation of the tile drain.
9	10-D	Goldfield Road South, north of Concession 1-2 Road	350 m	Flat, grassed area along side of the road.	All test pits were previously disturbed by road construction, containing no topsoil.



## **2.5 GPS Coordinates**

All photo locations and features of topographic or archaeological significance were surveyed with Garmin GPS MAP64 units and documented with digital photographs. The Garmin MAP64 GPS unit is a 12 channel SiRFstar III high-sensitivity GPS receiver (WAAS-enabled), which continuously tracks and uses up to 12 satellites to compute and update plotted positions. The accuracy of the unit is 1 – 3 metres 95% typical, when averaged. The positions recorded for this Stage 2 investigation were typically accurate to 1 - 3 metres. The projection used was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Grid Zone 18, and referenced to the North American Datum (NAD) 1983.

Field data collection also incorporated the ArcGIS Collector application loaded on iPad's, connected to a Garmin GPS booster which provided average positional accuracy of approximately 5 metres, to record spatial data of archaeological interest and photographic locations. The study area boundaries for all tested properties identified as possessing archaeological potential within the Stage 2 study corridor were uploaded to the iPad and an accompanying Garmin GPS handheld unit to ensure the entire Stage 2 project area corridor represented on Map 2 was tested. All spatial field data was recorded using the Collector application, with each topographic feature, including slopes greater than 20 degrees, previously developed or disturbed areas and permanently wet areas, delineated and mapped in the field.

Relevant UTM coordinates for all locations are provided in the Supplementary Documentation, separate from this report. The Supplementary Documentation also contains corresponding maps showing each specific site location.





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### 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Project was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. Maps 9 through 10, pp.171-186, illustrate the areas assessed and techniques employed, while Images 1 to 65, pp.108 to 140 illustrate the Stage 2 survey conditions.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 20 locations that produced historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and one location initially identified as possibly pre-contact Indigenous but later determined to be natural. An inventory of the documentary record generated by the fieldwork at all sites is provided in Table 6, and a complete catalogue of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessment are provided in Appendix A. A total of 3,145 artifacts were recovered from the 21 find locations.

**Table 5: Total Artifacts Recovered by Find Location under PIF.**

Find Location	# of Artifacts
NRWF-01	76
NRWF-02	46
NRWF-03	347
NRWF-04	38
NRWF-05	73
NRWF-06	19
NRWF-07	73
NRWF-08	290
NRWF-09	0
NRWF-10	83
NRWF-11	10
NRWF-12	323
NRWF-13	325
NRWF-14	39
NRWF-15	53
NRWF-16	1,168
NRWF-17	100
NRWF-18	19
NRWF-19	5
NRWF-20	20
NRWF-21	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,145</b>



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Material culture recovered from the Stage 2 assessments of the 21 locations has been washed, catalogued, and analyzed, and will be temporarily stored in three banker's box (see artifact catalogue in Appendix B for provenience information), measuring 40.0 x 31.5 x 25.0 cm, at Golder's Ottawa office until formal arrangements are made for their transfer to a Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport collections facility.

**Table 6: Inventory of Documentary Record.**

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Office in Ottawa	Total of over 100 pages from original field book. Hard copies stored in project folder and digitally in project file.
Maps provided by Client	Golder Office in Ottawa	Files stored digitally in project file.
Digital Photographs	Golder Office in Ottawa	A total of 493 photos digitally in project file.

### 3.1 NRWF-01 (BhFt-2) – Gillineau Site

Find Location NRWF-01 was identified on October 26, 2016, during the test pit survey of the northeast portion of PIN 601070110, within one of the Access Road options for Turbine 5 (Map 2, p.164). This site consisted of a total of sixteen positive test pits over an area of 55 m (N-S) by 30 m (E-W). The site is located on either side of a farm track, starting 20 m south of Concession Road 11-12. A number of features associated with the scatter were present and are shown on the mapping within the supplemental documentation. These features included: an abandoned but standing wood structure, 4 m by 4 m with associated 3 m by 3 m depression along its east wall (Image 60, p.137), a circular 2 m wide pit filled with rock material (Image 61, p.138), a 4 m by 4 m stone foundation, and a number of segments of stone walls together which likely form a 7 m by 7 m foundation with 3 m by 3 m addition (Image 63 and 64, p.139). Soil profiles within the scatter consisted of 10-25 cm of loose medium brown sandy loam over solid rock or yellow brown clayey sand. The site likely extends outside the boundaries of the project footprint. Of note outside the project footprint, a large feature that consisted of a depression, visible in aerial photography, was observed. This may have been the footprint of a barn structure to the west of the standing structure.

A total of 76 artifacts were found from the test pit survey and are summarized by function in Table 7. All of the food/beverage artifacts found were ceramic, the majority of them tableware. A few of the coarse ceramic sherds could be from either food storage or food preparation vessels, without more of the vessel to recognize its shape it is impossible to tell. Tableware ceramic included three types: porcelain, refined white earthenware (RWE) and vitrified white earthenware (VWE). There was only a single sherd of undecorated porcelain. The VWE was also undecorated and included six sherds (Image 65, p.140). RWE decoration types and their associated date information are summarized in the table below:



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**Table 7: NRWF-01 Artifact Summary by Function.**

Function	Sum Of# of Artifacts
food/beverage	39
indeterminate	13
personal/societal	4
structural	20
Total	76

**Table 8: RWE Decorative Types and Associated Date from NRWF-01.**

Decoration	Date	Reference
Edge decorated: blue - Impressed pattern/unscalloped	Rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s 1840s to 1860s	Miller 1991:6 Miller 2013:489
Hand painted: late palette	1830s to 1870s	Miller 1991:8
Sponged	Peaked from 1820s to the 1860s	Samford 2013:500
Transfer printed - Blue - Brown	Peaked from 1820s to 1840s	Little 1969:15

Structural artifacts were the next most common and included machine cut nails, window pane glass, a wire spike and a sample of mortar. The use of machine cut nails, opposed to the earlier wrought nails, and the modern wire nails, peaked from the 1830s to the 1890s (Vincent 1993:163). The wire spike maybe a modern disturbance to the site. Artifacts whose function could not be determined included samples of mammal bone, glass hollowware, melted glass, sheet iron and a sherd of coarse earthenware.

A total of five personal/societal artifacts were found, all of them fragments of clay smoking pipe. One stem fragment was of particular interest as it was marked with the manufacturers name “W&D BELL” of Québec City, operational from 1862 to 1881 (Image 66, p.141) (Bradley 2000: 117).

### 3.2 NRWF-02

Find Location NRWF-02 was identified on December 1, 2016, during the pedestrian survey on PIN 601040135, at the intersection of the Access Road with the turbine pad at Location 57 (Map 2, p.164). The scatter extended over an area 30 m (N-S) by 30 m (E-W) and was comprised of 46 artifacts. As the Field Director did not believe the site was of sufficient cultural heritage value to warrant Stage 3 investigation from a preliminary review; all of the artifacts were collected and recorded with spatial coordinates to within 3 m of their location. As is standard with historic archaeological sites the majority of the artifacts recovered were of a food/beverage function (Table 9).





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**Table 9: Artifacts found within NRWF-02 Categorized by Function.**

Function	Sum Of # of Artifacts
food/beverage	30
indeterminate	9
personal/societal	1
structural	5
tools/equipment	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

All of the food/beverage artifacts found were ceramic tableware, except one sherd of stoneware ceramic storage vessel. The stoneware had been given an Albany slip on the interior and a salt glaze on the exterior (Image 68, p.142). This type of ceramic dates from 1876 to 1900 (Jouppien 1980: 26-27). All of the ceramic tableware sherds were VWE, except one plain sherd of porcelain. The VWE sherds were for the majority plain, while some had moulded decoration. VWE dates from the 1840s to present day (Jouppien 1980:26-27). A single sherd of VWE was identified with the moulded wheat pattern. The wheat pattern was patented in 1848, and has been in continuous production ever since. It's most popular period being from the 1870s to the 1880s (Sussman 1985:7). One other sherd had stamped decoration, this type of geometric decoration dates from the 1840s to 1870s (Samford 2013:501).

All of the indeterminate function artifacts were sherds of glass hollowware whose function could not be determined. The five structural artifacts were sherds of window pane glass. The single personal/societal artifact was a Prosser made button, which date from the 1840s to the 1930s, when plastic buttons became predominant (Image 69, p.143). The one tools/equipment artifacts is very likely an intrusion to the historic site, at it seems to be an iron lever, with a rubber covering, likely from a piece of farming equipment.

### 3.3 NRWF-03

Find Location NRWF-03 was documented during a pedestrian survey on April 18, 2017, within the access road leading to the turbine pad at Location 10 on PIN 601010062 (Map 2, p.164). The primary artifact distribution for this site measured 42 m (N-S) by 27 m (E-W), with one outlying artifact, consisting of a rim sherd, located 140 metres northwest of the main artifact scatter.

All observed artifacts were collected and recorded with spatial coordinates to within 3 m of their location. A total of 347 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-03 and are distributed by their function in Table 10 (Images 70 – 74, pp.143-145).

**Table 10: Artifacts found within NRWF-03 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Indeterminate	201
Food/beverage	102
Structural	39
Personal/societal	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>347</b>



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A total of 201 artifacts were found whose function was not identifiable. The majority of these artifacts were sherds of glass. Identifiable glass objects included sherds from bottles, jars, a single sherd of mirror and a number of sherds that could not be identified beyond hollowware. Large amounts of glass are typical of a more modern artifact assemblage, as production, specifically of bottles, greatly increased at the beginning of the **1890s** (Adams 2003:45). Prior to this, glass was less available, and any containers were more likely to be reused as valuable commodities, rather than thrown away indiscriminately. A total of 37 sherds were identified of machine made vessels by various characteristics. Glass vessels were made by a machine beginning around **1881**, when the first machine patent was granted (Jones & Sullivan 1989:38). Five sherds were identified with textured bases, which is a characteristic that dates from **1940** and later (Lindsey 2017).

Three vessels had the diamond mark of the Dominion Glass Company. The diamond mark was registered by the company in **1928**, and was used into the 1970s (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3). Another three vessels were marked by the Consumers Glass Company, which was operational from **1917** to 1961 (King 1987:247). The Consumers Glass Company began using a letter "C" in an inverted triangle in **1920**, of which there are two examples (King 1987:140). The company changed their mark to an upright triangle in **1962**, of which there is one example.

Other artifacts that were placed in the indeterminate function group included two battery fragments, a buckle, vessel closures, iron wire, a spring and fragments of synthetic (plastic/rubber) material.

Of the artifacts whose function could be determined, the majority were food/beverage, totalled 102 artifacts. The majority of food/beverage function artifacts were also glass and included beverage bottles (case/gin, milk, soda and wine), tableware and a single storage jar liner from a storage jar. A number of lime green glass sherds were identified, likely from soda bottles (Image 70, p.143). This colour of glass is almost exclusively **20th century** (Lindsey 2017). One clear/colourless sherd of glass was identified as a Coca-Cola bottle, due to its characteristic ribbed form and partial embossed lettering. This style of Coca-Cola began around **1917** (Lockhart & Porter 2010:48). A sherd of wine bottle embossed with "40 oz" also provides date information (Image 71, p.144). This type of volume information likely dates to post **1913** (Lindsey 2017). A total of 47 sherds were identified as machine made. One of these sherds was identified as being made on an Owens machine, and therefore dates to after 1904, when Owens bottles began to be produced (Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsey 2010:50).

Tableware vessel sherds included two saucers, a plate and a tumbler, as well as both flatware and hollowware vessels that could not be identified further. Five sherds of Jadeite or Jade glass were identified, an opaque light green glassware marketed in the **1920s** (Alice 2013:3).

Other food/beverage artifacts, besides the glass noted above, were a single butchered mammal bone, and a number of ceramic vessels. All of the vessels were identified as tableware, except one sherd of industrial slipped yellowware which may have been used either on the table, or in the kitchen as a food preparation vessel. Tableware ceramic ware types included four sherds of porcelain, 11 refined white RWE and 26 VWE. RWE was first produced in 1805 and is still produced today (Miller 2000:13). VWE was available from 1840 and is also still produced today (Jouppien 1980:26-27). Porcelain does not have a relevant date range. All of the porcelain sherds were undecorated. Whiteware decoration types with relevant date information is provided in the following table. The production of the decoration types below all extended into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It should also be noted that ceramic tableware vessels can have a lifespan of over 15 years in a household before being discarded (Adams 2003:38).

Table 11 provides ceramic decoration types, frequency and dates for the NRW-03 assemblage.



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**Table 11: Ceramic artifact decoration types, frequency and dates for NRWF-03 assemblage.**

Decoration	Frequency	Date(s)	Reference
Dyed: blue body	2	Late 19th century to present	Richardson: 201 3
Moulded: Wheat	1	Period of peak production <b>1870s to 1880s</b> Patented 1848, continuous production to present	Sussman 1985:7
Transfer printed	8	Peaked from 1820s to 1840s Revival in the early <b>1880s</b> Produced to the present	Little 1969:15 Kenyon 1991:9

The 39 structural artifacts included sherds of window pane glass, two red brick samples and a large iron strap hinge.

A total of five artifacts were sorted into the personal/societal function group; a rubber footwear heel, a fragment of plastic toy vehicle and glass jar sherds from three well-known personal products. One jar was identified by its embossed lettering “BRYLCRE[em]”, Brylcreem’s website notes they have been in business since **1928** (Brylcreem 2017). Another jar was identified by its embossed base mark “NO[xzema]” and trademark cobalt blue colour. Sources differ on the exact date Noxzema was invented, the most credible states that it was invented in the **1920s** by a pharmacist named Dr. George Avery Bunting (John Hopkins University 1999). The last jar, a small opaque white one, was embossed with “WOODBURY” on its base and a Dominion Glass Company mark which identified it as being produced in September/October **1953 or 1963**.

### 3.4 NRWF-04 (BhFt-4)

Find Location NRWF-04 was located on PIN 601000161 within the access road leading to Turbine 6 (Map 2, p.164). This site was documented during a pedestrian survey on April 9, 2017, and encompassed an artifact distribution measuring 65 m (N-S) by 28 m (N-S).

All observed artifacts were collected and recorded with spatial coordinates to within 3 m of their location. A total of 38 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-04, with the majority associated with food/beverage function which is common with historical archaeological sites in Ontario (Images 75, p.146). The artifact assemblage is categorized by function in Table 12 below.

**Table 12: Artifacts Found Within NRWF-04 Categorized by Function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/Beverage	35
Indeterminate	2
Personal/Societal	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>





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All 35 of the food/beverage artifacts were ceramic tableware. Tableware ceramic ware types included 29 sherds of RWE and six sherds of VWE. RWE was first produced in 1805 and is still produced today (Miller 2000:13). VWE was available from 1840 and is also still produced today (Jouppien 1980:26-27).

Decoration types and their associated date information are summarized in Table 13 below:

**Table 13: Ceramic artifact decoration types and dates for NRWF-04 assemblage.**

Decoration	Date(s)	Reference
Edge decorated: blue	Rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s	Miller 1991:6
Hand painted: late palette	1830s to 1870s	Miller 1991:8
Industrial slipped: banded blue	Common from 1840s into 20th century	Miller 1991:6
Sponged	1840 to 1870	Jouppien 1980:26-27
Stamped	1840s to 1870s	Samford 2013:501
Transfer printed: blue	Peaked from 1820s to 1840s	Little 1969:15

Two artifacts were collected of no identifiable function, a sherd of glass hollowware and a fragment of synthetic (plastic). A single personal/societal artifact was recovered, a button, also an early synthetic of some kind.

### 3.5 NRWF-05 (BhFt-3)

Find Location NRWF-05 was identified on April 9, 2017, during the pedestrian survey on PIN 601000161 within the access road located northwest of Turbine 6 pad (Map 2, p.164). The artifact distribution measured 72 m (N-S) by 39 m (E-W), and included an area of dense scatter, as well as an area that had sparser artifact distribution. As per MTCS S&Gs Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 and 9, all formal and diagnostic artifact types were collected, as well as a representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts with enough artifacts collected to document the site and enough left in place to relocate the site.

A total of 73 artifacts were collected at Find Location NRWF-05. The 73 artifacts collected were grouped into six artifact find locations as it was determined in the field that the site would require Stage 3 and a more detailed CSP would be conducted at that time. As is common with historical archaeological sites in Ontario, the majority of the artifacts recovered were of a food/beverage function as shown in Table 14 below (Images 76 and 77, pp.146 and 147).

**Table 14: Artifacts found within NRWF-05 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	58
Personal/Societal	5
Indeterminate	6
Structural	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>



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All 58 of the food/beverage artifacts were ceramic; 52 were tableware, four were indeterminate and two were from a large coarse stoneware storage crock. The four indeterminate sherds were coarse red earthenware and were likely from a storage vessel, or a vessel used in food preparation. A number of tableware ceramic ware types were identified and provided in Table 15 below.

**Table 15: Ceramic tableware types and frequency for NRWF-05 assemblage.**

Ceramic Type	Frequency
Refined White Earthenware	46
Porcelain: hard paste	1
Vitrified White Earthenware	1
Yellowware	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>

The single sherd of porcelain was a piece of a saucer, decorated with decal/lithograph decoration that was applied over-glaze and had worn away. This type of decoration was used commonly in the period between the 1890s and 1910 (Huddleson 2013:616-618). The single yellowware sherd was plain.

Tableware ceramic ware types included 46 sherds of RWE and four sherds of VWE. RWE was first produced in 1805 and is still produced today (Miller 2000:13). VWE was available from 1840 and is also still produced today (Jouppien 1980:26-27). RWE and VWE decoration types and their associated date information are summarized in Table 16 below.

**Table 16: Ceramic artifact decoration types and dates for NRWF-05 assemblage.**

Decoration	Date(s)	Reference
Edge decorated: blue	Rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s	Miller 1991:6
Hand painted: late palette	1830s to 1870s	Miller 1991:8
Industrial slipped: banded blue	Common from 1840s into 20th century	Miller 1991:6
Sponged	1840 to 1870	Jouppien 1980:26-27
Stamped	1840s to 1870s	Samford 2013:501
Transfer printed	Peaked from 1820s to 1840s	Little 1969:15
Transfer printed: flow	Peaked from 1840s to 1870s	Richardson: 2013

Five artifacts were collected of no identifiable function, a small iron hook and four pieces of glass; two were melted and not identifiable and two were hollowware and made with manganese glass. Manganese was developed in the 1880s (Miller 2000:8) and was used until about 1920 (Lockhart 2006:54).

Six sherds of clay smoking pipe were placed in the personal/societal function group. One stem fragment was stamped with the maker's mark "Glasgow/Murray" a company operational from 1830 to 1861 (Bradley 2000: 117).

Four structural artifacts were found, two machine cut nails and two hand wrought nails. Machine cut nails were available after 1805 (Miller 2000:14), by the 1830s machine cut nails had mostly replaced hand wrought nails (Vincent 1993:163).



### 3.6 NRWF-06 (BhFt-7)

Find Location NRWF-06 was located on PIN 601000161 within the access road for Turbine 6 (Map 2, p.164). This site was documented during a pedestrian survey on April 24, 2017, and encompassed an artifact distribution measuring 78 m (N-S) by 25 m (E-W).

All observed artifacts were collected and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of the documented location. A total of 19 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-06 and are categorized by their function in Table 17 below:

**Table 17: Artifacts found within NRWF-06 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	13
Indeterminate	3
Structural	2
personal/societal	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

The majority of artifacts that were found were determined to have a food/beverage function. Artifacts were sherds of ceramic tableware, either RWE (5) or VWE (8). Three sherds of VWE had brown transfer print decoration, two of the sherds also had moulded decoration. These sherds could be from the **1880s**, when transfer print experience a revival in use (Kenyon 1991:9). Another sherd of VWE had overglaze decal decoration which had almost completely work away. Overglaze decal decoration was typical in the period of the **1890s to 1910** (Huddleson 2013:618). The three indeterminate artifacts were all glass and included sherds of bottle, jar and indeterminate. The two structural artifacts were sherds of window pane glass. The single artifact considered to be of a personal/societal nature was a fragment of clay smoking pipe, impressed with "...NDER..", indicating the Henderson manufacturing company of Montreal, operational from 1847 to 1876 (Image 78, p.147) (Bradley 2000: 117).

### 3.7 NRWF-07 (BhFt-5)

Find Location NRWF-07 was identified on April 24, 2017, during the pedestrian survey on PIN 601010069, within the access road leading from Forgues Road to the turbine pad at Turbine 12 (Map 2, p.164). All observed artifacts were collected and recorded within 3 metres of their location, with the artifact scatter documented within an area measuring 50 m (N-S) by 25 m (E-W).

A total of 70 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-07, with the majority of the artifacts recovered comprising a food/beverage function which is common with historical archaeological sites in Ontario. Table 18 provides frequency of artifacts categorized by function recovered from Find Location NRWF-07.





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**Table 18: Artifacts found within NRWF-07 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	28
Indeterminate	23
Personal/societal	8
Structural	8
Fauna: indeterminate mammal	2
Tools/equipment	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>

The 28 food/beverage artifacts consisted of ceramic tableware, a sherd of coarse red earthenware vessel that could have been used in the kitchen or for storage, and two sherds of wine bottle glass. Tableware ceramic ware types included 17 sherds of RWE, seven sherds of VWE and a sherd of plain porcelain (Image 79, p.148). RWE was first produced in 1805 and is still produced today (Miller 2000:13). VWE was available from 1840 and is also still produced today (Jouppien 1980:26-27).

Table 19 provides ceramic decoration types identified within the NRWF-07 assemblage and their associated dates.

**Table 19: Ceramic artifact decoration types and dates for NRWF-07 assemblage.**

Decoration	Date(s)	Reference
Edge decorated: blue	Rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s	Miller 1991:6
Hand painted: late palette	1830s to 1870s	Miller 1991:8
Transfer printed: blue	Peaked from 1820s to 1840s	Little 1969:15
Transfer printed: flow	Peaked from 1840s to 1870s	Richardson: 2013

The function of 25 sherds of glass could not be positively identified. This included three small bottle finishes as well as sherds with embossed lettering, which could possibly be from medicine – type bottles (Image 80, p.148). A total of eight artifacts of a personal/societal nature were identified; including three small bottle finishes identifying them as health/hygiene bottles. All of the small bottles did not show signs of being made by machine, and therefore are likely to have been made **prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century**.

Three clay smoking pipe fragments were found, one was marked with the Henderson company of Montreal (Image 81, p.149). Henderson was operational from **1847 to 1876** (Bradley 2000: 117). Two Prosser made buttons were also collected, which date from about **1840 to the 1930s** (Brock 2012). All eight of the structural artifacts were sherds of window pane glass. The single tools/equipment artifact was a sherd of stoneware inkwell.

Two fragments of mammal bone were also recovered within the NRWF-07 artifact assemblage.

### 3.8 NRWF-08 (BhFt-10)

Find Location NRWF-08 was documented during a pedestrian survey on April 24, 2017, within the collection line southeast of Forgues Road on PIN 601010069 (Map 2, p.164). All artifacts were collected and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their observed location, with the artifact distribution measuring 23 m (N-S) by 14 m (E-W).

A total of 290 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-08 and are categorized by function in Table 20 below.



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**Table 20: Artifacts found within Find Location NRWF-08 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Indeterminate	209
Food/Beverage	47
Structural	22
Personal/Societal	5
Tools/Equipment	5
Furnishing	1
Transportation	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>

A total of 209 artifacts were found whose function was not identifiable. The majority of these artifacts were sherds of glass. Identifiable glass objects included sherds from bottles, jars, and a number of sherds that could not be identified beyond hollowware (Image 82, p.149). Large amounts of glass are typical of a more modern artifact assemblage, as production, specifically of bottles, greatly increased at the beginning of the **1890s** (Adams 2003:45). Prior to this, glass was less available, and any containers were more likely to be reused as valuable commodities, rather than thrown away indiscriminately. A total of 37 sherds were identified as machine made vessels by various characteristics. Glass vessels were made by a machine beginning around **1881**, when the first machine patent was granted (Jones & Sullivan 1989:38). One sherd was identified with a textured base, which is a characteristic that dates from **1940** and later (Lindsey 2017). A number of lime green glass sherds were identified, likely from soda bottles. This colour of glass is almost exclusively **20th century** (Lindsey 2017). Six vessels were marked with their volume information, likely dating them to 1913 or later (Lindsey 2017).

Four vessels had the diamond mark of the Dominion Glass Company. The diamond mark was registered by the company in **1928**, and was used into the 1970s (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3). Two of these vessels had complete legible marks, which indicated that they were made in **1954, and 1940 to 1959**. Three vessels were marked by the Consumers Glass Company, which was operational from **1917** to 1961 (King 1987:247). The Consumers Glass Company used a letter "C" in an inverted triangle from **1920** to 1961 (King 1987:140).

Other artifacts that were placed in the indeterminate function group included fragments of iron sheet, wire and chain, a bolt and fragments of synthetic (plastic/rubber).

Of artifacts whose function could be determined, the majority were food/beverage, at 47 artifacts. Glass vessels include fragments of tableware, four sherds of Jadeite or Jade glass included. This type of opaque green glass tableware was marketed in the **1920s** (Alice 2013:3). Other food/beverage artifacts were ceramic, either RWE (28 sherds) or VWE (8 sherds). Decoration types included decal, red rim line and blue transfer printed (Image 83, p.150). The decal or lithograph decoration is the most informative, as it dates to after 1910, when the technique began to be used under a layer of glaze (Huddleson 2013:618)

The 22 structural artifacts included sherds of window pane glass, a fragment of electrical insulator and a large wire spike.



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A total of five artifacts were sorted into the personal/societal function group; a synthetic footwear sole, a fragment of plastic toy block, a clothing snap and glass vessel sherds from two well-known personal products. One jar was embossed with “WOODBURY” on its base and a Consumers Glass Company mark which identified it as being produced between **1920 and 1961** (King 1987:140). Another vessel was embossed “VICKS”. The first Vicks products were created by a pharmacist in North Carolina, US, in the 1890s (Procter & Gamble 2017).

A total of five tools/equipment artifacts were also found, a broken pair of pliers, a fragment of a synthetic made pen, fragments from an embossed Javex bottle, and a complete glass ink bottle. Javex household bleach first became available in 1919 (Digger Odell Publications 2007). The base of the bottle was marked “CARTERS” for the Carters Ink Company, as well as with the Consumers Glass Company “C” in an inverted triangle (Image 84, p.150). Carter’s Ink was in business from 1858 to 1976 (Image 85, p.151) (Lindsey 2017).

The single furnishing artifact was a sherd of machine made lamp chimney. This type of lamp chimney is available after circa 1879 (Miller 2000:15), but is rare in Canada before circa 1885 (Woodhead, Sullivan, Gusset 1984:62).

The single transportation artifact was a foot pedal from some kind of vehicle.

### 3.9 NRWF-09

Find Location NRWF-09 was located on PIN 601020081 within the access road leading from Concession Road 4-5 to the turbine pad at Location 54 (Map 2, p.164). This Find Location was documented during a pedestrian survey on April 25, 2017, and consisted of a single find spot. Stephen Hunter of the Algonquins of Ontario identified it and believed it to be culturally modified. As the object was covered in dirt, it was brought back to the lab for washing and analysis (Image 86, p.151).

After a detail inspection of the object, it was determined to be a type of sandstone with natural modifications and not cultural. As such, the object has not been catalogued but the Find Location identifier has remained.

### 3.10 NRWF-10 (BgFs-3)

Find Location NRWF-10 was located on PIN 601020081 within the access road leading from Concession Road 4-5 to the pad at Turbine 54 (Map 2, p.164). This site was documented during a pedestrian survey on April 25, 2017, and encompassed an artifact distribution measuring 30 m (N-S) by 13 m (E-W).

All observed artifacts were collected and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their location. A total of 83 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-10, with the majority associated with food/beverage function which is common with historical archaeological sites in Ontario. Table 21 provides frequency of artifact categorized by function recovered from Find Location NRWF-10.

**Table 21: Artifacts found within NRWF-10 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	57
Indeterminate	23
Structural	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>





Food/beverage artifacts included those made of ceramic and glass. Glass artifacts included sherds of case/gin bottle, wine bottle and two sherds of pressed glass, likely tableware vessels. One sherd of pressed glass was made from manganese glass (Image 87, p.152). This type of glass was from the **1870s to about 1920** (Lockhart 2006:54). Sherds from at least two coarse ceramic vessels were found, an Albany slipped stoneware vessel and a brown glaze coarse red earthenware vessel, possibly a milk pan. Ceramic tableware types included both RWE and VWE. Typical of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic assemblage, few decoration types were identified, those that were included: blue banded industrial slip, moulded and moulded with hand painted accents. Blue banded industrial slip decoration was popular from the **1840s, into the 20<sup>th</sup> century** (Miller 1991:6). Moulded decoration was also more popular in the **last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century**.

Twenty-one out of twenty-three indeterminate artifacts were glass. Five sherds were manganese glass (noted above). The other two indeterminate artifacts were a fragment of leather and a sherd of stoneware ceramic. The three structural artifacts were sherds of window pane glass.

### 3.11 NRWF-11

Find Location NRWF-11 was documented during a pedestrian survey on April 25, 2017, on PIN 601090101 within the access road situated just east of the pad at Turbine 28 (Map 2, p.164). All artifacts were collected and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their observed locations, with the artifact distribution encompassing an area measuring 17 m (N-S) by 24 m (E-W).

A total of 10 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-11 and are categorized by their function in Table 22 below:

**Table 22: Artifacts found within NRWF-11 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Indeterminate	6
Food/beverage	3
Tools/equipment	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

The function of the majority of the artifacts found could not be determined, these included five sherds from a glass bottle and a single sherd of hollowware made with manganese glass (Image 88, p.152). Manganese glass is a useful dating characteristic, this type of glass was used from the 1870s to about 1920 (Lockhart 2006:54). Three food/beverage function artifacts were inventoried, two sherds of plain porcelain saucer and a sherd of RWE decorated in pink transfer print. The single tools/equipment artifact was an iron maple tap.

### 3.12 NRWF-12 (BhFt-6)

Find Location NRWF-12 was documented during a pedestrian survey on April 26, 2017, on PIN 601000107 within the crane path heading north from Concession 10-11 Road (Map 2, p.164). All artifacts were collected and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their observed locations, with the artifact distribution encompassing an area measuring 129 m (N-S) by 30 m (E-W).

A total of 323 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-12 and are sorted by their function in Table 23 below:



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**Table 23: Artifacts found within NRWF-12 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	223
Indeterminate	69
Structural	13
Personal/societal	11
Tools/equipment	5
Fauna: indeterminate	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>

The majority of the artifacts found at the NRWF-12 site were food/beverage, totaling 220 or 68%. These artifacts were further sub-divided into more specific functional groups and provided in Table 24.

**Table 24: Food/beverage artifacts found within NRWF-12 divided by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Tableware	173
Beverage container	32
Indeterminate	15
Storage container	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>

Beverage containers were all made of glass and included sherds from case/gin bottles and wine bottles.

A total of 14 sherds of ceramic were identified as having a food/beverage function, but could not be identified further. These included sherds of coarse earthenware vessels that could have been used either in the kitchen for food preparation or as storage vessels. This also included sherds of yellowware, which could have been used for food preparation or tableware vessels. One yellowware sherd was decorated with a Rockingham glaze. In Canada, Rockingham's peak of manufacturing was in the **1890s** (Burke 1991:35).

A total of two sherds of coarse stoneware were identified as food storage containers. Both sherds had Albany slip, which dates from **1805 to 1920** (Miller 2000:10). Both sherds were also salt glazed, which dates from 1796 to 1900 (Jouppien 1980:26-27).

The overwhelming majority of artifacts found at NRWF-12 were identified as sherds from tableware vessels, 172 artifacts, or 53% of the entire artifact assemblage. A single moulded, tableware vessel sherd was glass. The sherd was made of manganese or solarized glass (Image 91, p.154). Manganese glass was first used commonly in the **mid-1870s** and was used to about 1920 (Lockhart 2006:54).

Ceramic tableware ware types are listed in the following table. In a very general way, ceramic ware types give an indication of the date of an artifact assemblage, decoration types provide a much more focused date range. Both RWE and VWE are in the assemblage in almost equal proportions (Image 89 and 90, p.153). RWE begins to show up in artifact assemblages in the 1830s (Hicks & Beaudry 2006), while VWE first appears in the market in the 1840s (Jouppien 1980:26-27), but is not the dominant ceramic type until the 1880s (Kenyon 1991:9). Both RWE



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and VWE are still used in the tableware market today (Jouppien 1980:26-27). Porcelain was also present in the tableware assemblage and is also used in the tableware market today (Miller 2000:13). As European porcelain became available in the early 1900s, porcelain shows up more regularly in artifact assemblages. The one sherd of coarse red earthenware was placed in the tableware group due to its black glaze, a Jackfield-type glaze, which was made in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Maryland 2015). One sherd of RWE was inventoried with a pottery mark with a relevant date, the Johnson Brothers pottery was operational from 1883 to 2003. The specific mark with lowercase lettering was used from circa 1913 (Birks 2016).

Ceramic decoration types and their relevant dating information are provided in Table 25.

**Table 25: Ceramic artifact decoration types and dates for NRW-12 assemblage.**

Decoration	Number	Date	Reference
Hand painted: late palette	16	1830s to 1870s	Miller 1991:8
Sponged/stamped	16	1820s to 1930s	Samford 2013:500
Transfer printed	11	Period of peak production 1820 to 1840, experiences a revival in the 1880s, available to the present	Little 1969:15 Kenyon 1991:9 Jouppien 1980:26
Edge decorated: blue	8	Becomes rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s	Miller 1991:6
Flow transfer printed	3	Peaked 1840s to 1870s	Richardson: 2013
Moulded: Wheat	1	Period of peak production 1870s to 1880s	Sussman 1985:7
Decal(comania)	1	Post-1900	Huddleson 2013:616, 619

Artifacts whose function could not be determined succeeding food/beverage artifacts at 72. The majority of these artifacts (61) were sherds of glass. Identifiable glass objects included the finishes of four bottles and a number of sherds that could not be identified beyond hollowware. A total of 18 sherds were identified as Manganese glass. Manganese glass was first used commonly in the **mid-1870s** and was used to about 1920 (Lockhart 2006:54).

Other artifacts that were placed in the indeterminate function group included fragments of iron bar, plate, strap and wire.

A total of 13 structural artifacts were inventoried, all were window glass, except for one fragment of red brick.

Personal/societal artifacts totaled 11. Five small glass buttons were inventoried that were made in the Prosser style, which generally dates them from 1840 to 1930s (Brock 2012). Three sherds of glass were identified from small bottles which most likely held something either health or hygiene related. Two sherds of porcelain doll were found, and a sherd of clay smoking pipe bowl.

Tools and equipment artifacts included fragments of flower pot, a sherd of stoneware decorated with Derbyshire glaze (possibly for ink or blacking), and a horseshoe.





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A total of 2 fragments of fauna were inventoried, both mammal bone.

### 3.13 NRWF-13

Find Location NRWF-13 was identified on May 11, 2017, during the pedestrian survey on PIN 601010069 within the access road located northwest of the pad for Turbine 12 (Map 2, p.164). The artifact distribution measured 33 m (N-S) by 27 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 survey and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their location.

A total of 325 artifacts were observed at Find Location NRWF-13 and are categorized by function in Table 26 below.

**Table 26: Artifacts found within NRWF-13 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Indeterminate	238
Food/beverage	49
Structural	35
Personal/societal	1
Tools/equipment	1
Transportation	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>

A total of 238 artifacts were found whose function was not identifiable. The majority of these artifacts (158) were sherds of glass. Identifiable glass objects included sherds from bottles, jars, and a number of sherds that could not be identified beyond hollowware. One sherd was from a mirror. Large amounts of glass are typical of a more modern artifact assemblage, as production, specifically of bottles, greatly increased at the beginning of the **1890s** (Adams 2003:45). Prior to this, glass was less available, and any containers were more likely to be reused as valuable commodities, rather than thrown away indiscriminately. A total of 46 sherds were identified as machine made vessels by various characteristics. Glass vessels were made by a machine beginning around **1881**, when the first machine patent was granted (Jones & Sullivan 1989:38). Eleven sherds were identified with a textured base, which is a characteristic that dates from **1940** and later (Lindsey 2017). A number of lime green glass sherds were identified, likely from soda bottles (Image 92, p.154). This colour of glass is almost exclusively **20th century** (Lindsey 2017). Two vessels were marked with their volume information, likely dating them to 1913 or later (Lindsey 2017).

Four vessels had the diamond mark of the Dominion Glass Company. The diamond mark was registered by the company in **1928**, and was used into the 1970s (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3). Two of these vessels had legible marks, which indicated that they were made in **1949, 1959 or 1969 and 1965**. One vessel was marked with the Dominion Glass Company mark used from the **1970s to 1990s** (Lockhart *et al* 2015). Four vessels were marked by the Consumers Glass Company, which was operational from 1917 to 1961 (King 1987:247). The Consumers Glass Company used a letter “C” in an upright triangle starting in **1962** (King 1987:140) (Image 92, p.154).

Other artifacts that were placed in the indeterminate function group included fragments of iron sheet, wire and chain, and fragments of synthetic (plastic/rubber).



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Of artifacts whose function could be determined, the majority were food/beverage, at 49 artifacts. Glass vessel fragments included various bottles; including alcohol, case/gin, and soda. One soda had “PEPSI-COLA” embossed on the bottle, which dates to after **1951** (Kovel 2005:538).

Other food/beverage artifacts were ceramic, either porcelain or VWE (Image 93, p.155). Two sherds of plain RWE were inventoried. Decoration types included decal, hand painted (modern colours/styles) and blue transfer printed. The decal or lithograph decoration is the most informative, as it became commercially available in the **1890s and of popular use at the turn of the century** (Huddleson 2013:616, 618).

Three other modern food closures were identified; a lid marked “Cheez Whiz” and two plastic bread clips. Bread clips or “Kwik Lok closures” were invented in **1952** by Floyd Paxton (Kwiklok 2014). Cheez Whiz was first introduced in Britain in **1952** (Blitz 2016).

The 35 structural artifacts included sherds of window pane glass, fragments of light bulb and four plug fuses. This type of fuse was developed in the 1890s (Dini 2006:6).

Artifacts from other function groups included a fragment of leather shoe, a possible fragment of glass headlight and a tooth from a sickle mower blade.

### 3.14 NRWF-14 (BhFt-8)

Find Location NRWF-14 was documented during a pedestrian survey on May 24, 2017, within the area designation for a substation on PIN 601060076 (Map 2, p.164). The primary artifact distribution for this site measured 26 m (N-S) by 10 m (E-W) with a small isolated artifact cluster 15 m to the south. As per MTCS S&Gs Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 and 9, all formal and diagnostic artifact types were collected, with enough artifacts collected to document the site and enough left in place to relocate the site. .

A total of 39 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-14, 29 artifacts in the primary area (comprising 3 find locations to define the outer limits) and 10 artifacts in the isolated cluster (within two find locations). As is common with historical archaeological sites in Ontario the majority of the artifacts recovered were of a food/beverage function.

**Table 27: Artifacts found within NRWF-14 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	34
Indeterminate	3
Personal/societal	1
Structural	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>

Food/beverage artifacts included those made of ceramic and glass. Glass artifacts included sherds of case/gin bottle and wine bottle. Sherds from at least one coarse stoneware vessel were found, an Albany slipped stoneware vessel. Ceramic tableware types included porcelain, RWE and VWE. Ceramic decoration types are identified in the table below (Image 94, p.155). One sherd of VWE had a partial mark, with “..LTD” This feature dates the sherd to at least after 1860, usually after 1880 (Godden 1964:11)



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**Table 28: Ceramic artifact decoration types and dates for NRWF-14 assemblage.**

Decoration	Date	Reference
Decal: overglaze	1890s to 1910	Huddleson 2013:616, 618
Moulded: Wheat pattern	Period of peak production 1870s to 1880s	Sussman 1985:7
Transfer printed	Period of peak production 1820 to 1840	Little 1969:15
Transfer printed: flow	Peak: 1840s to 1870s	Richardson: 2013

Three artifacts were found of no particular function, including a sherd of porcelain and two sherds of glass. The personal/societal function group contained one artifact, a fragment of small jar base embossed “JERGENS”. The Jergens was began in Ohio in 1882 (Smithsonian 2017). The structural artifact was a sherd of window pane glass.

### 3.15 NRWF-15

Find Location NRWF-15 was identified on May 16, 2017, during the pedestrian survey on PIN 601020053 within the turning radius off Highway 9 (Map 2, p.164). The artifact distribution measured 18 m (N-S) by 32 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 survey and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their location.

A total of 53 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-15 and are sorted by their function in Table 29 below:

**Table 29: Artifacts found within NRWF-15 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Indeterminate	20
Food/beverage	17
Structural	10
Fauna: indeterminate	2
Furnishing	2
Infrastructure	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

The function of almost half of the artifacts found at NRWF-15 could not be determined. All of the indeterminate artifacts were glass except for a fragment of cast iron. There were six sherds of Manganese glass. This type of glass was developed around **1880** and used until about 1920 (Lindsey 2017). Two sherds were identified as machine made glass. The earliest patent for a glass machine was **1881** (Jones & Sullivan 1989:38).

