

**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Westwood Estates Phase 3,
Historic (AfGt-336),
Port Colborne**

Part of Lot 33 Concession 1, Geographic Township of
Humberstone, Historical County of Welland, R.M. of
Niagara, Ontario

Submitted to:

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and

Ontario's Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture
Industries

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

December 5, 2022

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Craig A. Rohe of Upper Canada Consultants (on behalf of the Proponent) to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment at archaeological Westwood Estates Phase 3 of site Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), located on Lot 33, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Humberstone, Historic County of Welland, now in the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of the proposed construction of the Westwood Estates development, located on Cement Road in the city of Port Colborne (Figure 5).

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 3 assessment was conducted at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) was identified during a Stage 1-2 assessment conducted by Detritus Consulting in July 2021 (Detritus 2021). The Study Area was a large rectangular shaped lot measuring approximately 30.74 hectares (ha), adjacent to the residential properties that front Stanley Street; to the east side the residential properties and open land that front Olga Drive and Fountain Road to the west; on the south side. At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised areas of agricultural field and areas of scrub that were former agricultural fields; an area of prior disturbance in the northwest associated with the subdivision along Stanley Street; and areas of Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority ('NPCA') protected wetland (Figure 3).

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by Detritus on July 27th and September 27th 2021 which comprised a typical pedestrian survey of the entire property. resulted in the identification and documentation of 168 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 86 findspots and the registration of site Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336). The Stage 2 assemblage comprised predominantly ceramic sherds (n=135), with household bottle glass and plant potter fragments (n=30) and brick fragments (n=3) completing the assemblage. Most of the ceramic sherds were decorated, including transfer printing, sponging, edging and hand painting decorative styles.

Based on all the available evidence, site Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) was interpreted as a medium size, middle to late 19th century domestic deposit. Given the presence of at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, the site met the criteria for a Stage 3 assessment as per Section 2.2, Standard 2c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), and therefore retains CHVI. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended for site Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336).

The Stage 3 assessment of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) was conducted between August 25th and September 15th, 2022. The Stage 3 assessment at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) included the hand excavation of 73 1m square test units, resulting in the recovery of 1310 Euro-Canadian artifacts. All of the units contained a single stratigraphic layer, identified as the topsoil, and ranged in depth from 15cm to 27cm; considering that each test unit was excavated 5cm into subsoil, the topsoil ranged in depth from 10cm to 22cm. The site measures approximately 30m east to west by 50m north to south based on the findings of the Stage 2. Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) is located to the east of Cement Road, in the northeastern portion of the Study Area.

Just over 60% of the Stage 3 assemblage were ceramic. Most of which were pieces of RWE). Additionally, 51 pieces of red earthenware, 46 sherds of terracotta, nine sherds of yellowware and one pearlware fragment were also represented. The predominance of RWE, representing 87% of

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the ceramic assemblage, suggests a middle to late 19th century occupation. 213 RWE sherds were decorated using a transfer printing technique further suggesting the occupation range. A single sherd of edged pearlware was also represented within the assemblage dating from the early 19th century which has been attributed to a heirloom piece.

The remainder of the Stage 3 assemblage of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) comprised mainly household artifacts dominated by bottle glass shards, structural artifacts dominated by red brick and window glass. Within the structural artifact assemblage all of the window glass was greater than 1.6mm coupled with the 23 machine cut nails further indicates a mid to late 19th century occupation. The remainder of the Stage 3 assemblage comprised three metal pieces considered to be non temporal and a single Prosser button which dates to the mid through late 19th century.

Based on the available evidence, Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) has been interpreted as a small domestic scatter with a period of occupation from the middle of the 19th century and into early 20th century. Given that 1850 is the earliest occupation date that could be reached, this indicates that only 20 years of the occupation range would have occurred pre-1870. The occupation range of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) into the late 19th century indicating less than 80% of the occupation time of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) would be pre-1870. Given that less than 80% of the occupation range occurred pre-1870, the occupation range of AfGt-283 does not trigger additional assessment according to any of the standards outlined in Section 3.4 or Section 3.4.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). **Therefore, Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) retains no further CHVI. A Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of impacts to the site is not recommended.**

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for a more detailed discussion regarding the results of the current Stage 1-2 assessment, including a complete set of recommendations, the reader should examine the complete report.

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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

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The purpose of a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment is to assess the cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI') of a site through a controlled collection of material. This information is used to support a determination of whether the site has been sufficiently documented or if further measures are required to protect or document it fully. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 3 assessment at H1 (AiHc-519) are:

- To collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- to determine the extent of each archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- to assess the CHVI of each archaeological site; and
- to determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The earliest documented pre-European settlers arrived to the Niagara Peninsula from southwestern Ontario during the 14th century AD, at the peak of Iroquois culture. By 1400, the majority of the region was occupied by an Iroquoian speaking tribe referred to as the Attawandaran (aka the Atiquandaronk or Attouanderonks), who exploited the fertile land and abundant water sources throughout the region for fishing, hunting and agriculture (Niagara Falls Info 2022). This moniker was given to the community by the neighbouring Wendat as a slur against their unusual dialect. Those Attawandaran tribes who settled along the Niagara River were referred to as the Onguiaahra (later the Ongiara), which has been loosely translated as one of "the Straight," "the Throat," or "the Thunder of Waters" (Niagara-on-the-Lake 2016; Niagara-on-the-Lake Realty 2019). The name 'Neutral' was given to the Attawandaran by French explorers who began arriving in the 17th century. This new designation referred to the community's status as peacekeepers between the warring Huron and Iroquois tribes (Niagara Falls Info 2022).

The earliest recorded European visit to the Niagara region was undertaken by Étienne Brûlé, an interpreter and guide for Samuel de Champlain. In June 1610, Brûlé requested permission to live among the Algonquin people and to learn their language and customs. In return, Champlain agreed to take on a young Huron named Savignon and to teach him the language and customs of the French. The purpose of this endeavour was to establish good relations with Aboriginal communities in advance of future military and colonial enterprises in the area. In 1615, Brûlé joined twelve Huron warriors on a mission to cross enemy territory and seek out the Andaste people, allies of the Huron, to ask for their assistance in an expedition being planned by Champlain (Heidenreich 1990). It is believed that Brûlé first visited the future site of Niagara-on-the-Lake during this excursion (Niagara-on-the-Lake 2016). The mission was a success, but took much longer than anticipated. Brûlé returned with the Andaste two days too late to help Champlain and the Hurons, who had already been defeated by the Iroquois (Heidenreich 1990).

Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois of the Five Nations sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes. A series of bloody conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, were contested between the Iroquois and the French with their Huron and other Algonquian speaking allies of the Great Lakes region. Many communities were destroyed during this protracted conflict including the Huron, Neutral, Erie, Susquehannock, and Shawnee leaving the Iroquois as the dominant group in the region. By 1653 after repeated attacks, the Niagara peninsula and most of Southern Ontario had been vacated. By 1667, all members of the Five Nations had signed a peace treaty with the French and allowed their missionaries to visit their villages (Heidenreich 1990).

Ten years later, hostilities between the French and the Iroquois resumed after the latter formed an alliance with the British through an agreement known as the Covenant Chain (Heidenreich 1990). In 1696, an aging Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau, the Governor General of New France, rallied the Algonquin forces and drove the Iroquois out of the territories north of Lake Erie, as well as those to the west of present-day Cleveland, Ohio. A second treaty was concluded between the French and the Iroquois in 1701, after which the Iroquois remained mostly neutral (Noble 1978; Jamieson 1992).

Throughout the late 17th and early 18th centuries, various Iroquoian-speaking communities had been migrating into southern Ontario from New York State. In 1722, the Five Nations adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast 1995). This period also marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as told by Chief Robert Paudash suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated and, at the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas settled permanently in Southern Ontario (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978).

The Study Area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record on May 9th 1781 as part of the Niagara Treaty No. 381 with the Mississauga and Chippewa. This treaty involved the surrender of,

...all that certain tract of land situated on the west side of the said strait or river, leading from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, beginning at a large white oak tree, forked six feet from the ground, on the bank of the said Lake Ontario, at the distance of four English miles measured in a straight line, from the West side of the bank of the said strait, opposite to the Fort Niagara and extending from thence by a southerly course to the Chipewigh River, at the distance of four miles on a direct line from where the said river falls into the said strait about the great Fall of Niagara or such a line as will pass at four miles west of the said Fall in its course to the said river and running from thence by a southeasterly course to the northern bank of Lake Erie at the distance of four miles on a straight line, westerly from the Post called Fort Erie, thence easterly along the said Lake by the said Post, and northerly up the west side of the said strait to the said lake Ontario, thence westerly to the place of beginning (Morris 1943: 15-16)

Throughout southern Ontario, the size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. By 1834 it was accepted by the Crown that losses of portions of the Haldimand Tract to Euro-Canadian settlers were too numerous for all lands to be returned. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879; Weaver 1978; Tanner 1987). Following the population decline and the surrender of most of their lands along the Credit River, the Mississaugas were given 6000 acres of land on the Six Nations Reserve, establishing the Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation, now the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation ('MCFN'), in 1847 (Smith 2002).

Despite the encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009: 114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) occupies Part of Lot 33, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Humberstone, Historic County of Welland, now in the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. (Figure 1).

The history of this area began in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years War. According to the provisions of this agreement, Canada was transferred from France to Britain, becoming the Province of Québec. On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015). Further change came in December of 1791 when the entire province was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015). As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, the Study Area became part of the Niagara District (Archives of Ontario 2012-2015). In 1845, after years of increasing settlement that began after the War of 1812, the southern portion of Lincoln County was severed to form Welland County (the two counties would be amalgamated once again in 1970 to form the Regional Municipality of Niagara).

Humberstone Township was settled in 1785. In 1817 it featured 75 inhabited houses, a grist mill, and a saw mill. By 1850 the number of inhabited houses had increased to 279, and the population to 2,377 inhabitants. At this time, the township also contained a grist mill, three saw mills, a foundry, two churches, and eight public schools. The township continued to grow throughout the 19th century. By 1875, the population had increased to 3,200 (Page & Co. 1876). The most prominent community in the area was Port Colbourne, less than a mile to the east of the Study Area. As the southern terminus of the Welland Canal, Port Colbourne had gained an early prominence in the region. By 1870, Port Colborne boasted a population of 1,200 and contained four churches, a public school, a Roman Catholic separate school, a village hall, as well as three

planing mills and sash door factories, a grist mill, a saw mill, a branch of the Imperial Bank, a Montreal and Dominion telegraph office and an extensive grain elevator belonging to the Welland Railway Company (Page & Co. 1876).

Land registries for the township show that the Crown grant of land for lot 33 was to Captain Thomas Welch in 1796. He subsequently sold the land in 1798 to Christian Zavitz. By 1830 it appears that Christian Zavitz may have died a 296-acre portion that contains the Study Area is sold by Jesse Zavitz to John Steele. John Steele remained the owner until 1844 when 97 acres are sold to John Schofield. In December 1855, Adam Schofield inherits the property and sells it to Matthew Bland. Bland retains the land until 1860 when it is sold back to Adam Schofield.. In 1874, Adam Schofield again sells the 97-acre portion of the lot, this time to Cyrus Ranchey. The Ranchey family retain the land into the 20th century.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* ('Historical Atlas'; Page & Co. 1876; Figure 2) shows Cyrus Ranchey as the owner the portion of Lot 33, Concession 1 in which the Study Area is located. The map indicates any structure on the property located close to Sugar Loaf Point south of the Study Area and on the south side of the road that bisects the lot.

