

APPENDIX 11.5

HRIA REPORT



**Western
Heritage**

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO AGE-OLD QUESTIONS

HRIA REPORT

Archaeological and Historical Background for the
Proposed 230 kV Transmission Line from Dorsey
Station to Portage South Station

Archaeological Permit No. A60-11

Prepared For
Manitoba Hydro

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WH Project 11-051-01





**Western
Heritage**

322 Duchess Street, Saskatoon SK S7K 0R1 Canada
Phone: (306) 975-3860 • Fax: (888) 849-9130
info@westernheritage.ca • www.westernheritage.ca

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO AGE-OLD QUESTIONS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Manitoba Hydro is planning to construct a new 230-kV AC transmission line between the Dorsey Converter Station and the Portage South Substation. Three potential route alignments were reviewed by Western Heritage. Alternative A crosses the Assiniboine just to the northwest of St. François Xavier, and crosses the TransCanada Highway just north of Dacotah. The right of way largely travels due west until it terminates at Portage South Substation. Alternative B crosses the Assiniboine River just to the north of Route Alternative A and crosses the TransCanada Highway midway between the access to Dacotah and the access to Elie. The route parallels Alternative A, located a section to the south, until it turns south at the NW corner of 32-10-4-W1, joining Alternative A. Alternative C crosses the Assiniboine River approximately 2 km north of Alternative A and crosses the TransCanada Highway midway between Bénéard and Fortier. It travels west 1.5 sections north of Alternative B, turning south at the SE of 9-11-5W to join Alternatives A and B.

The study area part of the Lake Manitoba Plain, and extends from Rosser in the northeast to approximately 16 km southeast of Portage La Prairie in the northwest. The southern boundary runs approximately 2 km south of Dacotah. The two major drainages are the Assiniboine River and the LaSalle River. The land use is predominantly agriculture; much of the area has been farmed since the late 1800s.

This area has been occupied nearly continuously over the last seven thousand years by First Nations who became known as the Cree, Assiniboine, Sioux and Ojibwe. Historically the area was utilized primarily by the Ojibwe and Sioux. This area was also important to the original Métis. One of the cart trails used for the Red River Bison hunts travelled through the area. This trail became known as the Carlton Trail, which stretched from Winnipeg to Edmonton.

Given this history, there is a demonstrated potential for heritage sites in the study area. To assess this, archaeological field investigations were carried out along all three route alternatives. The field investigations focused on areas where the proposed route alternatives crossed streams and rivers. Eleven new heritage sites were recorded. Two sites were located directly on the route of Alternative C.

Although heritage sites were found in on or in close proximity to the proposed alignments (within 200 m), none of the sites would argue for choosing one alternative over another. This is because none of the sites were large or significant enough that they could not be avoided by the development. The flexibility in tower locations and project infrastructure should result in minimal heritage impacts. Regardless of which route is selected, additional archaeological survey and assessment will be required.

Credits

Permit Holder	Jim Finnigan, M.A.
Field Inspection	Jim Finnigan Ernie Reichert Chris Whaley
Report Graphics/GIS	Lindsey Knapp
Report Author	Jim Finnigan

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1.0 Project Description

The proposed Dorsey to Portage South Transmission Line (D83P) Project includes a new 230 kilovolt (kV) alternating current (AC) transmission line and station modifications at the Dorsey Station and the Portage South Station. The 66.14 km transmission line will originate from the 230-kV switchyard of the Dorsey Station, located approximately 8 km northwest of Provincial Trunk Highway No.101, at the northwest side of Winnipeg. The line will terminate at the Portage South Station, located about 12.5 km southeast of Portage La Prairie. The proposed D83P transmission line will parallel to the existing D12P 230-kV transmission line and will be located in part on the unused portion of the existing D12P right-of-way (ROW). As this project is located in an agricultural setting, the extension of the existing ROW will be primarily located on private property.

The Dorsey and Portage South stations will require equipment modifications and additions to support the transmission connections. These modifications are required to terminate the transmission line and integrate this project into the Manitoba Hydro 230-kV electrical network. All modification and equipment additions at the stations are planned to be within the existing fenced areas. The Dorsey Station is a major facility of the Manitoba Hydro electrical system. The station converts 500 kV direct current (DC) to AC current and is a main hub for conversion to 230 kV AC current. The Portage South Station is connected to the 230-kV network by two 230-kV transmission lines, D12P and P81C. The D12P line connects the Dorsey Station 230-kV switchyard to the Portage South Station and the P81C transmission line connects the Portage South Station to the Cornwallis Station near Brandon, Manitoba.

Three Route Alternatives have been proposed (A, B, and C; Map 1). The area potentially affected by each alternative was examined to determine whether specific heritage concerns would indicate a preferred route. Alternative A crosses the Assiniboine just to the northwest of St. François Xavier, and crosses the TransCanada Highway just north of Dacotah. The right of way largely travels due west until it terminates at Portage South Substation. Alternative B crosses the Assiniboine River just to the north of Alternative A and crosses the TransCanada Highway midway between the access to Dacotah and the access to Elie. The route parallels Alternative A, located a section to the south, until it turns south at the NW corner of 32-10-4-W1, joining that route. Alternative C crosses the Assiniboine River approximately 2 km north of Alternative A and crosses the TransCanada Highway midway between Bénard and Fortier. It travels west, 1.5 sections north of Alternative B, turning south at the SE of 9-11-5W to join the Alternatives A and B.

Dorsey To Portage South D83P Transmission Project

Project Infrastructure

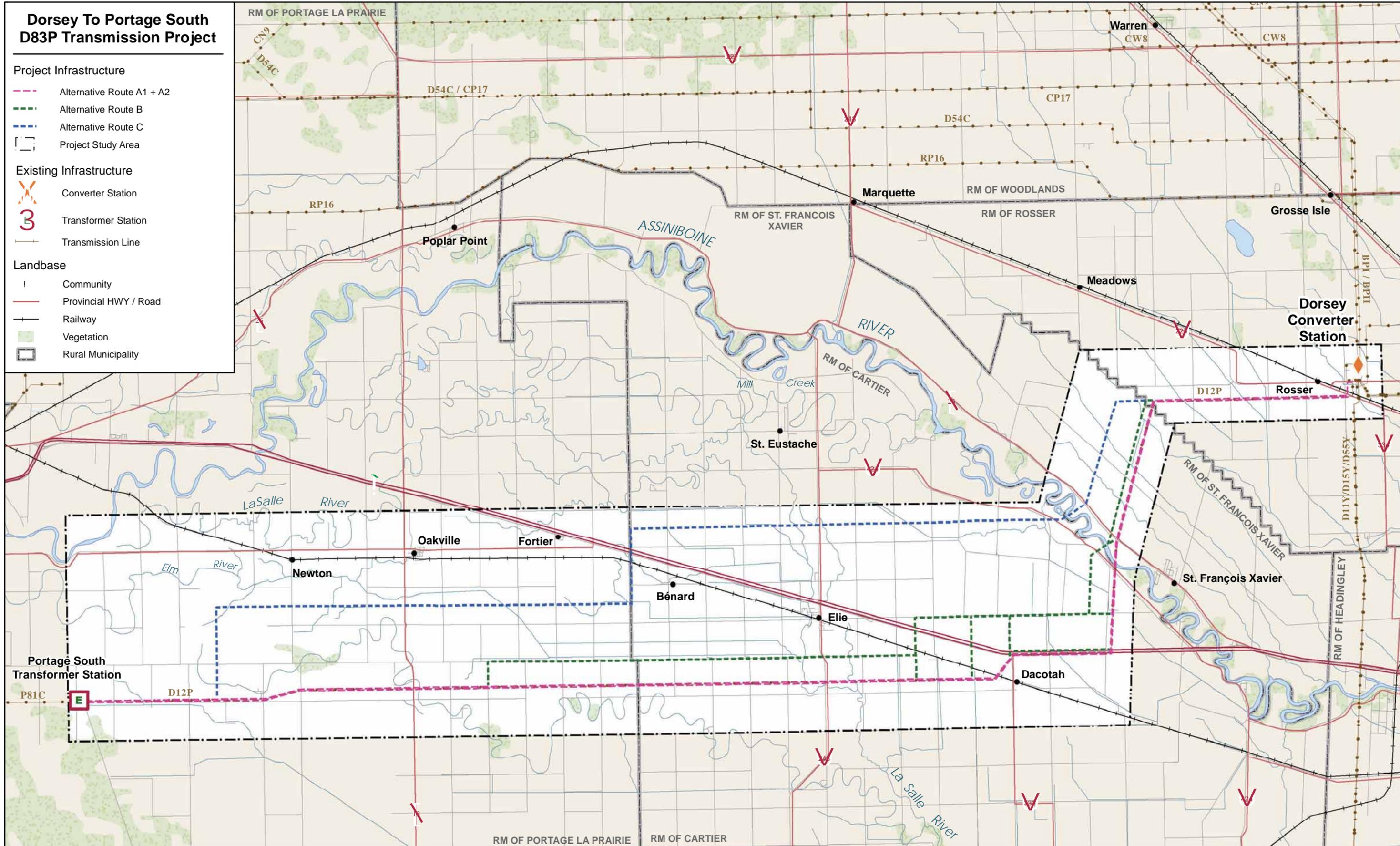
- - - Alternative Route A1 + A2
- - - Alternative Route B
- - - Alternative Route C
- Project Study Area

Existing Infrastructure

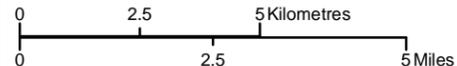
- Converter Station
- Transformer Station
- Transmission Line

Landbase

- Community
- Provincial HWY / Road
- Railway
- Vegetation
- Rural Municipality



Coordinate System: UTM Zone 14 NAD 83
 Data Source: MBHydro, Stantec, ProvMB, NRCan
 Date Created: September 5, 2012



Route Alternatives

2.0 Environmental Overview

The purpose of this section is to identify the environmental features that were important for human occupation. Overall the study area has limited relief; there are no elevation features that would be a significant attraction or deterrent for settlement (Figure 1). One of the effects of such limited relief is that parts of the study area could be quite wet during the spring.

