



Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: 12909
Kennedy Road, Part of Lot 22, Concession 2 East of
Centre Road, Geographic Township of
Chinguacousy, Now Town of Caledon, Regional
Municipality of Peel, Ontario

Project Number: 2022-0161

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Licensee: Jamie Lemon, M.A.

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc.
883 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, ON,
M6C 1C4

**Trend 12909 Kennedy Road Developments
Inc.**
200-270 Orenda Road, Brampton ON L6T 4X6

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Appendix A – Artifact Catalogue

Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Trend 12909 Kennedy Road Developments Inc., for the property located at 12909 Kennedy Road, Part Lot 22, Concession 2 East of Centre Road, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario, herein known as the study area (Map 1). The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken in advance of a development application under the Planning Act.

The study area is approximately 36.6 ha (90.3 ac) in size and includes an extant house and farm complex, agricultural fields, and manicured lawn.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, current land conditions as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- ▶ Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM's Archaeological Sites Database;
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that the study area retained archaeological potential and should undergo Stage 2 assessment via test pit and pedestrian survey. The objectives of the Stage 2 assessment are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

The study area consists of agricultural fields, manicured lawns and overgrown areas, as well as areas of poor drainage and previous disturbance. Agricultural fields were subject to a Stage 2 pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval per sections 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Areas of manicured lawn and overgrown areas were subject to a Stage 2 test pit survey at a 5 m interval per sections 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

No archaeological materials were identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey. The Stage 2 pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of two artifact scatters and nine findspots. Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) Findspots 1 through 9 are considered to each have low cultural heritage value or interest and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for these findspots.
- 2) Site 1 (AkGw-558) is considered to have CHVI and Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended. As it is unknown if Site 1 (AkGw-558) will require Stage 4 mitigation, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment should follow the excavation strategy outlined in Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2 (MCM 2011). In this strategy, 1 m square test units are excavated at 5 m intervals across the site with additional units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid total, excavated in areas of interest within the site extent. No

Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) is required for the Stage 3, as it was conducted as part of the Stage 2 survey.

- 3) Site 2 (AkGx-725) is considered to have CHVI and Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended. Analysis of Site 2 (AkGx-725) suggests it is likely the site will require Stage 4 mitigation; as such, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment should follow the excavation strategy outlined in Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standards 3 and 4 (MCM 2011). In this strategy, 1 m square test units are excavated at 10 m intervals across the site with additional units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid total, excavated in areas of interest within the site extent. No Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) is required for the Stage 3, as it was conducted as part of the Stage 2 survey.
- 4) Areas identified as previously disturbed or poorly drained exhibit low archaeological potential; no further archaeological assessment is recommended for these areas, as identified on Map 6.
- 5) Areas within 10 m of Dixon's Union Cemetery be subject to mechanical topsoil removal supervised by a licensed archaeologist to confirm no unmarked graves are present close to the property line of the cemetery. Prior to mechanical topsoil removal being undertaken a Cemetery Investigation Authorization will be required, issued by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licensee	Jamie Lemon, MA (P1056)
Field Directors	Tina Kagi, BA (R1173), Nick Berry, BA (R1337), Chris Lemon, B.Sc., Dip. Heritage, CAHP (R289)
Field Technicians	Cheyenne Cameron, Jessica Thomas, Jessica Russell, Thomas Malcolm, Sean Thomson, Tia Osmond-Ward
Report Preparation	Jamie Lemon
Graphics	Mark Buma, MEP, C.E.T., GIS(PG), EP, Northbound GIS Services

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Trend 12909 Kennedy Road Developments Inc. Balkaran Dhillon

Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a combined Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Trend 12909 Kennedy Road Developments Inc., for the property located at 12909 Kennedy Road, Part Lot 22, Concession 2 East of Centre Road, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario, herein known as the study area (Map 1). The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken in advance of a development application under the Planning Act.

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- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area; and
- ▶ Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The objectives of the Stage 2 property survey are to determine if there are archaeological resources present on the study area and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest.

Permission to access the study area was provided by Balkaran Dhillon of Trend 12909 Kennedy Road Developments Inc. and no limits were placed on this access.

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research.

Indigenous History

Most of the archaeological record found in Ontario – the tools, animals, plants, structures, soils, and contexts recovered from the landscape – are the direct heritage of the Indigenous communities that currently live in south-central Ontario and adjacent provinces and states.

Archaeology is the sole non-verbal means of reconstructing this ancient past; thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early peoples is both a challenge and a responsibility. Every new site identified and documented provides a unique opportunity to learn more about the 13,000-year history in Ontario. Table 1 provides an archaeological timeline for the presence of Indigenous people in Ontario, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990).

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages

	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

At the time of first contact with the French, in 1615 AD, the traditional territory of the Huron-Wendat, known as Wendake, roughly stretched between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment; it has been suggested the Huron-Wendat population at this time was approximately 30,000 individuals (Warrick 2008; Heidenreich 1978).

In the 1640s the Haudenosaunee, whose territory was located south of the lower Great Lakes, invaded Huron-Wendat territory, largely due to the decrease of available beaver pelts. The majority of the Huron-Wendat population sought sanctuary within the communities of the Petun, Neutral and other neighbouring groups, after numerous Huron-Wendat village were destroyed (Stone and Chaput 1978). Commencing in the 1660s, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1991; Williamson 2013).

During the mid-17th century, several Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region (Johnston 2004; Gibson 2006). Prior to this, the Anishinaabeg were located primarily inland from the north shore of Lake Huron (MCFN nd). From 1653 to 1662, following a series of attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within the Anishinaabeg, Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail (Warrick 2008; Schmalz 1991). By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along the northern shores of Lake Ontario were abandoned (Williamson 2013). Following several battles throughout southern Ontario, the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in area at the start of the 18th century (Gibson 2006; Schmalz 1991).

Colonialism in Canada

The Canada we see today is one that was built on the principles of *Settler Colonialism*. This is a specific kind of colonialism whereby the purpose or goal is to replace an indigenous population with an invasive settler population that over time will develop its own identity and sovereignty. It is important to understand that there are three main features of settler colonialism that had a profound impact on the Indigenous population of Canada.

The first feature is that settler colonizers, unlike other forms of colonization, intend to permanently occupy and assert control over Indigenous lands. Second, settler colonialism is a structure, not an event and continues to the present day in Canada. Third, settler colonialism “seeks its own end” in that the goal is to form a homogenous society that is over-arching and unchallenged.

Initial attempts at settlement and colonization occurred in 1534 with Jacques Cartier, who traveled across the Atlantic Ocean, entered the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and landed on the shores of what is now Gaspé, Quebec. However, Cartier’s attempts to establish a permanent settlement failed and it was not until 1603, with Samuel de Champlain, did settler colonialism start in Canada with the establishment of New France.

The French and British colonizers, who encountered indigenous populations, thought them to be inferior to themselves and saw the indigenous populations as a source of cheap labour for the fur trade, soldiers for the battlefield, or even household slaves. When Indigenous populations resisted, the Europeans would often wage war against them. As the European powers sought to secure greater control over North America, threats of violence were used to force Indigenous leaders to sign treaties that surrendered political control of their land in exchange for meager financial compensation or dubious promises of protection and safety.

The study area enters the historic record when the Mississaugas First Nations entered into Treaty Number 19, also known as the Ajetance Purchase, with William Claus, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on October 8, 1818 for the yearly sum of 522 pounds and 10 shillings on behalf of His Majesty King George III:

“Witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the yearly sum of five hundred and twenty-two pounds then shillings Province currency in goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly and every year by His said Majesty to the said Mississaugue Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract, which may be otherwise known as follows: A tract of land in the Home District, called the Mississaugue tract, bounded southerly by the purchase made in 1806; on the east by the townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan, and King; on the south-west by the Indian purchase, extending from the outlet at Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west fifty-miles, and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabout to the north-west angle of the Township of King, containing by computation six hundred and forty-eight thousand acres;”

Ministry of Indigenous Affairs 2012

Euro-Canadian Settler History

Settlement History

Following the Toronto Purchase, the Province of Quebec (which then included Ontario) was divided into four political districts: Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. When the Province of Upper Canada was formed in 1791, the names of the four districts were changed to Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, respectively. The study area fell within the Home District.

The Home District originally included all lands between an arbitrary line on the west running from Long Point on Lake Erie to Georgian bay and a line on the east running north from Presqu'île Point on Lake Ontario to the Ottawa River. In 1792, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, then further subdivided each district into counties and townships. The study area is in the Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel.

County of Peel

The County of Peel was initially occupied by the Mississaugas and various Iroquoian groups including the Haudenosaunee. After the American Revolution, British Loyalists denied their holdings in the new United States of America began looking for new settlement opportunities in Upper Canada. In the 1780s Peel County belonged to an extensive area called the Nassau District, which was later renamed the Home District. In 1792 Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe legislated the formation of 19 counties, of which York, which stretched from Durham to Peel Counties, was one. By 1798 there was already a government inn (The Government House) at the mouth of the Credit River, and in 1805 a treaty between the Crown and some Mississauga peoples, known as the Mississauga Tract, transferred all the land south of what

Eglinton Street between Etobicoke Creek to the east and Burlington Bay to the west to the British government, with the exception of one mile on either side of the Credit River retained as Indigenous territory. Samuel Street Wilmot surveyed Toronto Township in 1806 and small settlements began to proliferate, although immigration slowed during the War of 1812 (PAMA n.d).

By 1818 the colonial need for more land was apparent, and the Crown negotiated with some Mississauga groups for a further 648,000 acres, including the remaining mile-wide buffer on either side of the Credit River. Surveys of the remainder of Toronto Township and the entirety of Chinguacousy Township were completed in 1819, and by the following year the rest of the townships in Peel County (Albion, Gore of Toronto, and Caledon) were opened for settlement (Pope 1877). Centre Road (Hurontario Street), which ran from Port Credit on Lake Ontario to Collingwood, encouraged settlement and by 1821 vacant land in the southern Peel townships was rare (Corporation of the County of Peel 1977). However, the relative isolation of the northern townships often led to disruptions in transportation and the growing importance of small villages and hamlets in order to serve rural residents. By 1837, most of the land in Peel County was occupied, mostly by white European settlers. The townships themselves were administered by a Justice of the Peace in the Home District Court located in York (Toronto), and local officials had little power until 1850 when the District Courts were dissolved in favour of county government. Peel was initially grouped with the United Counties of York, Peel, and Ontario, but eventually severed itself from York in 1866 to become a separate entity (Pope 1877).

