

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
Telfer Creek Square
2275 16th Street East
City of Owen Sound
Part of Park Lots 9 and 10,
Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road
Town Plot of Owen Sound
Geographic Township of Sydenham
Grey County, Ontario**

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Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in June 2021, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the Telfer Creek Square development located at 2275 16th Street in the City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. The proposed project consists of three commercial buildings (A–C), an office building (D), a residential building with 16 units (E), two residential buildings with 33 units each (F) and a parking area. The assessments were carried out in support of Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan applications and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in August 2021 under Project Information Form #P007-1219-2021. The investigation was limited to the proposed development area in the northwest, as the remainder of the property will not be impacted. Given that all impacts will be restricted to lands beyond the post development floodplain limit, a reduction of the project limits to this boundary was warranted. The approval authority confirmed that impacts, alterations or soils disturbances are not permitted beyond these limits unless further assessment is carried out, and the associated correspondence is included in the submission package. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the project limits consisted of several standing structures, an overgrown lawn and areas of wild grass, shrubbery and scattered trees.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the project limits comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the discovery of one location of archaeological materials: Site 1 (BdHf-11). This site comprised a 48 x 32 m scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts and other remains dating primarily to post-1870. Site 1 was found to be of no further cultural heritage value or interest. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the project limits.

The remainder of the property does not require additional assessment as part of the subject project. These lands have not been assessed and may require further assessment if development is contemplated in the future. Potential modelling and recommendations for the remainder of the property would be addressed at that time as part of the associated development application.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
EGR – East of Garafraxa Road
MTCS – Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
PIF – Project Information Form
PTP – Positive Test Pit
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
SD – Supplementary Documentation

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Field Representatives: None

Saugeen Ojibway Nation

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Field Representatives: None

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in June 2021, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the Telfer Creek Square development located at 2275 16th Street in the City of Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. The proposed project consists of three commercial buildings (A–C), an office building (D), a residential building with 16 units (E), two residential buildings with 33 units each (F) and a parking area. The assessments were carried out in support of Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan applications and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The subject property (‘study area’) consists of a rectilinear parcel of land with an area of 7.04 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by 16th Street East to the north, the former Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway’s Owen Sound Branch to the east, agricultural lands to the south and a commercial property to the west. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR) within the Town Plot of Owen Sound in the Geographic Township of Sydenham, Grey County, Ontario. The Crown obtained these lands as part of the Saugeen Tract Purchase (Treaty 45 ½) in 1836.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in August 2021 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1219-2021. The investigation was limited to the proposed development area in the northwest, as the remainder of the property will not be impacted. Given that all impacts will be restricted to lands beyond the post development floodplain limit, a reduction of the project limits to this boundary was warranted. The approval authority confirmed that impacts, alterations or soils disturbances are not permitted beyond these limits unless further assessment is carried out, and the associated correspondence is included in the submission package.

Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*, the investigation was carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area;
- Empirically document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 S&Gs.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents the study area's past and present land uses. Two previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were obtained during the research component of the study. These reports are summarized in Section 1.3.3, and the references (including title, author and PIF number) appear in Section 8.0.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
 (Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted points
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted points
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-Notched, Corner-Notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Gradual transition between Saugeen and later traditions; Princess Point tradition emerges elsewhere (i.e., in the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Late Woodland	AD 900–1600	Practice of maize horticulture spread beyond the western end of Lake Ontario; Algonquian-speaking peoples lived along the Georgian Bay littoral; Known historically as the Odawa/Ottawa/Ondatauauat Nation, these people are best understood from early 17 th century explorers; Primarily mobile hunters and gatherers who lived in small population groups; Bands began to build longhouses in some areas in the early 17 th century

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events; the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Smith 1865; Campbell 1895; Coyne 1895; Marsh 1931; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1971; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17 th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17 th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid- to late 18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	Nominally became part of Kent County in 1792; Eastern portion added to Simcoe County in 1800 and western portion added to Waterloo County in 1845; Land cessions included the Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18) in 1818, the Saugeen Tract Purchase (Treaty 45 ½) in 1836, the Half-Mile Strip in 1851, the Saugeen Peninsula Treaty (Treaty 72) in 1854 and Treaty 82 in 1857; First surveyed townships were Alta and Zero (later Collingwood and St. Vincent); Grey County created after the abolition of the district system in 1849
Township Formation	Mid-19 th century	Partially surveyed by C. Rankin in 1840; Town Plot laid out at the head of ‘Owen’s Sound’; Remainder surveyed in 1842 and 1843; Mr. Telfer served as land agent; First settler was J. McKay, who settled on Lot 21, Concession B in 1841; Other pioneers included the Campbells, McDonalds, Carneys, Camerons, Doyles, Armstrongs, Bannons, Hoggs, Wilsons and Morrisons; Settled mainly by Scotch, Irish and English; Served by the Owen Sound and Collingwood Road, Garafraxa Road and Lake Shore Road

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Township Development	Mid-19 th to early 20 th century	A flour mill was built by Mr. Telfer at Leith in 1846; Woolen mill built northeast of Leigh in 1858, which was later operated as an oatmeal mill; Population was 3,021 by 1865; 6,191 ha under cultivation at that time, with 4,851 ha under crop; Traversed by the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway's Owen Sound Branch (1873); Largest settlement was Sydenham/Owen Sound, with smaller communities at Annan, Balaclava, Bognor, Hoath Head, Leith and Woodford

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree, and the mouths of the Pottawatomi and Sydenham Rivers are known to have been utilized for fishing, trading and habitation. During the mid-19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area was located within the historical limits of Owen Sound.

Examinations of early mapping and aerial imagery were carried out to provide a general framework for reconstructing the Euro-Canadian settlement history of the study area. Detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history specific to the property was also conducted, which involved the consultation of land registry records and additional information sources as set out in Section 3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The land was not being utilized at the time of assessment.

1.2.2.2 Owen Sound

A small part of the Town Plot and the original line of the Garafraxa Road were surveyed by Rankin in 1837, and he resumed the survey in 1840 after John Telfer arrived as land agent on behalf of then Governor General Lord Sydenham. Telfer was responsible for locating settlers and furnishing accommodations as best he could until they were able to establish themselves and build their own shanties. The exterior of the first log house was erected and a portion of the valley was laid out into half-acre lots before winter, with one Mr. Rutherford remaining behind. Telfer returned in Spring 1841, and the settlement developed over the ensuing months (Marsh 1931:106–109).

The village was first named Sydenham, after Lord Sydenham, and contained a grist and saw mill, a store and about 150 inhabitants by 1846 (Smith 1846:185). Notable early residents included H.G. Campbell, who kept the first inn, W.C. Boyd, G. Brown, A.M. Stephens and J. Blyth, a tax collector and inspector of weights and measures (Marsh 1931:110). Although it initially traversed both the Townships of Derby and Sydenham and was fully attached to the latter in March 1847, Owen Sound was never really considered a part of either township (Campbell 1895:10).

The name of the settlement was changed to Owen Sound in 1857 when the town was incorporated, after William Fitzwilliam Owen, a naval officer who had charted the area in 1815 (Croft 1980:1). The Pottawatomi and Sydenham Rivers provided power for flour, oatmeal and woollen mills, and the harbour was well-sheltered. By the late 19th century, the settlement had a population of 8,500

and contained saw, shingle and planing mills, two foundries, a tannery, and a furniture and chair factory. The settlement also served as the County Town (Campbell 1895:10–11).

1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area’s past land uses, one survey plan, one patent plan, one historical settlement map, one topographic map and one aerial image were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- The *Plan of the Town Reserve of Sydenham* (1846) (Courtesy of MNRF);
- The *Sydenham Patent Plan* (No Date) (AO 2015);
- The *Grey Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (1880) (MU 2001);
- A topographic map from 1945 (OCUL 2022); and
- An aerial image from 1954 (U of T 2022).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 6.

The *Plan of the Town Reserve of Sydenham* (1846) reveals the layout of the Park Lots east of Garafraxa Road as well as a ‘travelled sleigh road’ traversing the property (Map 2). The field notebook indicates the road was a continuation of ‘St. Vincent Street’, and the surveyed line along the north side of the study area is described as having level or gently sloping topography with a dry creek bed, clay loam soils, mixed timber and a narrow swale (Rankin 1846:8–9).

The *Sydenham Patent Plan* (No Date) was initiated on a copy of Rankin’s survey plan from 1842 and updated with patent information until the records were transferred to the Archives of Ontario. This plan was concerned with the lands beyond the Town Plot and does not provide any details regarding patentees for the Park Lots east of Garafraxa Road (Map 4). The sleigh road that traversed the study area is identified as ‘Middle Road’ in this particular map.

The *Grey Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (1880) doesn’t reveal any specific land use details and simply shows that the study area comprised part of the Town of Owen Sound (Map 2). The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway’s Owen Sound Branch appears immediately east of the study area. The 1945 topographic map indicates that a house and a barn stood within the northwestern part of the study area and that a tributary of Bothwell’s Creek traversed the southern half (Map 5). It seems likely that these structures represent the extant house and barn on the property. The 1954 aerial image provides little additional information, although the majority of the remaining lands appear to have been under cultivation (Map 3).

1.2.2.4 Additional Historical Documentation

Detailed documentary research was carried out for the subject lands in order to better inform the interpretation and evaluation of archaeological resources. The principal transactions documented in the land registry records for this area are summarized in Table 3. A full discussion of the results of the additional historical documentation appears below.

Table 3: Land Transactions Summary

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
East Half Park Lot 9, Range 5 EGR					
-	Patent	18 Jan 1847	Crown	George Corbet	All
5193	Mortgage	2 Apr 1853	George Corbet	James Coleman et al	
150	Discharge Mortgage	2 Oct 1857	Thomas [McWenger?]	George Corbet	
12746	Bargain and Sale	26 Mar 1866	George Corbet and wife	Daniel McLean	West half of east half
172	Bargain and Sale	4 Mar 1869	George Corbet	Jane McLean	East half of east half
6790	Will	4 Apr 1880	Jane McLean	David McLean	East half of east half
5809	Bargain and Sale	1 Apr 1887	David McLean	Archibald Leavens	East half of east half
7628	Life Deed	12 Feb 1890	Archibald Leavens and wife	Annie Leavens	East half of east half
10470	Agreement	2 Oct 1896	Jacob D. Speers and wife, Ann Leavens	Lillian and Harriet Baker	East half of east half
11807	Bargain and Sale	18 May 1900	Jacob Speers and wife	William T. Moore	East half
8063	Bargain and Sale	31 Jan 1908	William T. Moore	Harriet and Lillian Baker	East half
8307	Bargain and Sale	2 Jun 1910	Harriet and Lillian Baker	Louis Kivell	South part of east half
9799	Grant	14 Mar 1919	Harriet and Lillian Baker	Robert J. Walter	East half
15095	Grant	20 Apr 1920	Louis E. Kivell	Robert J. Walter	South part of east half
157528	Certificate	27 Aug 1975	Minister of Revenue	Re: Estate of Robert J. Walter	Parts
R407787	Transfer	30 Apr 1999	Richard E. Walter	Robert, Eric and Norma Strain	
Park Lot 10, Range 5 EGR					
-	Patent	18 Jan 1847	Crown	Walter Colcleugh	All 47 acres
2864	Bargain and Sale	4 May 1857	Walter Colcleugh	John [Fraken]	47 acres
Transfer between Fraken and Robson unclear					
11406	Bargain and Sale	20 Mar 1865	George Robson	Robert Halton	[All 47 ½]
13433	Grant	22 Jul 1946	Executors of Robert Halton	Katherine Johnston	
13434	Grant	26 Jul 1946	Katherine Johnston	Robert J. Walter	
139088	Deed	28 Jun 1973	Robert J. Walter	Sidney [Trier]	All Lot 10 east of railway
159308	Deed	1 Oct 1975	Executors of Robert Walter	Richard E. Walter	All lot west of railway
R407787	Transfer	30 Apr 1999	Richard E. Walter	Robert, Eric and Norma Strain	

The Crown Patent for Park Lot 9, Range 5 EGR went to George Corbet in January 1847. Corbet took out a mortgage on the property in 1853, which was discharged in 1857. He sold the west half of the east half of the lot to Daniel McLean in 1866 and the east half of the east half of the lot to Jane McLean in 1869. Following Jane's death, ownership of the east half of the east half passed to David McLean in 1880. In 1887, David McLean sold the property to Archibald Leavens, who then transferred the property to Annie Leavens through a Life Deed in 1890. According to the 1891 census, farmer John Leavens (age 74) and his wife Ann Eliza Leavens (age 67) were residing in a

two-storey brick house (LAC 1891a). This two-storey brick house can likely be correlated with the extant home within the project limits.

An agreement in 1896 between Jacob Speers and his wife, along with Ann Leavens, transferred use of the property to Lillian and Harriet Baker. Speers sold the property to William T. Moore in 1900 and Moore sold the same to Lillian and Harriet Baker in 1908. In 1910, the Bakers sold the south part of the east half of Lot 9 to Louis Kivell, and they sold the remainder of the east half of the lot to Robert Walter in 1919. Kivell sold the south part of the east half of the lot to Walter one year later in 1920.

