



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

*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*

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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 9 (AkHa-27), a historical Euro-Canadian site located within the preliminary license boundary for the proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry (the Study Area). 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 9 (AkHa-27) 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 45 m (E-W) within part of Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR (Supplementary Documentation; Map SD1).

The Stage 3 AA of Location 9 (AkHa-27) consisted of the hand excavation of 58 test units across an area measuring approximately 40 m north-south by 40 m east-west. The Stage 3 excavations resulted in the recovery of 1,738 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and 375 faunal elements, as well as the identification of 12 subsurface cultural features (Map 6).

Location 9 (AkHa-27) is interpreted to be a mid-19th century domestic refuse deposit related to the occupation by 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 (Walker and Miles 1877, Map 3). Most of the artifacts recovered from Location 9 (AkHa-27) are food and beverage-related, specifically sherds of ceramic tableware or food containers, as well as glass beverage containers (n=1,464, 84% of the total assemblage). Of the dateable assemblage (n=1,372), 91.4% (n=1,254) consists of ceramic tableware from the mid-19th century. No structural remains that could be identified as building foundations were identified during the Stage 3 AA and structural artifacts were recovered in comparably lower yields (n=153, 9% of the total assemblage). As such, Location 9 (AkHa-27) could have been used as a domestic refuse area during the 1860s by the McGoldrick family or by the McNichols family.

As 80% of the site's occupation dated to before 1870 as determined by historical research and archaeological data, Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 9 (AkHa-27) has further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and Stage 4 mitigation is required prior to any impacts.

Given the findings and conclusions of the Stage 3 AA of Location 9 (AkHa-27), the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 9 (AkHa-27) cannot be avoided, and, as such, the site should be mitigated through Stage 4 excavation.
- 2) As Location 9 (AkHa-27) dates to after 1830 and does not meet the criteria outlined in Standard 3, Section 4 of the Draft 19th Century 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 9 (AkHa-27) 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 AA 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 9 (AkHa-27) can undergo the recommended Stage 4 mitigation, 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 9 (AkHa-27). The proposed protected area must be shown on all site plans, when applicable, and be labeled as a "no-go" zone. Instructions should be provided to all on-site personal to stay outside of this area. Any ground alterations to Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 the day-to-day decisions on site, 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.

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 9 (AkHa-27):

- a) Stage 4 mitigation is required for Location 9 (AkHa-27) as the site has further cultural heritage value or interest.
- b) The Archaeological Protection Area for Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 9 (AkHa-27) 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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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Artifact Catalogue

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

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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.

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The Stage 3 AA was conducted under professional license P364, issued to Michael Teal of WSP by the MCM (PIF P364-0199-2022). 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 18, 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).
Woodland	Early	950 - 400 BC	Meadowood tradition; cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people.

Period		Time Period (circa)	Characteristics
	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 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, graters, 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 graters 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 staple until 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 preceding 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 9 (AkHa-27) 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 “schoolhouse” 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 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 Thomas McGoldrick (30) living with his wife Mary (23) and three children, Margaret (7), Ann (5), and Emily (3) (1861 Personal Census, District 6, Caledon: 76). Thomas was already farming the east part of Lot 15 in 1861, but after acquiring the land for \$1,000 in 1862, the McGoldricks immediately sold the northeast quarter to Thomas McNickles [sic, McNichol] for \$1,000. The McGoldricks retained ownership of the west 50 acres and took out two mortgages on the land; the first was to James Cameron for \$300 in December 1862, the second to John Ferris for \$200 in July 1864. The land was transferred by indenture three times in 1866 to 1867. The first transfer was from the McGoldricks to John Coyne in March 1866 for \$200. The second was from Coyne to James Cameron for only \$50 in February 1867; likely this price was the net of mortgage funds owing. The third transfer was from James Cameron to Thomas McNichol, the owner of the northeast quarter, in March 1867 for \$850 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(b): 431).

The 1871 Census shows Thomas McNichol (26), a farmer, living with Benson McNichol (22), and Robert McNichol (20), a clerk (1871 Census, Schedule 1, District 40/A, Caledon No.4: 44). The McNichols were Presbyterians of Irish ancestry. Thomas McNichol is listed as the owner of 100 acres at Lot 15, Concession 4, with one house, and one barn (1871 Census., Schedule 3: 8). He owned a total of 230 acres, of which 120 were identified as improved, including 30 acres of wheat, 1 potatoes, 30 of hay, 5 pasture, and 1 acre of orchard (1871 Census., Schedule 4: 8). Other assets and products of the farm included 2 horses, 2 colts/fillies, 2 working oxen, and 6 other horned cattle (1871 Census., Schedule 5: 8).

The 1877 Historical Atlas map shows Thomas McNichol as the owner of the east half of Lot 15, Con. 4 WSCR. (Walker and Miles 1877, Map 3). One structure is shown on the property in the northwest quadrant, accessed from the third concession road to the northeast; the orchards on the property are shown to the west of the house. The 1881 Census shows Thomas (38) living with his wife Ann (Dodds) (34), and three children, George (9), Leslie (5), and Jennie (3 mos.) (1881 Census, Schedule 1, Cardwell 141, Caledon No.1: 30). The family was still living together at the time of the 1891 Census, with the addition of a fourth child, Sarah (2) (1891 Census, Schedule 1, Cardwell 54/D, Caledon: 81). The 1897 Tax Assessment shows Thomas McNichol, age 50, as owner of 100 acres at Lot 15, Con. 4, with 85 acres cleared, and an assessed value of \$3,400 (PAMA 1897, Division 7: 43).

Ann McNichol died in 1904, the same year as the death of their second child, Leslie (Find a Grave 2022). Thomas continued to own the east 100-acres of Lot 15 until he sold the land in January 1912 to John A. McEachern for \$9,100 (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 9 (AkHa-27) is situated in the eastern portion of the Study Area within an agricultural field. It is approximately 170 m southeast of Charleston Sideroad and 520 m southwest of Cataract 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 soil within Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 km² and drains into Lake Ontario at the Port Credit, Mississauga waterfront (Credit Valley Conservation 2022). Location 9 (AkHa-27) is approximately 955 m north-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 through Dundas and Guelph up to the Bruce Peninsula. The Lockport Dolomites consists of three members: Gasport Dolomitic 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 11 registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of Location 9 (AkHa-27), and all of these sites are situated within the current Study Area. One of the sites, Location 12 (AkHa-29), is located within 300 m of Location 9 (AkHa-27). 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 9 (AkHa-27)

Borden Number	Site Name	Affinity	Site Type
AlHa-9	Cameron	Post-Contact	homestead, house
AlHa-52	Location 15	Post-Contact	midden
AkHa-34	Location 27	Post-Contact	agricultural
AkHa-33	Location 26	Pre-Contact Indigenous	scatter
AkHa-31	Location 18	Post-Contact	agricultural
AkHa-29*	Location 12	Post-Contact	midden
AkHa-28	Location 10	Pre-Contact Indigenous; Early Archaic	findspot
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 (AIHa-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 (AIHa-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 (AIHa-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 (AIHa-9). As such, the Cameron Site (AIHa-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 (AIHa-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), the site to which this report pertains, consisted of 44 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from an area measuring approximately 35 m by 45 m. Given that there were at least 20 artifacts that dated Location 9 (AkHa-27) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site had 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) consisted of 40 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from an area measuring approximately 35 m by 35 m. Given that there were at least 20 artifacts that dated Location 12 (AkHa-29) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site had 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 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 recommending Stage 3 AA, it is 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 recommending 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 m² 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).*

And 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 9 (AkHa-27) was conducted on May 4 to 6, 9 to 13, and 17 and 18, 2022, under archaeological consulting license P364 issued to Michael Teal of WSP by the MCM (P364-0196-2022). Allison Nott (R460) and Nicole Gavin (P1288), 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 9 (AkHa-27)

Date	Temperature	Weather Conditions
May 4, 2022	13°C	Overcast
May 5, 2022	17°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	Sunny
May 12, 2022	24°C	Sunny
May 13, 2022	23°C	Sunny
May 17, 2022	10°C	Overcast
May 18, 2022	16°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 9 (AkHa-27) 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 9 (AkHa-27) 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 m² set was further subdivided into 25 1 m² units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the 5 m² set, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on.

Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 9 (AkHa-27) consisted of a small historical Euro-Canadian artifact scatter over a 35 m (N-S) by 45 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 m² 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 9 (AkHa-27) consisted of 48 grid units and 10 infill units for a total of 58 Stage 3 test units across an area measuring 40 m (N-S) by 40 m (E-W) (Map 6; Supplementary Documentation, Map SD1). Twelve subsurface cultural features 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. 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 for Consultant Archaeologists* (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 9 (AkHa-27) 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 for Consultant Archaeologists* (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 Euro-Canadian Artifacts

Only Euro-Canadian artifacts were found during this investigation, including 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.

4.2.4 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 2,113 artifacts and is packed in two standard size banker's boxes.

5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 AA of Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 4 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 Map SD1 showing the specific locational information of Location 9 (AkHa-27)

Artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 AA of Location 9 (AkHa-27) have been washed, catalogued, and analyzed, and are stored in two banker's boxes at WSP's office at 309 Exeter Road 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	22 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 copies 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	29 photos stored in project folder and digitally in project file.

5.1 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy at Location 9 (AkHa-27) consisted of very dark grey-brown sandy loam topsoil with 20-40% stone content (Lot 1), over medium yellow-brown sandy silt subsoil with 10% stone content (Lot 2). The interface of Lot 1 and 2 in some test units was mottled from the plough zone. Test units ranged from 18 cm to 55 cm in depth (Image 4).

5.2 Subsurface Features

A total of 12 subsurface cultural features were identified during the Stage 3 AA of Location 9 (AkHa-27); each is described below.