Food/beverage artifacts consisted of both glass and ceramic. Glass artifacts included sherds of wine bottle and a sherd of hollowware tableware made from Manganese glass (Image 95, p.156). One of the wine bottle sherds was machine made. Narrow mouthed machine made glass was produced beginning in **1889** (Miller & Sullivan 1991:110). All of the tableware ceramic sherds were VWE, except one sherd of plain RWE. VWE dates from the **1840s**, to an extent replaced the use of RWE and is still used at present (Jouppien 1980:26-27).





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Decoration types included moulded, stamped and transfer printed with moulding. Moulded decoration, especially on VWE was popular in the **late 19<sup>th</sup> century**, while stamped decoration was most popular in the **early 19<sup>th</sup> century, although it was produced into the 20<sup>th</sup> century**. Three sherds of moulded VWE were identified as the Wheat Pattern. The Wheat pattern's peak period of production was the **1870s** and **1880s**, but has been in production continually from its patent date of 1848 (Sussman 1985:7). Transfer print peaked in production from 1820 to 1840 (Little 1969:15) and experienced a revival in popularity the 1880s (Kenyon 1991:9). The technique was invented circa 1753 (Kybalova 1989:212) and was produced into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Samford 1997:18).

A total of 10 structural artifacts were inventoried; including window pane, plate glass, a wire spike, two wire nails and a cut nail (Image 96, p.156). Cut nails became popular in the 1830s (Vincent 1993:163) and remained dominant until 1920 when wire nails took over the nail market (Wells 1998:87).

Two fragments of fauna were inventoried, a piece of bone and a piece of dentition. Two fragments of manganese glass lamp chimney, with a beaded rim were sorted into the furnishing function group. Lamp chimney with decorated upper rims are rare in Canada before **circa 1885** (Woodhead, Sullivan, Gusset 1984:62). The two artifacts in the function group of infrastructure are pieces of stoneware pipe, possibly for water or sewer.

### 3.16 NRWF-16 (BgFs-4)

Find Location NRWF-16 was documented during a pedestrian survey on May 24, 2017, with the pad for Turbine 52 on PIN 601030077 (Map 2, p.164). The primary artifact distribution for this site measured 62 m (N-S) by 53 m (E-W) with an additional positive location located 68 m northeast of the main artifact scatter.

All artifacts were collected and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their observed location. A total of 1,168 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-16 and are categorized by function in Table 30 below (Images 97 – 101, pp.157-159).

**Table 30: Artifacts found within NRWF-16 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	886
Indeterminate	176
Structural	47
Personal/societal	38
Fauna: Indeterminate mammal	17
Tools/equipment	3
Furnishings	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,168</b>

71% of the artifact assemblage recorded from Find Location NRWF-16 comprised food/beverage functional components, which are further sub-divided into specific functional groups in Table 31 below.



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**Table 31: Food/beverage artifacts found within NRW-16 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Tableware	796
Beverage container	44
Indeterminate	32
Storage container	8
Food container	5
Food refuse (faunal)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>886</b>

The single food refuse artifact was a piece of butchered mammal bone. Beverage containers were all made of glass and included sherds from an alcohol bottle, case/gin bottle, soda bottle and wine bottle. Glass sherds that were lime green in colour were identified as soda bottles. The lime green colour is used almost exclusively in the **20<sup>th</sup> century** (Lindsey 2017).

Two food containers (commercial containers) were identified by embossed markings on their bases. One was labelled "BICK'S", the other was marked "HEINZ". The Bick's container had a Dominion Glass Company mark used from **1970s** on (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3). The Heinz container had a textured base, a feature that dates from the **1940s** and later (Lindsey 2017).

A total of 31 sherds of ceramic were identified as having a food/beverage function, but could not be identified further. These included sherds of coarse earthenware vessels that could have been used either in the kitchen for food preparation or as storage vessels. This also included sherds of yellowware, which could have been used for food preparation or tableware vessels.

A total of eight sherds of coarse stoneware were identified as food storage containers. Seven of the eight sherds have Albany slip, which dates from **1805 to 1920** (Miller 2000:10).

The overwhelming majority of artifacts found at NRW-16 were identified as sherds from tableware vessels, 772 artifacts, or 66% of the entire assemblage. Thirteen of the tableware vessel sherds were glass. A number of glass tableware pieces were made of manganese or solarized glass. Manganese glass was first used commonly in the **mid-1870s** and was used to about 1920 (Lockhart 2006:54). One sherd of opaque, light green glass was found, from a tableware type named Jadeite popular in the 1920s (Alice 2013:3).

Ceramic tableware ware types are listed in Table 32. In a very general way, ceramic ware types give an indication of the date of an artifact assemblage, decoration types provide a much more focused date range. However, the huge majority (83%) of ceramic tableware in the assemblage was VWE, which is at the very least indicative of a late date range. VWE first appears in the market in the 1840s (Jouppien 1980:26-27), but is not the dominant ceramic type until the 1880s (Kenyon 1991:9), and is still used in the tableware market today (Jouppien 1980:26-27). RWE and porcelain were also present in the tableware assemblage, at 11% and 6%, respectively, and are also both used in the tableware market today (Miller 2000:13). As European porcelain became available in the early 1900s, porcelain shows up more regularly in artifact assemblages.



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**Table 32: Ceramic tableware types identified within NRWF-16.**

Tableware Type	Number of Artifacts
Vitrified White Earthenware	633
Refined White Earthenware	81
Porcelain: hard paste	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>760</b>

Table 33 provides the ceramic decorative types and associated production dates for the NRWF-16 assemblage.

**Table 33: Ceramic decorative types and associated production dates from NRWF-16.**

Decoration type	Number of Artifacts	Date	Reference
Moulded: wheat	44	Patented 1848, continuous production	Sussman 1985:7
Hand painted: late palette	29	1830s to 1870s	Miller 1991:8
Edge decorated: blue	21	Becomes rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s	Miller 1991:6
Sponged/stamped	16	1820s to 1930s	Samford 2013:500
Decal(comania)	14	Post-1900	Huddleson 2013:616, 619
Transfer printed	13	Period of peak production 1820 to 1840, experiences a revival in the 1880s, available to the present	Little 1969:15 Kenyon 1991:9 Jouppien 1980:26
Industrial slip: banded blue	5	Common after 1840s, into 20th century	Miller 1991:6

Artifacts whose function could not be determined succeeding food/beverage artifacts at 176. The majority of these artifacts (166) were sherds of glass. Identifiable glass objects included sherds from bottles, jars, insulators and a number of sherds that could not be identified beyond hollowware. Large amounts of glass are typical of a more modern artifact assemblage, as production, specifically of bottles, greatly increased at the beginning of the **1890s** (Adams 2003:45). Prior to this glass was less available, and any containers were more likely to be reused as valuable commodities, rather than thrown away indiscriminately. A total of 8 sherds were identified as machine made vessels by various characteristics. Glass vessels were made by a machine beginning around **1881**, when the first machine patent was granted (Jones & Sullivan 1989:38). One sherd were identified with a textured base, which is a characteristic that dates from **1940** and later (Lindsey 2017)

Two vessels had the diamond mark of the Dominion Glass Company. The diamond mark was registered by the company in **1928**, and was used into the 1970s (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3). Another vessel was marked by the Consumers Glass Company, which was operational from **1917** to 1961 (King 1987:247). The Consumers Glass Company began using a letter "C" in an inverted triangle in **1920** (King 1987:140). A number of sherds (26) were made of manganese or solarized glass. Manganese glass was first used commonly in the **mid-1870s** and was used to about 1920 (Lockhart 2006:54).





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Other artifacts that were placed in the indeterminate function group included fragments of metal bar and sheet and fragments of slate.

A total of 47 structural artifacts were inventoried, the majority window pane glass, 33. Other structural artifacts included fragments of red brick, a doorknob, a fragment of tile and two nails, one wire and one machine cut.

Personal/societal artifacts totaled 47. Twenty-three fragments of clay smoking pipe were inventoried, three were marked with their manufacturer: Bannerman, Henderson and Murray. The Bannerman company was operational from 1858 to 1907 (Bradley 2000: 117). The Henderson company was operational from 1847 to 1876 (Bradley 2000: 117). The Murray company, of Scotland, was operational from 1830 to 1861 (Bradley 2000: 117). Ten clothing buttons were inventoried; one bone, one iron, one porcelain and seven Prosser-made glass buttons. Prosser buttons generally date from 1840 to the 1930s (Brock 2012).

A total of 17 fragments of fauna were inventoried, both bone and dentition fragments.

Tools and equipment artifacts included two fragments of slate writing board and a small horse shoe.

The single furnishing artifact is a large fragment of VWE, glazed only on one side, and is likely a piece of a toilet tank lid.

### 3.17 NRWF-17 (BhFt-9)

Find Location NRWF-17 was documented during a pedestrian survey on May 24, 2017, within the laydown area on PIN 601010086 (Map 2, p.164). The artifact distribution within the limits of this site measured 65 m (N-S) by 50 m (E-W). All observed artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 survey and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their observed location.

A total of 100 artifacts were observed at Find Location NRWF-17 and are categorized by function in Table 34 below.

**Table 34: Artifacts found within NRWF-17 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	71
Indeterminate	19
Structural	9
Fauna: Indeterminate mammal	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

The great majority of artifacts (71) were sorted into the food/beverage function group. A total of 66 of these were ceramic tableware. Three ware types were identified; porcelain (1), RWE (43) and VWE (22). Ceramic decoration included: hand painted, moulded, stamped and transfer printed (Image 102, p.159). One of the moulded sherds was identified as Wheat pattern, whose peak production period was in the **1870s and 1880s** (Sussman 1985:7). A number of different stamped patterns were noted, stamped decoration dates from the **1840s into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century** (Samford 2013:501, 502). Sherds with brown, grey and pink transfer printed decoration were inventoried, transfer print's peak period of production was from the **1820s to the 1840s** (Little 1969:15), but was available before and long after this date range. Two sherds of yellowware ceramic may be from either kitchenware or tableware vessels.



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Three sherds of glass were also food/beverage related; two sherds of case or gin bottle and one sherd of wine bottle.

A total of 19 artifacts were found to have an indeterminate function, these were all glass vessel sherds that could not be identified further. Four sherds were identified as manganese glass. Manganese glass is a useful dating characteristic, this type of glass was used from the **1870s to about 1920** (Lockhart 2006:54).

A total of nine structural artifacts were found, seven sherds of window pane glass, a wrought nail and a fragment of brick. Wrought nails were handmade by black smiths into the 1830s, when machine cut nails became predominant (Vincent 1993:163).

One small fragment of mammal bone was inventoried.

### 3.18 NRWF-18

Find Location NRWF-18 was identified on May 26, 2017, during the pedestrian survey on PIN 601050139 within the collection line for Turbine 47 (Map 2, p.164). The artifact distribution measured 19 m (N-S) by 5 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 survey and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their location.

A total of 19 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-18 and are sorted by function below.

**Table 35: Artifacts found within NRWF-18 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	18
Indeterminate	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

All of the artifacts were sorted into the food/beverage function group except a sherd of glass hollowware. A second sherd of glass is likely from a wine bottle. All of the other artifacts were sherds of ceramic tableware. One sherd was a fragment of a RWE hollowware vessel with open sponged decoration (Image 103, p.160). This type of decoration dates from 1860 to 1935 (Samford 2013:502). The other 16 sherds were VWE, 14 were undecorated. Two cup sherds had moulded decoration, one of them Wheat Pattern. The Wheat Pattern's peak period of production was the 1870s to the 1880s (Sussman 1985:7).

### 3.19 NRWF-19

Find Location NRWF-19 was documented during a pedestrian survey on May 26, 2017, within the access road for Turbine 47 on PIN 601050138 (Map 2, p.164). The artifact distribution within the limits of this site measured 19 m (N-S) by 6 m (E-W). All observed artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 survey and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their observed location.

A total of 5 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-19 and are sorted by function below.



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**Table 36: Artifacts found within NRWF-19 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	4
Indeterminate	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

All of the artifacts were sorted into the food/beverage function group except a sherd of plain glass hollowware. Four sherds of ceramic were found: a sherd of plain pearlware, a sherd of blue transfer printed RWE, a sherd of blue hand painted RWE and a sherd of mocha industrial slipped yellowware (Image 104, p.160). Datable attributes are summarized in Table 37.

**Table 37: Datable artifact attributes within NRWF-19 assemblage.**

Attribute	Date	Reference
Pearlware	Introduced c. 1779	Sussman 1977:105
Transfer print	1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	Little 1969:15
Blue hand painted	Circa 1815-1830	Samford 2014
Mocha industrial slip on yellowware	common through 2nd half of 19th century	

### 3.20 NRWF-20

Find Location NRWF-20 was identified on May 26, 2017, during the pedestrian survey on PIN 601000191 within the proposed location of Turbine Pad 7 (Map 2, p.164), within a slightly elevated rise in the agricultural field which gently sloped to the east.

The artifact scatter extended over an area measuring 44 m (N-S) by 19 m (E-W) and was comprised of 20 artifacts. All observed artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 survey and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their location.

Table 38 provides the NRWF-20 artifact assemblage categorized based on component function.

**Table 38: Artifacts found within NRWF-20 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	18
Personal/societal	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

The majority of artifacts (18) were sorted into the food/beverage function group. One sherd of coarse red earthenware was likely from a vessel used in the kitchen or for storage. Other ceramic ware types were RWE and VWE and were likely from tableware vessels. Decoration types included moulding and transfer printed. Moulded decoration, especially on VWE was popular in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Transfer print peaked in production from the 1820s to 1840s (Little 1969:15), although was also produced into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Image 105, p.161). All three sherds of transfer print were the Willow pattern, and the transfer was of the same quality, therefore it is likely they are from the same vessel.





Other artifacts included a small shell button, and a fragment of a small rectangular bottle.

### 3.21 NRWF-21 (BhFs-8)

Find Location NRWF-21 was documented during a pedestrian survey on May 26, 2017, within a collection line for turbine 23 on PIN 601060340 (Map 2, p.164). The artifact distribution within the limits of this site measured 155 m (N-S) by 20 m (E-W). A sample of observed artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 survey and recorded with spatial coordinates within 3 metres of their observed location.

A total of 38 artifacts were found at Find Location NRWF-21 and are sorted by function below.

**Table 39: Artifacts found within NRWF-21 categorized by function.**

Function	Number of Artifacts
Food/beverage	22
Indeterminate	13
Personal/societal	2
Structural	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

The 28 food/beverage artifacts consisted of tableware, a sherd of coarse grey stoneware likely from a storage container and three sherds of beverage container; a sherd each of alcohol bottle, wine bottle and soda bottle. The sherd of soda bottle glass was lime green, this colour was used almost exclusively in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Lindsey 2017). One sherd of glass was deemed to be tableware, as it had a moulded design. Tableware ceramic ware types included 2 sherds of RWE, 11 sherds of VWE and four sherds of porcelain. RWE was first produced in 1805 and is still produced today (Miller 2000:13). VWE was available from 1840 and is also still produced today (Jouppien 1980:26-27). Decoration types included moulded, transfer printed and decal. Moulded decoration was used from the 1840s to 1900 (Maryland 2015). Transfer print was invented in circa 1753 (Kybalova 1989:212) and produced into the early 20th century (Samford 1997:18), its peak period of production was 1820 to 1840 (Little 1969:15), but it also experienced a revival in the 1880s (Kenyon 1991:9). Overglaze decal decoration dates from about 1890 to 1910 (Huddleson 2013:618).

Two partial black transfer printed Royal Arms maker's marks were inventoried. Most Royal Arms marks date to post 1830 (Godden 1988:33) (Image 106, p.161). One mark was complete enough to recognize the potter as "W.H.GRINDLEY", who was operational from 1880 to 1991 (Birks 2016).

The function of 13 sherds of glass could not be positively identified. This included four bottle finishes as well as two bottle base sherds. The four finishes were not machine made, which means the bottles likely date to before 1889, when narrow mouthed vessels began to be made by machine. One base sherd had a very light mark of the Dominion Glass Company. The letter "D" in a diamond was registered in 1928 (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3). The grounded finish of a jar was also noted. The other six glass sherds were hollowware body sherds.

Two artifacts were sorted into the personal/societal function group; the base of a small, white glass jar was probably for a hygiene product and a sherd of VWE lid, decorated with transfer printed and hand painted, was likely from a chamber pot.

A single machine cut nail was also collected. Machine cut nails were common from the 1830s to the 1860s (Vincent 1993:163, Miller 2000:14).



### 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A Stage 1 archaeological background study previously determined that the entire Nation Rise Wind project study area had archaeological potential for both pre-contact Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian sites (Golder 2016a). Given these findings, it was recommended that a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be completed for all areas that may be impacted by the project. This report details the Stage 2 archaeological assessment performed by Golder in the fall of 2016 and spring of 2017.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a combination of the pedestrian survey and test pit survey methods across portions of the study area that are proposed to be impacted by the project, including turbine locations, access roads, substations, collector lines, operations and maintenance buildings, meteorological and microwave towers, and temporary staging areas. The areas assessed for this study cumulatively represented approximately 456.7 hectares (Private and Public lands).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 21 find locations with 20 producing historic Euro-Canadian cultural material.

#### 4.1 NRWF-01 (BhFt-2)

Find Location NRWF-01 was identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey. Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials the test pit survey continued and all positive locations were documents with artifacts collected with each test pit provenience. As the positive test pits produced sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation for a Stage 3 assessment, no additional intensification survey was completed as part of the Stage 2 survey. This site consisted of a total of sixteen positive test pits over an area of 55 m (N-S) by 30 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

Based on the analysis of the entire artifact assemblage found at the NRWF-01 site, and the indication that two historic structures identified on the 1881 historic map (Map 5, p.167) are located within 250 metres of Find Location NRWF-01, this historic archaeological site likely dates to the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century. Due to the nature and quantity of the artifacts, the site meets the criteria to require Stage 3 archaeological assessment (MTCS Standard 2.2.1c) and has been registered as Borden Number BhFt-2.

#### 4.2 NRWF-02

Find Location NRWF-02 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey. Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 30 m (N-S) by 30 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

Archival data for the site location was consulted to form a greater understanding of the site and its potential to have been a site of historic activity. This research incorporated land registry records, historic directories, census records and historic mapping to gain a better understanding of the property. The find location in question is located at the north south mid-point of Lot 11, Concession 1 of Finch Township, within 30 m of the lot line boundary with Lot 10, Concession 1 of Finch Township.



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The registry records for the area are incomplete. The Stormont Land Register for Lot 11, Concession 1 of Finch Township, within which this site is located. The first transaction is the patent of the property from the Crown to the Canada Company for the entire north half of the lot in 1846. The second transaction for the lot is the patent of the south half of the lot in 1851 to an Archibald McClean. No further transactions are shown for the north half and south half of the lot until 1899.

The 1862 Historic Map of Stormont shows no occupant on Lot 11 (Map 4, p.166). Lot 10 has a J.E. Shaver on the lot with no structure. Occupation on the lot is unlikely at this time as no roads are present along the north or south side of the lots. The closest road shown on the 1862 map bisects Lot 10, Concession 2 from the NE to the SW corner of the lot. An A. McClean is shown with a structure in the northwest corner of Lot 9, Concession 1 of Finch and could represent the Archibald McClean who patented the south half of Lot 10, Concession 1, where NRWF-02 is located, in 1851.

The 1881 Historic Map of Finch Township shows Lot 11, Concession 1 separated into three sections (Map 5, p.167). The entire south half of the lot is labeled as John W. Campbell with no structure in place but does now have roads at both the southern and northern ends of the lot. The north half of the lot is separated into east and west quarters with an A. Scott in the NE quarter of the lot with no structure and a J. Scott on the NW quarter with a structure. J. Scott's structure is located centrally within his quarter of the lot, approximately 300 m north of NRWF-02. This structure represents the closest occupation shown on the lot.

From the census records for 1881, the J. Scott seen on the map was likely the 26 year old Joseph Scott, eldest son of Alexander Scott, aged 60 (LAC 2017). Another male J. Scott is present in the township with the name John Scott, however he is the second son of a Richard Scott who is located on Lot 17, Concession 7 of the township in both the 1862 and 1881 maps (Maps 4 and 5, pp.166 and 167). It is more probable that the J. Scott is Joseph due to the proximity to the A. Scott shown on the map.

Neither Alexander nor Joseph Scott appear in any of the 1871, 1891 or 1901 census data for the township. The 1888 Farmer's Directory for Stormont County also does not record a farmer on Lot 11, Concession 1 of Finch Township, recording a Daniel Hare on Lot 10 and a Mrs. John Baker on Lot 12 Concession 1 (Union Publishing 1888:114-121). Their occupation of the north half of the lot was likely temporary as, despite the property being an active farm, the majority of the north half of the lot is in woodlot indicating that it is not good farmland.

The historic information collected for this study confirms that NRWF-02 does not represent a site of cultural heritage significance. The only recorded occupation of the lot from the nineteenth century was temporary, lasting from some point after 1871 to a date prior to 1888. The occupation of this portion of the lot was shown to be 300 m north of the NRWF-02 location during that time on the Belden map of 1881 (Map 5, p.167).

Although sparse in definitely datable artifacts, based on the analysis of the entire artifact assemblage found at the NRWF-02 site, this find location is interpreted to represent evidence of historic occupation dating to the early 20th century. There are only two artifacts (ceramic sherds) which are definitively 19<sup>th</sup> century; the sherd of stoneware and the sherd with stamped decoration. Due to the nature and quantity of the artifacts, the NRWF-02 site does not meet the criteria to require Stage 3 archaeological assessment as per MTCS Standard 2.2.1c (MTCS 2011). The site is also not triggered for additional archaeological assessment based on the *Archaeology of Rural Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (MTCS 2014). As ten or more definitive nineteenth century artifacts were not recovered in a 10m radius the site was not bordenized (as per Section 7.12 Standard 1b).





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### 4.3 NRWF-03

Find Location NRWF-03 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 9, Lot 3, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 42 m (N-S) by 27 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

A total of 347 Euro-Canadian historic artifacts were recovered from Find Location NRWF-03, with 268 (77%) comprising glass fragments.

Although a number of glass sherds could not be identified beyond hollowware, sites with a predominant amount of glass are typical of a more modern assemblage, as production, specifically of bottles, greatly increased at the beginning of the 1890s (Adams 2003:45). Prior to this glass was less available, and any containers were more likely to be reused as valuable commodities, rather than thrown away indiscriminately.

84 glass shards, representing 31% of the total glass assemblage, recovered from NRWF-03 were identified as machine made examples. Machine made glass began in 1881 (Jones & Sullivan 1989:38) and continues to be the predominant glass manufacturing technique today. The remaining components from the glass assemblage comprised 47 (18%) moulded examples, including 6 with evidence of embossed features, and 137 (51%) shards of indeterminate manufacture style.

Datable glass examples recovered from the NRWF-03 assemblage are summarized in Table 40 below.

**Table 40: Datable glass artifacts/attributes from NRWF-03 assemblage.**

Artifact/Attribute	Number of examples	Date	Reference
Lime green colour	35	Almost exclusively 20th century	Lindsey 2017
Textured base	5	1940 and later	Lindsey 2017
Enamel labels	6	First used commercially in 1934	Lindsey 2017
Jadeite or Jade	5	Primarily marketed in the 1920s	Alice 2013
Diamond mark of the Dominion Glass Company	3	Registered in 1928 and was used into the 1970s	Miller & Jorgenson 1986
Consumers Glass Company mark	3	Operational from 1917 to 1961	King 1987
Owens machine	1	After 1904	Lockhart, Schulz, Serr and Lindsey 2010
Coca-Cola bottle with partial embossed lettering	1	Began around 1917	Lockhart & Porter 2010
Wine bottle sherd embossed with "40 oz"	1	Likely dates to post 1913	Lindsey 2017



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Artifact/Attribute	Number of examples	Date	Reference
Jar sherd with "BRYLCRE" embossed	1	After 1928	Brylcreem 2017
Jar shard with embossed base mark "NO[xzema]"	1	After 1920	John Hopkins University 1999

48 ceramic artifacts, comprising 14% of the total assemblage, were recovered from Find Location NRWF-03, with 41 examples of tableware, 2 brick fragments and 4 with an indeterminate function. Among the indeterminate category was a sherd of yellowware which may have been used either on the table, or in the kitchen as a food preparation vessel.

Tableware ceramic ware types included four sherds of porcelain, 11 RWE and 26 VWE. RWE was first produced in 1805 and is still produced today (Miller 2000:13). VWE was available from 1840 and is also still produced today (Jouppien 1980:26-27). Porcelain does not have a relevant date range. All of the porcelain sherds were undecorated. Whiteware decoration types with relevant date information are provided in Table 41 below.

**Table 41: Datable whiteware decoration types recovered from NRWF-03.**

Decoration	Number	Date	Reference
Dyed: blue body	2	Late 19th century to present	Richardson: 2013
Moulded: Wheat	1	Period of peak production 1870s to 1880s Patented 1848, continuous production to present	Sussman 1985
Transfer printed	8	Peaked from 1820s to 1840s Revival in the early 1880s Produced to the present	Little 1969 Kenyon 1991

Unfortunately the land registry records for Concession 9, Lot 3, Finch Township, are incomplete. The entire 200 acres was granted to Angus McPherson in 1807, with a gap in the records until 1892 when the entire lot is owned by John Glasgow. Walling's 1862 map shows the lot as unoccupied (Map 4, p.166), with the first evidence of occupation on the property documented on the 1881 historical map which shows J. A. Glasgow as owning the entire 200 acres with a structure in the northeast corner near the roadway (Map 5, p.167).

Since no known 19<sup>th</sup> century structures are identified on the historical mapping within 450 meters from Find Location NRWF-03 (Map 5, p.167) and based on the analysis of the entire artifact assemblage which are interpreted to date to the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, particularly from the glass assemblage, the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest potential of this site is considered to be low. As a result the site is considered to be sufficiently documented and a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is not required due to the archaeological site containing fewer than 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 (MTCS S&Gs 2.2 Standard 1c p.41). The site is also not considered to trigger additional archaeological assessment based on the requirements detailed in the *Archaeological of Rural Historical Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (MTCS 2014). As ten or more definitive nineteenth century artifacts were not recovered in a 10m radius the site was not bordenized (as per Section 7.12 Standard 1b).



### 4.4 NRWF-04 (BhFt-4)

Find Location NRWF-04 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 10, Lot 2, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 65 m (N-S) by 28 m (N-S), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

A total of 38 artifacts were recovered, with 35 (92%) comprising ceramic material. Six distinct 19<sup>th</sup> century decorative characteristics within the ceramic assemblage were identified, suggesting a date of deposition within the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Three historic structures fronting Concession 10-11 Road are shown on the 1862 map of Finch Township (Map 4, p.166), in addition to three structures in different locations documented on the 1881 map (Map 5, p.167), with the closest 19<sup>th</sup> century structure situated 210 metres northwest of Find Location NRWF-04.

Based on the temporal range of the entire artifact assemblage and the evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within close proximity to the site, Find Location NRWF-04 is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been registered as Borden Number BhFt-4. As the artifact assemblage contains at least 20 artifacts dating the period of occupation prior to 1900, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment for Find Location NRWF-04 is recommended (MTCS S&Gs Section 2.2 Standard 1c).

### 4.5 NRWF-05 (BhFt-3)

Find Location NRWF-05 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 10, Lot 2, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 72 m (N-S) by 39 m (E-W), and included an area of dense scatter, as well as an area that had sparser artifact distribution. As per MTCS Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 and 9, all formal and diagnostic artifact types were collected, with enough artifacts collected to document the site and enough left in place to relocate the site..

A total of 73 artifacts were recovered, with 64 (88%) comprising ceramic material. Seven distinct 19<sup>th</sup> century decorative characteristics within the ceramic assemblage were identified, suggesting a date of deposition within the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Additional artifacts suggesting a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within the NRWF-05 assemblage included one stem fragment stamped with the maker's mark "Glasgow/Murray", which represents a company operational from 1830 to 1861 (Bradley 2000: 117), as well as two machine cut nails and two hand wrought nails. Machine cut nails were available after 1805 (Miller 2000:14), although by the 1830s machine cut nails had mostly replaced hand wrought nails (Vincent 1993:163).

Three historic structures fronting Concession 10-11 Road are shown on the 1862 map of Finch Township (Map 4, p.166), in addition to three structures in different locations documented on the 1881 map (Map 5, p.167). Four of the 19<sup>th</sup> century structures known to have existed within Concession 10, Lot 2, were located within a 200 m radius of Find Location NRWF-05.





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Based on the temporal range of the entire artifact assemblage and the evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within close proximity to the site, Find Location NRWF-05 is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been registered as Borden Number BhFt-3. As the artifact assemblage contains at least 20 artifacts dating the period of occupation prior to 1900, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Find Location NRWF-05 (MTCS S&Gs Section 2.2 Standard 1c).

### 4.6 NRWF-06 (BhFt-7)

Find Location NRWF-06 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 10, Lot 2, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended across an area measuring 78 m (N-S) by 25 m (E-W) and all observed artifacts within the Stage 2 study area associated with Find Location NRWF-06 were collected during the field investigation.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Find Location NRWF-06 has been interpreted to have been deposited in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the Henderson pipe stem (Bradley 2000: 117) and ceramic brown transfer decoration (Kenyon 1991:9) suggesting a possible late 19<sup>th</sup> century deposition.

Three historic structures fronting Concession 10-11 Road are shown on the 1862 map of Finch Township (Map 4, p.166), in addition to three structures in different locations documented on the 1881 map (Map 5, p.167), indicating a prolonged occupation within the vicinity of the site during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The structure attributed to William Foley on the 1881 historic map is situated within the boundaries of the NRWF-06 artifact scatter, suggesting the site may represent the 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation by the William Foley family.

Based on the temporal range of the entire artifact assemblage and the historical occupation within Concession 10, Lot 2 documented on the historic mapping, Find Location NRWF-06 has been registered as Borden Number BhFt-7. This site is considered to exhibit Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) related to the 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the William Foley family. As no visible evidence of the Foley residence or occupational features exist within the current landscape, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended to investigate the 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation in this area which is considered to exhibit CHVI.

### 4.7 NRWF-07 (BhFt-5)

Find Location NRWF-07 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area. The site was documented on the west side of Forgues Road and extends into both Lots 5 and 6, Concession 9, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 50 m (N-S) by 25 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

A total of 73 artifacts were recovered, with 27 (37%) comprising components from tableware ceramics. Four distinct 19<sup>th</sup> century decorative characteristics within the ceramic tableware assemblage were identified, suggesting a date of deposition within the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.



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Additional artifacts suggesting a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within the NRWF-07 assemblage included six glass bottle finishes which did not exhibit evidence of machine made manufacturing and therefore are likely to have been made prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Three smoking pipe fragments were also recovered, with one indicating manufacture by the Henderson Company in Montreal. Henderson was operational from 1847 to 1876 (Bradley 2000:117) and considering the relatively short use of clay pipes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, these materials were interpreted to have been manufactured and deposited prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Find Location NRWF-07 was identified within the vicinity of the McKee homestead shown on the 1862 map of Finch Township (Map 4, p.166) and only 130 m south of the Robert Smyrl residence documented on the 1881 historic map (Map 5, p.167).

Based on the temporal range of the entire artifact assemblage and the evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within close proximity to the site, Find Location NRWF-07 is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been registered as Borden Number BhFt-5. As the artifact assemblage contains at least 20 artifacts dating the period of occupation prior to 1900, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Find Location NRWF-07 (MTCS S&Gs Section 2.2 Standard 1c).

### 4.8 NRWF-08 (BhFt-10)

Find Location NRWF-08 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 9, Lot 6, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 23 m (N-S) by 14 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

A total of 290 Euro-Canadian historic artifacts were recovered from Find Location NRWF-08, with 216 (75%) comprising glass fragments.

Although a number of glass sherds could not be identified beyond hollowware, sites with a predominant amount of glass are typical of a more modern assemblage, as production, specifically of bottles, greatly increased at the beginning of the 1890s (Adams 2003:45). Prior to this glass was less available, and any containers were more likely to be reused as valuable commodities, rather than thrown away indiscriminately.

51 glass shards, representing 24% of the total glass assemblage, recovered from NRWF-08 were identified as machine made examples. Machine made glass began in 1881 (Jones & Sullivan 1989:38) and continues to be the predominant glass manufacturing technique today. The remaining components from the glass assemblage comprised 66 (30%) moulded examples, including 7 with evidence of embossed features, and 99 (46%) shards of indeterminate manufacture style.

Datable glass examples recovered from the NRWF-08 assemblage are summarized in Table 42 below.



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**Table 42: Datable glass artifacts/attributes from NRWF-08 assemblage.**

Artifact/Attribute	Number of examples	Date	Reference
Lime green colour	11	Almost exclusively 20th century	Lindsey 2017
Textured base	1	1940 and later	Lindsey 2017
Engraved volume information	6	1913 or later	Lindsey 2017
Jadeite or Jade	4	Primarily marketed in the 1920s	Alice 2013
Diamond mark of the Dominion Glass Company	4	Registered in 1928 and was used into the 1970s	Miller & Jorgenson 1986
Consumers Glass Company mark	3	Operational from 1917 to 1961	King 1987
Jar sherd with "WOODBURY" embossed	1	Between 1920 and 1961	King 1987:140
Jar shard with "VICKS" embossed	1	After 1890	Procter & Gamble 2017
Fragment from an embossed Javex bottle	1	After 1919	Digger Odell Publications 2007

43 ceramic artifacts, comprising 15% of the total assemblage, were recovered from Find Location NRWF-08, with 36 examples of tableware and 7 sherds of an undetermined function.

Tableware ceramic ware types included 28 examples of RWE and 8 sherds of VWE (12% of the total assemblage). RWE was first produced in 1805 and is still produced today (Miller 2000:13). VWE was available from 1840 and is also still produced today (Jouppien 1980:26-27). Decoration types included decal, red rim line and blue transfer printed. The decal or lithograph decoration is the most informative, as it dates after 1910, when the technique began to be used under a layer of glaze (Huddleson 2013:618).

**Table 43: NRWF-08 Tableware ceramics and relevant dating information.**

Attribute	Number	Dating	Reference
RWE	28	first produced in 1805 and still produced today	Miller 2000:13
VWE	8	1840s to present day	Jouppien 1980:26-27
Decal: underglaze	2	Post 1910	Huddleson 2013:618
Transfer printed	1	Peaked from 1820s to 1840s Revival in the early 1880s Produced to the present	Little 1969:15 Kenyon 1991:9 Jouppien 1980:26
Hand painted: red rim line *not late palette	1	No date	





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22 structural components were recovered from Find Location NRWF-08 and included window pane glass, a fragment of electrical insulator and a large wire spike. These items not typically recovered from exclusive 19<sup>th</sup> century sites. Additional artifacts suggesting a 20<sup>th</sup> century date range include metal wire and chain, a bolt, a foot pedal from a vehicle and fragments of synthetic (plastic/rubber).

The single furnishing artifact was a sherd of machine made lamp chimney. This type of lamp chimney is available after circa 1879 (Miller 2000:15), but is rare in Canada before circa 1885 (Woodhead, Sullivan, Gusset 1984:62). Lamp chimneys were relatively expensive and likely maintained for extended periods of time before discarded.

All of the distinctive, specific dates from the NRWF-008 artifact assemblage indicate a 20<sup>th</sup> century date. There are no artifacts which indicate purely a 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Both RWE and VWE ware types can be present in both 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century assemblages and are therefore not beneficial dating indicators. Furthermore, RWE and VWE only comprise 12% of the total assemblage. Ceramic tableware decoration types are better than ware types at indicating date ranges, however, of the three decoration types identified, only the Decal decoration (2 sherds) has a date of any relevance (post 1910). Transfer printed decoration (1 sherd), similar to RWE, is available throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Based on the analysis of the entire artifact assemblage, the presence of undecorated RWE and undecorated VWE is interpreted to represent 20<sup>th</sup> century depositional material, as opposed to 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits, based on the complete lack of comparative distinctive 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts from the entire NRWF-08 assemblage as documented in Table 42.

Land registry records indicate that Concession 9, Lot 6, has been severed into three parts by 1861. John McAdden is listed as owning an eastern portion of the Lot which was purchased from the executors of Robert Armour in November 1861 (Inst. No. 591). It is possible McAddon was residing on this property prior to officially purchasing the property from the Armour family as McAdden is shown on Walling's 1862 map (as J. M. McCaddon) in the eastern portion of the lot (Map 4, p.166).

William Gordon McDonald purchased a portion on the western half of Lot 6 from Patrick Curdy and wife in July 1859 (Inst. No. 436) and is interpreted to correlate to the J. McDonald shown in the central portion of Lot 6 on Walling's 1862 map of Finch Township (Map 4, p.166).

G. McDonell is shown near the western boundary of Lot 6 on Walling's 1862 map (Map 4, p.166), although he had sold this property to J. L. Cook in August 1861 (Inst. No. 557). It is possible this transaction was finalized too late to be reflected on the 1862 map.

All three structures documented on Walling's 1862 map are situated just south of Shane Road which extends through Concession 9, Lot 6.

Unfortunately there is a gap between 1862 and 1893 in the land registry records, although Belden's 1881 map (Map 5, p.167) indicates that Lot 6, Concession 9, had been divided into two equal parcels (east and west) by this time, with John Johnstone owning the western half with a structure in the location of McDonald's shown on the 1862 plan (Map 4, p.166). Thomas Fleming is identified on the eastern half of the lot (Map 5, p.167), with a structure in the location of McCaddon's on the 1862 map (Map 4, p.166).

In February 1894, 95 acres within the western half of Lot 6 was deeded to William Savage (Inst. No. 4961) and in October 1926 Andrew Sullivan leases "Pt W ½ Corner NE of crossroad" to James William Duvall (Inst. No. 11719).



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This likely correlates to the location of the cheese factory shown on Belden's 1881 map which was located at the northeast corner where Shane Road intersected with Forgues Road (Map 5, p.167).

Based on the available evidence, the 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within Lot 6, Concession 9, was confined to the area either south of Shane Road, or in the case of the cheese factory north of Shane Road (Maps 4 and 5, pp.166 and 167). Find Location NRWF-08 was discovered within the southwest corner of Lot 6, with the closest known 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within this lot represented by McDonnell's structure shown on the 1862 plan over 900 m north of the find location. No additional known 19<sup>th</sup> century structures on neighbouring lots are within 350 m of Find Location NRWF-08, with the closest represented by a school located 650 m to the southwest on the 1881 map (Map 5, p.167).

As there is evidence Lot 6, Concession 9, could have been occupied prior to 1862, and the gap in the land registry documents between 1862 and 1893 which prevents the ability to determine specific land ownership within the property, the MTCS has requested that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment be completed for this site to gain a better understanding of the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Due to the sampling strategy it cannot be confirmed that 10 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts were located within 10 metre by 10 metre area, therefore the site has been registered as Borden Number BhFt-10.

### 4.9 NRWF-09

Find Location NRWF-09 was documented during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 4, Lot 6, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the identification of the material, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals around the find location, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, in an effort to locate any artifacts within the immediate vicinity. No additional material was identified and NRWF-09 was determined to be an isolated find spot.

The isolated material documented as Find Location NRWF-09 was identified by the Algonquin's of Ontario Community Liaison who participated in the Stage 2 field investigation. The material was originally considered to represent a pre-contact artifact, which was collected in the field and documented with GPS coordinates. The material was further analyzed in the Golder laboratory and determined to be a natural sub-angular stone with no visible features demarcating it as intentionally modified by human activities.

As the material collected as Find Location NRWF-09 has been determined to be natural, it is not considered to exhibit Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and a Stage 3 assessment is not recommended.

### 4.10 NRWF-10 (BgFs-3)

Find Location NRWF-10 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area along the boundary dividing Lots 5 and 6, Concession 4, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended across an area measuring 30 m (N-S) by 13 m (E-W) and all observed artifacts within the Stage 2 study area associated with Find Location NRWF-10 were collected during the field investigation.

A total of 83 artifacts were recovered, with 38 (46%) comprising ceramic material, 44 (53%) glass shards and 1 (>1%) fragment of leather which may represent a piece of former footwear. When assessed as a complete assemblage, the artifacts suggest a late 19<sup>th</sup> century deposition date. Datable ceramic decorative techniques



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included blue banded industrial slip which was popular from the 1840s into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Miller 1991:6) and moulded decoration which peaked in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Maryland 2015). Within the glass assemblage, only moulded examples are identified, with a distinct absence of machine made components, which suggests a 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation date.

Although no known structures within 350 m of Find Location NRWF-10 are identified on the Walling 1862 plan (Map 4, p.166), there is a structure on Lot 5 which is located within 100 m of the site on Belden's 1881 map of Finch Township (Map 5, p.167) providing evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within the immediate vicinity of Find Location NRWF-10.

Based on the analysis of the entire artifact assemblage, the site is interpreted to represent historic occupation dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Additional evidence for this analysis was determined from the datable ceramic decorative examples and the absence of machine made glass, as well as evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within close proximity to the site. Find Location NRWF-10 is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been registered as Borden Number BgFs-3. As the artifact assemblage contains at least 20 artifacts which can date the period of occupation prior to 1900, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Find Location NRWF-10 (MTCS S&Gs Section 2.2 Standard 1c).

### 4.11 NRWF-11

Find Location NRWF-11 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 6, Lot 16, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 17 m (N-S) by 24 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

A total of 10 Euro-Canadian historic artifacts were recovered from Find Location NRWF-11, including 1 metal maple tap, 1 refined white earthenware sherd with pink transfer print decoration, 2 sherds of porcelain, 1 fragment of manganese glass and 5 green bottle glass sherds.

No structures within Concession 6, Lot 16 are known to have existed within 350 m of the site based on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping, with the closest known occupation located 360 m east on Concession 6, Lot 17 (Maps 4 and 5, pp.166 and 167).

