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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

1029 Hunsden Sideroad, Part of Lot 25, Concession 9, Town of Caledon,
Township of Albion, Regional Municipality of Peel

Original Report

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Prepared by:

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PIF # P1208-0054-2022

Project # 131-12-22

15 February 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 Background Study as a requirement prior to the land severance of the subject property. The assessment was required in advance of planning permits under the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990. The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries assigned project information number P1208-0054-2022 to this project. The subject property is 21.60 hectares (“ha”) in size and is located at 1029 Hunsden Sideroad, Part of Lot 25, Concession 9, Town of Caledon, Township of Albion, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1).

Background research indicates that the subject property shows general archaeological potential due to the proximity to the historic Credit Valley Railway, major bodies of water, proximity to the Logan Woodland village site and multiple registered archaeological sites.

An inspection of aerial imagery determined that 1 percent, 0.08 hectares of the subject property has been previously disturbed due to the presence of modern residential structures which exhibits low to no archaeological potential and requires no further assessment. The balance of the subject property, 99 percent, 21.52 hectares consists of agricultural fields and woodlots which retain archaeological potential and require a Stage 2 Property Assessment prior to ground disturbance or development activities (Figure 8).

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MHSTCI is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries:

1. 1 percent, 0.08 ha of the subject property exhibits low to no archaeological potential due to modern structures. No further assessment is recommended in these areas as illustrated in Figure 8.
2. 99 percent, 21.52 hectares of the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential. Stage 2 Property Assessment is recommended prior to any ground disturbance or development activities in these areas as illustrated in Figure 8.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

1029 Hunsden Sideroad, Part of Lot 25, Concession 9, Town of Caledon, Township of Albion, Regional Municipality of Peel.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (“ACC”) was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 Background Study as a requirement prior to the proposed residential development of the subject property. The assessment was required in advance of planning permits under the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990. The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries assigned project information number P1208-0051-2022 to this project. The subject property is 16.43 hectares (“ha”) in size and is located at 1029 Hunsden Sideroad, Part of Lot 25, Concession 9, Town of Caledon, Township of Albion, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The Proponent provided the property limits, survey plan, and verified the subject area defined within this report.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) assigned project information number P1208-0054-2022 to this project.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MHSTCI’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 archaeological assessment. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of Archaeological Consultants Canada, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968), Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which allowed access to the low-lying environments favoured by the caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and graters and by the preference for light colored cherts, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around waterways from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period groups began to establish territorial settlements and



introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)		3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism	
WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400	introduction of pottery
		Middlesex Complex	2,500-2,000	
	Middle Woodland	SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
	Transitional Woodland	SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
		Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Late: Neutral	600-450	
		Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
Springwells Phase		800-600		
HISTORIC	SW Ontario Iroquois European Contact	Wolf Phase	600-450	
		Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
		Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 2,900 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the fifteenth century, it was not until the voyages of Jacques Cartier in the 1530s that Europeans visited Ontario Iroquoians in their home territories. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

Formerly part of the Home District, Peel County was formed in 1854, and was named after British Parliamentarian Sir Robert Peel (Mika & Mika, 1983:177). With increased pressure for settlement lands, the British Crown purchased what is referred to as the Mississauga Tract in 1805, from the Mississaugas. In 1818 the remainder of the Mississauga Tract was purchased, extending the northern boundary of Peel County to include what are now the Townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy. Settlement of the area began in the early 1800s and in 1819, an influx of Irish immigrants arrived. Settlement continued to grow at a steady pace and in 1881, the installation of the Credit Valley Railway brought more prosperity and job opportunities to the region (CVRC, 2022). Peel County became the Regional Municipality of Peel on October 15th, 1973 (Mika & Mika, 1983:180).