Feature 1 was identified in test unit 825E 070N: 21 at 27 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was rectangular in shape and situated in the western half of the unit. The feature fill consisted of very dark grey-brown sandy-silty loam with pebble, charcoal, and mortar inclusions (Image 5). Feature 1 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation given the inclusions of structural debris within the fill.

Feature 2 was identified in test unit 830E 075N: 1 at 25 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit was limited to an approximately 30 cm by 5 cm segment of wall in the southeast quadrant. The feature consisted of a cluster of cobbles within very dark brown sandy-silty loam soil (Image 6). Feature 2 is interpreted to be a pit feature of possible historical affiliation. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 2.

Feature 3 was also observed in test unit 830E 075N: 1 at 30 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated centrally in the east half of the unit. The feature fill is brown-black silty-sandy loam with some inclusions of charcoal and rotted plant matter (Image 7). No artifacts were recovered from Feature 3. The feature is inferred to be related to the historical occupation of the site but will require further investigation.

Feature 4 was identified in test units 840E 065N:1 and 840E 065N: 6 at depths of 6, 19 and 33 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated in the northeast portion of unit 840E 065N: 1 and southern two thirds of unit 840E 065N: 6 (Image 8 and Image 9). The feature fill is a dark brown sandy-silty loam in both units; however, the west half of the feature fill in unit 840E 065N: 6 is a more mottled mix between the feature fill and medium yellow-brown sandy silt subsoil. During further exploration of the feature, 202 mammal bone elements were recovered from the fill. Several pieces of bone remain visible on the feature surface. Feature 4 is interpreted to be either an animal burial or refuse pit of historical affiliation.

Feature 5 was identified in test unit 815E 055N: 1 at 42 to 55 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated in the east half of the unit. The feature fill consists of very dark brown sandy-silty loam (Image 10). The feature became visible under a 12 to 15 cm thick layer of fill below the ploughzone (Image 11). Two historical Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the fill during investigation of the feature area. Feature 5 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation.

Feature 6 was identified in test unit 835E 055N: 1 at depths of 25 to 45 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated in the southeast quadrant of the unit. The feature fill consists of dark grey brown sandy-silt loam mottled with dark yellow-brown sandy-silt (Image 12 and Image 13). Five historical Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the fill during the investigation of the feature area. Feature 6 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation.

Feature 7 was identified in test unit 835E 080N: 1 at depths of 33 to 38 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was semi-circular in shape and situated in the east half of the unit. The feature fill consists of very dark brown sandy loam with a cluster of stones in the northeast corner of the unit within the feature plan (Image 14). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 7 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of possible historical cultural affiliation but will require further investigation.

Feature 8 was identified in test unit 820E 070N: 13 at 22 cm below surface. The deposit characterized as feature fill consisted of a linear portion of very dark brown sandy loam (Lot 3) across the unit floor on a southwest-northeast orientation (Image 15). The soils adjacent to the feature fill included mottled very dark grey-brown sandy-silt loam topsoil and medium yellow brown sandy silt subsoil. The feature fill had charcoal inclusions and yielded six historical Euro-Canadian artifacts. Feature 8 is interpreted to be an indeterminate linear pit or trench feature of historical affiliation.

Feature 9 was identified in test unit 840E 075N: 1 at 20 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was semi-circular to irregular in shape and situated in the southeast half of the unit. The feature fill consists of very dark brown sandy-silt loam with charcoal inclusions and a small pocket of ash and charcoal (Image 16). One historical Euro-Canadian artifact was recovered from the feature surface. Feature 9 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation.

Feature 10 was identified in test unit 825E 060N: 13 at 28 cm below surface. The entirety of the circular feature was visible in the unit floor, slightly northwest of centre. The feature fill consists of very dark brown sandy-silt loam (Image 17). Three wrought nails were recovered from the feature surface. Feature 10 is interpreted as a possible post mould of historical affiliation.

Feature 11 was identified in test unit 830E 075N: 13 at 27 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was semi-circular in shape and situated centrally along the western edge of the unit. The feature fill consists of very dark brown sandy silt (Image 18). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 11 is interpreted as a possible post mould, likely of historical affiliation or related to modern land-use.

Feature 12 was identified in test unit 835E 050N: 22 at 27 cm below surface, and immediately south of Feature 6. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated in the northwest quadrant of the unit. The feature fill consists of very dark brown sandy-silt loam (Image 19). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit, however; Feature 12 may be related to Feature 6, which yielded five historical Euro-Canadian artifacts. Given the proximity of Feature 12 to Feature 6 it was interpreted to be part of an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation.

5.3 Artifact Assemblage

A total of 2,113 artifacts were found during the Stage 3 AA of Location 9 (AkHa-27), including 1,738 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and 375 faunal elements. The artifacts were recovered from 58 units across a 40 m by 40 m area. 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	1,464
furnishing	1
indeterminate	39
personal/societal	71
structural	153
tools/equipment	10
Total	1,738

5.3.1.1 Food/Beverage Artifacts

The majority (69%) of the artifacts from Location 9 (AkHa-27) had a food/beverage function. Food/beverage artifacts can be further divided into beverage containers (e.g., wine bottle), food containers, 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.

Tableware artifacts accounted for 86% of the food/beverage artifacts. Tableware objects were mainly ceramic, but also included decorative glassware and the remains of a ferrous (iron) fork (Image 20). Ceramic artifacts included sherds from plates, saucers, tea bowls/cups, and a bowl.

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 21. 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*	69	Commonly used between 1790 and 1860	(Hunter and Miller 1994, p. 443)
hand painted*	185	19th century	(Samford & Miller 2002)
indeterminate	1	n/a	
industrial slip*	12	Introduced in the 18th century	(Sussman 1997, p. 1)
plain	601	n/a	
sponged (closely spaced, dabbed colour)	99	common from the 1820s to the 1860s, most popular in the 1830s	(Samford 2013, p. 500)
sponged: open	5	1860 to 1935	(Samford 2013:502)
transfer printed*	283	1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	(Little 1969, p. 15)
TOTAL	1,255		

“*” denotes ceramic decorative types discussed in detail below

Edged Decorated Ceramics

Edge decorated ceramics were one of the most common decorative types used on tableware in North America between 1790 and 1860. The earliest documented occurrence of the decorative type was in the mid-1770s (Miller 2013:487) and edged wares were produced into the 1890s. Different types and colours of edged wares have distinct date ranges. All of 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: unscaloped rim with impressed repetitive patterns (1840s to 1860s) (Miller 2013:488) and unscaloped, unmoulded, with painted lines (1860s to 1890s) (Miller 2013:489) (see Image above).

Hand Painted Ceramics

A total of 182 sherds of ceramic were noted with hand painted decoration. All but two 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 two sherds that were not late palette, were blue, likely floral patterns with large brushstrokes. This type of decoration was available from around 1815 to 1830 (Samford & Miller 2002) (see Image above).

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). Twelve sherds of industrial slip decoration were identified from Location 9 (AkHa-27), five could be recognized as banded, the other eight were too small to identify (see Image above). The banded style of industrial slip was more common after the 1840s (Miller 1991:7).

Transfer Printed

The most common decorative type found at Location 9 (AkHa-27) was transfer print (283 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 9

(AkHa-27) include black, purple and variations of brown (see Image above), which all went through periods of popularity. Another decoration trend was “flowed” 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 9 (AkHa-27) included 36 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)
purple, peak production 1834 to 1848	(Samford & Miller 2002)

5.3.1.2 Structural Artifacts

The next most common artifacts were structural in function and included nails and windowpane sherds. A total of 104 nails were recovered; 87 were machine cut, 14 were wrought, and 3 were wire (Image 22). There were 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 71 items. The majority of these were sherds of white clay smoking pipes. Three stem fragments were impressed with variations of the maker’s mark “MONTREAL/HENDERSON” (Image 23). The Henderson pipe manufacturing company was operational from 1847 until 1876 (Bradley 2000: 117). One stem in particular was marked with “HENDERSON”, indicating it was made before the elder Henderson passed the business on to his son and grandson, when the company became “HENDERSON’S”. One stem fragment was impressed with the maker’s mark “GLASGOW/MCDOUGALL” (Image 23). The McDougall pipe manufacturing company was operational from 1847 until 1967 (Bradley 2000: 117).

Other personal/societal artifacts included clothing fasteners such as buttons, grommets, and eyes (Image 24). Of seven buttons, six were Prosser made and one was shell. Prosser buttons generally date to post 1840 (Sprague 2002:111). Eight light aqua glass sherds were also identified as likely to be personal/societal and further health/hygiene artifacts. Three sherds exhibited embossed lettering, only one could be deciphered by the sequence of letters “.ORK”, likely New York (Image 25). Embossed lettering for marking containers was used from the 1830s to the 1920s (Lindsey 2020, Fike 1987:5)

5.3.1.4 Tools/Equipment Artifacts

There were 10 tools/equipment function artifacts, these included seven machine cut horseshoe nails and a complete horseshoe. A fragment on iron agricultural equipment was also noted. The last tools/equipment artifact was a fragment of slate pencil (Image 26).

5.3.1.5 Indeterminate Artifacts

Two sherds of glass with an indeterminate function are worth noting as they are manganese or solarized glass, which was used from approximately the mid 1870s to approximately 1920 (Lockhart 2006:54).

5.3.2 Faunal Elements

A total of 375 indeterminate faunal elements were recovered from Location 9 (Akha-27). The faunal assemblage included 334 indeterminate fragments of mammal bone and 41 indeterminate fragments of mammal dentition. Five pieces of mammal bone fragments were calcined.

5.4 General Site Distribution

The frequency of artifacts across Location 9 (AkHa-27) is shown on Map 6. The core of the site was identified through unit 825E 065N: 1 (n=108) as well as the units within a 10 m radius. This area of the site contains the highest artifact counts per unit, with most units yielding over 50 artifacts. Unit yields then gradually decrease in all directions moving outward from unit 825E 065N: 1. Features are notably absent from most of the highest yielding units and were identified in the units to the north, east, and south. Spatially, no significant patterning related to the distribution of diagnostic artifacts was observed.