The Crown Patent for Park Lot 10, Range 5 EGR went to Walter Colcleugh in January 1847. Colcleugh sold his holding to John [Fraken] in 1857, and George Robson subsequently acquired the land. Robson sold the property to Robert Halton in 1865, and Halton retained ownership until 1946. According to the 1891 census, Robert Halton (age 50) was a farmer and hotel operator who was living with his wife Elizabeth (age 45), their children Robert (age 26), William (age 24), Timothy (age 20), Minnie (age 18), Kate (age 14), John (age 12), Dennis (age 10) and James Peter (age 28), along with mother in law Mary Sheehan (age 65) and domestic servants Elizabeth Craney (age 18) and Thomas Hutchison (age 60) (LAC 1891b). The Haltons were the neighbours of the Leavens family on Park Lot 9 according to the 1891 census. The property was then sold through Katherine Johnston to Robert J. Walter in 1946 to augment his Park Lot 9 holdings. Walter sold the portion east of the railway to Sidney Trier in 1973.

The Walters retained ownership of the east half of Park Lot 9 from 1920 to 1999 and the western edge of Park Lot 10 from 1946 to 1999. According to the 1921 census, Robert J. Walter was a 40-year-old dairy farmer who lived in a brick house with his wife [Rita] (age 38) (LAC 1921). This home was still standing at the time of assessment. In 1999, Richard Walter sold the holding to Robert, Eric and Norma Strain.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently between August 5 and 16, 2021 under PIF #P007-1219-2021. ARA utilized a Hemisphere S320 GNSS receiver with RTK correction providing a precision of 1 cm during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area and post development floodplain were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with aerial imagery showing physical features in relation to the subject lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the property (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest region, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. This forest extends along the St. Lawrence River across central Ontario to Lake Huron and west of Lake Superior along the border with Minnesota, and its southern portion extends into the more populated areas of Ontario. This forest is dominated by hardwoods, featuring species such as maple, oak, yellow birch, white and red pine. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with deciduous broad-leaved species, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak (MNR 2022).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall within the Cape Rich Steps. This region consists of a series of five terraces extending between Owen Sound and Nottawasaga Bay. The first two steps comprise narrow terraces with boulders or gravel beaches near the shore of Georgian Bay, which were created by Lake Algonquin and Lake Nipissing. The third terrace is a broad gentle slope leading up to the Manitoulin Formation that is based on red shale and contains very little glacial till save for a few drumlins around Annan. The fourth terrace comprises mesa-like formations of dolostone associated with the Manitoulin and Amabel Formations, whereas the upper step is the brow of the Niagara Escarpment (Chapman and Putnam 1984:126–127).

Although the recession of the Laurentide Ice Sheet began ca. 14,000 BP in the south, it was not until ca. 12,000 BP that it had withdrawn from the vicinity of the study area. As the ice melted, large parts of the Lake Huron littoral were submerged by the various phases of Lake Algonquin (Lewis et al. 1994:Figures 4–5). The Main Lake Algonquin shoreline would have been located roughly 200 m north of the study area. This lake began to drain ca. 10,500 BP, resulting in the formation of Lakes Stanley and Hough ca. 10,000 BP. The Lake Huron littoral would have been exposed at this time, although the shoreline areas were again submerged when the Nipissing Great Lakes began to form after ca. 7500 BP (Lewis et al. 1994:Figure 6). This shoreline would have been located roughly 2.3 km to the northwest of the study area. Declining water levels would eventually result in the formation of Lake Huron and its modern shoreline ca. 4000 BP.

According to the Ontario Soil Survey, the study area consists primarily of Harkaway silt loam, with a small area of Vincent silty clay loam in the northwest corner and an intervening band of Brookston clay loam. The characteristics of these soil types are summarized in Table 4 (Gillespie and Richards 1954).

Table 4: Soil Types

Soil Type	Great Soil Group	Soil Materials	Drainage	Topography
Brookston clay loam	Dark Grey Gleisolic	Fine-textured derived from limestone till	Poor	Smooth, very gently sloping
Harkaway silt loam	Brown Forest, Grey Brown Podzolic Intergrade	Medium textured derived from dolomitic, limestone till	Good	Smooth, gently sloping to moderately sloping
Vincent silty clay loam	Brown Forest, Grey Brown Podzolic intergrade	Fine-textured limestone till	Good	Smooth, gently sloping to smooth steeply sloping

The subject lands fall within the Bothwell Creek drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grey Sauble Conservation Authority (GSCA 2022). Specifically, the study area is traversed by a tributary of Bothwell's Creek and is located 290 m north of an unnamed wetland.

At the time of assessment, the project limits consisted of several standing structures, an overgrown lawn and areas of wild grass, shrubbery and scattered trees. Soil conditions were ideal for the activities conducted. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, rubble, etc.).

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility did not return any registered sites located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in returns beyond the specified distance). One unregistered site was identified within a 1 km radius. The site is summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
Unregistered	Findspot 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Stone well	50–300 m

This archaeological site is not located within or immediately adjacent to the subject lands; accordingly, it has no potential to traverse the study area. Findspot 1 does fall within 300 m of the study area, however, and must be considered as a relevant feature of archaeological potential.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are two available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. The relevant results and recommendations are summarized below as required by Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the 2011 S&Gs.

1.3.3.1 2125 16th Street East (Stage 1–2)

In November 2007, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out for lands located at 2125 16th Street East under PIF #P094-016-2007 (MAC 2007). The assessed area abuts the western edge of the study area. The investigation did not result in the discovery of any locations of archaeological resources, and no further assessment was recommended (MAC 2007:10).

1.3.3.2 Villarboit Commercial Development (Stage 1–2)

Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted for the Villarboit commercial development in July 2008 under PIF #P007-177-2008 (ARA 2009). The assessed area is located within 50 m of the northern edge of the study area. The investigation resulted in the discovery of one location of archaeological materials: Findspot 1. This deposit consisted of a small stone-lined well with no associated artifacts. The site was found to be of no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), and no further assessment was recommended (ARA 2009:8).

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historical maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2.1). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in Grey County, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of one previously identified site in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). Background research did not identify any areas of previous assessment within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to Bothwell's Creek and its tributaries. The areas of Harkaway silt loam and Vincent silty clay loam would have been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to 16th Street East.

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of historical maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The specific field methods utilized during the visual inspection and the weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.1 (Stage 2).

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated

properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of several features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 7; SD Map 1). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include one previously identified site (Findspot 1), two primary water sources (tributaries of Bothwell's Creek), one secondary water source (an unnamed wetland), one physiographic landform (a shore cliff), one historical railway (the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway's Owen Sound Branch), one historical roadway (16th Street East) and multiple historical structure localities (mid-20th-century houses and barns). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area has potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs* emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes (> 20°) in areas unlikely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs can also be evaluated as having no or low archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

Background research did not identify any previously assessed areas of no further concern within the study area. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of several areas of no archaeological potential. Since these areas of no archaeological potential were identified over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, they are fully discussed in Section 3.1. The remainder of the project limits had archaeological potential and required further assessment.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment involved visual inspection to evaluate archaeological potential and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential within the project limits. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting good visibility of land features and providing an increased chance of finding evidence of archaeological resources. A breakdown of the specific fieldwork activities, weather and lighting conditions appears in Table 6. Although there was one instance of intermittent rain, there was no reduction in the ability to observe features of potential or identify archaeological resources. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met or exceeded the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

Table 6: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions

Date	Activity	Lighting	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)
05/08/2021	Test pit survey	Bright	None	None	23
06/08/2021	Test pit survey	Bright	Partial	None	29
09/08/2021	Test pit survey	Bright	Partial	None	28
10/08/2021	Test pit survey	Diffuse	Overcast	Intermittent	25
16/08/2021	Intensification at Site 1	Bright	Partial	None	23

The study area was subjected to a systematic visual inspection (at an interval of 5 m) in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. This component of the investigation was conducted concurrently with the property survey. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The visual inspection resulted in the identification of several areas of disturbance, including the footprints of the extant house, barn, garage, workshop and outbuilding (Image 1–Image 5). These areas had clearly been impacted by past earth-moving/construction activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth and severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources. No natural features (e.g., permanently wet lands, sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the remainder of the project limits because ploughing was not possible or viable. Using this method, ARA crewmembers hand excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Since the areas to be tested were located less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential, a maximum interval of 5 m was warranted (Image 6–Image 10).

As required by Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all built structures. Each test pit was excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits were examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. The soils generally comprised medium brown clay loam topsoil (Lot 1) over dark orange clay subsoil (Lot 2), although a light grey gravel layer (Lot 3) was observed over Lot 1 in the northwest that appears to have originated from the construction of a driveway. All soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological resources.

The test pit survey resulted in the identification of one location of archaeological materials: Site 1. Based on the initial results, it was unclear whether this site was of further CHVI. Intensified survey coverage was therefore warranted as per Section 2.1.3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. A variant of Option B was utilized, which involved the excavation of three one-metre test units within the site extent to provide a representative sample of artifacts and site stratigraphy (Image 11–Image 14). Specifically, the test units were placed over the highest yielding positive test pit (PTP) in the centre of the scatter as well as over other notable PTPs in the northwest and southeast. The test units were excavated in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. Topsoil depths ranged from 35 cm (Test Unit 3) to 50 cm (Test Unit 1), with an average depth of 41.7 cm.

Test unit excavation did not result in the identification of any potential features, although parts of a brick pavement and underlying polymer drainage pipe were encountered within Test Unit 3. These were clearly modern and of no further CHVI. Excavations were continued into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the soils were screened as outlined above. All artifacts and other remains were retained for review in the lab, save for those classes that were sampled in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 6.0 Standard 8 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The test pits and test units were backfilled upon completion.

The utilized field methods are presented in Map 8–Map 9. The project limits and study area are depicted as layers in these maps. A breakdown of field methods appears in Table 7.

Table 7: Field Methods

Category	Study Area
Property assessed by pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 5 m	44.73% (3.15 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 10 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm disturbance	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed with a modified survey interval due to a physical or cultural constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of permanently wet areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of exposed bedrock	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of sloped areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of disturbed areas	0.81% (0.06 ha)
Property not assessed because survey was not required	54.46% (3.83 ha)
Total	100.00% (7.04 ha)

The identified archaeological resources were recorded on field maps, described in field notes and documented with a GPS unit in accordance with Section 5.0 Standard 2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. All maps, image locations and data revealing site location information appear in the Supplementary Documentation (SD) accompanying the project report (SD Map 2–SD Map 4; SD Table 1). As required by Table 7.1, Section 7.8.2 and Section 7.8.3 of the 2011 *S&Gs*, distinct Record of Finds and Analysis and Conclusions discussions are presented in Section 3.2.

During laboratory processing of the retained finds, detailed analyses were carried out to provide 1) a record of the materials, 2) a basis for all recommendations and 3) enough information to help future researchers determine relevance to their studies. The finds were classified using ARA’s devised typological system, which follows *Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging* (2018). In this system, chert types are determined as per *Cherts of Southern Ontario* (Eley and von Bitter 1989) and *Ontario Cherts Revisited* (Fox 2009), and lithics are classified using the definitions set out in *Lithic Analysis* (Odell 2004) and *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis* (Andrefsky 2005). Euro-Canadian artifacts are divided into classes, materials, object groups and object names using a variety of reference aids (e.g., MACL 2012; Chenoweth 2016; Lindsey 2021).

The archaeological materials are stored in polyethylene bags within Archive Box A1166. This is a 30.5 x 25.4 x 38.1 cm light duty, double-bottom corrugated cardboard container labelled with its Archive Box designation. Box numbers are assigned in numerical order, and all associated information is entered in a secure digital catalogue for accurate tracking. Archive Boxes are stored on steel storage shelves at 465 Maple Avenue in Kitchener, Ontario.

3.2 Site 1 (BdHf-11)

3.2.1 Record of Finds

Site 1 was identified during the test pit survey of the overgrown lawn around the vacant farmhouse (SD Map 4). The site consisted of a 48 x 32 m (NW-SE) scatter of Euro-Canadian archaeological materials. The topography of the site can be classified as relatively flat. The stratigraphic sequence generally comprised medium brown clay loam topsoil (Lot 1) over dark orange clay subsoil (Lot 2), although a gravel fill layer (Lot 3) associated with an overgrown driveway was found over topsoil behind the house. Variability between the PTPs was otherwise low, with the greatest differentiation being in depth. Identical stratigraphic sequences were found between test units. A summary of the identified lots (including counts of the retained finds) appears in Table 8.