The most important features of the landscape would be the Assiniboine River and the LaSalle River and some smaller drainages (Figure 2). Not only were they important for water and fish—Tough (2000) argues that fishing was quite important to the Métis economy—they both likely supported extensive riparian forests. It appears that much of the forest cover was more extensive at the time the first settlers arrived. There was a sufficient wood supply at St François Xavier that it was a manufacturing center for Red River Carts (Barkwell et. al 2012).

Moving away from the rivers, there are small streams but no other landscape features that would affect human settlement decisions. Even in the latter settlement period, Métis farms anchored on the rivers (i.e., the riverlot settlements) while the location of other settlers was constrained by the survey grid of the Canadian survey system.



Figure 1 Flat Terrain east of South Portage - there are few landscape features that would drive settlement pattern.



Figure 2. Forest along the Assiniboine River near St. Francois Xavier.

3.0 Historical Overview

3.1 Prehistory

The history of deglaciation, the development of Lake Agassiz, and subsequent drainage is quite complex (see Dyke 2004). Much of the study area was covered by water as late as 7.8 ka (Nielson et al. 1996; Dyke 2004). For this study, the importance is that the study area could not have been occupied until the Lake Agassiz had drained. Boyd (2007) suggests for the Assiniboine delta that occupation would have occurred quite quickly as the lake shore regressed.

The post-inundation landscape changed rapidly. The Assiniboine River occupies a new channel that cut across deltaic sediments some 3 ka ago and the LaSalle River occupies an abandoned channel of the Assiniboine (Rannie et al 1989).

Archaeologists divide pre-contact settlement history into the Early, Middle and Late based on changes in technology and subsistence strategies and the dates vary by geographical region (Table 1).

Table 1 Archaeological Chronologies

Grasslands	Forest	Years Ago	Technology
Early	Palaeo	13000 to 7000	Thrusting spears, hunting large game animals
Middle	Archaic	7000 to 2000	throwing spears, forest adaptation and switch to smaller game
Late	Woodland	2000 to contact	adoption of the the bow, pottery, horticulture

The impact of this post-glacial history on human settlement is that while parts of Manitoba may have been occupied as early as 13 ka, most of the study area was not habitable until the latter parts of the Early Pre-Contact period. It was more likely that the first sustained human occupation dates to the Middle Pre-Contact Period (7000 to 2000 B.P.).

The Middle Pre-Contact period represents a time when there was a technological shift in hunting technology with the introduction of the atlatl and side-notched projectile points. This begins with the Mummy Cave Complex and continues through with the Oxbow and Mckean complexes, and finally Pelican Lake. These are all defined on the basis of atlatl spear points.

A number of Middle pre-contact occupations have been documented at the Forks that appear to date within the last 3000 years (Kroker and Goundry 1994).

The Late Pre-Contact period is usually separated into Early, Middle and Late Woodland. There are two technological and one subsistence revolution during this time period. First, pottery is introduced into the region. Second, there is a shift from spear points to arrow points with the introduction of the bow and arrow. Finally, there is the introduction of horticulture; the Lockport Site has the earliest evidence of corn horticulture in Manitoba (Buchner 1983).

There are very few recorded sites in, or in close proximity to, the study area (Table 2; Map 2). This is likely a result of limited archaeological investigation. Most of the recorded sites are either historic or unassigned (i.e., not dated). Given the presence of two waterways, the Assiniboine and the LaSalle rivers, such a low site density is not considered to be representative of broader occupation patterns, even given the short post 7.8 ka occupation of the area.

Table 2 Previously Designated Archaeological Sites in the Study area (source Manitoba Heritage Branch)

Borden Number	Formal Name	Time Period
DILj-1	Lane's Post (HBC 1856-1883)	Historic
DILk-1		Historic
DILm-2		PreContact
DILn-4		PreContact
DILn-5		PreContact
DILj-2		Historic
DILm-3		Late Pre-Contact
DILm-4		Late Pre-Contact

3.2 First Nations

It is likely that different First Nations used the study area as part of their home, secondary or tertiary territories. The legend of White Horse Plain, for example, involves the Assiniboin and Cree, neither of which have reserves in the White Horse Plain (Manitoba Heritage Council Commemorative Plaque). Today, the geographically closest First Nations are from Dakota Tipi and Dakota Plains (Table 3).

Table 3 First Nations¹ Geographically Closest to the Study Area

Name	Affiliation	Treaty
Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council	Tribal Council	na
Dakota Plains	Nakota	non-treaty
Long Plain	Ojibwe	Treaty No.1
Dakota Tipi	Nakota	non-treaty

1- Métis are discussed separately

At the time of first contact, Ojibwe (Anishinaabe) were occupying the area, and Sioux groups from the south were also utilizing the area. First Nations groups traditionally utilized very large territories, but only occupied parts of those territories seasonally. As a result, territories commonly overlapped.

In 1862, an event known as the Minnesota Uprising resulted in a migration of Sioux into the British territories, as discussed by Ruml (1996:29)

When the first group of Dakota came to Rupert's Land (the name of the territory before the Hudson's Bay Company turned over its holdings to Canada) they went to Fort Garry (present day Winnipeg). Other groups that came later continued to make their way to Fort Garry, but eventually they began to congregate at White Horse Plains and Portage la Prairie.

The Sioux migration into the study area took place between 1862 and 1877. As discussed, the study area had been used periodically by the Sioux prior to these dates.

In 1871, Treaty 1 was signed at Upper Fort Gary. Treaty 1 did not cover the Sioux as they were considered at the time to be refugees, but it did cover the Anishinaabe. According to the Long Plain First Nation website (<http://www.longplainfirstnation.ca/about.htm>):

In 1876, Keeshkeemaquah ("Short Bear") returned to the area, now known as Long Plain, to find that his band had become amalgamated with a larger band led by Yellowquill. His people decided to separate and became the Long Plain Band, with Keeshkeemaquah as their chief. . . Keeshkeemaquah served as Chief of Long Plain from 1876 until his passing in 1915, the longest serving chief of Long Plain.

Members of the Sioux were becoming established in the Portage la Prairie area. According to Elias (2002:187):

One small group, numbering twenty- three families in 1886, remained in the vicinity of the old stopping place near Portage la Prairie, largely unnoticed by the officials of the Department of Indian Affairs. These Dakota quietly established an independent lifestyle, at first based upon fishing and trapping around the south end of Lake Manitoba and, later, upon the sale of their labour in the town of Portage la Prairie and on surrounding farms.

In 1872, Fleming notes while traveling from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie (Grant 1873):

Portage la Prairie is the centre of what will soon be a thriving settlement, and, when the railway is built, a large town must spring up. On the way to the little village, we passed, in less than ten miles, three camps of Sioux—each with about twenty wigwams,—ranged in oval or circular form. The three camps probably numbered three hundred souls. . . . The settlers all around the Portage speak favorably of the Sioux. They are honest and harmless, willing to do a day's work for a little food or powder, and giving little or no trouble to anybody.

In 1892, the Sioux purchased their own land in the form of River Lot 99. This seems to be informally referred to as Sioux Village (Williamson 1977). The cemetery associated with the Sioux Village is located in Portage la Prairie (Williamson 1977).

As the band expanded, pressure was placed on the Department of Indian Affairs to provide a reserve. According to Elias, the initial plan was to incorporate the Sioux into the Anishinaabe Reserve at Long Plain. In 1972, the community split into two reserves: Dakota Plains and Dakota Tipi. The importance of this discussion is that although the date for Dakota Tipi is quite late, the Sioux inhabitants have been permanently living in the study area since 1892, and intermittently before that.

3.3 Métis

As this region is the birthplace of the Métis as a nation, it is not surprising that there is evidence of Métis use of the area. St. François Xavier, located on the Assiniboine River just east of the study area, was founded by Cuthbert Grant who was regarded as a prominent Métis leader (Manitoba Library Association 1971). The Fort Gary-Fort Edmonton trail (The Carlton Trail/Portage Trail) was used by participants in the Red River Buffalo Hunt, and later

by most travelers in northwest. St. François Xavier was also a manufacturing center for red river carts (Barkwell et al 2012).

On June 16, 1859, the following comment at the HBC post (Lane's Post: see Section 3.4.1) at St. François Xavier appears in the HBC journals:

"We halted for few hours at White Horse Plain where I dined at the Fort with Mr. Lane, the gentleman in charge of that station. the whole place was swarming with half-breed hunters and their families [Métis] who with innumerable carts and horses were gathering there, preparatory to their start for the prairies for their great annual buffalo hunt."

The Red River buffalo hunts continued until 1882. These gatherings were large and significant events in the development of the Métis culture. In 1840, Alexander Ross writes that 1632 people took place in the annual hunt (Ross 1960). In perspective, this is a few hundred people less than the population of the City of Winnipeg when incorporated in 1873.

Métis settlement of the area is complex due a string of historical events: the Red River Rebellion of 1869, the granting of large amounts of land under the Manitoba Act of 1870, and the dispersal of the Métis from the Red River after 1870 (Milne 1995). Although there were Métis river lots on the LaSalle Rivers, these did not extend into the study area (Flanagan 1991). There were Métis river lots on the Assiniboine River.

