ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Location 4 (AkHa-25), 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

Licensee: Michael Teal (P364)
PIF #: P364-0203-2022

Submitted to:

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

Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), now WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), was retained by CBM Aggregates, a division of St Marys Cement Inc. (Canada), to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of Location 4 (AkHa-25), 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 was conducted through a combination of pedestrian survey and shovel test pit survey and resulted in the identification of 29 new archaeological sites (Locations 1 through 29) (Golder 2022) and re-established the location of the Cameron Site (AlHa-9), which was previously identified in 2001 (Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2001). Of the 30 archaeological sites within the Study Area, a total of 14 were considered to have further cultural heritage value or interest and Stage 3 AA was recommended.

Location 4 (AkHa-25) is one of the 14 sites that was recommended for Stage 3 AA. It is a historical Euro-Canadian site that was identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey of a pasture located over an area measuring 35 m (N-S) by 45 m (E-W) within part of Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR (Supplementary Documentation; Map SD1).

The Stage 3 AA of Location 4 (AkHa-25) consisted of the hand excavation of 61 test units across an area measuring approximately 45 m north-south by 45 m east-west. The Stage 3 excavations resulted in the recovery of 1,801 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and 550 faunal elements, as well as the identification of seven subsurface cultural features (Map 6).

Location 4 (AkHa-25) is interpreted to be a mid-19th century domestic refuse deposit and possible cabin site that is likely associated with 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). Most of the artifacts recovered from Location 4 (AkHa-25) are food and beverage-related (n=860, 48% of the total assemblage) or structural (n=822, 46% of the total assemblage). Of the dateable assemblage (n=1,000), 93.7% consists of artifacts that date to the mid-19th century. Of the six cultural features identified, Feature 6 was observed to be a pit feature of possible demolition fill, and such, it may be associated with the remains of a former structure at the site.

The combined results of the Stage 3 AA of Location 4 (AkHa-25) revealed that 80% of the site's occupation dates to before 1870 and the site may be associated with the local area's first generation of European settlement. As such, it meets Standards 2c and d of Section 3.4 of the *19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites: Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (Draft RHF Standards) (Government of Ontario 2021), as well as criteria in Table 3.2 and 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, Location 4 (AkHa-25) has further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and Stage 4 mitigation is required prior to impacts.

Given the finding and conclusions of the Stage 3 AA of Location 4 (AkHa-25), the following recommendations are provided:

1) Location 4 (AkHa-25) possesses CHVI and Stage 4 mitigation is required prior to impacts. Through discussions with the proponent, it has been determined that Location 4 (AkHa-25) cannot be avoided, and, as such, the site should be mitigated through Stage 4 excavation.

2) The Stage 4 excavations should follow Section 4.2.7 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for 19th century domestic archaeological sites dating after 1830 (Government of Ontario 2011). Specifically, hand excavation should focus on the possible midden areas in Stage 3 test units 925E 955N: 1 (Feature 1), 905E 950N: 5 (Feature 3), 925E 950N: 25 (Feature 5), 910E 945N: 13 (Feature 6), and 915E 945N: 21, 910E 945N: 1, 915E 945N: 1, 910E 940N: 13, 910E 940N: 1, 915E 940N: 1, and 910E 935N: 1. All test units should be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, or until a cultural feature is uncovered. Should subsurface cultural features be uncovered, they should be fully exposed, photographed, mapped and excavated stratigraphically with artifacts bagged and tagged by context. All soil excavated from the test units should be screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts should be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

3) Following hand excavation, the site should be subject to mechanical topsoil removal as outlined in Table 4.1 for post-1830 domestic sites in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Mechanical topsoil removal should only be done with a flat-edged bucket on machinery that pulls soil away. Mechanical topsoil stripping 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 Location 4 (AkHa-25) 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 Location 4 (AkHa-25). The proposed protected area must be shown on all site plans and be labeled as a “no-go” zone. Instructions should be provided to all on-site personnel to stay outside of this area. Any ground alterations to Location 4 (AkHa-25) 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 Location 4 (AkHa-25):

a) Stage 4 mitigation is required for Location 4 (AkHa-25) as the site has further cultural heritage value or interest.

a) The Archaeological Protection Area for Location 4 (AkHa-25) 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 Location 4 (AkHa-25) 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 licence is surrendered, a covenant will be registered against title for the block containing the protected archaeological site.

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

Study Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), now WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), was retained by CBM Aggregates, a division of St Marys Cement Inc. (Canada), to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of Location 4 (AkHa-25), 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 P364, issued to Michael Teal of WSP by the MCM (PIF P364-0203-2022). 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 June 2 to 27, 2022. Permission to access the Study Area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts, was provided by CBM Aggregates.

1.2 Objectives

The Stage 3 AA was completed with the following objectives:

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

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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

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

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

2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

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

Table 1: Overview of cultural chronology of southern Ontario.

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

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

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

2.1.1 Paleo Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 Archaic Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.3 Woodland Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The first agricultural villages documented in the archaeological record in southern Ontario have been dated to the 10th century. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in upland 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 utilized and comprised a large part of the subsistence economy. Seasonally occupied special purpose sites relating to deer procurement, nut collection, and fishing activities, have all been identified. While beans are known to have been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on early Late Woodland sites.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Occupation of Southern Ontario

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

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

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

2.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Period

2.3.1 Township of Caledon, County of Peel

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.2 Study Area Specific History

Though Location 4 (AkHa-25) 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 19th and 20th century development of the Study Area. The earliest cartographic resource consulted was George Tremaine's 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West* (Tremaine 1859) (Map 3). This map suggests the alignments for present-day Main Street and Mississauga Road are nearly identical to the original concession roads at that time. The 1859 map also depicts the Credit River east of the Study Area and branches of the Credit River flowing adjacent to the north portion of the Study Area (Map 3).

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.2.1 Lot 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 W.H.S, and a house located centrally on the southwest half of the property (Tremaine 1859, Map 3). A family history of the Cameron's, 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.[1] 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 (1871 Census, 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 (1871 Census, 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 (1871 Census, 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 has 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 (in the same location as the extant house at 18501 Mississauga Road), while the second is in the very northeast corner of the property.

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 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 was assessed the entirely 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 resident 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).

[1] The ages of the family have been recorded incorrectly in the 1861 census, so they are not listed here.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 Existing Conditions

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

Location 4 (AkHa-25) is situated in the southwestern portion of the Study Area within a pasture. It is approximately 110 m northeast of Mississauga Road and 580 m northwest of Charleston Sideroad (Supplementary Documentation; Map SD1).

3.1.2 Physiography

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

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

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

The soil within Location 4 (AkHa-25) is comprised of Caledon loam with moderate compaction and approximately 10-15% stone content.

The closest potable water source is the Credit River, which flows approximately 150 to 600 m north and east of the Study Area, as well as a small unnamed drainage that flows through the western corner of the Study Area. The Credit River Watershed spans 1,000 km^2 and drains into Lake Ontario at the Port Credit, Mississauga waterfront (Credit Valley Conservation 2022). The closest potable water source to Location 4 (AkHa-25) is an unnamed tributary approximately 460 m to the west-northwest.

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

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

3.1.3 Registered Archaeological Sites

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

A total of 10 registered archaeological sites are located within 1 km of Location 4 (AkHa-25), and all of these sites are situated within the current Study Area. Three of the sites, Location 7 (AkHa-26), Location 18 (AkHa-31) and Location 27 (AkHa-34), are located within 300 m of Location 4 (AkHa-25). Section 3.1.4.2 below provides further details on the registered sites identified during the Stage 1 and 2 AA of the Study Area.

Table 2: Registered archaeological sites within 1 km of Location 4 (AkHa-25)

Borden Number	Site Name	Affinity	Site Type
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
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-27	Location 9	Post-Contact	midden
AkHa-24	Location 2	Post-Contact	agricultural

'" denotes sites located within 300 m*

3.1.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

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

3.1.4.1 Previous Assessments within 50 m of the Study Area

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

3.1.4.2 Previous Assessments of the Study Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Location 4 (AkHa-25), the site to which this report pertains, 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-19th century and can be tied to a nearby structure on historical mapping, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having CHVI and is therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

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

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

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

Location 12 (AkHa-29) 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 19th century, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having CHVI and 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 19th century, the site met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for having CHVI and was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.0 STAGE 3 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Field Methodology

The Stage 3 AA of Location 4 (AkHa-25) was conducted from June 2-3, 6, 8-10, 13-15, and 27, 2022, under archaeological consulting license P364 issued to Michael Teal of WSP by the MCM (P364-0203-2022). James Steinberg (R1180), delegated licensed archaeologist for WSP, assumed responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the site as per Section 12 of the MCM' 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological* Licences, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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

Table 3: Weather During the Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of Location 4 (AkHa-25)

Date	Temperature	Weather Conditions
June 2, 2022	20°C	Overcast
June 3, 2022	22°C	Sunny
June 6, 2022	22°C	Overcast, periodic light rain
June 8, 2022	21°C	Sunny
June 9, 2022	20°C	Partly cloudy
June 10, 2022	23°C	Sunny
June 13, 2022	24°C	Sunny
June 14, 2022	25°C	Sunny
June 15, 2022	22°C	Sunny
June 27, 2022	24°C	Sunny

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

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

Location 4 (AkHa-25) was relocated from the original Stage 2 assessment data. As the site was discovered through test pit survey alone, no controlled surface pickup was necessary before excavation. A 5 m by 5 m grid was established across the extent of the site, as determined by the Stage 2 positive test pits (Map 6). The grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each 5 m^2 set was further subdivided into 25 1 m^2 units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the 5 m^2 set, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on.

Through the Stage 2 assessment, Location 4 (AkHa-25) was identified as a post-contact site where it was not yet clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation impacts would be required. The site was identified during Stage 2 assessment by a small historical Euro-Canadian artifact scatter over a 35 m (N-S) by 45 m (E-W) area, and as such the Stage 3 excavation strategy of test units followed the standards for rural historical farmsteads as outlined in the MCM's bulletin *19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites* and Section 3.2.3 and Table 3.1, Standards 1-2, of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). A 5-m excavation grid was placed over the Stage 2 artifact scatter, and additional test units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid unit total, were placed and excavated in areas of interest within the site.

Each 1 m^2 test unit was excavated to the ploughzone topsoil-subsoil interface, which was then shovel shined and examined for evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to excavation to a depth of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil was screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts (Image 1 and Image 2). The Stage 3 excavation of Location 4 (AkHa-25) consisted of 45 grid units and 16 infill units for a total of 61 Stage 3 test units across an area measuring 45 m (N-S) by 45 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). Features were recorded, drawn, and photographed before being covered with geotextile and backfilled. All other Stage 3 test units were backfilled upon completion (Image 3).

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

4.2 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methodology

This report and the accompanying artifact inventory (Appendix A) provide a record of the artifacts and sampled material recovered from Location 4 (AkHa-25) and provide the basis for the interpretation of the site. This report aims to offer enough artifact information that a future researcher may determine whether the site is of relevance to their investigation.

4.2.1 The Artifact Inventory System

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

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

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

4.2.2 Artifact Analysis

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

4.2.3 Euro-Canadian Artifacts

Only Euro-Canadian artifacts were found during this investigation, including ceramic objects, glass items, and other inorganic and organic cultural objects (metal, stone, flora, fauna). Ceramic ware and glaze types were provided, as well as their decoration and colours. When a maker's mark was visible it was recorded.

Date ranges were provided where possible, and the reference cited. Glass artifact colours and decorative patterns were recorded, in addition to technique of manufacture when identifiable. As with ceramic material, when a marker's mark was visible it was recorded. Date ranges were provided where possible, and the reference cited. All other artifacts were described in as much detail as possible including surface treatment, decorative pattern, and technique of manufacture when identifiable.

4.2.4 Artifact Storage and Curation

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

Artifact collections are stored in the London office archaeology lab, until the report has been submitted to the MCM, after which they will be moved to a secure, indoor, climate-controlled storage facility. This collection contains 2,351 artifacts and is packed in one standard size banker's box.

5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 AA of Location 4 (AkHa-25) was conducted employing the methods described in Section 4.1. Map 6 illustrates the areas assessed and the methods 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 Location 4 (AkHa-25).

Artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 AA of Location 4 (AkHa-25) have been washed, catalogued, and analyzed, and are stored in one banker's box at WSP's office in London, Ontario. Table 4 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field, and a complete catalogue of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 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	20 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	129 photos stored in project folder and digitally in project file.