Peel County emerged as an agricultural economy, where self-sufficient farmers relied on rural crossroad settlements for anything they could not make or grown on their own. Cattle and sheep were the main livestock, and wheat flourished (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). The proliferation of rivers, creeks and streams allowed the foundation of many mills, which in turn encouraged community growth around these small points of industry. These frontier settlements often consisted of a tavern, church, general store, and school, and the more prosperous communities likely also had several mills, a hotel, and/or a community hall (Halton-Peel OGS n.d.). The county relied heavily on grain production, which led to the expansion of road networks linking the rural agricultural settlements with larger towns. Most settlement was located along the Dundas Road, along with other major thoroughfares like Hurontario/Centre and the Lakeshore Roads. Larger towns such as Streestville, Brampton, Cooksville, Summerville, and Dixie had residents that numbered into the hundreds, while smaller villages such as Caledon East, Bolton, Alton, and Mono Mills served the rural communities of the northern townships (Corporation of the County of Peel 1977).

After 1850, Peel County saw unprecedented prosperity as railroads were built across the region, beginning with the completion of the Great Western Railway in 1855 and the Grand Trunk Railway slightly after, which opened the county to the markets in Toronto and the greater world. Many of the smaller rural hamlets began to disappear as residents moved to more industrial towns along the rail lines, and cities like Port Credit, Clarkson, and Brampton directly benefitted from the rail system whereas smaller villages such as Streestville and Cooksville were bypassed, leading to their decline. Even with the addition of the Port Credit and Toronto Grey & Bruce Railways many smaller villages were unable to keep up with the rapid pace of industrialization and disappeared after 1880 (Halton-Peel OGS n.d). The nature of agricultural life also changed with the introduction of rail travel; rivers and roads were less important for moving goods, and farmers could participate directly in the economy by moving their products by rail, which in turn led to more farmers combining their holdings to form specialized units. With greater access to worldwide markets, brick farmhouses began to become more

ubiquitous as farmers with more capital began rejecting log construction in favour of more durable materials (Corporation of County of Peel 1967).

By the early 20th century, the County of Peel had become increasingly industrialized; in 1911 more than 70% of the workers in Peel were employed in manufacturing or industrial settings (Corporation of County of Peel 1967). The proximity of Peel to Toronto meant that the needs of urban citizens subsumed the former agrarian economy of the region, and farmers were increasingly forced to rely on intensive, industrialized cultivation, such as greenhouses, and large-scale dairy farming (PAMA n.d). After the Second World War, Peel became a popular suburban destination, with planned communities linked to urban centres like Toronto and Brampton by arterial roads. Peel's explosive growth, especially in the southern townships, put increasing pressure on the county's government with a clear need for reorganization (Corporation of the County of Peel 1977). Inspired by the amalgamation of Toronto in 1953, officials encouraged a more "regional government" model, in which costly projects and planning initiatives would be undertaken by the regional government and more localized services would be delegated to three municipalities: Mississauga, Brampton, and Caledon (PAMA, n.d.). In 1974 this reorganization was finalized, and the County of Peel officially became Peel Region. In the subsequent years, Peel Region continued to be a popular area for commuters and immigrants, with the population now well over a million people.

Chinguacousy Township

Chinguacousy Township was originally part of the Home District, which was later divided into York, Peel, and Ontario Counties in 1851. Richard Bristol surveyed Chinguacousy Township in 1819, with Centre (Huronario) Street serving as the baseline for concessions being established both east and west of Centre Road. Chinguacousy Township was surveyed using the "Double Front System". The Double Front System produced lots that fronted onto the established concessions with the rear boundaries established in the middle of the concession. Each rectangular lot was 200 acres in size; Crown Patents were usually issued in 100-acre lots, resulting in the division of these lots into eastern and western halves.

Part Lot 22, Concession 2

The study area is located on the east side Kennedy Road south of the historic village of Campbell's Corners and north of the City of Brampton. The property enters the historic record in 1822 when the Crown patent for the full 200 acres of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS is granted to Isaac Lighthouse. Table 2 provides a summary of pertinent land transactions related to the property, up to 1970.

TABLE 2: LAND TRANSACTION HISTORY FOR LOT 22, CONCESSION 2, CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP

Inst #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comment
na	Patent	April 6 1822	The Crown	Isaac Lighthouse	All Lot 22 (200 Acres)
5148	B&S	24 Jan 1825	Isaac Lighthouse	John Barnhart	E and W ½ £37
6807	B&S	20 Feb 1829	John Barnhart	Isaac Lighthouse	E ½ and W ½ £78

6814	B&S	18 June 1829	Isaac Lighthouse	Christopher Row	W½ £50
46625	B&S	27 Feb 1852	Christopher Row	Robert Norris	W½ £500
8484	B&S	20 Mar 1860	Robert Norris	Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church	Part of W ½
13975	Mortgage	24 Nov 1865	Robert Norris	Thomas Iwaian	W ½ \$1285.50
10436	B&S	Mar 23 1905	Mary Susan Thomas and Luella Elizabeth Snell	Margaret Snell	W½ except portion conveyed to Trustees of Dixon's Church
10437	B&S	Sept 28 1907	Margaret Snell	Robert Russell and Arthur Russel	W½ save and except that portion sold off for a church and burial plot
16185	Grant	Jan 7 1928	Robert Russell	Arthur Russel	W½ half interest in
24288	Grant	April 1 1956	Arthur Russel et ux.	Norman S. Russell	W½ except those lands previously sold
141863vs	Grant	May 7 1970	Norman S. Russell et ux.	Norman S. Russell and Lois C. Russell as tenants in common	See 24288

Members of the Russull family have occupied the house and property from 1907 to current.

The below interpretation of the documented land ownership is taken from the 2022 Town of Caledon Staff Report (2022-0225).

Isaac Lighthouse received the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of land on Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS, Chinguacousy Township in April 1822. He sold the entire 200-acre lot to John Barnhart in 1825 and Barnhart sold it back to Lighthouse in January 1829. Christopher Rowe bought the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS from Lighthouse in June 1829. Irish immigrant Robert Norris bought the 100 acres of the west half of Lot 22 from Rowe in February 1852. The Norris family remained on the farm until 1877.

Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West, published in 1859, shows Robert Norris as the owner of the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS, together with 50 acres across the road on the east half of Lot 22, Concession 1 EHS. No buildings are shown on either property at this time. In 1860, Robert Norris and his wife sold one half acre of land in the southwest of the lot to the Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church. The publication "Early Churches in Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore" notes a frame church had been built there in 1855.

The 1861 Census Return notes 32-year old farmer Robert Norris, his wife Mary and children Jane, Arthur, Robert and two domestics John Graham and Harriet Puckering as the residents of

a one and-a-half storey log house. Property records indicate that Robert Norris took out a mortgage for \$1,285.50 in 1865, possibly for construction of the stone dwelling.

The 1871 Census Return notes Robert Norris (age 59), his wife Mary (41) and children Martha (17), Arthur (15), Robert (13), twins Leonard and Levi (10), John (6), Mary (4) and Liles (2).

The 1873-74 Peel directory notes Robert Norris on Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS. The 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas also notes Robert Norris on the west half of Lot 22 with a farmstead and orchard in the location of 12909 Kennedy Road. The Dixon's Union Church and Cemetery was located to its immediate south. Robert and Mary Norris sold the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS to William Snell in October 1877 for \$5400.

William Snell was born locally in 1850, the son of early Chinguacousy Township settlers Elias and Elizabeth Snell. He is recorded as part of his widowed father's household in the 1881 Census Return, and married Margaret Newhouse later in the year on September 6, 1881. Margaret Newhouse was born in the Snelgrove area in 1861, the daughter of Cornelius Newhouse and Mary Sinclair who resided on nearby Lot 23, Concession 1 EHS. Cornelius was the son of Antoine Maisonneuve, who anglicized the family name to Newhouse. Margaret Snell's sister Mary Newhouse married Hugh Craig and lived for many years at 12304 Heart Lake Road.

The Snells had two daughters, Mary Susan and Luella. William Snell died in 1886 and is buried in the Dixon Union Cemetery beside the farmstead. By 1891 when the Census recorded data about dwelling houses again as it had in 1861, the Return notes widow Margaret Snell and daughters 8-year old Susan and 6-year old Luella as the residents of a two storey 7-room stone house in Chinguacousy Township. Land records indicate Margaret Snell sold 1 ½ acres to the Primitive Methodist Church in 1902, likely for cemetery use.

According to the obituary in The Conservator (December 28, 1922), Margaret Snell moved from the Kennedy Road farmstead to Brampton where she resided for a number of years. She then moved to Toronto to live with her daughter Mrs. H. D. Robertson.

The 1901 Census Return notes William and Mary Rusel [Russell] and son 20-year old Arthur and 16-year old daughter Mary as the tenants of a 8-room stone house on 99 acres of land on Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS.

Land records show that Margaret Snell sold the west half of Lot 22, except for the church and burial property, to Robert and Arthur Russell in September 1907 for \$5300. The 1911 Census Return notes that brothers Robert Russell and Arthur Russell, both farmers, together with sister Mary Russell, were located on Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS. The Russell family had immigrated to Canada from England in 1887. The 1917 Guidal map notes Robert Russell as the owner of the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS. Arthur Russell bought the half interest in Lot 22 from Robert Russell in January 1928. Norman S. Russell bought the west half of Lot 22 in 1956. The property remains in Russell family ownership to the present day.

The historical or associative value of this property is found in the direct association with several early Chinguacousy families, including Norris, Snell and Newhouse (by marriage), and the longevity of its ownership/occupancy by the Russell family. The ability of Irish immigrants Robert and Mary Norris by about the 1860s or early 1870s to erect a substantive Gothic Revival style stone dwelling in replacement of their first log dwelling is representative of their success in establishing a new life in Chinguacousy. William Snell and Mary Newhouse, who owned the property for 30 years, were members of prominent families in the immediate area. The owner/occupancy of the property by the Russell family for over a century has provided continuity with the early agricultural history of the area. The survival of the impressive stone farmhouse in

near original condition with two late 19th century barns, and their connection to the adjacent former Primitive Methodist church and cemetery, contributes to an understanding of the character and evolution of the farming community in this area.

The 1859 Tremaine's Map of Peel County illustrates the study area at this time was owned by Robert Norris (Map 3); a watercourse is illustrated within the east half of the study area. The 1877 Map of the Township of Chinguacousy illustrates the study area as continued to be owned by Robert Norris; one structure and orchard is illustrated on this part of Lot 22 (Map 4). A church and cemetery (Dixon's Primitive Methodist Church and Union Cemetery) are illustrated on this map, representative of the extant church and cemetery adjacent to the study area.

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM.

In accordance with Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum 1 km distance from the study area are to be listed. A search concluded that there are six archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area; one archaeological site, AkGw-335, is located within 300 m of the study area.

