

**ORIGINAL REPORT:
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT:
A SCHEDULE 'C' CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR WIDENING OF McLAUGHLIN ROAD AND CONSTRUCTION
OF EAST-WEST SPINE ROAD, (MAYFIELD WEST PHASE 2)
INTERCHANGE IMPROVEMENTS AT HURONTARIO ST.
LOTS 19 AND 20, CONCESSIONS 1 EHS AND 1 WHS,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, TOWN OF
CALEDON, ONTARIO**

PROJECT NUMBER: TPB166090

**Archaeological Consulting Licence # P141 (Austin)
P.I.F. # P141-0297-2018**

Prepared for:



30 September 2018

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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Schedule 'C' Class Environmental Assessment for Widening of McLaughlin Road and Construction Of East-West Spine Road,(Mayfield West Phase 2) Interchange improvements at Hurontario St. Lots 19 and 20, Concessions 1 EHS and 1 WHS, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Town of Caledon, Ontario

Project Number: TPB166090

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Executive summary

Wood Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Wood Canada Limited (“Wood”) was retained by the Corporation of the Town of Caledon (the “Client”) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of the completion of Phases 1 through 4 of the Schedule C Class Environmental Assessment for the widening of McLaughlin Road and the construction of an east-west Spine Road. The work focuses on updating the already completed Phases 1 and 2 as a part of the Mayfield West II (MW2-TMP) work and completing in detail the remaining Phases 3 and 4. Historically the study area is located on Lots 19 and 20, Concessions 1 EHS and 1 WHS, in the Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Town of Caledon, Ontario. A development plan has not yet been finalized.

Historically, the study area was located on part of Lots 18–20, Concessions I, East of Hurontario Street (EHS) and Concession I West of Hurontario Street (WHS), in the northern part of the Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel (now is the Town of Caledon, Region of Peel, Ontario) (Appendix A: Figures 1–3). The total study area is approximately 16.2 hectares and currently consists of agricultural/farm lands, road infrastructure, and residential lots.

The assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (“S&G” [2011]) under an Ontario Professional License to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (No. P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin of Wood. The project information was acknowledged by the MTCS on the 28th of May 2018 with the approval of PIF No. P141-0297-2018. Permission to enter the lands to conduct all required Stage 1 archaeological fieldwork activities was granted to Wood by the Client on the 29th of May 2018. There were no limitations placed on access.

The Stage 1 property inspection was directed by Ms. Devon Brusey (R410) with the assistance of Ms. Cara Howell (R180) on May 29th, 2018. The weather was sunny and warm and did not impede the inspection in any way.

The Stage 1 background study concluded that portions of the study area that were not previously disturbed have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 property assessment, primarily because of the proximity to, or presence of: 1) 19 previously registered pre-contact and post-contact sites; 2) numerous water sources; 3) early transportation routes; and 4) historically documented structures from at least as early as 1859.

Some sections of the study area do not require further assessment, including: 10.4 hectares (64%) where archaeological potential has been removed due to the construction of the highway and other roads; and 1.14 hectares (20%) which have low potential due to excessive slope (1.14 hectares, 20%) or perennially wet conditions (0.06 hectares, 1%).

The balance of the study area (3.2 hectares or 6%) has archaeological potential and requires Stage 2 testing. This includes 1.4 hectares (9%) that were subjected to Stage 1 assessment by Historic Horizons Inc. in 2008 and deemed to warrant Stage 2 assessment.

Due to the presence of buried utilities and numerous other impediments to ploughing, the Stage 2 assessment should be carried out by means of hand-shovel test pits at 5-m intervals (while avoiding buried utilities) and the screening of test-pit soils for artifacts through 6-mm mesh. All areas of disturbance should be documented to determine their spatial limits.

In light of the assessment results presented above, the following recommendations are made:

1. All areas of archaeological potential, as depicted in Figure 6, must be assessed by means of hand-shovel test pits at 5-m intervals (while avoiding buried utilities) and the screening of test-pit soils for artifacts through 6-mm mesh. All areas of disturbance should be documented to determine their spatial limits
2. All other portions of the study area, as shown in Figure 6, do not require further assessment.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received.

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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Wood Environment & Infrastructure, a division of Wood Canada Limited (“Wood”) was retained by the Corporation of the Town of Caledon (the “Client”) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of the completion of Phases 1 through 4 of the Schedule C Class Environmental Assessment for the widening of McLaughlin Road and the construction of an east-west Spine Road. The work focuses on updating the already completed Phases 1 and 2 as a part of the Mayfield West II (MW2-TMP) work and completing in detail the remaining Phases 3 and 4. Historically the study area is located on Lots 19 and 20, Concessions 1 EHS and 1 WHS, in the Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Town of Caledon, Ontario. A development plan has not yet been finalized.

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The assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (“S&G” [2011])* under an Ontario Professional License to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (No. P141) held by Dr. Shaun Austin of Wood. The project information was acknowledged by the MTCS on the 28th of May 2018 with the approval of PIF No. P141-0297-2018. Permission to enter the lands to conduct all required Stage 1 archaeological fieldwork activities was granted to Wood by the Client on the 29th of May 2018. There were no limitations placed on access.

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This report presents the results of the Stage 1 assessment and makes pertinent recommendations.

1.1.1 Objectives and Scope of Work

As stated in Section 1.0 of the *S&G* (2011), a Stage 1 archaeological assessment is intended to provide an overview of potential and known archaeological resources on a subject property. The specific objects are to:

- Provide information about the property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- Evaluate in detail the property’s archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

The current Stage 1 assessment was conducted in accordance with the technical standards defined in the S&G (2011), pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, and c.0.18, and consisted of the following tasks:

- Contact the MTCS to determine a comprehensive listing of all recorded archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area;
- Contact the MTCS to determine a comprehensive listing of all previous archaeological assessments conducted within a 50-m radius of the study area;
- Conduct a desktop review of the study area's physical setting to determine its potential for both historic and pre-contact human occupation, including its topography, hydrology, soils, vegetation, and proximity to historically important resources and transportation routes;
- Conduct a desktop review of the potential for historic occupation as documented in historical mapping and other archival sources;
- Conduct a 'walk-through' visual inspection of the study area to confirm its current physical setting and identify areas of disturbance that appear to have removed archaeological potential;
- Mapping, photographing and other relevant graphics;
- Formulate recommendations regarding the need for additional archaeological assessment;
- Draft report preparation for Client review;
- Submission of report package to the MTCS; and,
- Submission of the MTCS-approved report and the MTCS Satisfaction Letter to the Approval Authority and the Client.

2.0 Stage 1 Property Assessment

As a part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, Wood searched MTCS's *PastPort* system to determine if archaeological sites have been registered within 1 km of the property (Section 2.1.1.), and if previous archaeological assessments have been carried out within a 50-m radius (Section 2.1.2). Secondly, the principal determinants of archaeological potential – proximity to water, topography, drainage, soils, vegetation, and proximity to historically important resources and transportation routes – were examined to evaluate the property's overall archaeological potential (Section 2.3, 2.4). Thirdly, the specific potential for historic archaeological resources was assessed through an examination of available historical maps and other archival sources (Section 2.4).

2.1 Archaeological Context

Wood conducted the requisite Stage 1 background research. First, the Ontario Archaeological Site Database (OASD) was searched to ascertain if previous registered archaeological sites have been identified in close proximity to the study area. The OASD contains registered archaeological sites within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on longitude and latitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referred to by a four-letter designation and sites located within the block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located within the AkGw Borden Block. According to the OASD, there are 19 archaeological sites currently registered within a 1-km radius of the study area.

