

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Growth Related Roads – Chinguacousy Road from Mayfield Road to Old School Road (Lots 17-23, Concessions 2-3 WCR Former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel) Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ainley Group

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Ainley Group to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Growth Related Roads Program in the Town of Caledon. The Town of Caledon is considering a 36-metre proposed right-of-way to address interim and future need along the Chinguacousy Road corridor. This Stage 1 is for Chinguacousy Road from Old School Road to Mayfield Road, for rural and urban road reconstruction with road widening to four-lanes along 3,000 metres of Chinguacousy Road. The Stage 1 Study Area consists of a 50 metre buffer from the existing road centrelines.

The Stage 1 background study determined that 11 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment, prior to any proposed construction activities.

The following is a summary of our recommendations:

- 1 Parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, prior to any proposed construction activities;
- 2 The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance or being previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
- 3 Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Ainley Group to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Growth Related Roads Program in the Town of Caledon (Figure 1). The following three roads were identified for construction in 2023: Bramalea Road from King Street to Old School Road (Segment 1123); Chinguacousy Road from Old School Road to Mayfield Road (Segments 1789 and 1134); and McLaughlin Road from King Street to Old School Road (Segments 295 and 1787). The project involves a comprehensive assessment of all asset categories of the roadway in order to manage the wide range of assets needing repair and rehabilitation due to increased wear and tear and traffic use on existing infrastructure, as well as an increased amount of new infrastructure, all resulting from continued growth in the population of Caledon. The Town of Caledon is considering a 36-metre proposed right-of-way to address interim and future need along the Chinguacousy Road corridor.

This Stage 1 is for Chinguacousy Road from Old School Road to Mayfield Road, for rural and urban road reconstruction with road widening along 3,000 metres of Chinguacousy Road. The Stage 1 Study Area consists of a 50 metre buffer from the existing road centrelines.

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. c. O.18, 1990, as amended 2018) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI 2011).

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (Environmental Assessment Act, RSO, 1990 as amended 2020) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment*,



prior to Preliminary Design (Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, 2000 as amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015).

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by Ainley Group on November 25, 2020.

1.2 Treaties

The Study Area is within Treaty 19, the Ajetance Purchase, signed in 1818 between the Crown and the Mississaugas (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016). This treaty excluded lands within one mile on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek, and Sixteen Mile Creeks. In 1820, Treaties 22 and 23 were signed which acquired these remaining lands, except a 200 acre parcel along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga, 2012, p. 18).

1.3 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the Study Area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the Study Area. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

1.3.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.) (Ferris, 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards & Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis & Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of



heavy wood working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Brown, 1995, p. 13; Ellis et al., 1990, 2009).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for small community camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al., 1990, pp. 155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. – it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch & Williamson, 2013, pp. 13–15). As is evident in detailed Anishinaabek ethnographies, winter was a period during which some families would depart from the larger group as it was easier to sustain smaller populations (Rogers, 1962). It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson, 1990, p. 317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al., 1990, p. 343). By the



mid-sixteenth century these small villages had coalesced into larger communities (Birch et al., 2021). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed.

By 1600 C.E., the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s however, the Anishinaabeg were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

1.3.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Chinguacousy Township, County of Peel in Lots 17-23 & Concessions 2-3 West of Centre Road (WCR).

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed



lands within 100 metres of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006).

Chinguacousy Township

The township is said to have been named by Sir Peregrine Maitland after the Mississauga word for the Credit River meaning “young pine.” Other scholars assert that it was named in honour of Chippewa Chief Shinguacose, which was corrupted to the present spelling of ‘Chinguacousy,’ “under whose leadership Fort Michilimacinac was captured from the Americans in the War of 1812” (Mika & Mika, 1977, p. 416; Rayburn, 1997, p. 68). The township was formally surveyed in 1818, and the first legal settlers took up their lands later in that same year. The extant Survey Diaries indicate that the original timber stands within the township included oak, ash, maple, beech, elm, basswood, hemlock, and pine. It was recorded that the first landowners in Chinguacousy included settlers from New Brunswick, the United States, and also United Empire Loyalists and their children (Armstrong, 1985, p. 142; Mika & Mika, 1977, p. 417; Walker and Miles, 1877, p. 65).

Due to the small population of the newly acquired tract, Chinguacousy was initially amalgamated with the Gore of Toronto Township for political and administrative purposes. In 1821, the population of the united townships numbered just 412. By 1837, the population of the township had reached an estimated 1,921. The numbers grew from 3,721 in 1842 to 7,469 in 1851. Thereafter the figures declined to 6,897 in 1861, and to 6,129 by 1871 (Walker and Miles, 1877, p. 59; Walton, 1837, p. 71). Chinguacousy Township was the largest in Peel County and was described as one of the best settled townships in



the Home District. It contained excellent, rolling land which was timbered mainly in hardwood with some pine intermixed. The township contained one grist mill and seven saw mills. By 1851, this number had increased to two grist mills and eight sawmills (Smith, 1846, p. 32, 1851, p. 279). It was estimated that the only township in the province which rivaled Chinguacousy in wheat production at that time was Whitby (Smith, 1851, p. 279).

Chinguacousy was originally included within the limits of the Home District until 1849, when the old Upper Canadian Districts were abolished. It formed part of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel until 1851, when Peel was elevated to independent county status under the Provisions 14 & 15. A provisional council for Peel was not established until 1865, and the first official meeting of the Peel County council occurred in January 1867.

In 1974, part of the township was amalgamated with the City of Brampton, and the remainder was annexed to the Town of Caledon (Armstrong, 1985, p. 152; Mika & Mika, 1977, pp. 417–418; Rayburn, 1997, p. 68; Walker and Miles, 1877, p. 59).

Village of Alloo

The Village of Alloo is located southwest of the study area at the intersection of Mayfield Road and Creditview Road. The village was originally named Troughton's Corners after one of the early families to settle in the area. The name Alloo is said to have been suggested by William Sharp, in honour of his birthplace in Scotland. The Alloo Inn was located on part Lot 17 in Concession 3. The settlement, established in 1828, also contained a school, a Methodist Church (the Home Church) and cemetery. The land for these buildings was donated to the community by William Clarridge. A new church was built in 1862, and a new school (S.S. No. 6) was constructed there in 1870. The population in 1873 numbered approximately 50 inhabitants. At the time of church union in 1925, a new Home Church was built at the north-east corner of Mayfield and Creditview Roads. The Old Church Cemetery is located across the street on the south side of Mayfield Road, on part Lot 15 Concession 4 in Chinguacousy. The oldest marked



burials are dated 1833, 1834 and 1835. The Alloo cemetery was used for burials until c. 1937 (Crossby, 1873; Mann, 2000; Tremaine, 1859).

