

TOWN OF CALEDON
PLANNING
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October 17th, 2025

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

12506 & 12698 Heart Lake Road
Part of Lots 20 & 21, Concession 2 East of Centre Road
Town of Caledon
Regional Municipality of Peel
Historic Township of Chinguacousy
Historic County of Peel

December 17, 2024

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 51.49 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of both a 5 m Pedestrian Survey and 5 m Test Pit Survey was conducted. The Test Pit Survey was completed within fallow scrubland and woodlot within the property. A further 10 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey was completed around a large disturbed mound with grading. A large graded berm was found to be running the western length of the Study Area, this was visually determined to be disturbed and of low archaeological potential. A low lying and wet area of low potential was noted in the northern limit of the Study Area with Judgmental Test Pit Survey being completed to determine the limit.

The completed Stage 2 Pedestrian Survey resulted in the identification of two Euro-Canadian Archaeological Sites, the Silo Scatter Site (Non-Bordenized) and the Giffin Site (AkGw-572). A Stage 3 equivalent CSP was conducted for each archaeological site.

The Silo Scatter Site CSP resulted in the recovery of less than 20 artifacts. Given the paucity of artifacts the Silo Scatter Site does not represent an archaeological resource with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

The Giffin Site CSP resulted in the recovery of over 300 artifacts and the site is indicative of a 19th century Euro-Canadian Rural Domestic site. Given the artifact productivity the site retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and is recommended for a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Silo Scatter Site has been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retains no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological

investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

- The identified Giffin Site (AkGw-572) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
 - A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
 - Unit excavation is to be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - All excavation units are to be 1 m x 1 m excavated in systematic or standardized intervals, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil.
 - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
 - All artifacts are to be retained via their site provenience
 - If excavation resulted in the identification of potential cultural features, excavation shall cease and the unit be subject to documentation, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled
 - All excavated units are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise the land owner
- Aside from the above noted archaeological resources, the balance of the Study Area is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

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Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI
Giffin Site	AkGw-572	Euro-Canadian	Rural Domestic	Further CHVI
Silo Scatter Site	NA	Euro-Canadian	Refuse Area	No Further CHVI

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at 12506 & 12698 Heart Lake Road, Part of Lots 20 & 21, Concession 2 East of Centre Road, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Historic Township of Chinguacousy in the Historic County of Peel (Map 1).

The requirement for an Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of a residential development. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 51.49 Ha Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 51.49 Ha in size, and is predominantly active agricultural lands with minor tree lines and two extant and occupied farmsteads with associated outbuildings, manicured lawns, and parking pads (Map 2 & 3).

The Study Area is situated within the Etobicoke Creek and West Humber River Watersheds which drain into the Humber River - Don River (OMNRF 2024).

A water course is present within the north western portion of the Study Area.

The Study Area is situated within the South Slope (32) physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted on October 30, 2024 within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all pre-contact registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological

sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 132 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

This baseline review was conducted to place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to inferred land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to sample the registered archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites identified as 'Pre-Contact' and/or 'Indigenous'. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the search area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

The data reviewed within this sample presented evidence of indigenous landscape interaction from a large range of time periods both Pre-Contact and Post-Contact. 45 sites of the 132 were interpreted within a known cultural period of Ontario with some interpreted as dating to multiple time periods. Overall, of these 45 dated sites 84% dated to the Archaic Period, 18% dated to the Woodland period, and 0.02% dated to the Paleo Period.

Within the 132 site sample, no sites were attributed to any specific cultural affinity.

To infer the nature of interaction with the landscape, sites that implied land use such as occupation and resource procurement were examined. Sites that represented occupation such as Camp / Campsite, Domestic, Short Term, and Homestead amounted to (n=22). Sites that represented resource procurement such as Manufacturing amounted to (n=1). The balance of the sites in this sample were of minimal, vague, or no contextual specificity such as findspot, midden, scatter, and unknown.

Altogether, the sample illustrates a need for more testing and dissemination of detailed information regarding land use, culture, and time period contexts. Additionally it is known that Indigenous Peoples were present in Southern Ontario from the Paleo and period and thus a lack of sites reflecting this reflect a lack testing and available archaeological information not a lack of existence. The information available within this sample adequately represents that Indigenous Peoples traversed, inhabited, and utilized this landscape through a wide range of time periods.

TABLE 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Pre-Contact	78
Aboriginal	68
findspot	43
scatter	10
camp / campsite	5
Othercamp/campsite	5
Unknown	5
(blank)	10
scatter	6
findspot	4
Archaic, Middle	13
(blank)	3
camp / campsite	1
findspot	2
Aboriginal	10
findspot	9
camp / campsite	1
Archaic, Late	11
Aboriginal	7
camp / campsite, domestic, manufacturing, short term	1
findspot	6
(blank)	4
findspot	2
Unknown	1
scatter	1
Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	5
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	5
Unknown	2
scatter	1

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
findspot, scatter	1
Unknown, homestead	1
Archaic	3
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
(blank)	2
findspot	2
Other	3
(blank)	2
Otherfindspot_	1
Otherunknown_, Unknown	1
Unknown	1
(blank)	1
Archaic, Early	7
Aboriginal	6
Othercamp/campsite	2
camp / campsite	1
findspot	3
(blank)	1
findspot	1
Archaic, Early, Archaic, Late	1
Aboriginal	1
(blank)	1
Woodland, Early	5
Aboriginal	5
findspot	5
Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite, dump, manufacturing, short term	1
Archaic, Middle, Post-Contact, Woodland, Middle	1

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
Unknown, camp / campsite, findspot	1
Archaic, Paleo-Indian	1
Aboriginal	1
Othercamp/campsite	1
Post-Contact	1
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	1
Woodland	1
Aboriginal	1
camp / campsite	1
Woodland, Middle	1
Aboriginal	1
findspot	1

It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th/21st century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

3.1. Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

The following indigenous history was written and provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

Prior to European contact, the ancestors of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation occupied the lands north of Lake Superior and the area around Georgian Bay. The Mississaugas lived lightly on the lands they occupied and purposefully moved about the landscape harvesting resources as they became available.

Mississauga Territory

The ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit migrated into Southern Ontario by means of military conquest. After the Iroquois had expelled the Huron from Southern Ontario in 1649-50, they continued their attacks northward into the territories occupied by the Mississaugas and their allies. By the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas and their allies had succeeded in driving the Iroquois back into their homelands south of Lake Ontario. At the conclusion of the conflict, many Mississaugas settled at the

eastern end of Lake Ontario; other Mississaugas settled at the western end of the lake with their primary location at the mouth of the Credit River. The Mississaugas of the Credit occupied, controlled and exercised stewardship over approximately 3.9 million acres of lands, waters, and resources in Southern Ontario. Their territory extended from the Rouge River Valley westward across to the headwaters of the Thames River, down to Long Point on Lake Erie and then followed the shoreline of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, and Lake Ontario until arriving back at the Rouge River Valley. From the time of the conquest of New France in 1760, the British Crown recognized the inherent rights of First Nations and their ownership of the lands they occupied. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 confirmed First Nations' sovereignty over their lands and prevented anyone, other than the Crown, from purchasing that land. The Crown, needing First Nations' land for military purposes or for settlement, would first have to purchase it from its Indigenous occupants. (MCFN 2023)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

The following Treaty No. 19 information is provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation:

In addition to their three small reserves located on the Lake Ontario shoreline, the Mississaugas of the Credit held 648 000 acres of land north of the Head of the Lake Treaty lands and extending to the unceded territory of the Chippewa of Lakes Huron and Simcoe. In mid-October, 1818, the Chippewa ceded their land to the Crown in the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga Treaty and, by the end of October, the Crown sought to purchase the adjacent lands of the Mississaugas of the Credit. The Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Department, William Claus, met with the Mississaugas from October 27-29, 1818, and proposed that the Mississaugas sell their 648 000 acres of land in exchange for an annual amount of goods. The continuous inflow of settlers into their lands and fisheries had weakened the Mississaugas' traditional economy leaving them in a state of impoverishment and with a rapidly declining population. In their enfeebled state, Chief Ajetance, on behalf of the assembled people, readily agreed to the sale of their lands for £522.10 of goods paid annually. Major cities found within the lands of the Ajetance Treaty of 1818 include Brampton and Milton. (MCFN 2023)

The Study Area is located within the limits of the Ajetance Purchase Treaty 19. This treaty was signed in 1818 by representatives of the Anishinaabe community and the Crown and is named

for Chief Ajetance of the Credit River Mississaugas. Modernly, the southwestern border of this treaty is located in the Moffat area. Moving northwest, Treaty 19's western border is roughly west of Highway 29 traveling to approximately Arthur. The northern border of the Ajetance Treaty follows the rough trajectory of highway 9 east through Orangeville meeting its eastern border at the rough location of Caledon King Townline North. The eastern extent of the Ajetance Treaty then traces highway 24 & 50 south to where it meets the Head of the Lake Treaty north of the 407. Here, the southern border runs southwest back to Moffat bisecting Brampton along the way. This entire area encompasses approximately 6500Km² (MIA 2023).