The 12 subsurface features appear to surround the central concentration of high yielding units, with several in close proximity across the north end of the site (F1-3, F7-9, and F11). Feature 1, a rectangular deposit with inclusions of structural debris, and Feature 8, a linear trench or pit, are located approximately 3 m apart and may represent a possible structural feature; however, further investigation would be required to assess the relationship of these two features to the historical occupation of the site. Feature 2, Feature 3 and Feature 7 all represent pit features of possible historical affiliation and provide a limited amount of information to inform further interpretations of the site at this time. Feature 9 represents a possible historical pit feature at the northeast extent of the site, and Feature 11 is a possible post mould located between Features 2, 3, and 7. Feature 4 is located at the eastern edge of the site and has been interpreted as a possible animal burial or refuse deposit, which yielded 62% of the site's total faunal assemblage. Features 5, Feature 6, Feature 10, and Feature 12 are situated in the southern portion of Location 9 (AkHa-27). Features 5, 6, and 12 were interpreted as historical pit features, whereas Feature 10 was a possible post mould that yielded three wrought nails. Further investigation of the subsurface features within Location 9 (AkHa-27) will allow for a more comprehensive site interpretation.

6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 3 AA of Location 9 (AkHa-27) resulted in the recovery of 1,738 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, 375 faunal elements, and 12 sub-surface cultural features that are interpreted to be related to a historical Euro-Canadian affiliation.

Location 9 (AkHa-27) is interpreted to be a mid-19th century domestic refuse deposit related to either the occupation by the McGoldrick family who purchased the east half of Lot 15 in 1862 from Henry James Brown, or the McNichols family, whom the McGoldrick's immediately sold the northeast quarter of the lot in that same year. Though the patent for the 200-acre Lot 15 was originally 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, Henry James 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, one of which was Thomas McGoldrick. The McGoldricks retained ownership of the east 50 acres and took out two mortgages on the land; and, from 1866 to 1867, the land was transferred by indenture three times with the third and final transfer to Thomas McNichol in March 1867 for \$850 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(b): 431). By 1871, the Census records show Thomas McNichol listed as the owner of 100 acres at Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR, with one house and one barn (1871 Census., Schedule 3: 8). The 1877 Historical Atlas map shows Thomas McNichol as the owner of the east half of Lot 15, Con. 4 WSCR with one structure and orchards accessed from the concession road to the northeast (Walker and Miles 1877, Map 3). Thomas McNichols continued to own the east 100-acres of Lot 15 until he sold the land in January 1912 to John A. McEachern for \$9,100 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(b): 431).

Most of the artifacts recovered from Location 9 (AkHa-27) are food and beverage-related, specifically sherds of ceramic tableware or food containers, as well as glass beverage containers (n=1,464, 84% of the total assemblage). Of the dateable assemblage (n=1,372), 91.4% (n=1,254) consists of ceramic tableware that dates to the mid-19th century. The artifact assemblage at Location 9 (AkHa-27) contains fewer structural artifacts (n=153, 9% of the total assemblage) which may suggest the site is not associated with any significant structural features; however, without further investigation of the subsurface features uncovered during the Stage 3 excavations, this remains unclear. Given the nature of the artifact assemblage and the results of the historical research for Lot 15, Concession 4 WSCR, Location 9 (AkHa-27) could have been used as a domestic refuse area during the 1860s by the McGoldrick family, who owned that portion of the lot from 1862 to 1867, or for the McNichol's family whose farmstead was located approximately 400 m northeast of the site, in the northeast quarter of Lot 15 (Walker and Miles 1877, Map 3). 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), and could be a possible interpretation for Location 9 (AkHa-27).

The nature of the artifact assemblage suggests that Location 9 (AkHa-29) was no longer being used as a refuse area by the late 19th century. Either the use of the refuse area ceased after the McGoldrick family's departure from the Study Area in 1867, or the McNichols family, who continued to own the east 100-acres of Lot 15 until 1912 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(b): 431), began to dispose of their refuse in a new location by this time.

Location 9 (AkHa-27) can be contrasted with Location 1 (AkHa-23) (WSP 2023a), a site that was situated closer to the McNichol's farmstead and was occupied during the same period. Location 1 (AkHa-23) yielded a much higher quantity of structural artifacts and historical and modern structural remains were present within the site limits. The contrast between these two sites provides further support for the interpretation of Location 9 (AkHa-29) as a domestic refuse deposit that does not appear to be immediately associated with an adjacent structure.

Location 9 (AkHa-29) is also situated within 300 m of Location 12 (AkHa-29) (WSP 2023b), 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. Similar to Location 9 (AkHa-29), Location 12 (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.

As 80% of the site's occupation dated to before 1870 as determined by historical research and archaeological data, Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 9 (AkHa-27) has further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and Stage 4 mitigation is required prior to impacts.

Based on the above findings, it has also been concluded that Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 9 (AkHa-27) does not adhere to the above-noted three exceptions outlined in Standard 3, Section 4, of the 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 RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021), which requires RHF sites dating to post-1830 to use mechanical topsoil removal for Stage 4 excavation.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the findings and conclusions of the Stage 3 AA of Location 9 (AkHa-27), the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 9 (AkHa-27) cannot be avoided, and, as such, the site should be mitigated through Stage 4 excavation.
- 2) As Location 9 (AkHa-27) dates to after 1830 and does not meet the criteria outlined in Standard 3, Section 4 of the 19th Century 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 9 (AkHa-27) 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 AA 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 9 (AkHa-27) can undergo the recommended Stage 4 mitigation, 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 9 (AkHa-27). The proposed protected area must be shown on all site plans, when applicable, and be labeled as a “no-go” zone. Instructions should be provided to all on-site personal to stay outside of this area. Any ground alterations to Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 the day-to-day decisions on site, 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.

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 9 (AkHa-27):

- a) Stage 4 mitigation is required for Location 9 (AkHa-27) as the site has further cultural heritage value or interest.
- b) The Archaeological Protection Area for Location 9 (AkHa-27) 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 9 (AkHa-27) 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 1 (AkHa-23), 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 P364-0200-2022.

2023b *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*. Report in progress; PIF P364-0199-2022.

10.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Stage 3 excavations in progress; facing west, May 4, 2022.



Image 2: Stage 3 excavations in progress; facing west, May 9, 2022.



Image 3: Location 9 (AkHa-27) backfilled; facing northeast, May 18, 2022.



Image 4: A representative example of stratigraphy found at Location 9 (AkHa-27); facing north, May 5, 2022.



Image 5: Feature 1 plan view; facing east, May 6, 2022.



Image 6: Feature 2, cluster of cobbles visible in south wall profile; facing north, May 9, 2022.



Image 7: Feature 3 plan view; facing north, May 9, 2022.



Image 8: Feature 4 plan view in 840E 065N: 1; facing east, May 9, 2022.



Image 9: Feature 4 plan view in 840E 065N: 6; facing north, May 13, 2022.



Image 10: Feature 5 plan view; facing north, May 11, 2022.



Image 11: Feature 5, east wall profile showing mottled backfill layer over the feature; facing east, May 11, 2022.



Image 12: Feature 6 plan view; facing east, May 11, 2022.



Image 13: Feature 6, east wall profile; facing east, May 11, 2022.



Image 14: Feature 7 plan view; facing north, May 12, 2022.



Image 15: Feature 8 plan view; facing north, May 13, 2022.



Image 16: Feature 9 plan view; facing north, May 17, 2022.



Image 17: Feature 10 plan view; facing north, May 18, 2022.



Image 18: Feature 11 plan view; facing north, May 18, 2022.



Image 19: Feature 12 plan view; facing north, May 18, 2022.



Image 20: Top: Decorative glass tableware (830E 070:01, 825E 065N:01). Bottom: fork handle with flat tang (830E 075N:01).



Image 21: Ceramic tableware decoration types: Top: Blue edged (830E 050:01), blue edged (810E 065N: 01), late palette hand painted (825E 070N:01), blue painted (815E 065N:01). Middle: industrial slip banded (830E 045N:01), industrial slip blue banded (820E 070N:01), sponged (815E 060N:01), open sponged (815E 065N: 01). Bottom: transfer printed: black, blue, brown, and purple (820E 060:01, 830E 070N:01, 825E 065:01 and 825E 065:01).



Image 22: Top to bottom: wrought nail (815E 060:01, 825E 065N:01), wire nail (835E 050N:01), machine cut nail (815E 065N: 01).



Image 23: Top: Henderson marked smoking pipe stems (825E 070:01, 825E 060:01). Bottom: Henderson marked smoking pipe stem (820E 070N:01) and McDougall marked smoking pipe stem (830E 060N:01).

