



**ORIGINAL REPORT**

## **Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment**

*Cameron Site (AlHa-9), Proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry,  
Part of Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR,  
Former Township of Caledon, County of Peel,  
Now the Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario*

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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 the Cameron Site (AIHa-9), a historical Euro-Canadian site located within the license boundary for the proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry (the Study Area; Map 1). The Stage 3 AA was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Aggregate Resources Act* R.S.O. 1990, c.A.8. (Government of Ontario 1990a), and the Town of Caledon Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment under the *Planning Act*, R.S.O 1990, c.P.14 (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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

The Stage 1 and 2 AA resulted in the identification of 29 new archaeological sites (Locations 1 through 29) (Golder 2022) and re-established the location of the Cameron Site (AIHa-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.

The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) is one of the 14 sites that was recommended for Stage 3 AA. It is a historical Euro-Canadian site that was identified in the northeast corner of Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR during a previous Stage 1 and 2 AA completed in 2001 by Archaeological Assessment Ltd. The assemblage was recovered during pedestrian survey of a ploughed agricultural field and measured approximately 27 m north-south by 75 m east-west (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2001; Supplementary Documentation; Map SD1).

The Stage 3 AA of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) consisted of the hand excavation of 38 test units across an area measuring approximately 75 m north-south by 70 m east-west. The Stage 3 excavations resulted in the recovery of 1,783 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and 91 faunal elements, as well as the identification of seven subsurface cultural features (Map 6).

The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) appears to be a mid- to late 19th century domestic refuse site associated with the descents of the Cameron family, who emigrated from Scotland in 1828 and purchased Lot 16 Concession 4 WSCR in 1836 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a), 307). The entirety of the lot was eventually purchased by a son of the Cameron family, James, who then transferred the southwestern 50 acres of the lot in 1897 to his son, James Cameron Jr, and the northeastern 150 acres of the lot in 1901 to another son, George A. Cameron.

The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) is in close proximity to the extant house located at 1420 Charleston Sideroad. According to the Town of Caledon's Built Heritage Register, the extant house is listed as an Italianate style farmhouse dating to approximately 1875-1899. The 1877 historical map depicts a house to the northeast of this existing farmhouse in a similar location to the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) (Map 3 and Map 4). This extant farmhouse

may have served as the subsequent house that was built by members of the Cameron family following the discontinued use of the house to the northeast.

Most of the artifacts recovered from the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) are food and beverage-related (n=871, 49% of the total assemblage) or structural (n=581, 32.5% of the total assemblage). Of the dateable components of the assemblage (n=892), 80% consist of artifacts that date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, including ceramic tableware, cut nails, and two Henderson pipe stems. Given that the artifact assemblage at Cameron Site (AIHa-9) contains a similar number of structural artifacts to food/ beverage related artifacts, it appears that the site is associated with a domestic structure. This interpretation is further supported by the identification of Feature 3, which consisted of a partially uncovered stone foundation surrounded by demolition fill. Feature 3 may represent the structure illustrated in the northeast corner of the lot on the 1877 historical atlas map (Map 3).

The results of the Stage 3 AA of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) revealed that 80% of the site's occupation dates to before 1870. As such, the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) meets Standard 2c of Section 3.4 of the RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021), as well as Standard 1a of Section 3.4.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), for domestic archaeological sites dating after 1830. As such, the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) has further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and is recommended for Stage 4 mitigation.

Given the finding and conclusions of the Stage 3 AA of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9), the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) possesses CHVI and should be subject to Stage 4 mitigation. Through discussions with the proponent, it has been determined that the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) cannot be avoided, and, as such, the site should be mitigated through Stage 4 excavation prior to any proposed impacts.
- 2) As the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) dates to post-1830 and does not meet the exceptions outlined in Standard 3, Section 4 of the 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 the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) should entail mechanical topsoil removal, as per Standard 2, Section 4 of the RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021) by following the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Section 4.2.3, Standards 2-6 and Section 4.2.7, Standards 3-5. Mechanical topsoil removal should only be done with a flat-edged bucket on machinery that pulls soil away and should stop at or above the topsoil/subsoil interface. If mechanical soil removal is thought to be affecting the integrity of cultural features or the recovery of surface artifacts, it should be halted, and hand excavation resumed. Mechanical topsoil removal should extend 10 m beyond any uncovered features and cover the extent of the site within the Study Area as determined by the Stage 3 assessment. All exposed areas should be shovel shined and examined for cultural features following mechanical topsoil removal. If cultural features are identified they must be completely exposed, photographed, mapped and stratigraphically excavated by hand with all artifacts bagged and tagged by context as per Section 4.2.2, Standard 7 (Government of Ontario 2011). If required, soil samples should be taken as per Section 4.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).
- 4) Until such time that the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) can undergo the recommended Stage 4 excavation, the site should be avoided and protected by establishing a "no-go" zone consisting of the site and a 10 m protective

buffer determined by the results of the Stage 3 AA (Supplementary Documentation Map 1). 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 the Cameron Site (AIHa-9). The proposed protected area must be shown on all site plans and be labeled as a “no-go” zone. Instructions should be provided to all on-site personnel to stay outside of this area. Any ground alterations to the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) and its protective buffer area should be avoided. This includes but is not necessarily limited to impacts from aggregate extraction, aggregate processing, vegetation clearance, and the construction of access roads or berms over the site. It also includes minor forms of soil disturbance, such as tree removal, minor landscaping, and utilities installation.

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

Based on the proceeding recommendations and the Aggregates Resource Act site plans submitted to the MNRF by CBM, the following conditions will apply to the Cameron Site (AIHa-9):

- a) Stage 4 mitigation is required for the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) as the site has further cultural heritage value or interest.
- a) The Archaeological Protection Area for the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) will consist of the limits of the archaeological site, determined by the Stage 3 AA, plus a 10 m protective buffer zone.
- b) The temporarily protected site must be fenced (post and wire) prior to commencing extraction.
- c) Alterations and/or ground disturbing activities are prohibited within the limits of the Archaeological Protection Area for the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) 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.
- d) If the license 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**

Cameron Site (AlHa-9) Artifact Catalogue

## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), now WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), was retained by CBM Aggregates, a division of St Marys Cement Inc. (Canada), to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9), a historical Euro-Canadian site located within the license boundary for the proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry (the Study Area; Map 1). The Stage 3 AA was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Aggregate Resources Act* R.S.O. 1990, c.A.8. (Government of Ontario 1990a), and the Town of Caledon Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment under the *Planning Act*, R.S.O 1990, c.P.14 (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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The Stage 3 AA was conducted under professional license P1013, issued to Rebecca Parry of WSP by the MCM (PIF P1013-0017-2022). 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 6 to 30, 2022. Permission to access the Study Area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts, was provided by CBM Aggregates.

### 1.2 Objectives

The Stage 3 AA was completed with the following objectives:

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

## 2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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

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

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

### 2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

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

**Table 1: Overview of cultural chronology of southern Ontario.**

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

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

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

### 2.1.1 Paleo Period

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

The archaeological record has documented human settlement at 11,000 years ago, when the area was settled by Indigenous groups who had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early inhabitants is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo Period in Ontario is broadly characterized by many small groups of hunter-gatherers whose subsistence strategies followed a pattern of seasonal mobility over large areas,

often travelling distances in excess of 150 km in an effort to procure raw materials for the production of lithic tools and the hunting of contemporary animals along migratory routes including caribou as well as mammoth and mastodon. For example, groups in southern Ontario appear to have followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie.

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

### **2.1.1 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 embayments 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).

### 2.1.2 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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-19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 History

Though the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) is located exclusively within Part of Lot 16, 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 16, Concession 4 WSCR more specifically.

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

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

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

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

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

Available topographic maps and aerial images document the evolution of the Study Area during the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 16, Concession 4 WSCR**

Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR was patented in two 100-acre parts to the Canada Company; the west half in September 1832, and the east half in November 1833. A description of the adjacent Lot 17 indicated that the land

was originally wooded with maple, elm, beech, and bass, and the soil was a black loam (PAMA n.d., Reel 08, 0663). Both halves of the Lot were purchased by John Cameron in April 1836 at a price of £50 each (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a), 307).

John Cameron was a Scottish immigrant; born in 1782, he travelled to Canada from Perthshire, Scotland in 1828 with his wife Helen (Ferguson), seven sons, and two daughters. One of the sons, David, died on the journey across the Atlantic (PAMA, n.d., 8509). The family settled at Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR in 1836. One of John's sons, Duncan Cameron purchased the adjacent 200-acres to the north, Lot 17, in 1846. John Cameron died in 1848 and his estate settled in 1852 with his youngest surviving son, James Cameron (born 1824) purchasing all 200-acres of Lot 16 from his brothers and mother for £200 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a), 307). The 1851 Census shows Mrs. Cameron (Helen, 64) living with her sons Hugh (36), Donald (29), and James (26) (1851 Personal Census, District 2, Caledon, 135). Duncan was, by this time, living at Lot 17 with his wife and children.

Tremaine's 1859 map of the County of Peel shows James Cameron as owner of the entire 200 acres of Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR, and a house located centrally on the southwest half of the property (Tremaine 1859, Map 3). A family history of the Cameron family, written by Annie Beatty in 1935, states that the house on the property was built by James Cameron in 1850 (PAMA n.d., 8511). The 1861 Census shows James Cameron, a farmer, living with his wife Mary (McGill), three sons, and two daughters.<sup>1</sup> The Agricultural Census of the same year shows James Cameron at Concession 4, Lot 16, with 300 acres, of which 200 were cultivated, 123 being crop (79 wheat, 5 peas, 7 oats, 1 potatoes, 1 turnips), 73 being pasture, and 2 being orchards; the farm had a total value of \$7500 (1861 Agricultural Census, District 6, Caledon, 86). While 300 acres is more than the size of this Lot, the 1859 map also shows James as owner of Lot 16, Concession 5 WSCR, which could account for this additional acreage.

The 1871 Census shows James (44) and Mary (43) Cameron living with eight children: John (18), Annie J. (15), Margaret E. (13), James (11), Peter (9), Mary (7), George A. (5), and David (2). Both James and the eldest son, John, are listed as farmers. The Cameron's were Baptists (1871 Census, Schedule 1, Cardwell 40/A, Caledon No.4, 43). James Cameron is listed as the owner of 400 acres, with one house and four barns/stables (Ibid., Schedule 3, 8). Of the 400 acres, 210 were identified as improved, including 70 wheat, 3/4 potatoes, 40 hay, 20 pasture, and 2 acres of orchards, producing 50 bushels of apples (Ibid., Schedule 4, 8). Other assets and products of the farm included 7 horses, 1 colts/fillies, 7 milch cows, 18 other horned cattle, 60 sheep, 8 swine and yearly production of 400 pounds butter, 150 pounds cheese, and 400 pounds wool (Ibid., Schedule 5, 8).

The 1877 Historical Atlas map shows James Cameron as owner of the whole 200 acres of Lot 16, Con. 4 WSCR, as well as the adjacent 200-acre property at Lot 16, Con. 5 (Walker and Miles 1877, Map 3). Two structures are shown on the property; the first is located near the southwest corner of the Lot with an adjacent orchard to the northeast, while the second is in the very northeast corner of the property. Neither house is illustrated in the location of the extant house at 1420 Charleston Sideroad.

James Sr. continued to own the entire lot for another 17 years. In January 1897, James and Mary sold the southwest 50 acres of the southwest half of the lot to their son, James Cameron Jr. for \$1,250 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(b), 432). The boundaries of this part are not specified in the abstract book, but the modern property boundary suggests that the delineation was made by a straight line parallel to the Concession Road. This transfer would have included the extant house and barns on the southwest half of the property shown on the 1859 and

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<sup>1</sup> The ages of the family have been recorded incorrectly in the 1861 census, so they are not listed here.



1877 maps. Despite this ownership change, it appears to have been the younger son, George A. who was farming Lot 16, Con. 4 at the time. In the 1897 Tax Assessment, G. A. Cameron assessed the entirety of the 200-acre lot, with 150 acres improved, the remaining 50 acres being woodlot, and a tax value of \$7000 (PAMA 1897, Division 7, 38).

The 1901 census shows James Cameron Jr. (40) living with his wife Debora (36), and son David A. (5) (1901 Census, Schedule 1, Cardwell 51/D, Caledon No.7, 4). James Sr. and Mary Cameron are shown living with George A. (35), his wife Charlotte (33), and their two sons John H. (4) and Andrew (2). They were most likely residents at the house near the northeast corner of the Lot. In March of 1901 James Sr. and Mary transferred the northeastern 150 acres of the Lot to George Cameron for \$1 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(b), 432).

## 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.

The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) is situated in the northeastern portion of the Study Area within an agricultural field. It is located approximately 50 m southwest of the intersection of Charleston Sideroad and 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 the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) is comprised of Dumfries loam with a moderate compaction.

The closest potable water source is the Credit River, which flows approximately 150 to 600 m north and east of the Study Area, as well as a small unnamed drainage that flows through the western corner of the Study Area. The Credit River Watershed spans 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> and drains into Lake Ontario at the Port Credit, Mississauga waterfront (Credit Valley Conservation 2022). The closest portable water source to the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) is the Credit River that is situated approximately 725 m to the northeast.

