ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Location 7 (AkHa-26), 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 #: P364-0204-2022

Submitted to:

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Acknowledgements

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

Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), now WSP Canada Inc. (WSP), was retained by CBM Aggregates, a division of St Marys Cement Inc. (Canada), to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of Location 7 (AkHa-26), a historical Euro-Canadian site located within the license boundary for the proposed Caledon Pit/Quarry (the Study Area; Map 1). The Stage 3 AA was conducted to meet the requirements of the *Aggregate Resources Act* R.S.O. 1990, c.A.8*. (*Government of Ontario 1990a)*,* and the Town of Caledon Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment under the *Planning Act,* R.S.O 1990, c.P.14 (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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

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

Location 7 (AkHa-26) 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 60 m (N-S) by 70 m (E-W) within part of Lot 16, Concession 4 WSCR (Supplementary Documentation; Map SD1).

The Stage 3 AA of Location 7 (AkHa-26) consisted of the hand excavation of 59 test units across an area measuring approximately 95 m north-south by 80 m east-west. The Stage 3 excavations resulted in the recovery of 900 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, 79 faunal elements, and one pre-contact Indigenous artifact from an intact context, as well as 826 items from a previously disturbed context. The Stage 3 AA also identified the historical remains of a barn or outbuilding and five subsurface cultural features (Map 6).

Location 7 (AkHa-26) appears to be a mid-19th century deposit of structural material that is likely associated with the Cameron family's occupation of Lot 16 Concession 4 WSCR (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a), 307). According to the 1871 Census, four barns/stables were identified on the Cameron's property. During the Stage 3 AA, the surface remains of the stone foundation of a barn or outbuilding were observed in the central portion of the site. Most of the artifacts recovered from Location 7 (AkHa-26) are structural items (n=686, 76% of the total assemblage) including nails and windowpane shards, followed by artifacts with an indeterminate function (n=180, 20% of the total assemblage), including pieces of indeterminate metal or metal hardware. The dateable assemblage (n=676) consists of 664 nails (98% of the dateable assemblage), of which 90% are cut nails that generally date to the mid-19th century. Given that the artifact assemblage at Location 7 (AkHa-26) consists primarily of nails and lacks typical domestic refuse, the site is likely a deposit associated with the demolition of one of the Cameron's barns or outbuildings.

Based on the results of the Stage 3 AA, the historical Euro-Canadian component of Location 7 (AkHa-26) is determined to have been sufficiently documented and is concluded to have no further CHVI.

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

The results of the Stage 3 AA of Location 7 (AkHa-26), and the analysis and conclusions presented in Section 6.0, provide the basis for the following recommendations:

1) The historical Euro-Canadian component of Location 7 (AkHa-26) has no further cultural heritage value or interest and is not recommended Stage 4 mitigation of impacts.

2) The pre-contact Indigenous component of Location 7 (AkHa-26) has no further cultural heritage value or interest and is not recommended Stage 4 mitigation of impacts.

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 7 (AkHa-26), 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 P364-0204-2022). 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 14 to 28, 2022. Permission to access the Study Area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts, was provided by CBM Aggregates.

1.2 Objectives

The Stage 3 AA was completed with the following objectives:

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

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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

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

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

2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

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

Table 1: Overview of cultural chronology of southern Ontario.

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

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

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

2.1.1 Paleo Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 Archaic Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.3 Woodland Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

upland Middle Woodland Period sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps where localized natural resources were utilized (MCR 1981).

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

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

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

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

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

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

activities, have all been identified. While beans are known to have been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on early Late Woodland sites.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Occupation of Southern Ontario

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

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

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

2.3 Historical Euro-Canadian Period

2.3.1 Township of Caledon, County of Peel

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

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

Events in Europe during the mid-19th century dramatically improved the fortunes for Caledon Township and the surrounding county. A combination of failed harvests and disrupted trade routes caused by the Crimean War

suddenly created a market for Canadian wheat producers, then centred in Ontario, to meet global demand. Simultaneously, the 1854 Canadian American Reciprocity Treaty prompted farmers to also take up livestock rearing for export to the United States (Scheinman 2009). Getting these products to consumers was aided by the new railway lines.

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

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

2.3.2 Study Area Specific History

Though Location 7 (AkHa-26) 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 WSCR, and a house located centrally on the southwest half of the property (Tremaine 1859, Map 3). A family history of the Camerons, 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 (Pope 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 $1250 (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 7 (AkHa-26) is situated in the southwestern portion of the Study Area within a pasture. It is approximately 165 m northeast of Mississauga Road and 490 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 7 (AkHa-26) is comprised of Caledon loam with loose to moderate compaction and 5-10% 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 590 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 7 (AkHa-26), and all of these sites are situated within the current Study Area. Four of the sites, Location 4 (AkHa-25), Location 10 (AkHa-28), Location 18 (AkHa-31), and Location 27 (AkHa-34), are located within 300 m of Location 7 (AkHa-26). 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 7 (AkHa-26)

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-27	Location 9	Post-Contact	midden
AkHa-25*	Location 4	Post-Contact	agricultural
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 (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 identified areas of archaeological potential and areas of previous disturbance, and the Stage 2 consisted of test pit survey at 5 m intervals that did not result in the identification of any archaeological locations. No further work was recommended for this property (ARA 2017).

3.1.4.2 Previous Assessments of the Study Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Location 4 (AkHa-25) consisted of 32 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and five faunal elements, recovered from recovered from 19 positive test pits in an area measuring approximately 45 m by 35 m. Given that there were at least 20 artifacts that 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 was therefore recommended to undergo Stage 3 AA.

Location 7 (AkHa-26), the site to which this report pertains, consisted of 248 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and six faunal elements, recovered from recovered from 53 positive test pits in an area measuring approximately 70 m by 60 m. Given that there were at least 20 artifacts that date Location 7 (AkHa-26) to before 1900, and the fact that the location of the site has been occupied since the mid-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 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 7 (AkHa-26) was conducted over 11 days from June 14-17, 20-24 and 27-28, 2022, under archaeological consulting license P364 issued to Michael Teal of WSP by the MCM (P364-0204-2022). Nicole Gavin (P1288), 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 7 (AkHa-26)

Date	Temperature	Weather Conditions
June 14, 2022	26°C	Sunny
June 15, 2022	29°C	Overcast
June 16, 2022	41°C	Sunny
June 17, 2022	25°C	Sunny
June 20, 2022	22°C	Overcast
June 21, 2022	30°C	Partly Cloudy, Sunny
June 22, 2022	30°C	Sunny
June 23, 2022	29°C	Sunny
June 24, 2022	29°C	Partly Cloudy, Sunny
June 27, 2022	21°C	Overcast
June 28, 2022	23°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 7 (AkHa-26) was relocated from the original Stage 2 assessment data. As the site was identified solely through test pit survey, no controlled surface pickup was necessary before excavations. Location 7 (AkHa-26) was identified as post-contact historical artifact scatter that spanned a 60 m (N-S) by 70 m (E-W) area, and as such, the Stage 3 excavation strategy of test units followed Section 3.2.2, Standards 1-12 of the MCM's *19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites: Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2021). The Stage 3 AA of Location 7 (AkHa-26) piloted the RHF Standards as the fieldwork occurred during the 2022 pilot period. A 10 m excavation grid was placed over the Stage 2 artifact scatter, and additional test units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid unit total, were placed and excavated in areas of interest within the site. The

grid was established across the extent of the site, as determined by the Stage 2 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.

Each 1 m^2 test unit was excavated to ploughzone topsoil-subsoil interface which was then shovel shined and examined for evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to excavation to a depth of 5 cm into the subsoil. A test pit ("sondage") was excavated in each unit to confirm that the identified subsoil horizon did not represent a fill layer under which cultural or natural topsoil layers were present. All soil was screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts (Image 1 and Image 2). The Stage 3 excavation of Location 7 (AkHa-26) consisted of 47 grid units and 12 infill units for a total of 59 Stage 3 test units across an area measuring 95 m (N-S) by 80 m (E-W) (Map 6; Supplementary Documentation, Map SD1A and 1B). Five subsurface cultural features were identified during the Stage 3 AA (see Section 5.2 below). All features were recorded, drawn, and photographed before being covered with geotextile and backfilled. When a historical or modern post mould was observed in unit 960E 935N: 1, it was documented per Section 4.2.2, Standards 7a and d for the excavation of cultural features of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011 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 7 (AkHa-26) 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 excel 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). Fourteen units were deemed to have disturbance. These artifacts were catalogued; however, they are not included in the final analysis of the site. Every artifact entry in the database includes material composition, artifact type (object), and the function which it served and if any alterations had been made to the original artifact (e.g., burning). Additional artifact descriptions are based upon the type of artifact (see below).

4.2.3 Indigenous Artifacts

A total of three chert flakes were recovered and recorded by descriptive category (reduction, thinning, etc.).

4.2.4 Euro-Canadian Artifacts

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

4.2.5 Artifact Storage and Curation

The artifact collection was packed for storage by spatial location (provenience). When inventoried, artifacts were bagged in transparent, re-sealable (zippered) polyethylene bags which are inert and moisture resistant. The contents of each artifact bag were identified on archival quality labels (acid-free, non-yellowing, acrylic adhesive), with an archival ink which is permanent and fade resistant. The artifact bags were then placed in one 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 a total of 1,806 artifacts. All artifacts are packed in one standard size banker's box.

5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 AA of Location 7 (AkHa-26) was conducted employing the methods described in Section 4.1. Map 6 illustrates the areas assessed and the method employed, while Image 1 to Image 4 illustrate the conditions during the Stage 3 fieldwork.

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

The Supplementary Documentation also contains Map SD1 showing the specific locational information of Location 7 (AkHa-26).

Artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 AA of Location 7 (AkHa-26) have been washed, catalogued, and analyzed, and are stored in one banker's boxes at WSP's office at 309 Exeter Road in London, Ontario. Table 4 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field, and a complete catalogue of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of the site is provided below in Appendix A.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	WSP Office in London	21 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	32 photos stored in project folder and digitally in project file.

5.1 Historic Structural Remains

The historical remains of a barn or outbuilding are located centrally within Location 7 (AkHa-26) and consist of the bottom of the remnant stone wall foundation (Map 6). These structural remains are approximately 5 to 8 m north of the ruins of a historical stone fence line, which begins at the north end of nearby site Location 4 (Akha-25), located approximately 95 m to the west, and ends before the existing barn and cattle pen to the east (Map 6). The stone fence line may have originally extended westward towards the extant house and Location 27 (AkHa-34) before modern-day changes to the layout of the agricultural fields and pastures. Also, large piles of fieldstone are located immediately east and north of the historical remains, possibly from the demolition of the structure or, perhaps, the dismantling of the stone fence line.

5.2 Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy observed for most units at Location 7 (AkHa-26) consisted of medium dark brown silty sand topsoil (Lot 1) over medium yellow-brown silty sand subsoil (Lot 2). All "sondage" test pits exhibited medium yellow-brown silty sand subsoil for an additional 30 cm in depth. Test units with the stratigraphy described above ranged from 20 cm to 63 cm in depth (Image 4 and Image 5).

Evidence of fill deposits were identified in 14 units over an area of the site that measured approximately 25 m (E-W) by 35 m (N-S). These units were situated immediately northwest, west, and southwest of the existing barn structure and exhibited various fill layers down to the subsoil, the C-Horizon, or large immovable stones that appeared to be part of the natural soil horizon (Image 6 and Image 7; units bolded in light purple on Map 6). The fill deposits varied in colour between dark yellow-brown, medium yellow brown, light grey, medium or dark brown-grey, light tan, light brown or dark grey-brown, and consisted of either silty sand or sand. The fill deposits appeared mottled in some units, and the light grey and medium brown-grey sand fill deposits were observed to have a greater amount of gravel or pebble inclusions. Overall, these test units ranged from 42 to 119 cm in depth. When large stones were encountered, these units were excavated to their maximum depth between 68 and 116 cm. Given the stratigraphic evidence, it appears that the southern portion of the site was subject to an event that deeply impacted the subsurface soils, resulting in the removal of the original cultural deposits and/or natural topsoil of the site (Map 6). This previous disturbance may be related to the excavation and subsequent construction of the adjacent barn and cattle pen as the foundation floor of the existing barn is situated at least 2 m below the ground surface of the site. A surface topsoil layer appears to have been deposited over the disturbed area at some point in time, and artifact yields for this redeposited topsoil varied between 2 to 201 items (Map 6). As this portion of the site has been subject to previous disturbance, the artifacts recovered from the 14 units are interpreted to have poor context and, as such, were inventoried separately from the intact portion of the site and are omitted from the overall analysis of Location 7 (AkHa-26).