4.2. County History

Peel County, now the Regional Municipality of Peel, is located directly west of the City of Toronto and York Region on Lake Ontario. It extends north to highway nine where it borders the counties of Dufferin and Simcoe with Wellington County and Halton Region on its western border. The Region of Peel is divided into the Town of Caledon in the north and the Cities of Brampton and Mississauga to the south.

Peel originated as part of York County within the Nassau District circa 1788 which was later renamed the Home District. When the district system was abandoned in 1852 Peel was defined as its own county and administratively tied to the counties of York and Ontario. It achieved independence through ballot in 1866 and chose Brampton as the county seat the following year. The county contained the Townships of Albion, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Toronto Gore as well as the incorporated Town of Brampton and incorporated Villages of Streetsville & Bolton (Walker & Miles 1877).

Between 1805 and 1826, the area of Peel was dramatically changed by settlers clearing forest to build hamlets and agricultural lands (RMP 1977). The initial wave of settlement to Peel came after Samuel Street Wilmot's survey of 1806 and was localized around Dundas Street. By 1809, there were 175 inhabitants in Toronto Township, the majority being United Empire Loyalists (RMP 1977). Settlers also came from New Brunswick and Upper Canada (Walker & Miles 1877). Settlement slowed throughout the War of 1812 and another survey was conducted in 1818 opening Chinguacousy and the northern part of Toronto Townships. By 1820, all Townships of the soon to be Peel County were formally defined. This second survey also divided lots to promote faster land clearing and set the price of land for new settlers (RMP 1977). The next wave of settlers were primarily immigrants from western Europe and a large population were Irish from New York (Walker & Miles 1877).

The economy was built around agriculture with the construction of mills spurring hamlets and markets. Small scale village manufacturers provided for the needs of the surrounding farms who produced largely wheat. The introduction of the railroads starting in 1855 brought rapid growth to settlements along the rail lines but decline to bypassed hamlets. Agriculture boomed with remote farmers able to access the wider market more easily. By 1880, 45% of farmers had upgraded their housing to brick or stone and around 90% of farmers had machinery which in turn grew the industrial agricultural industry (RMP 1977). Peel entered the 20th century as a county that supported the rapid growth of Toronto. Mixed farming and dairy dominated its agriculture and large scale manufacturing was springing up bringing urban centres with it. Following World War II, Peel began to transform toward residential urban construction linked to Toronto through major roadways. Between 1946 and 1966, Peel's population grew over 400% (RMP 1977). Modernly, Peel has a diverse economy with manufacturing and retail playing prominent rolls (Statistics Canada 2016).

4.3. Township History

The Town of Caledon is located in the northwest reaches of the Greater Toronto Area making up the northern third of the Regional Municipality of Peel. Caledon's borders as they are known today, were created in 1974 by the amalgamation of the Townships of Albion, Caledon, and the northern half of Chinguacousy with the Villages of Bolton and Caledon East (Mika & Mika 1977). The Townships of Caledon and Albion were named in homage of England and Ireland respectively, using the poetic versions of those countries' names. Chinguacousy Township was named in honour of the Ojibway leader Shingwaukonse (Moreau 2022). These former townships were surveyed in 1818 and 1819 and opened for European settlement in 1820 (ToC 2024).

The first settlers to populate these lands were predominately Irish, Scottish, English, and United Empire Loyalists. Settlement was slow with the 1821 populations of Albion and Caledon Townships reaching just over 100 each and the population of Chinguacousy Township around 400; a relatively small number considering Chinguacousy Township was the largest in the then County of Peel (Walker & Miles 1877).

Industry centralized around the Humber River with agriculture being primary economic backbone of the area. Mills brought localized settlement creating communities such as Bolton and Alton (Moreau 2022). Other communities grew around aggregate quarrying such as

Belfontaine and Cheltenham (Moreau 2022). By the middle of the 19th century the populations of these Townships had risen exponentially with further growth bolstered by the accessibility of three railways by the end of the 1870s (Walker & Miles 1877)(Moreau 2022)(Mika & Mika 1977). Of these railways the Toronto Grey Bruce Railway and the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway were closed in the 20th century and repurposed as hiking trails while the Credit Valley Railway now operates as a tourist attraction (ToC 2024).

Modernly, the Town of Caledon has retained much of its original rural charm with agriculture still holding a firm place in the landscape despite the economy now leaning towards manufacturing and the service industries (Rayburn 1997) (Mika & Mika 1977).

4.4. Local or Community History

Mayfield Village was located at the crossroads of 3rd Line East of the Center Road, now Dixie Road, and Sideroad Between Lots 17 & 18, now Mayfield Road. Mayfield was a very small post village appearing on the 1859 Tremaine Map with a few structures; a blacksmith shop on the northeast corner, a post office and store on the southeast corner, an Inn on the southwest corner, and a school house one lot south of the crossroads (Tremaine 1859). Mayfield was described in the 1866 *Directory for the City of Toronto, and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel* as having “Mr. William Spears postmaster, a school situated 3/4 of a mile south of the village mails semi weekly. Population 40.” (Mitchell & Co 1866). Very little changed for Mayfield by the time Walker & Miles put out their 1877 Atlas describing Mayfield as having a population of 50, no churches, a brick schoolhouse, general store, post office, a hotel, and blacksmith shop run by John Callaghan (Mitchell & Co 1866)(Walker & Miles 1877).

4.5. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 5: Tremaine’s Map of the County of Peel, Canada West (Tremaine 1859)

The Study Area is situated within Part of Lots 20 & 21, Concession 2 East of Centre Road. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of William Dodgson. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 6: “Northern Part of Chinguacousy” (Walker & Miles 1877)

The Study Area is situated within Part of Lots 20 & 21, Concession 2 East of Centre Road. The land containing the Study Area is listed under the ownership of William Dotchon on Lot 21 and Robert Giffen on Lot 20. On Lot 21 there is a farmstead structure with associated orchard noted within the Study Area. On Lot 20 there are two farmstead structures with associated orchard noted within the Study Area.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

4.6. Tables: Relevant Land History & Historical Occupation of the Study Area

TABLE 2: LAND TRANSACTIONS EAST HALF LOT 20, CONCESSION 2 EAST OF CENTRE (ONLAND 2024)

Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Patent	31 August 1831	Crown	Canada Company	100 Acres	
Conveyance by Deed	23 Dec 1841	Canada Company	Robert Denison	All [100 acres]	8.15
Conveyance by Deed	16 March 1844	Canada Company	James McHarey	All [100 acres]	68.15
Barter & Sale	16 April 1844	James McHarey	James Marshall	All [100 acres]	200
Grant	25 February 1854	John Marshall etux	William Dodgson	All [100 acres]	1200
Barter & Sale	1 October 1874	Wm. Dodgson etux.	Robert Giffen	All 100 [acres]	5300
Will	11 November 1891	Robert Giffen	John Allen Giffen	All 100 [acres] & other lands	
Quit Claim	21 October 1895	Elizabeth Giffen et al.	John Allen Giffen	All 100 [acres] & other lands	1600

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Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Quit Claim	21 October 1895	William Giffen, Peter Spiers & Hugh Wilkinson; Executors under the will of Robert Giffen, Yeoman, Deceased	John Allen Giffen	All 100 [acres] & other lands	1
Relinquish of Legacy	24 February 1892	Margaret Hawthorne, wife of Samuel Hawthorne and a daughter of Robert Giffen, descendant and legatee under his will	Peter Spiers, Hugh Wilkinson & Wm. Griffen, Executors	All 100 [acres] & other lands	200
Relinquish of Legacy	5 March 1892	Robert Giffen, Mary Spiers, Elizabeth Wilkinson, Janet Gray, Jane Shipley, Ann H. Giffen & Jas. Giffen & Peter Giffen; Children & legatees of late Robert Giffen	William Giffen, Peter Spiers & Hugh Wilkinson, Executors of late Robert Giffen, deceased.	All 100 [acres] & other lands	1
Relinquish of Legacy	5 January 1899	Martha May R. Giffen Spinster and daughter of Robert Giffen, deceased, & legatee under his will.	Peter Speirs & Hugh Wilkinson & William Griffen, Executors of Late Robert Giffen, Deceased.	East ½ & other land	500
Barter & Sale	April 1, 1913	John A. Griffen et ux	Joseph Cummington	East ½	7500
Grant	Mar 12, 1949	Joseph Cunningham et ux	Rosann Cherry	100 acres East half	17000