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 Dolimitic Limestone, Goat Island Dolomite and Eramosa Dolomite. Similarly, the Amabel Formation also consists of three members, including: a finer crystalline blocky dolomite named Lions Head Member, a fine to medium crystalline dolomite named Warton 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 13 registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9), and all of these sites are situated within the current Study Area. Two of the sites, Location 1 (AkHa-23) and Location 26 (AkHa-33), are located within 300 m of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9). 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 the Cameron Site (AIHa-9)**

Borden Number	Site Name	Affinity	Site Type
AkHa-27	Location 9	Post-Contact	midden
AIHa-52	Location 15	Post-Contact	midden
AkHa-34	Location 27	Post-Contact	agricultural
AkHa-33*	Location 26	Pre-Contact Indigenous	scatter
AkHa-32	Location 22	Pre-Contact Indigenous; Early Woodland, Late Woodland	scatter
AkHa-31	Location 18	Post-Contact	agricultural
AkHa-30	Location 16	Pre-Contact Indigenous	scatter

Borden Number	Site Name	Affinity	Site Type
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 (Government of Ontario 2011), a review of previous archaeological assessments completed 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 identified areas of archaeological potential and areas of previous disturbance, and the Stage 2 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 area (ARA 2017).

#### 3.1.4.2 Previous Assessments of the Study Area

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

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

The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) was identified during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed agricultural field, located in the southeastern 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 mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead occupied by the Cameron family until the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> 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 indicates a structure in the southeastern corner of Lot 16 that corresponds to the same location as the Cameron Site (AIHa-9). As such, the Cameron Site 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-19<sup>th</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 date Location 4 (AkHa-25) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> 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 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 date Location 7 (AkHa-26) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and can be tied to a nearby structure on historical mapping, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having CHVI and was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Location 9 (AkHa-27) consisted of 44 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from an area measuring approximately 35 m by 45 m. Given that there are at least 20 artifacts that dated Location 9 (AkHa-27) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> 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 date Location 12 (AkHa-29) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> 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 is 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 19<sup>th</sup> century, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having CHVI and was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Location 16 (AkHa-30) consisted of nine pieces of lithic debitage recovered over an area measuring approximately 20 m by 25 m. As Location 16 (AkHa-30) met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1a of

the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for requiring Stage 3 AA, it was concluded to have further CHVI.

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

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

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

Location 27 (AkHa-34) consisted of 109 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and nine faunal elements, recovered from 19 positive test pits across an area measuring approximately 40 m by 30 m. Given that there are at least 20 artifacts that date Location 27 (AkHa-34) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> 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 (AIHa-9)**, which this report pertains, 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 (AIHa-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 (AIHa-9) to before 1900 and the location of the site had been occupied since the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> 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 (AIHa-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 19<sup>th</sup> Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites (MHSTCI 2021) and **Section 3.2.3 and Table 3.1, Standards 3-4**, of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). All fieldwork for the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments should be completed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

- 2) Pre-contact Indigenous sites, including Location 10 (AkHa-28), Location 16 (AkHa-30), Location 22 (AkHa-32), and Location 26 (AkHa-33) should be subject to Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment prior to any intrusive activity. The assessments should consist of the hand excavation of 1 m<sup>2</sup> test units that are placed across the sites to meet the objectives outlined in **Section 3.2.3 and Table 3.1, Standards 1-2**, in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). Location 10 (AkHa-28), Location 16 (AkHa-30), and Location 22 (AkHa-32) were each subject to a CSP that met all requirements outlined in Section 3.2.1 of the MTCS's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists; therefore, a CSP for these archaeological locations is not required prior to Stage 3 test unit excavation. Location 26 (AkHa-33) was identified during test pit survey and does not require a CSP. All fieldwork for the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments should be completed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).
- 3) Locations 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, and 29 as well as the pre-contact Indigenous components of Location 1 (AkHa-23) and Location 18 (AkHa-31) have been sufficiently assessed and documented, and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for these locations or components.
- 4) No further archaeological assessment is recommended for portions of the Study Area that were subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment and no archaeological sites or resources were identified.
- 5) Until such time that Location 1 (AkHa-23), Location 2 (AkHa-24), Location 4 (AkHa-25), Location 7 (AkHa-26), Location 9 (AkHa-27), Location 10 (AkHa-28), Location 12 (AkHa-29), Location 15 (AlHa-52), Location 16 (AkHa-30), Location 18 (AkHa-31), Location 22 (AkHa-32), Location 26 (AkHa-33), Location 27 (AkHa-34), and the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) can undergo the recommended Stage 3 assessments, the sites should be avoided and protected by establishing 70 m "no-go" zones around the extent of each site as determined by the result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey (Supplementary Documentation, Map 1, Tiles A-E).

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



- a) *A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is required for the following sites: Location 1 (AkHa-23), Location 2 (AkHa-24), Location 4 (AkHa-25), Location 7 (AkHa-26), Location 9 (AkHa-27), Location 10 (AkHa-28), Location 12 (AkHa-29), Location 15 (AlHa-52), Location 16 (AkHa-30), Location 18 (AkHa-31), Location 22 (AkHa-32), Location 26 (AkHa-33), Location 27 (AkHa-34), and the Cameron Site (AlHa-9).*
- b) *The limits of these archaeological sites plus a 70 m buffer shall be identified on the site plans and referred to as an “Archaeological Protection Area”.*
- c) *Alterations are prohibited within the limits of the “Archaeological Protection Area” until such time that the MTCS has entered a report(s) in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports where the report(s) recommends that the archaeological site is of no further cultural heritage value or interest.*
- d) *Any archaeological site that is of further cultural heritage value or interest that remains within the licensed area at the time of surrender of the license 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.

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 the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) was conducted on May 6, 18-20, 24-25, and 30, 2022, under archaeological consulting license P1013 issued to Rebecca Parry of WSP by the MCM (P1013-0017-2022). Allison Nott (R460) and James Steinberg (R1180), delegated licensed archaeologists for WSP, assumed responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the site as per Section 12 of the MCM 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

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 the Cameron Site (AIHa-9)**

Date	Temperature	Weather Conditions	Licensed Supervisor
May 6, 2022	15°C	Overcast	Allison Nott
May 18, 2022	17°C	Partly Cloudy	James Steinberg
May 19, 2022	21°C	Overcast	James Steinberg
May 20, 2022	34°C	Partly Cloudy	James Steinberg
May 24, 2022	18°C	Sunny	James Steinberg
May 25, 2022	21°C	Sunny	James Steinberg
May 30, 2022	30°C	Partly Cloudy	James Steinberg

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.

The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) was relocated from the original Stage 2 assessment data. 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 the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) as part of the Stage 3 assessment prior to test unit excavations.

To conduct the CSP, the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) was recently ploughed and weathered, which resulted in excellent surface visibility (Image 1). The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) was systematically walked at 1 m intervals and

identified artifacts were marked. This process continued until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined (Image 2).

The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) was identified as a plough-disturbed, post-contact artifact scatter that extended over a 27 m (N-S) by 75 m (E-W) area (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2001), and as such, the Stage 3 excavation strategy of test units followed Section 3.2.2, Standards 1-12 of the MCM's *Draft 19<sup>th</sup> Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites: Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (RHF Standards) (Government of Ontario 2021). The Stage 3 AA of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) piloted the RHF Standards as the fieldwork occurred during the 2022 pilot period. A 10-m excavation grid was placed over the Stage 2 artifact scatter, and additional test units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid unit total, were placed and excavated in areas of interest within the site. The grid was established across the extent of the site, as determined by the Stage 2 and 3 surface finds (Map 6). The grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each 5 m<sup>2</sup> set was further subdivided into 25 1 m<sup>2</sup> units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the 5 m<sup>2</sup> set, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on.

Each 1 m<sup>2</sup> test unit was excavated to 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. A test pit ("sondage") was excavated in each unit to confirm that the identified subsoil horizon did not represent a fill layer under which cultural or natural topsoil layers were present. All soil was screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts (Image 3 and Image 4). The Stage 3 excavation of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) consisted of 27 grid units and 11 infill units for a total of 38 Stage 3 test units across an area measuring 75 m (N-S) by 65 m (E-W) (Map 6; Supplementary Documentation, Map SD1). Seven 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 5).

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

## 4.2 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methodology

This report and the accompanying artifact inventory (Appendix A) provide a record of the artifacts and sampled material recovered from the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) 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

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

## 4.2.4 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 Ottawa office archaeology lab, until the report has been submitted to the MCM, after which they will be moved to a secure, indoor, climate-controlled storage facility. This collection contains 1,874 artifacts and is packed in two standard size banker's boxes.

## 5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 AA of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) was conducted employing the methods described in Section 4.1. Map 6 illustrates the areas assessed and the method employed, while Image 1 to Image 5 illustrate the conditions during the Stage 3 fieldwork.

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

The Supplementary Documentation also contains Map SD1 showing the specific locational information of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9).

Artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 AA of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) 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 assessment 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	25 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	75 photos stored in project folder and digitally in project file.

### 5.1 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy at the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) consisted of medium-brown sandy loam topsoil (Lot1) over light to medium yellow brown silty sand subsoil (Lot 2) with 5-15% stone content. All "sondage" test pits exhibited light yellowish brown silty sand subsoil for an additional 30 cm in depth. Test units ranged from 26 cm to 40 cm in depth (Image 6 and Image 7).

### 5.2 Subsurface Features

A total of seven subsurface cultural features were identified during the Stage 3 AA of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9). Each is described below.

Feature 1 was identified in test unit 910E 560N: 1 at 34 cm below surface. The entirety of the circular feature was visible in the unit floor, located centrally along the north edge of the unit. The feature fill consisted of medium light brown sandy loam (Image 8). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 1 is interpreted as a possible post mould, likely of historical affiliation or related to modern land-use.

Feature 2 was identified in test unit 940E 575N: 1 at 27 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 quadrant of the unit. It was observed to be medium-light brown sandy loam (Image 9). A few historical Euro-Canadian artifacts were visible on the feature surface and left in-situ. As such, Feature 2 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation.

Feature 3 was initially identified in test unit 940E 585N: 1 and was further investigated through infill units 940E 580N: 21 and 940E 585N: 7. Feature 3 consisted of a deposit of demolition fill (Lot 2) which overlaid and surrounded a rectangular stone and mortar foundation (Lot 3; Image 10 and Image 11). A corner of the stone foundation was observed within the east half of 940E 585N: 1 and in the northeast quadrant of 940E 580N: 21, and a linear portion of the foundation was observed within the southeast half of 940E 585N: 7. The demolition fill consisted of medium-brown silty-sandy loam with mortar and masonry inclusions at approximately 17 to 35 cm below surface. The demolition fill yielded a total of 21 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and one faunal element. Feature 3 is interpreted to be a possible foundation and demolition debris from a historical structure associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site.

Feature 4 was identified in test unit 930E 570N: 1 at 28 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated in most of the southwest and central portions of the unit floor. The feature fill consisted of dark grey-brown silty sand with interspersed cobbles throughout the deposit, which do not appear to be intact masonry (Image 12). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 4 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature, likely of historical affiliation.

Feature 5 was identified in test unit 935E 575N: 1 at 33 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was semi-circular in shape and situated in the northwest quadrant of the unit. The feature fill consisted of dark grey-brown silty sand with charcoal or decaying organic inclusions (Image 13). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 5 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature, possibly of historical affiliation.

Feature 6 was identified in test unit 935E 585N: 1 between 21 and 35 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated in most of the east half of the unit, extending in a linear fashion into the centre of the western edge of the unit. The feature fill consisted of two intersecting lots; Lot 3 was pink sandy silt with small to medium pebble inclusions and mottled with dark grey-brown sandy loam, whereas Lot 4 was grey-brown sandy loam mottled with yellowish-brown sandy loam (Image 14 and Image 15). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 6 is interpreted to be a possible layer of demolition fill that may be related to the historical structural remains found in Feature 3.

Feature 7 was identified in test unit 915E 555N: 1 at 27 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated along the northern edge of the unit. The feature fill consisted of mottled medium brown sandy loam (Image 16). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 7 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature, possibly of historical affiliation.

## 5.3 Artifact Assemblage

A total of 1,874 artifacts were found during the Stage 3 AA of the Cameron Site (AlHa-9), including 1,783 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and 91 faunal elements. The number of artifacts per test unit is provided on Map 6.

### 5.3.1 Historical Euro-Canadian Artifacts

The historical Euro-Canadian artifacts are summarized by function in Table 5 and detailed in the following sections, except for the 68 fuel artifacts that were all samples of coal.

**Table 5: Historical Euro-Canadian Artifacts by Function.**

Function	# of Artifacts
food/beverage	871
fuel	68
indeterminate	186
personal/societal	71
structural	581
tools/equipment	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,783</b>

#### 5.3.1.1 Food and Beverage Artifacts

The majority (49%) of the artifacts from the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) had a food/beverage function, which can be further divided into more specific categories of beverage containers, food containers, food preparation, storage containers, and tableware. Beverage containers included sherds from bottles in lime green, dark olive-green and amber glass representing wine, soda and miscellaneous alcohol bottles. The lime green glass is a significant dating tool, as almost all lime green glass can be considered 20<sup>th</sup> century (Lindsey 2021) (Image 17). A total of 207 sherds were identified as coarse red earthenware holloware. These have been identified as food containers as their use could have been as either baking/cooking vessels or food preparation vessels, such as mixing bowls. Four sherds were identified as pieces of jugs, which could have been used in the kitchen or at table. The food preparation vessel was also coarse a red earthenware holloware with a pink slip. Storage containers included stoneware sherds that could have formed either crocks, jugs, or jars. Nine sherds were noted with Albany slipped interiors, which roughly dates from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, through the 1920s (Miller 2000:10) (Image 17).

