

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

TOWN OF CALEDON
PLANNING
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June 17th, 2025

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Residential Development of
Part of Lot 18, Concession 8
Geographic Township of Albion
Historical County of Peel
Now in the Town of Caledon
Regional Municipality of Peel
Ontario**

**Project #: 226-CA8385-21
Licensee (#): Ian Boyce (P1059)
PIF#: P1059-0108-2021**

Original Report

May 17, 2022

**Presented to:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Stellar Homes Inc. c/o Calder Engineering Ltd.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of a proposed residential development on lands located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Mulloy Court and Mount Pleasant Road, in the Town of Caledon. This property will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the “study area.” The study area encompasses part of Lot 18, Concession 8, in the Geographic Township of Albion, former County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

Stage 1 AA background research established elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area due to the proximity of a registered archaeological sites, a watercourse (Cold Creek) and documented pre-ca.1900 Euro-Canadian settlement. The study area was subsequently subjected to a Stage 2 AA as required by the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists ('2011 S&G')* published by the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI)*. The study area, consisting of a recently cultivated field and an area of overgrown grasses dotted with trees, was subjected to both pedestrian and test pit form of survey at five-metre intervals.

Stage 2 AA property survey resulted in the identification of one historic Euro-Canadian artifact collection (H1) and one lithic artifact collection (P1). Both sites being artifact collections that either: do not contain more than 20 pre-1900 artifacts (H1); or are sparse and contain no diagnostic artifacts (P1) are determined to be of no further cultural heritage value or interest; no further work is recommended for these sites. Furthermore, the remainder of the study area is to be considered free of archaeological concern.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MHSTCI* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* (MHSTCI) (2011), are as follows:

STAGE 1:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail, the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;

STAGE 2:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Stellar Homes Inc. c/o Calder Engineering Ltd.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of a proposed residential development on lands located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Mulloy Court and Mount Pleasant Road, in the Town of Caledon. This property will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the "study area." The study area encompasses part of Lot 18, Concession 8, in the Geographic Township of Albion, former County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*).

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Mr. Ian Boyce, under the archaeological consultant licence number P1059, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2021) and the 2011 S&G. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Stellar Homes Inc. c/o Calder Engineering Ltd.* on September 21st, 2021.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of historical mapping, topographic mapping, aerial photographs and orthophotographs. The results

of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13). **Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN (Early)		
Early	ca. 11000 to 8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites also found along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines) due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Ellis, 2013, p.37; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Late	ca. 8500 to 7500 BC	
ARCHAIC (Middle)		
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; Shield Archaic in Northern Ontario introduced copper tools; oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) assert that they, “are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1). - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).
Middle	ca. 6000 to 2000 BC	
Late	ca. 2500 to 500 BC	
WOODLAND (Late)		
Early	ca. 800 BC to AD 1	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched projectile points

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points - Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).</p>
Late Woodland		
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their traditional territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories; the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation state they, “were the original owners of the territory embraced in the following description, namely commencing at Long Point on Lake Erie thence eastward along the shore of the Lake to the Niagara River. Then down the River to Lake Ontario, then northward along the shore of the Lake to the River Rouge east of Toronto then up that river to the dividing ridge to the head waters of the River Thames then southward to Long Point the place of the beginning” (MCFN, 2017a); the study area falls within land encompassed within the Mississauga of the Credit First Nation territory (MCFN, 2017a).</p> <p>Earliest Iroquoian development in Southern Ontario is Princess Point which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland Iroquoian groups.</p>

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		- Triangular projectile points (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; MCFN, 2017a).
Early	ca. AD 900 to 1300	Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual. - Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).
Middle	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear; some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie. - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).
Late	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Mississauga, Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1). Iroquoian groups include the Huron-Wendat to the east of the Niagara Escarpment, the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Petun in the Blue Mountain region; Huron-Wendat "villages are distributed in clusters along the north shore of Lake Ontario from just west of Toronto to Belleville and north in a triangular area bounded on the Northeast by the Trent River system, and on the west roughly by the Niagara escarpment" (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); within this large area, Huron-Wendat "concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County" (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe. Neutral (called Attiemandaron by the Huron-Wendat) Natives distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment, around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula to Lake Erie; sites also found in the Grand River area and as far as Milton in the east; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; theorized that Credit River may have functioned as a boundary marker between the ancestral Neutral Natives and Huron-Wendat peoples.</p> <p>The Petun (Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon) were located along the Blue Mountains to the north and have been theorized to have arrived ca.1580 from Neutral territory; the Grand River headwaters are located in the northwest corner of Dufferin County and the Petun are believed to have utilized Dufferin County (north of the study corridor) as hunting territory; the northern reaches of the Town of Caledon may have been included in this hunting territory.</p> <p>- many trails used throughout the area including the Toronto Carrying Place Trail which travelled along the Humber River and the Rouge River connecting Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Garrad, 2014, pp.1, 147-148; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Sawden, 1952, p.7; TRCA, 2007, p.9; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p>

1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	<p>The Anishinaabeg continued to inhabit Ontario, alongside the Iroquois; inter-marriage between Anishinaabeg and the Iroquois; Mississauga Anishinaabeg oral traditions tell of groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of Anishinaabeg “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in southern Ontario at this time; French arrival into Ontario; numerous Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe in and around the City of Barrie (“Huron”); extensive trade relationship with Huron-Wendat and French established; Neutral Natives clustered in the Niagara Peninsula; Neutral Natives referred to as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutrals; the Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon were called ‘Petun’ a term meaning tobacco; little references to the Petun were made by fur traders leading to the belief that fur traders assumed they were similar to the Huron-Wendat; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Récollets missionaries; epidemics (Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Garrad, 2014, pp.148, 167-168, 490; Garrad and Heidenreich, 1978, pp.395-396; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245; White, 1978, pp.407-411).</p>