TABLE 3: LAND TRANSACTIONS EAST HALF LOT 21, CONCESSION 2 EAST OF CENTRE (ONLAND 2024)

Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Patent	26 May 1822	Crown	Daniel Lighthouse	All 200 Acres	

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Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Barter & Sale	14 August 1823	Daniel Lighthouse	Jacob Lighthouse	East ½	50
Barter & Sale	27 July 1830	Jacob Lighthouse	William Cook	East ½	100
Grant	21 December 1848	William Johnson et ux	William Dodgson	East ½	200
Grant	25 February 1854	John Marshall et al.	William Dodgson	East ½	1200
Barter & Sale	28 July 1833	William Cook	William Johnston	East ½ 100 acres	200
B&S	20 August 1895	William Dodgson	Elizabeth C. Reed	East ½ 100 acres <i>[nat. Love & affection re. Duty to life interest]</i>	1
Grant	30 August 1940	Arthur G. Reed, Executor. Elizabeth C. Reed	Archie Speirs, et al., Exrs William D. Reed.	100 acres E ½ Treas. Consent Attached	1

TABLE 4: TAX ROLL DATA CONCESSION 2 (FamilySearch 2024)

Year	Name (AGE)	Lot	Ownership (Freehold/Tenant)	Total Acreage	House or Other information
1932	—Cook	21, Con 2 E		100	
1836	Robert Dennison	20, Con 2 E		50	
1837	James Mchary	20e, Con 2 E		100	
1837	Robert Denison	20w, Con 2 E		50	<i>*not study Area</i>
1837	John Wiggins	20w, Con 2 E		50	<i>*not Study Area</i>
1879	Wm Dodgson	21 E, CON 2	Freehold	100	Listed alongside William Barker
1880	Wm Dodgson	21 E, CON 2	Freehold	100	Listed alongside William Barker. Paid Dog Tax
1872	William Dodgson	21, Con 2	Freehold	100	para

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Year	Name (AGE)	Lot	Ownership (Freehold/Tenant)	Total Acerage	House or Other information
-	-	20, Con 2	Freehold	100	
1873	William Dodson (55)	20, Con 2	Freehold	100	80 Acres cleared
---	---	21, Con 2	Freehold	100	70 Acres cleared
1880	Robert Giffen	20, Con 2	Freehold	100	80 Acres Cleared
1879	Robert Giffen	20, Con 2	Freehold	100	80 Acres Cleared

TABLE 5: GAZETTEER & DIRECTORY DATA FOR PEEL COUNTY

Year	Relevant Data for Lot 20 & 21, Concession 2 East of Centre Road	Citation
1837	George Wiggins Lot 20 Con 2E William Cook Lot 13, Con 2E	Walton, George 1850 <u>The City of Toronto and Home District Commercial Directory and Register with Almanack and Calendar for 1837</u> , George Walton: Toronto.
1846	James Marshall Lot 20, Con 2 William Johnston Lot 21, Con 2	Brown, George 1846 <u>Brown's Toronto City and Home District Directory</u> , George Brown: Toronto.
1850	George Johnson Lot 20, Con 2 John Marshall Lot 20, Con 2 William Dodgen Lot 21, Con 2	Rowell, Henry 1850 <u>Rowell's City of Toronto and County of York Directory for 1850-1</u> , Henry Rowell: Toronto.
1866	Wm. Dodgson in Lot 20 & 21 of Con 2	Mitchell & Co 1866 <u>Mitchell & Co's General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel for 1866</u> , Mitchell & Co: Toronto.
1873	Wm. Dodgson in Lot 20 of Concession 2	Lynch, John 1873 <u>Directory of the County of Peel for 1873-4</u> , [Brampton Progress Chromatic Printing House]: Brampton.

Census Legend:

Sex: M=Male, F=Female

Marriage: M=Married, S=Single, W=Widow/Widower

TABLE 6: 1851 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1851)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
William Dodgson	30	M	M	England	Farmer	Single Storey Log house
Charlotte Dodgson	30	F	M	England	Wife	

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Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
William Holms	16	M	S	Canada	Servant	Single Storey Log house
Thomas Edwards	41	M	M	Ireland	Farmer	
Margaret Edwards	39	F	M	Ireland	Wife	
James Edwards	16	M	S	Canada	Labourer	
Thomas Edwards	13	M	S	Canada	Labourer	
Isabella Edwards	11	F	S	Canada	Child	
Sarah Ann Edwards	7	F	S	Canada	Child	
James Edwards	42	M	S	Ireland	Farmer	
Robert Dennison	56	M	M	Ireland	Farmer	Single Storey Log house
Elisa Dennison	43	F	M	Ireland	Wife	
Susannah Dennison	16	F	S	Canada	Daughter	
William Dennison	15	M	S	Canada	Labourer	
John Dennison	14	M	S	Canada	Labourer	
James Dennison	12	M	S	Canada	Labourer	
Robert Dennison	8	M	S	Canada	Child	
Alexander Dennison	6	M	S	Canada	Child	
Francis Dennison	4	M	S	Canada	Child	
Joseph Dennison	1	M	S	Canada	Child	

TABLE 7: 1861 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1861)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Thomas Edwards	51	M	M	Ireland	Farmer	Single Storey Log House
Margaret Edwards	46	F	M	Ireland		
James Edwards	22	M	S	Lower Canada	Labourer	
Thomas Edwards	20	M	S	Lower Canada	Labourer	
Sarah Edwards	15	F	S	Upper Canada		
Robert Dennison	65	M	M	Ireland	Farmer	

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Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Elisabeth Dennison	53	F	M	Ireland		1.5 storey Frame House
Susannah Dennison	24	F	S	Upper Canada		
William Dennison	22	M	S	Upper Canada	Labourer	
John Dennison	21	M	S	Upper Canada	Labourer	
James Dennison	20	M	S	Upper Canada	Labourer	
Sarah Dennison	18	F	S	Upper Canada		
Robert Dennison	16	M	S	Upper Canada		
Alexander Dennison	15	M	S	Upper Canada		
Francis Dennison	13	M	S	Upper Canada		
William Dodgson	42	M	M	England		1.5 Storey Brick House
Elisabeth Dodgson	42	F	M	England		
Elisabeth Dodgson	6	F	S	Upper Canada		
Sarah Dodgson	4	F	S	Upper Canada		
William Colbert	44	M	W	England		

TABLE 8: 1861 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1861a)

Name	Con:Lot	Acres Held	Acres Improved
Thomas Edwards	2:21	100	80
Robert Dennison	2:20	50	42
William Dodgson	2:21	124	80

TABLE 9: 1871 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1871)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation
William Dodson	52			England	Farmer
Elisabeth Dodson	54			England	
Elisabeth Dodson	16			Ontario	
Sarah Dodson	14			Ontario	
William Colbert	62			England	Labourer

TABLE 10: 1871 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1871)

Name Page : Line	Con:L ot	Ownership	Acres Held	Acres Improved	Cross Reference with 1859 & 1877 maps
James McCulloch 4:7	2:21	Owner	100	60	Not in Study Area
John McLean 4:14	2:20	Owner	100	70	Not in Study Area
George Johnson 6:3	2:20	Tenant	100	80	-
Alexander Sinclair 6:6	2:20	Tenant	-	-	-
John Grott 6:16	2:21	Owner	100	40	Not in Study Area
Benjamin Grott 7:3	2:21	Tennant	-	-	-
Alexander Hogg (7:6)	2:21	Owner	100	80	-
William Dodson 12:16	2:21	Owner	200	170	In Study Area
Robert Dennison 29:12	2:20	Owner	50	45	Not in Study Area
Thomas Edwards 29:16	2:21	Owner	150	135	Not in Study Area

TABLE 11: 1881 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1881)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
William Dodgson	64	M	W	England	Farmer	Located in the Town of Brampton
Sarah J Dodgson	23	F	S	England		
Thomas C [Handable]	59	M	M	England	Farmer	
Elizabeth [Handable]	64	F	M	England		
Robert Giffin	42	M	M	Ontario	Farmer	
Christine Giffin	36	F	M	Ontario		
Janet Giffin	14	F	S	Ontario		

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TABLE 12: 1891 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1891)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Robert Giffin	52	M	M	Ontario	Farmer	2 Storey Brick house with 12 rooms
Christina Giffin	46	F	M	Ontario		

TABLE 13: 1901 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1901)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation
William Giffin	38	M	S	Ontario	Farmer
Agnes Giffin	26	F	S	Ontario	
Martha Giffin	23	F	S	Ontario	
Fred Giffin	15	M	S	Ontario	
Elizabeth Giffin	68	F	W	Scotland	
John Giffin	30	M	M	Ontario	Farmer
Elizabeth Giffin	27	F	M	Ireland	
Jennie G Giffin	2m	F	S	Ontario	

