

## Supplemental Documentation Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

12861 Dixie Road  
Parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 4 East of Centre Road  
Town of Caledon  
Regional Municipality of Peel  
Historic Township of Chinguacousy North  
Historic County of Peel

August 4, 2024

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

PIF#: P379-0582-2023

Related PIF#(s): P379-0473-2023

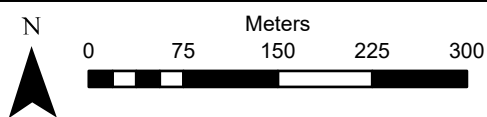
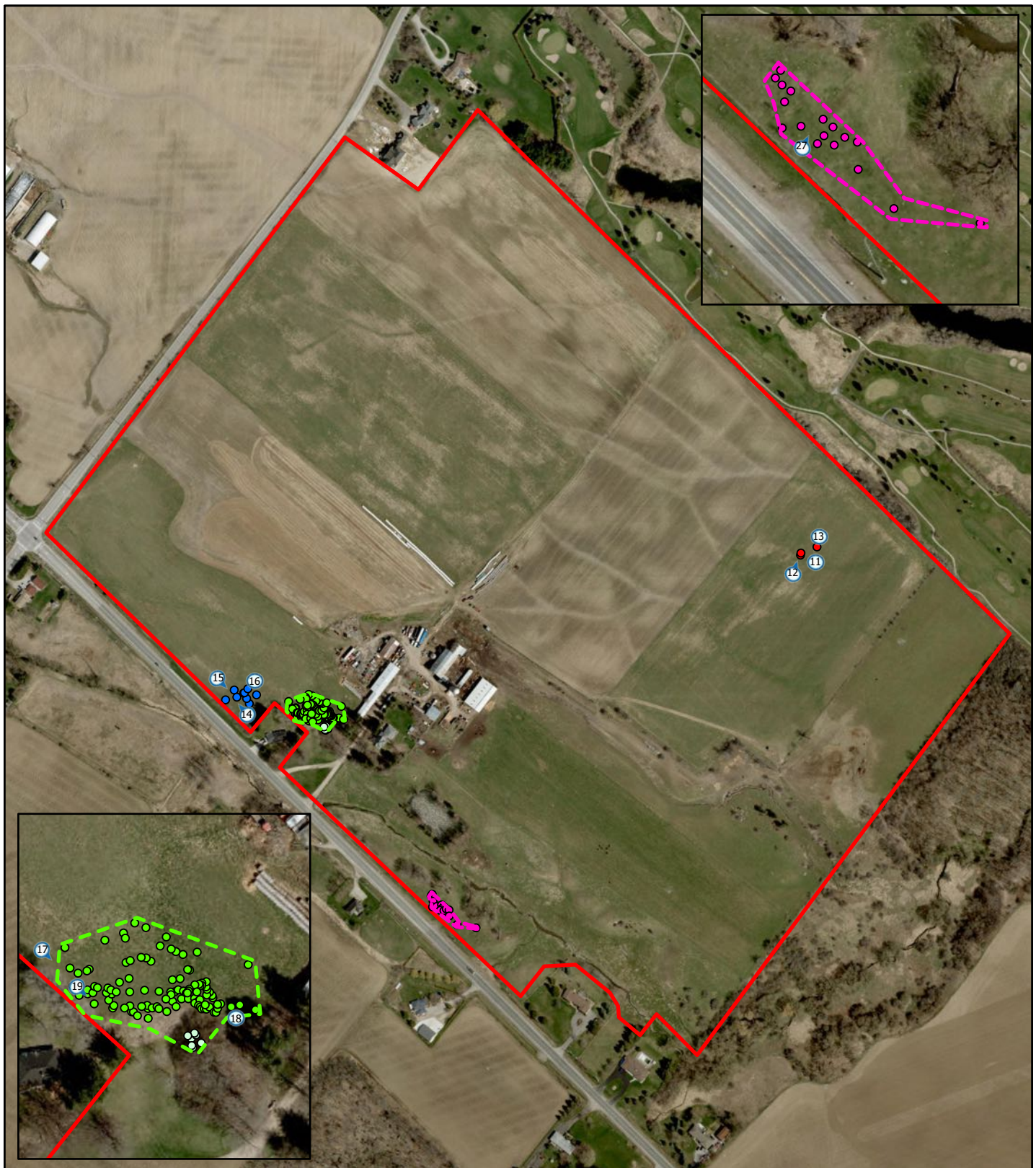
Version: Original

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

### GPS DATA

All GPS waypoints were collected with an EMLID Reach RSX set to 10 cm accuracy using the NAD 83 Datum.

GPS Waypoint	NAD 83 17T UTM
<b>Hillside Site AkGw-559</b>	
North Site Limit	17T 595320.23 484181.65
South Site Limit	17T 595339.56 4848148.23
Western Site Limit	17T 595296.78 4848172.21
Eastern Site Limit	17T 595296.24 5959170.10
Central Site Point	17T 595325.26 4848172.02
<b>Swords Site AkGw-571</b>	
North Site Limit	17T 594555.02 484790.26
South Site Limit	17T 595504.56 4847932.69
Western Site Limit	17T 595456.82 4847955.46
Eastern Site Limit	17T 595504.56 4847932.69
Central Site Point	17T 595471.28 4847949.62
<b>Little Scatter Site AkGw-564</b>	
North Site Limit	17T 595250.24 4848195.54
South Site Limit	17T 595254.15 4848178.65
Western Site Limit	17T 595228.26 4848183.95
Eastern Site Limit	17T 595263.48 4848189.45
Central Site Point	17T 595148.45 4848189.72
<b>Indigenous Scatter 1</b>	
North Site Limit	17T 595879.65 4848352.39
South Site Limit	17T 595862.41 4848342.27
Western Site Limit	17T 595862.12 4848345.92
Eastern Site Limit	17T 595879.65 4848352.39
Central Site Point	17T 595871.24 4848348.71



- ▭ Study Area
- ▭ Hillside Site (AkGw-559): Stage 2 Site Limit
- Hillside Site (AkGw-559): CSP Findspot
- ▭ Swords Site (AkGw-571): Stage 2 Site Limit
- Swords Site (AkGw-571): Test Pit
- Little Scatter Site (AkGw-564): No Further Assessment Recommended
- Indigenous Scatter 1: No Further Assessment Recommended
- Photo # & Direction

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

Map 8: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment - Archaeological Resources

# IRVIN HERITAGE INC.

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property, the Study Area, to facilitate commercial units. A previously authored Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report indicated that the entirety of the Study Area retained archaeological potential and a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey was recommended for the Study Area.

This report documents the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey of the entire Study Area which consisted of a 4 m Pedestrian Survey over agricultural fields which exhibited small crop growth. A 5 m Test Pit Survey was conducted on the balance of the property with a further 5 m Judgement Test Pit Survey being conducted in valley lands which exhibited a mixture lands with archaeological potential interspersed within an area of low lying and wet conditions and steep slopes.

The completed Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey resulted in the discovery of 4 Archaeological Resources. The Indigenous Scatter 1 Site (Non-Bordenized) and the Euro-Canadian Little Scatter Site (AKGw-564); neither of these resources exhibited the required artifact density to trigger further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Recommendations. The Euro-Canadian Sites, the Hillside Site (AKGw-559) and the Swords Site (AKGw-571) both had sufficient quantities of 19th century artifacts to have further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and have thus been recommended for further Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Survey.

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

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Indigenous Scatter 1 Site, and the Little Scatter Site (AKGw-564) have both been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest per provincial standard. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1a and 1 c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
- The identified Hillside Site (AKGw-559) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
  - A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
  - Unit excavation is to be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

- All excavation units are to be 1 m x 1 m excavated in systematic or standardized intervals, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil.
  - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
  - All artifacts are to be retained via their site provenience
  - If excavation resulted in the identification of potential cultural features, excavation shall cease and the unit be subject to documentation, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled
  - All excavated units are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise the land owner
- The identified Swords Site (AkGw-571) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
    - A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
    - Unit excavation is to be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
    - All excavation units are to be 1 m x 1 m excavated in systematic or standardized intervals, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil.
    - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
    - All artifacts are to be retained via their site provenience
    - If excavation resulted in the identification of potential cultural features, excavation shall cease and the unit be subject to documentation, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled
    - All excavated units are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise the land owner
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.

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

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
Hillside Site	AkGw-559	Euro-Canadian	-	Further CHVI	Stage 3 Recommended
Swords Site	AkGw-571	Euro-Canadian	-	Further CHVI	Stage 3 Recommended
Little Scatter Site	AkGw-564	Euro-Canadian	-	No Further CHVI	Insufficient Density for Stage 3
Indigenous Scatter 1	NA	Indigenous	-	No Further CHVI	Insufficient Density for Stage 3

## 1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

### 1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located at the municipal address of 12861 Dixie Road, Parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 4 East of Centre Road, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Historic Township of Chinguacousy North in the Historic County of Peel (Map 1).

The requirement for a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was triggered by proponent as part part of a Planning Application for Commercial units. An existing Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report, authored by Irvin Heritage Inc (IHI) also made recommendations for a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the legal 59 Ha property. Permission, without limitation, was provided by the proponent to survey, assess, and document the archaeological potential and resources, if present, of the Study Area.

### 1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is roughly square in shape, approximately 59.00 Ha in size, is predominantly active agricultural lands with an extant and occupied home, associated out buildings, compacted parking pad, and pastures and pens for livestock (Maps 2 & 3). The Study Area is bordered on the Northwest by Old School Road, Dixie Road to the Southwest, active agricultural lands on its Southeast side, and a heavily landscaped golf course with its associated ponds form the Northeastern limit.

The Study Area is located within the West Humber River Watershed with a number of branches of an unnamed creek that empty into the West Humber River running through the Study Area and surrounding properties (NDMNRF 2022).

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

## 2. INDIGENOUS NATIONS CONTEXT

### 2.1. Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

The following indigenous history was written and provided by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and has been requested to be included in all reports documenting work with the limits of their Traditional Territory:

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

#### Mississauga Territory

The ancestors of the Mississaugas of the Credit migrated into Southern Ontario by means of military conquest. After the Iroquois had expelled the Huron from Southern Ontario in 1649-50, they continued their attacks northward into the territories occupied by the Mississaugas and their allies. By the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas and their allies had succeeded in driving the Iroquois back into their homelands south of Lake Ontario. At the conclusion of the conflict, many Mississaugas settled at the eastern end of Lake Ontario; other Mississaugas settled at the western end of the lake with their primary location at the mouth of the Credit River. The Mississaugas of the Credit occupied, controlled and exercised stewardship over approximately 3.9 million acres of lands, waters, and resources in Southern Ontario. Their territory extended from the Rouge River Valley westward across to the headwaters of the Thames River, down to Long Point on Lake Erie and then followed the shoreline of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, and Lake Ontario until arriving back at the Rouge River Valley. From the time of the conquest of New France in 1760, the British Crown recognized the inherent rights of First Nations and their ownership of the lands they occupied. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 confirmed First Nations' sovereignty over their lands and prevented anyone, other than the Crown, from purchasing that land. The Crown, needing First Nations' land for military purposes or for settlement, would first have to purchase it from its Indigenous occupants.

### 2.2. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Land Use

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

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). This determined that a total of 138 such sites have been registered as of the date of this report.

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

Within the data reviewed for this assessment, it is clear that there is a sustained and continual presence of Indigenous peoples across the landscape from the Paleo period well into the Post-Contact period. The site types identified predominantly include Findspots, Scatters and Campsites, which suggests a highly utilized landscape by Indigenous Peoples, likely for transit and resource procurement.

While it is known that Southern Ontario, has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples from the Paleo-Indian period, the specific past land use of the Study Area's location suggests a focused and sustained occupation by various Indigenous peoples for thousands of years.