3.4 Historical Settlement

3.4.1 Fur Trade

The fur trade history is well documented with [upper] Fort Gary being a major regional center. The earliest establishment in the region was Fort Gibraltar, which was established by the Northwest Company in 1802. Most of the fur trade posts were in proximity to the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers and thus are well outside of the study area. There is one HBC post within the study area, and this is referred to as Lane's Post (1850?-1883):

This post was built at Pigeon Lake in the 1850s and first appears in the HBC records in 1856. It was established primarily for its farming operations and was located about five miles past the St. François Xavier church (Barkwell nd).

Lane's Post was near the area where the Métis congregated for the buffalo hunt and is a recorded archaeological site: DILj-1.

3.4.2 Early Farming

The potential of land in the study area for farming was recognized quite early:

We drove on in the quiet, sunny afternoon, at a pleasant rate, over a fine farming but unfarmed, country, to the "White Horse Plains," and rested at "Lane's Post," about twenty-five miles from Fort Garry. Lane is a North of Ireland man, a good farmer, and, like all such, enthusiastic in praise of the country. (Grant 1873)

The first farmers were First Nations, and there is evidence of early corn horticulture at Lockport some 600 years ago (Buchner 1983). European agricultural settlement began 400 years later with the arrival of the first of the Selkirk settlers in 1812. In 1872 the Government of Canada passed the Dominion Lands Act (Government of Canada 1872) which greatly encouraged an influx of settlers into the region, initially from eastern Canada. In 1874, Mennonite settlers began to arrive (Klippenstein 1975), followed by the Hutterites, who moved north from the United States in 1918. The first Hutterite colony in Manitoba was established in the Elie district (Peters 1961).

3.4.3 Towns

The incorporation and grid connection dates of the towns and villages also provide some initial insight into the settlement of the area (Table 4). The Rosser area in the east end of the study area was settled in the 1890s and most of the area from there to Portage South station was initially settled between the late 1880s and the late 1890s. One of the important towns in the region, St. Francois Xavier, is located outside of the study area, as is Portage La Prairie.

Table 4 *Towns and villages in the study area*

Name	Name Source	Founding Date	Connected to Grid
Rosser	General Thomas Lafayette Rosser - former Chief Engineer of the CPR	RM 1903	1950
Dacotah	started as a rail siding, named after the Dakota (sp) in Minnesota	1904	1948
Elie	Elie Chamberland but could be Elie Dufresne	1899	1933
Bénard	Originally known as Beaudryville until 1912, name changed to honor Senator Aimé Bénard	1908	unknown
Fortier	named after first postmaster, Rev. Fortier	1887	1945
Oakville	reported named after the large number of oak trees, briefly changed to Kawende	1891	1922
Newton Siding			1923

3.5 Rural Municipalities

Rural municipalities are important historically as an organizational framework. Specific sites such as cemeteries and rural schools are often not located in towns and villages. There are portions of four rural municipalities that intersect the study area (Table 5). The earlier incorporation dates of the RMs of Rosser, St François Xavier, and Portage la Prairie likely reflects the earlier settlement along the Assiniboine River riverlots. Although of the RM of Cartier contains a few riverlots, settlement likely increased after the Dominion Land Survey made homestead lots available.

Table 5 *Rural Municipalities in the Study Area*

RM	Incorporated	Notes
Rosser	1893	Named after General Thomas Lafayette Rosser
St François Xavier	1880	named after the parish established in 1824
Cartier	1914	Sir Georges Etienne Cartier
Portage la Prairie	1879	named for the portage between the Assiniboine River and Lake Manitoba

3.5.1 Electrification

The Manitoba Power Commission was created in 1919 and in 1921 began a program of rural electrification. Actual farm electrification began in the later 1940s. Manitoba Hydro as a corporate entity was created in 1961. The ages of the Dorsey Station nor the Portage South Substation do not fall within the approximate 50-year window used to designate historic structures.

Dorsey Station was built in 1968, just outside the town of Rosser Manitoba. It is the terminus of Bipoles 1 and 2 which were the highest voltage DC transmission lines at the time. Dorsey is named after Professor John Dorsey who taught electrical engineering at the University of Manitoba. Portage South Substation was built after Dorsey Station was completed.

3.6 Recorded Historic Sites

In addition to the previously recorded archaeological sites discussed in Section 3.1, there are municipally designated heritage sites and historic sites with significance to the local communities in the study area. If a site has historical significance, even when it has not been designated, it may have protection under the Manitoba Heritage Resources Act.

3.6.1 Municipally Designated Heritage Sites

There are a number of municipally designated heritage sites in the study area (Table 6). These are sites which have been specifically designed by municipalities under Part 3 of the Manitoba Heritage Resources Act. Municipally designated heritage sites have the same level of protection as those heritage sites designated by the Minister.

Table 6 *Municipally Designated Archaeological Sites in the Study area*

Site Name	Site #	Location	Date	Notes
Qually Brothers Store	213	Dakota	1935	Built in 1935 for the Qually Brothers new retail establishment, the operation sold general merchandise and was also the local International Harvester dealer. Qually's store also housed the telephone operator's office for a locally established "farmer's line" system
Warkentin Blacksmith Shop	108	St. Francois Xavier area		The shop was built by Henry Warkentin, who served the St. Francois Xavier area for over 30 years and was renowned beyond the district for his craftsmanship in repairing farm machinery
The Grey Nun's Convent	107	St. Francois Xavier	1916	This 1916 convent, the sisters' third in the parish, included a school for Native children as well as a residence and chapel for the nuns.
St. Paul's Anglican Church	113	St. Francois Xavier area		St. Paul's Anglican Church is a good example in Manitoba of the simple forms, materials and details that characterized many pioneer places of worship in the early twentieth century.

In addition, the study area contains a range of cairns, centennial farms and other historic sites not specifically designated (Map 2). There do not appear to be any federally designated heritage sites although both the Qually Store and the Warkentin Blacksmith are on the Canadian Registry of Historic Places. Other than National Historic Sites, of which there are none in the study area, the federal government registers Heritage Railway Stations (e.g., Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Portage La Prairie), Federal Historic People (e.g., Cuthbert Grant Plaque at St. François Xavier), Federal Historic Buildings (e.g. the Portage la Prairie Armoury), and National Historic Events (e.g., Dominion Lands Survey System Plaque at Headingly).

Historic sites in proximity to proposed alignments are discussed in Section 5.

D83P Transmission Project

Project Infrastructure

Preferred Route Project Study Area

Existing Infrastructure

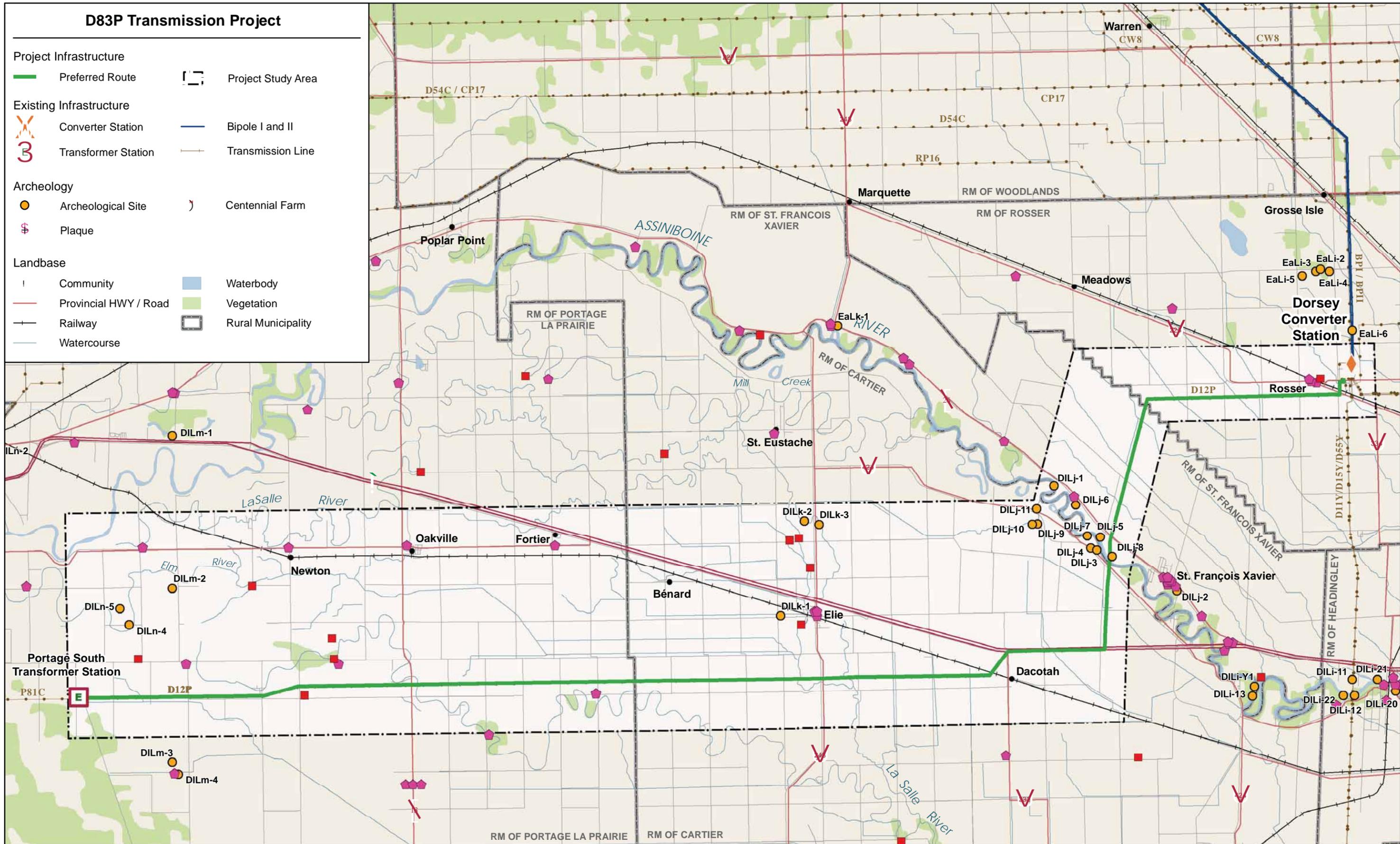
Converter Station Bipole I and II
Transformer Station Transmission Line

Archeology

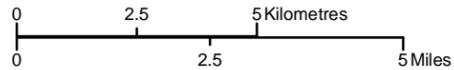
Archeological Site Centennial Farm
Plaque

Landbase

Community Waterbody
Provincial HWY / Road Vegetation
Railway Rural Municipality
Watercourse



Coordinate System: UTM Zone 14 NAD 83
Data Source: MBHydro, Stantec, ProvMB, NRCan
Date Created: September 5, 2012



1:150,000

Dorsey to Portage (D83P) Known Heritage Sites

4.0 Archaeological Methods

The objective of the survey was to assess the potential for heritage sites, and not to undertake detailed site assessment. The presence and location of artifacts, their spatial association and typology were used to delimit each site for the evaluation of potential impacts. However, since majority of the sites would not be affected (i.e., only one of the three alternatives would be chosen), intensive shovel testing to define site significance was not carried out.