TABLE 3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN 1 KM OF STUDY AREA

Borden No.	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Development Status
AkGw-464	Wiggins	Post-contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Further CHVI
AkGw-334	Dennison	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
AkGw-378	Rowan	Post-contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Further CHVI
AkGw-397	Dunsmore	Post-contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	No further CHVI
AkGw-336	Mayfield North	Post-contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	Unknown
AkGw-335	Edwards	Post-contact	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	No further CHVI

As per Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, a search of the OASD database was undertaken to determine if any previous archaeological

studies had been carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (50 m) to the study area.

The Kennedy Road right-of-way (ROW) adjacent to the study area was previously subject to Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments under P094-0285-2018 and P1066-0149-2020. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment identified an area of archaeological potential within the ROW adjacent to Dixon's Union Cemetery. No archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey. The Stage 2 report recommended construction monitoring within the ROW adjacent to Dixon's Union Cemetery (ASI 2021).

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted adjacent to the study area, on the opposite side of Kennedy Road on part of Lot 22, Concession 1 under PIF P052-1055-2020. The Stage 2 survey was conducted by test pit and pedestrian survey; no archaeological materials were identified and no further archaeological assessment was recommended (The Archaeologists Inc. 2023).

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted for improvements to Old School Road under PIF P450-0046-2018; the Stage 1 archaeological assessment included portions of the study area along Old School Road. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment identified these portions of the study area to retain archaeological potential and pedestrian survey was recommended (in line with PHC's analysis in this report) (ASI 2020).

The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the "South Slope" physiographic region; according to Chapman & Putnam (1984:172-174):

The South Slope is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine but it includes the strip south of the Peel plain...it rises 300 to 400 feet in an average width of 6 or 7 miles. Extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River it covers approximately 940 square miles. The central portion is drumlinized...The streams flow directly down the slope; being rapid they have cut sharp valleys in the till...Bare grey slopes, where soil is actively eroding are common in this area.

The soil types within the study area include Chinguacousy clay loam, Fox sandy loam, and Bookton sandy loam. The topography is smooth, gently sloping and erosion is slight. The natural drainage is imperfect to good (Hoffman and Richards 1953; Soil Map of Peel County, Ontario 1953). A creek tributary of the Humber River bisects the study area.

Existing Conditions

The study area is located on the east side of Kennedy Road, between Old School Road to the north and Bonnieglan Boulevard to the South. The property is approximately 36.6 ha (90.3 ac) in size, containing a one-and-a-half storey stone residence, two late 19th century barns, and a series of modern farm outbuildings, agricultural fields, and manicured lawn. The study area surrounds Dixon's Primitive Methodist Church c.1875 and Union Cemetery, which resides on property donated to the church by a previous owner of Lot 22, Concession 2.

Field Methods

The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license P1056 issued to Jamie Lemon by the MCM (P1056-0188-2022). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologists Tina Kagi (R1173), Nick Berry (R1337), and Chris Lemon (R289), as per Section 12 of the MCM's 2013 Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Stage 2 property survey was conducted on April 18-19, 27, and June 6, 2023. The weather during the assessment was sunny, with temperatures of 14 degrees Celsius. Table 3 illustrates the daily weather conditions and activities conducted.

TABLE 4: WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING STAGE 2 SURVEY

Date	Field Director	Weather	Activity	Visibility
April 18, 2023	Tina Kagi (R1173)	Overcast	Pedestrian Survey	90-100%
April 19, 2023	Tina Kagi (R1173)	Overcast	Pedestrian Survey	90-100%
April 27, 2023	Nick Berry (R1337)	Partly Sunny	Test Pit Survey	N/A
June 6, 2023	Chris Lemon (R289)	Sunny	Pedestrian Survey	90-100%

In accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the survey took place when conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to this survey. At all times conditions were appropriate for proper identification and recovery of archaeological materials.

The study area consists of agricultural fields and was subject to Stage 2 pedestrian survey at a 5 m interval per sections 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). The pedestrian survey was conducted to a 5 m interval. Where archaeological resources were encountered, survey intervals were reduced to 1 m for a 20 m radius around recovered artifacts, to investigate the surface scatter. Surface visibility during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey was 100%, and the ploughed fields were well-weathered.

The study area also included areas of manicured lawn that were subject to Stage 2 test pit survey at a 5 m interval per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.1.2, with test pits excavated to within 1 m of built structures. All test pits were approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated, where possible, to within the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of cultural material. All test pits were backfilled once complete.

The soils of the study area were found to consist of medium brown sandy loam topsoil over yellow sand subsoil. Topsoil depth in excavated test pits ranged from 35 – 50 cm in depth.

Areas of previous disturbance within the study area included the extant house and farm complex and associated laneways. These areas were photo-documented, but not subject to Stage 2 survey. A poorly drained area associated with a creek tributary was also identified. These areas were photo-documented, but not subject to Stage 2 survey.

During the fieldwork planning stage for this archaeological assessment it was noted a historical cemetery is located adjacent to the study area (Dixon's Union Cemetery). The location of this cemetery was reviewed in relation to the study area, to determine if a Cemetery Investigation Authorization through the Bereavement Authority of Ontario was required. The study area is located on the east side of Kennedy Road and is bordered on three sides by the study area. Three of the sides were subject to Stage 2 pedestrian survey, and a corner of the cemetery is adjacent to an area of previous disturbance (Map 6). Give this, it was determined a Cemetery Investigation Authorization is not required at this time.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the investigations detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the surveyed areas and topography. Map 6 illustrates the Stage 2 archaeological assessment results. Images 1 to 14 photo-document the site conditions, as well as lighting and weather conditions.

Record of Finds

No archaeological materials were identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey. The Stage 2 pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of two artifact scatters and nine findspots. Table 4 provides an inventory of documentation generated during the archaeological assessment. Appendix B includes artifact catalogues for all findspots and sites, while findspot and site location information is provided in the Supplementary Documents.

TABLE 4 - RECORD OF DOCUMENTATION

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Field Notes	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	5 pages
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	2 maps
Digital Photographs	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	253 photographs

Findspot 1

Findspot 1 includes a lithic projectile point. The projectile point is manufactured on Collingwood chert and measures 35.3 mm (length) by 22.3 mm (width) by 8.1 mm (thickness). Stylistically the project point is most similar to a Raddatz point, dating to the Middle Archaic period (Image 15); this type of point is known to occur within southern Ontario and across the Midwest United States. The point may also reflect a variation of a Brewerton point, which also dates to the Middle Archaic period.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

Findspot 2

Findspot 2 includes a lithic chipping detritus, the waste product from the process of manufacturing lithic tools. The chipping detritus is manufactured on Onondaga chert.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

Findspot 3

Findspot 3 includes a lithic biface preform with a missing tip (Image 15). The biface preform is manufactured on Kettle point chert and measures 37.6 mm (length, base to break) by 31.5 mm (width) by 8.5 mm (thickness).

Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

Findspot 4

Findspot 4 includes a lithic utilized flake on a piece of chipping detritus, the waste product from the process of manufacturing lithic tools. The utilized flake is manufactured on Collingwood chert. Utilization was noted on both lateral edges and the distal edge.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

Findspot 5

Findspot 5 includes a lithic projectile point fragment; the piece includes the top of base (shoulders) and bottom of blade portion. The projectile point is manufactured on Onondaga chert and measures 13.9 mm (length, break to break) by 19.3 mm (width) by 5.0 mm (thickness). The projectile point is too fragmentary to discern stylistic type (Image 15).

Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

Findspot 6

Findspot 6 includes a lithic graver tool manufactured on a primary flake; two graver spurs are present on the distal edge and retouch and use wear are present on the left lateral/distal edge. The graver is manufactured on Onondaga chert.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

Findspot 7

Findspot 7 includes a lithic projectile point with a missing tip. The projectile point is manufactured on Onondaga chert and measures 37 mm (length, base to break) by 32.5 mm (width) by 7.3 mm (thickness). Stylistically the project point is most similar to a Meadowood point, dating to the Early Woodland period (Image 15); this type of point is known to occur within southern Ontario and across the Midwest United States and Atlantic coast.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

Findspot 8

Findspot 8 includes a lithic chipping detritus, the waste product from the process of manufacturing lithic tools; the chipping detritus has an intentional notch on the left lateral edge, making it a notched flake. The chipping detritus is manufactured on Kettle Point chert.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

Findspot 9

Findspot 9 includes a lithic chipping detritus, the waste product from the process of manufacturing lithic tools. The chipping detritus is manufactured on Kettle Point chert.

Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified.

Site 1

Site 1 includes 19 lithic artifacts that were recovered from a 23 m by 12 m area. All identified surface artifacts were retained for analysis, classifying the recovery as a controlled surface pickup (CSP). The recovered lithics included 15 pieces of chipping detritus, 1 perforator tool, 1 core, and 2 graver tools. Table 5 provides a summary of recovered artifacts from Scatter 1. The majority of the recovered artifacts were manufactured on Onondaga chert, while one piece of recovered chipping detritus was manufactured on Kettle Point chert.

A catalogue of the artifacts from the site is provide within Appendix A. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts are provided as Image 15. Site location information and a map illustrating the location of Site 2 is provided within the Supplementary Documentation (Map A).

TABLE 5: SITE 1 ARTIFACT SUMMARY

Lithic Type	# Count	% of Lithic Type	% of Total Assemblage
CDE (Debitage)	15	78.9%	78.9%
Tertiary Flake (TERT)	7	46.7%	36.8%
Fragment (FRAG)	4	26.7%	21.1%
Utilized Flake (UFL)	2	13.3%	10.5%
Retouched Flake (RTF)	2	13.3%	10.5%
Perforator (PERF)	1	5.3%	5.3%
Core (COR)	1	5.3%	5.3%
Graver (GRA)	2	10.5%	10.5%
Assemblage Total	19	100.0%	100.0%

Site 2

Site 2 includes 154 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts that were recovered from a 95 m by 35 m area; most surface artifacts were clustered within a 42 m by 32 m area. All identified surface artifacts were retained for analysis, classifying the recovery as a controlled surface pickup (CSP).

A catalogue of the artifacts from the site is provide within Appendix A. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts are provided as Images 17 - 19. Site location information and a map illustrating the location of Site 2 is provided within the Supplementary Documentation (Map A).

A summary of the artifact assemblage is presented in Table 6; each artifact class is discussed in greater detail below.

TABLE 6: SITE 2 STAGE 2 ARTIFACT SUMMARY

Artifact Type	#	%
Refined Ceramics	100	64.9%

RWE	52	52.0%
Pearlware	16	16.0%
Ironstone	16	16.0%
Unidentifiable	9	9.0%
Yellowware	5	5.0%
VWE	1	1.0%
Creamware	1	1.0%
Household	26	16.9%
Glass	25	96.2%
Household Other	1	3.8%
Utilitarian Ceramics	21	13.6%
Coarse Earthenware	16	76.2%
Stoneware	5	23.8%
Structural	7	4.5%
Brick or Mortar	5	71.4%
Window Glass	2	28.6%
Assemblage Total	154	100.0%

Refined Ceramics

As a group, refined ceramics represent 65% of all recovered artifacts with a total of 100 collected pieces. The refined ceramics consist of the following subtypes: Refined white earthenware (n=52), pearlware (n=16), ironstone (n=16), yellowware (n=5), one piece each of vitrified white earthenware and creamware, and 9 unidentifiable fragmentary pieces. These terms are in reference to the ceramic's fabric composition (i.e., the clay, firing, and porosity of the paste).