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

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
<b>Pre-Contact</b>	<b>82</b>
Aboriginal	72
findspot	46
scatter	11
Unknown	6
Othercamp/campsite	5
camp / campsite	4
(blank)	10
scatter	6

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
findspot	4
<b>Archaic, Late</b>	<b>14</b>
Aboriginal	10
findspot	9
camp / campsite, domestic, manufacturing, short term	1
(blank)	4
findspot	2
scatter	1
Unknown	1
<b>Archaic, Early</b>	<b>10</b>
Aboriginal	8
findspot	5
Othercamp/campsite	2
Unknown	1
(blank)	2
findspot	1
camp / campsite	1
<b>Woodland, Early</b>	<b>8</b>
Aboriginal	8
findspot	7
scatter	1
<b>Archaic, Middle</b>	<b>7</b>
Aboriginal	4
findspot	4
(blank)	3
findspot	2
camp / campsite	1
<b>Post-Contact, Pre-Contact</b>	<b>5</b>
Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	5

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

### 3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

#### 3.1. Treaty History

These lands fall within the boundaries of the Simcoe Patent Treaty 4 otherwise known as the Crown Grant to the Six Nations or the Haldimand Tract. In 1793, the lands around the Grand River by six miles on each side were granted to the Haudenosaunee Six Nations following their loyalty to the British Crown during the American War of Independence. It was further revised to incorporate straight boundaries rather than following the wind of the river exactly. The Haldimand Tract extends over 2700 square km from the Grand River's source in Dundalk to its mouth at Lake Erie (MIA 2023) .

The Mississauga of the Credit First Nation document Treaty No 3 as the following:

*“The arrival of Loyalists during and after the American Revolutionary War placed pressure on the British Crown to find lands on which to settle the newcomers. Among the Loyalists were approximately 2000 members of the Six Nations who had lost their homes fighting on behalf of the Crown.*

*Seeking to reward his First Nation allies for their loyalty during the war, Governor Haldimand offered homes to the Six Nations refugees in the remaining British colonies. One group of the Six Nations Loyalists settled at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, while another group, under the leadership of Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant, selected the Grand River Valley as an area for settlement.*

*Recognizing that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 the land needed to be purchased from its owners before the resettlement of the Grand River Valley could begin, Col. John Butler was sent to negotiate with the Mississaugas at the western end of Lake Ontario. On May 22, 1784, for the sum of £1180 worth of trade goods, the Mississaugas of the Credit ceded to the Crown approximately 3 000 000 acres of land located between Lakes Huron, Ontario, and Erie. Of those lands, some 550 000 acres were granted to the Six Nations in the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25, 1784, with the remainder to be utilized for the settlement of other Loyalists. The land grant to the Six Nations was to extend six miles on both sides of the Grand River from its mouth to its source. When it was later discovered that the upper limits of the Between the Lakes Treaty were in error due to faulty geographical assumptions, actual boundaries were defined and a confirming document signed by the Mississaugas and the Crown in 1792.*

*Major population centres found within the boundaries of the Between the Lakes Treaty include Hamilton, Cambridge, Waterloo, Guelph, Brantford, and St. Catharines. The present location of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation Reserve is located on Between the Lakes Treaty lands.” (MCFN 2023)*

### 3.2. Township History

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

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

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

The economy was built around agriculture with the construction of mills spurring hamlets and markets. Small scale village manufacturers provided for the needs of the surrounding farms who produced largely wheat. The introduction of the railroads starting in 1855 brought rapid growth to settlements along the rail lines but decline to bypassed hamlets. Agriculture boomed



with remote farmers able to access the wider market more easily. By 1880, 45% of farmers had upgraded their housing to brick or stone and around 90% of farmers had machinery which in turn grew the industrial agricultural industry (RMP 1977). Peel entered the 20th century as a county that supported the rapid growth of Toronto. Mixed farming and dairy dominated its agriculture and large scale manufacturing was springing up bringing urban centres with it. Following World War II, Peel began to transform toward residential urban construction linked to Toronto through major roadways. Between 1946 and 1966, Peel's population grew over 400% (RMP 1977). Modernly, Peel has a diverse economy with manufacturing and retail playing prominent rolls (Statistics Canada 2016).

### 3.3. Local or Community History

The Study Area is situated just north of the former small community of Mayfield within Caledon. Caledon was created in 1913 as a police village to serve the communities of the northern Chinguacousy area (Morrison 2020). Prior to this, Brampton to the south served as the nearest economic hub in the area. Brampton was settled in 1820 and became incorporated as a village in 1853 (Moreau 2020). It supported the rural community that surrounded it with stores, taverns, a tannery, blacksmiths, and tailors among other small industries. One of these industries was Dale's nursery which quickly became the largest employer in the area, exporting flowers worldwide (City of Brampton 2010). As Brampton grew to Town status in 1873, with aid of the Grand Trunk Railway built in 1858, it absorbed the small satellite communities of Castlemore, Churchville, Huttonville, Mayfield, Nortonville, Snelgrove, and Stanley Mills. Further growth through the mid 20th century saw Brampton expand to City status and thus formal municipal divisions needed to be made to better manage the rapid growth in the area. Thus, Caledon, Mississauga, and Brampton were created and defined to serve as "bedroom communities" for the ever growing Greater Toronto Area (Moreau 2020).

### 3.4. Study Area History

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

#### **Map 4: 1819 Patent Map of Chinguacousy (Bristol 1819)**

The Study Area is situated within parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 4 East of Centre Road. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of John Crum. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

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

The Study Area is situated within parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 4 East of Centre Road. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of William Little. There are no structures noted within or adjacent to the Study Area.

**Map 6: 1877 “Northern Part of Chinguacousy” in the Historic Atlas of the County of Peel (Walker & Miles 1877)**

The Study Area is situated within parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 4 East of Centre Road. The land containing the Study Area is listed as under the ownership of William Little. There are two structures noted within the Study Area. Both Structures are located along the western boundary of Lot 22, the first at the northern corner and the second towards the southern mid section surrounded by orchard. There is a small river noted running through the southwestern extent of the Study Area.

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

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

3.5. Archival Records

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

TABLE 3: LAND TRANSACTIONS LOT 21, CONCESSION 4 EAST (ONLAND 2024)

Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Patent	Oct 21, 1824	The Crown	John Crum Sen.	100 acres Southwest half	
Barter & Sale	Nov 10, 1845	John Crumbie	William Little et al	1.5 acres angle of West half	10/—
Barter & Sale	June 20, 1850	William Little et al	William Spiers	49 acres 2 rods 15 perches southwestern quarter of northwestern half	250

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Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Barter & Sale	June 20, 1850	William Little et al	John Little	49 acres 2 rods 15 perches northwestern quarter of southwestern half	250
Barter & Sale	Sept 26, 1851	John Little etux	William Little	49 acres 2 rods 15 perches northwestern quarter of southwest half	250
Barter & Sale	June 22, 1868	Hugh Hunter etux	William Little	1.5 acres southwest half	120
Barter & Sale	Feb 2, 1874	William Little etux	Duncan Little	9 acres 2 rods 20 perches southwest half	500
Will	July 30, 1874	William Little	Neil Little etal	50 acres north half of southwest half (& other lands)	
Quit Claim	Dec 24, 1883	Mary Armstrong etal	Neil Little	50 acres north half of southwest half (& other lands)	1
Barter & Sale	Dec 24, 1887	Duncan Little etux	Neil Little	9 acres 2 rods 20 perches southwest half (& other lands)	700
Barter & Sale	May 25, 1892	John Speirs etux	William Speirs Jr	50 acres southwest quarter of southwest half (1/3 share)	1
Barter & Sale	Dec 9, 1893	William Spiers Jr etux	William Speirs Sen	50 acres south half of western half Southwestern half (1/2 share)	1
Barter & Sale	Nov 10, 1894	William Spiers Sen	William Speirs Jr	50 acres south half of western half Southwestern half	500
Election	Jan 30, 1928	Sarah Little	Re: Neil Little Est.	50 acres north half of southwest half (& other lands)	

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Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Exrs. Deed	Jan 30, 1928	Sarah Little et al Exrs of Neil Little	Richard G. Little	50 acres north half of southwest half (& other lands)	1
Grant	Mar 25, 1936	Margaret E. Spiers Exr & Trustee of William G. Spiers	Joseph L. Speirs	50 acres south half of western half Southwestern half	1
Grant	Mar 15, 1943	Richard S. Little et ux	Oscar Graham	100 acres north half of West Half and other lands	12 000

TABLE 3: LAND TRANSACTIONS SOUTHWEST LOT 22, CONCESSION 4 EAST (ONLAND 2024)-1

Instrument	Date of Record	Grantor	Grantee	Acres & Notes	£/\$
Barter & Sale	Jan 24, 1835	John Crum	William Little	West Half	200
Barter & Sale	Mar 20 1844	William Little etux	Thomas Robson etal	1 rod 16 perches West Half	10/—
Will	July 30, 1874	William Little	Neil Little etal	All Southwest half (& other lands)	
Agreement Deed	June 21, 1877	Neil Little	Mary Little	All Southwest half (& other lands)	1
Quit Claim	Dec 29, 1883	Mary Armstrong etal	Neil Little	All Southwest half (& other lands)	1
Barter & Sale	Dec 24, 1887	Duncan Little etux	Neil Little	All Southwest half (& other lands)	750
Barter & Sale	May 2, 1921	Neil Little et ux	Richard S. Little	West Half	1
Annuity	Jun 11, 1921	Richard S. Little	Neil Little & Sarah Little	West Half	450
Grant	Mar 15, 1943	Richard S. Little et ux	Oscar Graham	100 acres West Half and other lands	12 000

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

TABLE 4: TAX ROLL: CONCESSION 4 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD (FamilySearch 2024)

Year	Name - Age	Lot	Ownership	Total Acreage	House/other info
1832	John M Crum	21		100	Single storey timber house
1832	R'd Beatty	22		100	Single storey timber house
1833	John Crumby	21		100	
1833	Michael [Buads]	22		100	
1836	John Crumbie	21		100	
1836	Peter Crumbee	21		100	
1836	William Little	22		100	
1838	John Crumbie	21 w	-	100	-
1838	William Little	22 w	-	100	-
1844	William Little	22	-	100	Single storey timber house
1844	Rev'd McCoats	21	-	-	-
1844	Peter Crumbie	21	-	100	Single storey timber house
1868	William Spiers	21 (+)	Freehold	50	
1868	Neil Little	22	Tenant	100	
1868	William Little	21	Freehold	50	
1872	William Speirs	21(+)	Freehold	50	
1872	Neil Little	22	Freehold	100	
1872	Neil Little	21	Freehold	50	Owned by William Little
1872	William Little	21	Freehold	-	
1873	Neil Little - 29	22	Tenant	100	Owned by William Little
1873	Neil Little - 29	21	Tenant	50	
1873	William Little	-	Freehold	-	
1876	Neil Little - 33	22	Tenant	100	
1876	Neil Little - 33	21 w	Tenant	40	
1876	William Little 74	-	Freehold	-	
1876	Duncan Little 24	21 w	Freehold	10	

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Year	Name - Age	Lot	Ownership	Total Acreage	House/other info
1879	Neil Little	22 w	Freehold	100	
1879	Neil Little	21 w	Freehold	50	
1879	Duncan Little	-	Freehold	-	
1880	Neil Little	22 w	Freehold	100	
1880	Neil Little	21 w	Freehold	50	
1880	Duncan Little	-	Freehold	-	

TABLE 5: 1851 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1851)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
William Little	50	M	M	Scotland	Farmer	Single Storey Log House
Mary Little	38	F	M	Scotland	Wife	
Elizabeth Little	19	F	S	Scotland	Daughter	
William Little	17	M	S	Canada	Labourer	
Archibald Little	15	M	S	Canada	Labourer	
David Little	13	M	S	Canada	Labourer	
Niel Little	11	M	S	Canada	Child	
Simon Little	9	M	S	Canada	Child	
Catherine Little	7	F	S	Canada	Child	
Martha Little	5	F	S	Canada	Child	
Joseph Little	3	M	S	Canada	Child	
Duncan Little	1	M	S	Canada	Child	

TABLE 6: 1851 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1851)