One of two units excavated within the interior of the historical remains of a barn or stable were observed to have been previously disturbed. The location of the stone wall ruins of the barn or outbuilding that were documented at the time of the Stage 3 AA are shown on Map 6. Unit 915E 915N: 25 exhibited various fill deposits down to large stones and/or the C-Horizon at approximately 120 cm below surface (Image 8). The fill deposits were similar in colour and consistency as those found near the existing barn to the southeast. It is possible that portions of the barn/outbuilding footprint were filled during its period of use or perhaps at the time of its demolition. A redeposited topsoil layer was situated over the fill deposits and yielded 156 artifacts, most of which were nails. As these artifacts were also identified in a disturbed context they were inventoried separately from the intact portion of the site and omitted from the overall analysis of Location 7 (AkHa-26).

5.3 Subsurface Features

A total of five subsurface cultural features were identified during the Stage 3 AA of Location 7 (AkHa-26).

Feature 1 identified in test unit 910E 910N: 1 at 28 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was semi-circular in shape and situated in the southwest quadrant of the unit. The feature fill consisted of very dark brown silty sand (Image 9) and no artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Unit 910E 910N: 1 is located within the interior of the structural remains of the barn/outbuilding located centrally within the site, and Feature 1 is in close proximity to the remains of the stone wall foundation (Map 6). At this time, Feature 1 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of historical cultural affiliation, but it could also be related to the adjacent foundation wall.

Feature 2 was identified in test units 925E 920N: 5 and 930E 920N: 1at 30 to 45 cm below surface. The portions of the feature that were visible in the unit floors were irregular in shape and situated in the northwest half of unit 930E 920N: 1 and in 95% of the unit floor in 925E 920N: 5. The feature fill consisted of mottled dark brown silty sand with pebble inclusions and some pockets of medium yellow-brown subsoil (Image 10 and Image 11). Two mammal bone fragments were left in situ on the feature surface of unit 925E 920N: 5. Feature 2 is interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of possible historical affiliation.

Feature 3 was identified in test unit 930E 940N: 1 at 20 to 25 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was semi-circular in shape and situated in the northeast corner of the unit. The feature fill consisted of light grey sand (Image 12). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 3 is interpreted as an indeterminate pit feature of possible historical affiliation.

Feature 4 was identified in test unit 960E 935N: 1 at 32 cm below surface. The entirety of the feature was visible centrally within the unit floor and was circular to oval in shape. The feature fill consisted of dark grey-brown silty sand (Image 13 to Image 15). No artifacts were recovered from the deposit. Feature 4 is interpreted as a post mould, possibly of historical affiliation or related to modern land-use. As the post mould was entirely exposed within the unit, it was fully documented and excavated at the time of the Stage 3 excavations. Feature 4 consisted of a 24 cm by 18 cm deposit with a shallow cylindrical profile and total depth of 13 cm.

Feature 5 was identified in test unit 920E 880N:1 at 28 to 60 cm below surface, and in test unit 920E 880N: 2 at 50 to 98 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was amorphous in shape and situated in the eastern third of unit 920E 880N: 1 and western third of unit 920E 880N: 2 (Image 16). An investigation of the deposit revealed several articulated and unarticulated large mammal bones; including a rib cage, vertebral column, scapula, femur, and tibia, which were pedestaled and left in situ. The soils surrounding the mammal remains yielded a total of 88 mammal bones, some of which exhibited evidence of butchering. Feature 5 is interpreted to be an animal burial (likely of multiple animals) and is associated with either the historical occupation or modern land-use of the site. The fill layers observed in the north and south profiles of the units on either side of Feature 5 indicate that the mammal remains were deposited after the event that resulted in the deep and extensive disturbance within the southern area of site (Image 17 and Image 18).

5.4 Artifact Assemblage

A total of 980 artifacts were recovered from an intact context (natural topsoil) during the Stage 3 AA of Location 7 (AkHa-26), including 900 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, 79 faunal elements, and one pre-contact Indigenous artifact. The number of artifacts per test unit is provided on Map 6.

A total of 826 items were recovered from fill deposits in test units found to be previously disturbed (See Section 5.2). Based on the absence of in-situ context, artifacts recovered from fill are not discussed in detail below or presented in the succeeding analysis and conclusions section.

5.4.1 Historical Euro-Canadian Artifacts – Intact Context

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
food/beverage	17
fuel	4
indeterminate	180
personal/societal	2
structural	686
tools/equipment	11
TOTAL	**900**

5.4.1.1 Structural Artifacts

The most common artifacts were structural in function and included nails and windowpane sherds (Image 19). A total of 664 nails were recovered; 612 are machine cut nails, 10 are wrought nails, and 42 are wire nails (Table 6). A total of 22 windowpane sherds were recovered.

Hand wrought nails were common until 1830, with machine cut nails largely replacing them after 1840 (Leach 2000). Although machine cut nails have been manufactured from 1790 to present day, they did not begin to effectively replace wrought nails in Ontario until the 1830s to 1850s and the two were often used in conjunction (Leach 2000). Cut nails with a handmade head are an example of the early years of the technological transition between wrought and cut from around the 1790s to the 1820s (Nelson 1968). Wire nails were manufactured in the

United States in the 1850s and by 1886, the cheaper wire nail was rapidly gaining in popularity and supplanting the machine cut nail (Leach 2000). However, cut nails often saw use well into the twentieth century, as they were more durable and offered superior holding power when compared to wire nails (Nelson 1968).

Table 6: Nail Types.

Nail Type	Quantity
cut	612
wire	42
wrought	10
TOTAL	**685**

5.4.1.2 Indeterminate Artifacts

A total of 180 artifacts were inventoried whose function could not be concluded. Artifacts included: bottle glass, wire, screws, nuts, sheet metal, strap metal, bolts, farm chains, and a staple.

5.4.1.3 Food/Beverage Artifacts

A total of 17 food and beverage artifacts were recovered from Location 7 (AkHa-26). Food/beverage functional artifacts can be further divided into the more specific categories of beverage containers, food containers, and tableware. Beverage containers included wine bottles. The food container artifact was a ceramic coarse earthenware handle fragment which could have been used in storage (jars, etc.).

Tableware objects were mainly ceramic, including sherds from bowls, plates, or saucers. These 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 7 and representative examples of the decoration types are provided in Image 20. Relevant date information is stated where available. Decoration types that are starred have further detail below.

Table 7: Ceramic Tableware Decoration Types.

Decoration Type	Quantity	Date	Reference
hand painted*	1	19th century	Miller 1991, p.8
industrial slip*	5	introduced in the 18th century	Sussman 1997, p.1
plain	6	n/a	
TOTAL	**12**		

Hand Painted

A single fragment of hand painted refined white earthenware was recovered. Hand painted refined white earthenware in the late palette style often displayed floral motifs painted in bold colours such as blue, green, and pink and were common from 1830s until the 1870s (Kenyon, 1995).

Banded

A total of five sherds exhibited a banded, industrial slip decoration. Banded or dipt was a method that involved the use of coloured “slips” (liquid clay) to decorate the surface of such vessels as bowls, pitchers and mugs. Typically, the slip is a blue, black, brown or earth colour, often appearing in combination. The most common design consists of bands encircling the ceramic item, but swags, mocha (a seaweed-like motif) and “cat’s eyes” sometimes appear. Dipt ware can be differentiated from painted ware since slip decoration adds a certain thickness, thus raising the decoration slightly above the rest of the body. Dipt patterns can be found on refined white earthenware from about 1830 through the 20th century (Miller 1991). Examples from the first half of the century are fairly elaborate with multiple colours; most dipt wares from the last half of the century tends to be plainer, often consisting of nothing but bands of blue slip (Adams et al. 1994:101).

Vitrified White Earthenware

Vitrified white earthenware, also known as white granite, graniteware, white stone ironstone, or simply ironstone, is a variety of white-bodied earthenware with a white to greyish-white fabric that is usually thick and heavy beneath a thick, hard clear glaze with a white, greyish, or bluish tint. VWE was first developed in the 1840s but did not become popular until the second half of the 19th century. Its popularity continued into the 20th century, and it is still in use to some extent today (Sussman 1985). The one sherd recovered from Location 7 is undecorated.

5.4.1.4 Tools/Equipment

A total of 11 tools/equipment artifacts were catalogued. Ten machine cut horseshoe nails and one complete horseshoe were found (Image 21).

5.4.1.5 Fuel

A total of 4 coal fuel artifacts were catalogued. No further analysis was conducted on these samples.

5.4.1.6 Personal/Societal Artifacts

Two white clay pipe fragments were found at Location 7 (AkHa-26). One is an undecorated pipe bowl fragment, and the other is an amber glazed pipe stem (Image 22). White clay pipes were extremely popular throughout the nineteenth century, with a decline in use by 1880 as rolled paper cigarettes became more popular (Adams et al. 1994). Typically, there are maker’s marks and mould numbers on the stem nearest the pipe bowl and, in some cases, these marks included raised or impressed designs on the bowl itself (Smith 1986). While early pipes are often undecorated, by the mid-nineteenth century each pipe manufacturer would have a catalogue with upwards of 300-400 varieties of pipe decoration to choose from (Kastl 2009).

5.4.2 Faunal Elements – Intact Context

A total of 79 indeterminate faunal elements were recovered from Location 7 (AkHa-26). The faunal assemblage includes 51 fragments of mammal bone and dentition, 20 fragments of shell, and eight indeterminate fragments of avian bone. Of the mammal bone, 50 were indeterminate and one was a horse tooth.

5.4.3 Pre-Contact Indigenous Artifacts – Intact Context

A single pre-contact Indigenous artifact was recovered from an intact context at Location 7 (AkHa-26). The artifact was a primary thinning flake made from Onondaga Chert (Image 23).

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

5.4.4 Artifacts - Disturbed Context

As described above and in Section 5.2, a total of 826 items were recovered from fill deposits. The historical Euro-Canadian assemblage recovered from fill deposits consisted primarily of structural items (n=338), most of which were common nails, followed by lesser amounts of indeterminate shards of bottle glass with a health/hygiene function (n=121), other indeterminate glass shards and metal items (n=103), seven horseshoe head nails, two plain pieces of refined white earthenware, and one piece of coal. Three 20th century items were recovered from unit 940E 910N: 13, including a plastic shot gun shell and two glass sherds embossed with a diamond D Dominion Glass Company maker's mark. This Dominion Glass Company maker's mark dates from 1928 to the early 1970s (Lockhart et al. 2015). A total of 249 faunal elements were recovered from a disturbed contextSpecifically,88 bones were recovered within the fill of Feature 5, which was interpreted to be a burial deposit of multiple animals. Two pre-contact Indigenous artifacts were recovered from the fill deposits, including one primary thinning flake and one biface thinning flake both on Selkirk Chert.

Generally, the nature of the assemblage recovered from the disturbed context is similar to that of the assemblage recovered from an intact context, indicating these items may have once been associated with Location 7 (AkHa-26).

5.5 General Site Distribution

The distribution of artifacts indicates that the site surrounds the historical remains of a barn or stable that is located centrally within Location 7 (AkHa-27) between 910E to 925E and 900N to 925N (see Map 6) The spatial distribution of diagnostic artifacts was relatively uniform across the site.

6.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Historical Euro-Canadian Component

Location 7 (AkHa-26) appears to be a mid-19th century deposit of structural material 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). In 1848 John Cameron passed and the 1851 Census shows Mrs. Cameron (Helen, 64) living with her sons Hugh (36), Donald (29), and James (26) on the lot (1851 Personal Census, District 2, Caledon, 135). By 1852, John Cameron's estate was settled and his youngest surviving son, James Cameron purchased all 200-acres of Lot 16 from his brothers and mother for £200 (Ontario Land Registry, n.d.(a), 307), as seen on Tremaine's 1859 historical map (Map 3). And, by 1871, the census records show James Cameron listed as the owner of 400 acres, with one house and four barns/stables (1871 Census, Schedule 3, 8).