Refined white earthenware (RWE) accounts for 52% of the refined ceramic assemblage, followed by pearlware and ironstone, each representing additional 16% of the assemblage. This group of refined earthenwares share an overlapping date of production between 1820-1840, and make up the most significant group of ceramics present in most mid-19th century Euro-Canadian historic sites. Although both RWE and ironstone continued to be produced after pearlware was phased out in the 1840s, many of the transfer printed examples appear to be manufactured using a process known as "BAT-printing" which was used until the 1830s.

Utilitarian Ceramic

Coarse red earthenware accounts for 76% of the total utilitarian ceramic assemblage, with a total of 16 pieces recovered.

Coarse red earthenware is defined by an orange to brick red paste with small to medium sized mineral inclusions and was most commonly used in utilitarian vessels or drainage tiles. Redware crockery was generally manufactured by local potters, as redware clay did not need to be imported and these vessels were often broken in shipment. In Ontario, local manufacture of coarse red earthenware began in the 1790s and continued into the early twentieth century, although by the 1880s its utility began to be replaced by more durable stoneware vessels. (Hull 2013).

Household

Glass fragments make up 96% of the total household assemblage, with 25 pieces recovered. Of these, 22 pieces are bottle glass, and 3 are miscellaneous decorative glassware.

Throughout the history of industrial glass manufacturing, a variety of chemical additives were used to decolorize the raw glass material, most often in the production of bottles. When exposed to sunlight over time, a process referred to as “solarization” causes the glass to develop different tints depending on which decolorizing additive was used. Due to the discontinuation of specific chemicals over time, the tint present in solarized glass can provide a useful diagnostic indication of the date range of production.

Of the total assemblage of bottle glass, aqua is present in 27%. This colour results from natural levels of iron present in the raw glass material when no decolorizer has been used and is typical of soda bottles produced throughout the 19th century.

The remaining colours of bottle glass are either not considered diagnostically dateable on colour alone, or were not found in significant quantities.

Structural

A total of 7 artifacts associated with building construction were recovered, including 4 brick fragments, 2 window glass and one piece of mortar.

Analysis and Conclusion

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

1. Previously identified archaeological sites;
2. Water sources:
 - ▶ Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - ▶ Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 - ▶ Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
 - ▶ Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
3. Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
4. Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
5. Resource areas including:
 - ▶ Food or medicinal plants;
 - ▶ Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 - ▶ Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
6. Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
7. Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, MCM stipulates the following:

1. No areas within 300 m of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
2. No areas within 100 m of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,

3. No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MCM 2011:18)

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil.

Archaeological Potential for the Study Area

Based on the features or characteristics of archaeological potential listed in the previous section, the following statements can be made regarding archaeological potential of the study area:

1. The study area is bisected by a water source (tributary of Humber River)
2. The study area is within 100 m of a historic transportation route
3. An archaeological site is registered within 300 m
4. The soils of the study area would have been conducive to pre-contact agricultural practices

When the above noted criteria are considered, the study area exhibits potential for the identification of archaeological resources.

Results of the Stage 2 Property Survey

Findspots 1 – 9

Findspots 1 through 9 each represent the identification and recovery of a single lithic artifact. Despite the intensification of survey intervals, no further artifacts were identified and any of the findspots. Findspots 1 through 9 are considered to each have low cultural heritage value or interest.

Per the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, although Findspot 1 and Findspot 7 have low cultural heritage value or interest, these findspots were assigned a Borden number and registered as an archaeological site, given these findspots included Indigenous diagnostic artifacts. Findspot 1 was assigned Borden AKGx-723 and Findspot 7 was assigned Borden AkGx-724.

Site 1

Site 1 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the Study Area. The Stage 2 surface scatter measured approximately 23 m by 12 m. Site 1 includes 19 pre-contact Indigenous lithic artifacts; all identified surface artifacts were retained for analysis, classifying the recovery as a controlled surface pickup (CSP). The recovered lithics included 15 pieces of chipping detritus, 1 perforator tool, 1 core, and 2 graver tools. The majority of the recovered artifacts were manufactured on Onondaga chert, while one piece of recovered chipping detritus was manufactured on Kettle Point chert.

The size and types of artifacts recovered indicate Site 1 likely represents the remains of a short-term pre-contact Indigenous campsite.

Site 1 is considered to exhibit cultural heritage value and interest related to the pre-contact Indigenous occupation of the property by. Site 1 meets criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment, as 5 or more non-diagnostic pre-contact Indigenous artifacts were identified within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area (MCM 2011: Section 2.2, Standard 1.a.i.2.). Site 1 has been registered with the MCM under Borden number AkGw-558.

Site 2

Site 2 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the Study Area. The Stage 2 surface scatter measured approximately 95 m by 35 m area; most surface artifacts were clustered within a 42 m by 32 m area. Site 2 includes 154 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts; all identified surface artifacts were retained for analysis, classifying the recovery as a controlled surface pickup (CSP).

A review of the recovered artifacts suggests Site 1 appear to date to the mid 19th century, possibly from circa 1820 to 1860; no substantial pockets of late 19th or early 20th century material were identified. Early to mid-19th century ceramics, including pearlware and RWE were recovered during the Stage 2 survey.

Site 2 is considered to exhibit cultural heritage value and interest related to the mid-19th century occupation of the property, possibly by the Row or Norris families. Site 2 meets criteria for Stage 3 archaeological assessment, as more than 20 artifacts pre-dating 1900 were identified (MCM 2011: Section 2.2, Standard 1.c.). Site 2 has been registered with the MCM under Borden number AkGx-725.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Study Area the following recommendations are provided:

- 1) Findspots 1 through 9 are considered to each have low cultural heritage value or interest and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for these findspots.
- 2) Site 1 (AkGw-558) is considered to have CHVI and Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended. As it is unknown if Site 1 (AkGw-558) will require Stage 4 mitigation, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment should follow the excavation strategy outlined in Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standards 1 and 2 (MCM 2011). In this strategy, 1 m square test units are excavated at 5 m intervals across the site with additional units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid total, excavated in areas of interest within the site extent. No Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) is required for the Stage 3, as it was conducted as part of the Stage 2 survey.
- 3) Site 2 (AkGx-725) is considered to have CHVI and Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended. Analysis of Site 2 (AkGx-725) suggests it is likely the site will require Stage 4 mitigation; as such, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment should follow the excavation strategy outlined in Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standards 3 and 4 (MCM 2011). In this strategy, 1 m square test units are excavated at 10 m intervals across the site with additional units, amounting to 40% of the initial grid total, excavated in areas of interest within the site extent. No Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) is required for the Stage 3, as it was conducted as part of the Stage 2 survey.
- 4) Areas identified as previously disturbed or poorly drained exhibit low archaeological potential; no further archaeological assessment is recommended for these areas, as identified on Map 6.
- 5) Areas within 10 m of Dixon's Union Cemetery be subject to mechanical topsoil removal supervised by a licensed archaeologist to confirm no unmarked graves are present close to the property line of the cemetery. Prior to mechanical topsoil removal being undertaken a Cemetery Investigation Authorization will be required, issued by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards 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 licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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 representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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Images



IMAGE 1: POORLY DRAINED AREA, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 2: POORLY DRAINED AREA, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 3: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 4: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 5: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING EAST



IMAGE 6: AREA OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, FACING SOUTH



IMAGE 7: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTHWEST



IMAGE 8: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING SOUTHWEST



IMAGE 9: AREA OF PEDESTRIAN SURVEY, FACING NORTHEAST



IMAGE 10: PEDESTRIAN SURVEY AT 1 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 11: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING SOUTHWEST



IMAGE 12: EXCAVATED TEST PIT, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 13: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTH



IMAGE 14: TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVAL, FACING NORTHEAST



IMAGE 15: RECOVERED FINDSPOT LITHICS, L-R: FINDSPOT 1, FINDSPOT 7, FINDSPOT 3, FINDSPOT 5

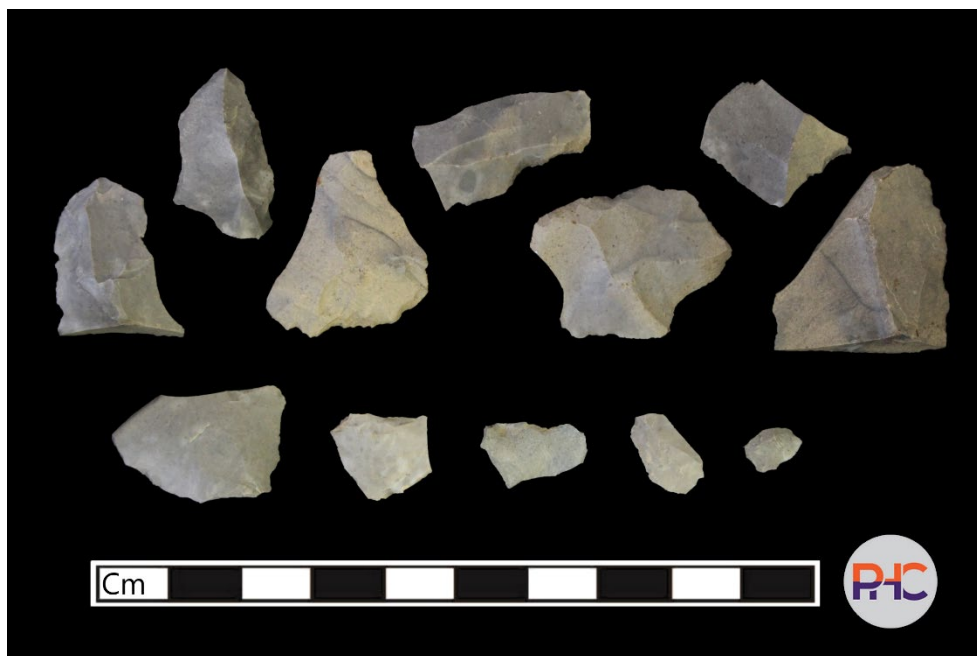


IMAGE 16: RECOVERED LITHICS FROM SITE 1



IMAGE 17: RECOVERED REFINED CERAMICS FROM SITE 2



IMAGE 18: RECOVERED GLASS ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 2