Name	Con:Lot	Acres Held	Acres Improved
Little	4: whole	200	150

TABLE 7: 1861 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1861)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
William Little	58	M	M	Scotland	Farmer	
David Little	22	M	M	Upper Canada		
Mary Little	46	F	S	Scotland		

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Neil Little	19	M	S	Upper Canada		Log 1.5 storey single family house
Simon Little	17	M	S	Upper Canada		
Catherine Little	16	F	S	Upper Canada		
Martha Little	14	F	S	Upper Canada		
Joseph Little	12	M	S	Upper Canada		
Duncan Little	9	M	S	Upper Canada		
Charles McLellen	36	M	S	Upper Canada	School Teacher	

TABLE 8: 1861 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1861)

Name	Con:Lot	Acres Held	Acres Improved
William Little	4:22	150	125

TABLE 9: 1871 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1871)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Notes
David Little	30	M	M	Ontario	Farmer	
Isabella Little	27	F	M	Ontario		
William Little	69	M	M	Scotland	Farmer	1 house unoccupied
Mary Little	57	F	M	Scotland		
Neil Little	27	M	S	Ontario	Farmer	
Duncan Little	19	M	S	Ontario	Farmer	
Josephine Brown	14	F	S	Ontario	(Student)	
Andrew Oliver	81	M	W	Ireland	Farm Labourer	

TABLE 10: 1881 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1881)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation
Mary Little	66	F	W	Scotland	
Mary Brown	23	F	S	Ontario	
Neil Little	37	M	M	Ontario	Farmer
Sarah Little	34	F	M	Ontario	

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation
William Little	5	M	S	Ontario	Farmer
Richard Little	4	M	S	Ontario	
Mable Little	2	F	S	Ontario	
Mary Little	4 mo	F	S	Ontario	
James Brown	15	M	S	Ontario	Farm Labourer
Eliza Bryant	12	F	S	Ontario	

TABLE 11: 1891 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1891)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Neil Little	49	M	M	Ontario	Farmer	Wooden 2 storey 7 room house
Sarah Little	45	F	M	Ontario		
Wilber Little	14	M	S	Ontario	Farmer	
Richard Little	14	M	S	Ontario		Unoccupied wooden 2 storey 5 room house
Mable Little	12	F	S	Ontario		
Josie Little	10	F	S	Ontario		
Thomas Rider	31	M	S	Ontario	Farm Labourer	

TABLE 12: 1911 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1911)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Habitation
Neil Little	68	M	M	Ontario	Farmer	Lot 22 Con 4
Sarah Little	66	F	M	Ontario		
Richard Little	33	M	S	Ontario	Farmer's Son	
John H. Parker	14	M	S	England	Labourer	

TABLE 13: 1921 PERSONAL CENSUS DATA (LAC 1921)

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Richard Sinclair Little	44			Ontario	Farmer	Single, 10 room, brick house
Violet Mary Little	38			Ontario		
James Patterson	24			Scotland	Farmer	



## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Name	Age	Sex	Marriage	Birth	Occupation	Dwellings
Neil Little	76	M	M	Ontario	Farmer	Scott Street, Brampton single, 6 room, plaster with lime mortar house
Sarah Little	75	F	M	Ontario		

The Study Area is located at 12861 Dixie Road, Caledon which is historically the southwestern quarter of Lot 21 and the southern half of Lot 22, Concession 4 East of Center Road, Chinguacousy North Township, Peel County. The Study Area is predominantly agricultural land composed of cultivated fields and cow pasture. The Study Area contains an extant and occupied homestead and associated serviced agricultural buildings situated along Dixie Road in the south central portion of Lot 22. South of this homestead is a cow pasture that makes up the western quarter and southern quarter of the southern halves of Lot 21 & 22 respectively. The southern extent of this pasture contains a creek associated with the west Humber River featuring prominent slopes on either side of its banks as well as a dug pond for drainage.

Lots 22 & 21, Concession 4 East of Center Road were surveyed and opened for settlement along with the rest of Chinguacousy Township by 1820 (ToC 2024). The 1819 patent map by Richard Bristol depicts the southern halves of Lots 21 & 22 under the ownership of John Crum (Bristol 1819). John “Crum”, sometimes recorded as John Crombie, lived on the 21st Lot in a single story timber house (FamilySearch 2024tx). John Crombie immigrated to Chinguacousy with his family from Stonykirck, County Wigton, Scotland in 1819 (Walker & Miles 1877). John Crombie’s son Dr. John Crombie would go on to become one of Ontario’s preeminent practicing doctors. His practice is reported to have opened in Streetsville at the end of the 1820s (Middleton & Landon 1927)(Walker & Miles 1877). John Crombie Sen. lived on Lot 21, Con 4 East of Center Road in his timber home until his death at 86 years old, presumably sometime in the mid 1840s (Walker & Miles 1877).

According to land transaction records, John “Crum” sold all 200 acres of lot 22 in 1835 to William Little and when “Crum” passed around 1845 the west quarter of the southern half of lot 21, adjacent to the southern half of Lot 22, was also sold to William Little (Onland 2024).

William Little was born in Argyle, Scotland in 1801. Sometime before 1835 he immigrated to Canada where he married Mary MacKenzie (Family Search 2024). The Littles’ residence was on the south half of Lot 22. In 1844, the Littles lived in a single storey timber house which in 1851 was described as a single storey log home and in 1862 a 1.5 storey log house (FamilySearch

2024)(LAC 1851)(LAC1861). William Little is the listed owner of 150 acres on Tremaine's 1859 Map of Peel County as well as Walker & Miles' 1877 Map of the Northern Part of Chinguacousy Township (Tremaine 1859)(Walker & Miles 1877). On the later of these maps 2 homes are depicted on Lot 22; one in the western most corner of the property and one in the approximate location of the modern homestead still in use on the property (Walker & Miles 1877). William went on to tenant homes on his property to his sons Neil and Duncan through the late 1860s into the 1870s, eventually passing his 150 acres of Lots 22 and 21 to Neil Little in 1874 at which time William Little and his wife lived on Lot 21 and Neil Little and his family lived on lot 22 (ONLAND 2024) (Lynch 1873). By 1881, William Little had passed away but his wife Mary Little and son Neil Little remained on the property. In 1891, Mary Little is no longer recorded but Neil Little is reported as living in a 2 storey, 7 room, Wooden house with an unoccupied 2 storey, 5 room, wooden home recorded on the property (LAC 1891). After the retirement of Neil Little in the early 1920s, Lot 22 is passed to his son Richard S. Little who is reported to reside in a single 10 room brick house with his wife and helper. The 50 acres of Lot 21 are retained by Neil and Sarah Little though they move onto Scott Street in Brampton (LAC 1921). Neil Little took possession of all 150 acres of Lots 22 and 21 in 1928, eventually selling it to Oscar Graham in 1943 (OnLand 2024).

#### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

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

##### 4.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted on June 15, 2023, using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 595596 N 4848292 indicated that there are 10 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer.

TABLE 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AkGw-543	Dixie Lane	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden
AkGw-542	Craige South	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	store
AkGw-540	Craig North	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	store

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AkGw-455	H5	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	None Provided
AkGw-434	Mayfield P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-433	Mayfield P4	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-429	Mayfield west H4	None Provided	None Provided	None Provided
AkGw-428	Spiers site	None Provided	None Provided	None Provided
AkGw-427	Mayfield West H2	None Provided	None Provided	None Provided
AkGw-551	Spiers	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Dump

### 4.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within, directly adjacent too, or detail site excavations within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in the following accepted reports.

PIF/CIF#: P392-0109-2014

Consultant Firm: Archaeological Services Inc.

Report Title: *STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT Victoria Feedermain, Mayfield Road Sub-Transmission Main and Local Distribution Works Contract 4: Dixie Road Environmental Assessment Study Former Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*

Executive Summary: *ASI was contracted by Cole Engineering Group Ltd. on behalf of the Regional Municipality of Peel to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Study and Property Inspection) as part of the Victoria Feedermain, Mayfield Road Sub-Transmission Main and Local Distribution Works Environmental Assessment Study. This report addresses the Contract 4: Dixie Road study area. The proposed project involves the construction of a 400 mm local distribution watermain on Dixie Road from the existing Dixie Road Booster Pumping Station to King Street, including service connections, and, a 300 mm local distribution watermain on Old School Road from Dixie Road to Heart Lake Road. The Stage 1 background study determined that 10 previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the study area. A review of the geography and history of the study area suggested that the study area has potential for the identification of Aboriginal and Euro- Canadian archaeological resources, depending on the degree to which soils have been disturbed. The Stage 1 property inspection determined the majority of the study area has been disturbed by previous ROW construction. Two small parts are considered to possess archaeological potential. A historic cemetery is also documented to be located adjacent to the study area. (ASI 2014)*

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in the ROW along Dixie Road adjacent to the Study Area and indicated these lands as having no archaeological potential. This report had no impacts as to the methods, findings or recommendation of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment reported on herein.

PIF/CIF#: P327-0016-2021

Consultant Firm: Wood

Report Title: *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Part of Lots 20 & 21 Concession 4 East of Centre Road, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, now 12489 Dixie Road in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*

Executive Summary: *Wood Environment & Infrastructure (“Wood”) was retained by Olea Dev Groupe Immobilier (Olea Dev) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment as part of an application to develop for industrial land use the property at 12489 Dixie Road, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (the “study area”). The study area was historically located in Part of Lot 21-20 Concession 4 East of Centre Road, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel (Appendix A: Figures 1, 2 and 3). The study area is owned by Olea Dev Groupe Immobilier and approximately 58.8 hectares (“ha”) in size. This archaeological assessment was triggered under the Planning Act and was conducted prior to development. A development plan is not currently available. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (“MHSTCI”) 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011), under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P327) held by Henry Cary, Senior Staff Archaeologist at Wood. The MHSTCI acknowledged the project information on 18 October 2021 by issuing PIF number P327-0016-2021 (Stage 1). Permission to enter the study area for the purposes of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted to Wood by Olea Dev on 6 October 2021. This permission extended to all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery and removal of artifacts, as applicable. The Stage 1 property assessment was undertaken by Hannah Brouwers (R1270) of Wood on 3 November 2021. The weather during the assessment was sunny and cold. The weather did not impede the property assessment in any way. The Stage 1 background study indicated that the study area has general archaeological potential and warrants Stage 2 property assessment for the following reasons: 1) three previously registered sites have been identified within 300 m of the study area, including two Euro-Canadian sites located within 50 m; 2) primary water sources, both tributaries of the Humber River, are located within the study area; 3) as shown in the 1859 and 1877 historical atlas mapping, the study area is located adjacent to Dixie Road, an historical roadway; 4) the 1877 historical atlas map depicts a farmstead within the study area, in the approximate location of a Neoclassical, red and buff brick style farmhouse that stands within the study area today (Appendix A: Figure 6) (Appendix B; Photograph 20); and, 5) Mayfield United Church, built circa 1842, located across the street from study area and is a “listed” heritage property in the Town of Caledon. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that: 1) 4.8 ha (8%) of the study area has no to low archaeological potential due to disturbance from building footprints or through recent extensive and deep land alterations associated with the study area’s agricultural use; 2) 0.47 ha (1%) of the study area is permanently wet with no to low archaeological potential; 3) 3.5 ha (6%) of the study area has steeply sloping topography with no to low archaeological potential; and 4) 49.2 ha (85%) of the study area retains archaeological potential (Appendix A: Figure 7). Areas that retain archaeological potential include 35.0 ha (61%) of ploughed agricultural field and 14.3 ha (24%) of maintained lawn or wooded area where ploughing is not viable. Considering the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area, the following recommendations are made, subject to the conditions outlined below and in Section 5.0: 1. 8.77 (15%) of the study area has no to low archaeological potential due to extensive and deep land alterations,*

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*permanently wet conditions, and steeply sloping topography and therefore requires no further archaeological assessment. 2. Approximately 35.3 ha (61%) of the study area is an actively cultivated agricultural field. Therefore, it should be subjected to Stage 2 property survey by means of pedestrian survey, as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011). This technique involves walking across the entire field in parallel rows at 5-m intervals and surveying the ground surface for artifacts. The agricultural land should be prepared for the pedestrian survey by disk harrowing / mouldboard ploughing to the depth of previous ploughing. The fields must be allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall to improve surface visibility. At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible after ploughing has been completed to meet MHSTCI standards for field preparation and visibility. 3. Approximately 14.3 ha (24%) of the study area is maintained lawn or wooded area that has archaeological potential but cannot be accessed by plough. Per Section 2.1.2 Standard 1.e. of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI 2011) for areas where ploughing or cultivation is not viable, this land should be assessed by means of hand shovel test pitting at 5m grid intervals. All test pits should be a minimum of 30 centimetres ("cm") in diameter and dug to a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. Soil fills should be screened through 6 millimetre ("mm") mesh screens in order to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pit profiles should be examined for cultural deposits prior to being backfilled. Test pitting should be conducted to within 1 m of all disturbances. All test pits should be backfilled to level grade, and any sod caps replaced and tamped down by foot. The above recommendations are subject to Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' approval, and it is an offence to alter any of portion of the study area without Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the study area is permitted until notice of Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' approval has been received. No development or site alteration (including, but not limited to, grading, excavation or the placement of fill that would change the landform characteristics) is permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved (Government of Ontario 2020:31). (Wood 2022)*

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted in lands within 50 m of the Study Area and recommends a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey. This report had no impacts as to the methods, findings or recommendation of the completed Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment reported on herein.