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the *Historical Atlas* map of Crowland Township, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.2.3 Land Use and Ownership Records

According to the records maintained by the Ontario Lands Registry Office, the original patent for all 200 acres of Lot 33, Concession 1 was granted by the Crown to Captain Thomas Welch in 1796. The records for the transactions, are quite legible and there are no gaps in the chain of title until just before 1900. (Table 1).

Table 1: Land Registry Data for Lot 33, Concession 1, City of Port Colborne

#	Instrument	Date of Instrument	Grantor	Grantee	Lands
	Patent	22 June 1796	The Crown	Captain Thomas Welch	All 200 acres of Lot 33 26 acres of 33 in BH
80	Bargain & Sale	15 September 1798	Thomas Welch	Christian Zavitz	part 204 acres
210	Bargain & Sale	16 October 1799	Thomas Welch	Henry Hoagle	part 22 acres
5042	Bargain & Sale	26 April 1816	Christian Zavitz	John Augustine	176 acres
1919	Bargain & Sale	6 May 1830	Jesse Zavitz	John Steel	667 acres of lot 30, 31, 32, 33
1938	Bargain & Sale	11 September 1844	John Steel	Jonathan Steel	349.5 acres of lot 32 and 33
1150	Bargain & Sale	28 November 1848	Jonathan Steel	John Scofield	349.5 acres of lot 32 and 33
1151	Quit Claim	28 November 1848	Lydia Steel wife of John Steel	John Scofield	349.5 acres of lot 32 and 33
1152	Mortgage	28 November 1848	John Scofield	Jonathan Steel	349.5 acres of lot 32 and 33
253	Quit Claim	11 June 1852	Abraham Zavitz	John Steel	66.5 acres
784	Bargain & Sale	11 March 1853	John Augustine	John Augustine	82 acres
369	Mortgage	25 August 1852	Bradford and Buffalo Railway Company	Armah Huntington	The railway of the said company

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#	Instrument	Date of Instrument	Grantor	Grantee	Lands
619	Mortgage	13 January 1853	Bradford and Buffalo Railway Company	James Hosler	The railway of the said company
2035	Mortgage	1 June 1851	Bradford and Buffalo Railway Company	James Kerby	The railway of the said company
3334	Bargain & Sale	10 December 1853	John Schofield	Adam Schofield	14 acres
3349	Bargain & Sale	24 December 1853	Adam Schofield	Mathew Bland	94 acres
3380	Mortgage	24 December 1853	Mathew Bland	Adam Schofield	94 acres
12284	Discharge	13 April 1864	Adam Schofield	Mathew Bland	94 acres
3381	Bargain & Sale	20 December 1855	Adam Schofield	John Schofield Jr.	50 acres
3388	Mortgage	20 December 1855	John Schofield Jr.	John Schofield	50 acres
3838	Conveyance	11 February 1856	Buffalo Bradford and Goderich Railway Company	Buffalo Lake Huron Railway Company	The railway of the said company
4086	Articles of Agreement	18 September 1865	John Schofield Jr.	Michael Buderman	25 acres
4668	Mortgage	8 August 1856	Buffalo Bradford and Goderich Railway Company	Buffalo Lake Huron Railway Company	The railway of the said company
11669	Agreement	8 August 1856	Buffalo Bradford and Goderich Railway Company	Buffalo Lake Huron Railway Company	The railway of the said company
4848	Bargain & Sale	25 of March 1857	John Augustine	Buffalo Lake Huron Railway Company	2 acres
5638	Sheriffs Deed	23 December 1855	H. Kingsmill	Edward Campbell	8 acres of north 82 acres
6218	Bargain & Sale	29 March 1858	John Schofield Jr.	John Augustine Sr.	12.5 acres
6618	Assignment of Mortgage	25 October 1858	Adam Schofield	Thomas Burns	97 acres
9597	Assignment of Mortgage	6 August 1861	Thomas Burns	Adam Schofield	97 acres
11358	Quit Claim	22 April 1863	Samuel Augustine	Thomas Greenwood	12.5 acres
11792	Quit Claim	27 May 1863	Ann Campbell	John Augustine	8 Acres
11282/ 11284	Bargain & Sale	12 January 1860	Mathew Bland	Adam Schofield	97 acres
12657	Mortgage	4 May 1864	John Schofield	Adam Schofield	147 acres
12652	Mortgage	13 April 1864	Adam Schofield	William Lowell	97 acres
13556	Quit Claim	30 May 1865	Elias Augustine	Thomas Greenwood	12.5 acres
259	Mortgage	1 July 1889	Adam Schofield	Thomas Street	147 acres
863	Deed of Transfer	6 May 1873	Joseph Augustine et al	Benjamin Augustine et al	All acres
867	Probate of Will	16 September 1872	John Augustine	Bequeathed	<i>Illegible</i>
975	Bargain & Sale	21 April 1874	Christian, Jonas, John Augustine	Christopher <i>illegible</i>	40 acres
976	Mortgage	21 April 1874	Christopher <i>illegible</i>	Christian and John Augustine	40 acres
1001	Mortgage	23 May 1874	<i>Illegible</i>	<i>Illegible</i>	147 acres
1019	Discharge	25 June 1874	William <i>illegible</i>	Adam Schofield	
1022	Discharge	3 July 1874	<i>Illegible</i>	Adam Schofield	
1132	Mortgage	20 January 1875	Thomas Greenwood	Niagara District Bank	18.5 acres
1138	Bargain & Sale	9 January 1806	Henry Hogle	Christian Zavitz	22 acres
1140	Bargain & Sale	3 February 1875	<i>Illegible</i>	<i>Illegible</i>	<i>illegible</i>

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#	Instrument	Date of Instrument	Grantor	Grantee	Lands
1481	Discharge	4 January 1877	Christian and Jonas Augustine	Christopher <i>illegible</i>	Of mortgage 976
1545	Conveyance	6 April 1877	Imperial Bank of Canada	Rich Greenwood	12.5 acres
1546	Mortgage	6 April 1877	Rich Greenwood and John Greenwood	Imperial Bank of Canada	12.5 acres
1645	Mortgage	27 October 1877	Rich Greenwood and John Greenwood	William Bradley	12.5 acres
1727	Assignment	1 July 1876	Thomas Fuller and Rich Miller	Julia Ann Macklace	Of mortgage 1008
1728	Bargain & Sale	1874	Adam Schofield	Cyrus Runchey	147 acres
1729	Bargain & Sale	2 April 1878	Cyrus Runchey	Benjamin Cowley	147 acres
1742	Bargain & Sale	4 December 1877	Corporation of the Township of Humberstone	John Schofield	10 acres
1876	Bargain & Sale	January 1879	John Schofield	Louis Carter	1 3/10 acre
1944	Mortgage	1 July 1878	Benjamin Cowley	Charles Dunbar	147 acres
2075	Assignment	14 August 1878	Julia Ann Macklace	Charlotte E. Macklace	Of the mortgage 1008
2251	Bargain & Sale	7 January 1881	Samuel Augustine	Joseph Augustine	20 acres
2252	Bargain & Sale	7 January 1881	Samuel Augustine	Louis Augustine	<i>Illegible</i>
2281	Discharge	20 April 1881	Imperial Bank of Canada	Rich and John Greenwood	Of mortgage 1346
2430	Discharge	22 March 1882	William Bradley	Rich and John Greenwood	Of mortgage 7645
2637	Discharge	4 July 1882	Charlotte Macklace	Benjamin Cowley	Of mortgage 1008
2674	Discharge	3 October 1883	Charles Dumbar	Benjamin Crowley	Of Mortgage 1944
2681	Quit Claim	10 October 1883	John Scofield	Benjamin Crowley	50 acres
2686	<i>Illegible</i>	10 October 1883	John Scofield	Benjamin Crowley	50 acres
2758	Mortgage	4 April 1884	Louis Carter	James Lincoln	40 acres
3016	Bargain & Sale	18 February 1886	Benjamin Crowley	H. Greenwood	16 acres
3032	Bargain & Sale	18 March 1886	Benjamin Crowley	Claus <i>Illegible</i>	119 acres
3033	Mortgage	18 March 1886	Claus <i>Illegible</i>	Barry Crowley	Same as 67
3177	Assignment	26 January 1887	Barry Crowley	Charles Dumbar	Mortgage 3033
3514	Discharge	6 April 1889	James Lincoln	Louis Carter	Of mortgage 2758
3619	Lease	3 January 1889	Louis Carter	Peter McLaren	40 acres
3705	Lease	3 January 1889	Chris <i>illegible</i>	Peter McLaren	120 acres
3731	Lease	28 May 1889	Joseph Augustine	N. A. Coste	20 acres
3732	Lease	28 May 1889	Louis Augustine	N.A. Coste	20 acres
3860	Assignment	27 June 1890	Peter McLaren	PHG&F Co.	Of 3705 3619
3889	Assignment	25 June 1890	N. A. Coste	PHG&F Co.	Of 3731 3732
4416	Lease	9 July 1892	Christopher <i>illegible</i>	Richard Lang	<i>Illegible</i>
4439	Bargain & Sale	13 August 1892	Louis Cater	John Reeb	7 acres
4440	Bargain & Sale	26 September 1892	John Reeb	<i>Illegible</i>	7 acres
4607	Release	24 May 1892	<i>illegible</i>	<i>Illegible</i>	<i>Illegible</i>
4770	Assignment	10 July 1894	<i>illegible</i>	<i>illegible</i>	<i>Illegible</i>
4986	Release of Lease	20 May 1895	<i>illegible</i>	<i>illegible</i>	<i>illegible</i>

The entries following Instrument 4986 become increasing illegible until the modern day.

As indicated in the above table, the Crown Patent was issued to Captain Thomas Welch in 1796. He subsequently sold the land in 1798 to Christian Zavitz. By 1830 it appears that Christian Zavitz may have died a 296-acre portion that contains the Study Area is sold by Jesse Zavitz to John Steele. John Steele remained the owner until 1844 when 97 acres are sold to John Schofield. In December 1855, Adam Schofield inherits the property and sells it to Matthew Bland. Bland retains the land until 1860 when it is sold back to Adam Schofield. In 1874 Adam Schofield sold 147 acres to Cyrus Rouchy, who four years later in 1878 sold the 147 acres to Benjamin Crowley who then mortgaged the 147 acres to Charles Dunbar.

Between 1852 and 1856 the Buffalo Lake Huron Railway Company, Bradford Buffalo & Goderich Railway Company, and the Brantford & Buffalo Railroad Company were buying up parts of the Concession presumably to build the new rail lines.

After the instrument entered as 4968, the copies of the entries become only partially legible becoming more illegible per entry until entries become illegible until the modern day.