4.1 Field Methods

Each of the proposed route alternatives was screened for areas of heritage potential. Screening involves ranking each land location (river lot or quarter section) along the route alternatives by their potential to contain archaeological sites. The criteria included:

- the presence of previously recorded heritage sites;
- within 1 km of permanent rivers/streams;
- within 1 km of well-formed valleys (defined by 3 or more contour intervals) containing permanent and/or seasonal watercourses;
- adjacent to (or within 500 m of) readily identifiable strandlines (ancient lake shores); and
- on escarpments (defined by 2 or more contour intervals within 200m), prominent uplands, and hills/ridges (including eskers).

The prominent feature in the above list was water crossings, but other indicators such as landforms and presence of nearby heritage sites were also considered. Following the screening, a list of potential areas was sent to Intergroup to obtain landowner permission to access the areas and evaluate the heritage potential.

Upon landowner approval, a pedestrian survey was undertaken at locations targeted by the initial research. Most of the areas targeted were located in cultivated fields.

A two-person crew surveyed the targeted areas on foot, visually inspecting the cultivated fields. The locations of surface artifacts, geolocated with a hand-held GPS, were used to define the newly discovered sites. Observations were made characterizing the current and historic environmental and geological conditions, as they relate to the former and modern occupations at each surveyed location. Representative artifacts that could assist in assigning a chronological age to sites were collected. Intensive shovel testing to define site significance was not carried out at this stage.

4.2 Analytical Methods

Artifacts found were cleaned and catalogued to meet the requirements of the Manitoba Heritage Branch (Historic Resources Branch 2009).

5.0 Field Surveys

The survey assessment of the Dorsey-Portage study area was begun on October 17, 2011, and ended on November 25, 2011. The late start to the field season was a result of two events, 1) flooding in portions of the study area that reduced access, and 2) a delay at the request of the client. Given this late survey, the archaeological investigations focused on high potential areas along the Assiniboine and La Salle Rivers within the Rural Municipalities of Cartier and St. François-Xavier.

5.1 Alternative A

Four historic locations are located within the study area and less than two kilometers from the proposed Alternative A (Table 7). None of these locales are within 100 m of the centerline of Alternative A.

Table 7 Existing Heritage Locales Along Alternative A

Type	Name	Location
Centennial Farm	Butler Family	south of Alternative A
Plaque	Glengarry School #77	south of Alternative A
Municipal Heritage Site		south of Alternative A
Plaque	Rosser	north of Alternative A

5.1.1 Archaeological Survey

Moving from east to west, the first area examined was Lots 161 and 162, north of Highway 26 (St. François-Xavier RM). The corridor on the north side of the highway at this location was assessed to a distance of approximately 200 m back from the highway right of way. The width of the area assessed was approximately 140 m, but reached a maximum of 270 m

adjacent to the road. The field was tilled, with 20-30% surface visibility due to snow. Only modern agricultural and household debris was noted.

Similar surface conditions were present on the south side of the highway at this location (Lots 161, 162). The proposed alignment was surveyed toward the river, starting at the road. The prairie level gives way here to lower terraces approximately 650 m from the highway. No artifacts or structures were observed on the upper prairie level terrace. A surface scatter of historic settlement period artifacts were found on a small, intermediate terrace. This was recorded as DILj-8. The undulating lower terrace had been flooded earlier in the year, and had also been tilled to turn the silt deposition. The undulating terrain of the lower terrace was interpreted as series of fluvial silt berms from prior historic flood events. Surface visibility at times was as low as 5-10% and nothing was found on the lowest terrace. The river bank could not be assessed due to the unseasonal high water level, and silt deposition. The field at this location was examined to an extent of approximately 80 to 100 m from the centre of the existing corridor.

On the south side of the Assiniboine River, in the RM of Cartier, the proposed transmission corridor runs through Lot 65, north and south of Provincial Road No. 424. The fields here were recently cleared and harrowed, with 95% visibility on the north side of the road to the Assiniboine River, and 85-90% visibility on the south side of the road. On the north side of the highway, mid to late 20th century historic debris was observed near the highway. This did not appear to be associated with a historical site.

The lower bank of the Assiniboine River and the shoreline below was not assessed due to the deposition of silts from recent flooding which resulted in poor surface visibility.

On the south side of PR 424, a single isolated broken horse shoe was observed. The corridor was assessed to a distance of approximately 175 m south of the road. No heritage sites were observed along this section of the proposed route alignment.

5.1.2 Newly Recorded Sites

One new archaeological site (DILj-8) was recorded along Route Alternative A. DILj-8 was located on a small, intermediate terrace of the Assiniboine River. A variety of structural, agricultural and household artifacts were recovered on a small intermediate terrace including forged metal hardware, chinking, a three-tined pitch fork head, a variety of domestic artifacts, bottle glass, stoneware, and china, and fragments of large mammal bone. No personal items were recovered. The site is currently interpreted as a historic settlement homestead. The size of the site appears to be roughly 26 x 40 m (1040 m²), oriented roughly east/west. The site is positioned approximately 100 m east of the proposed center line.

Twenty-one artifacts were collected, all of which were historic (Appendix A).

5.2 Alternative B

In addition to structures discussed under Alternative A, one archaeological site and one Centennial Farm are located within 2 km of the Route Alternative (Table 8). The route does pass south of Elie and there are several historic sites within that town. No historic sites are within 100 m of the centerline of Alternative B.

Table 8 Existing Heritage Locales Along Alternative B

Type	Name	Location
Centennial Farm	Dufresne Family Farm	North of Alternative B
Archaeological Site	DILk-1	North of Alternative B

5.2.1 Archaeological Survey

Traveling east to west, the first area examined was Lot 157-158 (St. Francois-Xavier RM) on the north side of the Assiniboine River, on the south side of Highway 26. Surface visibility was restricted to less than 5% in most areas due to snow cover, continue falling snow, and crop litter. Portions of the field had been harrowed, offering some exposure in patches of light snow cover. Nineteenth century maps indicate the presence of buildings and fence lines on these lots between the road and river. A small number of artifacts from that period and later were found at several locations. The field was examined to an extent of 50-60 m on either side of the proposed corridor, from the road to a narrow slump terrace before the river edge.

The area was revisited on the 24th of November after a brief warm period reduced snow cover. Historic artifacts were more readily recovered from the same general area as the previous visit and this was recorded as DILj-7. The river bank was assessed for exposures on the slump wall; however, the river level was still too high to assess lower bank deposits.

Moving south of the Assiniboine River, Lot 68-71 (Cartier RM) were accessed to the north of PR 424. The fields had been recently harrowed with 90-95% surface visibility. Two sites were recorded on the prairie level contour: DILj-3 and 4. Waypoints and artifacts were collected at these two locations.

There was no surface visibility in forested areas and they were given only cursory assessment for above ground features. The survey concentrated on cleared and level agricultural land. The landowner's brother, Eric Piper, directed us to what appeared to be abandon cellar depressions, more than 300 m northwest from the proposed Alternative B alignment, and these depressions were recorded as DILj-5. He also mentioned a possible ferry crossing location but there was no evidence for one at the described location.

The south half of 11-3-W in Cartier RM was examined, in the general area of the Elie Dam on the La Salle River. We had only received permission to access the quarter sections on the north side of the road. The focus here was the margins of a La Salle River tributary from the west, the La Salle River's own margins and the land contained between. The two drainages cut through the south half of this section. Recent modifications had been undertaken to the road and drain structure over the tributary. Surface visibility was quite good; over 60% of the ground surface could be observed.

Both sides of the tributary were examined, and the field between it to the La Salle River to the east. The western margin of the La Salle was examined as well. The Elie Dam/control structure is positioned approximately 60 m north of the section road; the banks below the dam were checked for erosional deposits to examine, but there were none. No heritage sites were located at this location.

The east side of the La Salle in the SE Quarter is highly modified by farm/residential driveway, including the addition of fill to alter the landscape. The area was not inspected on foot as landowner permission had not been obtained.

5.2.2 Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites

A total of four new sites were recorded along Alternative B. All of the sites are located in association with the Assiniboine River.