PIF/CIF#: P379-0473-2022

Consultant Firm: Irvin Heritage Inc. (IHI)

Report Title: *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment 12861 Dixie Road Parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 4 East of Centre Road Town of Caledon Regional Municipality of Peel Historic Township of Chinguacousy North Historic County of Peel*

Executive Summary: *Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 59 Ha in size. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential owing to the proximity of historic transportation routes, watercourses,*

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and 19th century mapping. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey consisting of both a 5 m Pedestrian Survey and 5 m Test Pit Survey is recommended. Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, the following recommendations are made: • Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals. • Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions: ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner • Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.. (IHI 2022)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted for the current Study Area.

PIF/CIF#: P379-0335-2020

Consultant Firm: Irvin Heritage Inc. (IHI)

Report Title: Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment 12892 Dixie Road Part of Lots 21 & 22, Concession 3 East of Centre Road Town of Caledon Regional Municipality of Peel Historic Chinguacousy North Township Historic Peel Count

Executive Summary: Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment in support of a development application for a Study Area which is approximately 78.76 Ha in size. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retained archaeological potential. As such, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a 5 m Test Pit Survey and 5 m Visual Survey was conducted over the area within the planned development. The Stage 2 identified three 19th century Euro-Canadian archaeological sites; Craig South Site (AkGw-542), Craig North Site (AkGw-540) and the Dixie Lane Site (AkGw-543). Historical mapping indicates that both the Craig North and South sites may relate to 19th century commercial shops and/or a small tenanted community. As such these two sites have elevated Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and both Stage 3 excavation and Stage 4 mitigation are warranted. The Dixie Lane (AkGw-543) site is a 19th century site situated around an extant historic homestead. As the site yielded more than 20 artifacts pre-dating 1900, a Stage 3 excavation is warranted. Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 & 2 assessment, the following recommendations are made: • The proponent may wish to engage in soil disturbance on the property prior to the completion of the recommended Stage 3 excavations. As such a Partial Clearance is requested for this report. The components of this request include: • The proponent understands and confirms that no soil disturbance will occur within a 20 m buffer of the limits of the identified archaeological sites (Craig South Site AkGw-542, Craig North Site

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

AkGw-540 or the Dixie Lane Site AkGw-543) as noted on the report mapping, explicitly Map 15. • The proponent understands and confirms that no soil disturbance will occur without the presence of a licensed archaeologist within the 50 m site monitoring buffer of the lands within the limits of the identified archaeological sites (Craig South Site AkGw-542, Craig North Site AkGw-540 or the Dixie Lane Site (AkGw-543) as noted on the report mapping, explicitly Map 15. • Avoidance of the archaeological sites will be achieved through the staking, flagging and taping of the site limits to provide explicit and clear visual buffer limits. • All required written confirmations have been provided as 'Other Documentation' within the PastPortal filing for this report. • The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments recommended herein are scheduled to be completed in May - June of 2021. Page 2 of 58 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment • The Craig South Site (AkGw-542) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such Stage 3 excavation is recommended. The following archaeological methodology is recommended for Stage 3 excavation: • A 5 m grid installed with tape and transit is to be established over the limits of the site • Unit excavation is to proceed on a 10 m grid interval with the excavation of 40% exploratory units • All test units area to be 1 m x 1 m, and excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil • All excavated soils are to be screened through 6 mm wire mesh • All excavation units are to be backfilled • If cultural features are uncovered, they must be documented, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled • All units will be excavated either by stratigraphic or systematic evacuation, will all artifacts retained and recorded via their provenience • The Craig North Site (AkGw-540) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such Stage 3 excavation is recommended. The following archaeological methodology is recommended for Stage 3 excavation: • A 5 m grid installed with tape and transit is to be established over the limits of the site • Unit excavation is to proceed on a 10 m grid interval with the excavation of 40% exploratory units • All test units area to be 1 m x 1 m, and excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil • All excavated soils are to be screened through 6 mm wire mesh • All excavation units are to be backfilled • If cultural features are uncovered, they must be documented, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled • All units will be excavated either by stratigraphic or systematic evacuation, will all artifacts retained and recorded via their provenience • The Dixie Lane Site (AkGw-543) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such Stage 3 excavation is recommended. The following archaeological methodology is recommended for Stage 3 excavation: • A 5 m grid installed with tape and transit is to be established over the limits of the site • Unit excavation is to proceed on a 5 m grid interval with the excavation of 20% exploratory units • All test units area to be 1 m x 1 m, and excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil • All excavated soils are to be screened through 6 mm wire mesh • All excavation units are to be backfilled • If cultural features are uncovered, they must be documented, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled • All units will be excavated either by stratigraphic or systematic evacuation, will all artifacts retained and recorded via their provenience • Stage 2 Archaeological Survey has not been completed for a portion of the Study Area which is outside of the proposed Site Plan/ Project Limits. Further Stage 2 Archaeological Page 3 of 58 • ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions: All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects Test pits must be excavated to within 1m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit All test pits are to be backfilled Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey is required of these lands. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment should consist of: • Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried

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archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.. (IHI 2020)

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted for lands within 50 m of the Study Area. The report had no bearing as to the findings or recommendations of the report herein.

PIF/CIF#: P379-0409-2021, P379-0410-2021, P379-0411-2021

Consultant Firm: Irvin Heritage Inc. (IHI)

Report Title: *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Craig South Site AkGw-542, Craig North Site AkGw-540 And the Dixie Lane Site AkGw-543 12892 Dixie Road Part of Lots 21 & 22, Concession 3 East of Centre Road Town of Caledon Regional Municipality of Peel Historic Chinguacousy North Township Historic Peel County*

Executive Summary: *Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of three Euro-Canadian archaeological sites, Craig South Site (AkGw-542), Craig North Site (AkGw-540) and the Dixie Lane Site (AkGw-543). These sites were identified during a previous Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment conducted in 2020 by Irvin Heritage Inc.; all sites were subsequently recommended for Stage 3 excavation. Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments, the following recommendations are made:*

- The Craig South Site (AkGw-542) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such Stage 4 Mitigation via Excavation is recommended. The following archaeological methodology is recommended for Stage 4 excavation:*
- Initial 1 m x 1 m block excavation is recommended around units 490N-190E, 480N-200E and 481N-200E. All test units are to be 1 m x 1 m, and excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil. If cultural features are uncovered, further units amounting to a 2 m buffer must be excavated (unless approved otherwise).*
- All units will be excavated either by stratigraphic or systematic excavation, all artifacts will be retained and recorded via their provenience*
- Mechanical topsoil removal must occur over the extent of the Stage 3 site limits as noted in this report using a smooth edged bucket*
- A minimum buffer of 10 m must be obtained around cultural features during the mechanical topsoil removal*
- All cultural features are to be mapped and recorded*
- All features are to be excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil*
- All excavated soils are to be screened through 6 mm wire mesh*
- All features will be excavated either by stratigraphy or systematic excavation, with all artifacts retained and recorded via their provenience*
- The Craig North Site (AkGw-540) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such Stage 4 excavation is recommended. The following archaeological methodology is recommended for Stage 4 excavation:*
- As no distinct midden, or area of focused and intentional discard is present, no block excavation is warranted*
- Mechanical topsoil removal must occur over the extent of the Stage 3 site limits as noted in this report using a smooth edged bucket*
- A minimum buffer of 10 m must be obtained around cultural features during the mechanical topsoil removal*
- All cultural features are to be mapped and recorded*
- All features are to be excavated by hand into the first 5 cm of subsoil*
- All excavated soils are to be screened through 6 mm wire mesh*
- All excavation units are to be backfilled*
- All features will be excavated either by stratigraphy or systematic excavation, with all artifacts retained and recorded via their provenience*
- The Dixie Lane Site AkGw-543 has been sufficiently documented within the completed Stage 3 archaeological excavation. The site is of low archaeological*



## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

*value and retains no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest as it does not represent a discrete 19th century occupation and further excavation will not aid the historical understanding of 19th century life ways. This is support by both the historical records and the archaeological records, as such. No further archaeological investigation is required as the site does not meet the necessary criteria for such per Section 3.4, or 3.4.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. • Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area. (IHI 2020)*

Relation to Study Area: This Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted for lands within 50 m of the Study Area. The report had no bearing as to the findings or recommendations of the report herein.

### 4.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted on June 15, 2023, there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

### 4.4. Archaeological Management Plan

The Study Area is not within the limits of an

### 4.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study area is not situated within lands which are covered by an active Archaeological Management or Master Plan.

### 4.6. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2024).

### 4.7. Study Area Archaeological Potential

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

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

5. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential and the findings of the existing Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report which indicated the entirety of the Study Area retains archaeological potential.

6. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals.
  
- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
  - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
  - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
  - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
  - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
  - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
  - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
  - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

7. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FIELD METHODOLOGY

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the Field Director reviewed the existing Stage 1 Archaeological Assessments analysis and recommendations; all field staff were then briefed on the archaeological potential of the Study Area. Fieldwork was conducted from June and August 2023 and July 2024. The weather conditions encountered during the completed archaeological survey are presented below. At all times the assessment was conducted under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. The limits of the Study Area were defined in the field by the use of a geo-referenced Site Plan overly on a GPS system accurate to 2 m.

TABLE 15: DATES & DIRECTORS OF ASSESSMENT

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
Jun-16-2023	31°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
Jun-22-2023	32°C, light cloud cover	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Date	Weather	Field Director(s)	Assistant Field Director(s)
Aug-11-2023	22°C, sunny	Jimenez (R1371)	Bhagowtee
Jul-15-2024	25°C, sunny	McGowan (R1299)	Bhagowtee
Jul-18-2024	27°C, sunny	McGowan (R1299)	Bhagowtee
Jul-19-2024	27°C, light cloud cover	McGowan (R1299)	Bhagowtee

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

The Study Area was found to contain well ploughed agricultural fields with sandy soils and soil visibility in excess of 80%. Corn crop had been planted which were exhibiting young growth, and as such a 4 m Pedestrian Survey was conducted as visibility was not impeded. (Images 1-4). When an archaeological resources was identified, survey transects were reduced to 1 m intervals to determine if the resource was an 'Isolated Find Spot', or if more than one artifacts were present an 'Site'. If more than one resource was identified a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) was donated at a 1 m transect until a 20 m sterile buffer was achieved. CSP Surveys were completed of the three identified archaeological resources which consisted of 1 Indigenous Scatter, 1 Euro-Canadian Scatter and 1 Euro-Canadian Site (Images 11-19).

The completed Pedestrian Survey of the agricultural fields resulted in the discover of 3 archaeological resources.