1.2.4 Recent Reports

AfGt-336 was identified during a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area, conducted by Detritus in 2021 and documented in the following assessment report:

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Westwood Estates Part of Lot 33 Concession 1, Geographic Township of Humberstone, Historical County of Welland, R.M. of Niagara, Ontario
(Detritus 2021)

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area is a roughly rectangular shaped parcel measuring approximately 30.74 hectares ('ha'; Figure 1) that faces Cement Road to the west; on the north side the Study Area is adjacent to the residential properties that front Stanley Street; to the east side the residential properties and open land that front Olga Drive and Fountain Road to the west; on the south side, the Study Area boundary is irregular and was determined using Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates provided by the Proponent. At the time of the Stage 1 assessment, the Study Area comprised areas of agricultural field and areas of scrub that were former agricultural fields; an area of prior disturbance in the northwest associated with the subdivision along Stanley Street; and areas of Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority ('NPCA') protected wetland (Figure 3).

The majority of the region surrounding Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the early 19th century. Much of the region continues to be used for agricultural purposes today.

Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain. According to Chapman and Putnam,

...although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.

Chapman and Putnam 1984: 156

Haldimand clay is slowly permeable, imperfectly drained with medium to high water-holding capacities. Surface runoff is usually rapid, but water retention of the clayey soils can cause it to be droughty during dry periods (Kingston and Presant 1989). The soil is suitable for corn and soy beans in rotation with cereal grains as well as alfalfa and clover (Huffman and Dumanski 1986).

The closest historical source of potable water is likely Lake Erie, roughly 500m south of the Study Area. While a canal runs north-south through the Study Area and the southern edge is fringed in places by another creek, both may have been excavated in the 19th century as a method of draining the wetlands that are common in the area. This may explain the location of the structure at the far southern end of Lot 33, closer to a potable water source

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

The Study Area occupies a portion of Southwestern Ontario that has been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 2 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Willoughby Township (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 2: Cultural Chronology for the Humberstone Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network Hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.) is maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block AfGt.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MHSTCI will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

According to the ASDB, 5 archaeological sites have been registered within a 1km radius of the Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) (Table). The five sites are all pre-contact Aboriginal and range in date from the Archaic through the woodland periods.

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1km of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AfGt-2	Tennessee Avenue	Archaic, Woodland	Aboriginal	Unknown
AfGt-103		Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AfGt-104		Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AfGt-105		Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AfGt-234		Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite, seasonal
AfGt-336	Westwood Historic	Post-Contact		Unknown

Detritus conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area in July and September 2021 (Detritus 2021). The results of this investigation, including a more detailed look at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), is presented in Section 1.3.4 below.

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted adjacent to the Study Area and no sites have been registered within 50m of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Summary of Previous Investigations

Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) was identified during a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted by Detritus on July 27, 2021, and September 27, 2021. This investigation consisted of a typical pedestrian survey of the recently ploughed and weathered fields at 5m intervals.

This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of 168 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 86 findspots and the registration of site Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336). The Stage 2 assemblage comprises predominantly ceramic sherds (n=135), with household bottle glass and plant potter fragments (n=30) and brick fragments (n=3) completing the assemblage. Most of the ceramic sherds were decorated, including transfer printing, sponging, edging and hand painting decorative styles.

Based on the available evidence, Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) has been interpreted as a medium size, middle to late 19th century domestic deposit. Given the presence of at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, the site meets the criteria for a Stage 3 assessment as per Section 2.2, Standard 2c of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011), and therefore retains CHVI. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for site Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336).

1.3.5 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI to determine areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area. According to Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), these variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees. As per Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), water sources may be categorized in the following manner:

- Primary water sources, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;

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- secondary water sources, intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- past water sources, glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines, high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest historical source of potable water is likely Lake Erie, roughly 500m south of the Study Area. While a canal runs north-south through the Study Area and the southern edge is fringed in places by another creek, both may have been excavated in the 19th century as a method of draining the wetlands that are common in the area. This may explain the location of the structure at the far southern end of Lot 33, closer to a potable water source.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Considering also the length of occupation of Willoughby Township prior to the arrival of European settlers, as evidenced by the 5 sites yielding pre-contact Aboriginal material culture registered within 1km from Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), the potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal material culture at the site is deemed to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

As the background research presented above indicates, settlement in Humberstone Township began in the late 18th century. The Humberstone Township map in the *Historical Atlas* (Figure 2) illustrate the extent to which the area had been settled by the second half of the 19th century. The village of Port Colborne and the southern terminus of the Welland Canal lie close by and, by the mid-1850s, the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway ran through Lot 33 just north of the Study Area. Considering these factors, the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

Aerial imagery consulted during the Stage 1 assessment revealed an area of possible disturbance in the northwest corner of the Study Area, including a driveway, turnaround and piles of debris (Figure 3). This appears to have been construction associated with the development along Stanley Street to the north and would be investigated during the Stage 2 field assessment.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area, as per Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). However, current aerial imagery of the Study Area identified no potential disturbance areas within the Study Area.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 3 assessment of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) was conducted between August 25th and September 15th, 2022 under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Michael Pitul by the MHSTCI. This investigation began with a review of all relevant reports of previous fieldwork on the property as per Section 3.2, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

During the assessment, the weather was mostly hot and sunny with daily high temperatures ranging from 17° to 32° Celsius (‘C’) (Table). The soil was dry and screened easily. At no time during the investigation were field or weather conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material, as per Section 3.2, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Lighting and soil conditions were suitable and visibility was excellent, as per Section 7.9.1, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Photos 1 to 5 illustrate field conditions as per Section 3.2, Standard 4 and Section 7.9.6, Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Table 4: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
August 25, 2022	unit excavation	sunny, 32° Celsius (‘C’)	soil dry and screens easily
August 26, 2022	unit excavation	sunny, 30° C	soil dry and screens easily
August 27, 2022	unit excavation	sunny, 27° C	soil dry and screens easily
August 31, 2022	unit excavation	sunny, 25° C	soil dry and screens easily
September 8, 2022	unit excavation	sunny, 25° C	soil dry and screens easily
September 9, 2022	unit excavation	sunny, 25° C	soil dry and screens easily
September 13, 2022	unit excavation	overcast, 17° C	soil dry and screens easily
September 14, 2022	unit excavation	sunny, 23° C	soil dry and screens easily
September 15, 2022	unit excavation	overcast, 17° C	soil dry and screens easily

Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) was relocated in the field by geographic reference markers that were established during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were relocated using a Garmin eTrex 10 handheld GPS unit, with a minimum accuracy 1-2.5m (North American Datum 1983 and Universal Transverse Mercator (‘UTM’) Zone 17T) in tandem with an optical theodolite. Two permanent datum stakes were placed in the ground and a 10m by 10m grid was established across the Stage 2 site limits, as per Section 3.2.2, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All coordinates taken during the Stage 3 assessment are listed in the Supplementary Documentation that accompanies this report.

For archaeological sites documented through a pedestrian survey of open ploughed fields, a Stage 3 field investigation typically begins with a CSP, conducted as per Section 3.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). As was discussed earlier, however (Section 1.3.4), Detritus conducted the Stage 2 pedestrian survey at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) according to Section 3.2.1, Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Detritus 2019). Thus, the conditions for a Stage 3 CSP were met during the Stage 2 assessment.

The Stage 3 assessment at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) included the hand excavation of 73 1m square test units, as per Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Figure 4). Given that it was not evident that the level of CHVI at AgGt-284 would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 assessment initially consisted of the hand excavation of 1m square test units every 5m across the site limits, as determined by the Stage 2 surface collection, as per Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Additional 1m test units amounting to 20% of the grid total were planned for areas of interest within each site extent as per Table 3.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The test units were hand excavated in systematic levels, into the first five centimetres (‘cm’) of subsoil as per Section 3.2.2, Standards 3-6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All of the units contained a single stratigraphic layer, identified as the topsoil, and ranged in depth from 15cm to 27cm; considering that each test unit was excavated 5cm into

subsoil, the topsoil ranged in depth from 10cm to 22cm. The excavated soil from the Stage 3 test units was screened through six-millimetre ('mm') hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts, as per Section 3.2.2, Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). 1310 artifacts were recovered from the 63 test units. The remaining 10 1m test units were sterile.

All artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 excavations were recorded and catalogued with reference to their corresponding grid unit coordinate and were retained for laboratory analysis and description, as per Section 3.2.3, Standard 8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The subsoil surface of each excavated unit was shovel shined and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features, none of which were observed.

Photographs of the Stage 3 test unit excavation are provided in Section 9.1 of this report.

3.0 Record of Finds

3.1 Introduction

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 above. Figure 4 provides the results of this investigation; Tile 7 of Supplementary Documentation provides the results in relation to the current development plan. Maps indicating the exact site location of the site, and all UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment, are also included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated by the fieldwork is provided in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location	Additional Comments
1 page of field notes	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
1 map provided by the Proponent	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
1 field map	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
40 digital photographs	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file

All of the material culture collected during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) is contained in one box and will be temporarily housed in a Detritus office until formal arrangements can be made for its transfer to His Majesty the King in right of the Province of Ontario or another suitable public institution acceptable to the MHSTCI and the site's owners.

3.2 Cultural Material

The Stage 3 assessment of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) produced 1310 Euro-Canadian artifacts (Table). The site measures approximately 30m east to west by 50m north to south based on the findings of the Stage 2. Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) is located to the east of Cement Road, in the northeastern portion of the Study Area. A sample of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 assessment is depicted in Section 9.2 of this report.

Table 6: Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) Artifact Summary

Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	837	63.89
Household	246	18.78
Structural	223	17.02
Metal	3	0.23
Personal	1	0.08
Total	1310	100

3.1.1 Ceramics (see Appendix 10.1.1 and 10.1.2)

Just over 60% of the Stage 3 assemblage were ceramic pieces (63.89%; n=837). Most of these (n=730; 87.22%) were pieces of refined white earthenware ('RWE'). Additionally, 51 pieces of red earthenware, 46 sherds of terracotta, nine sherds of yellowware and one pearlware fragment were also represented. **Error! Reference source not found.** provides a summary of ceramic a ssemblage by ware type and **Error! Reference source not found.**, by surface decoration technique.

Table 7: Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type (see Appendix 10.1.1)

Artifact	Frequency	%
RWE	730	87.22
red earthenware	51	6.09

Artifact	Frequency	%
terracotta	46	5.50
yellowware	9	1.08
pearlware, edged	1	0.12
Total	837	100

Table 8: Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Style (See Appendix 10.1.2)

Artifact	Frequency	%
RWE	449	53.64
RWE, transfer print	213	25.45
red earthenware	51	6.09
terracotta	46	5.50
RWE, handpainted	32	3.82
RWE, sponge	29	3.46
yellowware	9	1.08
RWE, banded	7	0.84
pearlware, edged	1	0.12
Total	837	100

The predominance of RWE, representing 87% of the ceramic assemblage, suggests a middle to late 19th century occupation. 213 (25.45%) RWE sherds were decorated using a transfer printing technique further suggesting the occupation range. Blue was the dominate colour within the assemblage (n=212), while a single sherd of green was also represented.

Also represented within the ceramic assemblage are 32 sherds of painted RWE, 29 sponged RWE, 9 yellowware sherds, and 7 banded RWE. These further suggest a middle to late 19th century occupation.

Finally, within the diagnostic ceramics were 1 sherd of edged pearlware, This ceramic form dates from the early 19th century and can be attributed to heirloom pieces.

The final sherds in the ceramic assemblage comprise 51 pieces of red earthenware and 46 pieces of terracotta, neither of which are temporally diagnostic.