5.1 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy at Location 4 (AkHa-25) consisted of medium brown silty loam topsoil (Lot 1), over medium yellow-brown silty sand subsoil (Lot 2) with a 10-15% stone content. Occasionally, large subsurface boulders were encountered. Test units ranged from 24 cm to 48 cm in depth (Image 4 and Image 5).

5.2 Subsurface Features

A total of six subsurface cultural features were identified during the Stage 3 AA of Location 4 (AkHa-25).

Feature 1 was identified in test unit 925E 955N: 1 at 31 cm below surface. The portions of the feature that were visible in the unit floor were irregular in shape and situated in the centre and along the southern edge of the unit. The feature fill consisted of mottled medium brown and yellow brown sandy-silty loam soils which yielded several faunal elements (Image 6). Feature 1 is interpreted to be a possible bone refuse deposit of historical affiliation.

Feature 2 was identified in test unit 945E 950N: 1 at 28 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was concentrated over the north half of the unit with a mottled charcoal deposit throughout the south half of the unit. It was observed to be a small burn area of mottled oxidized soils and yellow-brown sandy silt, with charcoal inclusions (Image 7). Feature 2 is interpreted as a burn and is likely related to the historical occupation or modern land-use of the site. No artifacts were recovered from the portion of the deposit that appeared to have been burnt.

Feature 3 was identified in test units 910E 950N:1 and 905E 950N: 5 at 31 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated in the western third of unit 910E 950N: 1 and northeast half of unit 905E 950N: 5. The feature fill was observed to be medium-dark brown silty loam with 25-40% stone inclusions (Image 8). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 3 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of possible historical affiliation.

Feature 4 was identified in test units 900E 945N:1 and 900E 940N: 21 at 31 to 33 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated in the southwest portion of unit 900E 945N: 1 and northwestern two thirds of unit 900E 940N: 21 (Image 9). The feature fill was observed to be a medium brown silty loam in both units. In unit 900E 945N: 1, the soil adjacent to the north of the feature was a mottled mix between the feature fill and light white compact sand with dark brown silty loam patches. No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 4 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of possible historical affiliation.

Feature 5 was identified in test unit 925E 950N: 25 at 26 cm below surface. The entirety of the oblong-shaped feature was visible in the unit floor. The feature fill consisted of mottled medium brown and yellow-brown sandy-silty loam (Image 10). Faunal elements were visible on the feature surface, and, as such, Feature 5 is interpreted to be a possible bone refuse deposit of historical affiliation.

Feature 6 was identified in test unit 910E 945N: 13 at 16 to 24 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was triangular in shape and situated in the southeast half of the unit. The feature fill consisted of mottled medium brown and white sandy silt with pebble and mortar inclusions (Image 11). The fill yielded 25 historical artifacts and four faunal elements. The historical Euro-Canadian artifacts were mostly nails and window glass as well as a few ceramics. Feature 6 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature containing potential demolition fill given the inclusions of structural debris within the fill soils. Feature 6 may be the footprint of a demolished structure affiliated with the historical occupation of the site.

5.3 Artifact Assemblage

A total of 2,351 artifacts were found during the Stage 3 AA of Location 4 (AkHa-25), including 1,801 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and 550 faunal elements. The number of artifacts per test unit is provided on Map 6.

5.3.1 Historical Euro-Canadian Artifacts

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

Table 5: Historical Euro-Canadian Artifacts by Function

Function	Quantity
arms/ammunition	1
food/beverage	860
fuel	25
furnishing	1
indeterminate	63
personal/societal	18
structural	822
tools/equipment	11
TOTAL	**1,801**

5.3.1.1 Food/Beverage Artifacts

Approximately 36% of the artifacts from Location 4 (AkHa-25) have a food/beverage function. Food/beverage artifacts can be further divided into the more specific categories of beverage containers, food containers, and tableware. Beverage containers included wine bottles and soda bottles. The food container artifacts were all ceramic coarse earthenware vessels which could have been either food preparation (bowls, etc.) or storage (jars, etc.) in function.

Tableware artifacts accounted for 85% of the food/beverage artifact classification. Tableware objects were mainly ceramic, including sherds from bowls, plates, saucers, teapot, and teabowls/cups. A spoon and fluted tumbler fragment and plain tumbler fragments were also recovered (Image 12).

Tableware ceramics often provide the best evidence for dating artifact assemblages as they change more often than other artifacts according to manufacturing and popularity trends. Basic ceramic tableware decoration types included within the artifact assemblage are summarized in Table 6 and representative examples of the decoration types are provided in Image 13. Relevant date information is stated where available. Decoration types that are starred have further detail below.

Table 6: Ceramic Tableware Decoration Types

Decoration Type	Quantity	Date	Reference
edged *	83	commonly used between 1790 and 1860	Hunter & Miller 1994, p.443
hand painted*	55	19th century	Miller 1991, p.8
industrial slip	61	introduced in the 18th century	Sussman 1997, p.1
Jackfield-type	4	revival in the 1870s to 1880s	(MACL 2002)
plain	417	n/a	
other	5	n/a	
Rockingham glaze	3	introduced in the 1850s but reached its peak of Canadian manufacturing in 1890s	Burke 1991, p.35
transfer printed*	97	1820 to 1840, period of peak production	Little 1969, p.15
transfer printed: flow*	2	1845 to late 19th century	Miller 2000, p.13
TOTAL	**727**		

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

Edge Decorated Ceramics

Edge decorated ceramics were one of the most common decorative types used on tablewares in North America between 1790 and 1860. The earliest documented occurrence of the decorative type was in the mid-1770s with edged wares being produced into the 1890s (Miller 2013, p.487). The majority of the sherds found at Location 4 (AkHa-25) were blue, which becomes rare by around 1860 but is produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991, p.6). The edged pattern consisted of 26 indeterminate pattern sherds, 31 symmetrical scalloped rim sherds with curved or straight impressed lines which dates from 1800 to 1830 and 26 unscalloped rim sherds with impressed repetitive pattern which dates from 1840s to 1860s (Miller 2013, p.488).

Three sherds of green edge decorated were inventoried (Image 13), which dates from 1800 to 1835 and was a very rare decoration by 1840 (Jouppien 1980, p.26-27; Miller 1991, p.6).

Hand Painted Ceramics

A total of 55 sherds of ceramics were noted with hand painted decoration. These sherds were decorated with polychrome late palette which began to appear around 1835 and remained common into the 1870s (Samford 2014).

Transfer Printed Ceramics

The most common decorative type found at Location 4 (AkHa-25) was transfer print (97 sherds). Transfer print as a ceramic decoration began in 1750s and was developed by John Sadler and Guy Green of Liverpool. It was then adopted by Josiah Wedgwood who brought the technique into the mainstream, achieving huge popularity. Transfer printing is a process by which a pattern or design is etched onto a copper (or other metal) plate. The plate is then inked, and the pattern is "transferred" to a special tissue. The inked tissue is then laid onto a bisque fired ceramic item, glazed, and fired again.

Transfer print decoration was produced in blue, which still remains the most popular colour used. One blue transfer saucer sherd was pearlware, which was produced from 1775 to 1830 (Miller 2000, p. 11-12). The pearlware sherd could represent the retention of a piece of earlier tableware in the occupants' collection.

Other colours found at Location 4 (AkHa-25) included 20 pink sherds, 11 black sherds, two brown sherds, and four green sherds which all went through periods of popularity (Image 13). Key dates in the history of transfer print are noted in the following table.

Another decoration trend was "flown" colours, which started being produced in the 1840s, with its peak production from 1840s to 1870s (Collard 1983, p.289, Miller 2000, p.13). This decorative technique blurred or "flowed" transfer print glazes in the manufacturing process, producing a desired effect. Location 4 (AkHa-25) contained 2 flow blue sherds.

Table 7: Transfer Printed Ceramic Dates.

Date	Reference
technique invented c. 1753 (overglaze)	Kybalova 1989, p.212
1783 first overglaze printed patterns	Shaw 1829
1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	Little 1969, p.15
declined in popularity in 1850s	Miller 1991, p.9
revival in the 1870s	Samford & Miller 2002
produced into the early 20th century	Samford 1997, p.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
pink, peak production 1829 to 1842	Samford & Miller 2002

5.3.1.2 Structural Artifacts

The next most common artifact type were structural in function and included nails, one spike, windowpane sherds, mortar, plaster, and one concrete fragment. A total of 277 nails and one spike were recovered, of which 239 are machine cut nails, one machine cut spike, 33 are wrought nails, and 5 are wire nails (Image 14).

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, p.159). By the 1830s machine cut nails had mostly replaced wrought nails in common use (Vincent 1993, p.163). Wire nails eventually replaced machine cut nails. They were first introduced in the 1860s but did not become common until the late 1880s to early 1890s (Miller et al 2000; Wells 2000). By 1900 wire nails were the most common nail type sold in North America and had largely taken over the nail market by 1920 with cut nails only making up about 8% of the nails being produced (Wells 2000: 327).

Table 8: Nail Types

Nail Type	Quantity
cut	240
wrought	33
wire	5
TOTAL	278

5.3.1.3 Indeterminate Artifacts

A total of 63 artifacts were inventoried whose function could not be concluded. Artifacts included: bottle glass, iron bars, a bolt, a chain, a chaining pin, iron sheeting, iron strap fragments, a rivet, screws, and wire.

5.3.1.4 Personal/Societal Artifacts

A total of 18 personal/societal artifacts were recovered with the majority being buttons. The buttons included one 2-hole bone button, two 4-hole bone buttons, one 4-hole shell button, one 1-piece domed iron button, one 2-piece domed copper alloy button with embossed diamond decoration and two 1-piece flat copper ally buttons. The domed copper alloy button was marked 'ORANGE/COLOUR' while the flat copper alloy buttons were marked “PLATED” and “BEST QUALITY LONDON” respectively. In 1796, an Act of Parliament was passed regarding gilt buttons which required the impressions on back of buttons to quantify the amount of gold with the higher the gold content meaning the higher the quality. The impressions were known as quality marks with the demand for gilt buttons being most strong during the first half of the 19th century (Davis 1984, p. 19).

Other personal/societal artifacts included two grommets, one buckle, four smoking pipe fragments, and one medicinal bottle sherd embossed “No 1” (Image 15). A worn Ships, Colonies & Commerce token was cut into 2 pieces. One fragment marked “CO…” and the other fragment marked “….ERCE”, likely being the inscription of Ships, Colonies & Commerce on the reverse (Image 16). The inscription is an allusion to the remark made by Napoleon at the battle of Ulm, that ships, colonies, and commerce being the three British advantages that would defeat him in the end (Haxby and Wiley 1991, p.149). The obverse of the coin contains a three masted schooner.

The tokens were issued to alleviate the shortage of coins in Canada and circulated primarily in Prince Edward Island between 1830 and the 1860s, though they were also known in Newfoundland and in Lower Canada. The first of these tokens were produced in the United States and showed a ship flying the U.S. flag. The later issued tokens were struck in England and designed by Thomas Halliday whose initial “H” appears on many varieties (Coins and Canada 2022).

5.3.1.5 Tools/Equipment

A total of 11 tools/equipment artifacts were catalogued. Seven machine cut horseshoe nails, two flowerpot sherds, and two chisels were recovered (Image 17).

5.3.1.6 Furnishing

A copper alloy drawer pull was catalogued as furnishing (Image 18).

5.3.1.7 Arms/Ammunition

One cartridge casing of .22 calibre Long or .22 Long Rifle calibre was catalogued (Image 18). The cartridge casing was stamped 'SUPER' over an ‘X’ indicating it was manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms Co. The .22 Long cartridge was introduced in 1871 and the Long Rifle cartridge in 1887 (Bradley 2008, p.5).

5.3.1.8 Fuel

A total of 25 fuel artifacts were catalogued, including one coal and 24 charcoal samples.

5.3.2 Faunal Elements

A total of 550 indeterminate faunal elements were recovered from Location 4 (AkHa-25). The faunal assemblage includes 497 indeterminate fragments of mammal bone, 52 indeterminate fragments of mammal dentition, and one indeterminate fragment of avian bone. A total of 94 fragments of indeterminate mammal bone were identified as calcined.

