

Oct. 22, 2024

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 15441 Mount Pleasant
Road, Part 1 of Lot 18, Concession 9
(Formerly Part of Lot 18, Concession 9
Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel)
Now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

Prepared by:



REVISED FOR APPROVAL AUTHORITY RECORDS

MCM Licensee: Dr. Helen R. Haines
MCM Archaeological Consulting Licence: P124
MCM Project Information Number: P124-0267-2023

ORIGINAL REPORT
Report Dated: November 10, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 15441 Mount Pleasant Road (Formerly Part of Lot 18, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel), now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

The subject property is an irregular-shaped, largely undeveloped lot approximately 22.86 hectares in size. It includes several different wooded areas, a pond, a low-lying wetland, and a large, deforested area. The property includes a disturbed driveway and associated parking space. It is bound to the southwest by Mt. Pleasant Road and on all other sides by existing residential lots.

The proposed development project consists of creation of 8 residential lots and associated roadways. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done as part of a plan of subdivision.

A Stage 1 background study of the property was conducted to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions in order to evaluate and document in detail the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the property dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by a test pit survey strategy.

The Stage 1 background study found that the property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of a systematic test pit survey performed at standardized five metre intervals, did not result in the identification of archaeological resources within the property. **The report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the property is required.**

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Dr. Helen R. Haines (P124)
Project Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
Field Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Alexander Moore (R1365)
Field Archaeologists:	Mr. Alexander Moore Mr. Daniel Lostchuck Ms. Jacqueline McCowan
Report Preparation:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mr. Pete Demarte (R1073)
Graphics:	Mr. Pete Demarte Mr. Norbert Stanchly

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.** 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 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 (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 15441 Mount Pleasant Road (Formerly Part of Lot 18, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel), now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

The subject property is an irregular-shaped, largely undeveloped lot approximately 22.86 hectares in size. It includes several different wooded areas, a pond, a low-lying wetland, and a large, deforested area. The property includes a disturbed driveway and associated parking space. It is bound to the southwest by Mt. Pleasant Road and on all other sides by existing residential lots.

The proposed development project consists of creation of 8 residential lots and associated roadways. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done as part of a plan of subdivision.

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

1.2 Historical Context (Section 7.5.7, Standards 1-2)

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the property was conducted in order to document the property'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.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by 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 property:

- There are six (6) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property, two (2) of which are located within 300 metres of the property limits.
- The property is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario, which covers a large area from the Niagara River to the Trent River and around the western end of Lake Ontario. Soils within the region vary greatly as they formed on a glacial lakebed and range from a sandy base to a clay base, with poor drainage in some areas (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-196).
- The property is located within an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement.

In summary there are areas of archaeological potential remaining within the property. The Stage 1 background study did not identify any areas of previously disturbed lands within the property that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential except for the deep and extensive land

disturbances associated with the development of the existing structures, parking areas and driveways.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples with the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow and Warner 1990). Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Paleo period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, subsisting on large game and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Archaic Period (10,000 - 2800 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Woodland Period (2800 BP to AD 750) saw the gradual establishment of technological and social changes, especially the appearance of clay pots (Spence et al. 1990). Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages with more permanent structures. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place. The Late Woodland period is marked by the introduction of maize to Southern Ontario, ca. AD 700. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. Social changes were also taking place and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwest Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century (Williamson 2013).

1.2.2. Post-Contact History of Peel County and Albion Township

The County of Peel was formed out of the Home District in 1851, and was named after Sir Robert Peel, a former Home Secretary and Prime Minister of the United Kingdom who served in office several times between 1822 and 1846. Upon its creation the County of Peel consisted of the townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Chinguacousy, Albion, and Caledon. Within the Home District, Ontario County separated from York and Peel in 1854, and by 1867 Peel County officially separated from York as well, having established its own administrative buildings (PAMA 2023). The county is comprised of several townships and villages and the most notable municipalities are Brampton, Mississauga, and Caledon (Wikipedia 2023). In 1973, the County of Peel was reorganized and renamed as the Regional Municipality of Peel by the government of Ontario.