Additionally, all of the ceramic sherds were examined in order to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Flatware was differentiated based on the absence of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon that of Beaudoin (Beaudoin 2013: 78-82). If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions established by Voss were used (Voss 2008: 209). Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, then the sherd was simply classified as a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. Table 9 provides a summary of the form, while Table 10 provides a summary of the function.

Table 9: Ceramic Assemblage by Form

Artifact	flat	hollow	unknown
pearlware, edged	1		
red earthenware		33	18
RWE			449
RWE, banded		7	
RWE, handpainted		2	30
RWE, sponge		2	27
RWE, transfer print			213
terracotta		6	40
yellowware			9
Grand Total	1	50	786

Table 10: Ceramic Assemblage by Function

Artifact	Bowl	teacup	unknown
pearlware, edged			1
red earthenware			51
RWE			449
RWE, banded	7		
RWE, handpainted		1	31
RWE, sponge			29
RWE, transfer print			213
terracotta			46
yellowware			9
Grand Total	7	1	829

3.1.2 Household Artifacts (see Appendix 10.1.3)

A total of 246 household artifacts were observed within the Stage 3 assemblage. 94% of these (34.31%; n=232) were bottle glass shards. The bottle glass assemblage comprised 123 shards of clear glass, 52 green shards, 43 brown shards, 4 shards of blue glass, 3 shards of dark blue glass, 2 shards of light blue glass, and a single shard of olive glass.

A total of 13 fragments of faunal remains were identified within the Stage 3 assemblage, all of which were classified as mammalian. None of the faunal remains showed signs of butchery or showed evidence of burning.

The remainder of the household assemblage comprised a single .22 caliber bullet.

3.1.3 Structural Artifacts (see Appendix 10.1.4)

The structural assemblage comprised 101 pieces of red brick, 92 shards of window glass, and 7 pieces of mortar. The final artifacts were 23 machine cut nails which further confirm a middle to late 19th century occupation. All of the window glass was greater than 1.6mm in thickness.

3.1.4 Miscellaneous Metal

Also included within the Stage 3 assemblage were 1 railway spike, 1 metal shell decoration, and 1 piece of miscellaneous metal, none of which are not considered temporally diagnostic.

3.1.5 Personal Artifacts (See Appendix 10.1.5)

Within the Stage 3 assemblage was a one prosser button with four holes recovered. The patent for the Prosser button method provides a *terminus post quem* of 1840 further establishing the mid to late 19th century period for the site.

3.3 Artifact Distribution and Settlement Pattern

The Stage 3 assessment of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) yielded 1310 Euro-Canadian artifacts from the hand excavation of 73 Stage 3 test units covering an area of 50m north to south by 30m east to west. Artifact yields ranged from 0 to 102, eleven units yielded 40 or more artifacts, while the remaining units produced 39 or less artifacts. No pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts, post-contact Aboriginal artifacts, or fire cracked rock were recovered nor were any cultural features observed.

The single activity area is located between the 200E to 220E and the 310N to 335N lines and comprised the highest yielding Stage 3 test units on the site. The test units were excavated in systematic layers comprising a single soil layer directly sealing a clay sub soil.

The eleven highest yielding units on site represent almost 45% (43.12%) of the entire artifact assemblage documented during the Stage 3 assessment of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336). Unit 205E 315N was the highest yielding unit with 102 artifacts. Of the 102 artifacts, 85% (n=87) were sherds of RWE composed of 34 sherds of RWE with blue transfer print, 1 shard of RWE hand painted, and 38 pieces of unknown RWE. All the RWE was assigned to the mid to late 19th century. There was a further 17 shards of window glass, greater than 1.6mm, and a cut nail further identified as mid to late 19th century occupation. The final artifacts within the assemblage were five sherds of red earthenware, four fragments of faunal remains, one shard of bottle glass and one piece of brick.

Units 205E 320N and 210E 320N were the second and third highest yielding units excavated at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) with 55 and 51 artifacts observed. Of the 55 artifacts excavated from 205E 320N 38 were sherds of RWE, with 15 having a blue transfer print pattern, and one sherd being hand painted. The remainder of the sherds were undecorated or too small to retail decoration. All the RWE was assigned to the mid to late 19th century. Also present was nine shards of window glass greater than 1.6mm and three cut nails further dating the site to the mid to late 19th century. The final artifacts in the unit assemblage were three shards of bottle glass and two sherds of red earthenware. Of the 51 artifacts excavated from 210E 320N 37 were sherds of RWE, with seven having a blue transfer print decoration and 30 with no decoration. All the RWE was assigned to the mid to late 19th century. Also present was seven shards of window glass greater than 1.6mm and three cut nails, and three sherds of yellowware, further dating the site to the mid to late 19th century. The remainder of the assemblage comprised a single metal shell decoration.

3.4 Artifact Catalogue

A complete catalogue of the Stage 3 artifacts recovered from Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) is provided in Appendix 10.2.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment at archaeological site Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) in advance the proposed construction of the Westwood Estates development, located on Cement Road in the city of Port Colborne.

Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) was identified during a Stage 1-2 assessment conducted by Detritus Consulting in July 2021 (Detritus 2021). The Study Area was a large rectangular shaped lot measuring approximately 30.74 hectares (ha), adjacent to the residential properties that front Stanley Street; to the east side the residential properties and open land that front Olga Drive and Fountain Road to the west; on the south side. At the time of the assessment, the Study Area comprised areas of agricultural field and areas of scrub that were former agricultural fields; an area of prior disturbance in the northwest associated with the subdivision along Stanley Street; and areas of Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority ('NPCA') protected wetland (Figure 3).

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by Detritus on July 27th and September 27th 2021 which comprised a typical pedestrian survey of the entire property. resulted in the identification and documentation of 168 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 86 findspots and the registration of site Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336). The Stage 2 assemblage comprised predominantly ceramic sherds (n=135), with household bottle glass and plant potter fragments (n=30) and brick fragments (n=3) completing the assemblage. Most of the ceramic sherds were decorated, including transfer printing, sponging, edging and hand painting decorative styles.

Based on all the available evidence, site Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) was interpreted as a medium size, middle to late 19th century domestic deposit. Given the presence of at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, the site met the criteria for a Stage 3 assessment as per Section 2.2, Standard 2c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), and therefore retains CHVI. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended for site Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336).

The Stage 3 assessment of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) was conducted between August 25th and September 15th, 2022. The Stage 3 assessment at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) included the hand excavation of 73 1m square test units, resulting in the recovery of 1310 Euro-Canadian artifacts. All of the units contained a single stratigraphic layer, identified as the topsoil, and ranged in depth from 15cm to 27cm; considering that each test unit was excavated 5cm into subsoil, the topsoil ranged in depth from 10cm to 22cm. The site measures approximately 30m east to west by 50m north to south based on the findings of the Stage 2. Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) is located to the east of Cement Road, in the northeastern portion of the Study Area.

Just over 60% of the Stage 3 assemblage were ceramic. Most of which were pieces of RWE). Additionally, 51 pieces of red earthenware, 46 sherds of terracotta, nine sherds of yellowware and one pearlware fragment were also represented. The predominance of RWE, representing 87% of the ceramic assemblage, suggests a middle to late 19th century occupation. 213 RWE sherds were decorated using a transfer printing technique further suggesting the occupation range. A single sherd of edged pearlware was also represented within the assemblage dating from the early 19th century which has been attributed to a heirloom piece.

The remainder of the Stage 3 assemblage of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) comprised mainly household artifacts dominated by bottle glass shards, structural artifacts dominated by red brick and window glass. Within the structural artifact assemblage all of the window glass was greater than 1.6mm coupled with the 23 machine cut nails further indicates a mid to late 19th century occupation. The remainder of the Stage 3 assemblage comprised three metal pieces considered to be non temporal and a single Prosser button which dates to the mid through late 19th century.

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Based on the Stage 3 results, Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) has been interpreted as a mid to late 19th century domestic scatter.

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the available evidence, Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) has been interpreted as a small domestic scatter with a period of occupation from the middle of the 19th century and into early 20th century. Given that 1850 is the earliest occupation date that could be reached, this indicates that only 20 years of the occupation range would have occurred pre-1870. The occupation range of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) into the late 19th century indicating less than 80% of the occupation time of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) would be pre-1870. Given that less than 80% of the occupation range occurred pre-18790, the occupation range of AgGt-283 does not trigger additional assessment according to any of the standards outlined in Section 3.4 or Section 3.4.2 of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). **Therefore, Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336) retains no further CHVI. A Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of impacts to the site is not recommended.**

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 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 Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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 *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

