

TOWN OF CALEDON
PLANNING
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Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Original Report

2024

0 Dixie Road

Part of Lot 19, Concession 4 East of Centre Road, (Geographic Township of Chinguacousy), Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel

Project Information

Archaeological License: P1024 (Sarah MacKinnon MSc.)

MCM PIF#: P1024-0320-2024

Corporate File #: 238-2024

Development Project Designation #: N/A

July 6th, 2024



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New Era Archaeology Inc. was contracted to complete the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 0 Dixie Road, within part of Lot 19, Concession 4 East of Centre Road, (Geographic Township of Chinguacousy), Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (Ontario) to Sarah MacKinnon. The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was undertaken as a requirement under Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) in support of a Zoning By-Law Amendment Application. This report describes the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment and results of the assessment and confirms that all of the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) and the *Ontario Heritage Act* (MCL 2005).

The objective of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is to determine if the project area has potential to contain archaeological resources and determine if any past use activities within the project area have removed areas of potential. The *Checklist for Determining Archaeological Potential* and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) published by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM 2011) outlines features and the buffers around these features within which there is potential for archaeological resources. There are two groups of features, one for Indigenous (pre-contact) potential and one for Euro-Canadian (post-contact) archaeological potential. The main feature, which indicates potential for Indigenous archaeological resources, is proximity to a potable water source. Additional features include, topography, soil type and proximity to previously identified archaeological sites. Historic potential is based on proximity to historic features such as structures, roads, railways, settlements and previously identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment involved the review of historical records, historic maps, local knowledge, current aeriels and project area inspection to confirm the current conditions of the project area. Both historic and current resources are consulted to identify areas of archaeological potential and previous activities conducted within the project area, which have removed potential. This information together with a site visit is used to determine if the project area has archaeological potential, note areas of no potential and recommend appropriate Stage 2 strategies for areas of archaeological potential. The current conditions of the project area were confirmed during the site visit on June 21st, 2024 concurrently with the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the project area has potential for Indigenous (pre-contact) and Euro-Canadian (post-contact) archaeological resources and Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended across the entire project area.

The objectives of Stage 2 archaeological assessment are to determine if archaeological resources are present within the project area through physical assessment, recover and document any identified archaeological resources and determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required and the strategies that it should follow.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was restricted to the development area outside of the Greenbelt Plan Area lands as per the proponent's wishes as these lands cannot currently be subject to development. As a result of the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the development area no archaeological resources were encountered, however, archaeological potential remains for the unassessed portion of the project area, consequently Stage 2 pedestrian at a five-meter interval is recommended for the unassessed agricultural lands and test pit survey at a five-meter interval is recommended for the unassessed meadow area.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

New Era Archaeology Inc. was contracted to complete the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 0 Dixie Road, within part of Lot 19, Concession 4 East of Centre Road, (Geographic Township of Chinguacousy), Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (Ontario) to Sarah MacKinnon. The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken as a requirement under Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) in support of a Zoning By-Law Amendment Application. This report describes the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment and results of the assessment and confirms that all of the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) and the *Ontario Heritage Act* (MCL 2005).

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 General Historical

Table 1: General Indigenous History Throughout Ontario

Period	Date Range	Cultural Group	Diagnostic Material	Period Details
Paleo-Indian – ca. 11,000-7,500 BC				
Early	ca. 11,000-8,500 BC	Clovis, Plano	Fluted projectile points	The continental glacier covering Ontario continued to recede north exposing more habitable land for flora and fauna attracting the nomadic hunters from the southwest. These hunter-gatherers set up sites along shorelines, with fish a main dietary staple and would periodically gather into larger groups typically during the summer months when food was more abundant. The Clovis culture remained in Southern Ontario whereas the Plano culture moved into Northern Ontario
Late	ca. 8,500-7,500 BC		Plano, Holcombe, Hi-Lo projectile points	
Archaic – ca. 7,800-1,000 BC				
Early	ca. 7,800-6,000 BC	Shield Archaic, Laurentian Archaic	Bifurcate, netting projectile points	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands slowly transitioned to small territorial camps. There is a continuation of gathering into larger groups in the summer and dispersing into smaller groups over the winter. Dependence on hunting meant that great distances were often covered throughout the year.
Middle	ca. 6,000-2,000 BC		Brewerton, Stanly, Side-notched projectile points	
Late	ca. 2,500-1000 BC		Lamoka, Adder Orchard, Genesee, Lamoka, Innes, Crawford Knoll, Innes, Hind projectile points	There is an increase in the use of localized material and the re-purposing of stone tools. Local and long-distance trade networks appeared leading to an influx of exotic materials and goods, including natural copper and conch shells, often used as grave offerings. Trading often occurred in the summer months when groups came together at the mouths of rivers to take advantage of the spawning fish. The open water also allowed for easier travel over longer distances. The bow and arrow was adopted towards the end of the period, which was already in use on the east coast. The Plano cultural group are the ancestors of the Shield Archaic and the Clovis are ancestors of the Laurentian Archaic.