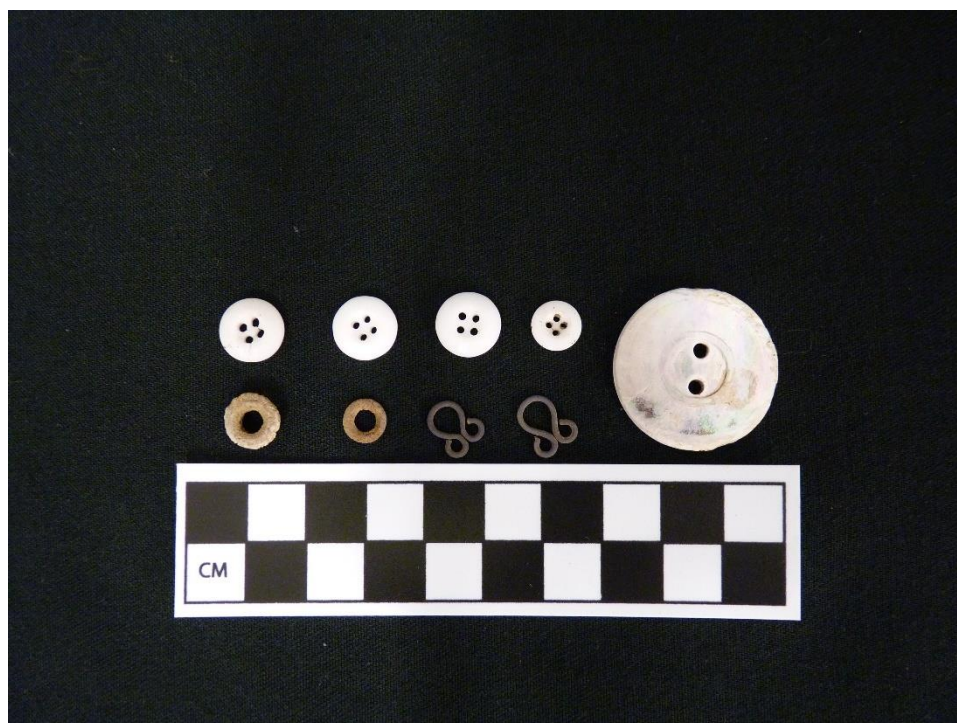


Image 24: Top: Prosser buttons (820E 060:01, 820E 070N:01, 830E 060N:01, 830E 070N:01) and large shell button (820E 070N:13). Bottom: grommets (810E 065N:01, 820E 075N:01) and eyes (820E 060N:13, 825E 060N:01).



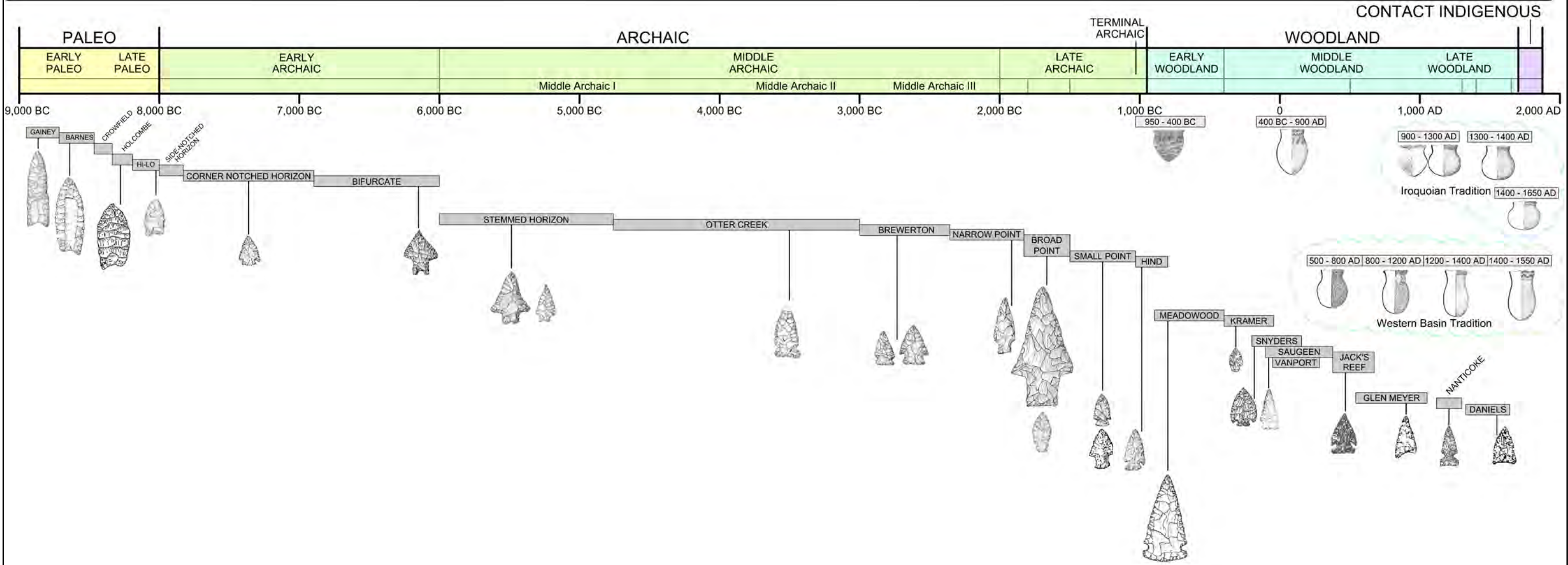
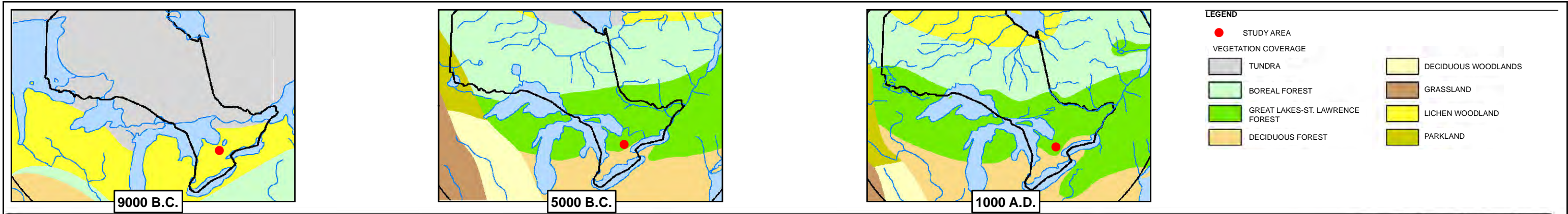
Image 25: Panel bottle with embossed lettering “..ORK”, likely New York (830E 065:01).



Image 26: Top: slate pencil (815E 060:01). Bottom: machine cut horseshoe nail (820E 070N:01).

11.0 MAPS


All maps follow on the succeeding pages.

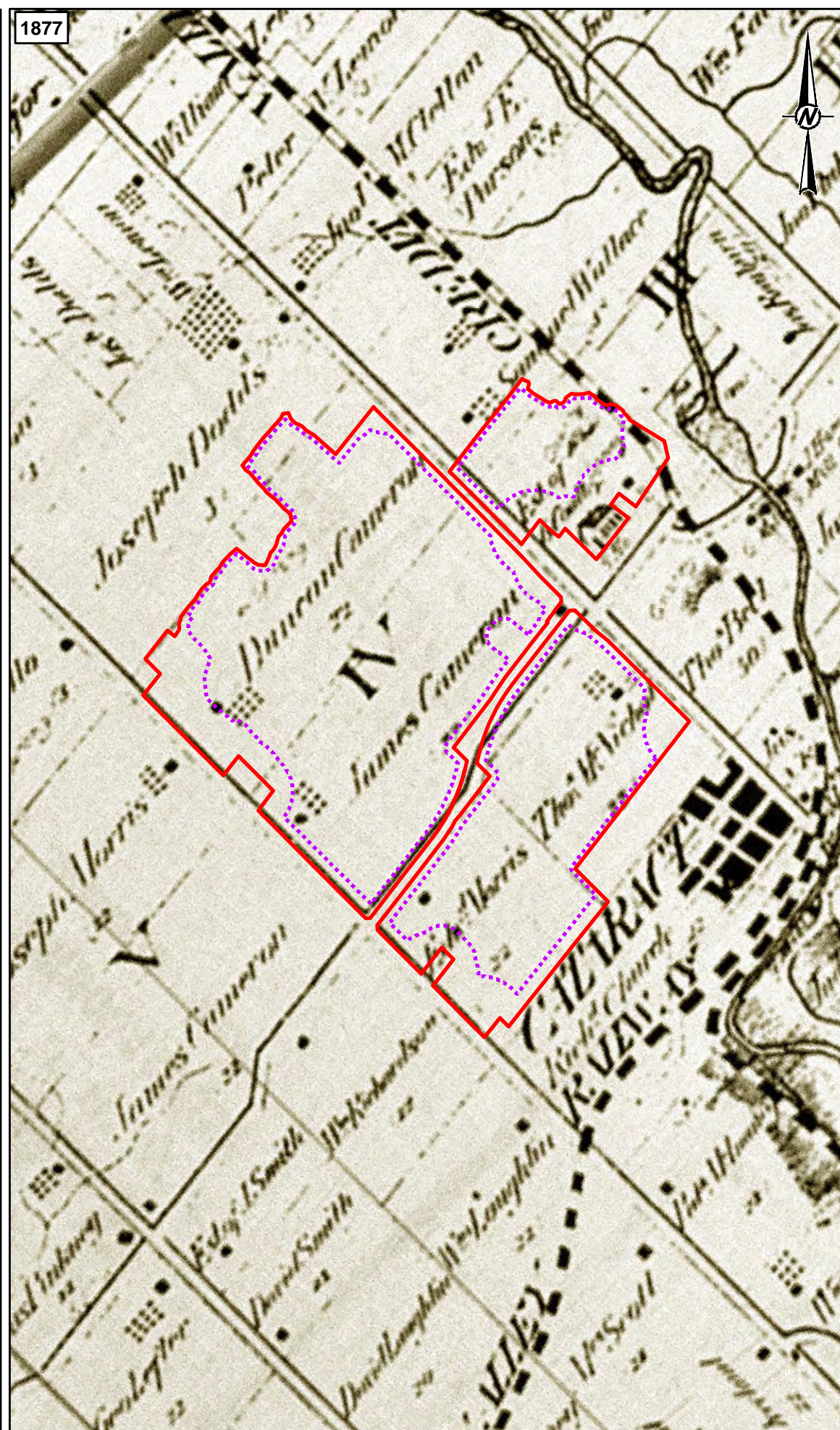
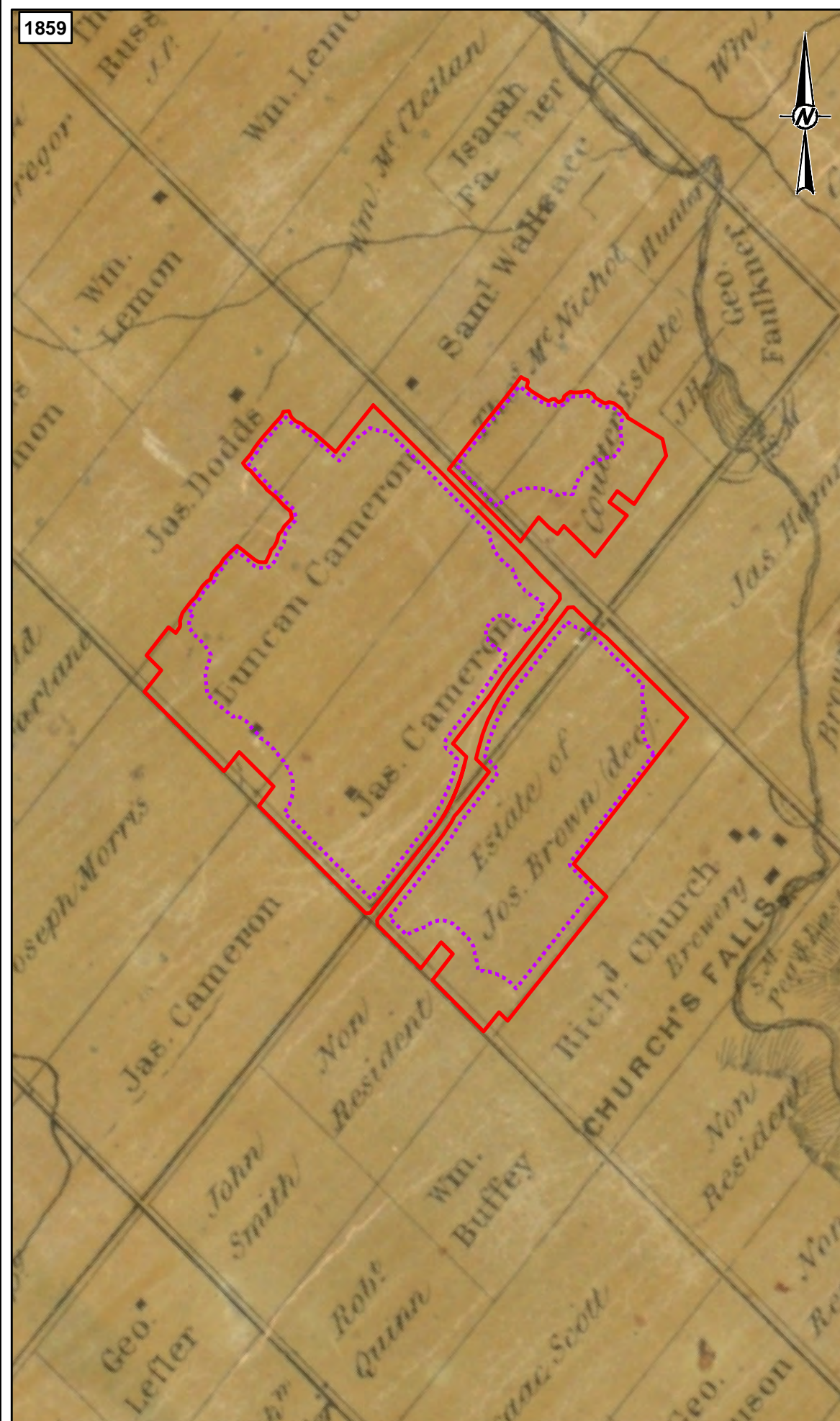


