

**Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of the Thornbury Site
(BdHc-28) at 61 Alfred Street, in Plan of Survey Lots 1, 2, &
3, Registered Plan 105, Townplot of Thornbury, and in Part
of Lot 33, Concession 10, Township of Collingwood, Town of
the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario**

Submitted to

MHBC Planning, Urban Design, and Landscape Architecture

630 Colborne Street, Suite 202

London, N6B 2V2

and

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport

Prepared by

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp.

Report Type: Original

Archaeological License Number P344, Derek Lincoln, MA, RPA

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Project Context
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Executive Summary

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Polocorp Inc to conduct a Stage 3 site specific assessment for the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), a late 19th century Euro-Canadian site, at 61 Alfred Street. The assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a draft plan approval. The study area is located in the Plan of Survey Lots 1, 2, & 3, in Registered Plan 105 in the Townplot of Thornbury, also in Part of Lot 33, Concession 10, in the Township of Collingwood, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.”

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted from November 4th to November 8th under archaeological consulting license P344 issued to Derek Lincoln of LEC by the MTCS. One Euro-Canadian archaeological site was identified, termed the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), during pedestrian survey.

the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) consisted of 182 Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed over an approximately 45 meter north-south by 48 meter east-west area. The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) fulfilled section 2.2 Standard 1c of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

The Stage 3 site specific assessment of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) conducted by LEC consisted of the excavation of 108 one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site. A total of 237 artifacts were recovered from test unit excavation, distributed over a smaller area than the Stage 2 scatter, but roughly in the vicinity of the surface concentration, with no artifacts recovered around the Stage 2 outliers. The assemblage included 161 ceramics fragments, 43 household artifacts, 8 faunal remains, 6 metal fragments, 18 structural artifacts, and one personal artifact. The assemblage is somewhat similar to the Stage 2 assemblage by breakdown of artifact class and type, as well as time period. The ceramics are diagnostic and date to the Late 19th century, coinciding with the property being within the Town of Thornbury proper with no listed land owners. No high concentrations of artifacts were noted from test units that would suggest the presence of any subsurface cultural features, nor were any cultural features identified. Roughly 36% of the ceramics recovered were vitrified refined white earthenware fragment, while coarse red earthenware, largely with colourless or no glazes represented 26% of the assemblage and ironstone represented roughly 23%, with a variety of stoneware and semi-porcelain as well. This is consistent with the Stage 2 findings and indicates a later 19th century occupation, while the vitrified



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whitewares, ironstone, and semi-porcelain indicate an occupation extending into the 20th century. Household items such as glassware and kitchen refuse faunal remains were found in limited quantities. The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) has been interpreted as a Euro-Canadian scatter, existing entirely in the ploughzone, associated with the later 19th century and early 20th century occupation of the study area. As such, the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) is not deemed to retain cultural heritage value or interest according to section 3.4 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011)* and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the site.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport is asked to review the information presented herein, issue comment and offer written confirmation of their acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

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Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	Derek Lincoln, MA, RPA. (P344)
Project Manager:	Derek Lincoln, (P344)
Licensed Field Director:	Derek Lincoln, MA (P344)
Field Supervisor:	Kara Adams, MSc.
Field Technicians:	Brandon Donkers, Ryan Yott, Jake Morrison, Jeff Ferguson, Rob Thompson, Carley Adams, Joseph Burgess
Office Assistants:	Philippa Aukett, MSc.
Laboratory Technicians:	Kara Adams MSc.
Report Writer:	Derek Lincoln (P344)

Acknowledgements

Proponent Contact:	Eric Miles, MHBC Planning, Urban Design and Landscape Architecture
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Polocorp Inc to conduct a Stage 3 site specific assessment for the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), a late 19th century Euro-Canadian site, at 61 Alfred Street. The assessment was undertaken to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of a draft plan approval. The study area is located in the Plan of Survey Lots 1, 2, & 3, in Registered Plan 105 in the Townplot of Thornbury, also in Part of Lot 33, Concession 10, in the Township of Collingwood, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.”

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Eric Miles of MHBC Planning, Urban Design, and Landscape Architecture.

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Stage 3 archaeological assessments of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) is to assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the sites through controlled collection of material. This information will be used to support the determination of whether the site has been sufficiently documented or if further measures are required to protect or document the site fully. The objectives of a Stage 3 site-specific assessment are:

- To determine the extent of the archaeological sites and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- To collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- To assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological sites; and
- To determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

Stage 3 assessments typically consist of detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history, controlled surface pick-up (CSP) of material on ploughed fields, and test unit excavation. During the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, however, all of the surface artifacts from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) were individually mapped, provided with UTM coordinates, and collected for laboratory analysis. Thus,

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the conditions for a Stage 3 CSP at each site were met during the Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 3 assessment has been conducted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The entire Stage 2 study area includes approximately 1.33 hectares, consisting of agricultural fields, manicured lawn, and visually disturbed areas including two buildings and a paved driveway. The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) comprises an approximately 45 meter north-south by 48 meter east-west scatter of artifacts, with the concentration lying in a 20m by 20m central eastern portion of the site. The study area is located at 61 Alfred Street in the Plan of Survey Lots 1, 2, & 3, in Registered Plan 105 in the Townplot of Thornbury, also in Part of Lot 33, Concession 10, in the Township of Collingwood, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in Grey County is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

The Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Grey County

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800	narrow points	Lamoka

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			B.C.		
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind
Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D. 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

Archaic

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of a warmer climate, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

Woodland Period



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Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

Iroquoian Period

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Neutral practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Neutral villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Neutral centers in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While pre-contact Neutral sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Neutral were dispersed and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Existing Conditions

The entire Stage 2 study area includes approximately 1.33 hectares, consisting of agricultural fields, manicured lawn, and visually disturbed areas including two buildings and a paved driveway. The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) comprises an approximately 45 meter north-south by 48 meter east-west scatter of artifacts contained within the agricultural field, with the concentration lying in a 20m by 20m central eastern portion of the site. The study area is located at 61 Alfred Street in the Plan of Survey Lots 1, 2, & 3, in Registered Plan 105 in the Townplot of Thornbury, also in Part of Lot 33, Concession 10, in the Township of Collingwood, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

1.3.2 The Natural Environment

The project area is located in the Beaver Valley Physiographic Region as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984: 122-124).



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The Beaver Valley region occupies a small but well-defined region of 77 square miles, occupying a sharply cut indentation in the Niagara cuesta, opening upon Georgian Bay. The greater part of the valley's erosional history occurred in preglacial times when the forerunner of the Beaver River was a tributary to the stream which carved the deep valley of Georgian Bay. The advance of the glacier up the valley, possibly several times, served to smooth off all the protruding spurs which must have resulted from river erosion, thus leaving it an open, steep-sided, broad-bottomed feature almost comparable to the U-shaped valleys resulting from alpine glaciations

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:122-124)

The soils here are comprised of sandy loam, ideal for agricultural practices and aboriginal settlement.