Based on the analysis of the entire artifact assemblage, the small collection of artifacts constituting NRWF-11 are interpreted to date to the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment is not required due to the archaeological site containing fewer than 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 (MTCS S&Gs 2.2 Standard 1c p.41). The site is also not considered to trigger additional archaeological assessment based on the requirements detailed in the *Archaeological of Rural Historical Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (MTCS 2014). As ten or more definitive nineteenth century artifacts were not recovered in a 10m radius the site was not bordenized (as per Section 7.12 Standard 1b).

### 4.12 NRWF-12 (BhFt-6)

Find Location NRWF-12 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 11, Lot 2, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20



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metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 129 m (N-S) by 30 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

A total of 323 artifacts were recovered, with 203 (63%) comprising ceramic material, 113 (35%) glass shards, 5 metal components and 2 faunal specimens.

Artifacts within the ceramic assemblage suggesting a 19<sup>th</sup> century manufacturing date include blue edge decoration (Miller 1991:6) hand painted late palette decoration (Miller 1991:8), flow transfer print decoration (Richardson: 2013) and red earthenware with Jackfield-type glaze (Maryland 2015). While some ceramic examples can be dated from the 19<sup>th</sup> through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century such as moulded wheat pattern (Sussman 1985:7), sponged/stamped decoration (Samford 2013:500) and transfer print decoration (Kenyon 1991:9; Jouppien 1980:26; Little 1969:15), the recovery of a decal (comania) provides evidence of post 1900 manufacturing (Huddleson 2013:616, 619).

Additional artifacts providing a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century date range include manganese glass which was first used commonly in the mid-1870s until around 1920 (Lockhart 2006:54) and five small glass buttons which were made in the Prosser style and generally date between 1840 to 1930s (Brock 2012).

Walling's 1862 plan of Finch Township shows W. T. McConnell residing on Concession 11, Lot 2, with a structure in the southeast corner of the lot which is more than 350 m from Find Location NRWF-12 (Map 4, p.166), although by 1881 the lot had been subdivided with James Stevens residing on the western portion of the Lot 2. Belden's 1881 map shows Steven's residence within 100 m of Find Location NRWF-12 (Map 5, p.167). Land registry records indicate the Steven's family continued to occupy the western portion of Lot 2 through to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Both the artifact assemblage and historical documentation provide evidence of occupation within the immediate vicinity of Find Location NRWF-12 extending from at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Based on the interpretation of the enite artifact assemblage and the evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within close proximity to the site, Find Location NRWF-12 is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been registered as Borden Number BhFt-6. As the artifact assemblage contains at least 20 artifacts dating the period of occupation prior to 1900, which is also confirmed on 19<sup>th</sup> century cartography evidence, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Find Location NRWF-12 (MTCS S&Gs Section 2.2 Standard 1c).

### 4.13 NRWF-13

Find Location NRWF-13 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 9, Lot 5, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 33 m (N-S) by 27 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

A total of 325 Euro-Canadian historic artifacts were recovered from Find Location NRWF-13, with 198 (61%) comprising glass fragments.





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Although a number of glass sherds could not be identified beyond hollowware, sites with a predominant amount of glass are typical of a more modern assemblage, as production, specifically of bottles, greatly increased at the beginning of the 1890s (Adams 2003:45). Prior to this glass was less available, and any containers were more likely to be reused as valuable commodities, rather than thrown away indiscriminately.

57 glass shards, representing 29% of the total glass assemblage, recovered from NRWF-13 were identified as machine made examples. Machine made glass began in 1881 (Jones & Sullivan 1989:38) and continues to be the predominant glass manufacturing technique today. The remaining components from the glass assemblage comprised 44 (22%) moulded examples, including 9 with evidence of embossed features, and 97 (49%) shards of indeterminate manufacture style.

Datable glass examples recovered from the NRWF-13 assemblage are summarized in Table 44 below.

**Table 44: Datable glass artifacts/attributes from NRWF-13 assemblage.**

Artifact/Attribute	Number of examples	Date	Reference
Lime green colour	14	Almost exclusively 20th century	Lindsey 2017
Textured base	11	1940 and later	Lindsey 2017
Embossed with volume markings	2	1913 and later	Lindsey 2017
Diamond mark of the Dominion Glass Company	4	Registered in 1928 and was used into the 1970s	Miller & Jorgenson 1986
Consumers Glass Company mark	4	Operational from 1917 to 1961	King 1987
“PEPSI-COLA” enameled label	1	To 1951 or later	Kovel 2005:538

Additional diagnostic dates within the glass assemblage detailed in the above table included two Dominion glass vessels which had marking indicating a manufacture date of 1949, 1959 or 1969 and 1969 and another Dominion glass example mark indicating manufacturing sometime between 1970s to 1990s (Lockhart et al 2015). Within those with the Consumers Glass assemblage, one had the letter “C” in an upright triangle indicating a manufacture date in 1962 or later (King 1987:140).

The majority of the ceramic assemblage cannot be definitely dated exclusively to the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century, although there were 14 sherds of vitrified white earthenware with hand painted polychrome decoration, which were common in the 1870s and later (Samford 2014), and 4 sherds with decal adornment which are typically representative of dates of sites that date after 1900 (Huddleson 2013:619).

Additional components within the artifact assemblage which indicate 20<sup>th</sup> century deposition include a lid marked “Cheez Whiz”, which was first introduced in Britain in 1952 (Blitz 2006), bread clips or “Kwik Lok closures” which were invented in 1952 by Floyd Paxton (Kwiklok 2014), four plug fuses which were developed in the 1890s and primarily used in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Dini 2006:6) and a possible fragment of glass headlight.



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Based on the interpretation of the entire artifact assemblage, particularly the glass components, the artifacts constituting Find Location NRWF-13 are likely from a collection dating from the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment is not required due to the archaeological site containing at fewer than 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 (MTCS S&Gs 2.2 Standard 1c p.41). The site is also not considered to trigger additional archaeological assessment based on the requirements detailed in the *Archaeological of Rural Historical Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (MTCS 2014). As ten or more definitive nineteenth century artifacts were not recovered in a 10m radius the site was not bordenized (as per Section 7.12 Standard 1b).

### 4.14 NRWF-14 (BhFt-8)

Find Location NRWF-14 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 9, Lot 10, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The primary artifact distribution for this site measured 26 m (N-S) by 10 m (E-W), with a small isolated artifact cluster 15 m to the south. As per MTCS S&Gs Section 2.1.1 Standard 8 and 9, all formal and diagnostic artifact types were collected, with enough artifacts collected to document the site and enough left in place to relocate the site. A total of 39 artifacts were recovered, with 32 (82%) comprising ceramic material and 7 (18%) glass sherds. Ceramic tableware types included porcelain, RWE and VWE with decorative examples encompassing moulded wheat pattern which exemplifies a peak production period in the 1870s/1880s and continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Sussman 1985), transfer print decoration which was produced in the 19<sup>th</sup> and into the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Jouppien 1980) and examples of overglazed decal decoration, which was predominant between 1890s and 1910 (Huddleson 2013). Although these examples suggest a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation, evidence of flow transfer print decoration, which peaked in popularity between the 1840s and 1870s (Richardson: 2013) may also imply an earlier component to the artifact assemblage. One VWE sherd also a partial mark, with “..LTD” visible, suggesting a date to at least 1860, and usually after 1880 (Godden 1964:11), and a fragment of a small jar base embossed “JERGENS” was also recovered. The Jergens company began in Ohio in 1882 (Smithsonian 2017).

The glass assemblage is comparatively generic for late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century sites, although the absence of machine made glass may provide evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifact deposition.

Land registry records for Concession 9, Lot 10, indicate the Crown Patent was granted to Jacob Shaver in March 1807, who sold the entire 200 acres to John Crysler in October 1808. Crysler severed and sold the east half to Francis Hetherington in 1835 (Inst. No. 2203) and the western half to Adam Cockburn in September 1840 (Inst. No. 3077). In April 1854, Adam Cockburn and wife sold the entire western half to Archibald Johnston (Inst. No. 170).

Johnson is shown on Walling's 1862 plan of Finch Township as owning the western half of Concession 9, Lot 10, with a structure documented within 100 m of Find Location NRWF-14 (Map 4, p.166). Belden's 1881 map shows T. H. Johnston on the west half of Lot 10, with a structure within 65 m of the archaeological find location. Land registry records indicate the Johnston family continued to own the western half of Lot 10 until it was sold to J. Oudenkirk in 1910 (Inst. No. 5028).



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Although the analysis of the entire artifact assemblage provides a date range encompassing the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, land registry and cartographic documentation indicates an extended occupation from at least 1862, likely lasting into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, within the immediate vicinity of Find Location NRWF-14. Based on this evidence, Find Location NRWF-14 is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been registered as Borden Number BhFt-8. As the artifact assemblage contains at least 20 artifacts which can date the period of occupation prior to 1900, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Find Location NRWF-14 (MTCS S&Gs Section 2.2 Standard 1c).

### 4.15 NRWF-15

Find Location NRWF-15 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 5, Lot 6, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 18 m (N-S) by 32 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

A total of 53 Euro-Canadian historic artifacts were recovered from Find Location NRWF-15, with 30 (57%) comprising glass fragments, 16 (30%) ceramic sherds, 2 (4%) faunal specimens and 5 (9%) metal components. None of the artifacts recovered from Find Location NRWF-15 can be exclusively dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although many provide date ranges extending from the 19<sup>th</sup> into the 20<sup>th</sup> century as detailed in Table 45.

**Table 45: Artifact attributes dating to the 19th and 20th centuries recovered from NRWF-15.**

Attribute	Number	Date	Reference
Vitrified white earthenware	13	From the 1840s to present	Jouppien 1980:26-27
Manganese glass	9	Developed around 1880 and used until about 1920	Lindsey 2017
Machine made glass	5	Patent date of 1881, manufactured until present	Jones & Sullivan 1989:38
Wheat pattern ceramic decoration	3	Patented 1848, manufactured until present	Sussman 1985:7
Wire nails	3	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century to present	Vincent 1993:159
Lamp chimney with decorated upper rim	2	Rare in Canada before circa 1885	Woodhead, Sullivan, Gusset 1984:62
Transfer print ceramic decoration	1	Technique was invented circa 1753, produced into the 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Kybalova 1989:212 Samford 1997:18
Narrow mouthed machine made glass	1	Produced beginning in 1889, manufactured until present	Miller & Sullivan 1991:110
Machine cut nails	1	Available from 1805, used into the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, especially in rural areas, until wire nails took over the nail market	Miller 2000:14 Wells 1998:87



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The Crown patent for Concession 5, Lot 6, Finch Township, was granted to Elizabeth Levans in March 1807, although it is doubtful Levans ever settled on the property as the deed was transferred from Sherif D. R. E. Macdonell to Alex McDougall in April 1856 (Inst. No. 271). Unfortunately there is a gap in the land registry records between 1856 and 1892, although Walling's map of Finch Township shows the lot as unoccupied in 1862 (Map 4, p.166).

By 1881, Lot 6 had been subdivided with J. Lyle occupying the western 100 acres with a structure in the southern portion of the property, and Alex Carr residing on the eastern 100 acres with a structure also shown in the southern half of his plot (Map 5, p.167).

The 1885-6 and 1891 Farmers and Business Directories indicate Alexander Carr and John Lyle as the only two entries for Concession 5, Lot 6, providing evidence the property had not been further subdivided since 1881 (Union Publishing 1885 and 1891).

The 1892 Farmers and Business Directory for Stormont County also identifies Alexander Carr and John Lysle (sic) as residents on Lot 6, but also includes John Logan as a third entry (Union Publishing 1892) suggesting Logan obtained control over a portion of the Lot between 1891 and 1892, prior to the publication of the 1892 directory.

It is doubtful Logan ever actually settled on Lot 6 as the land registry records indicate he transferred the lease of land in the northeast corner to a Co-operative Cheese Manufacturing Association in March 1892 (Inst. No. 4636). Although the name of the Co-operative is illegible, it appears to be "Morewood", which would conform to the Morewood Co-operative Cheese Manufacturing Company listed in the 1904 Directory (Union Publishing 1904), although unfortunately the location of any property holdings are not defined in the directory for this company.

The fact that no entries in the 1891 or 1901 census records for Finch Township are listed for John Logan, or anyone with the surname Logan, suggests he likely did not settle on Lot 6 prior to transferring the lease to the Co-operative Cheese Manufacturing Association in 1892.

The exact size of the area in the northeast corner leased to the Co-operative Cheese Manufacturing Company is not defined in the land registry documents, although in November 1898 land registry records indicate Alexander Carr sold the 100 acres comprising the east half of Lot 6 to John O'Donahue (Inst. No. 5192), suggesting Carr, and later O'Donahue, retained ownership of the land in the northeast corner of Lot 6.

In September 1903, John O'Donahue sold the eastern 100 acres of Lot 6 to George Smith (Inst. No. 7221), who deeded the property to Alexander Smith in January 1923 (Inst. No. 11254). In September 1924, Alexander Smith leased "1/4 acre off NE corner" to the Griffiths Dairy Production Corporation Ltd (Inst. No. 11472). This may correlate to the property leased to the Co-operative Cheese Manufacturing Company in 1892.

The Griffiths Dairy Production Corporation Ltd. assigned the lease of the ¼ acre in the northeast corner of Lot 6 to William M. Talcott for \$1.00 in August 1928 (Inst. No. 11968), although Smith retained ownership of the property as he is listed as granting the entire 100 acres to Ross Smith in December 1971 (Inst. No. 77319).

Find Location NRWF-15 was documented in the northeast corner of Concession 5, Lot 6, Finch Township near the intersection of Berwick Road and Goldfield Road North. Although the recovered artifact assemblage is relatively small comprising 54 artifacts, it is unlikely additional materials from this site extend beyond the boundary of the Stage 2 study area as no cultural materials were found within the 60 m survey area to the south. The limits of the surveyed area to the east, west and north are defined by the right-of-ways for Berwick Road and Goldfield Road North respectively.





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Based on the historic and cartographic documents, the earliest possible occupation within the northeast corner would have been when John Logan was identified as the third person with rights to property within Lot 6 in the 1892 Directory, although there is little evidence suggesting he actually occupied the lot. Unfortunately, it is not known how the Co-operative Cheese Manufacturing Company utilized the northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre, although the small size of the property, which roughly correlates to 44 m by 23 m, would not indicate the location of a substantial building. Although it is possible this location was used as a place to sell goods, as it was located at the intersection of two main thoroughfares, no evidence of this practice in Finch Township could be confirmed from historical records consulted for this report.

The artifact assemblage recovered from NRWF-15 also does not suggest a former industrial or commercial occupation within the vicinity of the Stage 2 surveyed area on Concession 5, Lot 6, within only 10 structural components comprising a wire spike, cut and wire nails and window pane recovered. Two fragments of ceramic pipe were also collected within the find location, although it is unknown if they are representative of occupation or a former sewer/water line as the site extends up to the road right-of-ways.

The historic documentation does not provide evidence of domestic occupation within the vicinity of Find Location NRWF-15 during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre property leased to the Co-operative Cheese Manufacturing Company in 1892 and later to the Griffiths Dairy Production Corporation Ltd in 1924 does not suggest a substantial commercial or industrial structure was built at this location. The artifact assemblage recovered from NRWF-15 also does not provide evidence of exclusive 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation as the assemblage as a whole suggests material deposited around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, or later.

Based on the results of the historical research and analysis of the entire artifact assemblage, it appears that although the majority of the artifacts recovered from Find Location NRWF-15 date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is unlikely that the site is actually associated with a pre-1900 occupation of Lot 6, Concession 5. Rather, the historical Euro-Canadian material identified at this site is interpreted to be consistent with domestic refuse deposited possibly by residents of the property after 1900. As the site is also located at the intersection of two main thoroughfares which had been travelled since at least 1881 (Map 5, p.167), the refuse material could have been deposited by travelers or possibly people visiting the site to purchase goods from commercial vendors.

Since the site appears to represent a refuse deposit not directly associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation, it is concluded that the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) is low for Find Location NRWF-15 and therefore does not meet the criteria outlined in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and 1d of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), or as further clarified in Section 2.3 and Section 6.1 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (MTCS 2014) and is not recommended for a Stage 3 field investigation. In addition, as ten or more definitive nineteenth century artifacts were not recovered in a 10m radius the site was not bordenized (as per Section 7.12 Standard 1b).

### 4.16 NRWF-16 (BgFs-4)

Find Location NRWF-16 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 2, Lot 4, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 62 m (N-S) by 53 m (E-W) with an additional positive location located 68 m northeast of the main artifact scatter, with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.



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A total of 1,168 Euro-Canadian historic artifacts were recovered from Find Location NRWF-16 and are categorized by material in Table 46 below.

**Table 46: NRWF-16 artifact distribution by material.**

Material	Number of Artifacts
Ceramic	872
Glass	266
Fauna	19
Metal	7
Stone/slate	3
Synthetic/bakelite	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,168</b>

Components within the artifact assemblage provide manufacture and peak period use dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Table 47), both the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century (Table 48) and exclusively to the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Table 49) suggesting an extended period of deposition within the site parameters.

**Table 47: 19th century artifacts/attributes within NRWF-16 assemblage.**

Artifact/Attribute	Number	Date	Reference
Hand painted: late palette	29	1830s to 1870s	Miller 1991:8
Edge decorated: blue	21	Becomes rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s	Miller 1991:8
Murray smoking pipe company	1	Operational 1830 to 1861	Bradley 2000: 117
Henderson smoking pipe company	1	Operational 1847 to 1876	Bradley 2000: 117



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**Table 48: Turn of the century artifacts/attributes within NRW-16 assemblage.**

Artifact/attribute	Number	Date	Reference
Vitrified White Earthenware	658	1840 to present	Jouppien 1980:26-27
Refined White Earthenware	81	1805 (production began) to present	Miller 2000:13
Glass bottle fragments	60	Production increases at the beginning of the 1890s	Adams 2003:45
Porcelain	51	Rare on most 19th century Ontario sites, by early 1900s European porcelain becomes relatively common	Kenyon 1980
Wheat pattern ceramic decoration	44	Patented 1848, continuous production	Sussman 1985:7
Manganese glass	35	Commonly used from 1890 to 1920	Lockhart 2006:54
Machine made glass vessels	18	First machine patent dated to 1881, continuous production	Jones & Sullivan 1989:38
Sponged/stamped ceramic decoration	16	1820s to 1930s	Samford 2013:500
Transfer print ceramic decoration	12	Period of peak production 1820 to 1840, experiences a revival in the 1880s, available to the present	Little 1969:15 Kenyon 1991:9 Jouppien 1980:26
Albany slip	7	1805 to 1920	Miller 2000:10
Industrial slip: banded blue	5	Common 1840s into 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Miller 1991
Prosser buttons	5	1840 to the 1930s	Brock 2012
Bannerman smoking pipe company	1	1858 to 1907	Bradley 2000: 117



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**Table 49: 20th century artifacts/attributes within NRWF-16 assemblage.**

Artifact/attribute	Number	Date	Reference
Decal(comania)	14	Post-1900	Huddleson 2013:616, 619
Lime green glass	7	Almost exclusively 20th century	Lindsey 2017
Dominion Glass Company diamond mark	2	1928 to 1970s	Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3
Textured base glass vessel	2	Dates from 1940 or later	Lindsey 2017
Dominion Glass Company mould mark	1	Used from the 1970s	Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3
Consumers Glass Company, "C" in an inverted triangle	1	1920	King 1987:140
Jadeite	1	Popular in the 1920s	Alice 2013:3

The Crown patent for Concession 2, Lot 4, Finch Township was granted to William McGlochlun on January 19, 1807, who sold the entire 200 acres to George Hoople in May 1820 (Inst. No. 1016). George Hoople sold the entire lot to James Miller in March 1822 (Inst. No. 1017) with Thomas Patrick Foley purchasing the entire 200 acres in November 1847 (Inst. No. 19).

The 1861 census records for Finch Township indicate Thomas Foley controlled 100 acres within Lot 4, with 24 acres under cultivation, with Patrick Foley maintaining the remaining 100 acres with 12 acres under cultivation. Walling's 1862 plan of Finch Township only shows T. Foley (presumably Thomas) on Lot 4 with a structure in the southern portion of the lot situated just north of Concession Road 1-2 (Map 4, p.166). It is likely that Patrick Foley is either residing with Thomas within the same structure, or elsewhere in Finch Township, as only one structure is shown within Lot 4, Concession 2.

Belden's 1881 map of Finch Township provides evidence that Lot 4 had been officially divided into two 100 acre parcels, with P. Foley identified within the northern half and Thomas Foley occupying the southern 100 acres (Map 5, p.167). The structure on the southern parcel is located east of the creek extending through the western portion of the Lot. No structure is identified on the northern half of the lot.

The 1885-6 Farmers and Business Directory for Stormont County lists Patrick Foley as the only resident on Lot 4, Concession 2, and P T Foley on the neighbouring Lot 5 Concession 2 (Union Publishing 1885). The 1891 Directory lists Arthur Onderkirk as a tenant on Lot 4. Although no member of the Foley family is identified as residing on Lot 4 in the 1891 Directory, P T Foley is documented on Lot 5, Concession 2 (Union Publishing 1891). Presumably Onderkirk occupied the residence shown on Belden's map east of the creek on the southern half of Lot 4.

The 1892 Farmers and Business Directory for Stormont County documents Thomas Foley as a freeholder owning part of Lot 4, Concession 2, and identifies Arthur Onderkirk as a tenant (Union Publishing 1892).

Both Patrick and Thomas Foley are listed in the 1901 census as residents in Finch Township and in 1902 they completed a swap of property ownership within Lot 4, Concession 2, with Patrick selling the northeastern 50 acres to Thomas (Inst. No. 6247) and Thomas selling the southeastern 50 acres to Patrick (Inst. No. 6549).





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The 1904 Farmers and Business Directory for Stormont County lists Martin Foley and Thomas Foley as freeholders and the only two residents on Lot 4, Concession 2. Patrick Foley is identified as living on the neighbouring Lot 5 and Arthur Ouderkirk (sic) is identified as a tenant on Concession 10, Lot 10, although it is not known exactly when he left Lot 4 (Union Publishing 1904).

Land registry documents confirm that all 200 acres comprising Concession 2, Lot 4, remained in the Foley family into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and by 1955 B J Foley owned 75 acres along the eastern portion of the property, T P Foley owned 75 acres in the northern and northeastern section, with Patrick Foley retaining the 50 acres comprising the southeastern portion of the Lot.

By 1881, Concession 2, Lot 4, had officially been severed into northern (100 acres) and southern (100 acres) halves. Find Location NRWF-16 was documented along the northern boundary, within the western portion, of the southern half of Lot 4. Only two 19<sup>th</sup> century structures are known to have existed on the southern half of Lot 4, with the structure depicted on Walling's 1862 map situated just north of Concession Road 1-2 (Map 4, p.166), 525 m south of Find Location NRWF-16. The second known 19<sup>th</sup> century structure on the southern half of Lot 4 is shown on Belden's map and located east of the creek (Map 5, p.167) with the NRWF-16 find location west of the creek. Although the southern half of Lot 4 was later subdivided into eastern and western 50 acre parcels, according to the land registry documents this did not occur until the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The absence of early 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts, such as pearlware or creamware, as well as the absence of James Miller in the census documents for Finch Township during his period of ownership of Lot 4 (March 1822 – November 1847) suggests the property was unoccupied during this period. Initial occupation within Lot 4, Concession 2, likely began following the purchase of the property by Thomas Patrick Foley in November 1847. Although the earliest cartographic evidence of a structure within the Foley property is provided on the 1862 map of Finch Township, which shows the structure strategically situated just north of Concession Road 1-2 (Map 4, p.166), it is likely this also represents the general location of the original Foley structure on the property. There is no evidence indicating a pre-1862 structure was located within the vicinity of Find Location NRWF-16, and it is doubtful this would have been a convenient location for occupation as it was over 600 metres from the nearest access road. The location documented on the 1862 map, which shows the Foley residence near Concession Road 1-2, suggests access to a reliable transportation route was important in choosing a strategic location for the Foley residence.

Based on the available historical documentation and cartographic sources, there is no evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century structures or occupation within the vicinity of Find Location NRWF-16. While the structure shown on the 1881 plan is 300 m southeast of the find location, its position east of the creek creates a natural barrier to the site situated west of the creek (Map 5, p.167). That structural components are only represented by 4% (47 of 1,168) of the total artifact assemblage also suggests a structure was not formerly located within the vicinity of Find Location NRWF-16. Also, no former roads or pathways are visible leading to the find location from either Concession 1-2 to the south or County Road 43 to the north, implying no accessibility from known historic transportation routes.

A significant portion of the artifact assemblage is characterized as food/beverage materials (886 of 1,168 or 76%) suggesting a large component of domestic refuse, while the lack of faunal material (17 of 1,168 or 1%) is not representative of a daily domestic refuse deposit, which is also supported by the minimal amount of personal/societal material (38 of 1,168 or 3%). Rather, the primary component of the artifact assemblage consists of ceramic and glass, materials that do not conveniently compost.



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The extended date range of the entire artifact assemblage, which encompasses materials exclusively dated to both the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, implies a prolonged period of deposition. Based on this assessment, it is likely the refuse represented by NRWF-16 should be attributed to the extended occupation of the Foley family rather than potential temporary occupation on the Lot such as the tenant Onderkirk in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The spatial location of Find Location NRWF-16, situated along the northern property boundary separating the northern and southern parcels, may provide evidence the find location represents a refuse deposit along the property boundary where material was deposited in an “out of the way” location over an extended period of time.

The analysis of the entire artifact assemblage provides a date range encompassing the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and occupation of the property is understood to have likely begun with the purchase of Lot 4 by Thomas Patrick Foley in November 1847. Based on this evidence, Find Location NRWF-16 is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been registered as Borden Number BgFs-16. As the artifact assemblage contains at least 20 artifacts which can date the period of occupation prior to 1900, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Find Location NRWF-16 (MTCS S&Gs Section 2.2 Standard 1c).

### 4.17 NRWF-17 (BhFt-9)

Find Location NRWF-17 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 9, Lot 10, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended across an area measuring 65 m (N-S) by 45 m (E-W) and all observed artifacts within the Stage 2 study area associated with Find Location NRWF-17 were collected during the field investigation.

A total of 100 artifacts were recovered, with 69 comprising ceramic material, 29 glass sherd, metal chisel and 1 faunal specimen. The majority of the artifact assemblage dates to the mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century through to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with components including a wrought nail, which indicates the potential presence of early/mid-19<sup>th</sup> century structures and hand painted ceramic decoration which suggests 19<sup>th</sup> century artifact deposition. The absence of machine made glass may also provide evidence of a 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation date.

One historical structure is shown on Walling's 1862 plan of Finch Township 240 m southwest of the site (Map 4, p.166), while three structures are documented on Lot 10 within a 300 m radius of the site on Belden's 1882 map, with the closest situated less than 100 to the east (Map 5, p.167).

Based on the analysis of the entire artifact assemblage, the artifacts are interpreted to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, which may also be supported by the apparent lack of machine made glass. Based on this assessment and the evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within close proximity to the site as documented on the 19<sup>th</sup> century maps of Finch Township, Find Location NRWF-17 is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been registered as Borden Number BhFt-9. As the artifact assemblage contains at least 20 artifacts which can date the period of occupation prior to 1900, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Find Location NRWF-17 (MTCS S&Gs Section 2.2 Standard 1c).



### 4.18 NRWF-18

Find Location NRWF-18 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 3, Lot 9, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 19 m (N-S) by 5 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

A total of 19 Euro-Canadian historic artifacts were recovered from Find Location NRWF-18, consisting of 17 ceramic fragments and 2 sherds of glass. As 14 vitrified white earthenware sherds were undecorated, they cannot be exclusively dated to either the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Based on the analysis of the entire artifact assemblage, the small collection of artifacts constituting NRWF-18 are interpreted to date to the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment is not required due to the archaeological site containing fewer than 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 (MTCS S&Gs 2.2 Standard 1c p.41). The site is also not considered to trigger additional archaeological assessment based on the requirements detailed in the *Archaeological of Rural Historical Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (MTCS 2014). As ten or more definitive nineteenth century artifacts were not recovered in a 10m radius the site was not bordenized (as per Section 7.12 Standard 1b).

### 4.19 NRWF-19

Find Location NRWF-19 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 3, Lot 9, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 19 m (N-S) by 6 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.

A total of 5 Euro-Canadian historic artifacts were recovered from Find Location NRWF-19, consisting of 4 ceramic fragments and 1 sherd of glass.

A Stage 3 archaeological assessment is not required due to the archaeological site containing fewer than 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 (MTCS S&Gs 2.2 Standard 1c p.41). The site is also not considered to trigger additional archaeological assessment based on the requirements detailed in the *Archaeological of Rural Historical Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (MTCS 2014). As ten or more definitive nineteenth century artifacts were not recovered in a 10m radius the site was not bordenized (as per Section 7.12 Standard 1b).

### 4.20 NRWF-20

Find Location NRWF-20 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 10, Lot 6, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended over an area measuring 44 m (N-S) by 19 m (E-W), with all observed artifacts collected during the Stage 2 field investigation.



A total of 20 Euro-Canadian historic artifacts were recovered from Find Location NRWF-20, consisting of 18 ceramic fragments, 1 sherd of glass and 1 faunal component represented by a shell button. Decorative techniques observed within the ceramic assemblage included moulding and transfer print, including three exhibiting the Willow pattern.

Based on the analysis of the entire artifact assemblage, the small collection of artifacts constituting NRWF-20 are interpreted to date to the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment is not required due to the archaeological site containing fewer than 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 (MTCS S&Gs 2.2 Standard 1c p.41). The site is also not considered to trigger additional archaeological assessment based on the requirements detailed in the *Archaeological of Rural Historical Farmsteads Technical Bulletin* (MTCS 2014). As ten or more definitive nineteenth century artifacts were not recovered in a 10m radius the site was not bordenized (as per Section 7.12 Standard 1b).

### 4.21 NRWF-21 (BhFs-8)

Find Location NRWF-21 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the study area in Concession 7, Lot 7, Finch Township (Map 3, p.165). Following the initial discovery of cultural heritage materials, survey transects were decreased to 1 metre intervals to delineate the artifact distribution over a minimum of 20 metre radius from the boundary of the artifact collection, or to the limits of the Stage 2 study area, until the full extent of the scatter within the study area was defined in the field. The site extended across an area that measured 155 m (N-S) by 20 m (E-W) with a sample of observed artifacts within the Stage 2 study area associated with Find Location NRWF-21 collected during the field investigation.

A total of 38 artifacts were recovered, with 19 (50%) comprising ceramic material, 18 (47%) glass sherds and 1 (3%) metal artifact consisting of a cut nail.

While some components within the artifact assemblage represent 20<sup>th</sup> century materials, including a glass base sherd with the letter “D” denoting the Dominion Glass Company and datable to 1928 or later (Miller & Jorgenson 1986:3), the assemblage as a whole predominately dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Examples of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts recovered from Find Location NRWF-21 included a machine cut nail which were common from the 1830s to the 1860s (Vincent 1993:163, Miller 2000:14) and four bottle finishes which were not machine made suggesting they likely date to before 1889 when narrow mouthed vessels began to be made by machine.

Find Location NRWF-21 is located 40 m east of the structure on T. Manley’s property represented on Belden’s 1881 plan of Finch Township (Map 5, p.167) providing evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> settlement and occupation within the direct vicinity of the site.

Although the artifact assemblage provides a date range encompassing the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, cartographic documentation indicates 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation within the immediate area of Find Location NRWF-21. Based on this evidence, Find Location NRWF-21 is considered to possess Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and has been registered as Borden Number BhFs-8. As the artifact assemblage contains at least 20 artifacts which can date the period of occupation prior to 1900, a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Find Location NRWF-21 (MTCS S&Gs Section 2.2 Standard 1c).





### 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 20 locations producing cultural material, and one location that produced a geological sample (21 Find Locations in total). Based on the results of the Stage 2 property assessments and detailed property specific research, it was concluded that:

- 1) The historic Euro-Canadian components at Locations NRWF - 01, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 21 have further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and further archaeological assessment is required.
- 2) The historic Euro-Canadian components at Locations NRWF - 02, 03, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19, and 20 have no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and no further archaeological assessment is required.
- 3) The geological sample, identified as NRWF-09 which was initially believed in the field to be an Indigenous Pre-Contact artifact, has no Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and no further archaeological assessment is required.

Given these findings, specific recommendations are made below for each individual site, as per Section 7.8.4, Standard 1 of the MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011).

#### 5.1 Locations NRWF - 02, 03, 09, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19, and 20

- 1) The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Locations NRWF - 02, 03, 09, 11, 13, 15, 18, and 20 have been sufficiently assessed and documented, the sites may be considered free of further archaeological concern, and no further archaeological assessment of these sites is required.

#### 5.2 NRWF-01 (BhFt-2)

- 1) NRWF-01 (BhFt-2) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRWF-01 (BhFt-2) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19<sup>th</sup> century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-01 (BhFt-2) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.



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- 6) NRW-01 (BhFt-2) is situated less than 70 metres but with the site limits outside of the Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the Project is not required at this time. However, in order to accommodate future flexibility in the layout, it is necessary to ensure that NRW-01 (BhFt-2) will be protected from any construction activities associated with the Project. Appropriate protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.14 below. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.3 NRW-04 (BhFt-4)

- 1) NRW-04 (BhFt-4) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRW-04 (BhFt-4) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19<sup>th</sup> century land use and occupation history specific to NRW-04 (BhFt-4) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) NRW-04 (BhFt-4) is situated more than 70 metres from the Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the Project is not required at this time. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.4 NRW-05 (BhFt-3)

- 1) NRW-05 (BhFt-3) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be



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re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.

- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRWF-05 (BhFt-3) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19<sup>th</sup> century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-05 (BhFt-2) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) NRWF-05 (BhFt-3) is situated more than 70 metres from the Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the Project is not required at this time. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.5 NRWF-06 (BhFt-7)

- 1) NRWF-06 (BhFt-7) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRWF-06 (BhFt-7) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19<sup>th</sup> century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-06 (BhFt-7) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.



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- 6) NRW-06 (BhFt-7) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRW-06 (BhFt-7). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.6 NRW-07 (BhFt-5)

- 1) NRW-07 (BhFt-5) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRW-07 (BhFt-5) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19<sup>th</sup> century land use and occupation history specific to NRW-07 (BhFt-5) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) NRW-07 (BhFt-5) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRW-07 (BhFt-5). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.7 NRW-08 (BhFt-10)

- 1) NRW-08 (BhFt-10) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.





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- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRW-08 (BhFt-10) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) NRW-08 (BhFt-10) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRW-08 (BhFt-10). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.8 NRW-10 (BgFs-3)

- 1) NRW-10 (BgFs-3) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRW-10 (BgFs-3) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.



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- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19<sup>th</sup> century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-10 (BgFs-3) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) NRWF-10 (BgFs-3) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRWF-10 (BgFs-3). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.9 NRWF-12 (BhFt-6)

- 1) NRWF-12 (BhFt-6) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRWF-12 (BhFt-6) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) NRWF-12 (BhFt-6) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRWF-12 (BhFt-6). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.10 NRWF-14 (BhFt-8)

- 1) NRWF-14 (BhFt-8) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.



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- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRWF-14 (BhFt-8) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) NRWF-14 (BhFt-8) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRWF-14 (BhFt-8). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.11 NRWF-16 (BgFs-4)

- 1) NRWF-16 (BgFs-4) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRWF-16 (BgFs-4) has been identified as a small post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.



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- 5) NRW-16 (BgFs-4) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRW-16 (BgFs-4). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.12 NRW-17 (BhFt-9)

- 1) NRW-17 (BhFt-9) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ the hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) NRW-17 (BhFt-9) has been identified as a post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19<sup>th</sup> century land use and occupation history specific to NRW-17 (BhFt-9) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) NRW-17 (BhFt-9) is situated within the limits of the Project final draft layout and, therefore, will require Stage 3 archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts for the Project. However, in order to allow construction activities to proceed in other portions of the Project study area, appropriate measures must be taken in order to protect NRW-17 (BhFt-9). These protective measures, along with a recommendation for partial clearance of the remainder of the project area (as defined in Section 2.0 of the present report) have been outlined in Section 5.12 below. Should project redesign after submission of the REA allow for long term protection and avoidance, those details are provided in in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.13 NRW-21 (BhFs-8)

- 1) NRW-21 (BhFs-8) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.





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- 2) The Stage 3 assessment should employ both the controlled surface pick-up and hand excavated test unit methodology, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Prior to conducting the field work, the area will need to be re-ploughed and allowed to weather with at least 80% surface visibility for the controlled surface pick-up. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid.
- 3) All units should be excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil unless a cultural feature is uncovered. Any features identified during the Stage 3 assessment should have their plan view drawn; each feature should be covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling. All soil excavated from the test units will be screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts will be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.
- 4) Since NRWF-21 (BhFs-8) has been identified as a post-1830 historic Euro-Canadian site where it is not clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts will be required, the test unit excavation strategy should follow Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2. Specifically, test units should be excavated at five metre intervals with 20% infill units placed in areas of interest around the site.
- 5) Site specific archival research to supplement the previous background study concerning the 19<sup>th</sup> century land use and occupation history specific to NRWF-21 (BhFs-8) should also be conducted as part of the Stage 3 assessment.
- 6) NRWF-21 (BhFs-8) is situated more than 70 metres from the Project final draft layout; therefore, Stage 3 archaeological assessment as part of the Project is not required at this time. A long-term avoidance and protection strategy for the site has been detailed in Section 5.13 below.

### 5.14 Partial Clearance

Until such time that the 12 sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment within the Nation Rise Wind Project study area (i.e., BhFt-2, BhFt-7, BhFt-5, BhFt-10, BgFs-3, BhFt-6, BhFt-8, BgFs-4, and BhFt-9) can undergo Stage 3 site specific archaeological assessments, it is recommended that the remainder of the Project study area where Stage 2 archaeological assessments were performed be granted partial clearance with 20 metre protective buffer zones and 50 metre construction monitoring zones to be established around the extent of the previously mentioned sites.

All sites are located within the Project Location and will be impacted by the planned development. BhFt-4, BhFt-3, and BhFs-8 have also been recommended for Stage 3 but through project redesign will be avoided and now fall outside of the Project Location/planned CDA. Should project redesign not be a viable option and sites BhFt-2, BhFt-7, BhFt-5, BhFt-10, BgFs-3, BhFt-6, BhFt-8, BgFs-4, and BhFt-9 will be impacted during construction, it is anticipated that the Stage 3 assessments may be completed in the Fall of 2017 or Spring of 2018. As part of the short term protective strategy, a protective fence will be erected around the 20 metre buffer for locations BhFt-2, BhFt-7, BhFt-5, BhFt-10, BgFs-3, BhFt-6, BhFt-8, BgFs-4, and BhFt-9, as depicted on Tiles in the Supplemental Documentation. Should construction begin prior to completion of the Stage 3, construction monitoring will be required within locations BhFt-2, BhFt-7, BhFt-5, BhFt-10, BgFs-3, BhFt-6, BhFt-8, BgFs-4, and BhFt-9 within the 50 metre construction monitoring zone and around the protected portion of the site.



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The recommendation for partial clearance is to accommodate the need for the proponent to move forward with development activities within that portion of the project area where there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological sites. Snow fencing is to be erected at 20 metre protective buffer zones for those sites located within the final draft project limits to clearly delineate their boundaries, and a licensed archaeologist must confirm and document the proper placing of the fencing. No ground alteration activities will take place inside of the 20 metre protective zone in order to avoid impacting extant archaeological resources and “no-go” instructions will be issued to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects or others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction. If initial ground disturbing construction activities intrude into the 50 metre construction monitoring buffer zones, a licensed archaeologist will be brought in to monitor those construction activities and will be empowered to stop construction if there is a concern for impact to an archaeological site. The supplementary documentation includes a letter detailing the proponent’s commitment to observing these restrictions during construction, as well as Tiles depicting the 20 metre protective buffer and 50 metre construction monitoring buffer zones for all appropriate sites.

### 5.15 Long-Term Avoidance and Protection

Through consultation with the client, it is recommended that BhFt-4, BhFt-3, and BhFs-8 be mitigated through avoidance and long term protection. The 20 metre protective buffer and the 50 metre monitoring buffer fall outside of the proposed Project Location, and as such it will be completely avoided during construction, operation and decommissioning. As BhFt-4, BhFt-3, and BhFs-8 are located completely within private lands, the sites will be avoided long term. To ensure no incidental impacts, long-term protection strategies must also be implemented which will include mapping the avoided and protected area on all project mapping and ensuring that activities within the avoided area remain passive, with the exception of those normal agricultural activities, and must not include minor soil disturbance cause by the proposed undertaking such as tree removal, minor landscaping, utilities installation and similar activities (MTCS 2011, Section 4.1.4, Standard 2).

Should project re-design be a viable option after the final REA has been submitted, and all or portions of sites BhFt-2, BhFt-7, BhFt-5, BhFt-10, BgFs-3, BhFt-6, BhFt-8, BgFs-4, and BhFt-9 be avoided in their entirety (20 metre protective buffer and the 50 metre monitoring buffer) then long term avoidance and protection measures will be put in place. To ensure no incidental impacts, long-term protection strategies must also be implemented which will include mapping the avoided and protected area on all project mapping and ensuring that activities within the avoided area remain passive, with the exception of those normal agricultural activities, and must not include minor soil disturbance cause by the proposed undertaking such as tree removal, minor landscaping, utilities installation and similar activities (MTCS 2011, Section 4.1.4, Standard 2).