Table 1: Registered Sites within 1-km Radius

Borden	Site Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Status	Researcher, Year
AkGw-16	Mellow Gardens	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No Further CHVI	R. Sutton 1988
AkGw-88	Bartholomew Snell Homestead	Euro-Canadian	Homestead, Midden, well		R. Pearce, 1997
AkGw-107	Elias Snell Pioneer Homestead	Euro-Canadian	Homestead		R. Pearce, 1998
AkGw-238	Square Head 1 Site	Euro-Canadian	Findspot	No Further CHVI	C. Crinnion, 2003
AkGw-239	Felis Arbor	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI	C. Crinnion, 2003
AkGw-240	Pilum	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI	C. Crinnion, 2003
AkGw-241	Sagitta	Pre-Contact, Late Archaic	Findspot	No Further CHVI	C. Crinnion, 2003
AkGw-242	Square Head 2	Euro-Canadian	Findspot	No Further CHVI	C. Crinnion, 2003
AkGw-243	Saxum	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI	C. Crinnion, 2003
AkGw-244	Acutum	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI	C. Crinnion, 2003

Table 1: Registered Sites within 1-km Radius

Borden	Site Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Status	Researcher, Year
AkGw-313	Raniser	Post-Contact	Unknown	Further CHVI	C. Crinnion, 2005
AkGw-327	St. John's Anglican Cemetery	Euro-Canadian	Unknown		M. Henry, 2007
AkGw-328	Tortuga Site	Pre-Contact	Scatter	No Further CHVI	C. Crinnion, 2007
AkGw-333	Kennedy Road	Euro-Canadian	Midden, Outbuilding	No Further CHVI	ASI, 2007
AkGw-380	Tortuga	Pre-Contact	Unknown		Toronto and Region Conservation Authority
AkGw-415	Fernbrook	Pre-Contact, Early Archaic	Campsite	No Further CHVI	R. Sutton, 2010
AkGw-425	Etobicoke Creek	Pre-Contact	Campsite	Further CHVI	R. Sutton, 2010
AkGw-501	Snell	Pre-Contact, Middle Archaic	Findspot	No Further CHVI	S. MacKinnon, 2017
AkGw-698		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Further CHVI	A. Clish, (ASI), 2016

Eight of the 19 are Euro-Canadian components, and the remaining 11 have Aboriginal affinities. Three were recommended for further assessment, and 12 were not. There is no recorded information regarding recommendations for the remaining four sites.

2.1.1 Previous assessments within 50 m of study area

To the best of our knowledge, the only previous archaeological assessment within a 50-m radius of the current study area is documented in the following report:

- *Mayfield West Phase Two Secondary Plan Concession 1 & 2 WHS, Lots 18 to 22, Geographic Chinguacousy Township, Town of Caledon: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Final Report.* Historic Horizon Inc., 17 December 2008, P032-044-2008.

Historic Horizon Inc. supplied an archaeological potential map showing zones for both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian potential and stated that their "...entire study area would require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to development, as environmental and historical potential factors imply high archaeological potential for most of the area."

2.2 Environmental Context

The present study area is in the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario which is described by Chapman and Putnam (1984: 287–292) as follows:

... the southern slope of the interlobate moraine (Oak Ridges Moraine) but it includes the strip south of the Peel plain. It rises to the line of contact with the moraine at 800 to 1,000 feet above sea level...extending from the Niagara escarpment to the Trent River it covers approximately 940 square miles... all the rivers in this area have cut through the boulder clay and into the shale, the valley walls in the shale often being almost perpendicular... the South Slope contains a variety of soils, some of which have proven to be excellent through more than a century of agricultural use.

The topography of the South Slope is typical of ground moraine and characterized by a flat to moderately undulating terrain. In the Town of Caledon, the South Slope lands constitute the most arable soils in Caledon. Throughout most of the Humber River watershed, which originates in the Town of Caledon and drains southward through the Oak Ridges Moraine, the underlying bedrock comprises shale of the Georgian Bay Formation (Scheinman et al., 2009: 5). Chapman and Putman (1984: 290–291) further characterize the South Slope in terms of land use practices up to the 1960s:

Lying behind the lakeshore areas of first settlement in Upper Canada, the South Slope was colonized by the 'second wave', composed largely of British immigrants after the close of the Napoleonic wars....but the interior of Peel and Halton counties was not laid out for settlement until 1819....A mixed, subsistence agriculture was undoubtedly the rule in the early settlements but grain soon began to be exported from the little lake ports....In the mid-[eighteen] fifties the railways appeared. The period of grain growing was a period of prosperity.... Wheat growing declined to be replaced by commercial mixed farming in which beef, cattle, hogs and dairy butter were the chief sources of income....

Much of the study area is still being used for agricultural purposes, with a few rural houses scattered along the main roads.

2.3 Historical Context

2.3.1 Overview of Southern Ontario Archaeology

The majority of interpretations of pre-contact Aboriginal adaptations in Ontario derive from the analysis and interpretation of stone tools. Stone tools are made from specific types of rocks that fracture in ways that can be controlled, so that they are easily shaped into useful forms. These rocks include chert, chalcedony, quartzite, petrified wood, and volcanic glass, known as obsidian. The majority of stone tools found in southern Ontario are formed from types of chert that outcrop in local limestone formations, such as Onondaga and Haldimand Chert, found near the north shore of Lake Erie, Kettle Point Chert, which outcrops near Lake Huron, and Collingwood Chert, which outcrops along the Niagara Escarpment to the north.

Stone tools used as spear tips and arrowheads are the most commonly studied tool type. These are referred to as projectile points. As projectile technology changed over time, styles and shapes of points changed also. Studying these changing point types has resulted in the development of a chronological framework for pre-contact times prior to 1000 B.C., when First Nations groups began to make clay pottery. Later periods

are defined by the both pottery variations and point types. Radiocarbon dating of archaeological sites can only be done when organic materials are collected from those sites, so the dating of most sites is done by comparing the artifacts from dated sites to those from undated sites. The following is an overview of the pre-contact history of Ontario as understood by archaeologists. The information is adapted from a summary of Ontario archaeology on the Ontario Archaeological Society website (<http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/summary-of-ont-arch>).

Table 2 summarizes the cultural chronology of southern and eastern Ontario archaeology.

Table 2: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario	
Period	Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts
Early Paleo-Indian (9000–8500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. EPI rarely found in Eastern Ontario. Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield fluted points.
Late Paleo-Indian (8500–7500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Hi-Lo, Holcombe points, Lanceolate Bifaces.
Early Archaic (7500–6000/4500 B.C.)	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Nettling, Stanley/Neville points.
Middle Archaic (6000/4500–2500 B.C.)	Transition to territorial settlements. Seasonal round of subsistence introduced. Thebes (6000–5000 B.C.), Otter Creek points (4500–3000 B.C.). Brewerton Complex (3000–2500 B.C.) . Brewerton points. Laurentian Complex (6000 B.C.–2500 B.C.) (Eastern Ontario)
Late Archaic (2500–1000 B.C.)	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands, increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings, regional trade networks. Narrowpoint Complex (2500–1850 B.C.) . Lamoka. Broadpoint Complex (1850–1650 B.C.) . Adder Orchard, Genesee points. Smallpoint Complex (1650–1000 B.C.) . Crawford Knoll, Innes points. Terminal Archaic (1100–1000 B.C.) Glacial Kame Complex .
Early Woodland (1000–400 B.C.)	Pottery introduced. Meadowood Notched, Meadowood Cache Blades, Kramer, Adena points. Meadowood Complex (1000–400 B.C.) . Middlesex Complex (650–400 B.C.) . Introduction of true cemeteries.
Middle Woodland (400 B.C.–A.D. 500/900)	Saugeen, Snyders, Vanport, Port Maitland points. Point Peninsula Complex (Southcentral and Eastern Ontario) Saugeen Complex (southeast of Lake Huron and the Bruce Peninsula, London area, and possibly as far east as the Grand River) Couture Complex (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie). Burial ceremonialism.
Transitional Woodland (A.D. 500–900)	Agriculture introduced. Levanna, Jacks Reef points. Princess Point Complex (Eastern end of Lake Erie and the western end of Lake Ontario). Rivière au Vase Phase of the Youngue / Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and western end of Lake Erie) Sandbanks Complex (Kingston area).