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The closest extant source of potable water to the study area is Little Beaver Creek which lies approximately 295m to the West. The Creek drains in Georgian bay approximately 2km to the north.

1.3.3 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

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

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are three archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, including three sites that were identified during a Stage 1-2 assessment on the property immediately to the North of the Stage 2 study area that identified this site (Sites Data Search, Government of Ontario, November 4th, 2019); Table 2 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one-kilometer of the study area. None of the listed sites fall within the study area, or within 50m of it.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometer of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
BdHc-5	MacDairmid	scatter	Euro-Canadian
BdHc-6	Ferguson	scatter	Euro-Canadian
BeFv-21	-	-	-



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1.3.4 Summary of Previous Investigations

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on August 21st 2019 and September 16th 2019 under archaeological consulting license P058 issued to Michael Henry by the MTCS and PIF# P058-1779-2019. The Stage 2 consisted of a test pit survey at 5 meter intervals for approximately 35% of the property which consisted of manicured lawn and narrow woodlot along the eastern edge of the property, pedestrian survey at 5 meter intervals for approximately 60% of the property which consisted of ploughed agricultural fields, pedestrian survey and 1 meter intervals for the entire site area to a distance of 20m beyond outermost artifacts (approximately 15% of the property) and photo documentation of visually disturbed areas with structures (5%). One Euro-Canadian archaeological site dating from the mid-late 19th century was identified, termed the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), during pedestrian survey.

The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) consisted of 183 Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed over an approximately 45 meter north-south by 48 meter east-west area. The assemblage consists of 124 ceramic fragments, 27 household artifacts, four metal fragments, seven faunal remains, and 21 structural artifacts. Location 1 (AiHb-373) fulfills section 2.2 Standard 1c of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) was deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and a Stage 3 site specific assessment was recommended.

1.3.5 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

There have been no other documented archaeological investigations within 50 meters of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 meters of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

Field Methods
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2.0 FIELD METHODS

The entire Stage 2 study area includes approximately 1.33 hectares, consisting of agricultural fields, manicured lawn, and visually disturbed areas including two buildings and a paved driveway. The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) comprises an approximately 45 meter north-south by 48 meter east-west scatter of artifacts, with the concentration lying in a 20m by 20m central eastern portion of the site. The study area is located at 61 Alfred Street in the Plan of Survey Lots 1, 2, & 3, in Registered Plan 105 in the Townplot of Thornbury, also in Part of Lot 33, Concession 10, in the Township of Collingwood, Town of the Blue Mountains, Grey County, Ontario.

Upon arrival at the site, geographic reference markers that were documented during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were relocated using a Top Con FC-5000 Network Rover using the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83).

Typically, a Stage 3 assessment begins with an intensive controlled surface pickup (CSP) across the Stage 2 limits of site, conducted as per Section 3.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) in order to gather information that will assist in documenting the characteristics and extent of the archaeological site. During the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, however, all of the surface artifacts from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) were individually mapped, provided with UTM coordinates, and collected for laboratory analysis. Thus, the conditions for a Stage 3 CSP were met during the Stage 2 assessment.

A five-meter by five-meter grid was established across the extent of the sites according to the Stage 1-2 property assessment and Stage 2 CSP as per Section 3.2.3 of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). This grid was established using a Top Con Fc-5000 Network Rover, using the NAD83.

Stage 3 testing was undertaken at 5-meter intervals for the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) with an additional 20% infill units. In total, the Stage 3 site specific assessment of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) conducted by LEC consisted of the excavation of 108 one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site. A total of 247 artifacts were recovered from test unit excavation, distributed over a smaller area than the Stage 2 scatter, but roughly in the vicinity of the surface concentration, with no artifacts recovered around the Stage 2 outliers. The assemblage included 161 ceramics fragments, 43 household artifacts, 8 faunal remains, 6 metal fragments, 18 structural artifacts, and one personal artifact. Ninety test units were excavated over the extent of the site and Stage 3 site limits were defined based upon repeated low counts along the south, east, west, and north edges of the site. Following this, 18 additional units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, were placed in areas of higher artifact concentration on the surface.

The five-meter units in the grid are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five-meter square was divided into 25 one-meter units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the five-meter unit, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on (Figure 5). All test units were excavated in systematic levels.



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Each one-meter unit contained a single stratigraphic layer (topsoil) and was excavated into the first five centimeters of subsoil. All soil from the units was screened through six-millimeter hardware cloth. All artifacts recovered during Stage 3 archaeological assessment were retained for laboratory analysis and description. Artifacts recovered during Stage 3 excavation were recorded and catalogued regarding their corresponding one meter sub-square unit number.

The subsoil surface of each unit was shovel shined, troweled and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to backfilling, none of which were identified. The test units ranged in depth from 31 centimeters to 40 centimeters.

During the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), the weather ranged from cold and sunny to light rain and flurries. At no time were field or weather conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Lighting and soil conditions were suitable, and visibility was excellent. Photos 1-6 illustrate field conditions during the Stage 3 test unit excavation. Table 3 provides a summary of the weather and field conditions.

Table 3: The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) Weather and Field Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
November 4 th , 2019	Test Unit Excavation	Light rain, cold	Dry friable soils; screens well
November 5 th , 2019	Test Unit Excavation	Light rain, cold	Dry friable soils; screens well
November 6 th , 2019	Test Unit Excavation	flurries, cold	Dry friable soils; screens well
November 7 th , 2019	Test Unit Excavation	Sunny, cold	Dry friable soils; screens well
November 8 th , 2019	Test Unit Excavation	Light rain, cold	Dry friable soils; screens well

Record of finds
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3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 site specific assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 of this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table and the results of the Stage 3 assessment of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) are discussed in greater detail below. Maps indicating the exact site location and all UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record for the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28)

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
11 Pages of Field Notes	LEC office in London	Photocopied and stored digitally in project file
1 Map Provided by Client	LEC office in London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
34 Digital Photographs	LEC office in London	Stored digitally in project file
1 hand drawn map	LEC office in London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
237 Artifacts	LEC office in London	Stored in individual bags in 1 banker's box
Artifact Catalogue	LEC office in London	Stored digitally in project file

All the material culture collected during the Stage 3 site specific assessment of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) is contained in one Bankers box. It will be temporarily housed at the LEC London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to an MTCS collections facility.

3.1 CULTURAL MATERIAL

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) was conducted from November 4th to November 8th, 2019. The test unit excavation consisted of the hand of excavation of 108 one-meter by one-meter test units strategically placed across the site in accordance with Table 3.1 from the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and resulted in the recovery of 237 artifacts, distributed over a smaller area than the Stage 2 scatter, but roughly in the vicinity of the surface concentration, with no artifacts recovered around the Stage 2 outliers. The assemblage included 161 ceramics fragments, 43 household artifacts, 8 faunal remains, 6 metal fragments, 18 structural artifacts, and one personal artifact. Figure 4 (and Figure 4 of the Supplementary Documentation) provides the results of the Stage 3 assessment. No subsurface features were observed during Stage 3 investigation. A sample of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) is depicted in Section 8.2. Table 5 summarizes the artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28).