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)	ca. AD 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga; later included the Tuscarora) of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally residing south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with other Iroquois groups as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec, in southwestern Ontario and in America; the Five Nations established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; villages included one at the mouth of the Rouge River, and another at a bend near the mouth of the Humber River; European fur trade and exploration continued (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700	Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving by military conquest (MCFN, 2017a) to southern Ontario in the 1690s; many battles fought ultimately resulting in most of the Five Nations being driven out of Southern Ontario and returning to their lands south of the Great Lakes (and some remained in parts of Southern Ontario); the English referred to those Algonquian-speaking groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107); 'Mississauga' term applied to Anishinaabeg bands living on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind; multiple settlements throughout Southern Ontario (Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Trade, Peace and Conflict	ca. AD 1700 to 1770s	Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the 'First Nations'; European commerce and exploration resumed; beginnings of the Métis and their communities; skirmishes between France and Britain as well as their respective First Nations allies erupt in 1754 ("French and Indian Wars") and forms part of the larger Seven Years' War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to British control; Treaty of Paris (1763); Royal Proclamation of 1763 "states explicitly that Indigenous people reserved all land not ceded by or purchased from them" (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established framework for how treaties were negotiated (by only the King or an assigned representative of the King, and only at a public meeting called for this specific purpose) and established the "constitutional basis for the future negotiations of Indigenous treaties in British North America" (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established the British administration of North American territories ceded by France to Britain; uprising by several First Nations groups against British ("Pontiac's War"); fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Abler and Tooker, 1978, pp.505-517; Hall, 2019a; Jaenen, 2013; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97).

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Early British Administration and Early Euro-Canadian Settlement	ca. AD 1770s to 1800s	American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) drove large numbers of United Empire Loyalists (those who were loyal to the British Crown), military petitioners, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to re-settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris (1783) and formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now southern Quebec); Jay's Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement from the British Isles and continental Europe after land cession treaties were negotiated by the British Crown with various First Nations groups (Government of Ontario, 2021; Hall, 2019b; Jaenen, 2014; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2014).
British Land Treaties	1805 to 1806	In 1805 a tract of land was ceded from the Mississauga that included lands "reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)" (Fix, 1967, p.13); the Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek; this treaty, Treaty No.13a, included lands in the southern parts of the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Trafalgar and Nelson Townships in Halton County; a confirmatory surrender was issued in 1806, Treaty No.14; included lands south of Eglinton Avenue in Peel County (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.35-40; Weaver, 1913, p.65; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Government of Ontario, 2014; Government of Ontario, 2021; MCFN, 2017b).
British Land Treaties	1818	After the War of 1812, immigration from the United States came to a halt as a change in British policy discouraged Americans from taking residence in Canada and encouraged immigration from the British Isles; the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now the Regional Municipality of Peel, was purchased by William Claus in 1818; the area belonged to the Credit River Mississauga who, despite efforts from the Indian Department officials to protect them, found themselves victim to encroachment on their lands and fisheries by Euro-Canadian settlers; Ajetance, chief of the Credit River Mississauga, settled for goods in the value of £522.10 shillings annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land; this second purchase surrendered those lands within what would encompass the Township of Albion; this treaty was also known as Treaty No.19 or the Ajetance Purchase (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.iv; Surtees, 1994, pp.116-117; Government of Ontario, 2021; MCFN, 2017c).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.3.1 Township of Albion

From 1818 to 1819, the Township of Albion was surveyed by William Chewett (Scheinman, 2009a, p.9-2; Pope, 1877, p.89). Official settlement in the area began soon afterwards, and by 1820 all the lots on the first concession were settled as far as Lot 38 (Heyes, 1961, p.11). Settlers in the southern part of the township recognized the agricultural potential of the rich soils and flat terrain, and focused on agriculture (Scheinman, 2009b, p.10-1). Settlers in the northern part of the Township of Albion navigated the difficult terrain and settled in plateau areas and along river valleys while attempting to farm (Scheinman, 2009a, p.9-7). Strands of mixed hardwood covering

the Township of Albion were cleared by settlers, and by 1830 Albion had numerous prosperous wheat farms (Heyes, 1961, p.111). By 1840, after several years of severe agricultural depression, the export of Canadian wheat increased when new British Corn laws gave preferential treatment to Canadian wheat, and after 1853 European crop failure sent the prices of Canadian grain skyrocketing (Heyes, 1961, p.111). The Crimean War prevented supplies of Russian wheat from entering the European markets and brought the wheat prices still higher; farms throughout the township experienced great financial surplus (Heyes, 1961, p.111). The agricultural prosperity was short lived, and livestock husbandry stimulated the economy with emphasis placed on breeding high quality beef and dairy cattle (Heyes, 1961, p.113).

1.3.3.2 Hamlet of Castlederg

Castlederg was located on a tributary of the Humber River, east of Highway 50 and was settled in about 1820. A post office was opened in 1861 under the name 'Mount Hurst' and John Wallace served as postmaster until the post office closed in 1918. In 1875, Mount Hurst was renamed Castlederg to commemorate the birth place of John Wallace. Approximately 100 individuals resided in Castlederg in the early 1900s, and until 1974, it was a hamlet in the Township of Albion prior to be incorporated in the Town of Caledon (Mika and Mika, 1977, p.379).

1.3.4 Euro-Canadian Land Use History

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use History

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history and of the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely the 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (*see Maps 2-3; Table 3*).

Table 3: Summary of Structures and Property Owners/Occupants documented in the 1859 *Tremaine's Map* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* in the Study Area

Con.	Lot	Part	Owner/Occupant		Structure(s) in the Study Area	
			1859	1877	1859	1877
8	18	E½	Henry Downey		-	-

In both historic maps, the study area encompassed farmland owned by Henry Downey. Both the 1859 *Tremaine's Map* and 1877 *Illustrated Atlas* does not depict any homesteads in the study area. However, the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas* depicts three homesteads within 300 metres of the study area.