Presently, the Home Church located on the northeast corner is the only remaining vestige of this early nineteenth-century settlement. North of Mayfield Road the area retains an agricultural land use. To the south suburban residential development occupies the land.

1.3.3 Historical Map Review

The 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine, 1859) and the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the County of Peel*, Township of Chinguacousy page (Walker and Miles, 1877) were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth century (Figures 2-3).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



According to the 1860 map, Chinguacousy Road, Old School Road, and Mayfield Road were historic road allowances. Watercourses are shown intersecting the Study Area at four points. One structure is within the Study Area at the intersection of Chinguacousy Road and Mayfield Road.

The 1877 maps now show the watercourses intersecting the Study Area at five points. Structures are generally shown farther back from the road with orchards bordering the road allowance. Only four structures are within the Study Area, and another eight are shown farther out. Eleven orchards are shown partially within the Study Area.

1.3.4 Twentieth-Century Map Review

The 1915 and 1940 Department of Militia and Defence (DMD) Brampton Sheet topographic mapping and the 1994 National Topographic System (NTS) Brampton Sheet (Department of Militia and Defence, 1915; Department of National Defence, 1940; Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1994), as well as the 1954 aerial photography (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954) were examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the Study Area (Figures 4-7).

The 1915 map shows seven bridges within the Study Area, concentrated around the northern half where the watercourses intersect. At this time, seven structures are shown within the Study Area and three are adjacent. By 1940 Mayfield road is depicted as a gravel wide main highway east of Chinguacousy Road, and a gravel narrow secondary highway to the west. All except two houses are shown to have accompanying barns. The 1954 aerial imagery shows the lands adjacent the roadways to be large open agricultural fields, with some areas where trees lining Chinguacousy Road. The 1994 maps show there has not been substantial growth.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides current land use and field conditions, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area. Three sources of



information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MHSTCI through “Ontario’s Past Portal”; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

A review of available Google satellite imagery since 2009 shows the following impacts to the Study Area:

- Expansion of the Hydro One facility on Mayfield Road between 2009-2013;
- Earthmoving activities in the Mayfield Road right-of-way for road improvements in 2014-2015;
- Subdivision development southwest of Chinguacousy Road and Mayfield road from 2017-2018
- Subdivision development southeast of Mayfield and Chinguacousy in 2015-2018

The Study Area is located along Chinguacousy Road from north of Old School Road to Mayfield Road. Chinguacousy Road, Mayfield Road, and Old School Road are asphalt-paved two-lane roadways. Chinguacousy Road and Mayfield Road have narrow gravel shoulders and grassed ditches on both sides, while Old School Road paved then gravel shoulders and grassed ditches. A powerline runs along the east side of Old School Road. The Study Area consists largely of agricultural land use adjacent to the road. The farmsteads typically feature a residence and outbuildings set back from the roadway with long driveways. Late twentieth- and early twenty-first-century residential properties are set close to Chinguacousy Road. The area northeast of the intersection of Chinguacousy Road and Mayfield Road is currently fenced off and under development. Contemporary residential subdivision developments are within the Study Area south of Mayfield Road. Watercourses weave through the agricultural landscape, directed under the roadway through concrete box culverts.

1.3.2 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow & Warner, 1990, p. Figure 2.16), proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is located within the drumlinized till plains of the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).



Figure 8 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by clay to silt-textured till derived from glaciolacustrine deposits or shale, modern alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and organic remains, and by fine-textured glaciolacustrine deposits of silt and clay, minor sand and gravel, interbedded silt and clay and gritty, pebbly flow till and rainout deposits (Ontario Geological Survey, 2010). Soils in the Study Area consist of Chinguacousy clay loam, a grey-brown podzolic with imperfect drainage, Jeddo clay loam, a dark grey gleisolic with poor drainage, and Bottom land, an alluvial with variable drainage (Figure 9).

Tributaries of Etobicoke Creek intersect the Study Area at seven points between Old School Road and Mayfield Road. Tributaries of Fletcher's Creek intersect the Study Area at two points, at Mayfield Road and Chinguacousy Road just north of Mayfield Road.

The majority of the Study Area is within the Etobicoke Creek watershed. The Etobicoke Creek is about 59 kilometres long and drains an area of 211 square kilometres through the cities of Brampton, Mississauga, the City of Toronto, and the Town of Caledon. The watershed is 27% rural, 68% urban, and 5% urbanizing (TRCA, 2021). The southern portion of the Study Area is within the Fletcher's Creek subwatershed of the Credit Valley Conservation watershed. The headwaters of Fletcher's Creek have one of the greatest rates of increased urbanization in the watershed, at 4.8% per year, and are highly developed (Credit Valley Conservation, 2005).

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Research

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres 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 located in Borden block AkGx.



According to the OASD, 11 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area (Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 2021). No sites are located within the Study Area. A summary of the sites is provided below (Table 1). One site, AkGx-706, is within 50 metres (Table 1 sites in italics) of the Study Area.

Table 1: Registered Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site type	Researcher
AkGw-475	Landmart P1	Middle Archaic	Findspot	Archeoworks Inc. 2013
AkGw-489	Hare	Euro- Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2015
AkGw-490	Chinguacousy Hills	Pre-contact Indigenous	Campsite	Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2015
AkGx-78	H1	Euro- Canadian	Homestead, farmstead	Archeoworks Inc. 2012; This Land Archaeology Inc. 2016
AkGx-692	P10	Late Archaic	Scatter	Archeoworks Inc. 2014
AkGx-693	P13	Middle Archaic	Findspot	Archeoworks Inc. 2014



Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site type	Researcher
AkGx-694	M1	Late Archaic; Euro- Canadian	Campsite; Dump	Archeoworks Inc. 2014
AkGx-703	Beech Wood Farm	Euro- Canadian	Scatter, midden	AMICK Consultants Limited 2016, 2017
AkGx-704	12529 Chinguacousy WHS 1	Archaic	Findspot	AMICK Consultants Limited 2016
AkGx-705	12529 Chinguacousy WHS 2	Archaic	Findspot	AMICK Consultants Limited 2016
<i>AkGx-706</i>	<i>Patrick McLean</i>	<i>Euro- Canadian</i>	<i>Farmstead</i>	<i>ASI 2016, 2017</i>

Previous Assessments

According to the background research, 11 previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 metres of the Study Area.