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Table 5: Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) Artifact Summary

Artifact	Frequency	%
Structural	18	7.59
Household	43	18.14
Ceramics	161	67.93
Metal	6	2.53
Faunal	8	3.38
Personal	1	<1
Total	237	100

3.1.1.1 Non-Ceramic Artifacts

Structural Artifacts

A total of 18 (7.59%) structural artifacts were recovered from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), consisting of eight pieces of window glass, 7 wire nails, and 3 cut nails. A sample is depicted in Plate 1 in Section 8.2 of this report.

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s and 1850s window glass thickness changed dramatically in a large part due to the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1850, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 millimeters (mm) thick, while later glass is thicker (Kenyon 1980a). All the pieces of window glass recovered from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) was thicker than 1.6 millimeters. Thus, the window glass assemblage suggests a site period of use after 1850.

Machine cut nails were cut from a flat sheet of iron and as a result their shanks have a rectangular cross-section. The head is usually rectangular and was often welded into place. Invented about 1790, cut nails saw common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams 1994). Wire nails are still in widespread use today, with a round cross-section and round head. First developed in the 1850s, they began to replace the cut nail in the 1890's (Adams 1994). A total of seven wire drawn nails and three cut nails were recovered from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) suggesting a late 19th century period of use and into the 20th century, though the total amount makes this category almost negligible.

Household Artifacts

A total of only 43 household artifacts were recovered from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), including 39 small glass bottle fragments and four table glass fragments. Plate 1 in Section 8.2 depicts a sample of the household artifacts recovered from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28).

Bottle glass is generally not diagnostic and often is simply categorized according to color. 39 of the household artifacts recovered consisted of small bottle glass fragments and included base fragments an



STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: THE THORNBURY SITE (BDHC-28)

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neck fragments but no finishes. Colours varied from colourless, pink, aqua, olive green, and light green. The bottle glass collection does little for dating the site.

The table glass fragments included two thin colourless drinking glass fragments, a plate rim fragment and a thicker serving dish fragment.

Metal Artifacts

A total of six metal artifacts were recovered from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), consisting of a 20th century bottle cap, a fragment of corroded tin, a washer, and 3 pieces of corroded iron. These items are temporally non-diagnostic, though none of the metal recovered suggests a pre-20th century date, and indicate the deposit spans into the 20th century. Plate 2 in Section 8.2 depicts a sample of the metal artifacts recovered from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28).

Faunal Remains

A total of eight faunal remains were recovered. They consist of two pigs teeth, and mandible fragment (likely pig), 3 indeterminate small fragments, a medium sized mammal rib fragment and a cortical fragment. The faunal remains likely all represent kitchen refuse.

Personal Artifacts

One coin was recovered, a 1932 Canadian Dime. It's rare for a coin this early to be from a modern deposition, and suggests the original occupation and site spans at least to 1932.

3.1.1.2 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 161 fragments of hollowwares and flatware were recovered from the Stage 3 site specific assessment of Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), including: 37 ironstone fragments, 62 whiteware fragments, 4 stoneware fragment, 42 utilitarian ware fragments, and 16 semi-porcelain fragments. The ceramic assemblage breakdown is consistent with the Stage 2 findings, with a large proportion of highly vitrified refined white earthenware, indicating a late 19th century to 20th century occupation. Table 6 provides a summary of the ceramic assemblage from Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) by ware type. A sample of the ceramic assemblage is depicted in Plate 1 in Section 8.2.

Table 6: Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type

Ceramic Ware Type	Frequency	%
utilitarian	42	26.09
whiteware	62	38.51
stoneware	4	2.48
ironstone	37	22.98
Semi-porcelain	16	9.94



STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: THE THORNBURY SITE (BDHC-28)

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Total	161	100
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Table 7 provides a summary of the ceramic assemblage from Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) by decorative style.

Table 7: Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Style

Ceramic Decorative Style	Frequency	%
ironstone, undecorated	27	16.77
ironstone, transfer printed	3	1.86
ironstone, moulded	7	4.35
whiteware, undecorated	26	16.15
whiteware, moulded	17	10.56
whiteware, flown-transfer print	10	6.21
whiteware, painted	9	5.59
semi-porcelain, undecorated	13	8.07
semi-porcelain, painted	1	<1
semi-porcelain, moulded	2	1.24
course red earthenware	42	26.09
stoneware, undecorated	4	2.48
Total	161	100

Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite and stone china, was manufactured beginning about 1815 and particularly from 1900 onward. It was used for tablewares, kitchenwares as well as toiletwares and was manufactured in large quantities in the late 19th century. Undecorated ironstone was at its peak after 1850 (Saint Mary's University 2014). Ironstone is a ceramic classified between earthenware and porcelain with thick vitrified white paste, a background colour of white to bluish gray tint and has a thick clear glasslike glaze (Florida Museum of Natural History 2014). In total, 37 pieces of ironstone were recovered from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), 27 of which were undecorated fragments. The undecorated ironstone fragments recovered from Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) are indicative of a late 19th to early 20th century occupation.

Early transfer printed ironstone often has thicker lines because of the paper using during the transfer of pattern from paper to ceramic. Later transfer printed ironstone was done using tissue paper, which allowed for shading and finer line details or the use of oil and a sheet of glue were used to create a design with little dots (Stelle 2001). Transfer printing was popular throughout the 19th century. Before the 1830s, blue was the most common colour used; during the 1830s and 1840s other colours like brown, black, red, green and purple became popular. Between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black and brown were popular with a variety of colour becoming popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994). Only one transfer printed fragments were recovered from Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), one being dark green but too



STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: THE THORNBURY SITE (BDHC-28)

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small to determine a motif, one was cobalt blue with geometric designs, and one was a green village scene.

Stoneware

Stoneware has vitrified stone-like paste due to the high temperatures used to fire the pottery. The paste colours vary from white, gray and tan and are generally quite thick and durable. Stoneware was made in Ontario from 1849 onwards (Adams 1994). Four fragments of stoneware were recovered, ne grey glazed on each side, 2 grey with no glaze and one with black glaze on the outside and grey on the interior. The stoneware fragments recovered from Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) are indicative of a mid-to-late 19th through the 20th century occupation.

Utilitarian

A total of 42 utilitarian ceramic fragments were recovered from Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), all of coarse red earthenware. Earthenware vessels are red or buff coloured and were often lead glazed. In Ontario, earthenware's were manufactured in the early 19th century with a decline by the end of the 19th century as other material, such as glass, became more popular (Adams 1994). Of the red earthenware fragments in this assemblage, many are unglazed or have a colourless glaze while a few have yellow, black or brown glazes.

Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of refined earthenware with a near-colourless glaze. By the 1830s it had replaced earlier, near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware. Early whiteware paste tends to be porous, but becomes more vitrified later in the 19th century (Adams 1994). A total of 62 pieces of whiteware were recovered from Thornbury Site (BdHc-28), all of which were highly vitrified with a solid paste and resembled semi-porcelain. The refined whiteware fragments recovered from Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) are indicative of a later 19th century occupation.

Semi-Porcelain

Porcelain wares are produced with very high firing temperatures which result in a partial vitrification of the paste. Vessel bodies tend to be translucent and can be very thin. Because of its prohibitive cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario but becomes relatively common by the 20th century as less expensive production techniques were developed in Europe (Kenyon 1980b). Sixteen pieces of semi-porcelain were recovered from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28). The porcelain recovered suggests a Late 19th-early 20th century date for the site. Much of the whiteware recovered is also highly vitrified and may represent a cheaper alternative to the semi-porcelain, but from the same later date.

3.1.1.3 Ceramic Form and Function

All ceramic sherds were examined in order to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an



STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: THE THORNBURY SITE (BDHC-28)

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attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Hollowwares and flatwares were differentiated based on the presence or absence, respectively, of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013:78-82), but teas were differentiated as teacups and tea saucers as necessary. If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions of Voss (2008:209) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, and then the sherd was simply classified as a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. Most of the assemblage was too fragmentary to determine function. Table 8 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by form and Table 9 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by function.

Table 8: Ceramic Assemblage by Form

Ceramics by Decorative Style	Flatware	Hollowware	Undetermined	Total
ironstone, undecorated	2	2	23	27
ironstone, transfer printed	0	1	2	3
ironstone, moulded	3	2	2	7
whiteware, undecorated	2	3	21	26
whiteware, moulded	2	4	11	17
whiteware, flown-transfer print	0	2	8	10
whiteware, painted	1	2	6	9
semi-porcelain, undecorated	0	6	7	13
semi-porcelain, painted	1	0	0	1
semi-porcelain, moulded	0	2	0	2
course red earthenware	0	42	0	42
stoneware, undecorated	0	4	0	4
Total	11	70	80	161

Table 9: Ceramic Assemblage by Function

Ceramics by decorative style	Cup	Bowl	Plate	Saucer	Fragment	Total
ironstone, undecorated	2	0	0	0	25	27
ironstone, transfer printed	1	0	0	0	2	3
ironstone, moulded	2	0	3	0	2	7
whiteware, undecorated	2	0	1	1	22	26
whiteware, moulded	4	0	2	0	11	17
whiteware, flown-transfer print	0	2	0	0	8	10

STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: THE THORNBURY SITE (BDHC-28)

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whiteware, painted	2	0	0	0	7	9
semi-porcelain, undecorated	4	0	0	0	9	13
semi-porcelain, painted	0	0	0	1	0	1
semi-porcelain, moulded	2	0	0	0	0	2
course red earthenware	0	0	0	0	42	42
stoneware, undecorated	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total	19	2	6	2	132	161

3.2 ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The Stage 2 assemblage for the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) consisted of 182 Euro-Canadian artifacts distributed over an approximately 45 meter north-south by 48 meter east-west area.

The Stage 3 site specific assessment of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) conducted by LEC consisted of the excavation of 108 one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site. A total of 237 artifacts were recovered from test unit excavation, distributed over a smaller area than the Stage 2 scatter, but roughly in the vicinity of the surface concentration, with no artifacts recovered around the Stage 2 outliers. The assemblage included 161 ceramics fragments, 43 household artifacts, 8 faunal remains, 6 metal fragments, 18 structural artifacts, and one personal artifact. The assemblage is somewhat similar to the Stage 2 assemblage by breakdown of artifact class and type, as well as time period. The ceramics are diagnostic and date to the Late 19th century, coinciding with the property being within the Town of Thornbury proper with no listed land owners. No high concentrations of artifacts were noted from test units that would suggest the presence of any subsurface cultural features, nor were any cultural features identified. Roughly 36% of the ceramics recovered were vitrified refined white earthenware fragment, while coarse red earthenware, largely with colourless or no glazes represented 26% of the assemblage and ironstone represented roughly 23%, with a variety of stoneware and semi-porcelain as well. This is consistent with the Stage 2 findings and indicates a later 19th century occupation, while the vitrified whitewares, ironstone, and semi-porcelain indicate an occupation extending into the 20th century. Household items such as glassware and kitchen refuse faunal remains were found in limited quantities. The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) has been interpreted as a Euro-Canadian scatter, existing entirely in the ploughzone, associated with the later 19th century and early 20th century occupation of the study area. As such, the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) is not deemed to retain cultural heritage value or interest according to section 3.4 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011)* and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the site.

Typical domestic assemblages have an approximate 50/50 split between ceramics and structural artifacts if they represent any sort of structure. This site only yielded seven wire nails, three cut nails, and eight pieces of window glass. It is thought that the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) represents a small, plough disturbed refuse pile, likely associated with the current structure which dates to the late 19th century.

Record of finds
January, 2020

3.3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

A complete artifact catalogue is presented in Appendix A.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessments of the the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) was conducted from November 4th to November 8th 2019 and resulted in the delineation of a plough disturbed, Late 19th through early 20th Century Euro-Canadian refuse pile.

The Stage 3 site specific assessment of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) conducted by LEC consisted of the excavation of 108 one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site. A total of 237 artifacts were recovered from test unit excavation, distributed over a smaller area than the Stage 2 scatter, but roughly in the vicinity of the surface concentration, with no artifacts recovered around the Stage 2 outliers. The assemblage included 161 ceramics fragments, 43 household artifacts, 8 faunal remains, 6 metal fragments, 18 structural artifacts, and one personal artifact. The assemblage is somewhat similar to the Stage 2 assemblage by breakdown of artifact class and type, as well as time period. The ceramics are diagnostic and date to the Late 19th century, coinciding with the property being within the Town of Thornbury proper with no listed land owners. No high concentrations of artifacts were noted from test units that would suggest the presence of any subsurface cultural features, nor were any cultural features identified. Roughly 36% of the ceramics recovered were vitrified refined white earthenware fragment, while coarse red earthenware, largely with colourless or no glazes represented 26% of the assemblage and ironstone represented roughly 23%, with a variety of stoneware and semi-porcelain as well. This is consistent with the Stage 2 findings and indicates a later 19th century occupation, while the vitrified whitewares, ironstone, and semi-porcelain indicate an occupation extending into the 20th century. Household items such as glassware and kitchen refuse faunal remains were found in limited quantities. The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) has been interpreted as a Euro-Canadian scatter, existing entirely in the ploughzone, associated with the later 19th century and early 20th century occupation of the study area. As such, the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) is not deemed to retain cultural heritage value or interest according to section 3.4 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011)* and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the site.