Tableware artifacts accounted for most of the food/beverage function artifacts, at 71%. Ten glass holloware pieces were noted including a tumbler, but most of the tableware artifacts were ceramic. Ceramic artifacts included sherds from cup/mugs, pitchers, plates, platters, saucers, and teacup and a teapot. 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 18. 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: unscalped rim with impressed repetitive patterns, 3 sherds could not be determined beyond edged	13	1840s to 1860s	(Miller 2013:488)
Glaze: Rockingham	2	Advertised after 1840	(Collard 1967:141)
hand painted: late palette colours (pink, bright green and black)	19	became common in the 1830s and remained so until the 1870s	(Samford & Miller 2002)
Hand painted: blue	3	c. 1815 to 1830	(Samford & Miller 2002)
indeterminate	2	n/a	
industrial slip	5	Introduced in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century	(Sussman 1997, p. 1)
Moulded*	28	1840s to 1900	(Samford & Miller 2002)
plain	466	n/a	
Slipped	1	n/a	
Sponged*	22	1820s to 1930s	(Samford 2013:500)
transfer printed*	54	1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	(Little 1969, p. 15)
transfer printed: flow	3	Peak: 1840s to 1870s	(Richardson: 2013)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>618</b>		

\*\* denotes ceramic decorative types discussed in detail below.

### Moulded

A total of 28 sherds of ceramic tableware had moulded decoration. Decoration types that could be identified included geometric (lines, flutes, and panels) and Wheat Pattern. Geometric patterns often date from the 1840s to 1850s (Samford & Miller 2002), while the Wheat Pattern was patented in 1848. The Wheat Patterns peak period of production was from the 1870s to the 1880s (Sussman 1985:7).

### Sponged

Three styles of sponge decorated tableware ceramic were identified: cut sponged (6), open sponged (6) and sponged (closely spaced) (10). Sponged (closely spaced) was common from the 1820s to the 1860s, most popular in the 1830s while cut sponged was popular from the 1840s to 1870s and open sponged from 1860 to 1935 (Samford 2013).

### Transfer Printed

The most common decorative type found at the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) was transfer print (54 sherds), plus three sherds of flow blue transfer print decoration. 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, as well as other colours. The colour blue's peak production date is noted in the table below. Other colours found at the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) included black (5 sherds), brown (2 sherds), green (16 sherds) and purple (3 sherds) which all went through periods of popularity. Another decoration trend was "flown" colours, which became popular in the 1840s (Collard 1967:289). This decorative technique blurred or "flowed" transfer print glazes in the manufacturing process, producing a desired effect. Flow blue at the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) included 3 sherds.

Two unique sherds were moulded and blue transfer printed. Flowers were moulded around the marley of the small plate, and there was also a design and lettering in blue transfer print. This plate was likely a child's plate, most popular between 1820 and 1860 (Wooten 2013:508).

**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)
Green, peak production 1832 to 1850	(Samford & Miller 2002)
Purple, peak production 1834 to 1848	(Samford & Miller 2002)

## Manufacturers Marks

A total of four partial makers marks were identified on ceramic tableware sherds, all of them applied by transfer print (Image 19). Two were identified as British Royal Coat of Arms marks. Royal Arms marks date to post 1795 with the majority post-1830 (Godden 1988:33).

### 5.3.1.2 Structural Artifacts

The next most common artifact type was structural in function and included nails, windowpane sherds, red brick fragments and mortar samples. A total of 215 nails were recovered; 208 were machine cut and 7 were wrought (Image 20). 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). Also of interest was a latch catch, a key and two machine cut spikes.

### **5.3.1.3 Personal/Societal Artifacts**

Personal/societal artifacts totalled 71. White clay smoking pipe fragments accounted for 39 of these artifacts. Four stem fragments were impressed with maker's marks, all "MONTREAL": two of these Henderson, one Bannerman, and one illegible (Image 21). The Henderson pipe works were operational from 1847 to 1876. The Bannerman pipe works were operational from 1858 to 1907 (Bradley 2000: 117). One other smoking related artifact was found, a tobacco tag or seal in a heart shape (Image 21). Tobacco tags date from 1880 to about 1930 (Springate 1997:10). The heart shape of this tab likely indicates the W.C. Macdonald Tobacco Merchants and Manufacturers, Montreal, founded in 1858 (Springate 1997:11).

Other personal/societal artifacts included clothing fasteners such as a buckle, a grommet, two straight pins with cast heads, and 10 buttons (Image 22). Cast head straight pins postdate wound head straight pins from 1832 (URS Poster). Most of the buttons (8) were Prosser made. Prosser buttons generally date to post 1840 (Sprague 2002:111). The other two were embossed black glass. Black coloured buttons and jewelry became fashionable in 1861 when Queen Victoria was seen wearing jet mourning jewelry after the death of Prince Albert (Antiques Roadshow 2008:274).

Nine light aqua/light blue glass sherds were identified as likely to be personal/societal and further health/hygiene artifacts. Three porcelain doll fragments were also identified. Ceramic dolls for the most part date prior to the 1930s, when much more child friendly dolls of plastic and vinyl appear (Antiques Roadshow 2008:242).

### **5.3.1.4 Tools and Equipment Artifacts**

Tools and equipment artifacts were varied, and included a machine cut horseshoe nail, sherds of a stoneware ink bottle, a fragment of a slate pencil, and a sherd from a coarse red earthenware flowerpot.

### **5.3.1.5 Indeterminate**

Artifacts with an indeterminate function included glass bottle/holloware that could not be identified further, as well as metal fragments: bar, bolts, a finial, sheet, strap, wire and a tack.

## **5.3.2 Faunal Elements**

A total of 91 indeterminate faunal elements were recovered from the Cameron Site (AIHa-9). The faunal assemblage includes 83 indeterminate fragments of mammal bone and eight indeterminate fragments of mammal dentition. A total of 15 pieces of the indeterminate mammal bone were calcined.

## **5.4 General Distribution**

The frequency of artifacts across the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) is provided on Map 6. The largest concentration of material is within the northeast portion of the site, surrounding Feature 3 to the east and south, between grid lines 935E to 950E and 575N to 590N. Units 945E 585N: 3 and 945E 585N: 5, immediately east of Feature 3, revealed the highest artifact yields for the site. The masonry and demolition debris identified in Feature 3 has been interpreted as a possible historical structure associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9). Feature 2 and Feature 5, interpreted as indeterminate pits possibly of historical affiliation, as well as Feature 6, interpreted as possible demolition fill, are also located in close proximity to Feature 3, contributing to the high yielding area of the site. Apart from this northeast portion of the site, the only other high yielding unit is 915E 555N: 1, which uncovered Feature 7, interpreted as an indeterminate pit feature of possible historical affiliation. The spatial distribution of diagnostic artifacts from all represented time periods was relatively uniform across the site.

## 6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) appears to be a mid- to late 19th century domestic site associated with descents of the Cameron family who emigrated from Scotland in 1828 and purchased Lot 16 Concession 4 WSCR in 1836 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a), 307). In 1848, John Cameron passed and the 1851 Census shows Mrs. Cameron (Helen, 64) living with her sons Hugh (36), Donald (29), and James (26) on the lot (1851 Personal Census, District 2, Caledon, 135). By 1852, John Cameron's estate was settled and his youngest surviving son, James Cameron purchased all 200-acres of Lot 16 from his brothers and mother for £200 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a), 307), as seen on Tremaine's 1859 historical map (Map 3). And, by 1871, the census records show James Cameron listed as the owner of 400 acres, with one house and four barns/stables, living with his wife Mary (43) and eight children: John (18), Annie J. (15), Margaret E. (13), James (11), Peter (9), Mary (7), George A. (5), and David (2) (1871 Census, Schedule 3, 8). The 1877 Historical Atlas map depicts a structure in the northeast corner of the lot, in the vicinity of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) (Map 3). James Sr. continued to own the entire lot for another 17 years, eventually transferring the south-westernmost 50 acres of the lot to son, James Cameron Jr., in January 1897 and the northeastern 150 acres of the lot to another other son, George A. Cameron, for \$1 in March 1901. Interestingly, the 1897 Tax Assessment has G. A. Cameron assessed for the entirety of the 200-acre lot, with 150 acres improved, the remaining 50 acres being woodlot, and a tax value of \$7000 (PAMA 1897, Division 7, 38). The 1901 Census recorded James Sr. and Mary Cameron as living with George A. (35), his wife Charlotte (33), and their two sons (1901 Census, Schedule 1, Cardwell 51/D, Caledon No.7, 4), likely at the house near the northeast corner of the lot as James Cameron Jr. likely resided on the southwestern portion of the lot.

Most of the artifacts recovered from the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) are food and beverage-related (n=871, 49% of the total assemblage) or structural (n=581, 32.5% of the total assemblage). Of the dateable assemblage (n=892), 80% consists of artifacts date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, including ceramic tableware, cut nails, and two Henderson pipe stems. Given that the artifact assemblage at Cameron Site (AIHa-9) contains a similar number of structural artifacts to food/ beverage related artifacts, it appears that the site is associated with a domestic deposit associated with a structure. This interpretation is further supported by the identification of Feature 3, which consisted of a partially uncovered stone foundation surrounded by demolition fill. Feature 3 may represent the farmhouse illustrated in the northeast corner of the lot on Pope's 1877 historical atlas map (Map 3). These findings are generally consistent with the conclusions of the Stage 1 and 2 assessment (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2001).

In 19<sup>th</sup> century rural southern Ontario, the average family would clear a small area of their lot and built a shanty or log cabin until they could afford to build a frame house. This process could take 10 to 30 years or longer, depending on their source on income and access to resources (Kenyon 1997). As a homestead developed, additional structures were needed, and old cabins were often converted to outbuildings or framed and bricked (Kenyon 1997). The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) is in close proximity to the extant house located at 1420 Charleston Sideroad. According to the Town of Caledon's Built Heritage Register (2009), the extant house is listed as an Italianate style farmhouse dating to approximately 1875-1899. The 1877 historical map does not illustrate a house in the same location as this Italianate style farmhouse; however, a structure is depicted further to the northeast, near the intersection of what is now Charleston Side Road and Main Street (Map 3). By 1937, a farm complex is illustrated in the location of the extant structures at 1420 Charleston Side Road and the far northeastern structure is absent from the mapping (Map 4). It is possible that members of the Cameron family built a smaller home during the mid- to late 19th century that coincides with the location of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9), prior to the Italianate style farmhouse being constructed.

At the Cameron Site (AIHa-9), five of the seven subsurface features, Feature 2 to Feature 6, appear to be concentrated in the northeast portion of the site, while the remaining two features, Feature 1 and Feature 7, are located in the southwest portion of the site (Map 6). Feature 1 was interpreted as a possible post mould of either historical affiliation or modern land-use. Features 2, 4, 5, and 7 were all identified as indeterminate pit features that are possibly associated with the historical occupation of the site. Feature 3 consists of a partially uncovered stone and mortar foundation, overlaid and surrounded by demolition fill yielding historical Euro-Canadian artifacts. Similarly, Feature 6, located 5 m west of Feature 3, was interpreted as a layer of demolition fill from a possible historical structure. Given the results of historical research, Feature 3 and Feature 6 are may be associated with the prior structure at the site that preceded the extant farmhouse at 1420 Charleston Sideroad.

Location 4 (AkHa-25) (WSP 2023a), Location 7 (AkHa-26) (WSP 2023b), and Location 27 (AkHa-34) (WSP 2023c) are located in the southwest 50 acres of Lot 16 and are also associated with the Cameron family's settlement of the lot throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Location 4 (AkHa-25) dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and has been interpreted as the earliest domestic site occupied by the Cameron family who purchased the lot in the late 1830s. This interpretation is based on the date and composition of the artifact assemblage, presence of a feature that may represent a prior structure (possibly a cabin) on the site, and the typical practice by settler families to clear a small area of their lot and built a shanty or log cabin until they could afford to build a frame house (Kenyon 1997). Location 7 (AkHa-26) consists of a deposit of primarily structural artifacts that surround the historic structural remains of a barn or outbuilding. Location 27 (AkHa-34) is immediately adjacent to the extant farmhouse at the southern portion of the lot which is listed within the Town of Caledon's Heritage Register (2009) as a Neoclassical style farmhouse dating to approximately 1850-1874. It As the structure at the northeastern portion of the was documented through historical mapping by 1877, is possible that the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) represents the progression of Cameron descent's settlement of the lot.

The artifact assemblage suggests that the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) was no longer being occupied by the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Cameron family continued to own Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but it is likely that the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) area for was no longer required for residential purposes and the structure may have been converted into a possible outbuilding for the homestead to the west.

The results of the Stage 3 AA of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) revealed that 80% of the site's occupation dates to before 1870. As such, the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) meets Standard 2c of Section 3.4 of the RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021), as well as Standard 1a of Section 3.4.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), for domestic archaeological sites dating after 1830. As such, the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) has further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and is recommended for Stage 4 mitigation.