Woodland – ca. 1,000 BC – AD 1600				
Early	ca. 1000-400 BC	Meadowood, Middlesex	Birdstones, Cache blades, Kramer, Meadowood projectile points	<p>Hunter-gatherer groups continue to come together in the warmer months and disperse in the fall occupying the margins of Southern Ontario. Both large and small campsites have been identified. The same trade networks are maintained.</p> <p>One distinguishing characteristic of this period is the introduction of pottery. Burial ceremonialism is also practiced.</p>
Middle	ca. 400 BC - AD 700	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	Vanport, Snyder, Saugeen projectile points	<p>Hunter-gatherers, but evidence of increased sedentism and seasonal site reuse and emergence of horticulture. Diets expanded to include the collection of wild fruits and wild rice.</p> <p>More intricate burial ceremonialism was adopted from Hopewell culture to the south, as a result of trade networks, including the use of burial mounds. More decorative pottery techniques also appear including stamped and scalloped techniques. Items from the Ohio Valley also start to appear for the first time including stone platform pipes, copper ear spools and copper panpipes.</p> <p>Point Peninsula sites in the Toronto, Quebec and New York areas. Saugeen sites are found in the area between Lake Huron and Lake Erie west of Toronto.</p>
Transitional	ca. AD 600 - 1000	Princess Point, Laurel	Princess Point pottery, Triangular projectile points	<p>Princess Point sites remain smaller in size located along the north shore of Lake Erie and the west end of Lake Ontario. They were the first to adopt corn in Ontario, which spread northeast from Mexico. Princess Point pottery decorative techniques include cord-wrapped stick and punctuates.</p> <p>The Shield Archaic are ancestors of the Laurel culture who occupied Northern Ontario, Western Quebec and areas to the west and received their pottery knowledge from Point Peninsula and Saugeen cultures. The Laurel also created some of the largest burial mounds.</p>
Late - Early	ca. AD 900 - 1300	Glen Meyer	Glen Meyer Tanged-Triangular projectile point	<p>Small single-family houses change to larger multi-family longhouses within small village sites with the appearance of palisades at some. There is an increase in corn agriculture. Pottery vessels are thinner walled with improved manufacturing. There is a switch in burial customs to the use of burial pits, a precursor to large ossuaries. Towards the end of the period, pipes become more common.</p>
Late - Middle	ca. AD 1300 - 1400	Uren, Middleport, Lalonde	Middleport projectile points	<p>Increase in village size and reliance on agriculture including corn, beans and squash. Farming provided increased food resources with better nutrition allowing populations to grow. Decrease in decorated pottery vessels and an increase in decorative pipes including effigy pipes. Some sites still include a palisade.</p>
Late - Late	ca. AD 1400 - 1600	Ontario Iroquoian	Nanticoke, Daniels Triangular projectile points	<p>Village size increased and locations were strategically picked to ensure enough arable land as their diets were heavily dependent on agriculture. Locations were also chosen for their proximity to woodlots for both heating and building, proximity to water and a location which could be easily defended. Good hunting grounds to support the growing village population became important and as a result, hostilities over these hunting grounds increased with neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Emergence of tribes and territories.</p> <p>Dogs were domesticated and large ossuaries became common. Towards the end of the period, the first European goods appear periodically in Ontario through trade networks with groups further east who were in contact with the first French explorers who had reached the St. Lawrence.</p>

Contact-Historic – ca. AD 1600-1800				
European Contact	AD 1600-1650	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	Minimal European items	<p>Establishment of the fur trade.</p> <p>Increase in warfare resulted in tribal disbursement leaving much of the area between Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe with no permanent large villages. Many villages move north of Lake Simcoe further away from the Iroquois. Continued warfare from the Iroquois to the south resulted in the dispersal of the remaining Huron-Wendat and the abandonment of their remaining villages and resettlement in Quebec at the closing of this period.</p> <p>The French arrived in Ontario with an increase in Jesuit missionaries and European goods.</p>
Late	AD 1650- ca. 1800	Algonquin, 6 Nations Iroquois,	Mixture of Indigenous and European items	<p>The Iroquois continued to use their conquered land of Southern Ontario as mainly hunting grounds with a few settlements located along the shoreline of Lake Ontario. The Iroquois were then challenged and pushed out of the region by the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa).</p> <p>Trade continued with both English and French.</p> <p>Numerous migrations and resettlements.</p> <p>The end of this period saw an influx of European and American settlers transitioning to the historic period.</p>