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
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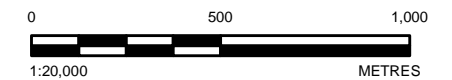
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2. 1877 TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON, PEEL COUNTY (ONTARIO MAP REF #20), ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL, ONT. TORONTO, WALKER & MILES, 1877.
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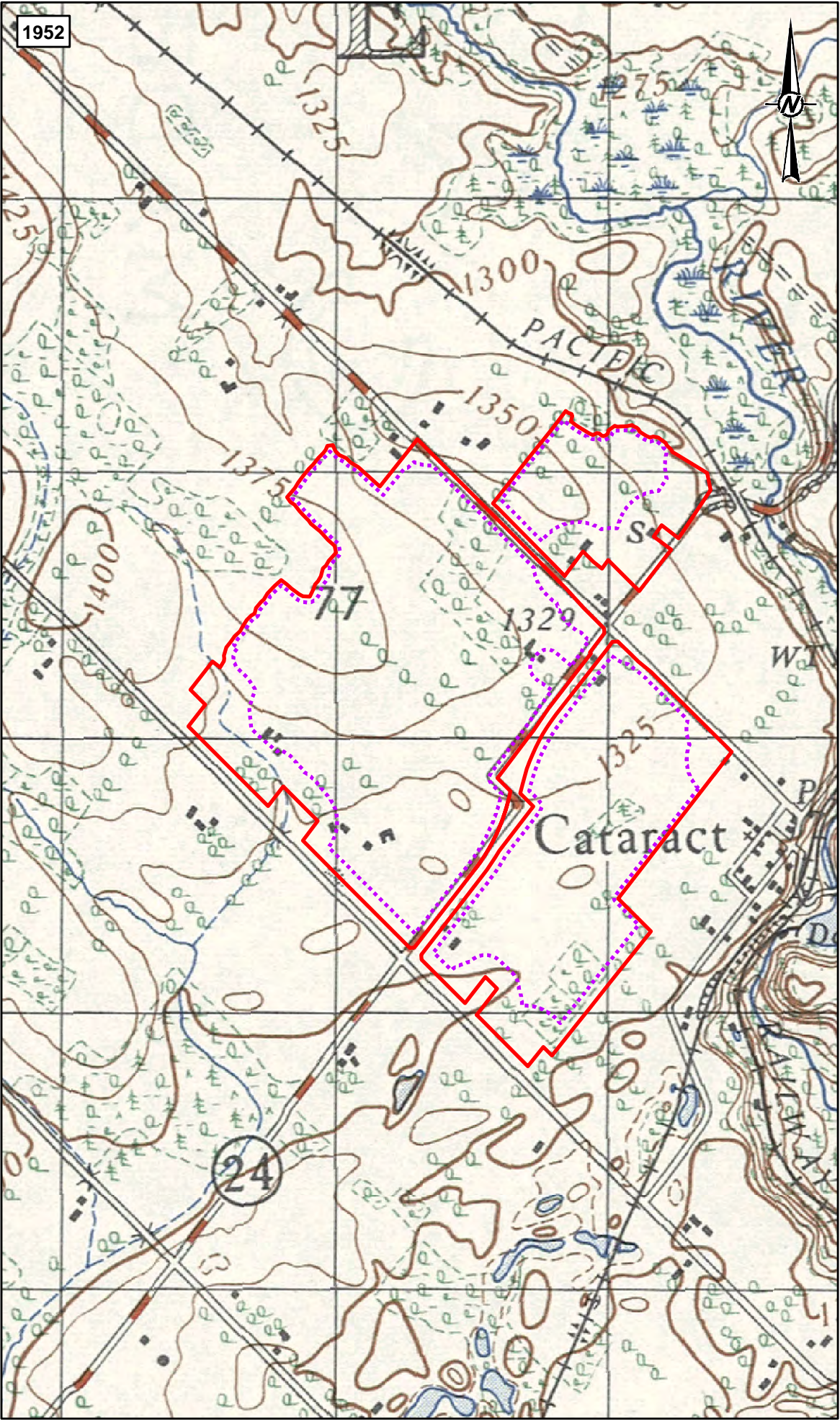
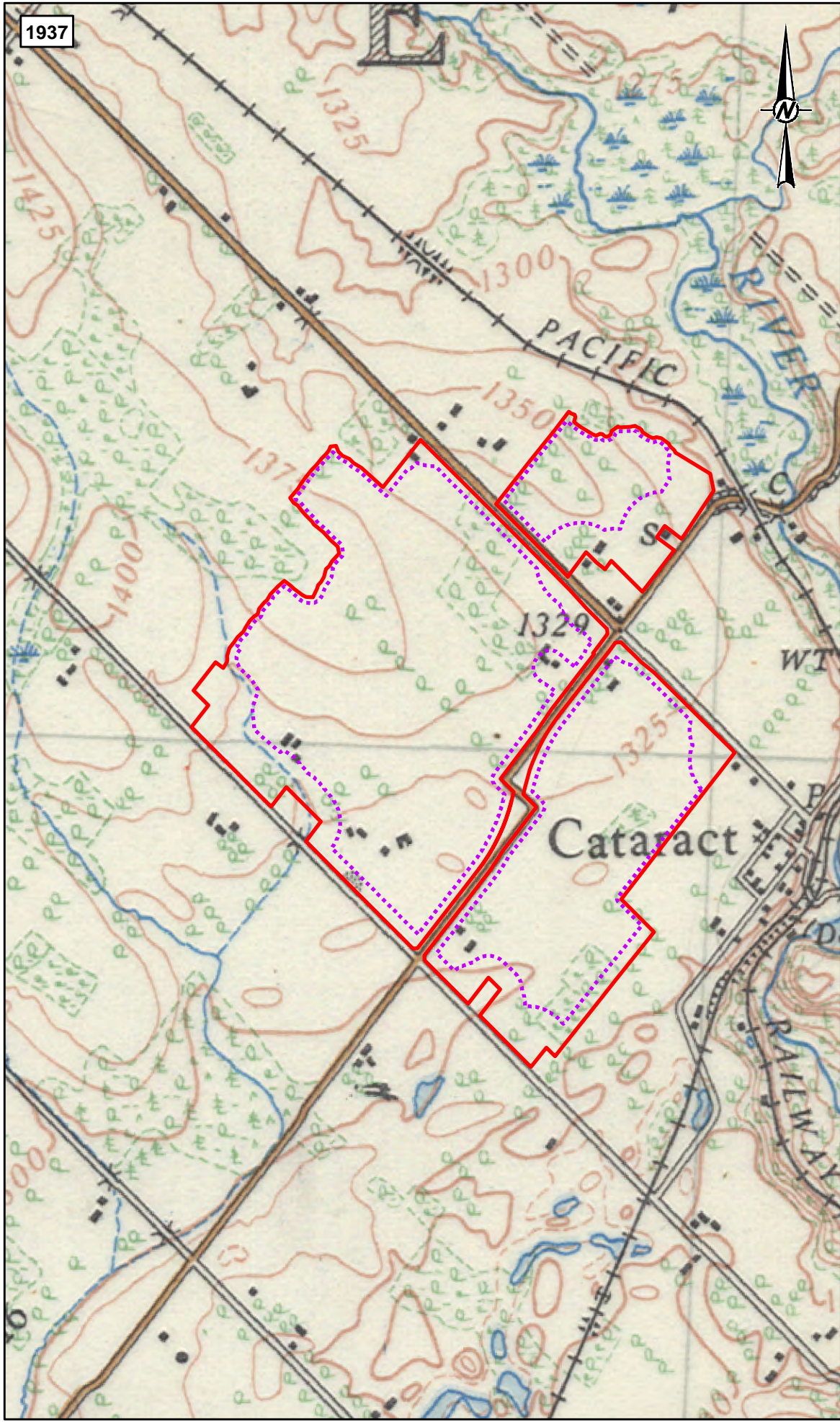
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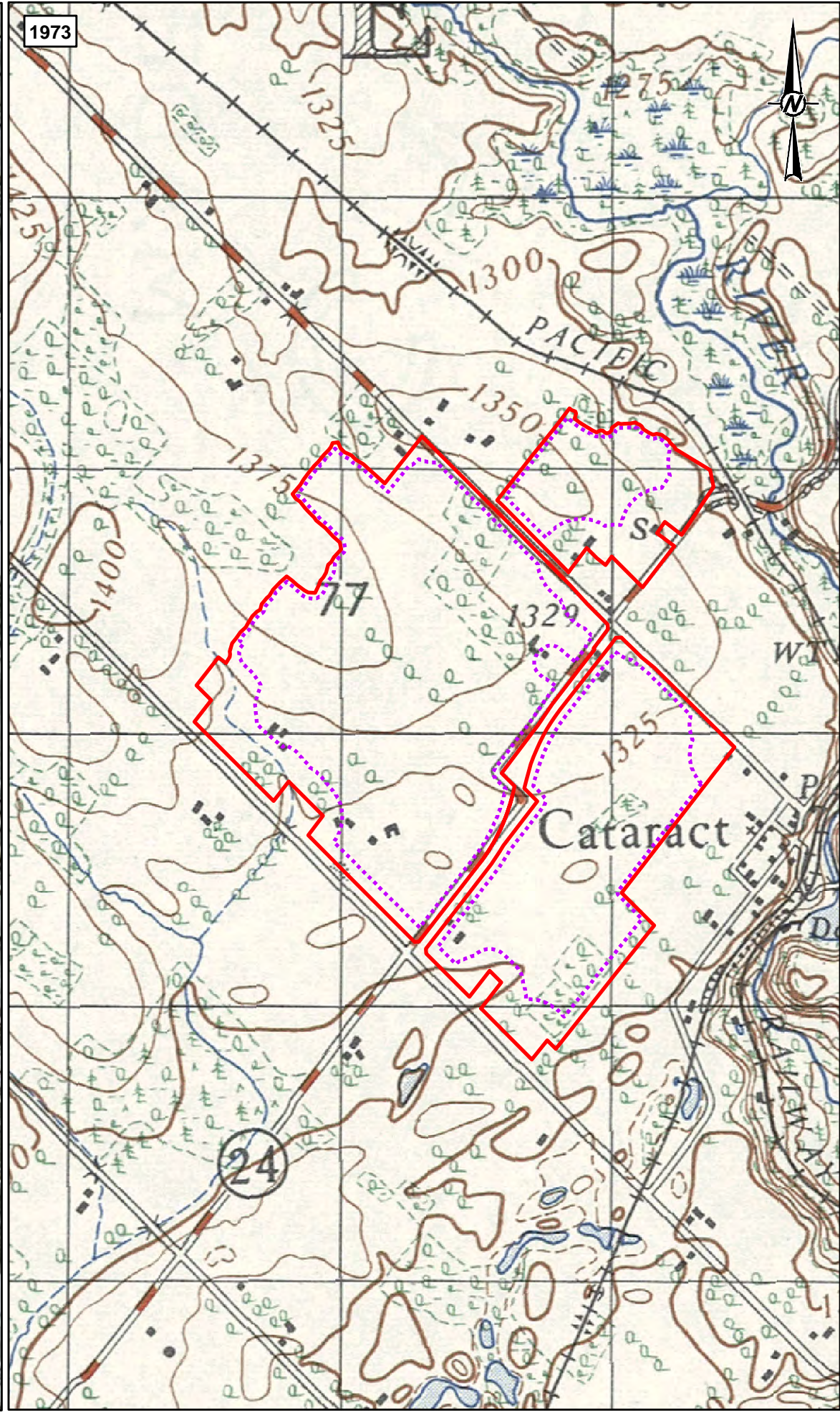
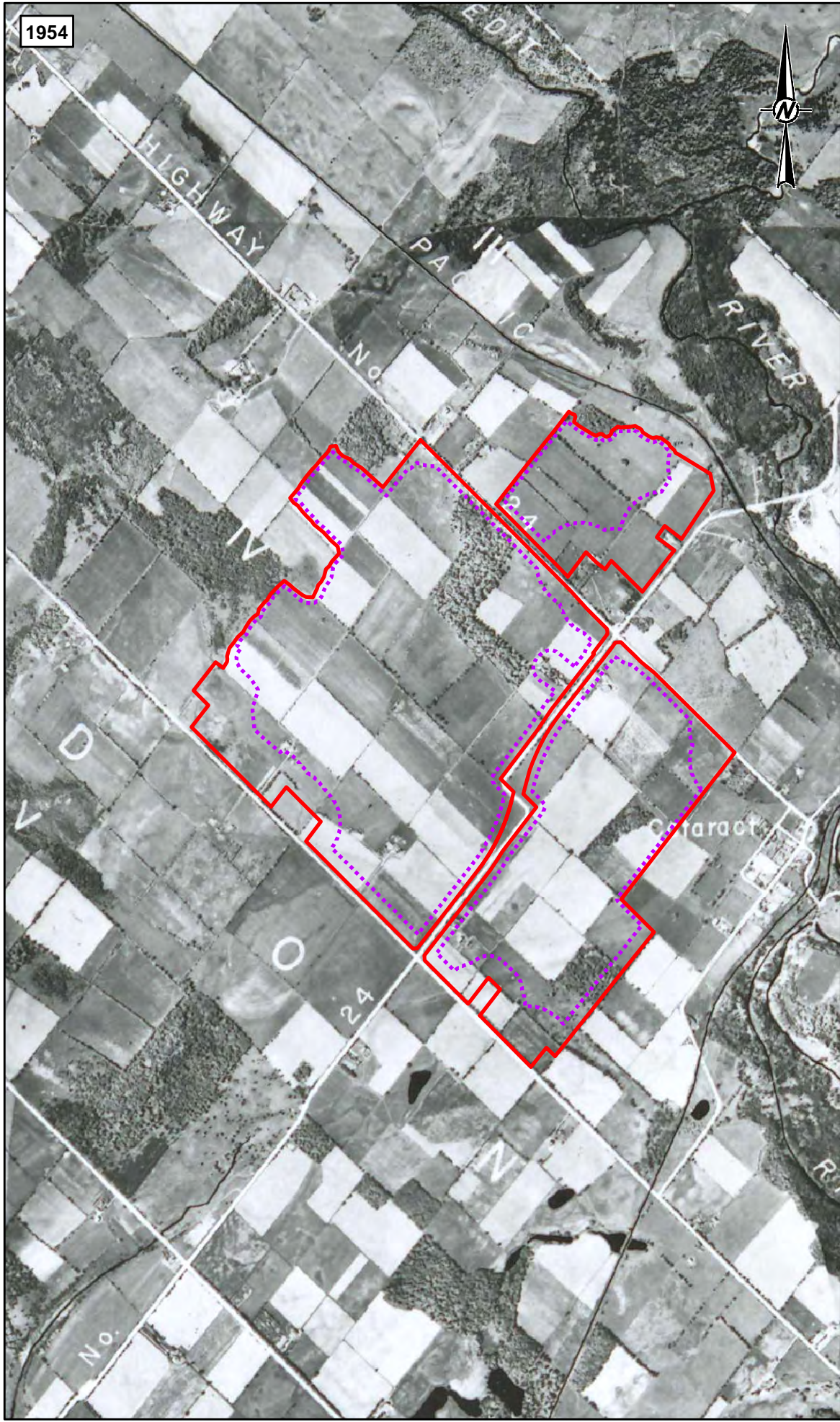
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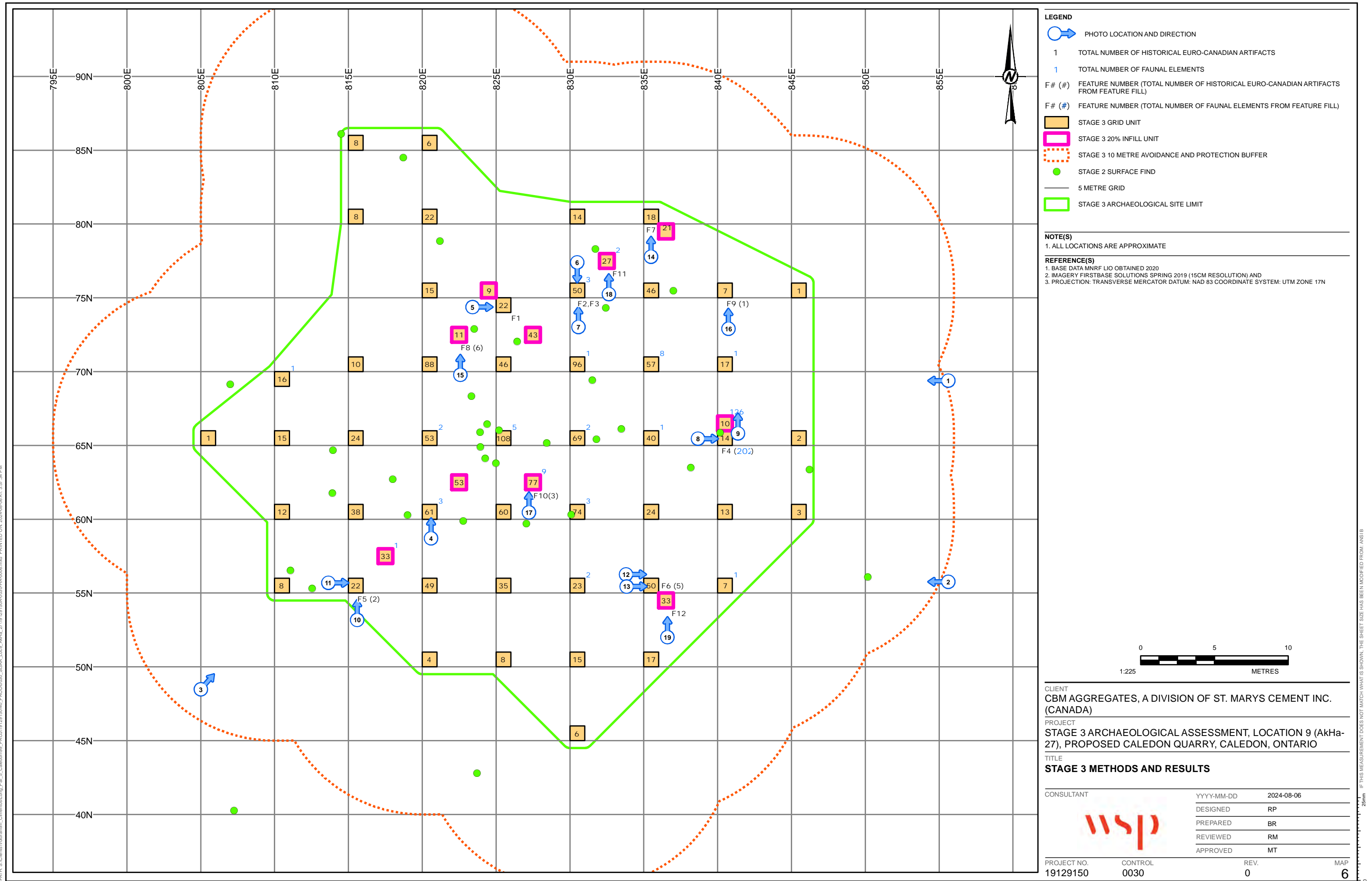
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12.0 CLOSURE