In addition, the study area fronts along one historic transportation route that was established during the survey of the Township of Albion: present-day Mount Pleasant Road. In Ontario, the 2011 *S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics

that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1*). Therefore, based on the proximity of both early Euro-Canadian settlements and early historic transportation routes, these features contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use History

To facilitate further evaluation of the established archaeological potential within the study area, a detailed review of 1914, 1926 and 1934 topographic maps (*see Map 4*), an air photograph from 1954 (*see Map 4*), and orthophotographs from 2002, 2011, 2012 and 2020 was undertaken (*see Map 5*).

The study area was depicted within land that was cleared of over grown vegetation and was likely cultivated in the 1914, 1926 and 1934 *Topographic Maps*. A brick house (identified in red) was depicted to the northwest of the study area.

By 1954, the study area was entirely located within agricultural lands and no structures are depicted in the study area. The house identified in the *Topographic Maps* continued to be located north of the study area, and a tree row delineating the field limits had been established along the eastern limits. By 2002, an area of overgrown vegetation (shrubbery and trees) had formed along the tree row established in 1954 and at the southeast corner of the study area. The study area continued encompass an agricultural field and overgrown area until 2020. To the northwest of the study area, Mulloy Court was opened in 2012 in advance of residential estate construction.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Policy Area 2 of the Palgrave Estate Residential Community Schedule (Town of Caledon, 2018).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of the regional archaeological management plan, designated and listed cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 *S&G*, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. The Town of Caledon and Regional Municipality of Peel do not have a publicly available AMPs.

1.4.2 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. One designated and one non-designated cultural heritage resources are located within 300 metres of the study area (Town of Caledon, 2019a; Town of Caledon, 2019b; *see Table 3*). Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Table 4: Heritage Resources within 300 metres of the Study Area

Address	Description	Status
15421 Mount Pleasant Road	Mabee-Parrish House; c.1857	Designated (by law no. 86-95)
15535 Mount Pleasant Road	c.1830s-40s 1½ storey squared log cabin on original site	Non-Designated

1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (Town of Caledon, 2019c). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (OHT, 2021). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not in or within 300 metres of a pioneer/historic cemetery (OGS, 2022). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) maintained by the *MHSTCI* was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits. According to the OASD there are 22 registered archaeological sites that lie within one kilometre of the study area (MHSTCI, 2021). Of these, one is located within 300 metres of the study area (*see Table 4*).

Table 5: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered archaeological sites within 300 metre radii of the study area			
AlGw-149	Downey	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
Other registered archaeological sites within one-kilometre radii of the study area			
AlGw-9	Bruno	Late Archaic	Other: camp/campsite, hunting
AlGw-18	-	-	-
AlGw-99	Peel 5-5	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-100	Peel 5-IF.1	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
AlGw-101	Peel 5-IF.2	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
AlGw-102	Peel 5-IF.3	Early Woodland: Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
AlGw-103	Peel 5-IF.4	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
AlGw-104	Peel 5-IF.5	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
AlGw-105	Peel 6-6	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-106	Peel 6-7	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-107	Peel 6-8	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-108	Peel 6-9	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-109	Peel 6-10	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-110	Peel 6-11	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-111	Peel 6-12	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Unknown
AlGw-112	Peel 6-IF.1	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
AlGw-113	Peel 6-IF.2	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-114	Peel 6-IF.3	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-115	Peel 6-IF.4	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-116	Peel 6-IF.5	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown
AlGw-150	Cold Creek	-	-

"-" denotes details not provided in OASD.

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity to the study area are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Therefore, given that one registered archaeological site is located within 300 metres, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (e.g., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. One report was identified (*see Table 5*).

Table 6: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Recommendation
Previous Archaeological Assessments Tied to Other Development Projects:			
Archeoworks Inc., 2009	Stage 1-2 AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	Associated with the AA of 15462 Mount Pleasant Road, measuring 33.11 acres in size. During the Stage 2, one historic, Euro-Canadian site (H1), and one Indigenous site (P1) were

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Recommendation
			discovered. Stage 3, and possibly Stage 4, was recommended for the P1 site; Stage 3 was recommended for the H1 site. Both sites are located greater than 50 metres from the study area and will not be impacted by the current development.

1.4.8 Physical Features

An investigation of the study area's physical features was conducted to aid in the development of an argument for archaeological potential based on the environmental conditions of the study area. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

1.4.8.1 Physiographic Region

The study area is located within the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region of Southern Ontario. This surface is characterized as hilly, with a knob-and-basin relief typical of end moraine. These hills are mostly composed of sandy or gravelly materials. The northern border of the morainic area, where the study area lies, is deeply indented by swamp-floored valleys, along which many outwash terraces are found. The original vegetation was a mixed forest of pine and hardwoods, and most of the land was exploited for timber and converted to farmland. Farms on hillier land were abandoned due to sandy soil being unstable under cultivation or pasture. In contrast the soils on gentler hillsides have been more useful. Agricultural use of lands in the Moraine has been declining and reforestation has taken place in some areas. As the Oak Ridges Moraine is the source of many streams that drain the plains on both its north and south sides, it has become a focal point for conservation in southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.166-168).

1.4.8.2 Soil Types and Topography

The study area is located with soils classified as King clay loam, who's profile description of cultivated soil is described as 6" greyish brown, clay loam surface; well developed profile; gritty clay parent material brown in colour. It has good drainage, few stones and its topography is smooth, moderately sloping (Ontario Agricultural College, 1953).

The topography within the study area is gently rolling with the elevation ranging between 266 and 269 metres above sea level.

1.4.8.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G). The Cold Creek is located within

300 metres of the study area. Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated south of a rural subdivision area in the Town of Caledon, and encompasses an area of overgrown vegetation, an active agricultural field and an area subjected to construction grading and dirt stockpiling.

