ACC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANTS CANADA

Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Wildfield Village Parcel 11 Residential Development

0 The Gore Road, Part of Lot 1, Concession 3, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Former Township of Albion, Peel County, Ontario

And

Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment

Site AkGw-588

Original Report

PIF #: P066-0463-2024 (Stage 1)
PIF #: P066-0491-2025 (Stage 2)
PIF #: P066-0545-2025 (Stage 3)

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

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Project No. 389-12-25 (Stage 1&2)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, including background research and property survey, for the proposed Wildfield Village Parcel 11 residential development. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the "subject property", is located at municipal address 0 The Gore Road, on Part of Lot 1, Concession 3, in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, formerly the Geographic Township of Albion, Peel County, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property measures 41.25 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O'Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Leah Peacock (Applied Research License R1241). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) numbers P066-0463-2024 (Stage 1) and P066-0491-2025 (Stage 2) to this project. The Stage 3 site-specific assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O'Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Zack Cousineau (Applied Research License R1335). MCM assigned PIF number P066-0545-2025 to the Stage 3 assessment of site AkGw-588.

ACC conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property. Background research determined that the subject property retained general archaeological potential due to proximity to watercourses, registered sites, and historic features. The Stage 2 survey, conducted by pedestrian survey and test pit survey at 5 m intervals, resulted in the documentation of three sites. Locations P1 and P2 were isolated Indigenous sites containing one flake each and were determined to have no further CHVI at the conclusion of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment. Euro-Canadian site H1, registered in the OASD as AkGw-588, consisted of 107 artifacts found in a 40 m by 36 m area. The site was determined to date to the mid-19th century and was recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

Stage 3 excavation of AkGw-588 resulted in the recovery of 179 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 22 test units excavated across a 40 m by 35 m area. Artifacts recovered from the site included nails, windowpane glass fragments, brick, ceramic sherds, container glass sherds, faunal bone, pipe fragments, wire, and indeterminate metal fragments. The bulk of the artifact assemblage at AkGw-588 consists of ceramic artifacts related to the kitchen/food class. More than 80% of the artifacts can be reasonably determined to date to pre-1870 based on manufacture dates and popularity of use. Archival research indicates that the site is associated with James A. Ellis and his family, who resided on the property from 1854 until 1906. The community of Wildfield was named by Ellis.

Site AkGw-588 met criteria listed in Section 3.4.2 and Section 3.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) for requiring Stage 4 mitigation. The site has further CHVI and requires Stage 4 mitigation.

The following summarized recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM. Full recommendations can be found in the body of the report.

1. The Indigenous findspot identified as Location P1 in this report was considered sufficiently assessed at the conclusion of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment as it did not meet requirements for Stage 3 assessment according to MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Location P1 has no further CHVI.

2. The Indigenous findspot identified as Location P2 in this report was considered sufficiently assessed at the conclusion of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment as it did not meet requirements for Stage 3 assessment according to MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Location P2 has no further CHVI.

3. AkGw-588, is a Euro-Canadian site with further CHVI according to MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The site requires Stage 4 mitigation, which will be conducted through excavation.

   Stage 4 excavation at site AkGw-588 should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Sections 4.2.1 (general excavation requirements), 4.2.3 (excavation by MTR), 4.2.7 (excavation of 19th century domestic sites), 4.3 (determining the extent of excavations), and 4.4 (collecting soil samples) within MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

   Section 4.2.7, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* stipulates that domestic sites must be subjected to hand excavation of midden areas first, followed by MTR on the remainder of the site. As there are no middens evident and a representative sample of artifacts has been obtained from site AkGw-588, no hand excavation will occur.

   AkGw-588 should be subject to MTR, which should be conducted by a Gradall or backhoe with a smooth-edged ditching bucket and should be done under supervision of a licensed archaeologist. All identified cultural features should be completely exposed prior to excavation and then documented and hand excavated by systematic levels according to Section 4.2.7, Standards 3 to 5 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

   All hand-excavated soils must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm to facilitate artifact recovery, with the exception of any samples retrieved from appropriate cultural features that are reserved for specialist analysis. Any soil samples taken for flotation and specialist analysis must be collected in accordance with Section 4.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. All cultural features must be documented with photographs and drawings according to Section 4.2.1, Standard 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, mapped and recorded relative to the excavation grid established during the Stage 2 and 3 assessments.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this report.