1.2.1.1 Southern Ontario

As the glaciers that covered southern Ontario began to retreat approximately 12,500 years ago, the area began to become habitable for the Paleo-Indian hunting bands arriving between 11,000 and 10,500 years ago finding large meltwater lakes formed in the wake of the retreat. The lakes were accompanied by relatively barren tundra interspersed with areas of open boreal forest. The Paleo-Indian hunters focused on the large Pleistocene mammals including mastodon, moose, elk, and especially herds of caribou that roamed the area. Following the herds of animals, the Paleo-Indian groups travelled long distances and seldom stayed in one campsite for a significant length of time leaving behind little material culture. Stone tools and by-products of their flaked stone industry are virtually all that remains. They manufactured large distinctive spear points that have a prominent channel or groove on each face. Campsites from this period are frequently found adjacent to remnant shorelines of large post-glacial lakes indicating that camping sites were set up along the shores of lakes to intercept migrating herds. The water levels of the Lake Ontario basin fell in the early post-glacial period and subsequently rose again to modern levels resulting in these campsites now being situated more than a kilometer into the lake (Archaeological Services Inc. 2014, Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Archaic Period (7,000 B.C – 1,000 B.C) saw a mixed needle and broadleaf forest cover established in Ontario and nomadic hunter-gatherers hunted deer, moose, as well as other animals, fished and gathered plant resources while moving relatively large distances over the landscape during the year. From the archaeological record, the technological and cultural change can be identified including a wide variety of tools produced which resulted in shifts in hunting strategies to adjust to a constantly evolving environment. During the Late Archaic period hunter-gatherer bands most likely settled into familiar hunting territories. Two types of sites evolved as a result of their hunting patterns, the small inland camps that were occupied by small groups of related families during the fall and winter where they could harvest nuts and hunt deer, and the larger spring and summer settlements that were located near river mouths where groups came together to trade, exploit spawning fish resources and to bury their dead. Many of the ground stone tools have both social and symbolic functions, they had a day-to-day use, but their inclusion in burials ascribes to them a sacred intent (Archaeological Services Inc. 2014, Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Woodland Period (1,000 B.C – 1600 A.D.) is distinguished from the previous Archaic period with respect to settlement patterns and subsistence pursuits and is most specifically marked by the introduction of ceramics into Ontario. Though the appearance of these ceramics provides a temporal marker for archaeologists their use does not seem to have profoundly changed the hunter-gatherer lifestyle of the previous period. The Iroquoian society flourished in the southern Great Lakes region in the Late Woodland Period. Increasingly sophisticated burial ceremonies and an increase in the trade of exotic items developed which may have come out of the need for greater social solidarity as the population increased causing competition for resources. Trade with communities living south of the Great Lakes introduced maize and squash creating a transition to food production that then reduced reliance on naturally occurring resources and led to less movement as people tended to their crops. As sites were more intensively occupied the need for a greater degree of internal spatial organization came about which can be seen in the archaeological record (Archaeological Services Inc. 2014, Ellis and Deller 1990). The ancestors of the Neutral, Huron, and Petun resided along the central north shore of Lake Ontario and the ancestral Iroquoians became the Five Nation Iroquois (Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk) occupied the area south of Lake Ontario in what is now central New York State. Though there were most likely interactions between these Iroquoian-speaking groups it was not until the mid to late 17th century that the Five Nation Iroquois inhabited the Toronto area. The focus on agricultural practices led to a more sedentary lifestyle with larger communities coming together and forming alliances with separate villages. Some villages were fortified with palisade walls with land cleared around them for crops. By the time European explorers and missionaries arrived in Ontario at the beginning of the 17th century the villages were under the direction of various chiefs elected from the principal clans and subsequently allied within powerful tribal confederacies (Archaeological Services Inc. 2014, Ellis and Deller 1990).

By 1600 most of the Lake Ontario north shore communities had moved northward joining communities in Simcoe County to form the Petun and Huron. Though the movement of these communities took place over many generations the conflict with the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State was the final impetus. The collapse and dispersal of the three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies (the Huron, the Petun, and the Neutral) during the first half of the 17th century was caused by intertribal warfare with the Five Nations Iroquois and exacerbated by the intrusion of Europeans (Archaeological Services Inc. 2014, Ellis and Deller 1990).

Increased interactions between Europeans and Indigenous groups, during the expansion of the fur trade, led to an increase in intermarriages between the two and the Metis culture established. Metis communities were established throughout Ontario along major waterways.

After the Seven Years War between Britain and France ended in 1763 the overall control of the lands that now comprise Ontario and Quebec were ceded by France to the British who continued to maintain forts at Kingston and Niagara. The influx of settlers after the American Revolution and the subsequent migration of Loyalist settlers convinced the British Crown to formally acquire new lands for settlement through a series of land purchases from Indigenous groups. Between 1783 and 1818 tracts of land within Ontario were purchased and surveyed for settlement (Region of Peel Archives).

The project area is located within the Haldimand Tract. The Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 granted the Six Nations a tract of land ten kilometers deep on either side of the Grand River from its source to Lake Erie. The land was acquired from the Mississaugas of the Credit for the Six Nations for their loyalty to the Crown during the American Revolution (Government of Canada 1905). Many moved to Canada after the war taking up land within the tract. The boundaries of the Haldimand Tract have been disputed for years, the 1793 Simcoe Patent (Treaty 4) attempted to clarify the limits. To this day the Haldimand Tract continues to be disputed (Six Nations Lands & Resources Department 2015). Many First Nations came to take up land within the Tract establishing farms. The Haldimand Tract also includes a reserve where many First Nations live to this day.

1.2.1.2 County of Peel

While Indigenous groups have long inhabited Southern Ontario, during the 1600s it was those in the Iroquois Confederacy (also known as Five Nations) who controlled large areas, including what is now known as Peel. By the 1700s the Iroquois had become weakened by disease and warfare with the French and were pushed out of the area by the Anishinaabeg as they migrated southward to settle along the north shore of Lake Ontario. This group would later become known as the Mississaugas by European settlers (Region of Peel Archives).

After the Seven Years War between Britain and France ended in 1763 the overall control of the lands that now comprise Ontario and Quebec were ceded by France to the British who continued to maintain forts at Kingston and Niagara. The influx of settlers after the American Revolution and the subsequent migration of Loyalist settlers convinced the British Crown to formally acquire new lands for settlement through a series of land purchases from Indigenous groups including the Mississaugas. Between 1783 and 1818 tracts of land within Ontario were purchased and surveyed for settlement (Region of Peel Archives).

On August 2nd, 1805 the British and Mississaugas signed a treaty covering the southern portion of the "Mississauga Tract" on the Lake Ontario waterfront, reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the east to Burlington Bay on the west, and running north to what in Peel is known as the Second Concession North of Dundas Street (also known as Eglinton Avenue). Within a year the land was surveyed and divided into "Townships" for settlement purposes. The township in the Peel area was known as Toronto Township (now the City of Mississauga). It is interesting to note that the naming of this Township predated the incorporation of the City of Toronto in 1834 (founded as the Town of York in 1793).