5.4 General Site Distribution

Based on the combined results of artifact frequencies and the location of cultural features, there are two concentrations of material across the site (Map 6). The first is centered around Feature 6 in the northwest portion of the site, along the 910E and 915E lines between 935N and 950N. Feature 6 has been interpreted as an indeterminate historical pit which yielded structural debris, such as mortar, windowpane, and cut nails, possibly representing an area of demolition fill associated with a structure. The second concentration is centered around Feature 1 and Feature 5 in the northeast portion of the site, along the 955N line between 925E and 930E. Both features were associated with faunal elements and interpreted as potential bone refuse deposits. Of all the units excavated at the site, 925E 950N: 25 (Feature 5) yielded the highest frequencies of historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and faunal elements. The spatial distribution of diagnostic artifacts was relatively uniform across the site.

6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Location 4 (AkHa-25) appears to be a mid-19th century domestic refuse site likely associated with the Cameron family that 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) and became the owner of the lot, 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 (1871 Census, Schedule 3, 8).

Most of the artifacts recovered from Location 4 (AkHa-25) are food and beverage-related (n=860, 48% of the total assemblage) or structural (n=822, 46% of the total assemblage). These findings are generally consistent with the conclusions of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage from Location 4 (AkHa-25) (Golder 2022). Of the dateable assemblage (n=1,000), 93.7% consists of artifacts that date to the mid-19th century, including ceramic tableware, cut nails, and a Ships, Colonies & Commerce coin or token. Early 19th century artifacts comprise 3.4% of the dateable assemblage and include mostly wrought nails but also one sherd of pearlware, which may represent an heirloom item of the Cameron family. The relative lack of early 19th century as well as late 19th century artifacts (3% of the dateable assemblage) suggests that use of the site was at its height during the mid-19th century. Given that the artifact assemblage of Location 4 (AkHa-25) contains a comparable number of structural and food/beverage related artifacts, the site may be associated with a domestic structure, which is further supported by the structural debris recovered from Feature 6.

At Location 4 (AkHa-25), six subsurface features were identified (Map 6). Given the location of Features 1 and 3 are associated within a concentration of artifacts within the northeast portion of site, this area may have been used to deposit refuse as well as selectively bury it in pits. Feature 2 is a burn that is either associated with the historical occupation or modern land use of the site. Features 3 and 4 were identified as indeterminate pit features of possible historical affiliation but will require further investigation to confirm. Feature 6 is associated within a concentration of artifacts within the northwest portion of site and was identified as an indeterminate historical pit of possible demolition fill and may be with the remains of a former structure at the site.

During the Stage 3 AA fieldwork, a local resident indicated that a cabin historically existed in the vicinity of Location 4 (AkHa-25). The site is in close proximity to two other Euro-Canadian historical sites with buildings (both demolished and extant) which are determined to be associated with the Cameron family's occupation of the lot throughout the mid- to late 19th century. The first site, Location 7 (AkHa-26), was subject to Stage 3 AA and revealed a mid-19th century deposit of primarily structural materials associated with the historic structural remains of a barn or stable (WSP 2023a). The second site, Location 27 (AkHa-34), is a domestic refuse site associated with an extant farmhouse and farmstead that have been continuously occupied from the mid-19th century to the present (WSP 2023b). The Stage 3 AA of Location 27 (AkHa-34) revealed an artifact assemblage where 77.5% dated pre-1870 and 22.5% dated post-1870 (WSP 2023b:33). The site is located adjacent to the extant farmhouse, which appears to be in the same location as the farmhouse illustrated on Tremaine's 1859 map (Map 3). This Neoclassical style farmhouse is listed on the Town of Caledon Heritage Register and is thought to have been constructed between 1850-1874 (Corporation of the Town of Caledon 2022). A family history of the Camerons (Beatty 1935) states that the extant farmhouse was built on the property by James Cameron in 1850 (PAMA n.d., 8511).

Given the presence of artifacts dating to the mid-19th century, Location 7 (AkHa-26) and Location 27 (AkHa-34) were likely occupied somewhat concurrently with Location 4 (AkHa-25). In comparison to the domestic artifact deposits recovered from Location 27 (AkHa-34), Location 4 (AkHa-25) had a relative lack of late 19th century artifacts (3% versus 20%). Comparison with these nearby sites provides support for the interpretation of Location 4 (AkHa-25) as an earlier domestic site occupied by the Cameron family.

In 19th 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). Refuse generated from the homestead was discarded in areas of natural depressions, purposely excavated pits, and privies, or disposed of in old root cellars and building foundations. Shallow refuse deposits were also incorporated as fill when old buildings were demolished (and sometimes burnt) and used to deposit refuse as it was necessary to fill the footprint for safety (MacDonald 1997). While archival research indicated that the Cameron family continued to own Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR well into the 20th century, it is likely that the Location 4 (AkHa-25) area for was no longer required for residential purposes and the cabin may have been converted into a possible outbuilding for the homestead to the east.

Based on the combined results of the Stage 3 AA, Location 4 (AkHa-25) is concluded to be a mid-19th century domestic refuse site and may also represent a shanty or log cabin site that was occupied before and/or during the construction of the extant 1850s farmhouse nearby.

The results of the Stage 3 AA of Location 4 (AkHa-25) revealed that 80% of the site's occupation dates to before 1870 and the site may be associated with the local area's first generation of European settlement. As such, it meets Standards 2c and d of Section 3.4 of the *19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites: Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2021), as well as criteria in Table 3.2 and 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, Location 4 (AkHa-25) has further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and Stage 4 mitigation is required prior to impacts.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the finding and conclusions of the Stage 3 AA of Location 4 (AkHa-25), the following recommendations are provided:

1) Location 4 (AkHa-25) possesses CHVI and Stage 4 mitigation is required prior to impacts. Through discussions with the proponent, it has been determined that Location 4 (AkHa-25) cannot be avoided, and, as such, the site should be mitigated through Stage 4 excavation.

2) The Stage 4 excavations should follow Section 4.2.7 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for 19th century domestic archaeological sites dating after 1830 (Government of Ontario 2011). Specifically, hand excavation should focus on the possible midden areas in Stage 3 test units 925E 955N: 1 (Feature 1), 905E 950N: 5 (Feature 3), 925E 950N: 25 (Feature 5), 910E 945N: 13 (Feature 6), and 915E 945N: 21, 910E 945N: 1, 915E 945N: 1, 910E 940N: 13, 910E 940N: 1, 915E 940N: 1, and 910E 935N: 1. All test units should be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, or until a cultural feature is uncovered. Should subsurface cultural features be uncovered, they should be fully exposed, photographed, mapped and excavated stratigraphically with artifacts bagged and tagged by context. All soil excavated from the test units should be screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts that may be present. The recovered artifacts should be tagged in the field by their provenience unit and returned to the laboratory for washing, cataloguing and analysis.

3) Following hand excavation, the site should be subject to mechanical topsoil removal as outlined in Table 4.1 for post-1830 domestic sites in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Mechanical topsoil removal should only be done with a flat-edged bucket on machinery that pulls soil away. Mechanical topsoil stripping 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 Location 4 (AkHa-25) 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 Location 4 (AkHa-25). The proposed protected area must be shown on all site plans and be labeled as a “no-go” zone. Instructions should be provided to all on-site personnel to stay outside of this area. Any ground alterations to Location 4 (AkHa-25) 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 Location 4 (AkHa-25):

a) Stage 4 mitigation is required for Location 4 (AkHa-25) as the site has further cultural heritage value or interest.

b) The Archaeological Protection Area for Location 4 (AkHa-25) will consist of the limits of the archaeological site, determined by the Stage 3 AA, plus a 10 m protective buffer zone.

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

d) Alterations and/or ground disturbing activities are prohibited within the limits of the Archaeological Protection Area for Location 4 (AkHa-25) until such time that a professionally licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site and the MCM has entered a report(s) in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports where the report(s) recommends that the archaeological site is of no further cultural heritage value or interest.

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

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

8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The report is prepared to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

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

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

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2023a *Location 7 (AkHa-26), Proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry, Part of Lots 15 to 17, Concession 4 WSCR, and Lot 16, Concession 3 WSCR, Former Township of Caledon, County of Peel, Now the Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario.* Report in progress; PIF P364-0204-2022.

2023b *Location 27 (AkHa-34), Proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry, Part of Lots 15 to 17, Concession 4 WSCR, and Lot 16, Concession 3 WSCR, Former Township of Caledon, County of Peel, Now the Town of Caledon, Peel Region, Ontario*. Report in progress; PIF P364-0195-2022.

10.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Stage 3 excavations in progress; facing north, June 2, 2022.

Image 2: Stage 3 excavations in progress; facing northwest, June 15, 2022.

Image 3: Location 4 (AkHa-25) backfilled; facing southwest, June 15, 2022.

Image 4: A representative example of stratigraphy found at Location 4 (AkHa-25); facing north, June 6, 2022.

Image 5: A representative example of stratigraphy found at Location 4 (AkHa-25); facing north, June 8, 2022.

Image 6: Feature 1 plan view; facing north, June 3, 2022.

Image 7: Feature 2 plan view; facing north, June 6, 2022.

Image 8: Feature 3 plan view in units 910E 950N:1 and 905E 950N: 5; facing north, June 14, 2022.

Image 9: Feature 4 plan view in units 900E 945N:1 and 900E 940N: 21; facing north, June 14, 2022.

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

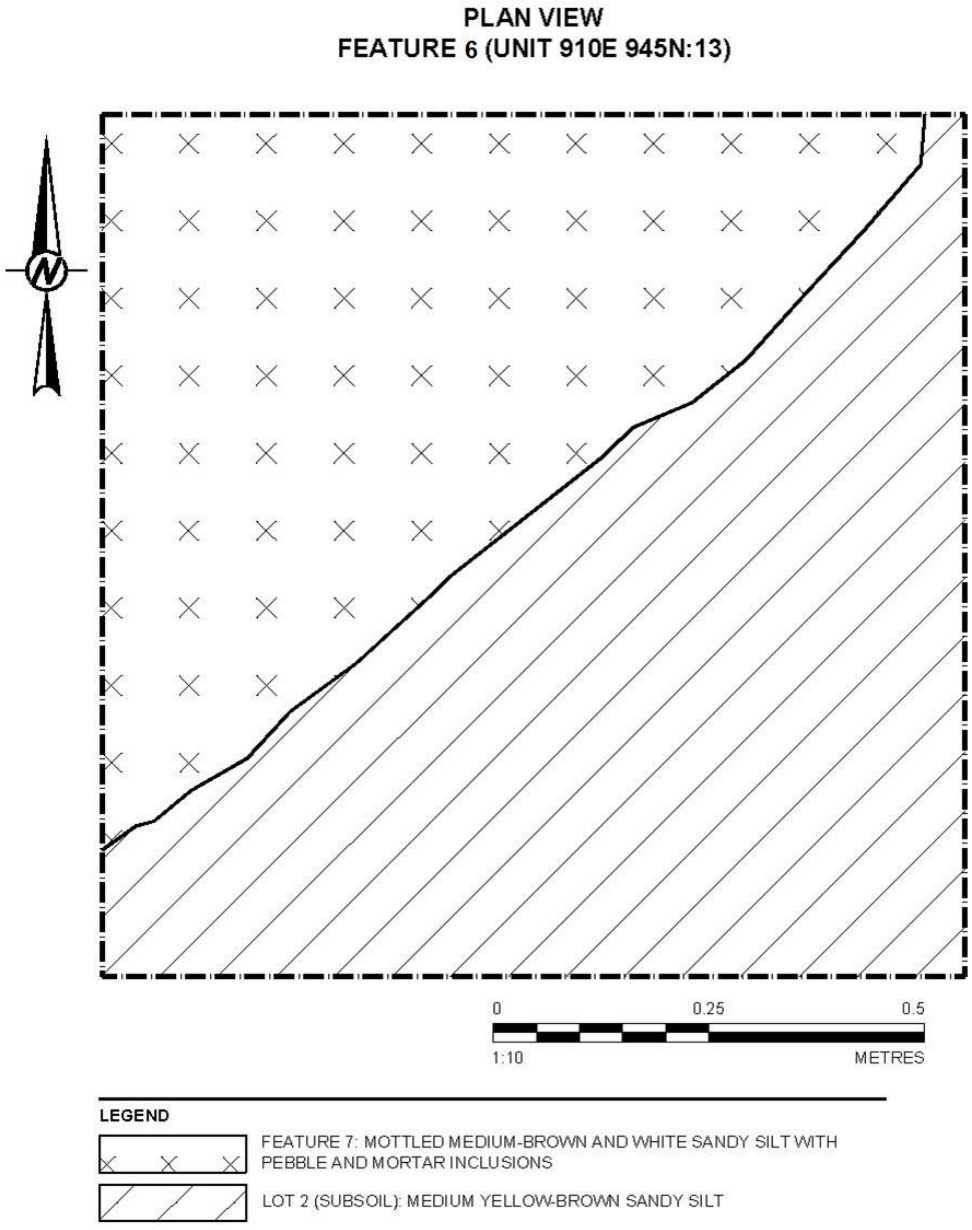


Image 11: Feature 6 plan view; facing north, June 14, 2022.