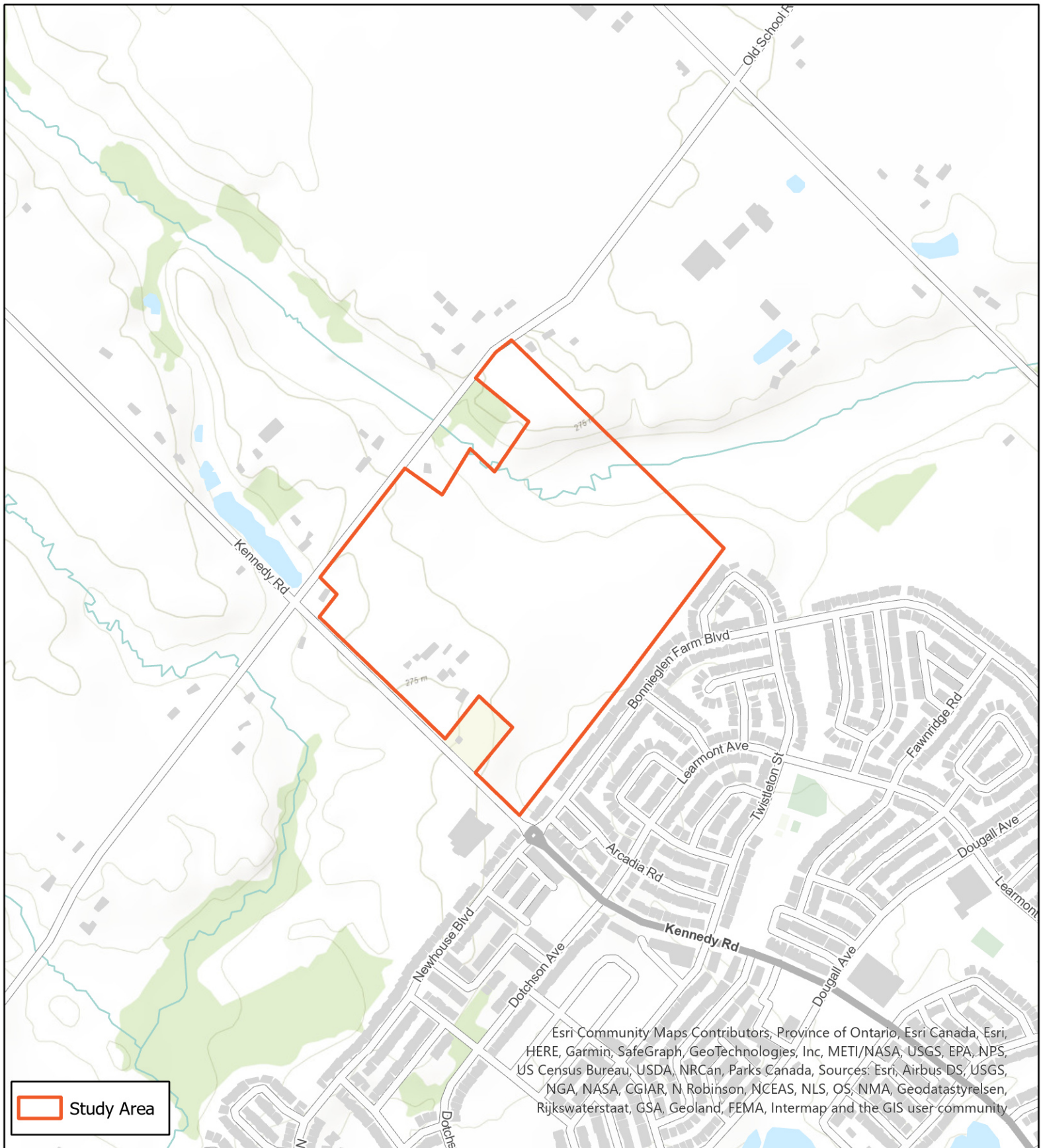


IMAGE 19: RECOVERED UTILITARIAN CERAMICS FROM SITE 2

Maps

All maps follow on subsequent pages.

Map 1 - Location of Subject Property on Topographic Map



Map 2 - Location of Subject Property on Aerial Image



Study Area

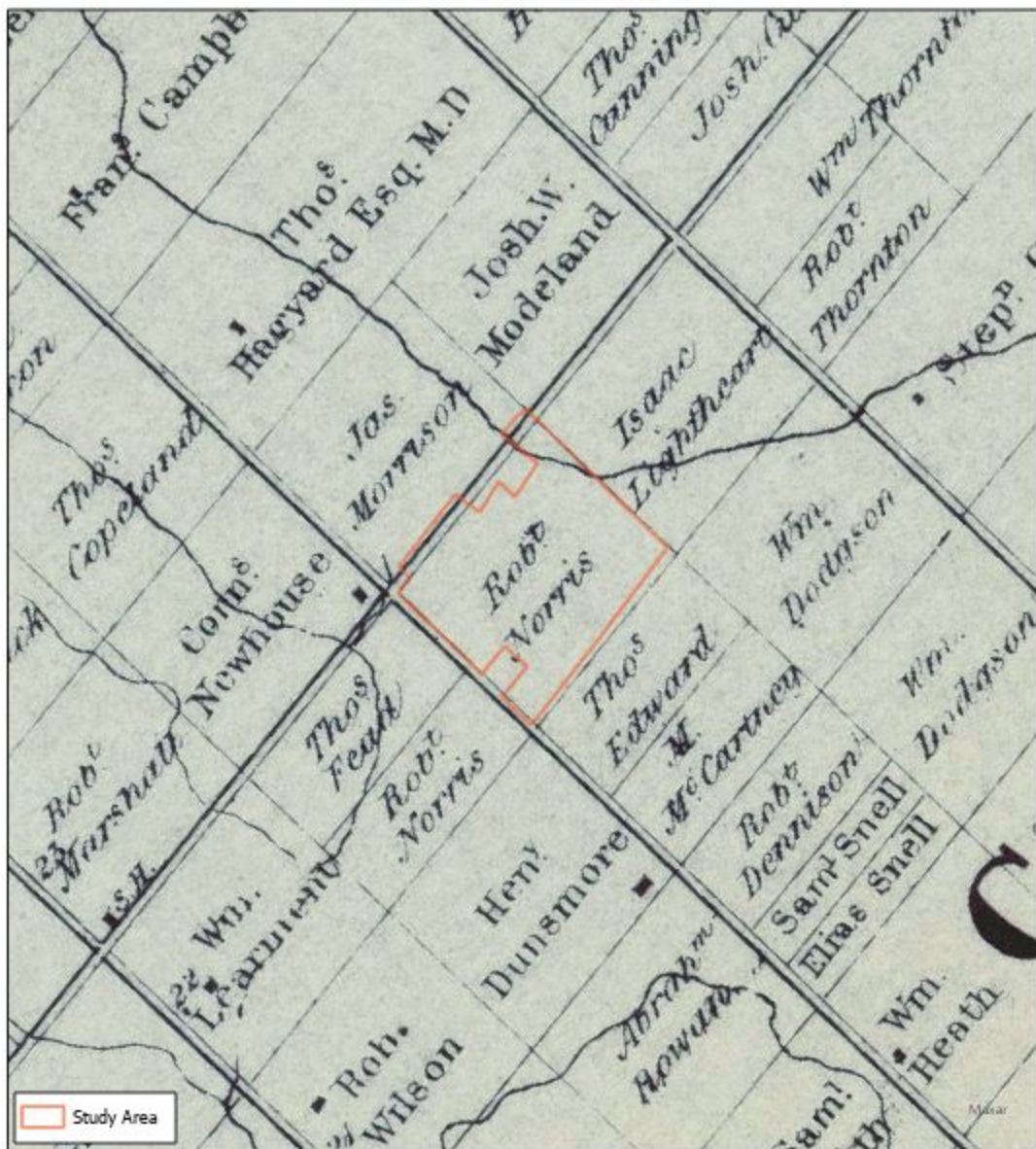
Maxar, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc., MET/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, SDA, MRCan, Parks Canada

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
1:5,000

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
12909 Kennedy Road, Caledon