Albion Township in Peel County within the greater Home District was officially founded in 1819. The township was surveyed by William Chewett who employed a strategy of settlement patterning, whereby 200-acre double-front lots were provided access to different concession roads on each end, facilitating access to transportation routes and encouraged further land clearance, agricultural development and productivity (PAMA 2023). In 1820, the township lots were predominantly halved into 100-acre square-shaped parcels. During the survey, the township was laid out in 11 concessions running west to east and each lot was numbered one through 40 from south to north. The successful development of Albion Township can be attributed to its many water-powered mills that were established on tributary streams of the Humber River. In 1821, the township population consisted of 110 individuals, however, it continued to grow. By 1848 the population had reached 3,567 people, and in 1871 it had increased to 4,857 (Walker and Miles 1877:64).

1.2.3 Past Land Use of the Property

The subject property is irregular-shaped, largely undeveloped lot approximately 22.86 hectares in size. It includes several different wooded areas, a pond, a low laying wetland, and a large, deforested area. The property includes a disturbed driveway and associated parking area. It is bound to the southwest by Mt. Pleasant Road and on all other sides by existing residential lots.

Historically, the property is located within part of historic Lot 18, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Albion, County of Peel.

Tremaine's 1859 Historical Atlas Map of the County of Peel, Canada West, indicates that the portion of Lot 18, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Albion, Peel County, including the current property limits, were owned by a "John Brack", and does not depict any structures within the limits of the property.

According to the *Walker & Miles 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario*, the portion of Lot 18, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Albion, Peel County, including the current property limits, were owned by a “J. Mabee” and a “J.P. Mabee”, and also does not depict any structures within the limits of the property.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. While information included within these maps may provide information about occupation of the property at a specific point in time, the absence of such information does not indicate that the property was not occupied.

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 property. 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 (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)

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 property was obtained from the MCM site database (MCM 2023). There are six (6) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property, two (2) of which are located within 300 metres of the property limits (Table 1).

Table 1: Known Archaeological Sites within 1-Km of Property					
<u>Borden Number</u>	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AlGw-9*	Bruno	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	Other - Camp/Campsite	
AlGw-18					
AlGw-150	Cold Creek				
AlGw-149*	Downey	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	
AlGw-14		Archaic, Late; Woodland	Aboriginal	Other - Camp/Campsite	
AlGw-10	G. Robinson	Archaic	Aboriginal	Gathering, Hunting	

* Sites located within a 300 metre radius of the property limits.

The following is a brief description of each of the two (2) sites located within 300 metres of the property limits, based on the available information provided by the MCM archaeological sites database:

The Bruno (AfGw-9) Site

The Bruno (AfGt-39) Site is located in a residential lot north of Bruno Ridge Drive, Caledon, Ontario, northwest of the subject property. The site is identified in the MCM archaeological sites database as a late-archaic, aboriginal campsite. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

The Downey (AfGw-149) Site

The Downey 1 (AfGt-38) Site is located in a residential lot on the north side of Mulloy Court, Caledon, Ontario, southwest of the subject property. The site is identified in the MCM archaeological sites database as a post-contact, euro-Canadian homestead site. There are no reports or any other information available regarding this site in the MCM archaeological sites database.

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. is not aware of any other archaeological assessments conducted within and immediately adjacent to or within 50 metres of the property.

The subject property is an irregular-shaped, largely undeveloped lot approximately 22.86 hectares in size. It includes several different wooded areas, a pond, a low-lying wetland, and a large, deforested area. The property includes a disturbed driveway and associated parking space. It is bound to the southwest by Mt. Pleasant Road and on all other sides by existing residential lots.

The property is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-196). The Iroquois Plain physiographic region covers a large area from the Niagara River to the Trent River and around the western end of Lake Ontario. This region was formed under glacial Lake Iroquois and the former shorelines in the area possess unique geomorphological features including cliffs, beaches, bars and boulder pavements. Soils within the region vary greatly as they formed on a lakebed and range from a sandy base to a clay base, with poor drainage in some areas.

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 assessment.

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork of the property was undertaken on September 8 & 10, 2023, under cloudy to sunny skies and cool temperatures. No rain occurred during the fieldwork. Fieldwork on September 8 was directed by Norbert Stanchly and Alexander Moore directed fieldwork on September 10, 2023.

Areas that were excluded from the survey include those that were excessively wet and low lying, those that were excessively sloped, and those that were identified as having been previously developed and/or disturbed.

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 property 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) – The property contains two permanently wet areas (i.e., a pond and a low-lying wetland), and several steep, sloped areas.
- Section 2.1, S2b (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations) – The property contains a driveway and associated parking area which has been extensively disturbed.
- 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.

