



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment:
Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45),
Lafarge Goodwood Extension
Property**

Part of Lot 20, Concession 3,
Geographic Township of Uxbridge,
former Ontario County,
now Regional Municipality of Durham,
Ontario

May 21, 2021

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ORIGINAL REPORT

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Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Lafarge Canada Inc. (Lafarge) to complete Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) for a proposed license application for a Category 1, Class A pit below water (the Project), as required by the *Aggregate Resources of Ontario: Provincial Standards Version 1.0* (Government of Ontario 1997) under the *Aggregate Resources Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The assessment supports an official plan amendment application to expand the Lafarge Goodwood Pit to the north of the existing aggregate pit. Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is located on part of Lot 20, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Uxbridge, former Ontario County, now Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) was conducted between April 13, 2021 and April 19, 2021 under Project Information Form number P256-0670-2021 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI). The test unit excavation consisted of the hand excavation of 44 one-metre units and resulted in the recovery of 1,006 Euro-Canadian artifacts dating to the mid-to-late 19th century. Two possible subsurface cultural features were observed during Stage 3 investigations. The Stage 3 artifact assemblage from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) comprises 723 ceramic artifacts, 175 structural artifacts, 69 household artifacts, 29 personal artifacts, 9 pieces of metal, and 1 piece of horse hardware.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) resulted in the delineation of a mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian assemblage. Based on the Stage 3 assessment, Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains further cultural heritage value or interest. Thus, **Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) retains cultural heritage value or interest and Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of impacts to the site is required.** Full and detailed recommendations are provided in the body of the report.

The MHSTCI is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

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



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Project Personnel

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Acknowledgements

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Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries:	Robert von Bitter – Archaeological Data Coordinator



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Lafarge Canada Inc. (Lafarge) to complete Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) for a proposed license application for a Category 1, Class A pit below water (the Project), as required by the *Aggregate Resources of Ontario: Provincial Standards Version 1.0* (Government of Ontario 1997) under the *Aggregate Resources Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The assessment supports an official plan amendment application to expand the Lafarge Goodwood Pit to the north of the existing aggregate pit. The study area for the Project is illustrated on Figure 1. Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is located on part of Lot 20, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Uxbridge, former Ontario County, now Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario (Tile 1 in Supplementary Documentation). The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of Stage 3 archaeological assessment at Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) are:

- 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.

Permission to enter the property and conduct the archaeological assessment was granted by Lafarge.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 Post-contact Indigenous Resources

“Contact” is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. The precise moment of contact is a constant matter of discussion. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).



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By the turn of the 16th century, the region of the study area appears to have been abandoned of permanent settlements. It has long been the understanding of archaeologists that prior to the 16th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was occupied by Iroquoian-speaking populations (Birch and Williamson 2013; Birch 2015; Dermarker *et al.* 2016). Recently, the direct correlation in Ontario between archaeology and ethnicity, and especially regional identity, has been questioned (*cf.* Fox 2015:23; Gaudreau and Lesage 2016:9-12; Ramsden 2016:124).

Recent considerations of Indigenous sources on culture history have led to the understanding that prior to the 16th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was co-habited by more mobile Anishnaabeg populations (Kapyrka 2018) who have not been represented in previous analyses of the archaeological record and who most likely have left a more ephemeral archaeological record than that of more densely populated agricultural settlements. The apparent void of permanent settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario continued through the first half of the 17th century; however, this does not preclude the occupation of the region by mobile Anishnaabeg peoples.

By the 1680s, Anishnaabeg people had begun to re-enter the lower Great Lakes basin (Curve Lake First Nation n.d.; Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978). The Indigenous economy since the turn of the 18th century focused on fishing and the fur trade, supplemented by agriculture and hunting. The study area falls within the territory of the seven Anishnaabeg First Nations which are signatories to the Williams Treaty. These include the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, and the Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations 2021). It is also worth noting that this area also “included substantial portions of land that had been the object of previous land cession treaties” (Surtees 1986:1). The Williams Treaty (Figure 2) between the Crown and the Chippewas in this area are part of “[t]hree separate and large parcels of land in southern and central Ontario...acquired by the Government of Canada in 1923” (Surtees 1986:1). This particular parcel includes:

parts of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Ontario and York...[c]ommencing at the point where the easterly limit of that portion of the lands said to have been ceded...[as part of Treaty Number 13] intersects the northerly shore of Lake Ontario; thence northerly along the said easterly and northerly limits of the confirmed tract to the Holland River; thence northerly along the Holland River and along the westerly shore of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfeldt Bay to the narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe; thence south easterly along the shores of Lake Simcoe to the Talbot River; thence easterly along the Talbot River to the boundary between the Counties of Victoria and Ontario; thence southerly along that boundary to the north west angle of the Township of Darlington; thence along the northern boundary of the Township of Darlington, Clarke, Hope and Hamilton to Rice Lake; thence along the southern shore of said Lake to River Trent, and along the River Trent to Bay of Quinte; thence westerly and southerly along the shore of the Bay of Quinte to the road leading to Carrying Place and Wellers Bay; then westerly along the northern shore of Lake Ontario to the place of beginning

(Morris 1943:62)



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The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. However, despite this shift, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded 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...systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples have left behind archaeological resources throughout Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is located on part of Lot 20, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Uxbridge, former Ontario County, now Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. In 1791, the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created from the former Province of Quebec by an act of British Parliament. At this time, Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing the new province, directing its settlement and establishing a constitutional government modelled after that of Britain (Petryshyn 1985). In 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties consisting of previously settled lands, new lands opened for settlement, and lands not yet acquired by the Crown. These new counties stretched from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east.

1.2.2.1 Ontario County

Initially attached to York and Peel Counties for municipal and judicial purposes, Ontario County separated in 1852. Ontario County was enclosed by the shores of Lake Ontario on the south, by York County and Lake Simcoe on the west, Durham and Victoria counties on the east, and by the District of Muskoka on the north. The original townships that existed within Ontario County include: Brock, Mara, Pickering, Rama, Reach, Scott, Thorah, Uxbridge, and Whitby. Settlement began in the county in the late 1700s but remained sparse, with only a few families arriving to the area. However, following the War of 1812 there was a period of increased settlement and immigration to the region (Mika and Mika 1981:112).

Agriculture became one of the major industries in Ontario County, with the breeding and importing of cattle at its base. Apple growing in the southern areas of the county also brought commerce to the region. The Lake Ontario shoreline, bordering the southern edge of the county, provided for excellent harbours. These harbours facilitated greater access to trade and travel throughout the Great Lakes (Mika and Mika 1981:113). On January 1, 1974, Ontario County and Durham County were amalgamated into the Regional Municipality of Durham (Mika and Mika 1981:114).

1.2.2.2 Uxbridge Township and the Village of Goodwood

Prior to being surveyed in 1804 and 1805, the area that comprised the Township of Uxbridge was part of a parcel of land that had been granted in 1798 to a group of French Royalists who had fled to England during the French Revolution. Out of the few who came to Upper Canada, fewer still of the French



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Royalist immigrants actually settled their granted land. In 1803, the government reacquired the unsettled land, and S.S. Wilmont was given the task of surveying the planned Township of Uxbridge (Mika and Mika 1981). In the several years following, roughly 16 Quaker families from Pennsylvania settled in the northeast portion of the township around the area which became the Town of Uxbridge. At the same time, several families from New York State settled in the southwest, around the area which became Glasgow (Mika and Mika 1981). By 1809, all the land within the township had been claimed by European immigrants, however little of it had been cleared and settled. In addition to the usual allotment of land in a township reserved for Crown and Clergy, many of the lots had been purchased by land speculators, intent on reselling the land, and thereby keeping many of the township lots vacant and uncleared (Mika and Mika 1981).

The township's first saw and grist mills were built on Lot 30, Concession 6 by Dr. Christopher Beswick (completed by Joseph Collins) and were in operation by 1810 (Mika and Mika 1981:566). These mills became the centre around which the village of Uxbridge grew. The only other village within the township by 1836 was Goodwood, located southwest of the current study area. The first settlers to arrive in the immediate area were immigrants from England: T. Robinson arrived in 1825; and Henry Stapleton, a machinist and lumberman, arrived in 1833 (Mika and Mika 1981). In 1852, the Goodwood Post Office was established, and in 1877, the village became a stop on the Toronto-Nipissing Railway (Mika and Mika 1981). By the 1870s, the small village was home to a shingle and lumber mill, general merchant's business, an insurance agency, the Victoria Hotel, as well as a mason, a blacksmith and carpenter, which all served the growing community. In 1903, the population of Goodwood stood at 375 (Mika and Mika 1981:147).

The Toronto-Nipissing Railway with service between Scarborough and the Village of Uxbridge was opened for traffic in 1871. Travelling from southwest to northeast, the line crosses the entire length of the township, splitting the township in two. It was after the opening of this railway line that the township "progressed with remarkable rapidity" (J.H. Beers & Co. 1877:3).

1.2.2.3 Clergy Reserves, Crown Land, and the Canada Company

On early survey mapping, the lot in which Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is situated is indicated as a "Clergy" reserve. Upon initial survey of the townships of Upper Canada, it was the usual practice to set aside a portion of land as a source of revenue for the "established" Protestant clergy (usually the Anglican Church) of Upper Canada (as required under the Constitutional Act of 1791) (Shaw 2015). As settlement progressed within the townships, these lots remained largely unsettled and undeveloped, and created enmity among local residents (Shaw 2015). Anger over the management of the clergy reserves as well as over the nepotism and corruption among the ruling elite of Upper Canada (such as the Family Compact), helped spark the Upper Canadian Rebellion of 1837 (Parks Canada n.d.). William Lyon Mackenzie (1795-1861), infamous rebel and leader of the Upper Canada Rebellion, said in his later years that the clergy reserves were the most important single cause of the rebellion (Shaw 2015). It was not until 1854, that a coalition of the Upper and Lower Canada governments abolished the clergy reserves in Canada (Shaw 2015).



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1.2.2.4 Historical Mapping and Land Registry Information

A portion of the 1805 survey plan of the Township of Uxbridge, Ontario County (Wilmont 1805) is illustrated on Figure 3. This map depicts the original 1805 details and later annotations and modifications such as the much later Toronto-Nipissing Railway across the map. The viewer must therefore be careful in distinguishing the earlier information from the later details offered on the map. The property in which the study area is situated, Lot 20, Concession 3, is shaded blue and labelled as “Clergy,” indicating the property as a clergy reserve. At some later point “Clergy” is overwritten by the name John A. Sangster as the owner of the lot (Wilmont 1805). An examination of the land abstract for Lot 20 Concession 3 reveals that John A. Sangster was awarded the first patent to the former clergy reserve in 1855 (ONLand n.d.), the year after clergy reserves were abolished in Upper Canada. With the exception of the Toronto-Nipissing Railway, no structures are depicted on the map.