1.4.10 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on November 9th, 2021. The weather and lighting conditions —sunny with a temperature high of 13°C — permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and was conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**. However, it must be noted that post-1900 developments can negate the possibility of encountering intact archaeological deposits due to deep and extensive soil disturbances. Further assessment of conditions within the study area will be addressed in **Section 3.0**.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Map 6**. A representative sample of photographic images documenting field conditions during the Stage 2 property assessment of the study area are presented within **Appendix C** and photographic image locations are presented within **Map 7**.

2.1 Indigenous Engagement

In response to an initiative set forth by the MHSTCI, wherein active project information is released to Indigenous communities who request this data, the *Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation* (MCFN) have requested participation and project information for all archaeological assessment work occurring within their treaty territory; this project falling within such lands. A field summary report was submitted to the MCFN per their request (*see Indigenous Engagement Document*, per *Section 7.6.2* of the *2011 S&G*).

2.2 Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for deep and extensive land alterations – commonly referred to as disturbances – that have severely impacted the integrity of any archaeological resources. Per *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G*, these include, but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development.

Obvious visible disturbances documented within the study area include: construction grading and soil stockpiling at the southwest corner of the study area associated with the construction of nearby residential estate houses (*see Images 1-5*).

The disturbances identified above have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area. Disturbances amounted to approximately 0.23 hectares or 5.65% of the study area.

2.3 Test Pit Survey

A portion of the study area consisted of areas of overgrown vegetation consisting of trees and shrubbery. Per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, these portions of the study area were subjected to test pit survey (*see Images 6-9*) given that ploughing was not viable (owing to no recent history of ploughing and extant vegetation).

A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents (*see Images 6-8*). The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern at five-metre intervals. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were excavated into the

first five-centimetres of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill (*see Image 9*). Test pits occurred within one metre of built structures when encountered. All test pits were backfilled (per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 2-9* of the *2011 S&G*).

Approximately 0.60 hectares or 14.74% of the study area was subjected to shovel test-pit survey at five-metre intervals. Approximately 240 test pits were excavated in this area to depths of 20 to 35 centimetres in sandy loam soil.

2.4 Pedestrian Survey

The remaining balance of the study area consisted of a ploughed agricultural field which was subjected to a pedestrian form of survey (*see Images 10-12*) as per *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. This form of survey involves systematically walking recently ploughed areas, and mapping and collecting any artifacts found on the ground surface. Ploughing was conducted deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing and was subjected to the appropriate weathering requirements (*see Images 10-11*). Greater than 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible at the time of survey and the ploughed area was tested at survey transects spaced at five-metre intervals (per *Section 2.1.1, Standards 1-6* of the *2011 S&G*).

During the pedestrian survey, one Euro-Canadian artifact collection (designated as **H1**) and one Indigenous artifact collection (designated as **P1**) was encountered (*see Section 3.0 for Record of Finds*). Upon encountering the initial artifact at each site, survey intervals were reduced to one metre over a minimum 20 metre-radius around the find to determine whether it was an isolated find or part of a larger scatter (*see Image 12*). When additional artifacts were encountered, this intensification was continued until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined within the study area limits. All diagnostic categories, refined ceramic sherds and a representative sample of all formal artifact types were mapped, recorded by their GPS coordinates and collected. For sites with greater than 100 pieces of artifacts, a large enough sample was left in the field to allow for site relocation (per *Section 2.1.1, Standards 7-9* of the *2011 S&G*).

Approximately 3.24 hectares or 79.61% of the study area was subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre transects.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The catalogue of the artifacts collected from the H1 site and P1 site are provided within **Appendix D**. A photograph of a representative sample of artifacts from the H1 site and a photograph of the artifacts from the P1 site assemblage are provided in **Appendix C – Images 13-14**. Maps detailing the location of sites are provided within the **Maps 6-8**. Detailed site location information is provided within **Appendix E**.

All encountered artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of their locations were recorded. A *Trimble GeoExplorer* handheld GPS device was employed, and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data.

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix F**. All artifacts are stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 226-CA8385-21-ST1/2-01.

3.1 H1 Site

The artifacts were found in along the northwestern limit of the study area, near the west limits of the study area and entirely within an agricultural field. The findspots were found in an area that roughly measures 18 metres long (NE-SW) and 9.5 metres wide (NW-SE). The site area is situated approximately 269 metres above sea level. All artifacts encountered were collected. The GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

The Stage 2 AA of the H1 site yielded seven (7) pieces of historic material from seven pedestrian findspots. Breakdown by artifact class is shown in the table below.

Table 7: Artifacts Class and Frequency

Class	FQ
Architectural	2
Foodways	5

3.1.1 Architectural Class

The Architectural Class consists of one sherd of thick window pane glass and one sherd of red brick. The thick pane glass in the assemblage measures 1.8 (millimetres) mm in thickness. Prior to ca.1850, *average* window pane glass thickness was approximately 1.55mm or under (Weiland, 2009). Thus, this sherd can be assigned a post-ca.1850s timeframe. The brick sherd is comprised of coarse earthenware likely made by hand, the common method of brick manufacture in the 19th century (Karn, 2004, p.4).

3.1.2 Foodways Class

The Foodways Class consists of five sherds of tableware ceramics (four ironstone, or vitrified white earthenware, and one refined white earthenware). Refined white earthenware (RWE) became the most popular white-bodied tableware in Ontario in the 1830s when it supplanted pearlware as the most common tableware type in households, and is still manufactured today (Kenyon, 1995). Ironstone, a white vitrified earthenware that was harder and a stronger white-bodied ware than RWE, was first created in the late 1840s but did not become popular until the 1870s in Ontario. Ironstone's paste colour and porosity varied over its period of production, from the more vitrified bluish/grayish-white wares typical of the late 1840s to the 1880s, to the lighter, more porous, creamier coloured wares that began to appear in the 1880s and continued into the 20th century (Wetherbee, 1980, p.109).