The subject property is an irregular-shaped, largely undeveloped lot approximately 22.86 hectares in size. It includes several different wooded areas, a pond, a low laying wetland, and a large, deforested area. The property includes a disturbed driveway and associated parking space. It is bound to the southwest by Mt. Pleasant Road and on all other sides by existing residential lots.

The property was subject to a systematic test pit survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property. The test pit survey of the property 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 property. 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. Soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. All test pits were backfilled. No cultural features or stratigraphy were noted. No artifacts were encountered.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

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

No cultural resources, features or sites were identified during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record	
Document Type	Description
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 40 digital photographs
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The report figures represent all of the maps generated in the field.

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

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

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.

The Stage 2 assessment did not identify any archaeological resources or sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts and **it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the property be required.**

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

Not applicable

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)

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Peel Art Gallery Museum and Archives (PAMA)

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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Shows disturbed driveway.



Image 2: Close up of disturbed driveway gravel fill.



Image 3: Shows conditions for test pit survey.



Image 4: Shows existing pond.



Image 5: Shows existing low and wet marsh area.



Image 6: Shows existing marsh area.



Image 7: Conditions for test pit survey.



Image 8: Conditions for test pit survey.

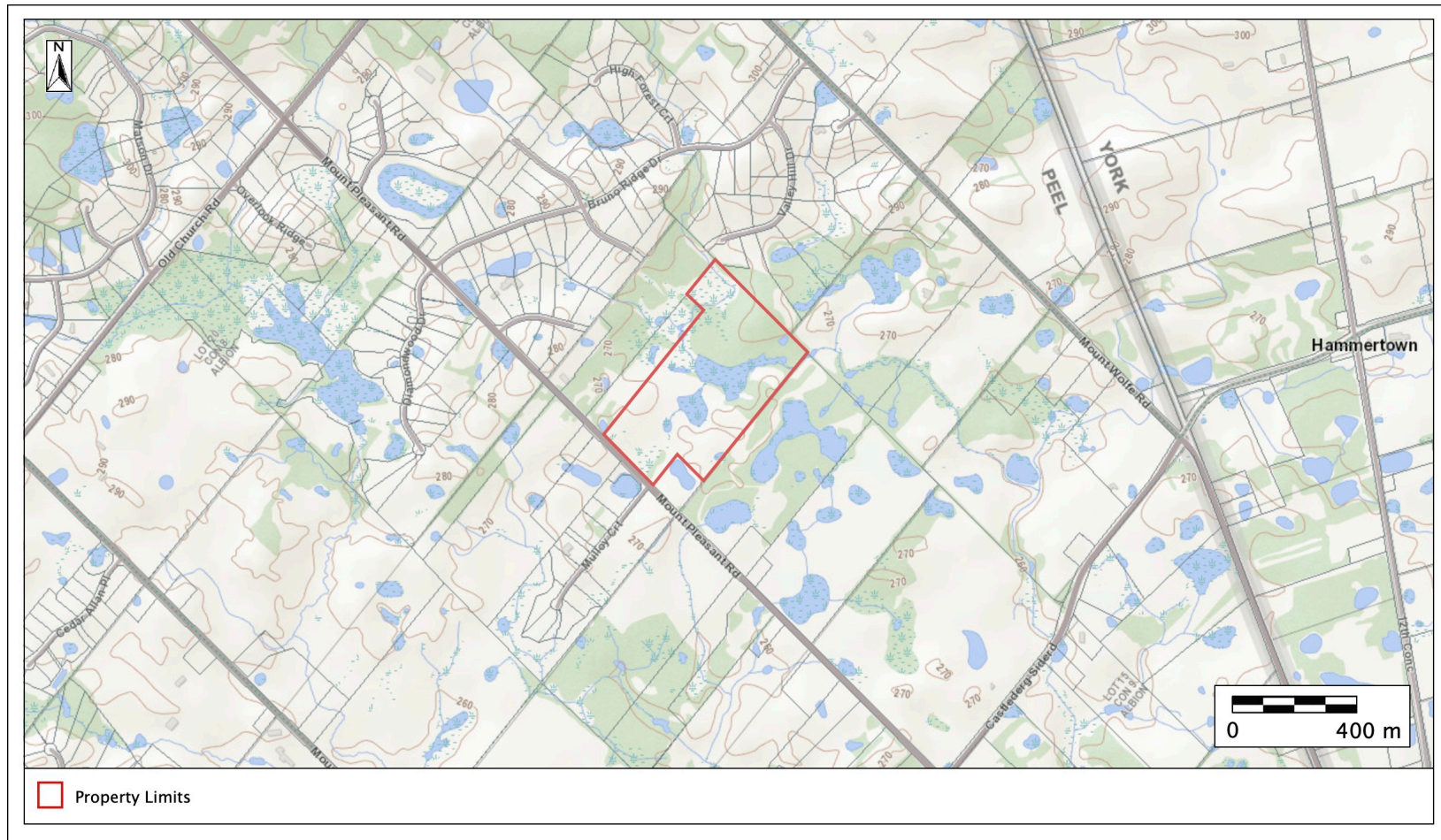


Image 9: Conditions for test pit survey.

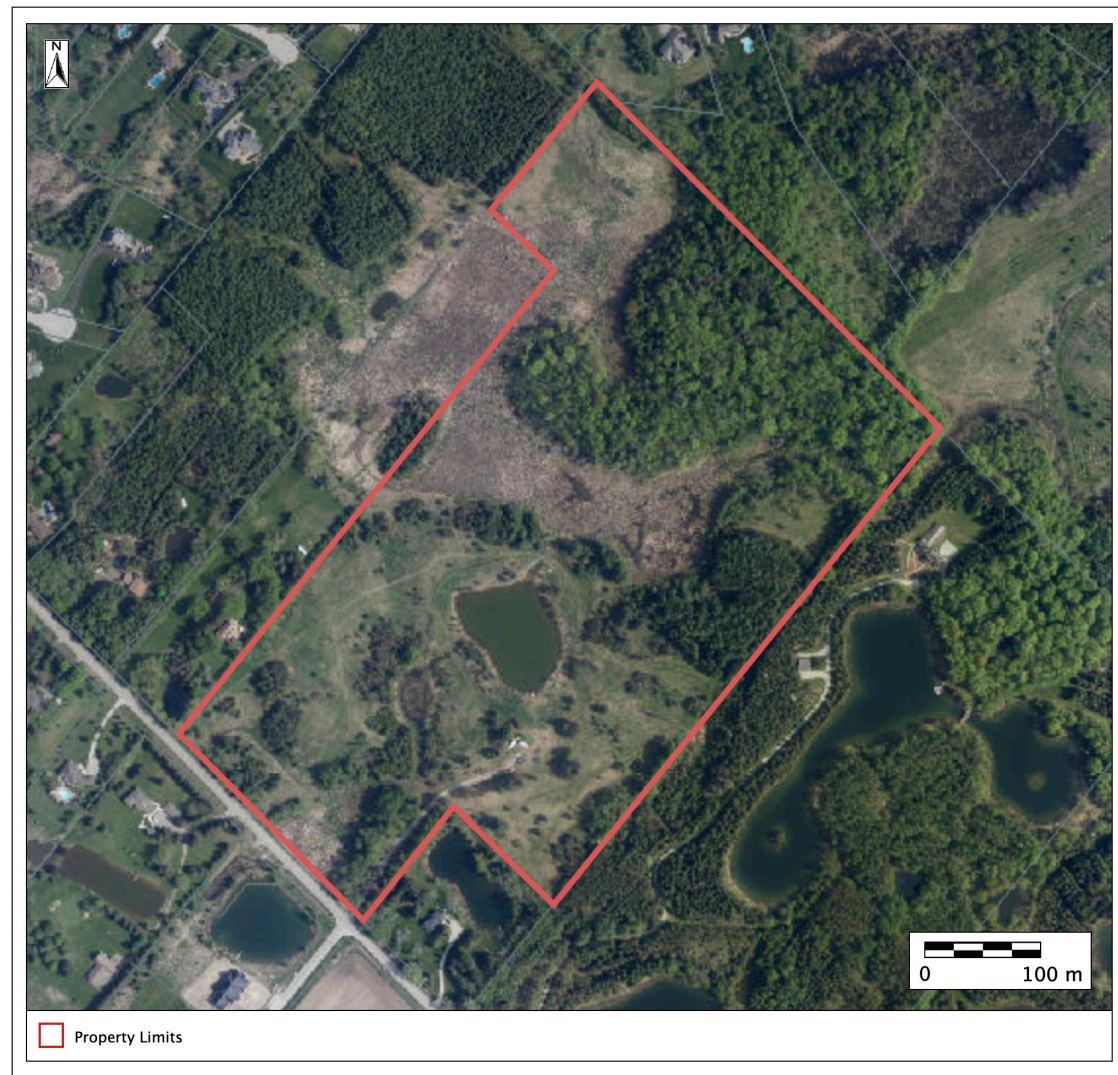


Image 10: Shows sloped area.