### Summary

The above recommendations determined that 12 sites require further Stage 3 assessment, and 9 sites require no further archaeological work. While all of these sites were documented during the archaeological field work conducted within the Project study area, not all of these sites will be impacted by the construction of the turbines or infrastructure for this project. Therefore, only those sites recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment that are to be impacted by construction activities will be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time. In addition, as the work completed under this assessment was undertaken prior to the REA submission, components of the Project Location may be dropped thus avoiding sites that were once thought to be impacted. The remainder of the sites avoided by all soil disturbance activities related to the wind farm construction will not be subjected to Stage 3 archaeological assessment at this time.



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Table 50 provides a breakdown of Golder's recommendations:

**Table 50: Recommendations for Further Stage 3 Assessment**

Site Name	Borden #	PIN #	Cultural Affiliation	Impacted by Infrastructure	Stage 3 Recommended
NRWF-01	BhFt-2	601070110	Historic Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
NRWF-02		601040135	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-03		601010062	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-04	BhFt-4	601000161	Historic Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
NRWF-05	BhFt-3	601000161	Historic Euro-Canadian	No	Yes
NRWF-06	BhFt-7	601000161	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-07	BhFt-5	601010069	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-08		601010069	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-09		601020081	Natural Stone	Yes	No
NRWF-10	BgFs-3	601020081	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-11		601090101	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-12	BhFt-6	601000107	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-13		601010069	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-14	BhFt-8	601060076	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-15		601020053	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-16	BgFs-4	601030077	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-17	BhFt-9	601010086	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	Yes
NRWF-18		601050139	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-19		601050138	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-20		601000191	Historic Euro-Canadian	Yes	No
NRWF-21	BhFs-8	601060340	Historic Euro-Canadian	No	Yes

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.



## **6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

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

It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alterations to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

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

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence (Government of Ontario 1990a).





## **7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT**

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Nation Rise Wind Farm Limited Partnership, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables Canada (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as all electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges the electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).



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## **9.0 IMAGES**



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



Image 1: PIN 601000055 (Turbine 1 & 2) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, view southeast.



Image 2: PIN 601000107 (Crane Path) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, view south.





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



Image 3: PIN 601000109 (Crane Path) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, view north.



Image 4: PIN 601000125 (Turbine 4) disturbed area, bedrock visible, view northeast.





**Image 5: PIN 601000125 (Turbine 4) disturbed area, view south.**



**Image 6: PIN 601000125 (Turbine 4) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, crew walking at 5 m intervals, view east.**





**Image 7: PIN 601070110 (Turbine 5) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, view south.**



**Image 8: PIN 601070110 (Turbine 5) Current land conditions, rocky pasture crew test pitting at 5 m intervals, view east.**





**Image 9: PIN 601070110 (Turbine 5) representative test pit, view south.**



**Image 10: PIN 601070161, Turbine 6 permanently wet area, view west.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



Image 11: PIN 601070191, Turbine 7 disturbed area, view south.



Image 12: PIN 601010069 (Turbine 12) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, crew walking at 5 m intervals, view east.





**Image 13: PIN 601010086 (Laydown and Collection), permanently wet area, view west.**



**Image 14: PIN 601010115 (Crane Path) permanently wet area, view east.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 15: PIN 601060375 (Turbine 21) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, crew walking at 5 m intervals, view west.**



**Image 16: PIN 601010117 (Turbine 16) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, crew walking at 5 m intervals, view northwest.**



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 17: PIN 601080177 (Turbine 27) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, crew walking at 5 m intervals, view northwest.**



**Image 18: PIN 601080254 (Turbine 29) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, crew walking at 5 m intervals, view north.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 19: 601080190 (Turbine 29) Access Road) permanently wet area, view south.**



**Image 20: PIN 601060261 (Turbine 25) Current land conditions, pasture, view southwest.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 21: PIN 601090101 (Turbine 28) Current land conditions, seasonally wet area, crew test pitting at 5 m intervals, view east.**



**Image 22: PIN 601050062 (Turbine 32) representative test pit, view north.**





**Image 23: PIN 601010129 Collection Only, sloped topography, view east.**



**Image 24: PIN 601090204 (Turbine 43) disturbed area, rock piles, removed woodlot, view southeast.**





**Image 25: PIN 601090204 (Turbine 43) disturbed area, heavy machinery push-pile, view northeast.**



**Image 26: 601050138 Turbine 47 disturbed area, view northwest.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 27:** PIN 601050138 (Turbine 47) Current land conditions, open ploughed field being surveyed at 5 m intervals, with large low lying, rocky esker in the background, view southeast.



**Image 28:** PIN 601050138 (Turbine 47) Current land conditions, large low lying, rocky esker, crew test pitting at 5 m intervals, view north.





**Image 29: PIN 601050138 (Turbine 47) representative test pit showing soil conditions, view northwest.**



**Image 30: PIN 601040059 Turbine 48 disturbed area, view northwest.**





**Image 31: PIN 601030124 Turbine 46 Current land conditions, open ploughed field being surveyed at 5 m intervals, view southeast.**



**Image 32: PIN 601040147 (Turbine 56) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, view south.**





**Image 33: PIN 601040147 (Turbine 56) disturbed area, shed and refuse piles, facing southwest.**



**Image 34: PIN 601040147 (Turbine 56) and Access Road disturbed area, view southeast.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 35: PIN 601040147 (Turbine 56) disturbed area, soils tripped and piled, refuse throughout, view north.**



**Image 36: PIN 601040147 (Turbine 56) permanently wet area, view east.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 37: PIN 601040143 (Turbine 50) Current land conditions, pasture, crew test pitting at 5 m intervals, view east.**



**Image 38: PIN 601040135 (Turbine 57) Current land conditions, open ploughed field, view east.**



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 39: Adjacent to PIN 601010069 (Turbine 12) test pitting along Forgues Road, view southwest**



**Image 40: Adjacent to PIN 601080193 test pitting along Concession 6-7 Road, view east.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 41: Adjacent to PIN 601050224 test pitting along Concession 3-4 Road, view west.**



**Image 42: 14 Adjacent to PIN 601020096 test pitting along Concession 3-4 Road, view west.**





**Image 43: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in semi-residential area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch, and utilities. View west along Concession Road 11-12.**



**Image 44: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch. View east along Concession Road 10-11.**



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 45:** Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch. View west along County Road 13.



**Image 46:** Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch. View south along County Road 12.





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 47:** Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment. View east along Concession Road 6-7.



**Image 48:** Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch. View west along County Road 9.





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 49:** Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch. View east along Concession Road 4-5.



**Image 50:** Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch. View south along Goldfield Road.

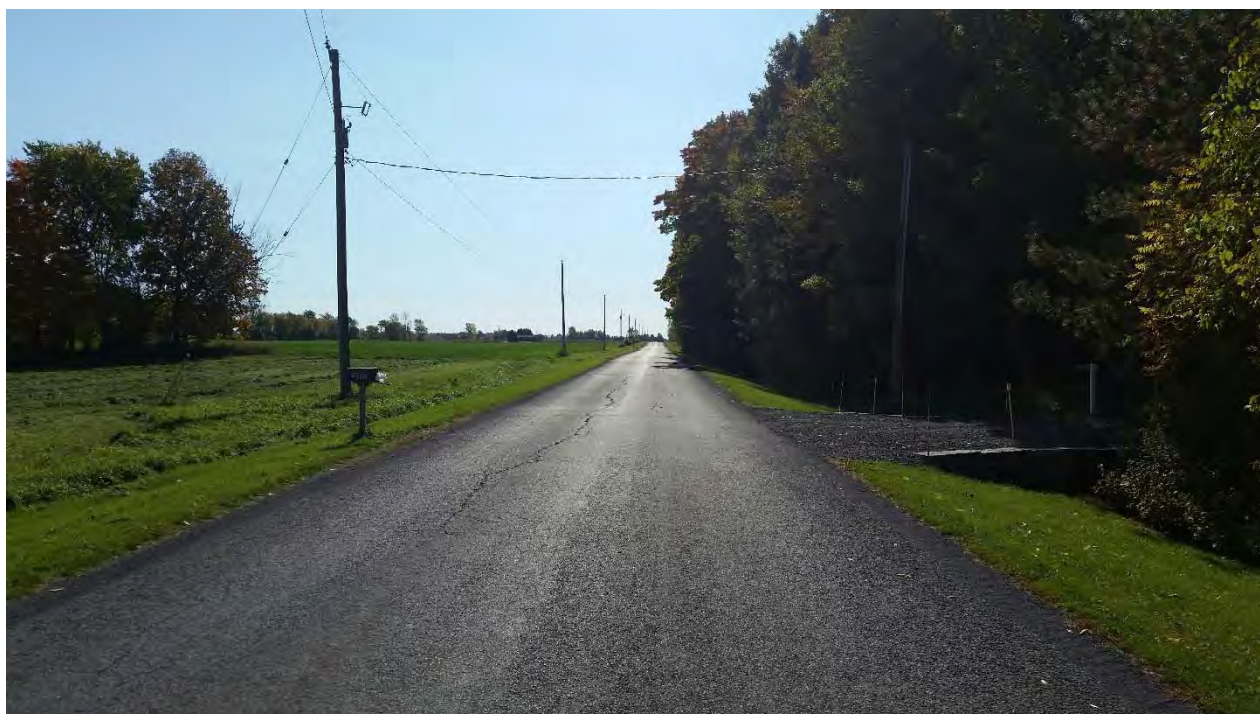




## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 51: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch. View west along County Road 43.**



**Image 52: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment, drainage ditch and utilities. View south along Goldfield Road.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 53:** Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of ROW in rural area disturbed by road embankment and drainage ditch. View west along Concession 1-2 Road.



**Image 54:** Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit. View down of 15 cm sandy loam topsoil mixed with gravel over compact gravel layer along Concession 7-8 Road.





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 55: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit. View west 9 Mile Road, adjacent to PIN 601060375 (Turbine 16).**



**Image 56: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit. Murphy Road, view north.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 57:** Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit. Concession Road 4-5, view north.



**Image 58:** Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit. Concession Road 3-4, west of Goldfield Road, view north.





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 59: Stage 2 archaeological assessment, representative example of disturbed test pit. Concession Road 1 – 2, close to Turbine 28, view north.**



**Image 60: 35 PIN 601070110 (Turbine 5) View southeast of standing wood structure within Find Location NRW-01.**





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 61: 36 PIN 601070110 (Turbine 5) View south of 2 m wide pit filled with rocks within Find Location NRWF-01.**



**Image 62: 37 PIN 601070110 (Turbine 5) View southeast of 4 m by 4 m stone foundation within Find Location NRWF-01.**





**Image 63: 38 PIN 601070110 (Turbine 5) View east of stone wall within Find Location NRWF-01.**



**Image 64: 39 PIN 601070110 (Turbine 5) View south of stone wall within NRWF-01.**



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 65: 40 PIN 601070110 (Turbine 5) View north of stone wall within NRWF-01.**

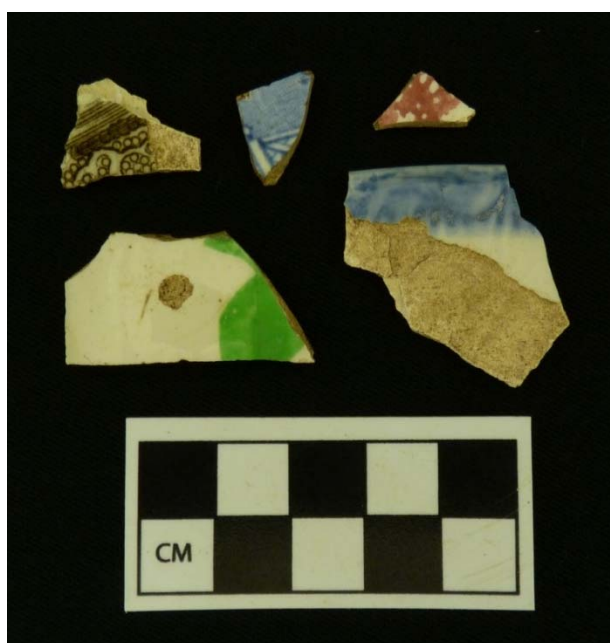


**Image 66: PIN 60100055 (Turbine 2) View southeast towards existing farm yard and disturbed area.**





**Image 67: PIN 601090101 and 601090102 (Turbine 28 and collection) View northwest of deeply ditch municipal drain.**



**Image 68: NRWF-01 rwe tableware decoration types, clockwise from upper left: brown and blue transfer printed, sponged and blue edged, late palette hand painted.**



Image 69: NRWF-01 “W&D BELL” clay smoking pipe stem.



Image 70: NRWF-02 ceramic sherds: salt glazed stoneware, Wheat pattern VWE, stamped VWE.





Image 71: NRWF-02 artifacts: Prosser made button and 1 part bottle finish.



Image 72: NRWF-03 Examples of Machine-made glass characteristics from Find Location NRWF-03: (from left to right) textured base with Consumers Glass Company inverted triangle mark, Consumers Glass Company upright triangle, volume embossed base with Owens machine scar, lime green glass.





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



Image 73: NRWF-03 Examples of Machine-made glass characteristics from Find Location NRWF-03: (top, left to right) Jadeite tableware, enamel labelling, (bottom, left to right) Coca-Cola bottle, Dominion Glass Company mark, textured base.



Image 74: NRWF-03 ceramic decoration types of food/beverage function artifacts from Find Location NRWF-03: banded industrial slipped, dyed body, Wheat pattern and transfer printed.



Image 75: NRW-03 personal/societal function artifacts from Find Location NRW-03: fragment of Noxema jar, fragment from a Brylcreem jar. fragment of a Woodbury jar (CSP 08).



Image 76: NRW-03 personal/societal function artifacts from Find Location NRW-03: fragment of a Woodbury jar, also with a Dominion Glass Company diamond mark.





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 77: NRWF-04 Tableware ceramic ware types: (top row, left to right) blue edge decorated, hand painted, sponged, banded industrial slipped, stamped and transfer printed. Bottom row: glass hollowware and a synthetic button.**



**Image 78: NRWF-05 ceramic tableware decoration types from Find Location NRWF-05: (top row left to right) blue edge decorated, late palette hand painted, banded industrial slip, sponged, transfer printed, (bottom row left to right) flow transfer printed and stamped.**





**Image 79: NRWF-05 Datable artifact types from Find Location NRWF-05: (left to right) manganese glass, machine cut nail, wrought nail, marked smoking pipe stem “MURRAY”.**



**Image 80: NRWF-06 artifacts from Find location NRWF-06: (from left to right) overglaze decal VWE (worn), smoking pipe stem with the mark of the Henderson company, moulded/transfer printed VWE.**



Image 81: NRWF-07 decoration types of tableware ceramics from Find Location NRWF-07: (left to right) blue edge decorated, late palette hand painted, transfer printed and flow transfer printed.

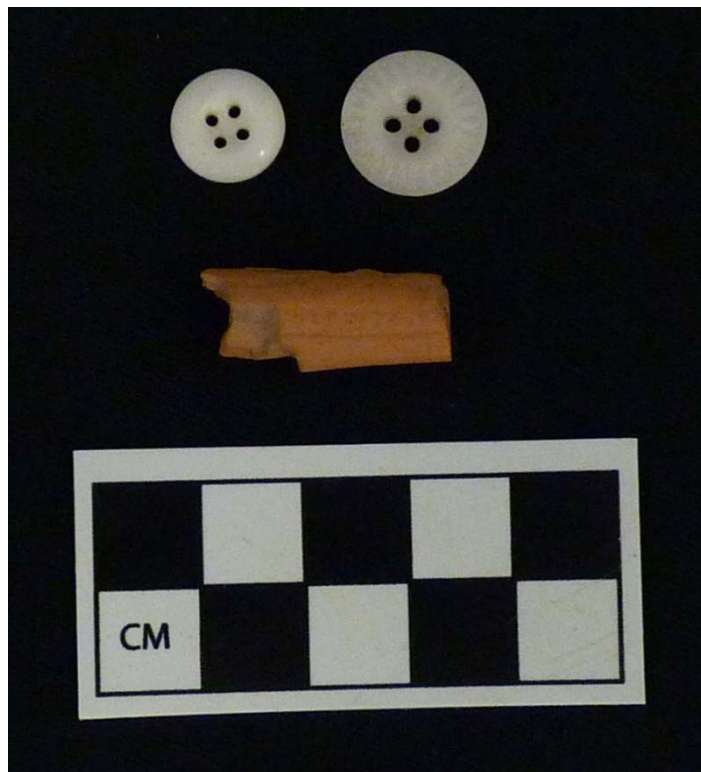


Image 82: NRWF-07 Six small bottle finishes from Find Location NRWF-07.





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 83: NRWF-07 Personal function artifacts from Find Location NRWF-07. (top) two Prosser-made buttons, (bottom) a terracotta clay smoking pipe with a partial Henderson company mark.**



**Image 84: NRWF-08 Examples of Machine-made glass characteristics from Find Location NRWF-08: Dominion Glass Co date code for 1954 with textured base, lime green Dominion Glass Co date code for 1940 to 1959.**





Image 85: NRWF-08: ceramic tableware decoration types from Find Location NRWF-08: (left to right) red rim line, blue transfer printed and decal decorated.



Image 86: NRWF-08 glass artifacts from Find Location NRWF-08: (top, left to right) a fragment of a Vicks vessel, a fragment of machine made lamp chimney, (bottom, left to right) fragment from a Woodbury jar with a Consumers Glass Co inverted triangle to the right of the name Woodbury, and an example of volume embossing "FL . OZ".



**Image 87: NRWF-08 a tools/equipment: writing artifact from Find Location NRWF-08: a machine made Carters Ink bottle with an inverted triangle Consumers Glass Company mark**



**Image 88: NRWF-09 stone collected as a possible artifact, upon cleaning and examination, determined to be plough scarring.**





Image 89: NRWF-10 Datable artifacts (from left to right) blue banded industrial slip decoration, moulded decoration, manganese glass.



Image 90: NRWF-11 Artifacts (left to right) plain porcelain saucer, manganese glass, glass bottle, pink transfer printed RWE; and below, a maple spile.





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



Image 91: NRWF-12 Ceramic tableware (top, left to right) Decal (comania), edge decorated: blue, hand painted: late palette, sponged/stamped, (bottom, left to right) transfer printed, transfer printed: flow, Wheat pattern, Johnson Brothers Pottery mark.



Image 92: NRWF-12 Personal/societal artifacts (top) Glass buttons, (bottom, left to right) clay smoking pipe bowl, porcelain doll face fragments.



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



**Image 93: NRWF-12 Glass personal/societal artifacts manganese glass panel bottle and small bottle with a patent finish.**



**Image 94: Examples of Machine-made glass characteristics from Find Location NRWF-13: (top left to right) textured base with Consumers Glass Co upright triangle mark, "PEPSI-COLA" enameled bottle, Dominion Glass Co diamond mark, (bottom left to right) textured base with Dominion Glass Co mark used after 1970 , textured base with embossed volume and Dominion Glass Co date code for 1969.**





Image 95: ceramic decoration types of food/beverage function artifacts from Find Location NRWF-13: (left to right) transfer printed, modern hand painted and decal decorated.

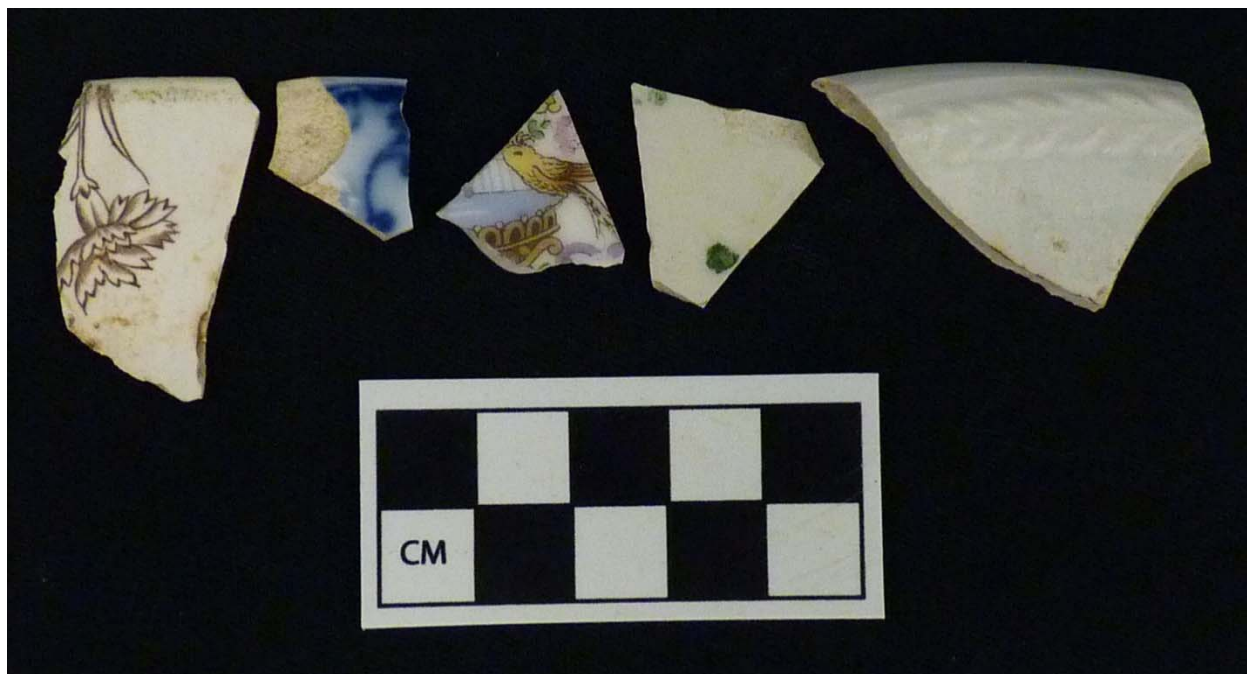


Image 96: Ceramic tableware sherds from NRWF-14: (left to right) transfer printed, flow transfer printed, decal: overglaze, partial mark, with "...LTD" in the top left, Wheat pattern.





Image 97: Artifacts from NRWF-15: machine made glass narrow mouth, machine made manganese lamp chimney, Wheat pattern, stamped, transfer printed with moulding.



Image 98: Artifacts from NRWF-15: stoneware pipe, wire nail and machine cut nail.



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



Image 99: Artifacts from NRWF-16, (top, left to right) Two 20th century commercial food containers: "BICK'S", and "HEINZ". (bottom, left to right) lime green soda bottle glass, manganese glass tableware and Jadeite tableware.



Image 100: Ceramic tableware potter's marks (left to right) J & G Meakin, Wilkinson Ltd and the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Company.



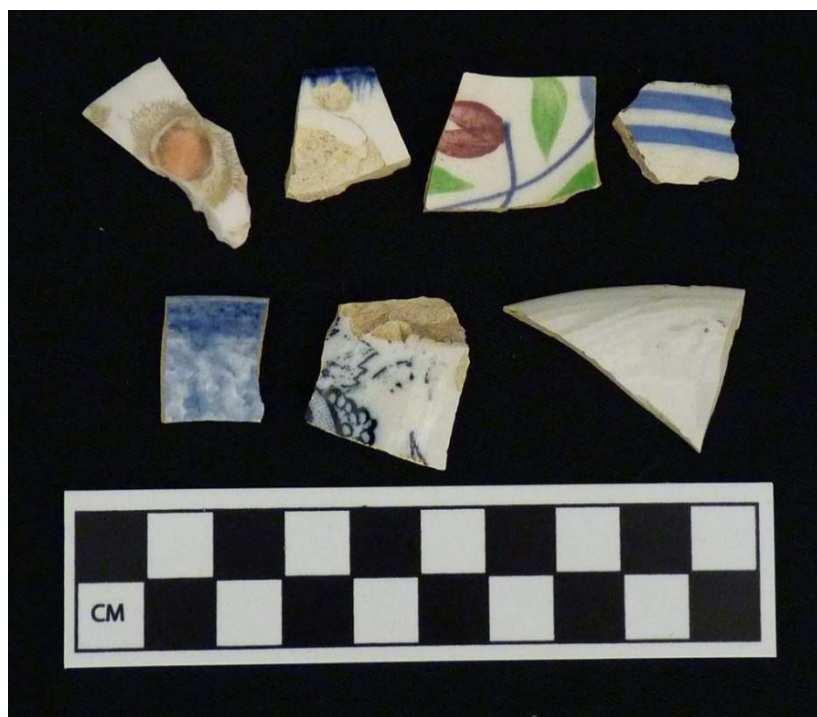


Image 101: Ceramic decoration types identified from NRWF-16: (top left to right) Decal (comania), edge decorated: blue, hand painted: late palette, industrial slip: banded blue, (bottom left to right) sponged/stamped, transfer printed, Moulded: Wheat pattern.



Image 102: Twentieth century glass characteristics from NRWF-16: Consumers Glass Company inverted triangle, Dominion Glass Company diamond, and a textured base.





Image 103: Clay smoking pipe manufacturers from NRWF-16: (top to bottom) Murray, Bannerman and Henderson.



Image 104: Artifacts from Find Location NRWF-17: Wheat pattern RWE, transfer printed RWE, hand wrought nail, manganese glass, stamped VWE.



Image 105: Ceramic tableware decoration types from NRW-18: open sponged, Wheat pattern.



Image 106: Artifacts from NRW-19: plain pearlware, blue hand painted RWE, mocho industrial slipped yellowware, blue transfer printed RWE, glass hollowware.



## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT



Image 107: Artifacts from Find Location NRWF-20: (top) shell button, fragment of bottle, (bottom) moulded VWE, transfer printed RWE.

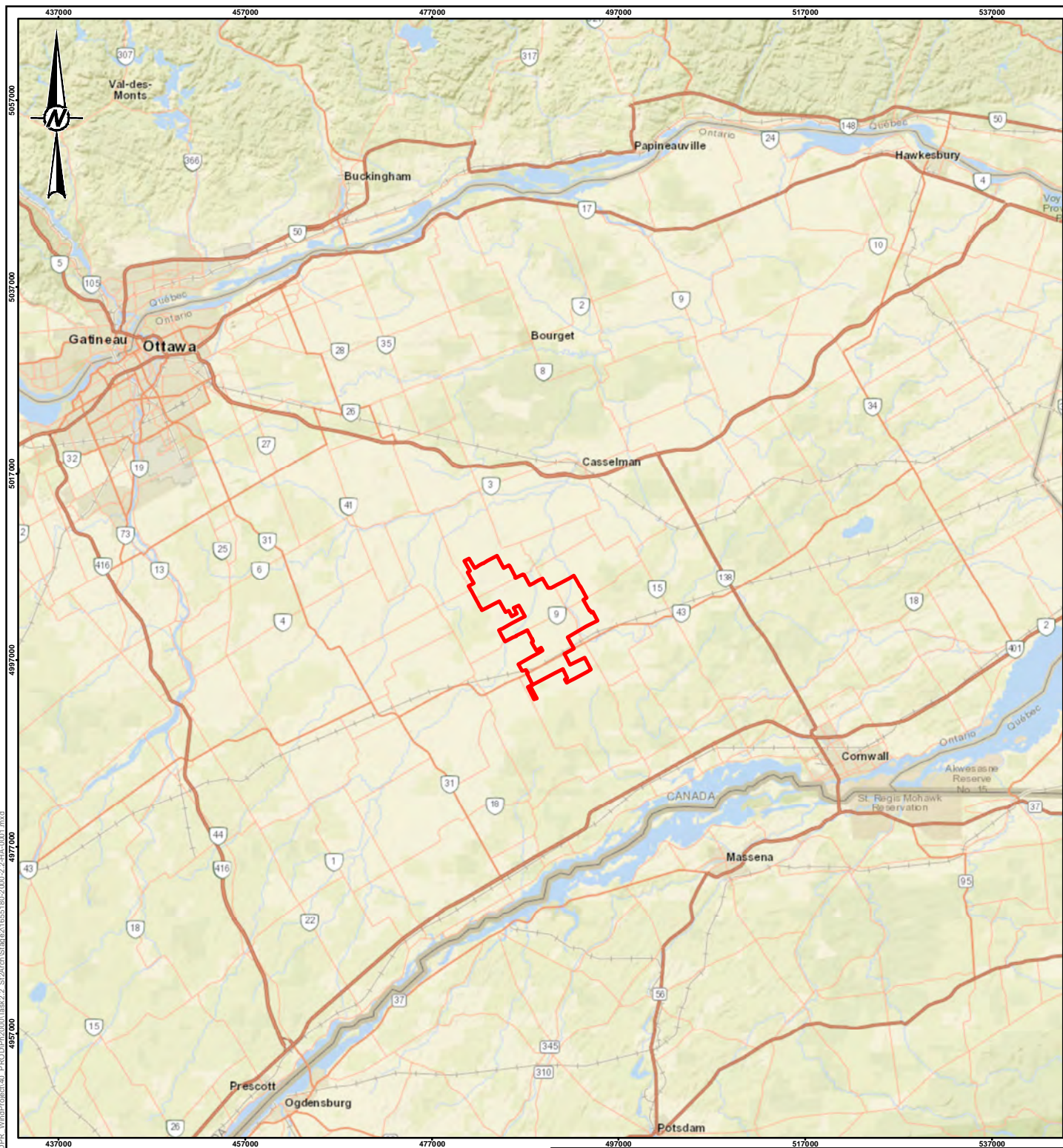


Image 108: Ceramic artifacts from NRWF-21: (left to right) a Royal Arms maker's mark from the W.H. GRINDLEY pottery, a partial Royal Arms maker's mark from a pottery in Burslem England, decal decoration, transfer printed decoration.






## **10.0 MAPS**



#### LEGEND

 ASSESSMENT AREA

#### NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

#### REFERENCE(S)

1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
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COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

#### CLIENT

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

#### PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

#### TITLE

KEY PLAN

#### CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD 2017-06-26

DESIGNED SJ

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED BD

APPROVED HJD

PROJECT NO.  
1655180

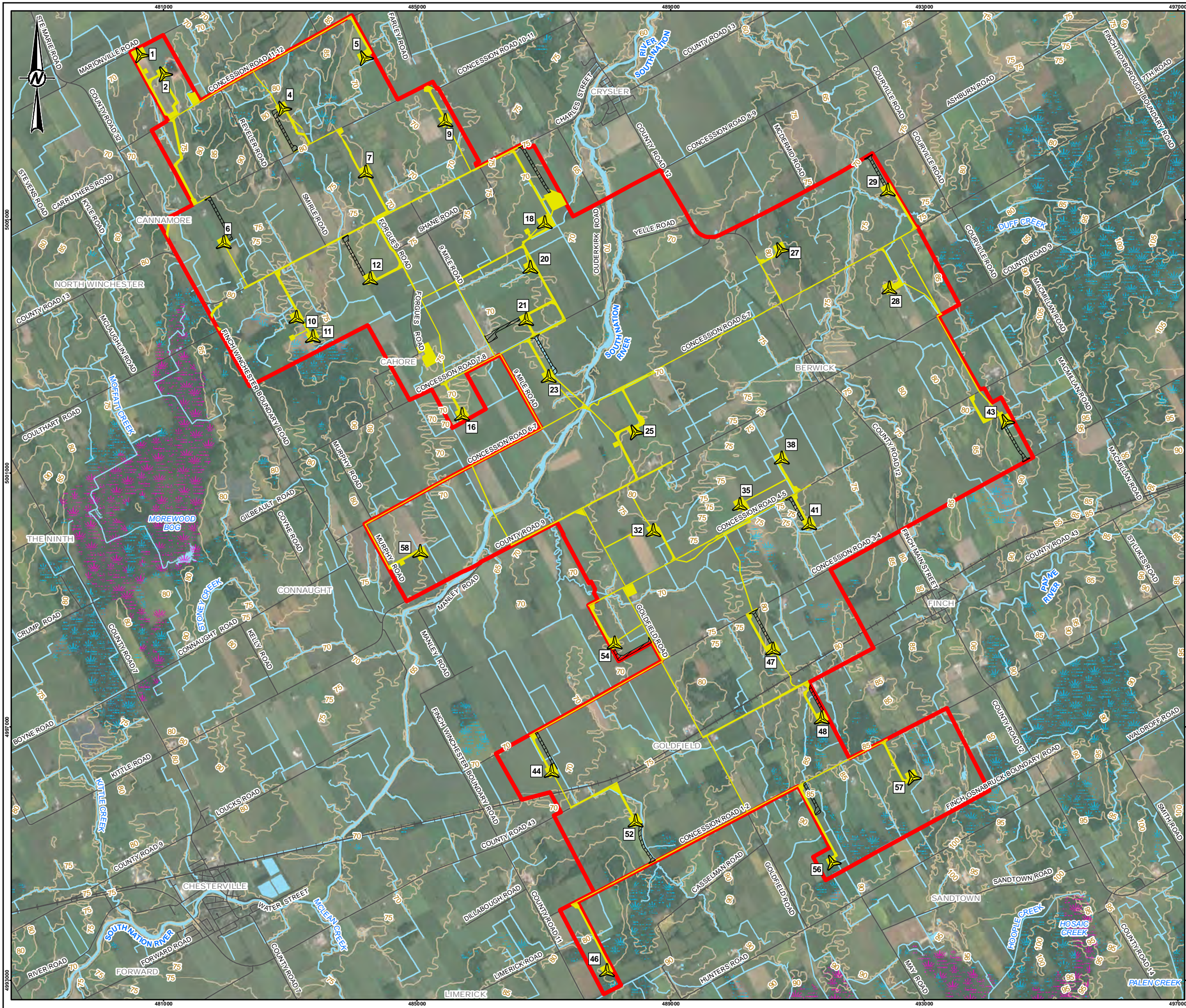
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2000/2.2

REV.  
0

MAP  
1

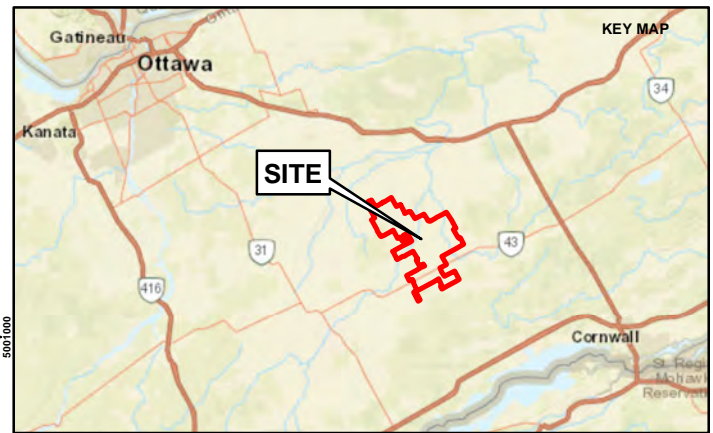
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LEGEND

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- PROJECT LOCATION
- SECONDARY OPTION
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- PROvincially SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- WATERBODY



NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEENS PRINTER 2014
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

TITLE

SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	HJD

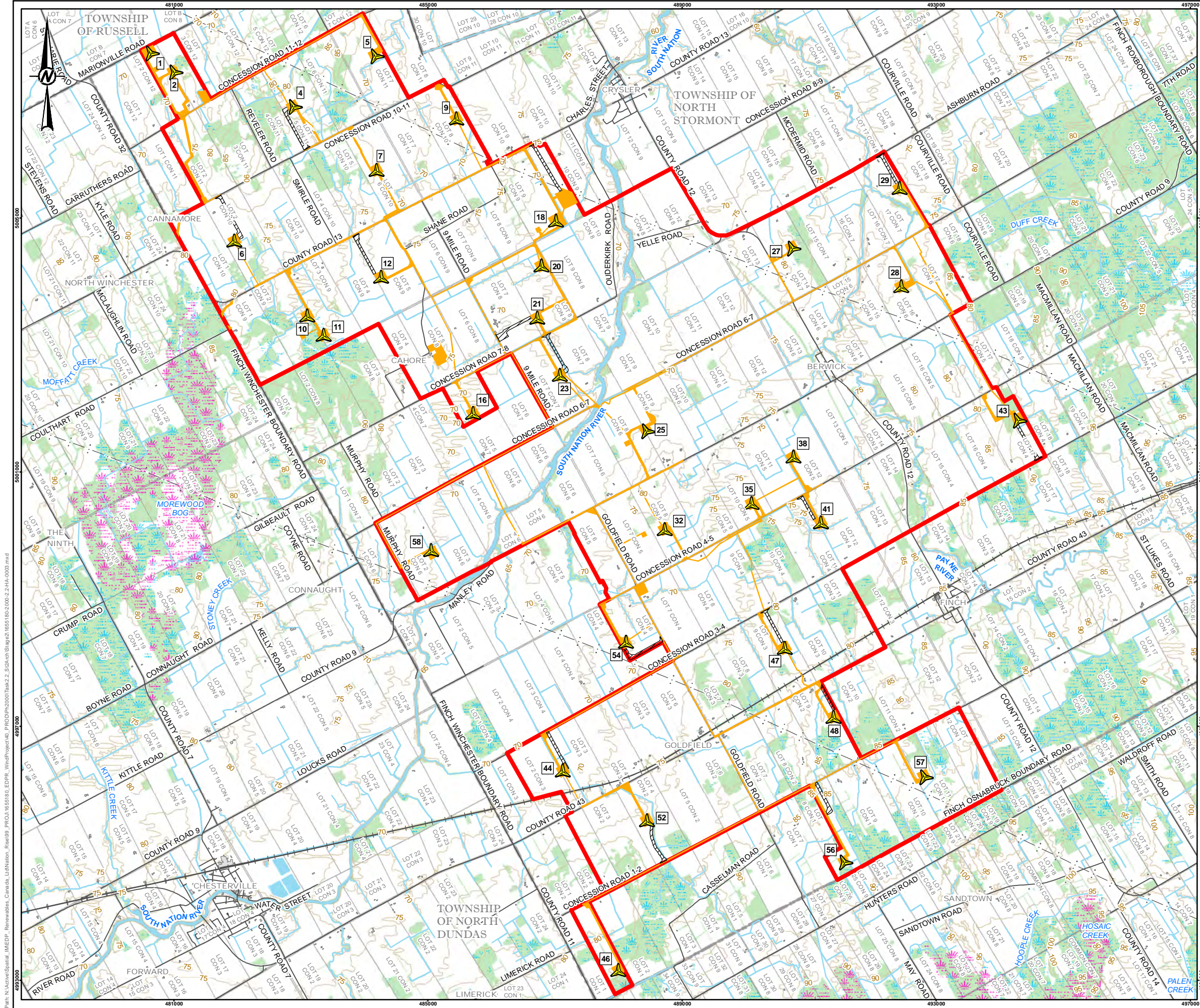
PROJECT NO.  
1655180

PHASE/TASK  
2000/2.2

REV.  
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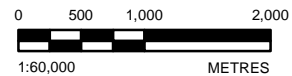
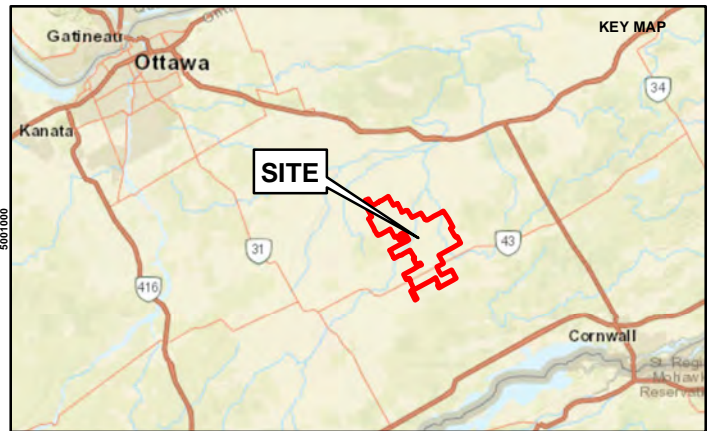
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LEGEND

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PROJECT LOCATION
- SECONDARY OPTION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- HYDRO LINE
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, metres
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- WATERBODY
- BUILDING FOOTPRINT
- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
- LOT FABRIC
- WOODED AREA



NOTE(S)

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COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