Two ironstone sherds with black banding decoration fall within the earlier ironstone phase due to their less porous quality, while the remaining two sherds fall within the post-1880s timeframe owing to their creamier colour and higher porosity. The RWE ceramic sherd was undecorated.

3.2 P1 Site

The artifacts were found in within the central portion of the study area and entirely within an agricultural field. The findspots were found in an area that roughly measures 31 metres long (NE-SW) and 11.4 metres wide (NW-SE). The site area is situated approximately 268 metres above sea level. All artifact encountered were collected. The GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded.

The P1 site was comprised of a cluster of three lithic artifacts; the first that of a sole piece of shatter manufactured from Onondaga chert. The second lithic comprises a small end scraper with a perforator. Also manufactured from Onondaga chert, this artifact measures 21mm in length, 22mm in width and 7mm in thickness. Multiple flaking scars are noted on the dorsal side and the scraper has a slightly curved working edge. The final lithic is a small debitage fragment manufactured from a lighter Onondaga chert variant. None of the lithics indicate any signs of having been exposed to heat and none are diagnostic in nature.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 H1 Site

The small artifact assemblage consisting of seven (7) Euro-Canadian historic artifacts collected during the Stage 2 AA at the H1 site may be assigned a broad mid-to-late nineteenth century timeframe.

As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the 2011 S&G, with less than 20 artifacts recovered to before ca.1900, the H1 site does not represent a significant archaeological resource as it has low cultural heritage value or interest, and therefore does not require a Stage 3 AA. Additionally, as a collection of less than 10 artifacts was recovered within a 10-metre radius (per *Section 7.12, Standard 1.b.*), the H1 site was not registered with the MHSTCI.

4.2 P1 Site

Three (3) Indigenous lithic artifacts were recovered and collected from the P1 Site. The artifacts were found within an agricultural field during pedestrian survey. The GPS readings of the locations of all collected artifacts were recorded. None of the artifacts are diagnostic, and as such, the P1 site cannot be determined to be from a specific time frame or cultural affiliation beyond being Indigenous.

Due to the diffuse nature of the P1 Site, this site does not meet the requirements for further cultural heritage value or interest as per *Section 2.2, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G. No further work is required at the P1 Site.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendations are presented:

1. The **H1**, and **P1** sites do not represent significant archaeological resources owing to their low cultural heritage value/interest classification. It is recommended that these sites within the project area be cleared of further archaeological concern.
2. The study area is considered free of archaeological concern. No further work is recommended.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MHSTCI* (Archaeology Program Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MHSTCI* 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 *MHSTCI*, 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.
2. 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*.
3. 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*.
4. 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 Government and Consumer Services*.

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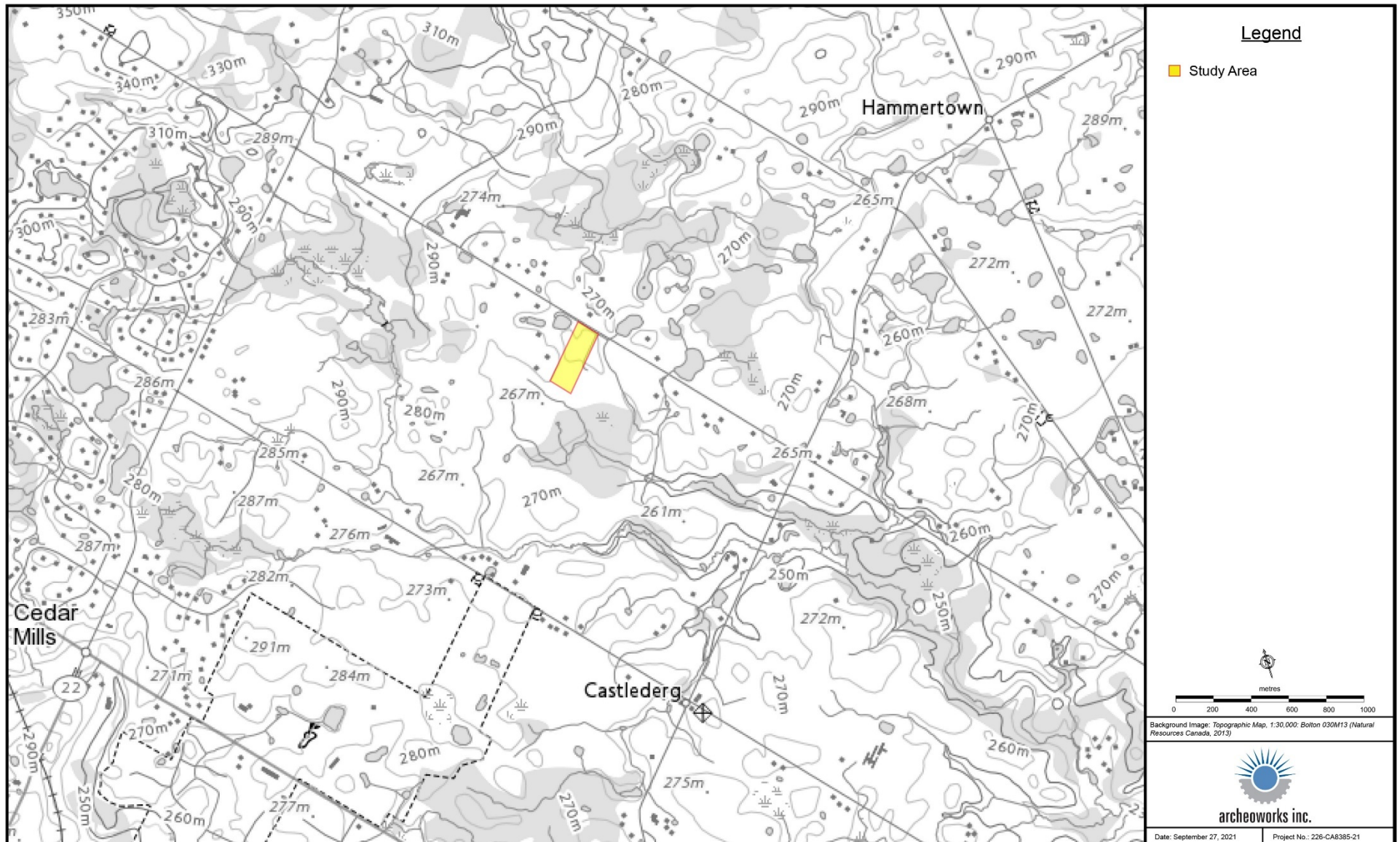
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VuMAP ©First Base Solutions