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 Meichenheimer, MA
Archaeologist



Michael Teal, MA
Archaeology Team Lead, Southwestern Ontario

RM/MT/sp

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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
420	805E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
424	810E	055N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	ribbed				1	
423	810E	055N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
421	810E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
422	810E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
425	810E	055N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
426	810E	055N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
432	810E	060N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
431	810E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
429	810E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown: light			1	
430	810E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	brown			1	
427	810E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			3	
428	810E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
433	810E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	tool: other	complete			cast		1	l=20cm, plough harrow
440	810E	065N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	body	plain			heat altered: burnt	1	
438	810E	065N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	reddish-brown glaze
435	810E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
436	810E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
437	810E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
434	810E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
439	810E	065N	1	1	indeterminate	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: grommet	complete					1	d=0.9cm
441	810E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
445	810E	065N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			11	1 - burnt fragment
442	810E	065N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
443	810E	065N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
444	810E	065N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	blue			2	
446	810E	065N	21	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
448	815E	055N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				2	
453	815E	055N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			4	
452	815E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
451	815E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			4	
449	815E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate		sponged	blue			2	
450	815E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer		sponged	polychrome			1	pink and green
455	815E	055N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
454	815E	055N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
447	815E	055N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
456	815E	055N	1	3B	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
465	815E	055N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
464	815E	055N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	storage container	jar: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown: dark			6	
463	815E	055N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			14	
462	815E	055N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
460	815E	055N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
461	815E	055N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate	rim	transfer printed	purple			1	
457	815E	055N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
458	815E	055N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	footring/footrim	sponged	blue			1	
459	815E	055N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	footring/footrim	sponged: open	blue			2	
468	815E	055N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	rod	incomplete			cast		1	
467	815E	055N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
466	815E	055N	13	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
469	815E	060N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	TD: impressed				1	
479	815E	060N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			2	
473	815E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
472	815E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			6	
478	815E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			10	
471	815E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	2	
475	815E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			2	
474	815E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			5	
477	815E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	pink			1	
476	815E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged	blue			1	
482	815E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7.5cm
480	815E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=7cm
481	815E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wrought		1	
483	815E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
470	815E	060N	1	1	stone	slate	tools/equipment	writing	pencil	incomplete					1	
489	815E	065N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
488	815E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			9	
487	815E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			4	
485	815E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			3	

484	815E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged: open	polychrome			2	blue and green
486	815E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	blue			1	lg brush
490	815E	065N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	folded finish/lip
491	815E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7cm
492	815E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
493	815E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=2.5cm
496	815E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
495	815E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
494	815E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
497	815E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=8cm
498	815E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
502	815E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	
504	815E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
501	815E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
503	815E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
500	815E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
499	815E	080N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
505	815E	085N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
507	815E	085N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
506	815E	085N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
509	820E	050N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			2	
508	820E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
518	820E	055N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			8	
517	820E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			18	
515	820E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			8	
514	820E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			2	
516	820E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
510	820E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue	spalled		1	
513	820E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	dk grn
512	820E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			6	
511	820E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			1	
519	820E	055N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
528	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	ribbed				1	
540	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			4	
539	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	orange			1	reddish-orange glaze
527	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		1	d=1.7cm, dish type
520	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			17	
533	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			5	
530	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	purple			1	
532	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
529	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
535	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			6	
534	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			6	
536	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	polychrome			2	pink and green
537	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	Canova shape, unusual green & pink
531	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	black			2	
538	820E	060N	1	1	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	dark brown
522	820E	060N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	small cylindrical bottle
521	820E	060N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
526	820E	060N	1	1	metal	copper alloy	food/beverage	food preparation	teapot	strainer					1	semi-circular, hand punched, small strainer for kettle
525	820E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	2x5cm
524	820E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
523	820E	060N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
548	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	impressed				2	impressed cartouche?
550	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
549	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			4	
552	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
553	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			2	
558	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			11	1 - London shape
551	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
556	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	
555	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			2	
557	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			6	
554	820E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	brown			3	
547	820E	060N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		3	
541	820E	060N	13	1	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: eye	complete					1	
546	820E	060N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete					1	

544	820E	060N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=8cm
545	820E	060N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4	
543	820E	060N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
542	820E	060N	13	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
568	820E	065N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	ribbed				2	1 - ribbed, 1 - wide raised ribbed
577	820E	065N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	storage container	jar: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
574	820E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			10	
572	820E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			4	
575	820E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			3	
571	820E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			4	
576	820E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			9	
569	820E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			3	
570	820E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
573	820E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	purple			2	
566	820E	065N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
567	820E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	1.8cm x 3cm
564	820E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=7 to 8cm
565	820E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		6	
563	820E	065N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
582	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
586	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			3	
579	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		1	d=1.1cm, dish type
595	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			10	
591	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	dark brown & white, green-grey
590	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			2	
587	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	polychrome			2	pink, green and blue
594	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	black			3	
598	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			28	
597	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			8	
589	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
588	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			7	
596	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			2	
593	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	brown			5	1 - panel
592	820E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	purple			1	
578	820E	070N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		3	
581	820E	070N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	small cylindrical bottle, mould seam
580	820E	070N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
583	820E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6.5cm
584	820E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
585	820E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
600	820E	070N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			3	
604	820E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
601	820E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	green			1	
603	820E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	2	
602	820E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
599	820E	070N	13	1	fauna	shell	personal/societal	clothing	button: 2 hole	complete					1	d=2.8cm, large flat button
559	820E	070N	13	3	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
561	820E	070N	13	3	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	incomplete					1	
562	820E	070N	13	3	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					2	
560	820E	070N	13	3	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
605	820E	075N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
612	820E	075N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
611	820E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
609	820E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
610	820E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
608	820E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed/moulded	brown		heat altered: burnt	1	moulded panels
607	820E	075N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
606	820E	075N	1	1	indeterminate	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: grommet	complete					1	d=0.7cm
618	820E	075N	5	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		1	thick
616	820E	075N	5	1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	incomplete	plain	white	Prosser		1	d=1cm, dish type
615	820E	075N	5	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
613	820E	075N	5	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
614	820E	075N	5	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
617	820E	075N	5	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
623	820E	080N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
619	820E	080N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			9	
620	820E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			10	
622	820E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	