When Toronto Township was purchased the Mississaugas withheld a strip of land 1 mile wide on either side of the Credit River. The rest of the land was surveyed, and settlement began in earnest. Small hamlets sprung up at crossroads throughout the Township, including Summerville and Dixie. These hamlets were usually composed of a blacksmith shop, general store, church, and perhaps an inn or hotel. By 1818 the need for more land was apparent, and negotiations were started to purchase the remaining Mississauga land north of Eglinton Avenue. That same year 648,000 additional acres were purchased [Treaty 19], and by 1819 the land was surveyed and divided into Townships. The Peel area now included an enlarged Toronto Township, as well as four additional townships: Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore, Albion, and Caledon. In February 1820 the Mississaugas surrendered the last of their lands along the Credit River, only keeping a small piece for a village that they subsequently abandoned in 1847 (now the Mississauga Golf and Country Club).

(Region of Peel Archives).

The project area is located within the traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit River First Nation and included within the Ajetance Purchase (Treaty No. 19), the last large tract of land they ceded. The Ajetance Purchase includes 648,000 acres of land within the Halton and Peel Regions and Dufferin and Wellington Counties. On October 23rd, 1818, members of the Mississaugas of the River Credit and Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks as well as, Chief of the Eagle Tribe, Weggishigomin of the Eagle Tribe, Kawwahkitahqubi of the Otter Tribe, Cabibonike of the Otter Tribe, and Pagitaniquatoibe of the Otter Tribe met with Deputy Superintendent William Claus on behalf of His Majesty to discuss the purchase of land (Filice 2018, Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017b, Surtees 1984, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016). The treaty was signed on October 28th, 1818, and included:

"A tract of land in the Home District, called the Mississauga tract," bounded southerly by the purchase made in 1806; on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan and King; on the south-west by the

Indian purchase, extending from the outlet at Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west fifty-miles, and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabout to the north-west angle of the Township of King, containing by computation six hundred and forty-eight thousand acres; and the said Adjutant, Weggishigomin, Cabibonikem, Pagitaniquatoibe and Kawahkitahquebi, as well for themselves as for the Mississauga Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land as above described, do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender and convey the same to His Majesty without reservation or limitation in perpetuity. And the said William Claus, on behalf of His Majesty does hereby, promise and agree to pay to the said Nation of Indians inhabiting as above mentioned, yearly and every year for ever the said sum of five hundred and twenty two pounds then shillings currency in goods at the Montreal price, which sum the said Principal Chiefs and people, parties hereunto, acknowledge as a full consideration for the lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty.

(Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016)

The Mississaugas had negotiated the sale of all their territory with the exception of 200 acres near the mouth of the Credit River by 1820 (Filice 2018, Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017b, Surtees 1984).

1.2.2 Peel County Historic Overview

In 1788 four Districts were created including the Nassau District (later the Home District) which included what would later become the County of Peel. Then in 1791, the province of Quebec was divided into Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and the Home District became part of Upper Canada with most of what is now southern Ontario (Walker & Miles, 1877, Mercer et al 1885).

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. He moved the capital from Newark (Niagara) to Toronto, which he renamed York in honour of the King's son Frederick the Duke of York, in order to provide it more protection. In 1792 he divided Upper Canada into 19 Counties and created a road system. To establish and open the road system Governor Simcoe brought troops over from England. He also employed them in other building operations and posted them along these roadways. The establishment of a road system prepared the Counties for an influx of settlers and aided settlers on their journey to their new home (Mercer et al 1885). The Home District, albeit with the inclusion of fewer townships, continued until the institution of districts was abolished in 1852 and as a result the united County of York, Peel and Ontario was formed. The County of Ontario was the first to separate. It was not until 1866 that Peel was separated from York. After some time, the Village of Brampton was finally selected as County Town and the County buildings were erected at a cost of over \$40,000. The first council met at the Brampton Court House in January 1867 (Walker & Miles, 1877).

The County of Peel was named after Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850), a British politician who served as both Home Secretary and Prime Minister of Great Britain (Walker & Miles, 1877). Located on the north shore of Lake Ontario, bounded on the east by the County of York, on the north by the Counties of Simcoe and Wellington, and on the west by the Counties of Wellington and Halton, it is 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. As a small County, it contains 293,300 acres of land measuring 37 miles in length with an average width of 15 miles. A chain of ridges runs through it dividing it into two distinct sections, entering at Caledon at a south-west angle and passing out of the County approximately midway through the eastern boundary of Albion. The two sections are distinct in character of soil and climate as well as general appearance above and below this chain. The land in the lower region is gently undulating with a gradual but continual ascent from the Lake to the base of the ridges where it then rises nearly perpendicular. In other areas, it is broken for some miles, with hills over hills making it difficult to ascertain when you have actually ascended the range with the mountain about 900 feet above the level of Lake Ontario (Walker & Miles, 1877).

Generally, the roads through Peel were considered of good quality and were opened and more or less travelled between every two concessions as well as side roads every five lots. One of the main roads, Dundas Street, passes through the front part of Toronto Township. This road was partly graveled and macadamized by grants from the Legislature in 1836. Settlement was concentrated along Dundas Street and being heavily travelled meant good business for shops and other businesses established along it. Another well-travelled road, first planked by a private company and later graveled, was Lakeshore. Hurontario Street, which runs from Port Credit north-west through the center of Toronto, Chinguacousy and Caledon, and then through to Collingwood was also well-travelled. Another key road was cut through the sixth line that extends from Dundas St. north, west to Mono Mills in Mono, on the west, and the Gore and Albion on the East. The Grand Trunk Railroad and the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railroads run through the County with the Credit Valley Railway being added shortly after (Walker & Miles, 1877). The County, like many others, benefitted economically from the railway.

The County is well watered with running streams of various sizes throughout. The Credit River, considered to be the principal River, provides an excellent stream of water which runs through the western part of the County. The numerous branches of the river provide a source of wealth for many communities, including Caledon where waterpower is supplied. The Humber River also plays an important role in the County and specifically to Albion where it provides waterpower through its tributaries. Each township had several mills which utilized the numerous waterways (Walker & Miles, 1877).