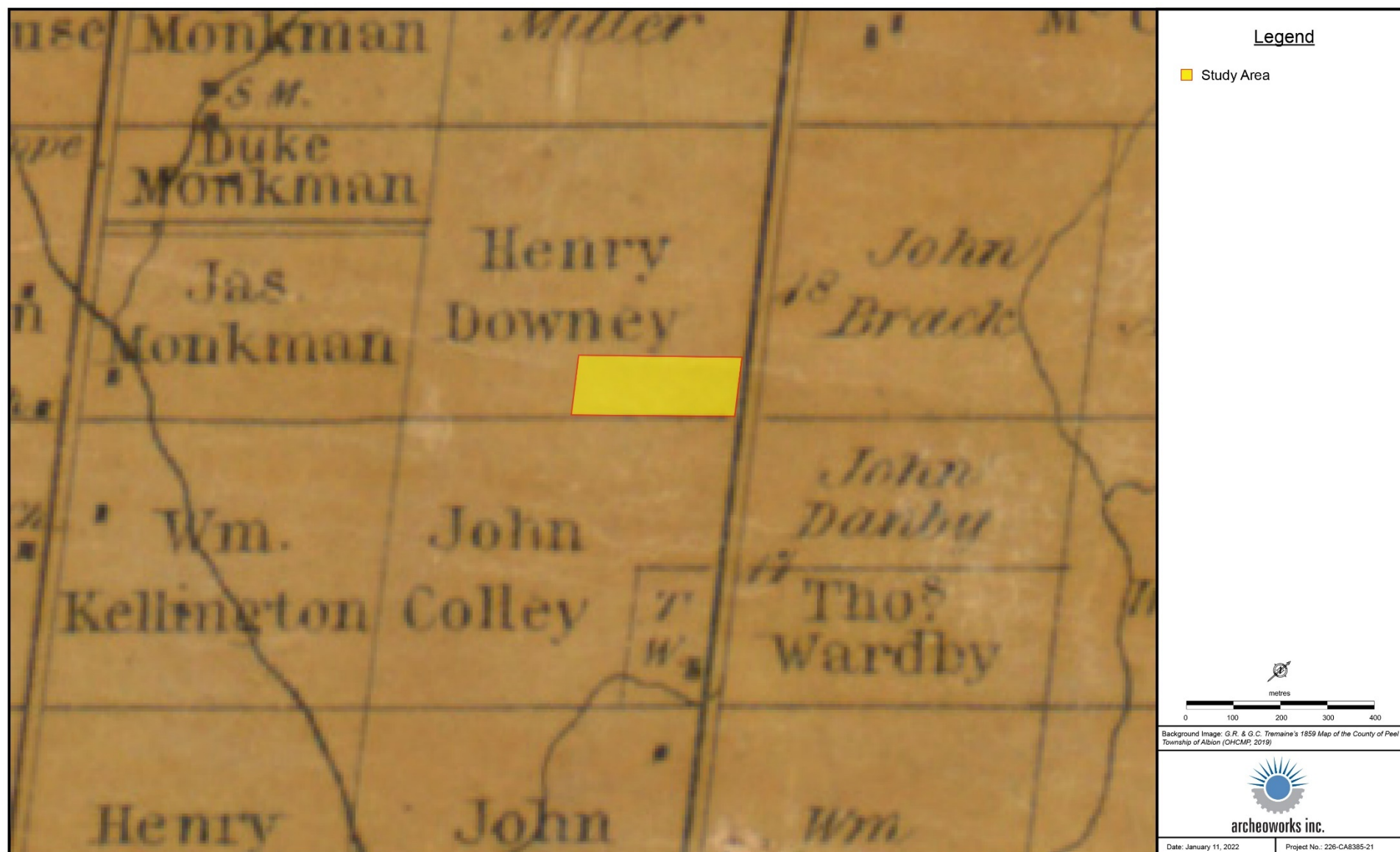
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