621	820E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	brown			1	
625	820E	085N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			3	
624	820E	085N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
626	825E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			2	
627	825E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			1	
628	825E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
630	825E	050N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: polygonal	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'..K or Y'
629	825E	050N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
632	825E	055N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
640	825E	055N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
639	825E	055N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			7	
638	825E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
637	825E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			4	
636	825E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	green			1	
633	825E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			5	
635	825E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
634	825E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			5	
631	825E	055N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=5cm
641	825E	060N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
642	825E	060N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	glaze: yellow				1	
643	825E	060N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Henderson				1	'HENDERSON'
653	825E	060N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			9	
652	825E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			17	
649	825E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
648	825E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			5	
651	825E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			10	
650	825E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
647	825E	060N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		7	
646	825E	060N	1	1	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: eye	complete					1	
645	825E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
644	825E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		3	
665	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				3	1 - stem with spur
654	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			9	
660	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			9	
659	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			3	
655	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	purple			8	
658	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	green			1	
662	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			3	
663	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	green			2	
664	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			24	
657	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
656	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			8	
661	825E	060N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
667	825E	060N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		2	
670	825E	060N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	screw: slot	complete					1	l=3cm
671	825E	060N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	bar	incomplete					1	possible padlock bow
666	825E	060N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate	mammal		incomplete					9	
668	825E	060N	13	3	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=6cm
669	825E	060N	13	3	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wrought		2	
682	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				5	wide raised ribbed
681	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	ribbed				1	
679	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Henderson				1	'HENDE..'
680	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				3	
695	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			7	
690	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			9	
692	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			9	
687	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	green			1	dark brown & white, green-grey
693	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			4	
694	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	purple			3	
684	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			30	
685	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			6	
686	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	pink			4	
691	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			2	
689	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	blue			1	lg brush
688	825E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			6	
673	825E	065N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
674	825E	065N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	fluted	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	
675	825E	065N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
672	825E	065N	1	1	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
677	825E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6cm

678	825E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		9	
676	825E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
683	825E	065N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
697	825E	070N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
698	825E	070N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	bowl	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
701	825E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	purple			2	
699	825E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	green			1	
703	825E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
705	825E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			17	
700	825E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
704	825E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			6	
702	825E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	brown			5	1 - panel moulded
696	825E	070N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: panel	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'..OR..'
707	825E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7.5cm
706	825E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wrought		1	
708	825E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		5	
715	825E	070N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
716	825E	070N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			6	
721	825E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
717	825E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			13	1 - burnt
720	825E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			1	
718	825E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
722	825E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	
723	825E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			2	
719	825E	070N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged	pink			1	
710	825E	070N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
711	825E	070N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=5.5cm
713	825E	070N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=6.5cm
712	825E	070N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		5	
714	825E	070N	13	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
732	825E	070N	21	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Henderson				1	'HENDERSO..'
725	825E	070N	21	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			3	
730	825E	070N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	black
731	825E	070N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
728	825E	070N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
729	825E	070N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			1	
726	825E	070N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			4	
727	825E	070N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			3	
724	825E	070N	21	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
736	830E	045N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded			1	blue & white
735	830E	045N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
737	830E	045N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
734	830E	045N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
733	830E	045N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
741	830E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	blue			1	
740	830E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged: open	polychrome			1	pink & blue
743	830E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
742	830E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, unmoulded, painted lines	blue			1	
739	830E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	
738	830E	050N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	
747	830E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
748	830E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue		heat altered: burnt	1	
749	830E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			10	
746	830E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			4	2 - teacup, 2 - flatware
745	830E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			6	
750	830E	055N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
744	830E	055N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	2	
760	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Glasgow: McDougall				1	'GLAS[gow]/[McDoug]ALL'
761	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
771	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			11	
759	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		1	d=1.1cm, dish type
762	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			15	
765	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			6	
766	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	purple			7	
767	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	brown			2	
768	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			8	
763	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			6	
764	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			5	

769	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	blue			1	
770	830E	060N	1	1	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
755	830E	060N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
756	830E	060N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
757	830E	060N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: polygonal	finish: 1 part	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	oil/ring/tapered collar finish
758	830E	060N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	medicinal/pharmaceutical bottle
753	830E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	complete					1	diamond shape, central circular hole
752	830E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	3x10.5cm
751	830E	060N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=6 to 7cm
754	830E	060N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
777	830E	065N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	embossed				1	
778	830E	065N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			8	interior brown glaze
779	830E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			25	
780	830E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			6	
781	830E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	purple			1	
782	830E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			1	
783	830E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			2	
785	830E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
786	830E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			10	
784	830E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	blue			7	
776	830E	065N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	blue: light	indeterminate		2	
775	830E	065N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: panel	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		3	'[new y]ORK'
774	830E	065N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
772	830E	065N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
773	830E	065N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
865	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				4	
881	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			12	
867	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		1	d=0.8cm, dish type
875	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			6	
873	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			2	
874	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			5	
879	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			11	
878	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	polychrome			3	pink, green and blue
872	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	purple			5	
880	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			38	
876	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
877	830E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			3	
870	830E	070N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
871	830E	070N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	glassware	body	fluted	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	possible vase or pitcher?
868	830E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7cm
869	830E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
866	830E	070N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
898	830E	075N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
907	830E	075N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			3	
906	830E	075N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown			4	
902	830E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
905	830E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			21	
903	830E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	purple			1	
900	830E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			5	
901	830E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
904	830E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	brown: dark			1	
899	830E	075N	1	1	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded		heat altered: burnt	1	possible pitcher, brown & white
891	830E	075N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
897	830E	075N	1	1	metal	iron	food/beverage	tableware	fork	tang					1	flat tang with 3 rivets, l=7.5cm
892	830E	075N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7cm
893	830E	075N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
894	830E	075N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
895	830E	075N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
896	830E	075N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	2	
884	830E	075N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
889	830E	075N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			5	
890	830E	075N	13	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: brown	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark		heat altered: burnt	1	
885	830E	075N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
886	830E	075N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	transfer printed	brown: dark			1	
887	830E	075N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			5	
888	830E	075N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			10	
882	830E	075N	13	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	complete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
883	830E	075N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
912	830E	080N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			2	

911	830E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
910	830E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	
909	830E	080N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	2x4cm
908	830E	080N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6cm
918	835E	050N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none			spalled	3	
917	835E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
916	835E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
915	835E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	purple			1	
914	835E	050N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			3	
913	835E	050N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=7.5cm
921	835E	050N	22	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				2	
929	835E	050N	22	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			5	
925	835E	050N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			1	
928	835E	050N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			12	
923	835E	050N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			2	
926	835E	050N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			3	
922	835E	050N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	
924	835E	050N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	brown			1	
927	835E	050N	22	1	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
920	835E	050N	22	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
919	835E	050N	22	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	horse equipment: horseshoe	complete					1	
936	835E	055N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown			7	
941	835E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			30	
939	835E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
938	835E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
937	835E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	blue			3	
940	835E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	brown			3	
933	835E	055N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	neck with inverted rolled finish, pharma bottle?
932	835E	055N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
934	835E	055N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		cut		1	handmade head
935	835E	055N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
931	835E	055N	1	3	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
930	835E	055N	1	3	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
797	835E	060N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	small
788	835E	060N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
791	835E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	indeterminate	blue		spalled	1	sponged or tp
794	835E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	small
793	835E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
795	835E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	small
796	835E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	small
792	835E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			4	
790	835E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	2	
789	835E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
787	835E	060N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
809	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	mouthpiece	glaze: yellow				1	
808	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: buff	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
807	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
799	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
806	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	foot	transfer printed	brown		spalled	3	
803	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	small
800	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			10	
802	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			4	
805	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed: flow	blue		spalled	1	small
804	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	small
798	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
801	835E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	footring/footrim	sponged	blue			1	
814	835E	065N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	stopper	incomplete	moulded	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		2	mends, stopper?
813	835E	065N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	plain	blue: light	indeterminate	patinated	1	
811	835E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					2	
810	835E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
812	835E	065N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
840	835E	070N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			5	
843	835E	070N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		1	d=1cm, dish type
837	835E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
838	835E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			7	
839	835E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			23	
836	835E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			1	

835	835E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
833	835E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			2	
834	835E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	polychrome			2	pink and green
841	835E	070N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	base	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
842	835E	070N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: polygonal	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
847	835E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: unthreaded	incomplete					1	
846	835E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	screw: indeterminate	incomplete					1	
845	835E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		7	
844	835E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	
831	835E	070N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
832	835E	070N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
818	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	decorated				3	
817	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
821	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			6	
822	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: yellow	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			2	
820	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			5	
823	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			7	
819	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
826	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue		spalled	2	small
827	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	polychrome: late palette			5	pink, green
829	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
828	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	purple			1	
825	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	small
824	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	1	small
830	835E	075N	1	1	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	white, brown
816	835E	075N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
815	835E	075N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
856	835E	075N	22	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			3	
855	835E	075N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
853	835E	075N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
851	835E	075N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			1	
854	835E	075N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
852	835E	075N	22	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	brown			1	
848	835E	075N	22	1	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	
849	835E	075N	22	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6.5cm
850	835E	075N	22	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
862	835E	080N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
859	835E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
861	835E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
860	835E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			1	
858	835E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
857	835E	080N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			6	
863	835E	080N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=6-7cm
864	835E	080N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
943	840E	055N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none			spalled	1	
945	840E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
946	840E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
944	840E	055N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			1	
942	840E	055N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
948	840E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
949	840E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			11	
947	840E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged	blue			1	
957	840E	065N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
956	840E	065N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	orange			1	
955	840E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
953	840E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
954	840E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			2	
952	840E	065N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	complete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
950	840E	065N	1	3	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					190	
951	840E	065N	1	3	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					12	
959	840E	065N	6	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
958	840E	065N	6	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	vessel portion	transfer printed/moulded	brown: dark			2	moulded panels
960	840E	065N	6	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: rectangular	base	plain	aqua: light	moulded: two piece		4	1 - emb '...IA..', rectangular bottle, pontil mark
961	840E	065N	6	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					110	
962	840E	065N	6	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					16	
969	840E	070N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			2	
967	840E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
968	840E	070N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	

963	840E	070N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
964	840E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
965	840E	070N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		1	
966	840E	070N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
973	840E	075N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	glaze: yellow				1	
971	840E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
970	840E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			1	
972	840E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	brown			2	
974	840E	075N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	glassware	body	fluted	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	fluted?
975	840E	075N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
976	840E	075N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
978	845E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
977	845E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			1	
979	845E	060N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
980	845E	065N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
981	845E	075N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	

