Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of

20836 Kennedy Road, (Formerly Part of Lot 28, Concession 1 East Side of Centre Road or Communication Street, Geographic Township of Caledon, Peel County), Now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

Prepared by:

MCM Licensee: Dr. Rhan-Ju Song
MCM Professional Archaeological Consulting Licence: P1345
MCM Project Information Number: P1345-0163-2025

ORIGINAL REPORT

Report Dated: December 10, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 20836 Kennedy Road, (formerly part of Lot 28, Concession 1 East Side of Centre Road or Communication Street, Geographic Township of Caledon, Peel County), now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

A Stage 1 background study of the project area was conducted to provide information about the project area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition, in order to evaluate and document in detail the project area's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. The characteristics of the project area detailed that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by a test pit survey.

The Stage 1 background study found that the project area exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and interest and concluded that the project area requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment of the project area consisted of a systematic test pitsurvey performed at standardized five metre intervals and judgmental intervals of 10 metres, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources within the project area limits.

The Stage 2 property assessment of the project area did not result in the identification of archaeological resources within the project area limits.

Therefore, the report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the project area (Maps 7 through 10) is required. Should future developments or soil disturbances be proposed within the remainder of the greater property limits (Map 7) an archaeological assessment will be required for those areas.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Dr. Rhan-Ju Song (P1345)
Project Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
Field Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly
Field Archaeologists:	Mr. Peter Zubrzycki (A1301) Ms. Mirna Lopez
Report Preparation:	Mr. Alexander Moore (R1365) Mr. Norbert Stanchly
Graphics:	Mr. Pete Demarte (R1073)

INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licensees are to file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MCM is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. ***AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. (AS&G)*** confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context

AS&G was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 20836 Kennedy Road, (formerly part of Lot 28, Concession 1 East Side of Centre Road or Communication Street, Geographic Township of Caledon, Peel County), now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act*. The Owners are pursuing planning approvals [i.e., Town Official Plan Amendment, Zoning By-law Amendment, two (2) Committee of Adjustment Consent to Sever Applications] to facilitate the creation of three lots (two new lots, one retained lot) which are to be developed with one (1) single detached residential dwelling. No municipal services are currently available to the area and as such all three properties are to be serviced by private well and sewage septic systems.

Permission to access the project area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the project area was conducted in order to document the project area's archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist within the project area. These included information about the project area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, current land condition, and contemporary and historic satellite imagery, and historic atlas maps.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the nearby presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the project area:

- There is one (1) known archaeological site within a one-kilometre radius of the project area limits. This site is not located within 300 metres of the project area.
- The project area is located in an area of 19th century historical settlement and transportation routes.
- The project area is located within the Hillsburgh Sandhills physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 113). The hillsburgh sandhills form a natural boundary on the southeastern flank of the Dundalk till plain and extends from Orangeville to Hillsburgh and Belwood, covering approximately 64 square miles (Ibid.: 135-136). The region is characterized by its rough topography, sandy materials, and flat-bottomed swampy valley which runs through the moraine from Orangeville to Hillsburgh (Ibid.: 136). The soil of the Hillsburgh sandhills is characterized as fine, sandy, loam (Ibid.).
- The existing residence located at 20836 Kennedy Road is listed as a non-designated property on the Town of Caledon Heritage Register.

In summary there are areas of archaeological potential within the project area. The Stage 1 background study identified that the project area retains archaeological potential.

1.2.1 Indigenous Historical Context

The project area is situated in an area of Ontario that has a rich and diverse cultural history that extends back at least 11,000 years ago. To provide context for this report, the settlement history is summarized below.

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

Drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990), Table 1 provides a general outline of the Pre-Contact and early Euro-Canadian Contact Period cultural history of the project area.

Table 1: General Archaeological Chronology for South-Central Ontario			
Period	**Archeological/Material Culture**	**Date Range**	**Comments**
PALEO			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, Fluted Points	11,000-10,500 BP	Big game hunters, i.e., caribou
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	10,500-9,500 BP	Paleo Point Technology
ARCHAIC			

Table 1: General Archaeological Chronology for South-Central Ontario			
Period	**Archeological/Material Culture**	**Date Range**	**Comments**
Early	Bifurcate-base, Nettling, Side Notched	9,800-8,000 BP	Nomadic hunters/gathers
Middle	Stanley, Kirk, Brewerton, Laurentian	8,000-4,000 BP	Focused seasonal resource areas
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Innes, Crawford Knoll	4,500-2,500 BP	Polished/ground stone tools
	Hind	3,000-2,600 BP	Burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	2,800-2,000 BP	Introduction of pottery, elaborate burials
Middle	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula	2,000-950 BP	Long-distance trade, burial mounds, horticulture
Late	Pickering, Uren, Middleport (Anishinabek/Iroquois), Algonkian-Wendat Alliance	950-300 BP	Emergence of agricultural villages Large, palisaded villages Trade, alliances, and warfare
HISTORIC			
	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	350 BP-Present	Mission villages and Reserves
	Euro-Canadian		European settlement

1.2.1.2 Paleo Period

Archaeological evidence demonstrates that people inhabited south-central Ontario, shortly after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, approximately 11,000 years ago. This early settlement period is referred to as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990). Based upon current archaeological knowledge, Indigenous groups originally living south of the Great Lakes migrated to the area. The settlement patterns of Early Paleo peoples consisting of small bands, i.e., less than 35 individuals, maintained a seasonal pattern of mobility over vast territories.

These Early Paleo sites are typically located in elevated locations, with well-drained loamy soils, with many known sites found on former beach ridges, associated with glacial lakes (Ellis and Deller 1990). These sites were likely formed when they were occupied for short increments, over the course of many years, possibly as communal hunting camps. Their locations appear conducive to hunting migratory mammals, such as caribou (Ellis and Deller 1990).

During the Late Paleo Period (10,500-9,500 BP), the south-central Ontario environment started to become dominated by closed coniferous forests, with only some minor deciduous elements. The hunting landscape had also changed, as many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period, either migrated further north, or in some cases, had become extinct, i.e., mastodons and mammoths (Ellis and Deller 1990). Comparable to the Early Paleo peoples, Late Paleo peoples covered large territories as a response to seasonal resource fluctuations. In Ontario, Late Paleo Period inhabitation appears more frequently in the archaeological record, comparable to the Early Paleo Period. Thus, it has been suggested that migratory populations had increased in size (Ellis and Deller 1990).

1.2.1.3 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (9,800-8,000 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo environment, were replaced by forests of white pine, with a few correlated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990). Based on material culture, the Early Archaic Period is recognized by the shift to side and corner-notched projectile points. Other notable innovations, include the introduction of groundstone tools such as celts and axes. These tools suggest that there was a woodworking industry. Additionally, the presence of these, often large and not easily portable tools, suggests that there may have been a reduction in seasonal movement. However, the current understanding of the period suspects that population densities were still low, and seasonal territories remained extensive (Ellis et al. 1990).

During the Middle Archaic Period (8,000-4,000 BP), it is speculated that there was an increase in regional population growth, which precipitated a decrease in overall seasonal migration territories. Additionally, as a consequence of population growth, a shift in subsistence patterns occurred, as more people needed to be supported from the resources available within smaller geographic areas (Ellis et al. 1990). Thus, the Middle Archaic Period is characterized by the diversification of toolkits and diets, such as with the introduction of net-sinkers and bannerstones, as well as other stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods. The appearance of net-sinkers suggests that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. In contrast, bannerstones were carefully crafted groundstone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or "spear-throwers", used in hunting large game (Ellis et al. 1990).

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic Period is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources, for the manufacturing of projectile points and other chipped stone tools. Unlike earlier periods, when nomadic groups occupied vast territories, at least once in their seasonal migration it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert. However, during the Middle Archaic Period, individual groups inhabited smaller territories, which usually did not contain a source of high-quality raw material, and were forced to use the locally sourced, poorer quality chert resources (Ellis et al. 1990). It was also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period, that long-distance trade routes began to develop, which spanned the northeastern part of the North American continent. For instance, copper tools, which were manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior, were being widely traded (Ellis et al. 1990).