The balance of the Study Area consisted of a lands around an extant, serviced and occupied farm complex with adjacent lands subject to a 5 m transect Test Pit Survey (Images 5-10). A portion of the Study Area consisted of valley lands with areas of archaeological potential interspersed between steep slopes and low lying and wet areas (artificial pond). Given the archaeological potential a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey was completed in this area along with a formal 5 m Test Pit Survey over tablelands (Images 20-28). When archaeological resources were identified during the Test Pit Survey each positive Test Pit was subject to 2.5 m cardinal and sub-cardinal intensification with all artifacts retained via there providence and each Test Pit location GPS recorded.

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

- All test pits were excavated by shovel at 5 m intervals on 5 m transects (unless noted above)
- Test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all structures, both extant and in ruin, when present
- All test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

- All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
- All excavated soils which were of an undisturbed context were screened through 6 mm wire mesh
- All test pits were backfilled

All GPS waypoints were collected using a EMLID Reach RS rover and base station system with an accuracy set to 20 cm using the NAD 83 Datum.

The completed Test Pit Survey of the agricultural fields resulted in the discover of 1 archaeological resource, a Euro-Canadian site.

TABLE 16: STAGE 2 IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Site Name	Type	Borden #	Affinity	Survey Method(s)	Artifact Yield
Indigenous Scatter 1	Scatter	NA	Indigenous	Pedestrian/CSP	3
Little Scatter Site	Site	AkGw-564	Euro-Canadian	Pedestrian/CSP	18
Hillside Site	Site	AkGw-559	Euro-Canadian	Pedestrian/CSP/ Test Pit	177
Swords Site	Site	AkGw-571	Euro-Canadian	Test Pit	82

## 8. STAGE 2 RECORD OF FINDS

### **8.1. Archaeological Sites**

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey of the Study Area resulted in the identification on four Archaeological Resources.

#### **Indigenous Scatter 1 Site (Non-Bordenized):**

The Indigenous Scatter 1 Site consisted of three Indigenous artifacts, two Onondaga Secondary Flakes and a Onondaga Flake Fragment.

TABLE 17: INDIGENOUS SCATTER 1 SITE CSP ASSEMBLAGE

Province	Affinity	Type	Period	Metric Data (mm)		
				Thick.	Length	Width
CSP Findspot 1	Indigenous	Flake Fragment	Non-Diagnostic	-	-	-
CSP Findspot 2	Indigenous	Secondary Flake	Non-Diagnostic	-	-	-
CSP Findspot 3	Indigenous	Secondary Flake	Non-Diagnostic	-	-	-

**Little Scatter Site (AkGw-564):**

The Euro-Canadian Little Scatter Site yielded a total of 18 artifacts from CSP survey.

TABLE 18: LITTLE SCATTER SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	6	33.33%
Architectural	10	55.56%
Organic	1	5.56%
Personal	1	5.56%

TABLE 19: LITTLE SCATTER SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Architectural	10
Nails/Fasteners	5
Metal	5
Nail - Machine Cut	4
Nail - Corroded &/or Fragmentary	1
Building Material	3
Mortar	2
Mortar	2
Metal	1
Nail - Framing (Spiral)	1
Glass Pane	2
Glass	2
Glass Pane > 1.6 mm	2
Kitchen	6
Tableware	4
Ceramic - Ironstone	2
Ironstone Plain	2
Glass	1
Glass - Moulded	1
Ceramic - Whiteware	1

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
WW Hand Painted Late Palette	1
Utilitarian	2
Earthenware Red	1
Rockingham	1
Stoneware	1
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1
Organic	1
Faunal - Mammal	1
Bone	1
Bone - Mammal	1
Personal	1
Attire & Jewelry	1
Prosser	1
Button - Prosser	1

The site consisted of a mixture of artifacts various classes, such as Architectural (n=10, 55.56%), Kitchen (n=6, 33.33%), with minor representation from Organic and Personal Classes.

Using all of the date diagnostic artifacts recovered, the site would date to 1847 to the mid-20th century. A refined review of date diagnostic materials which have manufacturing periods period pre-1900 and post-1800, a deposition date of 1830 - 1885 results, however, there are only a total of 5 artifacts which fall within this date range.

The site produced a total of 18 artifacts, which does not meet the provincial standard for archaeological sites with further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

### **Hillside Site AkGw-559:**

The Euro-Canadian Hillside Site yielded a total of 177 artifacts from both a CSP Survey and Test Pits.

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

TABLE 20: HILLSIDE SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Kitchen	143	80.79%
Activities	8	4.52%
Architectural	14	7.91%
Organic	8	4.52%
Personal	4	2.26%

TABLE 21: HILLSIDE SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	143
Tableware	135
Ceramic - Whiteware	58
WW Transfer Blue	12
WW Transfer Brown	1
Unidentifiable - Thermally Altered	1
WW Plain	37
WW Transfer Teal	2
WW Annular Banded	2
WW Embossed Rim Patterned Scalloping	1
WW Stamped	1
WW Flow Blue Transfer	1
Ceramic - Ironstone	50
Ironstone Plain	48
Ironstone Paneled	1
Ironstone Plain Handle	1
Ceramic - Pearlware	3
Pearlware Plain	2
Pearlware Transfer Blue	1
Glass	14
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	6

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Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Glass Bottle Base Fragment	2
Glass - Moulded	1
Glass - Melted	4
Glass Drinking Vessel Stem	1
Earthenware Red	1
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	1
Stoneware - Coarse	2
Stoneware Lead Glaze	1
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	1
Ceramic - Porcelain	3
Porcelain Plain	3
Ceramic - Earthenware	3
Coarse Red Earthenware	3
Bone	1
Bone - Avian	1
Utilitarian	4
Stoneware	1
Coarse Stoneware Salt Glaze Grey	1
Ceramic - Earthenware	1
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	1
Earthenware Red	2
Coarse Stoneware Salt Glaze Grey	1
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	1
Bottle	4
Glass	4
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	4
Architectural	14
Building Material	2
Mortar	2



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Mortar	2
Nails/Fasteners	12
Metal	12
Nail - Machine Cut	1
Nail - Corroded &/or Fragmentary	11
Organic	8
Faunal - Mammal	8
Bone	8
Bone - Mammal	8
Activities	8
Utilitarian	5
Ceramic - Earthenware	5
Coarse Stoneware Salt Glaze Grey	3
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	2
Miscellaneous	3
Metal	3
Metal Unidentified	3
Personal	4
Smoking	4
Kaolin Clay	4
Pipe Bowl	2
Pipe Stem	2

The site consisted of a mixture of artifacts various classes, such as Kitchen (n=143, 80.79%), Architectural (n=14, 7.91%), Actives (n=8, 4.52%) , Organic (n=8, 4.52%) and Personal (n=4, 2.26%). The Tableware group presented various types of decorative motifs including WW Transfer Brown, WW Transfer Blue, WW Transfer Teal, WW Annular Banded, WW Stamped and WW Flow Blue. A large quantity of Ironstone was also recovered as well as minimal amounts of Pearlwares (n=3).

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Using all of the date diagnostic artifacts recovered, the site would date to 1833 to 1980. A refined review of date diagnostic materials which have manufacturing periods period pre-1900 and post-1800, a deposition date of 1823 - 1877 results.

The Hillside Site represents a 19th century occupation of the Study Area and retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).

**Swords Site AkGw-571:**

The Euro-Canadian Hillside Site yielded a total of 82 artifacts from Test Pit Survey.

TABLE 22: SWORDS SITE STAGE 2 CLASS PRODUCTIVITY

Group	Productivity	% of Assemblage
Organic	32	39.02%
Architectural	23	28.05%
Activities	15	18.29%
Kitchen	11	13.41%
Personal	1	1.22%

TABLE 23: HILLSIDE SITE STAGE 2 ASSEMBLAGE

Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Kitchen	11
Tableware	8
Ceramic - Pearlware	1
Pearlware Plain	1
Ceramic - Ironstone	4
Ironstone Plain	448
Ironstone Paneled	1
Ironstone Plain Handle	1
Ceramic - Whiteware	3
Whiteware Plain	2
Whiteware Transfer Blue	1
Bottle	3
Glass	3

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Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Glass Bottle Body Fragment	3
<b>Architectural</b>	<b>23</b>
Glass Pane	1
Glass Pane	1
Glass < = 1.66m	1
Nails/Fasteners	22
Metal	22
Nail - Machine Cut	14
Nail - Corroded &/or Fragmentary	7
Nail - Potentially Roofing?	1
<b>Organic</b>	<b>32</b>
Faunal - Mammal	2
Bone	2
Bone - Mammal	2
Faunal - Avian	25
Bone	25
Bone - Avian	25
Fuel	5
Coal	5
Coal	5
<b>Activities</b>	<b>15</b>
Utilitarian	10
Ceramic - Earthenware	10
Flower Pot	1
Coarse Red Earthenware Lead Glaze	9
Miscellaneous	2
Metal	1
Metal Unidentified	1
Glass	1

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Class - Group - Material - Item	Quantity
Glass Unidentified Melted	1
Hardware	1
Metal	1
Metal Handle	1
Writing	2
Lead	2
Pencil	2
Writing	2
Lead	2
Pencil	2
Personal	1
Attire & Jewelry	1
Metal Copper	1
Watch Face	1

The site consisted of a mixture of artifacts various classes, such as Organic (n=32, 39.02%), Architectural (n=23, 28.05%), Activities (n=15, 18.29%) and minor amounts related to Kitchen (n=11, 13.41%) and Personal (n=1, 1.22%) Architectural (n=14, 7.91%), Actives (n=8, 4.52%), Organic (n=8, 4.52%) and Personal (n=4, 2.26%). The Tableware group presented with an example of Pearlware and examples of Ironstone, Plain Whiteware and Transfer Blue Whiteware.

Using all of the date diagnostic artifacts recovered, the site would date to 1839 - 1880. The Swords Site represents a 19th century occupation of the Study Area and retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).

The completed archaeological assessment resulted in the creation of various documentary records (Table 24).

TABLE 24 INVENTORY OF STAGE 2 HOLDINGS

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Field Notes: P379-0582-2023	Digital Files	-

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Record Type or Item	Details	# of Boxes
Photos: P379-0582-2023	Digital Files	-
Artifacts: P379-0582-2023	6" x 6" x 12" Box	1

### 9. STAGE 2 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area subject to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment survey, measuring approximately 59.00 Ha in size was subject to a partial archaeological assessment.

The following archaeological resources were identified.

#### **Indigenous Scatter 1 Site (Non-Bordenized)**

This site consisted of a three Onondaga Chert flakes. No diagnostic or relevant attributes were noted. The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Pre-Contact Indigenous peoples and is likely related to resource procurement activities.

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

#### **Little Scatter Site AkGw-564**

This site consisted of 18 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts. The site is best attributed to the use of the Study Area lands by Euro-Canadian peoples in the 19th century and is best attributed to an area of discard. The site did not produce the required minimum of 20 artifacts to warranted further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

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

#### **Hillside Site AkGw-559:**

The Euro-Canadian Hillside Site yielded a total of 177 artifacts from the completed CSP and Test Pit survey.

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Using all of the date diagnostic artifacts recovered, the site would date to 1833 to 1980. A refined review of date diagnostic materials which have manufacturing periods period pre-1900 and post-1800, a deposition date of 1823 - 1877 results. Given the limit amount of data which can be collected from a small artifact assemblage in the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, the completed archival research herein should be compared to the larger sample collected within the recommended Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation to make determination of potential cultural affinity within the property history.

The Hillside Site represents a 19th century occupation of the Study Area and retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is required of this archaeological resource.

### **Swords Site AkGw-571:**

The Euro-Canadian Swords Site yielded a total of 82 artifacts from the completed Test Pit survey.

Using all of the date diagnostic artifacts recovered, the site would date to 1840 to 1880.

The Swords Site represents a 19th century occupation of the Study Area and retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is required of this archaeological resource.