Albion Township was first surveyed for settlement in 1819, with the earliest settlers arriving shortly after. Many of the early inhabitants traveled along Yonge Street into the newly opened townships. The first settler in Albion Township is believed to be William Downey, who purchased lands near Castleberg (Walker & Miles, 1877). By 1820, all the lots in Albion Township had been patented and by 1821, all the Crown and Clergy Reserve lots were leased. According to census data the population of Albion Township in 1821 was 110 persons, with 62 acres of land cultivated. By 1848 the population had increased to 3,567 and by 1871 it was estimated to be 4,857 (Walker & Miles, 1877).

The Town of Caledon was surveyed between 1818 and 1819 and was open for land settlement by 1820. Due to the town's proximity to the Oak Ridges Moraine, the first businesses established within the town were water-powered mill sites which supported the newfound economy. In 1837, the oldest structure existing in Caledon, the Melville White Church, was constructed. In 1870, the Credit Valley Railway passed through the region which brought more specialized tradesmen

and immigrants to the town (Town of Caledon, 2019). By 1877, Caledon was home to 3 blacksmiths, a doctor, a tailor, 2 shoe makers, 3 hotels, 2 churches, a schoolhouse and 3 general stores (Caledon Village, 2008).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property. Figures 2 and 3 represent the Euro-Canadian settlement in and around the current subject property in the late nineteenth century. Tremaine's 1859 *Historic Atlas Map of Peel County* (Figure 2) shows that the subject property was at this time owned by Caren Horne, who does not appear in any Canadian Census records for the years of 1851 and 1871 (Library and Archives Canada, 2022; Tremaine, 1861). No structures are depicted within the subject property at this time.

Walker & Miles' 1877 *Historic Atlas Map of The County of Peel* shows the property is now owned by Mrs. W. Horan (Figure 3). William Horne, a 34 year old Catholic farmer, appears in the 1871 Canadian Census. William Horne lives on the property with his wife Mary, 24, and their three children: John F, 5, Margret June, 3, and William, 10 months. There is now a farmhouse structure and orchard depicted in the northwest corner of the lot. No structures are depicted within the subject property at this time.

The historic Credit Valley Railway runs 353 meters to the northwest of the property. A Church is depicted 1.87 km to the west of the lot. The subject property was located approximately 2 km east from Gibson Lake and 10.46 km southeast of the historic Town of Bolton (Figures 2 to 3).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The study area is located within the Oak Ridges Morane physiographic region (Figure 4) (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The Oak Ridges Morane is a 160 km long east to west ridge and serves as a drainage ground between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay. The Morane extends from the Niagara Escarpment to beyond Rice Lake and covers 470,000 acres (Barnett, 1998). The Morane is characterized as a complex erosional sediment collection of drumlin deposits from the glacial period which network into deep, steep walled interconnected valleys which hold aquifers of natural mineral water (Barnett, 1998).

The prominent soil type within this region is Pontypool Sandy Loam, A well drained grey-brown Podzolic soil type (Hoffman, Richards, 1953). This soil type is a coarse textures well drained soil which appeared commonly on irregular steeply sloping topography. Poltypool sandy loam developed under a tree cover consisting most likely of maple, beech and spruce (Hoffman, Richards, 1953). Due to the porous nature of the soil type, it makes for easy cultivation in the early seasons of agriculture. When heavily fertilized, the soil can support a myriad of cash crops such as potatoes, peas, tomatoes and corn (Hoffman, Richards, 1953).

A tertiary waterway runs through the northern corner of the property and the subject property is located 2 km east of Gibson Lake.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

The subject property is largely comprised largely of agricultural field with some scrub and brush land and woodlots. Residential buildings are located in the northern portion of the property. A tertiary waterway runs through the northern corner of the property. The area surrounding the subject property consists predominantly of agricultural fields. Hundson Sideroad runs just north of the subject property as well as the Canadian National Railway just beyond that.

Figure 5 provides the location of the subject property on a 1:10,000-scale topographic map.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (“OASD”) and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MHSTCI.