Table 8: Stratigraphic Summary

Lot	Description	Average Thickness (cm)	Distribution	Interpretation	Count of Retained Finds
1	Medium brown clay loam	40.6	Site wide	Topsoil	1,729
2	Dark orange clay	12.6 (portion)	Site wide	Subsoil	0
3	Light grey gravel	12.5	PTPs 12 and 18	Driveway fill	0
Total Retained Finds					1,729

A total of 1,854 artifacts and other remains were observed during the investigation. Sampling was conducted in the field, and 120 brick fragments and 5 foundation material fragments were left behind to reduce redundant laboratory processing (Appendix A). The retained assemblage consisted of 1,643 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 86 faunal specimens. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix B, Records 1–265 (Image 15–Image 18). A quantitative summary of archaeological materials is provided in Table 6.

Table 9: Summary of Archaeological Materials

Class	Object Group	Count	%
Activities	Agriculture or Horticulture	44	2.54%
	Writing	1	0.06%
Activities Total		45	2.60%
Architectural	Hardware	687	39.73%
	Window Glass	158	9.14%
	Construction Material	131	7.58%
	Electrical or Telecommunication	1	0.06%
Architectural Total		977	56.51%
Armament and Military	Firearms	2	0.12%
Armament and Military Total		2	0.12%
Foodways	Tableware	83	4.80%
	Storage Container	52	3.01%
	Teaware	26	1.50%
	Tools	1	0.06%
Foodways Total		162	9.37%
Furnishings	Lighting	47	2.72%
Furnishings Total		47	2.72%
Organics	Faunal	86	4.97%
Organics Total		86	4.97%
Personal	Pharmaceutical	4	0.23%
	Smoking and Tobacco	3	0.17%
	Grooming and Hygiene	1	0.06%
Personal Total		8	0.46%
Recreational	Leisure	6	0.35%
Recreational Total		6	0.35%
Unclassifiable	Miscellaneous	128	7.40%
	Storage Container	122	7.06%
	Fuel Related	89	5.15%
	Hardware	54	3.12%
	Hollowware	3	0.17%
Unclassifiable Total		396	22.90%
Grand Total		1,729	100.00%

The Euro-Canadian assemblage (n=1,643) consisted primarily of nails (n=662), storage container fragments (n=174), sheet glass (n=158), brick (n=106) and foodways tableware fragments (n=83). A small number of artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration (n=125), the best represented of which were fuel-related scrap material (n=89) and melted glass (n=10). A total of 911 artifacts were datable, and the chronological significance of the diagnostics is summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Analysis of Euro-Canadian Diagnostics

Class	Material	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Count	
Activities	Ferrous	Wire Fencing (Staple)	post-1880	8	
		Wire Fencing (Connector)	post-1880	1	
Wire		ca. 1870–present	325		
Cut (Fully Machine-Made)		ca. 1830–1890	270		
Cut (General)		ca. 1790–1890	31		
Machine Made with Pointed End		post-1846	7		
Architectural		Clay	Yellow Brick	1850–early 1900s	6
			Clay Drainage	ca. 1862–1960s	2
			Frogged (Machine Made)	late 19 th century–present	1
			Frogged (General)	post-mid-19 th century	1
	Frogged (Hand Made)		mid-19 th century–late 19 th century	1	
	Coarse Red Earthenware	Clay Drainage	ca. 1862–1960s	5	
	Cement	Portland Cement	post-1876	5	
	Asphalt	Asphalt Shingles	ca. 1917–present	4	
	Bakelite	Bakelite	1907–ca. 1930s	1	
	Armament and Military	Copper-Alloy	Cartridge Casing (Brass or Copper)	1846–present	2
Foodways	Ironstone	General	ca. 1840s–20 th century	42	
		Transfer (Revival)	ca. post-1880	12	
		Wheat Pattern	ca. 1860–early 20 th century	3	
	Whiteware	General	ca. 1820–present	15	
		Transfer (Line and Stipple)	ca. 1830–early 1900s	5	
		Transfer (Brown)	ca. post-1830	2	
	Semi-Porcelain	Transfer (Flow Blue Semi-Porcelain)	ca. 1890–early 1900s	15	
		Semi-Porcelain	ca. post-1890	1	
		Porcelain	Decal Transfer (Over-Glaze)	1890–present	11
	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	pre-1900	9	
	Glass	Straight Finish (Ground)	late 19 th century–early 20 th century	4	
		Yorkshire Relish (Mould Blown)	ca. 1865–1920	1	
Furnishings	Composite	Machine-Made Electric	post-1895	1	
	Glass	Crimped Lamp Chimney (Hand-Crimped)	ca. 1870–present	1	
	Copper-Alloy	Holmes, Booth & Haydens (Star)	post-1872	1	
Personal	Glass	Parker & Co. (Owen Sound)	ca. post-1870	4	
	White Clay	Dixon (*s) (WH and CO), Montreal	1876–1894	1	
Recreational	Clay	Clay Marble (General)	1800–ca. 1950	3	
	Limestone	Stone Marble (Limestone)	1769–ca. 1914	1	
Unclassifiable	Glass	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	61	
		Machine Made (Solarized)	1882–1930s	19	
		Mould Blown (General)	19 th century–1920	10	
		Stippled Base	1940–present	9	
		Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	2	
		Bright “7-Up” Green	ca. 1900–Present	2	
		Reinforced Extract Finish	ca. 1915–1930	1	
		Cup-Bottom Mould (General)	ca. 1850–present	1	
		Patent Finish	ca. 1850–1940s	1	
	Porcelain	Gilded (“Liquid Bright Gold”)	1870–present	2	
	Copper-Alloy	Threaded Finish	1850s–present	1	
Grand Total				911	

Datable activities artifacts were limited to wire fencing fragments from post-1880, whereas the diagnostic architectural artifacts were best represented by wire nails (n=325) and machine-made cut nails (n=270). The presence of both cut nails and wire nails is indicative of a lengthy occupation sequence, which is further attested by other finds dating from post-1900. A variety of brick types were attested, all of which were available in the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century. Armament and military artifacts consisted of cartridge casings from post-1846.

The diagnostic foodways artifacts consisted primarily of ironstone (n=57) and whiteware (n=22). Ironstone was most popular from ca. 1875–1900 and is a key indicator of late 19th-century occupations. Whiteware became popular ca. 1820 and continued to be dominant afterwards; as a result, generic whiteware sherds are broadly dated and therefore of limited diagnostic value. The assemblage included several decorated styles from the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century, including wheat pattern and ‘revival’ transfer print ironstone, line and stipple transfer print whiteware, flow blue semi-porcelain and over-glaze decal transfer porcelain.

Diagnostic furnishings were limited to finds from the end of the 19th century and the early 20th century, whereas the datable personal items comprised bottle glass from post-1870 and a pipe stem from ca. 1876–1894. Marbles made up the entirety of the recreational diagnostic corpus, all of which were characterized by long periods of production and use. The unclassifiable diagnostics consisted mainly of glass fragments from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Based on the assemblage as a whole, the artifacts generally date from the mid-1800s to the early to mid-1900s.

The faunal assemblage (n=86) consisted of mammal (n=73) and avian (n=12) bone fragments and one bivalve shell fragment. One of the mammal bones exhibited evidence of heat alteration, and eleven other mammal bones were sawed. Given the context and butchery techniques, the faunal remains are clearly associated with the Euro-Canadian occupation.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. The primary area of artifact concentration was in the centre of the scatter, just behind the vacant house. The area to the west of the house was also relatively high yielding. The inventory of the documentary record, which includes a quantitative summary of the field notes, photographs and mapping materials associated with the project, appears in Table 11.

Table 11: Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	37	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Notes	5	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Maps	8	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

3.2.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 1 comprises a large deposit of Euro-Canadian archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for the establishment of a gravel driveway.

The Euro-Canadian assemblage (n=1,643) consisted primarily of nails (n=662), storage container fragments (n=174), sheet glass (n=158), brick (n=106) and foodways tableware fragments (n=83). The diagnostics generally date from the mid-1800s to the early to mid-1900s. The faunal assemblage (n=86) consisted of mammal (n=73) and avian (n=12) bone fragments and one bivalve shell fragment. These specimens were clearly associated with the Euro-Canadian occupation.

Background research indicates that the patent for the subject part of Park Lot 9, Range 5 EGR went to George Corbet in 1847. A mortgage in 1853 suggests that funds were needed for construction, so it seems likely that a house was built around that time. The property passed to Jane McLean in 1869 and David McLean in 1880, and Archibald Leavens acquired it in 1887. The Bakers subsequently utilized the property and purchased it in 1908. The land passed to Robert Walter in 1919, who also acquired the adjacent part of Park Lot 10, Range 5 EGR in 1946.

Based on the diagnostic artifacts mentioned above, coupled with the results of detailed background research, ARA proposes that the principal time frame of occupation for the site is from ca. 1853–1940/1950. The available evidence indicates that the deposit represents the remains of a lengthy farmhouse occupation associated with the Corbet, McLean, Leavens, Baker and Walter families.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs* and the additional guidance provided in Section 2.0 of the 2014 *The Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads*, the available evidence indicates that the site is of no further CHVI. Specifically, the occupation predominantly dates to post-1870 and there are no other factors indicating that additional work is necessary. Detailed background research coupled with the results of the intensified survey and broader artifact analyses confirm that the site is of no further significance. The survey resulted in a good understanding of artifact distribution patterns and a representative assemblage. Although the integrity of the site is relatively moderate, further investigation would not contribute to any clearer or more meaningful understanding of the deposit. None of the artifacts or other remains are associated with any significant local figures. Site 1 does not warrant further assessment.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the project limits comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential and areas of no archaeological potential. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of one location of archaeological materials: Site 1 (BdHf-11). Site 1 was found to have no further CHVI. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the project limits.

The remainder of the property does not require additional assessment as part of the subject project. These lands have not been assessed and may require further assessment if development is contemplated in the future. Potential modelling and recommendations for the remainder of the property would be addressed at that time as part of the associated development application.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. 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 project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, 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* 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 archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

6.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed Lands
(August 16, 2021; Facing West)



Image 2: Disturbed Lands
(August 16, 2021; Facing Northeast)



Image 3: Disturbed Lands
(August 16, 2021; Facing Southeast)



Image 4: Disturbed Lands
(August 16, 2021; Facing Southwest)



Image 5: Disturbed Lands
(August 16, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 6: Test Pit Survey
(August 6, 2021; Facing Northwest)



Image 7: Test Pit Survey
(August 10, 2021; Facing Northeast)



Image 8: Test Pit Survey
(August 10, 2021; Facing North)



Image 9: Test Pit Survey
(August 5, 2021; Facing North)



Image 10: Test Pit Survey
(August 5, 2021; Facing North)



Image 11: Test Unit Excavation
(August 16, 2021; Facing Northeast)



Image 12: Test Unit 1
(August 16, 2021; Facing North)



Image 13: Test Unit 2
(August 16, 2021; Facing North)



Image 14: Test Unit 3
(August 16, 2021; Facing North)

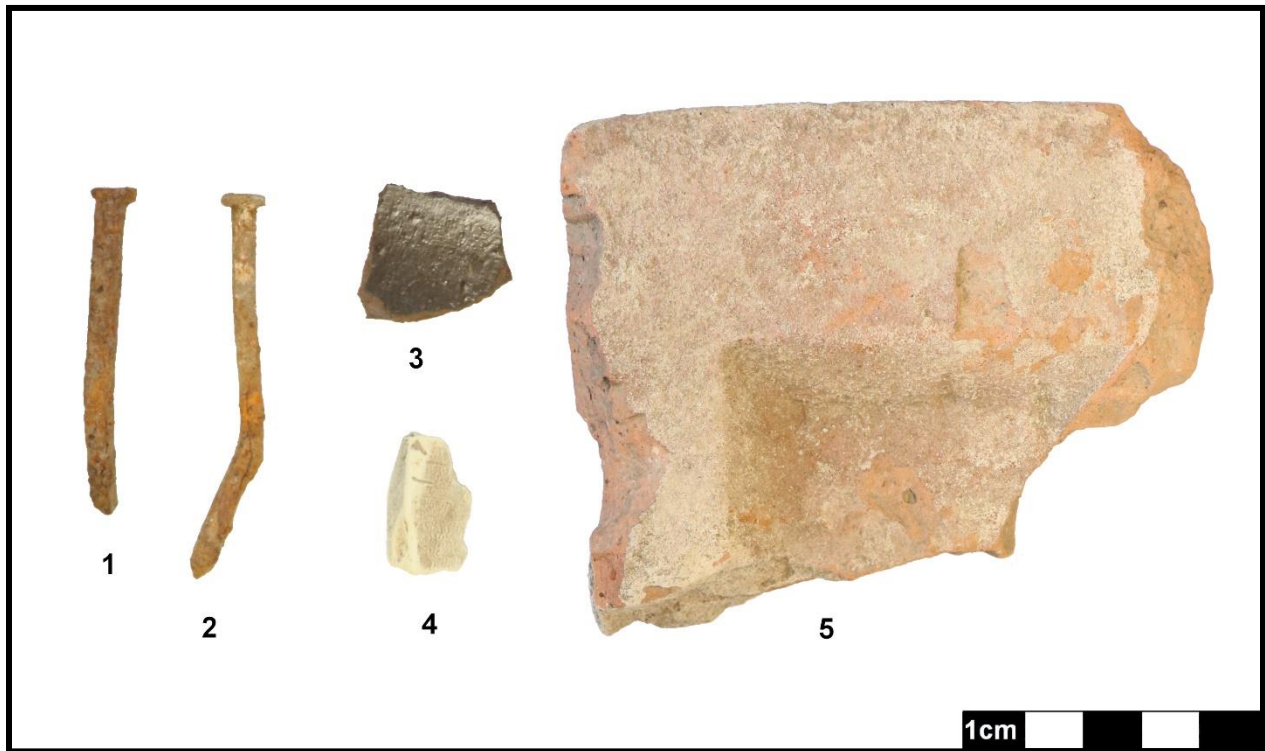


Image 15: Sample of Architectural Artifacts

(1: Fully Machine Cut Nail, Record 218; 2: Wire Nail, Record 138; 3: Clay Drainage, Record 185; 4: Yellow Brick, Record 236; 5: Machine Made Frogged Brick, Record 206)