TABLE 14: 1911 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1911)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Location
J. A. Giffen	40	M	M	Ontario	Farmer	Lot 20, Con 2
Eliza Giffen	37	F	M	Ontario		
Gladys J Giffen	10	F	S	Ontario		
Florence Giffen	8	F	S	Ontario		
Thomas R Giffen	6	M	S	Ontario		
Margaret Giffen	3	F	S	Ontario		
[Ruby] Giffen	10m	F	S	Ontario		
Emily Jenkins	13	F	S	England	Domestic	
Patrick Gleason	61	M	W	Ireland	Farmer	
William Reed	27	M	S	Ontario	Farmer	Lot 21, Con 2
Ida Reed	27	F	S	Ontario		

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Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Location
Harold Henry	14	M	S	Ontario	Farmer	

TABLE 15: 1921 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1921)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
William D Reed	37	M	S	Ontario	Driver	Owner of 6 room wood house on Queen Street in Brampton
Elizabeth C Reed	65	F	W	Ontario		
Ida Sarah Reed	28	F	S	Ontario	Bookkeeper	
Joseph Cunnington	34	M	M	Ontario	Farmer	Own a 8 room [brick & veneered] house
Gladys E Cunnington	27	F	M	Ontario		[neighbours "Craigs" are renting a 9 room brick house]

TABLE 16: 1931 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1931)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
William D Reed	37	M	S	Ontario	Driver	Owner of 6 room wood house on Queen Street in Brampton
Elizabeth C Reed	65	F	W	Ontario		
Ida Sarah Reed	28	F	S	Ontario	Bookkeeper	
Joseph Cunnington	44	M	M	Ontario	Dairy Farmer	Own a 9 room Brick house
Gladys E Cunnington	37	F	M	Ontario	Homemaker	
Ellen Cunnington	8	F	S	Ontario		
Elgin Cunnington	7	M	S	Ontario		
John Hummebald	20	M	S	England	Servant	

4.7. Summary: Relevant Land History & Historical Occupation of the Study Area

A review of land transactions, tax rolls and relevant census data to the Study Area is summarized below.

The Study Area is historically located within the east halves of Lot 20 and 21, Concession 2 East of Centre Road (or Hurontario).

Lot 20 was granted to the Canada Company by the Crown in 1831. Robert Dennison purchased the western side of Lot 20 in 1841 and James McHarey purchased the eastern half containing the Study Area in 1844, selling it a month later to James Marshall. The 1837, tax records suggest James McHarey lived on the lot prior to his formal ownership in the Land Transfer. James Marshall lived on the lot through to 1854 at which point he sold his portion of Lot 20 to his neighbour William Dodgson who had recently purchased the adjacent east half of Lot 21, also within the Study Area (FamilySearch 2024)(OnLand 2024).

Lot 21 was granted to Daniel Lighthouse by the Crown in 1822. In 1823, Lighthouse sold the Lot to Jacob Lighthouse who sold it 7 years later to William Cook. William Cook likely never lived on the property as he is found in directories elsewhere. In 1833 Cook sold the Lot to William Johnson who lived on Lot 21 until he sold it to William Dodgson in 1848 (OnLand 2024).

William Dodgson is first recorded in the Chinguacousy Township Census in 1851 living in a single storey log house with his wife and a servant (LAC 1851). In 1861, Dodgson is now in possession of the east halves of both Lots 20 & 21, Concession 2 East of Centre Road. He is recorded in the 1861 Agricultural Census as residing on Lot 21 with 124 acres. It is likely that this 124 acres represents both the lands he owned on Lot 21 and Lot 20. He and his family are recorded in the Personal Census as living in a 1.5 storey brick house (LAC 1860; 1861a). The 1871 censuses of Chinguacousy record multiple tenants within Lots 20 & 21, Concession 2 East, however, given their recorded proximity to owners of portions of these lots outside of the Study Area, it is unlikely that they were tenanted houses within Dodgson's 124 acres (LAC 1871; 1871a). In 1874, William Dodgson sells his land on Lot 20 to Robert Griffen. Dodgson is noted as residing on the land in 1877 in a farmstead with associated orchard just south of the creek (Walker & Miles 1877). Dodgson moves to the Town of Brampton sometime before 1891 (LAC 1891). Robert Griffen lived on and farmed Lot 20 with his family until 1891 when the land was passed on to his son John Allen Griffen. During Robert Griffen's ownership 2 structures and associated orchard are recorded within the Study Area limits on Walker & Miles' 1877 Map of the "Northern part of Chinguacousy Township" (Walker & Miles 1877). In 1895, William Dodgson sold his remaining land in Lot 21 to Elizabeth C. Reed. Lot 20 remained in the Griffen family until it was sold in 1913 to Joseph Cunningham who retained the Lot through to the late 1940s (OnLand 2024).

Lot 21 remained in the Reed family until at least the mid 1900s. It is unlikely the Reeds lived on Lot 21 (OnLand 2024). In 1921, the Reeds are recorded as living in the Town of Brampton. The Cunningtons likely did reside on Lot 20 in an 8-9 room brick house (LAC 1921). A 1914 survey map depicts both Lot 20 and Lot 21 as each having a brick house within the limits of the Study Area (DMD 1914). These structures retain their position through to 1940 and are the locations of the modern addresses of 12698 Heart Lake Road and 12506 Heart Lake Road both of which are listed non-designated heritage properties (DND 1940)(ToC 2024a).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on October 30, 2024 using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 594925 N 4846188 indicated that there are 56 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer which would suggest encroachment of archaeological resources into the Study Area.

TABLE 17: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AlGp-72	Newcastle Site 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AkGx-725	Site 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AkGx-724	Findspot 7	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGx-723	Findspot 1	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-571	Swords	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	administrative
AkGw-558	Site 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AkGw-551	Spiers	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
AkGw-543	Dixie Lane	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AkGw-542	Craig South	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	store
AkGw-540	Craig North	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	store
AkGw-539	AkGw-539	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AkGw-538	AkGw-538	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AkGw-537	Samuel Snell (AkGw-537)	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	homestead
AkGw-536	Snell's Hollow	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AkGw-535	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AkGw-534	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AkGw-533	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AkGw-532	<i>None Provided</i>	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AkGw-531	<i>None Provided</i>	Archaic, Late	<i>None Provided</i>	Unknown
AkGw-513	McEachern (AkGw-513)	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AkGw-464	Wiggins	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AkGw-462	Heart Lake 1	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-455	H5	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AkGw-434	Mayfield P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-433	Mayfield P4	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-431	Mayfield P2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-430	Mayfield P1	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherfindspot_
AkGw-429	Mayfield west H4	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AkGw-428	Spiers site	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AkGw-427	Mayfield west H2	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AkGw-415	Fernbrook	Archaic, Early	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AkGw-411	Lakeheart	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	camp / campsite
AkGw-397	Dunsmore site	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AkGw-378	Rowan site	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AkGw-336	Mayfield North	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AkGw-335	Edwards	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AkGw-334	Dennison Site	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>	<i>None Provided</i>
AkGw-333	Kennedy Road	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden, outbuilding
AkGw-332	<i>None Provided</i>	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-328	Tortuga Site	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	scatter
AkGw-320	Stopover 5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-312	Stopover 4	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AkGw-311	Stopover	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown

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Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AkGw-310	Stopover 3	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Unknown
AkGw-309	Stopover 2	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AkGw-295	Heart Lake Garden	Archaic	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite
AkGw-244	Acutum	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AkGw-243	Saxum	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AkGw-242	Square Head 2	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AkGw-241	Sagitta	Archaic, Late	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AkGw-240	Pilum	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AkGw-239	Felis Arbor	Pre-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AkGw-238	Square Head 1 Site	Post-Contact	<i>None Provided</i>	findspot
AkGw-237	McCarthy	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-15	Clearbrook	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AkGw-14	Allison	Other	<i>None Provided</i>	Otherunknown_, Unknown

5.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in no related reports.

5.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on October 30, 2024, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

5.4. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is situated within limits of the *Town of Caledon Archaeological Management Plan*. This plan was reviewed and had no bearing as to the findings or recommendations of this report (ASI 2023).

5.5. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2021).

5.6. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area
- Proximity to early historic transportation routes
- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

6. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential. Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area.

7. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey and should conform to the following:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility; the objective being to invert the soil column and ensure the exposed soils has minimal chaff. The use of chisel ploughs, harrow, or tined equipment are not archaeologically acceptable means of field preparation. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A Pedestrian Survey must be undertaken along transects not greater than 5 m.
- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a Test Pit Survey with the following conditions:

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

- ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
- ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
- ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
- ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
- ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
- ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

8. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SURVEY

8.1. Archaeological Survey Methodology

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted in November 2024. The weather conditions encountered during the completed archaeological survey are presented below. At all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. The limits of the Study Area were defined in the field by the use of a geo-referenced Study Area overlay on a GPS system accurate to 2 m.

TABLE 18: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Directors
Oct-24-2024	11°C, lcloud cover	Jimenez (R1371) Wright (R1321)	Bhagowtee
Nov-11-2024	11°C, lcloud cover	Jimenez (R1371) Wright (R1321)	Bhagowtee
Nov-12-2024	7°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371) Wright (R1321)	Bhagowtee
Nov-22-2024	5°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371) Wright (R1321)	Bhagowtee

The assessment began with a visual review of the Study Area conditions.

The Study Area was found to contain well ploughed and weathered agricultural fields with a minimum soil visibility of 80%. The agricultural fields were subject to a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey (Images 1-5).

Study Area lands which were not viable to plough were subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 6-16). The lands subject to a Test Pit Survey consisted of manicured lawn, scrubland and wooded areas.

Area of low archaeological potential included a large graded berm running the western limit the Study Area (Images 3 & 5) as well as a mounded and graded area in the north western limit (Image 17). The mounded and graded area was subject to a 10 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey which confirmed deep soil disturbance (Image 23); the larger graded berm was visually determined to be of low potential owing to disturbance noted. The Study Area contained extant homes with associated parking areas of low potential, as well as a large farm complex (Image 18). A large low lying and wet area was noted in the north limit of the Study Area which was subject to a Judgmental Test Pit Survey to confirm the limits (Images 19-22). The Study Area soils

The completed Pedestrian Survey of the agricultural fields resulted in the discovery of 2 archaeological resources. When archaeological resources were identified, survey transects were reduced to 1 m intervals to determine if the artifact(s) constituted an 'Isolated Findspot' or a component of a larger archaeological resource scatter or site. If more than one artifact was identified a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) was conducted along 1 m transects until a 20 m sterile buffer was achieved. All CSP Findspots were GPS recorded and retained per their provenience (Images 26-29).

The archaeological methodology employed during the Stage 2 Test Pit survey consisted of:

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy, or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

8.2. Identified Archaeological Resources

Two Euro-Canadian archaeological sites were identified during the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

TABLE 19: STAGE 2 IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Site Name	Type	Borden	Affinity	Survey Method(s)	Yield	Site Area m2
Silo Scatter	Scatter	NA	Euro-Canadian	Pedestrian/CSP	16	330
Giffen	Site	AkGw-572	Euro-Canadian	Pedestrian/CSP	398	4368

9. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

The completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the identification of the following archaeological resources:

9.1. Archaeological Scatters

9.1.1. Silo Scatter Site (Non-Bordenized)

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the identification of 16 artifacts from a total of 16 CSP Findspots from the Silo Scatter Site.

TABLE 20: SILO SCATTER STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
20th Century	1
Electrical	1
Ceramic - Porcelain	1
Insulator	1
Kitchen	15
Tableware	15
Ceramic - Porcelain	1
Porcelain Plain	1
Ceramic - Ironstone	7
Ironstone Plain	7
Ceramic - Whiteware	5
WW Plain	4
WW Transfer Brown	1
Glass	2
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	2

The site consisted of artifacts from the 20th Century Class and the Kitchen Class.

Given the paucity of artifacts it is not possible to provide a detailed site deposition date as the materials recovered have a long production period.

The overall nature of the assemblage, dates of manufacture, and temporally diagnostic artifacts it is clear the site most likely represents a refuse area spanning the 19th to 20th centuries which is of low Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

9.2. Archaeological Sites

9.2.1. Giffin Site AkGw-572:

The Stage 2 Archaeological Survey of the Giffin Site AkGw-572 yielded a total of 395 artifacts from a total of 395 CSP Findspots.

TABLE 21: GIFFIN SITE AKGW-572 OVERVIEW

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	340	85.43%
Architectural	26	6.53%
Organic	11	2.76%
Activities	1	0.25%
Personal	11	2.76%
20th Century	4	1.01%
Indigenous	2	0.50%

TABLE 22: GIFFIN SITE AKGW-572 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	340
Tableware	284
Ceramic - Whiteware	247
WW Plain	116
WW Sponged Monochrome	37
WW Transfer Blue	24
WW Hand Painted Late Palette	14
WW Annular Banded	12
WW Transfer Red	7
WW Flow Blue Transfer	6
WW Non-Impressed Edgware	6
WW Sponged Polychrome	6

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Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
WW Transfer Brown	4
WW Early Blue Hand Painted	3
WW Impressed Unscaloped Edgeware	3
WW Shell Edge Scaloped - Curved Lines	3
WW Hand Painted Early Palette	2
WW Transfer Black	2
WW Transfer Blue Willow	1
WW Transfer Green	1
Ceramic - Ironstone	19
Ironstone Plain	16
Ironstone Moulded Foliage Motif	1
Ironstone Moulded Wheat Pattern	1
Ceramic - Pearlware	13
Pearlware Plain	11
Pearlware - Shell Edge	1
Pearlware Annular Banded	1
Glass	5
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	3
Glass Bottle - Wine	1
Glass Bottle Base Fragment	1
Yellowware	1
Yellowware Plain	1
Utilitarian	47
Ceramic - Earthenware	30
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	22
Coarse Red Earthenware	5
Rockingham	2
Stoneware Albany Slip	1
Earthenware Red	11
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	6

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Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Coarse Stoneware Salt Glaze Grey	3
Coarse Red Earthenware	2
Stoneware - Fine	4
Basaltware	4
Stoneware - Coarse	1
Stoneware Albany Slip	1
Yellowware	1
Yellowware Annular Banded	1
Bottle	8
Glass	8
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	4
Glass Bottle Base Fragment	2
Glass Bottle - Wine	1
Glass Bottle Stop	1
Cutlery	1
Metal	1
Cutlery - Utensil Handle	1
Architectural	26
Glass Pane	11
Glass	11
Glass Pane = or < 1.6 mm	9
Glass Pane > 1.6 mm	2
Building Material	7
Brick - Red	5
Brick - Plain Fragment	4
Brick - Red - Handmade	1
Composite	1
Other - See Item Notes	1
Metal	1
Nail - Corroded &/or Fragmentary	1

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Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Nails/Fasteners	5
Metal	5
Nail - Machine Cut	5
Farming	1
Ceramic - Earthenware	1
Other - See Item Notes	1
Hardware	1
Metal	1
Nail - Corroded &/or Fragmentary	1
Miscellaneous	1
Metal	1
Metal Unidentified	1
Organic	11
Faunal - Mammal	9
Bone	9
Bone - Mammal	9
Faunal - Avian	1
Bone	1
Bone - Avian	1
Faunal - Shell	1
Bone	1
Shell	1
Personal	11
Smoking	10
Kaolin Clay	10
Pipe Bowl	7
Pipe Stem	2
Pipe Stem - Glazed	1
Personal	1
Metal	1

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Buckle	1
20th Century	5
Glass Pane	2
Glass	2
Glass Pane - Modern/Safety	2
Utilitarian	2
Bakelite	1
Unidentified	1
Plastic	1
Unidentified	1
Indigenous	4
Lithic	4
Chert - Onondaga	2
Flake - Fragment	1
Projectile Point - Fragmenty & Unidentifiable	1
Activities	1
Farming	1
Metal	1
Metal Fragment Unidentified	1

The site consisted of a mixture of artifacts various classes, such as Kitchen (n=340, 85.43%), Architectural (n=26, 6.53%) and Personal (n=11, 2.76%).

Diagnostic artifacts, indicating specific periods of production included the following:

Using all of the date diagnostic artifacts recovered, the site would date to 1832 to the mid-20th century. It should be noted that this date is skewed by the long productivity of some of the recovered artifacts. A refined review of date diagnostic materials which have manufacturing periods period pre-1900 and post-1800, a deposition date of 1827 - 1875 is produced and this accounts for a total of 115 artifacts. These include Machine Cut Nails (n=7), Pearlware Shell Edge Green (n=1), WW Hand Painted Late Palette (n=2) and WW Transfer Red (n=1).

It is clear that the site is indicative of a discrete 19th century site owing to the balance of the recovered artifacts when weighted against the assemblage.

TABLE 23: INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0733-2024	Digital Files	-
Photos: P379-0733-2024	Digital Files	-
Artifacts: P379-0733-2024	12" x 6" x 8" Box	1

10. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey, measuring approximately 51.49 Ha in size was subject to a partial archaeological assessment.