TABLE 25: SUMMARY OF STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES & FINDINGS

Assessment Method	Findings	Ha	% of Study Area
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Pedestrian Survey	1x Euro-Canadian Sites, 1x Indigenous Site	42.80	-%-
Archaeological Potential: 5 m Test Pit Survey	1x Euro-Canadian Site	1.25	
Low Potential: Extant Structures, Outbuildings etc.	-	1.35	
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>100</b>

## 10. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- It is the professional opinion of the archaeological licensee, Thomas Irvin (P379) that the identified Indigenous Scatter 1 Site, and the Little Scatter Site (AkGw-564) have both been sufficiently documented in the assessment undertaken and retain no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest per provincial standard. No further archaeological investigation is required per Section 2.2 Standard 1a and 1 c of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists
  
- The identified Hillside Site (AkGw-559) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
  - A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
  - Unit excavation is to be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
  - All excavation units are to be 1 m x 1 m excavated in systematic or standardized intervals, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil.
  - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
  - All artifacts are to be retained via their site provenience
  - If excavation resulted in the identification of potential cultural features, excavation shall cease and the unit be subject to documentation, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled
  - All excavated units are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise the land owner
  
- The identified Swords Site (AkGw-571) retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as such a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation is recommended conforming to the following methodologies:
  - A 5 m grid is to be installed with a tape and transit over the limits of the site
  - Unit excavation is to be completed on a 5 m grid over the site extent
  - All excavation units are to be 1 m x 1 m excavated in systematic or standardized intervals, by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil.
  - All excavated soils are to be screened through an aperture no greater than 6 mm
  - All artifacts are to be retained via their site provenience

## Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

- If excavation resulted in the identification of potential cultural features, excavation shall cease and the unit be subject to documentation, covered with geo-textile cloth and backfilled
- All excavated units are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise the land owner
- Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the provided Advice On Compliance With Legislation shall take precedent over any recommendations of this report should deeply buried archaeological resources or human remains be found during any future earthworks within the Study Area.



11. IMAGES



Image 1: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 2: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.



Image 3: Field Archaeologists conducting a 4 m transect Test Pit Survey.



Image 4: Study Area subject to a 4 m transect Pedestrian Survey.

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Image 5: Manicured lawn within the Study Area subject to a 5 m Test Pit Survey.



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



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



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

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

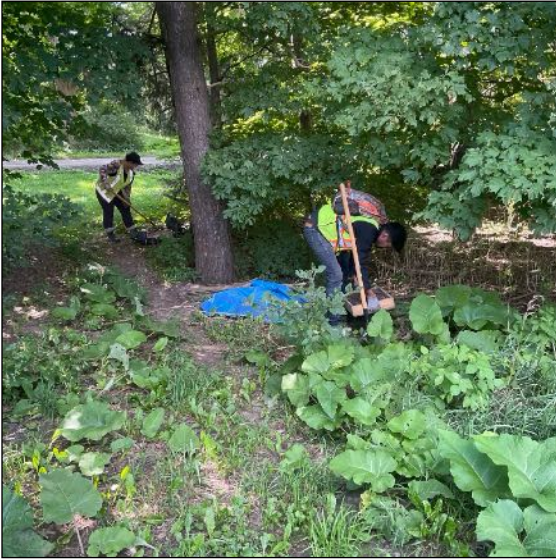


Image 9: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Test Pit Survey.



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



Image 11: Soil visibility during the completed CSP of Indigenous Scatter 1 Site.



Image 12: Soil visibility during the completed CSP of Indigenous Scatter 1 Site.

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Image 13: Soil visibility during the completed CSP of Indigenous Scatter 1 Site.



Image 14: Field Archaeologists conducting a CSP on the Little Scatter Site.



Image 15: Soil visibility during the completed CSP of the Little Scatter Site.



Image 16: Detail of soil visibility of the completed CSP of the Little Scatter Site.

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Image 17: Field Archaeologists conducting a CSP on the Hillside Site.



Image 18: Detail of soil visibility of the completed CSP of the Hillside Site.



Image 19: Field Archaeologists conducting a CSP on the Hillside Site.



Image 20: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey atop steep slope. Note pond in background.

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Image 21: Field Archaeologists demonstrating steep slope.



Image 22: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey atop steep slope.



Image 23: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey atop steep slope.



Image 24: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey atop steep slope.

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Image 25: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 26: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Test Pit Survey.



Image 27: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Judgmental Test Pit Survey atop steep slope.



Image 28: Field Archaeologists conducting a 5 m Test Pit Survey.

## 12. ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

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

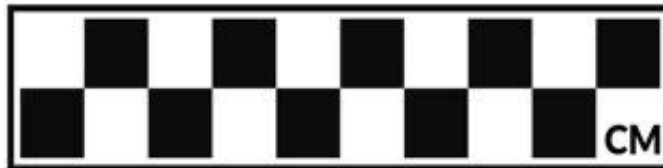
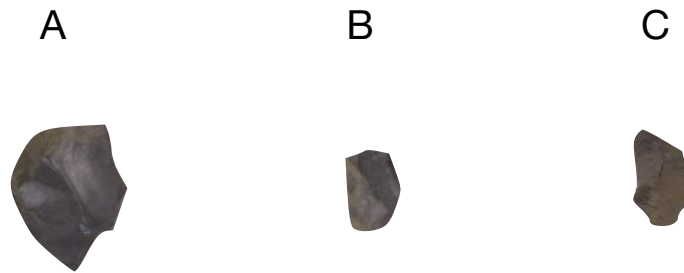
Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a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

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

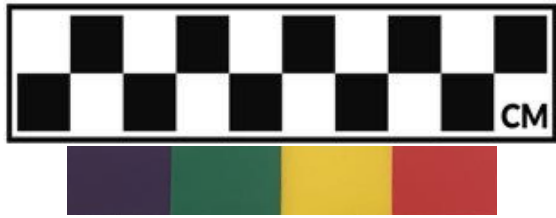
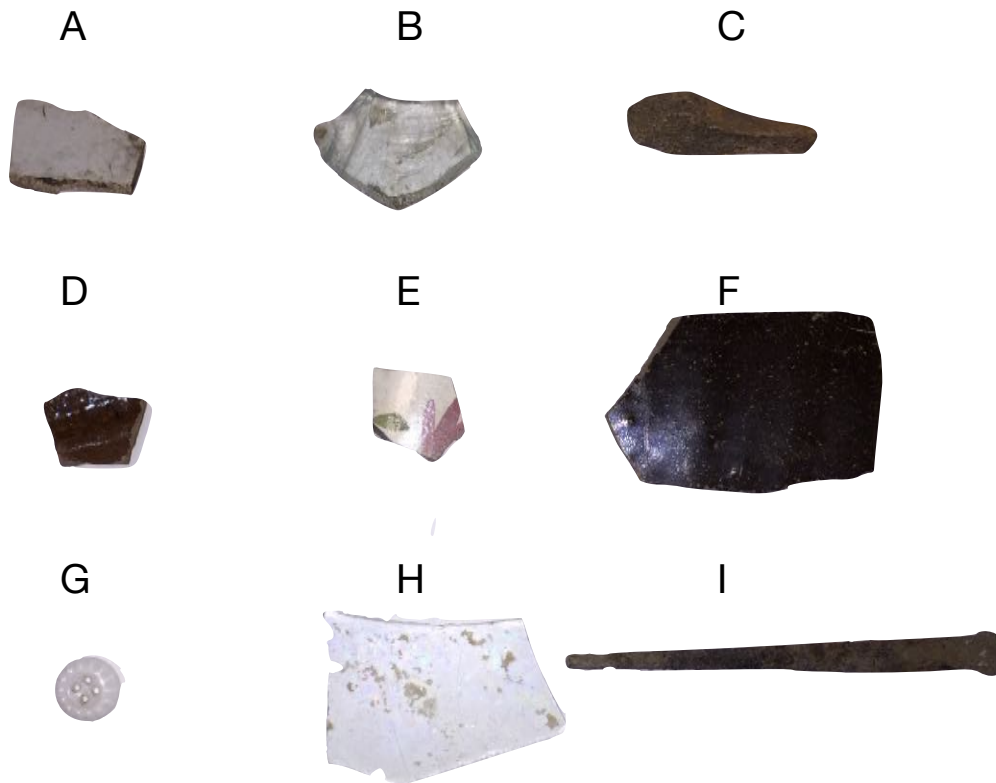
The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Service.



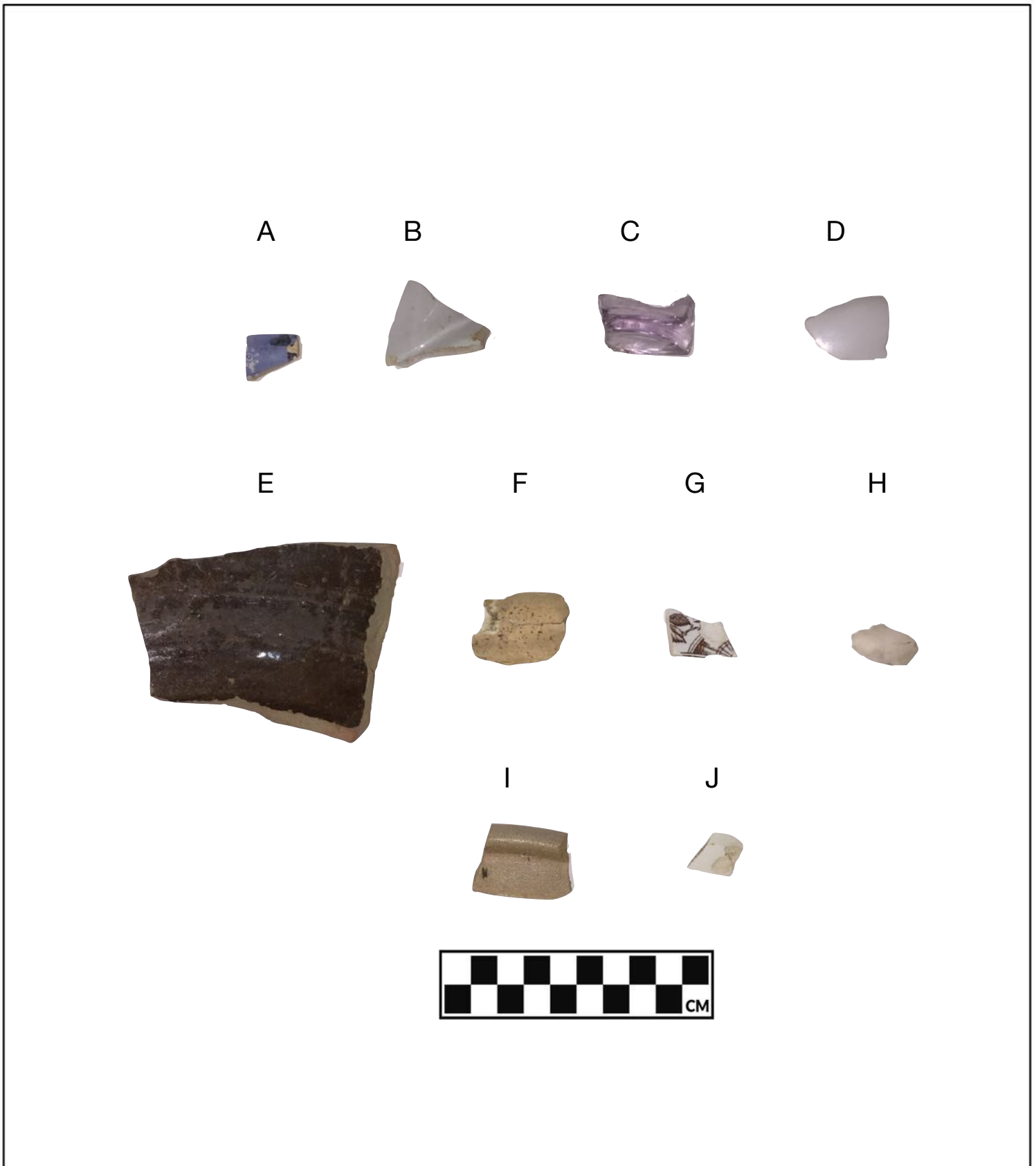
13. FIGURES



- A:** Secondary Flake (P379-582.IS1.01)
- B:** Secondary Flake (P379-582.IS1.02)
- C:** Fragmentary Flake (P379-582.IS1.03)