Typical domestic assemblages have an approximate 50/50 split between ceramics and structural artifacts if they represent any sort of structure. This site only yielded seven wire nails, three cut nails, and eight pieces of window glass. It is thought that the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) represents a small, plough disturbed refuse pile, likely associated with the current structure which dates to the late 19th century.

The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) does not meet provincial criteria requiring further work and does not retain further cultural heritage value or interest.

STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: THE THONRBUYD SITE (BDHC-28)

Recommendations
January, 2020

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) is a plough zone scatter and the material also dates to the Late 19th century and first half of the 20th century. According to section 3.4.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) does not meet the provincial criteria to warrant a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. **As such, the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28) is not deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and no further work is recommended.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: THE THONRBUYD SITE (BDHC-28)

Advice on Compliance with Legislation
January, 2020

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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8.0 IMAGES



Figure 1: Test Unit Excavation in Progress Facing North



Figure 2: Test Unit Excavation in Progress Facing South



Figure 3: Test Unit Excavation on Progress Facing West



Figure 4: Site Overview Facing Southeast



Figure 5: Test Unit 385E 825N:13 Facing North



Figure 6: Test Unit 390E 820N:1 Facing North

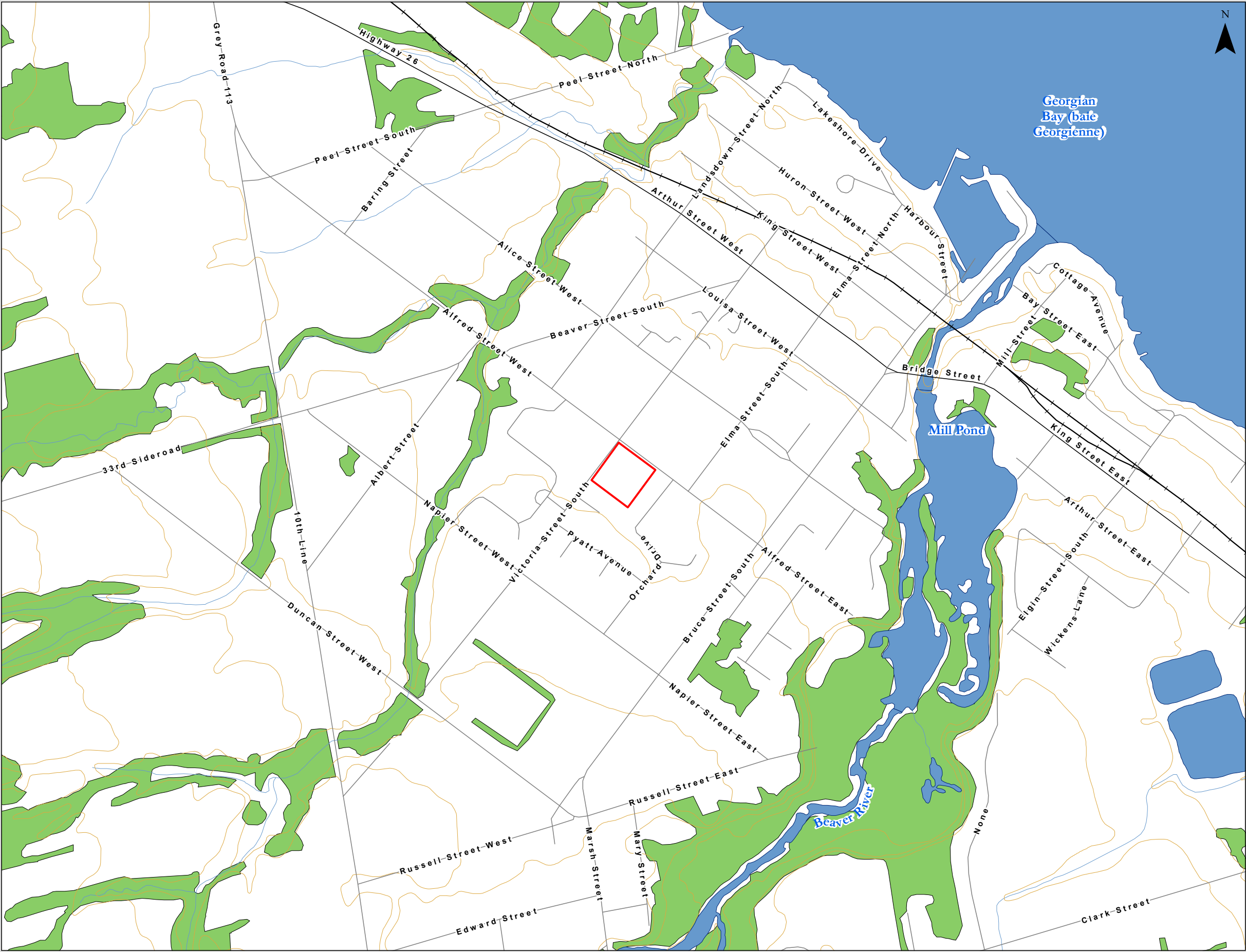
8.1 ARTIFACTS

Plate 1: Sample of Ceramic Artifacts from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28)

Plate 2: Sample of Non-Ceramic Artifacts from the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28)

9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages. Maps identifying exact site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation. Figure 1 is a topographic map depicting the location of the entire project area. Figure 2 is an aerial image depicting the limits of the entire project area, with no site-specific data (specific location is presented in the supplementary documentation). Figure 3 depicts the study area within the 1880 Illustrated Atlas of Canada, Grey Supplement Map of Collingwood Township. Figure 4 shows the current Stage 3 results.



**Stage 3 Site Specific
Assessment of
61 Alfred Street West
Thornbury, Ontario**

Figure 1: Topographic
Map of Study Area

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Date: December, 2019

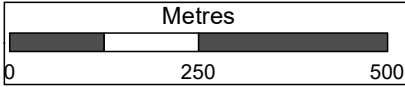
Source: OBM
<http://www.geographynetwork.ca/website/obm/viewer.htm>

Scale 1:10,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Study Area
- Local Road
- Major Road
- Railroad
- Contour Lines
- Water
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area





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**Stage 3 Site Specific
Assessment of
61 Alfred Street West
Thornbury, Ontario**

Figure 2: Study Area

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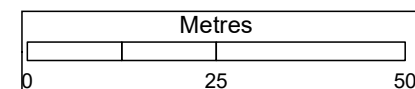
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Scale 1:1,000