Table 2: Simplified Cultural Chronology of Southern and Eastern Ontario	
Period	Complexes/Cultures, Some Diagnostic Artifacts
Late Woodland (A.D. 900–1650)	Tribal differentiation. Transition to settled village life. Dewaele, Glen Meyer Tanged, Triangular Naticoke, Notched Naticoke, Triangular Daniels/Madison points. Ontario Iroquoian and St. Lawrence Iroquoian Traditions (Southcentral and Eastern Ontario, respectively). Algonkian Western Basin Tradition (Lake St. Clair and the western end of Lake Erie).
Early Post-Contact (A.D. 1650–1763)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. French exploration and colonization
Late Post-Contact (A.D. 1763–1867)	Iroquoian, Algonkian migrations and resettlement. British and other European immigration increases.

The culture history of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago when the glaciers had melted, and the land was re-exposed. The land was quickly settled by bands of hunters and gatherers who are thought to have been large game hunters. These people used large spear points that are distinctively shaped with long central grooves, called “flutes”. Archaeologists have defined a number of point types that date to this time, including Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, and Hi-Lo types. This period is referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period and it is thought to have lasted until approximately 8500 B.C.

Projectile points from the succeeding Archaic Period are commonly side or corner-notched and are smaller than those of the preceding period. The Archaic adaptation is generally thought to have centred on localized resources, often forest resources, and groups of people are thought to have been less mobile. In southern and eastern Ontario, the Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Archaic. Early point types include Nettling, and Bifurcate Base points. Middle types include Brewerton Corner Notched and Otter Creek, while Late types include Genesee, Lamoka, Crawford Knoll, and Innes. Most of these are named after the sites where they were first identified.

The Archaic Period is followed by the Early Woodland Period. The major technological change in the Woodland Period is the introduction of pottery. During this time, people are thought to have developed more community organization and the manufacture of clay pottery is thought to indicate less residential mobility. Burial sites dating to this time often display evidence of ceremonial activities. Projectile points made at this time include much smaller types, probably used as arrow tips, along with larger point types such as Meadowood and Kramer. The first ceramics were crudely-made vessels with conoidal (pointed) bases. The Early Woodland Period transitioned into the Middle Woodland Period at approximately 400 B.C.

The primary technological advancement of the Middle Woodland Period in southern Ontario is the introduction of rudimentary agriculture, which was practiced as part of the hunting and gathering strategy. More sedentary communities developed as a result, and the importance of community and kin identity became more deeply entrenched. Point types made at this time include Saugeen, Vanport, and Snyders. Ceramic vessels were conoidal in shape and were decorated with stamped designs in the soft clay. The Middle Woodland Period ended approximately A.D. 500/900.



The Late Woodland Period saw the development of Iroquoian and Algonkian cultures in southern Ontario. This period is characterized by the intensification of agriculture and the increased utilization of corn. Greater sedentism led to increasing settlement populations and greater complexity of settlement organization. Sites dating to this time are often found on terraces overlooking the floodplains of large rivers. Villages tended to be small, palisaded compounds with longhouses occupied by families. As the Late Woodland Period progressed, more intercommunity communication and integration became necessary to maintain the sedentary agricultural way of life. Later villages were larger and more heavily palisaded and longhouses were larger also.

When European explorers and missionaries arrived in southern Ontario in the early seventeenth century, they described the local Iroquois social organization as being under the direction of elected chiefs. Tribal confederacies and allegiances resulted in intertribal warfare, which was only made worse by the European presence. Three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies, the Huron, Petun, and Neutral, were driven from their traditional territories before the middle of the seventeenth century.

Archaeologists tend to describe the period of transition from Late Woodland to Historic times as “Proto-historic”. The dating of this period is variable and may be different from site to site within a region as it describes a time when local First Nations were acquiring European trade goods indirectly through other Aboriginal middlemen rather than directly from European traders. This period was generally very short and is often difficult to differentiate archaeologically from later historic times, when trade goods were widely available, but it usually is identified by evidence of an intact traditional cultural adaptation with occasional European items used in traditional ways.

Archaeologically, the years since the arrival of Europeans are referred to as the Historic Period. In southern Ontario, significant Historic sites are those that have an affiliation with an important historic event, figure, or family, but can also be anything dating to the original European settlement of a region. Often, these sites date to before A.D. 1830.

2.3.2 Local History

Euro-Canadian settlement of the Region of Peel dates to the late 18th century, with the first purchase of land by the British government from the Mississauga Nation. The County of Peel, in 1788, formed a part of the extensive district known as the “Nassau District”, afterwards called the “Home District” (Pope, 1877: 58). In 1818 the remainder of the Mississauga Tract was secured, greatly extending the northern boundary of the County through the ‘New Survey’ to include what would become the townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy. The name Chinguacousy is attributed to an Ojibwa chief, Shinguacouse, who supported the British forces in the capture of Fort Michilimachinac during the War of 1812. By the late 1800s the County of Peel was comprised of the Townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, the incorporated Town of Brampton and the incorporated Villages of Streetsville and Bolton.

Surveyed in 1819 by Richard Bristol, the Township of Chinguacousy was opened for settlement in 1820. Most of the lands in the Township of Chinguacousy were granted to settlers in the years 1819 to 1821, according to the list in the *Directory of the County of Peel for 1873-4* (Lynch, 1874). Lynch (1874:61) states that “a large portion of the early settlers of Chinguacousy were the children of the U.E. Loyalists, who came

to Canada at the close of the American Revolution, and settled in the area of Niagara.” They settled in Toronto Township, known as the “Old Survey” in the first decade of the 19th century. The other townships were mainly settled by British immigrants (Pope, 1877: 61).

In 1877, Pope noted that the County of Peel, although one of the smallest counties in the Province, was not inferior in wealth or population. It consisted of 118,694.3 ha of land and was 59.5 km in length, with an average width of about 24.1 km. The roads of the county were generally good, with Dundas Street, one of the primary roads in the Province, partly graveled and macadamized in 1836. The leading road through the length of the county was Hurontario, with the Sixth Line, which extended from Dundas Street, also being well-travelled (Pope, 1877: 59)

The soils of the southern portion of the county were mainly loamy clay, transitioning in some places to a sandy loam. Wheat, and minor crops such as peas, barley, oats, rye, corn and potatoes, all thrived in these soils (Pope, 1877: 60). By the mid-19th century, 29,232 sheep produced 38,156.2 kg. of wool and dairy cattle produced 219,728.3 kb of butter and 23,158.2 kg of cheese (Pope, 1877: 60).

A Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory was undertaken for the Town of Caledon by Andre Scheinman et al in 2003. This study similarly found that the soils of the Peel Plain are among the best in the province. While land clearing was a struggle, the soils were stable and able to support a variety of crop types. It was initially wheat farming that brought prosperity since wheat prices rose steeply in the mid-19th century. Many of the area farmers built their ‘second’ homes from the wealth generated during this period. Red brick with buff brick detailing was the foremost chosen combination and is now considered a characteristic of the architecture of the area. While some residents built new brick homes, others bricked over existing frame and log structures (Scheinman et al, 2003: 6). It was also during this period that barns became a dominant feature of the Peel Plain landscape.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Pope, 1877) indicates that Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore and Toronto Townships were surveyed by 1818 with concession lines running at right angles from Lake Ontario. According to the 1821 census records, the combined population of the Townships of Chinguacousy and Gore was 412. By 1841, the population of Chinguacousy was 3,721, and by 1871 it was 6,129.