- AMICK (2017a: P038-0847-2016) conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 11690 Chinguacousy Road, overlapping the Study Area at the southwest corner of Chinguacousy Road and Mayfield Road. This portion of the project area was subject to pedestrian survey at five metre



intervals. Survey transects were reduced to one metre intervals over a minimum of 20 metres radius around finds. Five isolated findspots were encountered, each consisting of a single secondary piece of Onondaga chert. No further work was recommended for these findspots, and the current Study Area was cleared of archaeological concern.

- AMICK (2017b: P1024-0182-2016) conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 12529 Chinguacousy Road, overlapping the current Study Area. A series of 30 pre-contact Indigenous isolated finds were recovered during pedestrian survey and test pit survey which were initiated at five metre intervals and reduced to 2.5 metre intervals to intensify surrounding these findspots. No evidence of more substantial sites was encountered. The thirty isolated findspots did not warrant further archaeological assessment and the area was cleared of archaeological concern.
- Archeoworks Inc. (2014: P334-201-2012) conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of part of Lot 18, Concession 2 West of Hurontario Street, overlapping the current Study Area at the northeast corner of Chinguacousy Road and Mayfield Road. A pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre intervals. The current Study Area was considered cleared of archaeological concern.
- ASI (2012: P094-067-2011) conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Mayfield Road from Chinguacousy Road to Heart Lake Road, overlapping the current Study Area at the Mayfield Road and Chinguacousy Road intersection. Background research and property inspection determined the agricultural fields north and south of Mayfield Road to the east of Chinguacousy held archaeological potential and require Stage 2 archaeological assessment.
- ASI (2014: P392-006-2013) conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Mayfield Road from west of Winston Churchill Boulevard to Chinguacousy Road, overlapping the current Study Area. Background research and property inspection determined that Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted.



- ASI (2016: P128-0123-2015) conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of Mayfield Road from west of Winston Churchill Boulevard to Chinguacousy Road, overlapping the current Study Area. Pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre intervals. The Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706) was encountered on the northwest side of Mayfield Road and southwest of Chinguacousy Road, within 50 metres of the current Study Area. The Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706) is a Euro-Canadian historical domestic occupation site circa 1840s-1870s with an assemblage of 80 collected artifacts (ceramic fragments, a bone fragment, glass fragments, white ball clay pipe fragments). Stage 3 was recommended.
- ASI (2017: P128-0154-2016) conducted a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of the Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706), within 50 metres of the current Study Area. Controlled surface pick-up was conducted. Test unit excavation was limited to a 23 metre-wide strip of land adjacent to the right-of-way. Twenty-one units were excavated over an area of 50 metres east-west by 23 metres north-south. A total of 1,504 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered, including artifacts from the architectural, furnishings, food/kitchen, organic, personal, and tools and equipment classes. A potential midden feature was identified. It was determined that the Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706) likely represents a mid to late nineteenth century farmstead occupation. Stage 4 was recommended.
- ASI (2019: P125-0261-2017) conducted a Stage 4 Archaeological Excavation of the Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706), within 50 metres of the current Study Area. The potential midden identified during Stage 3 was hand excavated. The ploughzone was removed across the balance of the site using an excavator with a smooth-bladed bucket. Five cultural features were cleaned with shovel and trowel: a small root cellar, stone-lined well, large deep pit of undetermined function, an open ditch drain, and a shallow linear pit with refuse. A total of 10,691 historical artifacts and three pre-contact Indigenous lithic flakes were recovered during Stage 4 excavations. The Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706) within the Mayfield Road widening project area was fully documented and excavated and cleared of archaeological concern. The report notes that the site remains intact to the



northwest, west, and southwest beyond the Mayfield Road widening project area.

- ASI (P1030-0059-2020) is currently undertaking a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion. The project area overlaps the current Study Area on both sides of Chinguacousy Road between Old School Road and Mayfield Road. Background research determined that parts of the project area to have archaeological potential and Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. The report has not yet been submitted to MHSTCI and is still in progress.
- Golder (2016: P1056-0043-2015) conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 12529 Chinguacousy Road, overlapping the current Study Area. Test pit and pedestrian surveys were conducted at five metre intervals. No artifacts or features were encountered, and it was recommended the project area be considered cleared of archaeological concern.
- The Archaeologists Inc. (2011: P052-195-2010) conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of part of the west half of Lot 17, Concession 2 WHS, overlapping the current Study Area southeast of Chinguacousy Road at Mayfield Road. A pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre intervals. No artifacts were recovered, and it was recommended that the project area be cleared of archaeological concern.

2.0 Field Methods: Property Inspection

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within



heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of Hannah Brouwers (R1270) of ASI, on December 11, 2020, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a systematic visual inspection from publicly accessible lands/public right-of-ways only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources.

Fieldwork was conducted when weather conditions were deemed clear with good visibility (partly cloudy with temperature of 6°C), as per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2 and the *Winter Archaeology* Technical Bulletin (MHSTCI 2013). Field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 7.0 (Figures 10-12) and associated photographic plates are presented in Section 8.0 (Plates 1-4).

3.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Results of the analysis of the Study Area property inspection and background research are presented in Section 3.1.



3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Previously registered archaeological sites (see Table 1);
- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Etobicoke Creek, Fletcher's Creek); and
- Early historic transportation routes (Chinguacousy Road, Old School Road, Mayfield Road)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Municipal Heritage Register was consulted and the following properties within the Study Area are Listed or Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act:

- 12259 Chinguacousy Road, Listed, farmstead
- 12306 Chinguacousy Road, Listed, farmstead
- 12472 Chinguacousy Road, Listed, farmstead
- 12540 Chinguacousy Road, Listed, former homestead (residential)
- 12669 Chinguacousy Road, Listed, former homestead (residential)
- 12710 Chinguacousy Road, Listed, farmstead
- 12846 Chinguacousy Road, Listed, farmstead

These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of archaeological resources, depending on soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to deep disturbance.

The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. According to the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields (Plates 1, 4; Figures 11-12: areas highlighted in orange). According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas,



properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Plate 3; Figures 11-12: areas highlighted in green). These areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any construction activities.

Part of the Study Area has been previously assessed and does not require further archaeological assessments (Figures 11-12: areas highlighted in pink).

The property inspection determined the remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance events due to construction of twentieth-century residential developments, and the existing Chinguacousy Road, Mayfield Road and Old School Road right-of-ways, including drainage ditching and utilities. According to the S & G Section 1.3.2 these areas do not retain archaeological potential (Plates 1-4; Figures 11-12: areas highlighted in yellow), and these areas do not require further survey.