The trend toward a decreasing territory size and a broadening subsistence economy, continued during the Late Archaic Period (4,500-2,500 BP). Similarly, archaeologically Late Archaic sites are more numerous than Early or Middle Archaic sites, which is attributed to increasing population levels (Ellis et al. 1990). With the trend toward larger groups, the first cemeteries have also been dated to the Late Archaic Period. Prior to this, individuals were interred close to the location where they died. Furthermore, during the Late Archaic Period, if an individual died while away from their home territory, the remains would be kept until they could be placed in the group cemetery. Therefore, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, and/or skeletons lacking minor elements, i.e., fingers, toes and/or ribs (Ellis et al. 1990).

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities. The increased populations also demonstrated evidence of regionalized variation in Late Archaic projectile point styles (Ellis et al. 1990). These differences were likely indicative of the different relationships the people had with the land and waters they inhabited. Additionally, trade networks established during the Middle Archaic Period continued to flourish. For instance, copper native to northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast, are frequently encountered as ceremonial grave inclusions. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets, also appear on Late Archaic Period sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the "*birdstone*". Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate (Ellis et al. 1990).

1.2.1.4 Woodland Period

For archaeologists, the Early Woodland Period (2,000-2,000 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. The first pots were crudely constructed, had undecorated thick walls, and were friable. Spence et al. (1990) suggest they were used in the processing of nut oils, which required boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. As these vessels were not easily portable, individual pots were likely not used for extended periods of time. Additionally, as there are many Early Woodland Period sites where no pottery was recovered, it has been suggested that these poorly constructed vessels were not utilized by all Early Woodland peoples (Spence et al. 1990).

Other than the limited use of ceramics, there were other subtle differences between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland Periods. For example, "pop-eyes", a protrusion from the side of the head, was added to birdstones. Similarly, a slight modification was made to the thin, well-made projectile points made during the Archaic Period, i.e. Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than the corner-notched (Spence et al. 1990). The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic Periods, continued to flourish; however, there appeared to be a decrease in the trade of marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. Additionally, projectile points crafted from high quality American Midwest materials, began to be found on southwestern Ontario sites, dating toward the end of the Early Woodland Period (Spence et al. 1990).

The Middle Woodland (2,000-950 BP) is characterized by rich, densely occupied sites, which are usually found bordering major rivers and lakes. While these locations were inhabited periodically by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significant as they represent long periods of continuous occupations, i.e., hundreds of years (Spence et al. 1990). The shift in settlement patterning, created large deposits of artifacts, as the sites appear to have functioned as home bases that were occupied throughout the year. Numerous smaller Middle Woodland sites have been found inland, and likely functioned as specialized camps, for the exploitation of local resources (Spence et al. 1990).

The transition to a more sedentary lifestyle, also resulted in a shift in subsistence patterns, comparable to those of the Early Woodland Period. Although, groups still relied on hunting and gathering, fish became a predominant dietary staple, to meet their growing subsistence needs (Spence et al. 1990). Additionally, the people of the Middle Woodland

Period, relied more on ceramic technology, with many vessels being heavily decorated with impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and the upper portion of the interior of vessels (Spence et al. 1990).

Material culture changes that occurred in the early portion of the Late Woodland Period (950-300 BP), include the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen with the Levanna form, as well as a change to more intricate designs on ceramics. These new methods included cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics, which were created using the paddle and anvil forming technique (Bursey 1995; Ferris and Spence 1995; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990).

The Late Woodland Period is also marked by an increasing reliance on corn (*Zea mays*) horticulture (Crawford et al. 1997; Fox 1990; Martin 2004; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990). Although corn was possibly introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 2,500 BP, it was not considered a dietary staple until at three to four hundred years later. From there, corn cultivation gradually spread into southcentral and southeastern Ontario. Thus, the Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a reliance on agriculture, for subsistence. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend, which increased the number of frost-free days, was likely a catalyst for the spread of maize into southern Ontario (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Additionally, sites have been identified in a wider variety of environments, including riverine, lacustrine and wetlands (Dieterman 2001).

In southern Ontario, the first agricultural villages have been dated to approximately 1,200 BP to 700 BP. These sites are typically found on elevated areas, with well-drained sandy soils. These early villages share many characteristics with later Iroquoian settlements that were recorded at the time European contact, including longhouses and/or palisades (Dodd et al. 1990; Williamson 1990). However, the scale was much smaller, with early longhouses only averaging 12.4 metres in length. Furthermore, the excavation and exposure of cultural features archaeologically, indicate that there was the possibility of overlapping structures which has been interpreted as evidence of long-term occupation, as it indicates that the structures were present long enough to require them to be re-built (Dodd et al. 1990; Williamson 1990).

It was documented that due to soil depletion resulting from farming, and the scarcity of easily accessible firewood during this period, the Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages every 10-15 years (Pearce 2010). Since the more sedentary sites were occupied for considerably

longer amounts of time, it is hypothesized that the Indigenous communities relied less heavily on corn. Furthermore, small seasonally occupied sites have also been documented, which relate specifically to nut collection, deer procurement, and fishing activities. Thus, the reduced demand on resources within close proximity to the settlement, coupled with the smaller reliance on crops, indicates that these groups maintained a considerably smaller population size (Pearce 2010).

Around 700-600 BP, the size of villages increased from approximately 0.6 hectares, to approximately 1-2 hectares. Correspondingly, the size of longhouses also increased significantly, to an average of 30 metres, with some longhouses being documented as large as 45 metres in length (Dodd et al. 1990; Smith 1990). Although the enlargement of longhouses can be explained by the significant increase in overall population levels within villages, other possible hypotheses include changes to the greater socio-political and socio-economic structure of the communities. For instance, Dodd et al. (1990) have suggested that several smaller communities may have merged during this period, to increase protection and secure defense from neighbouring tribes. This hypothesis is supported by the presence of known settlements with up to seven rows of palisades, indicating the potential need for strong protective measures.

With the growth of population levels and an increase in village sizes during the Late Woodland Period, it is postulated that there was greater social organization and community planning occurring during this time. Whereas longhouses were originally haphazardly placed, the growing population levels and necessity for security and nearby resources, required further organization to accommodate the increasingly localized communities. For instance, archaeologists have documented the organization of two or more discrete groups of parallel, tightly spaced longhouses on several sites. It has been hypothesized that the organization and grouping of different habitations, may indicate the initial development of clans, a characteristic historically attributed to the Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990).

Toward the end of the Late Woodland Period (approximately 600 BP), village sizes continued to increase, as did longhouse lengths, i.e., an average length of 62 metres. However, around approximately 500 BP, longhouse lengths were significantly shorter, with an average length of only 30 metres (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990). The significant decrease in the overall length of longhouses in a short amount of time, is not well understood; however, it has been hypothesized that it is correlated with the

introduction of European diseases, i.e., smallpox, which caused a steep reduction in Indigenous population sizes (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Even with the decrease in the length of longhouses, archaeologists have noted that some village populations continued to grow, with periodic expansions visually documented. With increase in disease and subsequently a rise in warfare between communities, it is postulated that the expansion was the result of the amalgamation of smaller villages during the early Euro-Canadian Post Contact Period. These sites also appeared to be heavily fortified with many rows of wooden palisades, again supporting the hypothesis that smaller villages united for defensive purposes (Anderson 2009).

1.2.1.5 Post-Contact Indigenous Period

At the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century, the dispersal of several Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois, coupled with the return of the Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario, formed the Post-Contact Indigenous occupation landscape of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1991). As European settlers encroached on traditional Indigenous territories, settlement sizes, populations, and material culture shifted. Despite this shift, there remains a continuity from ancient Indigenous groups to the communities written about in historical accounts (Ferris 2009). Thus, it should be noted that the Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have deposited archaeologically significant resources throughout the province, demonstrating a shared traditional and continuing history, regardless of whether their presence is recorded in historic early Euro-Canadian documents.