The *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 kilometre (“km”) by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *AlGw* Borden block.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property. Twelve sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property (MHSTCI 2021a). No sites are within 250 m of the subject property (MHSTCI 2021a). Table 2 lists these sites along with the current Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (“CHVI”) for each site. Seven sites have a Euro-Canadian component, and one site is of unknown cultural affiliation. Four sites have an Indigenous component with one, *AlGw1*, the Logan site, being a village. Sites include homesteads, findspots, campsites and one village. The nearest of the registered sites is shown 560m away (MHSTCI, 2021a).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

REG. #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AlGw-54	D’Angelo	Late Archaic	Indigenous	Unknown	Unknown
AlGw-53	Scott	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Unknown
AlGw-24	Wolfe	Other	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
AlGw-23	Krusic 2	Post-Contact	Euro Canadian	Homestead	Unknown
AlGw-22	Krusic 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Unknown
AlGw-193	Caledon H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No Further CHVI
AlGw-185	Duffey	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	No Further CHVI

AlGw-184	Brown	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	No Further CHVI
AlGw-183	AlGw-183	Late Archaic	Indigenous	Findspot	No Further CHVI
AlGw-13	Gibson Lake	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Indigenous	Campsite, Other	Unknown
AlGw-119	Kidney H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Unknown
AlGw-1	Logan	Woodland	Indigenous	Village	Unknown

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that one archaeological report detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within 50m of the subject property have been filed with MHSTCI at the time this report was written (MHSTCI, 2021b).

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Mount Pleasant Road Development, Part of Lots 25, Concession 9, (Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel), Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel 2014. PIF P384-0086-2013. Amick Consulting Limited.

Between 2013 and 2014, Amick Consulting Limited conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment on approximately 12.95 hectares of land in Part of Lot 25, Concession 9. This area included the area directly west of the current subject property. No archaeological material was retained during the Stage 2 test pit assessment. The property was deemed to hold no further cultural heritage value or interest and required no further archaeological work.

1.3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject property. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject property, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.)
 - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)

- secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
- features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
- accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
 - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
 - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
 - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as “disturbed” or “disturbance” and may include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil

- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is located 353 m to the southeast of the historic Credit Valley Railway, 2 km meters east of Gibson Lake, and 10.46 km southeast of the historic Town of Bolton. Additionally, there is a small waterway running through the northern corner of the subject property.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is largely comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation and agriculture and includes a tertiary waterway which runs through the northern corner of the property. Gibson Lake is located 2 km east of the subject property. The Logan Woodland Period Village site (AlGw-1), is 1.39 km to the southeast of the subject property and there are two other registered Indigenous sites within 1km of the subject property.

Background archival research indicates that all previously undisturbed portions of the subject property exhibit archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources; therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required prior to development.



2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from the mandated provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2).

Background research indicates that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the subject property's proximity to a major historic transportation route, proximity to multiple registered archaeological sites and proximity to major bodies of water and waterways.

An inspection of aerial imagery determined that 1 percent, 0.08 hectares of the subject property has been previously disturbed and exhibits low to no archaeological potential due to modern buildings and requires no further assessment. The balance of the subject property, 99 percent, 21.52 hectares retains archaeological potential and requires a Stage 2 Property Assessment prior to ground disturbance or development activities (Figure 7).



3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MHSTCI is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries:

1. 1 percent, 0.08 ha of the subject property exhibits low to no archaeological potential due to modern structures. No further assessment is recommended in these areas as illustrated in Figure 8.
2. 99 percent, 21.52 hectares of the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential. Stage 2 Property Assessment is recommended prior to any ground disturbance or development activities in these areas as illustrated in Figure 8.