TITLE

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO.  
1655180

PHASE/TASK  
2000/2.1

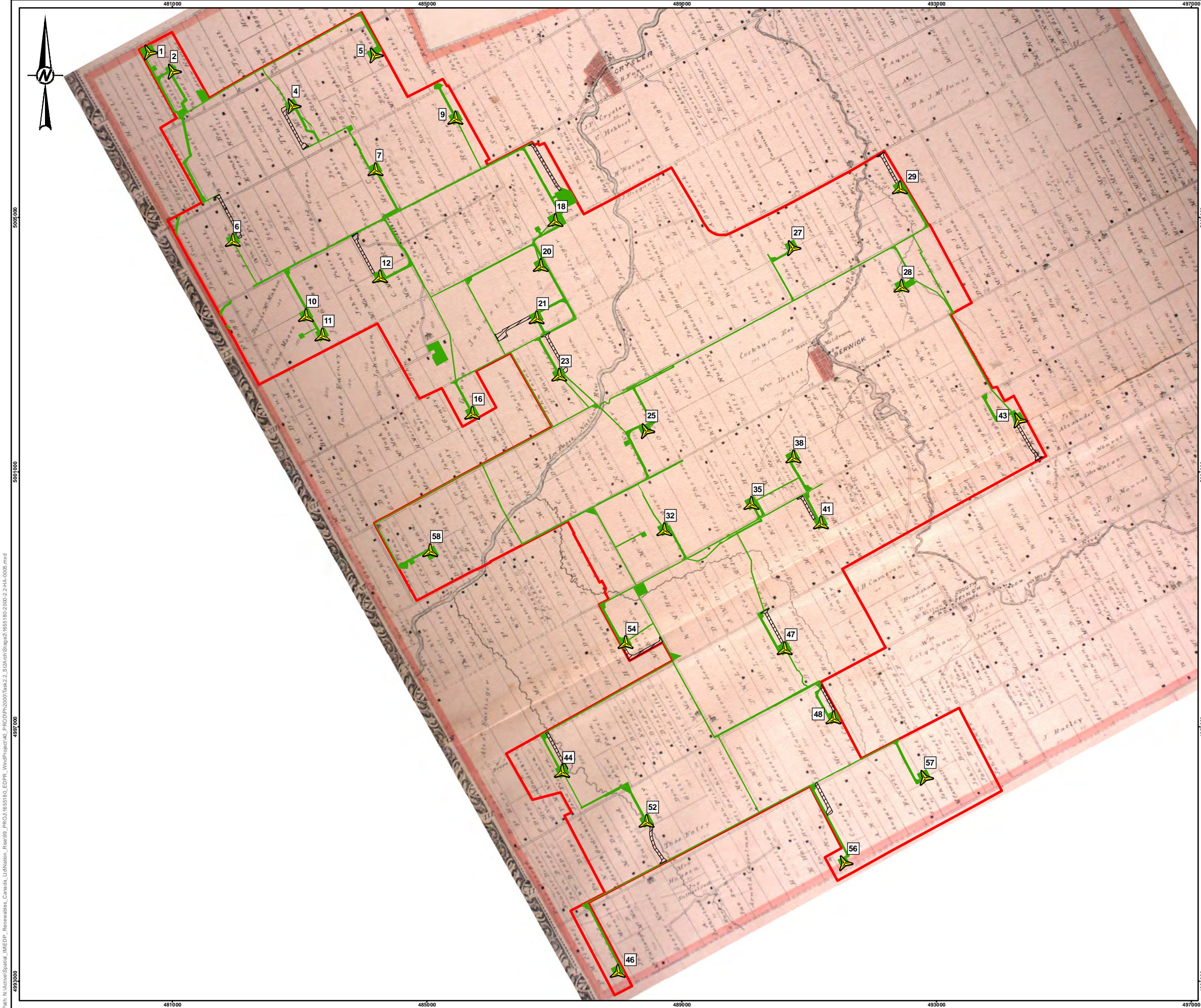
REV.  
0

MAP  
3









**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PROJECT LOCATION
- SECONDARY OPTION
- ASSESSMENT AREA

**KEY MAP**

0 500 1,000 2,000  
1:60,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. 1881 WALLING MAP - MAP OF FINCH TOWNSHIP. ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY, ONT. TORONTO: BELDEN CO., 1879.  
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

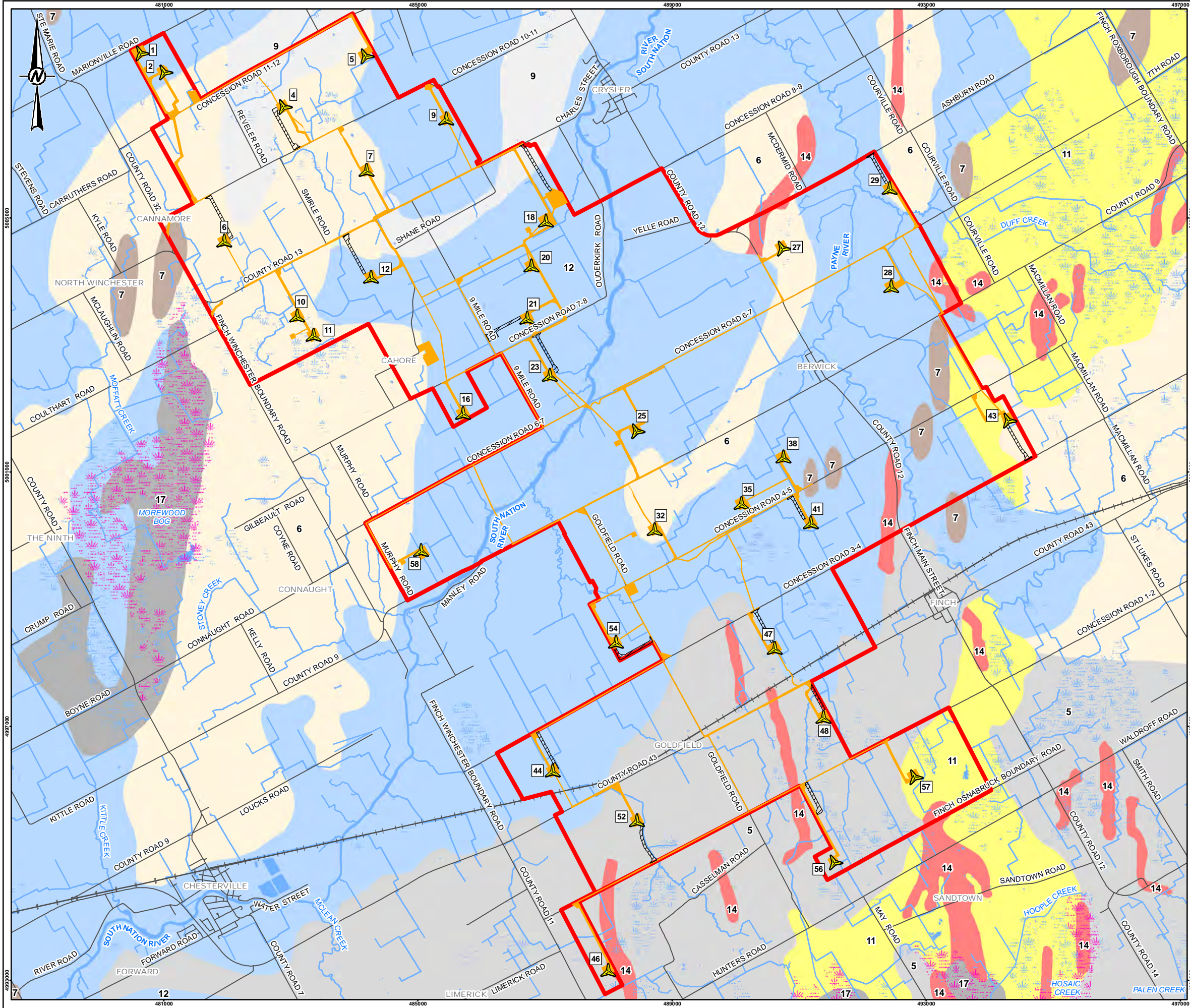
**TITLE**

BELDEN 1881 HISTORICAL MAP

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO. 1655180	PHASE/TASK 2000/2.1	REV. 0	MAP 5
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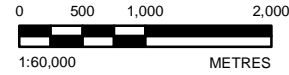


LEGEND

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- PROJECT LOCATION
- SECONDARY OPTION
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- WATERBODY

PHYSIOGRAPHY

- 5: TILL PLAINS (UNDRUMLINIZED)
- 6: TILL PLAINS (DRUMLINIZED)
- 7: DRUMLINS
- 9: LIMESTONE PLAINS
- 11: SAND PLAINS
- 12: CLAY PLAINS
- 14: BEACHES
- 17: PEAT AND MUCK



NOTE(S)

- THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

REFERENCE(S)

- CHAPMAN, L.J. AND PUTNAM, D.F. 2007. PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE DATA 228
- LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEEN'S PRINTER 2014
- PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

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PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

TITLE

PHYSIOGRAPHY MAP

CONSULTANT



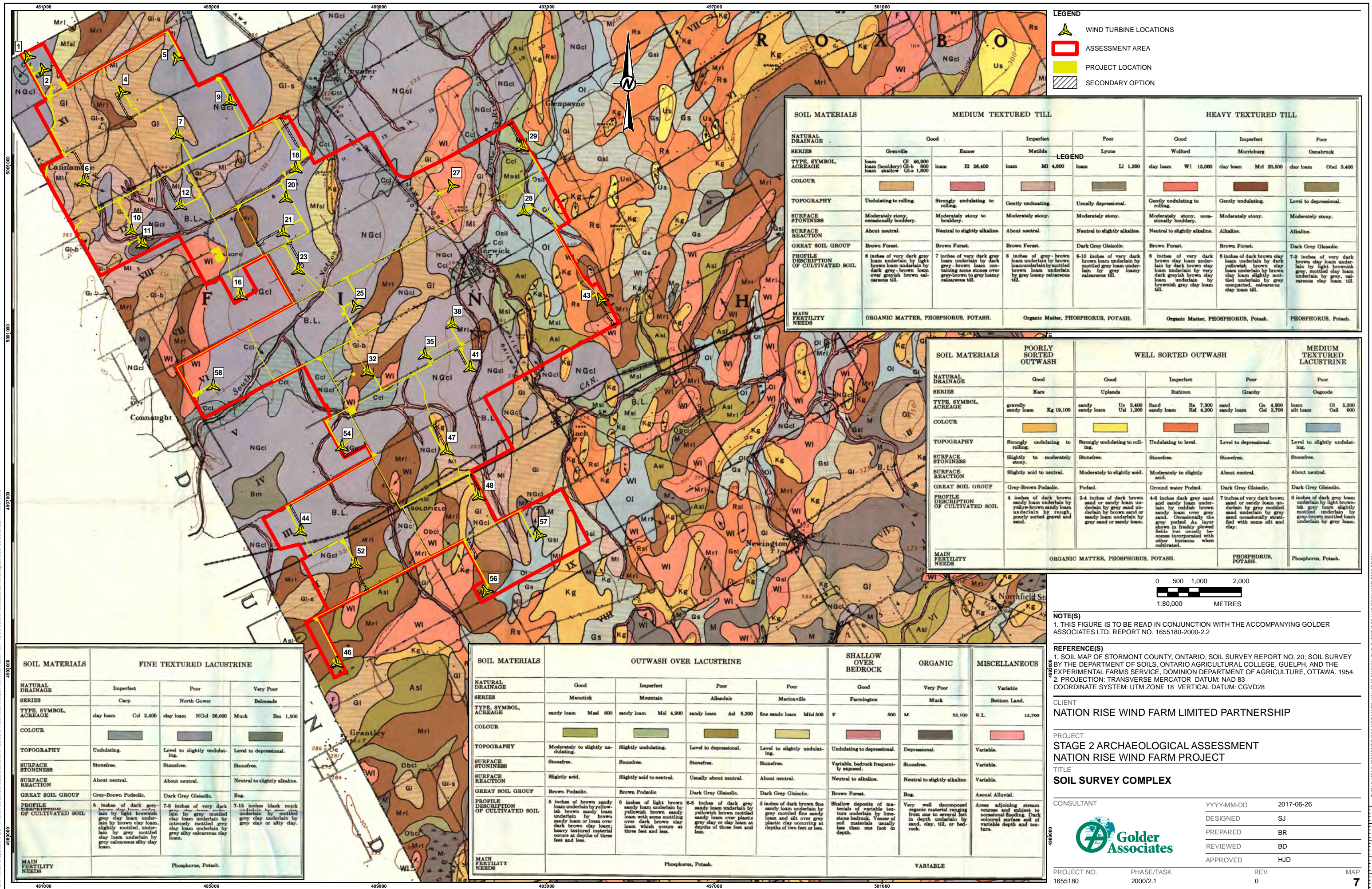
YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO.  
1655180

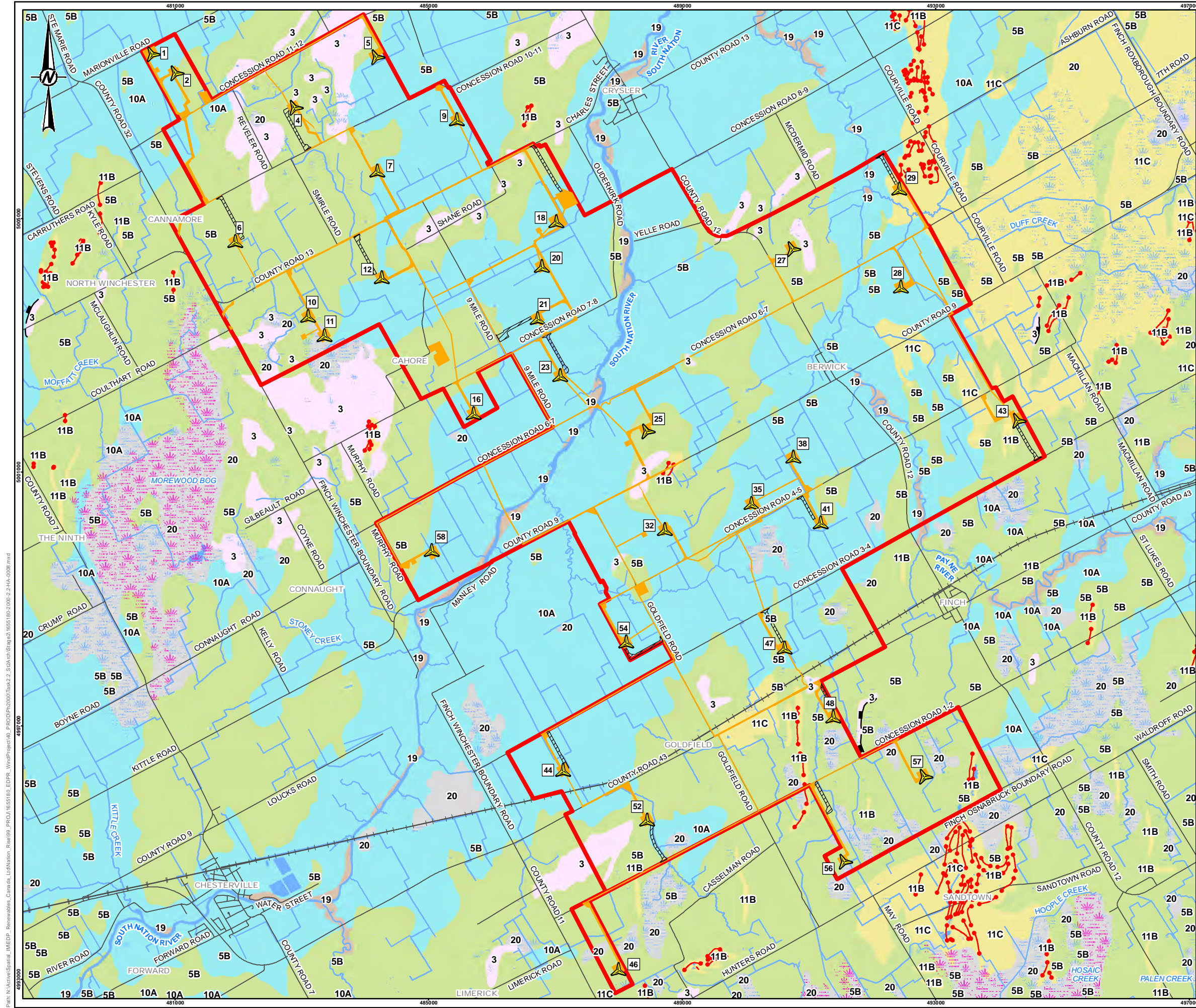
PHASE/TASK  
2000/2.1

REV.  
0









**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- PROJECT LOCATION
- SECONDARY OPTION
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- PROVINCIALLY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- WATERBODY
- BEACH RIDGES AND NEAR SHORE BARS
- BEDROCK SCARP OR ESCARPMENT

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**

- 3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK
- 5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL
- 10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED
- 11B: LITTORAL-FORESHORE DEPOSITS
- 11C: FORESHORE-BASINAL DEPOSITS
- 19: MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
- 20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE-DATA 128-REV  
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
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COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

**SURFICIAL GEOLOGY**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**PROJECT NO.**  
1655180

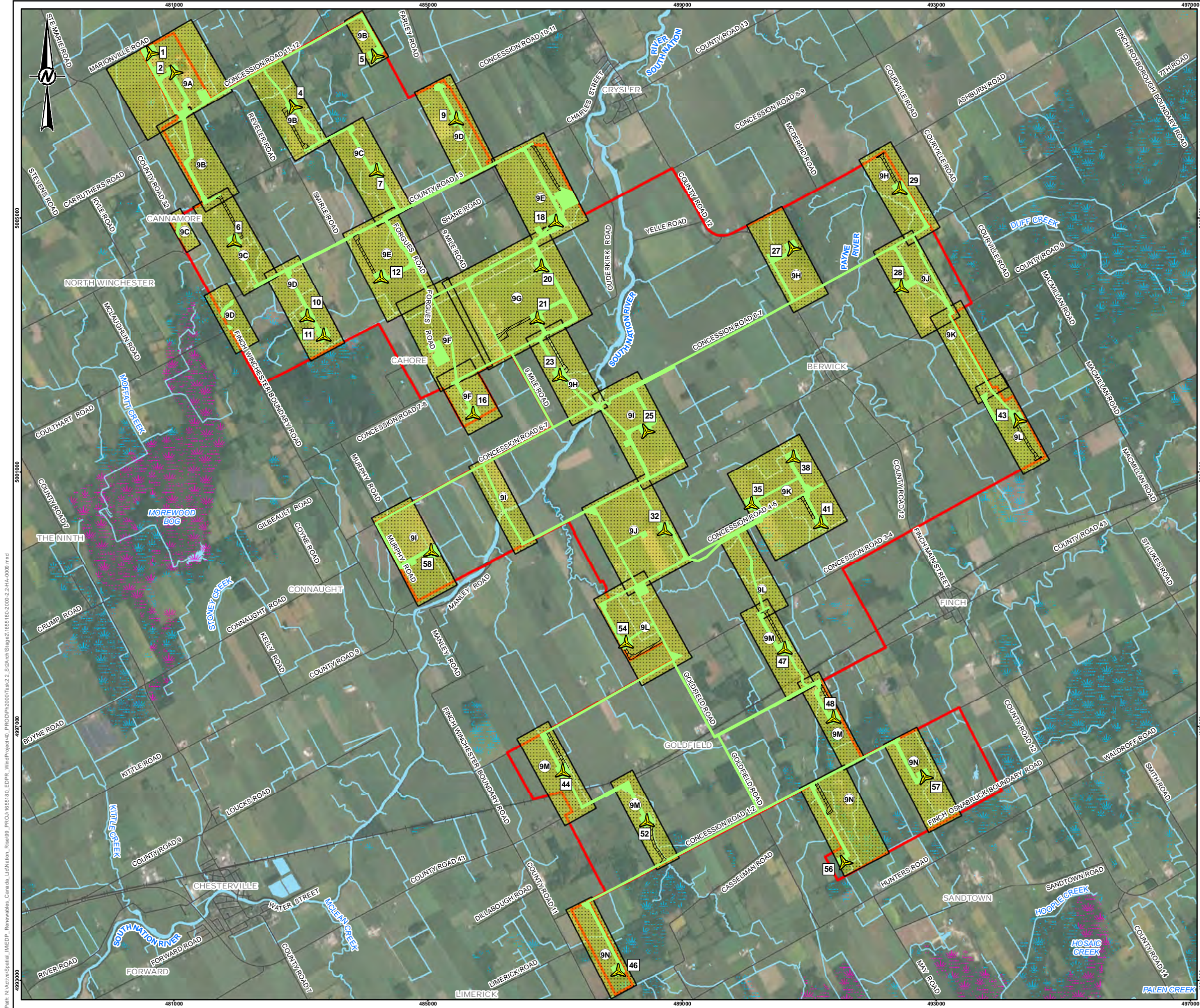
**PHASE/TASK**  
2000/2.1

**REV.**  
0

**MAP**  
8

**Golder Associates**





**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- INSET MAP NUMBER
- EXTENTS OF MAP COVERAGE
- PROJECT LOCATION
- SECONDARY OPTION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- RAILWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND (PSW)
- WATERBODY

**KEY MAP**

0 500 1,000 2,000  
1:60,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY -  
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT - KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**Golder Associates**

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	MAP
1655180	2000/2.2	0	9



MARIONVILLE ROAD

STEPHENSON  
MUNICIPAL DRAIN

**MCCONNELL STEVEN  
MUNICIPAL DRAIN**

**PAQUETTE MCMAHON**  
**MUNICIPAL DRAIN**

CONCESSION ROAD 11-12

601000107

601000109

### LEGEND



## WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS



PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION



## PROJECT LOCATION



### ASSESSMENT AREA

## ROADWAY

WATERCOURSE

WETLAND

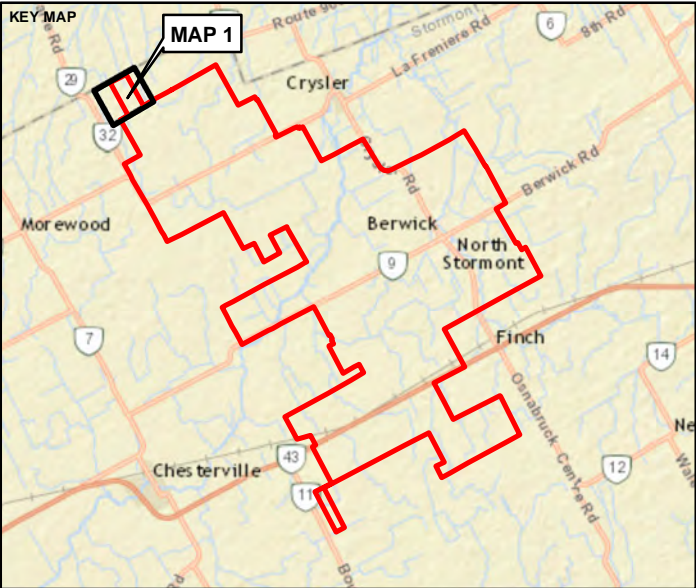
DISTURBED VISUALLY ASSESSED

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL

PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MA**

## MAP 1



**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

### REFERENCE(S)

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PROJECT

## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

TITLE

## METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY - PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD 2017-07-11

DESIGNED SJ

PREPARED BR

REVIEWED BD

APPROVED HJD



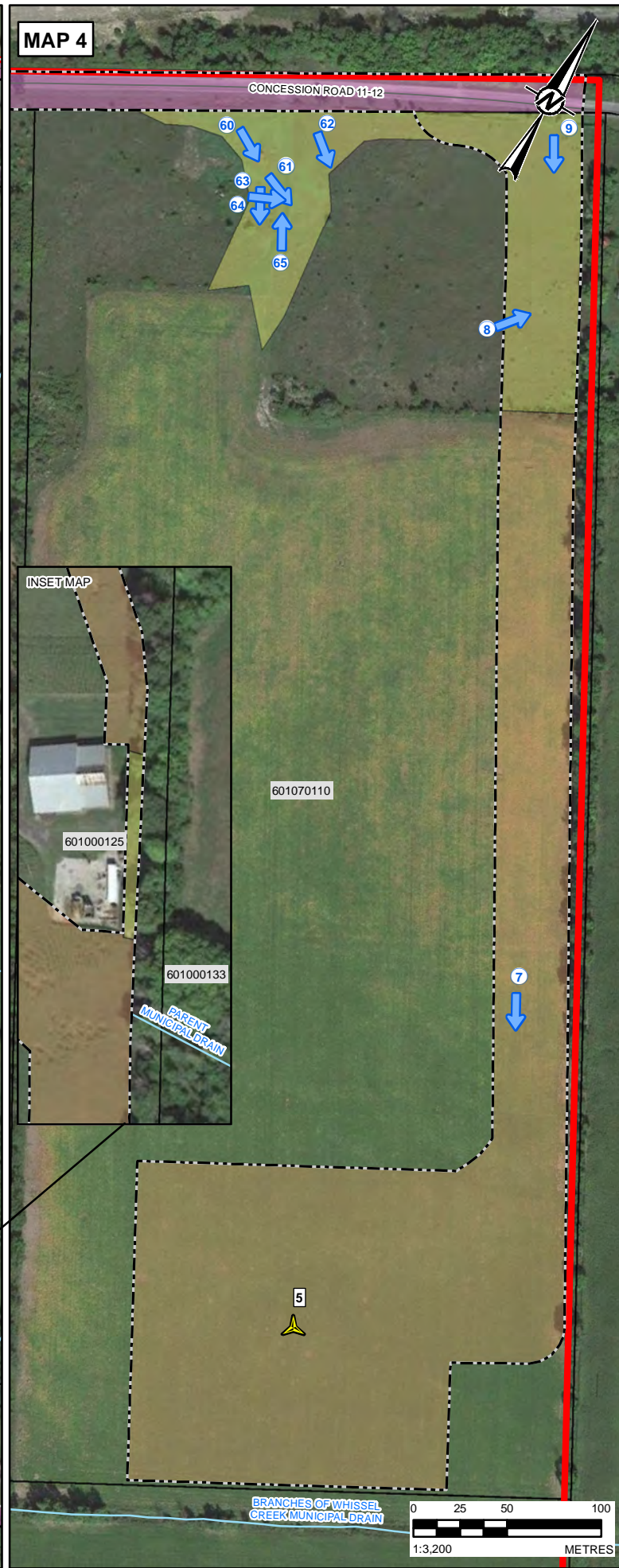
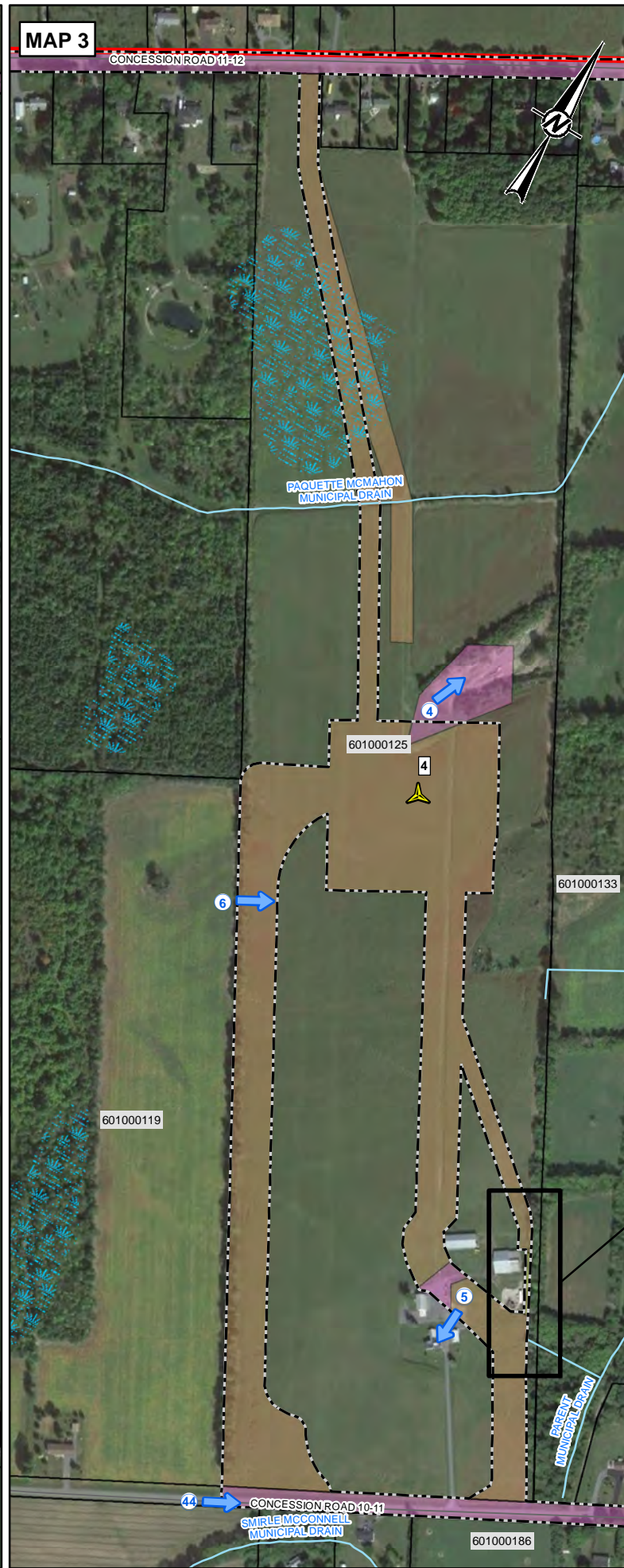
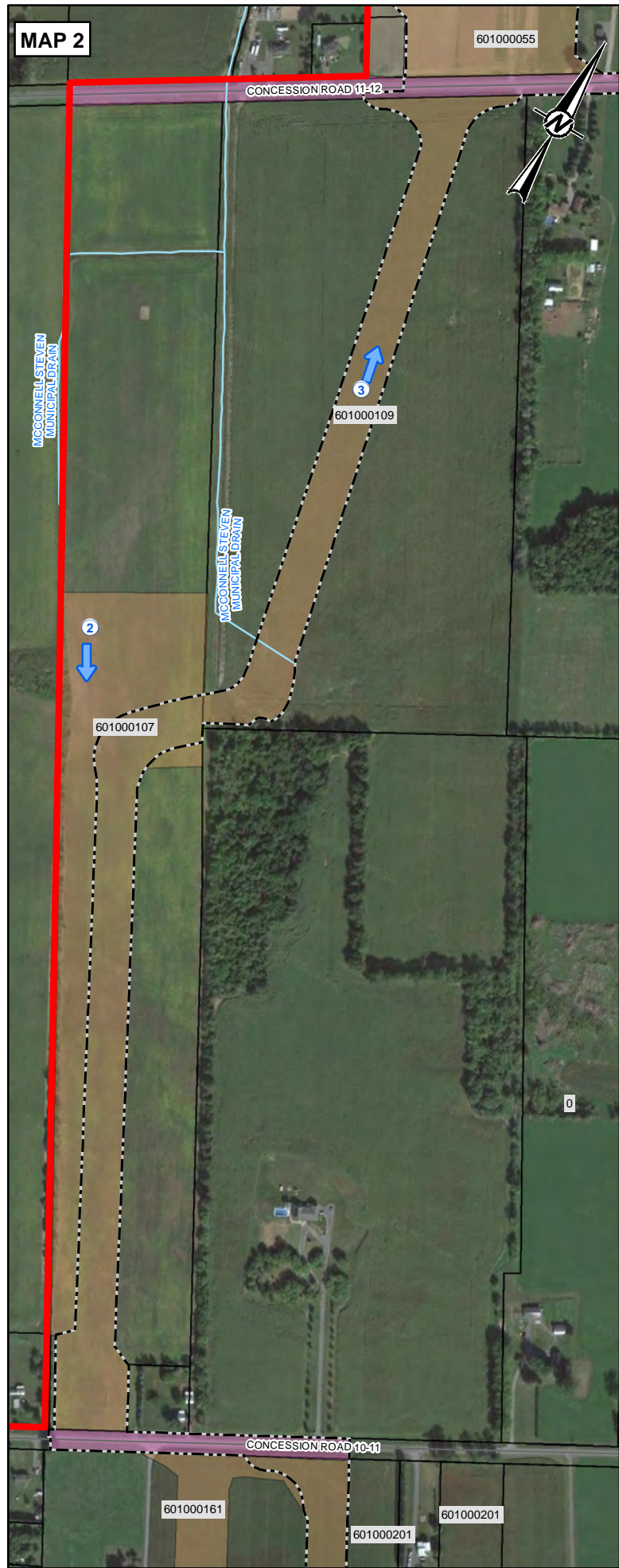
PROJECT NO.  
1655180

PHASE/TASK  
2000/2.2REV.  
0

MAP  
9A



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**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPED
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

**REFERENCE(S)**

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY -  
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

**CONSULTANT**

YYYY-MM-DD 2017-07-11  
DESIGNED SJ  
PREPARED BR  
REVIEWED BD  
APPROVED HJD

**PROJECT NO.**

1655180

**PHASE/TASK**

2000/2.2

**REV.**

0

**MAP**

9B



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**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPED
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

0 50 100 200  
1:6,200 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY  
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

**METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY - PROPERTY ASSESSMENT**

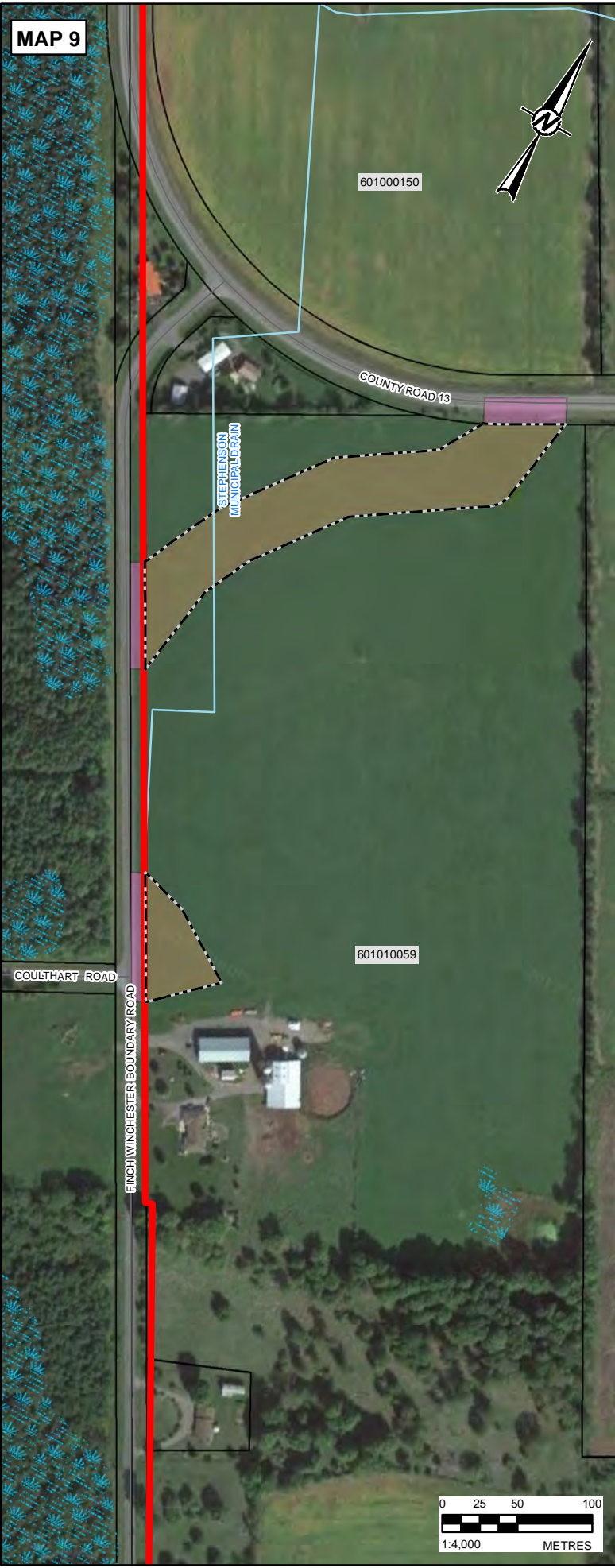
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**PROJECT NO.** 1655180 **PHASE/TASK** 2000/2.2 **REV.** 0 **MAP** 9C

**Golder Associates**

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm





**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPED
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

**METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY - PROPERTY ASSESSMENT**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**PROJECT NO.**  
1655180

**PHASE/TASK**  
2000/2.2

**REV.**  
0













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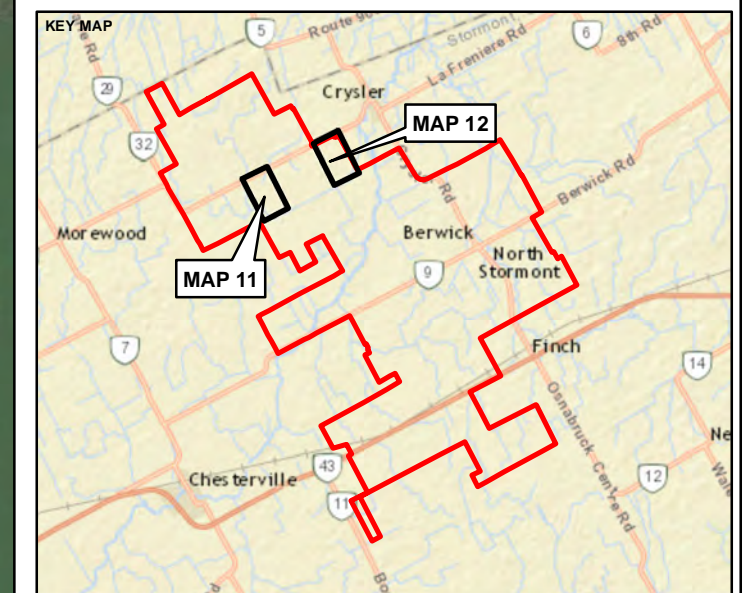
**Golder Associates**

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- LEGEND**
- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
|  | WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS            |
|  | PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION      |
|  | PROJECT LOCATION                  |
|  | ASSESSMENT AREA                   |
|  | ROADWAY                           |
|  | WATERCOURSE                       |
|  | DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED      |
|  | PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL |
|  | TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL   |
|  | PERMANENTLY WET                   |
|  | SLOPED                            |
|  | PROPERTY PARCEL                   |



## NOTE(S)


## REFERENCE(S)

CLIENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PROJECT  
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

TITLE

**METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY -  
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
	DESIGNED	SJ
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	BD
	APPROVED	HJD



PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	MAP
1655180	2000/2.2	0	9F







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**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPED
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

**NOTE(S)**

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**REFERENCE(S)**

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2014  
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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY -  
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