The artifact assemblage recovered from Location 7 (AkHa-26) consists of primarily structural items (n=686, 76% of the total assemblage). This portion of the deposit is likely related to the historic structural remains of the barn or outbuilding that is situated centrally within the site area (Map 6). As the structural artifact assemblage consisted of mostly cut nails (90%) which date to the mid-19th century, the structural remains, and thus most of the site deposit, are likely the result of the demolition of one of the Cameron family's four barns or stables that were originally identified in the 1871 Census. A review of twentieth century topographic maps and aerial imagery show two structures in the general vicinity of Location 7 (AkHa-26) up until 1973 (Map 4 and Map 5). While it is not clear if one of these structures is related to the remnant foundation documented at Location 7 (AkHa-26), a personal communication with a local resident disclosed that an old barn was torn down at some point during the 20th century, in reference to these stone foundation ruins.

Most of the artifacts recovered from Location 7 (AkHa-26) are structural items (n=686, 76% of the total assemblage) including nails and windowpane shards, followed by artifacts with an indeterminate function (n=180, 20% of the total assemblage), including pieces of indeterminate metal or metal hardware. The dateable assemblage (n=676) consists of 664 nails (98% of the dateable assemblage), of which 90% are cut nails that generally date to the mid-19th Century. Given that the artifact assemblage at Location 7 (AkHa-26) consists primarily of nails, and lacks typical domestic refuse, the site is interpreted to be associated with the historic barn or outbuilding. These findings are consistent with the conclusions of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage from Location 7 (AkHa-26) (Golder 2022).

Five subsurface features were identified during the Stage 3 AA of Location 7 (AkHa-26) (Map 6), but none of these features appear to be indicative of a privy, root cellar, well, or a residential structure. Feature 1, Feature 2, and Feature 3 were identified as indeterminate pit features of historical affiliation, and Feature 4 was identified as possible post mould, likely of historical affiliation or related to modern land-use. Finally, Feature 5 is located within the previously disturbed of the site, southwest of the existing cattle barn. It appears to have been a burial of multiple animals that was deposited after the event that resulted in the deep and extensive disturbance within the southern area of site.

Location 7 (AkHa-26) is in close proximity to Location 4 (AkHa-25) (WSP 2023a), which has been interpreted as the initial residential occupation of the Cameron family on the lot, as well as Location 27 (AkHa-34) (WSP 2023b), which is associated with the mid to late 19th century Cameron family farmhouse and farmstead. These sites were likely occupied at least somewhat concurrently with Location 7 (AkHa-26). Location 4 (AkHa-25) dates to the mid-19th century and has been interpreted as the earliest domestic site occupied by the Cameron family who settled on the lot in the mid 1830s. This interpretation is based on the date and composition of the artifact assemblage, presence of a feature that may represent an early structure on the site, and the typical practice by settler families

to clear a small area of their lot and built a shanty or log cabin until they could afford to build a frame house (MacDonald 1997). Whereas Location 27 (AkHa-34) is a domestic refuse site that has been continuously occupied since the mid-19th century. The site is located just south of 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 within the Town of Caledon Heritage Register and is thought to date to approximately 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). Comparison with these nearby domestic refuse sites further supports the interpretation that Location 7 (AkHa-26) is related to the demolition of a historical barn or outbuilding rather than an additional residential site of the Cameron family, who continuously owned the lot throughout the 19th century.

According to Section 3.4 Standard 1c of the RHF Standards (Government of Ontario 2021), Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts is required when 80% of the site's occupation dates to before 1870, as determined by historical research and archaeological data. WSP concludes that a sufficient sample of the artifact assemblage from Location 7 (AkHa-26) has been retained through the Stage 3 AA fieldwork and, the footprint of the associated historical structural remains (the remnant barn/outbuilding foundation) that would otherwise be investigated during Stage 4 mitigation, have been documented.

Based on the results of the Stage 3 AA, the historical Euro-Canadian component of Location 7 (AkHa-26) is determined to have been sufficiently documented and is concluded to have no further CHVI.

6.2 Pre-Contact Indigenous Component

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

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the Stage 3 AA of Location 7 (AkHa-26), and the analysis and conclusions presented in Section 6.0 provide the basis for the following recommendations:

1) The historical Euro-Canadian component of Location 7 (AkHa-26) has no further cultural heritage value or interest and is not recommended Stage 4 mitigation of impacts.

2) The pre-contact Indigenous component of Location 7 (AkHa-26) has no further cultural heritage value or interest and is not recommended Stage 4 mitigation of impacts.

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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.

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10.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Stage 3 excavations in progress; facing southeast, June 14, 2022.

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

Image 3: Location 7 (AkHa-26) backfilling in progress; facing southwest, June 28, 2022.

Image 4: A representative example of stratigraphy found at Location 7 (AkHa-26); facing north, June 15, 2022.

Image 5: A representative example of stratigraphy found at Location 7 (AkHa-26); facing north, June 20, 2022.

Image 6: A representative example of fill deposit stratigraphy (disturbed) found at Location 7 (AkHa-26); facing north, June 16, 2022.

Image 7: A representative example of fill deposit stratigraphy (disturbed) found at Location 7 (AkHa-26); facing north, June 17, 2022.

Image 8: A representative example of fill deposit stratigraphy (disturbed) found at Location 7 (AkHa-26); facing north, June 22, 2022.

Image 9: Feature 1 plan view; facing north, June 14, 2022.

Image 10: Feature 2 plan view in 930E 920N: 1; facing north, June 15, 2022.

Image 11: Feature 2 plan view in 925E 920N: 5; facing north, June 27, 2022.

Image 12: Feature 3 plan view; facing north, June 15, 2022.

Image 13: Feature 4 plan view; facing north, June 21, 2022.

Image 14: Feature 4 (identified initially as Feature 5 during fieldwork), north profile; facing north, June 21, 2022.

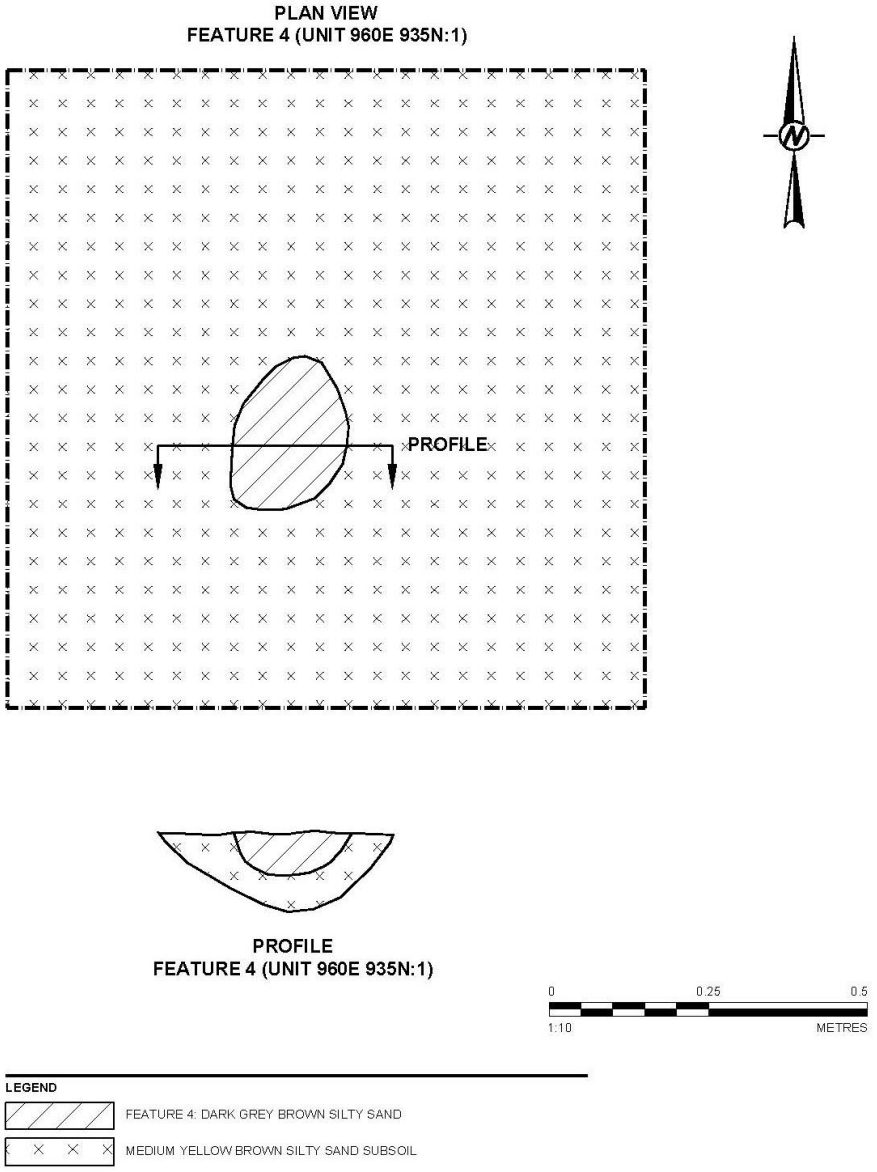


Image 15: Feature 4 plan and profile; facing north, June 21, 2022.

Image 16: Feature 5 plan view; facing south, June 28, 2022.

Image 17: Feature 5, north wall profiles; facing north, June 28, 2022.

Image 18: Feature 5, south wall profiles; facing south, June 28, 2022.

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

Image 20: Ceramic tableware (left to right): hand painted late palette, banded, and vitrified white earthenware.

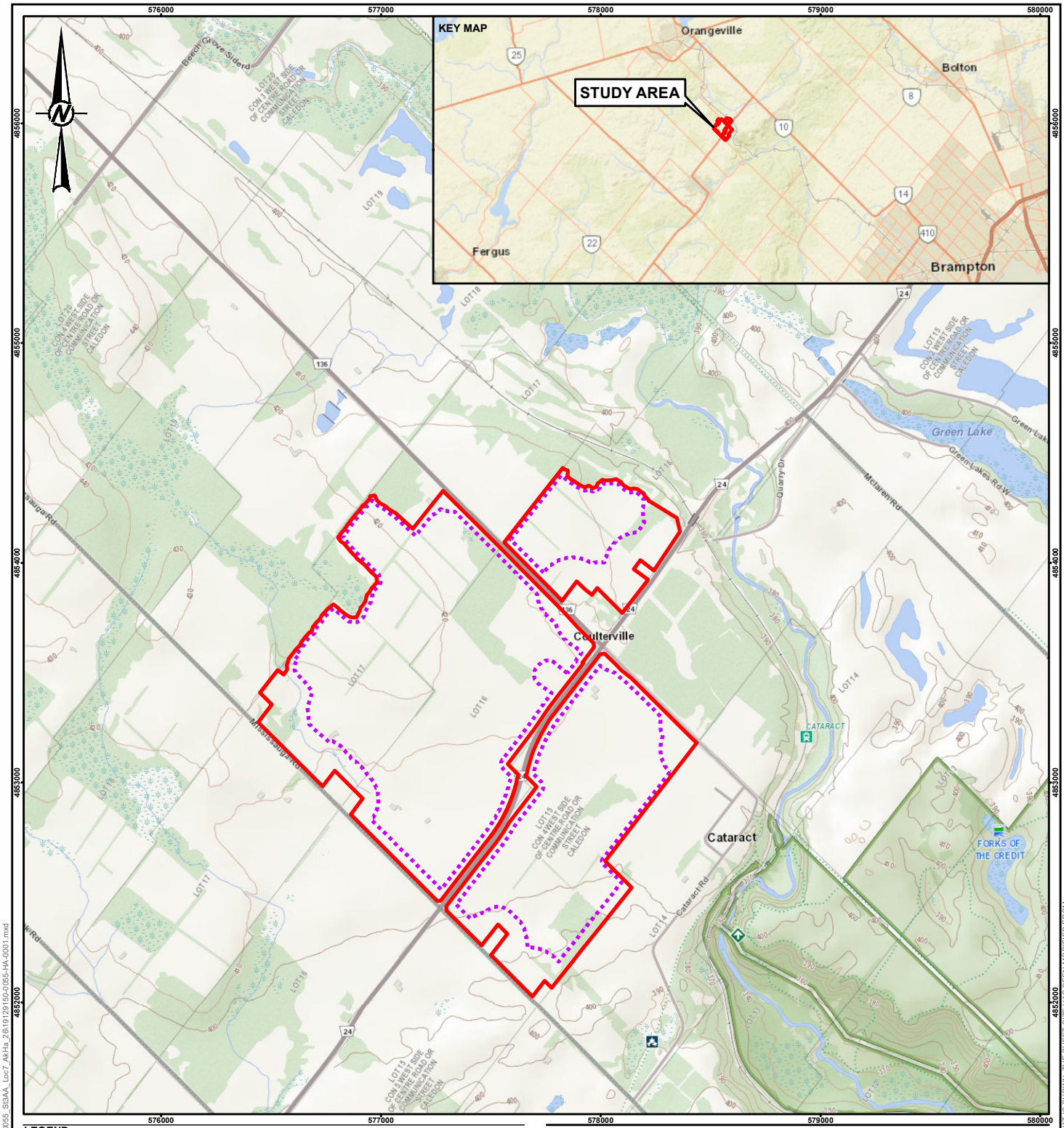
Image 21: Horseshoe.