## 7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the finding and conclusions of the Stage 3 AA of the Cameron Site (AIHa-9), the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) The Cameron Site (AIHa-9) possesses CHVI and should be subject to Stage 4 mitigation. Through discussions with the proponent, it has been determined that the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) cannot be avoided, and, as such, the site should be mitigated through Stage 4 excavation prior to any proposed impacts.
- 2) As the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) dates to post-1830 and does not meet the exceptions outlined in Standard 3, Section 4 of the 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 the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) should entail mechanical topsoil removal, as per Standard 2, Section 4 of the RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021) by following the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Section 4.2.3, Standards 2-6 and Section 4.2.7, Standards 3-5. Mechanical topsoil removal should only be done with a flat-edged bucket on machinery that pulls soil away and should stop at or above the topsoil/subsoil interface. If mechanical soil removal is thought to be affecting the integrity of cultural features or the recovery of surface artifacts, it should be halted, and hand excavation resumed. Mechanical topsoil removal should extend 10 m beyond any uncovered features and cover the extent of the site within the Study Area as determined by the Stage 3 assessment. All exposed areas should be shovel shined and examined for cultural features following mechanical topsoil removal. If cultural features are identified they must be completely exposed, photographed, mapped and stratigraphically excavated by hand with all artifacts bagged and tagged by context as per Section 4.2.2, Standard 7 (Government of Ontario 2011). If required, soil samples should be taken as per Section 4.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).
- 4) Until such time that the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) can undergo the recommended Stage 4 excavation, the site should be avoided and protected by establishing a “no-go” zone consisting of the site and a 10 m protective buffer determined by the results of the Stage 3 AA (Supplementary Documentation Map 1). 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 the Cameron Site (AIHa-9). The proposed protected area must be shown on all site plans and be labeled as a “no-go” zone. Instructions should be provided to all on-site personnel to stay outside of this area. Any ground alterations to the Cameron Site (AIHa-9) and its protective buffer area should be avoided. This includes but is not necessarily limited to impacts from aggregate extraction, aggregate processing, vegetation clearance, and the construction of access roads or berms over the site. It also includes minor forms of soil disturbance, such as tree removal, minor landscaping, and utilities installation.

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

Based on the proceeding recommendations and the Aggregates Resource Act site plans submitted to the MNRF by CBM, the following conditions will apply to the Cameron Site (AIHa-9):

- 
- a) Stage 4 mitigation is required for the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) as the site has further cultural heritage value or interest.
  - b) The Archaeological Protection Area for the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) 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 the Cameron Site (AlHa-9) 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 license 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 1990c). 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 1990c).

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 1990c).

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 license (Government of Ontario 1990c).

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## 10.0 IMAGES



*Image 1: Stage 3 CSP field conditions; facing south, May 6, 2022.*



*Image 2: Stage 3 CSP in progress; facing east, May 6, 2022.*





*Image 3: Stage 3 excavations in progress; facing south, May 18, 2022.*



*Image 4: Stage 3 excavations in progress; facing north, May 19, 2022.*



*Image 5: Cameron Site (AIHa-9) backfilled; facing north, May 30, 2022.*



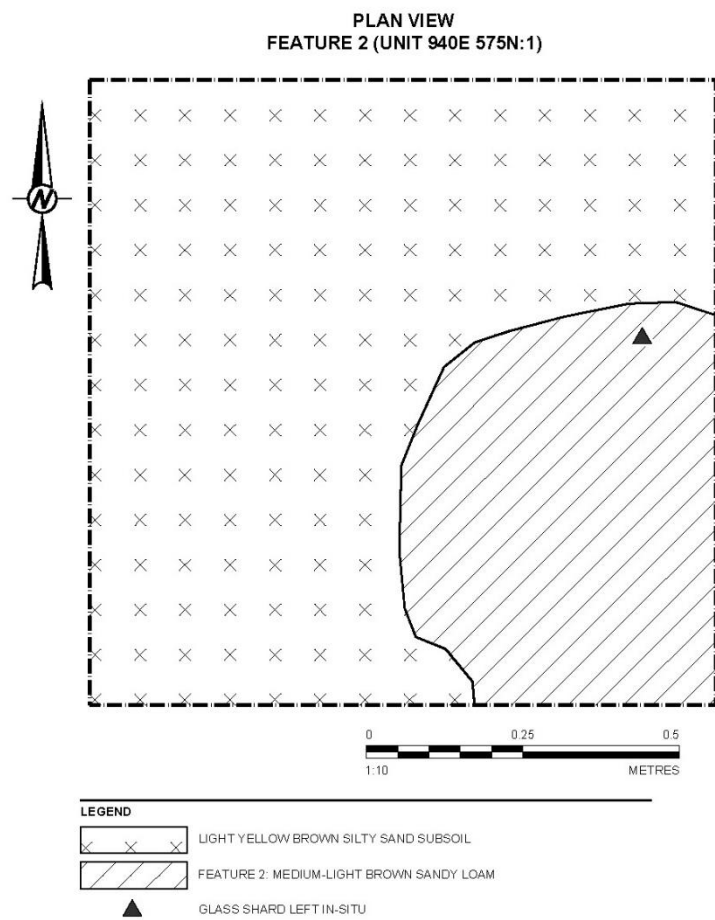
*Image 6: A representative example of stratigraphy found at the Cameron Site (AIHa-9); facing north, May 19, 2022.*



*Image 7: A representative example of stratigraphy found at the Cameron Site (AlHa-9); facing north, May 25, 2022.*



*Image 8: Feature 1 plan view, approximately 15 cm in diameter; facing north, May 25, 2022.*



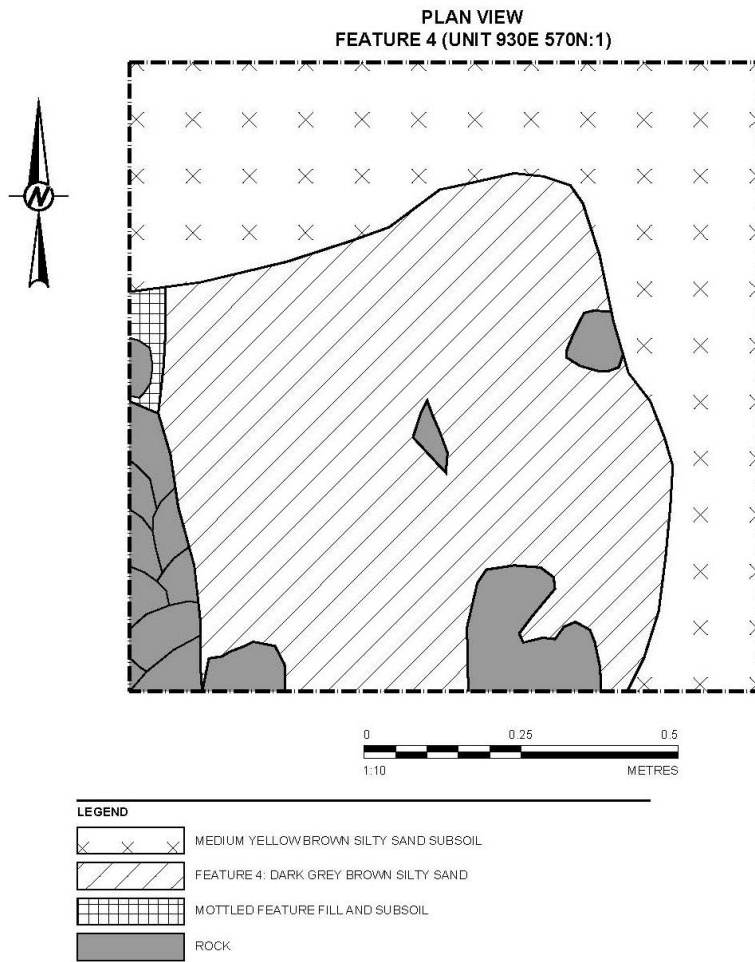
*Image 9: Feature 2 plan view; facing north.*



Image 10: Feature 3 plan view in 940E 580N: 21 and 940E 585N: 1; facing north, May 30, 2022.



Image 11: Feature 3 plan view in 940E 585N: 1 and 940E 580N: 7; facing southwest, May 30, 2022.



*Image 12: Feature 4 plan view; facing north.*



*Image 13: Feature 5 plan view; facing north, May 24, 2022.*

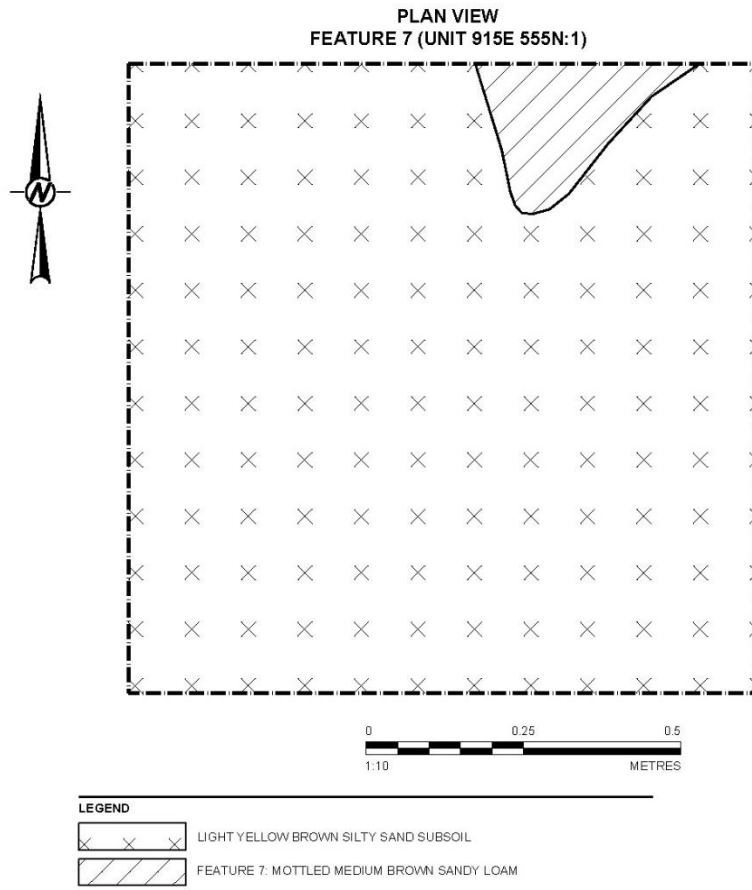


*Image 14: Feature 6 plan view; facing north, May 24, 2022.*



*Image 15: Feature 6 south profile; facing south, May 24, 2022.*





*Image 16: Feature 7 plan view; facing north.*



Image 17: Lime green soda bottle glass and Albany slipped stoneware storage container.



Image 18: Ceramic tableware decoration types: Top: transfer printed: blue, brown, purple and green. Middle: Blue edged, Rockingham glaze, late palette hand painted, industrial slip, flow transfer print. Bottom: cut sponged, Wheat pattern, sponged, child's plate.



Image 19: Ceramic tableware manufacturers marks.



Image 20: Top wrought nail, machine cut nail, key. Bottom: latch catch.



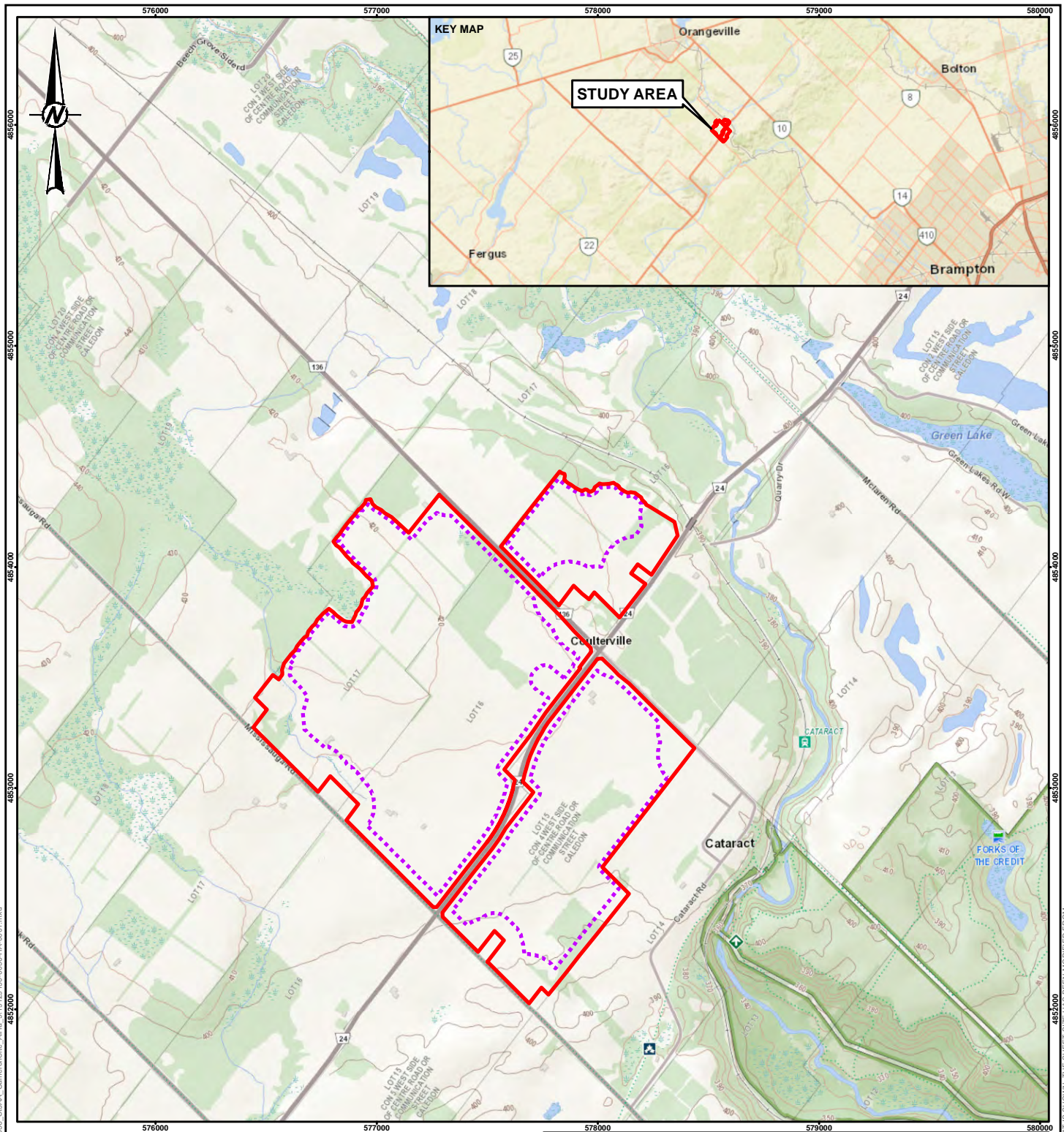
Image 21: Tobacco tag, Bannerman and Henderson pipe stems.