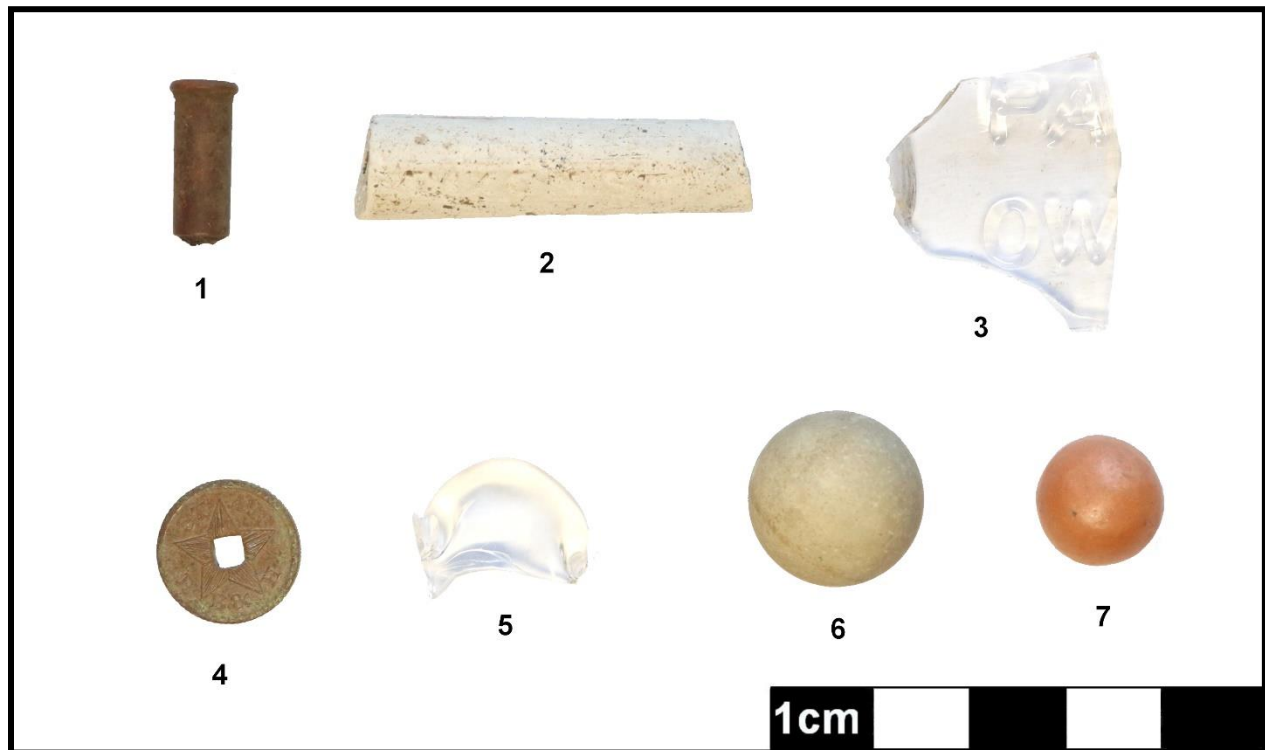


Image 16: Sample of Armament and Military, Personal, Furnishings and Recreational Artifacts

(1: Copper-Alloy Cartridge Casing, Record 223; 2: Dixon's Pipe Stem, Record 12; 3: Parker & Co. Bottle, Record 187; 4: Holmes, Booth & Haydens Thumb Wheel, Record 160; 5: Hand Crimped Oil Lam Chimney, Record 192; 6: Stone Marble, Record 154; 7: Clay marble, Record 153)

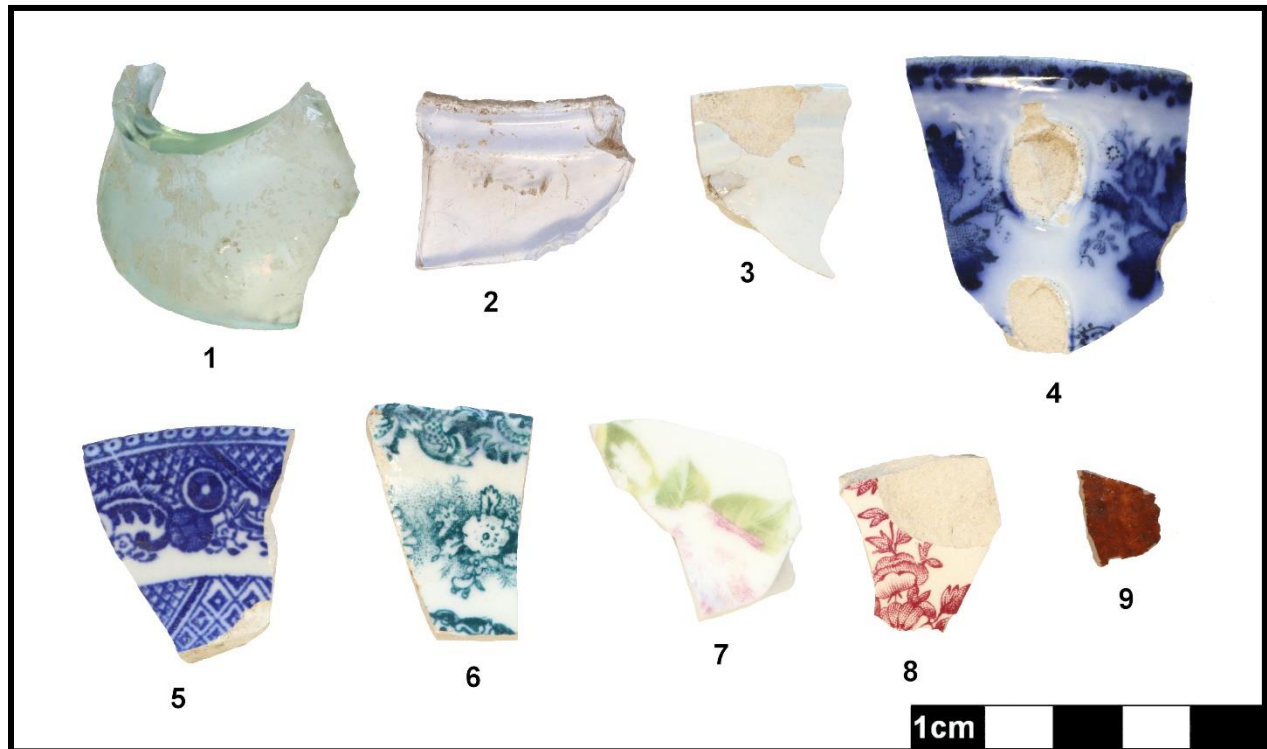


Image 17: Sample of Foodways Artifacts

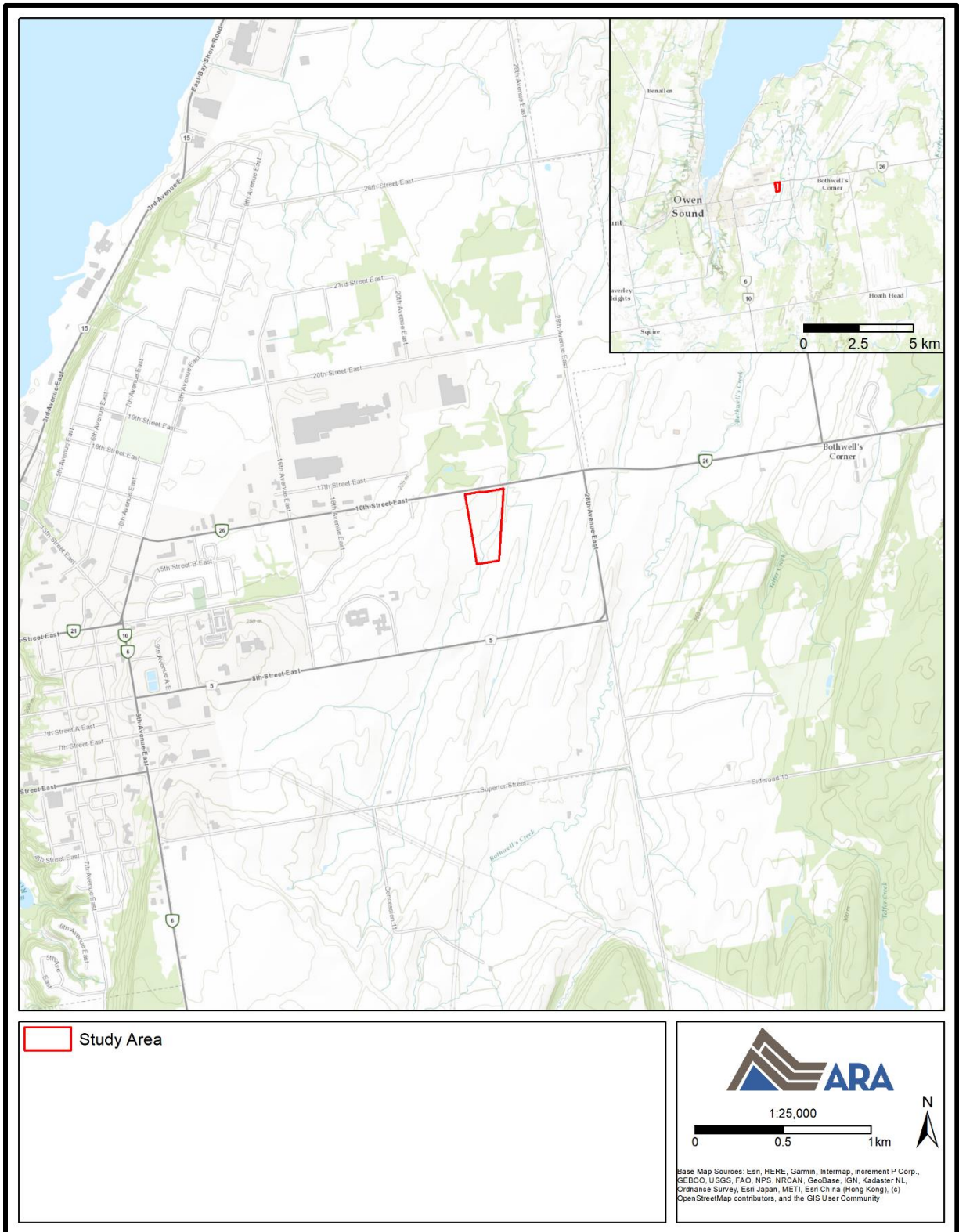
(1: Yorkshire Relish Mould Blown Bottle, Record 204; 2: Ground Finish Jar, Record 199; 3: Wheat Pattern Ironstone, Record 163; 4: Flow Blue Revival Transfer Semi-Porcelain, Record 176; 5: Blue Willow Transfer Semi-Porcelain, Record 28; 6: Teal Revival Transfer Ironstone, Record 177; 7: Over-Glaze Decal Porcelain, Record 171; 8: Pink-Red Line and Stipple Transfer Whiteware, Record 173; 9: Lead Glazed Coarse Red Earthenware, Record 183)