1.2.2 Post-Contact History of Peel County and the Township of Caledon

The County of Peel covers an area of roughly 302,874 acres fronting the shore of Lake Ontario and is situated to the west of Metropolitan Toronto (Mika 1981: 177). The county, formerly a part of the Home District, was established in 1854 and named after the British parliamentarian, Sir Robert Peel (Ibid.). Settlement of the area first began in the early 19th century but later slowed during the war of 1812 (Ibid.). The first large group to settle in the area, arriving in 1819, consisted primarily of the Irish who had initially planned to settle in the United States (Ibid.). Settlement continued gradually from this point on (Ibid.). Early settlements within the county included the Townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion, Toronto Gore, the Town of Brampton, and the Village of Streetsville (Ibid.).

The Township of Caledon is a township located within Peel County (Armstrong 1985: 142). The township occupies the northwestern area of Peel County (Mika 1977: 320). The area was first acquired in 1818 and the township surveyed the following year (Armstrong 1985: 142.). The first legal settler of the township is recorded as having been present in 1820 (Ibid). The township was 69000 acres in size at the time of initial survey (Ibid.). The earliest settlers of the township were primarily Scots, Irish, and United Empire Loyalists (Mika 1977: 30). On January 1, 1974 the Township of Caledon was amalgamated with the Villages of Bolton, Caledon East, and the Township of Albion to form the Town of Caledon (Ibid.: 321).

1.2.3 Past Land Use of the Property

Historically, the project area is located within part of historic Lot 28, Concession 1 East Side of Centre Road or Communication Street, Geographic Township of Caledon, Peel County, Ontario.

Tremaine's 1859 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Peel County indicates that the portion of Lot 28, Concession 1 East Side of Centre Road or Communication Street, including the current project area limits, was owned by a "Wm. Robertson". The map illustrates two tributaries running through the lot, one to the east of the northernmost project artea and another ot the south of the southernmost project area. A single structure is shown within the south project area. This is identified in a recent Town of Caledon Heritage Designation Report as the Robertson-Torrance Farmhouse (Town of Caledon 2025).

The *Walker & Miles 1877 Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Peel, Ont.*, indicates the portion of Lot 28, Concession 1 East Side of Centre Road or Communication Street, including the current project area limits, was owned by "Hy Torrence". A single structure and orchard are depicted within the northernmost project area and the tributary of a watercourse is illustrated adjacent to the eastern border of the same project area. A separate tributary of the same watercourse is depicted immediately to the south of the southernmost project area. The structure is identified in a recent Town of Caledon Heritage Designation Report as the Robertson-Torrance Farmhouse (Town of Caledon 2025). It should be noted that the 1859 Tremaine Map and the 1877 Atlas, depict the structure in two separate locations but it is clear from the recent heritage designation report that the structure in incorrectly located on the 1877 Atlas.

In discussing 19th century mapping, it must be remembered that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps. As such, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately. Regardless of these limitations, the property as depicted on these maps was in close proximity to both historic settlement and transportation features.

In summary, the Stage 1 background study indicates that there is potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the project area. As it cannot be clearly demonstrated through the background study that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of the area, archaeological potential is not removed.

1.3 Archaeological Context

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Summary information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area was obtained from the MCM site database. There is one (1) known site within a 1 km radius of the project area limits, none of which are within the project area limits or within a 100-metre radius of the project area.

Table 2: Known Archaeological Sites within a 1-Km Radius of Project Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AlHa-1		Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	Findspot	

AS&G is not aware of any archaeological assessments conducted within, immediately adjacent to or within 50 metres of the project area.

The property on which the project areas are situated is roughly rectangular in shape and approximately 41.33 hectares in size, measuring approximately roughly 136 metres east-west by 687 metres northwest-southeast and 610 metres northeast-southwest. The project area consists of two separate parcels with a combined area of approximately 6.0 hectares within an area measuring 136 m east-west and 360 metres north-south. The northern and central project area consists of undeveloped wooded area and meadow and the southern project area is a residential area on the property that includes a single residential structure, auxiliary structure and associated driveway and lawn areas. The property is bound to the southwest by a residential property, to the southeast and northwest by agricultural properties, and to the northeast by Kennedy Road.

A recent Town of Caledon Heritage Designation Report (Town of Caledon 2025) has identified the existing structure (i.e. identified as the Robertson-Torrance Farmhouse), at 20836 Kennedy Road as "a suitable candidate for protection under Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act" (Town of Caledon 2025: 13). It is described as a ca. 1850-1874 one and a half storey stone farmhouse of high significance.

The project area is located within the Hillsburgh Sandhills physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 113). The hillsburgh sandhills form a natural boundary on the southeastern flank of the Dundalk till plain and extends from Orangeville to Hillsburgh and Belwood, covering approximately 64 square miles (Ibid.: 135-136). The region is characterized by its rough topography, sandy materials, and flat-bottomed swampy valley which runs through the moraine from Orangeville to Hillsburgh (Ibid.: 136). The soil of the Hillsburgh sandhills is characterized as fine, sandy, loam (Ibid.).

The archaeological fieldwork of the project area was undertaken on September 25, 26, 29, and November 21, 2025, under partly cloudy to cloudy skies and warm temperatures during September and partly cloudy skies and cool temperatures on November 21, 2025. No rain occurred during the fieldwork. The weather did not impede the identification of any cultural features or affect the test pit strategy.

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

The characteristics of the project area dictated that the Stage 2 assessment be performed by a test-pitting survey performed at standardized five metre intervals throughout the project area limits.

A portion of the project area was subject to a systematic test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the project area. The test pit survey of the project area followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of five (5) metres throughout the project area. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill where possible. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. The test pit survey performed at five metre intervals did not result in the recovery of artifacts or cultural features. All test pits were backfilled.

It should be noted that, despite careful scrutiny, the test pit survey on the front (east side) of the farmhouse structure did not result in the identification of any buried topsoils associated with the 19th century occupation of the farmhouse as the yard as likely undergone signficiant landscaping over the course of the past century and more.

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a and b.

The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* were addressed as follows:

- Section 2.1, S1 – All of the project area was surveyed including areas immediately adjacent to existing structures (as applicable).
- Section 2.1, S2a (land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes) – n/a
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – The existing structures and driveway. There have been significant alterations to the north, west and south side of the existing stone farmhouse including the installation of a septic system on its north side, the addition of a frame structure and concrete pad at its rear (west side) and infrastructure installation (e.g. air conditioner, gas line) on its south side.
- Section 2.1, S2c (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the Ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register) – n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (lands formally prohibited from alterations) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc.) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - No GPS recordings were taken as no artifacts were found during the Stage 2 assessment.
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section *9.0 Maps*.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section *8.0 Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.

Approximately 75% of the project area was assessed by means of a systematic test pit survey. Approximately 5% of the project area was subject to judgmental test pit survey to confirm disturbance. Approximately 10% of the project area consists of steeply sloped lands and the remaining 10% of the project is disturbed as result of the construction and landscaping associated with the residential and auxiliary structures and an associated compact gravel driveway.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the project area.

No cultural resources, features or sites were identified during the Stage 2 test pitting and pedestrian surveys.

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	**Description**
Field Notes	• This report constitutes the field notes for this project.
Photographs	• 44 digital images.
Maps	• The report figures represent all of the maps generated in the field.

Information detailing exact site locations on the project area is not submitted because no sites or archaeological resources were identified in the Stage 2 assessment.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The entirety of the project area was assessed, and no cultural resources, features or sites were identified during the Stage 2 test pitting survey.