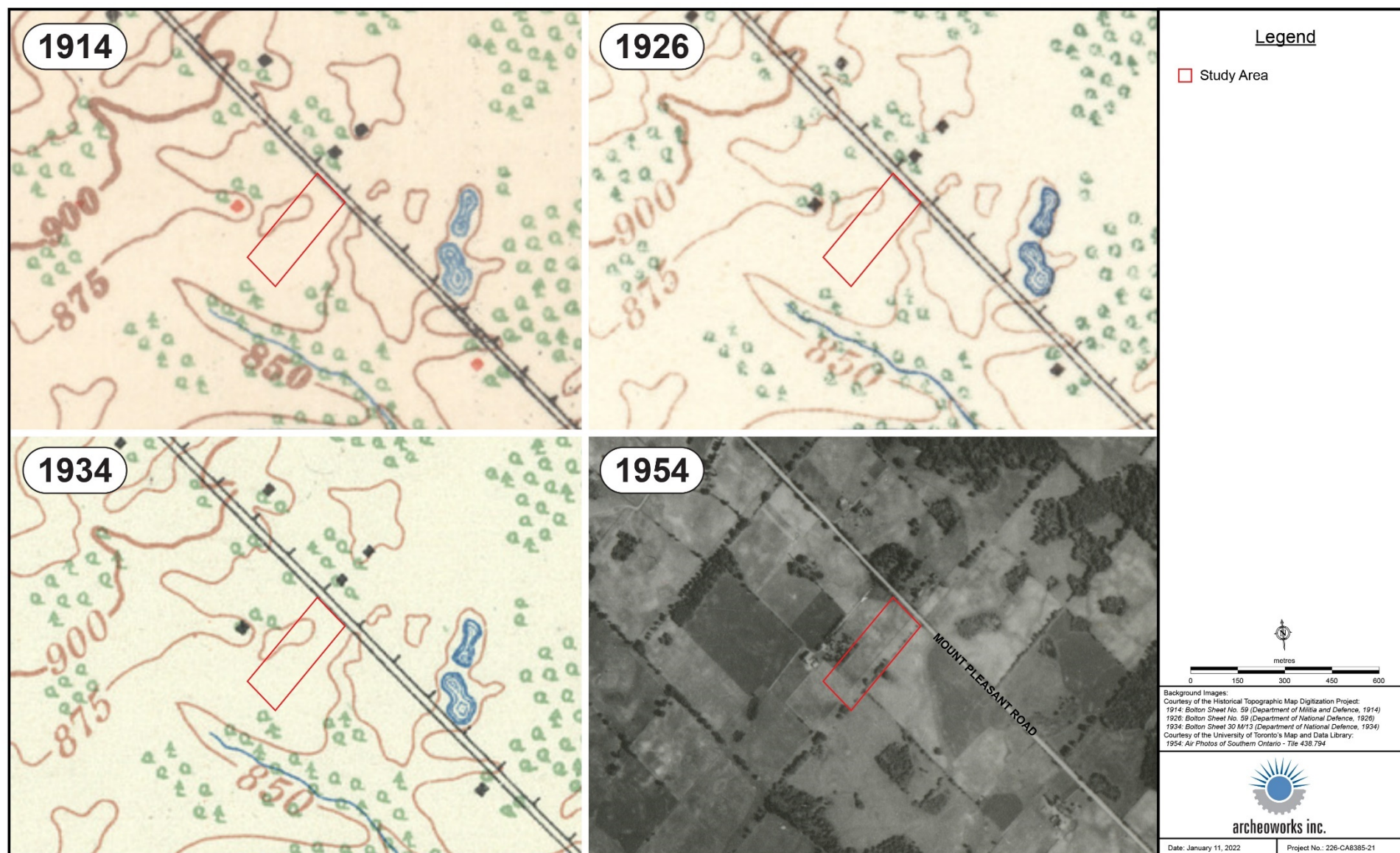
Map 1: National Topographic Map, 1:30,000, Bolton 030M13 identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.



Map 2: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Tremaine's 1859 Map of the County of Peel – Township of Albion.



Map 3: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel – Township of Albion.



Map 4: Stage 1-2 AA study area within 1914, 1926 and 1934 topographic maps, and an aerial photograph from 1954.



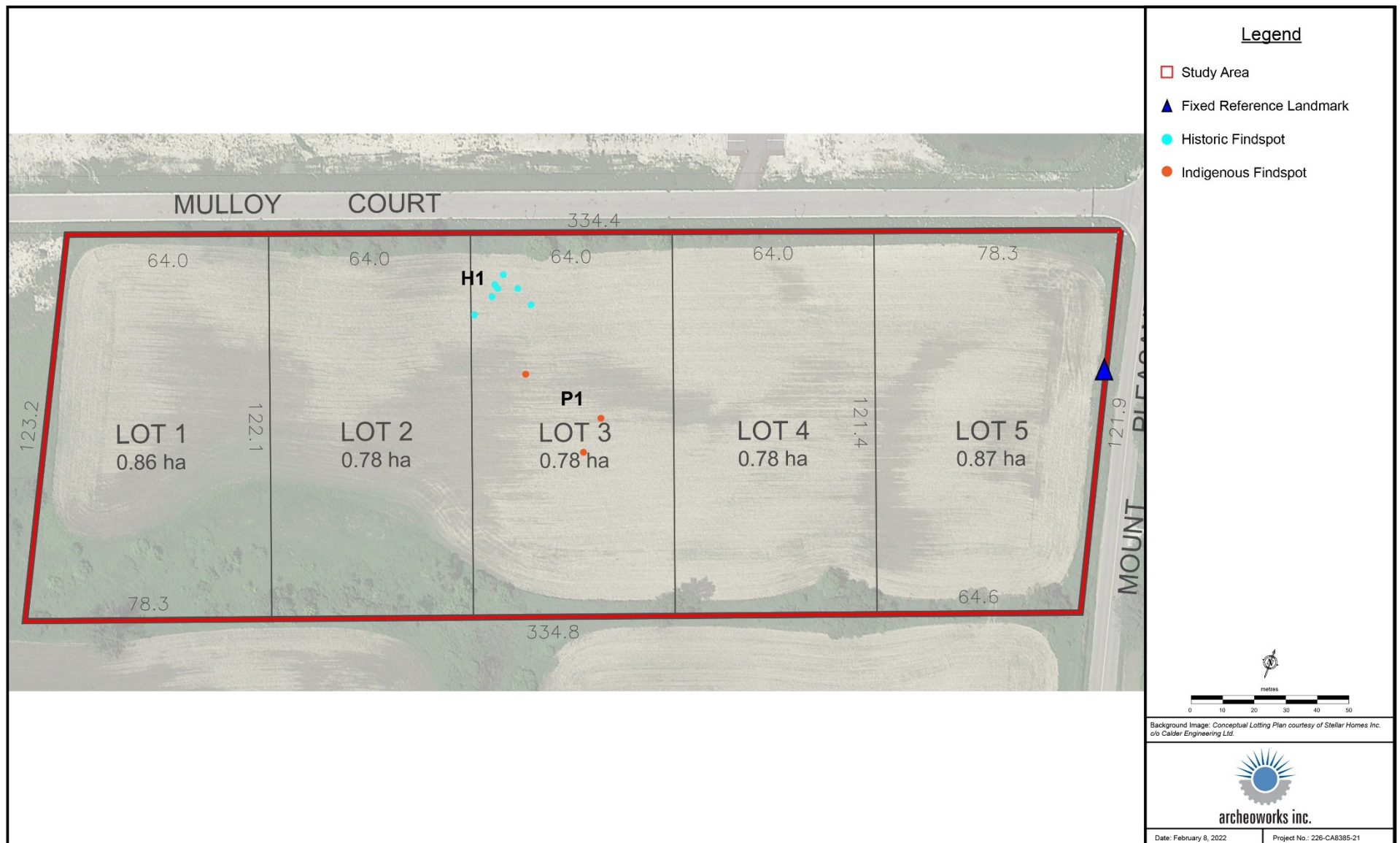
Map 5: Stage 1-2 AA study area within 2002, 2011, 2012 and 2020 orthophotographs.



