ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Location 12 (AkHa-29), Proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry,
Part of Lots 15 to 17, Concession 4 WSCR, and Lot 16, Concession 3 WSCR,
Former Township of Caledon, County of Peel,
Now the Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario

Licensee: Michael Teal (P364)
PIF #: P364-0196-2022

Submitted to:

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Acknowledgements

We respectfully acknowledge that the Study Area is located in the traditional territory of multiple Indigenous groups, including the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Six Nations of the Grand River (the Haudenosaunee), the Huron-Wendat Nation, and the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), now WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), was retained by CBM Aggregates, a division of St Marys Cement Inc. (Canada), to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of Location 12 (AkHa-29), a historical Euro-Canadian site located within the license boundary for the proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry (the Study Area; Map 1). The Stage 3 AA was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Aggregate Resources Act* R.S.O. 1990, c.A.8*. (*Government of Ontario 1990a)*,* and the Town of Caledon Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment under the *Planning Act,* R.S.O 1990, c.P.14 (Government of Ontario 1990b).

Golder previously completed a Stage 1 and 2 AA of the Study Area for the proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry under Project Information Number (PIF) P364-0164-2020 (Golder 2022). The area assessed is 261.2 hectares (ha) located within part of Lots 15 to 17, Concession 4 West of Centre Road (WSCR), as well as part of Lot 16, Concession 3 WSCR, in the former geographic Township of Caledon, former County of Peel, now the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (Peel Region) (Map 1). It consists predominately of cultivated fields in addition to uncultivated farmland (i.e., pastures), farmstead/residential areas, and wooded areas.

The Stage 1 and 2 AA resulted in the identification of 29 new archaeological sites (Locations 1 through 29) (Golder 2022) and re-established the location of the Cameron Site (AlHa-9), which was previously identified in 2001 (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2001). Of the 30 archaeological sites within the Study Area, a total of 14 were considered to have further cultural heritage value or interest and Stage 3 AA was recommended.

Location 12 (AkHa-29) is one of the 14 sites that was recommended for Stage 3 AA. It is a historical Euro-Canadian site that was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of an agricultural field located over an area measuring 35 m (N-S) by 35 m (E-W) within part of Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR (Supplementary Documentation; Map SD1).

The Stage 3 AA of Location 12 (AkHa-29) consisted of the hand excavation of 49 test units across an area measuring approximately 35 m north-south by 40 m east-west. The Stage 3 excavations resulted in the recovery of 1,370 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, one pre-contact Indigenous artifact, and 32 faunal elements, as well as the identification of seven subsurface cultural features and one post mould (Map 6).

Location 12 (AkHa-29) is interpreted to be a mid-19th century domestic refuse deposit related to the Morris family who owned a portion of the lot from 1862 to 1911 and likely inhabited the farmstead approximately 350 m to the southwest of the site (Map 3). Most of the artifacts recovered from Location 12 (AkHa-29) are food and beverage-related, including pieces of ceramic tableware and food containers (n=1,203, 89% of the total assemblage). Of the dateable assemblage (n=940), 91% consists of ceramic tableware that dates to the mid-19th century. As the artifact assemblage at the site contains relatively few structural artifacts (n=122, 9% of the total assemblage), it appears unlikely that Location 12 (AkHa-29) is associated with any significant structures. Given the combined results of artifact assemblage and historical records, it is likely that Location 12 (AkHa-29) was used as a domestic refuse area during the Morris' family occupation of the west half of Lot 15 during the 1860s.

As 80% of the site's occupation dated to before 1870 as determined by historical research and archaeological data, Location 12 (AkHa-29) meets Standard 2c of Section 3.4 of the *19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites: Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (Draft RHF Standards) (Government of Ontario 2021), as well as Standard 1a of Section 3.4.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011) for domestic archaeological sites dating after 1830. As such, Location 12 (AkHa-29) has further cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) and Stage 4 mitigation is required prior to impacts.

The pre-contact Indigenous artifact, a single biface thinning flake of Onondaga chert, is not a diagnostic artifact and therefore cannot be assigned a specific occupational time period or specific cultural affiliation. The isolated nature of the artifact could be attributed to being inadvertently intermixed with the historical material and redeposited sometime during the historical occupation. As such, the single pre-contact Indigenous artifact at the site is concluded to have no further CHVI as it does not meet the criteria identified in Section 3.4.1, Standards 1a-d of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Given the findings and conclusions of the Stage 3 AA of Location 12 (AkHa-29), the following recommendations are provided:

1) Location 12 (AkHa-29) possesses CHVI and should be subject to Stage 4 mitigation prior to impacts. Through discussions with the proponent, it has been determined that Location 12 (AkHa-29) cannot be avoided, and, as such, the site should be mitigated through Stage 4 excavation.

2) As Location 12 (AkHa-29) dates to post-1830 and does not meet the exceptions outlined in Standard 3, Section 4, of the *19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites: Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2021), the site does not require hand excavation of the ploughzone or surface layers.

3) The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 12 (AkHa-29) should entail mechanical topsoil removal, as per Standard 2, Section 4 of the Draft RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021). According to the Draft RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021) and 2011 Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011), the mechanical topsoil removal of the site should follow Standards 2-6 outlined in Section 4.2.3, as well as Standards 3-5 in Section 4.2.7. Mechanical topsoil removal must cover the full extent of the Stage 3 test units and features and must extend a minimum of 10 m beyond uncovered cultural features where possible in accordance with Table 4.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for post-1830 domestic sites (Government of Ontario 2011).

4) Until such time that Location 12 (AkHa-29) can undergo the recommended Stage 4 excavation, the site should be avoided and protected by establishing a "no-go" zone consisting of the site and a 10 m protective buffer determined by the results of the Stage 3 AA (Map 6). As part of the implementation of the avoidance and protection strategy, post and wire fence must be erected at the limits of the "no-go" zone for Location 12 (AkHa-29). The proposed protected area must be shown on all site plans and be labeled as a "no-go" zone. Instructions should be provided to all on-site personnel to stay outside of this area. Any ground alterations to Location 12 (AkHa-29) and its protective buffer area should be avoided. This includes but is not necessarily limited to impacts from aggregate extraction, aggregate processing, vegetation clearance, and the construction of access roads or berms over the site. It also includes minor forms of soil disturbance, such as tree removal, minor landscaping, and utilities installation.

If grading or other soil disturbing activities are anticipated to extend to the edge of the area to be avoided, no-go instructions must be given to all on-site extraction crew and others involved in on-site day-to-day decisions, and a licensed archaeologist should be contracted to inspect and monitor the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy. After completion of these activities, a report will be prepared on the effectiveness of the strategy and submitted to the MCM for review.

5) The pre-contact Indigenous component of Location 12 (AkHa-29) has been sufficiently assessed and documented, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this component.

Based on the proceeding recommendations and the Aggregates Resource Act site plans submitted to the MNRF by CBM, the following conditions will apply to Location 12 (AkHa-29):

a) Stage 4 mitigation is required for Location 12 (AkHa-29) as the site has further cultural heritage value or interest.

b) The Archaeological Protection Area for Location 12 (AkHa-29) will consist of the limits of the archaeological site, determined by the Stage 3 AA, plus a 10 m protective buffer zone.

c) The temporarily protected site must be fenced (post and wire) prior to commencing extraction.

d) Alterations and/or ground disturbing activities are prohibited within the limits of the Archaeological Protection Area for Location 12 (AkHa-29) until such time that a professionally licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site and the MCM has entered a report(s) in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports where the report(s) recommends that the archaeological site is of no further cultural heritage value or interest.

e) If the licence is surrendered, a covenant will be registered against title for the block containing the protected archaeological site.

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

Study Limitations

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

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments, and purpose described to WSP by CBM Aggregates, a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations, and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

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

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

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

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), now WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), was retained by CBM Aggregates, a division of St Marys Cement Inc. (Canada), to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of Location 12 (AkHa-29), a historical Euro-Canadian site located within the license boundary for the proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry (the Study Area; Map 1). The Stage 3 AA was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Aggregate Resources Act* R.S.O. 1990, c.A.8*. (*Government of Ontario 1990a), and the Town of Caledon Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment under the *Planning Act,* R.S.O 1990, c.P.14 (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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The Stage 3 AA of Location 12 (AkHa-29) was conducted under professional license P364, issued to Michael Teal of WSP by the MCM (PIF P364-0196-2022). All activities undertaken during the assessment followed the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. All fieldwork occurred between May 4 to 13, 2022. Permission to access the Study Area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts, was provided by CBM Aggregates.

1.2 Objectives

The Stage 3 AA was completed with the following objectives:

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

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following historical narrative is intended to provide a general overview of the interpreted land use during the "Pre-Contact Period" and "Early Contact Period" within the vicinity of the current study area. This historical overview is primarily based on archaeological and historical interpretations inferred over the past 50 years, and generally reflect inferences and interpretations made by non-Indigenous representatives.

The text below is not intended to provide a comprehensive historical overview of the landscape prior to, and following the arrival of Europeans to Ontario, but rather provide a general overview context that can be referenced when determining the potential for archaeological resources within the current project study area.

The text and comments below, including the cited references, may reflect archaeological and contemporary literature within general publications, but may not represent the opinions of those Indigenous communities whose history it is purported to reflect.

2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

The general culture history of southern Ontario based on Ellis and Ferris (1990) is summarised in Table 1, while Map 2 displays the pre-contact Indigenous culture history of southern Ontario.

Table 1: Overview of cultural chronology of southern Ontario.

Period		Time Period (circa)	Characteristics
Paleo	Early	9000 - 8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes, and Crowfield traditions; small bands; mobile hunters and gatherers and large territories; fluted projectiles.
	Late	8400 - 8000 BC	Holcomb, hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; continuing mobility; campsite/way-station sites; smaller territories are utilized; non-fluted projectiles.
Archaic	Early	8000 - 6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (e.g., Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate Base traditions; growing diversity of stone tool types; heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels).
	Middle	6000 - 2500 BC	Stemmed (e.g., Kirk, Stanley/Neville), Brewerton side- and corner-notched traditions; reliance on local resources; populations increasing; more ritual activities; fully ground and polished tools; net-sinkers common; earliest copper tools.
	Late	2000 - 950 BC	Narrow Point (e.g., Lamoka), Broad Point (e.g., Genesee), and Small Point (e.g., Crawford Knoll) traditions: less mobility; use of fish-weirs; more formal cemeteries appear; stone pipes emerge; long-distance trade (marine shells and galena).

Period		Time Period (circa)	Characteristics
Woodland	Early	950 - 400 BC	Meadowood tradition; cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people.
	Middle	400 BC - AD 500	Saugeen tradition; stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; cobble spall scrapers; seasonal settlements and resource utilization; post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries, and rectangular structures identified.
	Transitional	AD 550 - 900	Princess Point tradition; cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs on pottery; adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; first palisades; villages with 75 people.
	early Late Woodland	AD 900 - 1300	Glen Meyer tradition; settled village-life based on agriculture; small villages (0.4 ha) with 75-200 people and 4-5 longhouses; semi-permanent settlements.
	middle Late Woodland	AD 1300 - 1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; classic longhouses emerge; larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; more permanent settlements (30 years).
	late Late Woodland	AD 1400 - 1600	Pre-contact Iroquoian tradition; larger villages (1.7 ha); examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; extensive croplands; also, hamlets, cabins, camps, and cemeteries; potential tribal units; fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear.

Research and previous archaeological assessments have demonstrated that the area around the Town of Caledon was intensively occupied by pre-contact Indigenous communities from the Paleo period up to the time of contact. The following subsections outline the cultural or temporal periods recognized for southern Ontario more generally.

2.1.1 Paleo Period

The Paleo Period represents a temporal classification developed by archaeologists and does not reflect any inferences of initial human habitation. Based on archaeological investigations, the first human occupation of southern Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. Although there were a complex series of ice retreats and advances which played a large role in shaping the local topography, southern Ontario was ice free by approximately 12,500 years ago.

The archaeological record has documented human settlement at 11,000 years ago, when the area was settled by Indigenous groups who had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early inhabitants is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990).The Paleo Period in Ontario is broadly characterized by many small groups of hunter-gatherers whose subsistence strategies followed a pattern of seasonal mobility over large areas, often travelling distances in excess of 150 km in an effort to procure raw materials for the production of lithic tools and the hunting of contemporary animals along migratory routes including caribou as well as mammoth and

mastodon. For example, groups in southern Ontario appear to have followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie.

The research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo Period, and, as such, archaeological examples of sites from this time are rare (Ellis and Deller 1990:54). The current understanding of Early Paleo locality is that sites tend to be situated in elevated topography on well-drained loamy soils with many of the known sites located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. Many of the archaeologically investigated Paleo sites are relatively small in size compared to later periods and typically represent contemporary camp sites; however, there are large sites, such as the Parkhill and Fisher sites, identified as extending over several hectares. It is likely these larger sites were formed as people continued to occupy the same area for short durations over the course of several years. Given the placement of many sites on elevated locations, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps as they would likely have been advantageous to observe and intercept migratory mammals such as caribou (Ellis and Deller 1997). Other sites, such as smaller Early Paleo camps, were situated throughout the interior of Ontario and were typically situated adjacent to wetlands.

Paleo Period sites are commonly recognized by the presence of distinctive, finely crafted lance points. Knives, gravers, scrapers and a variety of other stone processing tools are also typically associated with Paleo Period sites (MCR 1981). Diagnostic signatures of Early Paleo Period populations include the production of projectile points with channel flakes or flutes predominately manufactured from Collingwood or Onondaga chert. Paleo Period fluted points may be a reflection of large game hunting, while tools such as scrapers, piercing implements and gravers that are typically associated with Paleo Period sites may have been used in the manufacture and repair of wooden implements, bone tools and clothing (Peers 1985).

By the Late Paleo Period (8400-8000 BC), enclosed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements became established in southern Ontario. It is likely that many of the large game species that had been hunted during the early epoch of the Paleo Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, became extinct. Similar to the inhabitants during the Early Paleo Period, Late Paleo Period populations traversed large territories in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. The transition to the Late Paleo Period also included projectile points comprised of smaller unfluted projectiles along with lanceolate parallel flaked stemmed and non-stemmed Plano points, while hunting strategies may have transitioned from communal groups to more individualized pursuits (Ellis and Deller 1997).

2.1.2 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BC), a gradual increase in atmospheric humidity in conjunction with warmer summers influenced the environmental landscape. Fossil pollen and spore identification from sedimentation cores lifted from Lovesick Lake provide evidence of climate change, with jack pine forests becoming dominant during the beginning of the Early Archaic Period (Teichroeb 2007).

Concurrent with the environmental evolution during the Early Archaic Period were notable diagnostic technological changes including the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations included the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, which may reflect an emerging woodworking industry.

Populations in Ontario during this period primarily utilized maritime landscapes during the spring, summer and fall seasons with large base camps on islands, near river mouths, and on the shores of embayment’s where a variety of flora, fish, and wild fowl resources could be obtained. Smaller hunting and specialized campsites were also established in the uplands and along smaller watercourses.

During the Middle Archaic Period (6000 – 2000 BC) the environmental landscape continued to evolve with the jack pine forests prevalent during the Early Archaic Period being primarily replaced by white pine growth, suggesting a gradual increase in humidity and a continuation of hot summers (Teichroeb 2007).

The trend towards more diverse toolkits also continued into the Middle Archaic Period, as the presence of net-sinkers and fish weirs indicate that fishing was an important component of the subsistence strategy. Net-sinkers were typically used with both gill nets and seine nets, which were employed for both shoreline and offshore fishing activities. Gill nets were kept vertical with stone sinkers on the bottom and floats on the top and were often anchored to a specific location with the use of larger stones. Seine nets acted as fences and were used to corral and hold the fish and needed to be kept tight to the bottom of the water by attaching many closely spaced sinkers to the bottom of the net with floats attached to the top (Ingleman *et al* 2012; Prowse 2003). Many contemporary fishing nets were commonly made from hemp or nettle (Needs-Howarth 1999) and are rarely preserved in the archaeological record (Ingleman *et al* 2012).

The Middle Archaic also marks when bannerstones were first manufactured. Bannerstones are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for atlatls or spear-throwers. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, sometimes lower-quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. During earlier periods, groups likely occupied large territories which may have increased access to a primary outcrop of high-quality chert during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups who inhabited smaller territories may only have had access to lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels.

It was during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long-distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being traded (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990), with a wide range of copper tools such as socketed and tanged spear points, projectile points, harpoons, crescent knives, gouges, pikes and celts being produced during this period (Dawson 1983).

Trade networks established during the Middle Archaic Period also continued to flourish during the Late Archaic Period (2500-950 BC). Copper implements from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from the Mid-Atlantic coast have been frequently encountered in burial contexts (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990; Ellis, Timmins and Martelle 2009).

During the Late Archaic the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. In the archeological record, Late Archaic sites are more numerous than Early or Middle Archaic sites suggesting that populations were increasing. Regionalized variations during the Late Archaic Period are also reflected in projectile point manufacturing, with distinct locally diagnostic styles appearing. Other artifacts including polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic Period sites, as well as "birdstones", which are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990).

It is during the Late Archaic Period that defined cemeteries are identified. The appearance of burial pits during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a possible response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. It has been theorized that cemeteries and burial grounds may have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and the surrounding resources and are often located within areas of elevated topography containing well-drained sandy and gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses. Burial sites reflect the importance of the landscape to Indigenous populations as they represent locations along travel routes that would be returned to, where feasts would occur, and the dead could be honoured (Taylor 2015).

2.1.3 Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (940 to 400 BC) is distinguished archaeologically from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the introduction of ceramic technology. The first pots were thick walled and friable, suggesting they may have primarily been used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). These early vessels were not easily portable, and their fragile nature suggests they may have required regular replacement. There have also been numerous Early Woodland Period sites identified where ceramics were absent from the recovered assemblage, suggesting ceramic vessels may have not been completely integrated within the daily lives of Early Woodland Period populations.