Image 22: Cast head straight pins, Prosser buttons, black glass buttons, porcelain doll leg.

## 11.0 MAPS

All maps follow on the succeeding pages.



**LEGEND**

- LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA
- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION



**NOTE(S)**

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. L10 TOPOGRAPHIC DATA CACHE, ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND FORESTRY, OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE – ONTARIO
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83  
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

**CLIENT**

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

**PROJECT**

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, CAMERON SITE (AIHa-9), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

**TITLE**

LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

**CONSULTANT**



YYYY-MM-DD 8/6/2024

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PREPARED BR

REVIEWED RM

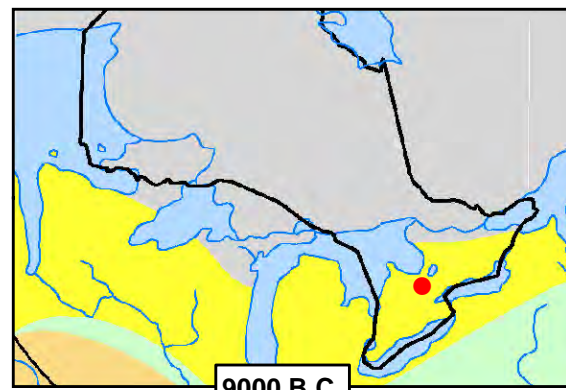
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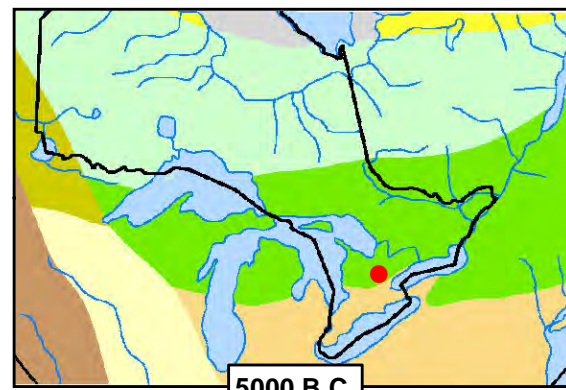
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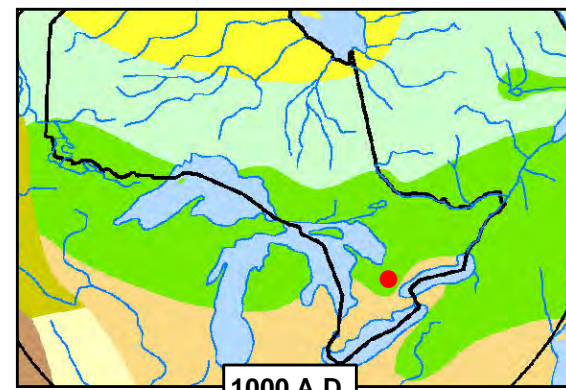
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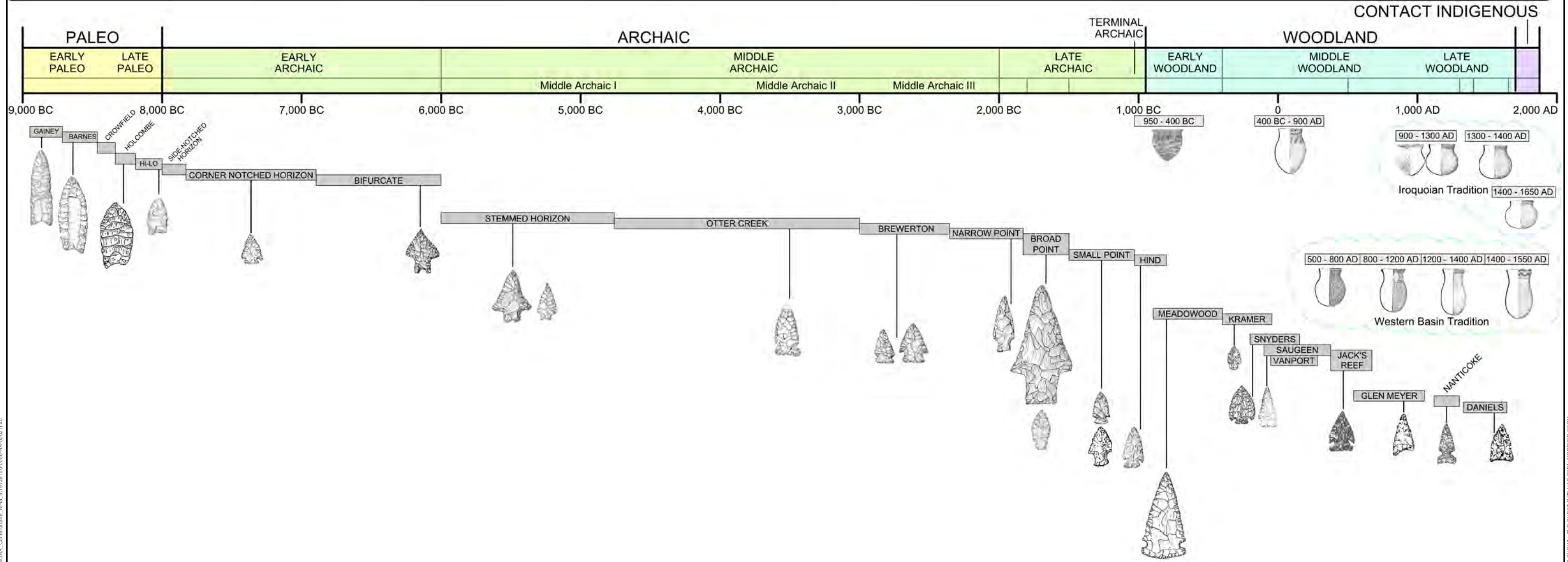
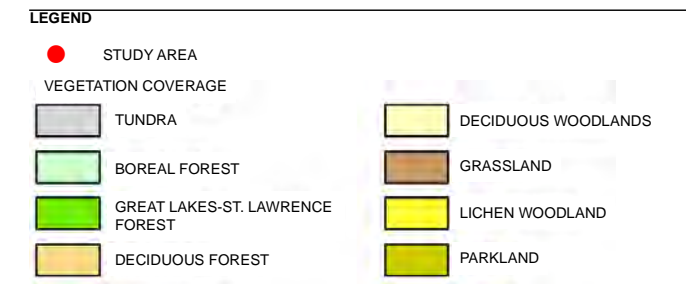
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1000 A.D.



**NOTE(S)**  
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CLIENT  
CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC. (CANADA)

PROJECT  
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, CAMERON SITE (AIHa-9), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON,

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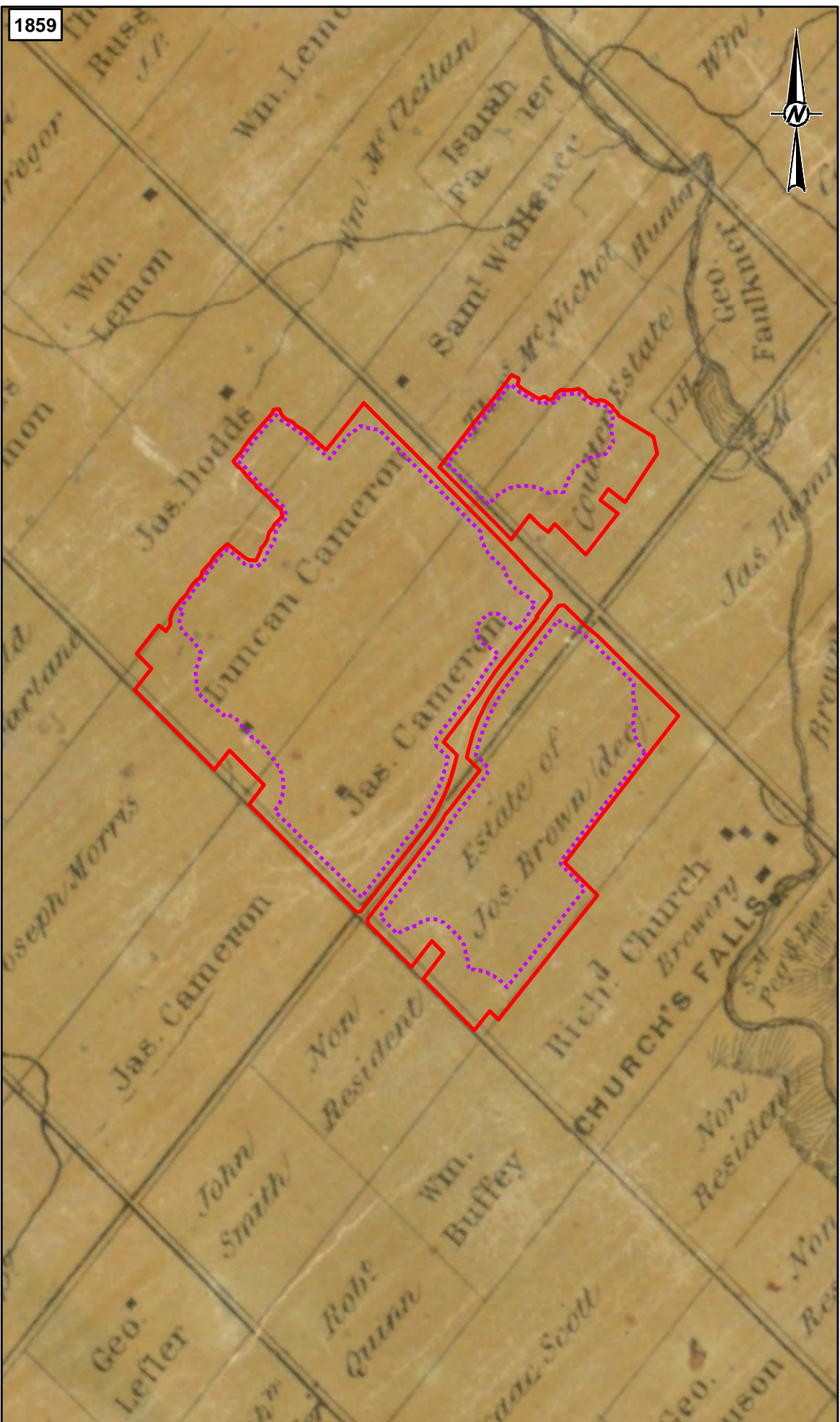
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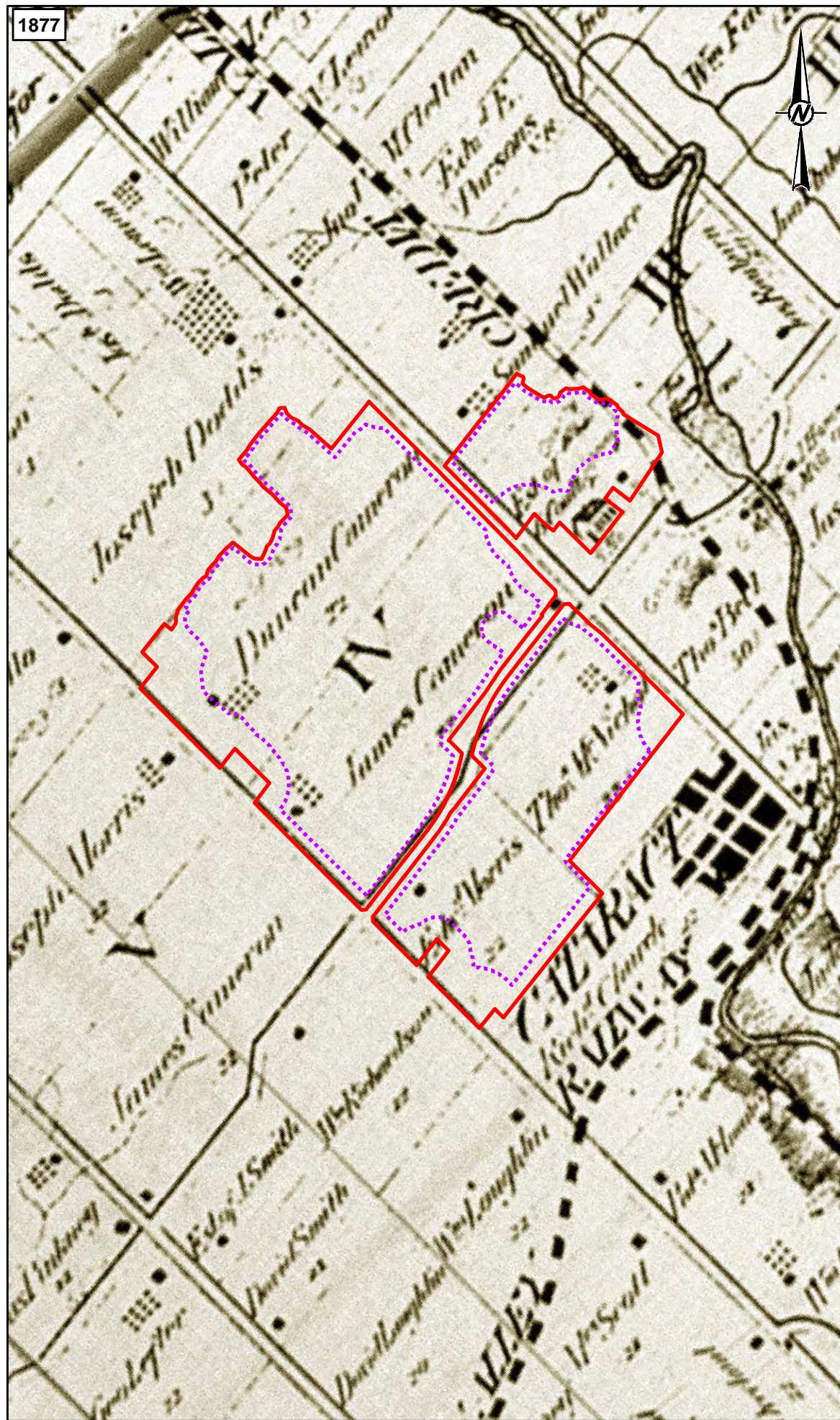
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1859