The following archaeological resources were identified.

Silo Scatter:

This Scatter consisted of 16 Euro-Canadian findspots with artifact production ranges between the 19th century and the 21st century. No other diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted. The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Euro-Canadians and is likely related to occupation activities.

As less than 20 artifacts were recovered, the Silo Scatter has no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).

Silo Scatter has been sufficiently assessed in the completed archaeological assessment and retains no further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. No further archaeologist assessment is recommended and the resource is free of further archaeological concern.

Giffin Site AkGw-572:

The Giffin Site consisted of 395 artifacts collected via CSP. The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by the Euro-Canadian inhabitants and, given the data, is suggestive of a rural domestic occupation site.

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

The Giffin Site retains further CHVI per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. The site is recommend for further archaeological investigation via a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation.

The recovered lithic items, a secondary flake and point fragment, within the Euro-Canadian scatter itself, with no other Indigenous artifacts in the entirety of the Study Area indicates that these are curious introduced into the site by the Euro-Canadian occupants. Cherts were also used by 19th century Euro-Canadians as a useful material. The position of the site on the landscape does not suggest any continuity of use between pre and post contact peoples as the site itself is situated for any topographic features which would suggest this. However, scrutiny should be maintained for artifacts which may be attributed to a discrete Indigenous peoples presence during any further archaeological assessments.

Given the nature of the recovered assemblage it is difficult to place the site within any timeframe within the 19th century. It is best that the site assemblage from a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Survey be used to better attributed the site to a potential Euro-Canadian inhabitant of the property.

TABLE 24: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Pedestrian Survey	2x Euro-Canadian Sites	37.00	71.9%
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	No Resources	6.37	12.4%
Low Potential: Disturbed Mounding 10 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey	-	0.24	4.3%
Low Potential: Extant Structures, Outbuildings etc.	-	2.29	4.4%
Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet	-	5.59	10.9%
Total		51.49	100

11. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Silo Scatter Site has been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retains no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
- The identified Giffin Site (AkGw-572) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
 - A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
 - Unit excavation is to be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
 - All excavation units are to be 1 m x 1 m excavated in systematic or standardized intervals, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil.
 - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
 - All artifacts are to be retained via their site provenience
 - If excavation resulted in the identification of potential cultural features, excavation shall cease and the unit be subject to documentation, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled
 - All excavated units are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise the land owner
- Aside from the above noted archaeological resources, the balance of the Study Area is free of further archaeological concern.
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

12. IMAGES



Image 1: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 2: Study Area subject to a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 3: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey. Note graded berm in background.



Image 4: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 5: Study Area subject to a 5 m transect Pedestrian Survey. Note graded berm in background.



Image 6: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 7: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 8: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 9: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 10: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 11: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 12: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 13: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 14: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 15: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 16: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 17: Area of grading and disturbance subject to a 10 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey.

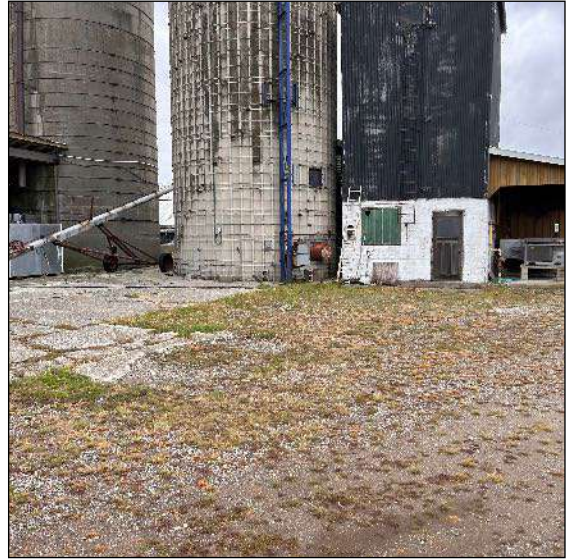


Image 18: Example of existing disturbance within farm complex.



Image 19: Low Lying & Wet conditions.



Image 20: Low Lying & Wet conditions.



Image 21: Test Pit to confirm limit of Low Lying & Wet lands, note gley soil.



Image 22: Test Pit to confirm limit of Low Lying & Wet lands, note gley soil.



Image 23: Example of a disturbed Test Pit.



Image 24: Example of undisturbed Test Pit.



Image 25: Example of undisturbed Test Pit.



Image 26: Giffin Site Stage 2 CSP conditions.



Image 27: Field Archaeologists conducting CSP of the Giffin Site.



Image 28: Field Archaeologists conducting CSP of the Silo Scatter Site.



Image 29: CSP soil visibly of the Silo Scatter Site.

13. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists requires that the following standard statements be provided within all archaeological reports for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126):

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MTCS, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

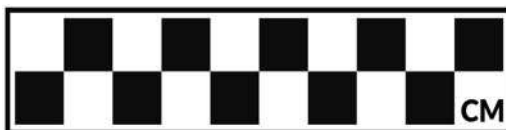
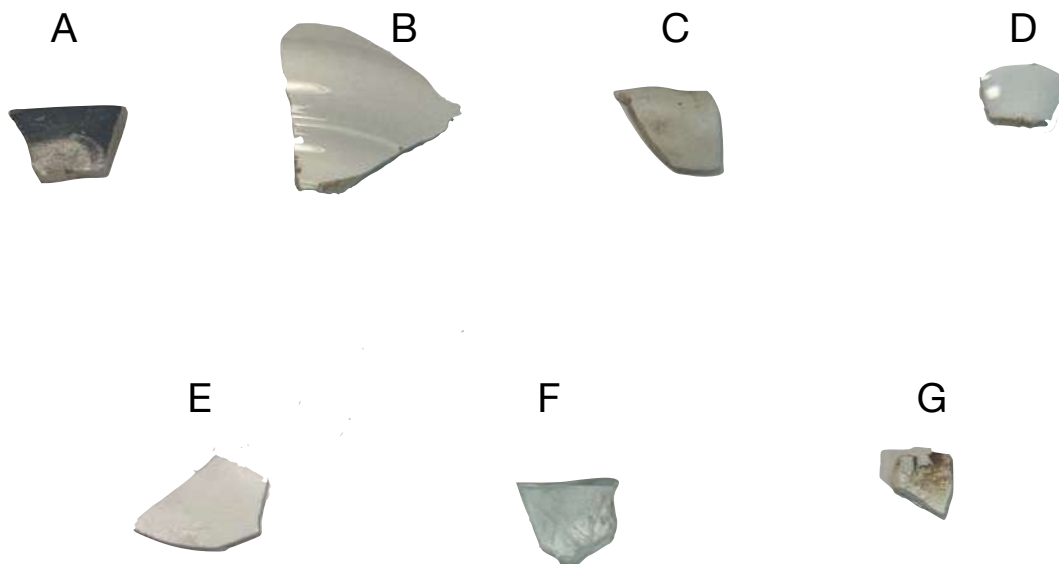
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

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 licence.

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 Service.