3.2 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study determined that 11 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 assessment, prior to any proposed construction activities.



4.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

- 1 Parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment by test pit and pedestrian survey at five metre intervals (Figures 11-12), prior to any proposed construction activities;
- 2 The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance or being previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,
- 3 Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval, and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MHSTCI approval has been received.



5.0 Legislation Compliance Advice

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection 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 regards 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 field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site



shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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7.0 Maps

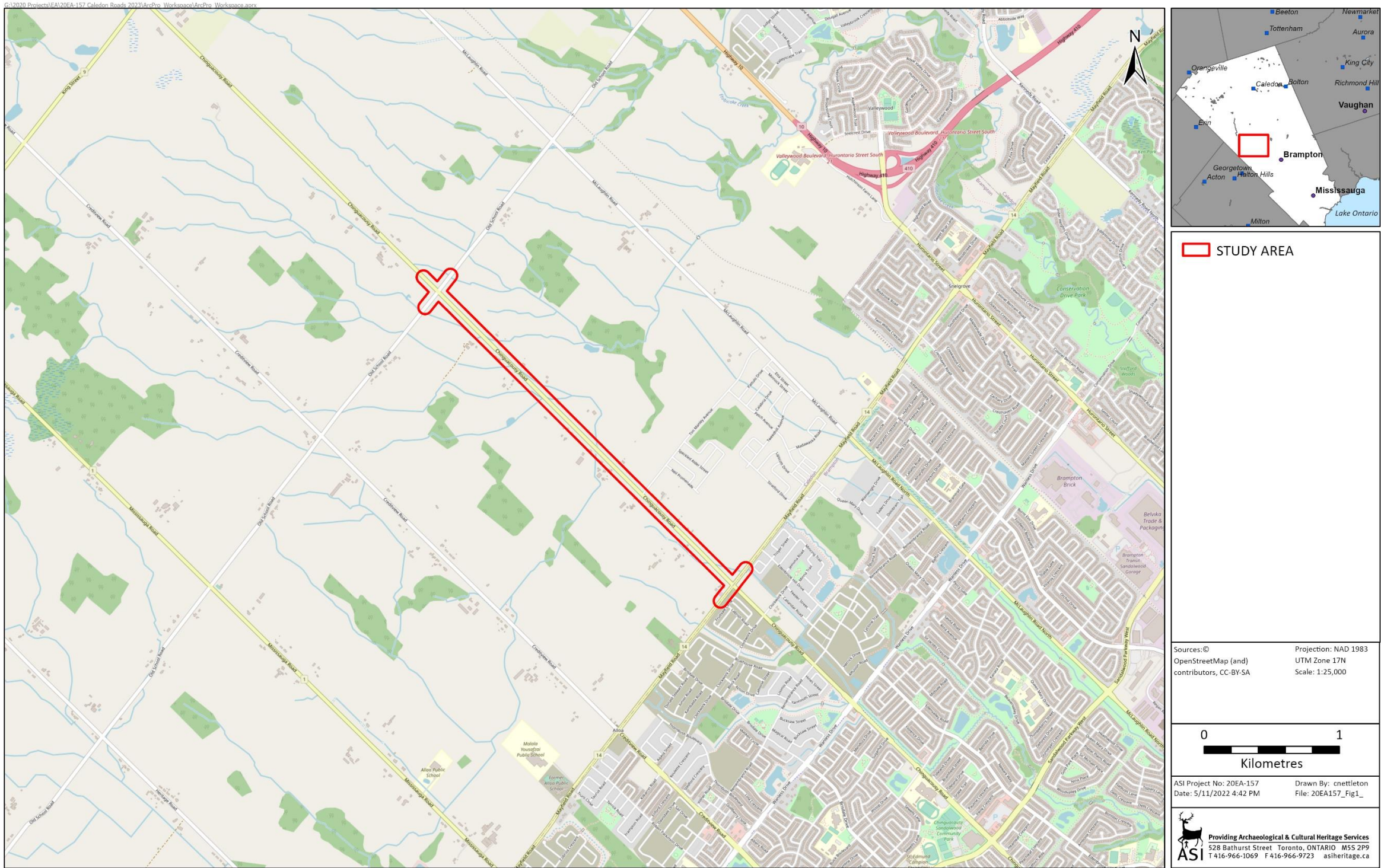


Figure 1: Location of the Study Area





Figure 2: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1859 Tremain's Map of Peel County