Standard 2 is not addressed because no archaeological sites were identified during the current assessment.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

Therefore, the report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the project area (Maps 7 through 10) is required. Should future developments or soil disturbances be proposed within the remainder of the greater property limits (Map 7) an archaeological assessment will be required for those areas.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

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 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 Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O, 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

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.

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8.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Shows gravel driveway, existing structures and conditions for test pit survey.

Image 2: Shows test pit survey in progress. Note septic bed to right of existing structure – subject to judgemental test pit survey to confirm disturbance.

Image 3: Representative image of gravel fills found in disturbed test pits.

Image 4: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 5: Shows gravel driveway, existing structure and conditions for test pit survey.

Image 6: Shows existing structure and conditions for test pit survey.

Image 7: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 8: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 9: Shows steeply sloped area.

Image 10: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 11: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 12: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 13: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 14: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 15: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

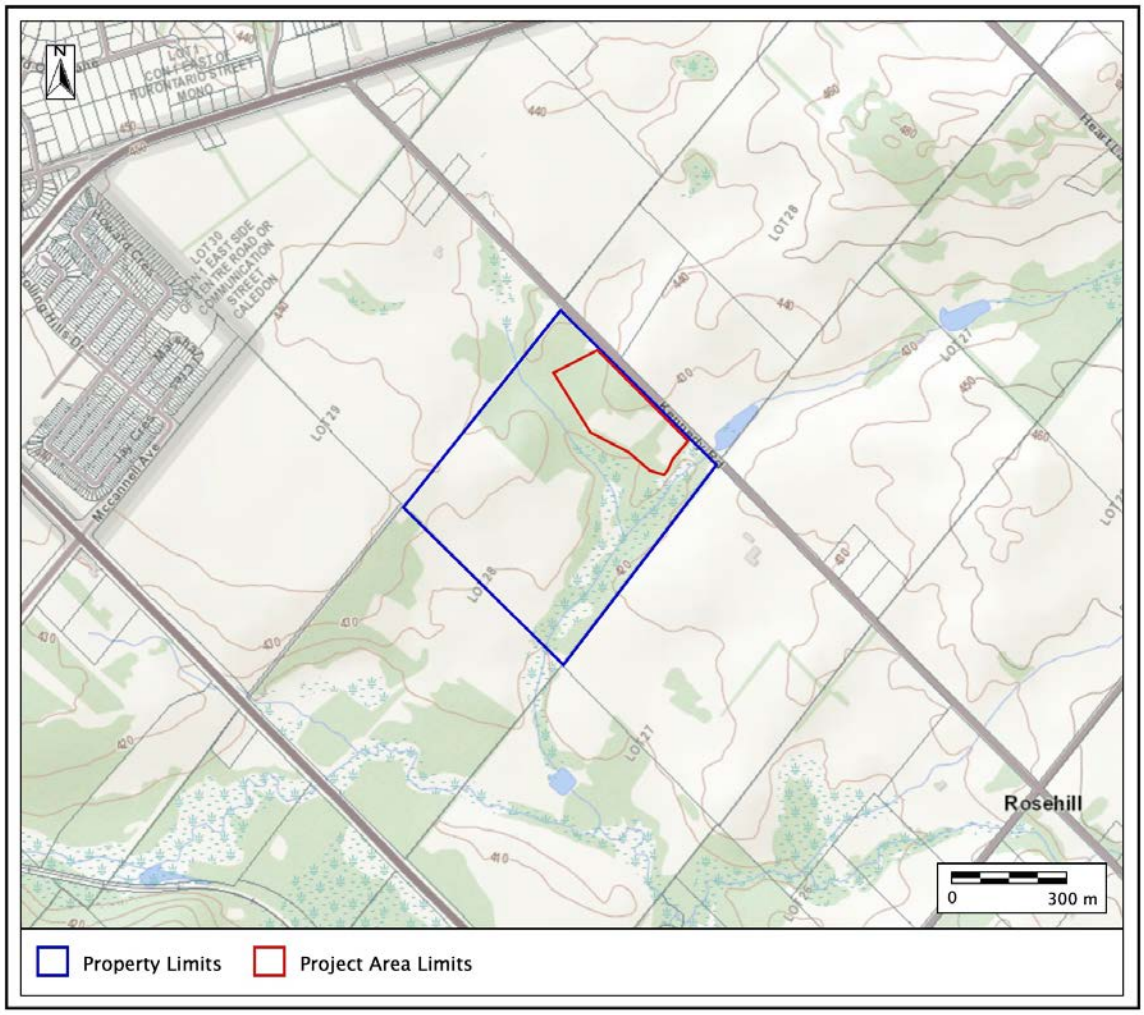
Image 16: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 17: Shows addition to rear of existing listed heritage structure.

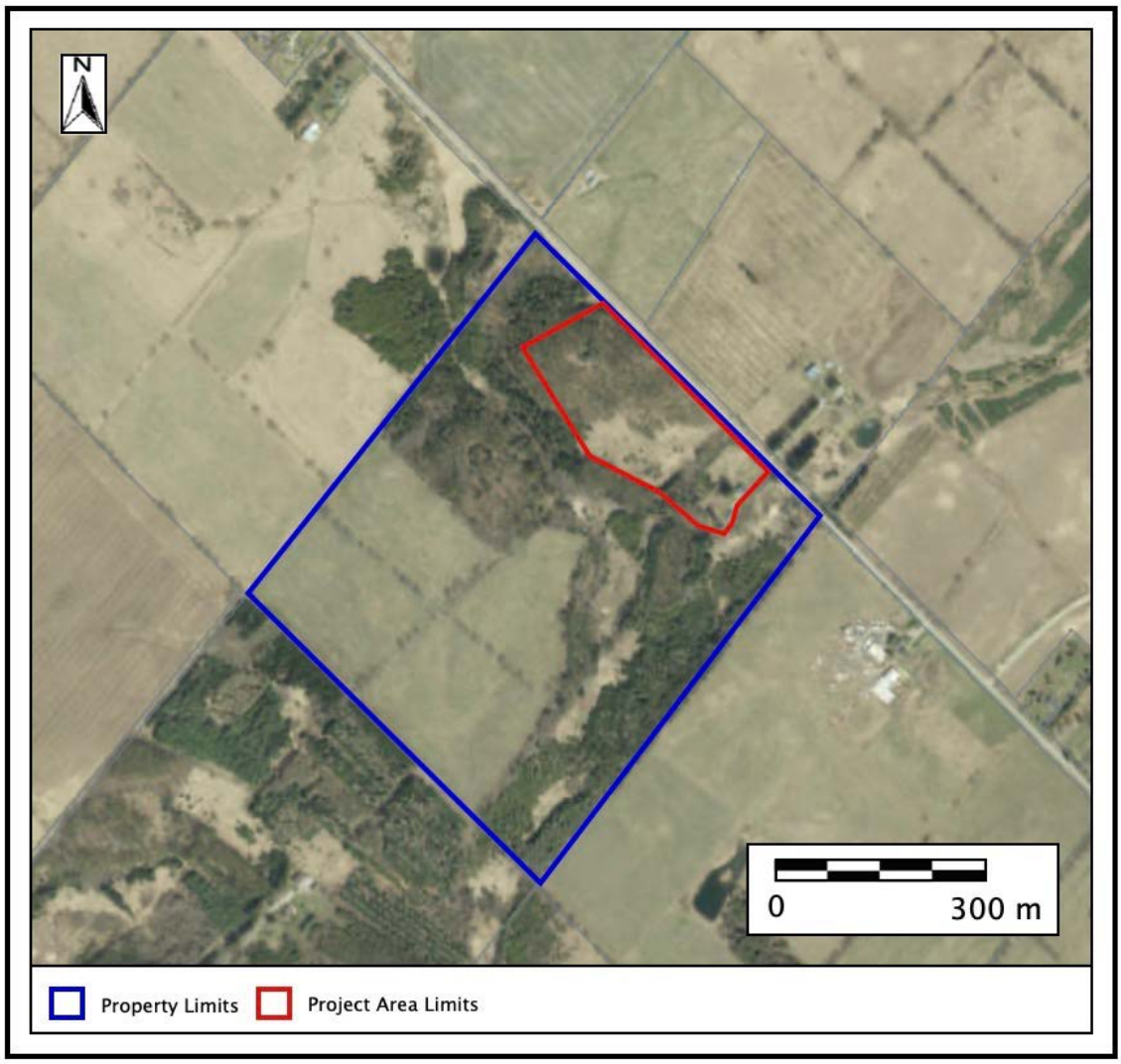
Image A: Shows addition to rear of existing listed heritage structure indicating disturbance. Note: Image is taken from Town of Caledon Heritage Designation Report (Town of Caledon 2025).