When the 1877 Atlas was published, the rural population of the Region was approximately 23,000, with several thousand more living in towns such as Brampton, Streetsville and Port Credit. Peel was united with the County of York until 1866 when it separated and established its County Seat, housing the Peel Courthouse and Jail in Brampton. The County system remained in place until 1974, when the 10 local municipalities were formed into three new area municipalities: the City of Brampton, the City of Mississauga and the Town of Caledon. The past few decades have seen rapid population growth and commercial development. The Region has transitioned from a primarily rural area into a blend of urban, industrial and residential development.

Township of Chinguacousy

The Township of Chinguacousy, as described in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Pope, 1877), was the largest in the county containing 130 square miles and was settled around 1818. Many of the

initial settlers were from New Brunswick, other parts of Upper Canada or United Empire Loyalists coming from the United States after the American Revolutionary War. It was noted in the Atlas that it is was a first-class agricultural township and the farmers were very successful, with many amassing great wealth. Due to the wealth derived from the crops, the township was noted for its beautiful and substantial farm residences and commodious barns. The Credit River runs through the lower part of Chinguacousy Township.

Town of Caledon

The Town of Caledon was established on January 1, 1974 in conjunction with the creation of regional government. Representing an amalgamation of the former County of Peel townships of Albion, Caledon and the northern half of Chinguacousy, as well as the Villages of Bolton and Caledon East, the Town of Caledon forms the northern municipality of the present Region of Peel. The name 'Caledon' was chosen through public referendum in 1973; the other choices on the ballot were 'Albion' and 'Cardwell', the latter being an historic electoral district from 1867-1908 that encompassed the Town of Orangeville and four neighbouring townships (<https://www.caledon.ca/en/live/caledonhistory.asp>).

Although most of Caledon's first settlers were farmers, prospectors also came to the area in search of gold. These speculators hoped to find riches in the Niagara Escarpment and Oak Ridges Moraine which surround Caledon. Although no gold was found, the pioneers would discover a wealth of mineral aggregates including, sand, gravel, bedrock, and stone. The stonework that graces Ontario's Parliament Buildings, and Toronto's Old City Hall, comes from Caledon quarries.

Beneath the Caledon hills, pure aquifers of spring water were later discovered. Canada Dry, was originally bottled in Caledon.

The Peel Plain which stretches across the southern portion of Caledon is some of the most fertile farmland in Ontario. Wheat was the crop of choice for pioneers. Grist mills built along the Credit River, were used to turn the wheat into flour. At one time, there were 19 mills operating in Caledon (<http://www.torontoneighbourhoods.net/suburbs/peel/caledon/his-ory>).

Credit Valley Railway

The alignment of the former Credit Valley Railway (CVR) passes through the study area between Hurontario Street and McLaughlin Road. The CVR was established with several branches to improve trade opportunities in Southern Ontario, including a line that extended north from Toronto to Owen Sound. The tracks to Orangeville and a branch line to Elora were opened in 1879 and included the well-known Forks of the Credit trestle bridge in Belfountain.

The CVR was taken over first by the Ontario & Quebec Railway, along with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, and later by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) in 1884. By 1996, with parts to the north decommissioned by the CPR, the 35-mile section from Streetsville to Orangeville had fallen under the ownership of the St. Lawrence & Hudson railway. In September 2000, the Town of Orangeville and partners purchased the railway and formed the Brampton-Orangeville Railway to serve several Orangeville businesses. Freight traffic is currently operating along this section a few days a week. A tour train operates seasonally between Snelgrove and Orangeville, through the Forks of the Credit area.

Snelgrove (Edmonton)

What was once the small hamlet of Snelgrove (originally Edmonton) was located adjacent to the south-east corner of the study area. Snelgrove is now a developed urban node with a residential area, service stations, and a commercial mall. The small hamlet of Alloa was, historically, the other nearby village, located just west of the study area.

In 1838, John Snell, a native of Devonshire, England, received a Crown land grant of 100 acres in the vicinity of Hurontario Street and 17 Sideroad. The area was first known by early settlers as Edmonton after a place of the same name near London, England. With the establishment of Edmonton in western Canada, by 1895 the village was renamed Snelgrove after a prominent local family. By 1877, the village had a population of 200, a Township hall, five large churches, a brick school house, Temperance and Orange halls, a post office, two general stores, a carriage factory, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a boot and shoemaker, a temperance hotel, a licensed hotel and a village carpenter.

2.3.4 Review of Historical Records

The following historical records were examined in an effort to determine the potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological evidence within the study area.

Location		1859 Tremaine Map (Appendix A: Figure 4)		1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas (Appendix A: Figure 5)	
Lot	Conc.	Owner	Features	Owner	Features
19	I EHS	William Hall		William Hall	Structure and Orchard
		John Griffen		Robert Craig	
	I WHS	John Griffen		Alex Griffin	
20	I EHS	William Low	Structure and historic watercourse	William Low	Structure, orchard and historic watercourse
	I WHS	John Hall	Structure and historic watercourse	William Hall T. Hall	Structure, orchard and historic water course Structure, orchard

2.4 Stage 1 Property Inspection

The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted by Ms. Devon Brusey (R410) with the assistance of Ms. Cara Howell (R180) of Wood on the 29th of May, 2018. Advance unconditional permission-to-enter was obtained by the Client prior to the inspection. The weather was sunny and warm and did not impede the inspection in any way.

The property inspection was photo-documented, and field observations were recorded (Appendix A: Figure 6 and Appendix B: Photographs 1–20).

2.5 Inventory of Documentary Record

The following table provides the inventory of documentary records accumulated as a part of this assessment.

Study Area	Maps and Photos	Number of Standard Bankers Boxes	Field Notes
Hurontario and Highway 410 interchange improvements, Caledon, Ontario	One field map, and 20 photos	0	Stage 2 survey forms, GPS waypoints form, Photo logs and field notes

Documentation related to the archaeological assessment of this project will be curated by Wood until such time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner, the MTCS and any other legitimate interest groups.

2.6 Stage 1 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study concluded that portions of the study area that were not previously disturbed have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 property assessment, primarily because of the proximity to, or presence of: 1) 19 previously registered pre-contact and post-contact sites; 2) numerous water sources; 3) early transportation routes; and 4) historically documented structures from at least as early as 1859.

Some sections of the study area do not require further assessment, including: 10.4 hectares (64%) where archaeological potential has been removed due to the construction of the highway and other roads; and 1.14 hectares (20%) which have low potential due to excessive slope (1.14 hectares, 20%) or perennially wet conditions (0.06 hectares, 1%).

The balance of the study area (3.2 hectares or 6%) has archaeological potential and requires Stage 2 testing. This includes 1.4 hectares (9%) that were subjected to Stage 1 assessment by Historic Horizons Inc. in 2008 and deemed to warrant Stage 2 assessment.

Due to the presence of buried utilities and numerous other impediments to ploughing, the Stage 2 assessment should be carried out by means of hand-shovel test pits at 5-m intervals (while avoiding buried utilities) and the screening of test-pit soils for artifacts through 6-mm mesh. All areas of disturbance should be documented to determine their spatial limits.

3.0 Recommendations

In light of the assessment results presented above, the following recommendations are made:

1. All areas of archaeological potential, as depicted in Figure 6, must be assessed by means of hand-shovel test pits at 5-m intervals (while avoiding buried utilities) and the screening of test-pit soils for artifacts through 6-mm mesh. All areas of disturbance should be documented to determine their spatial limits
2. All other portions of the study area, as shown in Figure 6, do not require further assessment.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval, and it is an offence to alter any of the study area without Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport concurrence.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport approval has been received.