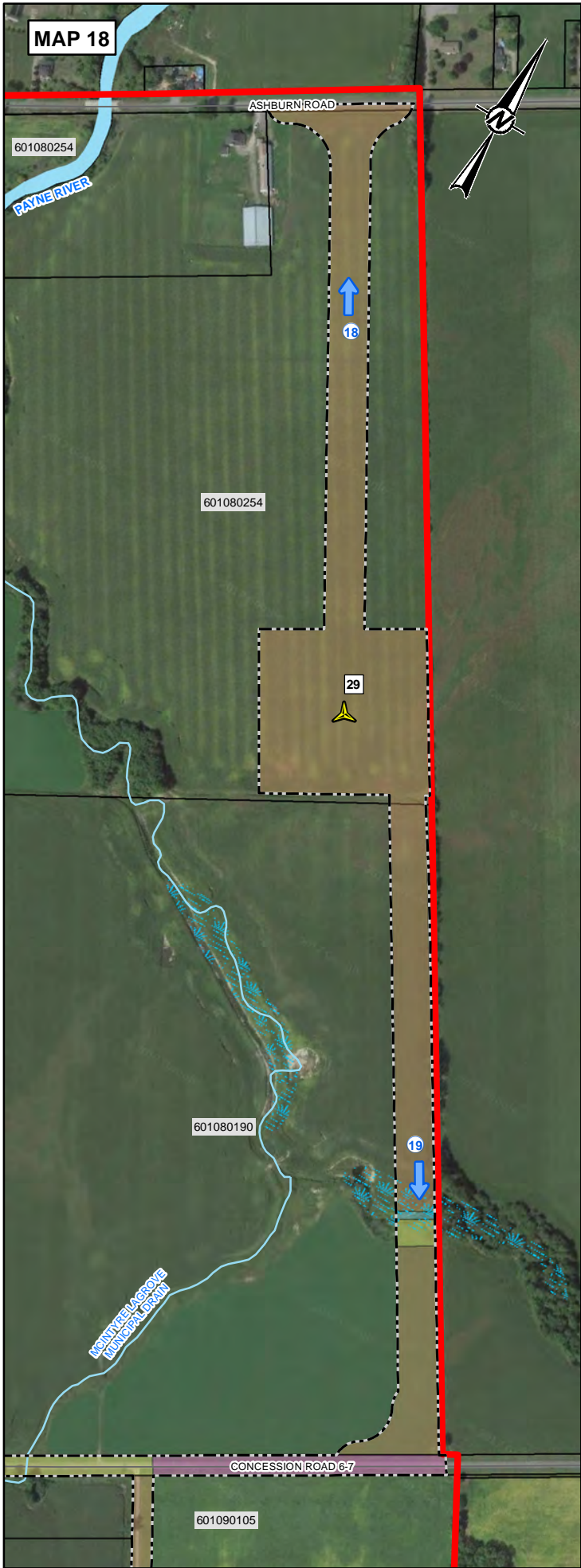
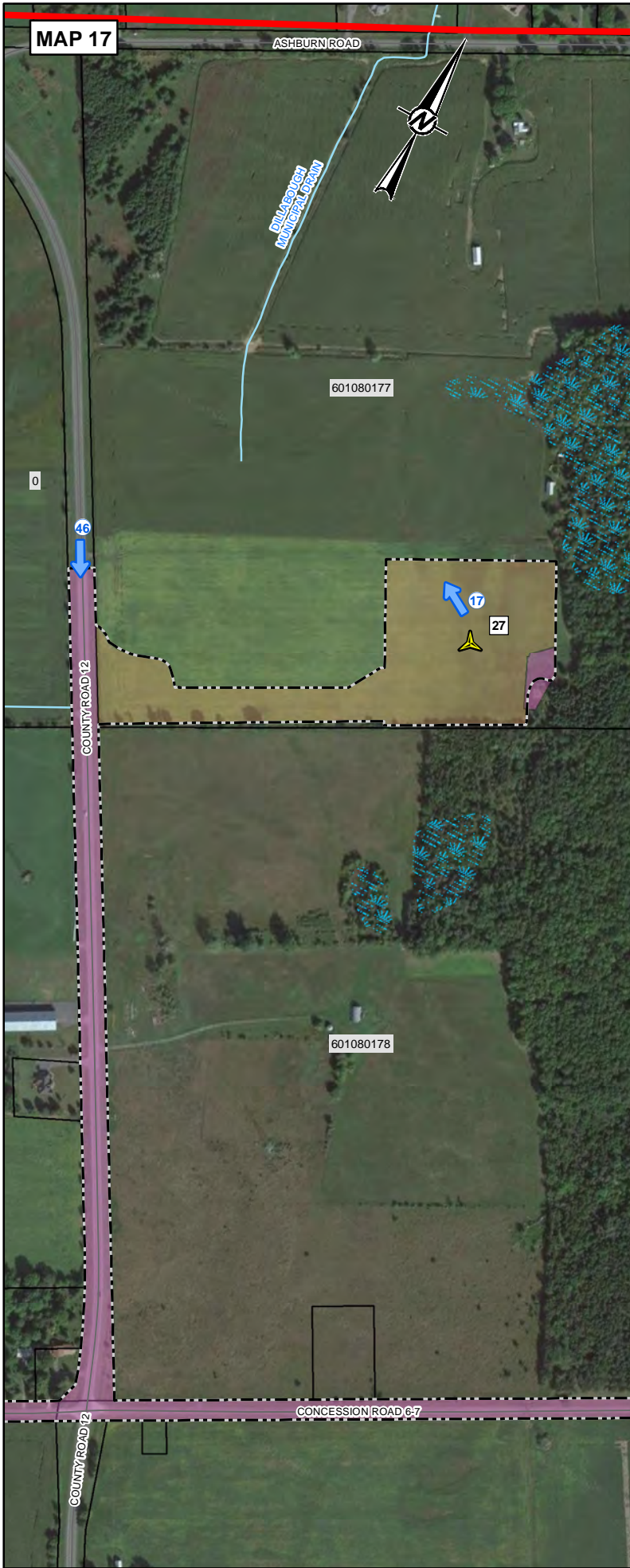
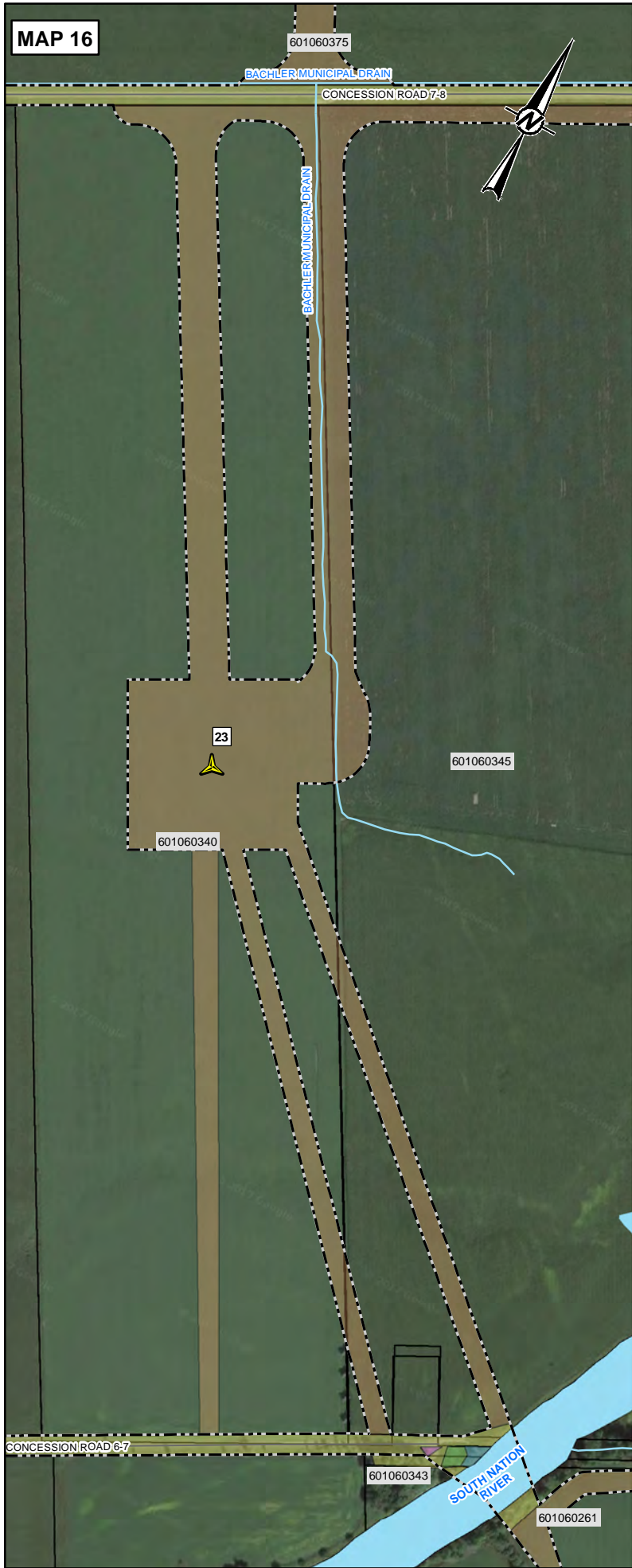
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

PROJECT NO. 1655180	PHASE/TASK 2000/2.2	REV. 0	MAP 9G
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



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**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPED
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

0 50 100 200  
1:6,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

**REFERENCE(S)**

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

**METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY - PROPERTY ASSESSMENT**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-11
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**PROJECT NO.** 1655180 **PHASE/TASK** 2000/2.2 **REV.** 0 **MAP** 9H

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



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**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPED
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

0 50 100 200  
1:6,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

**METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY - PROPERTY ASSESSMENT**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-11
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**PROJECT NO.** 1655180 **PHASE/TASK** 2000/2.2 **REV.** 0 **MAP** 91

**Golder Associates**

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



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**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPED
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

0 50 100 200  
1:6,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

**METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY - PROPERTY ASSESSMENT**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-11
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**PROJECT NO.**  
1655180

**PHASE/TASK**  
2000/2.2

**REV.**  
0

**MAP**  
9J

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



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**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

**NOTE(S)**

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY -  
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**PROJECT NO.**  
1655180

**PHASE/TASK**  
2000/2.2

**REV.**  
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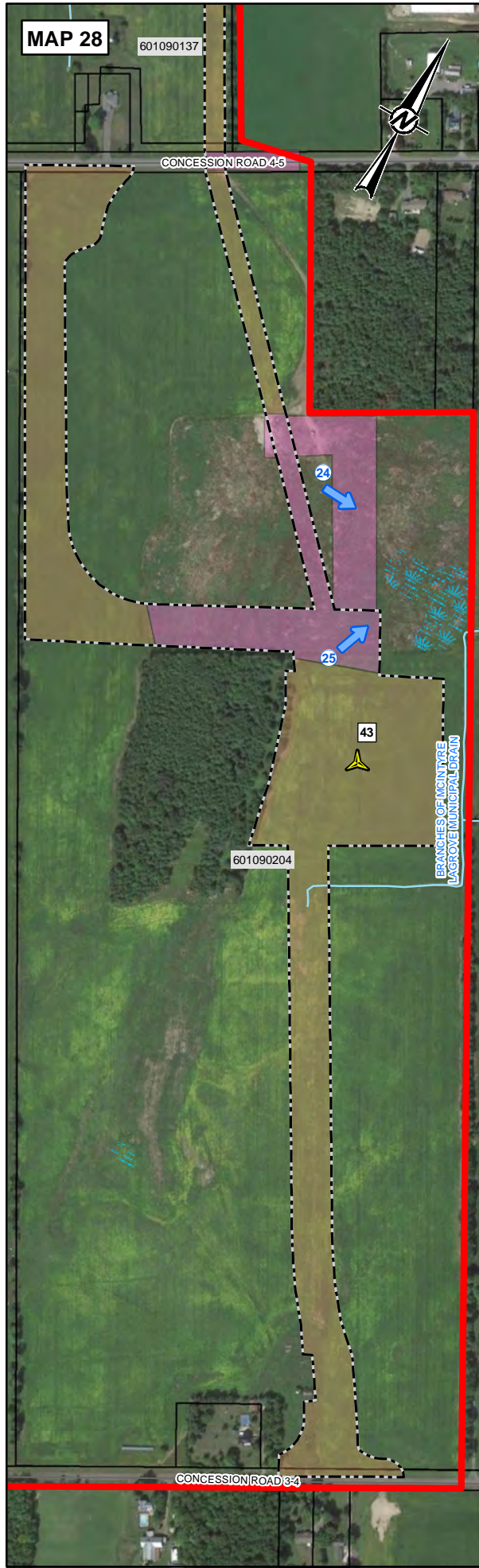
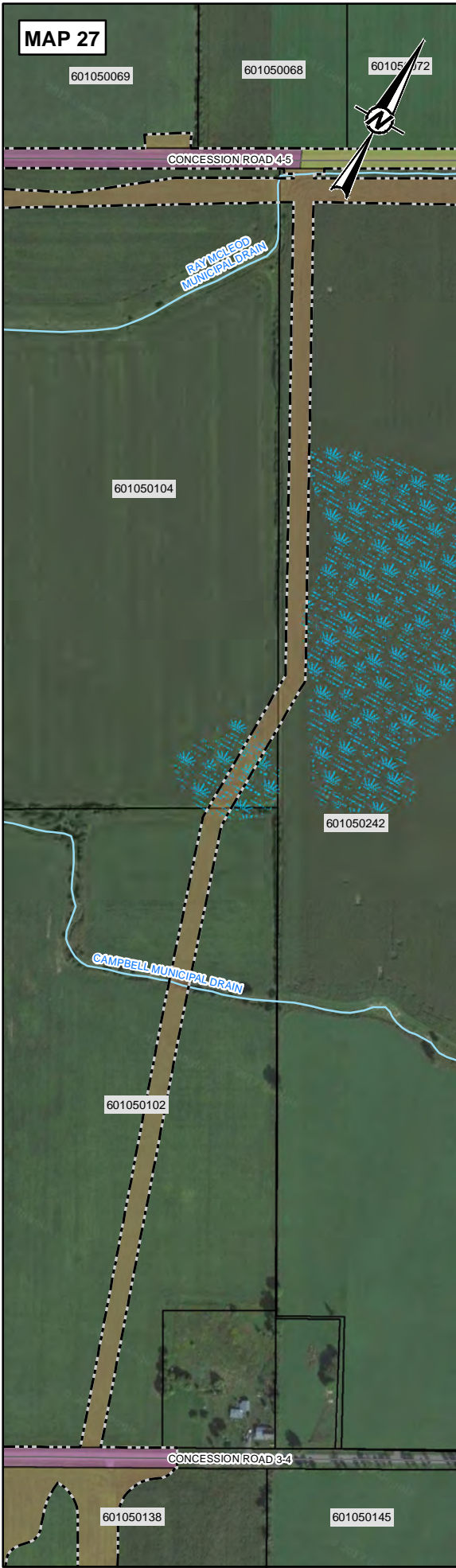
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**Golder Associates**

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**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPED
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

0 50 100 200  
1:6,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY -  
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**PROJECT NO.**  
1655180

**PHASE/TASK**  
2000/2.2

**REV.**  
0

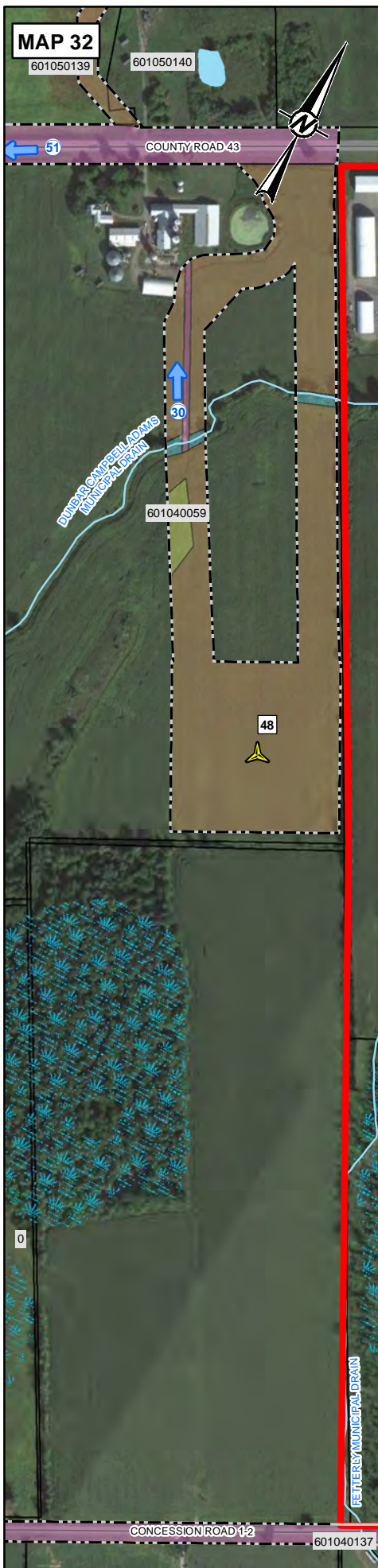
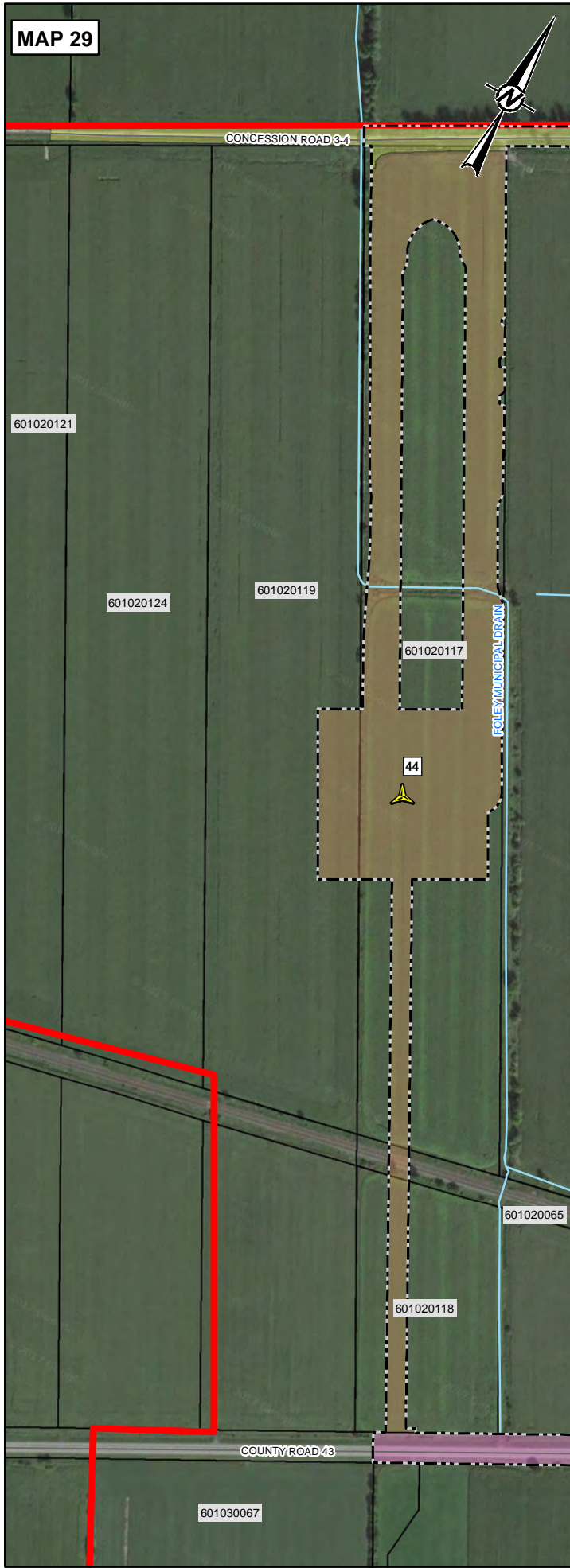
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**Golder Associates**

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM:  
28mm



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**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
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- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPED
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

**NOTE(S)**

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

**METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY - PROPERTY ASSESSMENT**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-11
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**PROJECT NO.** 1655180 **PHASE/TASK** 2000/2.2 **REV.** 0

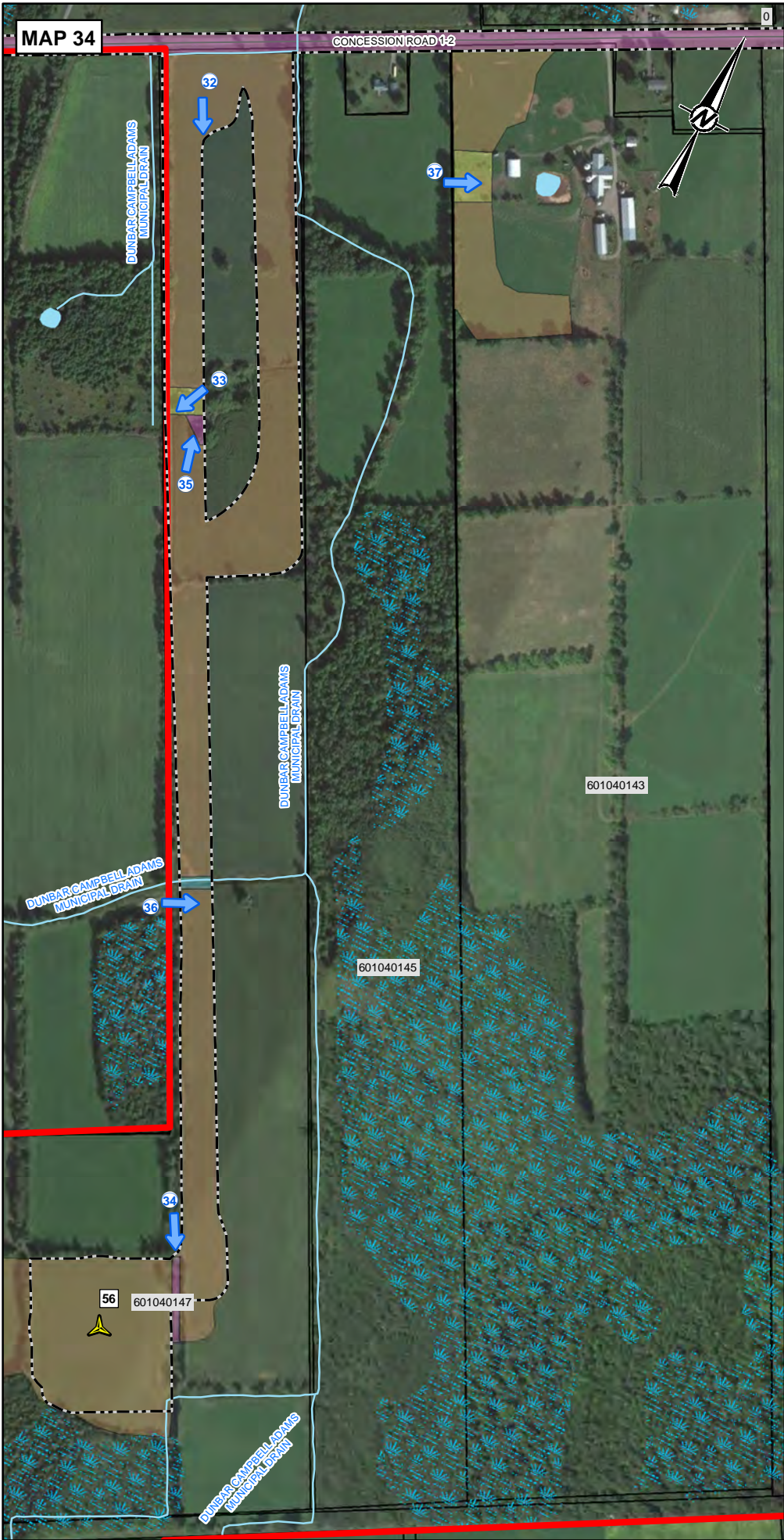
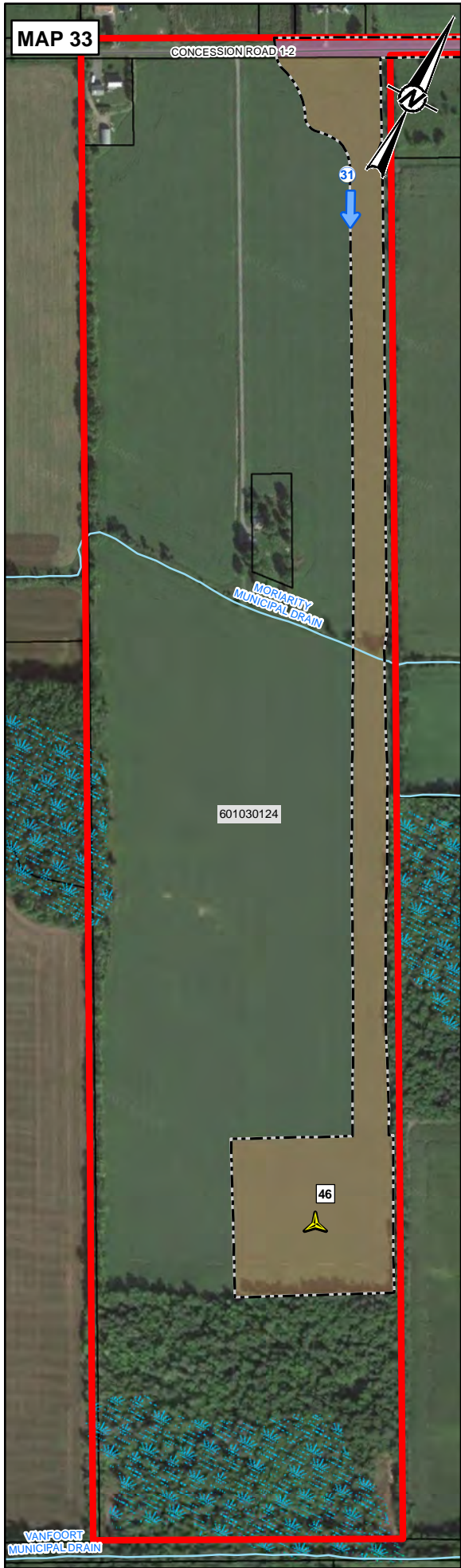
**Golder Associates**

**MAP 9M**

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



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**LEGEND**

- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
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- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PROPERTY PARCEL

**KEY MAP**

0 50 100 200  
1:6,000 METRES

**NOTE(S)**

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COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**PROJECT**

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

**TITLE**

METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE STAGE 2 SURVEY -  
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	

**PROJECT NO.** 1655180 **PHASE/TASK** 2000/2.2 **REV.** 0 **MAP** 9N

**Golder Associates**

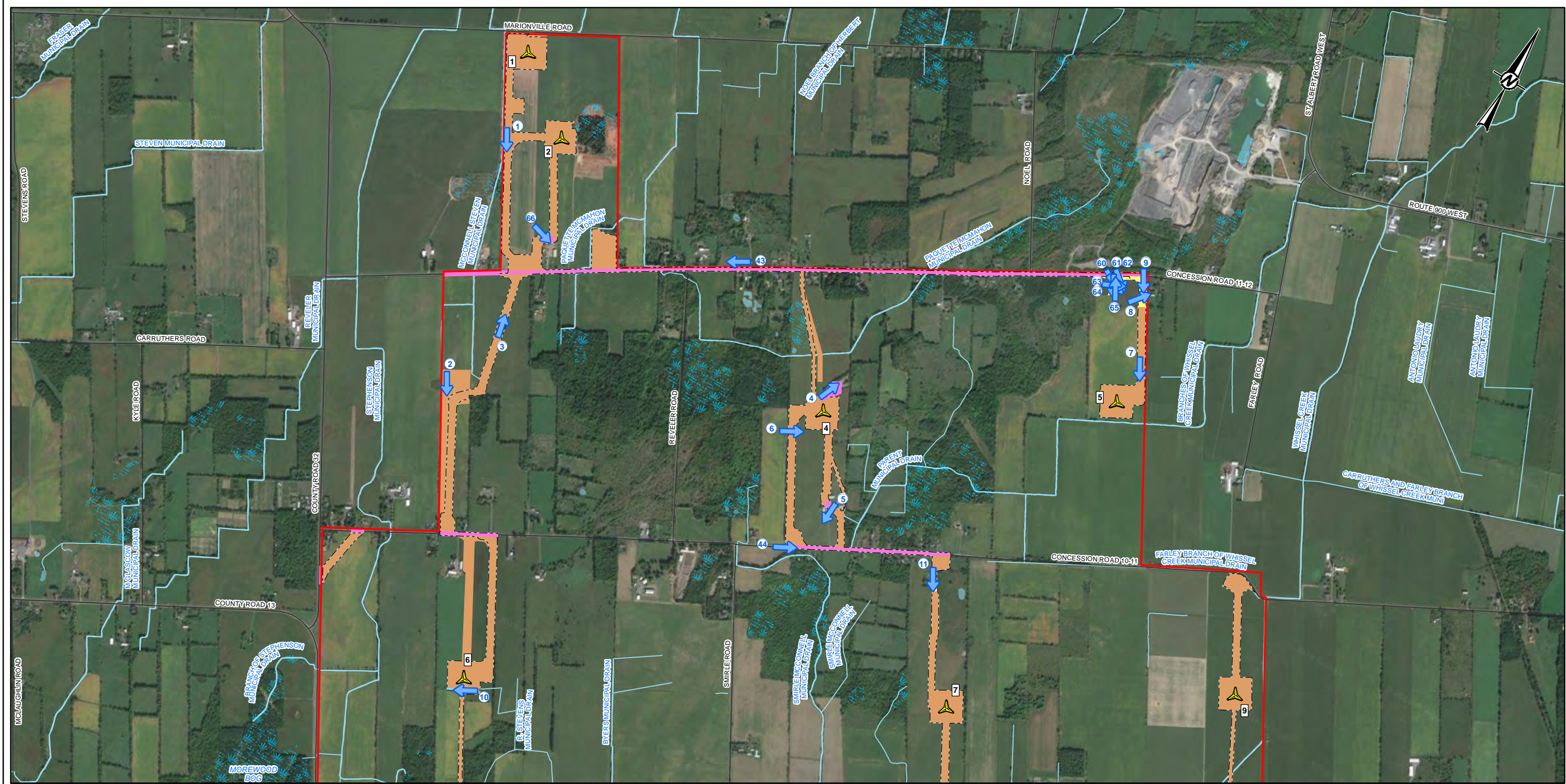
IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm







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**LEGEND**

PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION

WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS

ASSESSMENT AREA

PROJECT LOCATION

ROADWAY

WATERCOURSE

WETLAND

WATERBODY

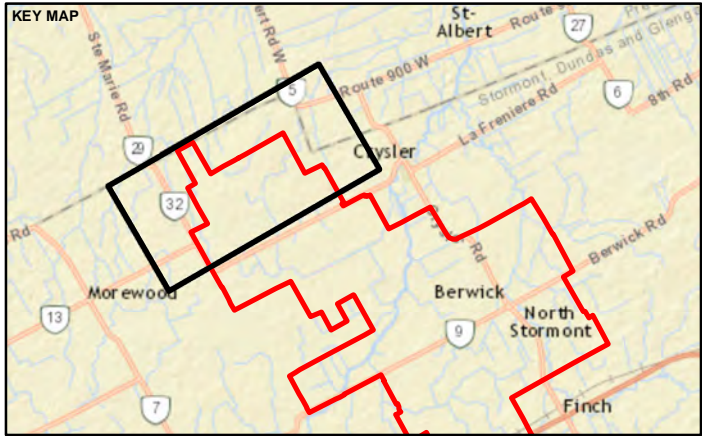
DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED

PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL

TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL

PERMANENTLY WET

SLOPED



**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEENS PRINTER 2014

2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), MAPMYINDIA, NGCC, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83

COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PROJECT  
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

TITLE  
**METHODS AND RESULTS OF STAGE 2 SURVEY - MUNICIPAL RIGHT OF WAY ASSESSMENT**

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-11
DESIGNED	SJ
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	BD
APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO.  
1655180

PHASE/TASK  
2000/2.2

REV.  
0

MAP  
**10A**



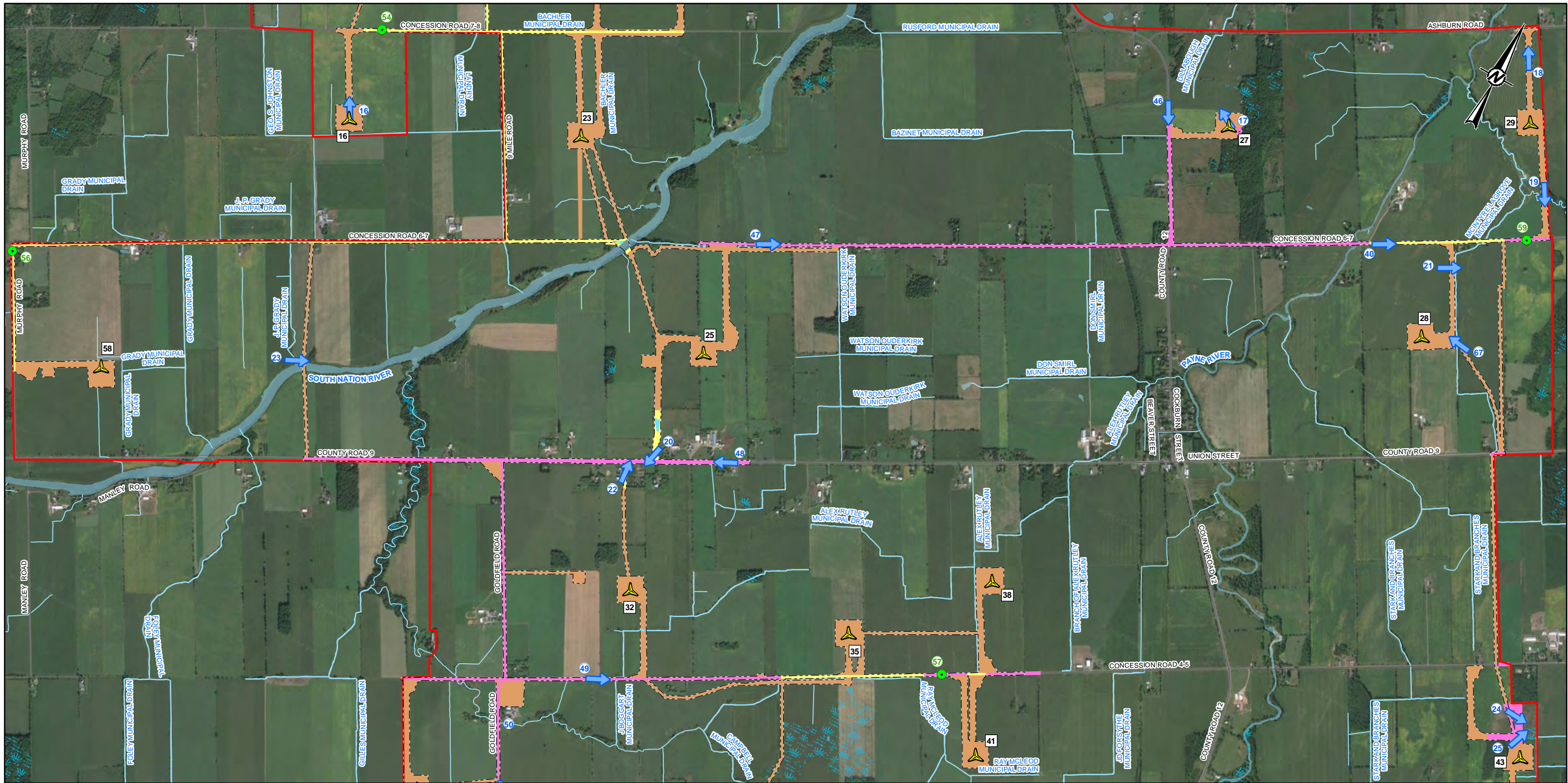
IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm





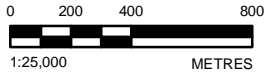
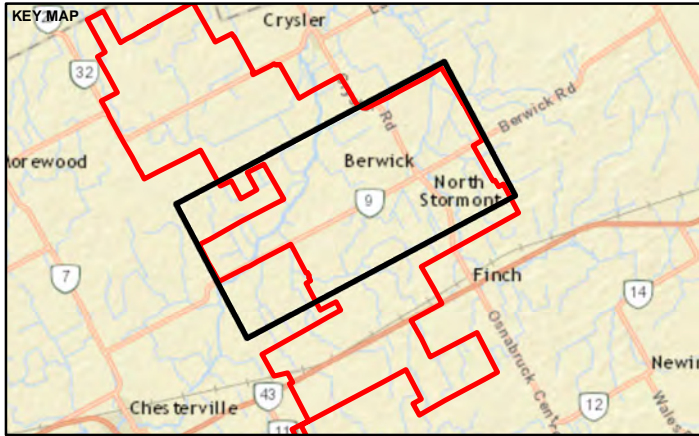


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#### LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS
- TEST PIT LOCATION
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- PROJECT LOCATION
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- WETLAND
- WATERBODY
- DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED
- PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL
- PERMANENTLY WET
- SLOPED



#### NOTE(S)

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

#### REFERENCE(S)

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PROJECT  
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

TITLE  
**METHODS AND RESULTS OF STAGE 2 SURVEY - MUNICIPAL  
RIGHT OF WAY ASSESSMENT**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-07-11
DESIGNED	SJ	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	BD	
APPROVED	HJD	



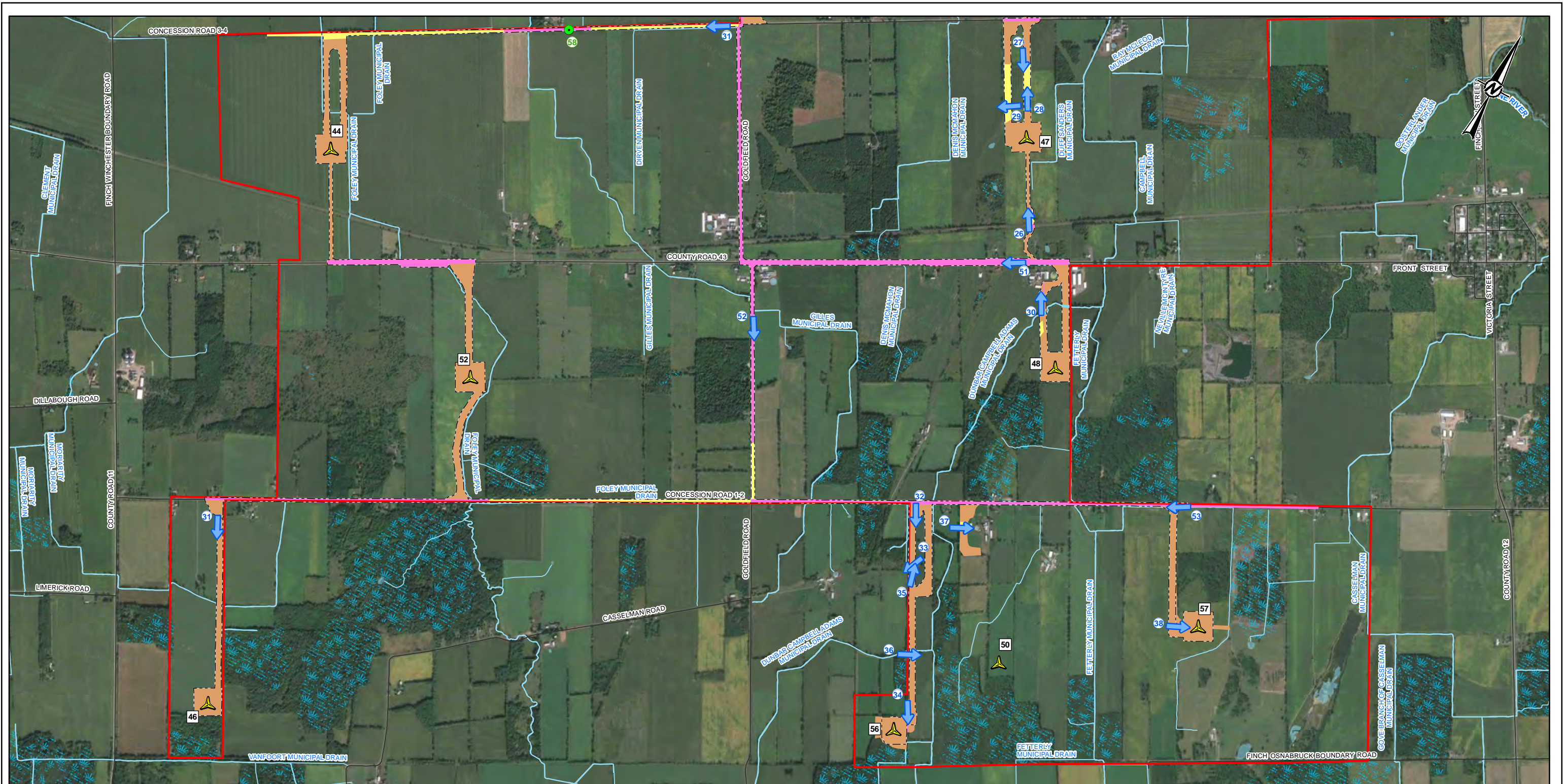
PROJECT NO. 1655180	PHASE/TASK 2000/2.2	REV. 0	MAP 10C
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM:  
28mm



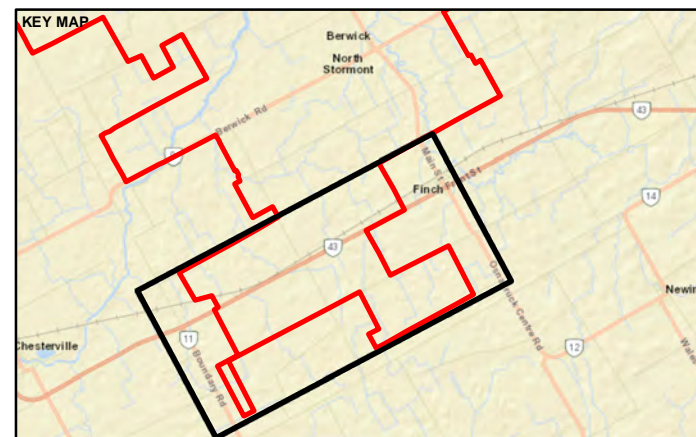






## LEGEND

- |   |                              |   |                                   |
|---|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
|  | PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION |  | DISTURBED, VISUALLY ASSESSED      |
|  | WIND TURBINE LOCATIONS       |  | PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL |
|  | ASSESSMENT AREA              |  | TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 m INTERVAL   |
|  | PROJECT LOCATION             |  | PERMANENTLY WET                   |
|  | ROADWAY                      |  | SLOPED                            |
|  | WATERCOURSE                  |   |                                   |
|  | WETLAND                      |   |                                   |
|  | WATERBODY                    |   |                                   |



**NOTE(S)**

1. THIS FIGURE IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACCOMPANYING GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. REPORT NO. 1655180-2000-2.2

### REFERENCE(S)

1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PROVIDED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER  
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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PROJECT  
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
NATION RISE WIND FARM PROJECT

TITLE

**METHODS AND RESULTS OF STAGE 2 SURVEY - MUNICIPAL  
RIGHT OF WAY ASSESSMENT**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2017-06-26
------------	------------	------------

	DESIGNED	SJ
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	BD
	APPROVED	HJD

PROJECT NO.	PHASE/TASK	REV.	MAP
1655180	2000/2.2	0	10E

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





## STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT NATION RISE WIND PROJECT

### CLOSURE

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

#### GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

Bradley Drouin, M.A.  
Senior Archaeologist

Hugh Daechsel, M.A.  
Principal, Senior Archaeologist

BD/HJD/ca/md

\\golder.gds\gal\ottawa\active\2016\3 proj\1655180 edp nation rise wind farm ontario\03 stage 2 assessment\05 - report\06 revised\_12july2017\p311-0307-2016\_13jul17\_rr.docx

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# **APPENDIX A**

## **MTCS Correspondence**

---

**From:** Prowse, Shari (MTCS) <Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca>  
**Sent:** February-03-17 9:08 AM  
**To:** Drouin, Bradley  
**Cc:** Loturco, Tom; Little, Ken; Roscoe, Nathan; Archaeology (MTCS)  
**Subject:** RE: Nation Rise Wind Farm - alternative assessment strategies

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Flagged

Thank you Brad,

I acknowledge that we discussed this during our meeting of February 1, 2017 and I agreed with the recommendation that both of these areas would be subject to test pits assessment as per Section 2.1.2 as opposed to ploughing and pedestrian survey as per Section 2.1.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

If you require additional assistance, please get back to me.

---

**From:** Drouin, Bradley [mailto:Bradley\_Drouin@golder.com]  
**Sent:** February 2, 2017 8:20 AM  
**To:** Prowse, Shari (MTCS)  
**Cc:** Loturco, Tom; Little, Ken; Roscoe, Nathan; Archaeology (MTCS)  
**Subject:** Nation Rise Wind Farm - alternative assessment strategies

Hi Shari,

Thank you again for meeting with Tom, Ken, Nathan and I yesterday. As requested, the following e-mail provides the details regarding the two locations discussed.