1877



LEGEND

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- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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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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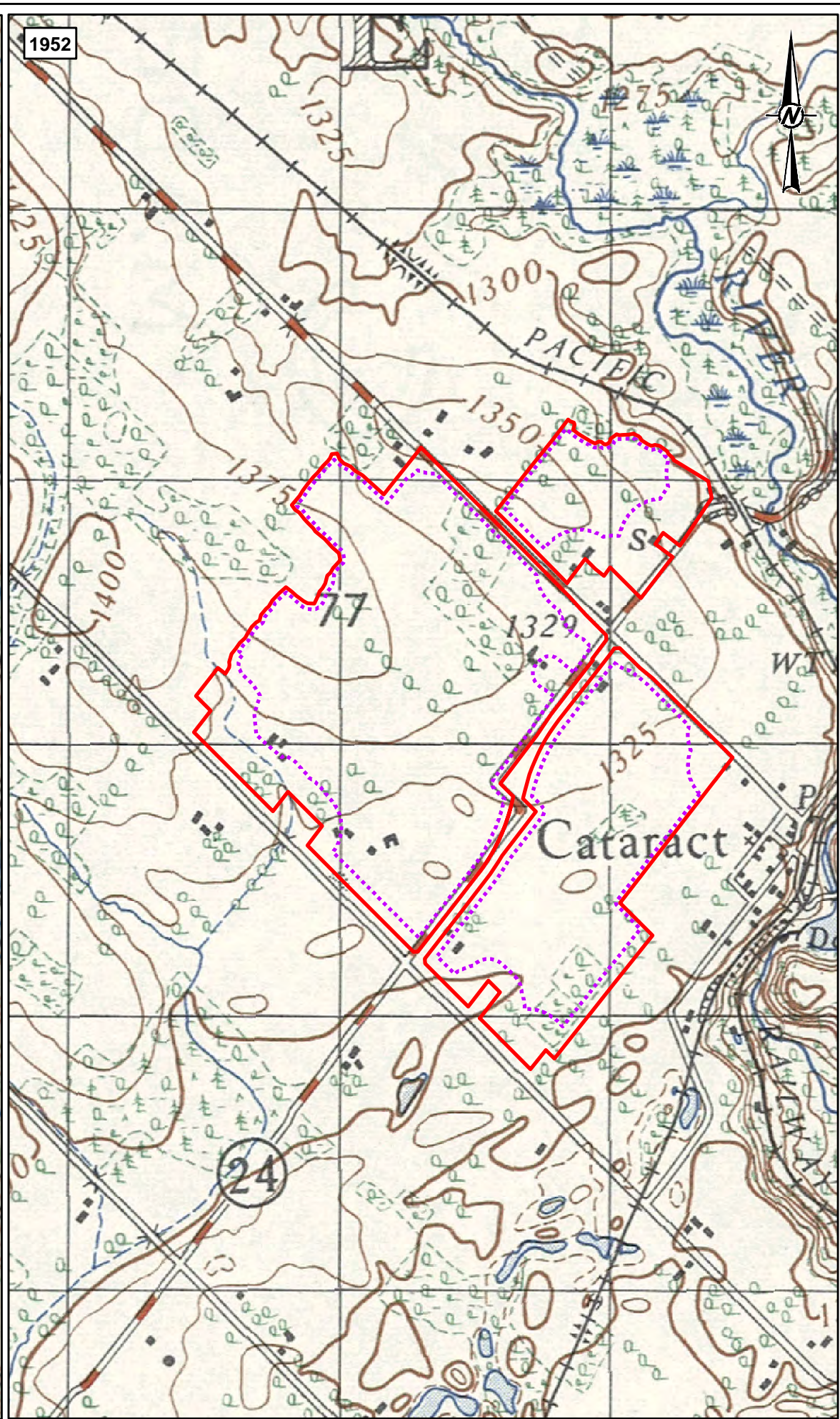
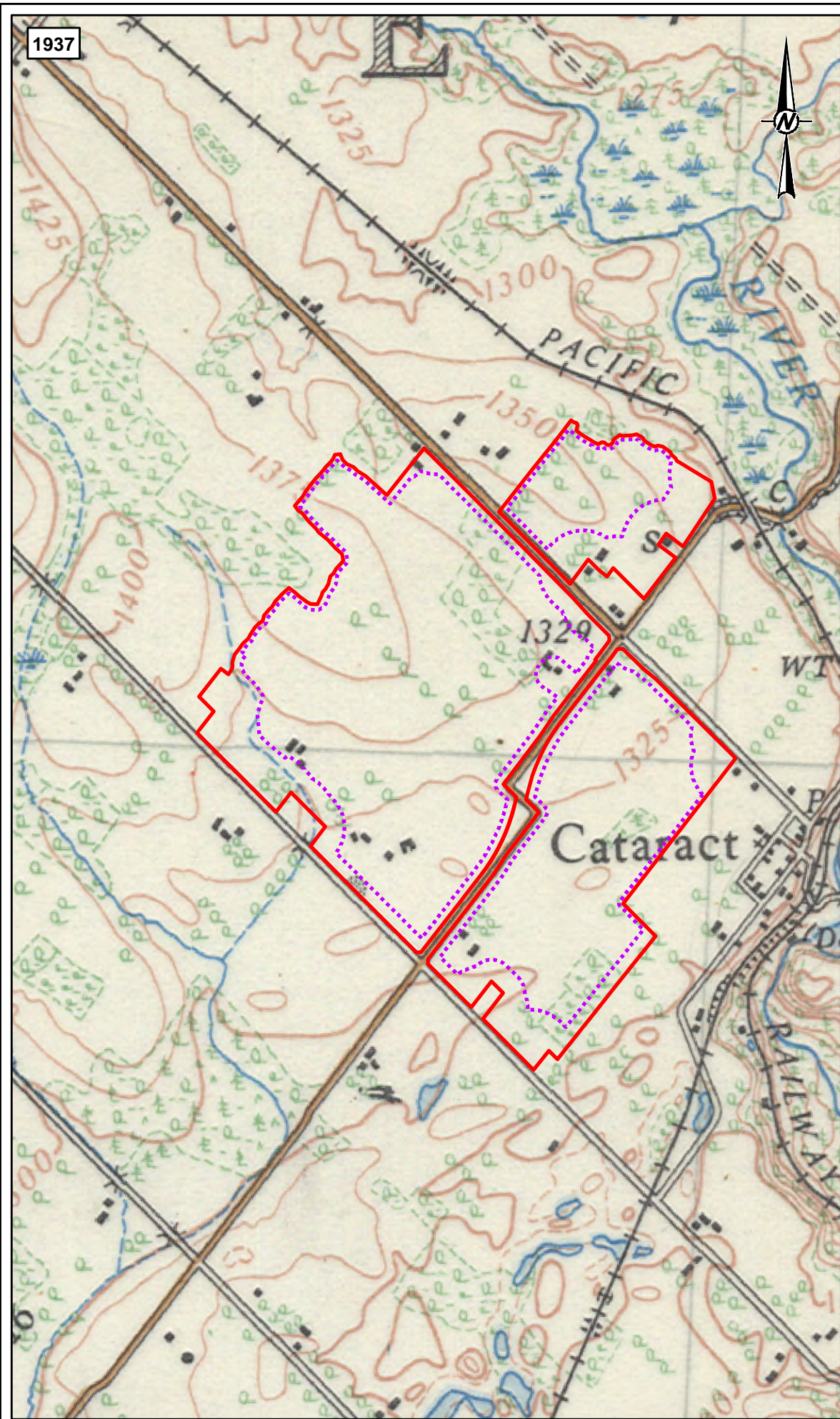
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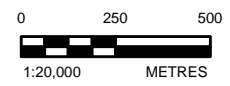




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**NOTE(S)**  
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

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 2. ORANGEVILLE (EAST) ONTARIO, 1:50,000, MAP SHEET 040P16, ED. 1, 1952  
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CLIENT  
 CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC.  
 (CANADA)

PROJECT  
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 (AIHa-9), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON,