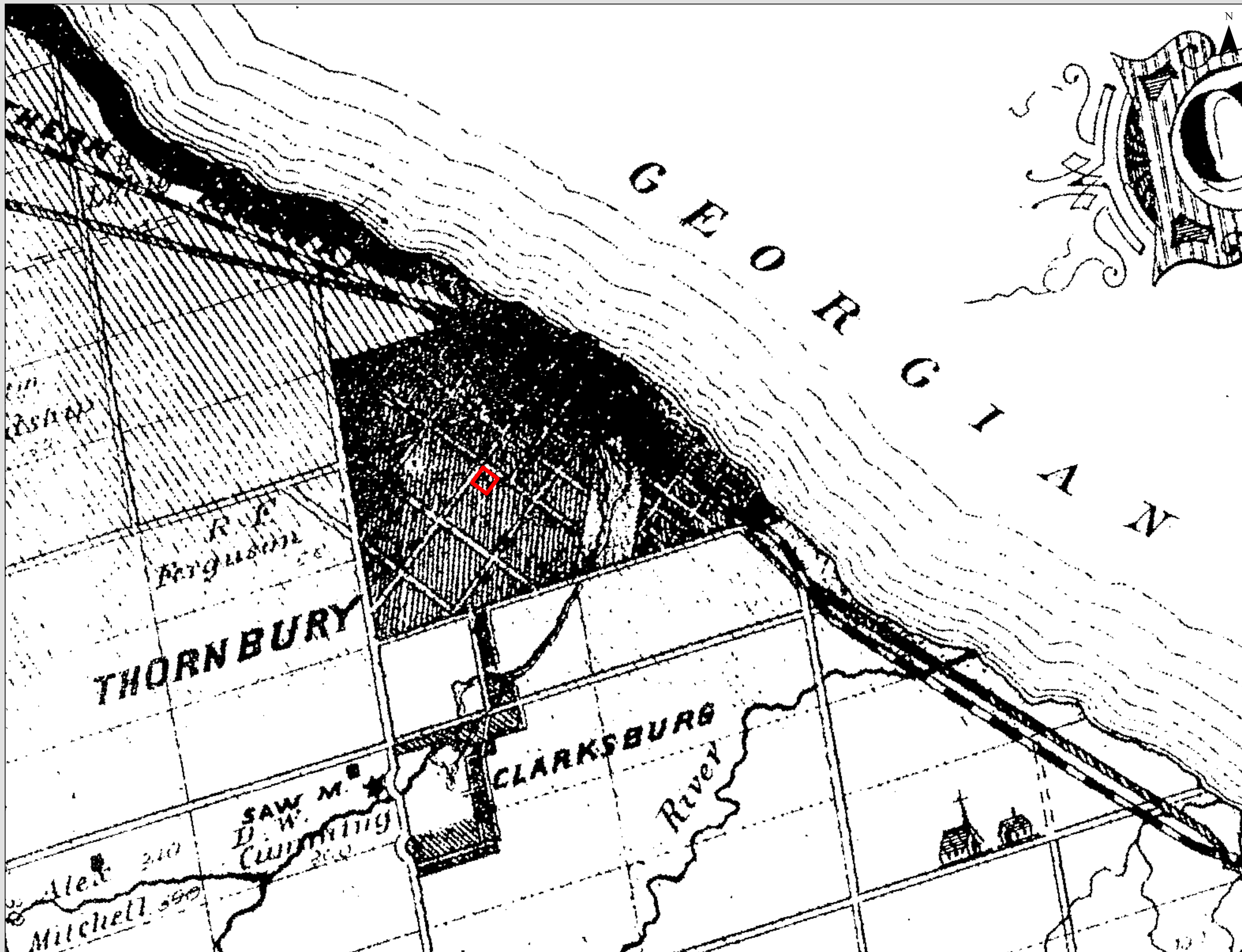
Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Study Area
- Limit of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28)



Source: Esri, DeLorme, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of 61 Alfred Street West Thornbury, Ontario

Figure 3: Portion of the
Grey Supplement in the Illustrated
Atlas of the Dominion of Canada
1880 - Collingwood Township

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Date: December, 2019

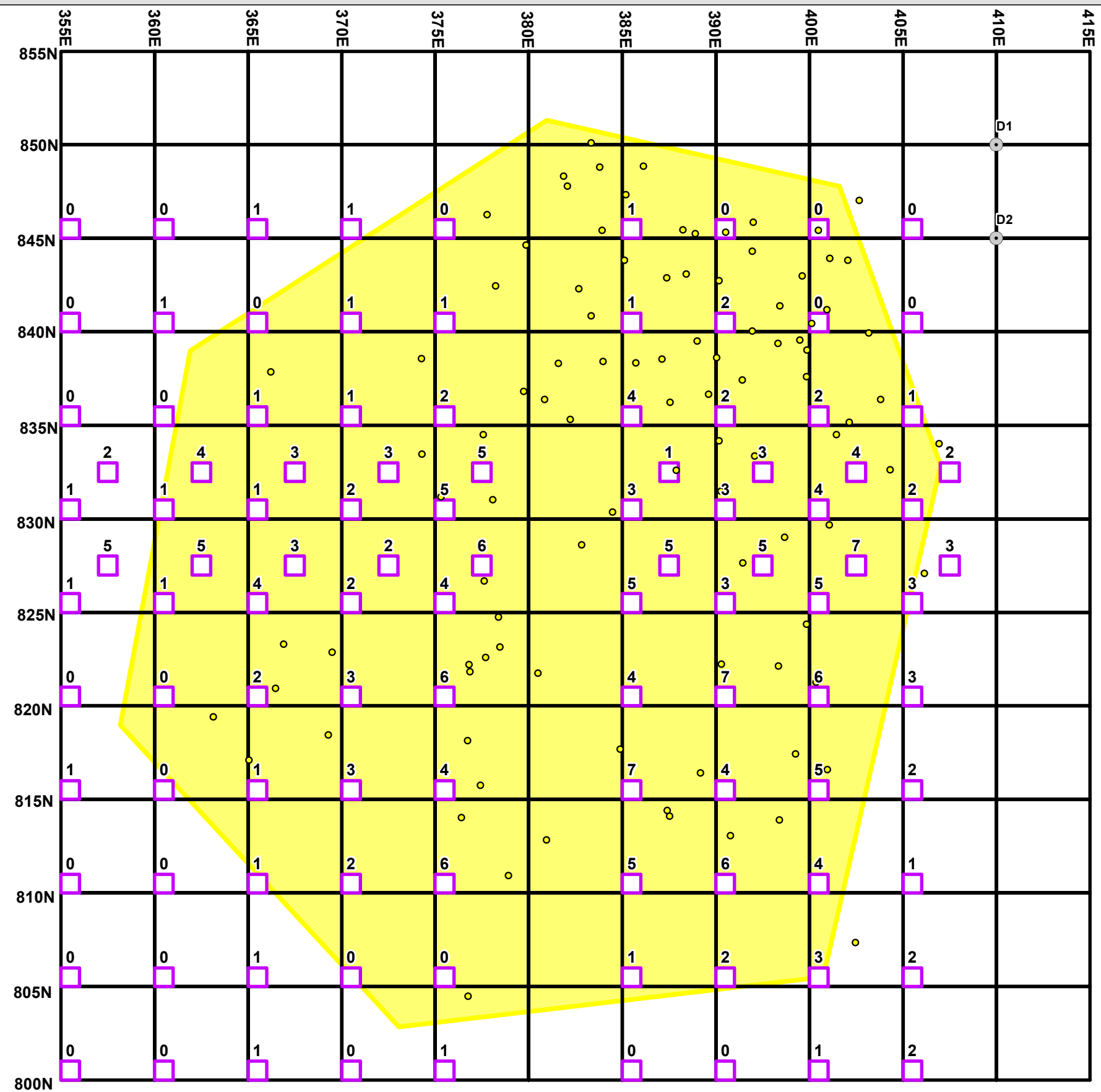
Source: Grey supplement in
Illustrated atlas of the Dominion of Canada.
Toronto : H. Belden & Co., 1880