Land Registry information for the southeast quarter of Lot 20, Concession 3 shows that the property was bought and sold several times and subdivided into parcels within the first two years after Sangster was granted the first patent in 1855. In 1856, Sangster sold the south half of Lot 20 to Thomas Cossey, who in turn immediately sold the southeastern quarter to Abraham Lott. Abraham Lott sold the property to John Udell in 1858, who sold the property to George Stewart that same year. Stewart owned the property for 11 years until his death in 1869 (Find-a-Grave 2021a), when the property transferred to his wife, Sarah (ONLand n.d.). In 1897, the southeast quarter was sold by the Stewart family to Elizabeth Blackburn. Blackburn owned the property until 1920, after which the property was bought and sold several times. In summary, the Stewart family appears to have owned the southeast quarter of Lot 20, Concession 3, for the longest duration in the 19th century, from 1858 until 1897.

George Stewart was born in 1811 in Monaghan, Ireland (Ancestry 2021). He married Sarah Watson in 1843 (Ancestry 2021) and they emigrated to Canada sometime before 1851 (Census of Canada 1851). George and Sarah had eight children: William, Margaret, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, James, John, and George (Albert) (Ancestry 2021; Census of Canada 1891). Mary died in childhood (Find-a-Grave 2021b). George Stewart died in 1869 (age 58) and is buried in the Goodwood Cemetery, located on Concession Road 3, approximately two kilometres to the west. Sarah Watson Stewart died in 1897 (age 76) and is also buried in the Goodwood Cemetery (Find-a-Grave 2021c).

The 1860 Tremaine’s map of the County of Ontario (Tremaine 1860) and the 1877 historical atlas map (J.H. Beers & Co. 1877) were also examined for historical features and property owner information for the study area. Both maps show the degree to which Ontario County, and the Township of Uxbridge in particular, were settled by the late 19th century. Several small villages and hamlets, as well as structures such as farmhouses, churches, hotels, mills and schoolhouses, are depicted on both maps. One feature that stands out between the 1860 map and the 1877 map of Uxbridge Township is the Toronto-Nipissing Railway which cuts across the landscape by 1877 but was absent from the 1860 map.



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The 1860 map shows that Thomas Story owned the north half of Lot 20 Concession 3, and Simon Press owned the southeast quarter of the lot, where Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is roughly located (Figure 4). No structures are depicted within the immediate vicinity of the study area. Simon Press is not mentioned in the Land Registry data for Lot 20, Concession 3 (ONLand n.d.). However, some of the Land Registry entries are illegible, and Press may have been a tenant farmer rather than an owner. As mentioned, Land Registry data indicates that George Stewart owned the southeast quarter of Lot 20, Concession 3 by 1860 (ONLand n.d.).

The 1877 historical map (J.H. Beers & Co. 1877) shows that Thomas Story was still in possession of the north half of the lot and that the southeast quarter was then owned by S. Stewart (Figure 5). S. Stewart (Sarah) was the widow of George Stewart, who had purchased the property in 1858 according to Land Registry data (ONLand n.d.). Based on the 1877 map, the Stewart family residence appears to have been located across the road (Concession Road 4) in Lot 19, Concession 4. Their property in Lot 20, Concession 3 has no structure depicted, and was likely an additional parcel of land that the family farmed.

The Toronto-Nipissing Railway is depicted cutting through the lot, approximately 275 metres north of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). Land Registry data shows that the Toronto-Nipissing Railway Company purchased land from various landowners in Lot 20, Concession 3, including Sarah Stewart, between 1870 and 1872 (ONLand n.d.). No other structures are depicted in the immediate vicinity of the study area on the 1877 historical map. Table 1 summarizes the land ownership for the study area from historical mapping.

Table 1: Land Ownership Information for Southeast Quarter, Lot 20, Concession 3

Date	Owner	Features
1805	Clergy Reserve	No structures depicted
1855	John A. Sangster	No structures depicted
1860	Simon Press	No structures depicted
1877	S. Stewart	No structures depicted on Southeast Quarter. Toronto-Nipissing Railway depicted to the north of the property.

In discussing 19th century mapping it must be remembered that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). As such, structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984). Review of historical mapping also has inherent accuracy difficulties due to potential error in georeferencing. Georeferencing is conducted by assigning spatial coordinates to fixed locations and using these points to spatially reference the remainder of the map. Due to changes in fixed locations over time (e.g., road intersections, road alignments, water courses, and shorelines, etc.), errors / difficulties of scale and the relative idealism of the historical cartography, historical maps may not translate accurately into real space points. This may provide inconsistencies during the historical map review.



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According to a Cultural Heritage Screening Report for the Project, undertaken by MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited (2021), the study area has been cleared and under agricultural production throughout the 20th century.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Physiography

The study area is situated within the Oak Ridges Moraine Physiographic Region. This region extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, and is described as a “massive ridge of drift” dominating the south-central Ontario landscape (Chapman and Putnam 1984:52). The Oak Ridges Moraine consists of a kame moraine landform, which is characterized by knobby hills of irregularly stratified sand and gravel that were formed at the edge of a melting glacier (Chapman and Putnam 1984:236). With an underlying bedrock of limestone or shale, the overlying surface of the moraine consists of sand or gravel hills with level tracts of sand in between. Though sandy in most cases, there is a common occurrence of lacustrine clay and silt in the Uxbridge area, suggesting that the area had at one time been underwater (Chapman and Putnam 1984:52).

The study area is situated entirely within Pontypool sandy loam soils, which consist of calcareous sand and are characteristically well-drained with rolling to hilly topography with few stones. Due to their susceptibility to wind and water erosion, their poor natural fertility and a composition lacking in organic matter, agricultural potential of these soils is limited. They are used to some extent for pasture, hay, grain, and potatoes today. Large areas have been planted with pine or spruce (Olding *et al.* 1956).

Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is located approximately 750 metres from an intermittent unnamed tributary of the Pefferlaw River, and approximately 1.3 kilometres from a permanent tributary of the Pefferlaw River. It is evident on historical mapping of 1860 and 1877 that tributaries of the Pefferlaw River were used to power mills within the Township of Uxbridge (Tremaine 1860; J.H. Beers & Co. 1877).

1.3.2 Pre-contact Indigenous Resources

As the Laurentide ice sheet receded from southern Ontario by approximately 13,000 years ago, the land was opened up and those parts of it not submerged under glacial lakes were available for human occupation (Lothrop *et al.* 2016). Much of what is understood about the lifeways of the Indigenous peoples who first populated the land that is currently known as southern Ontario is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous occupation prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been divided by archaeologists into archaeological culture periods based on observed changes in material culture. These archaeological culture periods are largely based on observed changes in formal lithic tools, and are classified as Early Paleoindian, Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record in Ontario, archaeological culture periods are classified as Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, distinguished primarily on observed changes



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in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that archaeological culture periods do not represent specific Indigenous cultural identities but are, rather, a useful paradigm for categorizing changes in Indigenous material culture practice through time.

The current understanding of Indigenous archaeological culture periods in southern Ontario is summarized in Table 2, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990) and more recent advances in late Pleistocene radiocarbon calibration techniques (Ellis 2013; Fiedel 1999; Lothrop *et al.* 2016; Munson 2013). The provided time periods are based on the “Common Era” calendar notation system: Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).

Table 2: Generalized Archaeological Chronology for Southern Ontario

Archaeological Culture Period	Characteristics	Approximate Time Period	Comments
Early Paleoindian	Fluted Projectiles	11000 – 9500 BCE	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleoindian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	9500 – 8000 BCE	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 – 6000 BCE	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 – 2500 BCE	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2500 – 1800 BCE	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 – 1500 BCE	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 – 1100 BCE	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 – 950 BCE	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BCE	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BCE – 500 CE	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	550 – 900 CE	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	900 – 1300 CE	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	1300 – 1400 CE	long longhouses (100 m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	1400 – 1650 CE	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Indigenous	Various Algonkian Groups	1650 – 1875 CE	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	1796 CE – present	European settlement

Between 11000 and 8000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups, one method in particular was through gift exchange, evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).

By approximately 8000 BCE, evidence exists and becomes more common for the production of ground-stone tools such as axes, chisels and adzes. These tools themselves are believed to be indicative specifically of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate an increase in craft production and arguably craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence, dating to approximately 7000 BCE of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have



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explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013:41). This is indirectly indicative of changes in social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. Around 8000 BCE, the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below modern lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure 1.1.C). It is presumed that the majority of human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6500 BCE the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers and the environment had grown more similar to the present day. By approximately 4500 BCE, evidence exists from southern Ontario for the utilization of native copper (naturally occurring pure copper metal) (Ellis 2013:42). The known origin of this material along the north shore of Lake Superior indicates the existence of extensive exchange networks across the Great Lakes basin.

At approximately 3500 BCE, the isostatic rebound of the North American plate following the melt of the Laurentide glacier had reached a point which significantly affected the watershed of the Great Lakes basin. Prior to this, the Upper Great Lakes had drained down the Ottawa Valley via the French-Mattawa river valleys. Following this shift in the watershed, the drainage course of the Great Lakes basin had changed to its present course. This also prompted a significant increase in water-level to approximately modern levels (with a brief high-water period); this change in water levels is believed to have occurred catastrophically (Stewart 2013:28-30). This change in geography coincides with the earliest evidence for cemeteries (Ellis 2013:46). By 2500 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis et al. 1990: Figure 4.1). Construction of these weirs would have required a large amount of communal labour and are indicative of the continued development of social organization and communal identity. The large-scale procurement of food at a single location also has significant implications for permanence of settlement within the landscape. This period is also marked by further population increase and by 1500 BCE evidence exists for substantial permanent structures (Ellis 2013:45-46).

By approximately 950 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for populations using ceramics. Populations are understood to have continued to seasonally exploit natural resources. This advent of ceramic technology correlated, however, with the intensive exploitation of seed foods such as goosefoot and knotweed as well as mast such as nuts (Williamson 2013:48). The use of ceramics implies changes in the social organization of food storage as well as in the cooking of food and changes in diet. Fish also continued to be an important facet of the economy at this time. Evidence continues to exist for the expansion of social organization (including hierarchy), group identity, ceremonialism (particularly in burial), interregional exchange throughout the Great Lakes basin and beyond, and craft production (Williamson 2013:48-54).

By approximately 550 CE, evidence emerges for the introduction of maize into southern Ontario. This crop would have initially only supplemented Indigenous peoples' diet and economy (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-14). Maize-based agriculture gradually became more important to societies and by approximately 900 CE permanent communities emerge which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward the procurement of other resources such as hunting, fishing, and foraging. By approximately 1250 CE, evidence exists for the common cultivation of the Indigenous cultigens, including maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco.