Image 12: Serving spoon (910E 935N: 13), fluted tumbler rim (910E 930N: 13) and plain tumbler base (920E 955N: 25).

Image 13: (Top row left to right) blue edged: symmetrical scalloped rim sherds with curved impressed lines (935E 950N: 01), blue edged: unscalloped rim sherds with impressed repetitive pattern (910E 940N: 01), green edged: symmetrical scalloped rim sherds with straight impressed lines (915E 940N: 01), late palette painted (920E 955N: 25), Rockingham (915E 940N: 01), (middle row left to right) industrial slip (925E 950N: 25), industrial slip: yelloware (910E 940N: 13),transfer printed ceramic: black (910E 935N: 01), transfer printed ceramic: blue (915E 940N: 01), (bottom row left to right) transfer printed ceramic: brown (915E 940N: 01), transfer printed ceramic: green (910E 935N: 13), transfer printed ceramic: pink (920E 955N: 25), and transfer printed ceramic: flow blue (910E 940N: 01).

Image 14: (Top to bottom) wrought nail (920E 955N: 25), machine cut nail (925E 950N: 01), and wire nail (910E 940N: 08).

Image 15: (Top, left to right) shell button (910E 945N: 13), bone button (910E 940N: 08), copper button with diamonds (910E 940N: 01), copper button (925E 950N: 25), copper button (925E 950N: 01) and iron button (925E 950N: 01) (bottom, left to right) grommets (930E 945N: 01, 940E 945N: 01), buckle (910E 945N: 13), glazed pipe stem (920E 955N: 25), pipe stem (910E 940N: 08), pipe bowl (910E 940N:13) and medicinal bottle (910E 940N: 08).

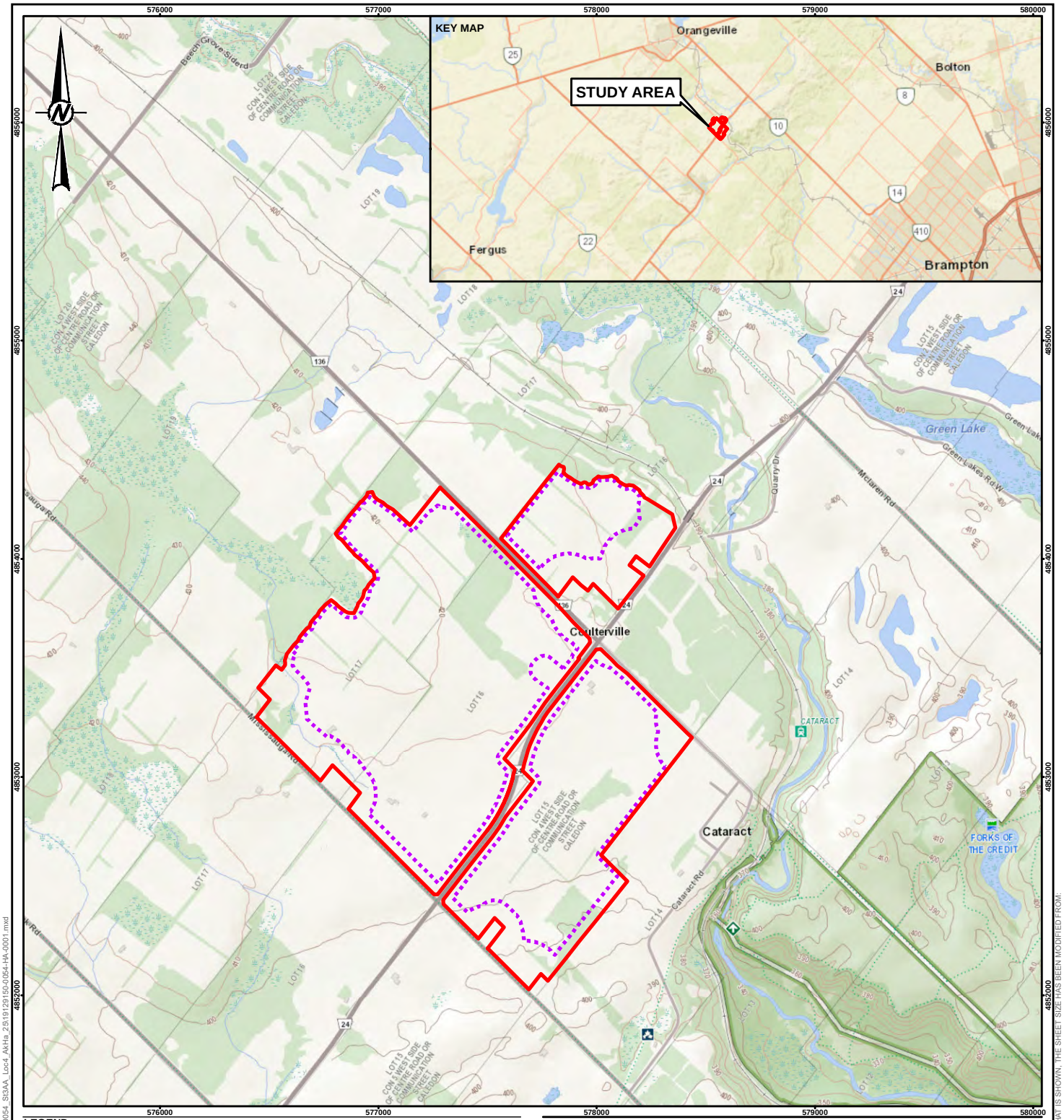
Image 16: (Top)Token from Location 4 (920E 970N: 01, 925E 950: 19), (bottom) uncorroded token for reference purposes.

Image 17: (Top) chisel (920E 940N: 01, 920E 950N: 01), (bottom, left to right) flowerpot (915E 940N: 01) and horseshoe nails (925E 950N: 25, 910E 945N: 13).

Image 18: (Left to right) furniture drawer pull (910E 945N: 13) and .22 cartridge (910E 945N: 13)

11.0 MAPS

All maps follow on the succeeding pages.



LEGEND

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT

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

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 4 (AkHa-25), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT

wsp

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

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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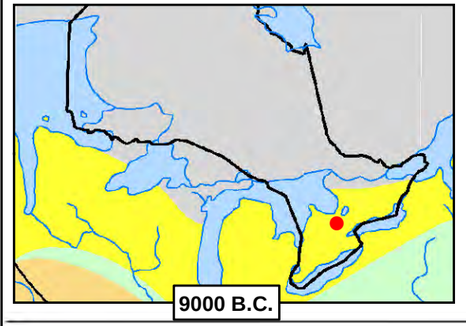
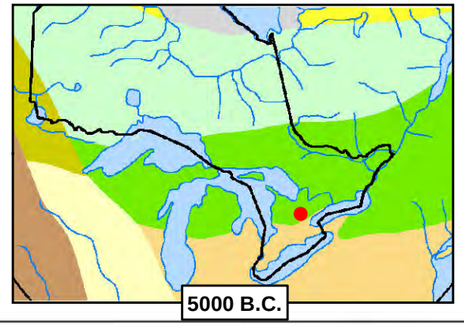
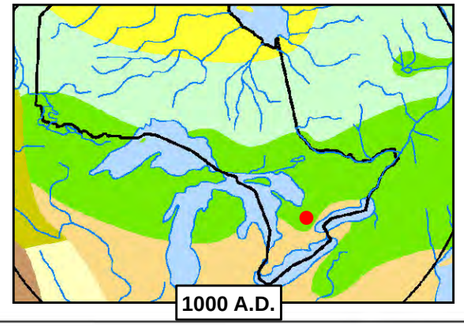




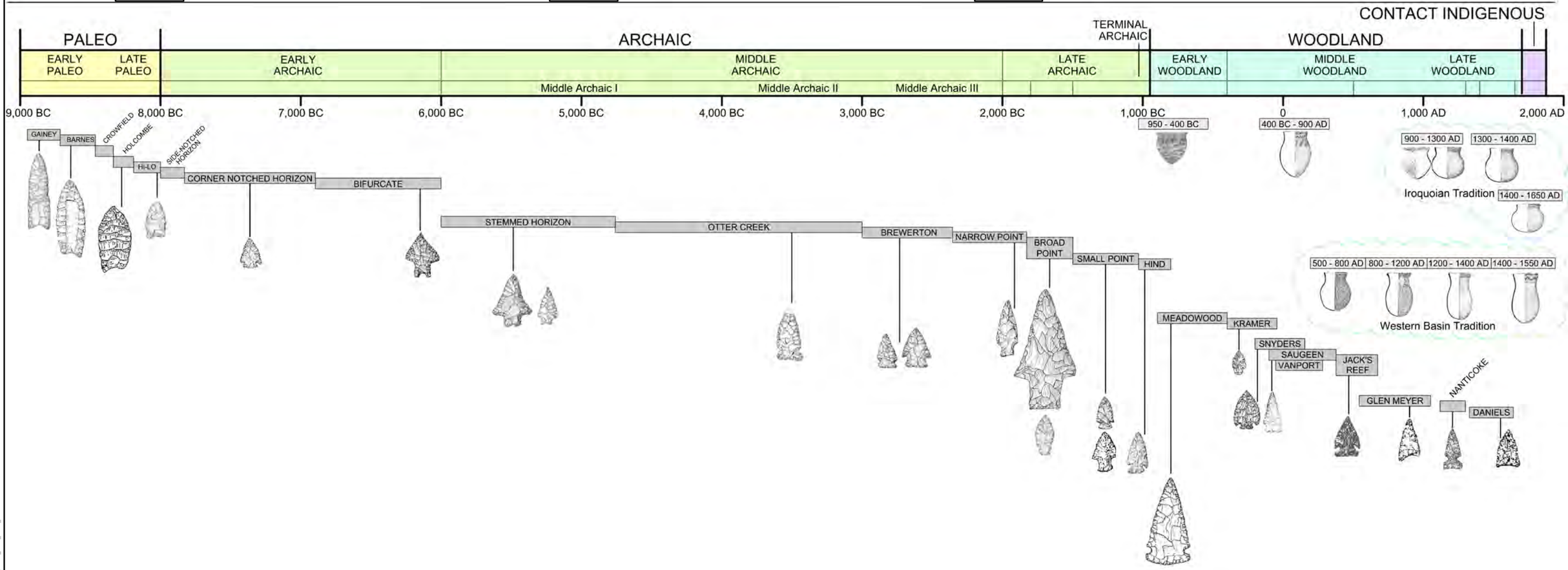


LEGEND

- STUDY AREA

VEGETATION COVERAGE

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



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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- FOX, W.A. -1981 NANTICOKE NOTCHED POINTS. KEWA 81-3.
- FOX, W.A. -1981 DANIELS TRIANGULAR POINTS. KEWA 81-1.