NOT TO SCALE

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area



Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of 61 Alfred Street West Thornbury, Ontario

Figure 4: Stage 3 Results

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Date: December, 2019

Source: Bing Maps

Scale 1:250

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

- Legend**
- CSP Surface Artifact
 - Datum Stake
 - Stage 3 Test Unit (1m)
 - Excavation Grid (5m)
 - Limit of the Thornbury Site (BdHc-28)

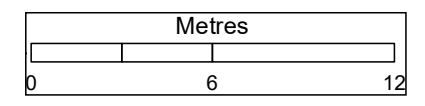
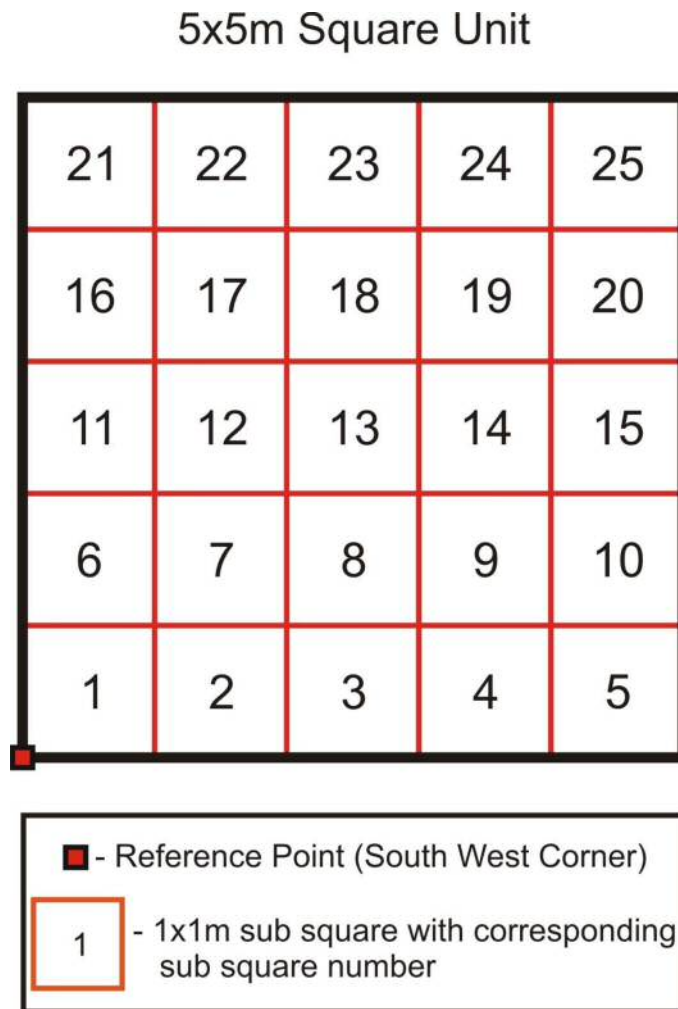


Figure 5: Grid Orientation



APPENDIX A: THE THORNBURY SITE (BDHC-28) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat. #	East	North	SS	Artifact	Qty	Comments
1	395	805	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	
2	395	805	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
3	390	810	1	glass, bottle	2	1 colourless fragment, 1 aqua base fragment
4	390	810	1	faunal	1	pig tooth
5	390	810	1	coarse red earthenware	2	unglazed
6	390	810	1	ironstone, transfer printed	1	green, village scene, small fragment
7	395	810	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	
8	395	810	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	highly vitrified
9	395	810	1	whiteware, flown-transfer print	2	blue, indeterminate design, highly vitrified
10	370	800	1	nail, cut	1	
11	395	800	1	glass, window	1	>2mm thick
12	400	810	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
13	380	810	1	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
14	380	810	1	glass, table	1	dish fragment
15	380	810	1	whiteware, painted	1	blue, too small to determine motif
16	380	810	1	nail, wire	2	
17	385	810	1	coarse red earthenware	3	no glaze
18	385	810	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	
19	390	820	1	glass, bottle	1	amber, fragment
20	390	820	1	nail, wire	1	
21	390	820	1	coarse red earthenware	2	black glaze on outside
22	390	820	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
23	390	820	1	whiteware, moulded	2	plate fragment, indeterminate design
24	395	820	1	ironstone, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
25	395	820	1	semi-porcelain, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
26	395	820	1	glass, window	1	>2mm thick
27	395	820	1	glass, table	1	small dish fragment
28	395	820	1	nail, wire	1	
29	395	820	1	faunal	1	mandible fragment
30	385	815	1	coarse red earthenware	3	no glaze
31	385	815	1	whiteware, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
32	385	815	1	whiteware, flown-transfer print	1	blue, too small to determine motif
33	385	815	1	metal	1	corroded sheet fragment
34	385	815	1	stoneware	1	black glazed exterior, grey glazed interior
35	400	800	1	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
36	380	800	1	coarse red earthenware	1	no glaze
37	400	830	13	glass, window	1	>2mm thick
38	400	830	13	whiteware, undecorated	1	highly vitrified
39	395	825	13	coarse red earthenware	2	colourless glaze
40	395	825	13	ironstone, undecorated	2	
41	395	825	13	whiteware, undecorated	2	highly vitrified
42	395	825	13	nail, wire	1	