Image 18: Shows features indicating disturbance to south side of existing structure.

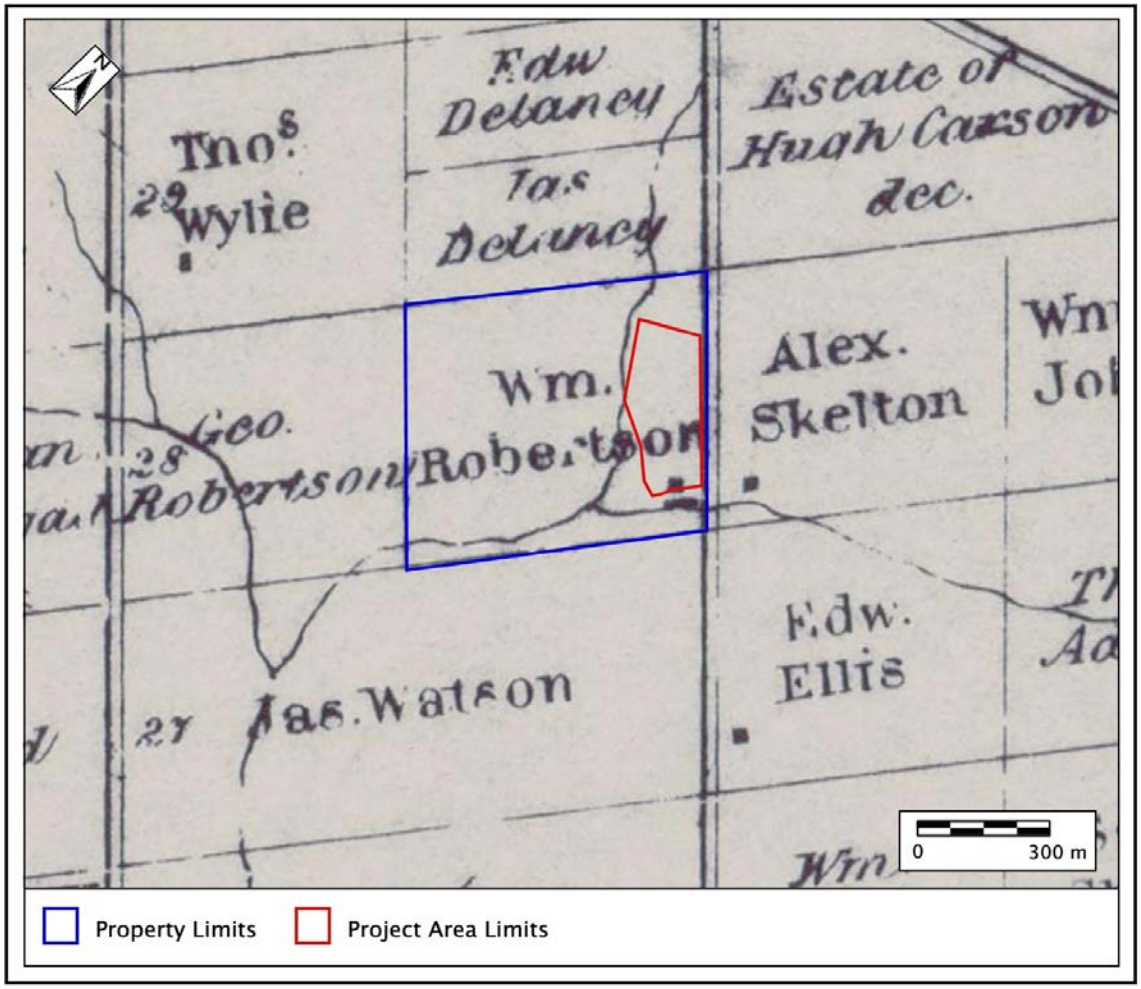
9.0 MAPS



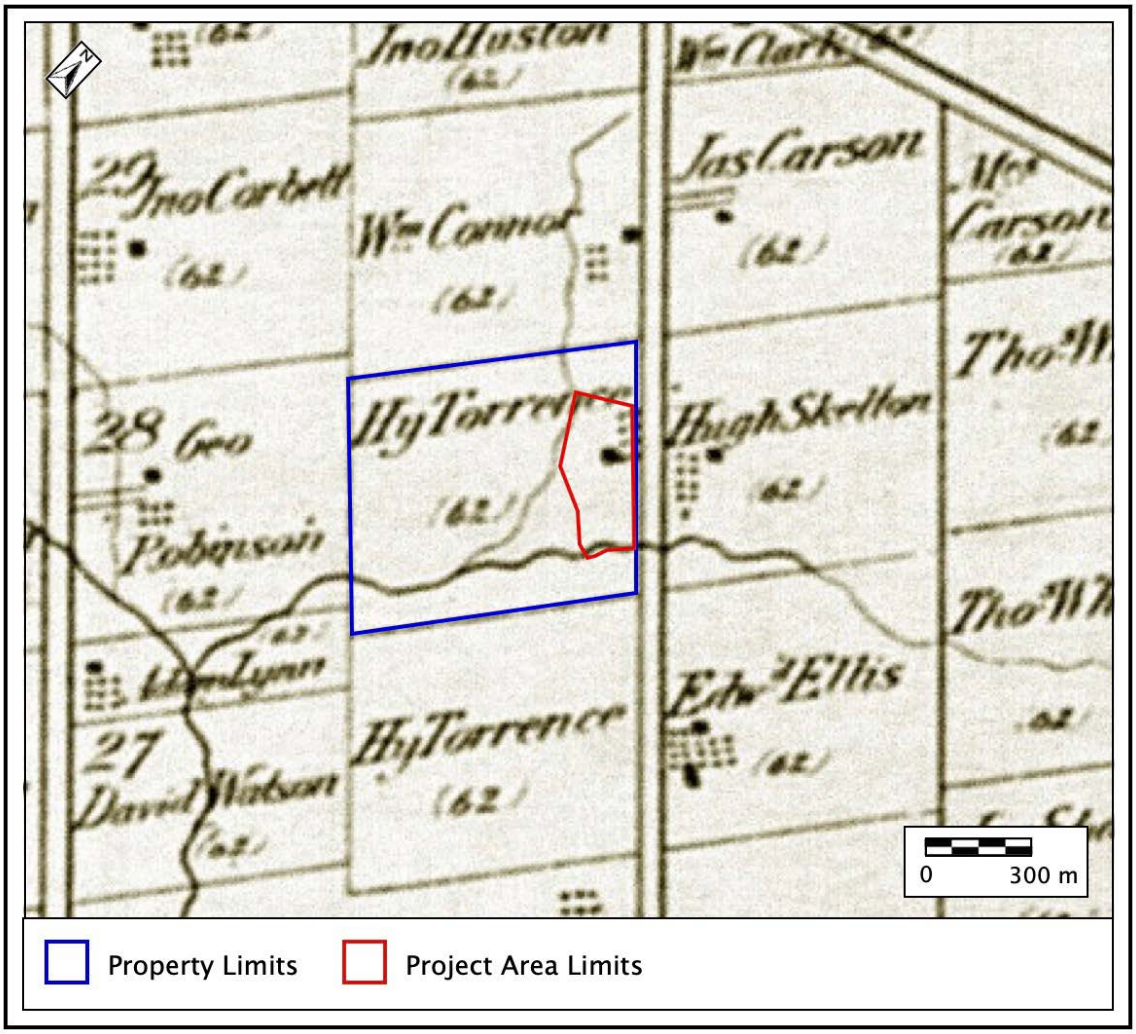
Map 1: General Location of Project Area Limits (MNRF 2025).