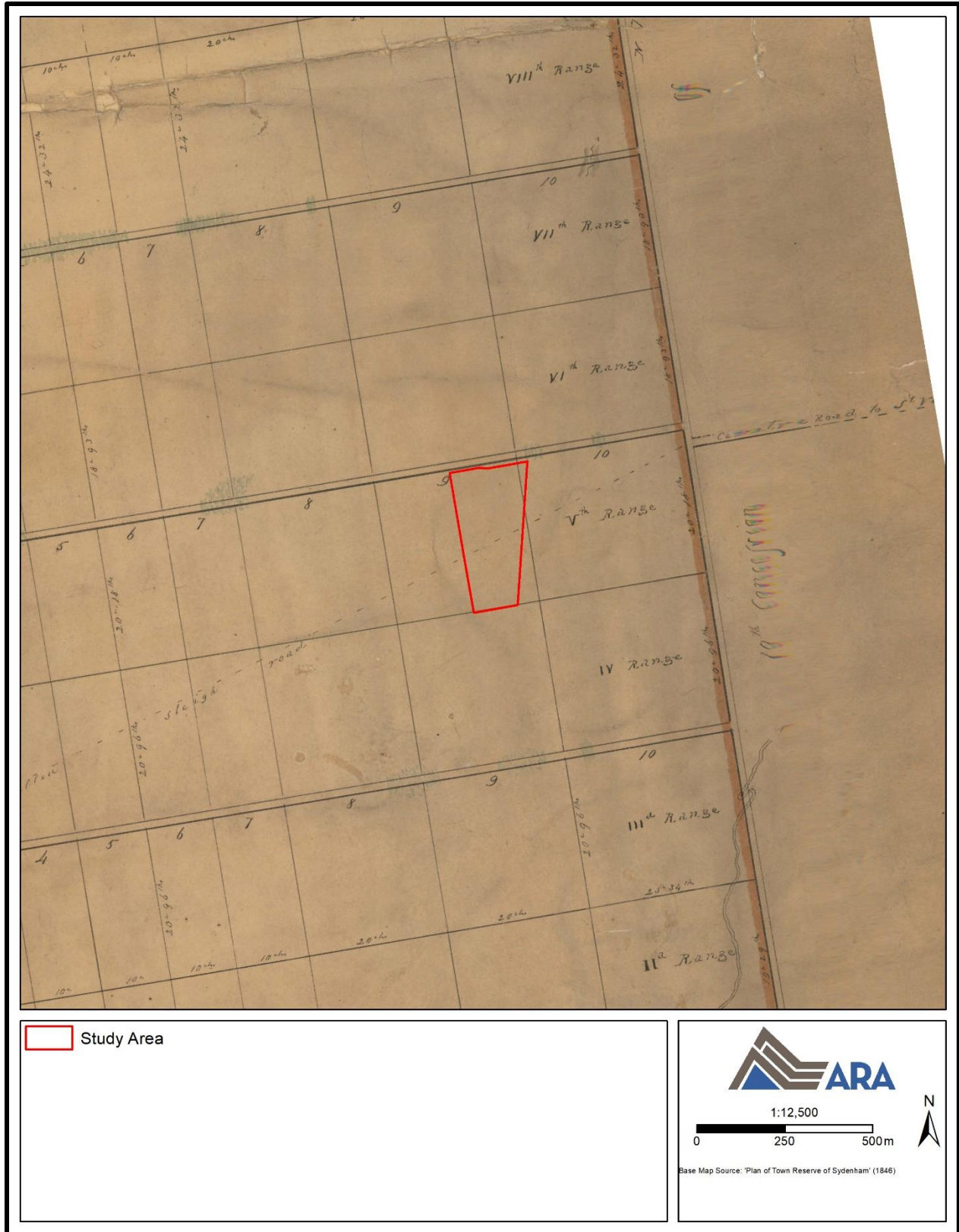
Image 18: Sample of Unclassifiable Artifacts

(1: Machine Made Reinforced Extract Finish, Record 31; 2: Machine Made Solarized Glass, Record 132;
3: patent Finish, Record 200; 4: Gilded Porcelain, Record 170; 5: Cup-Bottom Moulded Bottle, Record 197;
6: Mould Blown Glass, Record 126)

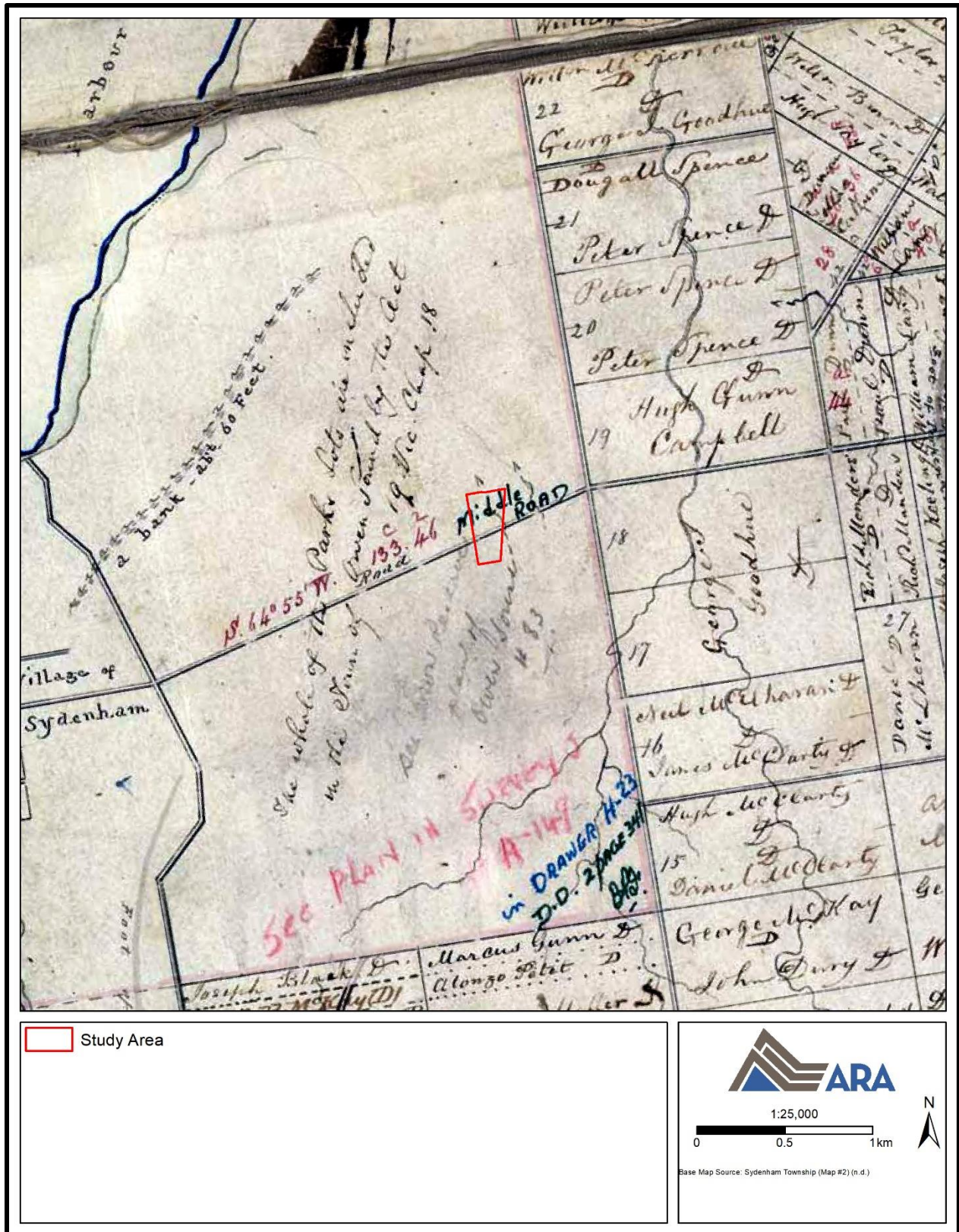
7.0 MAPS



Map 1: Location of the Study Area
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

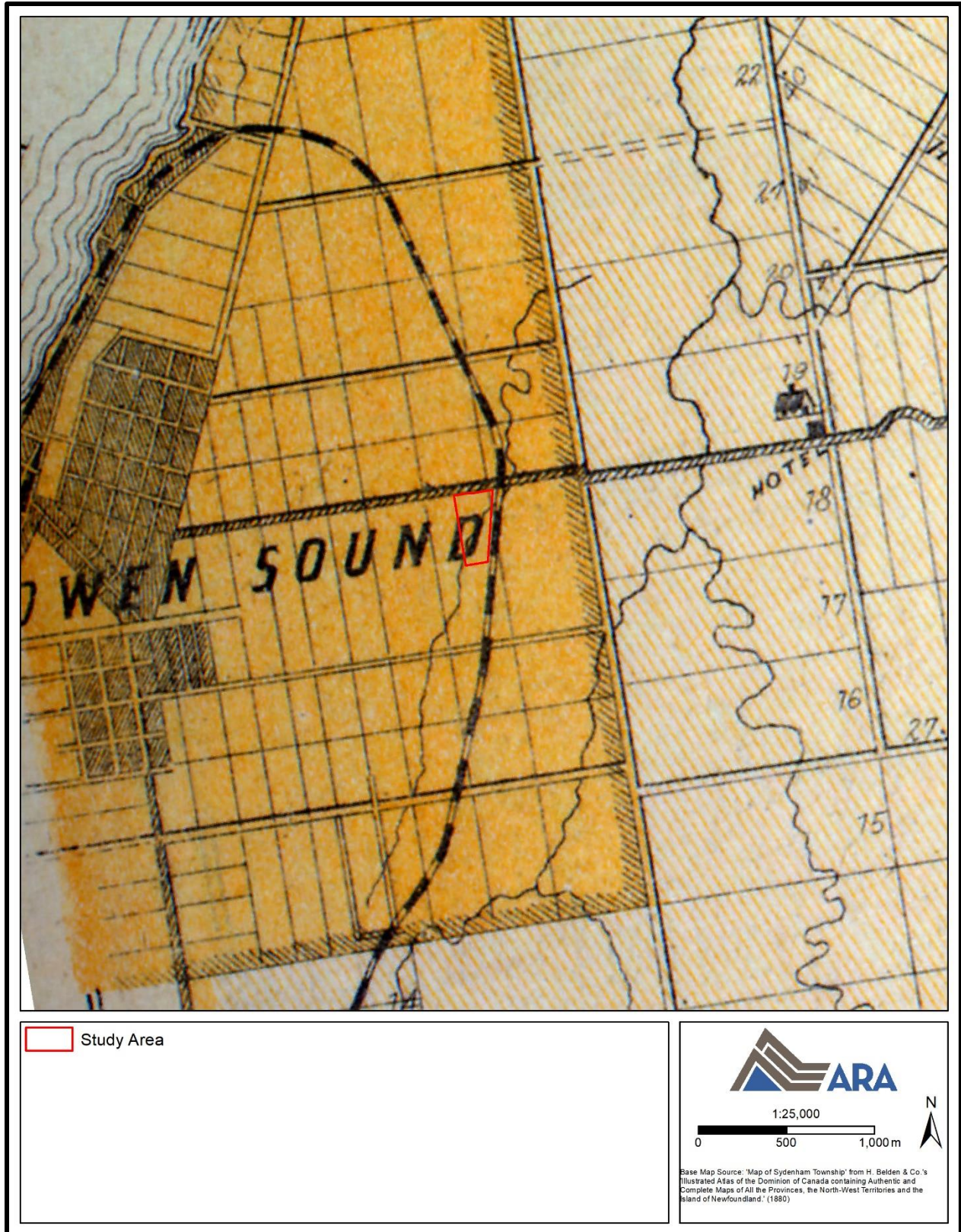


Map 2: Plan of Town Reserve of Sydenham (1846)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; Courtesy of MNRF)