9.0 MAPS

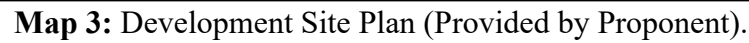


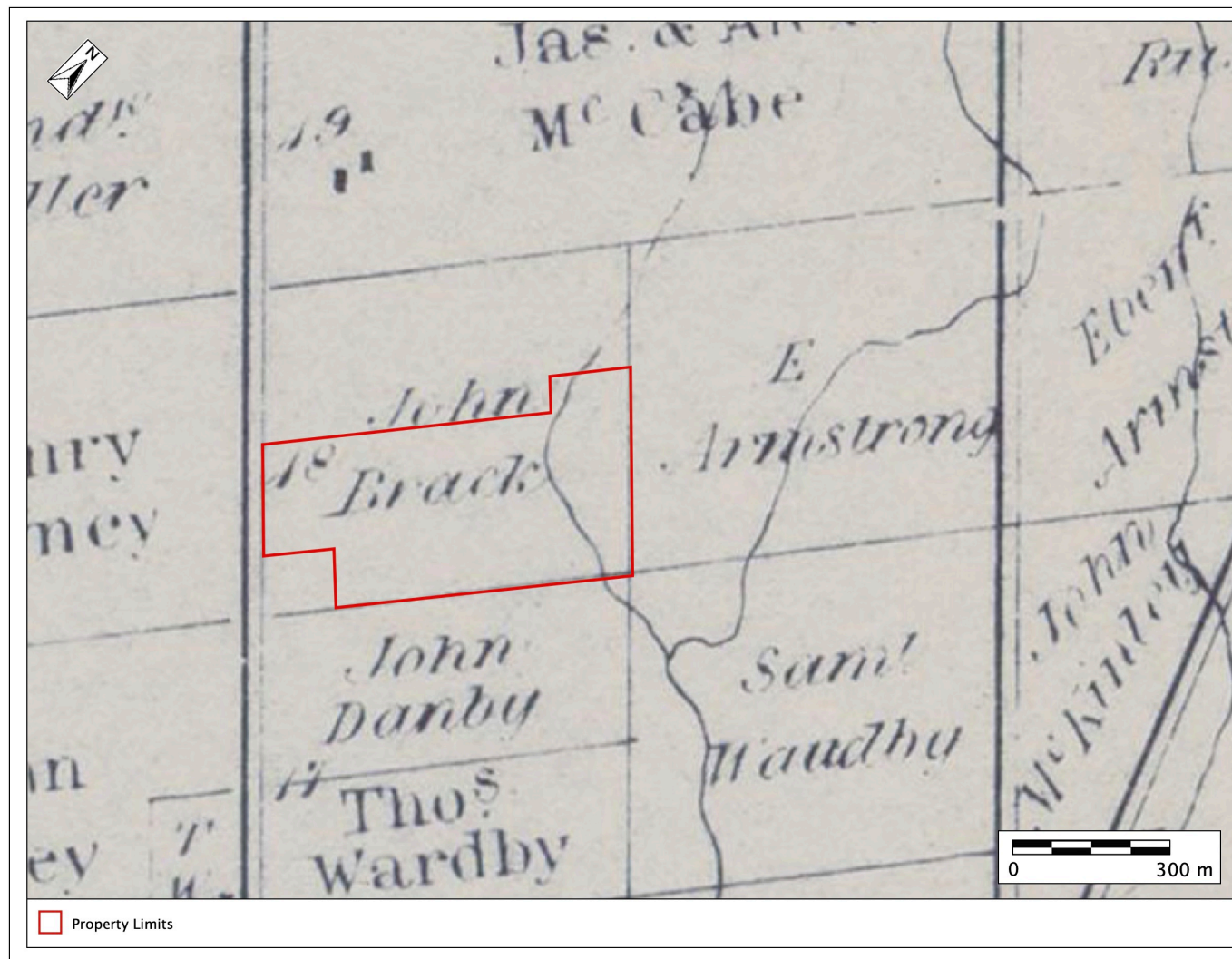
Map 1 : General Location of Property (MNRF 2023).