1819 and the following years saw the greater part of the County settled, though the old survey of Toronto Township was thinly settled in 1808 or 1810. Many first settlers came from New Brunswick, the United States, and other parts of Upper Canada. Some of the first settlers in the 'New Survey' of Toronto Township included a colony of Irish families from New York City who came to their grants of land in 1819 under the Superintendence of Messrs. Beaty and Graham. U.E. Loyalists and their descendants were the main settlers of Chinguacousy as well as a number of other inhabitants of Upper Canada. The other townships were mostly made of emigrants from the old country (Walker & Miles, 1877).

At the time the first regular organization of all the townships that became the County of Peel was made in 1821 the population was only 803, however, settlement within the County continued to grow steadily and by 1871 the population had risen to 26,011 inhabitants (Walker & Miles, 1877). By 1877 life in the County was becoming easier with fewer hardships as farms were well established and more and more shops, mills and other businesses had been opened.

1.2.3 Chinguacousy Township

The Township of Chinguacousy is the largest in the County and contains 130 square miles. Bounded on the north by Caledon, on the east by Albion and Toronto Gore, on the south by Toronto Township, and on the west by the County of Halton. Settled about the same time as the new survey of the Township of Toronto, c. 1818. A group of settlers who came to the County that had chosen their land while still in New York City, separated with some settling in Chinguacousy. While the majority of the first settlers were from New Brunswick, the United States, and other parts of Upper Canada, a large portion were the children of the U.E. Loyalists who came to Canada at the close of the American war and settled near Niagara. The Township had a population of only 412 in 1821 with 230 acres of cultivated land with an increase to a population of 6,129 and 80,271 acres of assessed land by the 1870s. Hurontario Street divides the Township by running through its centre with the concessions numbering east and west from it. Considered to be a first-class agricultural township with the farmers being generally successful in their undertakings with many of them amassing quite a fortune and commodious barns. The farmsteads are considered in a high state of cultivation with the grounds in front of the houses having tastefully arranged beautiful flowers and shade trees giving the larger area a handsome appearance. The Township is least favoured with water privileges

as the Credit River, which enters from the Township of Caledon, makes an eccentric curve and runs away into Halton and only returns into the lower part of the Township. The Township is fortunate to have the Etobicoke River running through the centre of the township, as well as several small streams and branches of the Humber and Mimico rivers (Walker & Miles, 1877).

1.2.4 Historical Mapping

1.2.4.1 Nineteenth Century

Nineteen-century maps were consulted to identify historic features within or within close proximity to the project area. While these maps can provide some insight into the presence of historic features and the historic environment the information is limited to the level of detail and the data chosen to include on these maps. Often these early maps were compiled based on subscription, therefore the lack of information included on the map does not necessarily mean the absence of a historic feature in a given area. Additionally, the accuracy of the location of a historic feature is another concern and their location is compared to later maps and aerial using common points and features between all the maps. A site visit is also used to confirm the presence and location of any historic feature remaining today.

Map 2 illustrates the location of the project area and environs as of 1859. The map illustrates the project area north of the historic settlement of Mayfield. The project area is located within the northern portion of Lot 19 shown to be owned by Adam Speirs. One structure is illustrated within the Lot to the southeast of the project area and an unnamed historic road corresponding to the current Dixie Road runs along the southwestern boundary of the project area. A watercourse flows through the lot and centrally through the project area. All of the surrounding lots are shown to be owned and several have a structure illustrated on them.

Map 3 illustrates the location of the project area and environs as of 1877. The project area remains in a similar environment to the 1859 map. Adam Speirs remains the owner of Lot 19 and the structure within the Lot is located south of the project area. There is increased settlement along Dixie Road and many of the structures are shown to have an associated orchard suggesting that the area was well established by 1877. The Credit Valley Railway had been opened by 1877 to the west of the project area.

The project area is located within close proximity of a historic road suggesting potential for Euro-Canadian occupations within the project area.

1.2.4.2 Twentieth Century

National Topography Series (NTS) maps and aerials were consulted to provide more information on identified historic features on the nineteenth-century maps and provide additional information on the natural environment and development around the project area. The 1914 Bolton Sheet (Map 4) illustrates a similar environment to the nineteenth-century maps. A structure is illustrated southeast of the project area and the watercourse flows through the center and a branch runs along the southeastern boundary of the project area. This structure is most likely the same structure illustrated on the nineteenth-century maps but is closer to the project area suggesting potential for Euro-Canadian occupations within the project area.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Previously Registered Sites

According to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism’s Archaeological Site Database (ASD) there are ten sites located within 1km of the project area but no previous reports documenting archaeological fieldwork conducted within or adjacent to the project area. Table 2 below provides a summary of the three sites within 1km.

Table 2: Sites within 1km of the Project Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AkGw-567	Stubbing-Carr Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AkGw-551	Spiers	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
AkGw-542	Craig South	Post-Contact		store
AkGw-540	Craig North	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	store
AkGw-455	H5	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	
AkGw-434	Mayfield P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-433	Mayfield P4	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-429	Mayfield west H4			
AkGw-428	Spiers site			
AkGw-427	Mayfield west H2			

1.3.2 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

The property area is approximately 1.14 hectares in size and consists of agricultural lands. The agricultural field is divided into two by a meadow with a watercourse located centrally within the meadow. Map 6 illustrates the current land use.