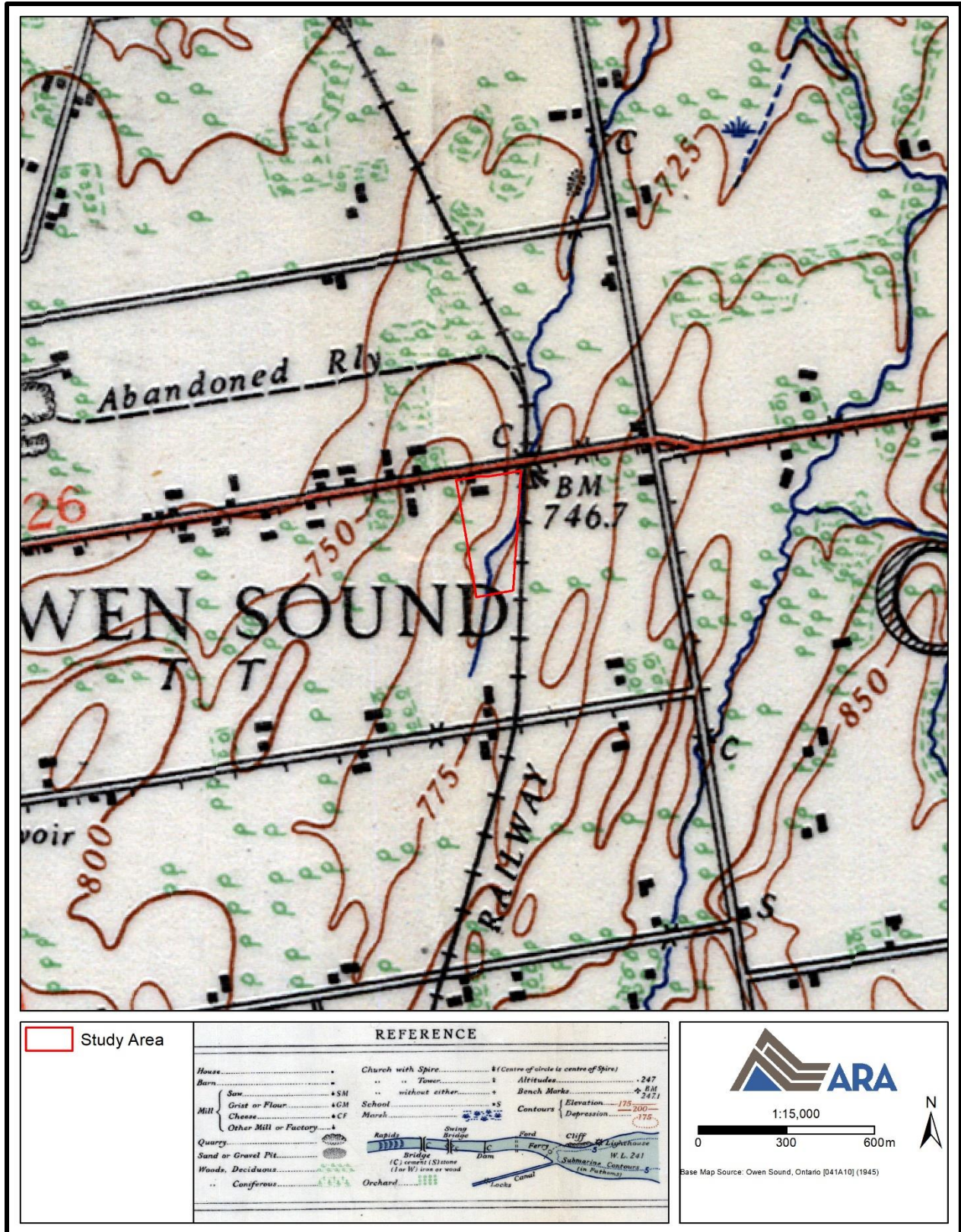


Map 3: Sydenham Patent Plan (No Date)

(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; AO 2015)



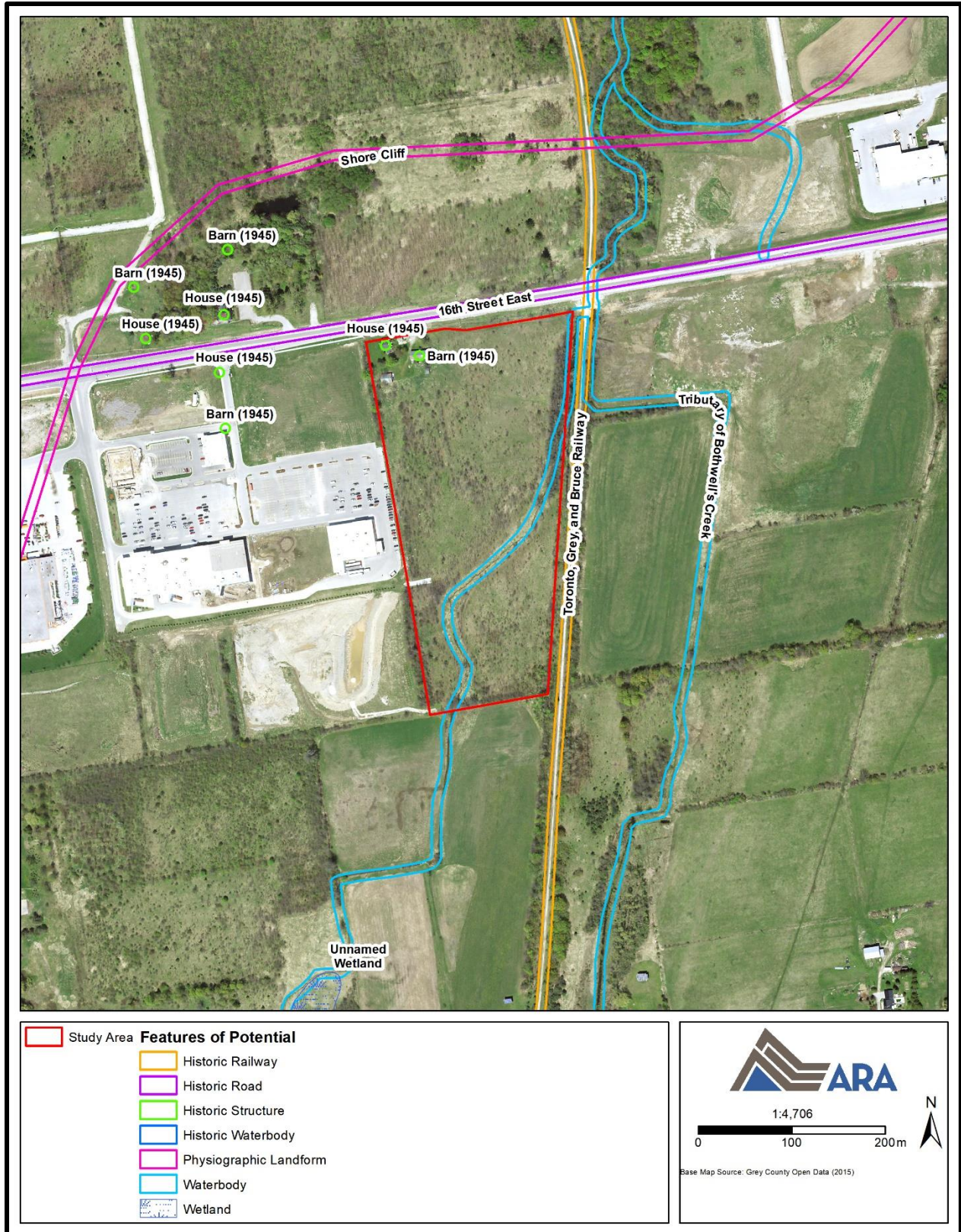
Map 4: Grey Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (1880)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MU 2001)



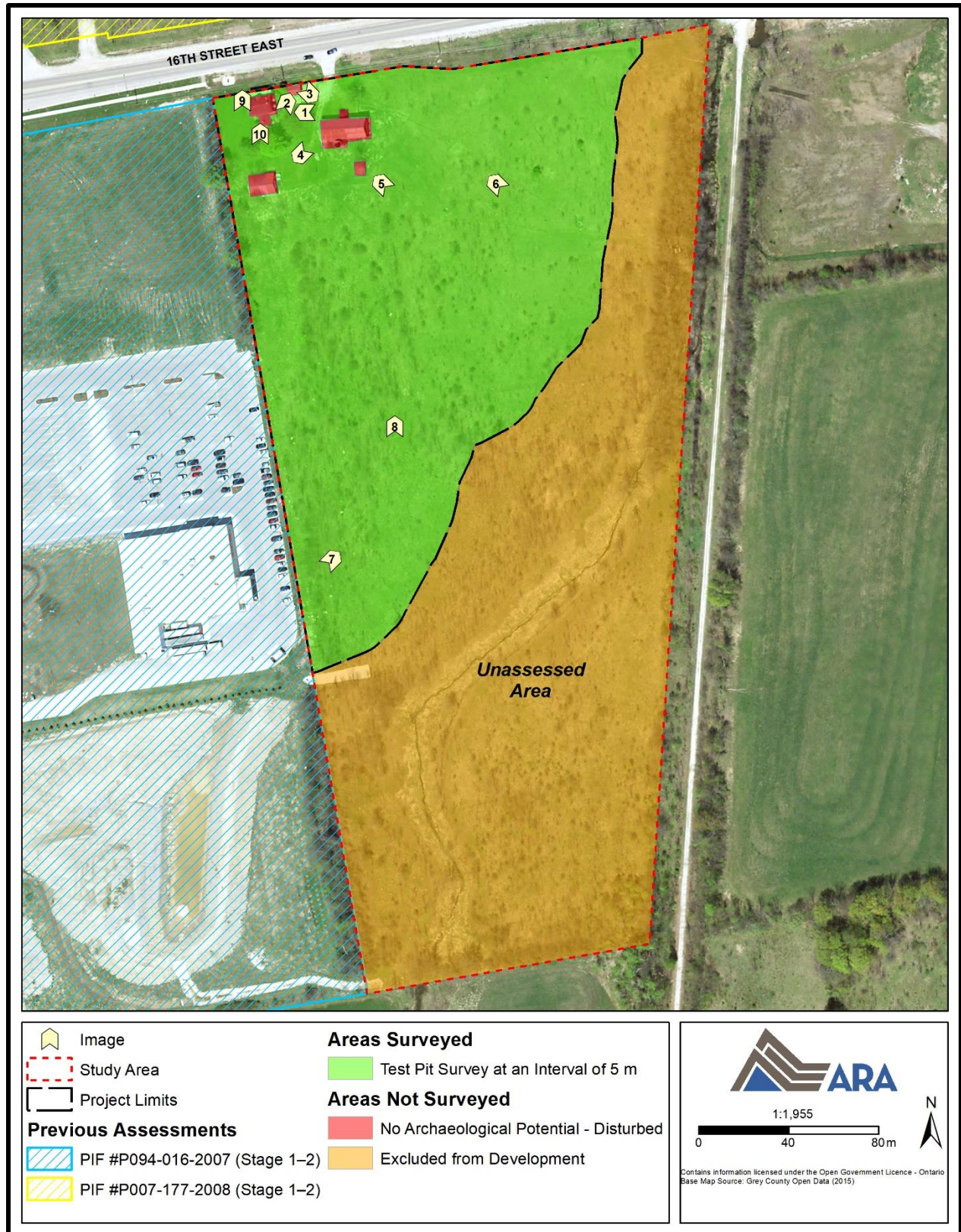
Map 5: Topographic Map (1945)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2022)

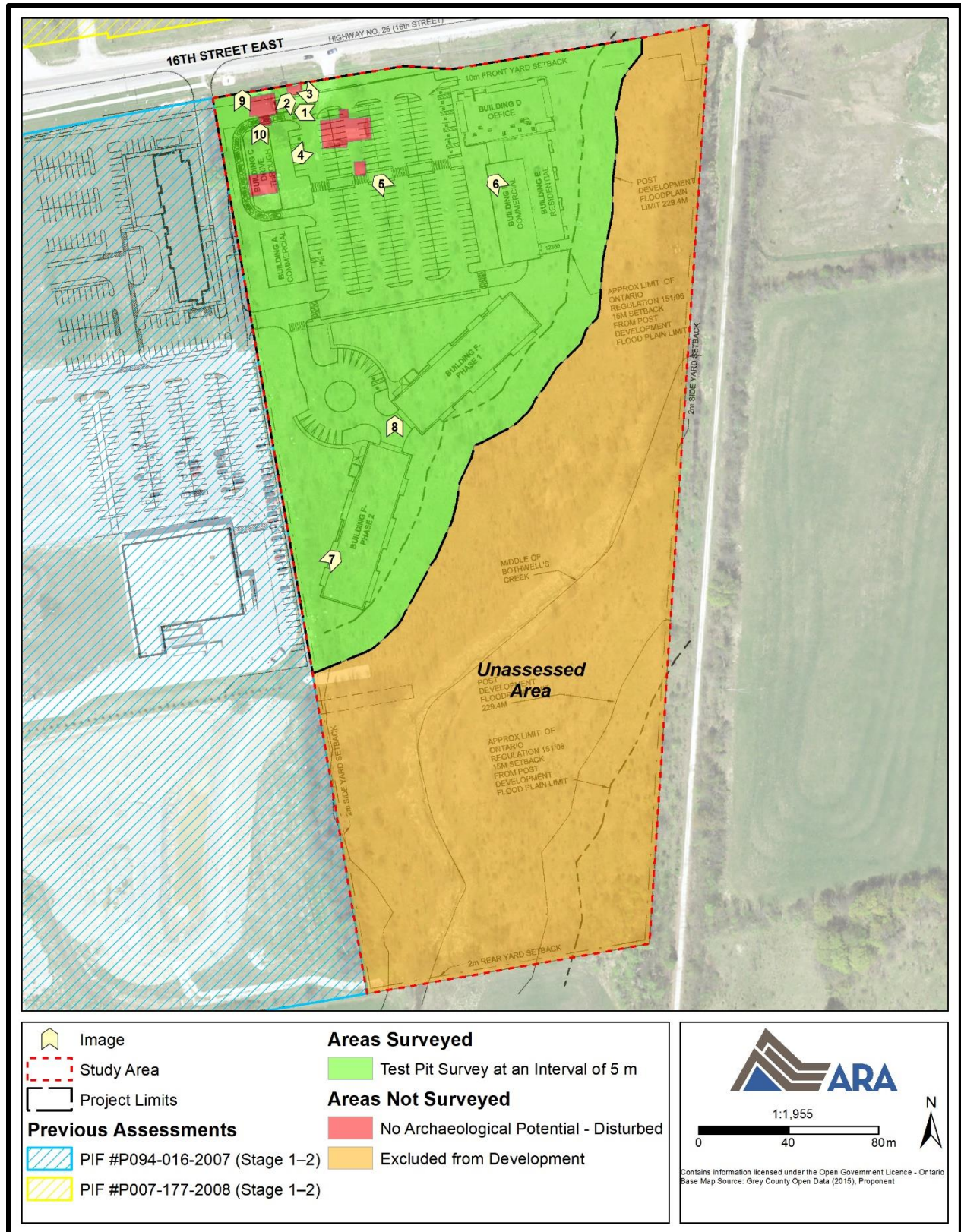


Map 6: Aerial Image (1954)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; U of T 2022)