4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of 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.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.
- e. It is an offence to destroy or alter an archaeological site without approval from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. 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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6.0 FIGURES



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

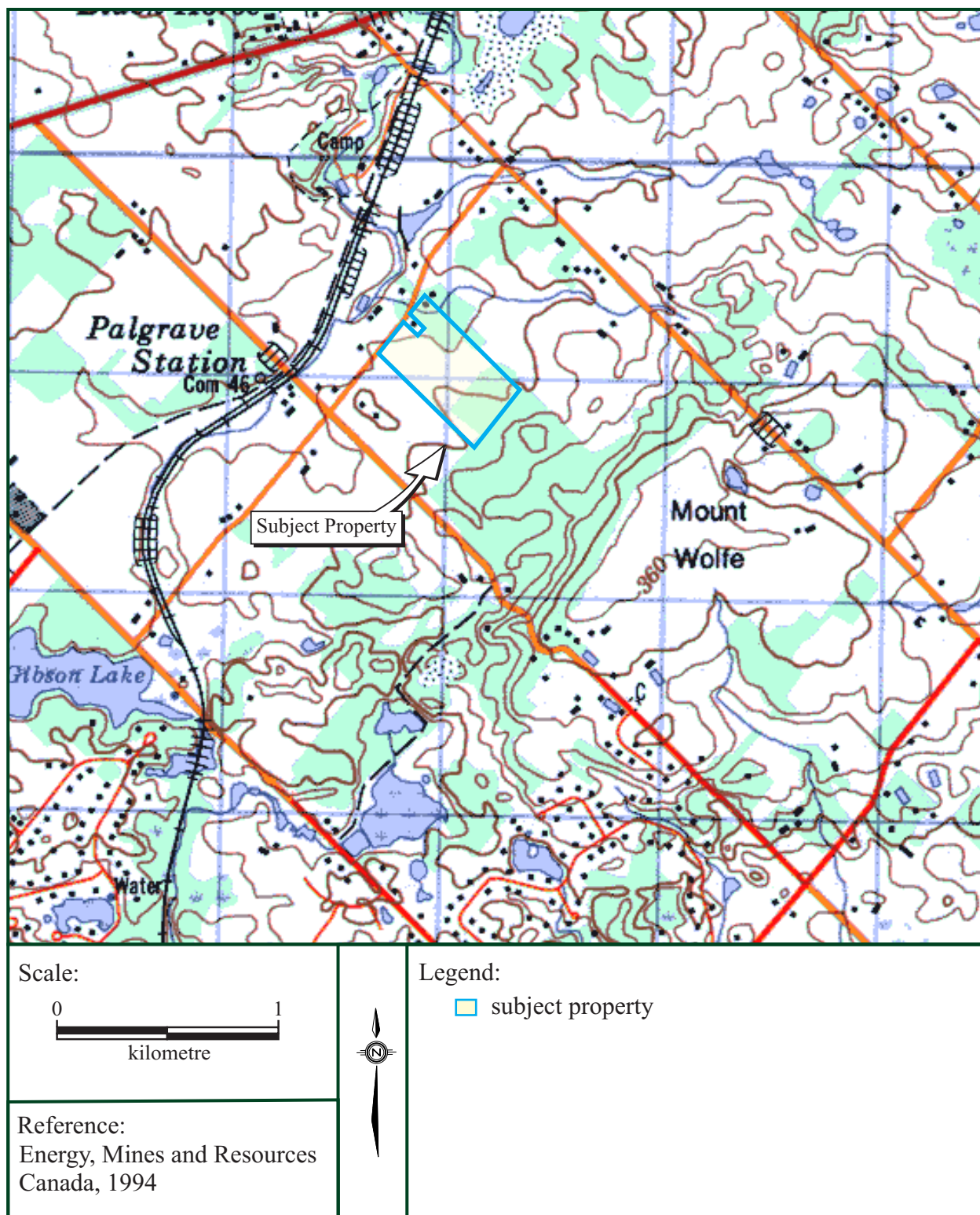


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Tremaines' 1859 Historic Atlas Map of Peel County