ACC	Archaeological Consultants Canada
AMICK	AMICK Consultants Limited
ASI	Archaeological Services Inc.
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CSP	Controlled Surface Pickup
cm	centimetre
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	hectares
km	kilometre
m	metre
mm	millimetre
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
MTR	Mechanical Topsoil Removal
OASD	Ontario Archaeological Sites Database
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
PIF	Project Information Form
%	percent

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Wildfield Village Parcel 11 Residential Development

0 The Gore Road, Part of Lot 1, Concession 3, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Former Township of Albion, Peel County, Ontario

and

Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment

Site AkGw-588

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, including background research and property survey, for the proposed Wildfield Village Parcel 11 residential development. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the "subject property", is located at municipal address 0 The Gore Road, on Part of Lot 1, Concession 3, in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, formerly the Geographic Township of Albion, Peel County, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property measures 41.25 hectares (ha). The Proponent verified the subject property limits as defined within this report.

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property's archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells), and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit CHVI, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O'Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Leah Peacock (Applied Research License R1241). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) assigned Project Information Form (PIF) numbers P066-0463-2024 (Stage 1) and P066-0491-2025 (Stage 2) to this project.

Stage 1 & 2 fieldwork resulted in the documentation of two Indigenous findspots determined to have no further CHVI and one Euro-Canadian domestic artifact scatter that was The Euro-Canadian scatter, registered in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) as site AkGw-588, was interpreted as an early-to mid-19th century occupation and was recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment (ACC, 2025).

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O'Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Zack Cousineau (Applied Research License R1335). MCM assigned PIF number P066-0545-2025 to the Stage 3 assessment of site AkGw-588.

The licensees of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property and the Stage 3 site-specific assessment of AkGw-588. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of ACC, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA).

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

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

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

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind, to a greater or lesser degree, physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968). Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group. This general outline uses longstanding labels that are used to describe the archaeological record in North America. Archaeological terms like Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, are used here as a way to divide time and should be treated as such.

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

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

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 3,000 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there was increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

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

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

While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the 15th century, the first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne Brûlé. Brûlé was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to consolidate an emerging relationship between the French and the First Nations, and to learn their languages and customs. Other Europeans would subsequently be sent by the French to train as interpreters. These men played an essential role in communications with the First Nations (Gervais and Rothe, 2004:182).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries saw the growth and spread of the fur trade, with the establishment and maintenance of trading posts along the Great Lakes. In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years' War, which ended when the French surrendered in 1760 (Smith, 1987:22). In addition to cementing British control over the Province of Quebec, the British victory over the French also proved pivotal in catalyzing the Euro-Canadian settlement process.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the subject property and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes. Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

The subject property was historically located on Part of Lot 1, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Albion, Peel County. In 1791, the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada were created from the former province of Quebec by a British parliamentary act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing and directing its settlement, as well as establishing a constitutional government based on Britain's model (Coyne et al, 1895:33).

Formerly part of the Home District, Peel County was formed in 1854 and was named after British Parliamentarian Sir Robert Peel (Mika & Mika, 1983:177). With increased pressure for settlement lands, the British Crown purchased what is referred to as the Mississauga Tract in 1805 from the Mississaugas. In 1818 the remainder of the Mississauga Tract was purchased, extending the northern boundary of Peel County to include what are now the Townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy. Settlement of the area began in the early 1800s but came to a standstill during the War of 1812. In 1819, an influx of Irish immigrants arrived and from then on, settlement continued to grow at a steady pace. Peel County became the Regional Municipality of Peel on October 15, 1973 (Mika & Mika, 1983:180).