Besides the addition of ceramic technology, the cultural affinity of Early Woodland Period inhabitants shows a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For instance, birdstones continued to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland Period varieties have "pop-eyes" that protrude from the sides of their heads (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). Another example of general continuity from the terminal segment of the Archaic Period is represented by the thin, well-made projectile points, although the Early Woodland Period variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990).

Evidence of exchange networks during the early stages of the Woodland Period indicate numerous reciprocal, down-the-line exchanges between trade partners located both short and long distances away. There is a gradual intensification of these types of trade throughout the period continuing into, and reaching its apex in, the Middle and Late Woodland Periods (Hartmann 1996). During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear on sites in southwestern Ontario.

The Middle Woodland Period (300 BC to 500 AD) reflects an evolving transition from patterns observed from archaeological excavations documenting Archaic and Early Woodland Period sites. Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology where vessels are often heavily decorated with impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

While Middle Woodland Period populations still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, an increased consumption of fish became an important dietary component. Some Middle Woodland Period sites have produced literally thousands of bones from spring spawning species including walleye and sucker (MCR 1981). Food sources such as shellfish, tree nuts and a proliferation of plant greens and seeds were also utilized during the Middle Woodland Period. The seasonal variety and relative dependability of these food sources encouraged population growth in many areas.

It is at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years and large deposits of artifacts often accumulated. The land use patterns reflected from archaeological investigations of Middle Woodland Period sites generally reflect densely occupied locations that appear on the valley floor of major rivers, often producing sites with significant artifact deposits. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, many Middle Woodland Period sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied periodically over the course of the year and situated to take advantage of the greatest number of resources. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland Period sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps where localized natural resources were utilized (MCR 1981).

The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox 1990:185; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990:312). Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as AD 600 or a few centuries before. However, corn did not become a dietary stapleuntil at least three to four hundred years later, and then the cultivation of corn gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario.

During the early Late Woodland, particularly within the Princess Point Complex (circa AD 500-1050), a number of archaeological material changes have been noted: the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen during this period begin with the Levanna form; cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics using the paddle and anvil forming technique replace the mainly coil-manufactured and dentate stamped and pseudo-scallop shell impressed ceramics; and if not appearance, increasing use of maize (Zea mays) as a food source (Bursey 1995; Crawford et al. 1997; Ferris and Spence 1995:103; Martin 2004 [2007]; Ritchie 1971:31-32; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990:299). Aside from projectile points, Princess Point Complex assemblages are predominantly characterized by informal or expedient flake tools and ground stone and bone artifacts are rare (Ferris and Spence 1995:103; Shen 2000).

The Late Woodland Period is considered to coincide with the beginning of agricultural life ways in southern Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this time may have encouraged the spread of maize into this part of the province, providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Further, shifts in the location of sites have also been identified with an emphasis on riverine, lacustrine and wetland occupations set against a more diffuse use of the landscape during the Middle Woodland (Dieterman 2001). These locations may have provided nutrient-rich soil for agriculture, while growing sedentism is seen as a departure from Middle Woodland hunting and gathering and may reflect growing investment in the care of garden plots of maize (Smith 1997:15).

The first agricultural villages documented in the archaeological record in southern Ontario have been dated to the 10th century. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in uplands locations on well-drained sandy soils. Identified archaeologically as "Early Late Woodland" (AD 900-1300), it is suggested that these early populations were ancestral to the Iroquoian groups which later inhabited southern Ontario at the time of first European contact.

Village sites dating between AD 900 and 1300 share many attributes with the historically investigated Iroquoian sites, including the presence of longhouses and sometimes palisades. These early longhouses averaged 12.4 m in length (Dodd et al. 1990:349; Williamson 1990:304-305). It is also quite common to find the outlines of overlapping house structures, suggesting that these villages were occupied long enough to necessitate re-building. The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years, when the nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce (Pearce 2018). It seems likely that Early Late Woodland peoples lived in villages for considerably longer, as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and their villages were much smaller, placing less demand on nearby resources.

Judging by the presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits, agriculture was becoming a vital part of the early Late Woodland economy. However, it had not reached the level of importance it would during the middle Late and late Late Woodland Periods. There is ample evidence to suggest that more traditional resources continued to be exploited and comprised a large part of the subsistence economy. Seasonally occupied special purpose sites relating to deer procurement, nut collection, and fishing activities, have all been identified. While beans are known to have been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on early Late Woodland sites.

The middle Late Woodland Period (AD 1300-1400) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 hectares in extent during the early Late Woodland, now consistently range between one and two hectares.

House lengths also change dramatically, more than doubling to an average of 30 m, while houses of up to 45 m have been documented. This increase in longhouse length has been variously interpreted. The simplest possibility is that increased house length is the result of a gradual, natural increase in population (Dodd et al. 1990:323, 350, 357; Smith 1990). However, this does not account for the sudden shift in longhouse lengths around AD 1300. Other possible explanations involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al. 1990:357). One suggestion is that during the middle Late Woodland Period small villages were amalgamating to form larger communities for mutual defense (Dodd et al. 1990:357). If this was the case, the more successful military leaders may have been able to absorb some of the smaller family groups into their households, thereby requiring longer structures. This hypothesis draws support from the fact that some sites had up to seven rows of palisades, indicating at least an occasional need for strong defensive measures. There are, however, other middle Late Woodland villages which had no palisades present (Dodd et al. 1990). More research is required to evaluate these competing interpretations.

The lay-out of houses within villages also changes dramatically by AD 1300. During the early Late Woodland Period villages were planned with houses oriented in various directions. During the middle Late Woodland Period villages are organized into two or more discrete groups of tightly spaced, parallel aligned, longhouses. It has been suggested that this change in village organization may indicate the initial development of the clans which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990:358).

Initially at least, the Late Woodland Period (AD 1400-1650) continues many of the trends which have been documented for the proceeding century. For instance, between AD 1400 and 1450 house lengths continue to grow, reaching an average length of 62 m. One longhouse excavated on a site southwest of Kitchener was an incredible 123 m (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:444-445). After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500 and 1580 averaging 30 m in length.

As to why house lengths decrease after AD 1450 is still being investigated, though it is understood that the shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405, 410).

Village size also continues to expand throughout the Late Woodland Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions. The middle Late Woodland Period and the first century of the late Late Woodland Period was a time of village amalgamation. One large village situated just north of Toronto has been shown to have expanded on no fewer than five occasions. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together. A pattern of Late Woodland village expansion has been clearly documented at several sites throughout southwestern and south-central Ontario (Anderson 2009).

Not all First Nations within southern Ontario resided within villages during the Late Woodland Period, as some communities continued to live in areas along waterways during the summer months and inland hunting sites during the winter.

Early contact with European settlers at the end of the Late Woodland Period resulted in changes to the traditional lifestyles of most Indigenous populations inhabiting Ontario including settlement size, population distribution, and material culture. The introduction of European-borne diseases significantly increased mortality rates, resulting in a drastic decrease in population size (Warrick 2000).

2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Occupation of Southern Ontario

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the nations of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

Following the introduction of Europeans to North America, the nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recovered villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Indigenous systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that show continuity with past peoples, even if this connection has not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

During the late 1600s and early 1700s, French explorers and missionaries reported a large population of Iroquoian peoples clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario. The part of this area that is now referred to as the Peel Region was known to have been populated by the ancestors of two Late Woodland groups who would become historically referred to as the Neutral (Attawandaron) and Huron nations.

2.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Period

2.3.1 Township of Caledon, County of Peel

The Study Area is located within part of the Mississauga Tract which was ceded to the British by the Mississaugas on the 28th of October 1818, under Treaty 19, for £522 and 10 shillings annually. Treaty 19 was the “Second Purchase” involving the Tract of which the “First Purchase” or “Mississauga Purchase” of 1805 allowed the British Crown to acquire over 74,000 acres of land in southern Peel County. Treaty 19 transferred an additional 648,000 acres of the Tract to the British who in 1819 surveyed the area and divided it into the townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion and Toronto Gore (PAMA 2014).

Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy Townships began settlement in 1820 with Caledon and Chinguacousy consisting of six concessions on both the east and west sides of Centre Road. According to George Walton’s 1842 *Walton’s Home District Directory*, the population of Caledon Township that year was 1,920. The 1870s saw the creation of railway lines east of the study area for the Credit Valley Railway (CVR) and Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway (both acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway [CPR] in 1884). Caledon Township was bound on the east by Albion Township, on the south by Chinguacousy Township, on the west by Erin Township in the County of Wellington, and on the north-west by Garafraxa Township also in the County of Wellington (Lynch 1874).

Events in Europe during the mid-19th century dramatically improved the fortunes for Caledon Township and the surrounding county. A combination of failed harvests and disrupted trade routes caused by the Crimean War suddenly created a market for Canadian wheat producers, then centred in Ontario, to meet global demand. Simultaneously, the 1854 Canadian American Reciprocity Treaty prompted farmers to also take up livestock

rearing for export to the United States (Scheinman 2009). Getting these products to consumers was aided by the new railway lines.

At the opening of the 20th century, economic development in Caledon Township, like that of adjacent counties and townships, relied on the prosperity of nearby Toronto and exports to the United States and Britain. Following World War II, the widespread use of motor vehicles brought changes to urban and rural development. As vehicular traffic increased, the network of roadways throughout the region improved, providing Caledon Township and its communities with better connections to the growing metropolis of Toronto.

Significant new growth and development has occurred in Peel County over the past four decades. When it became the Regional Municipality of Peel in 1974, Caledon Township along with Albion Township and the north half of Chinguacousy Township were incorporated into the new Town of Caledon. In that year, there were 334,750 people living in Peel Region and by 2014 the population numbered 1,350,000 (Neill 2015). The 2016 census recorded Peel's population at 1,381,739, of which 66,502 were residents of Caledon.

2.3.2 Study Area Specific Context

Though Location 12 (AkHa-29) is located exclusively within Part of Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR, all lots within the Study Area are initially discussed below to aid in a comprehensive overview of the history of the lands surrounding the site. This is followed by a discussion of Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR more specifically.

A review of historical county maps, topographic maps, and aerial imagery chart the 19th and 20th century development of the Study Area. The earliest cartographic resource consulted was George Tremaine's 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West* (Tremaine 1859) (Map 3). This map suggests the alignments for present-day Main Street and Mississauga Road are nearly identical to the original concession roads at that time. The 1859 map also depicts the Credit River east of the Study Area and branches of the Credit River flowing adjacent to the north portion of the Study Area (Map 3).

At the northeastern end of the Study Area, the 1859 map portrays the "Coulter Estate" while near the south end of the Study Area, the village of "Church's Falls" is visible. These appear to be the predecessors of the present-day communities of Coulterville and Cataract, respectively. Furthermore, two structures (likely farmhouses) are illustrated within the Study Area on the 1859 map (Map 3). The northwestern-most farmhouse is illustrated within the property of Duncan Cameron (Lot 17, Concession 4 WSCR) and appears to be situated in the same location as the present-day house at 18667 Mississauga Road. The southernmost farmhouse is illustrated within the property of James Cameron (Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR) and appears to be situated in the same location as the present-day house at 18501 Mississauga Road.

Nearly two decades later, J.H. Pope's 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Pope 1877) depicts the Lot 16 side road as similar to the present-day alignment for Charleston Sideroad. Furthermore, the Credit River and its branches are portrayed as traversing similar paths to those of 1859 and the Coulterville Estate remains at the northeast end of the Study Area. Notable changes include the renaming of the village of Church's Falls (near the south end of the Study Area) to "Cataract" and the establishment of the CVR along the northeast perimeter of the Study Area (Map 3).

The 1877 map still illustrates the same two farmhouses shown in the 1859 map but also presents orchards adjacent to each structure. In addition to these two farmhouses, five new (or newly illustrated) individual structures are depicted in the Study Area on the 1877 map. The new individual structures include four labeled "residences" (farmhouses) and one "school house" as depicted in the 1877 map (Map 3).

From north to south, the first new farmhouse as well as the schoolhouse are located in Lot 16, Concession 3 WSCR, as part of the Coulter Estate, while the second new farmhouse is located in the east corner of Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR, still listed as the property of James Cameron and situated near the location of the present-day house at 1420 Charleston Sideroad. The third new farmhouse also has an accompanying orchard and is located in the northeast half of Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR, listed as the property of Thomas McNicholl, while the fourth new farmhouse is located in the southwest half of the same lot, listed as part of the Morris Estate and situated in the same location as the present-day foundation remnants at 1055 Charleston Sideroad (Map 3).

Available topographic maps and aerial images document the evolution of the Study Area during the 20th century. The 1937 and 1952 versions of the *Topographic Map, Ontario – Orangeville Sheet* by the Department of National Defence (Ontario Council of University Libraries [OCUL] n.d.) provide a more accurate representation of the waterbodies in the Study Area and suggest that branches of the Credit River flow through the west portion of the Study Area as well as to the east of the Study Area. The 1937 and 1952 maps also suggest that six of the seven farmhouses portrayed within the Study Area in 1877 (or versions of them) were still extant and, furthermore, were accompanied by associated barns and/ or outbuildings (Map 4). While the farmhouse on the former Coulter Estate appears to have been replaced with a structure closer to the Lot 16 side road, the schoolhouse on the former property is still illustrated and appears to be situated in the same location as the present-day house at 1626 Charleston Sideroad, just outside of the current Study Area. Another notable change from the 1877 map is the conversion of the former CVR to the CPR (a transition that occurred in 1884, see Section 1.2.3.1) (Map 4).

A 1954 aerial photograph by the Department of Lands and Forests (McMaster University Library 2023) presents the Study Area as identical to the previous topographic maps and confirms the majority of the Study Area remained rural agricultural land with tracts of woodlots interspersed throughout (Map 5). While the number of outbuildings/ barns have changed for the several farmhouses illustrated in the 1877, 1937 and 1952 maps, the main houses still appear to be extant within the Study Area on the 1973 map. Furthermore, Charleston Sideroad appears to have been modified to its present-day alignment and the CPR line remains visible on the 1973 map (Map 5). Though northern portions of the CPR line were decommissioned by 1996, the Brampton-Orangeville Railway was created in 2000 and has been operating freight traffic and a tour train on the line from Streetsville to Orangeville maintaining the use of the rail corridor near the Study Area to the present-day (Town of Caledon 2009).

2.3.2.1 Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR

Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR was originally wooded with maple, elm, beech, and bass, and the soil was a black loam (PAMA n.d., Reel 08, 0665). The patent for the 200-acre Lot 15 was granted to Joseph Brown Jr. in 1822 as a United Empire Loyalist (U.E.L.) land grant (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a): 306). Joseph Jr. was one of five children - four sons and one daughter - of Joseph Brown, a U.E.L. who served in Butler's Rangers during the Revolutionary War and moved to Grantham Township, Lincoln County, Canada in 1784. All five of Joseph's children located their U.E.L. grants in Caledon West and were among the pioneers of the township (PAMA n.d., Reel 08, 0691).

Joseph Jr. and his wife sold the entirety of the lot in June 1847 to Solomon John Johnson Brown for £125; the relationship between these parties could not be definitively established. As of the 1851 Census, Solomon J. J. Brown (25) was resident in Niagara Township with his parents Joseph and Almira Brown, and five siblings, including a brother Henry J. (23) (1851 Personal Census, District 2, Caledon: 145). In March 1859, Solomon Brown transferred the east half of Lot 15 to s Henry James Brown, likely his brother, by indenture of $550. Tremaine's 1859 map of the County of Peel shows the entire Lot 15 owned by the Estate of Jos. Brown, deceased, and no structures on the property (Tremaine 1859, Map 3).

The Brown-family owners of Lot 15 do not appear in the census records for Caledon Township. The 1861 Agricultural census shows the Lot in the use of two farmers, James McBrien, and Thomas McGoldrick. McBrien is listed as holder of 100 acres on Lot 15, with 35 under cultivation (26 wheat, 1 potatoes, and 8 pasture); McGoldrick is also listed as holder of 100 acres, with 40 under cultivation (20 wheat, 1 peas, 2 oats, 1 turnip, 1 potatoes, and 10 pasture). The estimated value of each hundred is $1000 (1861 Agricultural Census, District 6, Caledon: 86). It is likely that Thomas McGoldrick was farming the east half of the lot, as he purchased that hundred from Henry James Brown and his wife for $1000 in March 1862. In the same month, Solomon J. J. Brown and his wife sold the west half of Lot 15 to Joseph Morris for $1000 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a): 306).

The 1861 Census shows Joseph Morris (37), living with his wife Martha (37), and five children: Edward (15), Margaret (10), Elizabeth (8), William (6), and Joseph (4) (1861 Personal Census, District 6, Caledon, 77). At that time, Morris was farming Lot 17, Concession 5. Shortly after acquiring the west half of Lot 15, Con. 4 Joseph and Martha gave a mortgage on the property to William Barnard for $200, possibly for construction of a residence. In April 1868, the couple transferred the property to their eldest son, Edward, for consideration of $1 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(b), 431). Edward Morris married Elizabeth Jane McNichol, of Irish ancestry and born in Rockport, Niagara Township, United States (Find a Grave 2022). Elizabeth's brother, Thomas McNichol, purchased the east half of Lot 15 in two parts, the east part in 1862 and the west part in 1867.

The 1871 Census shows Edward Morris (25) and Eliza Jane (25) with one daughter, Sarah E. (2). The Morris' and McNichols were Presbyterian (1871 Census, Schedule 1, Cardwell 40/A, Caledon No.4, 44). Edward Morris is listed as the owner of 100 acres, with one house, and two barns/stables (Ibid., Schedule 3, 8). Of the 100 acres, 70 were identified as improved, including 39 wheat, ½ of potatoes, 29 hay, 8 pasture, and 1 orchard (Ibid., Schedule 4, 8). Other assets and products of the farm included 2 horses, 4 milch cows, 8 other horned cattle, 8 sheep, 7 swine, and yearly production of 300 pounds butter, and 32 pounds wood (Ibid., Schedule 5, 8).