Image 22: Pipe bowl fragment and glazed pipe stem fragment.

Image 23: Primary thinning flake.

11.0 MAPS

All maps follow on the succeeding pages.



LEGEND

- LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA
- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

0 250 500 1,000

1:25,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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

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

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 7 (AkHa-26), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	8/2/2024
DESIGNED	RP
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AN
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19129150	0055	0	1

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm 0

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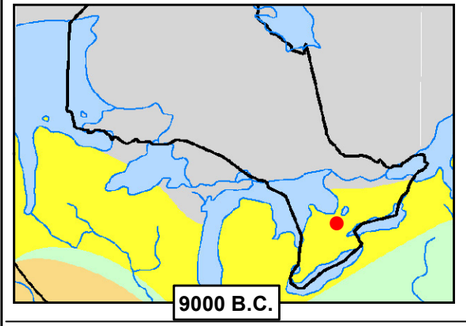
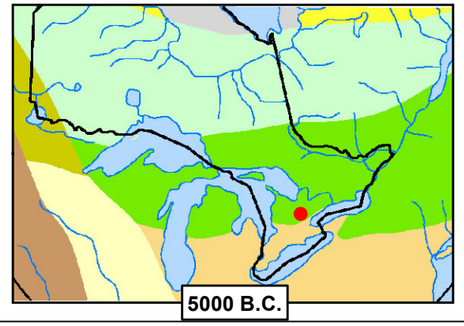
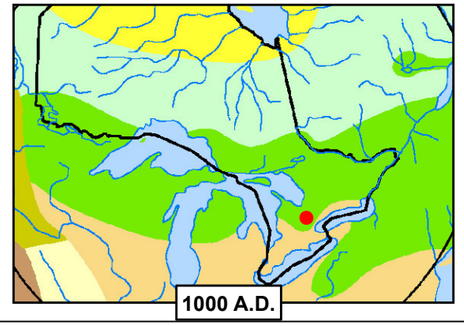




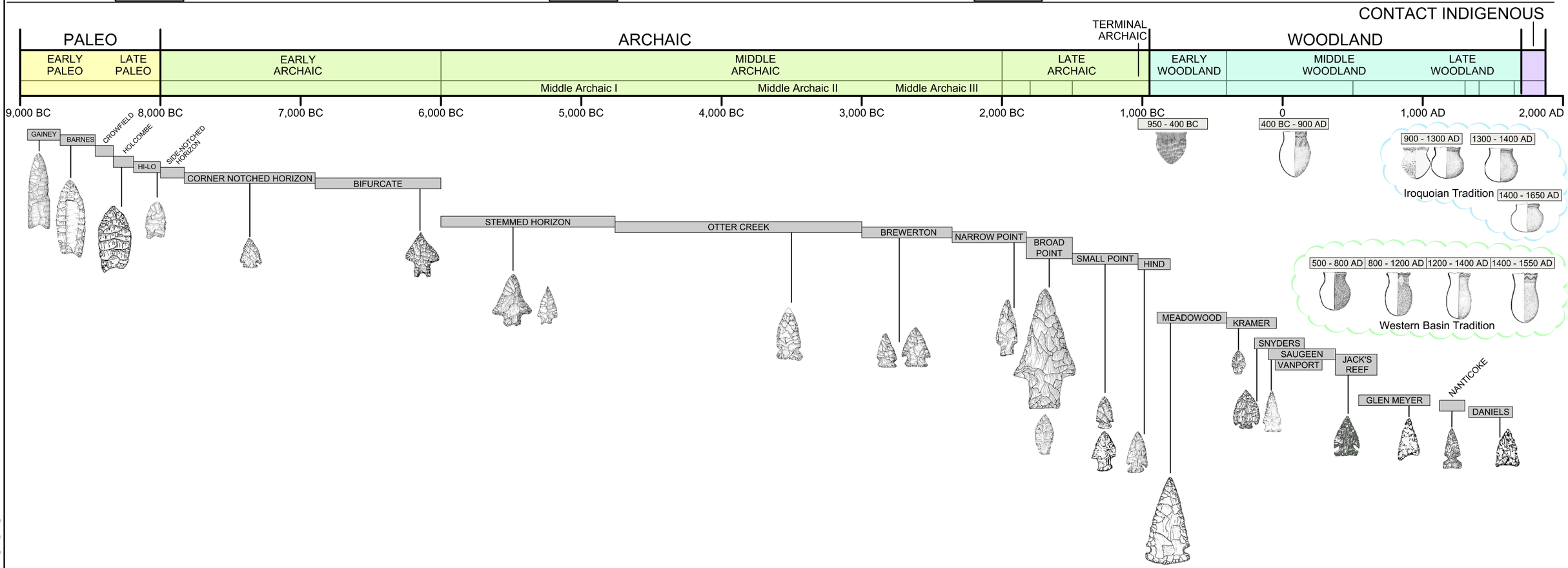


LEGEND

- 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)

- ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AFTER 900 BC, AUTHORS: J.H. MCANDREWS, K.B LIU, G. C. MANVILLE (PALAEOBOTANY); V.K. PREST, J.S VINCENT (GLACIAL GEOLOGY), PLATE 4, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS, HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CANADA, 1987.
- ELLIS, CHRIS J. AND NEAL FERRIS (EDITORS) 1990 - THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO TO A.O. 1650. OCCASIONAL PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON CHAPTER, ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NUMBER 5.
- ADAMS, NICK, IAN KENYON, DENA DOROSZENKO 1994 - FIELD MANUAL FOR AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN ONTARIO. ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC., ARCHAEOLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP PROJECT.
-. KENYON, I. -1980 MEADOWOOD POINTS. KEWA 80-5.
- MURPHY, C. -1988 SNYDERS POINTS. KEWA 88-3.
- KENYON, I. -1979 SAUGEEN POINTS. KEWA 79-9.
- RITCHIE, WM. 1971. A TYPOLOGY AND NOMENCLATURE FOR NEW YORK PROJECTILE POINTS. ALBANY, NEW YORK: THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
- FOX, W.A. -1982 GLEN MEYER TANGED-TRIANGULAR. KEWA 82-1.
- 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 7 (AkHa-26), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE
PRE-CONTACT INDIGENOUS CULTURE HISTORY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

CONSULTANT
wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	8/2/2024
DESIGNED	RP
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AN
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19129150	0055	0	2

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm

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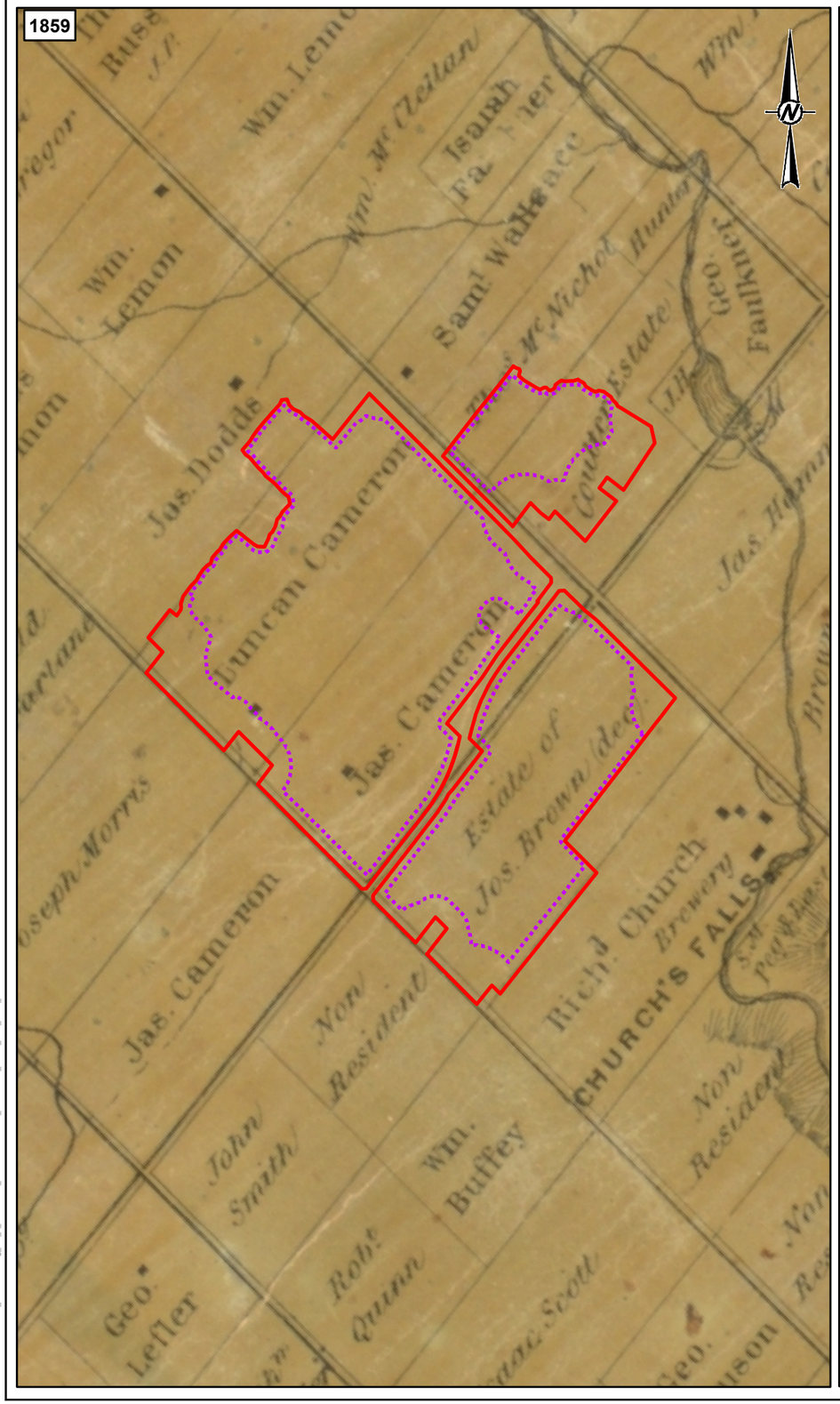