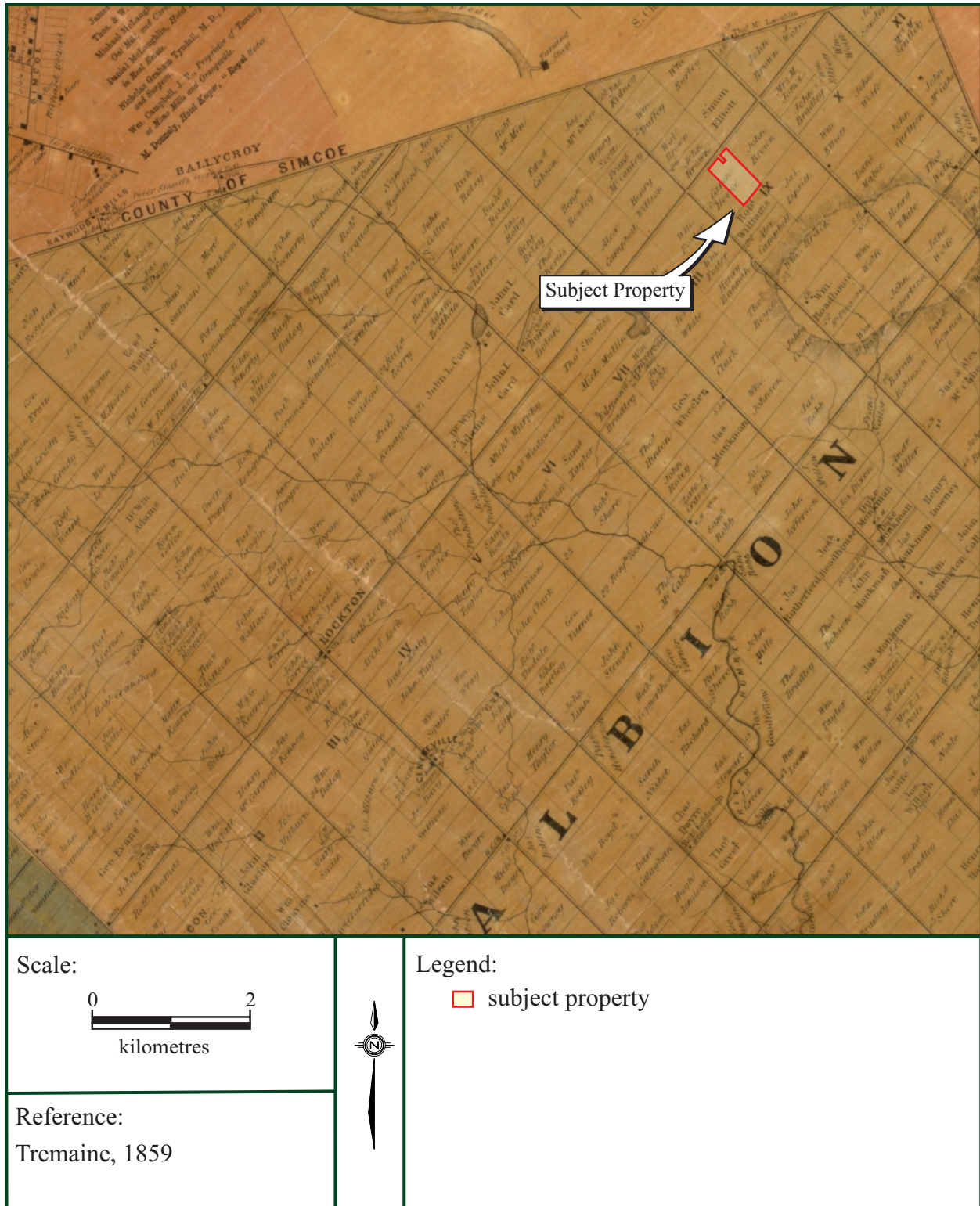


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on Walker & Miles' 1877 Historic Atlas Map of Albion Township, Peel County



Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Peel County Soils

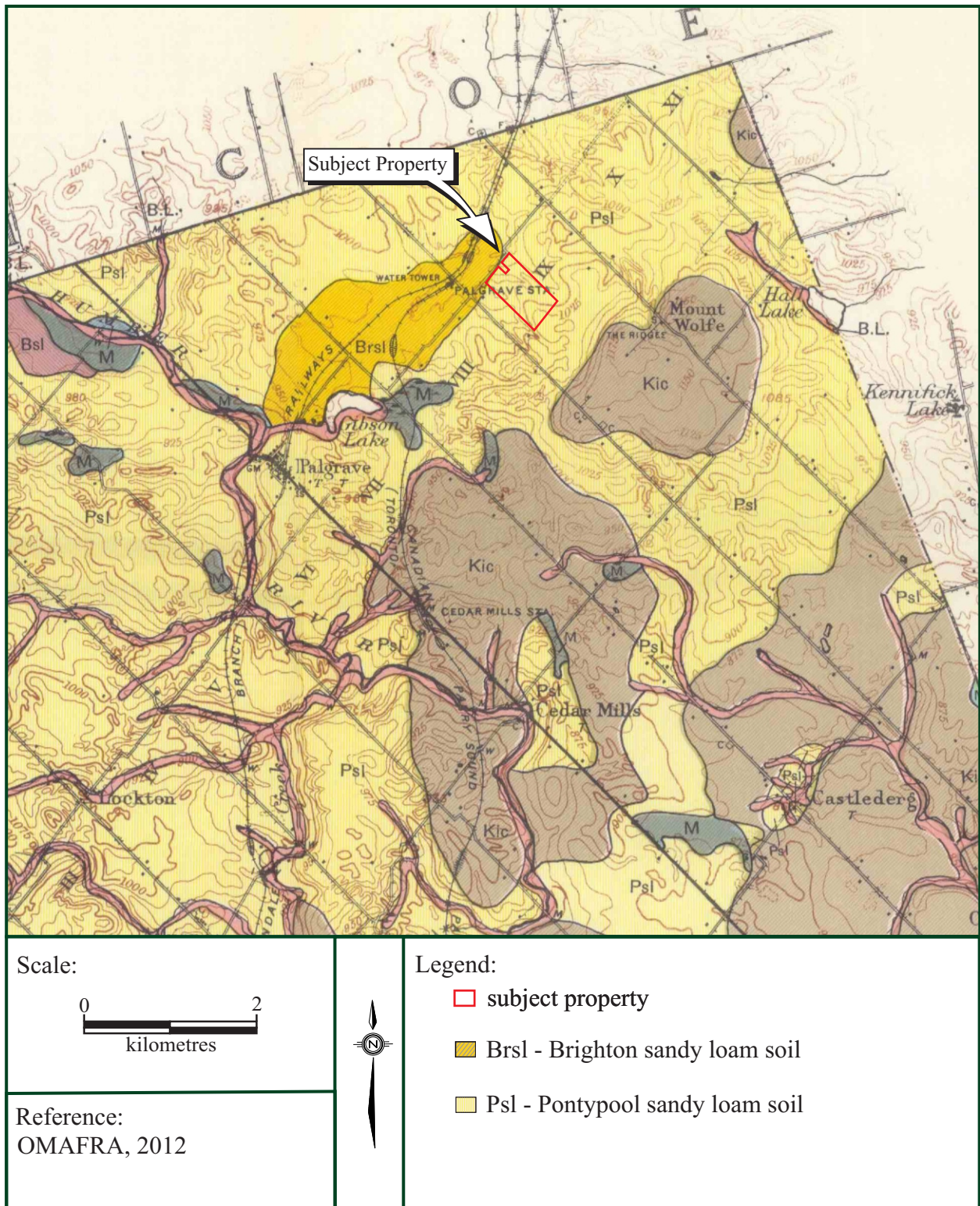


Figure 5: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:10,000 Scale Topographic Map