1. Turbine 28 contains a small 30m x 30m area that the farmer would like to not plough due to erosion issues. This area is in a seasonally wet drainage channel located along the access road to the turbine (Image 1 - attached). In discussions with the farmer, he indicated that he has not ploughed the land in a long time and has been practicing no-till to prevent unnecessary erosion around this one area (Image 2 – attached). Given that the area is within a seasonally wet area and due to possible adverse effects caused by ploughing this one small portion, it's my professional judgement that shovel testing is an appropriate approach for this one area. In discussions with you yesterday, you were also in agreement of this approach.

2. There is a small area (30m x 35m) of the proposed access road for Turbine 47 that traverses a very low lying esker containing large amounts of cobbles with some boulders (Image 3 - attached). Due to the large amount of rocks, the farmer has not ploughed this area for decades and is worried that ploughing would bring to the surface more large rocks and make future planting and harvesting extremely difficult. The visibility is somewhere between 60 – 80% and is mostly bean stubble. As such, shovel testing at 5 metre intervals accompanied by a pedestrian survey should identify any artifacts, if present. In discussions with you yesterday, you were also in agreement of this approach.

The areas represent approximately 2% of the total area to be assessed for each of the Turbine Locations.

Please review and let me know if you require any further information.

-Brad-



---

**Bradley Drouin (M.A.)** | Senior Archaeologist | **Golder Associates Ltd.**

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**T:** +1 (613) 592 9600 | **D:** +1 (613) 592 9600 | **F:** +1 (613) 592 9601 | **C:** +1 (613) 863 7811 | **E:** [BDrouin@golder.com](mailto:BDrouin@golder.com) | [www.golder.com](http://www.golder.com)

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## Duffy, Melanie

---

**From:** Prowse, Shari (MTCS) <Shari.Prowse@ontario.ca>  
**Sent:** May-05-17 11:23 AM  
**To:** Drouin, Bradley  
**Cc:** Archaeology (MTCS)  
**Subject:** RE: Request for advice - PIF P311-0307-2016 - Nation Rise Wind Farm

Hi Brad,

Given the situation we will accept a test pit assessment for this area as per Section 2.1.2 Standard 1.

Please submit a copy of this correspondence with your report package.

As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by MTCS under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Have a good weekend.

**Shari Prowse, MA**  
Archaeology Review Officer  
London, Ontario  
(519) 675-6898

---

**From:** Drouin, Bradley [mailto:Bradley\_Drouin@golder.com]  
**Sent:** May 5, 2017 10:47 AM  
**To:** Archaeology (MTCS)  
**Cc:** Prowse, Shari (MTCS)  
**Subject:** Request for advice - PIF P311-0307-2016 - Nation Rise Wind Farm

Hi Shari/MTCS,

Thanks for taking my call, please find below the details regarding the shovel testing along two proposed access roads on a turbine location for the Nation Rise Wind Farm project (P311-0307-2016).

On May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2017 one of our Professionally Licensed archaeologists (Stephen Jarrett – P385) met with the landowner for Turbine 47. The area in question is located within a low lying esker and contains an abundance of gravel and cobbles. During that site visit, the farmer indicated that the area (highlighted in green in image 1 below) has not been ploughed in decades due to the high gravel and cobble content (images 2 and 3 below). The visibility is somewhere between 60 – 80% and is combination of corn with some bean stubble. As per section 2.1.2 Standard 1 – in this circumstance, ploughing is not a viable option. As such, we are proposing to test pit the two areas highlighted in green at 5 metre intervals accompanied by a pedestrian survey as per Section 2.1.1 at 5 metre intervals.



For context, the east access road area to be shovel tested is approximately 1.1 hectares, while the western access road option is 1.3 hectares. Total turbine ha is approximately 9.4 ha.

Please let me know if this approach is acceptable to the MTCS. We have tentatively schedule a crew for Tuesday to begin with this work.

Image 1: Green is area recommended for shovel testing, red will be assessed through pedestrian survey



Image 2: Example of gravel and cobble along esker



Image 3: Another example of the high gravel and cobble content





Thank you for your time and all the best,

-Brad-

---

**Bradley Drouin (M.A.)** | Senior Archaeologist | **Golder Associates Ltd.**

1931 Robertson Road, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K2H 5B7

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As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by MTCS under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Have a good weekend.

**Shari Prowse, MA**  
Archaeology Review Officer  
London, Ontario  
(519) 675-6898

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Image 1: Green is area recommended for shovel testing, red will be assessed through pedestrian survey



Image 2: Example of gravel and cobble along esker



Image 3: Another example of the high gravel and cobble content





Thank you for your time and all the best,

-Brad-

---

**Bradley Drouin (M.A.)** | Senior Archaeologist | **Golder Associates Ltd.**

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# **APPENDIX B**

## **Artifact Inventory**





**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
378	NRWF-01	TP 01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	handle	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
379	NRWF-01	TP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	brown			3	
377	NRWF-01	TP 01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet						1	
376	NRWF-01	TP 01	mortar		structural	building component	sample						1	
349	NRWF-01	TP 02	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Quebec City: W & D Bell				1	
350	NRWF-01	TP 02	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
351	NRWF-01	TP 02	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				1	
355	NRWF-01	TP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
357	NRWF-01	TP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	base	transfer printed	blue			1	
354	NRWF-01	TP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
356	NRWF-01	TP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed pattern/unscaloped			1	
353	NRWF-01	TP 02	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
352	NRWF-01	TP 02	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
347	NRWF-01	TP 02	fauna	bone	indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
348	NRWF-01	TP 02	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
375	NRWF-01	TP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	indeterminate	blue			1	
374	NRWF-01	TP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	indeterminate	blue: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
368	NRWF-01	TP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
367	NRWF-01	TP 04	fauna	bone	indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
369	NRWF-01	TP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	white	indeterminate		1	
373	NRWF-01	TP 05	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	



APPENDIX B  
Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
371	NRWF-01	TP 06	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
334	NRWF-01	TP 07	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
370	NRWF-01	TP 08	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	complete	round head		wire		1	
365	NRWF-01	TP 09	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	
366	NRWF-01	TP 09	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
335	NRWF-01	TP 10	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
336	NRWF-01	TP 10	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
372	NRWF-01	TP 11	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
358	NRWF-01	TP 12	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	
359	NRWF-01	TP 12	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
360	NRWF-01	TP 12	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	
333	NRWF-01	TP 13	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
332	NRWF-01	TP 13	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
331	NRWF-01	TP 13	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed pattern/unscaloped			1	chicken foot
329	NRWF-01	TP 13	fauna	bone	indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
330	NRWF-01	TP 13	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
328	NRWF-01	TP 13	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
345	NRWF-01	TP 14	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			2	
346	NRWF-01	TP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
363	NRWF-01	TP 15	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	pink			1	
361	NRWF-01	TP 15	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
364	NRWF-01	TP 15	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
362	NRWF-01	TP 15	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
342	NRWF-01	TP 16	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				2	
340	NRWF-01	TP 16	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	mark: indeterminate			worn	1	'..AL' Montreal?, carved/tapered into a mouthpiece
341	NRWF-01	TP 16	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
344	NRWF-01	TP 16	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	





**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
343	NRWF-01	TP 16	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
339	NRWF-01	TP 16	fauna	bone	indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
337	NRWF-01	TP 16	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
338	NRWF-01	TP 16	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
316	NRWF-02	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
297	NRWF-02	CSP 02	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
302	NRWF-02	CSP 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim/handle	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
299	NRWF-02	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
300	NRWF-02	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green	indeterminate		1	
301	NRWF-02	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	piecrust		Prosser		1	
298	NRWF-02	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
310	NRWF-02	CSP 04	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
312	NRWF-02	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
313	NRWF-02	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
311	NRWF-02	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
308	NRWF-02	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: light	indeterminate		2	
309	NRWF-02	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
317	NRWF-02	CSP 05	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
304	NRWF-02	CSP 06	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
305	NRWF-02	CSP 06	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	Wheat			1	
307	NRWF-02	CSP 06	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
306	NRWF-02	CSP 06	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
303	NRWF-02	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
324	NRWF-02	CSP 07	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			3	



**APPENDIX B**  
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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
326	NRWF-02	CSP 07	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
327	NRWF-02	CSP 07	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	stamped	blue			1	
322	NRWF-02	CSP 07	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
323	NRWF-02	CSP 07	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
325	NRWF-02	CSP 07	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
318	NRWF-02	CSP 07	composite	iron/rubber	tools/equipment	agricultural	farm equipment	lever					1	
320	NRWF-02	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
321	NRWF-02	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
319	NRWF-02	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: light	indeterminate		1	
315	NRWF-02	CSP 08	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
314	NRWF-02	CSP 08	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
654	NRWF-03	CSP 01	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed/moulded	brown			1	
653	NRWF-03	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
649	NRWF-03	CSP 02	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
652	NRWF-03	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: square	base/body	plain	amber	machine made		2	base emb 'MADE IN CANADA'
650	NRWF-03	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		1	
651	NRWF-03	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
641	NRWF-03	CSP 03	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
645	NRWF-03	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
648	NRWF-03	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	white	moulded: contact		1	
642	NRWF-03	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	enamelled	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
646	NRWF-03	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		4	





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Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
647	NRWF-03	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		4	
643	NRWF-03	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		mirror	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
644	NRWF-03	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
705	NRWF-03	CSP 04	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
706	NRWF-03	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
700	NRWF-03	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
696	NRWF-03	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		2	
702	NRWF-03	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		2	
701	NRWF-03	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base/body	plain	white	indeterminate		3	
698	NRWF-03	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed	amber	moulded: contact		1	
703	NRWF-03	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		3	
704	NRWF-03	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		4	
699	NRWF-03	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	finish: threaded/body	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		3	
697	NRWF-03	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
707	NRWF-03	CSP 04	metal	iron	indeterminate		buckle: indeterminate	complete					1	
708	NRWF-03	CSP 04	metal	metal: ind. white	tools/equipment	agricultural	watering can	sprinker head					1	
809	NRWF-03	CSP 05	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
811	NRWF-03	CSP 05	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
810	NRWF-03	CSP 05	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	dyed	blue: light			1	
808	NRWF-03	CSP 05	composite	glass/plastic	indeterminate	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: indeterminate	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	veterinary pharmaceutical bottle?
796	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	enamelled	green: lime	machine made		1	..town?
797	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		4	



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
798	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		1	
795	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	moulded	green: opaque	machine made		2	Jadeite
806	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	plain	white	indeterminate		1	
792	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	enamelled	amber	machine made		1	
802	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless	indeterminate		3	
793	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		5	
794	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		1	
801	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		5	
799	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	green	machine made		2	large vessel, Dominion Glass Co. mark
804	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	textured
803	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		3	
807	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: cylindrical	finish: threaded	plain	white	indeterminate		2	
805	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	jar: other	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		3	'BRYLCRE[em]', 'OU..', 'REGD.'
800	NRWF-03	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
813	NRWF-03	CSP 05	metal	aluminum	indeterminate		closure: cap	complete	enamelled	blue/white			1	
814	NRWF-03	CSP 05	metal	iron	indeterminate		spring	complete					1	
815	NRWF-03	CSP 05	metal	iron	structural	hardware	hinge: strap	complete	plain				1	
812	NRWF-03	CSP 05	synthetic	plastic	indeterminate		indeterminate	body	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	
748	NRWF-03	CSP 06	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base/body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
749	NRWF-03	CSP 06	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
750	NRWF-03	CSP 06	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	dyed	blue: light			1	
747	NRWF-03	CSP 06	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	hand painted/moulded	gold			1	gold rim line with moulded edge
746	NRWF-03	CSP 06	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow?
770	NRWF-03	CSP 06	composite	glass/metal	indeterminate	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
744	NRWF-03	CSP 06	fibre/textile	leather	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
762	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		6	
757	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	storage container	jar: liner	incomplete	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	'MADE IN../..ORONA'
768	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: polygonal	body	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
767	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	plain	green: opaque	machine made		1	Jadeite
754	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: crown	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
755	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: lug	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
752	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: oval	base	plain	amber	machine made		1	textured base, Consumers Glass Co. upright triangle
751	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	amber	machine made		1	textured base, Consumers Glass Co. inverted triangle
758	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	Dominion Glass Co. mark
759	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured base
765	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	enamelled	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
753	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		5	
766	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		2	
763	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		10	
760	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	center of base, possible mark
764	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		4	
769	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	rim	plain	blue: light	indeterminate	heat altered: burnt	1	opaque
756	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: cylindrical	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
761	NRWF-03	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		10	
743	NRWF-03	CSP 06	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1	
745	NRWF-03	CSP 06	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
742	NRWF-03	CSP 06	synthetic	rubber	personal/societal	footwear	footwear: heel	incomplete	plain	red	moulded: contact		1	



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
787	NRWF-03	CSP 08	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	glaze: lead	cream/yellow			2	
790	NRWF-03	CSP 08	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
788	NRWF-03	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
791	NRWF-03	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial imp mark '..AN..'
789	NRWF-03	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
786	NRWF-03	CSP 08	fauna	bone	food/beverage		mammal	incomplete				butchered	1	
775	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	base	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	base emb '..ADA'
776	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		2	
777	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		3	
779	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	tumbler	rim	enamelled	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	playing card suit symbols
778	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 3 part	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
774	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed	amber	moulded: contact		1	
781	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		9	
783	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	plain	white	indeterminate		3	
780	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	'POU..'
773	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	blue	indeterminate		1	
782	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	
772	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	jar: cylindrical	base/body	plain	blue: cobalt	moulded: contact		2	base emb 'NO..' [xzema]
784	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	jar: other	vessel portion	moulded	white	machine made		1	base emb 'WOODBURY', mark, Wallaceburg plant, Sept-Oct 1953 or 1963
771	NRWF-03	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
785	NRWF-03	CSP 08	synthetic	plastic	personal/societal	recreation	toy: vehicle	incomplete	plain	blue	moulded: contact		1	
695	NRWF-03	CSP 09	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	sanitary?, electrical?





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
694	NRWF-03	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	white	indeterminate		1	
693	NRWF-03	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
692	NRWF-03	CSP 09	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1	
675	NRWF-03	CSP 10	carbon		indeterminate		battery	incomplete					2	
676	NRWF-03	CSP 10	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	mug	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
677	NRWF-03	CSP 10	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	aqua			1	
679	NRWF-03	CSP 10	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
678	NRWF-03	CSP 10	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed/hand painted	brown/blue			1	
672	NRWF-03	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		3	
673	NRWF-03	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		3	
674	NRWF-03	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	base/body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		4	
671	NRWF-03	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
737	NRWF-03	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
741	NRWF-03	CSP 11	composite	synthetic/metal	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	knob like, embossed with 'GSW' in a shield
738	NRWF-03	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: milk	finish: 1 part	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
731	NRWF-03	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	vessel portion	plain	green: lime	machine made		3	crown finish, base emb 'MADE IN CAN..'
730	NRWF-03	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base/body	plain	green: dark olive	machine made: Owens		4	base emb '40 oz'
734	NRWF-03	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed	pink: light	moulded: contact		1	
735	NRWF-03	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	Consumers Glass Co. inverted triangle
729	NRWF-03	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base/body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		2	
736	NRWF-03	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		7	
733	NRWF-03	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green	indeterminate		1	
732	NRWF-03	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	



**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
739	NRWF-03	CSP 11	metal	copper alloy	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	circular, once had a reflective coating
740	NRWF-03	CSP 11	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1	
691	NRWF-03	CSP 12	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial br tp mark '..MELROSE/..PORCELAIN..'
690	NRWF-03	CSP 12	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
688	NRWF-03	CSP 12	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
689	NRWF-03	CSP 12	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow pattern
687	NRWF-03	CSP 12	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
683	NRWF-03	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
684	NRWF-03	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
680	NRWF-03	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		4	
682	NRWF-03	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		2	
685	NRWF-03	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
681	NRWF-03	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
686	NRWF-03	CSP 12	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1	
725	NRWF-03	CSP 13	ceramic	coarse earthenware: buff	indeterminate		indeterminate	body	plain	white			1	
724	NRWF-03	CSP 13	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
727	NRWF-03	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edge decorated: clear	impressed straight lines/scalloped			1	not typical edge dec.
726	NRWF-03	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	line: gold			1	
728	NRWF-03	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
722	NRWF-03	CSP 13	composite	glass/metal	indeterminate	health/hygiene	bottle: cylindrical	complete	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	veterinary pharmaceutical bottle?
709	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	base/body	plain	green: lime	machine made		9	
717	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	machine made		1	ribbed, emb lettering '..ADE M../..COCA'





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710	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	enamelled	green: lime	machine made		1	
711	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	green: opaque	machine made		1	Jadeite
719	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 2 part	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	raised bumps around finish
712	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	blue: cobalt	machine made		1	
716	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		2	textured base with emb lettering '..Z/..N/..NADA'
715	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	
713	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	machine made		10	
721	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		3	
718	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	base	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
720	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		4	
714	NRWF-03	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
723	NRWF-03	CSP 13	synthetic		indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	pink	moulded: contact		2	
667	NRWF-03	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
669	NRWF-03	CSP 14	composite	aluminum/glass	indeterminate	lighting	lightbulb base	incomplete					1	
670	NRWF-03	CSP 14	composite	plastic/paper	indeterminate		closure: threaded / screw cap	incomplete	plain	yellow	moulded: contact		4	
660	NRWF-03	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
661	NRWF-03	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	green: opaque	machine made		1	Jadeite
666	NRWF-03	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	white	indeterminate		3	
664	NRWF-03	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		3	
663	NRWF-03	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		3	
665	NRWF-03	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	white	machine made		2	bottle/jar
662	NRWF-03	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
659	NRWF-03	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
668	NRWF-03	CSP 14	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	
657	NRWF-03	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	ribbed	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
655	NRWF-03	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: other	vessel portion	plain	white	machine made		1	base emb '..A'
656	NRWF-03	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
658	NRWF-03	CSP 15	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	pink	moulded: contact		1	
603	NRWF-04	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
602	NRWF-04	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
601	NRWF-04	CSP 01	synthetic	bakelite	personal/societal	clothing	button: 2 hole	complete	plain	brown: dark	moulded: contact		1	
599	NRWF-04	CSP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
597	NRWF-04	CSP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscaloped			1	
598	NRWF-04	CSP 02	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded: blue/green			1	
590	NRWF-04	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	indeterminate	blue			1	
592	NRWF-04	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
591	NRWF-04	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
593	NRWF-04	CSP 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
589	NRWF-04	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
594	NRWF-04	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
595	NRWF-04	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	
596	NRWF-04	CSP 04	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	
600	NRWF-04	CSP 05	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	sponged	blue			1	
607	NRWF-04	CSP Main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim/body	transfer printed	blue			2	
609	NRWF-04	CSP Main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate			1	





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611	NRWF-04	CSP Main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
604	NRWF-04	CSP Main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	sponged	blue			3	
605	NRWF-04	CSP Main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscaloped			1	
606	NRWF-04	CSP Main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	hand painted	rim line: blue			1	
608	NRWF-04	CSP Main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	stamped	brown			1	
610	NRWF-04	CSP Main	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
633	NRWF-05		ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	fluted				1	
632	NRWF-05		ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl/stem	plain	clear/colourless			4	
634	NRWF-05		ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Glasgow: Murray				1	
630	NRWF-05		ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	glaze: lead	brown			4	
631	NRWF-05		ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	crock	rim/lid	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			2	
613	NRWF-05		ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	decal: overglaze	indeterminate		worn	1	
612	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	rim	stamped	blue			4	dbl rim line and repeating pattern
622	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	green			1	
617	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			5	
616	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	pink, black			2	
623	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	transfer printed	black			1	
614	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	industrial slip	banded			10	
626	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
615	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	sponged	blue			9	
627	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	base	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
625	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	transfer printed	blue			1	
618	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped			3	



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619	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed pattern/unscaloped			1	chicken foot
620	NRWF-05		ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed straight lines/unscaloped			5	
621	NRWF-05		ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footrim/rim	transfer printed	green			2	
624	NRWF-05		ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
628	NRWF-05		ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
629	NRWF-05		ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
636	NRWF-05		glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
635	NRWF-05		glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		2	
637	NRWF-05		metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	hook	complete					1	
638	NRWF-05		metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut	heat altered: burnt	1	
640	NRWF-05		metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wrought		2	
639	NRWF-05		metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
825	NRWF-06	CSP 01 north	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
824	NRWF-06	CSP 01 north	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
823	NRWF-06	CSP 01 north	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	decal/lithograph	indeterminate		worn	1	
822	NRWF-06	CSP 01 north	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
821	NRWF-06	CSP 01 north	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 2 part	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
832	NRWF-06	CSP 01 south	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Henderson				1	'..NDER..'
831	NRWF-06	CSP 01 south	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
830	NRWF-06	CSP 01 south	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
829	NRWF-06	CSP 01 south	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footrim/rim	transfer printed/moulded	brown			2	
827	NRWF-06	CSP 01 south	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
826	NRWF-06	CSP 01 south	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	





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828	NRWF-06	CSP 01 south	glass	manganese	indeterminate		indeterminate	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
839	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	clay: terracotta	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
840	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	clay: terracotta	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Henderson				1	'..ONTREAL/..NDERSO..'
838	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	ribbed				1	
841	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
842	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	tools/equipment	writing	ink well	shoulder	glaze: derbyshire	brown			1	
833	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
834	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
845	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			10	
835	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	base	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow pattern
836	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscaloped			3	
837	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed pattern/unscaloped			1	chicken foot
844	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
843	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
861	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
860	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
848	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
854	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: double ring	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
855	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: double ring	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
859	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: flared	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
849	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		closure: stopper: club sauce type	complete	plain	green: light	indeterminate		1	



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850	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: light	indeterminate		3	
853	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		5	'..NAL/..AS', 'S../PA..', '..T..', '..N..'
852	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		11	
846	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	piecrust	white	Prosser		1	
847	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		1	
856	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: patent	neck ring	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
858	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: patent	plain	green: light	indeterminate		1	
857	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: rectangular	finish: patent	neck ring	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
851	NRWF-07	CSP 01 main	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		8	
862	NRWF-07	CSP ISO 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
863	NRWF-07	CSP ISO 02	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
2069	NRWF-07	CSP ISO 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
2070	NRWF-07	CSP ISO 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
2068	NRWF-07	CSP ISO 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1111	NRWF-08	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	rim	plain	clear/colourless			7	
1110	NRWF-08	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	decal/lithograph	polychrome: late palette			2	underglaze
1112	NRWF-08	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			18	
1109	NRWF-08	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	hand painted	rim line: red			1	
1107	NRWF-08	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	footrim/rim	transfer printed	pink			7	light yellow glaze
1113	NRWF-08	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
1108	NRWF-08	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow pattern
1118	NRWF-08	CSP 01	composite	porcelain: bisque/copper alloy	indeterminate	electrical	indeterminate	incomplete					1	impressed '20'





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1130	NRWF-08	CSP 01	composite	synthetic/iron	tools/equipment	writing	pen	incomplete	moulded	white	moulded: contact		1	
1117	NRWF-08	CSP 01	composite	sythetic/iron	transportation	indeterminate	foot pedal	incomplete					1	
1141	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: olive	machine made		1	
1139	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	plain	blue: opaque	machine made		2	
1140	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base	moulded	pink: light	moulded: contact		1	
1138	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	ribbed	green: opaque	machine made		3	Jadeite
1137	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	ribbed	green: opaque	machine made		1	Jadeite
1142	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	footrim/handle	plain	white	machine made		3	
1167	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	furnishing	lighting	lamp chimney	rim	beaded	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
1134	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	complete	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	machine made		1	'CONTENTS/2 FL.OZ.', base emb with Consumers Glass Co mark
1168	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: lug	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
1157	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	amber	machine made		1	
1169	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		3	
1158	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	plain	amber	machine made		1	
1170	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		2	
1135	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: other shape	complete	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	lug finish, base emb with Consumers Glass Co mark, inverted triangle
1156	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: square	complete	plain	amber	machine made		1	Dominion Glass Co. mark
1160	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	amber	machine made		1	lg vessel, base emb 'MADE IN CANADA/ ' Dominion Glass Co. mark, Wallaceburg plant, May-June, 1954, textured base
1159	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	amber	machine made		4	
1177	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	base emb '..ADA'
1176	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	Consumers Glass Co inverted triangle



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1178	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	emb base '..W.', textured
1173	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1174	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	base emb 'TRADEMARK (RE..', textured, valve mark
1162	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed: lettering	amber	moulded: contact		2	
1186	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		5	variations of FL OZ
1184	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		6	
1163	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		23	
1179	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		47	
1152	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		10	
1181	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	ribbed	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		3	
1187	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	textured	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		10	
1175	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	base emb 'JEWEL' Consumers Glass Co inverted triangle
1153	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	emb base, Dominion Glass Co. ", Point St. Charles plant, Sept- Oct. 1940 - 1959
1149	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	embossed	blue: cobalt	moulded: contact		2	
1145	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	white	indeterminate		4	
1147	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	ribbed	blue: cobalt	moulded: contact		2	
1172	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		4	
1150	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	base/body	plain	blue: cobalt	moulded: contact		4	
1182	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		3	'..AMIL..', '..100..', '..T'D..'
1164	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		2	
1180	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		16	
1166	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: rectangular	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	Dominion Glass Co. mark "





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1144	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	embossed: lettering	white	moulded: contact		1	'..AKE/..OE'
1185	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: cylindrical	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	'JEWEL/CANADA'
1171	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: cylindrical	finish: threaded	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	machine made		3	'FL. 16 O..'
1148	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: cylindrical	finish: threaded	plain	blue: cobalt	moulded: contact		1	
1143	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	white	indeterminate		1	
1146	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate	electrical	insulator	incomplete	plain	aqua	moulded: contact		1	
1165	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: other shape	base	ribbed	clear/colourless	machine made		1	base emb 'Woodbury', Consumers Glass Co inverted triangle
1183	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	'VICKS'
1151	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		20	
1161	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	tools/equipment	cleaning	bottle: cylindrical	body	embossed: lettering	amber	moulded: contact		2	'[j]av[ex]'
1136	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	tools/equipment	writing	bottle: ink	complete	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	thread finish, base emb 'CARTERS' with with Consumers Glass Co mark, inverted triangle
1155	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
1154	NRWF-08	CSP 01	glass	manganese	indeterminate		jar: liner	incomplete	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		2	
1129	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	copper alloy	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1	
1120	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	iron	indeterminate		bar	complete					1	
1124	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	iron	indeterminate		chain	incomplete					1	
1122	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	iron	indeterminate		chain: single link	complete					1	
1128	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	iron	indeterminate		hook/bolt	complete					1	likely farm machinery
1123	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					2	
1121	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					4	
1127	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	complete	round head				1	
1126	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	complete	round head		wire		1	
1125	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	indeterminate	tool: pliers	incomplete					1	
1119	NRWF-08	CSP 01	metal	metal: ind. white	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: snap	incomplete					1	



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1132	NRWF-08	CSP 01	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate		closure: threaded / screw cap	incomplete	moulded	white	moulded: contact		1	
1115	NRWF-08	CSP 01	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
1133	NRWF-08	CSP 01	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete			moulded: contact		8	various fragments of sythetic/plastic none identifiable
1116	NRWF-08	CSP 01	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate		tube	incomplete					1	
1114	NRWF-08	CSP 01	synthetic	indeterminate	personal/societal	footwear	footwear: sole	incomplete			moulded: contact		1	
1131	NRWF-08	CSP 01	synthetic	indeterminate	personal/societal	recreation	toy: block	incomplete			moulded: contact		1	
881	NRWF-10	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
880	NRWF-10	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
875	NRWF-10	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		5	
879	NRWF-10	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	yellow	moulded: press		1	
878	NRWF-10	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'..E..'
877	NRWF-10	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	
876	NRWF-10	CSP 01	glass	manganese	indeterminate	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		2	
891	NRWF-10	CSP 02	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	glaze: lead	brown: light			3	milk pan?
894	NRWF-10	CSP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	hand painted	rim line: blue			1	
893	NRWF-10	CSP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
896	NRWF-10	CSP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
895	NRWF-10	CSP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
892	NRWF-10	CSP 02	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
882	NRWF-10	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		5	
887	NRWF-10	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
884	NRWF-10	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 2 part	plain	green: light	indeterminate		1	





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883	NRWF-10	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: light	indeterminate		4	
888	NRWF-10	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		1	
885	NRWF-10	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
886	NRWF-10	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
889	NRWF-10	CSP 02	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	purple: light	moulded: press		1	
890	NRWF-10	CSP 02	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
911	NRWF-10	CSP 03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
910	NRWF-10	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
909	NRWF-10	CSP 03	fibre/textile	leather	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	footwear?, with stitching
905	NRWF-10	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		4	
906	NRWF-10	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: light	indeterminate		1	
908	NRWF-10	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
907	NRWF-10	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
897	NRWF-10	CSP 04	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
899	NRWF-10	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
900	NRWF-10	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded/hand painted	blue			1	
901	NRWF-10	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
898	NRWF-10	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
902	NRWF-10	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
903	NRWF-10	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	green: light	moulded: contact		1	
904	NRWF-10	CSP 04	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		2	



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868	NRWF-10	CSP 05	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
872	NRWF-10	CSP 05	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp mark, illegible
874	NRWF-10	CSP 05	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial mark, very faint, '..MOR../..PAG..'?
870	NRWF-10	CSP 05	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
869	NRWF-10	CSP 05	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded/hand painted	blue			1	
873	NRWF-10	CSP 05	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
871	NRWF-10	CSP 05	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
864	NRWF-10	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
865	NRWF-10	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
866	NRWF-10	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
867	NRWF-10	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
818	NRWF-11	CSP 01	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
817	NRWF-11	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
820	NRWF-11	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	push-up/body	plain	green	indeterminate		5	
819	NRWF-11	CSP 01	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
816	NRWF-11	CSP 01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	maple tap	complete					1	tap?
1100	NRWF-12	CSP 01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				2	
1101	NRWF-12	CSP 01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
1104	NRWF-12	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette		heat altered: burnt	1	
1106	NRWF-12	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1103	NRWF-12	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	edge decorated: blue	indeterminate			1	





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1102	NRWF-12	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	purple			1	
1105	NRWF-12	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1099	NRWF-12	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1098	NRWF-12	CSP 01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	horse equipment: horseshoe	complete					1	
915	NRWF-12	CSP 02	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	grey: light			1	
914	NRWF-12	CSP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
913	NRWF-12	CSP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
912	NRWF-12	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1089	NRWF-12	CSP 03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown			3	
1088	NRWF-12	CSP 03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown-red			1	
1094	NRWF-12	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp Royal Arms mark
1092	NRWF-12	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded			1	bl/yw
1091	NRWF-12	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
1090	NRWF-12	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			5	
1095	NRWF-12	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	unmoulded/unscaloped			3	
1096	NRWF-12	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1097	NRWF-12	CSP 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1093	NRWF-12	CSP 03	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1087	NRWF-12	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1052	NRWF-12	CSP 04	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	base	glaze: none				1	



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1051	NRWF-12	CSP 04	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
1050	NRWF-12	CSP 04	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown-red			1	
1049	NRWF-12	CSP 04	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: jackfield-type	black			1	
1043	NRWF-12	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded			1	br/yw
1046	NRWF-12	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			7	
1047	NRWF-12	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1045	NRWF-12	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue: light			3	
1044	NRWF-12	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed straight lines/scalloped			1	
1048	NRWF-12	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1042	NRWF-12	CSP 04	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
1039	NRWF-12	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1040	NRWF-12	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: light	indeterminate		1	
1041	NRWF-12	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1055	NRWF-12	CSP 05	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
1053	NRWF-12	CSP 05	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
1054	NRWF-12	CSP 05	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	aqua: dark			1	
1056	NRWF-12	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
931	NRWF-12	CSP 06	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
932	NRWF-12	CSP 06	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
933	NRWF-12	CSP 06	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
930	NRWF-12	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
918	NRWF-12	CSP 07	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
917	NRWF-12	CSP 07	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscalloped			1	
916	NRWF-12	CSP 07	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
924	NRWF-12	CSP 08	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
925	NRWF-12	CSP 08	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	glaze: none				1	
927	NRWF-12	CSP 08	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	sponged	blue			1	sponged?
929	NRWF-12	CSP 08	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
928	NRWF-12	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
926	NRWF-12	CSP 08	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
923	NRWF-12	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	finish/body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
1029	NRWF-12	CSP 09	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1030	NRWF-12	CSP 09	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1027	NRWF-12	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		3	
1028	NRWF-12	CSP 09	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
938	NRWF-12	CSP 10	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	stamped	blue			1	stamped?
939	NRWF-12	CSP 10	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
940	NRWF-12	CSP 10	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
937	NRWF-12	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
936	NRWF-12	CSP 10	metal	iron	indeterminate		plate	complete					1	
957	NRWF-12	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
958	NRWF-12	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		4	



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956	NRWF-12	CSP 11	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	
969	NRWF-12	CSP 12	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	
966	NRWF-12	CSP 12	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	stamped	pink			1	
967	NRWF-12	CSP 12	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed pattern/unscaloped			1	chicken foot
968	NRWF-12	CSP 12	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
960	NRWF-12	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		3	
961	NRWF-12	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base/body	embossed: lettering	amber	moulded: contact		2	
964	NRWF-12	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
965	NRWF-12	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	indeterminate	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
959	NRWF-12	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		1	
962	NRWF-12	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: panel	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
963	NRWF-12	CSP 12	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	purple: light	machine made		1	
979	NRWF-12	CSP 13	ceramic	coarse stoneware: yellow	food/beverage	indeterminate	indeterminate	rim	plain				1	
978	NRWF-12	CSP 13	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	decal: overglaze	rim line: gold			1	
977	NRWF-12	CSP 13	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
980	NRWF-12	CSP 13	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial aqua tp mark '..AREE../Johnson Br../England'
981	NRWF-12	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
982	NRWF-12	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
983	NRWF-12	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	foot	transfer printed	blue		heat altered: burnt	1	Willow?
984	NRWF-12	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
970	NRWF-12	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 2 part	plain	amber	moulded: contact		2	





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
972	NRWF-12	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
971	NRWF-12	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green	indeterminate		1	
975	NRWF-12	CSP 13	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
974	NRWF-12	CSP 13	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
973	NRWF-12	CSP 13	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	'SUCH'
976	NRWF-12	CSP 13	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		3	
951	NRWF-12	CSP 14	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	recreation	toy: doll	face	hand painted				1	
953	NRWF-12	CSP 14	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			1	
952	NRWF-12	CSP 14	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscaloped			1	
954	NRWF-12	CSP 14	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	black			1	
955	NRWF-12	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
949	NRWF-12	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	push-up	plain	green	indeterminate		1	
947	NRWF-12	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	blue: light: opaque	moulded: contact		1	
948	NRWF-12	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
950	NRWF-12	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	indeterminate	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
946	NRWF-12	CSP 15	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
945	NRWF-12	CSP 15	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
944	NRWF-12	CSP 15	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	green			1	
941	NRWF-12	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 2 part	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
943	NRWF-12	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		1	
942	NRWF-12	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1081	NRWF-12	CSP 16	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	indeterminate				2	
1080	NRWF-12	CSP 16	ceramic	coarse stoneware: brown	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1079	NRWF-12	CSP 16	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: salt	brown: light			1	
1078	NRWF-12	CSP 16	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1073	NRWF-12	CSP 16	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	stamped	rim line: green			1	
1075	NRWF-12	CSP 16	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp Royal Arms mark '..STONE CHINA', and partial imp mark, illegible
1074	NRWF-12	CSP 16	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
1077	NRWF-12	CSP 16	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1076	NRWF-12	CSP 16	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1067	NRWF-12	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1066	NRWF-12	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1070	NRWF-12	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1069	NRWF-12	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: light	indeterminate		1	
1071	NRWF-12	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	indeterminate	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
1065	NRWF-12	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	incomplete	plain	blue	Prosser		1	
1068	NRWF-12	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1072	NRWF-12	CSP 16	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1064	NRWF-12	CSP 17	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1057	NRWF-12	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	finish: 1 part/body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		3	
1061	NRWF-12	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1060	NRWF-12	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green	indeterminate		1	





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1059	NRWF-12	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1058	NRWF-12	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
1063	NRWF-12	CSP 17	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base	moulded	purple: light	moulded: press		1	
1062	NRWF-12	CSP 17	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1038	NRWF-12	CSP 18	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1037	NRWF-12	CSP 18	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1033	NRWF-12	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1032	NRWF-12	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1035	NRWF-12	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
1034	NRWF-12	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1036	NRWF-12	CSP 18	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		2	
1031	NRWF-12	CSP 18	metal	iron	indeterminate		bar	incomplete					1	
995	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
994	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	recreation	toy: doll	face	hand painted/moulded	black			1	
987	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	brown			1	
993	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
985	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	sponged: open	black			1	
986	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	sponged: open	blue			1	
992	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
991	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
990	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	handle/body	moulded	clear/colourless			3	
988	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	transfer printed	green			2	
989	NRWF-12	CSP 19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1000	NRWF-12	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	finish/body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		6	
999	NRWF-12	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
1001	NRWF-12	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
997	NRWF-12	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 2 hole	complete	plain	cream/yellow	Prosser		1	
996	NRWF-12	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	hand painted	rim line: red	Prosser		1	
998	NRWF-12	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1002	NRWF-12	CSP 19	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 2 part	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1003	NRWF-12	CSP 19	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		4	
1007	NRWF-12	CSP 20	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	tools/equipment	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	glaze: derbyshire	brown			1	
1008	NRWF-12	CSP 20	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	eggcup	foot	plain	clear/colourless			1	eggcup?
1004	NRWF-12	CSP 20	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			3	
1005	NRWF-12	CSP 20	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim/body	transfer printed	black			2	
1013	NRWF-12	CSP 20	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			12	
1010	NRWF-12	CSP 20	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1011	NRWF-12	CSP 20	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
1009	NRWF-12	CSP 20	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base	ribbed	clear/colourless			1	
1012	NRWF-12	CSP 20	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			10	
1006	NRWF-12	CSP 20	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	glaze: Rockingham	brown			1	
1014	NRWF-12	CSP 20	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
1017	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	finish: 1 part/body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		3	
1020	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green	indeterminate		1	
1018	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	incomplete	indeterminate	green: dark olive	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	2	





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1021	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	amber	machine made: Owens		1	
1019	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
1024	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		5	
1016	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	incomplete	plain	white	Prosser		1	
1023	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: patent	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1022	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1026	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
1025	NRWF-12	CSP 20	glass	manganese	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: panel	base	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1015	NRWF-12	CSP 20	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1	
920	NRWF-12	CSP 21	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	interior unglazed
922	NRWF-12	CSP 21	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial imp mark '..ONSTON..'
921	NRWF-12	CSP 21	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
919	NRWF-12	CSP 21	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1083	NRWF-12	CSP 22	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base	moulded	ribbed			1	
1085	NRWF-12	CSP 22	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	handle	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1086	NRWF-12	CSP 22	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1084	NRWF-12	CSP 22	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	black			1	
1082	NRWF-12	CSP 22	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	green: light	indeterminate		1	
934	NRWF-12	CSP 23	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: light	indeterminate		1	
935	NRWF-12	CSP 23	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1322	NRWF-13	CSP 01	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1323	NRWF-13	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1314	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	enamelled	clear/colourless	machine made		1	' "PEPSI-COLA" AND "PEPSI..."