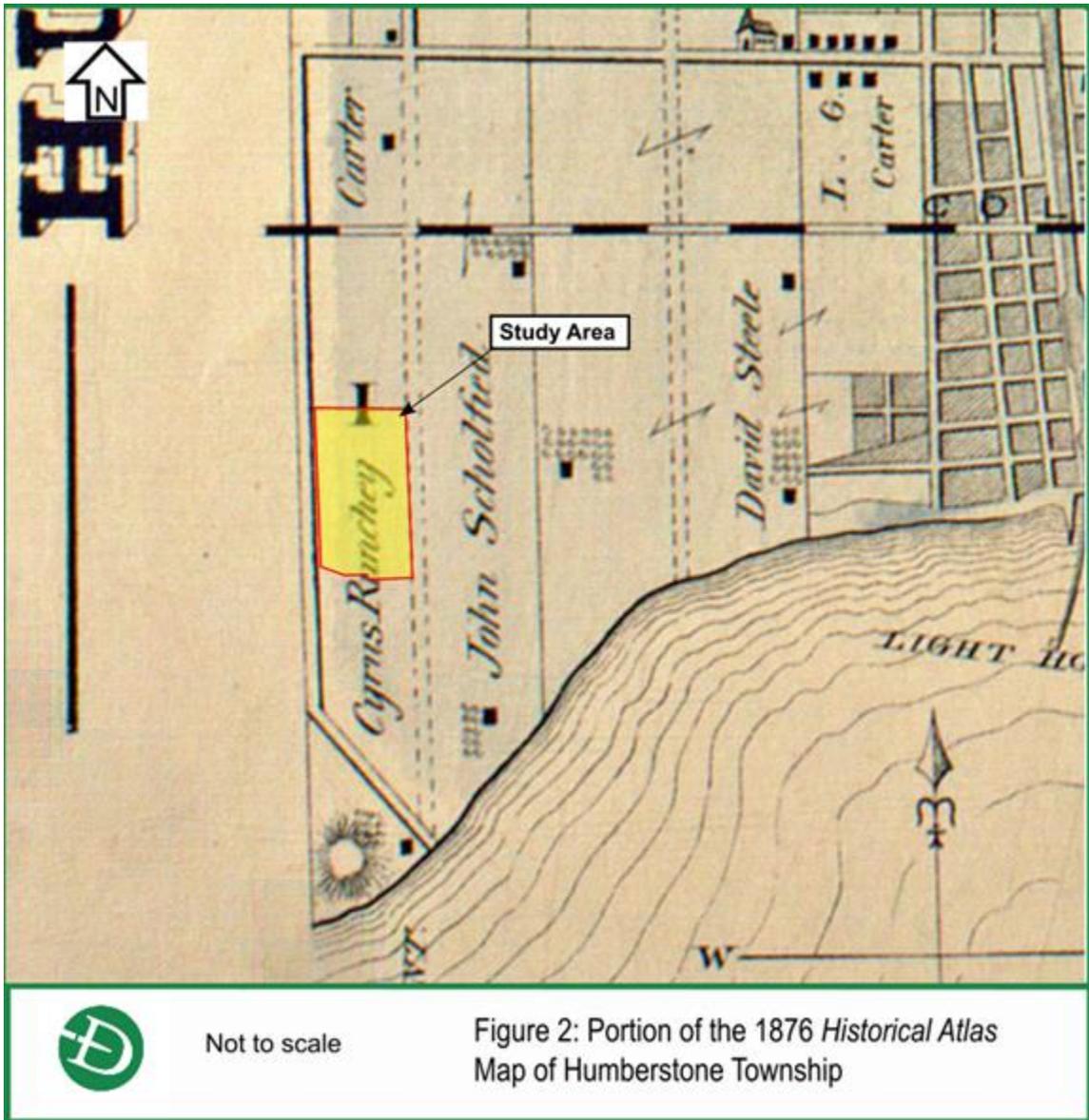
7.0 Bibliography and Sources

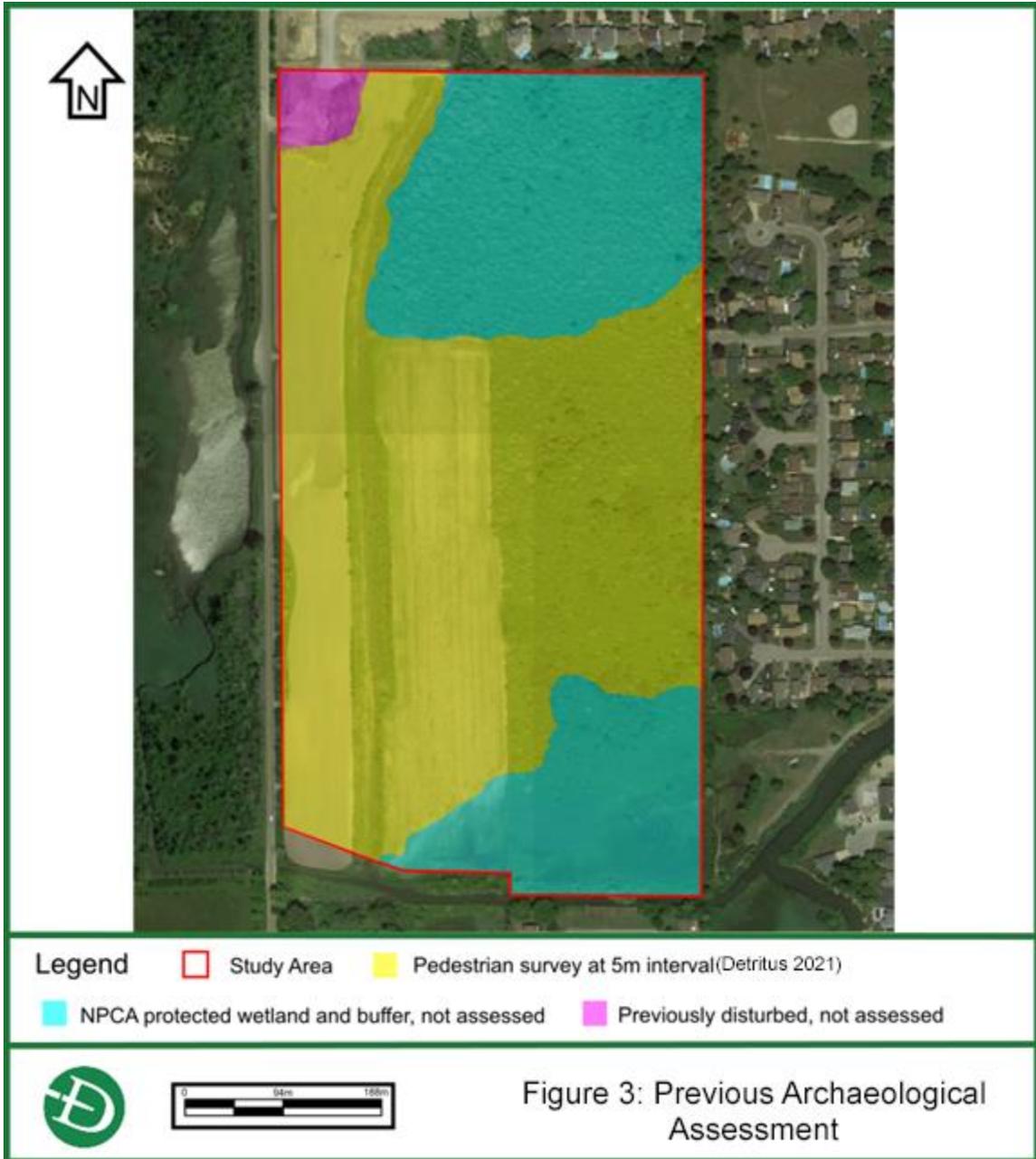
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8.0 Maps







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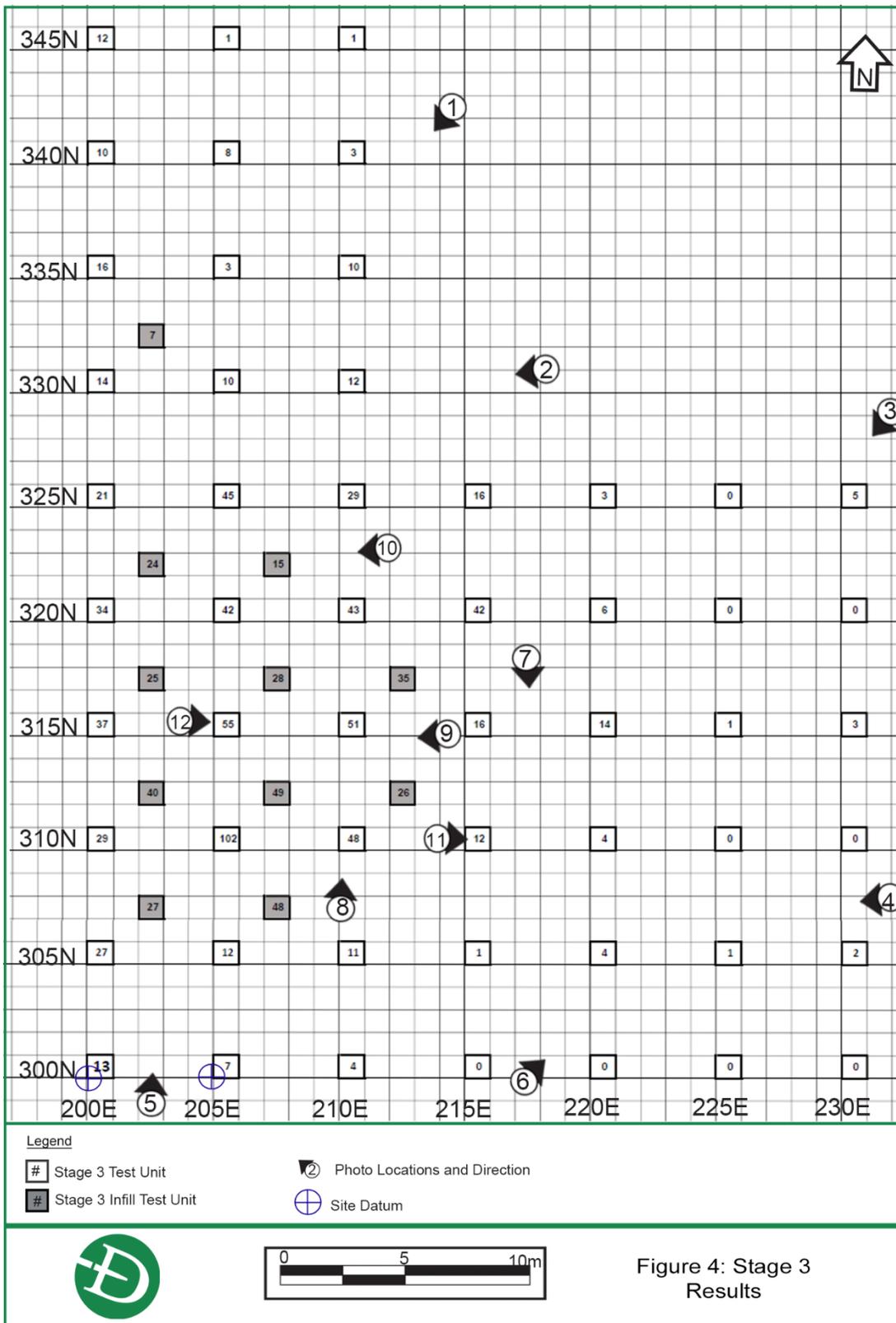
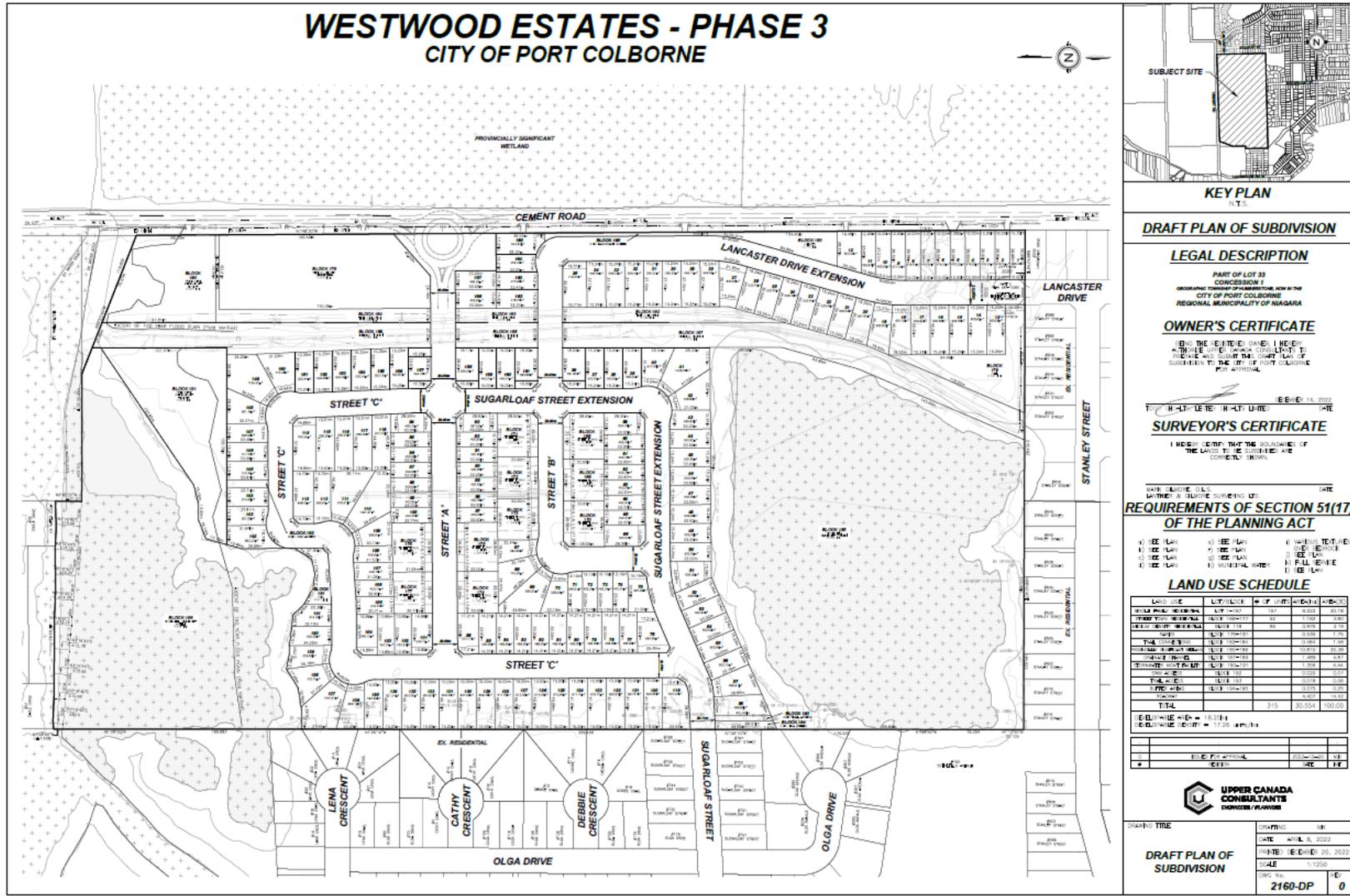