Map 7: Features of Potential
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)





Map 9: Field Methods (Development Plan)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Artifact Sampling

Object Name	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count Left in Field
Brick	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	18/08/2021	55
	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	18/08/2021	65
Foundation Material	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	18/08/2021	5
Grand Total					125

Appendix B: Archaeological Materials Catalogue

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
1	PTP 1	1	0-50	05/08/2021	4	Unclassifiable	Coke	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
2	PTP 1	1	0-50	05/08/2021	2	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
3	PTP 1	1	0-50	05/08/2021	5	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166
4	PTP 1	1	0-50	05/08/2021	2	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail				Too corroded to identify further	No	A1166
5	PTP 1	1	0-50	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (General)	ca. 1790–1890	Miller 2016:42; Wells 1998:83, 87; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4, 6-7		No	A1166
6	PTP 1	1	0-50	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1166
7	PTP 1	1	0-50	05/08/2021	22	Unclassifiable	Slag	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
8	PTP 2	1	0-51	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Coal	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
9	PTP 2	1	0-51	05/08/2021	3	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
10	PTP 3	1	0-53	05/08/2021	3	Unclassifiable	Coal	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
11	PTP 3	1	0-53	05/08/2021	2	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
12	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	1	Personal	White Clay	Smoking and Tobacco	Pipe (Stem)	Dixon ('s) (WH and CO), Montreal	1876–1894	Bradley 2000:117; Adams et al. 1995:97		No	A1166
13	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	6	Unclassifiable	Coke	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
14	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	6	Unclassifiable	Slag	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
15	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
16	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	2	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Drainage (Domestic)	Clay Drainage	ca. 1862–1960s	Stuyt et al 2005:1		No	A1166
17	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166
18	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (General)	ca. 1790–1890	Miller 2016:42; Wells 1998:83, 87; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4, 6-7		Yes	A1166
19	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (General)	ca. 1790–1890	Miller 2016:42; Wells 1998:83, 87; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4, 6-7		No	A1166
20	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	1	Activities	Ferrous	Agriculture or Horticulture	Wire Fencing	Wire Fencing (Staple)	post-1880	Miller 2016a:43; Sutton and Arkush 2009:176		No	A1166
21	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Aqua / Thin / Too fragmented to identify further	No	A1166
22	PTP 4	1	0-57	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1166
23	PTP 5	1	0-35	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
24	PTP 5	1	0-35	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Grate or Vent					No	A1166
25	PTP 5	1	0-35	05/08/2021	6	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166
26	PTP 5	1	0-35	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (General)	ca. 1790–1890	Miller 2016:42; Wells 1998:83, 87; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4, 6-7		Yes	A1166
27	PTP 5	1	0-35	05/08/2021	3	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (General)	ca. 1790–1890	Miller 2016:42; Wells 1998:83, 87; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4, 6-7		No	A1166
28	PTP 5	1	0-35	05/08/2021	1	Foodways	Semi-Porcelain	Tableware	Plate	Semi-Porcelain	ca. post-1890	Kenyon 1991: 12–13	Blue Willow transfer	No	A1166
29	PTP 5	1	0-35	05/08/2021	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Plate	Wheat Pattern	ca. 1860–early 20th century	Samford and Miller 2015; Kenyon 1987:25; Sussman 1985:7		Yes	A1166
30	PTP 5	1	0-35	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	Mould Blown (General)	19th century–1920	Lindsey 2021	Embossed panel "...CO..."	No	A1166
31	PTP 6	1	0-27	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Finish)	Reinforced Extract Finish	ca. 1915–1930	Lindsey 2021	Colourless / Machine Made	No	A1166
32	PTP 6	1	0-27	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1166
33	PTP 7	1	0-32	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1166
34	PTP 7	1	0-32	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
35	PTP 7	1	0-32	05/08/2021	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016a:41		No	A1166
36	PTP 7	1	0-32	05/08/2021	3	Unclassifiable	Coke	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
37	PTP 7	1	0-32	05/08/2021	3	Unclassifiable	Slag	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
38	PTP 7	1	0-32	05/08/2021	10	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166
39	PTP 7	1	0-32	05/08/2021	3	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (General)	ca. 1790–1890	Miller 2016:42; Wells 1998:83, 87; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4, 6-7		No	A1166
40	PTP 7	1	0-32	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		No	A1166
41	PTP 7	1	0-32	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		No	A1166
42	PTP 8	1	0-36	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Coal	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
43	PTP 8	1	0-36	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
44	PTP 8	1	0-36	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		No	A1166
45	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	5	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
46	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	2	Activities	Coarse Red Earthenware	Agriculture or Horticulture	Flower Pot					No	A1166

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
47	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	2	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Mottled brown glaze	No	A1166
48	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	Lockhart 2016:203, 212		No	A1166
49	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Jar (Finish)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	External threaded finish / Colourless	No	A1166
50	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1166
51	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	2	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet					Yes	A1166
52	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	1	Foodways	White-Bodied Refined Earthenware (Ind.)	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)				Too fragmented to identify further / Characteristics similar to ironstone or semi-porcelain	No	A1166
53	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	2	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166
54	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	5	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (General)	ca. 1790–1890	Miller 2016:42; Wells 1998:83, 87; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4, 6-7		No	A1166
55	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	5	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		No	A1166
56	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Hardware (Ind.)					No	A1166
57	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1166
58	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Coal	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
59	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	4	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
60	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	11	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet					No	A1166
61	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Olive	No	A1166
62	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	2	Furnishings	Glass	Lighting	Lighting (Ind.)				Colourless / Thin / Curved	No	A1166
63	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	8	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1166
64	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	3	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Aqua / Embossed motif similar to Crown Masons jar	No	A1166
65	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	10	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166
66	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	9	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (General)	ca. 1790–1890	Miller 2016:42; Wells 1998:83, 87; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4, 6-7		No	A1166
67	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	12	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		No	A1166
68	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	1	Activities	Coarse Red Earthenware	Agriculture or Horticulture	Flower Pot					No	A1166
69	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	2	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Unglazed / Delaminated	No	A1166
70	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	1	Foodways	Semi-Porcelain	Teaware	Teaware (Ind.)	Transfer (Flow Blue Semi-Porcelain)	ca. 1890–early 1900s	Samford and Miller 2015; Kenyon 1991: 12–13; Kenyon 1987:25	Floral	No	A1166
71	PTP 10	1	0-40	05/08/2021	5	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		No	A1166
72	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	2	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
73	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	4	Activities	Coarse Red Earthenware	Agriculture or Horticulture	Flower Pot					No	A1166
74	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Brown slipped interior / Too fragmented to identify further	No	A1166
75	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Porcelain	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)	Gilded ("Liquid Bright Gold")	1870–present	Miller 2016a:41; Miller 2016b:244	Painted orange-red and yellow with gilt detail	No	A1166
76	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	1	Personal	White Clay	Smoking and Tobacco	Pipe (Bowl)				Undecorated fragment	No	A1166
77	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Plastic	Miscellaneous	Scrap Material					No	A1166
78	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Aluminum	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1166
79	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	1	Personal	Stainless Steel	Grooming and Hygiene	Razor				"WILKINSON SWORD" / Double edged	No	A1166
80	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	3	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet					No	A1166
81	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	5	Furnishings	Glass	Lighting	Lighting (Ind.)				Colourless / Thin / Curved	No	A1166
82	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Olive	No	A1166
83	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	9	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	Stippled Base	1940–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1166
84	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	4	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166
85	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	6	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (General)	ca. 1790–1890	Miller 2016:42; Wells 1998:83, 87; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4, 6-7		No	A1166
86	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	2	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		No	A1166
87	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Thick, curved fragment	No	A1166
88	PTP 12	1	10-30	05/08/2021	1	Recreational	Clay	Leisure	Marble	Clay Marble (General)	1800–ca. 1950	Kenyon and Kenyon 2008:7		No	A1166
89	PTP 13	1	0-35	05/08/2021	2	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
90	PTP 13	1	0-35	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Screw	Machine Made with Pointed End	post-1846	Miller 2016a:43		No	A1166
91	PTP 13	1	0-35	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail				Too corroded to identify further	No	A1166
92	PTP 13	1	0-35	05/08/2021	1	Foodways	Ferrous	Tools	Can Opener					No	A1166