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

The nearest historic community was the dispersed rural community of Wildfield, located directly to the southeast on the border of Albion and Toronto Gore Townships. Wildfield was founded around 1830, and was originally called Grantsville after an early settler, Simon Peter Grant In the 1850s the local community referred to the place as Gooseville. When the first post office opened here in 1873, the name was changed to Gribbin, after Father John J. Gribbin, the postmaster and

priest at St. Patrick's Parish within the community. In 1891 the name was changed to Wildfield, the name of James A. Ellis's estate, which was itself a reference to a place in Kilkenny, Ireland (Carter, 1984:474; O'Reilly, 2024; Rayburn, 1997:374).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property in the mid- to late-19th century. Tremaine's 1859 *Map of the County of Peel, Canada West* lists James A. Ellis as the owner of the eastern half of Lot 1, Concession 3 (Figure 2). James Ellis was locally known as Squire Ellis. His farm is named Wildfield, which eventually became the name of the community at The Gore Road and Mayfield Road (O'Reilly, 2024). A store is shown in the southeastern corner of the lot, just outside the subject property limits. The subject property is located directly west of The Gore Road and directly north of Mayfield Road. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church is shown to the southeast of the intersection.

Walker & Miles' 1875 map of Albion Township in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* still lists James A. Ellis as the owner of the eastern half of Lot 1, Concession 3 (Figure 3). A structure just outside the subject property limits that was labelled as the store in 1859 mapping is still shown but is not labelled. There are no structures illustrated within the subject property. The nearby concession roads are the same as previous mapping.

The store shown on Tremaine's map may be O'Grady General Store; however, in more recent maps, the store/blacksmith shop is shown on the southwest corner of the intersection of The Gore Road and Mayfield Road, rather than the northwest corner of the intersection adjacent to the post office (Figure 4). In 1946 the store was purchased by the Archdiocese of Toronto for use as a convent. The Loretto Convent was demolished in 1969 to clear the land for an expansion of Mayfield Road (O'Reilly, 2024).

It should be noted that while there are no structures illustrated within the subject property on the historical atlas maps, it does not necessarily mean that one or more structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps (Caston, 1977:100). Given that the subject property fronts two historic concession roads there is the potential for 19th century buildings to be present, depending on the level of disturbance.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The majority of the subject property is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984). This region consists of clay soils covering the central portion of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel and Halton (Chapman and Putnam1984:174). The area was once covered by hardwood forests and was settled during the early part of the nineteenth century due to its rich soil (Chapman and Putnam 1984:175-176). Until the 1940s, the land was used for agriculture, but since then has been developed into urban areas. The dominant

physiographic landform within this portion of the subject property is bevelled till plain (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 2007).

The northern edge of the subject property is located in the South Slope physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 113). This region includes the southern strip of the Peel Plain and the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172). The South Slope lies across limestone made up of the Verulam and Lindsay Formations and shales made up of the Georgian Bay and Queenston Formations. The region contains a variety of soils, some of which are excellent for agriculture. The dominant physiographic landform within this portion of the subject property is drumlinized till plain (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, 2007).

The *Soils of Peel County* (Hoffman and Richards, 1953) indicates that there are three dominant surface soil types within the subject property (Figure 4). The northwestern portion of the subject property is made up of Chinguacousy clay loam. This soil is a dark greyish-brown clay loam that is characterized by few stones, smooth, gently sloping topography, and imperfect drainage. The eastern portion of the subject property consists of Peel clay loam. This soil is a very dark grey clay loam that is characterized by no stones, smooth, gently sloping topography, and imperfect drainage. A small portion of the southern edge of the subject property is comprised of Bottom Land, consisting of alluvial soils with variable drainage that are made up of irregularly stratified soils.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Primary water sources include, among others, lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams. Secondary water sources include intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Past water sources, such as raised beach ridges, relic water channels, and glacial shorelines are also considered to have archaeological potential. Swamps and marshes are also important as resource extraction areas, and any resource areas are considered to have archaeological potential. The subject property lies within the Humber River watershed. The nearest water sources are two tributaries of the West Branch of the Humber River that run through the subject property. The West Branch of the Humber River is located 60 metres (m) northeast of the subject property.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

Figure 5 provides the current land use of the subject property. The subject property is currently largely agricultural field. There are treerows throughout the subject property along with two watercourses and a gravel parking area along The Gore Road. Mayfield Road is located directly to the south of the subject property and The Gore Road is located directly to the east of the subject property. The surrounding properties are largely made up of rural residences and agricultural land, with a residential subdivision located to the south.