5.2.2.1 DIL j-3

This site is centered approximately 40 m from the road and 30 m north of the proposed Alternative B alignment in Lot 71. The finds here consisted of a scatter of stoneware, bottle glass, and a single chert flake (Figure 3). The crockery and bottle glass date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. However, the chert flake is typical of a pre-contact campsite and suggests that a buried site is present in the immediate area. The physical distribution of collected materials at this location covered approximately 500 m², and is crossed by the alignment of the Alternative B corridor.

Including the chert flake, seven artifacts were collected from DIL j-3. The majority of the artifacts consist of glazed pottery, typically found on crockery (Appendix A).



Figure 3 Chert flake from DIL j-3.

5.2.2.2 DIL j-4

This is a surface scatter of artifacts typical of a homestead/residence. The artifacts were recovered from a 150-m² area on the edge of the 240-m contour line, overlooking the lower terrace toward the Assiniboine River. The materials recovered include domestic activity: porcelain, medicine bottle glass, terra cotta pottery and pressed pattern glass. A machine-stamped nail (3 1/2") was also found, indicative of structural activity. These materials date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. This site is roughly 200 m to the southeast of the Alternative B corridor.

A total of six artifacts were collected (Figure 4; Appendix A).

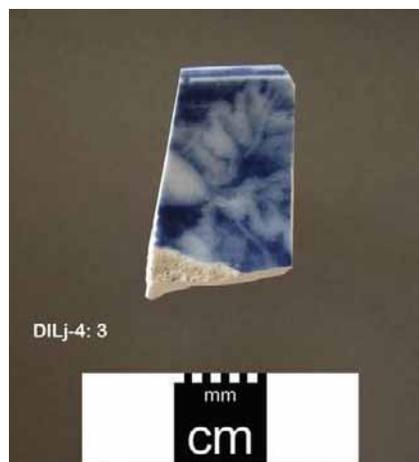


Figure 4 Decorated historic ceramic from DIL j-4.

5.2.2.3 DIL j-5

This site is a significant distance (575 m) north of the Alternative B alignment. We were directed to this location by the landowner's brother, who escorted us to the site. It is composed of two groups of earthen pits inside the tree line, near the river. These pits are circular to ovoid, ranging in size from 2.5 to 4.5 m across, and 1.5 to 2.0 m deep. Some have a raised perimeter. They likely represent cellar or ice house depressions typical of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. No artifacts were observed at or collected from DIL j-5.

5.2.2.4 DIL j-7

The recoveries were from two areas entirely within Lot 157, west of the Alternative B alignment. The field is situated entirely at prairie level, without contour change to the margins of the river. The assembly of artifacts appear to represent a farmstead, with a mix of domestic, agricultural and structural objects, including bottle glass, porcelain, crockery, cast iron stove fragments, horse tack, and animal bone. Two distinct areas emerged from the recoveries: one near the road, where the majority of the porcelain fragments were recovered, possibly the household (collection area of approximately 1050 m²); and a larger area in the middle of the field, which is perhaps a barn or out buildings (collection area of approx. 10,500 m²). The artifacts are from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Thirty-eight artifacts were collected (Appendix A).

5.3 Alternative C

In addition to the structures discussed under Alternatives A and B, four Centennial Farms and two school plaques are located within 2 km of the Alternative C (Table 9). No plaque locations or centennial farm buildings are located within 100 m of the centerline of Alternative C.

Table 9 Existing Heritage Locales Along Alternative C

Type	Name	Location
Plaque	Salem School	
Centennial Farm	Tidsbury Family Farm	north of alignment
Centennial Farm	Blight Family Farm	south of alignment
Centennial Farm	Beaudry Place Farm	south of alignment
Centennial Farm	Beaudry Family Farm	south of alignment
Plaque	Pigeon Lake School	west of alignment

5.3.1 Archaeological Survey

Moving from east to west, Lot 146-148, South of Highway 26 in St. Francois-Xavier RM, was examined. Attention was directed to the north side of the Assiniboine River. These three lots are held by the McEwan Sod Farm. Surface visibility was poor (approximately 5%), due to snowfall. Historic maps indicate buildings on Lots 145, 147 and 148, oriented along a contour change running roughly east/west through these Lots.

Despite the poor visibility, artifacts were observed. The distribution of historic artifacts appeared to correlate to the alignment of historic buildings. Pre-contact artifacts were also recovered from the field; however these were more widely dispersed. This site was recorded as DILj-6.

The proposed alignment at this location was surveyed to the river crossing. Toward the river, the contour on which the artifacts were found drops gradually to a second, lower terrace. This area was flooded for most of the summer. Agricultural activity was curtailed, and silt deposition obscured the surface with deposits from 1-40 cm in thickness. The river bank was walked, but due to unseasonal water levels the base of the banks could not be assessed.

The margins of the river at the southern extent of these Lots are forested, with heavy silt deposition and extensive, recent and historical, flood modification in the form of successive fluvial berms as high as 1.5 m.

On the south side of the Assiniboine River, portions of Lot 87-92, on the south of PR 424, were surveyed. The upper, or prairie level, lands around Barickman Coulee, as well as the lower areas immediately adjacent to the drainage channel were assessed. Two sites, represented by sparsely distributed artifacts, were recorded on the north side of the coulee on

Lots 89-91(DILj-9 and 10). They are separated by distance of 355 m and by natural contours which divide this area of land into an east and a west lobe. Both sites are pre-contact and are more than 200 m south of the centerline of Alternative C. The proposed transmission corridor and surrounding surface was assessed through these Lots to an extent of 250 m north of the proposed route alternative. Surface visibility was good; over 75% of the ground was visible.

Lots 85-89 in Cartier RM were also examined on the north side of PR424. Only the east side of the coulee was assessed north of PR 424, where elevated contours were directly adjacent to the coulee. These contours were then followed toward the Assiniboine River and a remnant oxbow. Recent agricultural and household debris was sparsely scattered throughout the region. Surface visibility was 60-90% due to plant debris and flood water silt deposition. A single historic artifact was collected and its position recorded (DILj-11). No other heritage materials were observed.

Lots 80-86, north of PR 424, were examined. Visibility on the upland fields was 80-90%; on the lower terrace surface visibility was poor to due to flood water silt deposition. The river bank and shoreline of the Assiniboine River was not assessed for exposed heritage deposits due to silt deposition and unseasonal elevated water levels.

The western half of Section 11 3W 24 was examined (Cartier RM). This area is part of the La Salle River's drainage area, north of Elie. Access to the fields was gained via PR 248. This route alternative corridor is positioned roughly 75 m to the north of the quarter line at this location. A vestigial creek or stream oriented NNW to SSE is evident through these two quarter sections. This remnant stream appears to be a former tributary of the La Salle River. The field and remnant stream were assessed to a distance of roughly 125 m on either side of the proposed transmission corridor.

Surface visibility was variable, from 85-95% in both quarters. The north field had manure/compost added in recently. The south field had been tilled, some stubble remained. Nothing was observed in the NW ¼. A stone projectile was found at the edge of the remnant stream in the SW 1/4; this was recorded as DILk-3.

The NE, NW and SW quarters of 23-11-3W were examined. These quarter sections were accessed to the west of PR 248. The NE Quarter contains what appears to be the continuation of the remnant stream assessed in Section 24 to the east. Surface visibility at the time of the survey was 85-95%. Sparsely scattered historic artifacts were noted and collected along the margins of the stream in direct alignment with the corridor. This was recorded as DILk-2.

Within the same section, the NW Quarter near the La Salle's main channel (east side) was in winter crop. There was no surface visibility. The bank of the La Salle River was examined, but no erosional exposures were present.

The NE corner of the SW Quarter was accessible from the north. Despite there being little to no crop residue in this field, there was some remaining drifted snow. Where there was no snow, surface visibility was 95%. Fragments of eroded bone were seen in this area, but nothing else. It is unclear if the bone is natural, cultural or agricultural.

5.3.2 Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites

Six new archaeological sites were recorded during this survey. Two of the sites are associated with the La Salle River; the remaining four sites are associated with the Assiniboine River.

5.3.2.1 DILk-2

This is a farmstead consisting of a mixture of widely disturbed artifacts along the margin of a small stream feeding into the La Salle River. The finds consist of a scatter of broken crockery, a fragment of a whiteware teacup, and a fragment of a cast iron stove, each discretely located along or near the same vestigial stream bed. No distinct activity areas were identified during the survey. The Alternative C corridor crosses over this site.

Seven artifacts were collected, all of which are historic (Figure 5; Appendix A.



Figure 5 Decorated historic ceramic from DILk-2.

5.3.2.2 DILk-3

This site is defined on the recovery of a single triangular projectile point preform (Figure 6) along the margin of a small stream feeding into the La Salle River. This Late Woodland period projectile would date to a period between 1000 BP and the time of European contact.