- A:** Ironstone Plain (AkGw-564.TP0.01)
- B:** Glass Moulded Aqua (AkGw-564.TP0.02)
- C:** Bone (AkGw-564.TP0.03)
- D:** Earthenware Rockingham (AkGw-564.TP0.05)
- E:** Whiteware Hand Painted Late Palette (AkGw-564.TP0.06)
- F:** Stoneware Lead Glaze (AkGw-564.TP0.07)
- G:** Prosser Button (AkGw-564.TP0.08)
- H:** Glass Pane (AkGw-564.TP0.12)
- I:** Machine Cut Nail (AkGw-564.TP0.10)



**A:** Whiteware Flow Blue Transfer (AkGw-559.CSP0.131)

**B:** Ironstone Panelled (AkGw-559.CSP0.05)

**C:** Glass Bottle Base Fragment/ Purple (AkGw-559.CSP0.34)

**D:** Ceramic Porcelain (AkGw-559.CSP0.49)

**E:** Coarse Red Earthenware, Lead Glaze (AkGw-559.CSP0.27)

**F:** Faunal Bone (AkGw-559.CSP0.103)

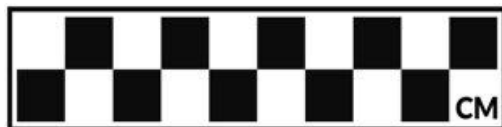
**G:** Whiteware Brown Transfer (AkGw-559.CSP0.02)

**H:** Pipe Bowl (AkGw-559.CSP0.18)

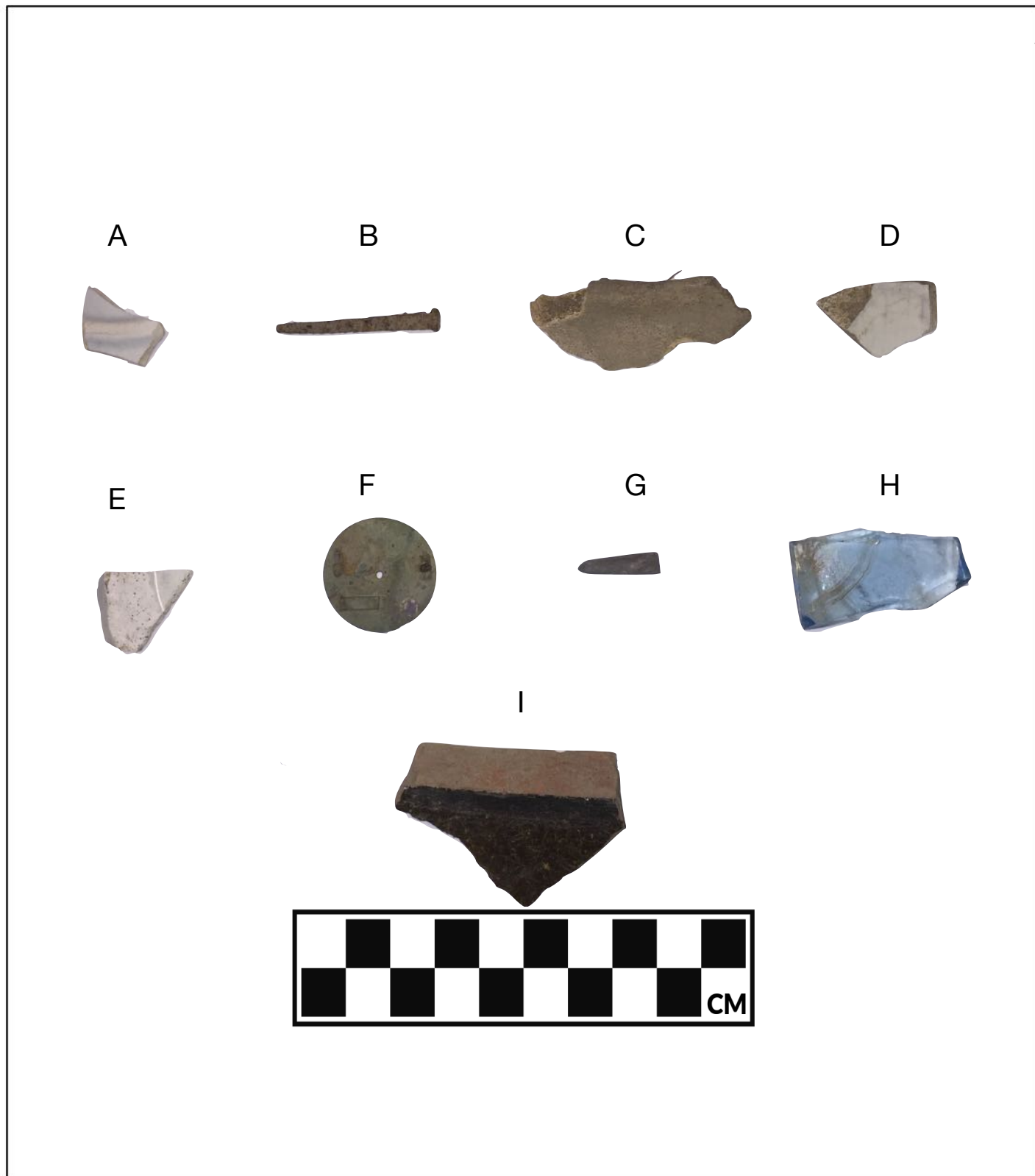
**I:** Stoneware Lead Glaze (AkGw-559.CSP0.48)

**J:** Whiteware (AkGw-559.CSP0.25)

A



**A:** Earthenware Lead Glaze Bottle (AkGw-559.TP0.150)



**A:** Pearlware Transfer Blue (AkGw-571.S2.01)

**B:** Machine Cut Nail (AkGw-571.S2.06)

**C:** Avian Bone (AkGw-571.S2.07)

**D:** Whiteware Plain (AkGw-571.S2.08)

**E:** Ironstone Plain (AkGw-571.S2.09)

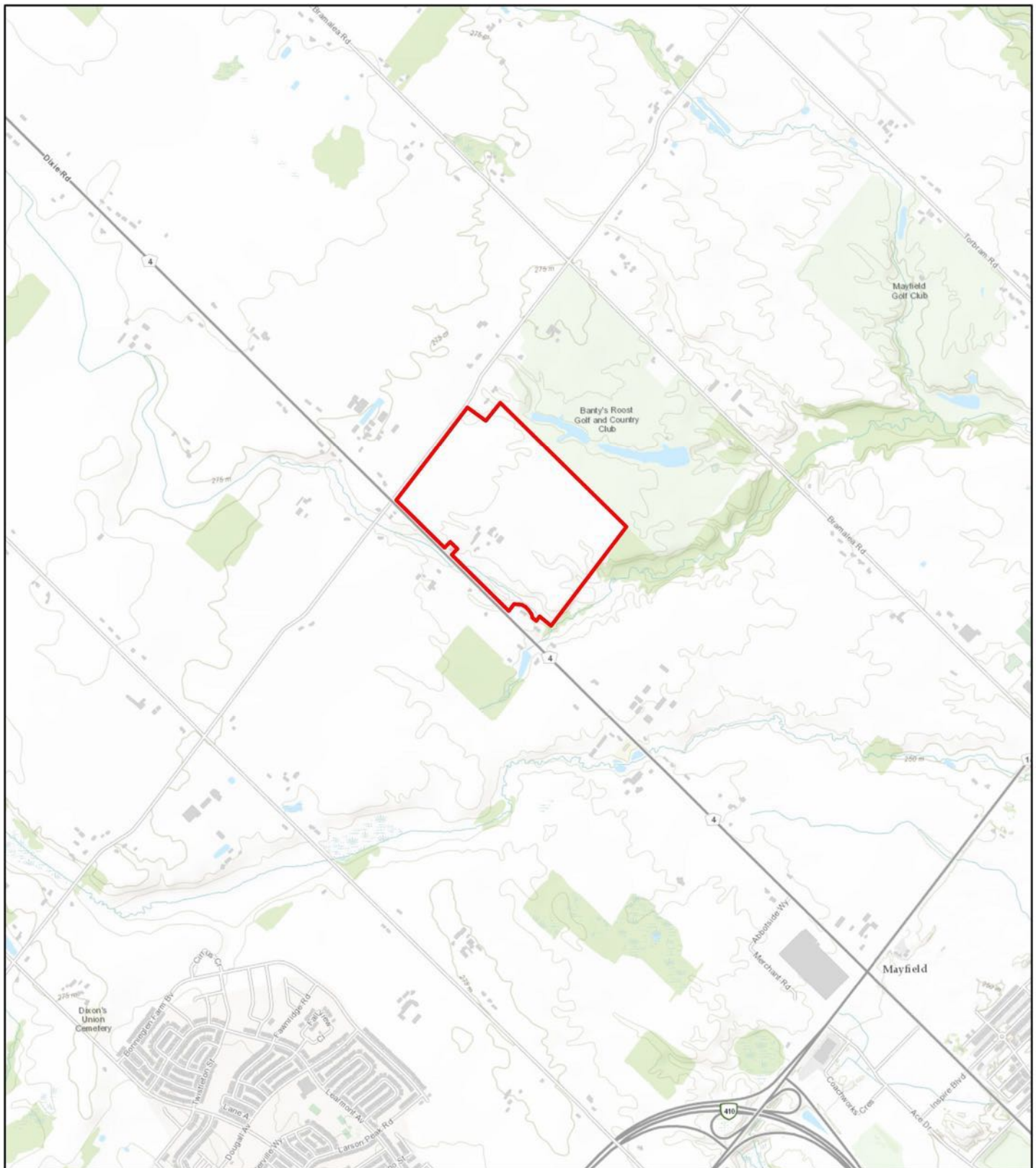
**F:** Copper Watch Backing (AkGw-571.S2.16)

**G:** Lead Pencil (AkGw-571.S2.18)

**H:** Aqua Bottle Glass (AkGw-571.S2.22)

**I:** Earthenware Lead Glaze (AkGw-571.S2.32)

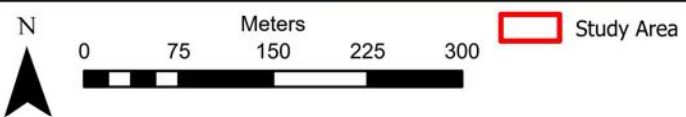
14. MAPS



Source: City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Regional Municipality of Peel, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