The 1877 Historical Atlas map shows Edward Morris as the owner of the west half of Lot 15, Con. 4 WSCR (Pope 1877, Map 3). One structure is shown on the property, slightly to the northeast of the southwest corner of the property, adjacent to the sideroad. Eliza Morris died in 1888 at the age of 47. The 1891 Census shows Edward Morris still living in Caledon West with his daughter "Lizzie" (Sarah Elizabeth) (1891 Census, Schedule 1, Cardwell 54/D, Caledon, 82). The 1897 Tax Assessment shows Edward Morris, age 49, as owner of 100 acres at Lot 15, Con. 4, with 85 acres cleared, and an assessed value of $3300 (PAMA 1897, Division 7, 43). Edward continued to own the west 100-acres of Lot 15 until he sold it in October 1911 to Arch. R. McArthur for $8500 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(b), 431).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 Existing Conditions

The Study Area is located in a rural part of the Town of Caledon, generally bounded by Mississauga Road to the south, the CP Railway to the north, the western edge of Lot 14, Concession 4 WSCR to the east, and the eastern edge of Lot 18, Concession 4 WSCR to the west. Charleston Sideroad, or Highway 24, is a northeast-southwest road that bisects the Study Area, with approximately two thirds north of the highway and one third to the south. The Study Area is comprised of active agricultural lands, wooded areas, overgrown farmland, including pasture and meadows, as well as residential lots and farm complexes. The Study Area is surrounded by farmland and wooded areas to the south and west, the TPC Toronto at Osprey Valley Golf Course to the north, and the hamlet of Cataract and Forks of the Credit Provincial Park to the east.

Location 12 (AkHa-29) is situated in the eastern portion of the Study Area within an agricultural field. It is approximately 83 m southeast of Charleston Sideroad and 528 m northeast of Mississauga Road (Supplementary Documentation; Map SD1).

3.1.2 Physiography

The Study Area is situated entirely within the “Guelph Drumlin Field” physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:137).

> *The drumlins of this field are not so closely grouped as those of some other areas and there is more intervening low ground, which is largely occupied by fluvial materials. The till in these drumlins is loamy and calcareous, and was derived mostly from dolostone of the Amabel Formation so strategically exposed along the Niagara Cuesta…The till throughout is rather stony, with large surface boulders being more numerous in some localities than others…The ice which moulded this drumlin field advanced from the southeast and the front of the melting receding glacier was at right angles to this, that is, down slope of the plain. The drainage of the ice front was consequently able to find progressively lower and lower outlets, so that the drumlin field is furrowed by more or less parallel valleys running almost at right angles to the trend of the drumlins themselves. There are also numerous interconnecting cross valleys which occupy deeper depressions between drumlins. Along the sides of these valleys there are broad sand and gravel terraces, while the bottoms are often swampy…Incidental to this pattern are the several gravel ridges or eskers which cross the plain in the same general direction as the drumlins.*
>
> (Chapman and Putnam 1984:137-138)

The localized topography of the Study Area is generally flat and is approximately 390 to 420 m above sea level. The soils of the Study Area are comprised primarily of Dumfries Loam and Caledon Loam, with a small section of Gilford loam at the western extent. Dumfries soils consist of well drained dark gray-brown loam or sandy loam with a high stone content, commonly used for cultivation of cereal grains, legumes, hay and pasture (Hoffman and Richards 1953). Caledon and Gilford soils both occur as gravelly outwash plains, but Caledon Loam is the well drained member, whereas Gilford Loam is the poorly drained member. Caledon soils consist of very dark grey-brown loam and are used for the cultivation of cereal grains, hay and pasture. Gilford soils consist of very dark grey loam and are primarily used for pastures and woodlots. These three soils tend to require additional fertilizer to maintain adequate organic matter levels, as well as mitigating the hazards of erosion and large stones to cultivation practices (Hoffman and Richards 1953).

The soils within Location 12 (AkHa-29) consisted of Dumfries loam with moderate compaction and 10-30% stone content.

The closest potable water source is the Credit River, which flows approximately 150 to 600 m north and east of the Study Area, as well as a small unnamed drainage that flows through the western corner of the Study Area. The Credit River Watershed spans 1,000 km^2 and drains into Lake Ontario at the Port Credit, Mississauga waterfront (Credit Valley Conservation 2022). Location 12 (AkHa-29) is situated approximately 970 m northwest of the Credit River.

The bedrock deposits in the vicinity date to the Middle and Lower Silurian Periods and consist of the Lockport-Amabel Formation (Hewitt 1972). The Guelph-Lockport Dolomites form the cap of the Niagara Escarpment, outcropping from Niagara Falls though Dundas and Guelph up to the Bruce Peninsula. The Lockport Dolomites consists of three members: Gasport Dolimitic Limestone, Goat Island Dolomite and Eramosa Dolomite. Similarly, the Amabel Formation also consists of three members, including: a finer crystalline blocky dolomite named Lions Head Member, a fine to medium crystalline dolomite named Wiarton Member, and a brown, thin-bedded fine crystalline dolomite named Eramosa Member (Hewitt 1972).

The Study Area lies within the Mixed-wood Plains ecozone of Ontario (The Canadian Atlas Online 2015). Although largely altered by recent human activity, this ecozone once supported a wide variety of deciduous trees, such as various species of ash, birch, chestnut, hickory, oak, and walnut, as well as a variety of birds and small to large land mammals, such as raccoon, red fox, white tailed deer, and black bear.

3.1.3 Registered Archaeological Sites

To compile an inventory of previously documented archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records maintained by the MCM in the Ontario Archaeological Site Database (OASD) were consulted.

A total of 10 registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of Location 12 (AkHa-29), and all of these sites are situated within the current Study Area. Two of the sites, Location 2 (AkHa-24) and Location 9 (AkHa-27) are located within 300 m of Location 12 (AkHa-29). Section 3.1.4.2 below provides further details on the registered sites identified during the Stage 1 and 2 AA of the Study Area.

Table 2: Registered archaeological sites within 1 km of Location 12 (AkHa-29)

Borden Number	Site Name	Affinity	Site Type
AlHa-9	Cameron	Post-Contact	homestead, house
AkHa-34	Location 27	Post-Contact	agricultural
AkHa-33	Location 26	Pre-Contact Indigenous	scatter
AkHa-31	Location 18	Post-Contact	agricultural
AkHa-28	Location 10	Pre-Contact Indigenous; Early Archaic	findspot
AkHa-27*	Location 9	Post-Contact	midden
AkHa-26	Location 7	Post-Contact	agricultural
AkHa-25	Location 4	Post-Contact	agricultural
AkHa-24*	Location 2	Post-Contact	agricultural
AkHa-23	Location 1	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact Indigenous	agricultural, findspot

‘” denotes sites located within 300 m*

3.1.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1., Standard 1.* of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), a review of previous archaeological assessments undertaken within the limits of the Study Area or within 50 m of the Study Area was undertaken. To WSP's knowledge, one previous archaeological assessment has been documented within the 50 m threshold and two previous archaeological assessments have been documented for the current Study Area.

3.1.4.1 Previous Assessments within 50 m of the Study Area

In 2017, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) conducted a Stage 1 and 2 AA of a study area approximately 0.51 ha in size to satisfy Infrastructure Ontario's due diligence requirements in advance of the planned disposition of the property. The study area for this assessment is adjacent to Charleston Sideroad to the north and is located centrally between portions of the current Study Area. The Stage 1 AA identified areas of archaeological potential and areas of previous disturbance, and the Stage 2 AA consisted of test pit survey at 5 m intervals that did not result in the identification of any archaeological locations. No further work was recommended for this property (ARA 2017).

3.1.4.2 Previous Assessments of the Study Area

In 2001, Archaeological Assessments Ltd. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 AA within the limits of the current Study Area, on part of the eastern halves of Lots 16, 17, and 18, Concession 4 WSCR, in advance of the proposed Osprey Valley West Golf Course. The size of the study area was approximately 89 ha, of which 69 ha was cultivated agricultural lands assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals, and 20 ha was mixed scrub and woodland assessed by test pit survey at 10 m intervals (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2001).

The Stage 1 and 2 AA resulted in the identification of three archaeological locations, including two pre-contact Indigenous findspots, and one historical Euro-Canadian homestead that was registered as the Cameron Site (AlHa-9). The first pre-contact Indigenous findspot consisted of a bifacially worked scraper and the second consisted of a large, finished biface, both manufactured on Onondaga chert. These two findspots were determined to have low cultural heritage value or interest, and no further archaeological assessments were recommended for either location (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2001).

The Cameron Site (AlHa-9) was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed agricultural field, located in the northeastern portion of the east half of Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR. The site measured approximately 27 m north-south by 75 m east-west and produced a total of 66 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, primarily household ceramics and glass. The Cameron Site (AlHa-9) was interpreted as a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian homestead occupied by the Cameron family until the early to mid-20th century. Historical archival research indicates that James Cameron occupied the site from the 1850s to 1870s, while the *1877 Historical Atlas Map of Caledon Township* (Map 3) indicates a structure in the northeastern corner of Lot 16 that corresponds to the same location as the Cameron Site (AlHa-9). As such, the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) was determined to have further cultural heritage value and interest and was recommended for Stage 4 mitigation if avoidance and protection was not possible (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2001).

Golder (now WSP) completed the Stage 1 and 2 AA for the current Study Area in the fall of 2020, and spring and summer of 2021 (Golder 2022). The results of the Stage 1 assessment identified archaeological potential within the Study Area for both pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian sites. This determination is based on the presence of well-drained soils, proximity to water sources such as the Credit River, as well as the proximity to registered archaeological sites (e.g., Cameron Site (AlHa-9) found in 2001) and areas of Euro-Canadian settlement dating back to the mid-19th century. Areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area were subject to survey during the Stage 2 AA through a combination of shovel test pit survey and pedestrian survey at

5 m intervals. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of 29 artifact producing locations, of which 18 are pre-contact Indigenous sites or findspots and 11 are historical Euro-Canadian sites. Of the 29 archaeological producing locations, a total of 15 (Locations 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, and 28) consisted of either a small amount of historical material or a single piece of lithic debitage, biface or scraper. Given the isolated nature of the finds, these locations were concluded to have no further CHVI as the sites do not meet the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standards 1a-c, of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need for Stage 3 AA. Similarly, Location 29 was interpreted to be an isolated, intermixed deposit of historical and modern material, mostly consisting of wire-drawn and machine cut nails, and, as such, was considered sufficiently documented with no further CHVI. The remaining 13 sites (Locations 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 22, 26, and 27) were registered with the MCM, under the Borden system, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standards 1.a.* and *1.c.* of the MCM (2011) and will be discussed in further detail below.

Location 1 (AkHa-23) consisted of 1,561 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, 69 faunal elements, and one piece of lithic debitage, recovered from 35 positive test pits, one 1 m² test unit, and 55 CSP points in an area measuring approximately 80 m by 75 m. Given that there were at least 20 artifacts that date Location 1 (AkHa-23) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid- to late 19th century and may be associated with a nearby former structure and orchard on historical mapping, the site meets the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and is therefore required to undergo Stage 3 AA. The single pre-contact Indigenous artifact was concluded to have no further CHVI as it does not meet the criteria Section 2.2, Standards 1a or b of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for requiring Stage 3 AA.

Location 2 (AkHa-24) consisted of 220 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and 15 faunal elements, recovered from 26 positive test pits and 65 CSP points in an area measuring approximately 90 m by 60 m. Given that there were at least 20 artifacts that dated Location 2 (AkHa-24) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site had been occupied since the mid- to late 19th century and could be tied to a structure on historical mapping, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having CHVI and was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Location 4 (AkHa-25) consisted of 32 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and five faunal elements, recovered from recovered from 19 positive test pits in an area measuring approximately 45 m by 35 m. Given that there were at least 20 artifacts that dated Location 4 (AkHa-25) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site had been occupied since the mid-19th century and can be tied to a nearby structure on historical mapping, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having CHVI and is therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Location 7 (AkHa-26) consisted of 248 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and six faunal elements, recovered from recovered from 53 positive test pits in an area measuring approximately 70 m by 60 m. Given that there were at least 20 artifacts that dated Location 7 (AkHa-26) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site had been occupied since the mid-19th century and can be tied to a nearby structure on historical mapping, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having CHVI and was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Location 9 (AkHa-27) consisted of 44 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from an area measuring approximately 35 m by 45 m. Given that there are at least 20 artifacts that dated Location 9 (AkHa-27) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid- to late 19th century, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Location 10 (AkHa-28) consisted of single Early Archaic Nettling projectile point (8000 - 6000 BC) (OAS 1980), manufactured on Haldimand chert. As Location 10 (AkHa-28) met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a and b of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it was concluded to have further CHVI and recommended for Stage 3 AA.

Location 12 (AkHa-29), the site to which this report pertains, consisted of 40 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from an area measuring approximately 35 m by 35 m. Given that there are at least 20 artifacts that date Location 12 (AkHa-29) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid to late 19th century, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having CHVI and was recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Location 15 (AlHa-52) consisted of 208 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and one faunal element, recovered from an area measuring approximately 45 m by 50 m. Given that there were at least 20 artifacts that date Location 15 (AlHa-52) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid- to late 19th century, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having CHVI and was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Location 16 (AkHa-30) consisted of nine pieces of lithic debitage recovered over an area measuring approximately 20 m by 25 m. As Location 16 (AkHa-30) met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for requiring Stage 3 AA, it was concluded to have further CHVI.

Location 18 (AkHa-31) consisted of 771 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, 58 faunal elements, and one piece of lithic debitage, recovered from 80 positive test pits and 100 CSP points in an area measuring approximately 95 m by 85 m. Given that there were at least 20 artifacts that date Location 18 (AkHa-31) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid to late 19th century and can be tied to a structure and orchard on historical mapping, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA. The single pre-contact Indigenous artifact was concluded to have no further CHVI as it did not meet the criteria Section 2.2, Standards 1a or b of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for recommending Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

Location 22 (AkHa-32) consisted of 20 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts including 17 pieces of lithic debitage, two projectile points, and one utilized flake, recovered from an area measuring 20 m by 25 m. As Location 22 (AkHa-32) met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for requiring Stage 3 AA, it was concluded to have further CHVI.

Location 26 (AkHa-33) consisted of five pieces of lithic debitage recovered over an area measuring 5 m by 5 m. As Location 26 (AkHa-33) met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it was concluded to have further CHVI and recommended for Stage 3 AA.

Location 27 (AkHa-34) consisted of 109 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and nine faunal elements, recovered from 19 positive test pits across an area measuring approximately 40 m by 30 m. Given that there are at least 20 artifacts that date Location 27 (AkHa-34) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid- to late 19th century and can be tied to a structure on historical mapping, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 AA conducted by Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2001), the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) consisted of 66 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered over an area measuring approximately 27 m north-south by 75 m east-west. Archaeological Assessments Ltd. recommended the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) be subject to Stage 3 AA and possibly Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigation. By the current *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), at least 20 artifacts dated the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) to before 1900 and the location of the site had been occupied since the mid- to late 19th century and could be tied to a structure on historical mapping. As such, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Based on the Stage 1 and 2 AA results, the following recommendations were provided (Golder 2022):

1) *Euro-Canadian sites, including Location 1 (AkHa-23), Location 2 (AkHa-24), Location 4 (AkHa-25), Location 7 (AkHa-26), Location 9 (AkHa-27), Location 12 (AkHa-29), Location 15 (AlHa-52), Location 18 (AkHa-31), Location 27 (AkHa-34), and the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) should be subject to Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment prior to any intrusive activity. The assessments should include researching all historical documentation sources listed Section 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), as well as any additional relevant sources. Research should also incorporate available historical and municipal information for existing heritage structures or architectural remains that may be related to the archaeological site. Subsequent Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment fieldwork should begin with a controlled surface pick-up (CSP), if applicable, and if not previously done as part of the Stage 2 survey. With the exception of the Cameron Site (AlHa-9), all other Euro-Canadian sites requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment were subject to a CSP as part of the Stage 2 survey. Stage 3 test unit excavation at each Euro-Canadian site should begin by following the standards for Rural Historical Farmsteads as outlined in the MTCS's bulletin 19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites (MHSTCI 2021) and* ***Section 3.2.3 and Table 3.1, Standards 3-4****, of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). All fieldwork for the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments should be completed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).*

2) *Pre-contact Indigenous sites, including Location 10 (AkHa-28), Location 16 (AkHa-30), Location 22 (AkHa-32), and Location 26 (AkHa-33) should be subject to Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment prior to any intrusive activity. The assessments should consist of the hand excavation of 1 m^2 test units that are placed across the sites to meet the objectives outlined in* ***Section 3.2.3 and Table 3.1, Standards 1-2****, in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Location 10 (AkHa-28), Location 16 (AkHa-30), and Location 22 (AkHa-32) were each subject to a CSP that met all requirements outlined in Section 3.2.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists; therefore, a CSP for these archaeological locations is not required prior to Stage 3 test unit excavation. Location 26 (AkHa-33) was identified during test pit survey and does not require a CSP. All fieldwork for the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments should be completed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).*

3) Locations 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, and 29 as well as the pre-contact Indigenous components of Location 1 (AkHa-23) and Location 18 (AkHa-31) have been sufficiently assessed and documented, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for these locations or components.