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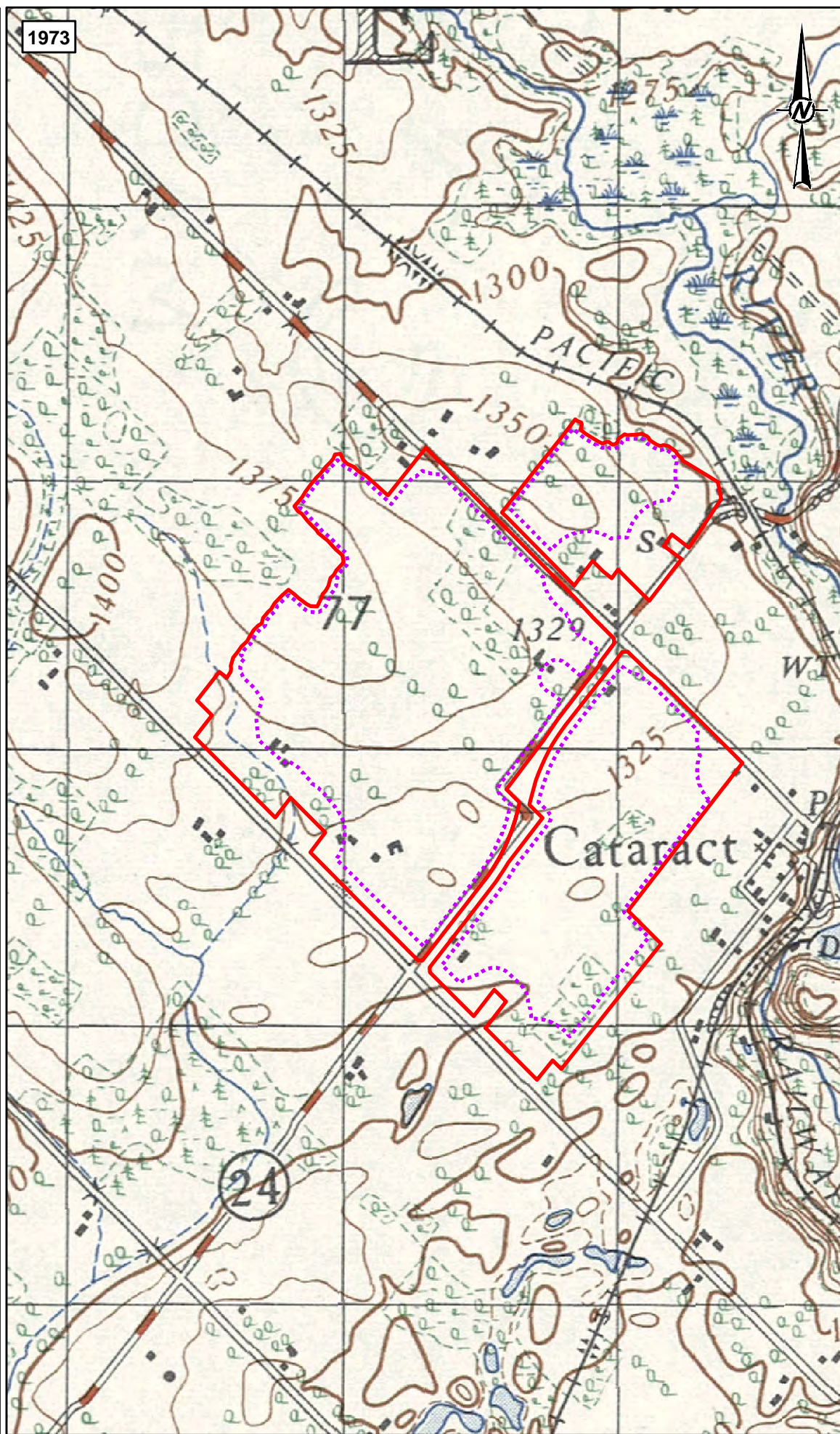
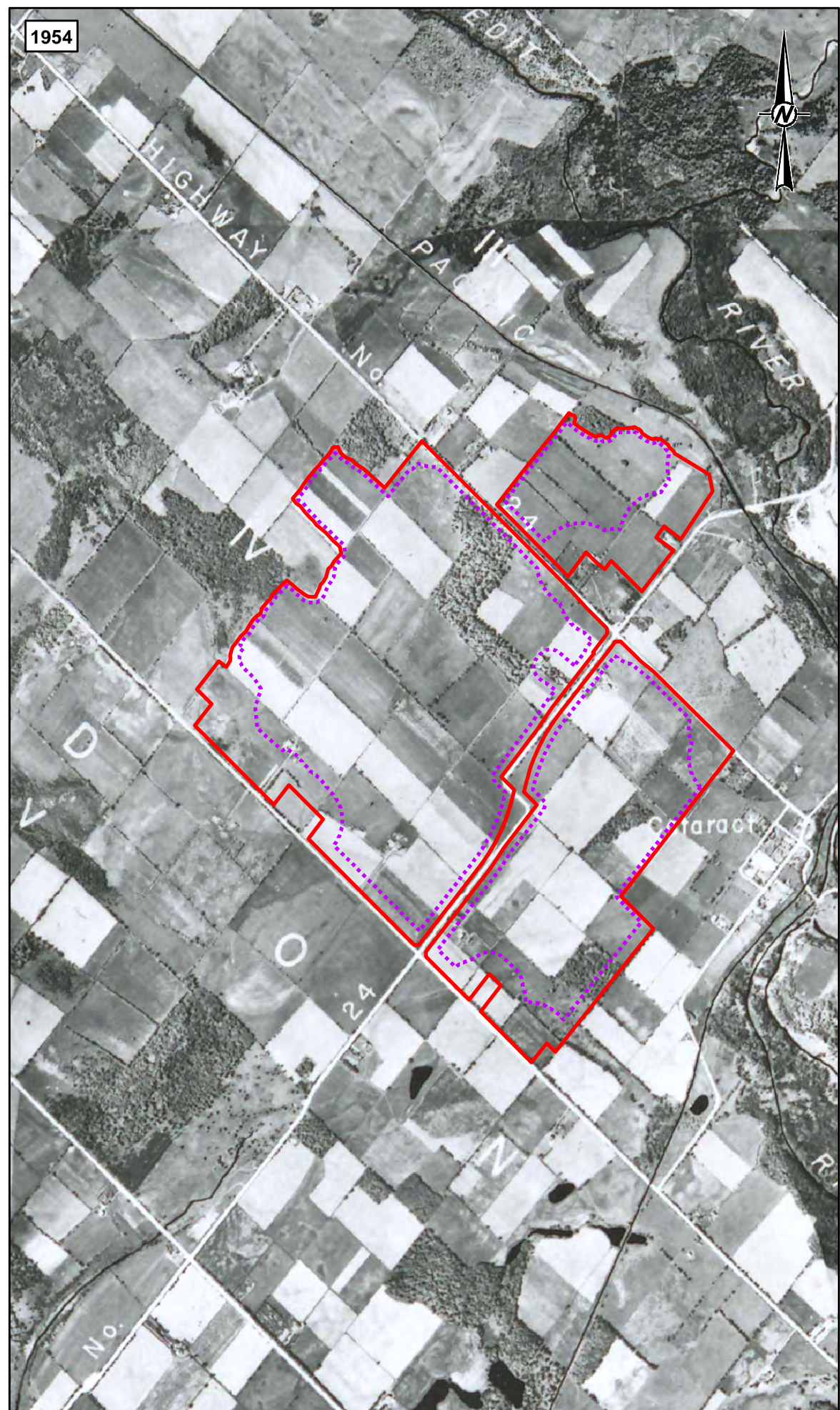
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PATH: S:\Client\Work\Archaeology\19129150\19129150\_0056\_S03A\_CameronSite\_S03A.mxd PRINTED ON: 2024-08-06 AT: 2:38:08 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

1954

1973



LEGEND

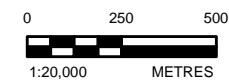
- LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA
- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

- SOUTHERN ONTARIO, 1954, 437801, ONTARIO, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS
- ORANGEVILLE ONTARIO, 1:50,000, MAP SHEET 040P16, ED. 2, 1973
- PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N



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

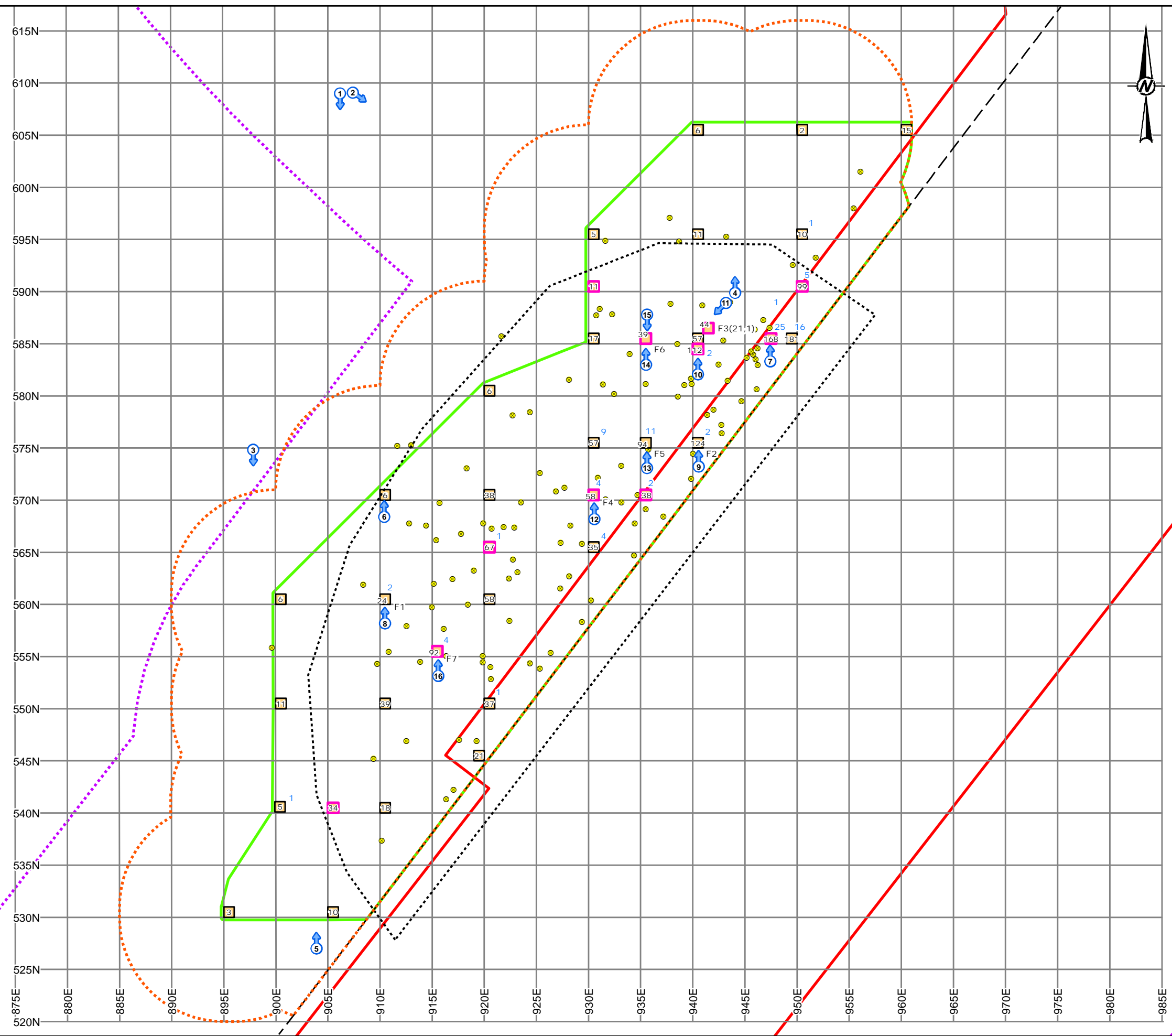
PROJECT  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, CAMERON SITE  
 (AIHa-9), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON,

TITLE  
**STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1954 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND  
 1973 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2024-08-06
	DESIGNED	RP
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RM
	APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO. 19129150	CONTROL 0056	REV. 0	MAP 5
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PATH: S:\Client\Work\Archaeology\CameronSite\Map\_5\_Caledon09\_PRC011915000\_PRCDD0056\_S03A\_CameronSite\_AHA\_919129150\_2024-08-06.mxd PRINTED ON: 2024-08-06 AT: 4:37:46 PM

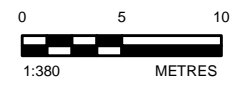


**LEGEND**

- 1 TOTAL NUMBER OF HISTORICAL EURO-CANADIAN ARTIFACTS
- 1 TOTAL NUMBER OF FAUNAL ELEMENTS
- F# (#) FEATURE NUMBER (TOTAL NUMBER OF HISTORICAL EURO-CANADIAN ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE FILL)
- F# (#) FEATURE NUMBER (TOTAL NUMBER OF FAUNAL ELEMENTS FROM FEATURE FILL)
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- STAGE 3 GRID UNIT
- STAGE 3 40% INFILL UNIT
- STAGE 3 10 METRE AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION BUFFER
- STAGE 3 SURFACE FIND (CSP)
- EDGE OF FIELD AND CHARLESTON SIDEROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY
- APPROXIMATE LIMIT OF THE STAGE 2 SURFACE SCATTER (ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS LTD. 2001)
- 5 METRE GRID
- LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA
- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION
- STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LIMIT

**NOTE(S)**  
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

**REFERENCE(S)**  
1. BASE DATA MNRF LIO OBTAINED 2020  
2. IMAGERY FIRSTBASE SOLUTIONS SPRING 2019 (15CM RESOLUTION) AND  
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N



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

PROJECT  
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, CAMERON SITE (AIHa-9), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON,

**TITLE**  
**STAGE 3 METHODS AND RESULTS**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2024-08-06
DESIGNED	RP	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	RM	
APPROVED	MT	

PROJECT NO. 19129150 CONTROL 0056 REV. 0 MAP 6

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

## 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*

RM/MT/sp

[https://wsonline.sharepoint.com/sites/gld-114392/project files/6 deliverables/19129150a-stage 3 aa/locations/cameron site \(alha-9\)/p1013-0017-2022\\_cameron site\\_finalre\\_02august2024.docx](https://wsonline.sharepoint.com/sites/gld-114392/project%20files/6%20deliverables/19129150a-stage%203%20aa/locations/cameron%20site%20(alpha-9)/p1013-0017-2022_cameron%20site_finalre_02august2024.docx)