Figure 5: Development Map



9.0 Images

9.1 Photos

Photo 1: Stage 3 Test Pit for Relocation of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), facing southwest



Photo 2: Stage 3 Test Pit for Relocation of Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), facing west



Photo 3: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), facing southeast



Photo 4: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), facing west



Photo 5: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), facing north



Photo 6: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), facing northeast



Photo 7: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), facing south



Photo 8: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), facing north



Photo 9: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), facing west



Photo 10: Stage 3 Unit Excavation at Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), south west



Photo 11: Typical Test Pit Stratigraphy, facing east



Photo 12: Stage 3 Typical Unit Stratigraphy, facing east



9.2 Artifacts

Plate 1: Euro-Canadian Artifacts Recovered from Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336)



10.0 Appendix

10.1 Euro Canadian Artifacts

10.1.1 Ceramic Ware Types

Pearlware

The term pearlware denotes an early variety of refined white tableware that was first produced in 1779 by Josiah Wedgwood; it remained popular on Euro-Canadian sites in Southern Ontario until the 1830s, when it was supplanted by later RWE varieties such as whiteware and ironstone (Adams 1994). Pearlware can be easily identified by a bluish glaze that appears along footing crevices due to the addition of cobalt to the glaze (Adams 1994) in an attempt to imitate Chinese porcelain.

RWE

In the 1820s, the blue-tinted pearlware glaze gave way to a whiter variety that some archaeologists have taken to calling whiteware; like pearlware, however, this term was not used by manufacturers. According to Miller (1980a:18), the white appearance of whiteware was caused by reducing the amount of cobalt added to the glaze and adding it instead to the paste. It was manufactured by many different recipes, however, and can be difficult to distinguish from other ceramics in the period, including sherds of pearlware, especially when examining small sherds. As Miller suggests,

...if an assemblage of ceramics from the first half of the 19th Century is placed before six archaeologists and they are asked for counts of creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and stone china wares, the results will probably be six different enumerations

Miller 1980a:2

Accordingly, the term RWE is used in this report to identify whiteware sherds as well as any sherds that are too small to distinguish between whiteware, pearlware or ironstone (noting that this gives a conservative date to any pearlware sherds not correctly identified).

Red and Yellow Earthenware

Red and yellow earthenware are utilitarian wares that are fired at a lower temperature than more RWE varieties, and are made from a coarser, more porous paste. Earthenwares cannot be used to date an archaeological assemblage since they were in use throughout the entirety of the 19th century. Their frequency on sites began to decline slowly from the 1850s onwards with the importation of stoneware from the United States and then dramatically after 1890 when they were replaced by glass jars (Miller 1980b:9). Earthenware vessels were also less expensive than other, more refined tablewares. As a result, an abundance of earthenware pieces relative to other ware types, especially on a late 19th century site, may indicate lower economic status.

Yellowware

Yellowware is a type of coarse earthenware that was produced in England in the late 18th century. It first appeared on sites in Southern Ontario in the 1840s, and remained popular throughout the remainder of the 19th century. In addition to the distinctive mustard-yellow glaze, yellowware vessels can be identified by their porous, buff-coloured fabric. They were often slip decorated and commonly used for utilitarian kitchen bowls (Adams 1994).

10.1.2 Ceramic Decorative Styles

Banding

Banding is one of several terms that denotes the use of an applied coloured slip to decorate the edge of a vessel; others include annular ware and slip-decorated ware. As the name implies, simple bands of colour were a common motif among banded vessels, but the term also includes

dendritic (or mocha), cabling, and cat's eye designs, as well as machine-turned impressed patterns. Banding was common on ceramic vessels throughout the 19th century. As the century progressed, the patterns tended to become simpler and blue the most dominant colour (Adams 1994).

Edging

Edging is used to describe ceramics where decoration is concentrated on moulding or colouring the rim of the vessel, most commonly plates and other flatware. The earliest edged vessels bore asymmetrical, rococo shell-edging and date from roughly 1775. Over time, the style of the edge design changed, becoming symmetrical scalloping from around 1800, to straight-edged with feathering by 1840 and non-embossed, straight edges by 1860 (Hunter and Miller 2009). Dates vary somewhat for the popularity of the dominant colours – blue and green – but blue scalloped edged vessels date from 1820 to 1840, blue unscalloped edged vessels from after 1860.

Hand Painting

Hand painted floral tea and dinner ware sets were a staple ceramic item in the 1800s. From 1785 to 1815, potters used metal oxide colours that produced subdued, earth tones including brownish orange, olive-green, raw umber, and a limited use of blue. Cobalt blue, often referred to as Early Palette Blue, was the most dominant colour observed between 1815 and 1830, and typically featured large brushstrokes. Between 1830 and 1870, a growing variety of chrome colours, often referred to as Late Palette colours, were popular for RWE and ironstone dinner and tea sets (Adams 1994). By the end of the century, blue had once again emerged as the post popular colour for hand painted vessels.

Transfer Printing

The technique of transferring a pattern from an engraved metal plate to the surface of a ceramic vessel is thought to have developed in the mid-18th century (Jervis 1911); it became more widely used among Staffordshire potteries in the 1790s (Shaw 1829). In Southern Ontario, transfer printing was popular through the first half of the 19th Century before simpler techniques or no decoration whatsoever became popular. It underwent a revival after 1870 until the end of the Century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:145, 147). Blue transfer print ware was a popular decorated ceramic ware manufactured throughout the 19th century on various wares and it was the dominant colour available for printed wares before 1830. Brown and black transfer print wares were popular for a long span roughly between 1830 and 1870 (Adams 1994:103).

10.1.3 Household Artifacts

Bottle Glass

Bottle glass fragments are generally not diagnostic and are often simply categorized according to colour. Clear, or colourless glass was uncommon prior to the 1870s. Until 1880, clear glass bottles often displayed an aqua tinge that resulted from the iron additives used to de-colourise it. Clear or colourless glass came into much more widespread use after the development of automatic bottle manufacturing machines in the early 20th century (Lindsey 2021).

Milk glass was most commonly used for cosmetic containers, toiletry bottles or cream jars. The opaque white glass was very commonly used for such products dating from about 1870 through to the 20th century (Lindsey 2021).

10.1.4 Structural Artifacts

Nails

Originally, all nails were hand made (wrought) and required skill, as well as a forge. As a result, nails were relatively expensive and methods were sought to have them machine made. Whereas cut, or square nail manufacture began in the late 1790s, cut nails only become readily available in Upper Canada by the 1830s. Cut nails revolutionized house framing and were common for a long period, from approximately 1830 to 1890 by which time they had been largely supplanted by wire

nails. Wire drawn nails are identical to the type of nails used today, with their round heads and wire shafts (Adams 1994).

Window Glass

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic in a limited manner, but only if at least ten specimens are available. In the 1840s, window glass thickness changed dramatically, in large part due to the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845. This tariff taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Most window glass manufactured before 1845 tended to be thinner, while later glass was thicker. However, because window glass thickness varied even within a single pane, an assemblage of ten specimens is required to provide an adequate sample (Kenyon 1980).

10.1.5 Personal Artifacts

Buttons

The patent for the Prosser method provides a *terminus post quem* of 1840. They were the most inexpensive buttons available in the 19th century, remained popular through to the 1920s and were produced in France until the 1960s (Venovcevs 2013). The method involves pressure moulding powdered minerals common in the recipe of ceramics, such as clay, flint and feldspar, before firing at high temperatures to achieve a vitrified finish. While the buttons were moulded in various patterns, embossed and decorated with transfer and hand-painted glazes, the most common are simple white, sew-through, dish type buttons used on men's shirts (Sprague 2002).

10.2 Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
1	Unit Excavation	207	312	RWE, handpainted	1	0.18	hollow	teacup	blue	
2	Unit Excavation	207	312	RWE, sponge	3	0.18	unknown	unknown	blue	
3	Unit Excavation	207	312	yellowware	3	0.18	unknown	unknown		
4	Unit Excavation	207	312	RWE, handpainted	2	0.18	unknown	unknown	green	
5	Unit Excavation	207	312	RWE, transfer print	7	0.18	unknown	unknown	blue	
6	Unit Excavation	207	312	RWE, transfer print	1	0.18	unknown	unknown	green	
7	Unit Excavation	207	312	bottle glass	4	0.18			clear	
8	Unit Excavation	207	312	RWE	19	0.18	unknown	unknown		
9	Unit Excavation	207	312	brick	8	0.18			red	
10	Unit Excavation	202	322	red earthenware	2	0.15	hollow	unknown		yellow glaze
11	Unit Excavation	202	322	brick	3	0.15			red	
12	Unit Excavation	202	322	mortar	2	0.15				
13	Unit Excavation	202	322	RWE, handpainted	2	0.15	unknown	unknown	blue	
14	Unit Excavation	202	322	window glass	2	0.15				>1.6mm
15	Unit Excavation	202	322	bottle glass	1	0.15			green	
16	Unit Excavation	202	322	RWE	7	0.15	unknown	unknown		
17	Unit Excavation	202	322	RWE, transfer print	6	0.15	unknown	unknown	blue	
18	Unit Excavation	205	305	bottle glass	2	0.17			clear	
19	Unit Excavation	205	305	RWE	6	0.17	unknown	unknown		
20	Unit Excavation	205	305	RWE, transfer print	4	0.17	unknown	unknown	blue	
21	Unit Excavation	207	307	bottle glass	1	0.17			brown	
22	Unit Excavation	207	307	brick	5	0.17			red	
23	Unit Excavation	207	307	RWE, transfer print	4	0.17	unknown	unknown	blue	