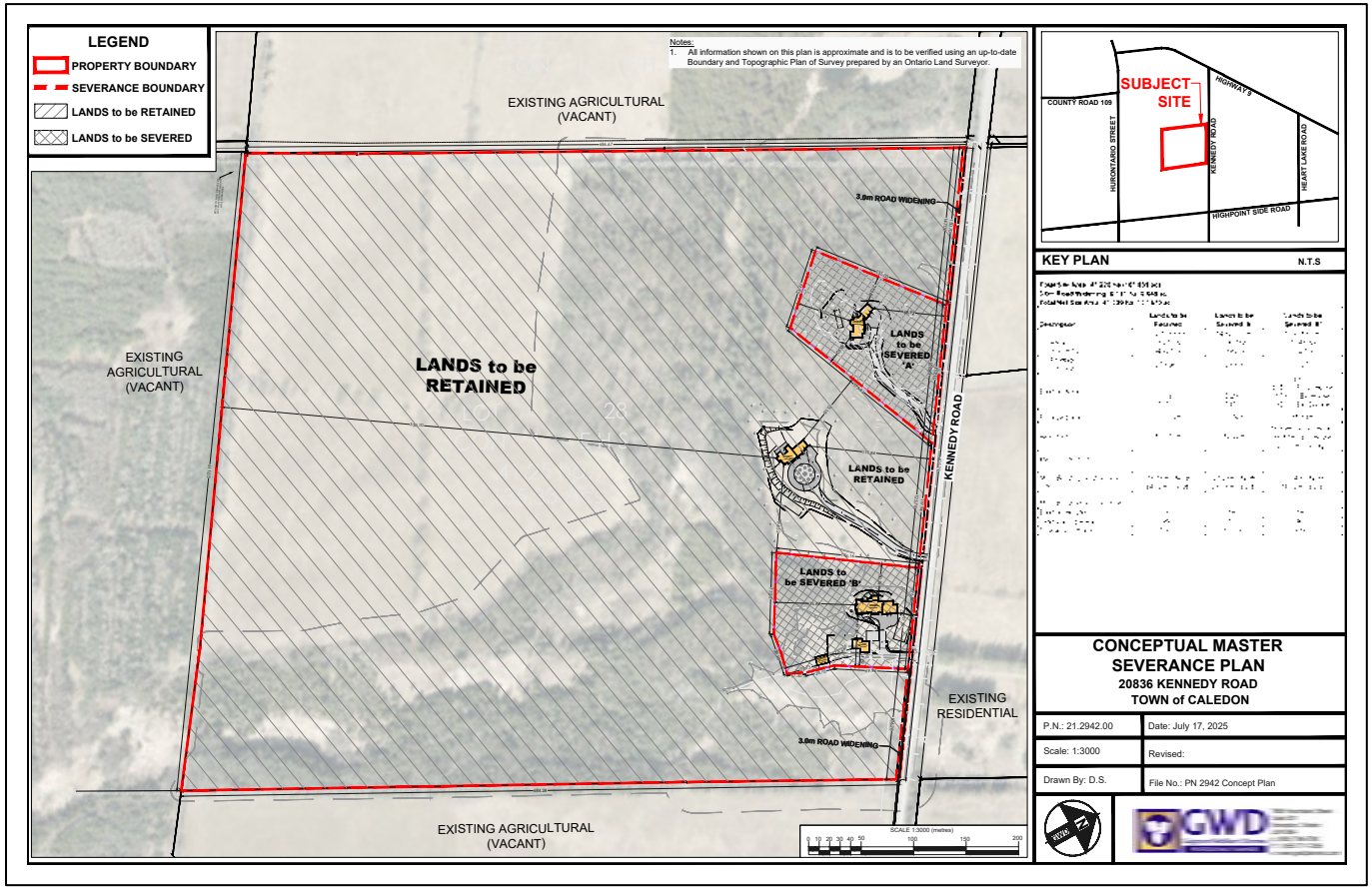
Map 2: 2025 Aerial Imagery of Project Area Limits (MNRF 2025).



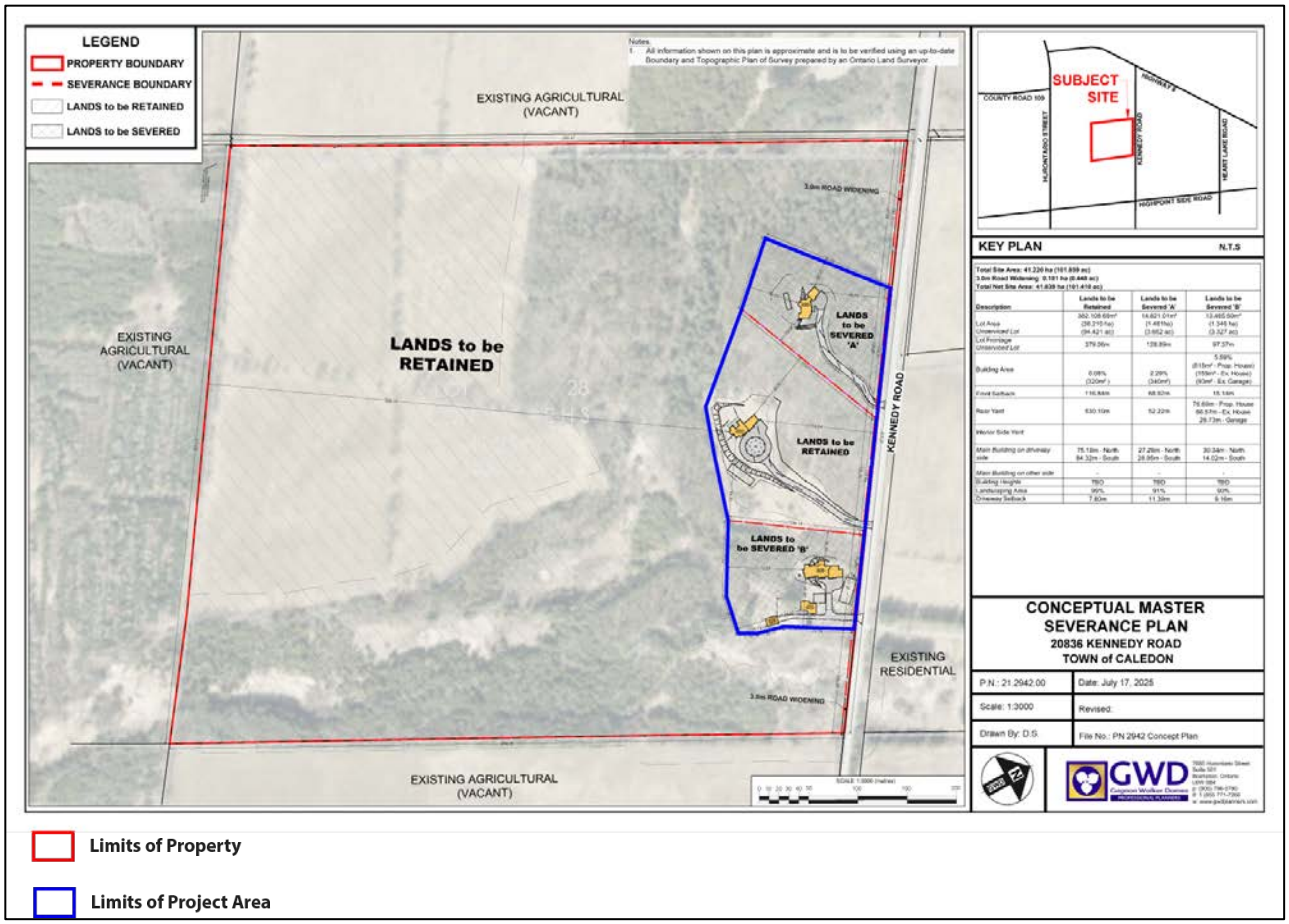
Map 3: Project Area Limits Overlaid on 1859 Historic Atlas Map (Tremaine 1859).