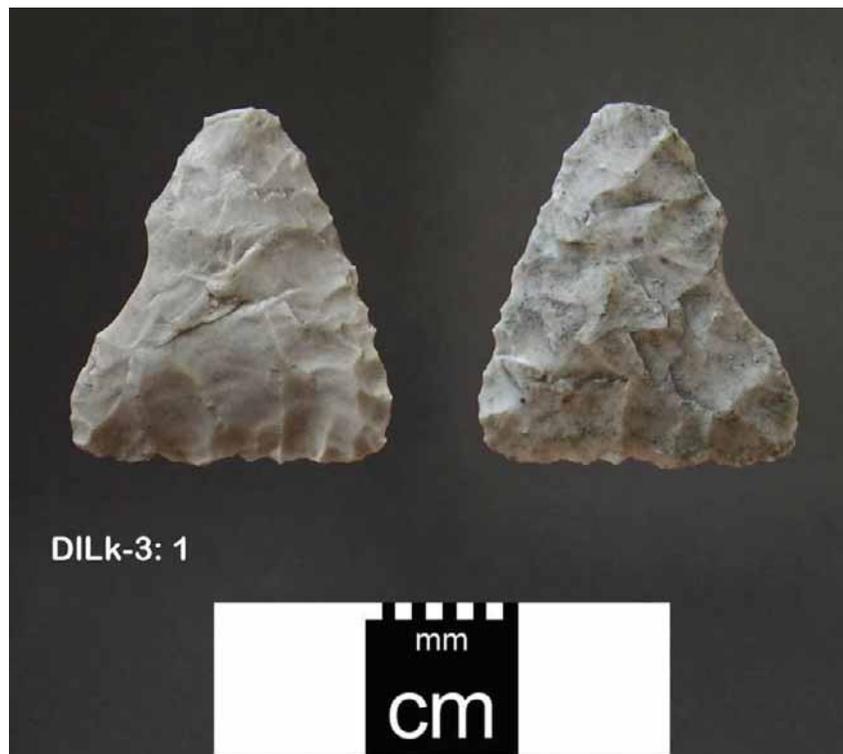


Figure 6 Projectile point preform from DILk-3

5.3.2.3 DILj-6

This corridor alternative passes through a large historic and pre-contact site in Lots 146-148 of the McEwen Sod Farm, north of the Assiniboine River. The historic component is represented by both domestic and agricultural activity and artifacts dating to the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Artifacts consisting of forged hardware, bottle and window glass, stoneware, porcelain, personal items and structural materials were observed. Artifact densities were noticed during the survey, suggesting multiple structures and/or activity areas.

The pre-contact artifact density showed a slightly different distribution, overlapped by the historic scatter. The site area extends from near the highway to a topographic change overlooking the lower terrace. It is estimated to cover an area of 46,200 m², based on artifact distribution.

A total of 175 artifacts were collected, 20 of which were pre-contact (Appendix A).

5.3.2.4 DILj-9

This site is defined by a single flake of heat-treated Swan River Chert. Subsurface testing was not undertaken. A size estimate for this site is not available. The find location is approximately 260 m south of the proposed Alternative C corridor.

5.3.2.5 DILj-10

This site is located on the western contour lobe, and overlooking the Barickman Coulee to the west. The finds here, typical of a pre-contact campsite, consisted of a quartz flake, a pottery sherd, and a fragment of weathered animal bone. The northern most find on this site is approximately 230 m south of the Alternative C corridor. The presence of fabric-impressed pottery dates this site to within the last 1000 years. A single broken piece of historic cast iron agricultural hardware, from a yoke or harness system, was also recovered, approximately 50 m to the north; this object appears to be an isolated find.

The size of this site, based on the distribution of pre-contact artifacts and the available level land, would suggest an area 90 x 110 m (9900 m²) for the potential extent of this site.

5.3.2.6 DILj-11

Based on the single artifact recovered, this site is recorded as an isolated find. The object is a handmade tool handle, most likely a knife, and was recovered on the edge of the 240 m contour, an area overlooking the coulee to the west. The handle consists of pieces of antler held together by four nonferrous pins. The site size cannot be estimated based on a single artifact; however, the contours of the topography in the immediate area would likely contain the site if it were to be expanded by further recoveries. The find location is 390 m north of the Alternative C.

6.0 Valued Ecosystem Components

VECs, which are those aspects of the natural and socio-economic environment... which have a potential to be adversely affected by project development or have the potential to have an effect on the project.

Under the above definition, several new archaeological sites appear to be within or immediately adjacent each of the proposed route alternative. The major impact to archaeological sites could come from the construction of towers and access roads. The final route selection will determine which of the identified sites should be considered VECs, effects to which will need to be mitigated. Other than influencing visual aesthetics, the presence of the transmission lines themselves have limited effect on archaeological sites; in some cases, their presence can affect the ability to conduct site research as they limit the ability to collect some types of geophysical data.

7.0 Summary

The historical review suggested there was a potential for heritage sites in the study area. In addition to the eight previously recorded sites, a short survey in 2011 added an additional 11

sites (Table 10). It is clear that most of the water crossings have archaeological potential. The significance of these sites has not been determined.

Table 10 Summary of the Sites Recorded in 2011

Route Alternative	Borden Number	Affiliation
Route Alternative A	DILj-8	Historic
Route Alternative B	DILj-3	Historic/Pre-Contact
Route Alternative B	DILj-4	Historic
Route Alternative B	DILj-5	Historic
Route Alternative B	DILj-7	Historic
Route Alternative C	DILj-9	Pre-Contact
Route Alternative C	DILj-10	Pre-Contact
Route Alternative C	DILj-11	Historic
Route Alternative C	DILj-6	Historic/Pre-Contact
Route Alternative C	DILk-3	Pre-Contact
Route Alternative C	DILk-2	Historic

8.0 Recommendations

Based on a preliminary survey, all three route alternatives have the potential to impact heritage sites depending on the placement of the towers and access roads. Regardless of which route is selected, additional archaeological survey and assessment will be required of tower locations and related developments in proximity to water crossings.

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Appendix A: Artifact Descriptions

Site	Item	Description
DILj-3	1	Lithic 25-50 mm Chert Ind. Ch. Debitage Flake 1-25% Cortex Sec Decort Flk Complete Flk Feather Term Pronounced Bulb
DILj-3	2	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-3	3	LH Historic 50 + mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-3	4	LH Historic 50 + mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-3	5	LH Historic 50 + mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-3	6	LH Historic 50 + mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-3	7	Glass 50 + mm Base Circular Unid Manuf No Maker M Household Tableware Unid Hollow Colourless
DILj-4	1	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-4	2	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Pattern n/a Msc Decor Rim Miscel Act Unid Artif Unid Ceram Ball Clay
DILj-4	3	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Blue P Undrglz Rim Household Tableware Unid Flatwr Glazed Flow Trans White Earth
DILj-4	4	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Mould Rel Handle/Knob Household Tableware Cup Glazed Ironstone
DILj-4	5	Glass 25-50 mm Finish Neck Unid Plan Mould/Hand No Maker M Miscel Act GI Cnt Frag Aqua
DILj-4	6	Glass 25-50 mm Unid Part Oval Pressed No Maker M Miscel Act Unid Artif Unid Glass Colourless
DILj-6	1	12-25 mm L. Woodland Preh Lithic Other Material Stone pipe
DILj-6	2	Lithic Item 25-50 mm Undiagnostic Debitage Flake Secondary Flake Unbroken
DILj-6	3	Lithic Item 12-25 mm Undiagnostic Knife River Tool Retouched Flake Unifacial Flaking Broken
DILj-6	4	Pottery 12-25 mm L. Woodland Preh Ceram Container Body Undif Tex Grit
DILj-6	5	Lithic Item 25-50 mm Swan River Ch. Debitage Flake Primary Flake Broken
DILj-6	6	Lithic Item 12-25 mm Swan River Ch. Debitage Flake Primary Flake Broken
DILj-6	7	Bone 25-50 mm Unburnt Modified UnID Faun Fragment Lrg Ungul Weathered Indt Lg Bone Large Mammal Ungulate
DILj-6	8	Lithic Item 25-50 mm Chert Cat Head Ch. Debitage Core Fragment
DILj-6	9	Lithic 25-50 mm Brown Chal. Debitage Flake Primary Flake Unbroken

Site	Item	Description
DILj-6	10	LH Historic 12-25 mm Misc Historic Personal Button
DILj-6	11	Glass 25-50 mm Misc Historic Hist Glass Household ? Glass Colourless
DILj-6	12	Glass 25-50 mm Misc Historic Hist Glass Household Kitchenware ? Glass Clear
DILj-6	13	Glass 12-25 mm Misc Historic Hist Glass Household Kitchenware Glass Store Grn/Yllow
DILj-6	14	Glass 12-25 mm Misc Historic Hist Glass Household Kitchenware Glass Tblwre Olive
DILj-6	15	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Green Prnt Ovrglz Kitchenware Body Tableware Saucer Glazed Decorated Transfer White Earth
DILj-6	16	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Red Prnt Ovrglz Base Household Tableware Plate White Earth
DILj-6	17	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Blue P Undrglz Body Household Tableware Unid Hollow White Earth
DILj-6	18	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm White Earth
DILj-6	19	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Base Tableware Saucer White Earth
DILj-6	20	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Base Tableware Plate White Earth
DILj-6	21	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Mould Rel Body Tableware Unid Hollow White Earth
DILj-6	22	Metal 50 + mm Cast Metal Household Food Prep Pot Ferrous
DILj-6	23	Metal 50 + mm Cast Metal Household Heat/Light Ferrous
DILj-6	24	Metal 50 + mm Wrought Ferrous
DILj-6	25	Metal 50 + mm Cast Metal Ferrous
DILj-6	26	Metal 25-50 mm Sheet Structural Ferrous
DILj-6	27	Metal 50 + mm Wrght Nail Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	28	Metal 50 + mm Wrght Nail Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	29	Metal 25-50 mm Mcut Nail Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	30	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	31	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	32	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Structural Ferrous
DILj-6	33	Metal 50 + mm Wire Wire Nail Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	34	Metal 25-50 mm Wire Wire Nail Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	35	Metal Wire Miscel Act Wire Scrap Ferrous
DILj-6	36	Metal 25-50 mm Sheet Miscel Act Sheet Scrap Ferrous
DILj-6	37	Metal 12-25 mm Wrought Unid Artif Ferrous
DILj-6	38	Bone 50 + mm Unburnt Unmodified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion Weathered Append El Indt Lg Bone Large Mammal Ungulate Indt Ungulate
DILj-6	39	Metal 50 + mm Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	40	Pottery 12-25 mm Vessel Porti Fabric Impres Grit Body Undecorated
DILj-6	41	Lithic Item 25-50 mm Knife River Debitage Flake Primary Flake Broken