Map 3 - Study Area on 1859 Map

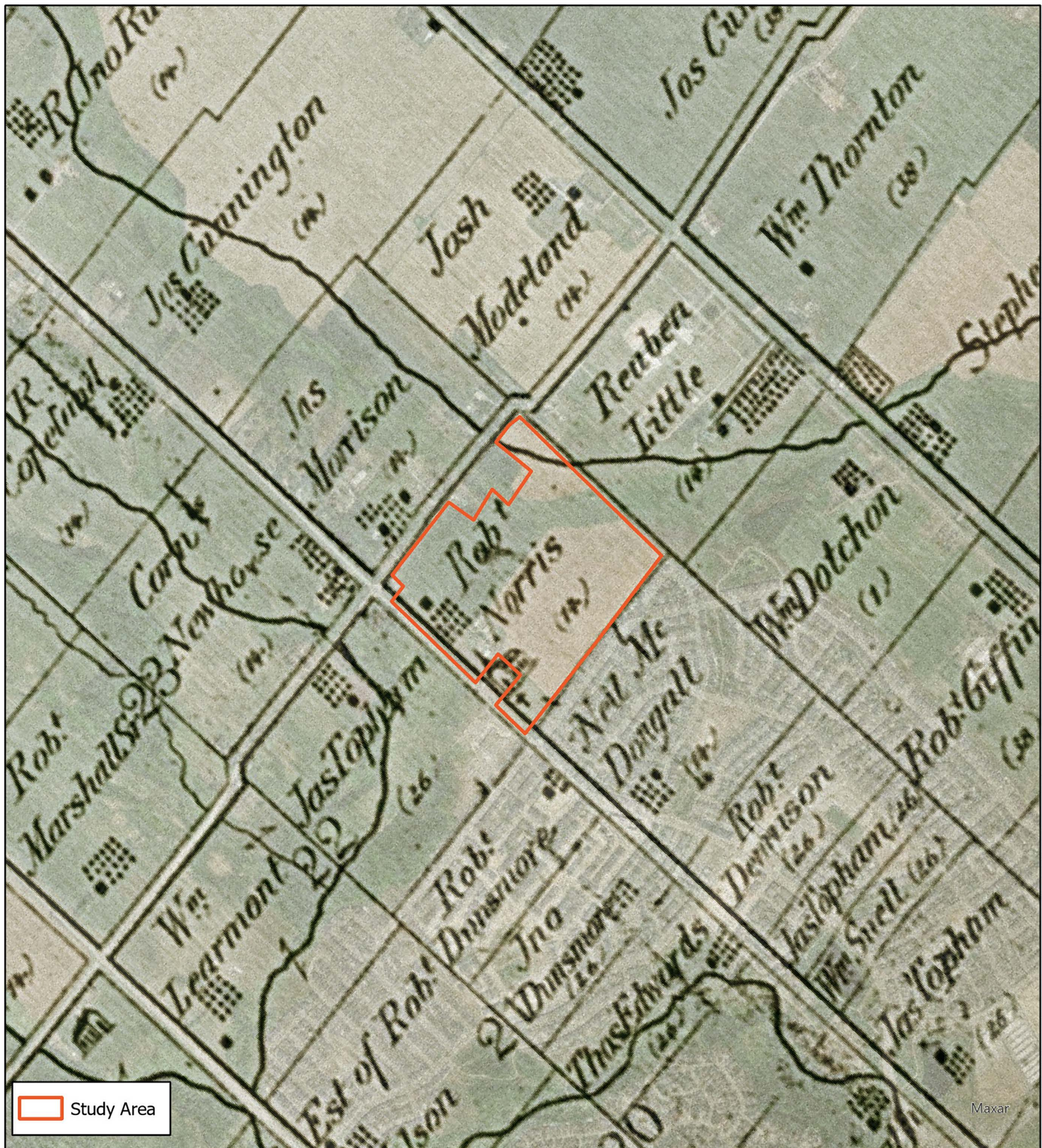


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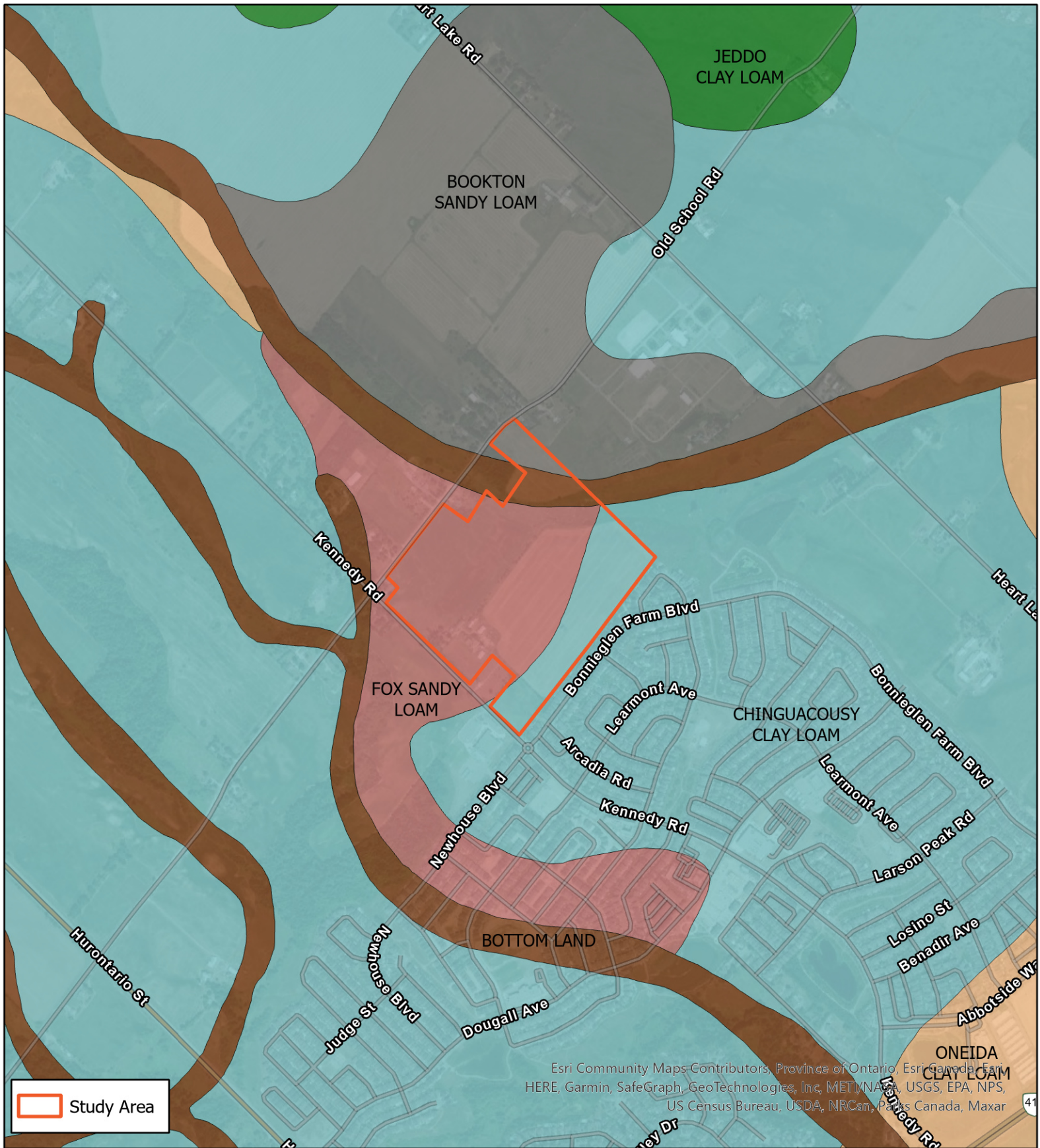
Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
12909 Kennedy Road, Caledon



Map 4 - Study Area on 1877 Map



Map 5 - Study Area on Soil Map

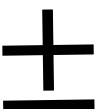


Map 6 - Stage 2 Assessment Results

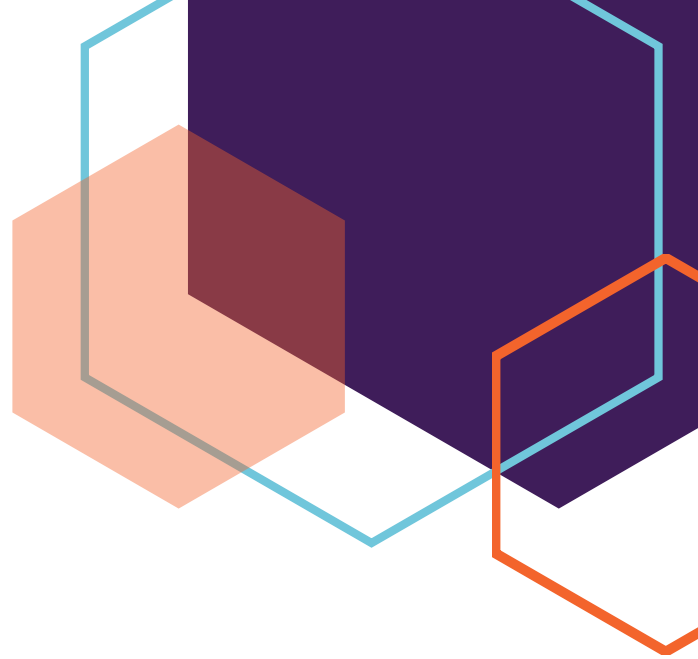


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1:5,000

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
12909 Kennedy Road, Caledon



Appendix A





Project Name:	Kennedy Rd
Project No.:	2022-0161
Scatter	1
Stage:	2 CSP
Analysis by:	Jessica Russell

Scatter 1 Pre-Contact Catalogue

Cat No.	Scatter	Date	Findspot	Material Type	Artifact Type	Diagnostic/Flake Type	Heated	Freq.	Dimensions (mm)			Comments
									Length	Width	Thickness	
1	1	04/19/2023	L22 Onondaga	CDE	TERT		N	1				
2	1	04/19/2023	L17 Onondaga	CDE	FRAG		N	1				
3	1	04/19/2023	L21 Onondaga	CDE	RTF		N	1	25.7*	12.9*	5.5*	Retouch and use-wear on both lateral edges. Fragmentary flake
4	1	04/19/2023	L21 Onondaga	CDE	RTF		N	1	27.4*	21.8*	4.8*	Retouch and use-wear present on right lateral edge. Utilized on the left lateral edge as well. Fragmentary flake.
5	1	04/19/2023	L10 Onondaga	CDE	FRAG		N	1				
6	1	04/19/2023	L10 Onondaga	CDE	UFL		N	1	14.1*	19.3*	3.3*	Utilization present on edge. Fragmentary flake
7	1	04/19/2023	L12 Onondaga	CDE	TERT		N	2				
8	1	04/19/2023	L13 Kettle Point	CDE	TERT		N	1				
9	1	04/19/2023	L15 Onondaga	CDE	TERT		N	1				
10	1	04/19/2023	L13 Onondaga	CDE	TERT		N	1				
11	1	04/19/2023	L19 Onondaga	CDE	UFL		N	1	26.2*	24.5*	7.4*	Utilization on lateral edge. Fragmented flake
12	1	04/19/2023	L16 Onondaga	COR	Multidirectional		N	1	32.4*			Multidirectional core fragment
13	1	04/19/2023	L9 Onondaga	CDE	TERT		N	1				
14	1	04/19/2023	L11 Onondaga	GRA	Graver		N	1	16.9	23.4	4.0	Graver spur on right lateral edge, concave modifications made on either side of the spur
15	1	04/19/2023	L18 Onondaga	GRA	Graver		N	1	21.7	17.5	4.9	Short graver spur on proximal edge. Modification only present on one side of the spur thus a converted graver
16	1	04/19/2023	L26 Onondaga	CDE	FRAG		N	1				
17	1	04/19/2023	L14 Onondaga	CDE	FRAG		N	1				
18	1	04/19/2023	L8 Onondaga	PERF	Perforator		N	1	25.5*	22.7	4.5	Perforator tip broken off. Retouch present on the edges of the perforator bit. Secondary flake



Project Name:	Kennedy Road
Project No.:	2022-0161
Scatter:	2
Stage:	2 CSP
Analysis by:	April Telford