1.3.3 Natural Environment

1.3.3.1 Physiographic Region

The project area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region. The South Slope is mainly the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, covering an approximate area of 940 square miles extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The South Slope descends in elevation from approximately 250-300 meters above sea level to approximately 120-180 meters above sea level, meeting the Iroquois Lake Plain. Varying sizes of drumlins are scattered throughout the region along with streams, which have cut through the region some of which are being diverted by larger drumlins. The soil varies throughout the region being sandier in the east and clayey in the west and includes soil excellent for agricultural use. (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The project area is located within the till plain physiographic landforms with surficial geology consisting of till, clay to silt-textures till derived from glaciolacustrine deposits or shale on either side of the meadow and modern alluvial deposits within the meadow area.

1.3.3.2 Soil

The 1953 Ontario Soil Survey of Peel County classified all of the soil within the project area as Chinguacousy clay loam. “The Chinguacousy series is the imperfectly drained member of the Oneida catena. The parent material is fairly high in limestone, but shale is present in such a quantity that it has a pronounced effect on the profile developed (Hoffman & Richards 1953).”

1.3.3.3 Water Resources

One of the main features which indicate the potential for archaeological resources is a project area’s proximity to water. Portable water sources were essential for survival and larger watercourses and bodies of water were utilized for easier travel. Watercourses were also used as landmarks by Indigenous groups. Later when Europeans arrived watercourses were also well-utilized and essential to early settlement.

A watercourse flows centrally through the project area suggesting potential for Indigenous occupation and land use in the area in the past.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

Section 1.2 of the S & G’s outlines the standards for a property inspection. The property inspection provides an opportunity to better understand the current conditions and the geography of the project area. The property inspection also affords the opportunity to confirm previously identified features and to identify additional features of archaeological potential and areas where archaeological potential has been removed or features that will affect the assessment strategies. The property inspection is visual only there is no excavation or collection of archaeological resources. The entire property and its periphery are visually inspected by systematic or random spot-checking during ideal weather and lighting conditions to ensure the identification of archaeological potential.

The entire project area and its periphery were visually inspected systematically in accordance with Section 1.2 of the S & G’s during ideal weather and lighting conditions. Previously identified features were observed and documented and no additional, features of archaeological potential were observed during the visual inspection. During the property inspection no features which have removed archaeological potential were identified and no features which would affect the systematic survey as the watercourse is too narrow to affect the five-meter interval. The current conditions of the property were photographed and are illustrated on Map 6, which also illustrates the results of the property inspection.

2.2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

The Stage 2 was restricted to the development lands outside of the Greenbelt Plan Area protected lands as this area is not currently available for development. The development area was subject to Stage 2 pedestrian survey on June 21st, 2024, during ideal weather conditions in accordance with the S&Gs Section 2.1 (MCM 2011). The agricultural field was recently ploughed and allowed to weather before the pedestrian survey was completed. The plough was no deeper than previously but deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure. The ground surface visibility was approximately 97%. The agricultural field was subject to pedestrian survey at an interval of five meters. The boundaries of the development area were determined through GPS coordinates, project area boundaries and the natural features within the project area.

Approximately 20% of the project area was subject to pedestrian survey at a five-meter interval, the remaining 80% includes Greenbelt lands, which were not subject to Stage 2 assessment. Map 6 illustrates the Stage 2 archaeological assessment results.

3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey within the development area.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY RECORD INVENTORY

Table 3: Documentary Record Inventory

Type of Documentation	Description
Field Notes	1 digital file field notes describing the daily site activities, weather, personal
Maps	1 digital map showing the project activities
Photographs	8 digital photographs showing the current conditions encountered during the field work, all types of activities undertaken as part of the field work, and all notable features
Weather	Ideal for archaeological assessment

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESULTS

The S&G's Section 1.3 outlines the features indicating archaeological potential and features which have removed archaeological potential. The features which indicate archaeological potential include:

- Previously identified archaeological sites
- Water
- Elevated topography
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- Distinctive land formations
- Resource areas
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement
- Early historical transportation routes
- Properties listed on Municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- Local knowledge of possible archaeological sites, events, activities or occupations

Based on the background research and the property inspection the project area meets three of the criteria for indicating archaeological potential, its proximity to previously identified sites, water and its proximity to an early historic road. These features indicate archaeological potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. None of the other features indicating archaeological potential are located within 300 meters of the project area. The entire project area has archaeological potential.

The S & G's notes features which indicate archaeological potential has been removed including:

- Quarrying
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- Building footprints
- Sewage and infrastructure

Minor ground-altering activities such as gardening, landscaping and agricultural cultivation do not necessarily affect or remove archaeological potential.

Based on the property inspection archaeological potential has not been removed from the project area as a result of the previous deep disturbances.

4.2 STAGE 2 SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment completed within the development area only, no archaeological resources were encountered.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the development area. The unassessed portion is within the Greenbelt Plan Area, and as such it is not currently available for development. Concerns remain outstanding for the unassessed portion of the project area, consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for the unassessed portion of the project area in accordance with Section 2.1 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).
2. Stage 2 test pit survey at an interval of five meters between individual test pits is recommended for the meadow area in accordance with Section 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist* (MCM 2011) (See Map 6).
3. Stage 2 pedestrian survey at an interval of five meters between individual transects is recommended for the unassessed agricultural lands in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist* (MCM 2011) (See Map 6).