4) *No further archaeological assessment is recommended for portions of the Study Area that were subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment and no archaeological sites or resources were identified.*

5) *Until such time that Location 1 (AkHa-23), Location 2 (AkHa-24), Location 4 (AkHa-25), Location 7 (AkHa-26), Location 9 (AkHa-27), Location 10 (AkHa-28), Location 12 (AkHa-29), Location 15 (AlHa-52), Location 16 (AkHa-30), Location 18 (AkHa-31), Location 22 (AkHa-32), Location 26 (AkHa-33), Location 27 (AkHa-34), and the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) can undergo the recommended Stage 3 assessments, the sites should be avoided and protected by establishing 70 m "no-go" zones around the extent of each site as determined by the result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey (Supplementary Documentation, Map 1, Tiles A-E).*

Based on the proceeding recommendations, the *Aggregate Resources Act* Site Plans for the proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry were recommended to include the following conditions:

a) *A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is required for the following sites: Location 1 (AkHa-23), Location 2 (AkHa-24), Location 4 (AkHa-25), Location 7 (AkHa-26), Location 9 (AkHa-27), Location 10 (AkHa-28), Location 12 (AkHa-29), Location 15 (AlHa-52), Location 16 (AkHa-30), Location 18 (AkHa-31), Location 22 (AkHa-32), Location 26 (AkHa-33), Location 27 (AkHa-34), and the Cameron Site (AlHa-9).*

b) *The limits of these archaeological sites plus a 70 m buffer shall be identified on the site plans and referred to as an "Archaeological Protection Area".*

c) *Alterations are prohibited within the limits of the "Archaeological Protection Area" until such time that the MTCS has entered a report(s) in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports where the report(s) recommends that the archaeological site is of no further cultural heritage value or interest.*

d) *Any archaeological site that is of further cultural heritage value or interest that remains within the licenced area at the time of surrender of the licence will be protected through a restrictive covenant on title.*

e) *The protected sites must be fenced (post and wire) prior to commencing extraction.*

To the best of our knowledge, no additional archaeological assessments have been conducted within the limits of the current Study Area or within 50 m of the Study Area.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information Act.* The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. For this reason, maps and data that provide information on archaeological site locations are provided as supplementary documentation and do not form part of this public report.

The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

4.0 STAGE 3 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Field Methodology

The Stage 3 AA of Location 12 (AkHa-29) was conducted on May 4 to 6 and 9 to 13, 2022, under archaeological consulting license P364 issued to Michael Teal of WSP by the MCM (P364-0196-2022). Rebecca Parry (P1013) and James Steinberg (R1180), delegated licensed archaeologists for WSP, assumed responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the site as per Section 12 of the MCM' 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological* Licences, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The weather during the assessment was variable (see Table 3). At no time were the conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Table 3: Weather During the Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of Location 12 (AkHa-29)

Date	Temperature	Weather Conditions
May 4, 2022	14°C	Overcast, partly cloudy
May 5, 2022	16°C	Sunny
May 6, 2022	15°C	Overcast, partly cloudy
May 9, 2022	20°C	Sunny
May 10, 2022	18°C	Overcast, partly cloudy
May 11, 2022	25°C	Partly Cloudy
May 12, 2022	23°C	Sunny
May 13, 2022	28°C	Sunny

Photo locations are illustrated on Map 6. All activities undertaken during the assessment were in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

All coordinates and elevations for the Stage 3 AA were collected with a Trimble Geo7x Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit with a Zephyr-2 receiver using the UTM NAD 83 (Zone 17) datum and coordinated within the Cansel network (Can-Net) for base station references. The collected coordinates are provided as a six-digit easting with three decimal places, and a seven-digit northing with three decimal places. As the coordinates are a fixed spatial position, each survey observation can be considered a permanent and known datum point regardless of any future disturbance to the location of each observation. The GNSS receiver is a dual frequency differential GPS (DGPS) capable of real time kinematic (RTK) corrections within the Can-Net Virtual Reference Station (VRS) network. The collected coordinates provide real time accuracy between 1 to 3 cm.

Location 12 (AkHa-29) was relocated from the original Stage 2 assessment data. As a controlled surface pickup (CSP) that met all requirements outlined in Section 3.2.1 of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) was conducted for Location 12 (AkHa-29) as part of the Stage 2 assessment, the Stage 3 assessment began with test unit excavations. A 5 m by 5 m grid was established across the extent of the site, as determined by the Stage 2 surface finds (Map 6). The grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each 5 m^2 set was further subdivided into 25 1 m^2 units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the 5 m^2 set, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on.

Location 12 (AkHa-29) was identified as a plough-disturbed, post-contact scatter where it was not yet clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation impacts would be required. Given that Location 12 (AkHa-29) consists of a small historical Euro-Canadian artifact scatter over a 35 m (N-S) by 35 m (E-W) area, the Stage 3 excavation strategy of test units followed Section 3.2.3 and Table 3.1, Standards 1-2, of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). A 5-m excavation grid was placed over the Stage 2 artifact scatter, and additional test units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid unit total, were placed and excavated in areas of interest within the site or to examine the site's periphery.

Each 1 m^2 test unit was excavated to the ploughzone topsoil-subsoil interface, which was then shovel shined and examined for evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to excavation to a depth of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil was screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts (Image 1 and Image 2). The Stage 3 excavation of Location 12 (AkHa-29) consisted of 41 grid units and 8 infill units for a total of 49 Stage 3 test units across an area measuring 35 m (N-S) by 40 m (E-W) (Map 6; Supplementary Documentation, Map SD1). Seven subsurface cultural features and one post mould were identified during the Stage 3 AA (see Section 5.2 below). All features were recorded, drawn, and photographed before being covered with geotextile and backfilled. When a historical or modern post mould was observed in unit 635E 805N:1, it was documented per Section 4.2.2, Standards 7a and d for the excavation of cultural features of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) (Map 6, Image 14 to Image 16)All other Stage 3 test units were backfilled upon completion (Image 3).

All excavated artifacts were recorded with reference to their unit provenience and retained for laboratory analysis and description, as per Section 6.0 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.2 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methodology

This report and the accompanying artifact inventory (Appendix A) provide a record of the artifacts and sampled material recovered from Location 12 (AkHa-29) and provide the basis for the interpretation of the site. This report aims to offer enough artifact information that a future researcher may determine whether the site is of relevance to their investigation.

4.2.1 The Artifact Inventory System

The artifact inventory was compiled on a Microsoft Access for Microsoft 365 MSO (Version 2202) database.

Each entry in the database contains the following information about a single artifact, or group of artifacts that all fit the same description:

- An individual inventory identification number,
- The spatial location (provenience) within the study area/site (operation, sub-operation, stratum/lot) from which the artifact(s) came,
- The artifact(s) analysis, and,
- The quantity of the entry (how many artifacts).

4.2.2 Artifact Analysis

The artifact analysis was based upon the MCM standard requirements, as set out in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). Every artifact entry in the database includes material composition, artifact type (object), and the function which it served and if any alterations had been made to the original artifact (e.g., burning). Additional artifact descriptions are based upon the type of artifact (see below).

4.2.3 Indigenous Artifacts

A single chert flake was recovered and recorded by descriptive category (reduction, thinning, etc.).

4.2.4 Euro-Canadian Artifacts

Euro-Canadian artifacts found during this investigation, included: ceramic objects, glass items, and other inorganic and organic cultural objects (metal, stone, flora, fauna). Ceramic ware and glaze types were provided, as well as their decoration and colours. When a maker's mark was visible it was recorded. Date ranges were provided where possible, and the reference cited. Glass artifact colours and decorative patterns were recorded, in addition to technique of manufacture when identifiable. As with ceramic material, when a marker's mark was visible it was recorded. Date ranges were provided where possible, and the reference cited. All other artifacts were described in as much detail as possible including surface treatment, decorative pattern, and technique of manufacture when identifiable.

4.2.5 Artifact Storage and Curation

The artifact collection was packed for storage by spatial location (provenience). When inventoried, artifacts were bagged in transparent, re-sealable (zippered) polyethylene bags which are inert and moisture resistant. The contents of each artifact bag were identified on archival quality labels (acid-free, non-yellowing, acrylic adhesive), with an archival ink which is permanent and fade resistant. The artifact bags were then placed in a banker's box (12" W x 15" D x 10" H).

Artifact collections are stored in the London office archaeology lab, until the report has been submitted to the MCM, after which they will be moved to a secure, indoor, climate-controlled storage facility. This collection contains 1,403 artifacts and is packed in two standard size banker's boxes.

5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 AA of Location 12 (AkHa-29) was conducted employing the methods described in Section 4.1. Map 6 illustrates the areas assessed and the method employed, while Image 1 to Image 5 illustrate the conditions during the Stage 3 fieldwork.

The UTM coordinates are listed in the Supplementary Documentation that accompanies this report separately.

The Supplementary Documentation also contains mapping that illustrates the specific locational information of Location 12 (AkHa-29) (Map SD1).

Artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 AA of Location 12 (AkHa-29) have been washed, catalogued, and analyzed, and are stored in two banker's boxes at WSP's office in London, Ontario. Table 4 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field, and a complete catalogue of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 AA of the site is provided below in Appendix A.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	WSP Office in London	8 pages from original field notebook. Hard copies stored in project folder and digitally in project file.
Hand Drawn Maps	WSP Office in London	One from original field notebook. Hard copy stored in project folder and digitally in project file.
Maps Provided by Client	WSP Office in London	One map stored in project folder and digitally in project file.
Digital Photographs	WSP Office in London	113 photos stored in project folder and digitally in project file.

5.1 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy at Location 12 (AkHa-29) consisted of medium to dark brown silt loam topsoil (Lot 1) over yellow-brown sandy silt subsoil (Lot 2) with varying amounts of gravel and cobbles (15-40%) in both soil lots. The interface between Lot 1 and Lot 2 in some test units was observed to be mottled due to deep ploughing and/or through bioturbation. Test units ranged from 27 cm to 38 cm in depth (Image 4 and Image 5).

5.2 Subsurface Features

A total of seven subsurface cultural features and one post mould were identified during the Stage 3 AA of Location 12 (AkHa-29). Each is described separately below.

Feature 1 was identified at approximately 28 cm below the ground surface in test units 650E 805N:1 and 650E 805N:7. In both test units, the feature fill was characterized by a medium-dark brown silty loam soil with inclusions of gravel and charcoal flecks (Lot 3) which covered the entire unit floor(Image 6). When Lot 3 was encountered, a sondage was excavated in the southeast quadrant of unit 650E 805N: 1 to investigate if the lot was related to a fill event. The result of the sondage was that Lot 3 continued for another 39 cm before reaching several large stones which were surrounded by mottled subsoil and feature fill at a depth of approximately 67 cm (Image 7). The feature fill yielded a total of 33 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts that are consistent with the overall artifact assemblage for the site. Unit 650E 805N: 7 was excavated as a 20% infill to further investigate the feature's extent but Feature 1 covered the entirety of the infill unit floor as well. Feature 1 is interpreted to be a large pit feature that may represent a refuse deposit area at Location 12 (AkHa-29).

Feature 2 was identified in test unit 630E 805N: 1 a t29 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was oblong to irregular in shape and situated along the north edge of the unit. It was observed to be very dark brown silty loam mottled with yellow-brown sandy silt (Image 8). Feature 2 did not yield artifacts and is attributed to a possible historical affiliation.

Feature 3 was identified in test units 660E 810N: 1 and 660E 810N: 6 at approximately 27 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated in the eastern two thirds of unit 660E 810N: 1 and south-centrally in unit 660E 810N: 6. It was observed to be mottled medium-dark brown and light brown silty loam with gravel and charcoal inclusions (Image 9). The northern portion of Feature 3 became more irregular in shape. Feature 3 did not yield artifacts and is attributed to a possible historical affiliation.

Feature 4 was identified in test units 645E 815N: 1 and 645E 815N: 2 at 34 cm below surface. The portions of the feature that were visible in the unit floors were rectangular in shape and situated in the eastern third of unit 645E 815N: 1 and western two thirds of unit 645E 815N: 2. The feature fill consisted of dark brown silty loam (Image 10). Two historical Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the feature surface in unit 645E 815N: 1. Feature 4 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation.

Feature 5 was identified in test units 645E 810N: 1 and 645E 810N: 7 at 25 to 28 cm below surface. The portions of the feature that were visible in the unit floors were rectangular-shaped and situated in three quarters of unit 645E 810N: 1 and the southwest corner of unit 645E 810N: 7. The feature fill consisted of dark brown silty loam. Based on the similarities between the feature fill, appearance, and proximity, Features 4 and 5 may be related (Image 11). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 5 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation.

Feature 6 was identified in test unit 645E 815N: 2 at 33 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was circular or oval shaped and situated in the northeast quadrant of the unit. The feature fill consisted of an exterior ring of dark grey-brown silty loam around an interior portion of light brown silty loam soil (Image 12). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 6 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of possible historical affiliation.

Feature 7 was identified in test unit 650E 820N: 1 at 30 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular to oval in shape and localized to the north-northeastern half of the unit, along the northern wall. It was observed to be a small burn area of very dark brown silty loam or sandy silt soils with charcoal inclusions (Image 13). Feature 7 is interpreted as a burn and is likely related to the historical occupation or modern land-use of the site. No artifacts were recovered from the burn area.

Post Mould 1 was identified in test unit 635E 805N:1 at 33 cm below surface. The post mould is situated in the southwest quadrant of the unit and consists of a 12 cm by 14 cm circular deposit. The fill was observed to be mottled medium-dark brown silty loam and light yellow-brown sandy silt (Image 14 to Image 16). As the post mould was entirely exposed within the unit, it was fully documented and excavated at the time of the Stage 3 excavations. The profile of Post Mould 1 was cylindrical and had a total depth of 15 cm (Image 15 and Image 16). No artifacts were recovered from the post mould fill. Post Mould 1 was related to either the historical occupation or modern land-use at the site and, given the size and context of the post, may have been a fence post used to divide the agricultural fields prior the current configuration.

5.3 Artifact Assemblage

A total of 1,403 artifacts were found during the Stage 3 AA of Location 12 (AkHa-29), including 1,370 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, one pre-contact Indigenous artifact, and 32 faunal elements. The number of artifacts per test unit is provided on Map 6.

5.3.1 Historical Euro-Canadian Artifacts

The historical Euro-Canadian artifacts are summarized by function in Table 5 and detailed in the following sections.

Table 5: Historical Euro-Canadian Artifacts by Function

Function	# of Artifacts
food/beverage	1,203
fuel	9
indeterminate	10
personal/societal	25
structural	122
tools/equipment	1
Total	**1,370**

5.3.1.1 Food/Beverage Artifacts

The majority (86%) of the artifacts from Location 12 (AkHa-29) have a food/beverage function. Food/beverage artifacts can be further divided into the more specific categories of food containers, food preparation and tableware. The food container artifacts were all ceramic, either coarse earthenware or stoneware holloware vessels. These vessels could have been either food preparation (bowls, etc.) or storage (jars, etc.) in function.

Ceramic tableware artifacts accounted for 71% of the food/beverage artifacts. Ceramic artifacts included sherds from bowls, plates, saucers, teacups and a teapot, and a possible pepper pot. Tableware ceramics often provide the best evidence for dating artifact assemblages as they change more often than other artifacts according to popularity trends. Basic ceramic tableware decoration types are summarized in Table 6 and representative examples of the decoration types found are shown in Image 17. Relevant date information is stated where available. Decoration types that are starred have further detail below.

Table 6: Ceramic Tableware Decoration Types

Decoration Type	# of Artifacts	Date	Reference
edged*	31	Commonly used between 1790 and 1860	(Hunter and Miller 1994, p. 443)
Glaze: Rockingham	2	Advertised after 1840	(Collard 1967:141)
hand painted*	45	19th century	(Samford & Miller 2002)
indeterminate	3	n/a	
industrial slip*	49	Introduced in the 18th century	(Sussman 1997, p. 1)
Moulded (beaded rim)	3	1840s to 1900	(Samford & Miller 2002)
plain	571	n/a	

Decoration Type	# of Artifacts	Date	Reference
sponged (closely spaced, dabbed colour)	40	common from the 1820s to the 1860s, most popular in the 1830s	(Samford 2013, p. 500)
sponged: open*	39	1860 to 1935	(Samford 2013:502)
transfer printed (including flow)*	72	1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	(Little 1969, p. 15)
TOTAL	**855**		

"*" denotes ceramic decorative types discussed in detail below

Edge Decorated Ceramics

Edge decorated ceramics were one of the most common decorative types used on tableware (most often plates) in North America between 1790 and 1860. The earliest documented occurrence of the decorative type was in the mid-1770s (Miller 2013:487). Edged wares were produced into the 1890s. Different types and colours of edged wares have distinct date ranges. All the edged sherds found in the Stage 3 AA were blue. Blue becomes rare by around 1860 but is produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991: 6). There were two types of edged decoration identified including unscalloped rim with impressed repetitive patterns (1840s to 1860s) (Miller 2013:488) and symmetrical scalloped, with impressed lines (1800 to 1830) (Miller 2013:489) (see previous Image). There was only a single sherd of this earlier type identified.

Hand Painted Ceramics

A total of 45 sherds of ceramic were noted with hand painted decoration. Hand painted ceramic forms were predominantly teawares (teacups and saucers). Hand painted teawares were the most popularly decorated teaware throughout the 19th century (Miller and Earls 2008). All but one of the sherds were decorated with late palette colours (pink, bright green and black). This colour palette became common in the 1830s and remained so until the 1870s (Samford & Miller 2002). The one sherd that were not late palette, was blue, painted on yelloware. There were also three sherds (likely from the same holloware vessel) with pink painted decoration and brown open sponged or stamped decoration.

Industrial Slip

Industrial slip ceramic decoration has a very long range of use, it was introduced in the 18th century and used well into the 20th century (Sussman 1997:1). Forty-nine sherds of industrial slip decoration were identified from Location 12 (AkHa-29), twenty-nine could be recognized as banded, the remaining were too small to identify. The banded style of industrial slip was more common after the 1840s (Miller 1991:7). Two sherds were identified as London Shape vessels. This shape of vessel was the principal shape used from ca. 1825 into the 1840s (Miller 2011: 11).