Scatter 2 Historic Catalogue

Cat No.	Date	Findspot	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Count	Comments/Features
1	2023-04-19	H1	UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt Glazed	Buff	1	Crock rim, Albany slip interior
2	2023-04-19	H2	Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale Green	1	Mineralized and solarized
3	2023-04-19	H2	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
4	2023-04-19	H3	RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue	2	
5	2023-04-19	H3	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2	
6	2023-04-19	H4	RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue	1	
7	2023-04-19	H5	RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Banded	Brown	1	
8	2023-04-19	H5	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2	
9	2023-04-19	H5	UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt Glazed	Buff	1	Albany slip interior
10	2023-04-19	H6	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		2	
11	2023-04-19	H6	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1	
12	2023-04-19	H7	Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Mineralized and solarized
13	2023-04-19	H7	Household	Glass	Bottle	Dark olive	1	
14	2023-04-19	H7	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Dark brown
15	2023-04-19	H7	RefinedCeramics	Unidentifiable	Exfoliated		2	
16	2023-04-19	H7	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
17	2023-04-19	H7	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1	
18	2023-04-19	H7	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
19	2023-04-19	H8	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
20	2023-04-19	H9	Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Suction-mold base, solarized/mineralized
21	2023-04-19	H9	Household	Glass	Bottle	Black	1	Thick, old port bottle type
22	2023-04-19	H9	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Yellow
23	2023-04-19	H9	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	3	Red/green speckled
24	2023-04-19	H9	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated	2	
25	2023-04-19	H9	RefinedCeramics	Yellowware	Undecorated		1	
26	2023-04-19	H9	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		2	
27	2023-04-19	H9	RefinedCeramics	Unidentifiable	Exfoliated		1	
28	2023-04-19	H9	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	3	
29	2023-04-19	H10	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated	1	
30	2023-04-19	H10	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1	
31	2023-04-19	H11	Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Soda water bottle glass
32	2023-04-19	H12	Household	Glass	Decorative	Moulded	1	Scallop edge, lavender solarized
33	2023-04-19	H12	Household	Glass	Bottle	Olive	1	
34	2023-04-19	H12	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	black
35	2023-04-19	H12	UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt Glazed	Grey	1	Cobalt painted
36	2023-04-19	H12	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat	1	
37	2023-04-19	H12	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
38	2023-04-19	H12	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		3	
39	2023-04-19	H13	Structural	Material	Mortar		1	
40	2023-04-19	H13	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown
41	2023-04-19	H13	RefinedCeramics	Unidentifiable	Exfoliated		3	
42	2023-04-19	H13	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Purple	1	
43	2023-04-19	H13	RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue	1	
44	2023-04-19	H13	RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Exfoliated		2	
45	2023-04-19	H14	Structural	WindowGlass	Household		1	
46	2023-04-19	H14	Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale Green	1	Mineralized and solarized
47	2023-04-19	H14	RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue	1	
48	2023-04-19	H14	RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Exfoliated		4	
49	2023-04-19	H14	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1	Blue willow
50	2023-04-19	H14	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
51	2023-04-19	H14	RefinedCeramics	Unidentifiable	Exfoliated		1	

52	2023-04-19	H14 RefinedCeramics	Unidentifiable	Burned		1	
53	2023-04-19	H15 Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale Green	1	Mineralized and solarized
54	2023-04-19	H15 Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	
55	2023-04-19	H15 RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
56	2023-04-19	H15 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		3	
57	2023-04-19	H15 RefinedCeramics	Yellowware	Exfoliated		1	
58	2023-04-19	H16 RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
59	2023-04-19	H16 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		4	
60	2023-04-19	H16 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Factory Slip	Annular	1	Blue on white base
61	2023-04-19	H16 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edged	Non-impressed Straight	1	Chicken foot blue
62	2023-04-19	H17 RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
63	2023-04-19	H17 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	blue	1	
64	2023-04-19	H17 Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale Green	1	Mineralized and solarized
65	2023-04-19	H17 Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale Green	1	Mineralized and solarized
66	2023-04-19	H17 RefinedCeramics	VWE	Undecorated		1	
67	2023-04-19	H17 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1	
68	2023-04-19	H18 Household	Glass	Bottle	Black	1	Thick, old port bottle type
69	2023-04-19	H18 RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat	1	
70	2023-04-19	H19 Household	Glass	Bottle	Olive	1	
71	2023-04-19	H19 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Open-sponge	1	Blue
72	2023-04-19	H19 RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Exfoliated		3	
73	2023-04-19	H19 RefinedCeramics	Unidentifiable	Burned		1	
74	2023-04-19	H19 RefinedCeramics	Creamware	Canary Ware		1	
75	2023-04-19	H20 RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
76	2023-04-19	H20 Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender	1	Mineralized and solarized
77	2023-04-19	H21 Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	2	Applied-lip finish (3 piece mold with seam fading along neck)
78	2023-04-19	H21 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	
79	2023-04-19	H21 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2	
80	2023-04-19	H22 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	blue	1	
81	2023-04-19	H22 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown
82	2023-04-19	H23 RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
83	2023-04-19	H23 Household	Glass	Bottle	Olive	1	
84	2023-04-19	H24 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	2	Black
85	2023-04-19	H25 Structural	Material	Brick	Red	4	
86	2023-04-19	H26 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown
87	2023-04-19	H26 Household	Glass	Bottle	Bright green	1	
88	2023-04-19	H26 Household	Glass	Bottle	Olive	1	
89	2023-04-19	H27 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1	
90	2023-04-19	H28 RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	
91	2023-04-19	H28 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	blue	2	
92	2023-04-19	H28 RefinedCeramics	Yellowware	Undecorated		1	
93	2023-04-19	H28 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Dark brown
94	2023-04-19	H29 Household	Glass	Bottle	Straw	1	
95	2023-04-19	H29 RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue	1	
96	2023-04-19	H29 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Red/green speckled
97	2023-04-19	H30 Structural	WindowGlass	Household		1	
98	2023-04-19	H30 Household	Glass	Decorative	Moulded	1	Scallop edge, frosted
99	2023-04-19	H31 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1	
100	2023-04-19	H31 Household	Glass	Bottle	Bright green	1	
101	2023-04-19	H32 RefinedCeramics	Yellowware	Undecorated		1	
102	2023-04-19	H33 Household	HouseholdOther	Writing Tool	Slate pencil	1	Tapered point
103	2023-04-19	H34 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1	Blue willow
104	2023-04-19	H35 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1	
105	2023-04-19	H35 UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Salt Glazed	Grey	1	Albany slip interior
106	2023-04-19	H36 Household	Glass	Decorative	Dark amethyst	1	Mineralized and solarized
107	2023-04-19	H37 RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Painted	Late-palette	1	
108	2023-04-19	H38 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	blue	1	
109	2023-04-19	H38 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2	
110	2023-04-19	H39 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edged	Impressed Scallop	1	Blue feathered
111	2023-04-19	H40 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Factory Slip	Annular	1	Blue on white base
112	2023-04-19	H41 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted	Late-palette	1	

113	2023-04-19	H42 RefinedCeramics	Yellowware	Undecorated		1
114	2023-04-19	H43 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Factory Slip	Annular	1 Brown, blue on white base
115	2023-04-19	H44 UtilitarianCeramics	Stoneware	Albany		1
116	2023-04-19	H45 RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1
117	2023-04-19	H46 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Factory Slip	Annular	1 Brown, blue on white base
118	2023-04-19	H47 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1
119	2023-04-19	H47 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	blue	1



Project Name: Kennedy Rd
 Project No.: 2022-0161
 Scatter: Isolated findspots
 Stage: 2 CSP
 Analysis by: Jessica Russell

Isolated Findspot Pre-Contact Catalogue

Cat No.	Scatter	Date	Findspot	Material Type	Artifact Type	Diagnostic/Flake Type	Heated	Freq.	Dimensions (mm)			Comments
									Length	Width	Thickness	
1	Isolated	04/18/2023	L4	Collingwood	CDE	UFL	N	1	33.7	33.8	4.7	Utilization present on both lateral edges and distal edge
2	Isolated	04/19/2023	L6	Onondaga	GRA	Graver	N	1	48.4	44.6	10.5	Two graver spurs present on distal edge. Retouch and usewear also present on left lateral/distal edge. Primary flake
3	Isolated	04/19/2023	L8	Kettle Point	CDE	NFL (Notched flake)	N	1	20.6	16.6	2.7	Human made notch present on left lateral edge right above a natural notch (break in material? Organic inclusion?). Utilization present on right lateral edge. Tertiary flake
4	Isolated	04/19/2023	L9	Kettle Point	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
5	Isolated	04/18/2023	L2	Onondaga	CDE	FRAG	N	1				
6	Isolated	04/18/2023	L3	Kettle Point	BIF	Biface Stage 4	N	1	37.6*	31.5*	8.5*	Stage 4 biface (preform) fragment - missing tip
7	Isolated	04/18/2023	L5	Onondaga	PPO	PPO Fragment	N	1	13.9*	19.3*	5.0*	Fragment - top of base (shoulders) and bottom of blade portion is present and max width metric is present. Shoulders slightly barbed. Too fragmented to definitively type. Small but well made
8	Isolated	04/19/2023	L7	Onondaga	PPO	Meadowood	N	1	37.0*	32.5	7.3*	Fragment - base and shoulders and bottom half of blade present (max width is present). Straight shoulders, expanding stem, corner notched, notches aren't symmetrical (one U-shaped, one diagonal from corner). Internotch width = 19.7mm
9	Isolated	04/18/2023	L1	Collingwood	PPO	Raddatz	N	1	35.3	22.3	8.1	Complete. Expanding stem to side notched, base is widest part, sloping shoulders. Internotch width = 14 mm. Likely Raddatz but also fits in with Brewerton measurements (also Middle Archaic)

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883 St. Clair Avenue West, Rear, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4

Telephone: 647-348-4887

Email: admin@phcgroup.ca

Website: www.phcgroup.ca





Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: 12909
Kennedy Road, Part of Lot 22, Concession 2 East of
Centre Road, Geographic Township of
Chinguacousy, Now Town of Caledon, Regional
Municipality of Peel, Ontario

Project Number: 2022-0161

PIF: P1056-0188-2022

Report Type: Supplementary Documents

Report Date: June 20, 2023

Licensee: Ms. Jamie Lemon, M.A.

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc.