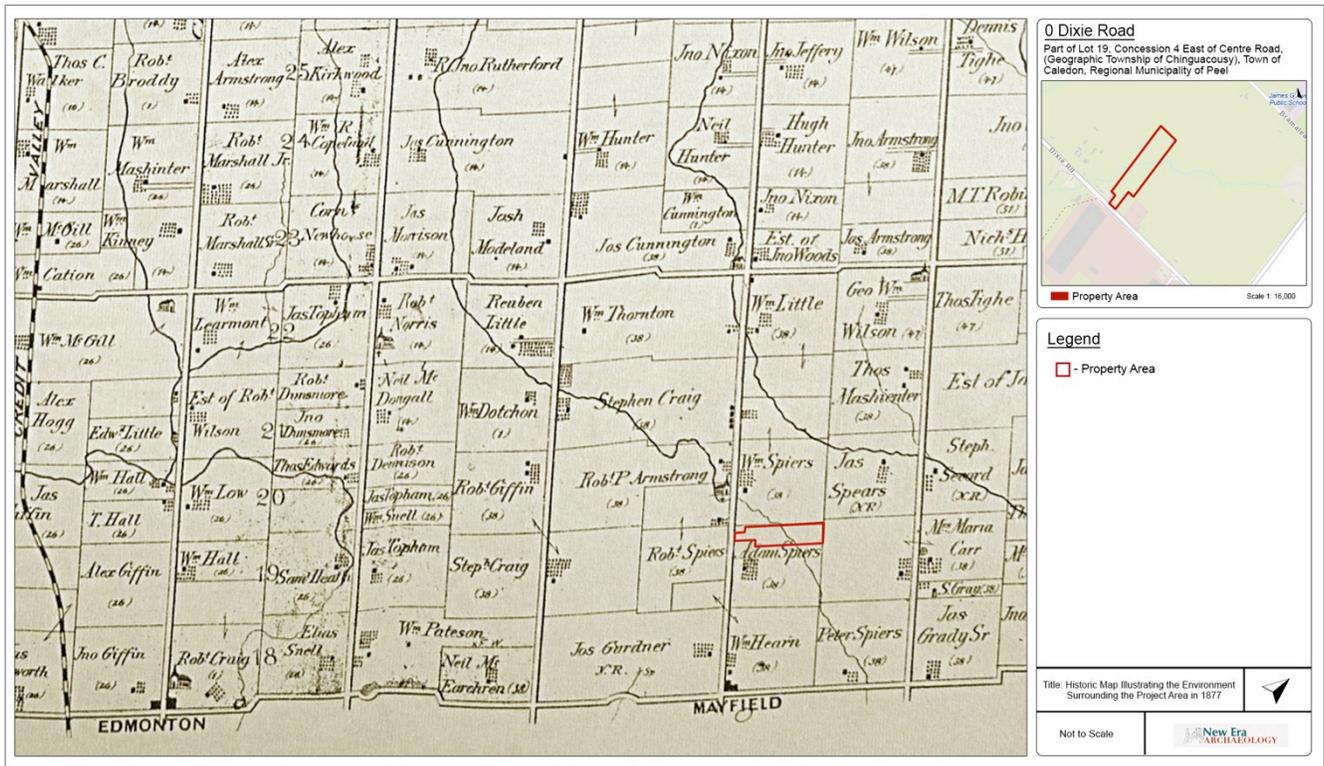
The inherent nature of the Stage 2 systematic survey no matter how thorough the assessment is completed does not encapsulate 100% of the project area. Isolated finds, burials and or deeply buried archaeological resources may not be identified as a result of the systematic survey, therefore, if any archaeological resources are identified during ground-altering earthworks the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, the consultant archaeologist and project approval authority should be notified immediately.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

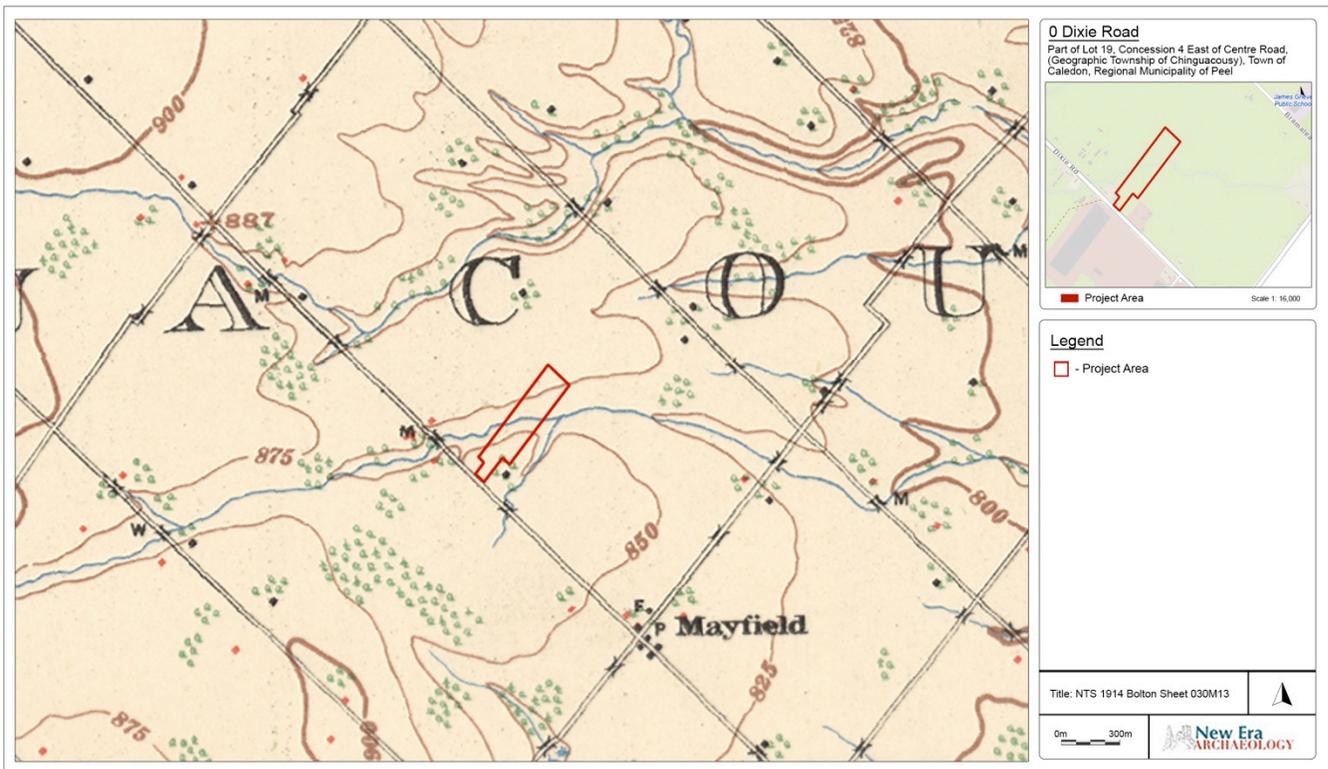
- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the 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 Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- 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.