**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1312	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	indeterminate	bottle: soda	neck/body	plain	green: lime	machine made		5	
1321	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: rectangular	complete	plain	amber	machine made		1	Dominion Glass Co.
1313	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	blue: cobalt	machine made		1	Dominion Glass Co.
1327	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		1	
1320	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		9	
1311	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	base	plain	green	machine made		1	textured base, Dominion Glass Co. mark, 'D mould' post 1976
1315	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		3	
1317	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	
1319	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate		indeterminate	clear/colourless	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
1318	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: indeterminate	finish	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
1316	NRWF-13	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		5	
1324	NRWF-13	CSP 01	metal	iron	indeterminate		pipe: indeterminate	incomplete					1	pipe with attachment, machinery?
1325	NRWF-13	CSP 01	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	food/beverage	food container	closure: bread clip	incomplete	plain	green: light			1	
1326	NRWF-13	CSP 01	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain		moulded: contact		8	
1337	NRWF-13	CSP 02	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1335	NRWF-13	CSP 02	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	vessel portion	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
1336	NRWF-13	CSP 02	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim/body	hand painted	polychrome			2	
1342	NRWF-13	CSP 02	composite	glass/copper alloy	structural	electrical	plug fuse	complete	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless			1	
1344	NRWF-13	CSP 02	composite	glass/copper alloy	structural	lighting	lightbulb	incomplete					1	
1343	NRWF-13	CSP 02	composite	glass/copper alloy	structural	lighting	lightbulb base	incomplete					1	
1345	NRWF-13	CSP 02	composite	plastic/iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
1353	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	Consumers Glass Co upright triangle





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Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1352	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured base
1356	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	enamelled	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
1358	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		2	
1357	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	neck	neck ring	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	neck ring? finish?
1348	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	blue: cobalt	moulded: contact		1	emb base illegible
1354	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	emb base
1350	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		3	
1359	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		5	
1347	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	green	moulded: contact		1	
1349	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		mirror	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1351	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
1355	NRWF-13	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	transportation	automobile related	headlight	incomplete	ribbed	clear/colourless	machine made		1	headlight?
1338	NRWF-13	CSP 02	metal	iron	indeterminate		ring						1	
1339	NRWF-13	CSP 02	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire: barbed	incomplete					1	
1341	NRWF-13	CSP 02	metal	metal: ind. white	indeterminate		closure: indeterminate	incomplete					1	
1340	NRWF-13	CSP 02	metal	metal: ind. white	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plated	silver			1	threaded interior
1346	NRWF-13	CSP 02	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain		moulded: contact		11	
1292	NRWF-13	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	footrim/rim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1291	NRWF-13	CSP 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	footring/rim/body	hand painted	polychrome			3	
1277	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish/body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	3	
1285	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: crown	plain	amber	machine made		1	
1288	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	amber	machine made		1	textured base, emb '32 OZ.'
1273	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured base



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**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1274	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	embossed markings on base
1281	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	enamelled	polychrome	machine made		2	
1280	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	green	moulded: contact		1	
1287	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		4	
1279	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		1	
1276	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		4	
1283	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	textured	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1272	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured base
1275	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
1282	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	body	iridescent	green	indeterminate		2	
1278	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	rim	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	
1286	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: cylindrical	finish: threaded	plain	amber	machine made	heat altered: melted	2	
1284	NRWF-13	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		5	
1290	NRWF-13	CSP 03	metal	iron	indeterminate		ball						1	
1289	NRWF-13	CSP 03	metal	iron	indeterminate		rod	incomplete					1	
1293	NRWF-13	CSP 03	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		closure: threaded / screw cap	incomplete	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	
1294	NRWF-13	CSP 03	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain		moulded: contact		5	
1361	NRWF-13	CSP 04	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	decal/lithograph: underglaze	polychrome			1	
1360	NRWF-13	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim/body	hand painted	polychrome			3	
1363	NRWF-13	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	textured	green: lime	machine made		2	
1367	NRWF-13	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	amber	machine made		1	Dominion Glass Co. May-June 1965, '32 OZ'
1365	NRWF-13	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		3	1 melted
1366	NRWF-13	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		4	





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1364	NRWF-13	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	plain	white	indeterminate		2	
1362	NRWF-13	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1371	NRWF-13	CSP 04	metal	iron	indeterminate		pipe: indeterminate	incomplete					1	'+' connection
1372	NRWF-13	CSP 04	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	sickle mower blade	tooth					1	
1368	NRWF-13	CSP 04	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1369	NRWF-13	CSP 04	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		closure: indeterminate	incomplete	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	
1370	NRWF-13	CSP 04	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain		moulded: contact		13	
1222	NRWF-13	CSP 05	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial mark
1223	NRWF-13	CSP 05	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	blue			1	
1224	NRWF-13	CSP 05	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	polychrome			4	
1225	NRWF-13	CSP 05	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1221	NRWF-13	CSP 05	composite	glass/copper alloy	structural	electrical	indeterminate	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1218	NRWF-13	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	decal/lithograph	white	machine made		1	'...2015'
1215	NRWF-13	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		4	
1213	NRWF-13	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		5	
1214	NRWF-13	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	textured	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	
1219	NRWF-13	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	base	plain	amber	machine made		2	textured bases, Consumers Glass Co upright triangle
1216	NRWF-13	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	amber	moulded: contact		1	'..MBERT/..ITED'
1217	NRWF-13	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
1220	NRWF-13	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
1212	NRWF-13	CSP 05	synthetic	indeterminate plastic	food/beverage	food container	closure: bread clip	incomplete	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	
1211	NRWF-13	CSP 05	synthetic	indeterminate plastic	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	white	moulded: contact		4	



**APPENDIX B**  
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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1240	NRWF-13	CSP 06	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	decal/moulded	gold		worn	1	
1239	NRWF-13	CSP 06	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed/moulded	green: dark			1	
1243	NRWF-13	CSP 06	composite	glass/copper alloy	structural	electrical	plug fuse	complete	embossed	clear/colourless			1	
1244	NRWF-13	CSP 06	composite	indeterminate	indeterminate	electrical	indeterminate	incomplete					1	battery?
1246	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: crown	plain	amber	machine made		1	
1254	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	neck ring	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
1252	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	Consumers Glass Co, upright triangle
1253	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured base
1249	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		4	
1255	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		6	
1248	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
1251	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
1247	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	base	plain	amber	machine made		1	Consumers Glass Co mark?
1250	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		2	
1245	NRWF-13	CSP 06	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
1242	NRWF-13	CSP 06	metal	metal: ind. white	indeterminate		closure: threaded / screw cap	complete	plain				1	
1241	NRWF-13	CSP 06	synthetic	indeterminate plastic	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain		moulded: contact		3	
1256	NRWF-13	CSP 07	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	decal/lithograph: overglaze	polychrome			2	
1258	NRWF-13	CSP 07	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1257	NRWF-13	CSP 07	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome			1	
1263	NRWF-13	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	amber	machine made		2	
1266	NRWF-13	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured base





**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1268	NRWF-13	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	machine made		1	'..FL..'
1262	NRWF-13	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
1261	NRWF-13	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	machine made		1	
1264	NRWF-13	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		4	
1265	NRWF-13	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	
1259	NRWF-13	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		2	
1267	NRWF-13	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
1260	NRWF-13	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1269	NRWF-13	CSP 07	metal	iron/copper	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
1270	NRWF-13	CSP 07	metal	metal: ind. white	indeterminate		plate	complete	enamelled	polychrome			1	'..PENN CONTROLS, INC./GOSHEN IND..'
1271	NRWF-13	CSP 07	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain				7	various plastic fragments
1226	NRWF-13	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	polychrome			1	
1227	NRWF-13	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	foot	plain	clear/colourless			1	foot/rim? unglazed interior
1231	NRWF-13	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	emb boar's head facing left, with Consumers Glass Co mark
1229	NRWF-13	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	neck	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1230	NRWF-13	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured base
1232	NRWF-13	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured base, W in a circle, 'ABBOTT'
1228	NRWF-13	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		9	
1234	NRWF-13	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	white	indeterminate		1	flat
1233	NRWF-13	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1236	NRWF-13	CSP 08	metal	indeterminate	food/beverage	food container	closure: threaded / screw cap	incomplete	enamelled	polychrome			1	'Cheez Whiz'
1238	NRWF-13	CSP 08	metal	iron	indeterminate		chain: single link	complete					1	
1237	NRWF-13	CSP 08	metal	metal: ind. white	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1235	NRWF-13	CSP 08	synthetic	indeterminate plastic	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain		moulded: contact		2	
1303	NRWF-13	CSP 09	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	indeterminate			heat altered: burnt	1	
1310	NRWF-13	CSP 09	composite	metal: ind. white/glass	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
1309	NRWF-13	CSP 09	composite	porcelain/copper alloy	structural	electrical	plug fuse	complete					1	
1307	NRWF-13	CSP 09	fibre/textile	leather	personal/societal	footwear	footwear: sole	incomplete					1	
1299	NRWF-13	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	finish: threaded	plain	amber	machine made		1	
1296	NRWF-13	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		2	
1300	NRWF-13	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	blue: cobalt	machine made		1	Dominion Glass Co , Wallaceburg plant, 1949,59 or 69
1297	NRWF-13	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	textured base
1298	NRWF-13	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1301	NRWF-13	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		2	
1295	NRWF-13	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
1302	NRWF-13	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1304	NRWF-13	CSP 09	metal	iron	indeterminate		chain: single link	complete					2	
1306	NRWF-13	CSP 09	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
1305	NRWF-13	CSP 09	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire: barbed	incomplete					1	
1308	NRWF-13	CSP 09	synthetic	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete			moulded: contact		2	
1331	NRWF-13	CSP 10	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1332	NRWF-13	CSP 10	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	partial mark, illegible
1334	NRWF-13	CSP 10	composite	glass/copper alloy	structural	electrical	plug fuse	complete	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless			1	
1330	NRWF-13	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	moulded	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1329	NRWF-13	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	





**APPENDIX B**  
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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1328	NRWF-13	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		5	
1333	NRWF-13	CSP 10	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	body	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	
1207	NRWF-14	CSP ISO 1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
1208	NRWF-14	CSP ISO 1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	glaze: lead	yellow			1	
1210	NRWF-14	CSP ISO 1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1209	NRWF-14	CSP ISO 1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1206	NRWF-14	CSP ISO 1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	finish: 1 part	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1205	NRWF-14	CSP ISO 1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	jar: cylindrical	vessel portion	plain	white	indeterminate		1	base emb 'JERGENS'
1193	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	crock	rim	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
1198	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	eggcup	foot	plain	clear/colourless		heat altered: burnt	1	
1200	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	decal/lithograph: overglaze	polychrome			1	
1201	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1199	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	handle	hand painted	rim line: gold			1	
1196	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed	aqua			1	
1194	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	transfer printed	brown			1	lg floral ptn
1197	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless			2	partial marks, '..15', '..LTD'?
1204	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1202	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			5	
1195	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
1203	NRWF-14	CSP main	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1188	NRWF-14	CSP main	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	finish: 1 part	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1189	NRWF-14	CSP main	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1192	NRWF-14	CSP main	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	emb base '..N..'
1191	NRWF-14	CSP main	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		1	
1190	NRWF-14	CSP main	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
2035	NRWF-15	CSP 14	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
2034	NRWF-15	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green	indeterminate		1	
2054	NRWF-15	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
2055	NRWF-15	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	ribbed	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
2058	NRWF-15	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
2059	NRWF-15	CSP 17	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
2060	NRWF-15	CSP 17	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
2050	NRWF-15	CSP 18	ceramic	coarse stoneware: red	infrastructure		pipe: indeterminate	incomplete	slipped	brown			1	
2053	NRWF-15	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	shoulder	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
2052	NRWF-15	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	plate (pane)	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
2051	NRWF-15	CSP 18	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete			cast		1	
2036	NRWF-15	CSP 19	ceramic	coarse stoneware: red	infrastructure		pipe: indeterminate	incomplete	slipped	brown			1	bell end
2037	NRWF-15	CSP 19	glass	manganese	indeterminate		jar: liner	incomplete	moulded	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
2048	NRWF-15	CSP 20	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	Wheat			2	
2046	NRWF-15	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		1	
2047	NRWF-15	CSP 20	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
2044	NRWF-15	CSP 20	glass	manganese	furnishing	lighting	lamp chimney	rim	beaded	purple: light	machine made		1	
2045	NRWF-15	CSP 20	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
2043	NRWF-15	CSP 21	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
2023	NRWF-15	CSP 22	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	machine made		1	ghost seam
2025	NRWF-15	CSP 22	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
2024	NRWF-15	CSP 22	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
2022	NRWF-15	CSP 22	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	finish: threaded	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'..OE..'
2021	NRWF-15	CSP 22	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
2017	NRWF-15	CSP 23	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
2020	NRWF-15	CSP 23	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	neck	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		1	
2019	NRWF-15	CSP 23	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green	machine made		1	
2018	NRWF-15	CSP 23	glass	manganese	furnishing	lighting	lamp chimney	rim	beaded	purple: light	machine made		1	
2038	NRWF-15	CSP 24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
2042	NRWF-15	CSP 24	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'..M..'
2040	NRWF-15	CSP 24	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
2041	NRWF-15	CSP 24	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	emb base
2039	NRWF-15	CSP 24	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
2030	NRWF-15	CSP 25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
2031	NRWF-15	CSP 25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	stamped	polychrome			1	
2029	NRWF-15	CSP 25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
2026	NRWF-15	CSP 25	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
2028	NRWF-15	CSP 25	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	amber	machine made		1	
2027	NRWF-15	CSP 25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	complete	round head		wire		1	
2065	NRWF-15	CSP 26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	base	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
2067	NRWF-15	CSP 26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	stamped	polychrome			1	
2066	NRWF-15	CSP 26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
2063	NRWF-15	CSP 26	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
2064	NRWF-15	CSP 26	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
2061	NRWF-15	CSP 26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
2062	NRWF-15	CSP 26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	round head		wire		1	
2033	NRWF-15	CSP 27	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
2032	NRWF-15	CSP 27	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
2057	NRWF-15	CSP 28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed/moulded	blue			1	
2056	NRWF-15	CSP 28	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1909	NRWF-16	CSP 01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
1910	NRWF-16	CSP 01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
1912	NRWF-16	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	polychrome			1	
1913	NRWF-16	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	body	moulded	clear/colourless			4	
1914	NRWF-16	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			14	
1911	NRWF-16	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: child's	footring/footrim	transfer printed/hand painted	brown/yellow			1	
1904	NRWF-16	CSP 01	fauna	bone	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain				1	
1908	NRWF-16	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1907	NRWF-16	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		2	
1905	NRWF-16	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	piecrust	white	Prosser		1	
1906	NRWF-16	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1485	NRWF-16	CSP 02	ceramic	coarse earthenware: buff	structural	building component	brick	incomplete	indeterminate				10	
1487	NRWF-16	CSP 02	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1486	NRWF-16	CSP 02	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1488	NRWF-16	CSP 02	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1491	NRWF-16	CSP 02	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless			6	
1493	NRWF-16	CSP 02	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			24	
1490	NRWF-16	CSP 02	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			3	
1492	NRWF-16	CSP 02	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1489	NRWF-16	CSP 02	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware: serving	lid: indeterminate	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1484	NRWF-16	CSP 02	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1478	NRWF-16	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1482	NRWF-16	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
1477	NRWF-16	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
1480	NRWF-16	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1483	NRWF-16	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		4	
1479	NRWF-16	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1481	NRWF-16	CSP 02	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
1476	NRWF-16	CSP 02	glass	manganese	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1860	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
1862	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1861	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1863	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	pink			1	
1864	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	stamped	blue			1	
1869	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1867	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1870	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			11	



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1865	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	Wheat			4	
1866	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
1868	NRWF-16	CSP 03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	lid	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1856	NRWF-16	CSP 03	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1859	NRWF-16	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	enamelled	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
1858	NRWF-16	CSP 03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light			1	
1857	NRWF-16	CSP 03	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
1559	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	embossed				1	
1560	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1557	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1558	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	spoon: indeterminate	bowl	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1564	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp mark '..N & Co'
1562	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1563	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	unmoulded/unscaloped			1	
1567	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			36	
1565	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1566	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1561	NRWF-16	CSP 04	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1556	NRWF-16	CSP 04	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1552	NRWF-16	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1551	NRWF-16	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base/body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		3	
1554	NRWF-16	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	





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1555	NRWF-16	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	
1553	NRWF-16	CSP 04	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1890	NRWF-16	CSP 05	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
1891	NRWF-16	CSP 05	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1888	NRWF-16	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1889	NRWF-16	CSP 05	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	base emb '..TY'S'/.64', probably Dominion Glass Co
1916	NRWF-16	CSP 06	ceramic	agateware	structural	hardware	doorknob	incomplete	glaze: lead	clear/colourless			1	
1522	NRWF-16	CSP 07	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	embossed				1	
1523	NRWF-16	CSP 07	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
1524	NRWF-16	CSP 07	ceramic	coarse earthenware: yellow	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1525	NRWF-16	CSP 07	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp mark '..ON'
1529	NRWF-16	CSP 07	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
1526	NRWF-16	CSP 07	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	Wheat			3	
1527	NRWF-16	CSP 07	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1528	NRWF-16	CSP 07	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1519	NRWF-16	CSP 07	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1520	NRWF-16	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1521	NRWF-16	CSP 07	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1830	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
1828	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
1833	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1834	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1832	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	decal/lithograph: overglaze	polychrome		worn	1	



**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1831	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	decal/lithograph: overglaze	polychrome			1	chesnut pattern
1836	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	stamped	blue			1	
1835	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	stamped	purple			1	
1838	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1840	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	body	moulded	ribbed			1	
1841	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	handle	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1843	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			11	
1839	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1842	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: indeterminate	lid	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1837	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware: serving	pitcher	body/handle	industrial slip	cabre/finger trail			1	
1829	NRWF-16	CSP 08	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1825	NRWF-16	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
1827	NRWF-16	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: patent	neck ring	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
1826	NRWF-16	CSP 08	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
1823	NRWF-16	CSP 08	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: panel	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1824	NRWF-16	CSP 08	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
1919	NRWF-16	CSP 09	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
1921	NRWF-16	CSP 09	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1920	NRWF-16	CSP 09	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless		heat altered: burnt	1	
1917	NRWF-16	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
1918	NRWF-16	CSP 09	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
1698	NRWF-16	CSP 10	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	wavy edge





APPENDIX B  
Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1696	NRWF-16	CSP 10	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	foot	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1697	NRWF-16	CSP 10	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1699	NRWF-16	CSP 10	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			16	
1695	NRWF-16	CSP 10	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1688	NRWF-16	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	finish: 1 part/body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
1690	NRWF-16	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1689	NRWF-16	CSP 10	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1693	NRWF-16	CSP 10	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded: panelled	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1694	NRWF-16	CSP 10	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
1691	NRWF-16	CSP 10	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	'..E..'
1692	NRWF-16	CSP 10	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1613	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl/stem	plain				2	
1614	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Bannerman				1	'MONT../..MAN'
1617	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			4	
1615	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			2	
1619	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footrim/body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1618	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	handle	hand painted	gold			1	
1621	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1628	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	handle	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1630	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim/footring	moulded	clear/colourless			3	
1623	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial imp mark illegible
1622	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			3	partial blk tp marks, 'STONE..', '..NST..', and illegible



**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1629	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footrim	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1620	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
1631	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			3	lg bowls/basins
1632	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			56	
1627	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
1625	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			11	
1624	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1626	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware: serving	platter	footrim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1616	NRWF-16	CSP 11	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1633	NRWF-16	CSP 11	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
1634	NRWF-16	CSP 11	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1640	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	finish: 1 part/body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		3	
1639	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base/body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		3	
1641	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 2 part	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
1643	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: light	indeterminate		2	
1645	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		4	
1642	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
1646	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	indeterminate	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	2	
1638	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate	electrical	insulator	incomplete	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	threaded int.
1637	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	
1644	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
1649	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	purple: light	moulded: press		1	





**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1647	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	stemware	stem	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1648	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	tumbler	rim	fluted	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1651	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		7	
1650	NRWF-16	CSP 11	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	moulded	purple: light	moulded: contact		2	
1635	NRWF-16	CSP 11	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
1636	NRWF-16	CSP 11	synthetic	bakelite	personal/societal	health/hygiene	comb	incomplete	impressed: lettering	black			1	'SUPER QUALI..'
1946	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
1949	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1948	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	pink			1	
1947	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	recreation	toy: miniature tableware	vessel portion	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1951	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
1950	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1953	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			2	partial blk TP Royal Arms marks
1956	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1955	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless			5	
1952	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	stamped	purple			1	
1957	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			27	
1954	NRWF-16	CSP 12	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	lid	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1944	NRWF-16	CSP 12	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1963	NRWF-16	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		1	
1959	NRWF-16	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	push-up	plain	green	indeterminate		1	
1961	NRWF-16	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
1967	NRWF-16	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		9	



APPENDIX B  
Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1965	NRWF-16	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact	patinated	1	'..H../..MA..'
1964	NRWF-16	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1960	NRWF-16	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	scalloped edge
1958	NRWF-16	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		1	
1966	NRWF-16	CSP 12	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1962	NRWF-16	CSP 12	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		2	
1945	NRWF-16	CSP 12	stone	slate	tools/equipment	writing	writing board	incomplete	plain				2	
1807	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	glaze: none			spalled	2	
1806	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped	Albany (interior/exterior)			2	
1805	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	lid	glaze: salt	clear/colourless			1	
1809	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	decal/lithograph: overglaze	polychrome			1	
1811	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1810	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	hand painted	rim line: gold			1	
1808	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	base	decal/lithograph: overglaze	polychrome			1	central moth/butterfly
1815	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	unmoulded/unscalloped			2	
1813	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1814	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			1	
1820	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1818	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial Royal Arms mark 'J&G MEA.../HANLEY/ENGLAN..'
1812	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	black			1	
1819	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footrim/rim	moulded	clear/colourless			3	
1822	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			16	





**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1817	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	decal/lithograph: overglaze	gold			1	
1816	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	moulded	beaded			1	
1821	NRWF-16	CSP 13	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1801	NRWF-16	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base/body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
1796	NRWF-16	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	green: opaque	machine made		1	Jadeite
1795	NRWF-16	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	tumbler	body	fluted	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1797	NRWF-16	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		2	
1798	NRWF-16	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light			1	
1800	NRWF-16	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: light	indeterminate		1	
1794	NRWF-16	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	ribbed	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1799	NRWF-16	CSP 13	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
1802	NRWF-16	CSP 13	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	stemware	stem	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
1803	NRWF-16	CSP 13	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1804	NRWF-16	CSP 13	metal	copper alloy	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
1748	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
1747	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	mouthpiece	glaze: amber				1	
1750	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
1751	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	decal/lithograph: overglaze	polychrome			1	chesnut pattern
1753	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	rim line: gold			2	scalloped, light blue, beaded edge
1754	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	footring/footrim/body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1752	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	decal/lithograph: overglaze	polychrome			2	chesnut pattern
1759	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	stamped	purple			1	
1761	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1756	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/scalloped			1	



**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1757	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscalloped			2	
1766	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	handle	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1769	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footrim	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1762	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	brown			1	
1770	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless			3	lg vessel
1758	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1772	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	handle	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1760	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	hand painted	rim line: gold			1	
1767	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			3	
1765	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	gold			1	
1768	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1773	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			32	
1771	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless		heat altered: burnt	2	
1763	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	beaded			1	
1755	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim/footrim/bidy	decal/lithograph: underglaze	polychrome			3	gold rim
1764	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	gold			1	lip for a lid
1749	NRWF-16	CSP 14	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1734	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
1742	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: panel	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'..LO..'
1743	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1745	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1735	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		1	





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**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1740	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1744	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		4	
1736	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	blue	moulded: contact		1	
1739	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1746	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	indeterminate	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
1738	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		1	
1741	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: prescription	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1737	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1731	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	handle	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		2	
1732	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		2	
1733	NRWF-16	CSP 14	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	"..LAVOR.."
1728	NRWF-16	CSP 14	metal	iron	personal/societal	clothing	button: indeterminate	complete				corroded	1	
1729	NRWF-16	CSP 14	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	indeterminate		wire	corroded	1	
1730	NRWF-16	CSP 14	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	horse equipment: horseshoe	complete					1	sm size, pony shoe?
1580	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
1576	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
1579	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1578	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1582	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			1	
1581	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1585	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp Royal Arms mark "..IRONSTONE CHI..../..WILKINSON LTD/..ENG.."



APPENDIX B  
Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1586	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp Royal Arms mark '..NS, P. Q..'
1590	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1583	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	black			2	
1589	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1592	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			23	
1584	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp mark '..M'
1588	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	rim line: gold			1	
1587	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			3	
1591	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	vittrified white earthenware	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	lg basin?
1577	NRWF-16	CSP 15	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1568	NRWF-16	CSP 15	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1570	NRWF-16	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1572	NRWF-16	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		3	
1573	NRWF-16	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1571	NRWF-16	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		1	
1574	NRWF-16	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1575	NRWF-16	CSP 15	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1569	NRWF-16	CSP 15	stone	slate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
1782	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	TD: embossed				1	
1781	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem/bowl	plain				3	
1785	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	coarse earthenware: buff	food/beverage	indeterminate	indeterminate	rim	glaze: lead	white			1	
1783	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1784	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped	Albany (interior/exterior)			1	
1789	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	decal/lithograph: overglaze	polychrome			1	
1791	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	blue: light			1	
1790	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
1788	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscaloped			3	
1786	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1787	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1792	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footrim/rim	moulded	clear/colourless			4	
1793	NRWF-16	CSP 16	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			15	
1774	NRWF-16	CSP 16	fauna	bone	food/beverage	food refuse	mammal	incomplete				butchered	1	
1776	NRWF-16	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber			1	
1777	NRWF-16	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1778	NRWF-16	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt			1	
1779	NRWF-16	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1775	NRWF-16	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	ribbed	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	
1780	NRWF-16	CSP 16	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate	electrical	insulator	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1674	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1671	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate: blue			1	
1670	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	unmoulded/unscaloped			1	holw?
1669	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
1668	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim/body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
1673	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp Royal Arms mark '..STONE CHINA/..FOR..OTTERY..'



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1678	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1679	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	indeterminate			heat altered: burnt	1	
1680	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			14	
1676	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	Wheat			6	
1672	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	decal/lithograph: overglaze				1	
1677	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1675	NRWF-16	CSP 17	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1681	NRWF-16	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1687	NRWF-16	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured base, 'HEINZ/275/M..'
1682	NRWF-16	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
1684	NRWF-16	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	
1685	NRWF-16	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	
1683	NRWF-16	CSP 17	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1686	NRWF-16	CSP 17	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1660	NRWF-16	CSP 18	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1661	NRWF-16	CSP 18	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	handle	hand painted	gold			1	
1658	NRWF-16	CSP 18	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	incomplete	plain	white			1	
1666	NRWF-16	CSP 18	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1659	NRWF-16	CSP 18	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	unmoulded/unscalloped			1	
1664	NRWF-16	CSP 18	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1667	NRWF-16	CSP 18	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			17	
1665	NRWF-16	CSP 18	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	edge moulding





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Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1663	NRWF-16	CSP 18	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1662	NRWF-16	CSP 18	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat			6	
1652	NRWF-16	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base/body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
1655	NRWF-16	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1656	NRWF-16	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: panel	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1657	NRWF-16	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
1654	NRWF-16	CSP 18	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1653	NRWF-16	CSP 18	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	purple: light	moulded: press		2	
1881	NRWF-16	CSP 19	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	ribbed				1	
1882	NRWF-16	CSP 19	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			1	
1883	NRWF-16	CSP 19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	handle	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1885	NRWF-16	CSP 19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1884	NRWF-16	CSP 19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1887	NRWF-16	CSP 19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1886	NRWF-16	CSP 19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	decal/lithograph: overglaze	rim line: gold			1	
1872	NRWF-16	CSP 19	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
1871	NRWF-16	CSP 19	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1875	NRWF-16	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		4	
1876	NRWF-16	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: patent	plain	blue: light	moulded: two piece		1	
1877	NRWF-16	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: panel	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'BU..'
1873	NRWF-16	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber			2	
1879	NRWF-16	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	



**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1874	NRWF-16	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		2	
1880	NRWF-16	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		5	
1878	NRWF-16	CSP 19	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	2	
1594	NRWF-16	CSP 20	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged/moulded	blue			1	
1593	NRWF-16	CSP 20	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1915	NRWF-16	CSP 21	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1939	NRWF-16	CSP 22	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
1937	NRWF-16	CSP 22	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	recreation	toy: doll	hair	moulded	clear/colourless			1	doll hair?
1938	NRWF-16	CSP 22	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	base	sponged	blue			1	
1941	NRWF-16	CSP 22	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1940	NRWF-16	CSP 22	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim/body	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
1942	NRWF-16	CSP 22	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	finish: 2 part	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1943	NRWF-16	CSP 22	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1968	NRWF-16	CSP 23	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	recreation	toy: doll	hair	moulded	clear/colourless			1	doll hair?
1969	NRWF-16	CSP 23	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1970	NRWF-16	CSP 23	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1936	NRWF-16	CSP 24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1935	NRWF-16	CSP 24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1931	NRWF-16	CSP 24	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	finish: 2 part	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
1934	NRWF-16	CSP 24	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	emb base 'GLASS'
1933	NRWF-16	CSP 24	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: light	indeterminate		1	





## APPENDIX B

### Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1932	NRWF-16	CSP 24	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1512	NRWF-16	CSP 25	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	indeterminate				2	
1517	NRWF-16	CSP 25	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1514	NRWF-16	CSP 25	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
1513	NRWF-16	CSP 25	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/indeterminate			1	
1516	NRWF-16	CSP 25	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1515	NRWF-16	CSP 25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	body	moulded	ribbed		heat altered: burnt	1	
1518	NRWF-16	CSP 25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1510	NRWF-16	CSP 25	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1511	NRWF-16	CSP 25	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
1509	NRWF-16	CSP 25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
1703	NRWF-16	CSP 26	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1704	NRWF-16	CSP 26	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	unmoulded/unscaloped			1	
1705	NRWF-16	CSP 26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp Royal Arms mark 'NE CHINA'
1707	NRWF-16	CSP 26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			9	
1706	NRWF-16	CSP 26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	Wheat			2	
1702	NRWF-16	CSP 26	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1701	NRWF-16	CSP 26	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1700	NRWF-16	CSP 26	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1724	NRWF-16	CSP 27	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscaloped			3	
1722	NRWF-16	CSP 27	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless		spalled	1	
1725	NRWF-16	CSP 27	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	



**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1723	NRWF-16	CSP 27	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	incomplete	moulded	clear/colourless			1	handle?
1726	NRWF-16	CSP 27	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
1727	NRWF-16	CSP 27	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	lid	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: press		1	
1848	NRWF-16	CSP 28	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
1851	NRWF-16	CSP 28	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			2	
1852	NRWF-16	CSP 28	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	base	slipped	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)			1	
1850	NRWF-16	CSP 28	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1853	NRWF-16	CSP 28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	parital blk tp Royal Arms mark 'ALF..'
1854	NRWF-16	CSP 28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded: blue			1	
1855	NRWF-16	CSP 28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			12	
1849	NRWF-16	CSP 28	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1844	NRWF-16	CSP 28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1846	NRWF-16	CSP 28	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: panel	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'..ON'
1845	NRWF-16	CSP 28	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1847	NRWF-16	CSP 28	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
1540	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	body	plain				1	
1541	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Henderson				1	'HEND..'
1542	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
1544	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	indeterminate	gold		worn	1	
1547	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			1	
1548	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	





**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1545	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	indeterminate	gold		worn	1	scalloped edge, cream glaze
1549	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	ribbed			1	
1550	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			10	
1546	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscaloped			1	
1543	NRWF-16	CSP 29	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1534	NRWF-16	CSP 29	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		3	
1536	NRWF-16	CSP 29	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	emb base 'BICK'S' Dominion Glass Co mark post 1970
1532	NRWF-16	CSP 29	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1535	NRWF-16	CSP 29	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		3	
1538	NRWF-16	CSP 29	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		3	
1537	NRWF-16	CSP 29	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	Consumers Glass Co inverted triangle
1533	NRWF-16	CSP 29	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	green	moulded: contact		1	
1531	NRWF-16	CSP 29	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate		1	
1539	NRWF-16	CSP 29	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser	heat altered: burnt	1	
1530	NRWF-16	CSP 29	glass	manganese	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	handle?
1601	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Glasgow: Murray				1	'GL.../..RAY'
1607	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			1	
1608	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	polychrome			1	pink/grn
1605	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1604	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1603	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
1606	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	impressed curved lines/unscaloped			1	
1611	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	handle	plain	clear/colourless			1	



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Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1609	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp Royal Arms mark
1610	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged/moulded	blue			1	
1612	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			12	
1602	NRWF-16	CSP 30	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1599	NRWF-16	CSP 30	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
1595	NRWF-16	CSP 30	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
1597	NRWF-16	CSP 30	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		2	
1598	NRWF-16	CSP 30	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1596	NRWF-16	CSP 30	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
1600	NRWF-16	CSP 30	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	
1715	NRWF-16	CSP 31	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
1716	NRWF-16	CSP 31	ceramic	coarse earthenware: buff	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1717	NRWF-16	CSP 31	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	
1718	NRWF-16	CSP 31	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	black			1	
1719	NRWF-16	CSP 31	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1720	NRWF-16	CSP 31	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	lg vessel
1721	NRWF-16	CSP 31	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1714	NRWF-16	CSP 31	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	base	plain	blue: cobalt	machine made		2	Dominion Glass Co mark
1713	NRWF-16	CSP 31	glass	manganese	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	purple: light	moulded: press		1	
1973	NRWF-16	CSP 32	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1974	NRWF-16	CSP 32	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1972	NRWF-16	CSP 32	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1971	NRWF-16	CSP 32	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		1	





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**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1900	NRWF-16	CSP 33	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	unmoulded/unscalloped			2	
1901	NRWF-16	CSP 33	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1898	NRWF-16	CSP 33	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	moulded	ribbed			1	
1897	NRWF-16	CSP 33	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless			2	lg vessel
1902	NRWF-16	CSP 33	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1903	NRWF-16	CSP 33	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			12	
1899	NRWF-16	CSP 33	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	furnishing		toilet tank	lid	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1895	NRWF-16	CSP 33	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
1894	NRWF-16	CSP 33	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1896	NRWF-16	CSP 33	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	textured base
1892	NRWF-16	CSP 33	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate	electrical	insulator	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	threaded
1893	NRWF-16	CSP 33	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 2 hole	complete	plain	white	moulded: contact		1	
1926	NRWF-16	CSP 34	ceramic	coarse stoneware: red	structural	building component	tile	incomplete					1	
1922	NRWF-16	CSP 34	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edge decorated: blue	unmoulded/unscalloped			1	
1924	NRWF-16	CSP 34	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			2	
1925	NRWF-16	CSP 34	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1923	NRWF-16	CSP 34	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	hand painted	rim line: brown			1	
1927	NRWF-16	CSP 34	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
1928	NRWF-16	CSP 34	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: threaded	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
1930	NRWF-16	CSP 34	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1929	NRWF-16	CSP 34	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	
1708	NRWF-16	CSP 35	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
1709	NRWF-16	CSP 35	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	



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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1711	NRWF-16	CSP 35	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1710	NRWF-16	CSP 35	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1712	NRWF-16	CSP 35	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	indeterminate	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
1501	NRWF-16	CSP 36	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			1	
1504	NRWF-16	CSP 36	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1503	NRWF-16	CSP 36	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1502	NRWF-16	CSP 36	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	polychrome			1	
1507	NRWF-16	CSP 36	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	handle	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1508	NRWF-16	CSP 36	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			12	
1505	NRWF-16	CSP 36	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1506	NRWF-16	CSP 36	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware: serving	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	:
1499	NRWF-16	CSP 36	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
1496	NRWF-16	CSP 36	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1498	NRWF-16	CSP 36	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	white	indeterminate		1	
1497	NRWF-16	CSP 36	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
1495	NRWF-16	CSP 36	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'..D..'
1500	NRWF-16	CSP 36	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate	electrical	insulator	incomplete	plain	green	moulded: contact		1	
1494	NRWF-16	CSP 36	metal	iron	indeterminate		bar	incomplete					1	
1405	NRWF-17	CSP 35	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	green: light	moulded: contact		1	
1462	NRWF-17	CSP 36	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1461	NRWF-17	CSP 36	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	stamped	green			1	
1460	NRWF-17	CSP 36	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	





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ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1444	NRWF-17	CSP 37	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	stamped	polychrome			1	grn rim line, pink design
1441	NRWF-17	CSP 38	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1454	NRWF-17	CSP 39	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1453	NRWF-17	CSP 39	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	moulded: fluted	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1452	NRWF-17	CSP 39	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1442	NRWF-17	CSP 40	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1423	NRWF-17	CSP 41	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1422	NRWF-17	CSP 41	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	transfer printed	brown			1	Willow pattern
1465	NRWF-17	CSP 42	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1464	NRWF-17	CSP 42	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: panel	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
1455	NRWF-17	CSP 43	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1456	NRWF-17	CSP 43	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1439	NRWF-17	CSP 44	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
1397	NRWF-17	CSP 45	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	grey			1	
1396	NRWF-17	CSP 45	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1402	NRWF-17	CSP 46	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	stamped	polychrome			1	flower and leaf
1404	NRWF-17	CSP 46	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1403	NRWF-17	CSP 46	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
1401	NRWF-17	CSP 46	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: light	indeterminate		1	
1459	NRWF-17	CSP 47	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	stamped	pink/blue/purple			3	
1458	NRWF-17	CSP 47	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1406	NRWF-17	CSP 48	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	



**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1440	NRWF-17	CSP 49	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
1457	NRWF-17	CSP 50	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	pitcher	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1449	NRWF-17	CSP 51	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1450	NRWF-17	CSP 51	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1451	NRWF-17	CSP 51	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1448	NRWF-17	CSP 51	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1445	NRWF-17	CSP 52	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	stamped	purple			1	
1446	NRWF-17	CSP 52	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1447	NRWF-17	CSP 52	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1432	NRWF-17	CSP 53	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1400	NRWF-17	CSP 54	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1399	NRWF-17	CSP 54	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	base	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact	heat altered: melted	1	
1398	NRWF-17	CSP 54	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1438	NRWF-17	CSP 55	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless		heat altered: burnt	1	
1437	NRWF-17	CSP 55	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	indeterminate	blue			1	stamped?
1436	NRWF-17	CSP 55	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	stamped	polychrome			1	
1443	NRWF-17	CSP 56	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	stamped	polychrome			1	grn rim line, pink design
1473	NRWF-17	CSP 57	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	stamped	green			1	
1475	NRWF-17	CSP 57	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1474	NRWF-17	CSP 57	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	stamped	purple			1	
1472	NRWF-17	CSP 57	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1471	NRWF-17	CSP 57	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	





**APPENDIX B**  
Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1470	NRWF-17	CSP 57	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1469	NRWF-17	CSP 57	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1468	NRWF-17	CSP 57	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
1463	NRWF-17	CSP 59	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: rectangular	base	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1467	NRWF-17	CSP 60	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	hand painted	yellow			1	
1466	NRWF-17	CSP 60	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1418	NRWF-17	CSP 61	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	stamped	purple			1	rim line, stamped dec barely visible
1419	NRWF-17	CSP 61	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial blk tp Royal Arms mark
1416	NRWF-17	CSP 61	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1417	NRWF-17	CSP 61	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	moulded	purple: light	moulded: press		1	
1424	NRWF-17	CSP 62	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	pink			1	lg floral pattern
1425	NRWF-17	CSP 62	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
1426	NRWF-17	CSP 62	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	green: light	indeterminate		2	
1407	NRWF-17	CSP 63	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
1408	NRWF-17	CSP 63	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1409	NRWF-17	CSP 63	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
1428	NRWF-17	CSP 64	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	stamped	polychrome/purple			2	
1427	NRWF-17	CSP 64	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead	chisel	wrought		1	
1434	NRWF-17	CSP 65	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	indeterminate	blue			1	
1435	NRWF-17	CSP 65	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1433	NRWF-17	CSP 65	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	green	indeterminate		1	
1430	NRWF-17	CSP 66	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	



**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1431	NRWF-17	CSP 66	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	stamped	purple/black			2	
1429	NRWF-17	CSP 66	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
1415	NRWF-17	CSP 67	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	stamped	purple			1	dec barely visible
1414	NRWF-17	CSP 67	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1410	NRWF-17	CSP 67	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1411	NRWF-17	CSP 67	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1413	NRWF-17	CSP 67	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1412	NRWF-17	CSP 67	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			1	
1421	NRWF-17	CSP 68	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1420	NRWF-17	CSP 68	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	stamped	purple		spalled	1	
2012	NRWF-18	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged: open	blue			1	
2014	NRWF-18	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
2013	NRWF-18	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	Wheat			1	
2015	NRWF-18	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			4	
2016	NRWF-18	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim/body	plain	clear/colourless			10	
2011	NRWF-18	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
2010	NRWF-18	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	
2006	NRWF-19	CSP 01	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
2007	NRWF-19	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow pattern?
2008	NRWF-19	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	blue			1	
2009	NRWF-19	CSP 01	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	mocha: blue			1	
2005	NRWF-19	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	





**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1384	NRWF-20	CSP 69	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow pattern
1383	NRWF-20	CSP 70	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1380	NRWF-20	CSP 71	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1392	NRWF-20	CSP 72	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1386	NRWF-20	CSP 73	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1388	NRWF-20	CSP 73	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow pattern
1391	NRWF-20	CSP 74	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1395	NRWF-20	CSP 75	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	base	moulded: ribbed	clear/colourless			1	
1375	NRWF-20	CSP 76	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1379	NRWF-20	CSP 77	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: rectangular	shoulder	plain	blue	moulded: two piece		1	
1381	NRWF-20	CSP 78	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1376	NRWF-20	CSP 79	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1393	NRWF-20	CSP 80	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	Willow pattern
1373	NRWF-20	CSP 81	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1378	NRWF-20	CSP 82	fauna	shell	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain				1	
1385	NRWF-20	CSP 83	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1993	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)/clear (exterior)		heat altered: burnt	1	
2004	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	decal: overglaze	polychrome			2	
2003	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	decal: overglaze	polychrome			2	
1998	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	green			2	
1997	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial Royal Arms mark '..NE CHINA/..BURSLE..'
1999	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	green: light			1	



**APPENDIX B**  
**Artifact Catalogue**

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
2002	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1996	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	partial Royal Arms mark 'ROYAL IRONS../W.H.GRINDL../ENGLA ND'
2001	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
1994	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: lunch (8")	rim	moulded	clear/colourless			3	cream coloured
2000	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	transfer printed	blue: light			2	
1995	NRWF-21	CSP 01	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	personal/societal	health/hygiene	chamber pot	lid	transfer printed/hand painted	brown/polychrome			1	chamber pot?
1975	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	finish: 2 part	plain	amber	indeterminate		1	
1979	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		1	
1977	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
1981	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1985	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
1986	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 2 part	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	
1984	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 2 part	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
1987	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: oval	base	plain	aqua: light	machine made		1	base emb with Dominion Glass Co mark
1988	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: panel	base	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
1976	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	amber	moulded: contact		1	base emb 'RG Co'
1991	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	base	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	sm vessel
1989	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1978	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: cobalt	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
1990	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	base	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1983	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		jar: indeterminate	finish: ground	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	





APPENDIX B  
Artifact Catalogue

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Note
1982	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	jar: cylindrical	base	plain	white	machine made		1	
1980	NRWF-21	CSP 01	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		1	
1992	NRWF-21	CSP 01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	
													3145	

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