Sponged

One sherd of open sponge decorated teacup was large enough to ascertain its shape. The teacup is in the Double Curve or Canova shape. This style of teacup was most popular from the 1830s into the 1850s (Miller 2011: 12) (Image 18).

Transfer Printed

The most common decorative type found at Location 12 (AkHa-29) was transfer print (72 sherds). Transfer print as a ceramic decoration began in 1750s and was developed by John Sadler and Guy Green of Liverpool. It was then adopted by Josiah Wedgwood who brought the technique into the mainstream, achieving huge popularity.

Transfer printing is a process by which a pattern or design is etched onto a copper (or other metal) plate. The plate is then inked, and the pattern is "transferred" to a special tissue. The inked tissue is then laid onto a bisque fired ceramic item, glazed, and fired again. Transfer print decoration was produced in blue, which still remains the most popular colour used. Its peak production date is noted in the table below. Other colours found at Location 12 (AkHa-29) included black (1 sherd) and brown (1 sherd), which all went through periods of popularity. Another decoration trend was “flown” colours, which became popular in the 1840s (Collard 1967:289). This decorative technique blurred or “flowed” transfer print glazes in the manufacturing process, producing a desired effect. Flow blue at Location 12 (AkHa-29) included 23 sherds.

Table 7: Transfer Printed Ceramic Dates

Date	Reference
technique invented c. 1753 (overglaze)	(Kybalova 1989:212)
1783 first underglaze printed patterns	(Shaw 1829)
1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	(Little 1969:15)
declined in popularity in 1850s	(Miller 1991:9)
revival in the 1870s	(Samford & Miller 2002)
produced into the early 20th century	(Samford 1997:18)
black, peak production 1825 to 1838	(Samford & Miller 2002)
blue, peak production 1817 to 1848	(Samford & Miller 2002)
brown, peak production 1829 to 1843	(Samford & Miller 2002)

5.3.1.2 Structural Artifacts

The next most common artifacts were structural in function and included nails, windowpane sherds, red brick fragments and a wire spike. A total of 84 nails were recovered, of which 73 are machine cut, 4 are wrought, and 7 are wire (Image 19). There are three methods of nail manufacture that developed over time as the industry grew and became more mechanized. The first nails were hand wrought individually by a blacksmith. Machine cut nails became available after 1800, when a nail cutting machine became of practical use (Vincent 1993: 159). By the 1830s machine cut nails had mostly replaced wrought nails in common use (Vincent 1993: 163). Wire nails eventually replaced machine cut nails. They were first introduced in the 1860s but did not become common until the late 1880s to early 1890s (Miller et al 2000; Wells 2000). By 1900 wire nails were the most common nail type sold in North America and had largely taken over the nail market by 1920 with cut nails only making up about 8% of the nails being produced (Wells 2000: 327).

5.3.1.3 Personal/Societal Artifacts

Personal/societal artifacts totalled 25 (Image 20). White clay smoking pipe fragments accounted for 15 of these artifacts, none of these were marked. Other personal/societal artifacts included clothing fasteners such as grommets and two buttons. One button was shell, and one was Prosser made. Prosser buttons generally date to post 1840 (Sprague 2002:111). Two light aqua glass sherds were also identified as likely to be personal/societal and further health/hygiene artifacts.

5.3.1.4 Tools/Equipment Artifacts

The single tools/equipment artifact was a machine cut horseshoe nail.

5.3.1.5 Indeterminate

Indeterminate function artifacts included glass bottle/holloware that could not be identified further, as well as metal fragments: sheet, strap, scrap and a staple.

5.3.2 Pre-Contact Indigenous Artifacts

The single Indigenous artifact found at Location 12 (AkHa-29) was a biface thinning flake made of Onondaga chert. The flake exhibited characteristics that it had been water rolled (Image 21).

Onondaga chert is a high-quality raw material found within the Onondaga Formation that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie west of the mouth of the Grand River as far west as Nanticoke, east of the mouth of the Grand River as far east as Fort Erie, and along the Onondaga Escarpment between Cayuga and Hagersville (Telford and Tarrant 1975). This material can also be recovered from secondary, glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham (Eley and von Bitter 1989; Fox 2009:361-362).

5.3.3 Faunal Elements

A total of 32 indeterminate faunal elements were recovered from Location 12 (AkHa-29). The faunal assemblage includes 26 indeterminate fragments of mammal bone, 18 of which were calcined, four indeterminate fragments of mammal dentition, three of which were calcined, as well as two fragments of shell.

5.4 General Site Distribution

The frequency of artifacts across Location 12 (AkHa-29) is shown on Map 6. The largest concentration of material is centered on Feature 1, which was partially uncovered in units 650E 805N: 1 and 650E 805N: 7. This area of the site contains the highest artifact counts per unit. As discussed in Section 5.2, Feature 1 is interpreted to be a large pit feature of historical affiliation, and, in combination with the high artifact densities, may represent a refuse deposit area at Location 12 (AkHa-29). Artifact counts are generally highest in proximity to Feature 1 and tend to gradually decrease in all directions moving outward from the pit feature. Lastly, diagnostic artifacts were found to be evenly distributed across the site.

6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Historical Euro-Canadian Component

Location 12 (AkHa-29) appears to be a mid-19th century domestic refuse deposit likely related to the occupants of the Morris farmstead who resided on the west half of Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR from 1862 to 1911 (see Section 2.3.21). Based on the information provided in the 1877 Historical Atlas map this farmstead appears to be approximately 350 m to the southwest of Location 12 (AkHa-29) (Pope 1877, Map 3).

Though the patent for the 200 acres of Lot 15 was initially granted to Joseph Brown Jr. in 1822 as a United Empire Loyalist (U.E.L.) land grant (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a): 306), and then sold to Solomon John Johnson Brown in June 1847, the Brown-family owners of Lot 15 do not appear in the census records for Caledon Township. Furthermore, Solomon John Johnson Brown was listed as a resident of Niagara Township. This indicates that the Brown family was not occupying Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR during their years of ownership, but still retained the land used for agriculture by local farmers. By 1862, Joseph Morris and his family had purchased the west half of Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR and, shortly after acquiring the land, a mortgage was given to the Morris' that likely corresponds to the construction of a residence that year (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a): 306). The land was then transferred to their eldest son, Edward, in April of 1868 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(b), 431) and, by 1871, the Census records show Edward Morris listed as the owner of the 100 acres, with one house, and two barns/stables (1871 Census, Schedule 3, 8).

Most of the artifacts recovered from Location 12 (AkHa-29) are food and beverage-related, including pieces of ceramic tableware and food containers (n=1,203, 89% of the total assemblage). Of the dateable assemblage (n=940), 91% consists of ceramic tableware that dates to the mid-19th century. These findings are consistent with the Stage 2 artifact assemblage from Location 12 (AkHa-29) (Golder 2022). As the artifact assemblage at the site contains relatively few structural artifacts (n=122, 9% of the total assemblage), Location 12 (AkHa-29) may not be associated with any significant structures. The use of a "back forty" dump site located some distance from the house was something that became common during the late 19th century (MacDonald 1997, p. 60). Given this practice, along with the artifact assemblage and historical records, it is likely that Location 12 (AkHa-29) was used as a refuse deposit area during the Morris' family occupation of the west half of Lot 15 during the 1860s.

The seven subsurface features and one post mould appear to be concentrated in the northern half of the site (Map 6). Feature 1, identified in units 650E 805N: 1 and 650E 805N: 7, is at the core of the site and may represent a refuse deposit area. However, as Feature 1 was only partially exposed, Stage 4 excavation will be necessary to definitively identify the nature of the feature. Feature 2 and Feature 3 are irregularly shaped deposits of possible historical affiliation, whereas, Features 4, 5, and 6 appear to be rectangular or semi-circular pits of historical affiliation. Feature 7 was interpreted as a burn related to either the historical occupation or modern land-use of the site. Lastly, Post Mould 1, given its context and size, may have been a fence post used to divide the agricultural fields prior to the current configuration and may have been installed during the historical occupation of the site or during modern land-use activities.

Location 12 (AkHa-29) can be contrasted with Location 2 (AkHa-24) (WSP 2023a),, the site associated with the Morris farmstead and likely occupied during the same period. Location 2 (AkHa-24) contains a much higher quantity of structural artifacts, as well as the historic structural remains and the rubble fieldstone foundations of two barns within the site limits. The differences between the two sites provides further support for the interpretation of Location 12 (AkHa-29) as a domestic refuse deposit by the nearby Morris family. Location 12 (AkHa-29) is also situated within 300 m of Location 9 (AkHa-29) (WSP 2023b), a mid-19th century domestic refuse deposit related to the McGoldrick family, who owned a portion of the lot from 1862 to 1867, or the

McNichols family, whose farmstead was located approximately 400 m northeast of the site, in the northeast quarter of Lot 15. Similar to Location 12 (AkHa-29), Location 9 (AkHa-29) yielded mostly food and beverage related artifacts and few structural artifacts. Both sites are situated at a distance from the nearest homestead and are representative of refuse discarding practices on the lot during the latter half of the 19th century.

The artifact assemblage suggests that Location 12 (AkHa-29) was no longer being used as a refuse area by the late 19th century. The Morris family continued to own the west 100-acres of Lot 15 until it was sold in October of 1911 to Arch. R. McArthur, but it is likely they began to dispose of their refuse in a new location by this time.

As 80% of the site's occupation dated to before 1870 as determined by historical research and archaeological data, Location 12 (AkHa-29) meets Standard 2c of Section 3.4 of the *Draft 19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites: Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (Draft RHF Standards) (Government of Ontario 2021), as well as Standard 1a of Section 3.4.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011) for domestic archaeological sites dating after 1830. As such, Location 12 (AkHa-29) has further cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) and Stage 4 mitigation is required prior to impacts.

Based on the above findings, it has also been concluded that Location 12 (AkHa-29) does not: represent the first generation of settlement in the Caledon area; exhibit shallow cultural deposits and/or stratigraphy; or lack sufficient artifact samples from the Stage 2 and 3 assessments to provide a date range, cultural affiliation, and socio-economic status of the site's occupants (Government of Ontario 2021). Given Location 12 (AkHa-29) does not adhere to the above exceptions outlined in Standard 3, Section 4, of the Draft RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021), it does not require hand excavation of the ploughzone or surface layers. Rather, the site meets Standard 2, Section 4, of the Draft RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021), which requires RHF sites dating to post-1830 to use mechanical topsoil removal for Stage 4 excavation.

6.2 Pre-Contact Indigenous Component

The pre-contact Indigenous artifact, a single biface thinning flake of Onondaga chert, is not a diagnostic artifact and therefore cannot be assigned a specific occupational time period or specific cultural affiliation. The isolated nature of the artifact could be attributed to being inadvertently intermixed with the historical material and redeposited sometime during the historical occupation. As such, the single pre-contact Indigenous artifact at the site is concluded to have no further CHVI as it does not meet the criteria identified in Section 3.4.1, Standards 1a-d of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the findings and conclusions of the Stage 3 AA of Location 12 (AkHa-29), the following recommendations are provided:

1) Location 12 (AkHa-29) possesses CHVI and should be subject to Stage 4 mitigation prior to any impacts. Through discussions with the proponent, it has been determined that Location 12 (AkHa-29) cannot be avoided, and, as such, the site should be mitigated through Stage 4 excavation.

2) As Location 12 (AkHa-29) dates to post-1830 and does not meet the exceptions outlined in Standard 3, Section 4, of the *Draft 19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites: Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (Draft RHF Standards) (Government of Ontario 2021), the site does not require hand excavation of the ploughzone or surface layers.

3) The Stage 4 mitigation of Location 12 (AkHa-29) should entail mechanical topsoil removal, as per Standard 2, Section 4 of the Draft RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021). According to the Draft RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021) and 2011 Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011), the mechanical topsoil removal of the site should follow Standards 2-6 outlined in Section 4.2.3, as well as Standards 3-5 in Section 4.2.7. Mechanical topsoil removal must cover the full extent of the Stage 3 test units and features and must extend a minimum of 10 m beyond uncovered cultural features where possible in accordance with Table 4.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for post-1830 domestic sites (Government of Ontario 2011).

4) Until such time that Location 12 (AkHa-29) can undergo the recommended Stage 4 excavation, the site should be avoided and protected by establishing a “no-go” zone consisting of the site and a 10 m protective buffer determined by the results of the Stage 3 AA (Map 6). As part of the implementation of the avoidance and protection strategy, post and wire fence must be erected at the limits of the “no-go” zone for Location 12 (AkHa-29). The proposed protected area must be shown on all site plans and be labeled as a “no-go” zone. Instructions should be provided to all on-site personnel to stay outside of this area. Any ground alterations to Location 12 (AkHa-29) and its protective buffer area should be avoided. This includes but is not necessarily limited to impacts from aggregate extraction, aggregate processing, vegetation clearance, and the construction of access roads or berms over the site. It also includes minor forms of soil disturbance, such as tree removal, minor landscaping, and utilities installation.

   If grading or other soil disturbing activities are anticipated to extend to the edge of the area to be avoided, no-go instructions must be given to all on-site extraction crew and others involved in on-site day-to-day decisions, and a licensed archaeologist should be contracted to inspect and monitor the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy. After completion of these activities, a report will be prepared on the effectiveness of the strategy and submitted to the MCM for review.

5) The pre-contact Indigenous component of Location 12 (AkHa-29) has been sufficiently assessed and documented, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this component.

Based on the proceeding recommendations and the Aggregates Resource Act site plans submitted to the MNRF by CBM, the following conditions will apply to Location 12 (AkHa-29):

a) Stage 4 mitigation is required for Location 12 (AkHa-29) as the site has further cultural heritage value or interest.

b) The Archaeological Protection Area for Location 12 (AkHa-29) will consist of the limits of the archaeological site, determined by the Stage 3 AA, plus a 10 m protective buffer zone.

c) The temporarily protected site must be fenced (post and wire) prior to commencing extraction.

d) Alterations and/or ground disturbing activities are prohibited within the limits of the Archaeological Protection Area for Location 12 (AkHa-29) until such time that a professionally licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site and the MCM has entered a report(s) in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports where the report(s) recommends that the archaeological site is of no further cultural heritage value or interest.

e) If the licence is surrendered, a covenant will be registered against title for the block containing the protected archaeological site.

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

8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The report is prepared 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alterations to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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

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

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2023a *Location 2 (AkHa-24), Proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry, Part of Lots 15 to 17, Concession 4 WSCR, and Lot 16, Concession 3 WSCR, Former Township of Caledon, County of Peel, Now the Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario.* Report in progress; PIF P364-0202-2022.
2023b *Location 9 (AkHa-27), Proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry, Part of Lots 15 to 17, Concession 4 WSCR, and Lot 16, Concession 3 WSCR, Former Township of Caledon, County of Peel, Now the Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario.* Report in progress; PIF P364-0199-2022.

10.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Stage 3 excavations in progress; facing west-northwest, May 6, 2022.

Image 2: Stage 3 excavations in progress; facing south, May 12, 2022.

Image 3: Location 12 (AkHa-29) backfilled; facing southeast, May 13, 2022.

Image 4: A representative example of stratigraphy found at Location 12 (AkHa-29); facing north, May 6, 2022.

Image 5: A representative example of stratigraphy found at Location 12 (AkHa-29); facing east, May 11, 2022.

Image 6: Feature 1 plan view; facing east, May 12, 2022.

Image 7: Feature 1 sondage, plan view; facing south, May 5, 2022.

Image 8: Feature 2 plan view; facing north, May 10, 2022.

Image 9: Feature 3 plan view; facing east, May 12, 2022.

Image 10: Feature 4 plan view; facing east, May 12, 2022.

Image 11: Feature 5 plan view; facing southeast, May 12, 2022.

Image 12: Feature 6 plan view; facing north, May 12, 2022.

Image 13: Feature 7 plan view; facing east, May 12, 2022.

Image 14: Post Mould 1 plan view; facing south, May 9, 2022.

Image 15: Post Mould 1 profile; facing north, May 9, 2022.

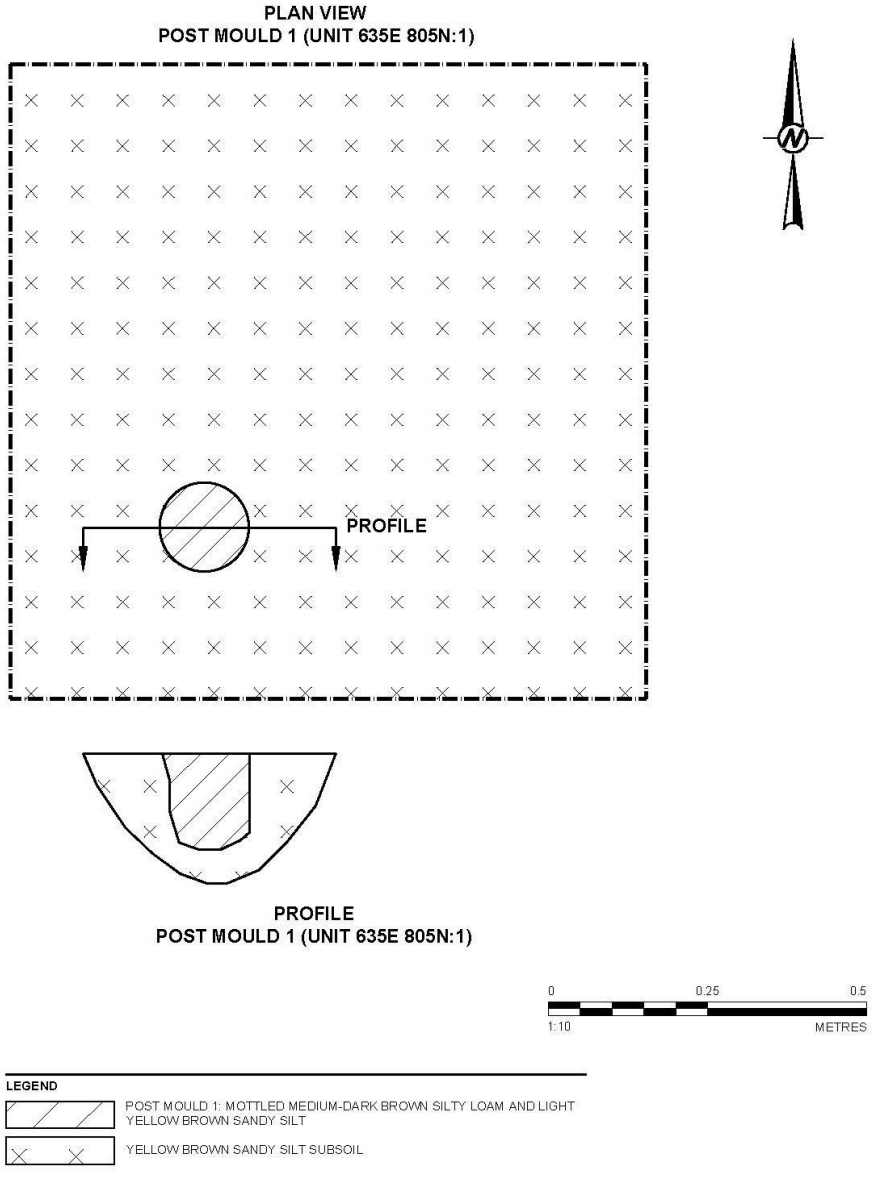


Image 16: Post Mould 1 plan and profile.