CLIENT

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

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 4 (AkHa-25), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

PRE-CONTACT INDIGENOUS CULTURE HISTORY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

CONSULTANT

wsp

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

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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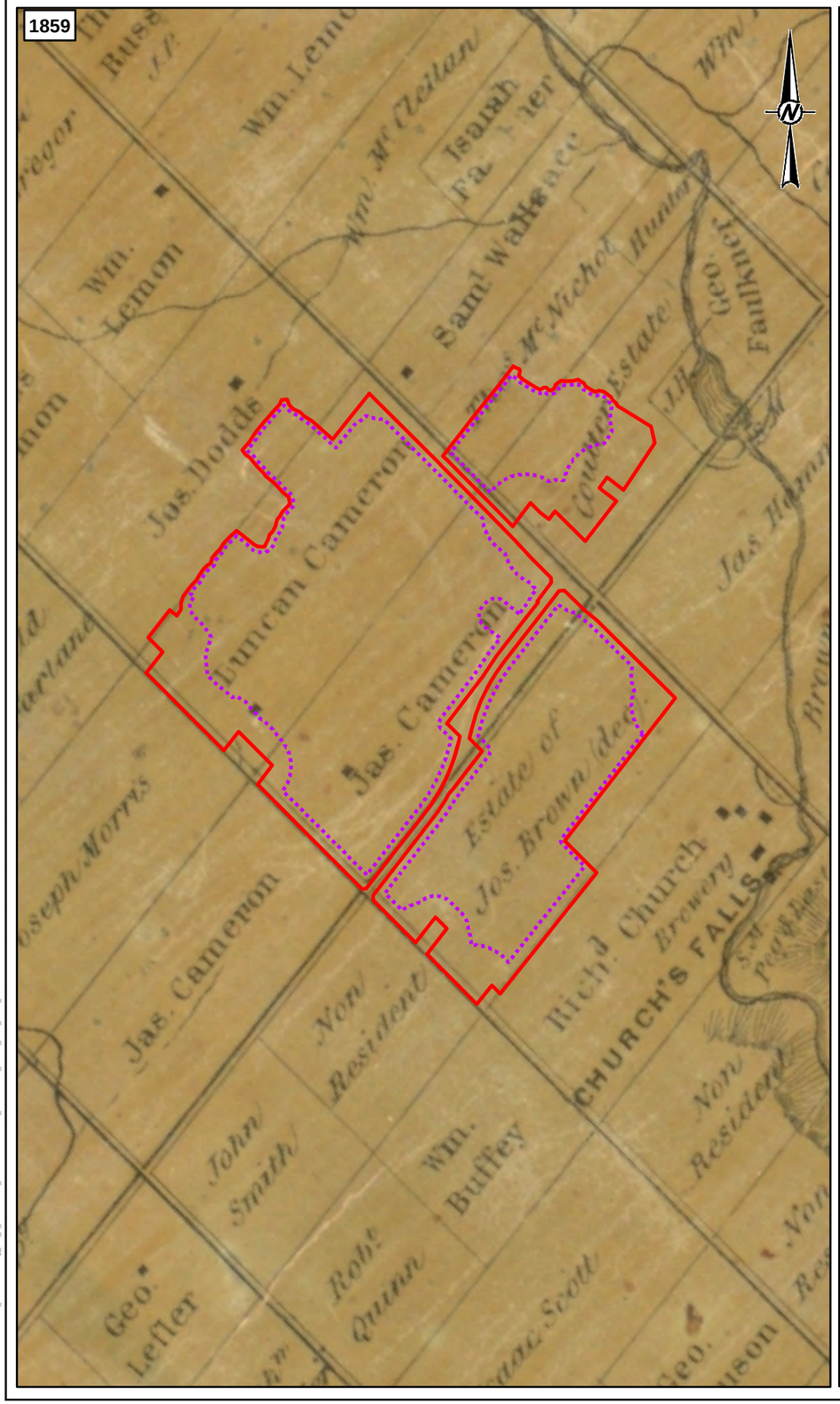

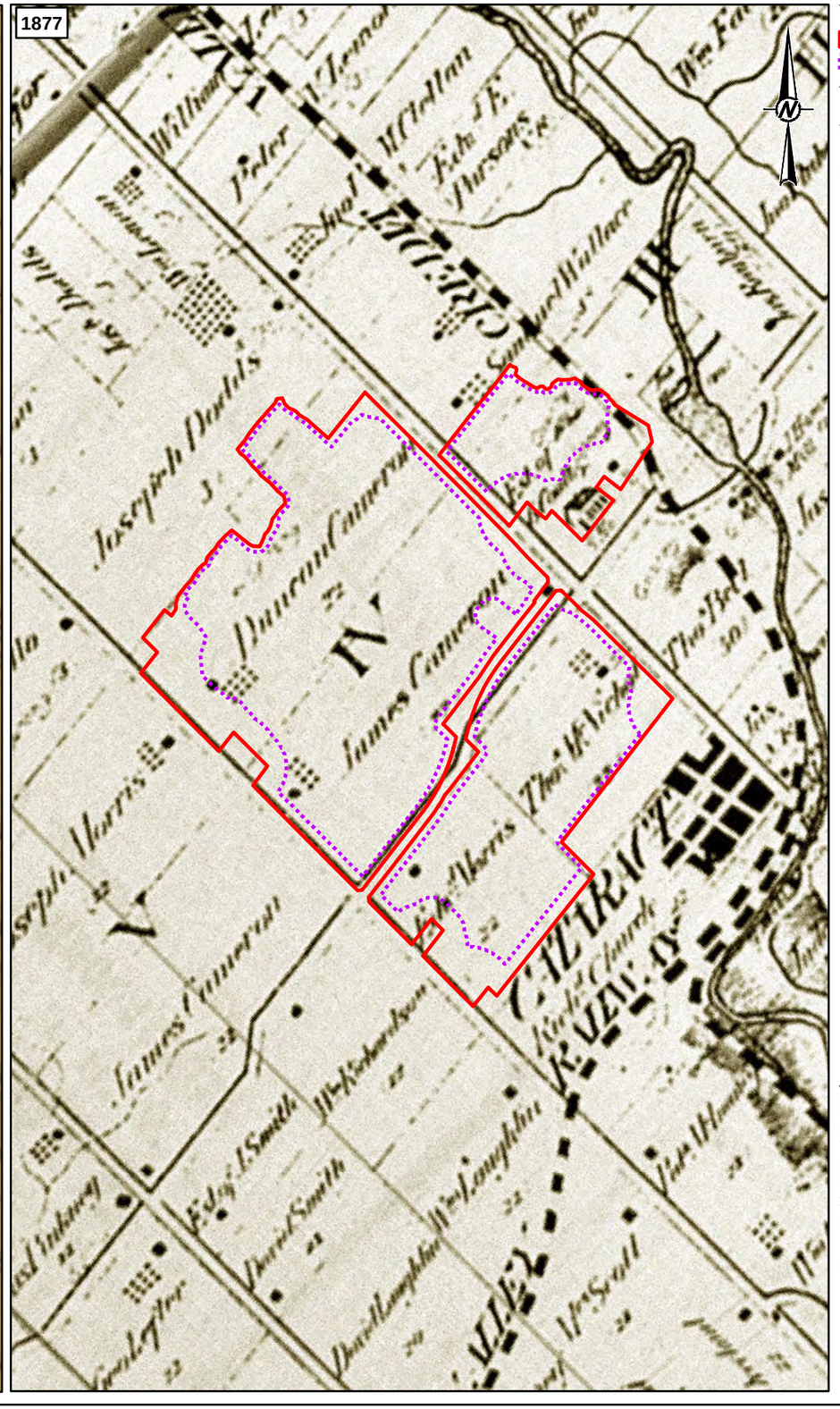

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2. 1877 TOWSHIP OF CALEDON, PEEL COUNTY (ONTARIO MAP REF #20), ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL, ONT. TORONTO, WALKER & MILES, 1877.
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CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT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

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 4 (AkHa-25), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1859 AND 1877 HISTORICAL MAPS

CONSULTANT

wsp

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APPROVED	MT

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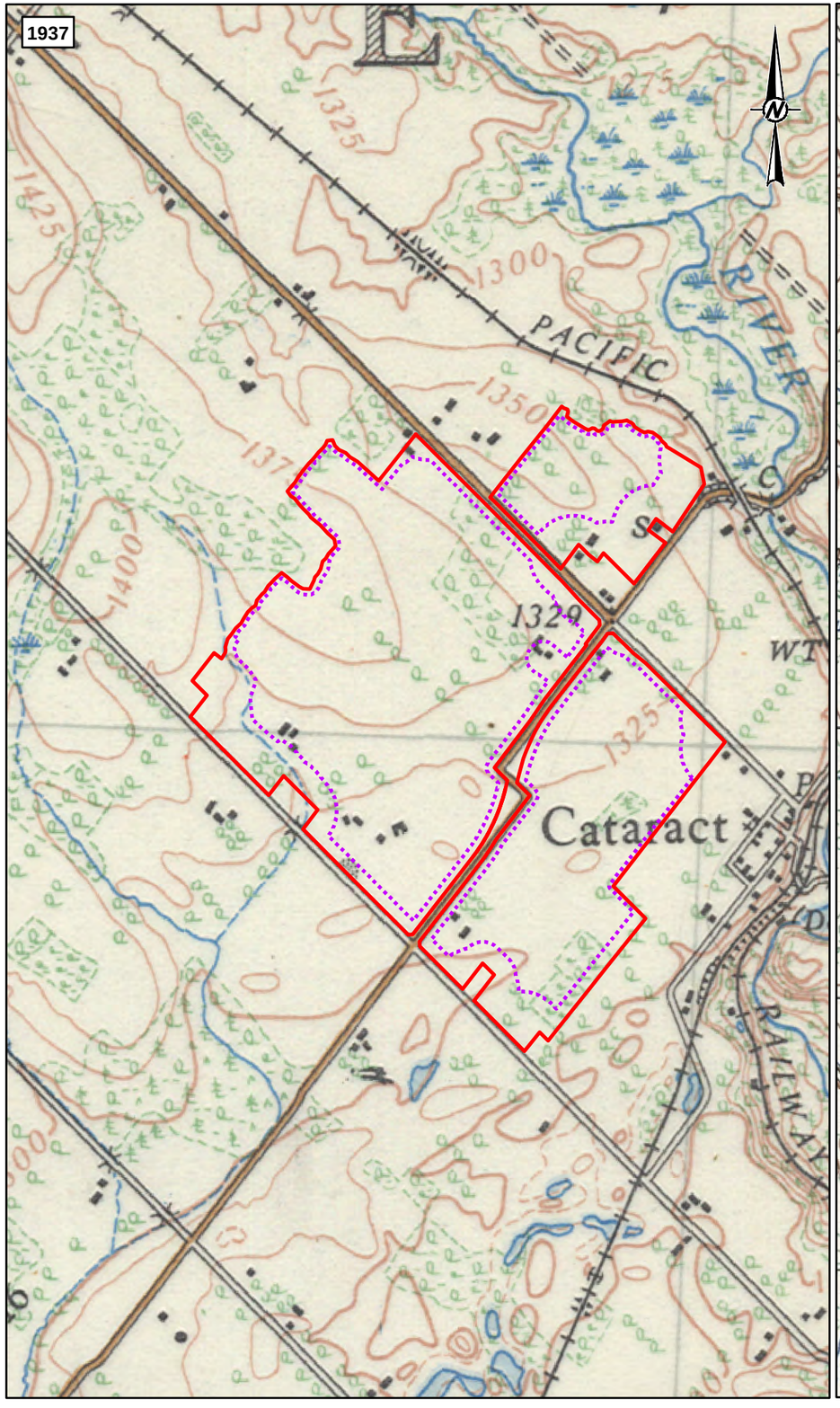