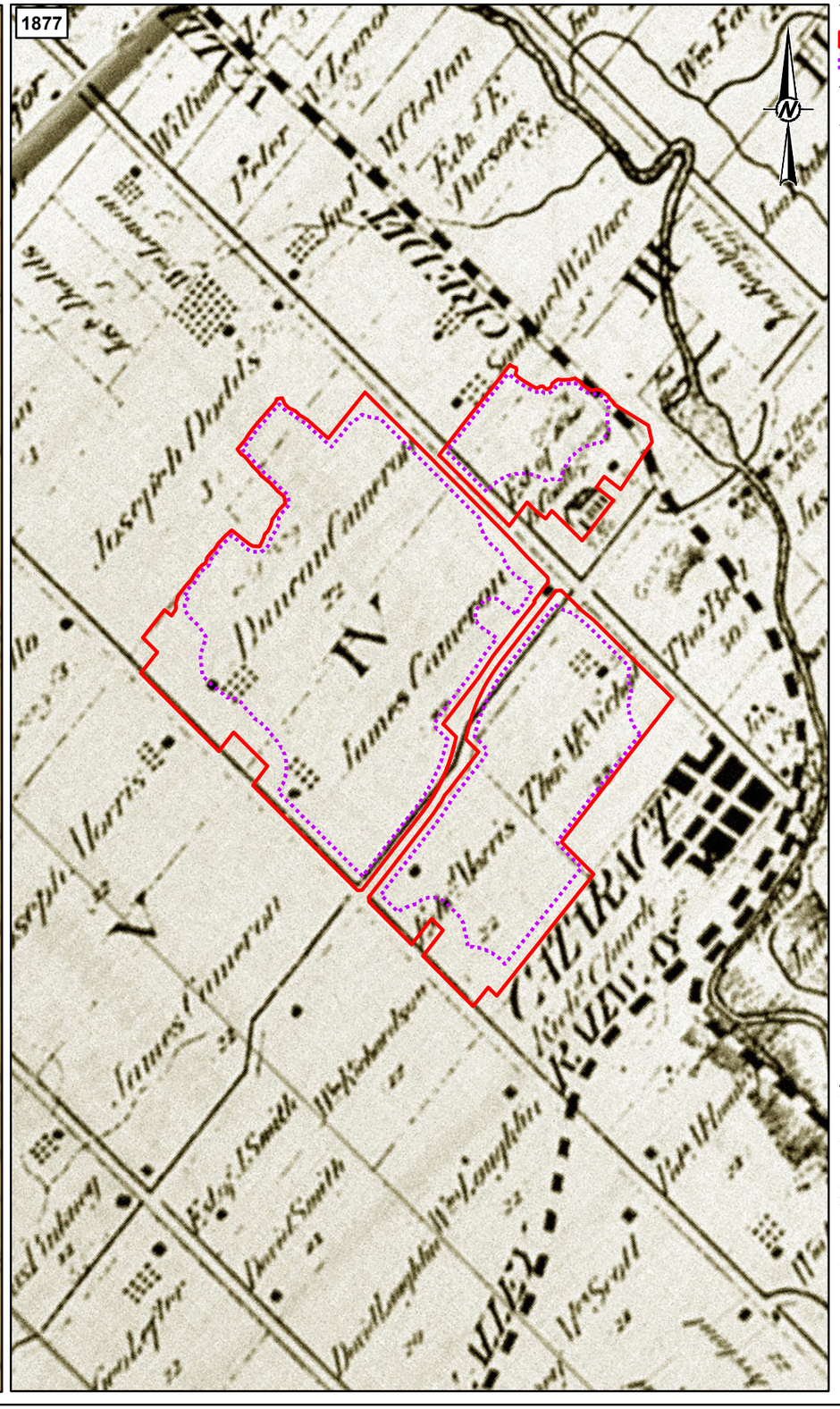

LEGEND

🟥 LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA

▨ LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. 1859 TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL, CANADA WEST, GEO. R. TREMAINE, TORONTO, PUBLISHED BY C.R. & G. M. TREMAINE, 1859.
2. 1877 TOWSHIP OF CALEDON, PEEL COUNTY (ONTARIO MAP REF #20), ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL, ONT.
TORONTO, WALKER & MILES, 1877.
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

0 500 1,000
1:20,000 METRES

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

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 7 (AkHa-26), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE
STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1859 AND 1877 HISTORICAL MAPS

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-08-02
DESIGNED	RP
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AN
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19129150	0055	0	3

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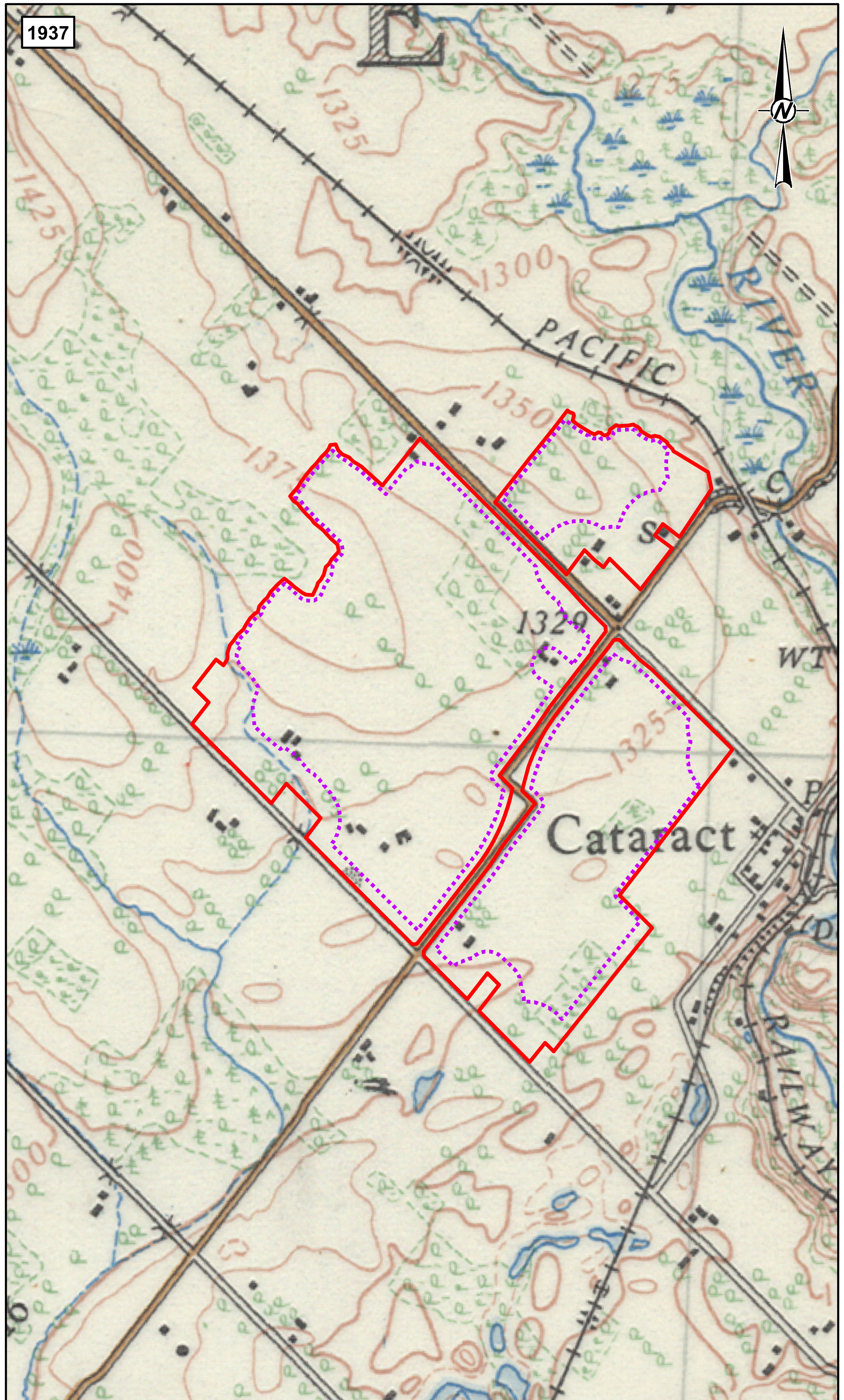
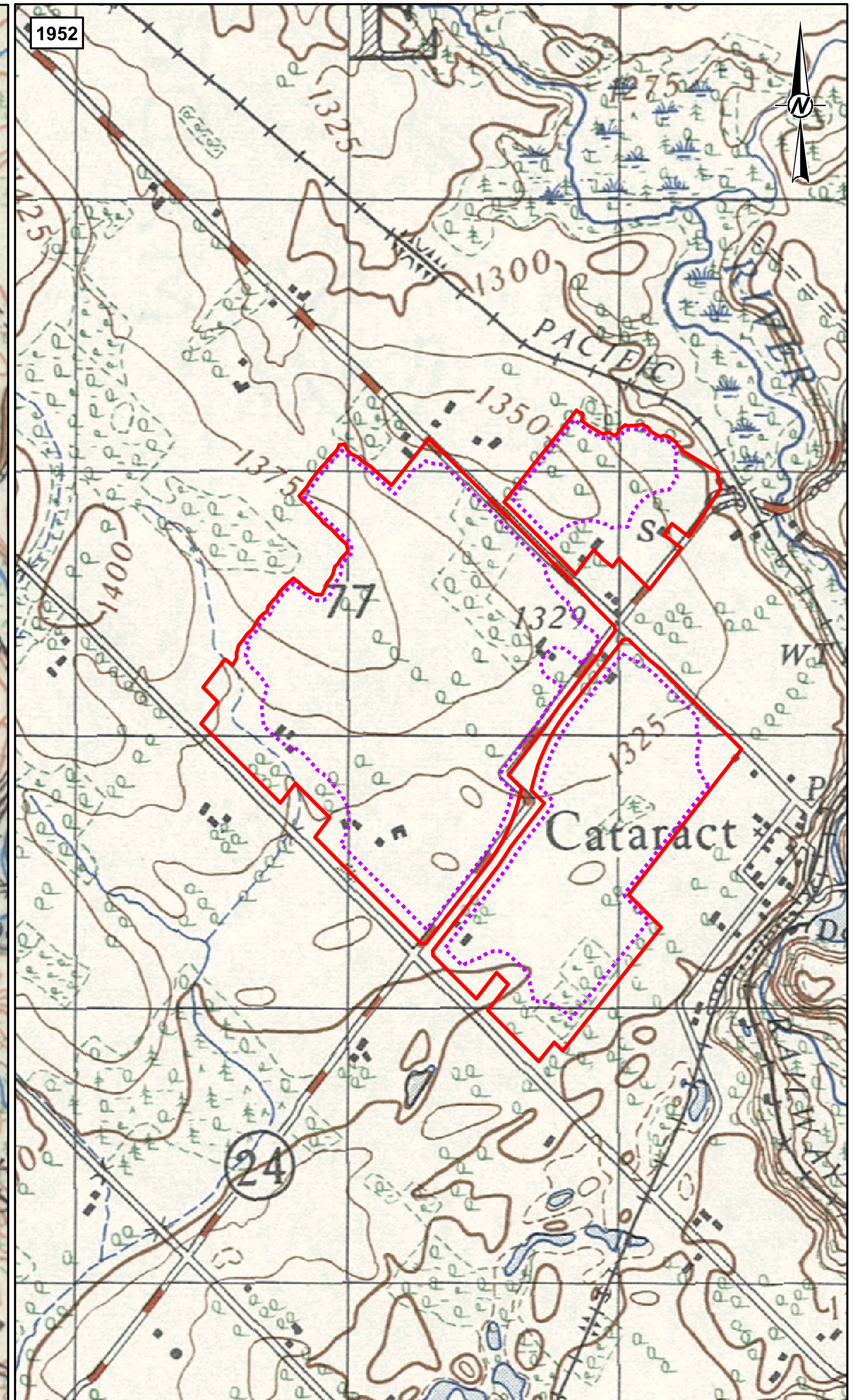




LEGEND

LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA

LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. ORANGEVILLE, ONTARIO. 1:63,360. MAP SHEET 040P16, [ED. 1], 1937
2. ORANGEVILLE (EAST) ONTARIO. 1:50,000. MAP SHEET 040P16, ED. 1, 1952
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17N

0 250 500

1:20,000 METRES

CLIENT

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

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 7 (AkHa-26), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