Image 17: Ceramic tableware decoration types: Top: Blue edged scalloped, blue edged straight, late palette hand painted. Middle: sponged, open sponged, industrial slip banded. Bottom: transfer printed: blue, black, brown and flow blue.

Image 18: Blue open sponged teacup in the Double Curve or Canova shape.

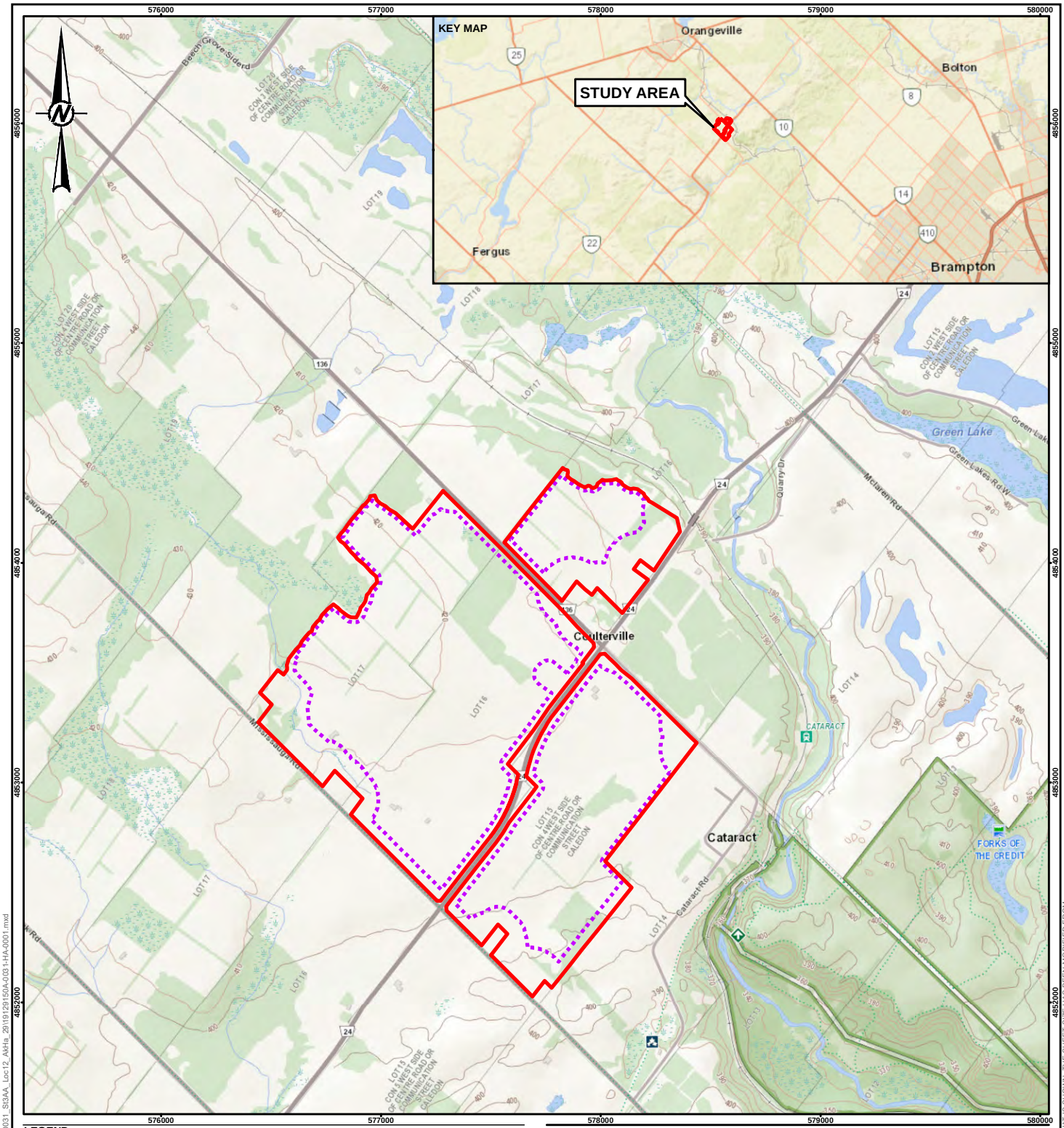
Image 19: Top to bottom: wrought nail, machine cut nail, wire nail.

Image 20: Grommet, Prosser button, iron button and small shell button.

Image 21: Biface thinning flake.

11.0 MAPS

All maps follow on the succeeding pages.



LEGEND

- LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA
- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

0 250 500 1,000

1:25,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. LIO TOPOGRAPHIC DATA CACHE, ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND FORESTRY. OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE – ONTARIO
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC. (CANADA)

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 12 (AkHa-29), PROPOSED CALEDON QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	8/6/2024
DESIGNED	RP
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RM
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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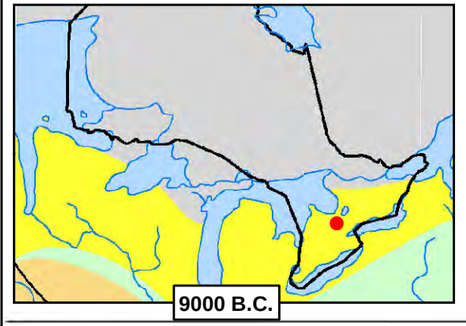
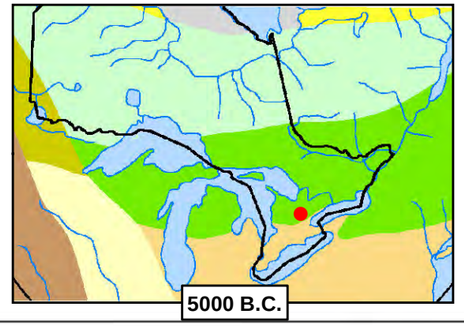
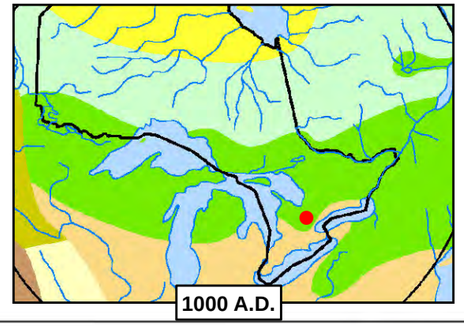




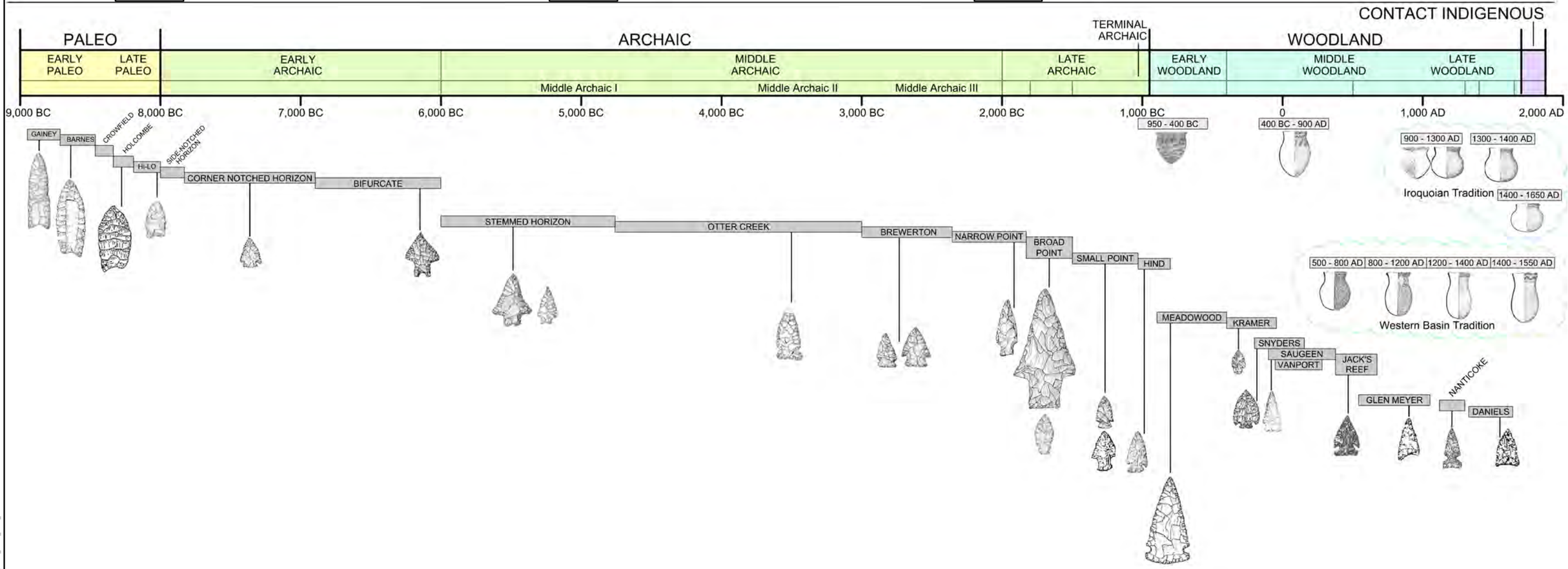


LEGEND

- STUDY AREA

VEGETATION COVERAGE

- TUNDRA
- BOREAL FOREST
- GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE FOREST
- DECIDUOUS FOREST
- DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS
- GRASSLAND
- LICHEN WOODLAND
- PARKLAND



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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CLIENT

CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC. (CANADA)

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 12 (AkHa-29), PROPOSED CALEDON QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

PRE-CONTACT INDIGENOUS CULTURE HISTORY

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	8/6/2024
DESIGNED	RP
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RM
APPROVED	MT

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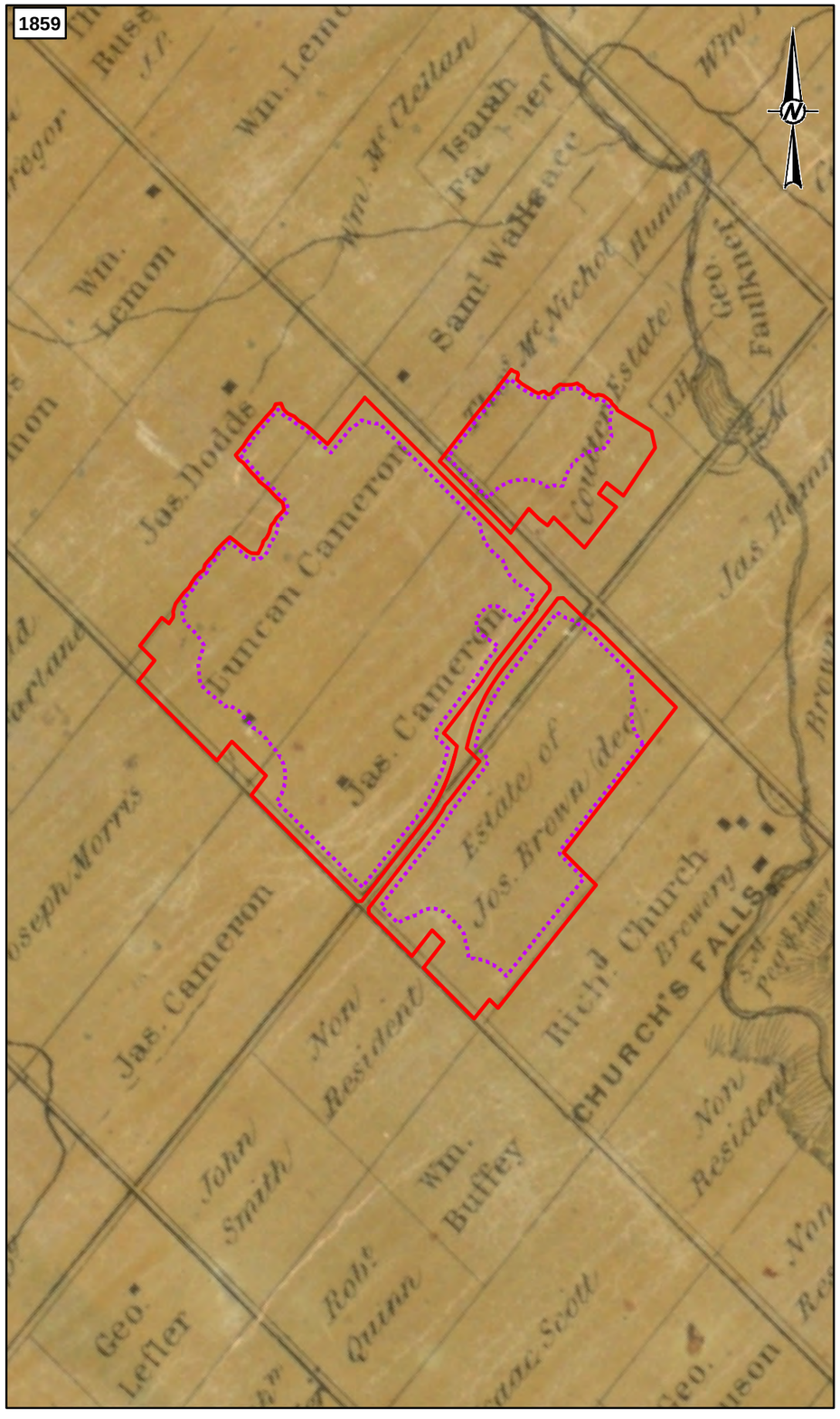

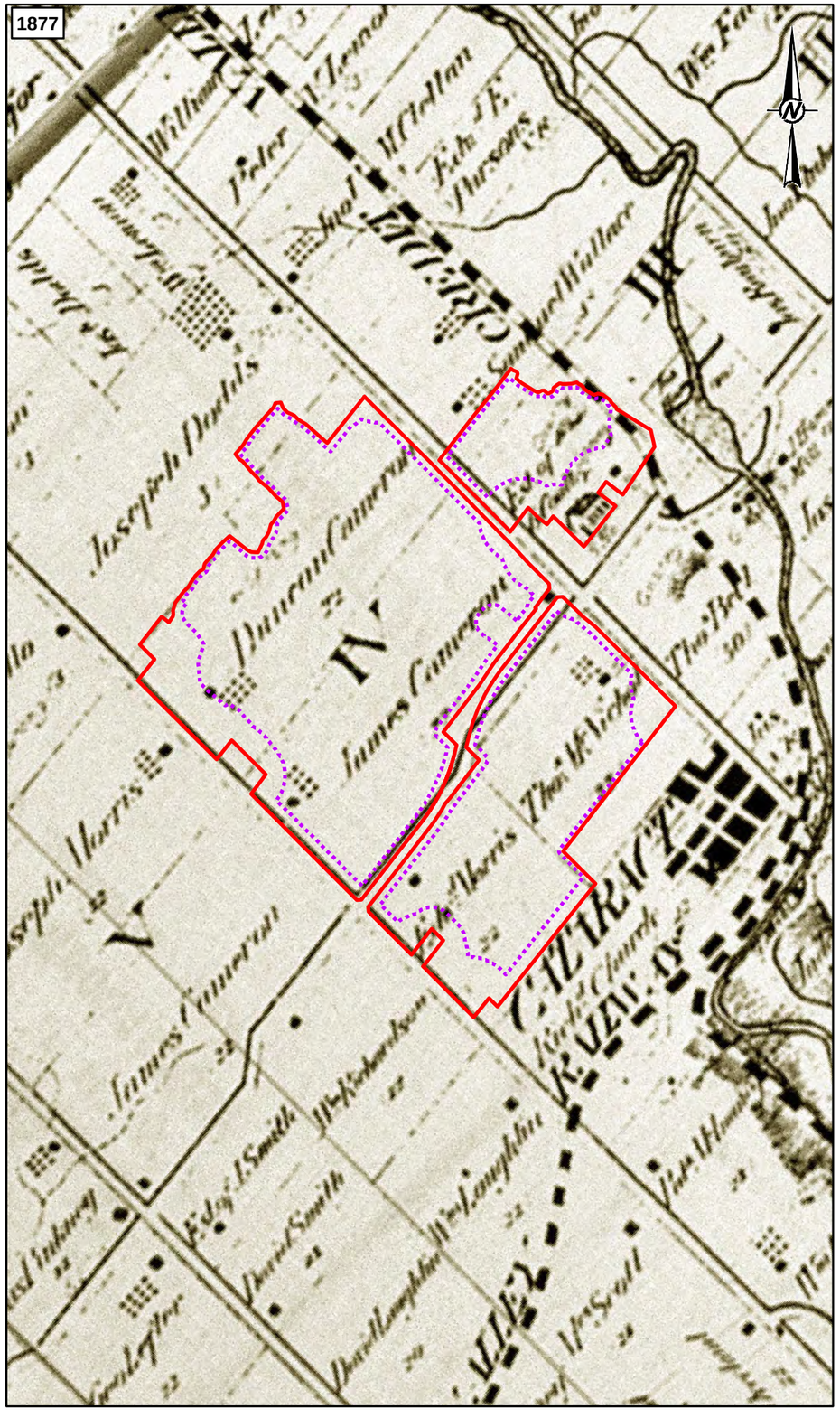

LEGEND

- LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA
- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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2. 1877 TOWSHIP OF CALEDON, PEEL COUNTY (ONTARIO MAP REF #20), ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL, ONT. TORONTO, WALKER & MILES, 1877.
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CLIENT
CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC. (CANADA)