Stage 1 & 2 fieldwork for the project was conducted on April 3 and April 8, 2025. Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted on April 29, May 6, and May 7, 2025.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

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

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

According to the OASD, no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, however, nine sites have been registered within one km of the subject property (MCM, 2024). One of these sites, AkGw-454, is located within 300 m of the current subject property and is discussed in further detail below. Six sites are of Euro-Canadian cultural affiliation and are listed as homesteads. Four sites are of Indigenous cultural affiliation and include findspots, and unknown types.

Table 2 lists the sites within 1 km along with the current CHVI for each site. CHVI is a term used by MCM and consultant archaeologists to describe archaeological resources that meet one or more criteria that recommend further fieldwork in MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Under the OHA and its regulations, archaeological resources that have been determined to possess CHVI are protected as archaeological sites under Section 48 of the act. Information in Table 2 is provided by MCM through the OASD (MCM, 2024).

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

REG. #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AkGw-66	John Laughlin	Pre-Contact, Post-Contact,	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	findspot, homestead	unknown
AkGw-69	Avery	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	findspot	unknown
AlGw-124	Solmar P2	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	unknown	unknown
AlGw-126	Solmar H2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
AkGw-454	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house	No Further CHVI
AkGw-460	Dusty Rose P1	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGw-507	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
AkGw-512	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
AkGw-570	H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	Further CHVI

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information Act.* The release of such information in the past has led to

looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that two reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property have been entered into MCM's register at the time this report was written (MCM, 2025). There are four additional reports detailing previous fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property within the register. Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets. Figure 7 shows the location of these assessments in relation to the current subject property.

> ***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Mayfield Road Class Environmental Assessment from East of Airport Road to Coleraine Drive, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*.** **Archaeological Services Inc. Report dated 2008. PIF P057-408-2007.**

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a corridor along Mayfield Road between Airport Road and Coleraine Drive for the Mayfield Road Class Environmental Assessment. The assessment included land within the current subject property along Mayfield Road, as well as lands directly to the east, south, and west of the subject property. All areas that retained archaeological potential were recommended for Stage 2 assessment (ASI, 2008). With regard to the current subject property, a portion of land in the southeastern corner was determined to have low to no potential due to previous disturbance. The remainder was recommended for Stage 2 assessment (ASI, 2008). Figure 8 provides the results of ASI's Stage 1 assessment.

> ***Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Mayfield Road Class EA Study Airport Road to Coleraine Drive Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.*** **Archaeological Services Inc. Report dated May 27, 2016. PIF P094-126-2011.**

ASI conducted a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of a corridor along Mayfield Road between Airport Road and Coleraine Drive for the Mayfield Road Class Environmental Assessment. The assessment included lands directly to the south and east of the subject property. Stage 2 assessment was completed by pedestrian survey and test pit survey at 5 m intervals on all lands where ASI was given permission to enter the property. With regard to the current subject property, a portion of land to the south of the subject property was subject to test pit survey. The remaining adjacent land had been previously determined to have low to no archaeological potential during ASI's Stage 1 assessment.

Euro-Canadian site AkGw-454 was documented during the Stage 2 assessment. This site is located approximately 50 m from the subject property. The site was determined to date to the late 19th and early 20th century and was recommended for Stage 3 site specific assessment (ASI, 2016).

Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation was recommended for lands adjacent to St. Patrick's Church Cemetery. Unassessed lands were recommended for Stage 2 assessment (ASI, 2016).

> ***Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of 7377 Mayfield Road, Part of Lot 17, Concession 9, (Geographic Township of Toronto Gore) City of Brampton, County of Peel.*** **AMICK Consultants Limited. Report dated December 9, 2015. PIF P1024-0110-2015.**

AMICK Consultants Limited (AMICK) conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment on a property within 50 m to the south of the current subject property. Stage 2 assessment was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. No archaeological resources were documented as a result of the assessment, and no further fieldwork was recommended for the property (AMICK, 2015).

> ***Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the AkGw-454 Site, As part of the Proposed Reconstruction of Mayfield Road, Within Lot 17, Concession 9 North Division, Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, Historic County of Peel, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.*** **Archeoworks Inc. Report dated November 8, 2016. PIF P390-0242-2016.**

Archeoworks Inc. (Archeoworks) conducted Stage 3 site-specific assessment of AkGw-454, located approximately 50 m from the subject property. A total of 34 test units recovered 5,021 Euro-Canadian artifacts that were determined to largely date to the late-19th and early 20th century. The site had been determined to have been disturbed numerous times. Due to the disturbance and the post-1870s date of most of the artifacts, Archeoworks determined that AkGv-454 had no further CHVI (Archeoworks, 2016a).