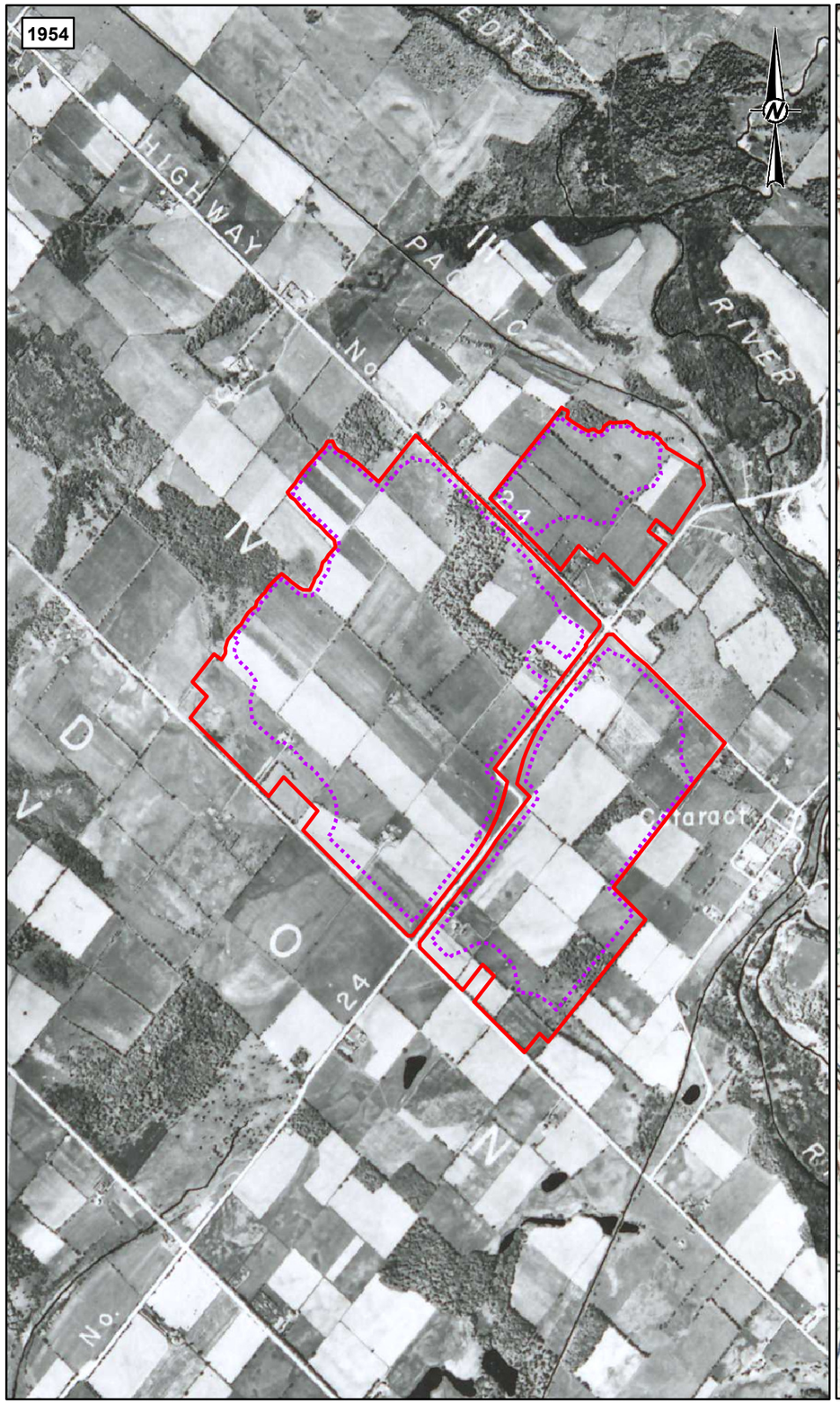
TITLE

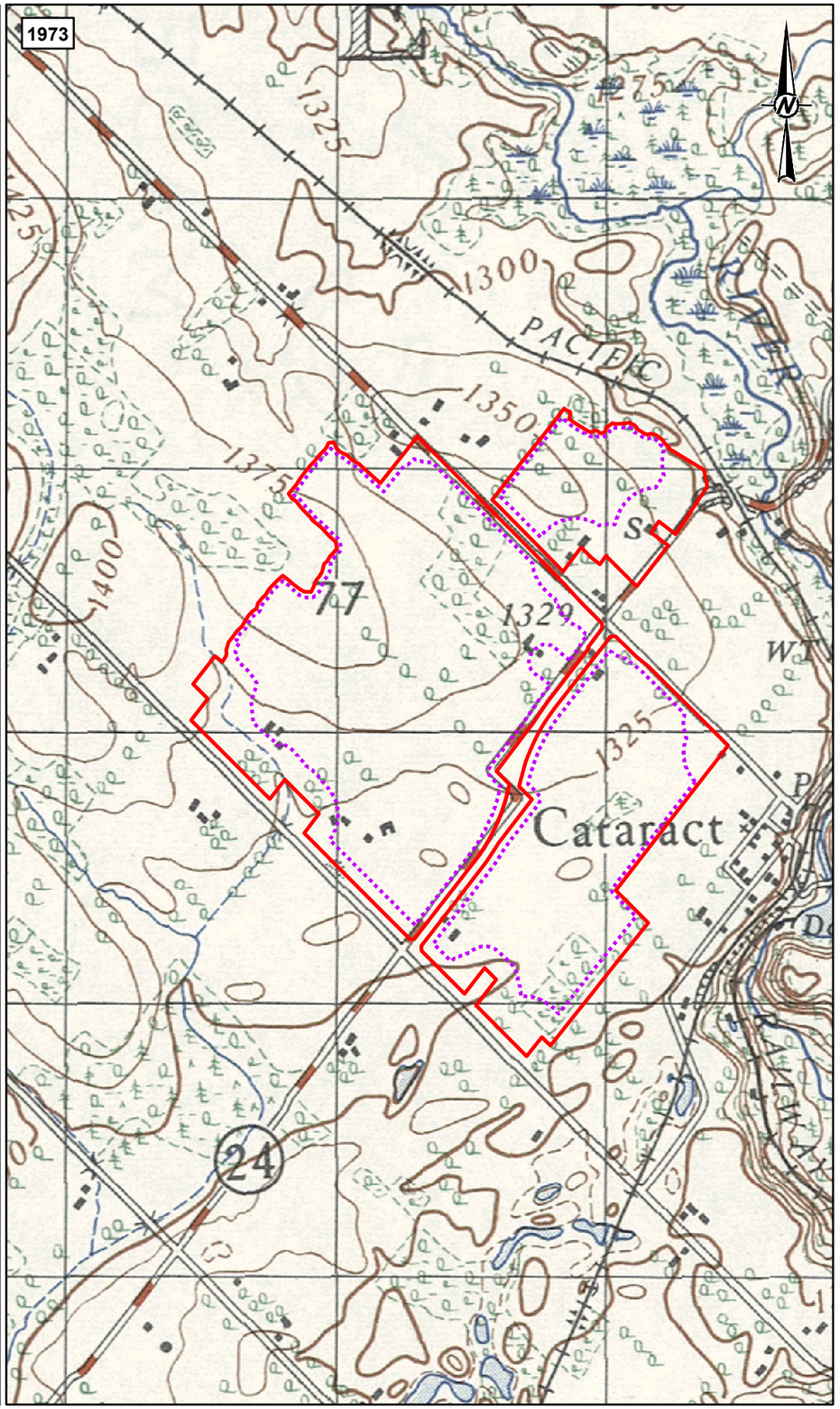
STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1937 AND 1952 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-08-02
DESIGNED	RP
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AN
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19129150	0055	0	4





LEGEND

- LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA
- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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

0 250 500

1:20,000 METRES

CLIENT

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

PROJECT

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 7 (AkHa-26), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

STUDY AREA OVERLAID ON 1954 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND 1973 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-08-02
DESIGNED	RP
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AN
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19129150	0055	0	5

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

25mm

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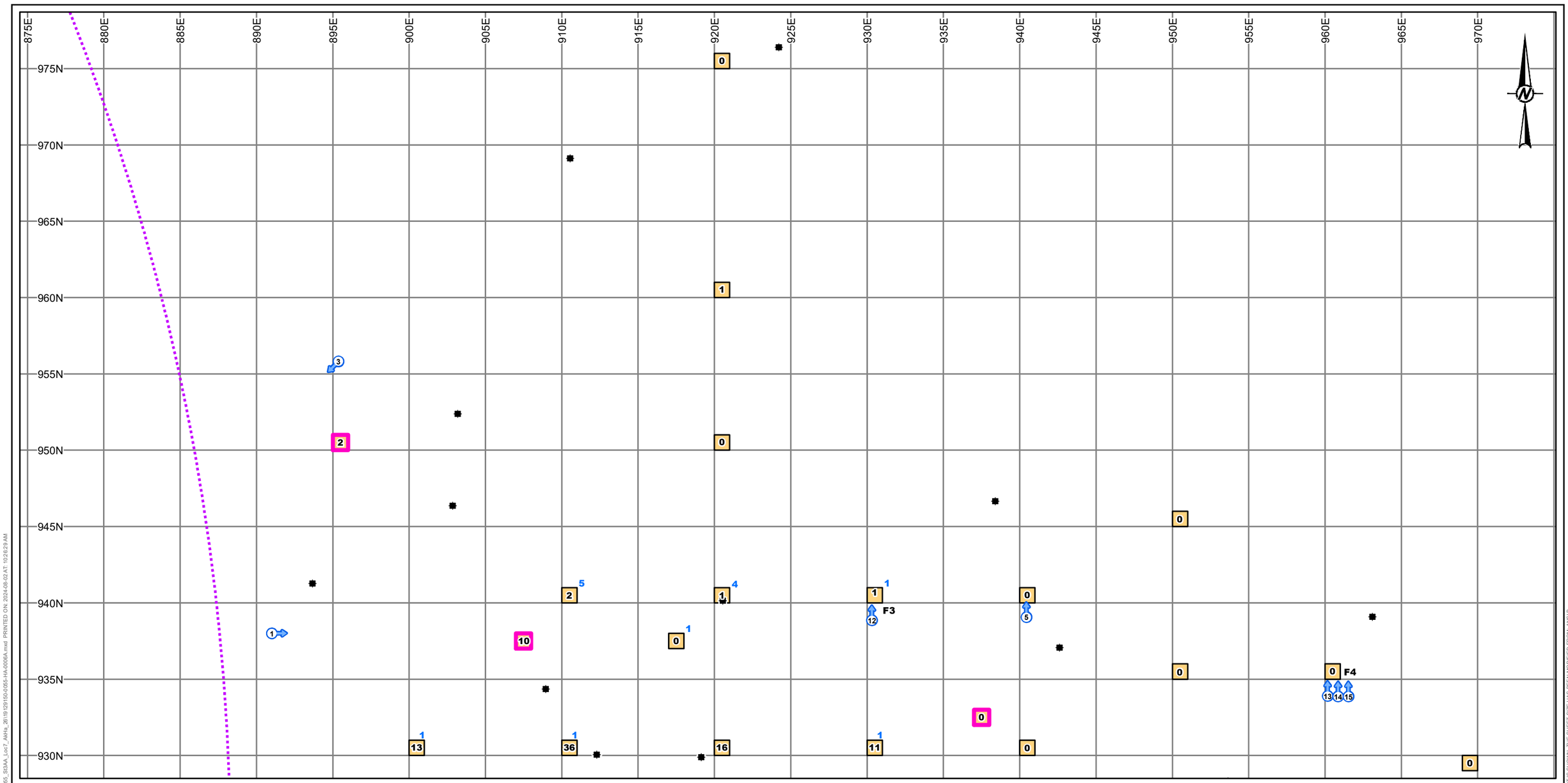

LEGEND

- **1** TOTAL NUMBER OF HISTORICAL EURO-CANADIAN ARTIFACTS
- **1** TOTAL NUMBER OF FAUNAL ELEMENTS
- **1** TOTAL NUMBER OF PRE-CONTACT INDIGENOUS ARTIFACTS
- **1** TOTAL NUMBER OF RECENT MATERIAL
- **F# (#)** FEATURE NUMBER (TOTAL NUMBER OF FAUNAL ELEMENTS FROM FEATURE FILL)
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- STAGE 3 GRID UNIT
- STAGE 3 40% INFILL UNIT
- PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED STAGE 3 TEST UNIT
- STAGE 2 POSITIVE TEST PIT
- 5 METRE GRID
- LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA
- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