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1.3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by upper case letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lower case letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MHSTCI who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area is located within Borden block BaGt.

Information concerning specific archaeological site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MHSTCI 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.

A query of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (Government of Ontario 2021a) determined that no archaeological sites have been registered within, or within a one-kilometre radius of, Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). Other than the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment report completed for the Project (see Section 1.3.4), a query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* (Government of Ontario 2021b) did not identify any reports documenting archaeological work within 50 metres of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45).

1.3.4 Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations

Stantec was retained by Lafarge to complete Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the Project in 2018 (Stantec 2020). Overall, the study area for the Project comprises approximately 18 hectares (ha) located on part of Lot 20, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Uxbridge, immediately north of the existing Lafarge Goodwood Pit. The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the study area was conducted under Project Information Form (PIF) number P362-0212-2018 between September 25, 2018 and September 28, 2018 (Stantec 2020). Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) was identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey of a horse pasture which had been previously farmed. The site was identified by 12 positive test pits and a test unit in an area measuring approximately 25 metres east-west by 30 metres north-south (Stantec 2020). The artifact assemblage recovered by Stantec (2020) during the Stage 2 assessment comprises 92 Euro-Canadian artifacts, consisting of 57 ceramic artifacts, 17 structural



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artifacts, 10 household artifacts, 6 metal artifacts, and 2 personal artifacts. Stantec (2020) determined that Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) retained further cultural heritage value or interest and Stage 3 assessment was recommended.

1.3.5 Related Reports

In addition to Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, the Project was subject to a Cultural Heritage Screening Report undertaken by MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited (2021). The Cultural Heritage Screening Report determined that the subject property does not contain any potential built heritage resources or significant cultural heritage landscapes, and therefore a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report is not required.

1.3.6 Existing Conditions

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) was conducted between April 13, 2021 and April 19, 2021 under PIF number P256-0670-2021 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the MHSTCI. The site is located in a horse paddock and pasture, north of the existing Lafarge Goodwood Pit and west of Concession Road 4, in Lot 20, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Uxbridge, former Ontario County, now Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. Based on aerial photography from 1954, the field was cleared and ploughed in the past, prior to becoming pasture (Figure 6).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) was conducted between April 13, 2021 and April 19, 2021 under PIF number P256-0670-2021 issued to Parker Dickson, MA, by the MHSTCI. Though historically located in an area which had been cleared and ploughed, Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is modernly located in horse paddock and pasture. As such, a controlled surface pick-up (CSP) was not conducted at the site; rather, the Stage 3 assessment proceeded directly to test unit excavation.

During the Stage 3 assessment, field, weather, and lighting conditions were suitable for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. At no time was the archaeological assessment conducted when the field, weather, or lighting conditions were detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material or identification of subsurface cultural features (Table 3). Photographic documentation in Section 8.1 of this report confirms that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment, as per the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.9.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011).



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Table 3: Weather and Field Conditions

Date	Field Director	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
April 13, 2021	Kristen Hahne (R1154)	Test unit excavation	Overcast, cool	Soil is dry and friable; screens well
April 14, 2021	Kristen Hahne (R1154)	Test unit excavation	Partly sunny, cool	Soil is dry and friable; screens well
April 15, 2021	Kristen Hahne (R1154)	Test unit excavation	Overcast, cool	Soil is dry and friable; screens well
April 16, 2021	Kristen Hahne (R1154)	Test unit excavation	Overcast, cool	Soil is dry and friable; screens well
April 19, 2021	Kristen Hahne (R1154)	Test unit excavation	Partly sunny, cool	Soil is dry and friable; screens well

Upon arrival at the site, the geographical reference markers that were documented during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2020) were relocated. A five-metre by five-metre grid of one-metre square test units was established across Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) as defined by the Stage 2 test pit and test unit data (Stantec 2020), as per Section 3.2.3 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The grid was aligned with the existing fence rather than true north in order to facilitate placement of units along the fence line. The grid was established using a high precision Trimble R2 Receiver paired with a mobile device (iPad mini) with 10-centimetre accuracy. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates were taken using ArcGIS Collector powered by ESRI, customized for archaeological survey and assessment, on a handheld mobile device. The UTM coordinates are located in zone 17T and are based upon the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). A map illustrating the exact site location and UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment are provided in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

The five-metre units in the grid are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five-metre square was divided into 25 one-metre units, with subsquare number one located in the southwest corner of the five metre, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on (Figure 7). With the exception of the units along the 510E line and one other exception, grid units were excavated in subsquare one to facilitate an even placement over the Stage 2 site limits.

Overall, the Stage 3 assessment included the hand excavation of 44 one-metre units strategically positioned to test the nature and density of the subsurface artifact distribution at the site and based on the distribution of Stage 2 positive test pits and test unit. The Stage 2 assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) yielded 92 Euro-Canadian artifacts and it was not evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. The test unit placement strategy outlined in Standards 1 and 2 of Table 3.1 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) was followed and a series of 36 one-metre square test units were positioned at five-metre intervals across the site to encompass the site area identified through Stage 2 positive test pits.



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Following this, eight additional units, amounting to more than 20% of the grid unit total, were placed in areas of interest within the site, i.e., adjacent to “high” yielding test units. In accordance with Section 3.2.3 Standard 1 and Guideline 1 of the MHSTCI’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 3 site limits were defined based upon low yields on the periphery of the site (i.e., nine artifacts or less). Photos 1 to 8 document the Stage 3 test unit excavation of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45).

The test units at Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) were excavated in systematic levels. Stratigraphy at the site consisted of a single stratigraphic layer (i.e., topsoil/ploughzone) and each test unit was excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Subsoil ranged from fine brown-orange sand to coarse grey sand with gravel (Photos 5 and 6). The test units ranged in depth from 16 centimetres to 40 centimetres; taking into account that each test unit was excavated five centimetres into subsoil, the topsoil ranged in depth from 11 centimetres to 35 centimetres. The excavated soil from units was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth. The subsoil surface of each unit was shovel shined, troweled, and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to backfilling. Two possible subsurface cultural features were identified during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45), in units 490E 205N:1 and 495E 215N:1 (Photos 7 and 8). When possible subsurface features were identified, excavation stopped and the possible feature was covered with geotextile cloth. The Stage 3 test units were backfilled once excavation was complete.

The artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) were retained for laboratory analysis and description and were recorded with reference to their one-metre subsquare unit number. Figure 8, and Tile 5 in the Supplementary Documentation, provide an illustration of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment results.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 4 and the results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) are discussed in greater detail below. Maps showing the exact site location and UTM coordinates recorded during the Stage 3 assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
16 pages of field notes	Stantec office in Markham, Ontario	In original field book and scanned in project file
1 digital map and data files	Stantec GIS server in Markham, Ontario	Stored digitally on central GIS server
1 map provided by Lafarge	Stantec office in London, Ontario	Hard and digital copies in project file
99 digital photographs	Stantec office in London, Ontario	Stored digitally in project file and on central GIS server



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The material culture collected during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is contained in one Bankers box, labeled by location, Borden number, artifact class and type. The box will be temporarily housed at the Stantec London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to an MHSTCI collections facility.

3.1 GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BaGt-45)

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) was conducted between April 13, 2021 and April 19, 2021. The test unit excavation consisted of the hand excavation of 44 one-metre units and resulted in the recovery of 1,006 Euro-Canadian artifacts. Of the 44 one-metre units excavated, the highest yielding unit contained 85 artifacts and the lowest yielding unit contained one artifact. Figure 8 provides the results of the test unit excavations. Two possible subsurface cultural features were observed during Stage 3 investigations, in units 490E 205N:1 and 495E 215N:1. The artifact assemblage from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) comprises 723 ceramic artifacts, 175 structural artifacts, 69 household artifacts, 29 personal artifacts, 9 pieces of metal, and 1 piece of horse hardware. Table 5 provides a summary of the recovered Euro-Canadian artifacts. A sample of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is depicted on Plates 1 to 4 in Section 8.2.

Table 5: Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) Euro-Canadian Artifact Summary

Artifacts	Frequency	%
Ceramic	723	71.87
Structural	175	17.40
Household	69	6.86
Personal	29	2.88
Metal	9	0.89
Horse hardware	1	0.10
Total	1,006	100.0

3.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 723 ceramic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45), including 675 whiteware fragments, 18 utilitarian ware fragments, 16 indeterminate ceramic fragments, and 14 yellowware fragments. A summary of the ceramic assemblage by ware type is provided in Table 6. A sample of ceramic artifacts is illustrated in Plate 1.



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Table 6: Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Frequency	%
Whiteware	675	93.4
Utilitarian	18	2.5
Ceramic, undetermined	16	2.2
Yellowware	14	1.9
Total	723	100.0

A breakdown of ceramic assemblage by decorative style is provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Frequency	%
Whiteware, undecorated	483	66.8
Whiteware, transfer printed	42	5.8
Whiteware, flow transfer printed	40	5.5
Whiteware, painted	33	4.6
Whiteware, sponged	33	4.6
Whiteware, edged	20	2.8
Earthenware, red	18	2.5
Ceramic, undetermined	16	2.2
Whiteware, banded	13	1.8
Yellowware, undecorated	13	1.8
Whiteware, stamped	9	1.2
Whiteware, moulded	2	0.3
Yellowware, banded	1	0.1
Total	723	100.0

3.1.1.1 Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of refined earthenware with a near-colourless glaze. By the 1830s it had replaced earlier, near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware. Early whiteware paste tends to be porous but becomes more vitrified later in the 19th century (Adams 1994). A total of 675 pieces of whiteware were recovered from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45), the majority of which 483 (71.6%) were undecorated. Most of these were of unknown function, due to the small size of the fragments. Two rims were determined to derive from cups. The following is an overview of the decoration types recovered from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45).



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Early transfer printed whiteware often has thick lines because of the paper using during the transfer of pattern from paper to ceramic. Later transfer printed whiteware was done using tissue paper, which allowed for shading and finer line details, or the use of oil and a sheet of glue to create a design with little dots (Stelle 2001). Transfer printing was popular throughout the 19th century. Before the 1830s blue was the most common colour used. During the 1830s and 1840s other colours, such as brown, black, red, green and purple, became popular. Between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black and brown were popular, with a variety of colour becoming popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994). A total of 42 pieces of transfer decorated whiteware were collected from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). The majority (n=37) had blue patterns, and five had brown decoration. The recovered fragments are of unknown function except for two fragments from plates.

Forty pieces of flow transfer printed whiteware were recovered from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). Flow transfer printing is a variation of transfer printing in which the pigment, primarily blue, is allowed to flow into the glaze resulting in a less crisp pattern. This process was popular in the middle of the 19th century and was revived again in the 1890s (Adams 1994). Thirty-two of the flow transfer pieces recovered during the Stage 2 exhibited black flow transfer pigment while eight exhibited blue pigment. The recovered fragments are of unknown function.