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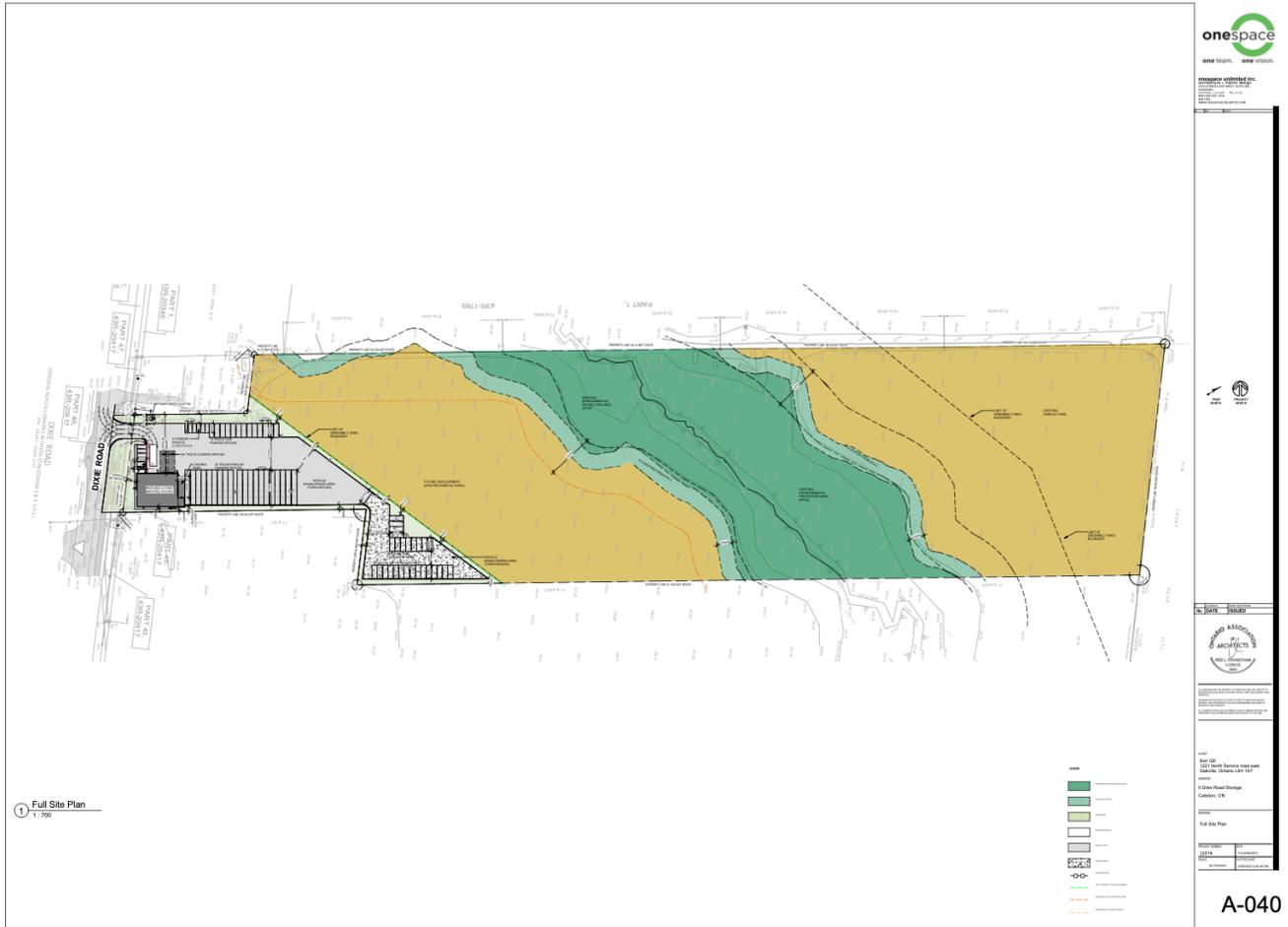
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Map 3: Historic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Project Area in 1877 (Walker & Miles, 1877)



Map 4: Project Area on National Topographic Survey from 1914 (National Resources Canada)



Map 5: Site Plan (Onespace Unlimited Inc.)



Map 6: Results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (Town of Caledon 2024)

9.0 PLATES



Plate 1: Pedestrian Survey Conditions



Plate 2: Pedestrian Survey Recommended for Agricultural Field and Test Pit Survey Recommended for Meadow in Background



Plate 3: Pedestrian Survey Conditions



Plate 4: Pedestrian Survey Conditions



Plate 5: Test Pit Survey Recommended



Plate 6: Low-Lying and wet Watercourse