43	375	825	13	ironstone, undecorated	2	
44	380	825	13	coarse red earthenware	2	colourless glaze
45	380	825	13	glass, bottle	2	1 colourless fragment, 1 olive green neck fragment
46	380	825	13	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
47	380	825	13	metal	1	washer
48	365	825	13	coarse red earthenware	3	no glaze
49	365	825	13	stoneware	1	grey glaze
50	365	825	13	whiteware, flown-transfer print	1	blue, too small to determine motif
51	370	830	1	whiteware, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
52	380	830	1	coarse red earthenware	1	1 yellow glaze exterior, 1 no glaze
53	380	830	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	
54	380	830	1	glass, window	1	>2mm thick
55	380	830	1	faunal	1	indeterminate fragment
56	395	835	1	coarse red earthenware	2	no glaze
57	400	805	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
58	400	805	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	
59	390	805	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
60	390	805	1	coarse red earthenware	1	colourless glaze
61	385	805	1	whiteware, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
62	370	805	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	
63	375	810	1	whiteware, painted	1	black, feathers, highly vitrified
64	375	810	1	metal	1	corroded sheet fragment
65	370	810	1	glass, window	1	>2mm thick
66	375	830	13	ironstone, undecorated	2	
67	375	830	13	coarse red earthenware	1	no glaze
68	385	830	13	whiteware, moulded	1	teacup handle highly vitrified
69	370	845	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
70	360	830	13	ironstone, transfer printed	1	blue, geometric pattern
71	360	830	13	glass, bottle	1	colourless neck fragment
72	375	845	1	coarse red earthenware	1	no glaze
73	390	825	13	coarse red earthenware	2	colourless glaze
74	390	825	13	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
75	390	825	13	whiteware, undecorated	1	
76	390	825	13	whiteware, flown-transfer print	1	blue, silhouette trees
77	400	825	13	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
78	400	825	13	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
79	360	825	13	faunal	1	indeterminate fragment
80	360	825	13	coarse red earthenware	1	no glaze
81	360	825	13	ironstone, undecorated	2	
82	360	825	13	stoneware	1	grey, no glaze
83	385	845	1	glass, window	1	>2mm thick
84	390	840	1	coarse red earthenware	2	no glaze
85	365	840	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	highly vitrified
86	380	820	1	whiteware, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
87	380	820	1	whiteware, painted	1	blue, too small to determine motif

88	380	820	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	
89	380	820	1	faunal	1	indeterminate fragment
90	380	820	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
91	380	820	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	
92	400	815	1	glass, bottle	2	1 colourless fragment, 1 amber neck fragment
93	395	815	1	whiteware, undecorated	3	highly vitrified
94	395	815	1	nail, wire	1	
95	395	815	1	glass, table	1	drinking glass stem fragment
96	385	825	13	nail, cut	1	
97	385	825	13	ironstone, moulded	2	cannot determine motif
98	385	825	13	coarse red earthenware	2	no glaze
99	370	825	13	coarse red earthenware	1	black glazed exterior, no glaze interior
100	370	825	13	semi-porcelain, undecorated	2	
101	385	830	1	whiteware, painted	1	metallic gold band, pink flowers and green stems, also moulding, highly vitrified
102	385	830	1	whiteware, flown-transfer print	1	blue, too small to determine motif
103	385	830	1	coarse red earthenware	1	no glaze
104	375	820	1	semi-porcelain, moulded	1	tea cup handle
105	375	820	1	whiteware, painted	1	blue, houses, highly vitrified
106	375	820	1	whiteware, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
107	365	825	1	glass, window	1	>2mm thick
108	360	825	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	
109	365	830	13	whiteware, undecorated	3	
110	365	830	13	glass, bottle	1	olive green base fragment, wine bottle
111	395	830	13	ironstone, transfer printed	1	dark green, too small to determine motif
112	395	830	13	whiteware, flown-transfer print	1	blue, too small to determine motif
113	395	830	13	coarse red earthenware	2	colourless glaze
114	390	830	13	whiteware, painted	1	purple, wreathes
115	390	830	13	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
116	390	815	1	ironstone, undecorated	1	
117	390	815	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	highly vitrified
118	390	815	1	coarse red earthenware	1	no glaze
119	370	820	1	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
120	385	820	1	whiteware, moulded	2	tea cup handle
121	385	820	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
122	385	820	1	faunal	1	medium sized mammal long bone shard
123	400	820	1	whiteware, flown-transfer print	1	blue, village scene
124	400	820	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
125	400	820	1	nail, cut	1	
126	370	830	13	whiteware, undecorated	1	
127	370	830	13	metal	1	bottle cap
128	370	830	13	glass, bottle	1	olive green fragment
129	385	840	1	whiteware, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
130	380	815	1	glass, bottle	2	1 olive green base fragment, 1 colourless fragment solarized

131	380	815	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	
132	380	815	1	whiteware, flown-transfer print	1	blue, city and lake on one, other too small to determine
133	360	815	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	
134	370	815	1	glass, bottle	1	aqua fragment
135	380	830	13	ironstone, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
136	380	830	13	whiteware, undecorated	1	colourless base
137	380	830	13	whiteware, painted	1	cannot determine motif
138	380	830	13	glass, bottle	2	light green fragment
139	375	840	1	glass, window	1	>2mm thick
140	365	830	1	metal	1	corroded small sheet fragment
141	375	825	1	coin	1	1932 Canadian Dime
142	375	825	1	whiteware, moulded	1	bottle cap
143	380	840	1	glass bottle	1	colourless fragment
144	375	815	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	
145	375	815	1	coarse red earthenware	1	colourless glaze
146	375	835	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
147	370	835	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
148	360	830	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	highly vitrified
149	400	835	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
150	380	835	1	faunal	1	pig tooth fragment
151	380	835	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	highly vitrified
152	400	825	1	whiteware, painted	1	pink and green floral pattern, moulding, highly vitrified
153	400	825	1	coarse red earthenware	1	colourless glaze
154	400	825	1	glass, table	1	serving dish fragment
155	385	835	1	coarse red earthenware	2	yellow glaze exterior, no glaze interior
156	385	835	1	glass, bottle	1	drinking glass fragment
157	385	835	1	faunal	1	corticle fragment
158	390	835	1	whiteware, undecorated	1	highly vitrified
159	390	835	1	whiteware, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
160	375	830	1	stoneware	1	grey, no glaze
161	375	830	1	glass, bottle	1	pink, fragment
162	395	825	1	ironstone, moulded	2	cannot determine motif
163	395	825	1	semi-porcelain, painted	1	purple, too small to determine pattern
164	395	825	1	coarse red earthenware	1	no glaze
165	395	825	1	nail, wire	1	
166	395	830	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	
167	395	830	1	glass, bottle	1	aqua fragment
168	395	830	1	metal	1	corroded fragment, tin
169	385	825	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	2	small fragments
170	385	825	1	whiteware, flown-transfer print	1	blue, cannot determine design
171	385	825	1	coarse red earthenware	1	brown glaze both faces
172	385	825	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless neck fragment
173	390	825	1	ironstone, undecorated	3	
174	380	825	1	whiteware, undecorated	2	

175	380	825	1	ironstone, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
176	380	825	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
177	370	825	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
178	370	825	1	whiteware, moulded	3	too small to determine pattern, highly vitrified
179	400	830	1	whiteware, moulded	1	cannot determine motif
180	400	830	1	whiteware, painted	1	pink and yellow floral pattern, also moulding
181	390	830	1	ironstone, undecorated	2	
182	390	830	1	glass, bottle	1	aqua fragment

APPENDIX B: LAND REGISTRY DOCUMENTS