Painted whiteware vessels of the 19th century typically featured a *horror vacui* decorative style in which the majority of the piece was covered with pattern and very little of the underlying white showed through. Blue and black were the dominant colours during the first quarter of the 19th century, while polychrome patterns became increasingly popular from 1830 to 1860 (Stelle 2001). Sprig painted wares, where very small floral designs were used, leaving most of the vessel's background undecorated, began appearing in 1835 and remained common until the 1870s (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2012). Thirty-three pieces of painted whiteware were recovered from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). Most had floral design elements in the "late palate" colour combinations of black, red and green and blue, or painted bands. This indicates a date of post-1830 for these artifacts. The recovered fragments are of unknown function.

A total of 33 pieces of sponged whiteware were collected from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45), all blue in colour and of unknown function. Sponging is an inexpensive decoration in which a sponge is used to decorate the surface of a ceramic in order to create a mottled effect. Blue was the most common colour used. Sponging became popular in the 1840s and continued until the 1870s (Adams 1994).

Sponge stamping was used from the 1850s to the early 20th century and consists of cutting a design out of a sponge and stamping the vessel (Adams 1994). Nine pieces of whiteware with stamped decoration were recovered from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45): four had a red stamped design with a green painted band, and five had a blue stamped design. The recovered fragments are of unknown function.

Edged wares are created by molding the rim then applying colour over top. The practice of molding and colouring the edges of tableware began in the late 18th century and remained popular until the 1870s. The earliest examples had scalloped or undulating edges but these decreased in popularity after 1840 (Adams 1994). Blue was the most common colour until the 1830s, with occasional green. Red was



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introduced at that time, although blue remained the dominant colour throughout (Adams 1994). Twenty pieces of blue edged whiteware were recovered from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). All were of unknown function except one fragment which was from a plate. Twelve had unscalloped edge, four had a scalloped edge, and four were undetermined. Unscalloped, molded edgeware was at the height of its popularity between 1841 and 1857 (Miller 1987).

Banded, or 'Dipt', ceramics are decorated using a slip colour that is laid over the ceramic, making it a slightly raised pattern that allows banded wares to be easily distinguished from painted wares (Adams 1994). Banded whiteware were made throughout the 19th century with the earlier pieces being more decorative, using mocha design or cat's eye design and the later pieces tending to be simpler with only bands (Adams 1994). Thirteen pieces of blue banded whiteware of unknown function were found at Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45).

Two mending fragments of a molded whiteware Alphabet Plate were recovered from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). Letters were molded or raised on the marly of the plate, with a faded yellow painted band on the rim. Alphabet wares, also known as ABC wares, were a type of table ware produced for children that included the alphabet as part of the decoration. On plates, the alphabet was either molded or painted around the rim of the plate. Often, a child-friendly scene was printed under the glaze at the centre of the plate, or beginning around 1890, as lithographic decals (Samford 2015:8). Alphabet wares were first produced in Staffordshire, England, in the late 18th century, and continued to be into the 20th century (Samford 2015:8). Molded alphabet decoration dates to approximately 1868 to 1894, whereas printed alphabet decoration dates to approximately 1881 to 1895 (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2002). Alphabet wares were produced in a variety of pastes; those from England in the 19th century were most often whiteware, whereas those from Germany were typically porcelain (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2002).

3.1.1.2 Utilitarian Wares

Earthenware vessels, or utilitarian wares, are red or buff coloured and were often lead glazed. In Ontario, earthenwares were manufactured in the early 19th century with a decline by the end of the 19th century as other material, such as glass, became more popular (Adams 1994). Eighteen fragments of red earthenware were collected from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). The majority of fragments had brown glaze on the interior and were unglazed on the exterior. The recovered fragments are of unknown function.

3.1.1.3 Yellowware

Yellowware is partially vitrified earthenware used mostly for food preparation, storage and toiletwares. It is made from naturally buff coloured clay and generally has a clear glaze (Sussman 1997). Yellowware was manufactured circa 1840 to present and was at its peak from 1870 to 1900 (Saint Mary's University 2013). Thirteen pieces of undecorated yellowware were collected from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45); all of unknown function. One additional piece of yellowware of unknown function was banded, with white



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slip bands. As mentioned in Section 3.1.1.1, banded ceramics are decorated using a slip colour that is laid over the ceramic making it a slightly raised pattern, which allows banded wares to be easily distinguished from painted wares (Adams 1994).

3.1.1.4 Undetermined Ceramics

Those ceramic artifacts which could not be positively identified by type have been classified as 'undetermined' for the sake of inclusion in this study. Sixteen undetermined ceramic fragments were recovered from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). All of these were small fragments with no intact glazed surfaces.

3.1.1.5 Ceramic Form and Function

The ceramic sherds were examined in order to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Hollowwares and flatwares were differentiated based on the presence or absence, respectively, of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013), but teas were differentiated as teacups and tea saucers as necessary. If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions of Voss (2008) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, the sherd was simply classified as either a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. The ceramic assemblage is summarized in Table 8 by form, and in Table 9 by function.

Table 8: Ceramic Assemblage by Form

Form of Ceramics by Decorative Style	Flatware	Hollowware	Undetermined	Total
Whiteware, undecorated	27	34	422	483
Whiteware, transfer printed	18	7	17	42
Whiteware, flow transfer printed	3	18	19	40
Whiteware, painted	6	10	17	33
Whiteware, sponged	22	7	4	33
Whiteware, edged	20	0	0	20
Earthenware, red	0	18	0	18
Ceramic, undetermined	0	0	16	16
Whiteware, banded	0	13	0	13



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Form of Ceramics by Decorative Style	Flatware	Hollowware	Undetermined	Total
Yellowware	0	2	11	13
Whiteware, stamped	8	0	1	9
Whiteware, moulded	2	0	0	2
Yellowware, banded	0	1	0	1
Total	106	110	507	723

Table 9: Ceramic Assemblage by Function

Ceramics by Decorative Style	Cup	Plate	Fragment	Total
Whiteware, undecorated	2	0	481	483
Whiteware, transfer printed	0	2	40	42
Whiteware, flow transfer printed	0	0	40	40
Whiteware, painted	0	0	33	33
Whiteware, sponged	0	0	33	33
Whiteware, edged	0	1	19	20
Earthenware, red	0	0	18	18
Ceramic, undetermined	0	0	16	16
Whiteware, banded	0	0	13	13
Yellowware	0	0	13	13
Whiteware, stamped	0	0	9	9
Whiteware, moulded	0	2	0	2
Yellowware, banded	0	0	1	1
Total	2	5	716	723

3.1.2 Non-ceramic Artifacts

3.1.2.1 Structural Artifacts

A total of 175 structural-related artifacts were collected during the Stage 3 assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). The structural artifact assemblage comprises 150 cut nails, 22 pieces of window glass, 2 wire drawn nails, and 1 indeterminate nail. A sample of the structural artifacts is depicted in Plate 2.

Iron nails can be temporally diagnostic. Machine cut nails were cut from a flat sheet of iron and as a result their shanks have a rectangular cross-section. The head is usually rectangular and was often welded into place. Invented about 1790, cut nails saw common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams 1994). Wire drawn nails are still in widespread use today, with a round cross-section and round head. First developed in the 1850s, wire drawn nails began to replace the cut nail in the 1890s (Adams 1994). The



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nail assemblage from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) comprises 150 cut nails, 2 wire drawn nails, and 1 indeterminate nail. Overall, the nail assemblage suggests a mid-to-late 19th century period of use.

Window glass can also be temporally diagnostic. In the 1850s window glass thickness changed dramatically in a large part due to the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1850, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 mm thick, while later glass is thicker (Kenyon 1980). Of the 22 recovered pieces of window glass from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45), 13 (59.1%) are thicker than 1.6 mm and nine (40.9%) are thinner than 1.6 mm. This suggests that the site was occupied during the mid-to-late 19th century, when some windows were being replaced with thicker glass.

3.1.2.2 Household Artifacts

The household artifact assemblage recovered from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment comprises 33 pieces of bottle glass, 13 faunal remains, 9 pieces of metal containers, 6 pieces of indeterminate glass, 4 utensils, 2 pieces of drinking glass, and 2 pieces of an iron pot or kettle. A sample of the household artifacts is illustrated in Plate 3.

Bottle glass is generally not narrowly diagnostic and often is simply categorized according to colour. Of the bottle glass present at Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45), 17 fragments were aqua, 7 fragments were olive, 3 fragments were dark olive, 3 fragments were teal blue, 1 fragment as amber toned olive, 1 fragment as olive, and 1 fragment was green. Colourless glass was absent at the site, except for a small fragment of undetermined glass. Uncommon prior to the 1870s, clear or colourless glass came into widespread use after the development of automatic bottle manufacturing machines in the early 20th century (Lindsey 2021).

The remaining household artifacts recovered during Stage 3 assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45), including the faunal remains, metal container fragments, indeterminate glass, drinking glass fragments, utensils, and iron pot fragments, are not narrowly temporally diagnostic.

Of the 13 faunal remains recovered from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45), 11 were from indeterminate mammal, one was from a medium or large mammal, and one was from a medium or large bird.

3.1.2.3 Personal Artifacts

A total of 29 personal artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45). The personal items recovered include: 19 white clay smoking pipe bowl fragments, 7 white clay pipe stem fragments, 2 white clay pipe elbow fragments, and 1 bone button. A sample of artifacts is depicted on Plate 4.

White clay pipes were a popular item in the 19th century but declined in popularity after 1880 due to the increasing use of cigarettes (Adams 1994). None of the white clay pipe fragments had maker's stamps or other identifiable decoration. One of the stem fragments was dipped in yellow.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Record of Finds
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Bone buttons were commonly used on underclothing in the 19th century. They were largely replaced with vegetable ivory in the last quarter of the 19th century (Adams 1994). They are often mistaken for wood buttons. The bone from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) had four holes.

3.1.2.4 Metal Artifacts

Nine metal artifacts were recovered from the Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) Stage 3 assessment. Five were miscellaneous pieces of heavily corroded metal; three were thin fragments, and two were from a thick flat plate. In addition, two fragments of metal wire, a slot head screw, and a T-shaped strap hinge were also recovered. The self-starting wood screw was patented in 1849 and continues to be one of the most common fastener types (Miller 2000:14). The other metal artifacts are not narrowly temporally diagnostic.

3.1.2.5 Horse Hardware

One horseshoe nail was recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) and is not narrowly temporally diagnostic.