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 12 (AkHa-29), PROPOSED CALEDON QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE
STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1859 AND 1877 HISTORICAL MAPS

CONSULTANT

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APPROVED	MT

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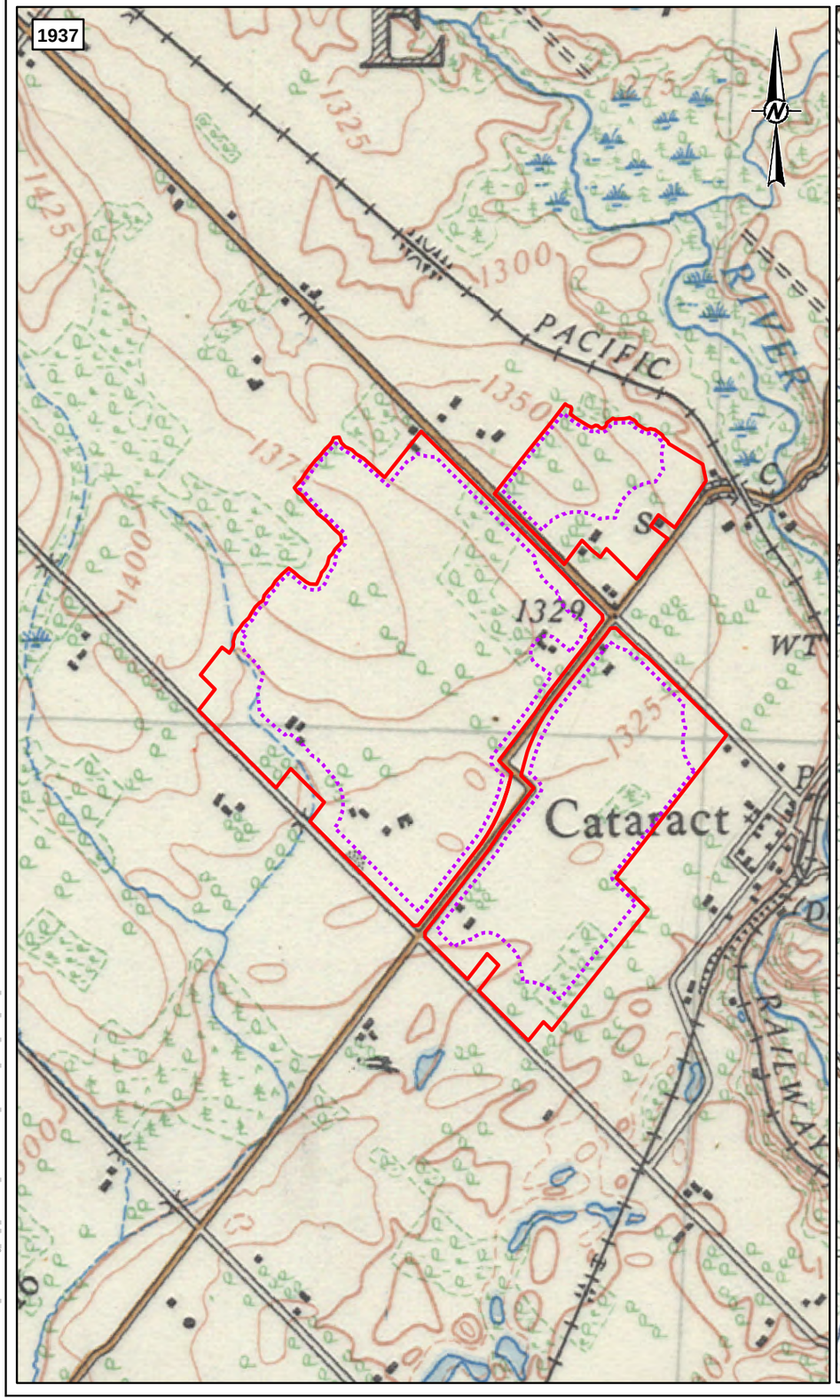

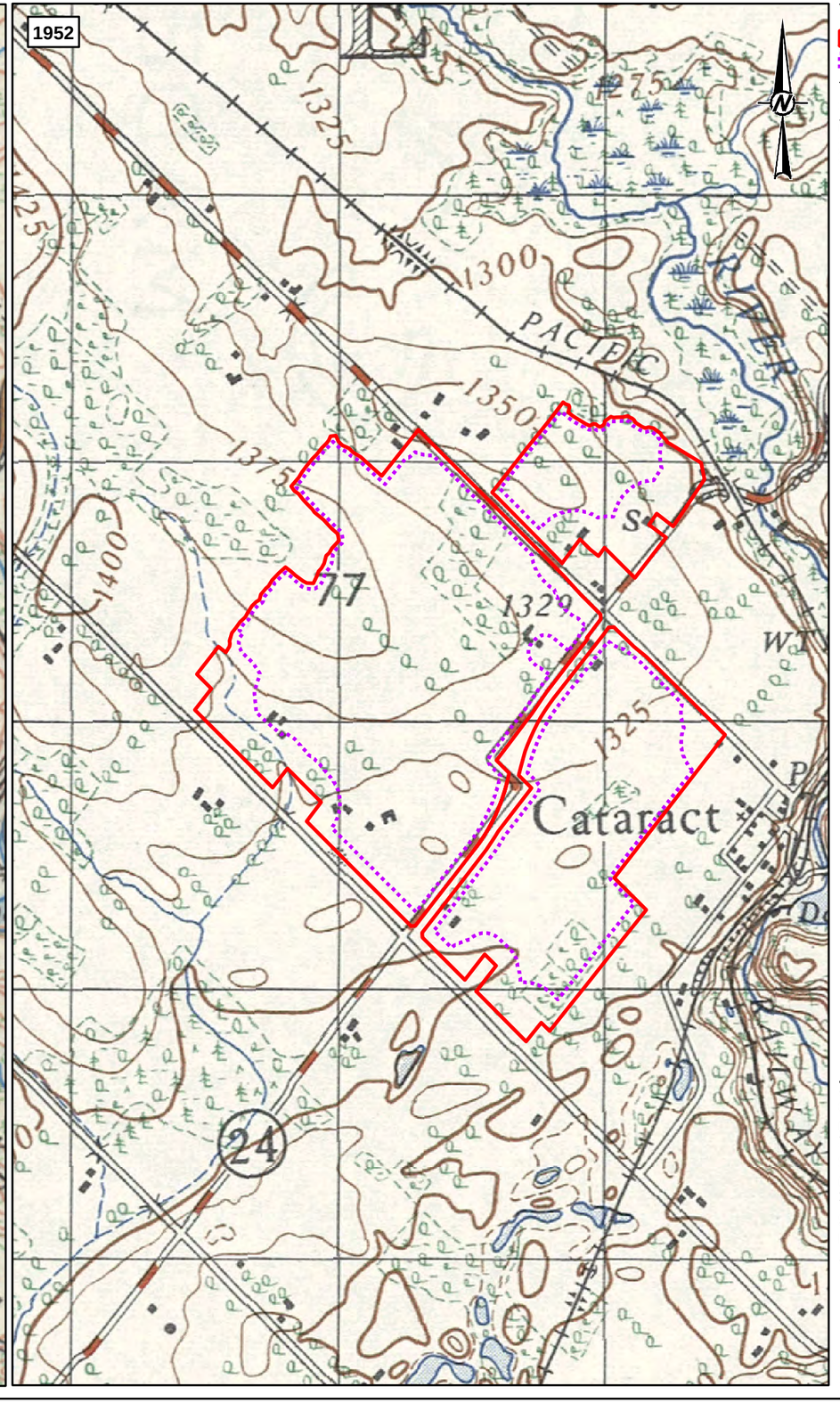

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LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA

LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

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CLIENT

CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC. (CANADA)

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 12 (AkHa-29), PROPOSED CALEDON QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1937 AND 1952 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-08-06
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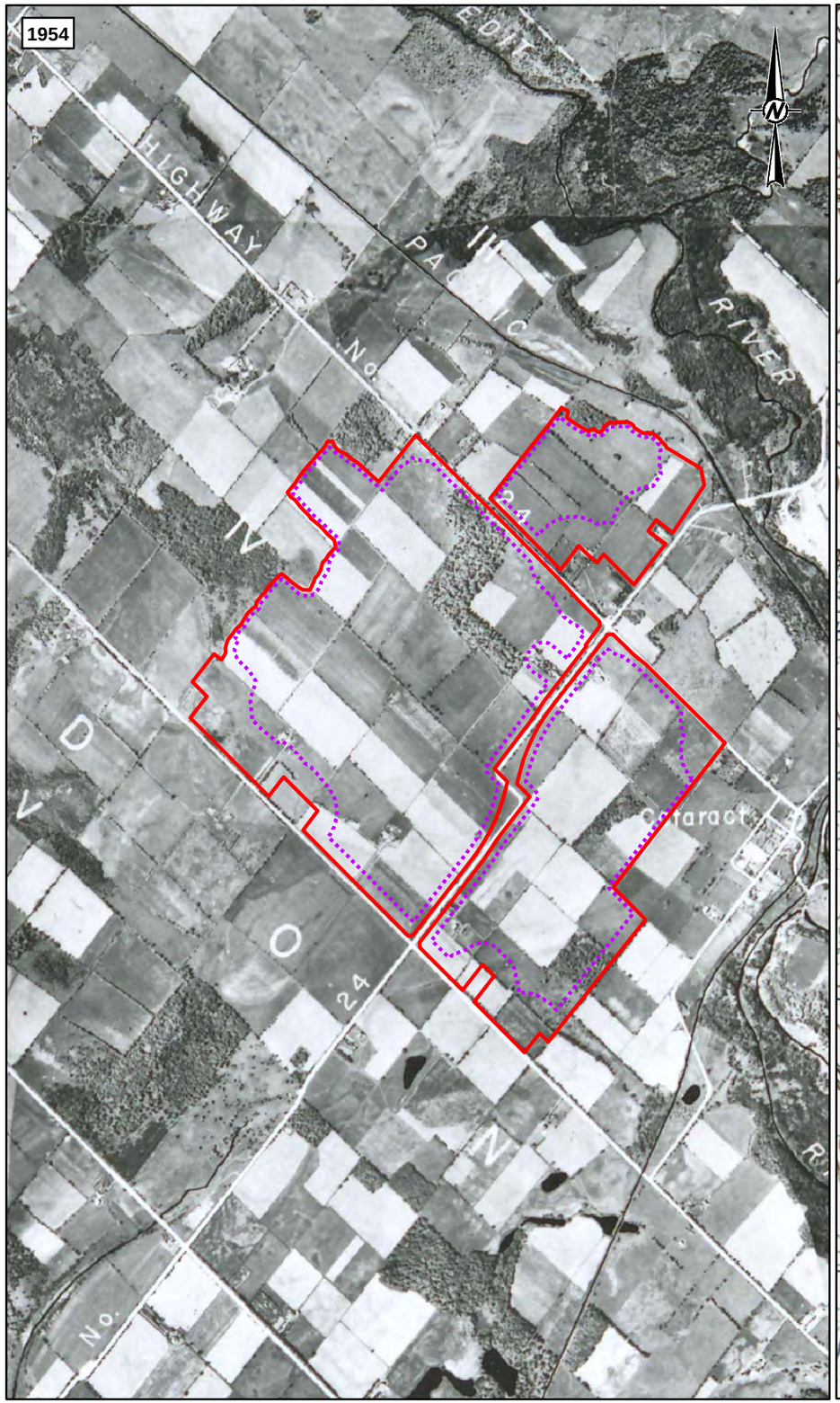

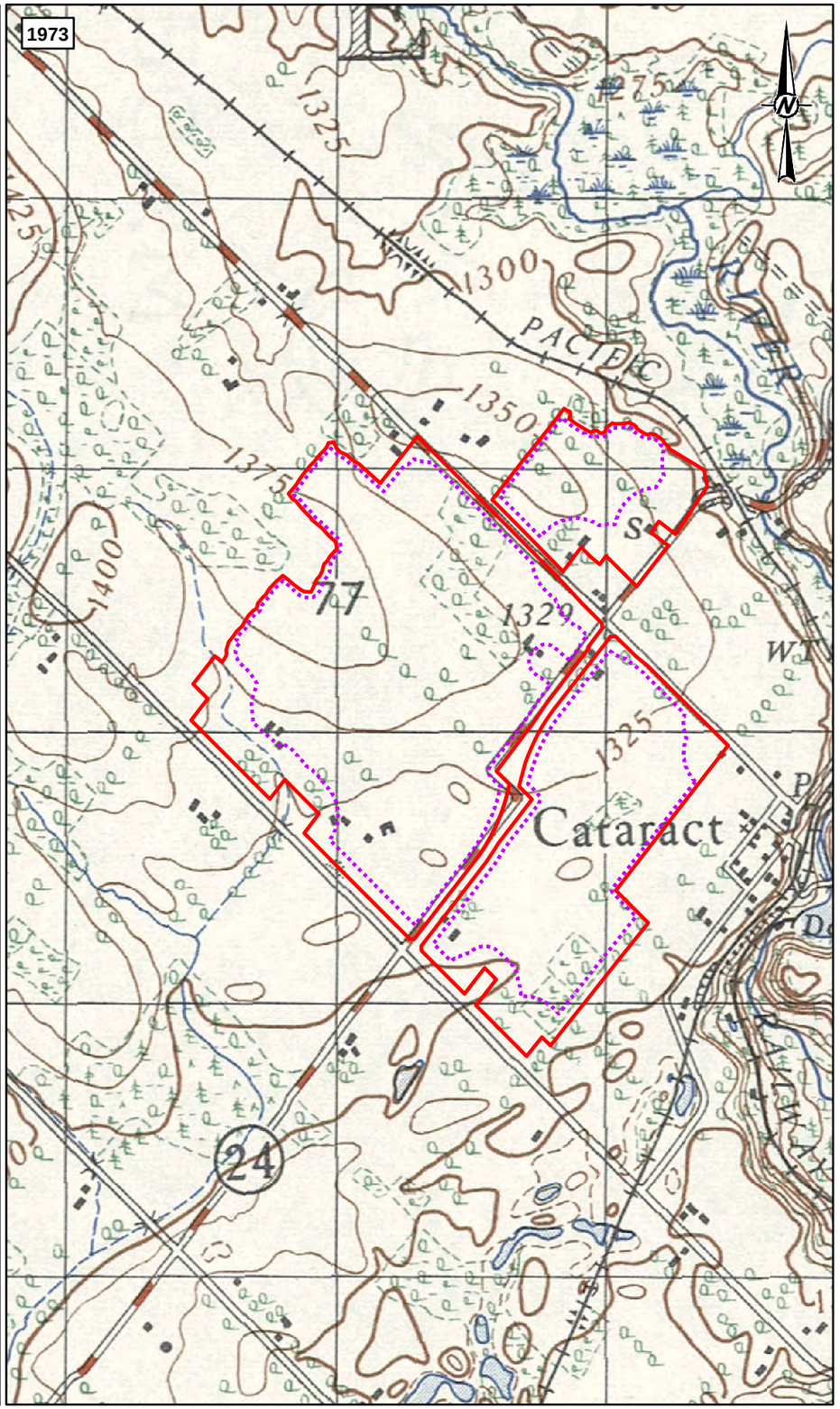

LEGEND

LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA

LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

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2. ORANGEVILLE ONTARIO. 1:50,000. MAP SHEET 040P16, ED. 2, 1973
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CLIENT

CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC. (CANADA)