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
93	PTP 13	1	0-35	05/08/2021	3	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1166
94	PTP 14	1	0-37	05/08/2021	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016a:41		No	A1166
95	PTP 14	1	0-37	05/08/2021	2	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
96	PTP 14	1	0-37	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (General)	ca. 1790–1890	Miller 2016:42; Wells 1998:83, 87; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4, 6-7		No	A1166
97	PTP 14	1	0-37	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Aqua / Too fragmented to identify further	No	A1166
98	PTP 15	1	0-30	05/08/2021	10	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Flatware	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016a:41		No	A1166
99	PTP 16	1	0-65	05/08/2021	3	Architectural	Mortar	Construction Material	Foundation Material					No	A1166
100	PTP 16	1	0-65	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick	Frogged (General)	post-mid-19th century	Adams et al. 1995:95		No	A1166
101	PTP 16	1	0-65	05/08/2021	7	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
102	PTP 16	1	0-65	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Finish)				Colourless / Too fragmented to identify further / Characteristics similar to blob finish	No	A1166
103	PTP 17	1	0-44	05/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		No	A1166
104	PTP 17	1	0-44	05/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1166
105	PTP 18	1	15-37	06/08/2021	2	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		No	A1166
106	PTP 18	1	15-37	06/08/2021	5	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Lead Glaze	pre-1900	FLMNH 2021	Mottled brown glazed interior and exterior	No	A1166
107	PTP 19	1	0-38	06/08/2021	2	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
108	PTP 19	1	0-38	06/08/2021	1	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet					No	A1166
109	PTP 19	1	0-38	06/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1166
110	PTP 19	1	0-38	06/08/2021	2	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail				Too corroded to identify further	No	A1166
111	PTP 19	1	0-38	06/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Hook					No	A1166
112	PTP 20	1	0-40	06/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Aluminum Alloy	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Flat square with one rounded face / 1cm in length and width / Characteristics similar to stick-on tire weight	No	A1166
113	PTP 20	1	0-40	06/08/2021	3	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166
114	PTP 20	1	0-40	06/08/2021	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick	Frogged (Hand Made)	mid-19th century–late 19th century	Adams et al. 1995:95	Whole brick	No	A1166
115	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	4	Unclassifiable	Clinker	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
116	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Copper-Alloy	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Small, crimped metal fragment / Characteristics similar to crimped bead or clasp	No	A1166
117	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	3	Unclassifiable	Slag	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
118	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	8	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
119	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Activities	Coarse Red Earthenware	Agriculture or Horticulture	Flower Pot					No	A1166
120	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	2	Activities	Coarse Red Earthenware	Agriculture or Horticulture	Flower Pot					Yes	A1166
121	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	2	Architectural	Coarse Red Earthenware	Construction Material	Drainage (Domestic)	Clay Drainage	ca. 1862–1960s	Stuyt et al 2005:1		No	A1166
122	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Bone	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Medial section of polished bone / Characteristics similar to tool or utensil handle	No	A1166
123	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	2	Furnishings	Glass	Lighting	Lighting (Ind.)				Colourless / Thin / Curved	No	A1166
124	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	5	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet					No	A1166
125	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	3	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Melted				Colourless	Yes	A1166
126	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	Mould Blown (General)	19th century–1920	Lindsey 2021	Deep olive	No	A1166
127	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1166
128	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	4	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Green	No	A1166
129	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	10	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Aqua / Too fragmented to identify further	No	A1166
130	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	Mould Blown (General)	19th century–1920	Lindsey 2021	Aqua / Embossed "...OOD...; ...TERS..."	No	A1166
131	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	Mould Blown (General)	19th century–1920	Lindsey 2021	Seamless / Possible three-piece mould / Aqua	No	A1166
132	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	7	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	Machine Made (Solarized)	1882–1930s	Lindsey 2021; Lockhart 2016:203, 212		No	A1166
133	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Plate				Perforations with fasteners affixed	No	A1166
134	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	32	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1166
135	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Aluminium	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1166
136	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	20	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		No	A1166
137	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	16	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail				Too corroded to identify further	No	A1166
138	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	44	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
139	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	2	Activities	Ferrous	Agriculture or Horticulture	Wire Fencing	Wire Fencing (Staple)	post-1880	Miller 2016a:43; Sutton and Arkush 2009:176		No	A1166
140	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	2	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Screw	Machine Made with Pointed End	post-1846	Miller 2016a:43		No	A1166
141	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Bar					No	A1166
142	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nut					No	A1166
143	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Hinge					No	A1166
144	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	6	Architectural	Mortar	Construction Material	Foundation Material					No	A1166
145	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	12	Unclassifiable	Coal	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
146	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Tin-Alloy	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal				Perforated	No	A1166
147	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Architectural	Bakelite	Electrical or Telecommunication	Electrical Item	Bakelite	1907-ca. 1930s	Miller 2016a:44; NPS 2010:5-6		No	A1166
148	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Plastic	Miscellaneous	Scrap Material					No	A1166
149	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Personal	White Clay	Smoking and Tobacco	Pipe (Stem)					No	A1166
150	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Activities	Slate	Writing	Slate Pencil					No	A1166
151	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Recreational	Porcelain	Leisure	Toy (Doll)				Limbs	No	A1166
152	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Clinker	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
153	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Recreational	Clay	Leisure	Marble	Clay Marble (General)	1800-ca. 1950	Kenyon and Kenyon 2008:7		No	A1166
154	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Recreational	Limestone	Leisure	Marble	Stone Marble (Limestone)	1769-ca. 1914	Samford 2018; Kenyon and Kenyon 2008:7		No	A1166
155	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	4	Architectural	Asphalt	Construction Material	Roofing Material	Asphalt Shingles	ca. 1917-present	Miller 2016a:44; Bock 2005:67-68		No	A1166
156	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Copper-Alloy	Storage Container	Closure	Threaded Finish	1850s-present	Lindsey 2021; Jones and Sullivan 1989:32	External	No	A1166
157	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Lead	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1166
158	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Armament and Military	Copper-Alloy	Firearms	Cartridge	Cartridge Casing (Brass or Copper)	1846-present	Miller 2016a:46; Adams et al. 1995:99		No	A1166
159	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Copper-Alloy	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Black enamelled / Cone	No	A1166
160	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Furnishings	Copper-Alloy	Lighting	Oil Lamp (Thumb Wheel)	Holmes, Booth & Haydens (Star)	post-1872	Patent Date on Artifact	"STAR; H B & H; JULY 23 1872" / Patent date on artifact	No	A1166
161	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Aluminum Alloy	Miscellaneous	Clip					No	A1166
162	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s-20th century	Samford and Miller 2015	Indeterminate moulded motif	No	A1166
163	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Flatware	Wheat Pattern	ca. 1860-early 20th century	Samford and Miller 2015; Kenyon 1987:25; Sussman 1985:7		No	A1166
164	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s-20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		Yes	A1166
165	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	32	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s-20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		No	A1166
166	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s-20th century	Samford and Miller 2015	Partial printed makers mark / Too fragmented to decipher	No	A1166
167	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Cup					No	A1166
168	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Bone China	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Small, flat fragments / Undecorated	No	A1166
169	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Porcelain	Hollowware	Hollowware (Ind.)					No	A1166
170	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Porcelain	Hollowware	Hollowware (Ind.)	Gilded ("Liquid Bright Gold")	1870-present	Miller 2016a:41; Miller 2016b:244		No	A1166
171	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	11	Foodways	Porcelain	Teaware	Saucer	Decal Transfer (Over-Glaze)	1890-present	Miller 2016a:41; Stelle 2011	Pink and green floral with orange detail around rim / Printed makers mark "R C; MALMAISON ..." / Indeterminate Rosenthal mark	No	A1166
172	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	3	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1820-present	Miller 2016a:41		No	A1166
173	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	Transfer (Line and Stipple)	ca. 1830-early 1900s	Miller 2016a:41; Samford 2016:35-36; Samford and Miller 2015	Pink floral	No	A1166
174	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	Transfer (Brown)	ca. post-1830	Miller 2016a:41; Samford 2016:32; Samford and Miller 2015; Kenyon 1991:10		No	A1166
175	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	3	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Flatware	Transfer (Line and Stipple)	ca. 1830-early 1900s	Miller 2016a:41; Samford 2016:35-36; Samford and Miller 2015	Light blue floral / Thorny plant	No	A1166
176	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	14	Foodways	Semi-Porcelain	Teaware	Teacup	Transfer (Flow Blue Semi-Porcelain)	ca. 1890-early 1900s	Samford and Miller 2015; Kenyon 1991: 12-13; Kenyon 1987:25	Floral	No	A1166
177	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	5	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Plate	Transfer (Revival)	ca. post-1880	Kenyon 1991:9-10	Teal floral	No	A1166
178	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	7	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Plate	Transfer (Revival)	ca. post-1880	Kenyon 1991:9-10	Teal floral	Yes	A1166
179	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Opaque orange glaze	No	A1166
180	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	23	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Unglazed / Delaminated	No	A1166
181	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Opaque beige glaze	No	A1166
182	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	7	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Mottled dark brown glaze	No	A1166
183	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	4	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Lead Glaze	pre-1900	FLMNH 2021	Mottled brown glaze	No	A1166

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
184	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	23	Activities	Coarse Red Earthenware	Agriculture or Horticulture	Flower Pot					No	A1166
185	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	3	Architectural	Coarse Red Earthenware	Construction Material	Drainage (Domestic)	Clay Drainage	ca. 1862–1960s	Stuyt et al 2005:1		No	A1166
186	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	130	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet					No	A1166
187	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	4	Personal	Glass	Pharmaceutical	Bottle (Ind.)	Parker & Co. (Owen Sound)	ca. post-1870	GRMA 2015	Colourless / Embossed panel "PARKER & CO; OWEN SOUND" / Characteristics indicative of machine made	No	A1166
188	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	7	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Melted					Yes	A1166
189	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	3	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Amber	No	A1166
190	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Bright "7-Up" Green	ca. 1900–Present	Lindsey 2021; MACL 2010	Machine made	No	A1166
191	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	3	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Olive / Too fragmented to identify further	No	A1166
192	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Furnishings	Glass	Lighting	Oil Lamp (Chimney)	Crimped Lamp Chimney (Hand-Crimped)	ca. 1870–present	Miller 2016a:43		No	A1166
193	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	10	Furnishings	Glass	Lighting	Lighting (Ind.)				Colourless / Thin / Curved	No	A1166
194	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	20	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Colourless / Too fragmented to identify further	No	A1166
195	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	17	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1166
196	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	12	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (Solarized)	1882–1930s	Lindsey 2021; Lockhart 2016:203, 212		No	A1166
197	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Ind.)	Cup-Bottom Mould (General)	ca. 1850–present	Lindsey 2021; Jones and Sullivan 1989:45; Schulz et al. 2016:40	Colourless	No	A1166
198	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Jar (Closure)				Colourless	No	A1166
199	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	4	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Jar (Finish)	Straight Finish (Ground)	late 19th century–early 20th century	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1166
200	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Finish)	Patent Finish	ca. 1850–1940s	Lindsey 2021	Colourless / Characteristics similar to machine made / Too fragmented to positively identify	No	A1166
201	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	6	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Aqua	No	A1166
202	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	6	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Mould Blown (General)	19th century–1920	Lindsey 2021	Aqua	No	A1166
203	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	17	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Aqua / Too fragmented to identify further	No	A1166
204	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Condiment)	Yorkshire Relish (Mould Blown)	ca. 1865–1920	Lindsey 2021; MNZ 2021	Shoulder / Aqua-green / Embossed "...ORKSHIRE"	No	A1166
205	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	38	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
206	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick	Frogged (Machine Made)	late 19th century–present	Adams et al. 1995:95		No	A1166
207	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	8	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1166
208	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Handle				Round wire handle similar to that used for a small pail or kettle	No	A1166
209	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Plate				Perforations for fasteners	No	A1166
210	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Nut					No	A1166
211	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Key (Skeleton)					No	A1166
212	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	3	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Latch					No	A1166
213	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Bolt					No	A1166
214	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	4	Activities	Ferrous	Agriculture or Horticulture	Wire Fencing	Wire Fencing (Staple)	post-1880	Miller 2016a:43; Sutton and Arkush 2009:176		No	A1166
215	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Activities	Ferrous	Agriculture or Horticulture	Wire Fencing					No	A1166
216	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Ring					No	A1166
217	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Copper-Alloy	Miscellaneous	Wire					No	A1166
218	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	221	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		No	A1166
219	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	15	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail				Too corroded to identify further	No	A1166
220	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	80	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166
221	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	2	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Screw	Machine Made with Pointed End	post-1846	Miller 2016a:43		No	A1166
222	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	4	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Cut (Fully Machine-Made)	ca. 1830–1890	Wells 1998:89; Adams et al. 1995:105; Nelson 1968:4		Yes	A1166
223	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Armament and Military	Copper-Alloy	Firearms	Cartridge	Cartridge Casing (Brass or Copper)	1846–present	Miller 2016a:46; Adams et al. 1995:99		No	A1166
224	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Activities	Coarse Red Earthenware	Agriculture or Horticulture	Flower Pot					No	A1166
225	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Rod					No	A1166

Record	Provenience	Lot	Depth (cm)	Date	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
226	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Aluminum Alloy	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Ind.)				Flat square with one rounded face / 1cm in length and width / Characteristics similar to stick-on tire weight	No	A1166
227	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Stainless Steel	Hardware	Chain					No	A1166
228	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	6	Architectural	Glass	Window Glass	Sheet					No	A1166
229	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	7	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Amber	No	A1166
230	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Blue-green	No	A1166
231	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Solarized	ca. 1865–early 1930s	Lockhart 2016:203, 212		No	A1166
232	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Furnishings	Composite	Lighting	Light Bulb	Machine-Made Electric	post-1895	Miller 2016a:43		No	A1166
233	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	25	Furnishings	Glass	Lighting	Lighting (Ind.)				Colourless / Thin / Curved	No	A1166
234	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	4	Unclassifiable	Plastic	Miscellaneous	Scrap Material					No	A1166
235	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Carbon	Miscellaneous	Battery (Rod)					No	A1166
236	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	6	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick	Yellow Brick	1850–early 1900s	Adams et al. 1995:95		Yes	A1166
237	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	5	Architectural	Cement	Construction Material	Foundation Material	Portland Cement	post-1876	Miller 2016a:44		No	A1166
238	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	16	Unclassifiable	Coal	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
239	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	16	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1166
240	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	7	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Plate				Rectangular and triangular plates with perforations for fasteners	No	A1166
241	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	5	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1166
242	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	8	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Bolt					No	A1166
243	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	6	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Washer					No	A1166
244	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	5	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Nut					No	A1166
245	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Slag	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1166
246	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Activities	Ferrous	Agriculture or Horticulture	Wire Fencing	Wire Fencing (Connector)	post-1880	Miller 2016a:43; Sutton and Arkush 2009:176		No	A1166
247	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Cap				Threaded interior	No	A1166
248	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	2	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Bar					No	A1166
249	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Handle				Thick / C-shaped	No	A1166
250	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	15	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Hardware	Hardware (Ind.)				Variety of blocky shapes	No	A1166
251	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	2	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Screw	Machine Made with Pointed End	post-1846	Miller 2016a:43		No	A1166
252	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Activities	Ferrous	Agriculture or Horticulture	Wire Fencing	Wire Fencing (Staple)	post-1880	Miller 2016a:43; Sutton and Arkush 2009:176		No	A1166
253	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	12	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Fastener (ind.)				Too corroded to identify further	No	A1166
254	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	160	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1166
255	PTP 9	1	0-41	05/08/2021	5	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia				Sawed	No	A1166
256	PTP 11	1	0-65	05/08/2021	2	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia					No	A1166
257	PTP 13	1	0-35	05/08/2021	1	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia				Sawed	No	A1166
258	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	2	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia				Sawed	No	A1166
259	Test Unit 1	1	0-50	16/08/2021	7	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia					No	A1166
260	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	3	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia				Sawed	No	A1166
261	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	38	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia					No	A1166
262	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	12	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Aves					No	A1166
263	Test Unit 2	1	0-40	16/08/2021	1	Organics	Shell	Faunal	Bivalvia					No	A1166
264	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	1	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia					Yes	A1166
265	Test Unit 3	1	0-35	16/08/2021	14	Organics	Bone	Faunal	Mammalia					No	A1166

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Sep 21, 2022

Paul Racher (P007)

Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
219 - 900 Guelph Kitchener ON N2H 5Z6

RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments, Telfer Creek Square, 2275 16th Street East, City of Owen Sound, Part of Park Lots 9 and 10, Range 5 East of Garafraxa Road, Town Plot of Owen Sound, Geographic Township of Sydenham, Grey County, Ontario", Dated Sep 20, 2022, Filed with MHSTCI Toronto Office on N/A, MHSTCI Project Information Form Number P007-1219-2021, MHSTCI File Number 0014589

Dear Mr. Racher:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Muzammil Dewan, Exquisite Developers Inc.
Dave Moyer, Sydenham Group Inc.
Sabine Robart, City of Owen Sound

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