Site	Item	Description
DILj-6	42	Lithic Item 12-25 mm Chert Debitage Flake Primary Flake Broken
DILj-6	43	LH Historic 12-25 mm Misc Historic H Ceramic Personal Lux/Indulg Smoking Clay Pipe Bowl Frag Undecorated
DILj-6	44	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm H Ceramic Household Base Household Tableware Unid Hollow Glazed White Earth
DILj-6	45	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Blue P Undrglz Rim Household Tableware Unid Hollow White Earth
DILj-6	46	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Blue P Undrglz Body Household Tableware Unid Hollow White Earth
DILj-6	47	Glass 25-50 mm Base Circular Turn Mould Household Food Pop Bottle Aqua
DILj-6	48	Glass 25-50 mm Shoulder Circular Turn Mould Household Colourless
DILj-6	49	Glass 12-25 mm Shoulder Circular Turn Mould Household Cobalt Blue
DILj-6	50	Glass 25-50 mm Structural Wind Glass Colourless
DILj-6	51	Glass 25-50 mm Structural Wind Glass Colourless
DILj-6	52	Glass 12-25 mm Structural Wind Glass Colourless
DILj-6	53	LH Historic 25-50 mm Misc Historic Structural Chinking
DILj-6	54	LH Historic 12-25 mm Misc Historic Structural Chinking
DILj-6	55	LH Historic 12-25 mm Misc Historic Structural Chinking
DILj-6	56	Metal 50 + mm Wrought Household Ferrous
DILj-6	57	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	58	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	59	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	60	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	61	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	62	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	63	Metal 12-25 mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	64	Metal 25-50 mm Wire Fence Hardw Fence Stapl Ferrous
DILj-6	65	Metal 25-50 mm Sheet Miscel Act Sheet Scrap Ferrous
DILj-6	66	Metal 12-25 mm Sheet Miscel Act Sheet Scrap Ferrous
DILj-6	67	Metal 25-50 mm Sheet Miscel Act Sheet Scrap Brass
DILj-6	68	Bone 12-25 mm Unburnt Unmodified UnID Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion Weathered Append El Indt Lg Bone Large Mammal
DILj-6	69	Lithic Item 12-25 mm Chert Tool Scraper Unifacial Flaking Complete
DILj-6	70	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Unid Part Household White Earth
DILj-6	71	Glass 12-25 mm Body Rectangle Unid Manuf Miscel Act Unid Glass Manganese
DILj-6	72	Glass 25-50 mm Base Unid Plan Unid Manuf Personal Opaq White
DILj-6	73	Glass 12-25 mm Structural Wind Glass Colourless

Site	Item	Description
DILj-6	74	Glass 12-25 mm Structural Wind Glass Colourless
DILj-6	75	Metal Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	76	Metal 50 + mm Nail Wire Nail Com Wire Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	77	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	78	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	79	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	80	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	81	Metal 25-50 mm Cast Metal Msc Mch Prt Ferrous
DILj-6	82	Metal 25-50 mm Cast Metal Miscel Act Unid Artif Unid Metal Ferrous
DILj-6	83	Metal 25-50 mm Wrought Miscel Act Unid Artif Unid Metal Ferrous
DILj-6	84	Metal 25-50 mm Sheet Unidible Artif Sheet Scrap Ferrous
DILj-6	85	Bone 25-50 mm Unburnt Unmodified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion Weathered Append El Indt Lg Bone Large Mammal Ungulate
DILj-6	86	Bone 12-25 mm Unburnt Unmodified Ident Faun Fragment Indt Frag Indt Side Indt Fusion Weathered Append El Indt Lg Bone Large Mammal Ungulate
DILj-6	87	Lithic 12-25 mm Chert Swan River Ch. Debitage Flake Secondary Flake Broken
DILj-6	88	Lithic 25-50 mm Other Material Debitage Flake Primary Flake Broken
DILj-6	89	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Mauve P Undrglz Body Household Tableware Unid Hollow White Earth
DILj-6	90	Euro Ceram 50 + mm Blue P Undrglz Base Household Tableware Saucer White Earth
DILj-6	91	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Blue P Undrglz Base Household Tableware Saucer White Earth
DILj-6	92	Euro Ceram 6-12 mm Blue P Undrglz Unid Part Household Tableware Unid Hollow White Earth
DILj-6	93	Glass 50 + mm Base Circular Unid Manuf Maker Mark Household Canning Jar Aqua
DILj-6	94	Glass 25-50 mm Unid Part Circular Turn Mould Unid Artif Unid Glass Olive Green
DILj-6	95	Glass 25-50 mm Shoulder Rectangle Rick Mould Personal Indulgences Gin Bottle Olive Green
DILj-6	96	LH Historic 25-50 mm Misc Historic Structural Chinking
DILj-6	97	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	98	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	99	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	100	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Domed Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	101	Metal 12-25 mm Nail Wrght Nail Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	102	Metal 50 + mm Work Gener Tools Flat File Ferrous
DILj-6	103	Metal 50 + mm Wrought Miscel Act Unid Metal Ferrous

Site	Item	Description
DILj-6	104	Metal 50 + mm Norm Hinge Ferrous
DILj-6	105	LH Historic 25-50 mm C/M Metal Household Knife Straight Ferrous Fragment
DILj-6	106	Metal 25-50 mm Wrought Unid Metal Ferrous
DILj-6	107	Metal 12-25 mm Unidble Artif Sheet Scrap Non-Ferr
DILj-6	108	LH Historic 12-25 mm Misc Historic Personal Clothing Button
DILj-6	109	Bone 12-25 mm Calcine Unmodified UnID Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Fused Metapodial Metacarpal Large Mammal Ungulate
DILj-6	110	Lithic 12-25 mm Chert Tool Scraper
DILj-6	111	Lithic 12-25 mm Chalcedony Knife River Debitage Flake Heat Coloured/Treated Tert Reduc Flk Trnsv Prox Frag Not Obsrv Term Pronounced Bulb
DILj-6	112	Lithic 25-50 mm Chert Debitage Flake Secondary Flk Split/Broken Flk
DILj-6	113	Lithic 25-50 mm Other L.Mat Debitage Flake Secondary Flk Split/Broken Flk
DILj-6	114	Metal 25-50 mm Fastener Structural Fence Stapl Ferrous
DILj-6	115	Metal 50 + mm Work Shop Tools Flat File Ferrous
DILj-6	116	Metal 50 + mm Transport Ag Machine Ag Mch Prt Ferrous
DILj-6	117	Metal 25-50 mm Wire Structural Wood Screw Ferrous
DILj-6	118	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	119	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	120	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Wire Nail Com Wire Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	121	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	122	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	123	Metal 12-25 mm Nail Unid Nail Unid Nail Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	124	Metal 6-12 mm Nail Wire Nail Uphol Nail Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	125	Metal 12-25 mm Sheet Structural Washer Ferrous
DILj-6	126	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Horseshoe Transport A Shoe Nail Ferrous
DILj-6	127	Metal 12-25 mm Miscel Act Unidble Artif Sheet Scrap Ferrous
DILj-6	128	Metal 25-50 mm Sheet Miscel Act Unidble Artif Sheet Scrap Ferrous
DILj-6	129	Metal 12-25 mm Sheet Miscel Act Unidble Artif Sheet Scrap Ferrous
DILj-6	130	Metal 25-50 mm Strip/strap Miscel Act Unid Artif Ferrous
DILj-6	131	LH Historic 12-25 mm ? Period H Ceramic Personal Lux/Indulg Smoking Clay Pipe Stem Undecorated No M Mrk Use Burn
DILj-6	132	Metal 25-50 mm Wrought Structural Brace Ferrous
DILj-6	133	LH Historic 12-25 mm Misc Historic Commercial Coin
DILj-6	134	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Personal Marbles Ball Clay
DILj-6	135	Glass 6-12 mm Rim Unid Manuf Miscel Act Unid Artif Glass Crumb Msc Colour
DILj-6	136	Glass 12-25 mm Unid Part Miscel Act Unidble Artif Burned Msc Colour

Site	Item	Description
DILj-6	137	Glass 25-50 mm Body Circular Unid Manuf No Maker M Tableware House Orn Manganese
DILj-6	138	Glass 25-50 mm Base Unid Plan Unid Manuf No Maker M Household Tableware House Orn Manganese
DILj-6	139	Glass 12-25 mm Unid Part Circular Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Unidble Artif Unid Glass Colourless
DILj-6	140	Glass 25-50 mm Body Circular Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Gener Pack Btl Frag Colourless
DILj-6	141	Glass 25-50 mm Unid Part Unid Plan Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Unidble Artif Unid Glass Manganese
DILj-6	142	Glass 25-50 mm Unid Part Unid Plan Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Unidble Artif Unid Glass Colourless
DILj-6	143	Glass 50 + mm Base Circular Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Gener Pack GI Cnt Frag Amber/Brwn
DILj-6	144	Glass 12-25 mm Base Circular Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Gener Pack GI Cnt Frag Amber/Brwn
DILj-6	145	Lithic 25-50 mm Chert Debitage Shatter Heat Coloured 1-25% Cortex
DILj-6	146	Lithic 25-50 mm Other L.Mat Debitage Flake Fine Grain 0% Cortex Secondary Flk Complete Flk Step Term Not Obsrv
DILj-6	147	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm ? Period Household Kitchenware ? Ceram No MM Glazed Undecor Ironstone
DILj-6	148	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-6	149	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Base Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-6	150	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-6	151	LH Historic 12-25 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-6	152	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-6	153	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Handle/Knob Ceram Tblwre Glazed Undecor White Earth
DILj-6	154	LH Historic 12-25 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Body Ceram Tblwre Porcelain No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-6	155	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Pattern n/a Slipped Body Household Tableware Unid Hollow White Earth
DILj-6	156	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Pattern n/a Slipped Rim Household Tableware Unid Hollow White Earth
DILj-6	157	LH Historic 12-25 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Rim Ceram Tblwre No MM Glazed ? Decoration White Earth
DILj-6	158	LH Historic 12-25 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Base Ceram Tblwre No MM Glazed Undecor White Earth