> ***Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation Report for: St. Patrick's Church and Cemetery as part of the Proposed Reconstruction of Mayfield Road, Within Lot 17, Concession 10 North Division, Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, Historic County of Peel, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.*** **Archeoworks Inc. Report dated October 12, 2016. PIF P390-0244-2016.**

Archeoworks conducted a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation at St. Patrick's Church and Cemetery, located approximately 50 m from the subject property. The investigation did not identify any human remains or other archaeological resources and determined that the portion they assessed had been largely disturbed by road and overpass construction (Archeoworks, 2016b).

> ***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study, Multiple Lots and Concessions in the Geographic Townships of Albion and Chinguacousy, Peel County, now in the Town of Caledon, Peel Region.*** **Archaeological Services Inc. Report dated November 19, 2024. PIF P1030-0059-2020.**

ASI conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of a 8311 ha area covering large portions of Albion and Chinguacousy townships. ASI's assessment area included most of the current subject property, with the exception of a small portion at the intersection of The Gore Road and Mayfield Road. ASI's project area included lands directly to the north and west of the current subject property as well (ASI, 2024a). ASI determined that the entirety of the subject property retained archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment (ASI, 2024a: Figure 13). Figure 9 shows the results of ASI's Stage 1 assessment in relation to the current subject property.

1.3.4 Historical Plaques and Monuments

MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011:17) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (including places of early military pioneer settlement, pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries) are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments, plaques, cairns, or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

There are no plaques or commemorative markers within or near the subject property (Ontario Provincial Plaques, 2025).

1.3.5 Archaeological Master Plans

Archaeological site predictive models and master plans are tools used to assist in determining the probability of encountering archaeological sites. Probability models are created using consideration of variables such as distance to water, soil type, drainage, physiographic region, degree of slope, proximity to registered archaeological sites, and degree of disturbance.

Sections 6.3.2 and 6.4.3 of the *Future Caledon Official Plan* indicate that the Town of Caledon requires an archaeological assessment on lands proposed for development that contain archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential (Town of Caledon, 2024).

As part of their official plan review process, the Town of Caledon developed an *Archaeological Management Plan*. The document provides information about the archaeological history of the region, the Ontario archaeological assessment process, and sets out the process for archaeological resource conservation and management policies and guidelines (ASI, 2021). The document also includes an Archaeological Potential Model for the Town of Caledon, which highlights known archaeological sites and provides an archaeological site potential model specific to the town. A review of the *Archaeological Management Plan* indicates that entire subject property is within an area considered to have archaeological potential (ASI, 2021b:37; Figure 11).

1.3.6 Cemeteries

A search of the subject property and surrounding area determined that there are no registered cemeteries within the subject property. There is one cemetery located near the subject property, St. Patrick's Cemetery (Bereavement Authority of Ontario, 2025). The cemetery is located 65 m from the subject property, on the southeast corner of The Gore Road and Mayfield Road. In 1828, Father Angus Macdonell and William Bergin petitioned for the grant of 200 acres of Lot 17, Concession 10 for a Catholic place of worship. By 1834, the grant was issued, and a frame church dedicated as St. Patrick's Church. A cemetery was established at the church, with the first burial taking place in 1836. The majority of the people buried in the cemetery were born in

Ireland or of Irish descent (Tavender, 1984:47-52; St. Patrick's Research Committee, 1985:29). The original frame church was replaced by a brick structure in 1894. The brick church is still present today. In the 1960s, a Cemetery Board for St. Patrick's was formed to ensure the cemetery grounds conformed to the regulations of the *Cemetery Act*.

Archeoworks conducted Stage 3 cemetery investigation along Mayfield Road and The Gore Road, on land adjacent to the cemetery within the road allowance. No burials or other archaeological resources were identified and much of the assessed area was found to be previously disturbed (Archeoworks, 2016b). Therefore, the likelihood of burials extending beyond the cemetery limits is low and will not affect the current subject property.