4.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

- a) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV 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 Tourism and Culture, 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.
- b) 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 a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- c) 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.
- d) The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- e) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

5.0 Assessor Qualifications

This report was prepared and reviewed by the undersigned, employees of Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, a division of Wood Canada Limited. Wood is one of North America's leading engineering firms, with more than 50 years of experience in the earth and environmental consulting industry. The qualifications of the assessors involved in the preparation of this report are provided in Appendix D.

6.0 Closure

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Town of Caledon and is intended to provide a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area. The property is located at the intersection of Highway 410 and Hurontario Street, Caledon, Ontario

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of the third party. Should additional parties require reliance on this report, written authorization from Wood will be required. With respect to third parties, Wood has no liability or responsibility for losses of any kind whatsoever, including direct or consequential financial effects on transactions or property values, or requirements for follow-up actions and costs.

The report is based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 field inspection conducted by Wood. It is based solely on a review of historical information and data obtained by Wood as described in this report. Except as otherwise maybe specified, Wood disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to Wood after the time during which Wood conducted the archaeological assessment.

In evaluating the property, Wood has relied in good faith on information provided by other individuals noted in this report. Wood has assumed that the information provided is factual and accurate. In addition, the findings in this report are based, to a large degree, upon information provided by the current owner/occupant. Wood accepts no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of omissions, misinterpretations or fraudulent acts of persons interviewed or contacted.

Wood makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

This report is also subject to the further Standard Limitations contained in Appendix D.

We trust that the information presented in this report meets your current requirements. Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Wood, Environment & Infrastructure,
a Division of Wood Canada Limited

Prepared by,



Devon Brusey, H. B.A.
Staff Archaeologists (R410)

Reviewed by,



Shaun Austin, Ph.D.
Associate Archaeologists (P141)

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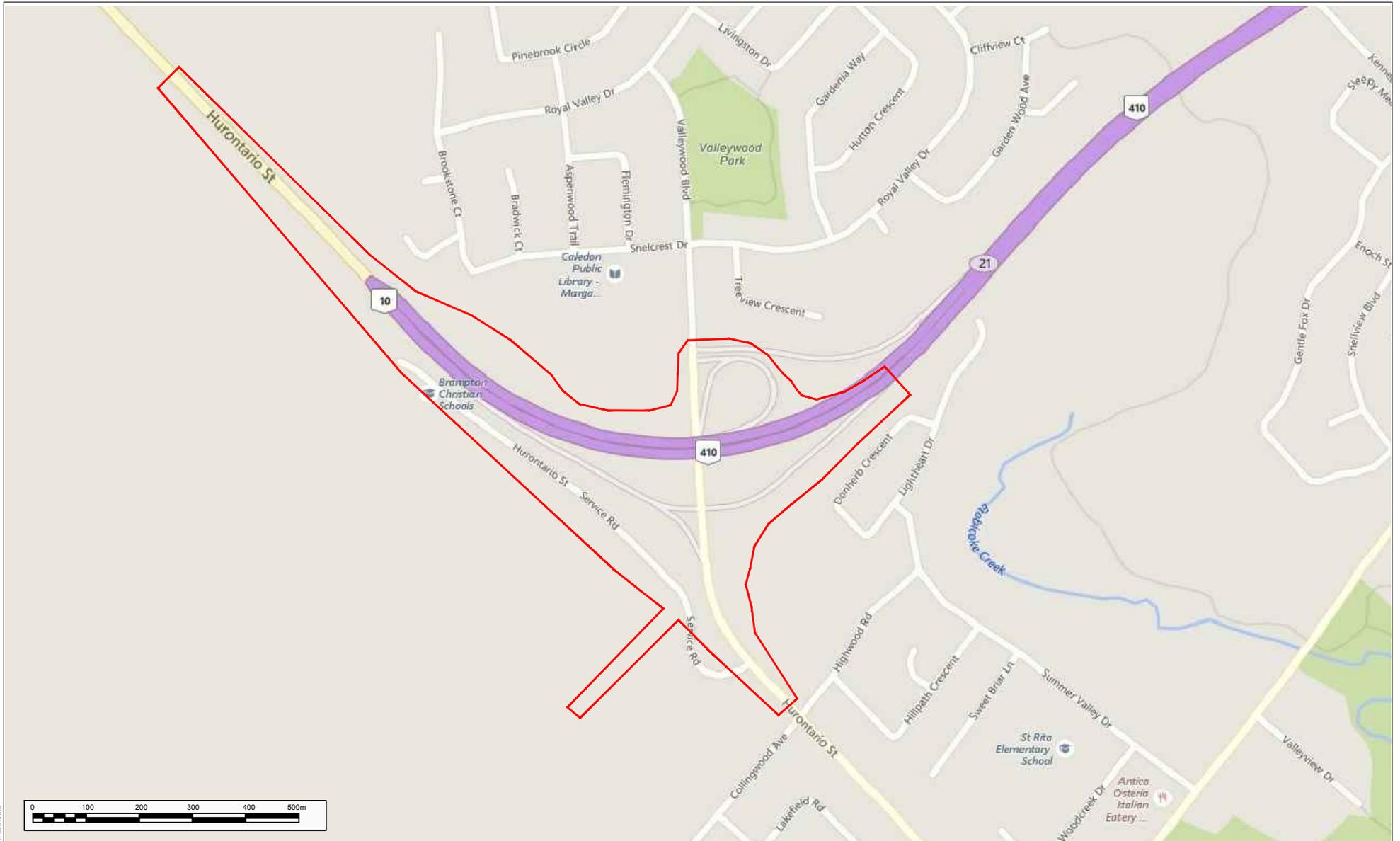
History of Caledon: <http://www.torontoneighbourhoods.net/suburbs/peel/caledon/history>



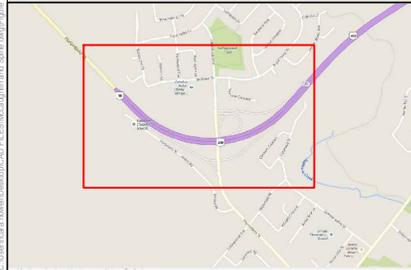
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Appendix A
Figures





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LEGEND

Study area

NOTES:

THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No.TPB166090.

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: Bing Maps

CLIENT:


TOWN OF CALEDON

Drawn By: CH

Checked By: SA

Revision N°: 01

Scale: 1: 10,000



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Spine Road, Caledon, Ontario

Location of the Study Area

PROJECT N°: TPB166090

DATE: 18 Jun 2018

FIGURE: 1

Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions
3450 Harvester Road, Suite 100, Burlington, ON L7N 3W5
tel: 905-335-2353 www.woodplc.com





LEGEND

 Study area

NOTES:

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Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: Canadian Topographic Maps

CLIENT:



Drawn By: CH

Checked By: SA

Revision N°: 01

Scale: 1: 10,000



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
Spine Road, Caledon, Ontario

Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of the Study

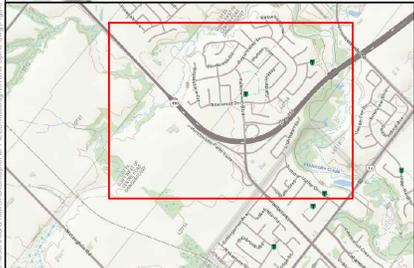
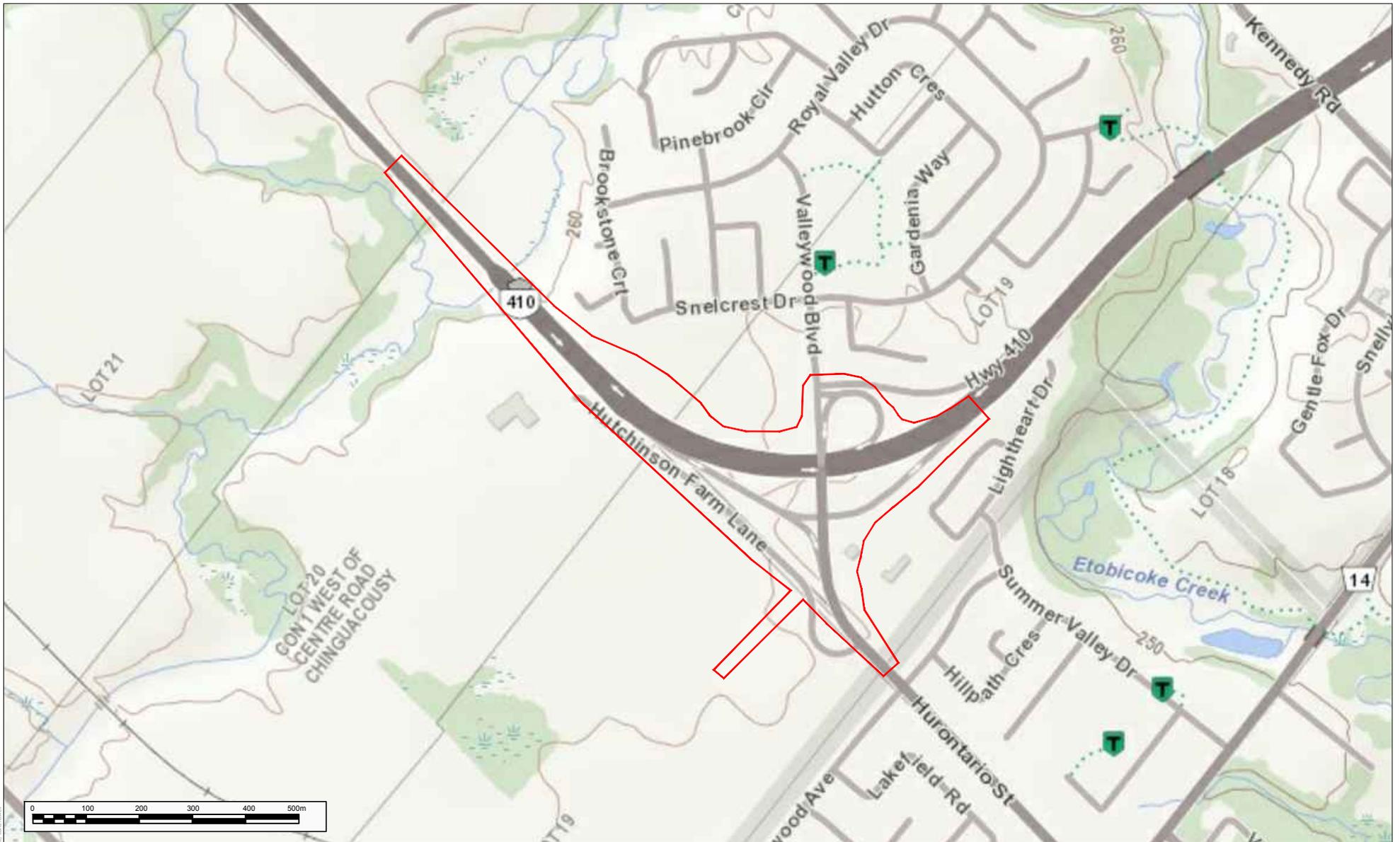
PROJECT N°: TPB166090

DATE: 03 Aug 2018

FIGURE: 2

Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions
3450 Harvester Road, Suite 100, Burlington, ON L7N 3W5
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LEGEND

Study area

NOTES:

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Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: Canadian Topographic Maps

CLIENT:



Drawn By: CH

Checked By: SA

Revision N°: 01

Scale: 1: 10,000



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Spine Road, Caledon, Ontario

Topographic Map Showing the Location of the Study Area

PROJECT N°: TPB166090

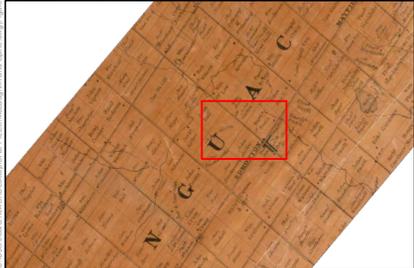
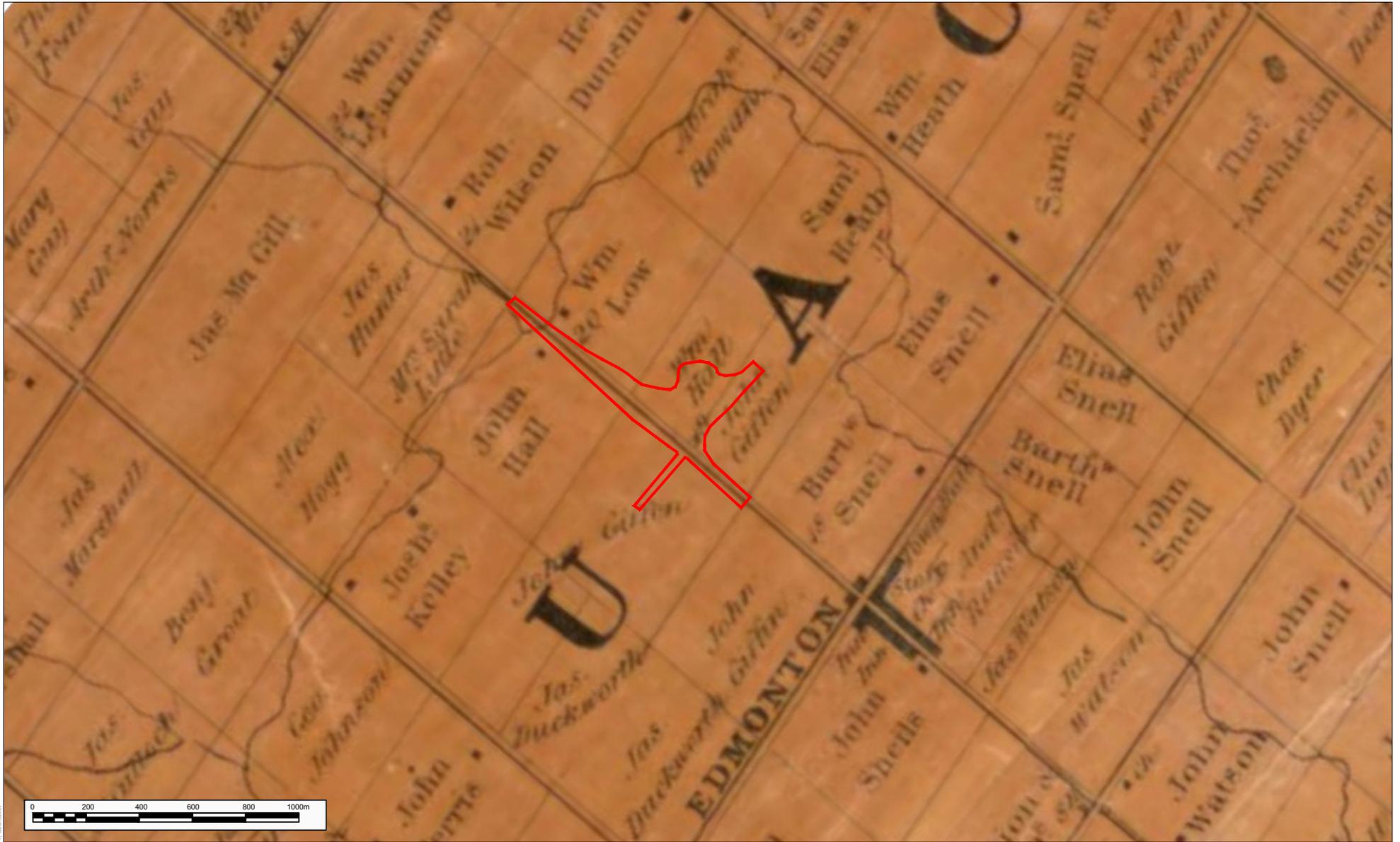
DATE: 03 Aug 2018

FIGURE: 3

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LEGEND

 Study area

* NOTE: Best quality available

NOTES:

THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No.TPB166090.

Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.

SOURCE: Canadian Topographic Maps

CLIENT:


TOWN OF CALEDON

Drawn By: CH

Checked By: SA

Revision N°: 01

Scale: 1: 20,000



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Spine Road, Caledon, Ontario

1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel
Showing the Location of the Study Area

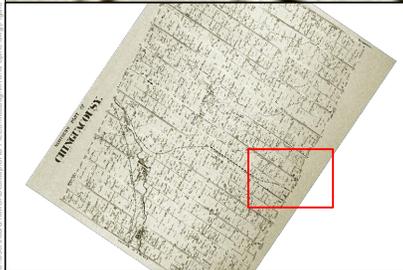
PROJECT N°: TPB166090

DATE: 03 Aug 2018

FIGURE: 4

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LEGEND	
	Study area

<p>NOTES:</p> <p>THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No.TPB166090.</p> <p>Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.</p> <p>SOURCE: 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel</p>	<p>CLIENT:</p>  <p>TOWN OF CALEDON</p>
	<p>Drawn By: CH</p> <p>Checked By: SA</p> <p>Revision N°: 01</p> <p>Scale: 1: 10,000</p>
	

<p>STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT</p> <p>Spine Road, Caledon, Ontario</p>	
<p>1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel Showing the Location of the Study Area</p>	
<p>FIGURE:</p> <p>5</p>	
<p>Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions 3450 Harvester Road, Suite 100, Burlington, ON L7N 3W5 tel: 905-335-2353 www.woodplc.com</p>	
	



LEGEND		 Photograph location, number and direction
	Study area	
	Previously assessed, Historic Horizon Inc., 2008, requires Stage 2 testing	
	Area of low archaeological potential due to road, driveways and highway construction activities	
	Area of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope	
	Area of archaeological potential, intensive testing required	
	Area of low archaeological potential due to man made pond	

NOTES:
 THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS REPORT No.TPB166090.
 Conditions encountered in the field may be different from the interpreted information presented on this figure.
 SOURCE: Canadian Topographic Maps

CLIENT:

 TOWN OF CALEDON

Drawn By: CH
 Checked By: SA
 Revision N°: 01
 Scale: 1: 10,000



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
 Spine Road, Caledon, Ontario

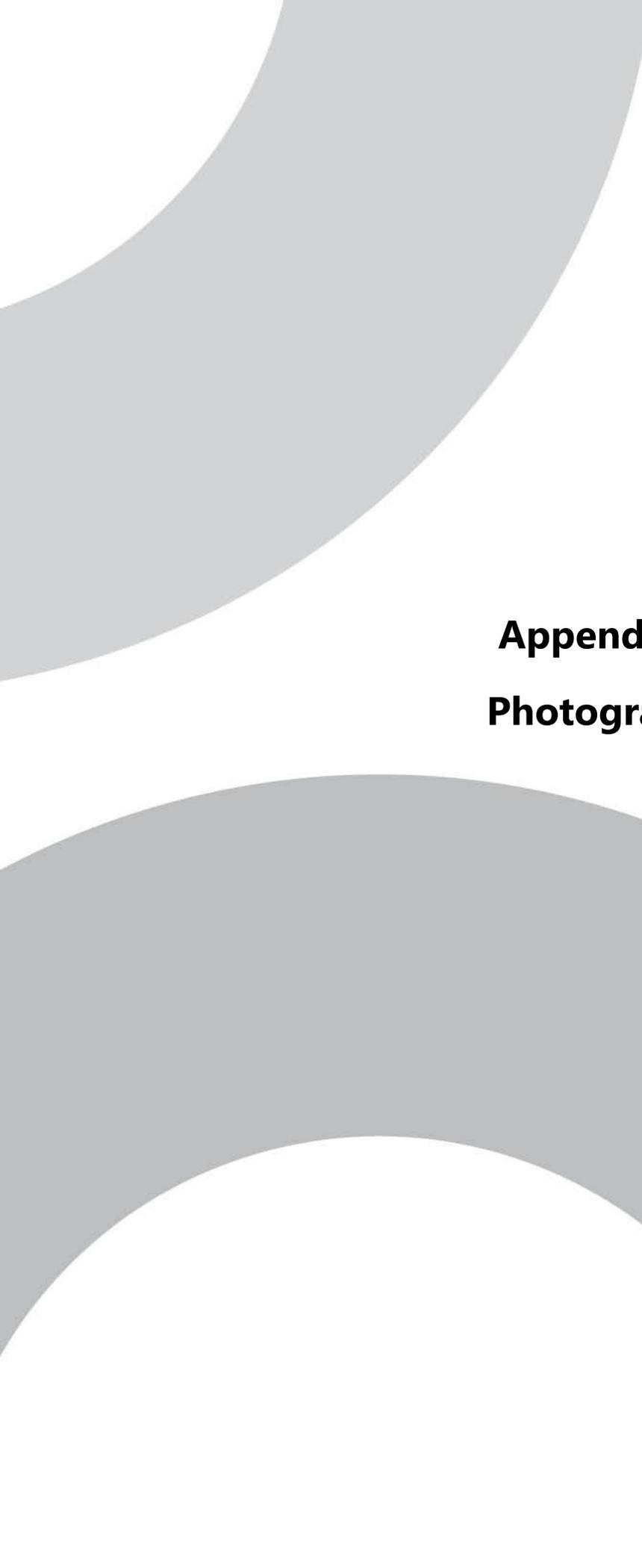
Stage 1 Results with Photograph Locations, Numbers and Directions

PROJECT N°: TPB166090
 DATE: 03 Aug 2018

FIGURE: 6

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Appendix B
Photographs

Appendix B

Project Photos

Project Photo	Description
	<p>Photograph 1:</p> <p>Looking southeast at edge of study area and oil pipe line markers.</p>
	<p>Photograph 2:</p> <p>Looking northwest across the north side of Collingwood Ave and to areas of archaeological potential beyond.</p>
	<p>Photograph 3:</p> <p>Looking northwest across the south side of Collingwood Ave and to areas of archaeological potential beyond.</p>



Photograph 4:

Looking southeast at drainage ditch and areas of disturbance.



Photograph 5:

Looking northwest at drainage ditch and areas of disturbance.



Photograph 6:

Looking southeast at disturbed areas between Highway 410 and Hutchinson Farm Lane.



Photograph 7:

Looking northwest along edge of study area.



Photograph 8:

Looking southeast across highway ramp and areas of disturbance.



Photograph 9:

Looking south at areas of low archaeological potential due to excessive slope.



Photograph 10:

Looking south along Hurontario St. with steep slope to the right of the street.



Photograph 11:

Looking west along Highway 410. On either side of the highway there are slopes down to drainage or berms.



Photograph 12:

Looking southwest across Highway 410 towards an area of steep slope toward drainage areas.



Photograph 13:

Looking west at steep slope to drainage ditch.



Photograph 14:

Looking southeast at steep slope to areas of disturbance.



Photograph 15:

Looking east at areas of steep slopes and disturbance.



Photograph 16:

Looking north along side of Hurontario St. and at steep slopes.



Photograph 17:

Looking east at Highway 410. Note that in the background there is a small manmade body of water.



Photograph 18:

Looking northeast at areas of disturbance and steep slope.



Photograph 19:

Looking southeast at manmade berm beside Highway 410 and at areas of disturbance.