3.2 ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The Stage 3 test unit excavations, comprising 44 one-metre units, were conducted across the site area and recovered 1,006 Euro-Canadian artifacts. Artifact frequencies within the test units were highest at the centre of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) with the highest unit count of 85 in unit 495E 205N:1. Artifact count decline to low unit counts of one to nine artifacts on the periphery of the site, within 20 metres of the centre. The distribution and density of artifacts recovered during Stage 3 assessment is consistent with the results from the Stage 2 test pit survey.

Two possible subsurface cultural features were identified during the Stage 3 assessment. One possible feature was a mottled patch of soil in 490E 205N:1 with artifacts and large stones. The other possible feature was patch of darker soil with a definable edge in 495E 215N:1, but with no visible artifacts. Both possible features extended outside the test unit. The possible features were covered with geotextile until their full extent can be uncovered during Stage 4 mitigation.

Collectively, the recovered Euro-Canadian artifacts from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) are indicative of a mid-to-late 19th century period of use.

3.3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Appendix A provides the complete artifact catalogue from the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45).



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Analysis and Conclusions
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4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) resulted in the recovery of 1,006 Euro-Canadian artifacts, comprising: 723 ceramic artifacts, 175 structural artifacts, 69 household artifacts, 29 personal artifacts, 9 pieces of metal, and 1 piece of horse hardware. Two possible subsurface cultural features were identified, but their function is currently unknown.

The majority of the Euro-Canadian cultural material recovered was domestic in nature, consisting of refined and utilitarian ceramics (71.9%), structural artifacts (17.4%), household items (6.9%), and personal artifacts (2.9%). A small number of metal artifacts and a horseshoe nail were also recovered.

The ceramic assemblage is dominated by whiteware (93.4%), with various types of decoration including scalloped and unscalloped edgewear. The remainder of the ceramic assemblage is comprised of red earthenware (2.5%), yellowware (1.9%), and undetermined ceramics (2.2%). Overall, the ceramic assemblage suggests a predominantly mid-to-late 19th century period of use.

A mid-to-late 19th century period of use is further supported by the recovered structural artifacts which are dominated by cut nails (85.7% of structural artifacts), prevalent from 1830 to 1890, and a mix of thin (less than 1.6 mm thickness) and thick (greater than 1.6 mm thickness) window glass. As mentioned in Section 3.1.2.1, window glass started to become thicker around 1850. A mid-to-late 19th century period of use is also indicated by recovery of personal items such as white clay pipe fragments and a bone button.

Spatially, Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is located in the southeast quarter of Lot 20, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Uxbridge, former Ontario County, now Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. The property was originally part of a clergy reserve and was not sold to a private landowner, John A. Sangster, until 1856. After a quick succession of landowners between 1856 and 1858, the property was bought by George Stewart. The property remained in the Stewart family until the death of George Stewart's widow, Sarah, in 1897. The artifact assemblage at Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is most likely associated with the Stewart family. No historical maps illustrate any structures in the vicinity of the assemblage. Historical mapping suggests that the main family residence or homestead of the Stewart family was located across the road in Lot 19, Concession 4. However, it is possible Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) represents an undocumented structure, historic dump, or other land use associated with the Stewart family from the mid-to-late 19th century.

In summary, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) resulted in the documentation of a Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage dating to the mid-to-late 19th century. With the recovery of an artifact assemblage indicating 80% of the period of use dating to before 1870, Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) fulfils the criteria for Stage 4 archaeological investigation and retains cultural heritage value or interest as per Section 3.4.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Recommendations
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5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) resulted in the delineation of a mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian assemblage. Based on the Stage 3 assessment, Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) fulfills the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains further cultural heritage value or interest. Thus, **Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) retains cultural heritage value or interest and a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of impacts to the site is required.**

Lafarge was informed by Stantec that the MHSTCI prefers, for sites recommended for Stage 4 mitigation of impacts, that the site be avoided and protected rather than excavated, as per Section 7.9.4 Standard 2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Lafarge was also informed that options to reduce or eliminate impacts to archaeological sites include redesigning the Project, excluding the archaeological site area from the Project, or incorporating the area of the archaeological site into the Project but without alteration, as outlined in Section 3.5 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011b). At this time, Lafarge continues to evaluate options for the Project as they relate to the archaeological site and anticipated development impacts to determine an appropriate Stage 4 mitigation strategy. The following detailed recommendations are provided to fulfill Section 7.9.4 Standard 3 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

If it is determined that avoidance and protection of the archaeological site is viable for the Project, it is recommended that the Project limits be revised to avoid Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) and its 10-metre protective buffer. It is recommended that permanent protective fencing be installed around a "no-go" buffer that will extend 10 metres past the limits of the Stage 3 site limits of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) (Figure 9.1, and Tile 6.1 in the Supplementary Documentation). "No-go" instructions will be issued to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects, and any others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction. The location of the area to be avoided will be on all contract drawings, when applicable, and will include explicit instructions to avoid the area. The installation of the permanent protective fencing will be monitored and confirmed by a licensed archaeologist. The results of the monitoring will be documented in an avoidance and protection report and will be submitted to the MHSTCI.

If it is determined that any portion of the site or its protective buffer may be impacted by construction activities, or if avoidance and protection of the archaeological site is not viable for the Project, then Stage 4 mitigation of impacts by excavation will be required. In accordance with Section 4.2.3 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), it is recommended that the Stage 4 mitigation by excavation comprise mechanical topsoil removal (Figure 9.2, and Tile 6.1 in the Supplementary Documentation). Further, in accordance with Section 4.2.3 and Section 4.3 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

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Ontario 2011), the proposed limits of mechanical topsoil removal are defined by the Stage 3 test unit results. The exposed subsoil surface will be cleaned by shovel and/or trowel and will be examined for subsurface cultural features. The extent of mechanical topsoil removal will extend a minimum of 10 metres beyond uncovered subsurface cultural features. Subsurface cultural features will be recorded and excavated by hand in accordance with Section 4.2.2 and Section 4.2.7 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990b). The report is reviewed 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 study area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MHSTCI, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration 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 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b), 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 (Government of Ontario 2002), requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

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STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Images
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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Stage 3 test unit excavation in progress, facing southeast



Photo 2: Stage 3 test unit excavation in progress, facing north



Photo 3: Stage 3 test unit excavation in progress, facing southwest



Photo 4: Stage 3 test unit excavation in progress, facing northwest



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

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Photo 5: Typical stratigraphy, test unit 500E 210N:1, facing grid north



Photo 6: Planview, test unit 490E 205N:1, facing grid east



Photo 7: Planview, test unit 495E 215N:1, facing grid south



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Images
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8.3 PLATES

Plate 1: Sample of Ceramic Artifacts from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)



**STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE
GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY**

Images
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Plate 2: Sample of Structural Artifacts from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)



**STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE
GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY**

Images
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Plate 3: Sample of Household Artifacts from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)



A. Glass,
Bottle,
Cat. #271



B. Glass,
Bottle,
Cat. #273



C. Faunal
Remains,
Cat. #111



D. Faunal
Remains,
Cat. #366



E. Metal,
Container,
Cat. #359



F. Utensil,
Cat. #64



G. Iron Pot/Kettle,
Cat. #133



H. Glass,
Drinking,
Cat. #198



**STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE
GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY**

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Plate 4: Sample of Personal Artifacts from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)



A. White Clay
Pipe, Bowl,
Cat. #153



B. White Clay
Pipe, Stem,
Cat. #302



C. Button,
Cat. #299



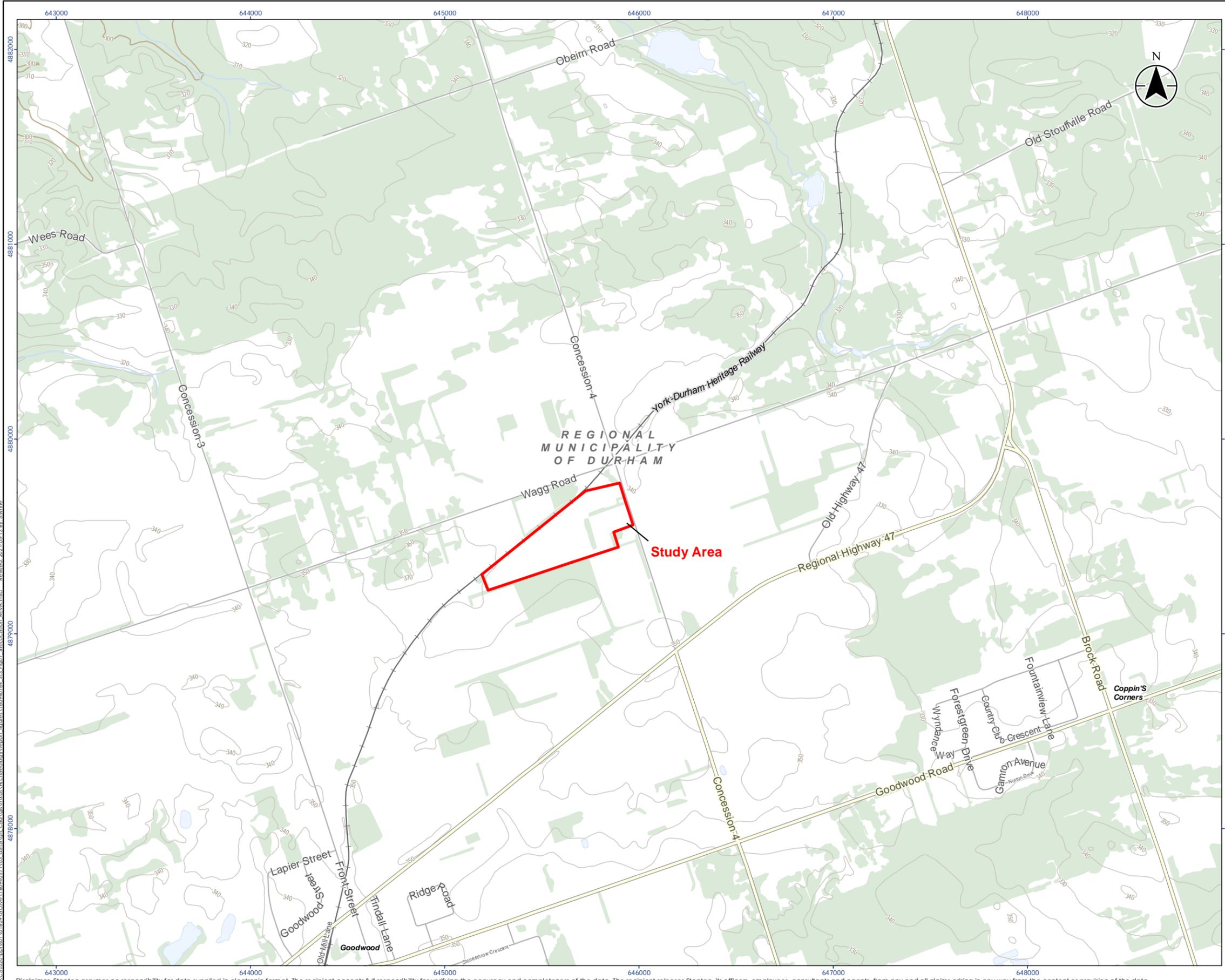
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Maps
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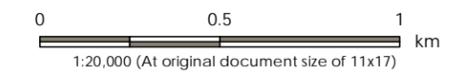
9.0 MAPS

General maps of the Project and archaeological assessment will follow on succeeding pages. Maps illustrating exact site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.





- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Contour
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road
 - Railway
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - Wooded Area



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.



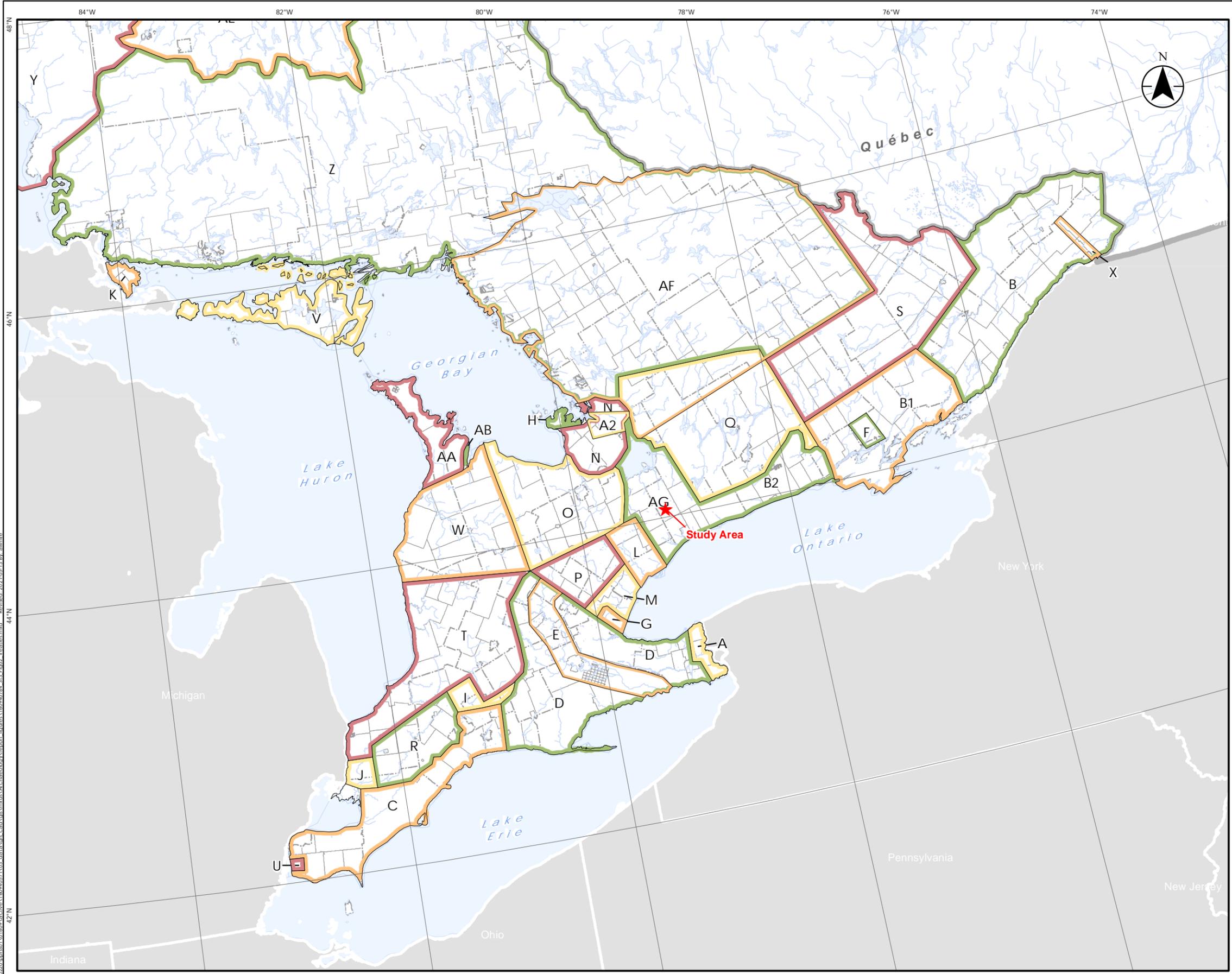
Project Location: Regional Municipality of Durham
 Prepared by AMW on 2021-05-13

Client/Project: LAFARGE CANADA INC.
 LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (BAGT-45)

Figure No. 1

Title: Location of the Project

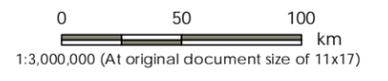
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Legend

- ★ Study Area
- Waterbody

- A Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- AA Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
- AB Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- AE Treaty No. 9, James Bay 1905, 1906 (Ojibway and Cree)
- AG Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)
- A2 John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- B Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
- B1 Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
- B2 Crawford's Purchase, 1783, 1787, 1788 (Mississauga)
- C Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
- D Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
- E Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- F Tyendinaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- G Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
- H Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- I Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- J Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- K Treaty No. 11, June 30th, 1798 (Chippewa)
- L Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- M Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
- N Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
- O Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- P Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
- Q Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- R Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- S Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- T Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
- U Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
- W Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
- X Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
- Y Treaty No. 60, Robinson, Superior, September 7th, 1850 (Ojibwa)
- Z Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850 (Ojibwa)



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
 3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

Project Location: 160940784 REVA
 Regional Municipality of Durham: Prepared by AMW on 2021-05-13

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 LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (BAGT-45)

Figure No.: 2
 Title: Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

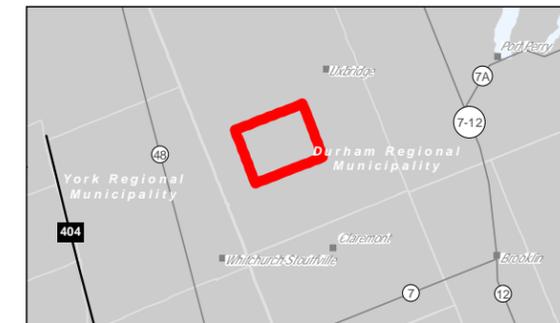
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Legend
 Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes
 1. Source: J.H. Beers & Co. 1877. <ita> Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario. </ita> Toronto: J.H. Beers & Co.



Project Location
 Regional Municipality of Durham
 160940784 REVA
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 LAFARGE CANADA INC.
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 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (BAGT-45)

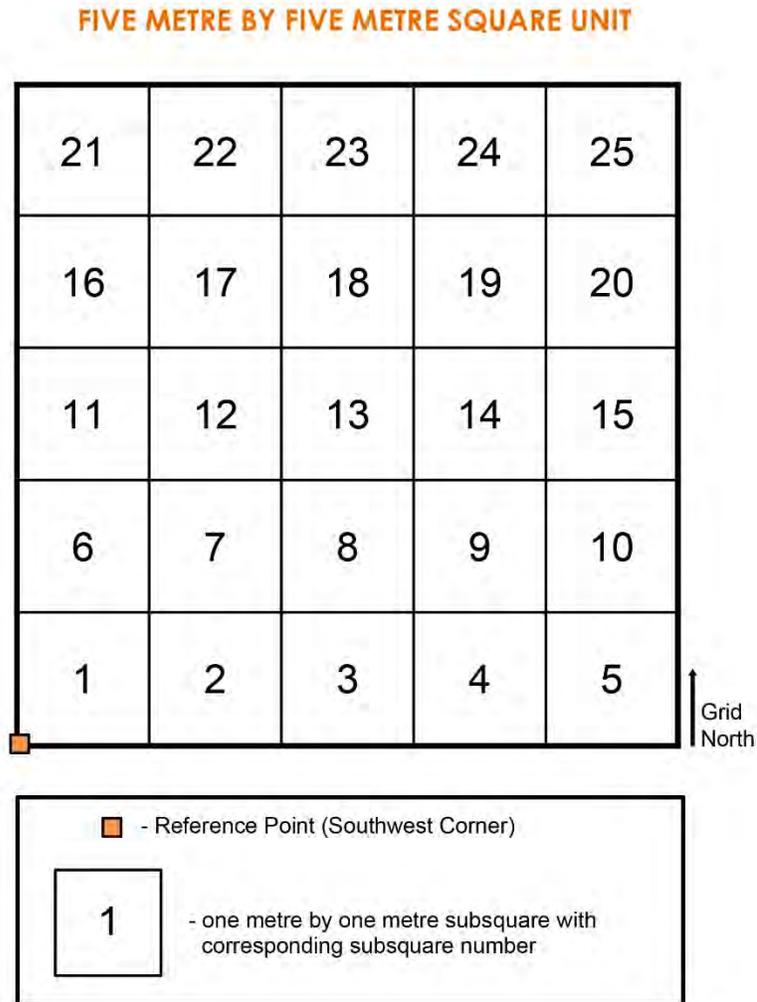
Figure No.
 5
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 Portion of the 1877 Map of Uxbridge Township

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STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Maps
May 21, 2021

Figure 7: Grid Orientation



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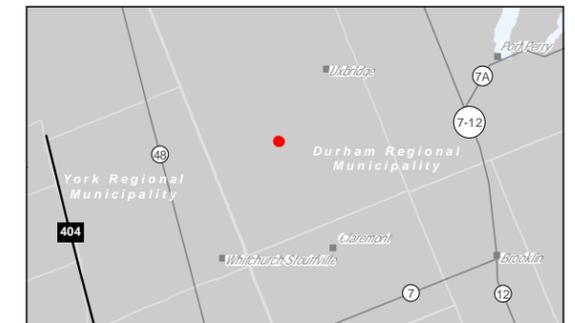


Legend

-  Protective Fencing
-  No-go Area
-  Stage 2 Study Area (Stantec 2020)
-  Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)
-  Existing Fence



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2021. Imagery Date, 2020.



Project Location Regional Municipality of Durham 160940784 REVA Prepared by AMW on 2021-05-13

Client/Project
LAFARGE CANADA INC.
LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (BAGT-45)

Figure No.
9.1

Title
Stage 4 Recommendations: Avoidance and Protection of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)

Legend

- Study Area
- Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)
- Extent of Recommended Stage 4 Mechanical Topsoil Removal
- Stage 2 Test Unit
- Stage 3 Excavation Unit
- Possible Subsurface Cultural Feature
- x Existing Fence



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2021. Imagery Date, 2020.