2.0 STAGE 1 & 2 ASSESSMENT FIELD METHODS

The subject property measures 41.25 ha. The Stage 1 & 2 assessment were conducted concurrently on April 8, 2025, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment were excellent, , with clear skies and a maximum daily high temperature of 2 degrees Celsius.

The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the subject property was accessible and was inspected. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. The Stage 1 property inspection took place when the ground was fully visible, and under conditions that allowed for full viewing of archaeological potential. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Approximately 0.51 ha, 1 percent (%) of the subject property consists of two tributaries of the West Branch of the Humber River.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet. 0.18 ha, 1% of the subject property, has been previously disturbed by intensive and extensive modern soil alterations for a gravel parking lot. There are no areas of steeply sloping topography or low-lying and permanently wet areas observed in the subject property.

The remainder of the subject property, totaling 40.56 ha, 98%, was determined to retain archaeological potential and require Stage 2 archaeological assessment. 0.55 ha, 1%, of the subject property consists of woodlot, treerows, or scrubland. As these lands could not be ploughed, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Each test pit was dug by hand and was 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and was dug to at least 5 cm into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits were dug to within one m of all disturbances and other areas of low archaeological potential. All soil was screened through 6-millimetre (mm) mesh to maximize the potential for artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion. As no artifacts were observed during the test pit assessment no intensified survey was conducted.

40.01 ha, 97%, of the subject property consisted of agricultural field that was assessed by means of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. The fields had been recently ploughed, with direction provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing that the ploughing should be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. The ploughed lands were well-weathered by several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources. At least 80% of the ground surface was visible. As such, the pedestrian survey met Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in terms of field preparation and visibility.

As per Section 2.1.3 Standard 1 and 2a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, any artifacts recovered triggered an intensified survey. This survey was completed at a one m interval within a 20 m radius of each findspot. The intensive survey continued until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined. Seventy-two find spots containing a total of 109 artifacts were documented during the pedestrian survey assessment.

The equivalent of a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP), which accurately mapped the location of each surface artifact, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment. The field had been appropriately ploughed and weathered prior to the CSP. Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates were recorded for every surface findspot, using a Trimble GeoExplorer GPS set to the North American Datum 83 with an accuracy of better than 1m. There were no conditions that affected the accuracy of the readings. A centre point for the site was recorded, and note was made of which recorded findspot was in the furthest extent in each cardinal direction. Locations for fixed reference landmarks were also taken. GPS information is provided in the Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the Stage 2 assessment met Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting. The ground was not snow covered and soil was not frozen or saturated during the assessment, and there were no adverse conditions during the survey, as per requirements listed in MCM's *Winter Archaeology: A Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario* (MCM, 2013:3).

The entirety of the subject property was assessed. The results of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment are shown in Figure 11. Images of the assessment are provided in Section 13.0.

3.0 STAGE 1 & 2 ASSESSMENT RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Soils

The surface soils within the ploughed agricultural fields consisted of medium brown clay loam. Test pits contained approximately 20 to 40 cm of medium brown clay loam topsoil above grey to orange clay loam subsoil.

3.2 Archaeological Resources

Three locations containing archaeological resources were observed during the Stage 2 survey, including two Indigenous findspots and a Euro-Canadian domestic artifact scatter. Table 3 summarizes key details regarding each site identified during the Stage 2 assessment. GPS coordinates for each site are presented in the Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 3: Summary of Sites Identified During the Stage 2 Property Survey

SITE	SITE TYPE	SIZE	ARTIFACTS	STATUS
P1	Indigenous findspot	n/a	1 flake	No further CHVI
P2	Indigenous findspot	n/a	1 flake	No further CHVI
H1 AkGw-588	Euro-Canadian domestic scatter	40 m x 36 m	107 artifacts – ceramics, nails, metal, pipe fragments, container glass, faunal bone, scissors	Further CHVI, Stage 3 site-specific assessment required

Select artifacts are shown in Section 13.0 below. Complete catalogues of recovered artifacts are presented in the discussion below, by site. All artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment are stored in one standard sized bankers' box clearly labelled with the PIF number, ACC's project number, site number, and site registration number when applicable. All artifacts found during the Stage 2 assessment were collected, mapped, recorded and labelled by provenience, and removed from the property. All artifacts were catalogued and analyzed according to the standards for analysis presented in Table 6.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011).