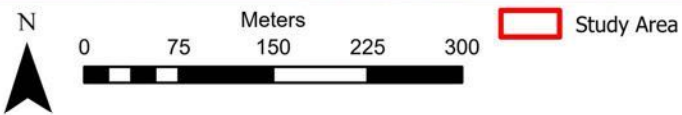
Map 1: Study Area Location





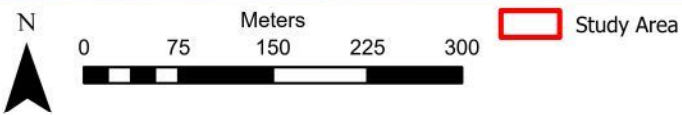
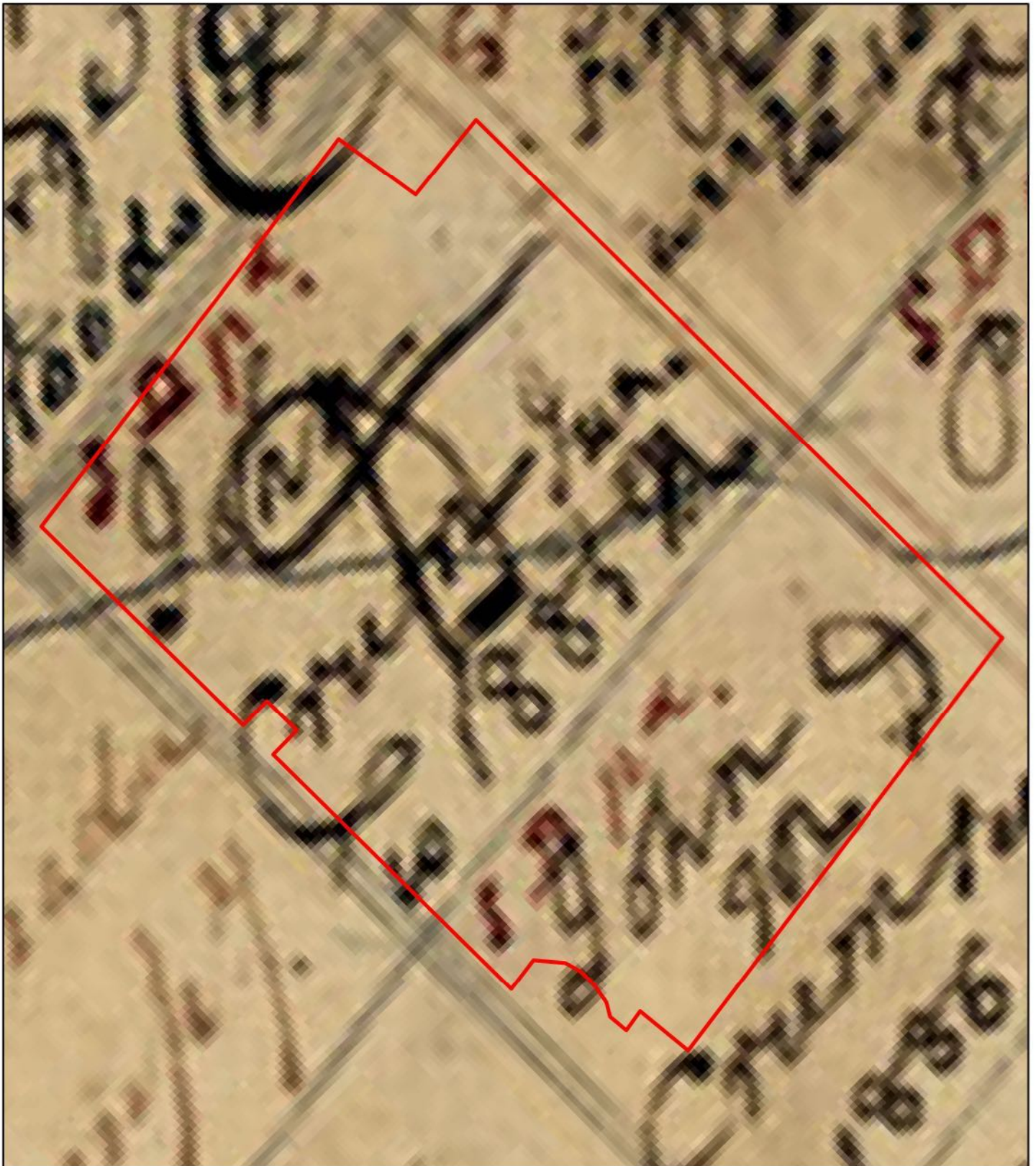
Source: City of Brampton, Region of Peel, Regional Municipality of Peel, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



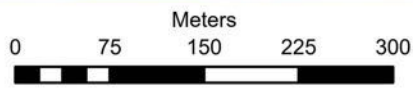
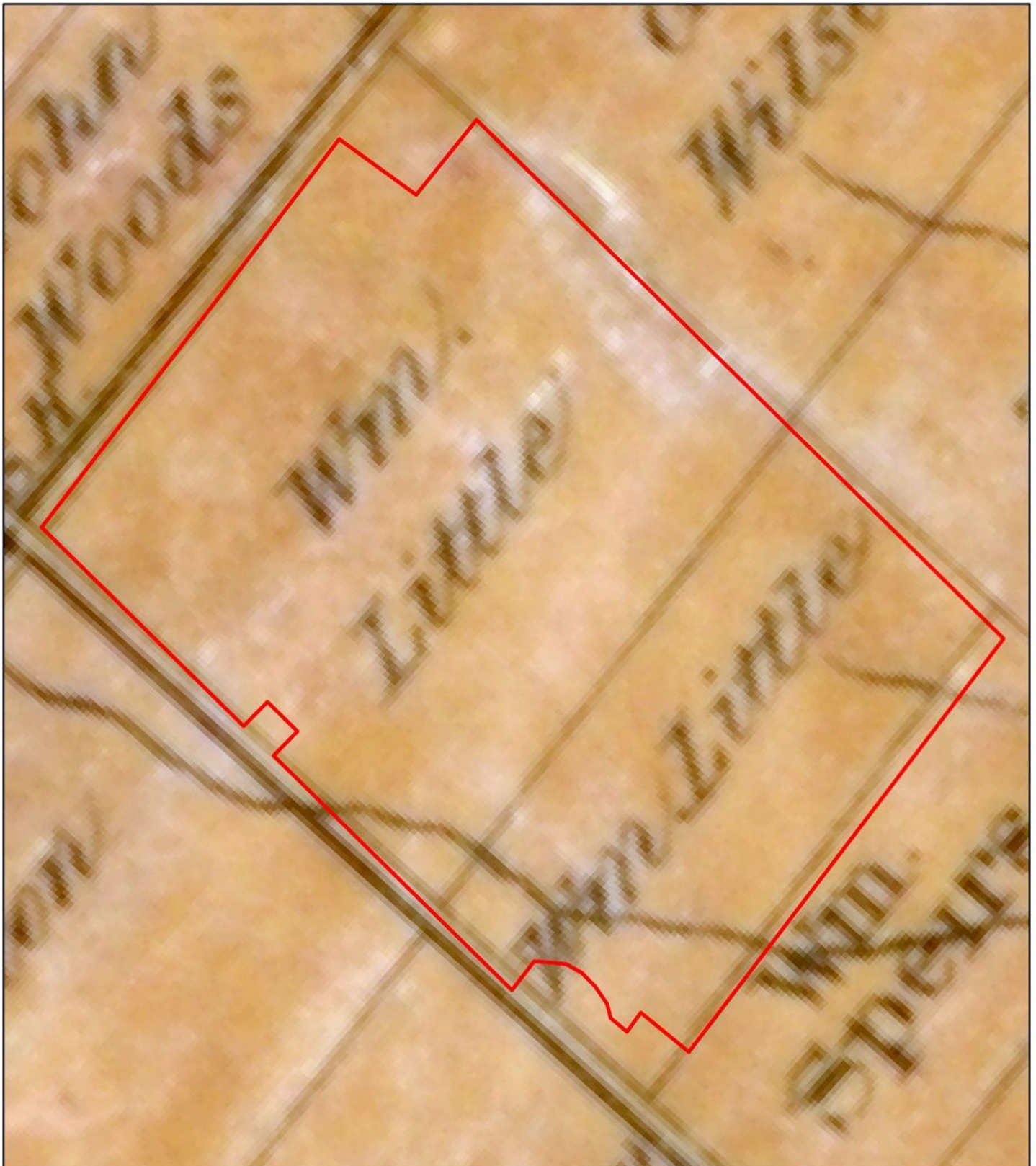
Source: City of Brampton, Maxar

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



Source: Bristol 1818

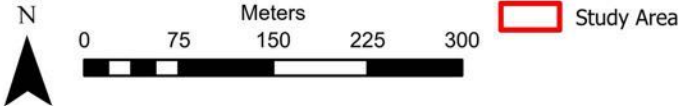
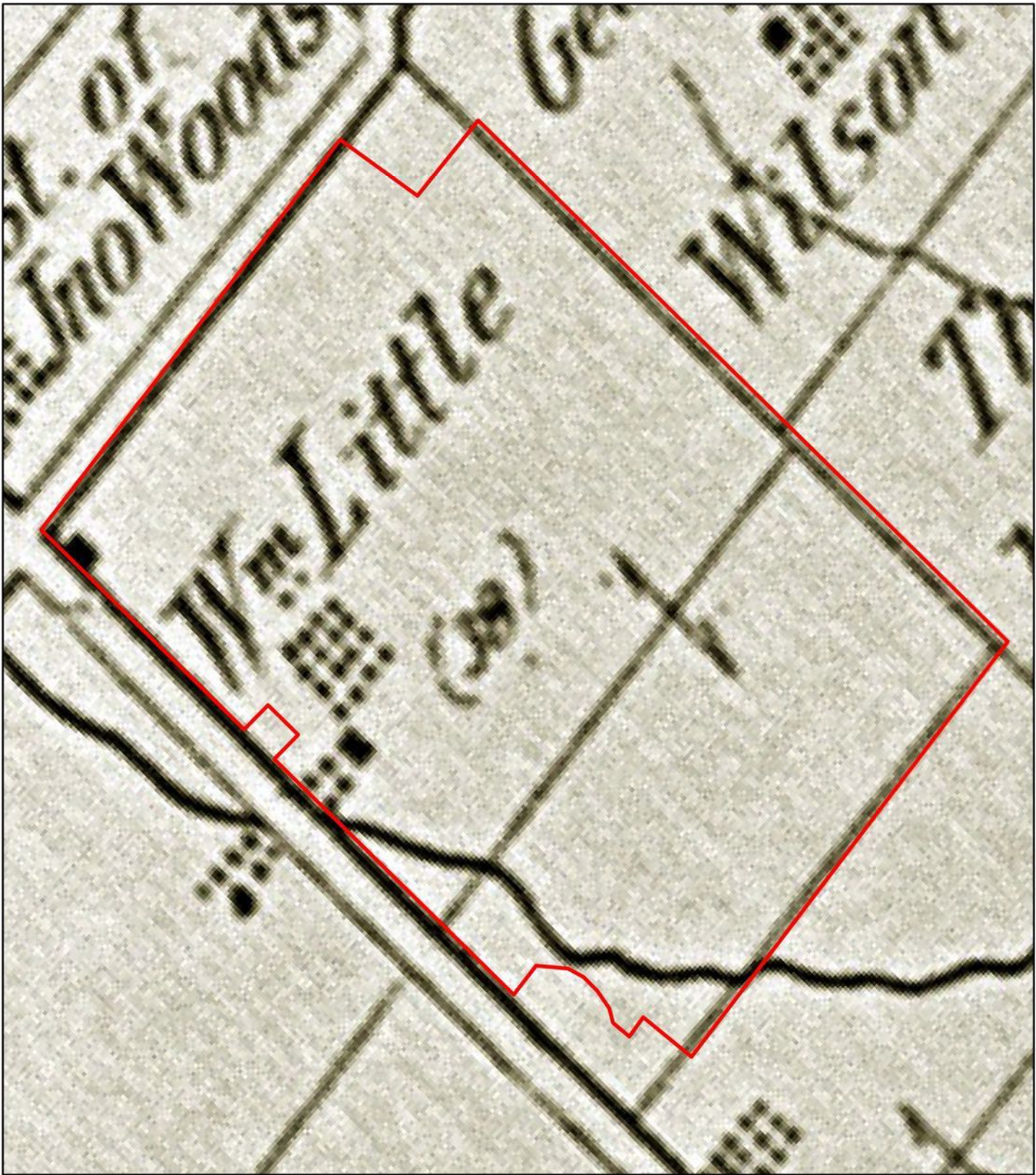
Map 4: Study Area top 1818 Historic Map



 Study Area

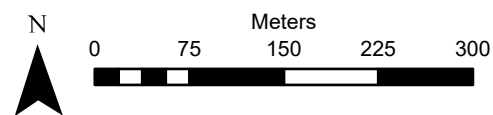
Source: Tremaine 1859

Map 5: Study Area atop 1859 Map



Source: Walker & Miles 1877

Map 6: Study Area atop 1877 Map



Source: Peel Region, Maxar

- Study Area
- 5m Test Pit Survey Conducted: 1x Archaeological Resource
- 5m Judgmental Test Pit Survey - Mixture of Potential within Sloped Lands & Low Lying & Wet Lands
- Low Potential: Extant Structures, Driveways etc.
- 5m Pedestrian Survey Conducted: 3x Archaeological Resources
- Low Lying & Wet: Artificial Pond
- Photo # & Direction

Map 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment - Methodologies

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16. APPENDICES