883 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, ON,
M6C 1C4

**Trend 12909 Kennedy Road Developments
Inc.**

200-270 Orenda Road, Brampton ON L6T 4X6

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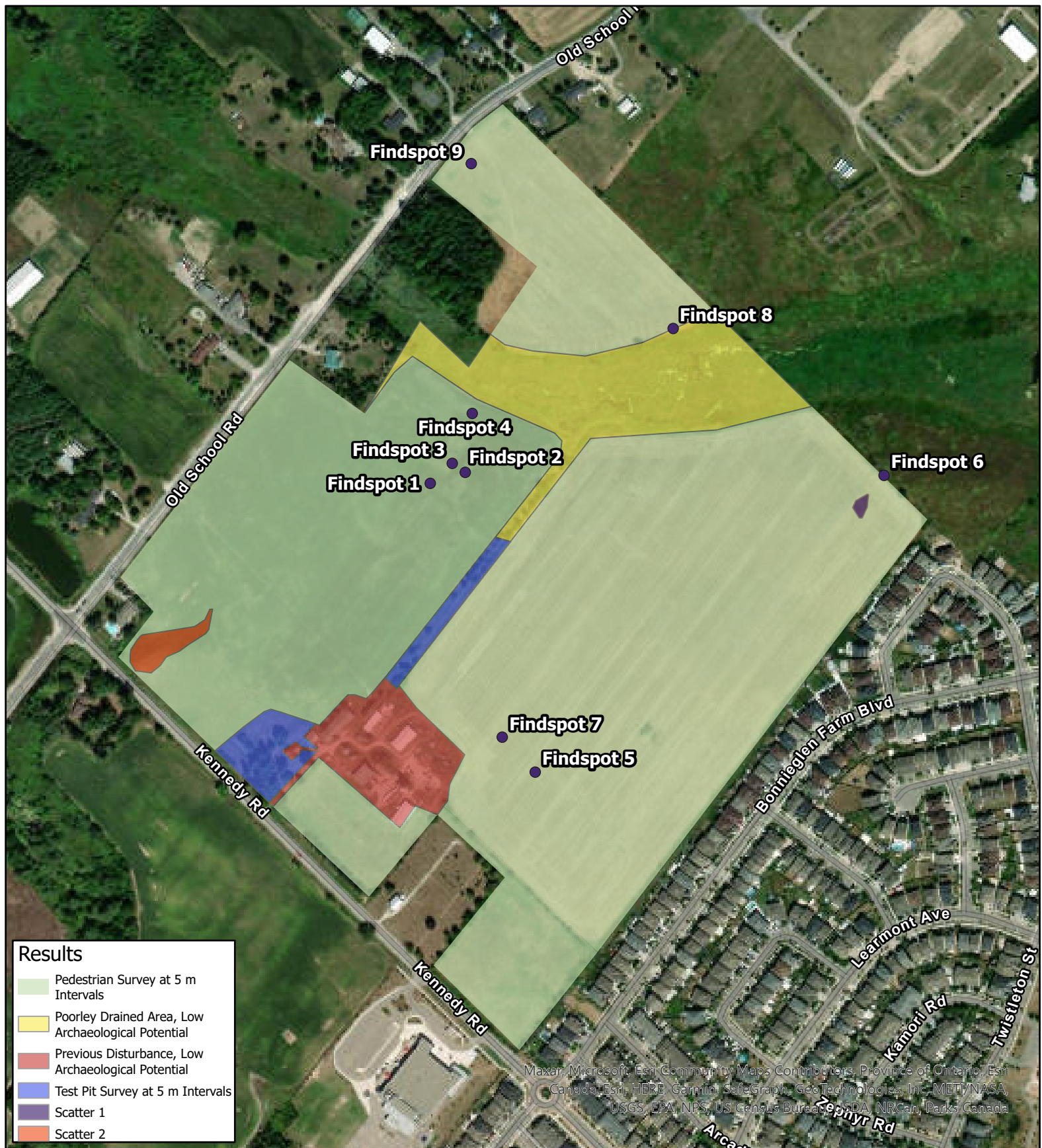
Maps

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Supplement A – Additional Mapping

Additional mapping follows on succeeding pages.

Map 1 - Location of Archaeological Sites



0 0.13 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
1:5,000

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
12909 Kennedy Road, Caledon



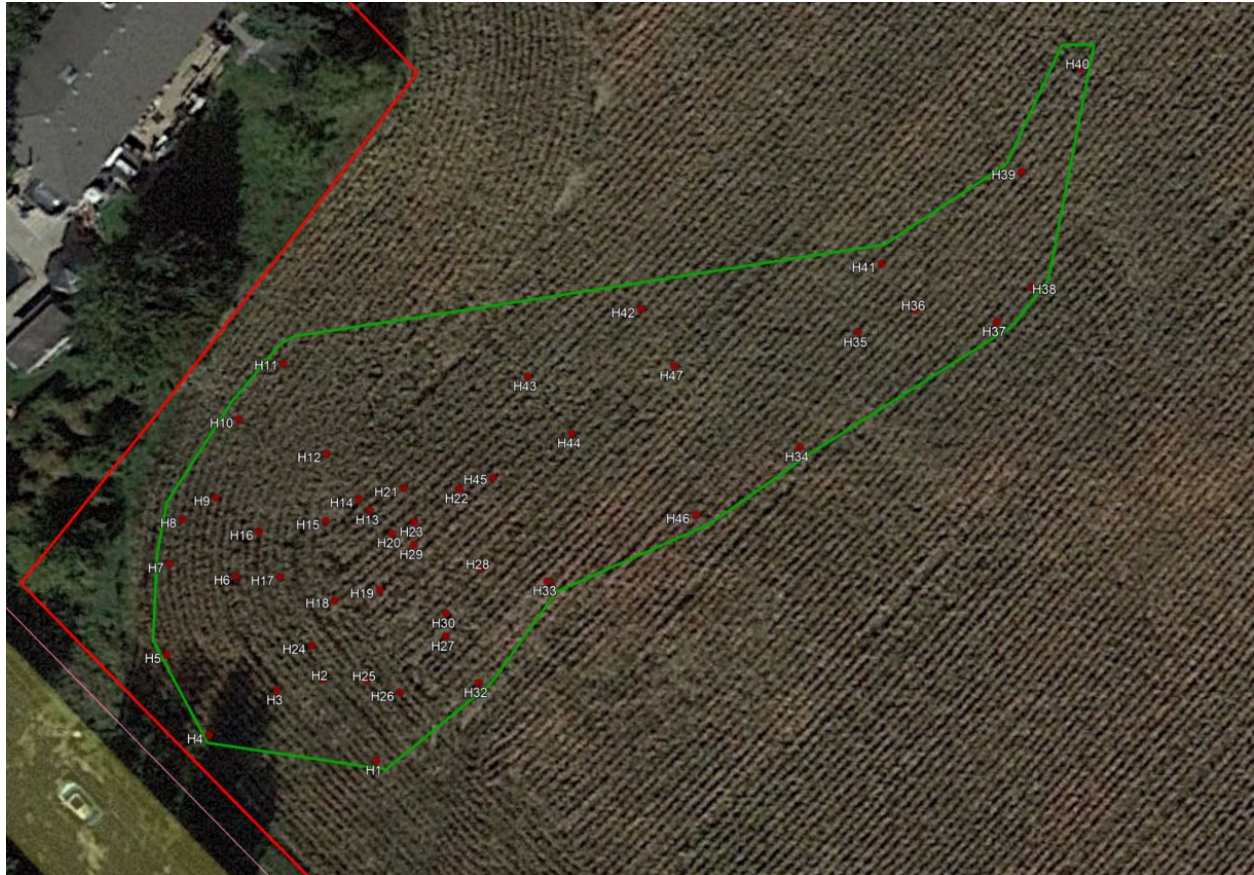
MAP 2: SITE 1 CSP RESULTS

North is up, site size is approximately 23 m north-south by 12 m east-west.



MAP 3: SITE 2 CSP RESULTS

North is up, site size is approximately 42 m (southwest to northeast) by 32 m.



Supplement B – GPS Coordinates

GPS coordinates were recorded using a Garmin ETREX22x handheld GPS with a minimum accuracy of 1 m.

For the Site 1 and Site 2 CSPs, select waypoint represent multiple artifact recoveries (see Appendix A).

TABLE 1: FINDSPOTS

Findspot	UTM	Easting	Northing
Findspot 1	17T	593632.00	4846388.00
Findspot 2	17T	593667.00	4846399.00
Findspot 3	17T	593654.00	4846408.00
Findspot 4	17T	593674.00	4846458.00
Findspot 5	17T	593737.00	4846099.00
Findspot 6	17T	594086.00	4846396.00
Findspot 7	17T	593704.00	4846134.00
Findspot 8	17T	593875.00	4846543.00
Findspot 9	17T	593673.00	4846708.00

TABLE 2: SITE 1 STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Point	UTM	Easting	Northing
Centre	17T	594063.00	4846365.00
North	17T	594069.00	4846376.00
East	17T	594068.00	4846364.00
South	17T	594062.00	4846354.00
West	17T	594055.00	4846364.00

TABLE 3: SITE 1 STAGE 2 CSP

Point	UTM	Easting	Northing
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L8	17T	594069.00	4846376.00
L9	17T	594068.00	4846375.00
L10	17T	594065.00	4846371.00
L11	17T	594065.00	4846370.00
L12	17T	594063.00	4846369.00
L13	17T	594066.00	4846366.00
L14	17T	594068.00	4846364.00
L15	17T	594063.00	4846365.00
L16	17T	594062.00	4846367.00
L17	17T	594063.00	4846367.00
L18	17T	594058.00	4846370.00
L19	17T	594055.00	4846364.00
L20	17T	594062.00	4846363.00
L21	17T	594061.00	4846362.00
L22	17T	594064.00	4846357.00
L23	17T	594062.00	4846354.00

TABLE 4: SITE 2 STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Point	UTM	Easting	Northing
Centre	17T	593362.00	4846224.00
North	17T	593413.00	4846260.00
East	17T	593409.00	4846241.00
South	17T	593352.00	4846199.00
West	17T	593337.00	4846201.00

TABLE 5: SITE 2 STAGE 2 CSP

Point	UTM	Easting	Northing
H1	17T	593352.00	4846199.00
H2	17T	593347.00	4846206.00
H3	17T	593343.00	4846205.00
H4	17T	593337.00	4846201.00
H5	17T	593333.00	4846208.00
H6	17T	593339.00	4846215.00
H7	17T	593333.00	4846216.00
H8	17T	593334.00	4846220.00
H9	17T	593337.00	4846222.00
H10	17T	593339.00	4846229.00
H11	17T	593343.00	4846234.00
H12	17T	593347.00	4846226.00
H13	17T	593351.00	4846221.00
H14	17T	593350.00	4846222.00
H15	17T	593347.00	4846220.00
H16	17T	593341.00	4846219.00
H17	17T	593343.00	4846215.00
H18	17T	593348.00	4846213.00
H19	17T	593352.00	4846214.00
H20	17T	593353.00	4846219.00
H21	17T	593354.00	4846223.00
H22	17T	593359.00	4846223.00
H23	17T	593355.00	4846220.00
H24	17T	593346.00	4846209.00

H25	17T	593351.00	4846206.00
H26	17T	593354.00	4846205.00
H27	17T	593358.00	4846210.00
H28	17T	593361.00	4846216.00
H29	17T	593355.00	4846218.00
H30	17T	593358.00	4846212.00
H31	17T	593358.00	4846212.00
H32	17T	593361.00	4846206.00
H33	17T	593367.00	4846215.00
H34	17T	593389.00	4846227.00
H35	17T	593394.00	4846237.00
H36	17T	593399.00	4846239.00
H37	17T	593406.00	4846238.00
H38	17T	593409.00	4846241.00
H40	17T	593413.00	4846260.00
H41	17T	593396.00	4846243.00
H42	17T	593375.00	4846239.00
H43	17T	593365.00	4846233.00
H44	17T	593369.00	4846228.00
H45	17T	593362.00	4846224.00
H46	17T	593380.00	4846221.00
H47	17T	593378.00	4846234.00

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883 St. Clair Avenue West, Rear, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4

Telephone: [647-348-4887](tel:647-348-4887)

Email: admin@phcgroup.ca

Website: www.phcgroup.ca