0 5 10
1:250 METRES

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

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

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

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 7 (AkHa-26), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 3 METHODS AND RESULTS

CONSULTANT
wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-08-02
DESIGNED	RP
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AN
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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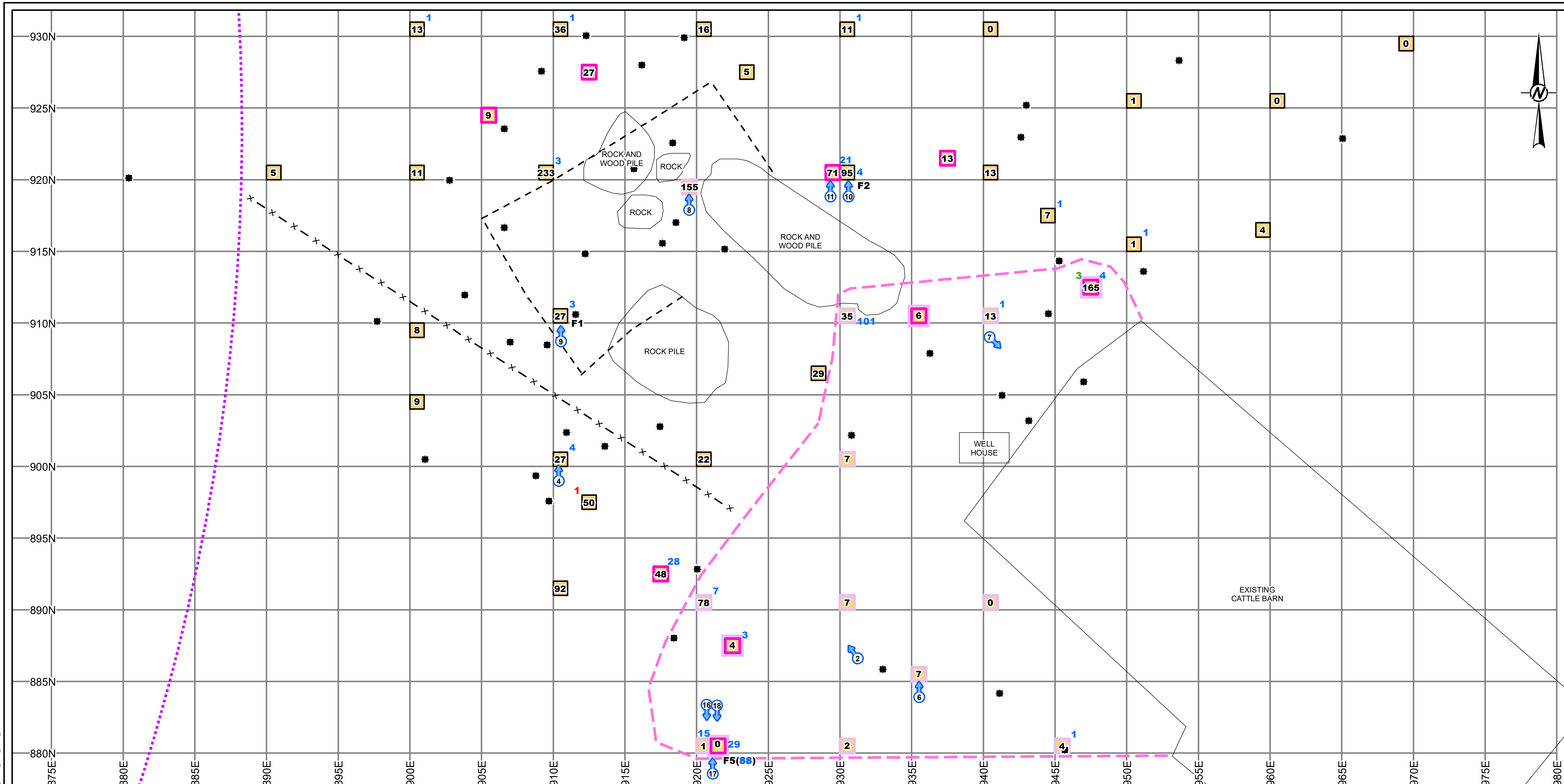


LEGEND

- 1 TOTAL NUMBER OF HISTORICAL EURO-CANADIAN ARTIFACTS
- 1 TOTAL NUMBER OF FAUNAL ELEMENTS
- 1 TOTAL NUMBER OF PRE-CONTACT INDIGENOUS ARTIFACTS
- 1 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECENT MATERIAL
- F# (#) FEATURE NUMBER (TOTAL NUMBER OF FAUNAL ELEMENTS FROM FEATURE FILL)
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- STAGE 3 GRID UNIT
- STAGE 3 40% INFILL UNIT
- PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED STAGE 3 TEST UNIT
- STAGE 2 POSITIVE TEST PIT
- 5 METRE GRID
- HISTORIC STRUCTURAL REMAINS OF BARN/OUTBUILDING
- STONE FENCELINE
- AREA OF DEEP AND EXTENSIVE GROUND DISTURBANCE
- LICENCE BOUNDARY / STUDY AREA
- LIMIT OF EXTRACTION

0 5 10
1:270 METRES

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

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

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

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, LOCATION 7 (AkHa-26), PROPOSED CALEDON PIT/QUARRY, CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 3 METHODS AND RESULTS

CONSULTANT

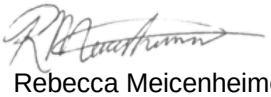
YYYY-MM-DD	2024-08-02
DESIGNED	RP
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	AN
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19129150	0055	0	6B

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

https://wsponline.sharepoint.com/sites/gld-114392/project files/6 deliverables/19129150a-stage 3 aa/locations/location 07 (akha-26)/p364-0204-2022_loc7_finalre_02august2024.docx

APPENDIX A

Artifact Catalogue

Appendix A
Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Subunit	Lot	Depth (cm)	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Aritfacts	# of Objects	Note
1	940	910	1	1	0-102	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		11		
2	940	910	1	1	0-102	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			indeterminate		3		
3	940	910	1	1	0-102	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		1		
4	940	910	1	1	0-102	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	circular head		wire		1		
5	940	910	1	1	0-102	metal	iron	tools/ equipment	horse related	nail: common	complete	horseshoe head		cut		1		
6	940	910	1	1	0-102	metal	iron	tools/ equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		5		
7	940	910	1	1	0-102	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					12		
8	940	910	1	1	0-102	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					3		
9	940	910	1	1	0-102	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		59		
10	940	910	1	1	0-102	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	green:olive	indeterminate		2		
11	940	910	1	1	0-102	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		3		
12	940	910	1	1	0-102	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		avian: humerus	incomplete					1		
13	930	920	1	1	0-25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1		
14	930	920	1	1	0-25	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4		
15	930	920	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	circular head		wire		1		
16	930	920	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		3		
17	930	920	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		14		
18	930	920	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1		
19	930	920	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	tools/ equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		6		
20	930	920	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		43		
21	930	920	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					17		
22	930	920	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					9		
23	920	900	1	1	0-15	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		4		
24	920	900	1	1	0-15	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		10		
25	920	900	1	1	0-15	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	circular head		wire		1		
26	920	900	1	1	0-15	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		4		
27	920	900	1	1	0-15	metal	iron	tools/ equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		2		
28	920	900	1	1	0-15	metal	iron	tools/ equipment	horse related	nail: common	complete	horseshoe head		cut		1		
29	915	915	25	1	0-22	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		28		
30	915	915	25	1	0-22	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					4		
31	915	915	25	1	0-22	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		121		
32	915	915	25	1	0-22	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	circular head		wire		1		
33	915	915	25	1	0-22	coal		fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					1		
34	955	915	10	1	0-33	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1		
35	955	915	10	1	0-33	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1		
36	955	915	10	1	0-33	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					2		
37	940	915	15	1	0-45	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					3		
38	940	915	15	1	0-45	metal	iron	indeterminate		bolt: unthreaded	incomplete					1		
39	940	915	15	1	0-45	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1		
40	940	915	15	1	0-45	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1		
41	940	915	15	1	0-45	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	circular head		wire		1		
42	940	915	15	1	0-45	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1		
43	945	910	13	1	0-56	plastic	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1		possible plastic shotgun shell
44	945	910	13	1	0-56	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3		
45	945	910	13	1	0-56	fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1		
46	945	910	13	1	0-56	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					14		
47	945	910	13	1	0-56	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					9		
48	945	910	13	1	0-56	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		12		
49	945	910	13	1	0-56	metal	iron	tools/ equipment	horse related	nail: common	complete	horseshoe head		cut		1		
50	945	910	13	1	0-56	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2		
51	945	910	13	1	0-56	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					2		
52	945	910	13	1	0-56	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2		
53	945	910	13	1	0-56	glass	indeterminate	personal/ societal	health/hygiene	bottle: square	base	embossed	amber	machine		1		"121" with letter "D" in diamond
54	945	910	13	1	0-56	glass	indeterminate	personal/ societal	health/hygiene	bottle: square	base	embossed	amber	machine		1		"127" with letter "D" in diamond
55	945	910	13	1	0-56	glass	indeterminate	personal/ societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	amber	indeterminate		105		
56	945	910	13	1	0-56	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	forest green	indeterminate		1		
57	945	910	13	1	0-56	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colouless	indeterminate		1		
58	945	910	13	1	0-56	glass	indeterminate	personal/ societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	body	embossed	amber: dark	indeterminate		5		measurement lines with numbers: "2", "2", possible "9", "100", "4"
59	945	910	13	1	0-56	glass	indeterminate	personal/ societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	body	embossed	amber: light	indeterminate		3		numbers: "10", "..00", possible "C"
60	945	910	13	1	0-56	glass	indeterminate	personal/ societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	amber: light	indeterminate		4		
61	945	910	13	1	0-56	glass	indeterminate	personal/ societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	amber: dark	indeterminate		4		seams present
62	925	920	5	1	0-45	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					20		
63	925	920	5	1	0-45	fauna	tooth	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1		
64	925	920	5	1	0-45	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		5		
65	925	920	5	1	0-45	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1		
66	925	920	5	1	0-45	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					3		
67	925	920	5	1	0-45	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		13		
68	925	920	5	1	0-45	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					2		
69	925	920	5	1	0-45	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					6		
70	925	920	5	1	0-45	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		39		
71	925	920	5	1	0-45	clinker	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					2		
72	910	925	13	1	0-29	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		1		
73	910	925	13	1	0-29	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1		