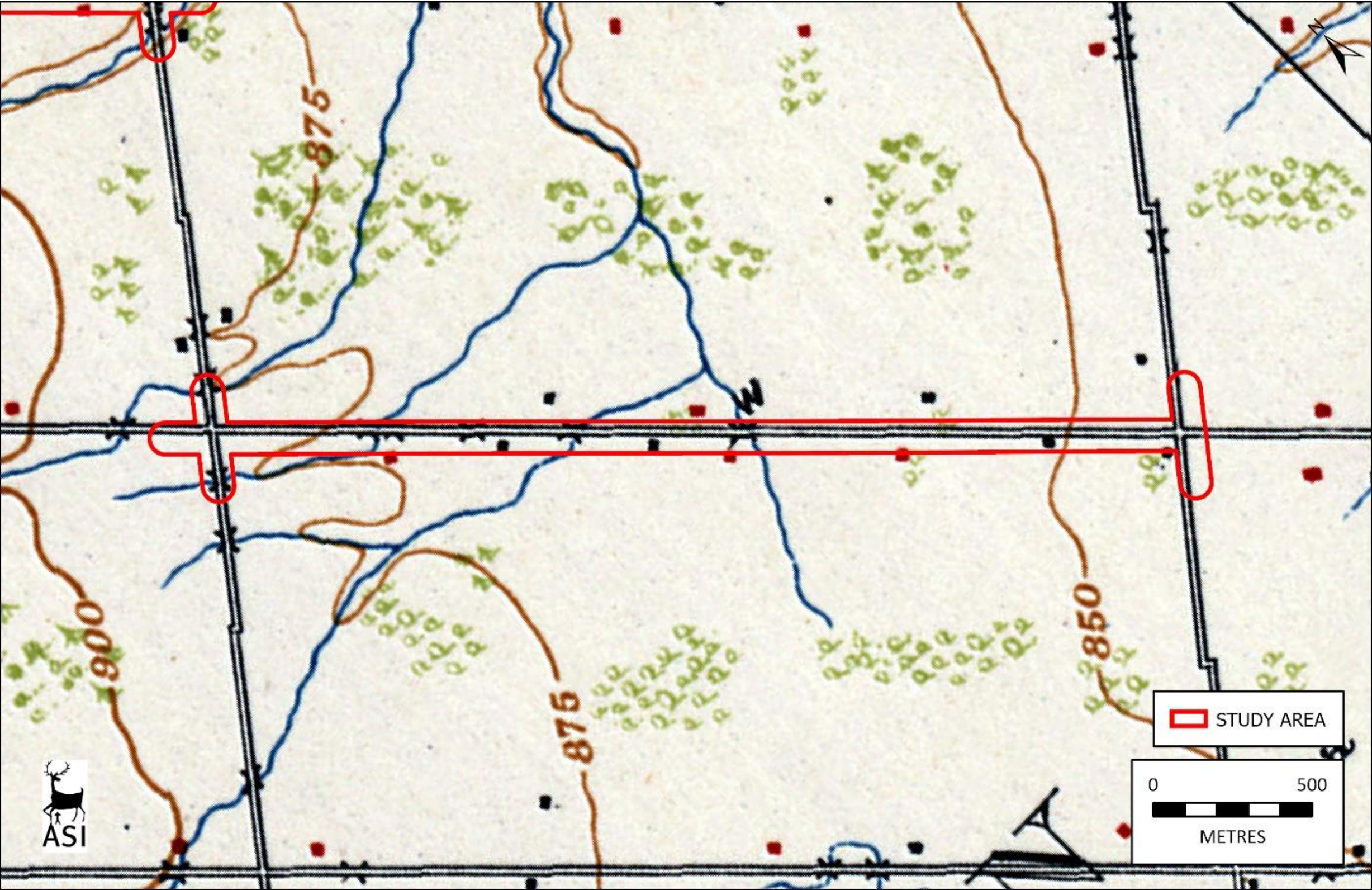


Figure 4: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1915 NTS Brampton Sheet

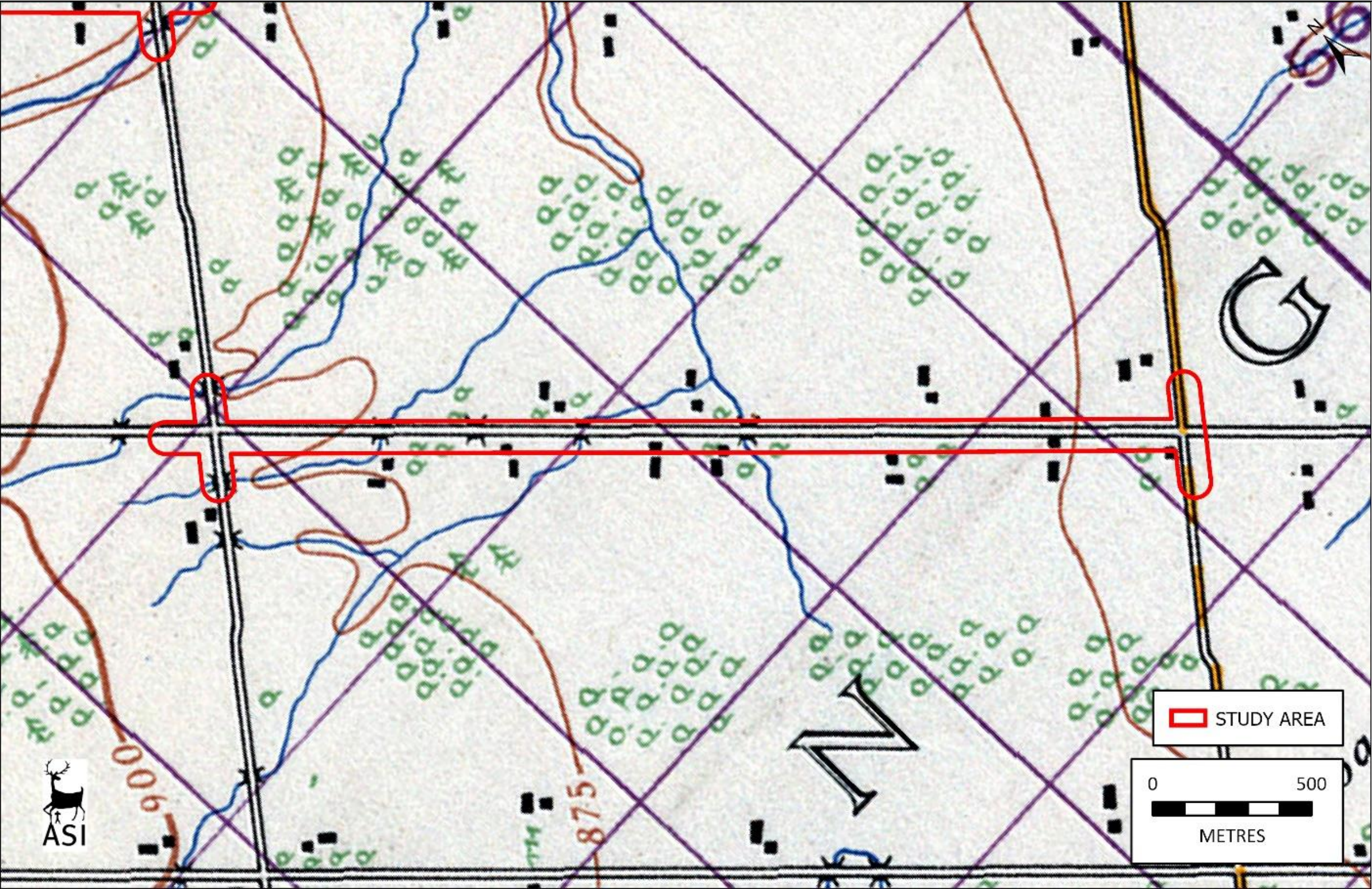


Figure 5: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1940 NTS Brampton Sheet



Figure 6: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1954 Aerial Photography