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Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
24	Unit Excavation	207	307	bottle glass	2	0.17			clear	
25	Unit Excavation	207	307	RWE	5	0.17	unknown	unknown		
26	Unit Excavation	202	312	bottle glass	5	0.15			clear	
27	Unit Excavation	202	312	brick	9	0.15			red	
28	Unit Excavation	202	312	RWE, transfer print	6	0.15	unknown	unknown	blue	
29	Unit Excavation	202	312	RWE	7	0.15	unknown	unknown		
30	Unit Excavation	210	335	brick	5	0.22			red	
31	Unit Excavation	210	335	RWE, hand painted	1	0.22	unknown	unknown	red	
32	Unit Excavation	210	335	RWE, transfer print	4	0.22	unknown	unknown	blue	
33	Unit Excavation	210	335	RWE	2	0.22	unknown	unknown		
34	Unit Excavation	202	307	RWE	8	0.17	unknown	unknown		
35	Unit Excavation	202	307	RWE, sponge	4	0.17	unknown	unknown	blue	
36	Unit Excavation	202	307	bottle glass	1	0.17			green	
37	Unit Excavation	202	307	bottle glass	5	0.17			clear	
38	Unit Excavation	202	337	red earthenware	2	0.15	unknown	unknown		
39	Unit Excavation	202	337	RWE	2	0.15	unknown	unknown		
40	Unit Excavation	202	337	RWE, transfer print	1	0.15	unknown	unknown	blue	
41	Unit Excavation	202	337	bottle glass	1	0.15			green	
42	Unit Excavation	202	337	bottle glass	1	0.15			clear	
43	Unit Excavation	202	317	brick	6	0.22			red	
44	Unit Excavation	202	317	RWE, transfer print	7	0.22	unknown	unknown	blue	
45	Unit Excavation	202	317	RWE	10	0.22	unknown	unknown		
46	Unit Excavation	202	317	bottle glass	12	0.22			clear	
47	Unit Excavation	202	317	bottle glass	2	0.22			brown	
48	Unit Excavation	202	317	bottle glass	3	0.22			green	

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Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
49	Unit Excavation	230	305	RWE	2	0.22	unknown	unknown		
50	Unit Excavation	210	305	brick	3	0.19			red	
51	Unit Excavation	210	305	RWE, transfer print	4	0.19	unknown	unknown	blue	
52	Unit Excavation	210	305	RWE	3	0.19	unknown	unknown		
53	Unit Excavation	210	305	window glass	1	0.19				>1.6mm
54	Unit Excavation	215	330	brick	7	0.19			red	
55	Unit Excavation	215	330	red earthenware	1	0.19	hollow	unknown		red glaze
56	Unit Excavation	215	330	RWE, transfer print	3	0.19	unknown	unknown	blue	
57	Unit Excavation	215	330	RWE	4	0.19	unknown	unknown		
58	Unit Excavation	215	330	bottle glass	1	0.19			green	
59	Unit Excavation	207	322	brick	6	0.18			red	
60	Unit Excavation	207	322	red earthenware	1	0.18	unknown	unknown		red glaze
61	Unit Excavation	207	322	RWE, sponge	8	0.18	unknown	unknown	blue	
62	Unit Excavation	207	322	cut nail	1	0.18				
63	Unit Excavation	207	322	RWE	11	0.18	unknown	unknown		
64	Unit Excavation	207	322	window glass	1	0.18				>1.6mm
65	Unit Excavation	205	330	brick	15	0.18			red	
66	Unit Excavation	205	330	RWE, hand painted	3	0.18	unknown	unknown	red	
67	Unit Excavation	205	330	RWE, hand painted	1	0.18	unknown	unknown	green	
68	Unit Excavation	205	330	RWE, transfer print	4	0.18	unknown	unknown	blue	
69	Unit Excavation	205	330	red earthenware	1	0.18	unknown	unknown		
70	Unit Excavation	205	330	window glass	4	0.18				>1.6mm
71	Unit Excavation	205	330	bottle glass	1	0.18			brown	
72	Unit Excavation	205	330	bottle glass	2	0.18			green	
73	Unit Excavation	205	330	bottle glass	1	0.18			clear	

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Westwood Estates Phase 3, Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), Port Colborne

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
74	Unit Excavation	205	330	RWE	13	0.18	unknown	unknown		
75	Unit Excavation	215	310	RWE	2	0.18	unknown	unknown		
76	Unit Excavation	215	320	red earthenware	3	0.22	unknown	unknown		tan glaze
77	Unit Excavation	215	320	RWE, hand painted	4	0.22	unknown	unknown	blue	
78	Unit Excavation	215	320	RWE, hand painted	1	0.22	unknown	unknown	green	
79	Unit Excavation	215	320	RWE	9	0.22	unknown	unknown		
80	Unit Excavation	215	320	red earthenware	9	0.22	unknown	unknown		
81	Unit Excavation	212	322	miscellaneous metal	1	0.21				
82	Unit Excavation	212	322	terracotta	10	0.21	unknown	unknown		
83	Unit Excavation	212	322	RWE, hand painted	1	0.21	unknown	unknown	red	
84	Unit Excavation	212	322	RWE, transfer print	3	0.21	unknown	unknown	blue	
85	Unit Excavation	212	322	RWE, hand painted	1	0.21	unknown	unknown	green	
86	Unit Excavation	212	322	RWE	19	0.21	unknown	unknown		
87	Unit Excavation	215	325	red earthenware	4	0.23	hollow	unknown		
88	Unit Excavation	215	325	faunal remains, mammalian	2	0.23				unknown fragment
89	Unit Excavation	215	325	red earthenware	1	0.23	hollow	unknown		tan glaze
90	Unit Excavation	215	325	RWE, sponge	8	0.23	unknown	unknown	blue	
91	Unit Excavation	215	325	RWE, transfer print	2	0.23	unknown	unknown	blue	
92	Unit Excavation	215	325	window glass	2	0.23				>1.6mm
93	Unit Excavation	215	325	RWE	23	0.23	unknown	unknown		
94	Unit Excavation	215	305	RWE, transfer print	1	0.17	unknown	unknown	blue	
95	Unit Excavation	225	305	RWE	1	0.18	unknown	unknown		
96	Unit Excavation	220	305	red earthenware	2	0.2	hollow	unknown		
97	Unit Excavation	220	305	window glass	1	0.2				>1.6mm
98	Unit Excavation	220	305	RWE	1	0.2	unknown	unknown		

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Westwood Estates Phase 3, Westwood Estates Historic (AfGt-336), Port Colborne

Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
99	Unit Excavation	225	310	RWE	1	0.16	unknown	unknown		
100	Unit Excavation	220	325	RWE, transfer print	2	0.15	unknown	unknown	blue	
101	Unit Excavation	220	325	terracotta	4	0.15	unknown	unknown		
102	Unit Excavation	220	315	RWE	1	0.16	unknown	unknown		
103	Unit Excavation	220	315	brick	3	0.16			red	
104	Unit Excavation	205	345	RWE	2	0.18	unknown	unknown		
105	Unit Excavation	205	345	brick	5	0.18			red	
106	Unit Excavation	205	345	cut nail	1	0.18				
107	Unit Excavation	205	340	RWE, transfer print	1	0.19	unknown	unknown	blue	
108	Unit Excavation	205	340	RWE, hand painted	1	0.19	unknown	unknown	green	
109	Unit Excavation	205	340	RWE	1	0.19	unknown	unknown		
110	Unit Excavation	205	350	RWE	1	0.16	unknown	unknown		
111	Unit Excavation	200	335	bottle glass	4	0.18			brown	
112	Unit Excavation	200	335	bottle glass	3	0.18			clear	
113	Unit Excavation	200	335	bottle glass	3	0.18			green	
114	Unit Excavation	200	335	brick	4	0.18			red	
115	Unit Excavation	225	320	bullet	1	0.18				.22 caliber
116	Unit Excavation	205	300	bottle glass	1	0.15			brown	
117	Unit Excavation	205	300	bottle glass	2	0.15			green	
118	Unit Excavation	205	300	bottle glass	3	0.15			clear	
119	Unit Excavation	205	300	RWE, transfer print	1	0.15	unknown	unknown	blue	
120	Unit Excavation	210	300	RWE	2	0.22	unknown	unknown		
121	Unit Excavation	210	300	terracotta	2	0.22	unknown	unknown		
122	Unit Excavation	200	300	bottle glass	3	0.17			green	
123	Unit Excavation	200	300	bottle glass	1	0.17			blue	

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Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
124	Unit Excavation	200	300	bottle glass	4	0.17			brown	
125	Unit Excavation	200	300	bottle glass	5	0.17			clear	
126	Unit Excavation	230	330	brick	3	0.2			red	
127	Unit Excavation	230	330	RWE	2	0.2	unknown	unknown		
128	Unit Excavation	200	340	bottle glass	4	0.19			green	
129	Unit Excavation	200	340	bottle glass	5	0.19			clear	
130	Unit Excavation	200	340	bottle glass	5	0.19			brown	
131	Unit Excavation	200	340	red earthenware	2	0.19	unknown	unknown		
132	Unit Excavation	230	320	RWE	1	0.18	unknown	unknown		
133	Unit Excavation	230	320	bottle glass	1	0.18			clear	
134	Unit Excavation	230	320	mortar	1	0.18				
135	Unit Excavation	210	350	RWE	1	0.18	unknown	unknown		
136	Unit Excavation	220	310	bottle glass	1	0.2			clear	
137	Unit Excavation	220	310	RWE, transfer print	1	0.2	unknown	unknown	blue	
138	Unit Excavation	220	310	RWE	4	0.2	unknown	unknown		
139	Unit Excavation	220	310	terracotta	1	0.2	unknown	unknown		
140	Unit Excavation	220	330	terracotta	3	0.24	unknown	unknown		
141	Unit Excavation	210	340	terracotta	2	0.22	unknown	unknown		
142	Unit Excavation	210	340	bottle glass	3	0.22			clear	
143	Unit Excavation	210	340	RWE, transfer print	2	0.22	unknown	unknown	blue	
144	Unit Excavation	210	340	RWE	2	0.22	unknown	unknown		
145	Unit Excavation	210	340	RWE, hand painted	1	0.22	unknown	unknown	red	
146	Unit Excavation	220	320	RWE, transfer print	4	0.21	unknown	unknown	blue	
147	Unit Excavation	220	320	RWE	5	0.21	unknown	unknown		
148	Unit Excavation	220	320	brick	5	0.21			red	

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Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
149	Unit Excavation	210	345	brick	3	0.21			red	
150	Unit Excavation	205	335	bottle glass	2	0.17			clear	
151	Unit Excavation	205	335	bottle glass	1	0.17			brown	
152	Unit Excavation	205	335	RWE, transfer print	3	0.17	unknown	unknown	blue	
153	Unit Excavation	205	335	RWE	1	0.17	unknown	unknown		
154	Unit Excavation	205	335	terracotta	3	0.17	unknown	unknown		
155	Unit Excavation	200	345	bottle glass	3	0.16			green	
156	Unit Excavation	200	345	bottle glass	1	0.16			brown	
157	Unit Excavation	200	345	terracotta	6	0.16	unknown	unknown		
158	Unit Excavation	200	350	bottle glass	2	0.19			green	
159	Unit Excavation	200	350	bottle glass	3	0.19			brown	
160	Unit Excavation	200	350	RWE	1	0.19	unknown	unknown		
161	Unit Excavation	200	350	bottle glass	6	0.19			clear	
162	Unit Excavation	205	310	bottle glass	12	0.21			clear	
163	Unit Excavation	205	310	RWE, hand painted	2	0.21	unknown	unknown	red	
164	Unit Excavation	205	310	RWE, transfer print	11	0.21	unknown	unknown	blue	
165	Unit Excavation	205	310	RWE	10	0.21	unknown	unknown		
166	Unit Excavation	205	310	terracotta	4	0.21	unknown	unknown		
167	Unit Excavation	210	310	bottle glass	1	0.21			green	
168	Unit Excavation	210	310	RWE, transfer print	5	0.21	unknown	unknown	blue	
169	Unit Excavation	210	310	RWE	19	0.21	unknown	unknown		
170	Unit Excavation	200	305	bottle glass	4	0.21			green	
171	Unit Excavation	200	305	bottle glass	6	0.21			brown	
172	Unit Excavation	200	305	RWE	2	0.21	unknown	unknown		
173	Unit Excavation	200	305	bottle glass	15	0.21			clear	