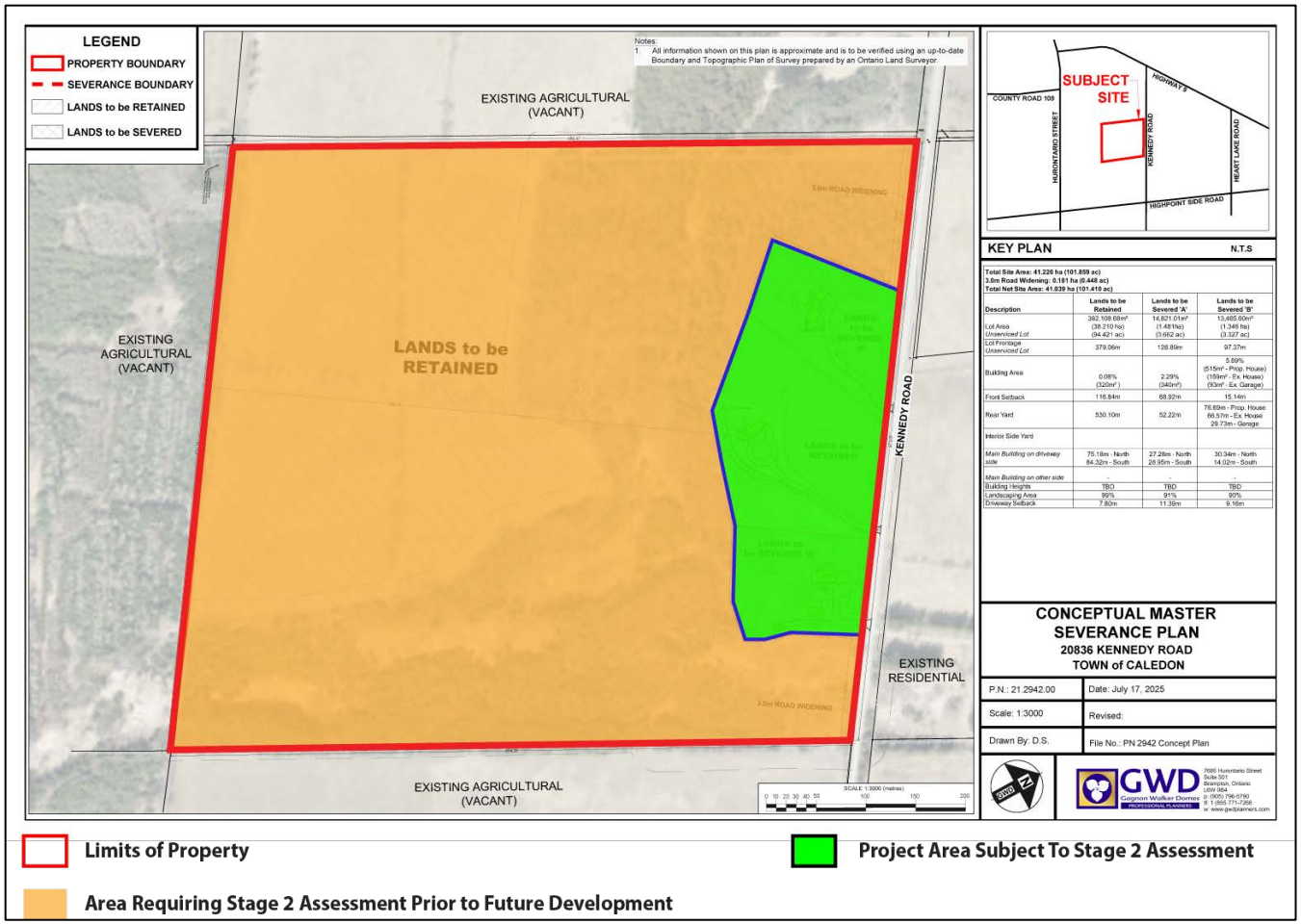
Map 4: Project Area Limits Overlaid on 1877 Historic Atlas Map (Walker & Miles 1877).



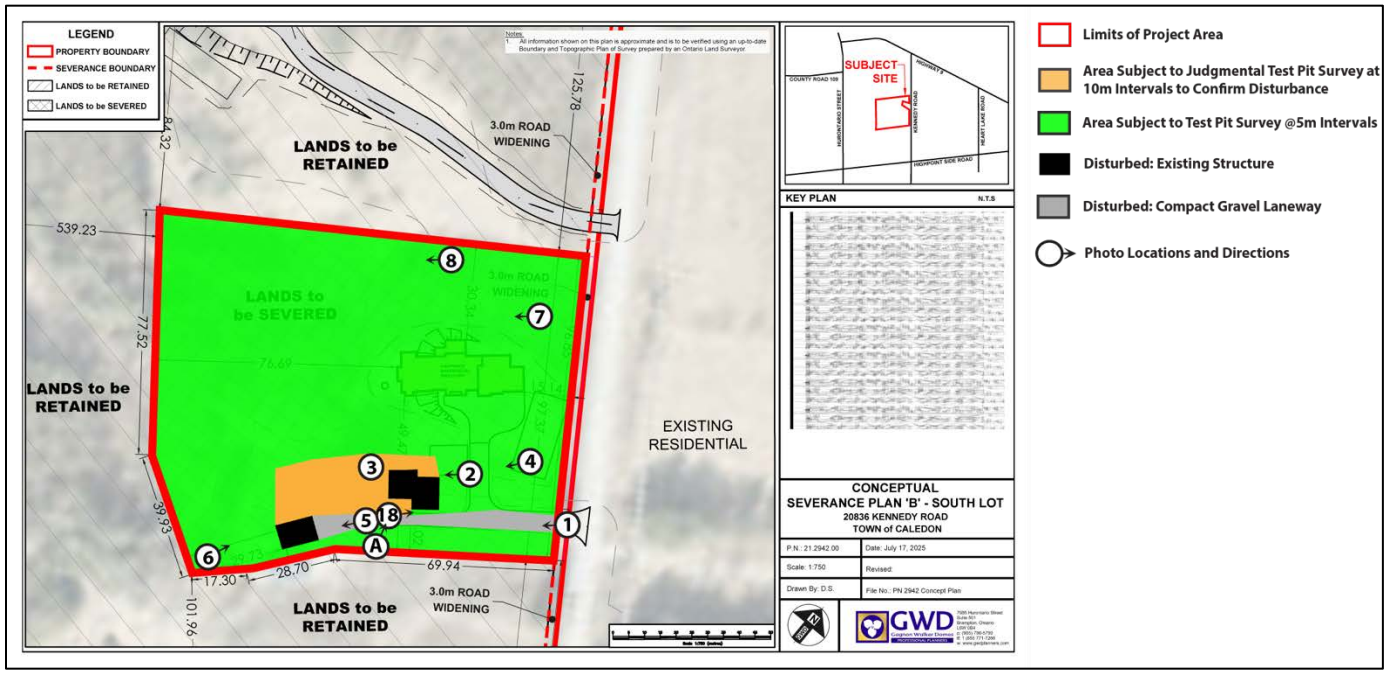
Map 5 : Clear Copy of Severance Plan Showing Lands to be Severed and Lands to be Retained (Provided by Proponent).