14. FIGURES



A: Burned Refined White Earthenware P379-733.S2.01

B: Plain Ironstone P379-733.S2.04

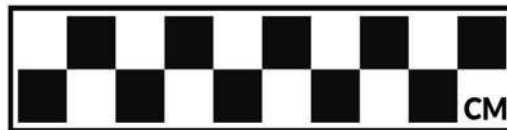
C: Plain RWE P379-733.S2.11

D: Porcelain Insulator P379-733.S2.13

E: Plain Porcelain P379-733.S2.14

F: Aqua Bottle Glass, P379-733.S2.15

G: Brown Transfer Print P379-733.S2.16



A: Brick Sample AkGw-572.S2.21

B: Bakelite AkGw-572.S2.1

C: Glass Pane, AkGw-572.S2.357

D: Machine Cut Nail, AkGw-572.S2.145

E: Cutlery Handle, AkGw-572.S2.125

F: Buckle, AkGw-572.S2.258

G: Pipe Bowl, "TD", AkGw-572.S2.203

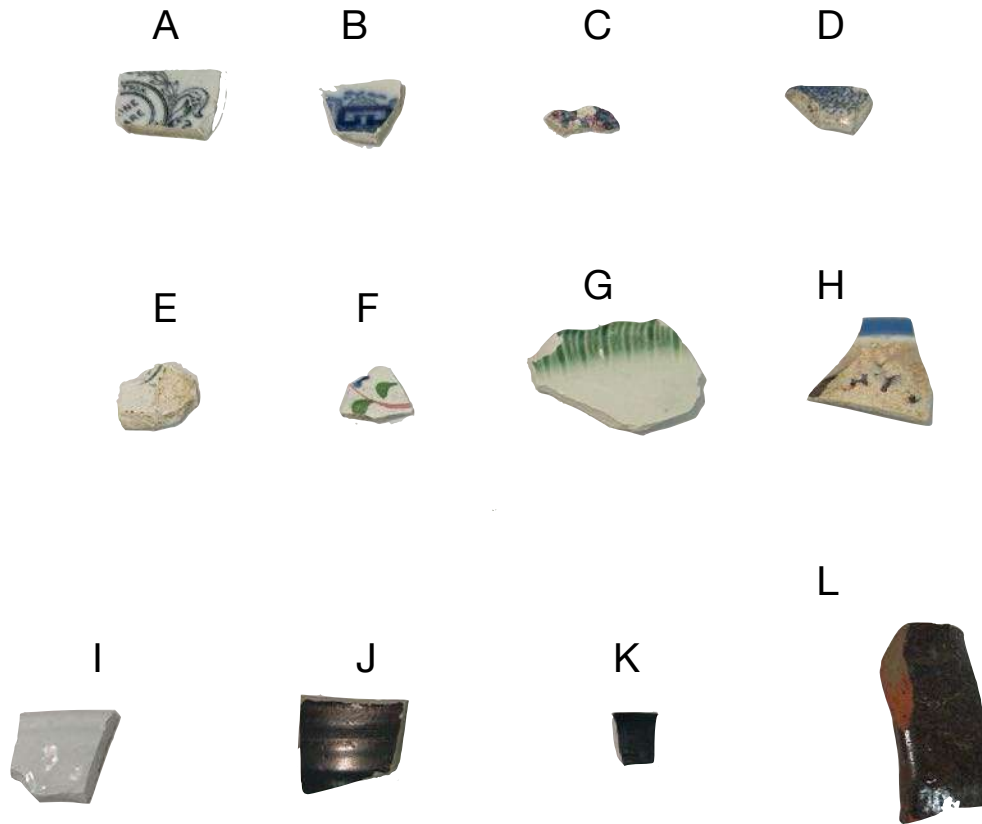
H: Pipestem, AkGw-572.S2.140

I: Plain RWE, AkGw-572.S2.146

J: Bottle Glass Body Fragment, AkGw-572.S2.201

K: Faunal - Mammal, AkGw-572.S2.206

L: Bottle Stop, AkGw-572.S2.338



A: Makers Mark on Ironstone AkGw-572.S2.169

B: RWE Blue Transfer AkGw-572.S2.260

C: Sponged Polychrome AkGw-572.S2.7

D: Sponged Monochrome AkGw-572.S2.300

E: Late Palette Hand Painted AkGw-572.S2.16

F: Late Palette Hand Painted AkGw-572.S2.223

G: Pearlware Shell Edge Green AkGw-572.S2.193

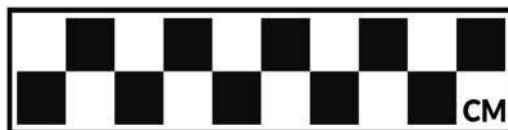
H: Annular Banded Whiteware AkGw-572.S2.105

I: Moulded Foliage Ironstone AkGw-572.S2.280

J: Albany Slip Stoneware AkGw-572.S2.112

K: Basalt Ware AkGw-572.S2.113

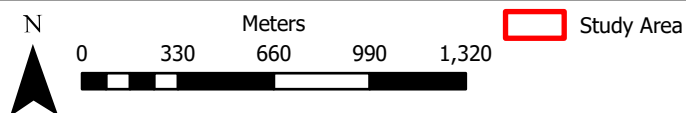
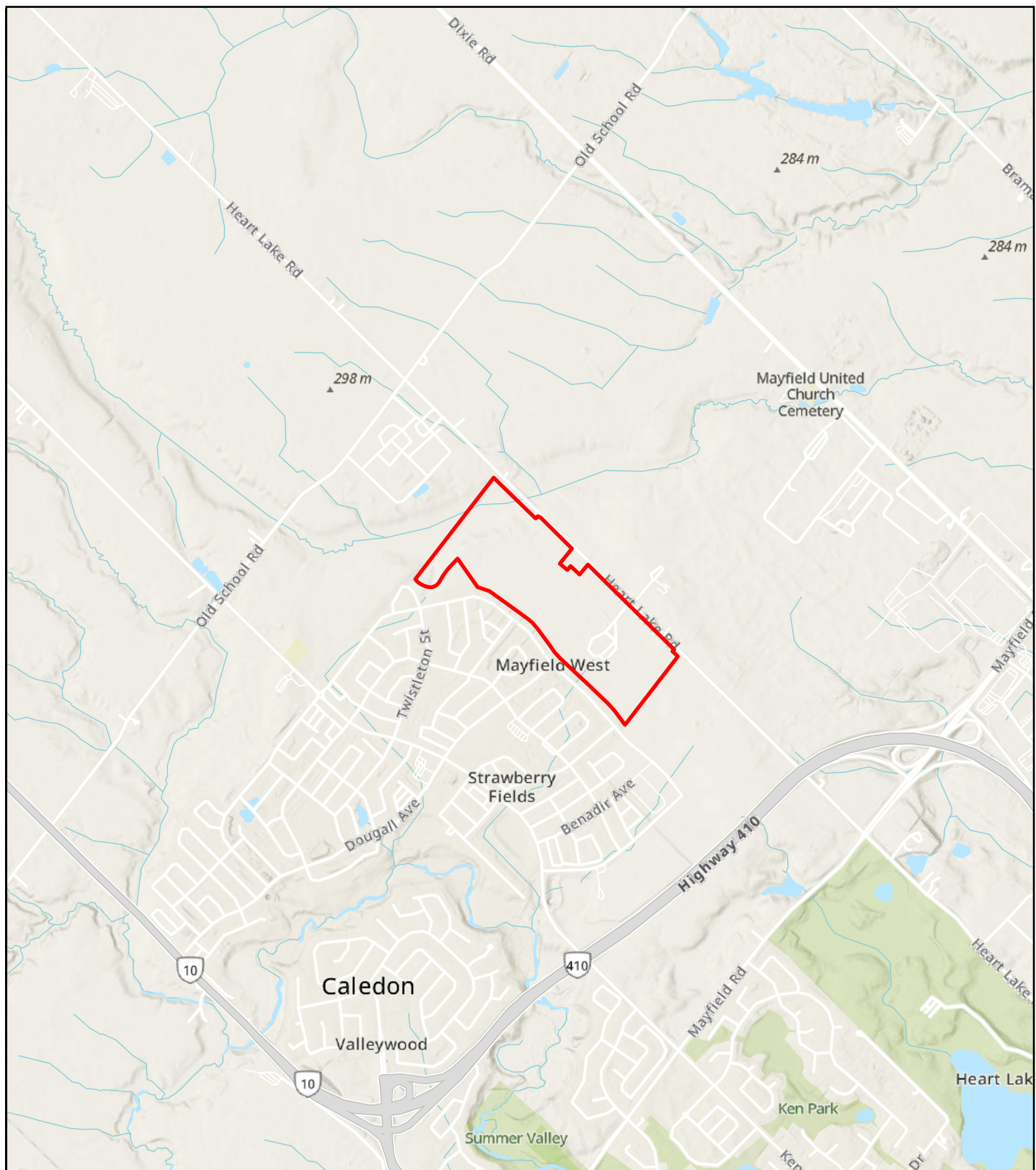
L: Rockingham Glazed Red Earthenware, AkGw-572.S2.327



A: Secondary Flake, AkGw-572.S2.141

B: Biface Tip Fragment, AkGw-572.S2.149

15. MAPS



Source: Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Map 1: Study Area Location