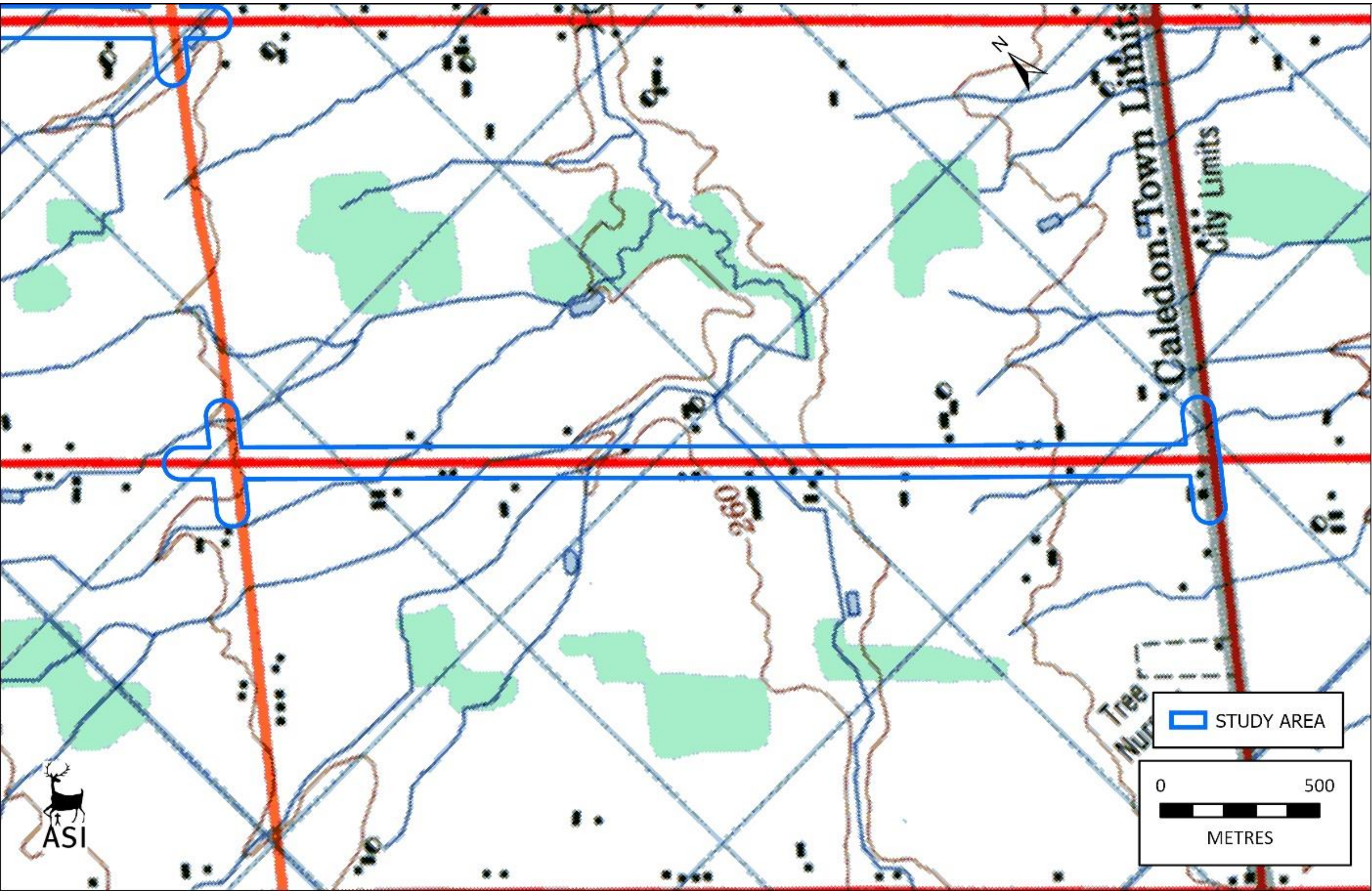


Figure 7: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1994 NTS Brampton Sheet