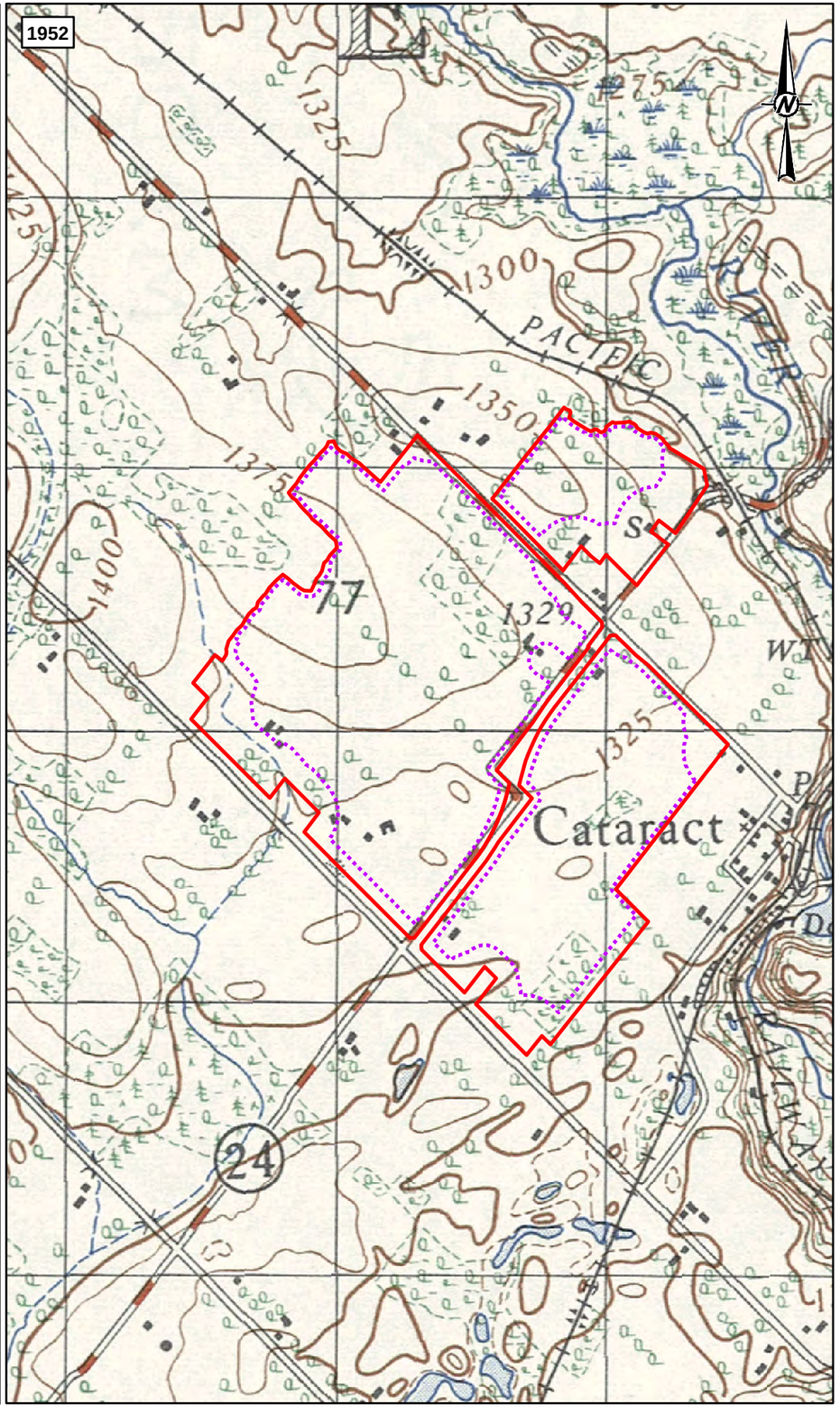

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2. ORANGEVILLE (EAST) ONTARIO. 1:50,000. MAP SHEET 040P16, ED. 1, 1952
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CLIENT

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

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 4 (AkHa-25), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1937 AND 1952 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

CONSULTANT

wsp

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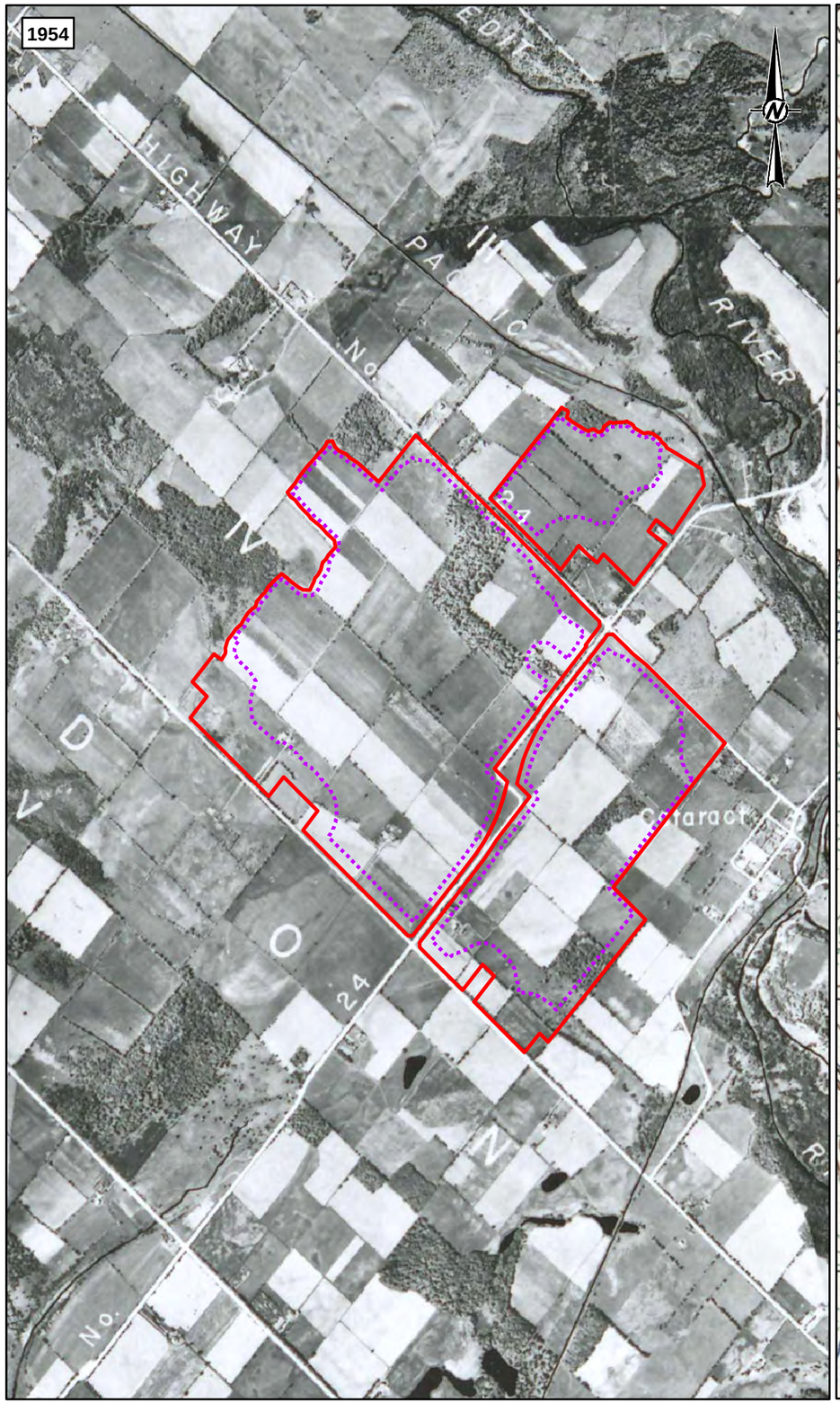

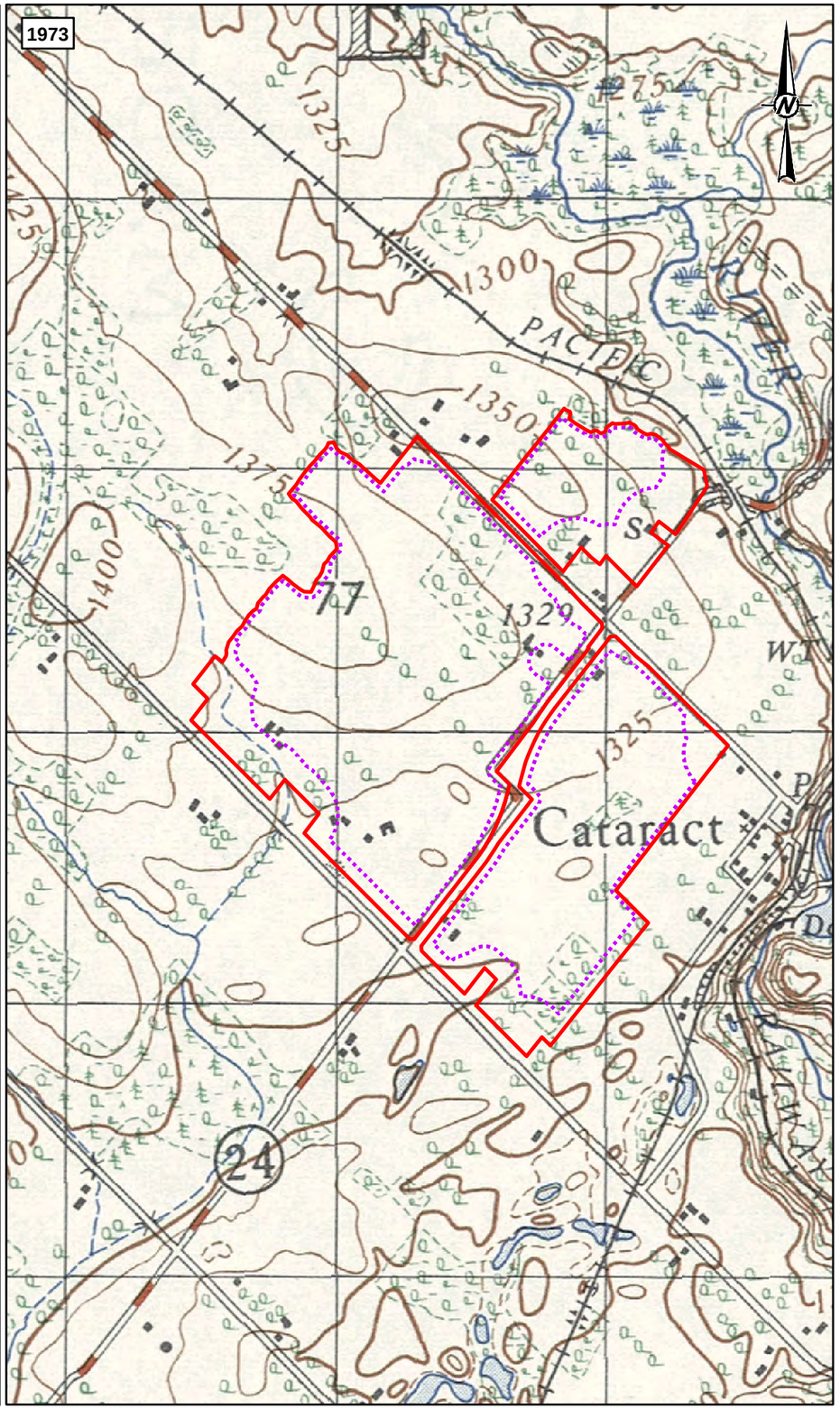

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

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2. ORANGEVILLE ONTARIO. 1:50,000. MAP SHEET 040P16, ED. 2, 1973
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CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC. (CANADA)

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 4 (AkHa-25), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1954 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND 1973 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CONSULTANT

wsp

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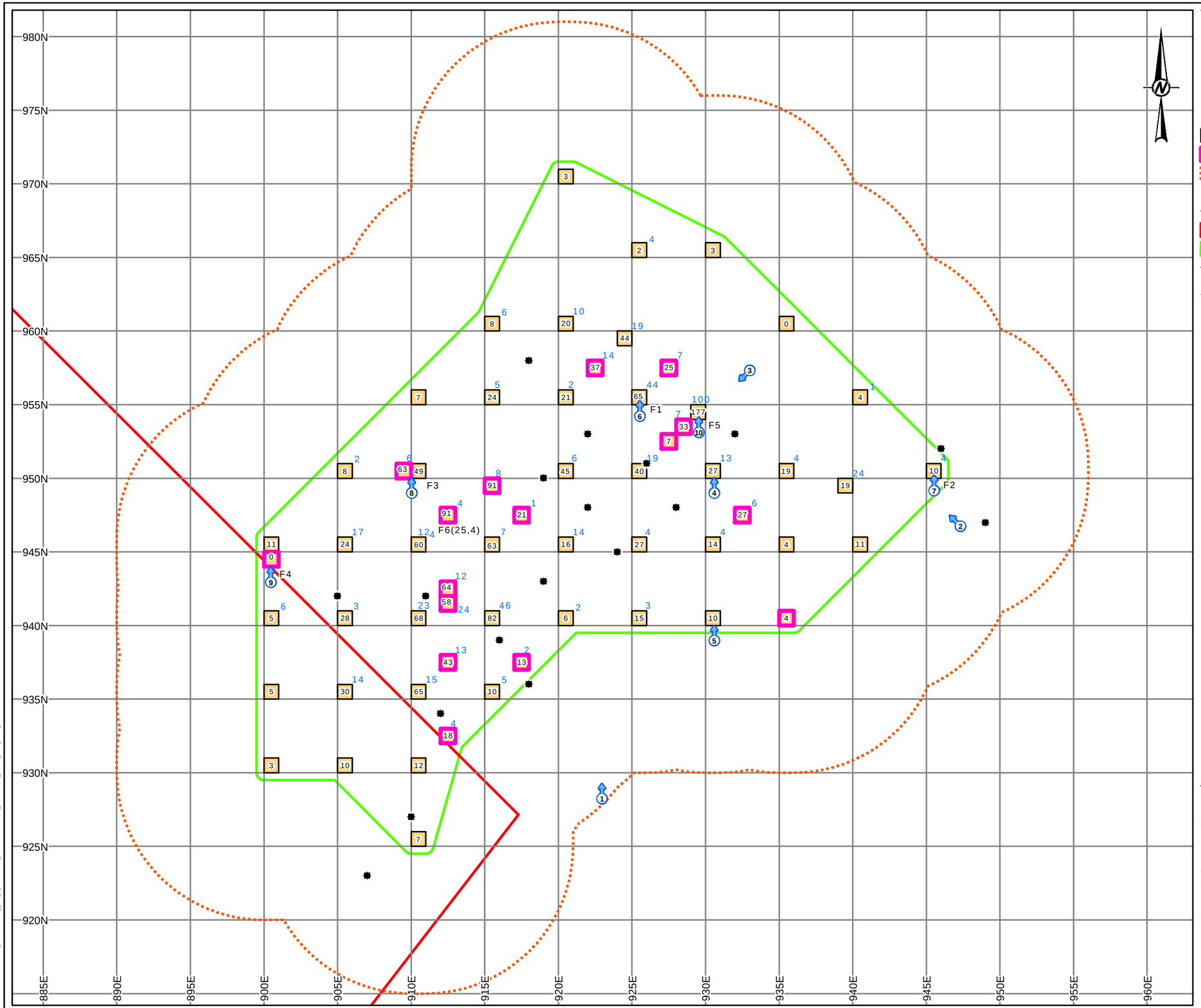