Site	Item	Description
DILj-6	159	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Pattern n/a Slipped Base Household Food Prep Crock Stoneware
DILj-6	160	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Pattern n/a Slipped Rim Household Tableware Unid Flatwr White Earth
DILj-6	161	Glass 25-50 mm Body Rectangle Mould/Hand No Maker M Personal Indulgences Gin Bottle Olive Green
DILj-6	162	Glass 12-25 mm Body Rectangle Mould/Hand No Maker M Personal Indulgences Gin Bottle Olive Green
DILj-6	163	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Blue P Undrglz Household Tableware Unid Flatwr White Earth
DILj-6	164	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Blue P Undrglz Household Tableware Unid Flatwr White Earth
DILj-6	165	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Green Prnt Ovrgrlz Body Household Tableware Unid Flatwr White Earth
DILj-6	166	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Green Litho'd Body Household Tableware Unid Flatwr Glazed White Earth
DILj-6	167	Glass 25-50 mm Body Oval Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Btl Frag Olive Green
DILj-6	168	Glass 12-25 mm Body Rectangle Mould/Hand No Maker M Personal Indulgences Gin Bottle Olive Green
DILj-6	169	Glass 12-25 mm Body Oval Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Gener Pack GI Cnt Frag Olive Green
DILj-6	170	Bone 12-25 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion No Cult Mod Weathered Append EI Indt Lg Bone Mammal
DILj-6	171	Bone 12-25 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion No Cult Mod Weathered Append EI Indt Lg Bone Small Mammal
DILj-6	172	Metal 25-50 mm Cast Metal Miscel Act Unid Artif Unid Metal Ferrous
DILj-6	173	Metal 50 + mm Cast Metal Miscel Act Unid Artif Unid Metal Ferrous
DILj-6	174	Glass 25-50 mm Miscel Act Unid Artif Unid Glass Manganese
DILj-6	175	LH Historic 12-25 mm Recent Synthetic ? Function
DILj-7	1	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Polychrome Prnt Ovrgrlz Body Household Tableware Unid Flatwr Glazed Transfer White Earth
DILj-7	2	Metal 12-25 mm Sheet Miscel Act Unidble Artif Sheet Scrap Ferrous
DILj-7	3	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store ? Eware No MM Unglazed Undecor
DILj-7	4	Glass 25-50 mm Body Circular Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Gener Pack Btl Frag Green
DILj-7	5	LH Historic 50 + mm Misc Historic H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store ? Eware No MM Unglazed Decorated
DILj-7	6	LH Historic 50 + mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Body Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-7	7	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Decorated

Site	Item	Description
DILj-7	8	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Body Household Tableware Unid Hollow Glazed White Earth
DILj-7	9	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Unid Part Household Tableware Glazed White Earth
DILj-7	10	Glass 50 + mm Body Circular Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Btl Frag Amber/Brwn
DILj-7	11	Metal 12-25 mm Sheet Personal Clothing Cloth Buttn Ferrous
DILj-7	12	LH Historic 25-50 mm Misc Historic Structural Chinking
DILj-7	13	LH Historic 12-25 mm Misc Historic Structural Chinking
DILj-7	14	Bone 12-25 mm Unburnt Modified UnID Faun Fragment Weathered
DILj-7	15	Bone 12-25 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Indt Frag Indt Side Fused No Cult Mod Weathered Mammal Indt Mam
DILj-7	16	Bone 12-25 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Indt Frag Indt Side No Cult Mod Weathered Mammal
DILj-7	17	Bone 25-50 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Indt Frag Indt Side No Cult Mod Multi Nat Alt Mammal
DILj-7	18	Bone 50 + mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion No Cult Mod Weathered Append EI Large Mammal
DILj-7	19	Bone 50 + mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion Cutmarks Weathered Append EI Large Mammal
DILj-7	20	Composite 50 + mm Leather Metal Transport Harn Parts
DILj-7	21	LH Historic 12-25 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-7	22	Glass 50 + mm Base Circular Unid Manuf No Maker M Personal Indulgences Alcohol Btl Olive Green
DILj-7	23	Composite 50 + mm Leather Metal Transport Harn Parts
DILj-7	24	Metal 12-25 mm Personal Clothing Cloth Buttn Ferrous
DILj-7	25	Bone 25-50 mm Burnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Dist/Ant Left Indt Fusion No Cult Mod Weathered Append EI Forelimb Humerus Deltoid Crest Large Mammal Ungulate Indt Ungulate
DILj-7	26	Glass 50 + mm Unid Part Unid Plan Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Unid Glass Colourless
DILj-7	27	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Structural Fence Stapl Ferrous
DILj-7	28	Metal 25-50 mm Fastener Plain Round Com Wire Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-7	29	Metal 50 + mm Cast Metal Household Heat/Light Sh Stv Frg Ferrous
DILj-7	30	Bone 25-50 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Indt Frag Indt Side Indt Fusion No Cult Mod Weathered Indt EI Mammal
DILj-7	31	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILj-7	32	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Pattern n/a Unid Part Miscel Act Unidble Artif Glazed Ceram Crumb White Earth

Site	Item	Description
DILj-7	33	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Green Body Household Tableware Unid Hollow Glazed Transfer White Earth
DILj-7	34	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Blue Aerograph Base Household Tableware Unid Flatwr Porcelain
DILj-7	35	Glass 25-50 mm Shoulder Oval Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Gener Pack Btl Frag Amber/Brwn
DILj-7	36	Metal 50 + mm Cast Metal Household Heat/Light Sh Stv Frg Ferrous
DILj-7	37	Bone 25-50 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion No Cult Mod Weathered Append EI Mammal
DILj-7	38	Bone 50 + mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion Cutmarks Weathered Append EI Indt Lg Bone Large Mammal Cut
DILj-8	1	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period Structural Chinking
DILj-8	2	LH Historic 12-25 mm ? Period Structural Chinking
DILj-8	3	Bone 50 + mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Prox Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion No Cult Mod Weathered Append EI Indt Lg Bone Large Mammal
DILj-8	4	Bone 25-50 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion No Cult Mod Weathered Append EI Indt Lg Bone Mammal
DILj-8	5	Bone 25-50 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion No Cult Mod Weathered Append EI Indt Lg Bone Large Mammal
DILj-8	6	Bone 12-25 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion Cutmarks Weathered Append EI Indt Lg Bone Large Mammal Punctured
DILj-8	7	LH Historic 50 + mm ? Period C/M Metal Agric/Transp
DILj-8	8	Metal 25-50 mm Strip/strap Miscel Act Unid Artif Unid Metal Ferrous
DILj-8	9	Metal 25-50 mm Sheet Miscel Act Unid Artif Unid Metal Ferrous
DILj-8	10	Metal 50 + mm Wrght Nail Unid Nail Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-8	11	Metal 50 + mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-8	12	Metal 25-50 mm Nail Mcut Nail Common Cut Structural Nail Ferrous
DILj-8	13	Glass 12-25 mm Shoulder Rectangle Unid Manuf No Maker M Personal Indulgences Gin Bottle Olive Green
DILj-8	14	Glass 25-50 mm Structural Dr/Wnd Parts Wind Glass Colourless
DILj-8	15	Glass 25-50 mm Body Circular Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Gener Pack Btl Frag Olive Green
DILj-8	16	Glass 25-50 mm Body Oval Unid Manuf No Maker M Miscel Act Unid Artif Unid Glass Green
DILj-8	17	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Mould Rel Handle/Knob Household Tableware Unid Hollow Glazed White Earth
DILj-8	18	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Other Col Rim Household Tableware Unid Flatwr Glazed White Earth

Site	Item	Description
DILj-8	19	Euro Ceram 12-25 mm Household Kitchenware Ceram Tblwre Glazed White Earth
DILj-8	20	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Household Kitchenware Body Ceram Tblwre Unid Hollow Glazed Ironstone
DILj-8	21	Euro Ceram 50 + mm Base Household Glazed Ball Clay
DILj-9	1	Lithic 12-25 mm Chert Swan River Ch. Debitage Flake Heat Coloured/Treated Secondary Flk Split/Broken Flk Not Obsrv Term Diffuse Bulb chert flake
DILj-10	1	Lithic 12-25 mm Quartz Debitage Flake Secondary Flk Split/Broken Flk Not Obsrv Term Diffuse Bulb
DILj-10	2	Pottery 25-50 mm Ind clay Fabric Impres Ind. Temper Body Undecorated
DILj-10	3	Bone 25-50 mm Unburnt Modified Ident Faun Fragment Shaft Indt Side Indt Fusion No Cult Mod Weathered Append EI Indt Lg Bone Mammal
DILj-10	4	Metal 50 + mm Cast Metal Transport Wgn/Bgy Ferrous
DILj-11	1	Two antler pieces connected with nonferrous metal pins. Likely knife handle.
DILk-2	1	LH Historic 50 + mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILk-2	2	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILk-2	3	LH Historic 50 + mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILk-2	4	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILk-2	5	LH Historic 25-50 mm ? Period H Ceramic Household Kitchenware Ceram Store Stoneware No MM Glazed Undecor
DILk-2	6	Euro Ceram 25-50 mm Base Household Tableware Unid Hollow Glazed White Earth
DILk-2	7	Metal 50 + mm Cast Metal Household Heat/Light Sh Stv Frg Ferrous
DILk-3	1	Complete; Grey chert; point preform.