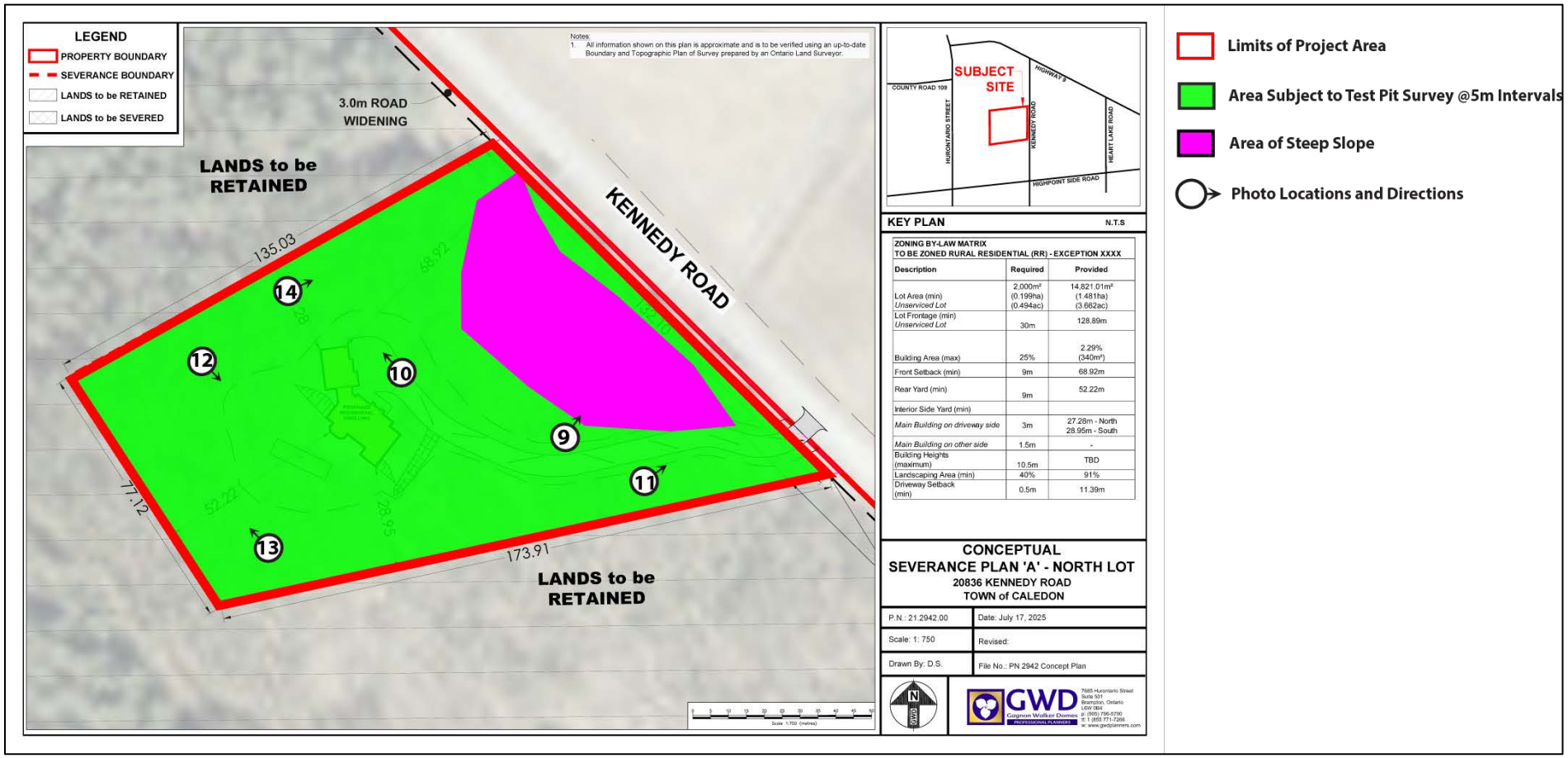
Map 6 : Shows Limits of Property and Limits of Project Area Subject to Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment.



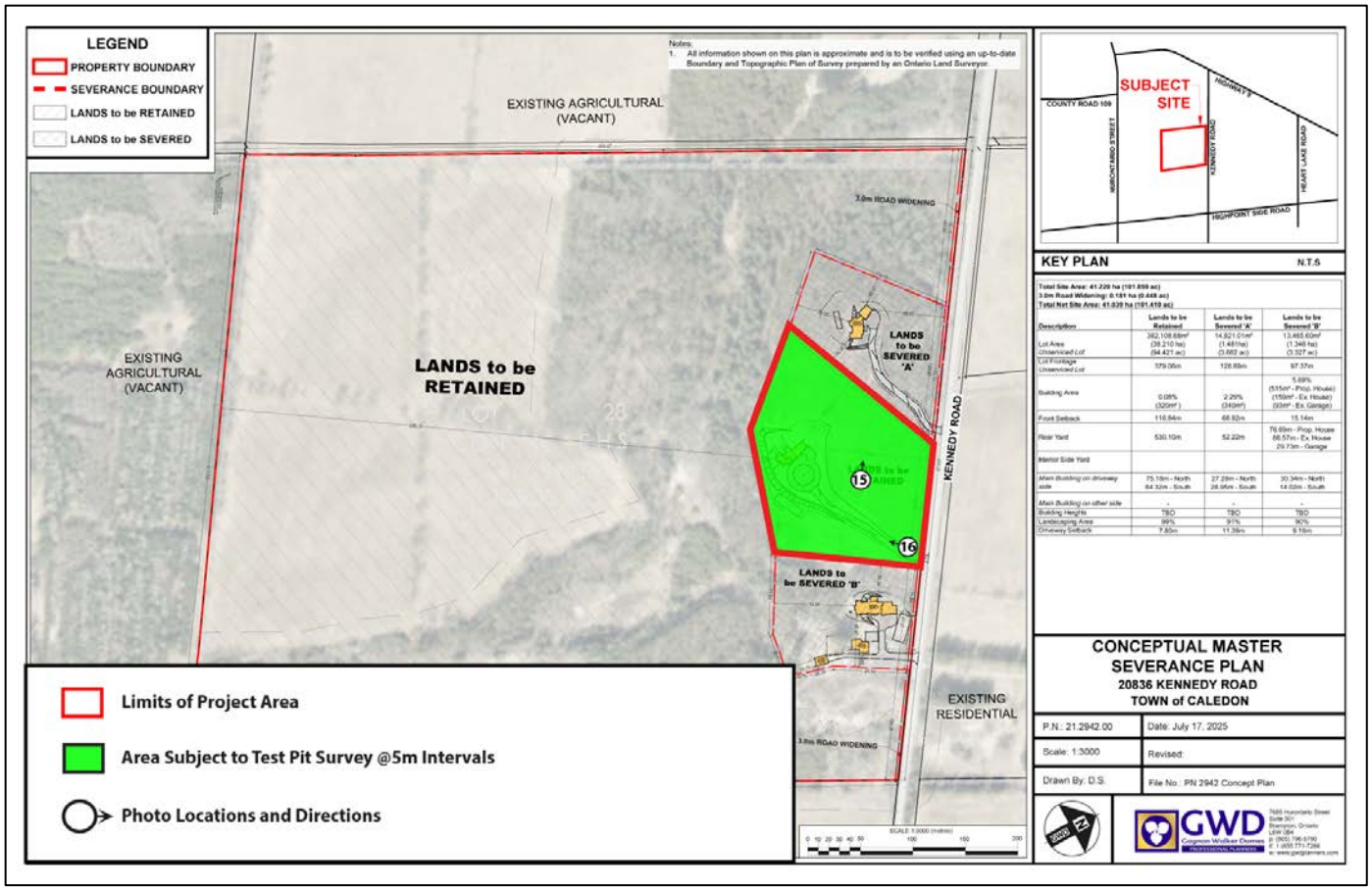
Map 7: Results of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment (see Maps 8- 10 for detail).



Map 8: Results of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of South Severance Parcel.



Map 9: Results of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of North Severance Parcel.



Map 10: Results of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Portion of Retained Area.