Project Location: Regional Municipality of Durham
 Prepared by AMW on 2021-05-13
 160940784 REVA

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 LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (BaGt-45)

Figure No.:
 9.2

Title:
 Stage 4 Recommendations: Excavation of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Closure

May 21, 2021

10.0 CLOSURE

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

All information received from the client or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by Stantec to be correct. Stantec assumes no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy in information received from others.

Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the client identified herein and any use by any third party is prohibited. Stantec assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities, or claims, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report. We trust this report meets your current requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information or have additional questions about any facet of this report.

Quality Review _____
(signature)

Parker Dickson – Associate, Senior Archaeologist

Independent Review _____
(signature)

Colin Varley – Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist



May 21, 2021

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Appendix A Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) Artifact Catalogue
May 21, 2021

Appendix A GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
42	480	210	1	0 - 0.26	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
43	480	210	1	0 - 0.26	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
44	480	210	1	0 - 0.26	whiteware, sponged	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue
45	480	210	1	0 - 0.26	whiteware, stamped	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	red stamped design with green painted band
46	480	205	1	0 - 0.27	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
47	480	205	1	0 - 0.27	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm
48	480	205	1	0 - 0.27	nail, undetermined	1		shank fragment
49	480	205	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
50	480	205	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / cup (handle)	
51	480	205	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, painted	2	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue painted band
52	480	205	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, small fragment, indeterminate design
53	485	210	1	0 - 0.28	nail, cut	1		partial shank and tip
54	485	210	1	0 - 0.28	faunal remains	1		indeterminate mammal, small fragment
55	485	210	1	0 - 0.28	whiteware, undecorated	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	1 burnt
56	485	210	1	0 - 0.28	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (base/body)	
57	485	210	1	0 - 0.28	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / plate (rim)	brown, majority of decorated area exfoliated, indeterminate line and stipple border decoration
58	495	190	1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
59	485	195	1	0 - 0.40	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
60	485	195	1	0 - 0.40	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscaloped shell edge
61	485	195	1	0 - 0.40	whiteware, transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	blue, floral and foliage on interior and exterior
62	495	195	13	0 - 0.27	glass, undetermined	1		2 thin, burnt fragments fused together
63	495	195	13	0 - 0.27	nail, cut	3		2 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
64	495	195	13	0 - 0.27	utensil	1		metal handle fragment with 2 pins intact on each side
65	495	195	13	0 - 0.27	white clay pipe, bowl	1		undecorated fragment
66	495	195	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	6	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	1 burnt
67	495	195	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
68	495	195	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, shell edge decoration
69	495	195	13	0 - 0.27	metal, miscellaneous	1		small, thin heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
70	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm
71	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	nail, cut	2		head and partial shank
72	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Appendix A Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) Artifact Catalogue

May 21, 2021

Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
73	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	white clay pipe, bowl	4		undecorated fragments
74	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze on intact interior
75	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, undecorated	3	flatware / unknown (rim)	
76	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
77	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, undecorated	6	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
78	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	black, geometric and scroll border decoration
79	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, foliage
80	500	215	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscalloped edge, majority of decorated area exfoliated
81	485	215	5	0 - 0.24	nail, cut	1		complete
82	485	215	5	0 - 0.24	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	
83	485	215	5	0 - 0.24	whiteware, painted	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue painted band, mending, small fragments
84	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
85	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	nail, cut	4		3 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
86	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
87	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed exterior with brown interior glaze
88	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	2	flatware / unknown (rim)	
89	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	4	hollowware / unknown (2 non-rim, 2 base)	
90	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	11	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
91	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, sponged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue
92	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	green, floral
93	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, flow transfer printed	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragments, indeterminate design
94	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	whiteware, stamped	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	red stamped design with green painted band below rim
95	500	210	1	0 - 0.27	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
96	500	220	1	0 - 0.24	nail, cut	3		2 complete, 1 head and partial shank
97	500	220	1	0 - 0.24	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	
98	500	220	1	0 - 0.24	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
99	500	220	1	0 - 0.24	whiteware, moulded	2	flatware / plate (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	alphabet plate with moulded lettering below rim, "G", "H", with faded yellow painted band, mending
100	500	220	1	0 - 0.24	whiteware, stamped	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue stamped design
101	500	220	1	0 - 0.24	yellowware	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
102	500	195	1	0 - 0.36	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	
103	500	195	1	0 - 0.36	whiteware, undecorated	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
104	505	195	5	0 - 0.23	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
105	490	220	1	0 - 0.34	glass, bottle	1		amber toned olive, body fragment
106	490	220	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Appendix A Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) Artifact Catalogue

May 21, 2021

Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
107	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm, burnt
108	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	nail, cut	13		2 complete, 8 head and partial shank, 2 partial shank and tip, 1 shank fragment
109	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	glass, bottle	2		aqua, body fragment, 1 burnt
110	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
111	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	faunal remains	1		medium to large bird, long bone fragment
112	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	white clay pipe, bowl	1		small fragment with portion of indeterminate embossed decoration
113	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	white clay pipe, elbow	1		small fragment with intact spur
114	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	strap hinge	1		"T" shaped strap hinge with portion of outer end of leaf missing
115	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze on intact interior
116	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	burnt
117	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	whiteware, undecorated	4	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	1 burnt
118	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	whiteware, undecorated	16	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	1 burnt
119	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue and green, floral
120	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	whiteware, flow transfer printed	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragments, indeterminate design
121	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	whiteware, banded	4	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue slip band
122	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscaloped edge, majority of decorated area exfoliated
123	495	200	13	0 - 0.23	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
124	490	195	13	0 - 0.31	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
125	490	195	13	0 - 0.31	nail, cut	6		2 complete, 4 head and partial shank
126	490	195	13	0 - 0.31	metal, container	6		3 rim or seam fragments, 3 thin heavily corroded body fragments
127	490	195	13	0 - 0.31	whiteware, undecorated	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	burnt
128	490	195	13	0 - 0.31	whiteware, undecorated	8	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	1 burnt
129	490	195	13	0 - 0.31	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	red and green, floral with black painted stem
130	490	195	13	0 - 0.31	whiteware, edged	2	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscaloped edge, majority of decorated area exfoliated
131	490	195	13	0 - 0.31	whiteware, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	blue, small fragment, indeterminate design
132	490	195	13	0 - 0.31	whiteware, stamped	4	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 3 non-rim)	blue stamped design
133	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	iron pot/kettle	1		cast iron pot rim fragment with intact handle
134	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm
135	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	nail, cut	2		1 head and partial shank, 1 shank fragment
136	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
137	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed exterior with brown interior glaze
138	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	
139	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
140	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	11	unidentifiable / unknown (10 non-rim, 1 base)	
141	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Appendix A Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) Artifact Catalogue
May 21, 2021

Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
142	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	yellowware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
143	500	200	1	0 - 0.25	ceramic, undetermined	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
144	505	215	1	0 - 0.30	glass, bottle	2		aqua, body fragment
145	505	215	1	0 - 0.30	whiteware, undecorated	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
146	505	215	1	0 - 0.30	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / plate (rim)	blue, unscaloped shell edge, burnt
147	505	215	1	0 - 0.30	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragment, indeterminate design
148	505	215	1	0 - 0.30	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed exterior with brown interior glaze
149	505	215	1	0 - 0.30	yellowware	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
150	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	nail, cut	19		3 complete, 6 head and partial shank, 10 partial shank and tip
151	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	metal, miscellaneous	1		thick, flat, heavily corroded ferrous metal plate fragment
152	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	faunal remains	1		indeterminate mammal, small fragment
153	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	white clay pipe, bowl	2		undecorated fragments
154	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	3	flatware / unknown (2 rim, 1 non-rim)	
155	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	4	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
156	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	27	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
157	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, painted	2	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	green, floral
158	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, painted	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue and green, floral
159	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	orange/brown, floral
160	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue slip band
161	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, geometric decoration
162	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, flow transfer printed	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, floral
163	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscaloped shell edge
164	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, shell edge decoration
165	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, transfer printed	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, foliage
166	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, transfer printed	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragments, indeterminate design
167	495	205	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, sponged	12	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 11 non-rim)	blue
168	495	200	1	0 - 0.34	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm, burnt
169	495	200	1	0 - 0.34	nail, cut	8		1 complete, 6 head and partial shank, 1 shank fragment
170	495	200	1	0 - 0.34	glass, bottle	2		aqua, body fragment
171	495	200	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, undecorated	3	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 2 non-rim)	
172	495	200	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, undecorated	3	hollowware / unknown (2 non-rim, 1 base/body)	
173	495	200	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, undecorated	18	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
174	495	200	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, banded	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	light blue slip band
175	495	200	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, transfer printed	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragments, indeterminate design



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BAGT-45), LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION PROPERTY

Appendix A Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) Artifact Catalogue

May 21, 2021

Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
176	495	200	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie style geometric border design
177	495	200	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	thin red painted band below rim on intact interior
178	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	glass, window	2		greater than 1.6mm
179	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	glass, bottle	1		aqua, small fragment
180	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
181	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	nail, cut	12		2 complete, 4 head and partial shank, 6 partial shank and tip
182	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	nail, wire drawn	1		complete
183	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	screw	1		slot head, complete
184	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	white clay pipe, stem	1		bowl end to midsection, unmarked
185	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	utensil	1		polished bone handle plate fragment with peg hole
186	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze on intact interior
187	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	whiteware, undecorated	4	flatware / unknown (2 rim, 2 non-rim)	
188	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	whiteware, undecorated	26	unidentifiable / unknown (24 non-rim, 2 base)	1 burnt
189	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	green, floral with black painted stem
190	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	whiteware, edged	2	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, scalloped shell edge
191	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, shell edge decoration
192	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	whiteware, painted	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragments, indeterminate design
193	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie
194	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	whiteware, flow transfer printed	2	hollowware / unknown (rim)	black, geometric and scroll decoration
195	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, small fragment, indeterminate design
196	490	205	1	0 - 0.22	yellowware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
197	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
198	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	glass, drinking	1		colourless, handle
199	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	glass, undetermined	2		aqua, small fragments
200	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	nail, cut	4		3 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
201	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	white clay pipe, bowl	1		undecorated fragment
202	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	metal, miscellaneous	1		thick, flat, heavily corroded ferrous metal plate fragment
203	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	38	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
204	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue painted band
205	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, painted	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	red painted band below rim
206	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragment, indeterminate design
207	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, flow transfer printed	2	hollowware / unknown (rim)	black, geometric and scroll decoration
208	485	200	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, flow transfer printed	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, small fragments, indeterminate design
209	505	210	5	0 - 0.26	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	
210	505	210	5	0 - 0.26	whiteware, undecorated	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	