N
Meters
0 80 160 240 320


Study Area

Source: Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail

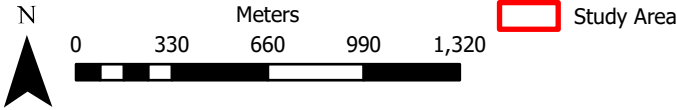
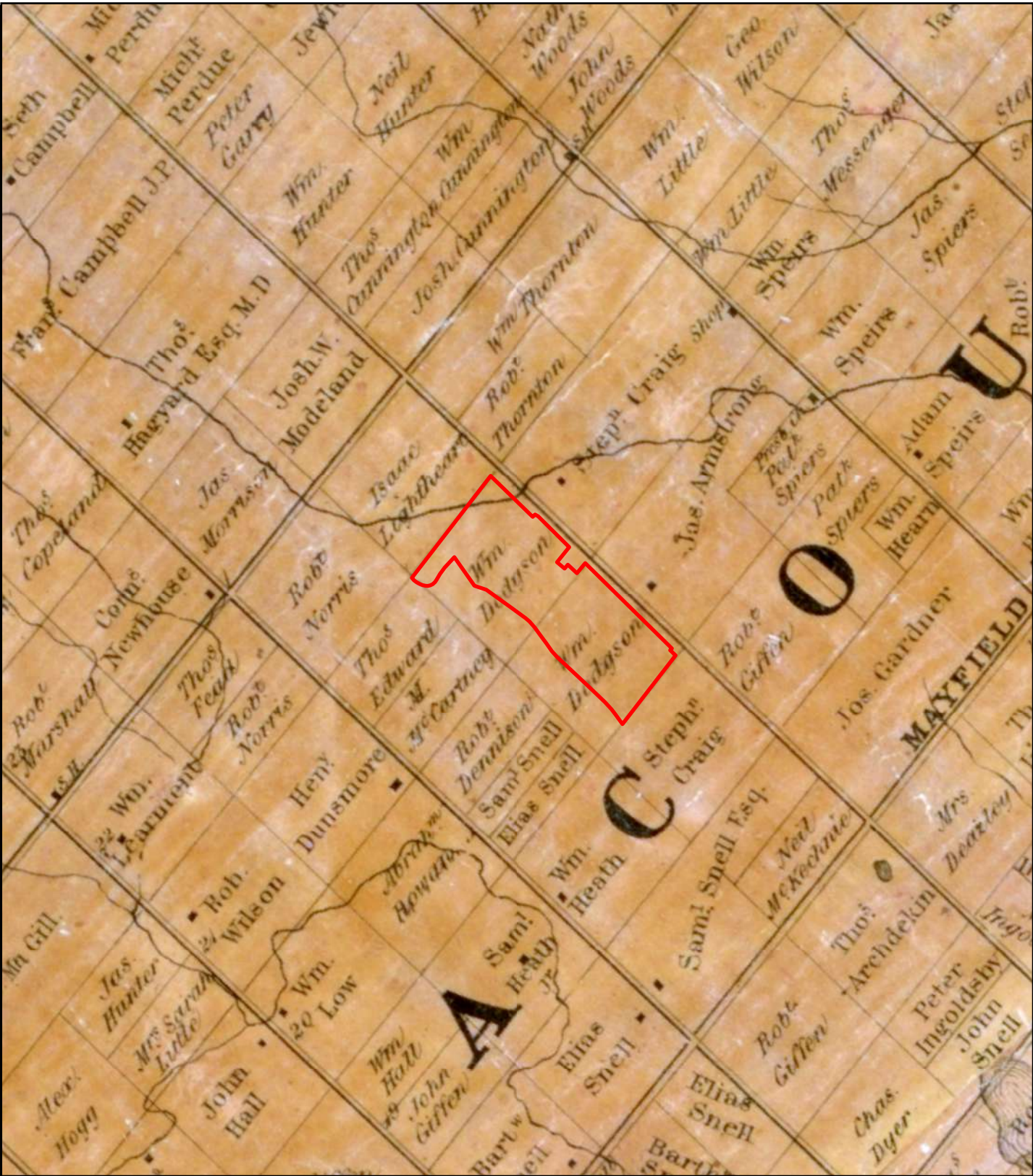


Meters
0 80 160 240 320

 Study Area

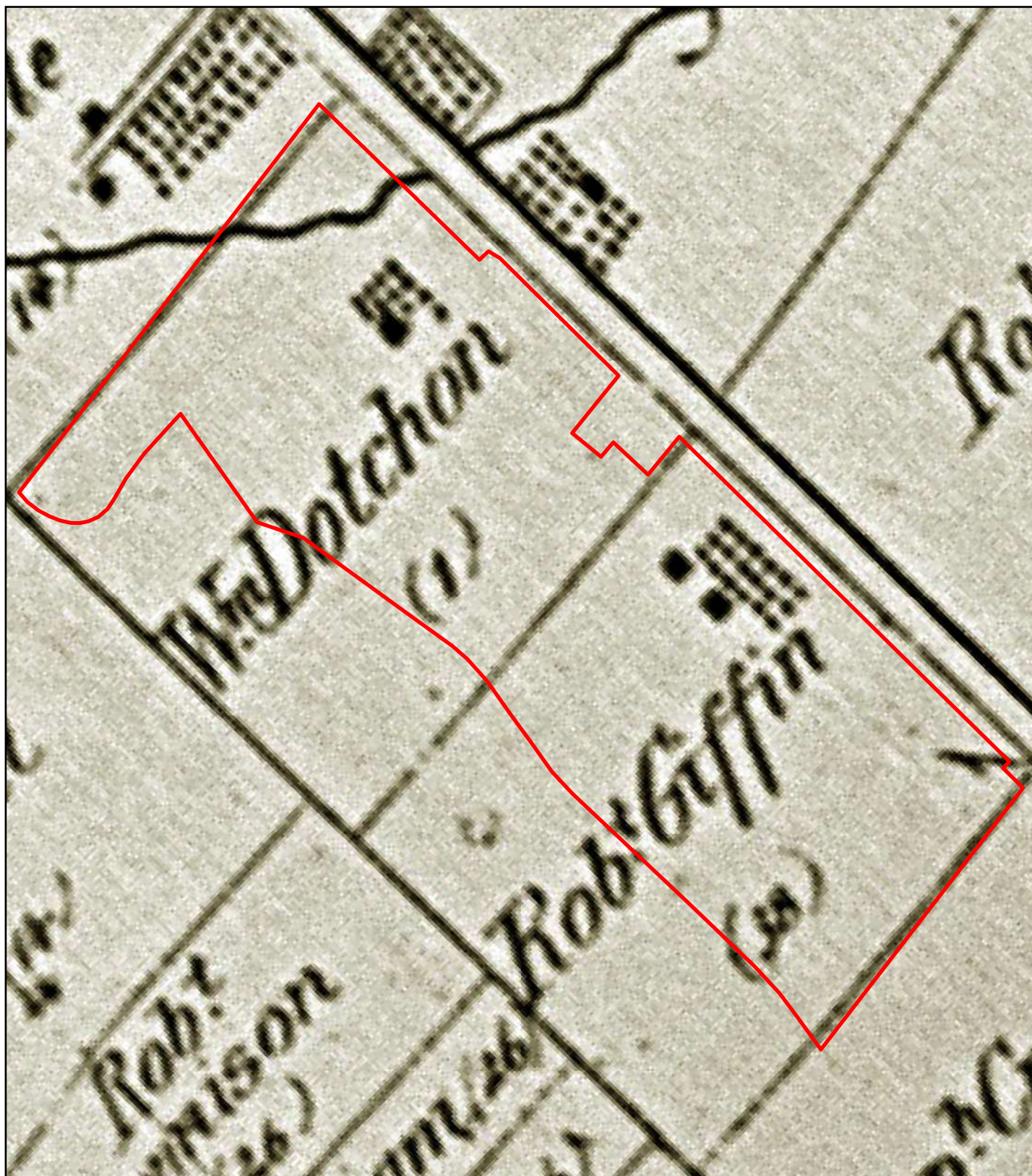
Source: Peel Region, Maxar

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail




Source: Tremaine 1859

Map 4: Study Area atop 1859 Map

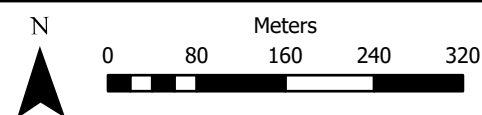


Meters
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 Study Area

Source: 1877 Walker & Miles

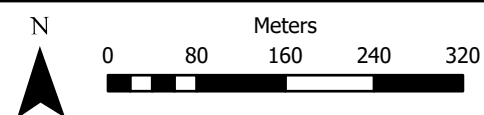
Map 5: Study Area atop 1877 Map



Source: Peel Region, Maxar

- Study Area
- ➡ Photo # & Direction
- 5m Pedestrian Survey Conducted: 2x Archaeological Sites Identified
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: No Archaeological Resources
- Low Potential: Deep Disturbance Graded Berm
- 10m Judgmental Test Pit Survey: Disturbed
- Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways, Parking etc
- Low Potential: Low Lying & Wet Judgmental Test Pit Conducted

Map 6: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Archaeological Methodologies



Source: Peel Region, Maxar, Peel Region, Maxar, Microsoft

- Study Area
- Giffin Site (AkGw-572) Limit: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Recommended
- Silo Scatter Site (Non-Bordenized) Limit: No Further CHVI
- CSP Findspot
- Off-Site Datum: Hydro Pole
- Photo # & Direction

Map 7: Stage 2 Results of Assessment - Identified Archaeological Sites

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[appid=a131edc36585431a8d548b776c28203e](https://caledon.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/sidebar/index.html?appid=a131edc36585431a8d548b776c28203e)

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17. APPENDICES