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F# (#)	FEATURE NUMBER (TOTAL NUMBER OF FAUNAL ELEMENTS FROM FEATURE FILL)
	PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
	STAGE 3 GRID UNIT
	STAGE 3 20% INFILL UNIT
	STAGE 3 10 METRE AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION BUFFER
	STAGE 2 POSITIVE TEST PIT
	5 METRE GRID
	LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA
	STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LIMIT

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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CLIENT

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

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 4 (AkHa-25), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 3 METHODS AND RESULTS

CONSULTANT

wsp

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12.0 CLOSURE

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

WSP Canada Inc.

Rebecca Meicenheimer, MA
Archaeologist

Michael Teal, MA
Archaeology Team Lead

RM/MT/sp

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APPENDIX A

Location 4 (AkHa-25) Artifact Catalogue

ID	Easting	Northing	Sub Unit	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	Quantity	Comments
1278	900E	930N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			2	
1279	900E	930N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1280	900E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1281	900E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1282	900E	935N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1284	900E	940N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1285	900E	940N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	grey			1	greenish-brown glaze
1286	900E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1287	900E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	indeterminate	blue		spalled	1	blue edged or blue transfer decoration
1288	900E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1283	900E	940N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					6	
1289	900E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1290	900E	945N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		6	
1291	900E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4	
1303	905E	930N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	cable/finger trail			2	
1305	905E	930N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1304	905E	930N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	very small fragment
1306	905E	930N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	base	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	small cylindrical bottle, rough pontil mark
1296	905E	935N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
1299	905E	935	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	body	industrial slip	banded			1	London shape, brown
1300	905E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			16	
1298	905E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
1297	905E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			4	very small fragments
1301	905E	935N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
1302	905E	935N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1295	905E	935N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					14	
1310	905E	940N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			4	
1311	905E	940N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	green			1	greenish-brown glaze
1312	905E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	cable/finger trail			1	
1313	905E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	mocha			1	
1316	905E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			14	
1314	905E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	very small fragment
1315	905E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette		spalled	1	
1308	905E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
1309	905E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1307	905E	940N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
1320	905E	945N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				2	
1321	905E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
1319	905E	945N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		11	
1322	905E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
1317	905E	945N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					14	
1318	905E	945N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
1324	905E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	cable/finger trail			1	
1325	905E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	

1326	905E	950N	1	1	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1327	905E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
1323	905E	950N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
1332	905E	950N	5	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1331	905E	950N	5	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1330	905E	950N	5	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		38	
1336	905E	950N	5	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					2	
1335	905E	950N	5	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=6.5-7cm
1333	905E	950N	5	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=3.5-4cm
1334	905E	950N	5	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
1329	905E	950N	5	1	mortar		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					7	
1328	905E	950N	5	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
1338	905E	950N	5	2	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1339	905E	950N	5	2	plaster		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					4	
1337	905E	950N	5	2	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
1362	910E	925N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1361	910E	925N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1364	910E	925N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	blade	incomplete					1	heavy, not likely table knife
1363	910E	925N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
1371	910E	930N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1370	910E	930N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: dark			1	
1369	910E	930N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
1367	910E	930N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1366	910E	930N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1368	910E	930N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=6.5cm
1381	910E	930N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				1	
1379	910E	930N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	green transfer maker's mark '.NI..RT.'
1377	910E	930N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	orange
1380	910E	930N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1376	910E	930N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			4	
1378	910E	930N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1374	910E	930N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		3	
1375	910E	930N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	tumbler	rim	fluted	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
1372	910E	930N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
1373	910E	930N	13	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1346	910E	935N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			5	
1349	910E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	orange			1	
1353	910E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	black			4	
1350	910E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
1355	910E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			25	
1351	910E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1348	910E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
1347	910E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			7	
1354	910E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
1352	910E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	green			2	
1344	910E	935N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1345	910E	935N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	green: light	moulded: contact		1	
1343	910E	935N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	

1358	910E	935N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7cm
1359	910E	935N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
1356	910E	935N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=3.5cm
1357	910E	935N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1360	910E	935N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
1342	910E	935N	1	1	mortar		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					1	
1340	910E	935N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					10	
1341	910E	935N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
1390	910E	935N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			7	
1392	910E	935N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			22	
1389	910E	935N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			2	
1388	910E	935N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1387	910E	935N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	green			2	
1391	910E	935N	13	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	mocha			3	
1385	910E	935N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1383	910E	935N	13	1	metal	iron	food/beverage	tableware	spoon: serving	incomplete					1	
1384	910E	935N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
1386	910E	935N	13	1	mortar		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					2	
1382	910E	935N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					13	
1394	910E	940N	1	1	flora	charcoal	fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					2	
1401	910E	940N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
1402	910E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	black			1	
1404	910E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
1403	910E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1405	910E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			2	
1407	910E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical		hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
1408	910E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate		spalled	2	cable?
1410	910E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			27	
1406	910E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			5	
1409	910E	940N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	mocha			4	
1399	910E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1398	910E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		8	
1400	910E	940N	1	1	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	button: domed: 2 piece	complete	embossed	diamonds			1	d=1.3cm, marked 'ORANGE/COLOUR' on reverse
1396	910E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		2	
1397	910E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=3.5cm
1395	910E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
1393	910E	940N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					23	
1413	910E	940N	8	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
1421	910E	940N	8	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				7	
1415	910E	940N	8	1	ceramic	porcelain: bone china	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	footring/footrim	plain				2	
1417	910E	940N	8	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
1418	910E	940N	8	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			5	
1419	910E	940N	8	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			9	
1416	910E	940N	8	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
1420	910E	940N	8	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1414	910E	940N	8	1	fauna	bone	personal/societal	clothing	button: 1 hole	complete					1	d=1cm
1422	910E	940	8	1	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'..N o 1..', pharma bottle?
1423	910E	940N	8	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
1429	910E	940N	8	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	bar	incomplete					1	1.8x7x0.4cm
1428	910E	940N	8	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					4	
1427	910E	940N	8	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=8cm
1426	910E	940N	8	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		7	
1424	910E	940N	8	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=3cm
1425	910E	940N	8	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4	

1411	910E	940N	8	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					21	
1412	910E	940N	8	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
1438	910E	940N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
1437	910E	940N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				6	
1431	910E	940N	13	1	ceramic	porcelain: bone china	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	stencilled	black			2	faded overglaze stencilled design
1434	910E	940N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
1433	910E	940N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			7	
1435	910E	940N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	cable/finger trail			3	probably 2 vessels
1436	910E	940N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			16	
1432	910E	940N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			4	
1439	910E	940N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		9	
1443	910E	940N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7.5cm
1444	910E	940N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
1440	910E	940N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
1441	910E	940N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=4cm
1442	910E	940N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		8	
1430	910E	940N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					12	
1453	910E	945N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			5	
1456	910E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded			1	dark brown
1457	910E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1454	910E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			4	
1455	910E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
1450	910E	945N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		39	
1452	910E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					2	
1451	910E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
1449	910E	945N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					12	
1462	910E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	pink			1	3.3x9cm
1463	910E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	orange: light			1	
1464	910E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1465	910E	945N	13	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1466	910E	945N	13	1	fauna	shell	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete					1	d=1cm, recessed
1460	910E	945N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		30	
1468	910E	945N	13	1	metal	copper alloy	arms/ammunition	ammunition	cartridge: 22 long	incomplete					1	stamped 'SUPER' over 'X', SU-1 Impressed
1467	910E	945N	13	1	metal	copper alloy	furnishing		furniture: drawer pull	complete			cast		1	
1461	910E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					8	
1492	910E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	3x9cm
1471	910E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1469	910E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
1470	910E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
1458	910E	945N	13	1	mortar		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					39	
1459	910E	945N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
1477	910E	945N	13	2	ceramic	fine earthenware: buff	food/beverage	tableware	teapot	lid	glaze: Rockingham				1	
1476	910E	945N	13	2	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1475	910E	945N	13	2	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1474	910E	945N	13	2	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		12	
1478	910E	945N	13	2	metal	iron	personal/societal	clothing	buckle: indeterminate	complete					1	1.5x2.5cm, single framed, single pronged tongue
1482	910E	945N	13	2	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		5	
1480	910E	945N	13	2	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
1481	910E	945N	13	2	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1479	910E	945N	13	2	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	complete	horseshoe head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
1472	910E	945N	13	2	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
1473	910E	945N	13	2	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1491	910E	950N	1	1	stone	chert: indeterminate	geological		sample						1	light grey

1484	910E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1485	910E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1483	910E	950N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		37	
1490	910E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	l=5cm, oval shape, wedge profile, tool - chisel or wedge?
1489	910E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					3	
1487	910E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=5.5-6cm
1486	910E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=5cm,
1488	910E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
1493	910E	955N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		7	
1496	915E	935N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	green			1	greenish-brown glaze
1495	915E	935N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	1 - burnt
1497	915E	935N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	1.8x3cm
1494	915E	935N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
1501	915E	935N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
1499	915E	935N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	blue			3	
1500	915E	935N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette		spalled	1	
1503	915E	935N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6cm
1502	915E	935N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1498	915E	935N	13	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
1517	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	footring/footrim	glaze: none				2	
1523	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	fine earthenware: buff	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: Rockingham				2	
1524	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	pearlware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	transfer printed	blue			1	
1528	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: bone china	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1525	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			11	
1520	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate			2	
1527	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			29	
1519	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	green			2	
1518	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	blue			4	
1526	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1522	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			2	
1521	915E	940N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	mocha			2	
1515	915E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1516	915E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	
1506	915E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		5	
1514	915E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	bar	incomplete			cast		1	3.5x11x1.7cm, split at one end
1513	915E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	1.7x5cm
1507	915E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=6.5cm
1510	915E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
1511	915E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
1508	915E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=3.5cm
1512	915E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		1	l=4.5cm
1509	915E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		6	
1504	915E	940N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					39	
1505	915E	940N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					7	
1543	915E	945N	1	1	ceramic	fine earthenware: red	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: jackfield	brown: dark			1	
1539	915E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
1537	915E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1538	915E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	black			1	
1542	915E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
1541	915E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			5	
1540	915E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1544	915E	945N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1531	915E	945N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		18	