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Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Subunit	Lot	Depth (cm)	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Aritfacts	# of Objects	Note
74	910	925	13	1	0-29	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			wrought		1		
75	910	925	13	1	0-29	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2		small finishing nails
76	910	925	13	1	0-29	metal	iron	tools/ equipment	horse related	nail: common	complete	horseshoe head		cut		1		
77	910	925	13	1	0-29	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1		
78	910	925	13	1	0-29	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			cut		15		
79	910	925	13	1	0-29	coal		fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					2		
80	910	925	13	1	0-29	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		2		
81	910	925	13	1	0-29	clay	white ball clay	personal/ societal	smoking	smoking pipe: mouthpiece	mouthpiece	glaze	amber	indeterminate		1		
82	930	930	1	1	0-33	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2		small finishing nails
83	930	930	1	1	0-33	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1		
84	930	930	1	1	0-33	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4		
85	930	930	1	1	0-33	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3		
86	930	930	1	1	0-33	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1		
87	930	930	1	1	0-33	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1		
88	930	940	1	1	0-20	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1		
89	930	940	1	1	0-20	fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1		
90	900	900	21	1	0-24	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		3		small finishing nails
91	900	900	21	1	0-24	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1		
92	900	900	21	1	0-24	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					2		
93	900	900	21	1	0-24	coal		fuel	heating/ temperature control	sample	incomplete					2		
94	900	900	21	1	0-24	ceramic	stoneware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	handle:	plain	glaze:none	indeterminate		1		fragment
95	910	900	1	1	0-20	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		8		
96	910	900	1	1	0-20	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		9		
97	910	900	1	1	0-20	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	square head		cut		2		
98	910	900	1	1	0-20	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	amber: light	indeterminate		7		
99	910	900	1	1	0-20	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1		
100	910	900	1	1	0-20	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3		2 possible cranium frags
101	910	900	1	1	0-20	fauna	tooth	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1		horse
102	900	905	21	1	0-28	metal	iron	indeterminate		screw: slot	complete					1		
103	900	905	21	1	0-28	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1		
104	900	905	21	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		1		
105	900	905	21	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4		
106	900	905	21	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1		
107	915	935	13	1	0-23	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1		
108	910	895	13	1	0-25	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	amber: light	indeterminate		1		
109	910	895	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1		
110	910	895	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					2		
111	910	895	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		1		
112	910	895	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		12		
113	910	895	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	square head		cut		4		
114	910	895	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		wrought		3		
115	910	895	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			wrought		1		
116	910	895	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		8		
117	910	895	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		15		
118	910	895	13	1	0-25	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/ colourless			2		
119	935	885	1	1	0-68	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		2		
120	935	885	1	1	0-68	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4		
121	935	885	1	1	0-68	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1		
122	920	930	1	1	0-20	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					2		
123	920	930	1	1	0-20	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					4		
124	920	930	1	1	0-20	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		6		
125	920	930	1	1	0-20	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1		
126	920	930	1	1	0-20	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		3		
127	920	940	1	1	0-31	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1		
128	920	940	1	1	0-31	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4		
129	950	915	1	1	0-50	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1		
130	950	915	1	1	0-50	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1		
131	910	940	1	1	0-25	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5		
132	910	940	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1		
133	910	940	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		1		
134	930	880	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1		
135	930	880	1	1	0-25	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1		
136	940	920	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		8		
137	940	920	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		1		
138	940	920	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1		
139	940	920	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1		
140	940	920	1	1	0-28	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1		
141	940	920	1	1	0-28	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1		
142	930	900	1	1	0-13	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1		
143	930	900	1	1	0-13	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1		
144	930	900	1	1	0-13	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1		

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Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Subunit	Lot	Depth (cm)	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Aritfacts	# of Objects	Note
145	930	900	1	1	0-13	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		1		
146	930	900	1	1	0-13	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					2		
147	930	900	1	1	0-13	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	complete					1		closed wire
148	935	910	1	1	0-22	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3		
149	935	910	1	1	0-22	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		1		
150	935	910	1	1	0-22	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1		
151	935	910	1	1	0-22	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	green: forest	indeterminate		1		
152	950	925	1	1	0-24	metal	iron	indeterminate		nut	complete	square				1		
153	920	960	1	1	0-29	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1		
154	920	925	14	1	0-26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3		
155	920	925	14	1	0-26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1		
156	920	925	14	1	0-26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		1		
157	925	905	9	1	0-58	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					9		
158	925	905	9	1	0-58	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		1		
159	925	905	9	1	0-58	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			cut		1		
160	925	905	9	1	0-58	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	purple: light	indeterminate		5		
161	925	905	9	1	0-58	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		13		
162	905	935	13	1	0-20	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2		
163	905	935	13	1	0-20	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			cut		2		
164	905	935	13	1	0-20	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1		
165	905	935	13	1	0-20	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		2		
166	905	935	13	1	0-20	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		2		
167	905	935	13	1	0-20	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1		
168	945	880	1	1	0-100	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2		
169	945	880	1	1	0-100	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	circular head		wire		1		
170	945	880	1	1	0-100	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1		
171	945	880	1	1	0-100	fauna	tooth	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1		horse
172	920	885	13	1	0-24	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2		
173	920	885	13	1	0-24	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3		
174	920	885	13	1	0-24	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	amber: dark	indeterminate		2		
175	900	930	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3		
176	900	930	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		7		
177	900	930	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		2		
178	900	930	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	structural	hardware	screw: threaded	incomplete					1		
179	900	930	1	1	0-35	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1		
180	905	920	21	1	0-27	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3		
181	905	920	21	1	0-27	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4		
182	905	920	21	1	0-27	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1		
183	905	920	21	1	0-27	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	blue: late palette			1		small fragment
184	930	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3		
185	930	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					2		
186	930	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		2		
187	915	890	13	1	0-25	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2		patina
188	915	890	13	1	0-25	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1		
189	915	890	13	1	0-25	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	amber:light	indeterminate		2		
190	915	890	13	1	0-25	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		2		
191	915	890	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		4		
192	915	890	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		6		
193	915	890	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		25		
194	915	890	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		2		
195	915	890	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			wire		3		
196	915	890	13	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete			indeterminate		1		possible screw but too degraded
197	915	890	13	1	0-25	fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					19		
198	915	890	13	1	0-25	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4		
199	915	890	13	1	0-25	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		avian	incomplete					5		
200	900	920	1	1	0-48	metal	iron	indeterminate		nut	complete	square		indeterminate		1		
201	900	920	1	1	0-48	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2		
202	900	920	1	1	0-48	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		5		
203	900	920	1	1	0-48	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		1		
204	900	920	1	1	0-48	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1		
205	900	920	1	1	0-48	metal	iron	indeterminate		staple	complete					1		
206	895	950	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1		
207	895	950	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		1		
208	910	930	1	1	0-32	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1		
209	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1		probable piece of wire fencing
210	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1		
211	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		3		
212	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	L-head		cut		1		
213	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	circular		cut		1		
214	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					2		
215	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		8		
216	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		14		
217	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	square head		cut		1		
218	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1		
219	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	indeterminate		bolt: unthreaded	incomplete	circular head				1		

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Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Subunit	Lot	Depth (cm)	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Aritfacts	# of Objects	Note
220	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	indeterminate		bolt: threaded	incomplete	square head				1		machine bolt
221	910	930	1	1	0-32	metal	iron	indeterminate		ring	complete	circular				1		
222	920	890	1	1	0-25	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	incomplete	aqua: light		indeterminate		1		
223	920	890	1	1	0-25	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	incomplete	clear/colourless		indeterminate		4		
224	920	890	1	1	0-25	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	incomplete	amber: dark		indeterminate		6		
225	920	890	1	1	0-25	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/ colourless			1		
226	920	890	1	1	0-25	fauna	shell	fauna: indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					6		
227	920	890	1	1	0-25	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1		
228	920	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		4		
229	920	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		30		
230	920	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			wrought		4		
231	920	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		5		
232	920	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		3		
233	920	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	circular head		wire		3		
234	920	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					15		
235	920	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1		
236	920	890	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	square head		cut		1		
237	910	890	6	1	0-29	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	square head		cut		1		
238	910	890	6	1	0-29	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					14		
239	910	890	6	1	0-29	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	circular head		wire		1		
240	910	890	6	1	0-29	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular head		wire		3		
241	910	890	6	1	0-29	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		8		
242	910	890	6	1	0-29	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		15		
243	910	890	6	1	0-29	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		47		
244	910	890	6	1	0-29	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	incomplete	clear/colourless		indeterminate		1		
245	910	890	6	1	0-29	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	incomplete	purple: light		indeterminate		2		
246	910	910	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					3		
247	910	910	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1		barbed fence fragment
248	910	910	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					9		
249	910	910	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1		
250	910	910	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2		
251	910	910	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square head		cut		1		
252	910	910	1	1	0-23	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	incomplete	clear/colourless		indeterminate		4		
253	910	910	1	1	0-23	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded			1		brown and white, yellow below; probably from same vessel 253, 254, 255, 256
254	910	910	1	1	0-23	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1		brown and white, yellow below; probably from same vessel 253, 254, 255, 256
255	910	910	1	1	0-23	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1		yellow; probably from same vessel 253, 254, 255, 256
256	910	910	1	1	0-23	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1		white; probably from same vessel 253, 254, 255, 256
257	910	910	1	1	0-23	clay	white ball clay	personal/ societal	smoking	smoking pipe: mouthpiece	body			indeterminate		1		
258	910	910	1	1	0-23	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		avian	incomplete	indeterminate				3		medium sized bird
259	890	920	1	1	0-56	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular		wire		2		
260	890	920	1	1	0-56	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1		
261	890	920	1	1	0-56	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	incomplete			wire		1		bent thick wire
262	890	920	1	1	0-56	metal	iron	tools/ equipment		horseshoe	complete					1		
263	935	920	8	1	0-18	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1		
264	935	920	8	1	0-18	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1		
265	935	920	8	1	0-18	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2		
266	935	920	8	1	0-18	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail:common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		7		
267	935	920	8	1	0-18	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1		
268	935	920	8	1	0-18	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	farm chain	complete			indeterminate		1		2 different sizes/shapes of chain links
269	930	910	1	1	0-17	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	incomplete	green		indeterminate		1		
270	930	910	1	1	0-17	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	complete			indeterminate		2		smooth circular objects
271	930	910	1	1	0-17	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	sheet	incomplete			indeterminate		2		
272	930	910	1	1	0-17	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4		
273	930	910	1	1	0-17	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	wire	incomplete			indeterminate		7		probable wire fence fragments
274	930	910	1	1	0-17	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular		wire		6		twisted shank, umbrella head - probable roofing nails
275	930	910	1	1	0-17	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular		wire		6		
276	930	910	1	1	0-17	metal	iron	indeterminate		bolt: unthreaded	complete	circular				1		
277	930	910	1	1	0-17	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	farm chain	incomplete			indeterminate		1		
278	930	910	1	1	0-17	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		5		
279	930	910	1	1	0-17	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	indeterminate				2		large mammal
280	930	910	1	1	0-17	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	complete	vertebra				11		small mammal
281	930	910	1	1	0-17	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	complete	indeterminate				17		small mammal
282	930	910	1	1	0-17	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	mandible				5		small mammal
283	930	910	1	1	0-17	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	complete	tooth				5		small mammal
284	930	910	1	1	0-17	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	indeterminate				61		small mammal
286	905	920	5	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	circular		wire		2		
287	905	920	5	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	complete					1		
288	905	920	5	1	0-25	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	indeterminate				3		
289	905	920	5	1	0-25	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1		

Appendix A
Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Subunit	Lot	Depth (cm)	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Aritfacts	# of Objects	Note
290	905	920	5	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		104		
291	905	920	5	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	square		cut		46		
292	905	920	5	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	square		cut		8		
293	905	920	5	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		34		
294	905	920	5	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	incomplete					37		small pieces of metal
295	920	880	2	1	0-100	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	sacrum				4		
296	920	880	2	1	0-100	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	indeterminate				25		
297	920	880	2	3	0-100	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	complete	metacarpal				1		
298	920	880	2	3	0-100	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	complete	indeterminate				1		
299	920	880	2	3	0-100	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	vertebra				2		
300	920	880	2	3	0-100	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	ribs				14		
301	920	880	2	3	0-100	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	sacrum				2		
302	920	880	2	3	0-100	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	indeterminate				6		osteoporosis evident
303	920	880	2	3	0-100	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	indeterminate				24		
304	920	880	1	1	0-28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	complete	metacarpal				4		small mammal
305	920	880	1	1	0-28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	indeterminate				11		
306	920	880	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	circular		wire		1		
307	920	880	1	3	0-28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	ribs				7		
308	920	880	1	3	0-28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	indeterminate				17		
309	920	880	1	3	0-28	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	complete	molar				1		cow
310	920	880	1	3	0-28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	mandible				1		cow
311	920	880	1	3	0-28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	indeterminate				3		osteoporosis evident
312	920	880	1	3	0-28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	metacarpal				1		
313	920	880	1	3	0-28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	vertebra				5		large mammal
314	920	880	1	3	0-28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete	vertebra				2		small mammal
315	920	880	1	3	0-28	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	complete	indeterminate				1		
316	910	910	1	1	0-23	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded			1		
317	910	895	13	1	0-25	stone	chert: Onondaga	tools/ equipment	debitage	primary thinning flake	complete				water rolled	1		
318	920	880	2	1	0-100	stone	chert: Selkirk	tools/ equipment	debitage	primary thinning flake	incomplete					1		
319	920	880	2	1	0-100	stone	chert: Selkirk	tools/ equipment	debitage	biface thinning flake	incomplete					1		

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