Photograph 20:

Looking northwest along side of Highway 410 at edge of manmade berm and at areas of disturbance.



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Appendix C
Assessor Qualifications

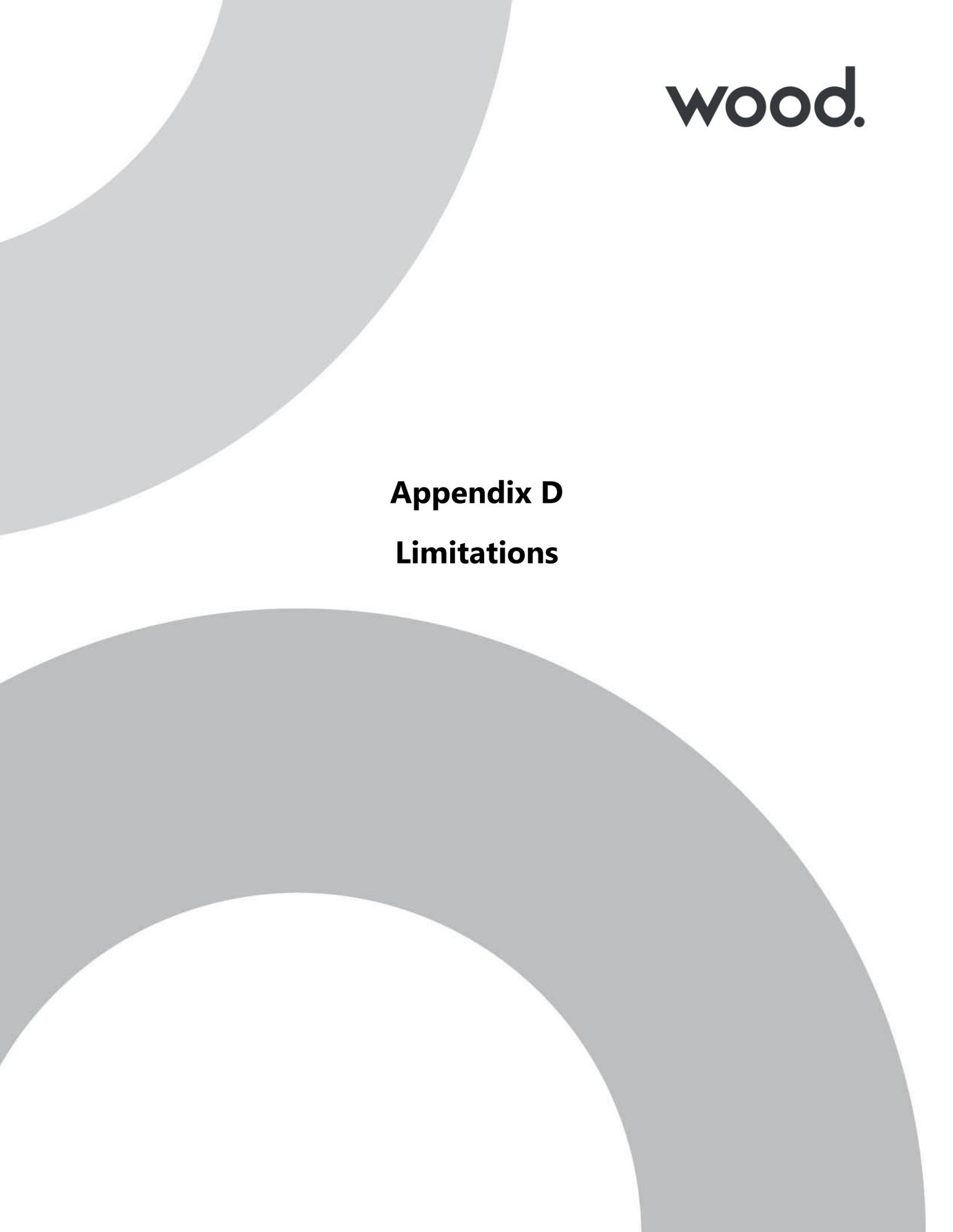


Assessor Qualifications

Shaun Austin, Ph.D., Associate Archaeologist – Dr. Austin is the Senior Advisor to Wood's Cultural Heritage Resources Group in Ontario and is based in the Hamilton-Burlington Office. He has been working in Canadian archaeology and heritage since 1976 and as an archaeological and heritage consultant in Ontario since 1987. He is a dedicated consultant with repeated success guiding projects through to completion to the satisfaction of the development proponent, Indigenous communities and cultural heritage stakeholder groups. His areas of interest and expertise include pre-contact Indigenous lithics and ceramics. Dr. Austin holds a **Professional Archaeology Licence (P141)** issued by the MTCS, is **MTO RAQS** certified in Archaeology/Heritage and is a Professional member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.

Devon Brusey B.A. Hon., Staff Archaeologist – Ms. Brusey has worked as a consultant archaeologist since 2006. She holds an honours B.A. degree in Anthropology and Japanese Studies from McMaster University. Ms. Brusey has worked on over 350 Stage 1 through Stage 4 archaeological assessments throughout Ontario, many of which have been completed as part of the environmental assessment process for the development of wind and solar farms, hydro line corridors and municipal roadway improvements. Ms. Brusey has acted as a project manager, crew supervisor, artifact analyst, historic researcher, and report writer for many projects. Recently she has expanded her experiences to include Built Heritage/Cultural Heritage Landscape assessments, as well as Heritage Impact assessments. Ms. Brusey holds an **Applied Research Licence (R410)** issued by the MTCS.

Cara Howell, B.A., Senior Archaeologist – Ms. Howell holds a B.A. Degree in Anthropology and Classical Archaeology from McMaster University and has been working in the field of archaeological consulting since 1999. She holds an **Applied Research Licence (R180)** from the MTCS and possesses a full range of archaeological skills. As a result of her specialized interest in the historic Euro-Canadian period, she has become an authority on early Euro-Canadian artifacts and historic period background research. As the archaeology Laboratory Director for Wood's Cultural Heritage Resources Group, she developed and implements a computerized cataloguing system for artifacts and other resources. Ms. Howell also serves as lead liaison with Indigenous communities and is a Professional member of the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists.



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Appendix D
Limitations

LIMITATIONS

1. The work performed in the preparation of this report and the conclusions presented are subject to the following:
 - (a) The Standard Terms and Conditions which form a part of our Professional Services Contract;
 - (b) The Scope of Services;
 - (c) Time and Budgetary limitations as described in our Contract; and,
 - (d) The Limitations stated herein.
2. No other warranties or representations, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional services provided under the terms of our Contract, or the conclusions presented.
3. The conclusions presented in this report were based, in part, on visual observations of the Study Area. Our conclusions cannot and are not extended to include those portions of the Study Area which were not reasonably available, in Wood's opinion, for direct observation.
4. The potential for archaeological resources, and any actual archaeological resources encountered, at the Study Area were assessed, within the limitations set out above, having due regard for applicable heritage regulations as of the date of the inspection.
5. Services including archaeological assessment were performed. Wood's work, including archaeological assessment activities were conducted in a professional manner and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's guidelines. It is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present at the Study Area between areas test-pitted and in areas which were pedestrian surveyed.
6. The utilization of Wood's services during the implementation of any further archaeological work recommended will allow Wood's to observe compliance with the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report. Wood's involvement will also allow for changes to be made as necessary to suit field conditions as they are encountered.
7. This report is for the sole use of the parties to whom it is addressed unless expressly stated otherwise in the report or contract. Any use which any third party makes of the report, in whole or in part, or any reliance thereon, or decisions made based on any information of conclusions in the report, is the sole responsibility of such third party. Wood accepts no responsibility whatsoever for damages or loss of any nature or kind suffered by any such third party as a result of actions taken or not taken or decisions made in reliance on the report or anything set out therein.
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