1536	915E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	bar	incomplete					2	semi-circular shape
1535	915E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					2	1.37x11
1534	915E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		8	
1532	915E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=3.5cm
1533	915E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		7	
1529	915E	945N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					6	
1530	915E	945N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1555	915E	945N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none			spalled	2	
1553	915E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1554	915E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1552	915E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
1551	915E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	green			1	
1546	915E	945N	13	1	concrete		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					1	
1550	915E	945N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		7	
1549	915E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	chaining pin	incomplete			cast		1	
1548	915E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1547	915E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
1545	915E	945N	13	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1564	915E	945N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
1562	915E	945N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1563	915E	945N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			3	
1561	915E	945N	21	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette		heat altered: burnt	1	
1559	915E	945N	21	1	fauna	bone	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	incomplete					2	
1556	915E	945N	21	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		32	
1567	915E	945N	21	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=6.5-7cm
1569	915E	945N	21	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=7cm
1568	915E	945N	21	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		7	
1565	915E	945N	21	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=3.5cm
1566	915E	945N	21	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		6	
1560	915E	945N	21	1	mortar		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					26	d=1.5cm
1558	915E	945N	21	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		bird	incomplete					1	
1557	915E	945N	21	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					7	
1577	915E	955N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
1580	915E	955N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1579	915E	955N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
1578	915E	955N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1573	915E	955N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		12	
1576	915E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	screw: slot	complete					1	
1574	915E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6cm
1575	915E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
1572	915E	955N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
1584	915E	960N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1583	915E	960N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	blue			1	
1582	915E	960N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		5	
1585	915E	960N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut	corroded	1	
1581	915E	960N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					6	
1590	920E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
1589	920E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
1591	920E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	possible chamfered corner frag
1587	920E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6.5cm
1588	920E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	wood work	tool: chisel	complete					1	l=10cm
1586	920E	940N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
1596	920E	945N	1	1	ceramic	fine earthenware: red	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: jackfield	brown: dark			1	
1599	920E	945	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	body	industrial slip	banded			1	London shape, dark brown & white

1601	920E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1598	920E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1600	920E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
1597	920E	945N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1593	920E	945N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1595	920E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	2x4cm, riveted
1594	920E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		3	
1592	920E	945N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					14	
1615	920E	950N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			6	
1621	920E	950N	1	1	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim				heat altered: burnt	2	
1620	920E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1618	920E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1617	920E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
1616	920E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	green			1	
1619	920E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1613	920E	950N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1604	920E	950N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		7	
1605	920E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	chain	incomplete					1	2 links
1607	920E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=6cm
1609	920E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4	
1608	920E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
1610	920E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=3.5cm
1606	920E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		1	l=3.5cm
1611	920E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		8	
1612	920E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	wood work	tool: chisel	incomplete					1	
1614	920E	950N	1	1	mortar		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					1	
1602	920E	950N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
1603	920E	950N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
1633	920E	955N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			5	
1631	920E	955N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1630	920E	955N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
1632	920E	955N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1628	920E	955N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1629	920E	955N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
1623	920E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	3x20cm, 2 semi-circular straps riveted together at each end
1626	920E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6cm
1624	920E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=6cm
1625	920E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wrought		1	
1627	920E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		1	
1622	920E	955N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
1641	920E	955N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			7	
1639	920E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate			2	
1640	920E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	2 - burnt
1637	920E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	blue			3	
1636	920E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	
1638	920E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	blue			3	1 - burnt
1642	920E	955N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1643	920E	955N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
1645	920E	955N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	tube	incomplete					1	l=10cm
1644	920E	955N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		7	
1634	920E	955N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					11	
1635	920E	955N	13	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	

1654	920E	955N	25	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	glaze: amber				1	
1655	920E	955N	25	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			8	
1660	920E	955N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	1 - burnt
1659	920E	955N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	cable/finger trail			1	
1658	920E	955N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	2 - burnt
1657	920E	955N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			5	
1656	920E	955N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	pink			4	
1661	920E	955N	25	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	tumbler	base	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		4	
1662	920E	955N	25	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1649	920E	955N	25	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	screw: slot	complete					1	
1648	920E	955N	25	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete					1	
1651	920E	955N	25	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7cm
1652	920E	955N	25	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		7	
1650	920E	955N	25	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		2	
1653	920E	955N	25	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
1646	920E	955N	25	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					16	
1647	920E	955N	25	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
1665	920E	960N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown: light			3	
1668	920E	960N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1667	920E	960N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
1666	920E	960N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1673	920E	960N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete					1	
1671	920E	960N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=7cm
1672	920E	960N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
1669	920E	960N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
1670	920E	960N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		7	
1663	920E	960N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					9	
1664	920E	960N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1571	920E	970N	1	1	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	commerce	coin: token	incomplete				corroded	1	d=2.6cm, cut in half, marked '...ERCE'. Probable three masted schooners facing left (obverse) & Ships, Colonies & Commerce (reverse) with a beaded rim. Crossmends with 925E 950N: 19
1570	920E	970N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
1865	925E	940N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	grey			2	
1864	925E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1863	925E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	blue			2	
1858	925E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
1862	925E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=7.5cm
1861	925E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1859	925E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
1860	925E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
1857	925E	940N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
1678	925E	945N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				3	
1680	925E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1682	925E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			11	
1681	925E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
1679	925E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	black			4	
1683	925E	945N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1684	925E	945N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	emb 8 pointed star on base
1685	925E	945N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	base	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1675	925E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wrought		1	
1677	925E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1676	925E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1674	925E	945N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
1690	925E	950N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			3	
1689	925E	950N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	storage container	jar: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	grey			3	

1704	925E	950N	1	1	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate		heat altered: burnt	1	
1703	925E	950	1	1	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	indeterminate			heat altered: burnt	1	indeterminate deco, London shape
1700	925E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
1701	925E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
1702	925E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			15	
1699	925E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1698	925E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	blue			2	
1697	925E	950	1	1	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	button: flat: 1 piece	complete					1	d=2.6cm, alpha shank, marked with crown, stars & 'PLATED' on reverse
1696	925E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	personal/societal	clothing	button: domed: 1 piece	complete				corroded	1	d=2cm, alpha shank
1692	925E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7cm
1693	925E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
1691	925E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		2	
1694	925E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
1695	925E	950N	1	1	mortar		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					1	
1686	925E	950N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					12	
1687	925E	950N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	4	
1688	925E	950N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
1708	925E	950N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				1	
1707	925E	950N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
1706	925E	950N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	1	scalloped rim
1705	925E	950N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete					2	
1712	925E	950N	19	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	green			3	greenish-brown glaze
1716	925E	950N	19	1	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1714	925E	950N	19	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate			6	cable?
1715	925E	950N	19	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
1713	925E	950N	19	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	mocha			1	
1723	925E	950N	19	1	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	commerce	coin: token	incomplete				corroded	1	d=2.6cm, cut in half, marked 'CO...'. Probable three masted schooners facing left (obverse) & Ships, Colonies & Commerce (reverse) with a beaded rim. Crossmends with 920E 970N: 01
1722	925E	950N	19	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete					1	
1721	925E	950N	19	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=5cm
1719	925E	950N	19	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1720	925E	950N	19	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
1717	925E	950N	19	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=3.5cm
1718	925E	950N	19	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		7	
1709	925E	950N	19	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
1711	925E	950N	19	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	2	
1710	925E	950N	19	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1728	925E	950N	25	1	flora	charcoal	fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					7	
1739	925E	950N	25	1	ceramic	fine earthenware: red	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: jackfield				1	
1744	925E	950N	25	1	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	plain	clear/colourless		heat altered: burnt	8	
1742	925E	950N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			4	
1743	925E	950N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	1 - burnt
1740	925E	950N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	blue			1	
1741	925E	950N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	pink		heat altered: burnt	2	
1738	925E	950N	25	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		3	
1737	925E	950N	25	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
1736	925E	950N	25	1	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	button: flat: 1 piece	complete					1	d=1.9cm, 'BEST QUALITY LONDON', alpha shank
1729	925E	950N	25	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	rivet	incomplete					1	
1730	925E	950N	25	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete					1	

1731	925E	950N	25	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7cm
1732	925E	950N	25	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		3	
1733	925E	950N	25	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		cut		2	
1734	925E	950N	25	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
1735	925E	950N	25	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
1727	925E	950N	25	1	mortar		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					130	discard small fragments
1724	925E	950N	25	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					22	
1725	925E	950N	25	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	77	
1726	925E	950N	25	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1754	925E	955N	1	1	flora	charcoal	fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					8	
1766	925E	955N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			11	
1771	925E	955N	1	1	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1768	925E	955N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			3	
1769	925E	955N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			9	3 - burnt
1767	925E	955N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	blue			3	
1770	925E	955N	1	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1765	925E	955N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1756	925E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	sheet	incomplete					5	
1764	925E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	wire	incomplete					2	
1762	925E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7.5cm
1758	925E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=7.5cm
1763	925E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
1759	925E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		6	
1760	925E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
1757	925E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=4cm
1761	925E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
1755	925E	955N	1	1	mortar		structural	building component	sample	incomplete					3	
1751	925E	955N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					34	
1752	925E	955N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	4	
1753	925E	955N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					6	
1819	925E	955N	13	1	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
1820	925E	955N	13	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				2	
1821	925E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	marbled			4	
1826	925E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			10	
1822	925E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
1823	925E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	green			1	
1824	925E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
1825	925E	955N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	pink		heat altered: burnt	1	
1818	925E	955N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1816	925E	955N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: unthreaded	incomplete				heat altered: burnt	1	
1815	925E	955N	13	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	2.8x6cm
1817	925E	955N	13	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
1812	925E	955N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
1813	925E	955N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
1814	925E	955N	13	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
1293	925E	960N	1	1	coal		fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					1	
1294	925E	960N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	screw: slot	complete					1	l=5cm
1292	925E	960N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
1747	930E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1748	930E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1745	930E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
1746	930E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	

1781	930E	945N	1	1	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	indeterminate			heat altered: burnt	1	
1780	930E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
1779	930E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
1774	930E	945N	1	1	fauna	bone	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: grommet	complete					1	d=1cm
1778	930E	945N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1776	930E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6.5cm
1777	930E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1775	930E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
1772	930E	945N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
1773	930E	945N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
1785	930E	945N	13	1	ceramic	porcelain: bone china	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
1790	930E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1788	930E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
1789	930E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	
1787	930E	945N	13	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	transfer printed	pink		heat altered: burnt	1	
1786	930E	945N	13	1	ceramic	yelloware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	mocha			4	
1784	930E	945N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1783	930E	945N	13	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1794	930E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	5.5cm
1791	930E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		2	
1792	930E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=3.5-4cm
1793	930E	945N	13	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4	
1782	930E	945N	13	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					6	
1801	930E	950N	1	1	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: none				2	
1804	930E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			5	banded & cable
1803	930E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1805	930E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
1802	930E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	green			1	
1799	930E	950N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1800	930E	950N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	1 - melted
1798	930E	950N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
1811	930E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete					1	2.5x6cm, wrought nail through
1809	930E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7.5cm
1806	930E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=6cm
1807	930E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wrought		1	
1810	930E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4	
1808	930E	950N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1795	930E	950N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					7	
1796	930E	950N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	5	
1797	930E	950N	1	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1749	930E	965N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1750	930E	965N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1445	935E	940N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
1446	935E	940N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
1447	935E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1448	935E	940N	1	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	complete	horseshoe head		cut		1	l=4cm
1827	935E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	black			1	
1830	935E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	indeterminate	misc. material	strap	incomplete			cast		1	2.5x12cm, tool - small teeth on one end?
1828	935E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=7cm
1829	935E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
1833	935E	945N	25	1	flora	charcoal	fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					7	
1838	935E	945N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
1840	935E	945N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	

1839	935E	945N	25	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	pink			1	
1835	935E	945N	25	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		1	
1834	935E	945N	25	1	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3	
1837	935E	945N	25	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6.5cm
1836	935E	945N	25	1	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
1831	935E	945N	25	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					23	
1832	935E	945N	25	1	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
1847	935E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	indeterminate			3	green
1842	935E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			9	
1843	935E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	blue			2	
1845	935E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
1844	935E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped /imp. lines	green			1	
1846	935E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed	pink			2	1 - burnt
1841	935E	950N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
1853	940E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
1852	940E	945N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	transfer printed	pink		heat altered: burnt	1	
1851	940E	945N	1	1	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact	heat altered: melted	1	
1849	940E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=4cm
1850	940E	945N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
1848	940E	945N	1	1	metal	metal: ind. White	personal/societal	clothing	clothing fastener: grommet	complete					1	d=0.9cm
1867	940E	955N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
1868	940E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=5cm
1869	940E	955N	1	1	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
1866	940E	955N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
1855	945E	950N	1	1	ceramic	fine earthenware: red	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: jackfield				1	
1856	945E	950N	1	1	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	footring/footrim	transfer printed	blue			9	
1854	945E	950N	1	1	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	

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