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 12 (AkHa-29), PROPOSED CALEDON QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1954 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND 1973 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CONSULTANT

wsp

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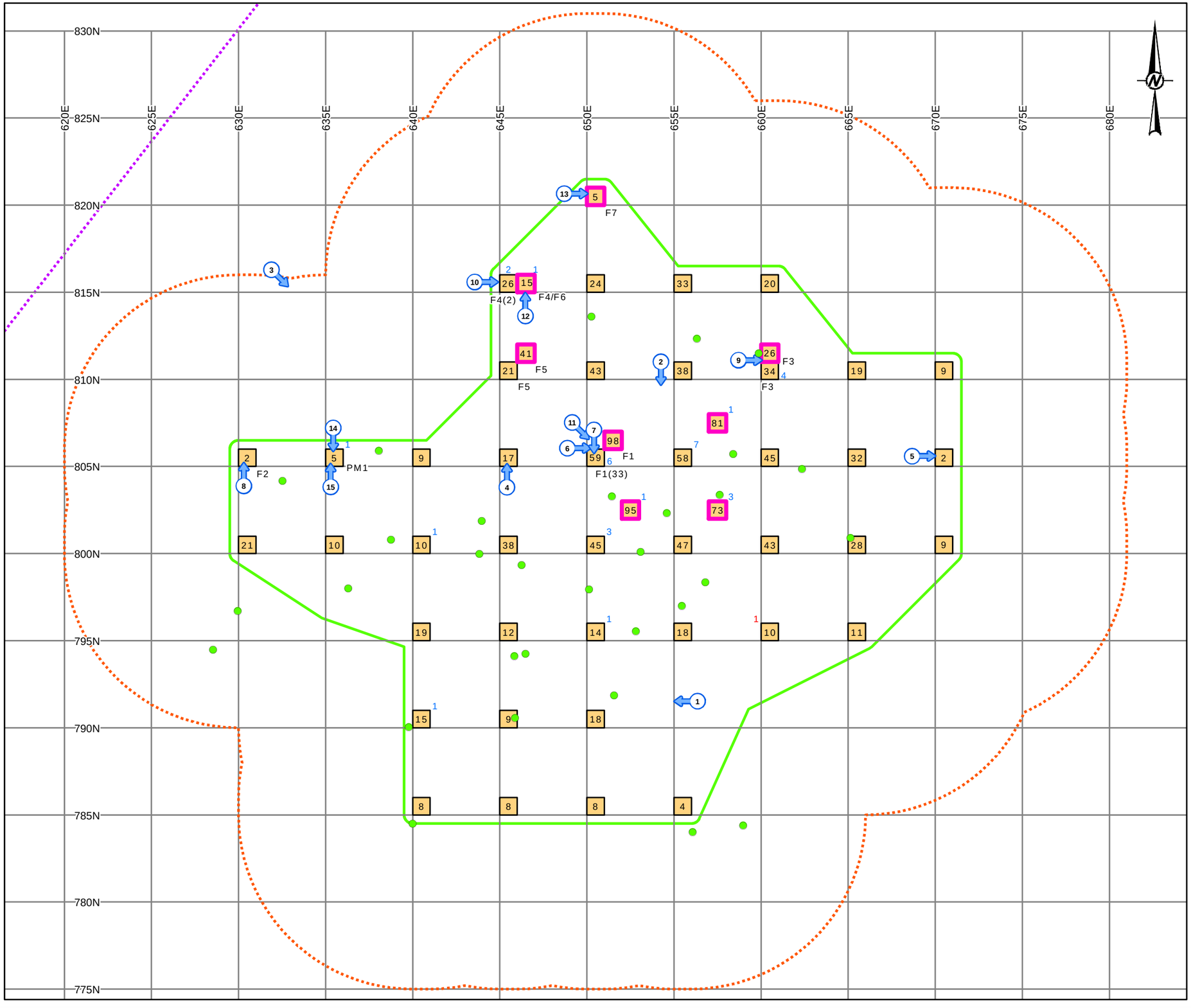

LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- 1 — TOTAL NUMBER OF HISTORICAL EURO-CANADIAN ARTIFACTS
- 1 — TOTAL NUMBER OF FAUNAL ELEMENTS
- 1 — TOTAL NUMBER OF PRE-CONTACT INDIGENOUS ARTIFACTS
- F# (#) — FEATURE NUMBER (TOTAL NUMBER OF HISTORICAL EURO-CANADIAN ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE FILL)
- PM# — POST MOULD NUMBER
- STAGE 3 GRID UNIT
- STAGE 3 20% INFILL UNIT
- STAGE 2 SURFACE FIND
- 5 METRE GRID
- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION
- STAGE 3 10 METRE AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION BUFFER
- STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LIMIT

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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2. IMAGERY FIRSTBASE SOLUTIONS SPRING 2019 (15CM RESOLUTION) AND
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

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1:220 METRES

CLIENT

CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC. (CANADA)

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 12 (AkHa-29), PROPOSED CALEDON QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 3 METHODS AND RESULTS

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-08-06
DESIGNED	RP
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APPROVED	MT

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12.0 CLOSURE

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

WSP Canada Inc.

Rebecca Meicenheimer, MA
Archaeologist

Michael Teal, MA
Archaeology Team Lead, Southwestern Ontario

RM/MT/sp

https://wsponline.sharepoint.com/sites/gld-114392/project files/6 deliverables/19129150a-stage 3 aa/locations/location 12 (akha-29)/final report/p364-0196-2022_loc12_final re_02august2024.docx

APPENDIX A

Artifact Catalogue

ID	Easting	Northing	Sub Unit	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	Quantity	Comments
1	640E	785N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	lighting	indeterminate	base	plain	clear/colourless			4	
2	640E	785N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	black			2	
3	640E	785N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
4	635E	805N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
5	635E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue		spalled	1	fish roe border, likely Willow pattern
6	635E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate			1	tiny, blue
7	635E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
8	635E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
9	635E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	complete	round head		wire		1	
10	650E	820N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	rim	industrial slip	banded			1	2 thin brown bands at rim, thicker blue band below
11	650E	820N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
12	650E	820N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					2	
13	645E	815N	2	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
14	645E	815N	2	1	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: grommet	complete					1	
15	645E	815N	2	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	
16	645E	815N	2	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
17	645E	815N	2	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
18	645E	815N	2	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
19	645E	815N	2	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
20	645E	810N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
21	645E	810N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	edged: indeterminate	blue			2	impressed curved lines
22	645E	810N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
23	645E	810N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
24	645E	810N	7	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	black			1	
25	645E	810N	7	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none		spalled		23	
26	645E	810N	7	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
27	645E	810N	7	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
28	645E	810N	7	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
29	645E	810N	7	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7cm
30	645E	810N	7	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=6.5cm
31	660E	810N	6	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged: open	blue			4	
32	660E	810N	6	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	blue & white
33	660E	810N	6	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	fish roe border
34	660E	810N	6	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue		spalled	1	
35	660E	810N	6	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
36	660E	810N	6	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			14	
37	660E	810N	6	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	black			2	
38	660E	810N	6	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
39	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
40	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped/ imp. lines				1	
41	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	sponged: open	blue			6	
42	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			3	
43	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged	pink			1	
44	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	footring/footrim	industrial slip	banded		spalled	1	brown
45	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	blue			1	min of 2 vessels
46	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue			4	
47	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			41	
48	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
49	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food preparation	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	black			6	possible bowl
50	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			16	
51	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown			2	
52	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			1	
53	650E	800N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
54	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
55	650E	800N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		5	
56	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
57	650E	800N	13	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	jar: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
58	650E	805N	7	1	flora	charcoal	fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					2	
59	650E	805N	7	1	fauna	bone	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: grommet	complete					1	d=0.6cm
60	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			5	1 burnt frag
61	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate			2	1 - blue slip, 1 - green-grey
62	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged: open	blue			3	1 burnt frag
63	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue			5	
64	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
65	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	moulded	beaded			1	emb beaded rim
66	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			33	
67	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded			1	white
68	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			6	

69	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	rim	glaze: lead	brown			1	
70	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none			spalled	32	
71	650E	805N	7	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			3	
72	650E	805N	7	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=5.5 to 6.5cm
73	630E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
74	630E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete			cast		1	2.5x5cm, wedge shaped profile
75	635E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
76	635E	800N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			4	
77	635E	800N	1	1	fauna	bone	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: grommet	complete					1	d=0.8cm
78	635E	800N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
79	635E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
80	630E	800N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					1	
81	630E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	blue & white
82	630E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	negative transfer
83	630E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
84	630E	800N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none			spalled	12	
85	630E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	1.2x3.5cm
86	640E	790N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
87	640E	790N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
88	640E	790N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
89	640E	790N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none			spalled	1	
90	640E	790N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
92	640E	790N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					1	
93	640E	790N	1	1	metal	iron	personal/societal	clothing	button: domed: 1 piece	complete					1	d=1.6cm
94	640E	790N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
95	640E	790N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
96	640E	790N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	staple	complete					1	
97	650E	785N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	brown, white & light blue
98	650E	785N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
99	650E	785N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark		spalled	3	
100	645E	785N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
101	645E	785N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
102	645E	785N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			1	
103	645E	785N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
104	645E	785N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
105	645E	785N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
106	650E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged: open	blue			1	
107	650E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	sponged	blue			2	
108	650E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	
109	650E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
110	650E	815N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
111	650E	815N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			10	
112	650E	815N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
113	650E	815N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					2	
114	650E	815N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
115	660E	810N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	3	
116	660E	810N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
117	660E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
118	660E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	4	
119	660E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
120	660E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			19	
121	660E	810N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			2	white
122	660E	810N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			3	
123	660E	810N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6.7cm
124	660E	810N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	complete	horseshoe head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
125	655E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged: open	blue			1	
126	655E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
127	655E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	2	
128	655E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			12	
129	655E	815N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
130	655E	815N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			15	
131	655E	815N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					1	
132	655E	785N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
133	655E	785N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
134	645E	815N	1	3	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	storage container	jar: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown: dark			2	
135	645E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
136	645E	815N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	storage container	jar: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown: dark			14	
137	645E	815N	1	1	fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					2	
138	645E	815N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					1	
139	645E	815N	1	1	fauna	bone	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: grommet	complete					1	d=0.7cm
140	645E	815N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
141	645E	815N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	

142	645E	815N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
143	645E	815N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=7cm
144	645E	815N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wire		1	
145	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	ribbed				1	
146	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	embossed				1	partial anchor?
147	655E	800N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	3	very small frag
148	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
149	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns				2	
150	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged: open	blue			5	
151	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	pink			1	
152	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged	blue			2	
153	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
154	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			4	3 - brown & white with green , 1 - light blue
155	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			2	blue, possibly banded
156	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			3	
157	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	serving vessel	body	industrial slip	brown			1	small cylindrical vessel, pepper pot?
158	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			23	
159	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			5	
160	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
161	655E	800N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			12	
162	655E	800N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
163	655E	805N	13	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
164	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				4	
165	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	ribbed				1	
166	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
167	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			4	
168	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			2	
169	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	polychrome: late palette			2	green & pink
170	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
171	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	blue			3	
172	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			25	
173	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless		heat altered: burnt	2	
174	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	body	hand painted	blue			1	
175	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
176	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			26	
177	655E	805N	13	1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	incomplete	plain	white	Prosser		1	d=1.5cm, dish type
178	655E	805N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
179	660E	795N	1	1	stone	chert: onondaga	tools/equipment		biface: thinning flake					water eroded	1	flake, somewhat water rolled
180	660E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged	blue			1	
181	660E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	pink			1	
182	660E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
183	660E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
184	660E	795N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
185	660E	795N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
186	660E	795N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		1	l=4cm
187	670E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
188	670E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc material	sheet	incomplete					1	
189	645E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	blue			3	
190	645E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
191	645E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
192	645E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
193	645E	810N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless		heat altered: burnt	1	
194	645E	810N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			7	
195	645E	810N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		wrought		1	
196	645E	810N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
198	665E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged: open	blue			1	
199	665E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
200	665E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
201	665E	800N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			14	
202	665E	800N	13	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
203	665E	800N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
204	665E	800N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			2	
205	665E	800N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
206	660E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged	blue			2	
207	660E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
208	660E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	2 - pink rim line, 1 - black rim line
209	660E	815N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	

210	660E	815N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	rim	industrial slip	banded			1	blue
211	660E	815N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			4	
212	660E	815N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
213	665E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
214	665E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	dark brown
215	665E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			2	
216	665E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
217	665E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted/sponged	polychrome: late palette			1	pink painted with brown
218	665E	800N	1	3A	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			1	
219	665E	800N	1	3B	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
220	665E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged: open	blue			3	
222	665E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	1	
223	665E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
224	665E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	black			1	
225	665E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
226	665E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	body	industrial slip	banded			2	London shape, 1 - blue , 1 - brown
227	665E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			12	
228	665E	805N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			10	
229	665E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
230	665E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	3	
231	665E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			11	
232	665E	810N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			4	
233	670E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	blue & white
234	670E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
235	670E	800N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown			5	
236	670E	800N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
237	670E	800N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
238	670E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
239	670E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	green: light			1	
240	670E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
241	670E	810N	1	1	ceramic	fine earthenware: buff	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: Rockingham				1	
242	670E	810N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
243	670E	810N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=7.5cm
244	660E	800N	1	2	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	vessel portion	sponged: open	blue			2	d=5.4cm (base), double curve/Canova shape
245	645E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged	blue			1	
246	645E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
247	645E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			10	
248	645E	805N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
249	645E	805N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
250	645E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7.6cm
251	645E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
252	645E	790N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
253	645E	790N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
254	645E	790N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
255	655E	800N	1	2	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
256	655E	800N	1	2	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
257	665E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			1	
258	640E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		heat altered: burnt	1	
259	640E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			9	
260	640E	795N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
261	640E	795N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none				2	
262	640E	795N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
263	640E	795N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4	
264	640E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
265	640E	805N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none				1	
266	640E	805N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
267	640E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7.8cm
268	640E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		3	
269	645E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged: open	blue			2	
270	645E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
271	645E	795N	1	1	ceramic	fine earthenware: buff	food/beverage	tableware	teapot	lid	glaze: Rockingham				1	
272	645E	795N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
273	645E	795N	1	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			1	
274	645E	800N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					1	
275	645E	800N	1	1	fauna	bone	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: grommet	incomplete					1	d=0.8cm
276	645E	800N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
277	645E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns				1	
278	645E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	

279	645E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
280	645E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: bread (3-7")	rim	moulded	beaded			1	emb beaded rim
281	645E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			16	
282	645E	800N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
283	645E	800N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			8	
284	645E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	round head		wire		1	
285	645E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=6.5 to 7.5cm
286	645E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
287	650E	790N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
288	650E	790N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			3	
289	650E	790N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	green: light			1	
290	650E	790N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
291	650E	790N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			5	
292	650E	790N	1	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			1	
293	650E	790N	1	1	metal	lead	indeterminate	misc. material	scrap	incomplete					1	
294	650E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
295	650E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
296	650E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
297	650E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	pink			1	
298	650E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
299	650E	795N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none			spalled	1	
300	650E	795N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
301	650E	795N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
302	655E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
303	655E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			4	
304	655E	795N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
305	655E	795N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none			spalled	1	
306	655E	795N	1	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			1	
307	655E	795N	1	1	fauna	shell	personal/societal	clothing	button: 2 hole	complete					1	d=0.8cm
308	655E	795N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: cylindrical	base	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	d=2cm, small toiletry or pharmaceutical bottle, rough pontil
309	655E	795N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
310	650E	800N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
311	650E	800N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
312	650E	800N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				2	
313	650E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
314	650E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged: open	blue			2	
315	650E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
316	650E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
317	650E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	Indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			17	
318	650E	800N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			3	white
319	650E	800N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			9	
320	650E	800N	1	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			1	
321	650E	800N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: cylindrical	finish: 1 part	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
322	650E	800N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
323	650E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
324	650E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
325	655E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged	blue			2	
326	655E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged: open	blue			2	
327	655E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
328	655E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	green: light			1	
329	655E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
330	655E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			21	
331	655E	810N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown			5	reddish-brown glaze
332	655E	810N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
333	655E	810N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=4cm
334	655E	810N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
335	655E	810N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
336	660E	800N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				2	
337	660E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			2	brown , light green
338	660E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	fish roe design
339	660E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			2	
340	660E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			26	
341	660E	800N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
342	660E	800N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none				2	
343	660E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
344	640E	800N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
345	640E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	1 - burnt
346	640E	800N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none				1	

347	640E	800N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
348	640E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
349	650E	805N	1	1B	flora	charcoal	fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					2	
350	650E	805N	1	1B	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
351	650E	805N	1	1B	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
352	650E	805N	1	1B	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	dark brown, light blue
353	650E	805N	1	1B	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette		heat altered: burnt	1	
354	650E	805N	1	1B	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			5	
355	650E	805N	1	1B	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			9	
356	650E	805N	1	1A	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
357	650E	805N	1	1A	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted/sponged	polychrome: late palette			1	pink painted with brown
358	650E	805N	1	1A	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
359	650E	805N	1	1A	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate			3	1 - light green , 2 - bright blue
360	650E	805N	1	1A	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			3	
361	650E	805N	1	1A	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	rim	moulded	beaded			1	
362	650E	805N	1	1A	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			20	
363	650E	805N	1	1A	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
364	650E	805N	1	1A	ceramic	coarse stoneware: brown	food/beverage	storage container	jar: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown: dark		heat altered: burnt	1	
365	650E	805N	1	1A	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			16	
366	650E	805N	1	1A	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
367	650E	805N	1	1A	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	3	
368	650E	805N	1	1A	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
369	650E	805N	1	1A	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
370	650E	805N	1	1A	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=7.6cm
371	650E	805N	1	1A	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		3	
372	650E	805N	1	1B	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
373	650E	805N	1	1B	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
374	650E	805N	1	1B	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			5	
376	650E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			6	
377	650E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
378	650E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged: open	blue			3	
379	650E	810N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
380	650E	810N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
381	650E	810N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			17	
382	650E	810N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
383	650E	810N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	embossed	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	possible tableware, moulded horizontal ribs
384	650E	810N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
385	650E	810N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
386	655E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	blue			4	
387	655E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
388	655E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue		spalled	1	
389	655E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	green: light			1	light green
390	655E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
391	655E	800N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			23	
392	655E	800N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
393	655E	800N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none				7	
394	655E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=4cm
395	655E	800N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
396	655E	805N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	7	
397	655E	805N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
398	655E	805N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
399	655E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=3.5cm
400	655E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
401	655E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
402	655E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			1	
403	655E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
404	655E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate			5	1 - light green , 4 - bright blue
405	655E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			6	
406	655E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			29	
407	655E	805N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	body	industrial slip	banded			1	London shape, blue
408	655E	805N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			7	
409	660E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
410	660E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7cm
411	660E	805N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
412	660E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	indeterminate	blue		spalled	3	scalloped rim
413	660E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			7	
414	660E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged: open	blue			4	
415	660E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	

416	660E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			3	2 - dark brown, 1- bright blue
417	660E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted/sponged	polychrome: late palette			1	pink painted with brown
418	660E	805N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			14	
419	660E	805N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			8	

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