Map 2 : Property Limits Overlaid on Recent Aerial Mapping (MNR 2023).

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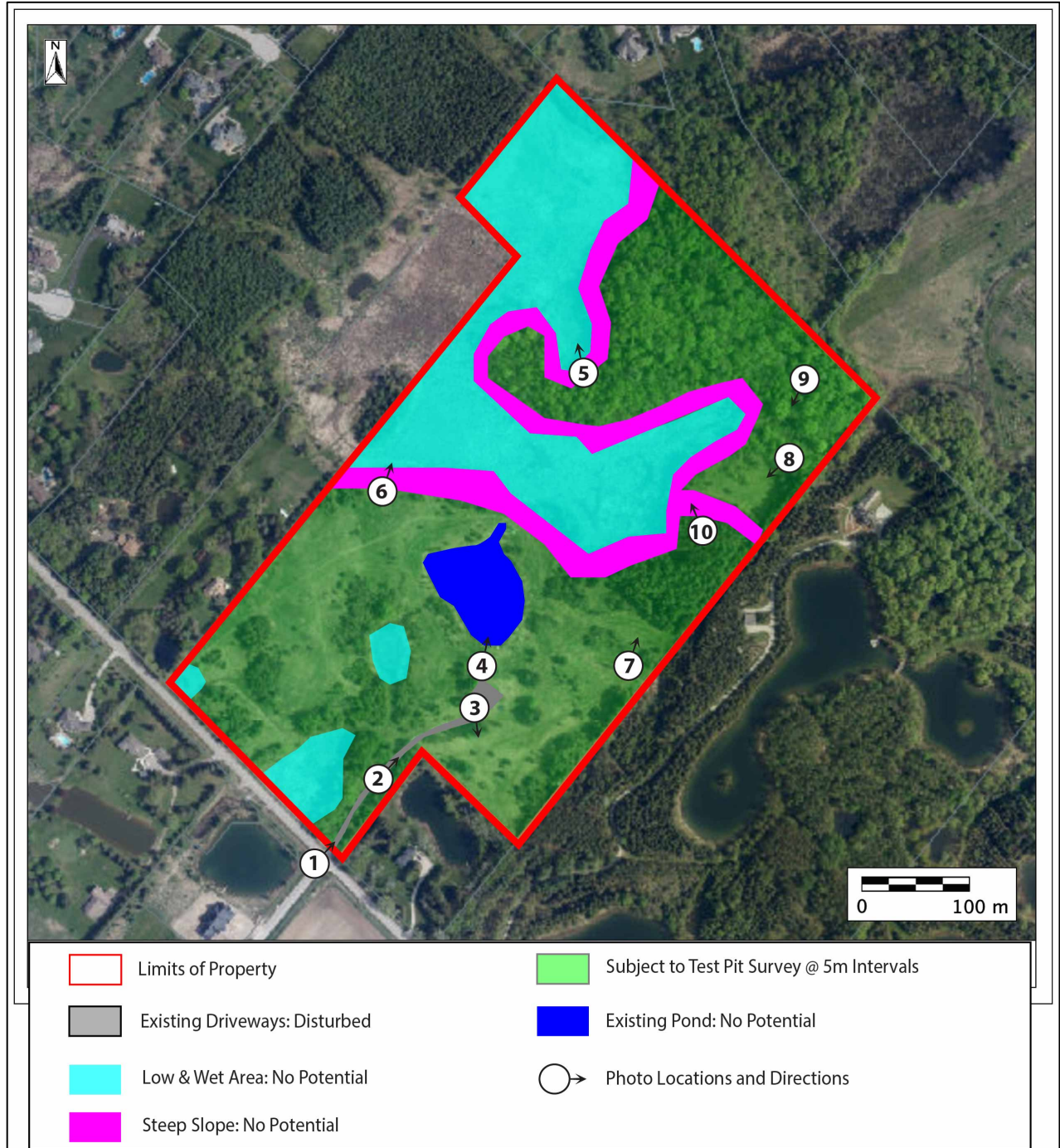




Map 4: Property Limits Overlaid on 1859 Historical Atlas Mapping (Tremaine 1859).



Map 5: Property Limits Overlaid on 1877 Historical Atlas Mapping (Walker & Miles 1877).



Map 6: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Results.