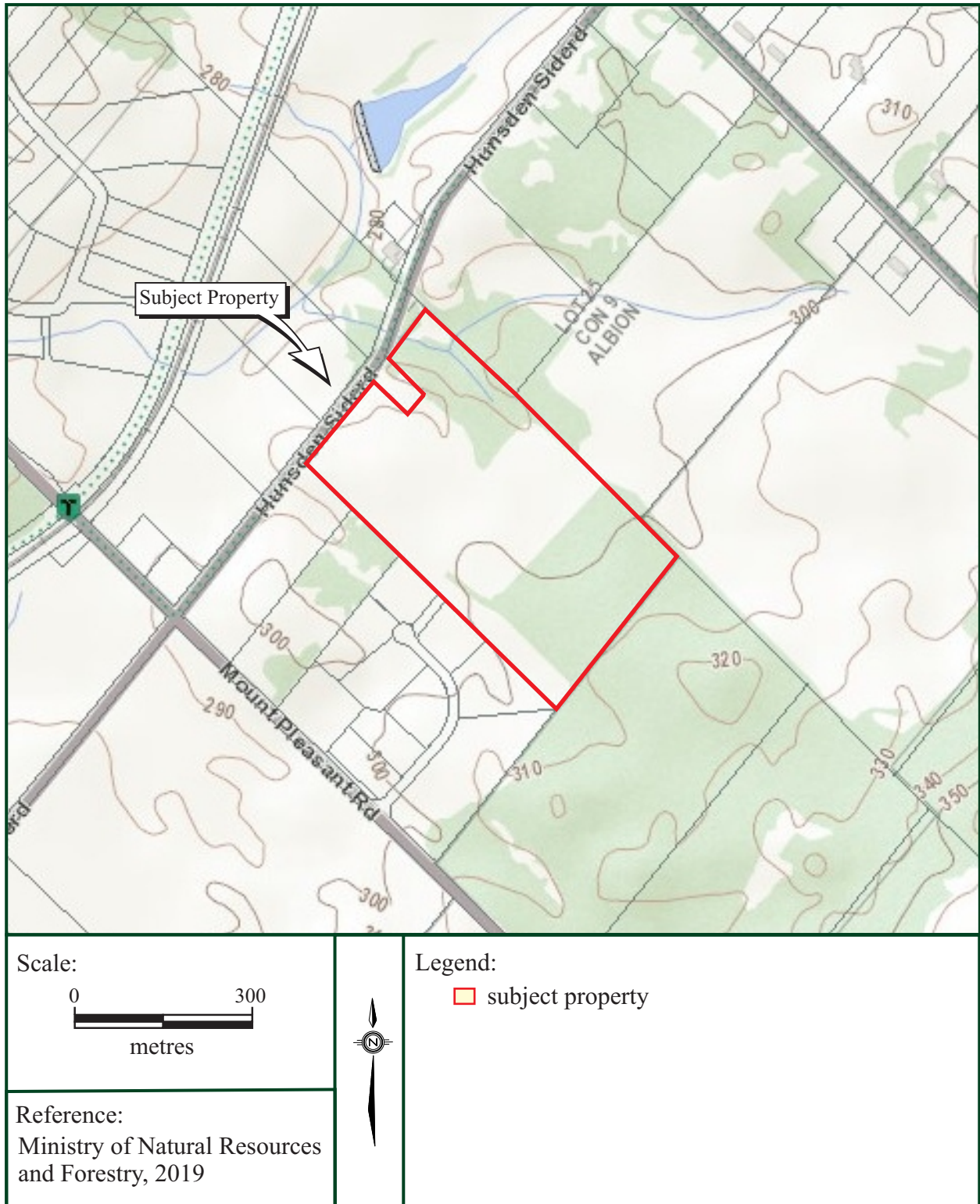


Figure 6: Aerial Photograph Showing Previous Archaeological Assessments within 50 m of the Subject Property