Map 6: Stage 1-2 AA results.



Map 7: Stage 1-2 AA results, with photo locations indicated.



Map 8: Stage 1-2 AA results on conceptual lotting plan.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (Indigenous communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X - parts			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1: View of disturbance associated with construction grading and soil stockpiling.



Image 2: View of disturbance associated with construction grading and soil stockpiling.



Image 3: View of disturbance associated with construction grading and soil stockpiling.



Image 4: View of disturbance associated with construction grading and soil stockpiling



Image 5: View of disturbance associated with construction grading and soil stockpiling.



Image 6: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 7: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 8: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 9: View of soil stratigraphy encountered during test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 10: View of excellent field conditions encountered during the pedestrian survey.



Image 11: View of the pedestrian survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 12: View of the intensified survey conducted at the P1 site.



Image 13: Representative sample of artifacts from the H1 site.



Image 14: Artifacts from the P1 site: from left to right: FS1, FS2 and FS3.

APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE¹

Table D1: H1 Site Artifact Catalogue

Record	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments
1	FS1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone	VWE	mustard yellow decoration
2	FS2	1	Glass	Architectural	Window glass	pane glass	thick		1.8mm thickness
3	FS3	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample			
4	FS4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone	VWE	thick black banding - same vessel as FS7
5	FS5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone	VWE	unidentifiable dark brown decoration
6	FS6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated
7	FS7	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone	VWE	thick black banding - same vessel as FS4

Table D2: P1 Site Artifact Catalogue

Record	Prov.	Art Type	Art Subty	Freq.	Material	Comments
1	FS1	Debitage	shatter	1	Onondaga	
2	FS2	Debitage	scraper	1	Onondaga	small with perforator.
3	FS3	Debitage	fragment	1	Onondaga	light grey

¹ All artifacts were stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 226-CA8385-21-ST1/2-01.
ARCHEOWORKS INC.

APPENDIX E: DETAILED SITE LOCATION INFORMATION

Table E1: GPS Details

GPS Device	<i>Trimble GeoExplorer</i>
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid zone	17T
Datum	NAD 1983 CSRS
Method of Correction	Base Differential Correction
Accuracy	Less than one metre
Fixed Reference Landmark	17T 598917.09 4865488.33 (hydro pole on west side of Mount Pleasant Road, south of Mulloy Court)

Table E2: Detailed H1 Site Location Information

Site Name	H1	
Description of Location	Approximately 35.57 metres east from the centreline of Mulloy Court and approximately 286.8 metres south from the centreline of Mount Pleasant Road.	
Size of Site	Roughly 18 metres long (NE-SW) by 9.5 metres wide (NW-SE).	
Recorded GPS Coordinate and Site Extent	FS 1	17T 598785.00 4865358.00
	FS 2	17T 598778.00 4865358.00
	FS 3	17T 598772.00 4865357.00
	FS 4	17T 598772.00 4865353.00
	FS 5	17T 598774.00 4865353.00
	FS 6	17T 598775.00 4865350.00
	FS 7	17T 598776.00 4865342.00
Recommendations	No further work is recommended for this site.	

Table E3: Detailed P1 Site Location Information

Site Name	P1	
Description of Location	Approximately 86.9 metres east from the centreline of Mulloy Court and approximately 235.8 metres south from the centreline of Mount Pleasant Road.	
Size of Site	Roughly 31 metres long (NE-SW) and 11.4 metres wide (NW-SE)	
Recorded GPS Coordinate and Site Extent	FS 1	17T 598827.00 4865353.00
	FS 2	17T 598832.00 4865342.00
	FS 3	17T 598801.00 4865343.00
Recommendations	No further work is recommended for this site.	

APPENDIX F: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		226-CA8385-21		
Licensee:		Ian Boyce (P1059)		
MHSTCI PIF:		P1059-0108-2021		
Document/Material			Location	Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2021/226-CA8385-21 - Stellar Estates - Caledon/Stage 1-2/	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/Annotated Field Maps	Field Maps: two (2) pages Field Notes: two (2) pages	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers: 4 digital files
3.	Fieldwork Photographs	Digital Images: 36 Images	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers: 36 digital files
4.	Artifacts	H1: 7 historic, Euro-Canadian artifacts P1: 3 Indigenous lithic artifacts	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Collection may be transferred to one of Archeoworks' secure, off-site storage facilities if deemed necessary.

Under the Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at Archeoworks Inc. on the licensee's behalf.