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Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
174	Unit Excavation	202	327	bottle glass	3	0.18			green	
175	Unit Excavation	202	327	RWE, transfer print	3	0.18	unknown	unknown	blue	
176	Unit Excavation	202	327	bottle glass	1	0.18			brown	
177	Unit Excavation	202	327	bottle glass	5	0.18			clear	
178	Unit Excavation	202	327	faunal remains, mammalian	1	0.18				unknown fragment
179	Unit Excavation	202	327	RWE	7	0.18	unknown	unknown		
180	Unit Excavation	202	327	cut nail	1	0.18				
181	Unit Excavation	202	327	terracotta	3	0.18	unknown	unknown		
182	Unit Excavation	207	327	red earthenware	4	0.17	hollow	unknown		tan glaze
183	Unit Excavation	207	327	bottle glass	2	0.17			clear	
184	Unit Excavation	207	327	RWE, sponge	4	0.17	unknown	unknown	blue	
185	Unit Excavation	207	327	RWE	5	0.17	unknown	unknown		
186	Unit Excavation	212	317	window glass	4	0.2				>1.6mm
187	Unit Excavation	212	317	RWE, sponge	2	0.2	hollow	unknown	blue	
188	Unit Excavation	212	317	RWE	15	0.2	unknown	unknown		
189	Unit Excavation	212	317	terracotta	3	0.2	hollow	unknown		
190	Unit Excavation	212	317	brick	1	0.2			red	
191	Unit Excavation	212	317	cut nail	1	0.2				
192	Unit Excavation	200	325	bottle glass	4	0.2			clear	
193	Unit Excavation	200	325	bottle glass	6	0.2			brown	
194	Unit Excavation	200	325	bottle glass	1	0.2			light blue	
195	Unit Excavation	200	325	bottle glass	1	0.2			dark blue	
196	Unit Excavation	200	325	bottle glass	2	0.2			green	
197	Unit Excavation	200	325	cut nail	2	0.2				
198	Unit Excavation	200	325	terracotta	3	0.2	hollow	unknown		

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Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
199	Unit Excavation	200	325	RWE, transfer print	7	0.2	unknown	unknown	blue	
200	Unit Excavation	200	325	mortar	1	0.2				
201	Unit Excavation	200	325	window glass	7	0.2				>1.6mm
202	Unit Excavation	210	315	RWE, hand painted	2	0.23	unknown	unknown	blue	
203	Unit Excavation	210	315	cut nail	1	0.23				
204	Unit Excavation	210	315	RWE	32	0.23	unknown	unknown		
205	Unit Excavation	210	315	RWE, transfer print	7	0.23	unknown	unknown	blue	
206	Unit Excavation	210	315	window glass	3	0.23				>1.6mm
207	Unit Excavation	210	315	bottle glass	1	0.23			light blue	
208	Unit Excavation	210	315	brick	2	0.23			red	
209	Unit Excavation	205	320	bottle glass	2	0.15			green	
210	Unit Excavation	205	320	window glass	9	0.15				>1.6mm
211	Unit Excavation	205	320	RWE	22	0.15	unknown	unknown		
212	Unit Excavation	205	320	RWE, transfer print	15	0.15	unknown	unknown	blue	
213	Unit Excavation	205	320	cut nail	3	0.15				
214	Unit Excavation	205	320	RWE, hand painted	1	0.15	hollow	unknown	green	
215	Unit Excavation	205	320	bottle glass	1	0.15			brown	
216	Unit Excavation	205	320	red earthenware	2	0.15	hollow	unknown		
217	Unit Excavation	200	315	RWE	3	0.19	unknown	unknown		
218	Unit Excavation	200	315	RWE, hand painted	1	0.19	unknown	unknown	green	
219	Unit Excavation	200	315	RWE, transfer print	9	0.19	unknown	unknown	blue	
220	Unit Excavation	200	315	bottle glass	1	0.19			brown	
221	Unit Excavation	200	315	window glass	11	0.19				>1.6mm
222	Unit Excavation	200	315	brick	4	0.19			red	
223	Unit Excavation	207	317	metal, railway spike	1	0.18				

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Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
224	Unit Excavation	207	317	cut nail	2	0.18				
225	Unit Excavation	207	317	window glass	8	0.18				>1.6mm
226	Unit Excavation	207	317	pearlware, edged	1	0.18	flat	unknown	blue	
227	Unit Excavation	207	317	RWE, transfer print	4	0.18	unknown	unknown	blue	
228	Unit Excavation	207	317	RWE	29	0.18	unknown	unknown		
229	Unit Excavation	207	317	red earthenware	3	0.18	hollow	unknown		
230	Unit Excavation	207	317	bottle glass	1	0.18			blue	
231	Unit Excavation	210	325	cut nail	1	0.27				
232	Unit Excavation	210	325	yellowware	2	0.27	unknown	unknown		
233	Unit Excavation	210	325	mortar	3	0.27				
234	Unit Excavation	210	325	bottle glass	2	0.27			green	
235	Unit Excavation	210	325	button, Prosser	1	0.27				four hole
236	Unit Excavation	210	325	RWE, transfer print	14	0.27	unknown	unknown	blue	
237	Unit Excavation	210	325	RWE	15	0.27	unknown	unknown		
238	Unit Excavation	210	325	RWE, hand painted	1	0.27	unknown	unknown	blue	
239	Unit Excavation	210	325	RWE, hand painted	1	0.27	unknown	unknown	green	
240	Unit Excavation	210	325	RWE, hand painted	1	0.27	unknown	unknown	red	
241	Unit Excavation	210	325	red earthenware	2	0.27	hollow	unknown		red glaze
242	Unit Excavation	205	325	RWE, banded	7	0.2	hollow	bowl	blue	
243	Unit Excavation	205	325	cut nail	2	0.2				
244	Unit Excavation	205	325	red earthenware	1	0.2	hollow	unknown		red glaze
245	Unit Excavation	205	325	RWE, transfer print	4	0.2	unknown	unknown	blue	
246	Unit Excavation	205	325	RWE	19	0.2	unknown	unknown		
247	Unit Excavation	205	325	bottle glass	4	0.2			green	
248	Unit Excavation	205	325	faunal remains, mammalian	3	0.2				unknown fragment

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Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
249	Unit Excavation	205	325	brick	2	0.2			red	
250	Unit Excavation	200	310	bottle glass	17	0.23			clear	
251	Unit Excavation	200	310	bottle glass	2	0.23			brown	
252	Unit Excavation	200	310	bottle glass	4	0.23			green	
253	Unit Excavation	200	310	RWE, transfer print	2	0.23	unknown	unknown	blue	
254	Unit Excavation	200	310	yellowware	1	0.23	unknown	unknown		
255	Unit Excavation	200	310	RWE, hand painted	1	0.23	unknown	unknown	red	
256	Unit Excavation	210	330	cut nail	1	0.22				
257	Unit Excavation	210	330	RWE, hand painted	1	0.22	unknown	unknown	red	
258	Unit Excavation	210	330	RWE, transfer print	10	0.22	unknown	unknown	blue	
259	Unit Excavation	210	330	RWE	14	0.22	unknown	unknown		
260	Unit Excavation	210	330	bottle glass	2	0.22			clear	
261	Unit Excavation	210	330	red earthenware	1	0.22	hollow	unknown		red glaze
262	Unit Excavation	210	320	cut nail	3	0.22				
263	Unit Excavation	210	320	yellowware	3	0.22	unknown	unknown		
264	Unit Excavation	210	320	RWE	30	0.22	unknown	unknown		
265	Unit Excavation	210	320	metal, shell	1	0.22				
266	Unit Excavation	210	320	RWE, transfer print	7	0.22	unknown	unknown	blue	
267	Unit Excavation	210	320	window glass	7	0.22				>1.6mm
268	Unit Excavation	200	330	bottle glass	2	0.19			brown	
269	Unit Excavation	200	330	RWE, transfer print	1	0.19	unknown	unknown	blue	
270	Unit Excavation	200	330	bottle glass	2	0.19			dark blue	
271	Unit Excavation	200	330	bottle glass	9	0.19			clear	
272	Unit Excavation	200	330	RWE	2	0.19	unknown	unknown		
273	Unit Excavation	200	330	terracotta	2	0.19	unknown	unknown		

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Cat#	Context	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifact	Freq.	Depth(m)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
274	Unit Excavation	200	330	bottle glass	3	0.19			green	
275	Unit Excavation	200	320	RWE, hand painted	1	0.18	unknown	unknown	green	
276	Unit Excavation	200	320	window glass	15	0.18				>1.6mm
277	Unit Excavation	200	320	bottle glass	2	0.18			blue	
278	Unit Excavation	200	320	bottle glass	1	0.18			brown	
279	Unit Excavation	200	320	bottle glass	1	0.18			green	
280	Unit Excavation	200	320	RWE, transfer print	5	0.18	unknown	unknown	blue	
281	Unit Excavation	200	320	RWE	6	0.18	unknown	unknown		
282	Unit Excavation	200	320	cut nail	3	0.18				
283	Unit Excavation	200	320	faunal remains, mammalian	3	0.18				unknown fragment
	Unit Excavation	205	315	RWE, transfer print	34	0.23	unknown	unknown	blue	
285	Unit Excavation	205	315	window glass	17	0.23				>1.6mm
286	Unit Excavation	205	315	RWE	38	0.23	unknown	unknown		
287	Unit Excavation	205	315	cut nail	1	0.23				
288	Unit Excavation	205	315	RWE, hand painted	1	0.23	unknown	unknown	red, green	
289	Unit Excavation	205	315	bottle glass	1	0.23			olive	
290	Unit Excavation	205	315	faunal remains, mammalian	4	0.23				unknown fragment
291	Unit Excavation	205	315	red earthenware	3	0.23	hollow	unknown		red glaze
292	Unit Excavation	205	315	red earthenware	2	0.23	hollow	unknown		tan glaze
293	Unit Excavation	205	315	brick	1	0.23			red	
294	Unit Excavation	215	315	RWE, transfer print	4	0.19	unknown	unknown	blue	
295	Unit Excavation	215	315	RWE	2	0.19	unknown	unknown		
296	Unit Excavation	215	315	red earthenware	3	0.19	hollow	unknown		tan glaze
297	Unit Excavation	215	315	red earthenware	2	0.19	hollow	unknown		red glaze
298	Unit Excavation	215	315	brick	1	0.19			red	