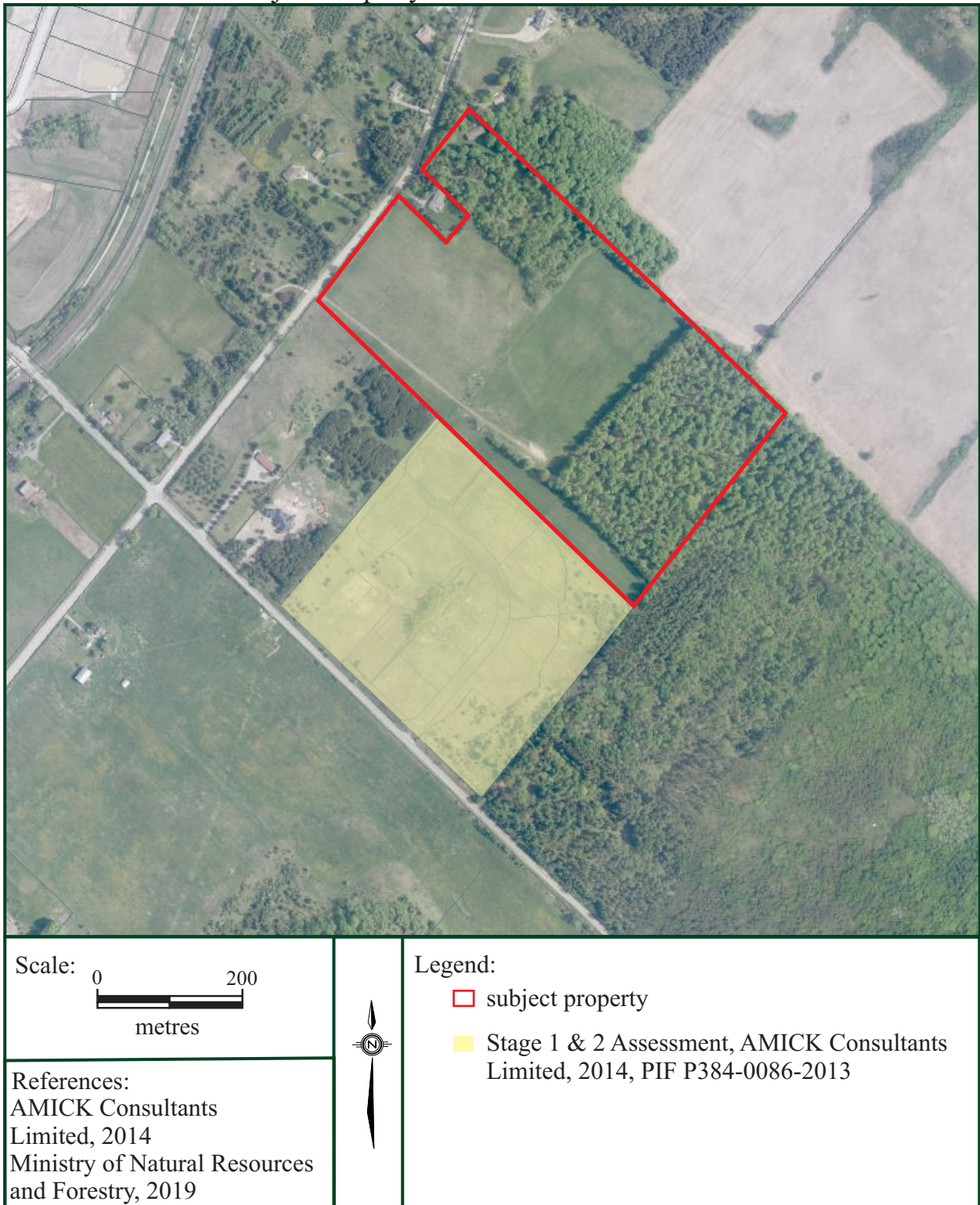


Figure 7: Results of the Stage 1 Assessment