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Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
211	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	glass, window	2		greater than 1.6mm
212	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	nail, cut	1		partial shank and tip
213	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	
214	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, undecorated	19	unidentifiable / unknown (18 non-rim, 1 base)	1 burnt
215	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	red, floral
216	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscaloped edge, majority of decorated area exfoliated
217	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue slip band
218	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, flow transfer printed	2	hollowware / unknown (rim)	black, geometric and scroll border decoration above floral motif
219	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, flow transfer printed	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, small fragments, indeterminate design
220	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, transfer printed	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	brown, small fragments, indeterminate design
221	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, transfer printed	3	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragments, indeterminate design
222	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragment, indeterminate design
223	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	green and orange/brown, floral
224	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	yellowware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	burnt
225	485	205	1	0 - 0.23	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
226	505	200	5	0 - 0.25	nail, cut	2		1 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
227	505	200	5	0 - 0.25	nail, wire drawn	1		missing tip
228	505	200	5	0 - 0.25	metal, container	1		small, thin heavily corroded fragment
229	505	200	5	0 - 0.25	metal, wire	2		thin heavily corroded fragments
230	505	200	5	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
231	505	200	5	0 - 0.25	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, small fragment, indeterminate design
232	505	195	1	0 - 0.21	metal, container	1		rim fragment, heavily corroded
233	505	195	1	0 - 0.21	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
234	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	nail, cut	6		4 head and partial shank, 2 partial shank and tip
235	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	white clay pipe, bowl	1		undecorated fragment
236	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	faunal remains	1		indeterminate mammal, calcined, small fragment
237	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, undecorated	24	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
238	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, scalloped shell edge
239	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie style geometric border design
240	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragment, indeterminate design
241	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, sponged	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue
242	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	red, floral
243	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	black, geometric and floral border decoration
244	500	205	1	0 - 0.29	yellowware	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
245	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	iron pot/kettle	1		thick, curved, cast iron pot body fragment



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Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
246	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	glass, bottle	3		teal blue, body fragments
247	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank
248	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	white clay pipe, elbow	1		small fragment with intact spur
249	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	faunal remains	1		medium to large mammal, tooth fragment
250	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	
251	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
252	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, undecorated	12	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	3 burnt
253	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	thin red painted band below rim on interior and exterior
254	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze on intact interior
255	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	black, band with row of circles
256	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, small fragment, indeterminate design
257	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	yellowware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
258	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	yellowware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	white slip bands
259	505	205	1	0 - 0.29	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
260	490	200	1	0 - 0.29	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
261	490	200	1	0 - 0.29	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
262	490	200	1	0 - 0.29	nail, cut	6		2 complete, 4 head and partial shank
263	490	200	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (base/body)	
264	490	200	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, undecorated	24	unidentifiable / unknown (23 non-rim, 1 base)	
265	490	200	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscaloped shell edge
266	490	200	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, sponged	4	flatware / unknown (2 rim, 2 non-rim)	blue
267	490	200	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, painted	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	red, floral
268	490	200	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, flow transfer printed	5	hollowware / unknown (1 rim, 4 non-rim)	black, floral and foliage
269	490	200	1	0 - 0.29	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
270	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
271	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	glass, bottle	3		aqua; 2 body fragments, 1 circular base/body fragment with pontil mark
272	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	faunal remains	3		mammal, 2 calcined, small fragments
273	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	glass, bottle	2		olive, body fragments
274	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	nail, cut	11		2 complete, 8 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
275	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	white clay pipe, bowl	3		undecorated fragments
276	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	white clay pipe, stem	1		bowl end to midsection, unmarked
277	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	nail, horseshoe	1		head and partial shank
278	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	metal, miscellaneous	1		small, thin heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
279	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	whiteware, undecorated	2	flatware / unknown (rim)	



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Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
280	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	whiteware, undecorated	36	unidentifiable / unknown (33 non-rim, 3 base)	
281	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscalloped edge, majority of decorated area exfoliated
282	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	whiteware, transfer printed	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	light blue, small fragments, indeterminate design
283	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	whiteware, transfer printed	2	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie style geometric border design
284	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	whiteware, sponged	2	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	blue
285	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	whiteware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	blue slip band
286	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	red, geometric shapes
287	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	earthenware, red	2	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	no intact surface
288	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed exterior with brown interior glaze
289	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze on intact interior, burnt
290	495	205	13	0 - 0.26	ceramic, undetermined	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
291	495	220	1	0 - 0.24	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
292	495	220	1	0 - 0.24	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment, burnt
293	495	220	1	0 - 0.24	nail, cut	2		1 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
294	495	220	1	0 - 0.24	whiteware, undecorated	4	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
295	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	glass, window	3		less than 1.6mm, burnt
296	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
297	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	glass, bottle	1		aqua, neck fragment
298	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
299	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	button	1		bone, 4 hole, sew-through, incomplete
300	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	nail, cut	12		3 complete, 8 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
301	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	white clay pipe, bowl	1		undecorated fragment
302	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	white clay pipe, stem	1		bowl end to midsection, unmarked
303	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, undecorated	3	hollowware / unknown (1 rim, 2 non-rim)	
304	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, undecorated	33	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
305	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, shell edge decoration
306	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	blue, floral and foliage on interior and exterior
307	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	red, small fragment, indeterminate design
308	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, transfer printed	3	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie
309	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, sponged	7	hollowware / unknown (3 rim, 4 non-rim)	blue
310	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, sponged	2	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	blue
311	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, painted	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue painted band
312	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (base/body)	black, floral



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Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
313	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	light blue slip band
314	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	whiteware, stamped	2	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	red stamped design , 1 with thin green painted band below rim
315	490	205	13	0 - 0.24	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
316	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm, burnt
317	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	nail, cut	7		2 complete, 3 head and partial shank, 2 partial shank and tip
318	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	white clay pipe, bowl	2		undecorated fragments
319	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	white clay pipe, stem	4		midsection fragments, unmarked, 1 dipped yellow
320	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	2	flatware / unknown (rim)	
321	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
322	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	17	unidentifiable / unknown (14 non-rim, 3 base)	
323	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, transfer printed	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragments, indeterminate design
324	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, edged	2	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscaloped shell edge
325	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, sponged	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue
326	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, transfer printed	2	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie
327	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, transfer printed	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragments, indeterminate design
328	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue slip band
329	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	thin blue painted band
330	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, small fragment, indeterminate design
331	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	yellowware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
332	495	210	1	0 - 0.25	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
333	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, small fragment
334	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	glass, bottle	2		dark olive, body fragment
335	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	nail, cut	4		2 complete, 1 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
336	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	white clay pipe, bowl	2		undecorated fragments
337	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
338	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / cup (handle)	
339	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (base/body)	
340	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, undecorated	16	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
341	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, scalloped shell edge
342	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, geometric border decoration
343	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	brown, small fragment, indeterminate design
344	485	205	13	0 - 0.27	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	hollowware / unknown (base/body)	black, floral
345	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
346	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	faunal remains	1		indeterminate mammal, small fragment
347	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	glass, bottle	1		dark olive, body fragment



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Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
348	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	nail, cut	7		2 complete, 4 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
349	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	white clay pipe, bowl	1		undecorated fragment
350	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, undecorated	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	
351	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, undecorated	5	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	1 burnt
352	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragment, indeterminate design
353	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze on intact interior, burnt
354	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	yellowware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
355	495	215	1	0 - 0.34	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
356	500	205	13	0 - 0.20	utensil	2		metal handle, mending fragments, with 2 pins on each side to affix plates
357	500	205	13	0 - 0.20	glass, drinking	1		colourless, panelled body fragment
358	500	205	13	0 - 0.20	nail, cut	4		2 complete, 2 partial shank and tip
359	500	205	13	0 - 0.20	metal, container	1		rim fragment, heavily corroded
360	500	205	13	0 - 0.20	whiteware, undecorated	6	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
361	500	205	13	0 - 0.20	whiteware, transfer printed	2	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie style geometric border design
362	500	205	13	0 - 0.20	whiteware, sponged	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue
363	500	205	13	0 - 0.20	yellowware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
364	500	205	13	0 - 0.20	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze on intact interior
365	505	210	1	0 - 0.25	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
366	505	210	1	0 - 0.25	faunal remains	4		indeterminate mammal, small fragments, 2 burnt, 2 calcined
367	505	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, undecorated	8	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
368	505	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, painted	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	red painted band below rim on intact exterior
369	505	210	1	0 - 0.25	whiteware, sponged	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue
370	505	210	1	0 - 0.25	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze on intact interior
371	505	210	1	0 - 0.25	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed exterior with brown interior glaze
372	505	210	1	0 - 0.25	ceramic, undetermined	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
373	490	195	1	0 - 0.37	glass, undetermined	1		aqua, small fragment
374	490	195	1	0 - 0.37	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank
375	490	195	1	0 - 0.37	whiteware, undecorated	8	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
376	495	195	1	0 - 0.38	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
377	495	195	1	0 - 0.38	nail, cut	3		2 complete, 1 partial shank and tip
378	495	195	1	0 - 0.38	glass, bottle	1		amber, body fragment
379	495	195	1	0 - 0.38	glass, undetermined	1		aqua, burnt, small fragment
380	495	195	1	0 - 0.38	whiteware, undecorated	4	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
381	490	210	1	0 - 0.24	nail, cut	2		1 complete, 1 partial shank and tip
382	490	210	1	0 - 0.24	whiteware, undecorated	8	unidentifiable / unknown (1 rim, 7 non-rim)	



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Catalogue #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
383	490	210	1	0 - 0.24	whiteware, painted	2	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	green, floral, mending
384	490	210	1	0 - 0.24	whiteware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue slip band
385	490	210	1	0 - 0.24	yellowware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
386	490	210	1	0 - 0.24	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze on interior and exterior
387	505	200	1	0 - 0.16	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank
388	505	200	1	0 - 0.16	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze on intact interior
389	505	200	1	0 - 0.16	whiteware, undecorated	4	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
390	505	200	1	0 - 0.16	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, geometric border decoration
391	505	200	1	0 - 0.16	yellowware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
392	485	200	1	0 - 0.29	nail, cut	1		partial shank and tip
393	485	200	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, undecorated	3	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	1 burnt
394	485	200	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, transfer printed	1	flatware / plate (rim)	brown, small fragment, indeterminate design
395	485	200	1	0 - 0.29	whiteware, flow transfer printed	2	hollowware / unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	black, geometric and floral decoration
396	490	190	1	0 - 0.32	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank
397	490	190	1	0 - 0.32	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, small fragment, indeterminate design
398	505	205	5	0 - 0.29	glass, bottle	1		green, body fragment
399	505	205	5	0 - 0.29	whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	
400	480	200	1	0 - 0.28	earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	unglazed on intact exterior surface