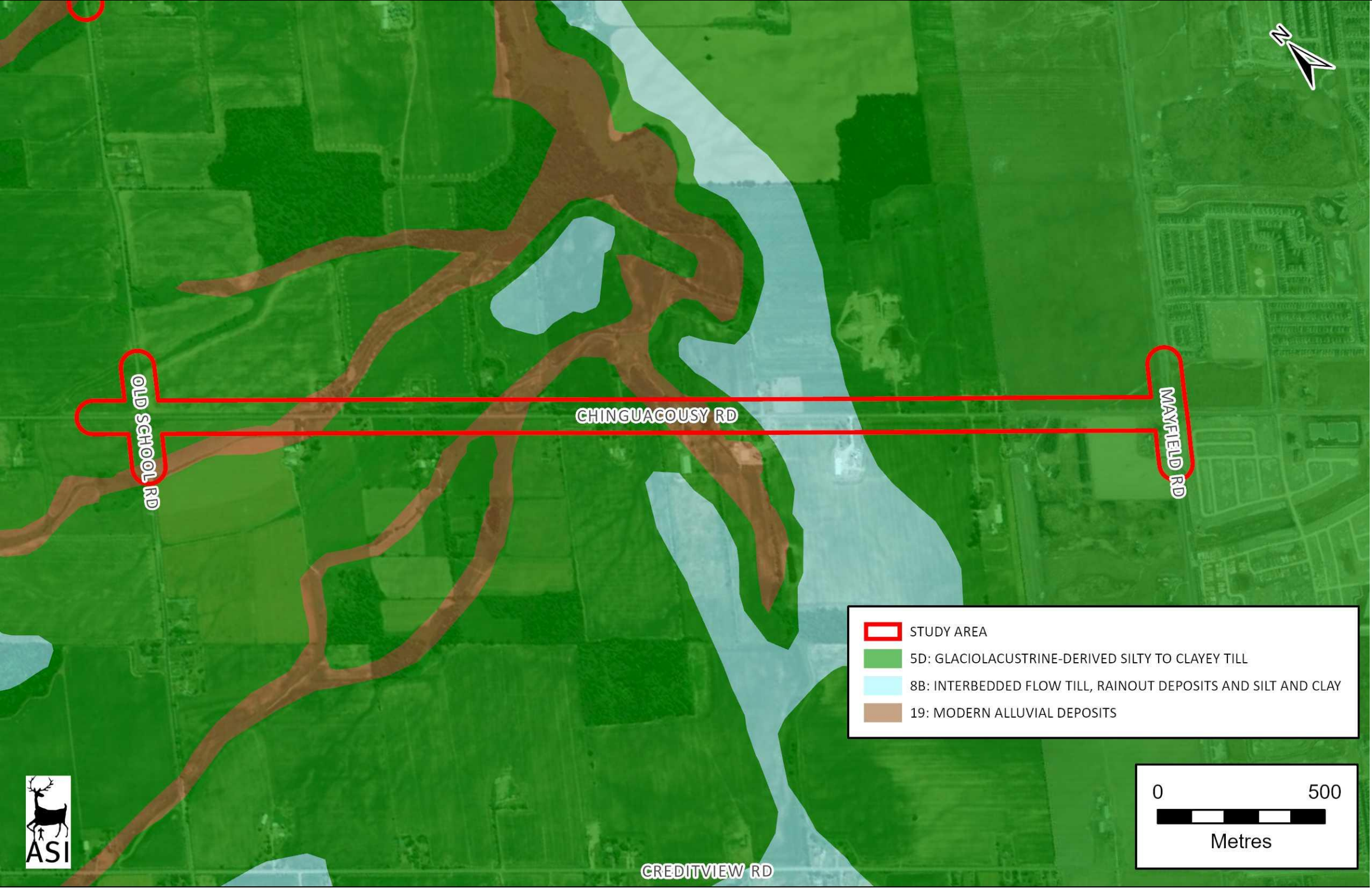


Figure 8: Study Area - Surficial Geology



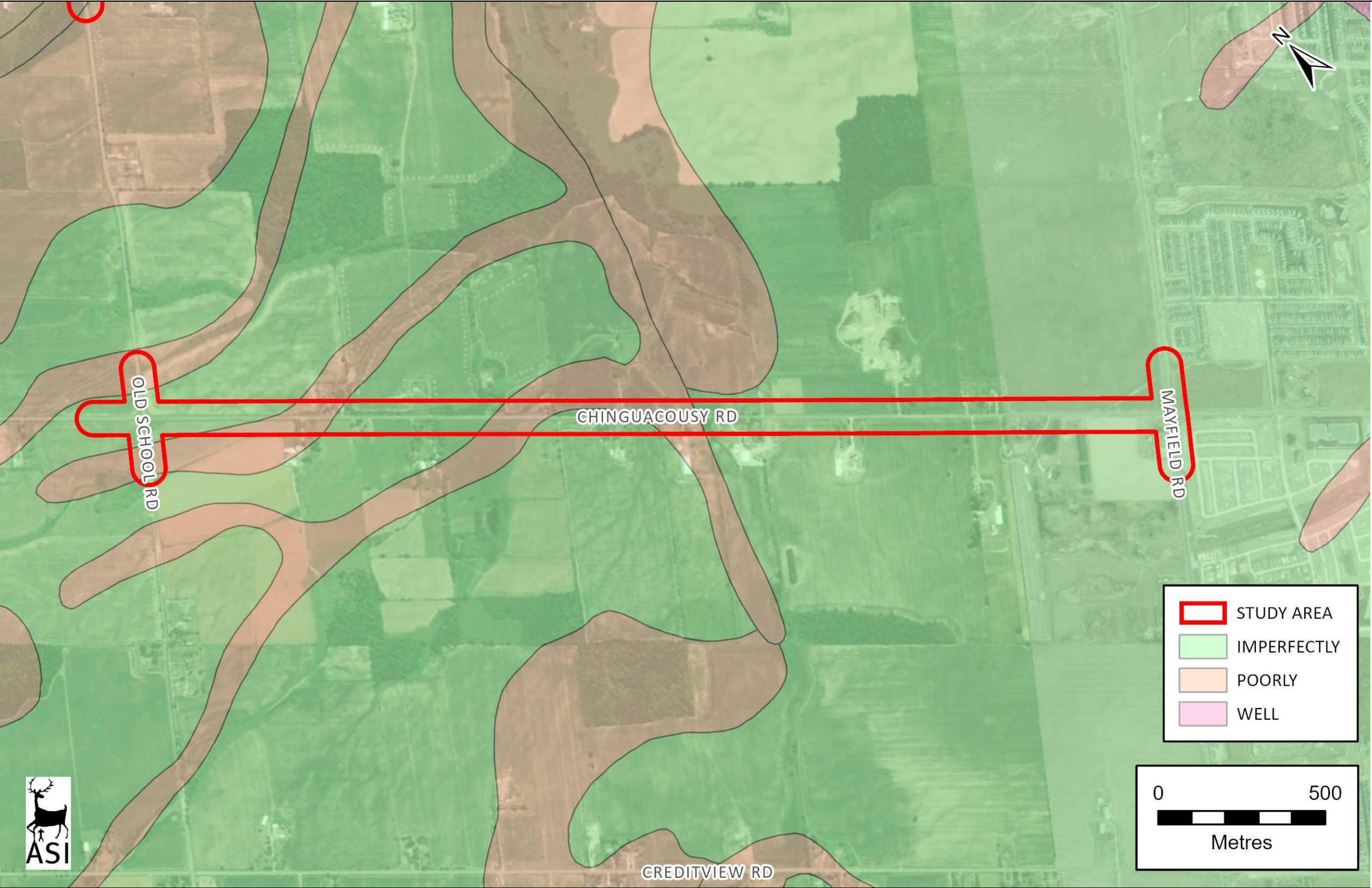


Figure 9: Study Area - Soil Drainage

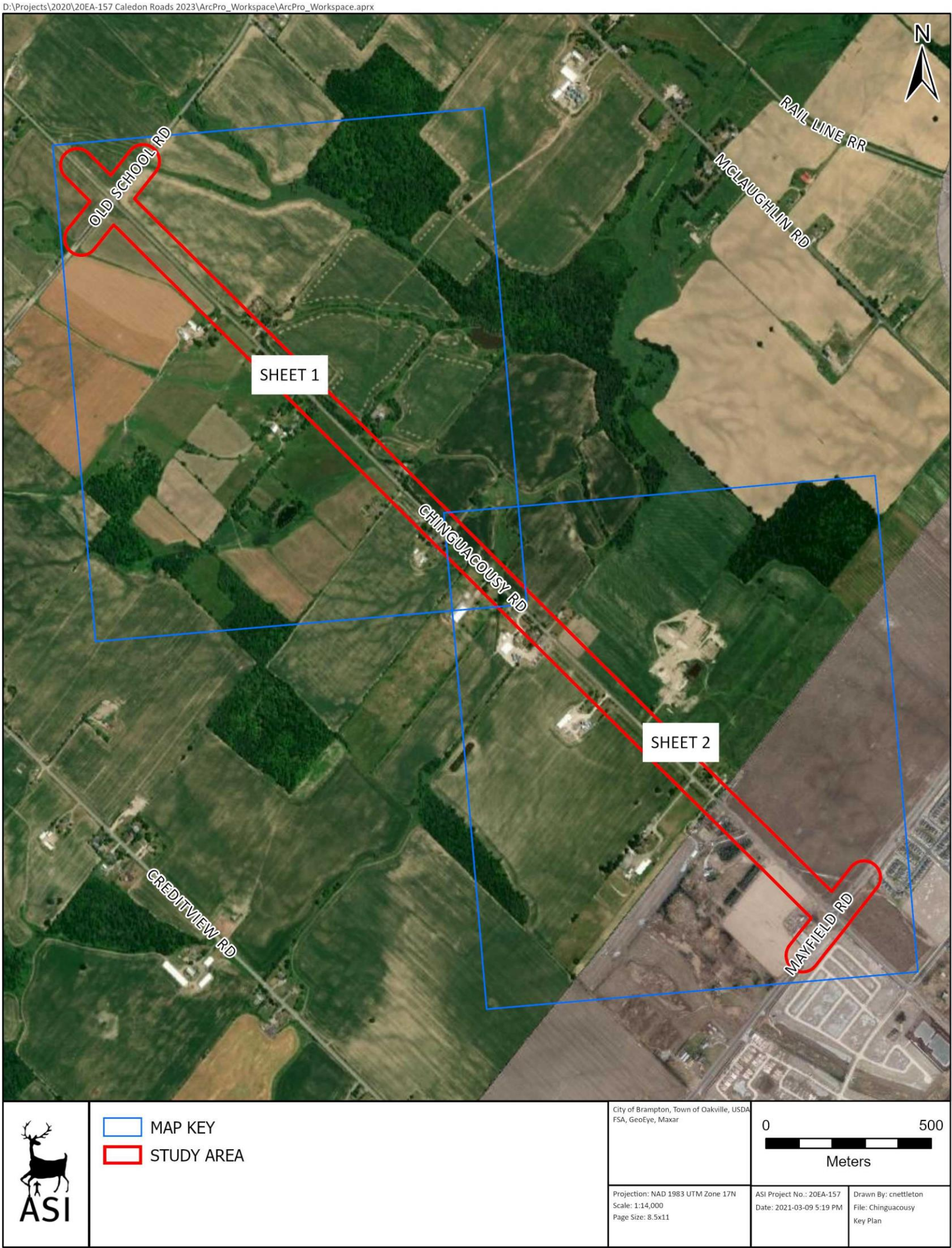


Figure 10: Chinguacousy Road – Results of Stage 1 (Key Map)

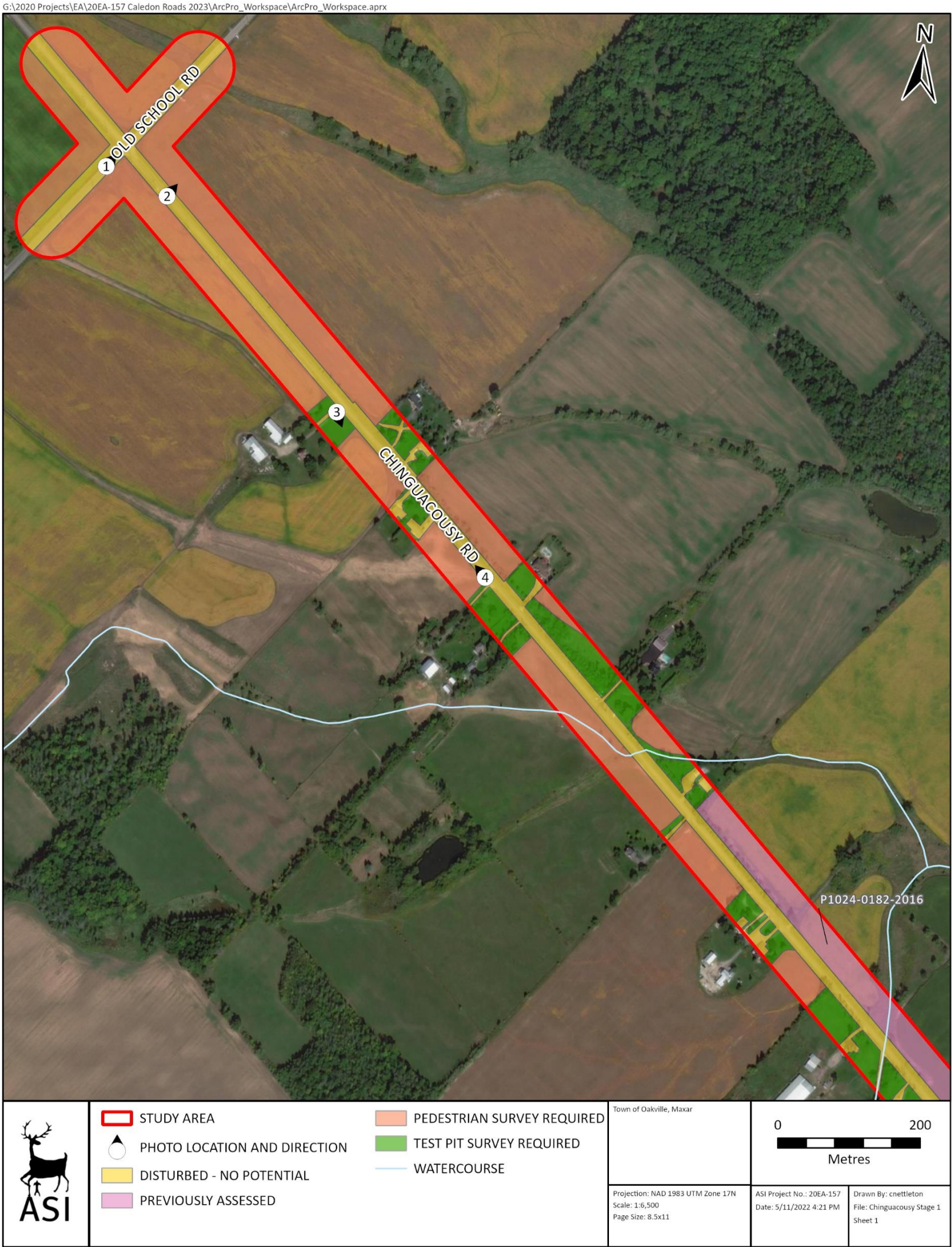


Figure 11: Chinguacousy Road – Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 1)



Figure 12: Chinguacousy Road – Results of Stage 1 (Sheet 2)

8.0 Images



Image 1: View of Old School Road; Area beyond disturbed road right-of-way requires Stage 2 survey



Image 2: View from Chinguacousy Road; Field requires Stage 2 survey.



Image 3: View from Chinguacousy Road; Area beyond disturbed road right-of-way requires Stage 2 survey



Image 4: View of Chinguacousy Road; Raised road right-of-way are disturbed, no potential.



Image 5:View of Chinguacousy Road; Grassed land beyond disturbed drainage ditch requires Stage 2 Survey.



Image 6:View of Chinguacousy Road; Field beyond disturbed road right-of-way requires Stage 2 Survey.