**APPENDIX A**

**Cameron Site (AlHa-9) Artifact  
Catalogue**

ID	Easting	Northing	Sub Unit	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Comments
1870	895E	530N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1871	895E	530N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete					1	
1872	900E	550N	1	1	flora	charcoal	fuel	heating/temperature control	sample	incomplete					5	
1873	900E	550N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1874	900E	550N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1875	900E	550N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
1876	900E	550N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1877	900E	550N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1878	900E	560N	1	1	glass	manganese	indeterminate		indeterminate	handle	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	possible small tableware handle, moulded ribs/flutes, mould seam
1879	900E	560N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1880	900E	560N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark		spalled	2	
1881	900E	560N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1882	900E	540N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1883	900E	540N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1884	900E	540N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
1885	900E	540N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
1886	905E	530N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	body	plain				1	
1887	905E	530N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1888	905E	530N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1889	905E	530N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		1	
1890	905E	530N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	aqua: light	moulded: two piece		2	patent lip, possible panel bottle
1891	905E	530N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	coloured decorative glass
1892	905E	540N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
1893	905E	540N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1894	905E	540N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1895	905E	540N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1896	905E	540N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=8cm
1897	905E	540N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete					1	
1898	905E	540N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					25	
1899	910E	540N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact	patinated	2	
1900	910E	540N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1901	910E	540N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
1902	910E	540N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged: open	brown			2	sponged/stamped
1903	910E	540N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1904	910E	540N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1905	910E	540N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
1906	910E	540N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1907	910E	550N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		10	
1908	910E	550N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=8cm
1909	910E	550N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			cut		1	
1910	910E	550N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					1	
1911	910E	550N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			6	
1912	910E	550N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged: cut	green			1	pink rim line
1913	910E	550N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
1914	910E	550N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			11	
1915	910E	550N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1916	910E	560N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		8	
1917	910E	560N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
1918	910E	560N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			2	
1919	910E	560N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	green			3	greenish-brown glaze
1920	910E	560N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
1921	910E	560N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	blue			1	
1922	910E	560N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1923	910E	560N	1	1	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1924	910E	560N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		1	
1925	910E	560N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete					1	
1926	910E	570N	1	1	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	indeterminate			spalled	1	
1927	910E	570N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body				spalled	3	
1928	910E	570N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1929	910E	570N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	1.5x4.5cm
1930	915E	545N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: soda	body	plain	green: lime	machine made		2	
1931	915E	545N	5	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1932	915E	545N	5	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact	heat altered: melted	1	
1933	915E	545N	5	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: child's	rim	transfer printed/moulded	blue			1	moulded flowers on marley, very sm bl transfer design 'Y..', crossmends 945E 585N: 03
1934	915E	545N	5	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
1935	915E	545N	5	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1936	915E	545N	5	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	panels			1	
1937	915E	545N	5	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			4	
1938	915E	545N	5	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6.5cm
1939	915E	545N	5	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1940	915E	545N	5	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
1941	915E	545N	5	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
1942	915E	545N	5	1	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	complete			cast		1	2.5x10cm, rect shape, 2 holes at each end, heavy
1943	915E	555N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1944	915E	555N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	2	
1945	915E	555N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1946	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				2	
1947	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	ribbed					1	
1948	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	body	TD: impressed				1	
1949	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
1950	915E	555N	1	1	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: grommet	complete					1	d=0.9cm
1951	915E	555N	1	1	stone	slate	indeterminate	misc. material	sample	incomplete					1	
1952	915E	555N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		17	
1953	915E	555N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	aqua: light	moulded: two piece		3	mends, patent lip
1954	915E	555N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1955	915E	555N	1	1	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	purple: light	moulded: contact		1	scalloped rim
1956	915E	555N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	faceted	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1957	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	crock	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			3	
1958	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped/glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			1	
1959	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	green			4	green-brown glaze
1960	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			8	
1961	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	jug	finish: 1 part	glaze: lead	brown: dark			2	

1962	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue					2	
1963	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged: cut	polychrome					2	pink & green sponged, blue rim line
1964	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette					1	
1965	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					20	
1966	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless					2	
1967	915E	555N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain	clear/colourless					3	
1968	915E	555N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head			cut			1	l=3.5cm
1969	915E	555N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head			cut			3	
1970	915E	555N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head			cut			2	7.5cm
1971	915E	555N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head			cut			2	
1972	915E	555N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	incomplete	indeterminate			cut			1	
1973	915E	555N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete							2	2.5x5cm
1974	915E	555N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete							3	
1975	920E	550N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate	mammal		incomplete							1	
1976	920E	550N	1	1	metal	slag	indeterminate	misc. material	sample	incomplete							1	
1977	920E	550N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	fuel	incomplete	heating/temperature control						3	
1978	920E	550N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head			cut			1	
1979	920E	550N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light		indeterminate			11	
1980	920E	550N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive		moulded: contact		patinated	2	
1981	920E	550N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain						2	
1982	920E	550N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Henderson						2	'M(ontreal)/H(enders)ON'
1983	920E	550N	1	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: brown	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			heat altered: burnt		1	
1984	920E	550N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light					3	
1985	920E	550N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark					3	
1986	920E	550N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue					2	mends
1987	920E	550N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	blue					1	
1988	920E	550N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	moulded	panels					2	partial bk tp Royal Arms mark
1989	920E	550N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					2	
1990	920E	550N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	personal/societal	recreation	toy: doll	body	moulded						1	moulded hair?
1991	920E	560N	1	1	metal	slag	indeterminate	misc. material	sample	incomplete							1	
1992	920E	560N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light		indeterminate			9	
1993	920E	560N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless		indeterminate			2	possible machine made bottle
1994	920E	560N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive		moulded: contact			1	
1995	920E	560N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head			cut			4	l=4cm
1996	920E	560N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	hardware			indeterminate			2	
1997	920E	560N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head			cut			1	l=7cm
1998	920E	560N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate			cut			1	
1999	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	green					6	greenish-brown glaze
2000	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown					5	
2001	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged: cut	polychrome					1	green sponged, blue rim line
2002	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	sponged: open	brown					1	
2003	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue					1	
2004	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	black					1	
2005	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue					1	
2006	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					14	
2007	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	floral						3	thistle?
2008	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Henderson						1	
2009	920E	560N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain						2	
2010	920E	560N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: flat: 1 piece	incomplete	embossed	black					1	d=1.5cm, emb 'X' in circle, broken shank - likely was iron
2011	920E	565N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate	mammal		incomplete							1	
2012	920E	565N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light		indeterminate			23	
2013	920E	565N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	base	plain	aqua: light		moulded: contact			2	small bottle, possible medicinal
2014	920E	565N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown					13	
2015	920E	565N	1	1	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless					3	
2016	920E	565N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue					3	min 2 vessels
2017	920E	565N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					5	
2018	920E	565N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless					5	
2019	920E	565N	1	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	tools/equipment	writing	ink bottle	body	glaze: derbyshire						1	
2020	920E	565N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	ribbed						2	
2021	920E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head			cut			1	
2022	920E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head			cut			1	l=6cm
2023	920E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head			cut			3	
2024	920E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead			wrought			1	l=5cm
2025	920E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	latch: catch	incomplete							1	l=16cm, oval shaped at one end
2026	920E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	complete							1	l=8.5cm, square nut attached
2027	920E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	bar	incomplete							1	l=11cm, round with circular hole at one end
2028	920E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	complete							1	spike tooth from harrow?
2029	920E	570N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light		indeterminate			8	
2030	920E	570N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light		indeterminate			2	
2031	920E	570N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	complete							1	l=11cm, square nut attached
2032	920E	570N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	jug	finish: 1 part	glaze: lead	black					2	
2033	920E	570N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	green					4	greenish-brown glaze
2034	920E	570N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown					4	
2035	920E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	blue					1	blue rim line - possible crossmend with cut sponge saucer (920E 560N: 01)
2036	920E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue					2	chinoiserie pattern
2037	920E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	black					2	
2038	920E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					9	
2039	920E	570N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	pitcher	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless					1	
2040	920E	570N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white		Prosser			2	d=1cm, dish type
2041	920E	580N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head			cut			1	
2042	920E	580N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete							3	
2043	920E	580N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	brown					1	
2044	920E	580N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless					1	
2045	930E	565N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate	mammal		incomplete							3	
2046	930E	565N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate	mammal		incomplete							1	
2047	930E	565N	1	1	coal			fuel		incomplete	heating/temperature control						3	
2048	930E	565N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light		indeterminate			5	
2049	930E	565N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light		indeterminate			1	
2050	930E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head			cut			2	l=4cm
2051	930E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	indeterminate			cut			1	
2052	930E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head			cut			6	
2053	930E	565N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	incomplete	rectangular head			cut			1	
2054	930E	565N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown					5	

2055	930E	565N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue					3
2056	930E	565N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat					1
2057	930E	565N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	flutes					1
2058	930E	565N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					5
2059	930E	565N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless					1 partial bk tp mark '.(chi?)NA.' in a circle?
2060	930E	570N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete							3
2061	930E	570N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined			1
2062	930E	570N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/temperature control	sample	incomplete							7
2063	930E	570N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete							3
2064	930E	570N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain						1
2065	930E	570N	1	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	tools/equipment	writing	ink bottle	body	glaze: derbyshire						2
2066	930E	570N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown					4
2067	930E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue					1
2068	930E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue					1
2069	930E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette					2
2070	930E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat					1
2071	930E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	pitcher	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless					2
2072	930E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					10
2073	930E	570N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate				6
2074	930E	570N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate				2
2075	930E	570N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate								2
2076	930E	570N	1	1	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate			heat altered: melted	2
2077	930E	570N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut				4
2078	930E	570N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut				4   =6-7.5cm
2079	930E	570N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut				3
2080	930E	570N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought				1
2081	930E	575N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete							4
2082	930E	575N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete						heat altered: calcined	5
2083	930E	575N	1	1	metal	slag	indeterminate	misc. material	sample	incomplete							2
2084	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete							4
2085	930E	575N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/temperature control	sample	incomplete							5
2086	930E	575N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate				10
2087	930E	575N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate				2
2088	930E	575N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate				1
2089	930E	575N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	body			indeterminate			heat altered: melted	1
2090	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Bannerman						1
2091	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	TD: impressed						1
2092	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	embossed						1 possible effigy bowl
2093	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	Prosser		heat altered: burnt		1 d=1cm, dish type
2094	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light					1 yellowish-brown
2095	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown					1
2096	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark					2
2097	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue					1
2098	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	blue					1 thin lines
2099	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	green					1
2100	930E	575N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					11
2101	930E	575N	1	1	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal		chain	incomplete							1   =4cm, 4 small links
2102	930E	575N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut				4
2103	930E	575N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut				5
2104	930E	585N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate				7
2105	930E	585N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate				2
2106	930E	585N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete							1
2107	930E	585N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/temperature control	sample	incomplete							2
2108	930E	585N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown					1
2109	930E	585N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	Wheat					1
2110	930E	585N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	green					1
2111	930E	585N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					2
2112	930E	590N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate				1
2113	930E	590N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					7
2114	930E	590N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light					3
2115	930E	595N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut				1   =7.5cm
2116	930E	595N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut				1
2117	930E	595N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	rim	glaze: lead	brown					1
2118	930E	595N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					1
2119	930E	595N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless					1
2120	935E	570N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete							2
2121	935E	570N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete							2
2122	935E	570N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete							1
2123	935E	570N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown					3
2124	935E	570N	1	1	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	clear/colourless					1
2125	935E	570N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate				7
2126	935E	570N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	shoulder	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact				3
2127	935E	570N	1	1	glass	manganese	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate				2
2128	935E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	sponged	blue					1
2129	935E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue					1
2130	935E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue					2
2131	935E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	moulded	Wheat					1
2132	935E	570N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					14
2133	935E	585N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/temperature control	sample	incomplete							5
2134	935E	585N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete							5
2135	935E	585N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut				1
2136	935E	585N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut				2   =7.5-8cm
2137	935E	585N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate				10
2138	935E	585N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	floral	clear/colourless	moulded: contact				1
2139	935E	585N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete			indeterminate			heat altered: melted	1
2140	935E	585N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown					2
2141	935E	585N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	blue					1
2142	935E	585N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	panels					2
2143	935E	585N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless					9
2144	935E	575N	1	1	stone	slate	indeterminate	misc. material	sample	incomplete							1
2145	935E	575N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/temperature control	sample	incomplete							3
2146	935E	575N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete							1
2147	935E	575N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete							5









2436	950E	605N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark				1
2437	950E	590N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete						5
2438	950E	590N	1	1	coal			heating/temperature control	sample	incomplete						8
2439	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						4
2440	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	yellow				5
2441	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown				5
2442	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark				3
2443	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none					4
2444	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowi	ribbed					1
2445	950E	590N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut			2
2446	950E	590N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut			6
2447	950E	590N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut			6
2448	950E	590N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate			11
2449	950E	590N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate			2
2450	950E	590N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete			indeterminate	heat altered: melted		1
2451	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				3
2452	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	purple				1
2453	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	edged: indeterminate	blue				1
2454	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette				2
2455	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	sponged: open	blue				1
2456	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate				3
2457	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless				24
2458	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded	clear/colourless				2
2459	950E	590N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless				4
2475	940E	585N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut			1
2476	940E	585N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut			2
2477	940E	585N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought			1
2478	940E	585N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete						2
2479	940E	585N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						2
2480	940E	585N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown				6
2481	940E	585N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark				1
2482	940E	585N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	slipped	pink		heat altered: burnt		3
2483	940E	585N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue				1
2484	940E	585N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	green				1
2485	940E	585N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	hand painted	green		spalled		1
2486	940E	585N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	body	transfer printed: flow	black				1
2487	940E	585N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	clear/colourless				1
2488	940E	585N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless				19
2489	940E	585N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate			9
2490	940E	585N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact			1
2491	940E	585N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact			2
2492	940E	585N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact			1
2493	940E	585N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	rim	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact			1
2494	940E	585N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	tack	complete	rosehead		wrought			1
2495	940E	585N	1	2	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete						1
2496	940E	585N	1	2	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	plate (pane)	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate			1
2497	940E	585N	1	2	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate			3
2498	940E	585N	1	2	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut			1
2499	940E	585N	1	2	metal	iron	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: straight pin	incomplete			cast			1
2500	940E	585N	1	2	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						1
2501	940E	585N	1	2	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	slipped	pink				4
2502	940E	585N	1	2	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	moulded	wheat				1
2503	940E	585N	1	2	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless				4
2504	940E	585N	1	2	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless				5

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