3.2.1 Location P1

Location P1 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the northwest portion of the subject property. The site consists of one Haldimand chert secondary flake.

Table 4 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P1. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 4: Artifact Catalogue, Location P1

CAT. #	PROVENIENCE	LAYER	COUNT	TYPE	MATERIAL
1000	CSP 3227	surface	1	flake, secondary	Haldimand chert

3.2.2 Location P2

Location P2 was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the southern portion of the subject property. The site consists of one Haldimand chert secondary flake.

Table 5 provides a complete artifact catalogue for Location P2. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property is presented in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

Table 5: Artifact Catalogue, Location P2

CAT. #	PROVENIENCE	LAYER	COUNT	TYPE	MATERIAL
1001	CSP 3228	surface	1	flake, secondary	Haldimand chert

3.2.3 Location H1, Site AkGw-588

Location H1 (AkGw-588) was identified during pedestrian survey. The site was found in the northern portion of the subject property. The site consists of 107 artifacts recovered from 70 surface findspot locations.

A complete catalogue of all artifacts that were recovered from the ground surface during the CSP is presented in Table 6. A map showing the location of the site within the subject property presented in the Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report. A map of CSP locations is shown in Figure 12.

Table 6: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 2 CSP, Site AkGw-588

CAT.#	PROVENIENCE	COUNT	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1000	CSP 3156	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1001	CSP 3156	2	kitchen/food	coarse red earthenware	lead glazed, black
1002	CSP 3157	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	edged, unscalloped, blue
1003	CSP 3157	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1004	CSP 3158	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	flow transfer printed, blue
1005	CSP 3158	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1006	CSP 3159	1	kitchen/food	coarse red earthenware	lead glazed, black
1007	CSP 3160	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue
1008	CSP 3161	1	kitchen/food	ironstone	molded plate fragment
1009	CSP 3162	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue
1010	CSP 3163	1	kitchen/food	pearlware	
1011	CSP 3164	1	kitchen/food	serving spoon	metal
1012	CSP 3165	1	kitchen/food	container glass	aqua, base
1013	CSP 3166	1	architectural	nail	wire
1014	CSP 3167	1	personal	pipe stem fragment	"GLASGOW", "MURRA"
1015	CSP 3168	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1016	CSP 3168	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1017	CSP 3169	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed brown

CAT.#	PROVENIENCE	COUNT	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1018	CSP 3170	1	personal	pipe stem fragment	
1019	CSP 3171	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue
1020	CSP 3172	1	kitchen/food	coarse red earthenware	lead glazed, black
1021	CSP 3172	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1022	CSP 3173	1	personal	pipe bowl fragment	fluted
1023	CSP 3173	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue
1024	CSP 3174	1	personal	pipe stem fragment	"GLA" / "RAY"
1025	CSP 3174	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1026	CSP 3175	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, green
1027	CSP 3176	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, blue
1028	CSP 3177	1	tools/equipment	sheet metal	fragment
1029	CSP 3178	2	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, blue
1030	CSP 3179	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, green
1031	CSP 3180	1	organic	faunal bone	indeterminate species, calcined
1032	CSP 3181	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, green
1033	CSP 3182	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1034	CSP 3182	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, blue
1035	CSP 3183	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1036	CSP 3184	1	personal	pipe stem fragment	"GLASGO" / "RAY"
1037	CSP 3185	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1038	CSP 3186	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1039	CSP 3187	1	personal	pipe bowl fragment	fluted decoration
1040	CSP 3188	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	hand painted (green)
1041	CSP 3189	1	architectural	nail	machine cut
1042	CSP 3190	1	kitchen/food	pearlware	
1043	CSP 3191	1	personal	scissors	one half
1044	CSP 3192	1	personal	pipe bowl fragment	
1045	CSP 3193	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed brown
1046	CSP 3194	1	kitchen/food	pearlware	
1047	CSP 3195	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1048	CSP 3196	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue
1049	CSP 3197	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1050	CSP 3197	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	edged, unscalloped, blue
1051	CSP 3197	1	kitchen/food	coarse red earthenware	lead glazed, black
1052	CSP 3198	1	personal	pipe bowl fragment	
1053	CSP 3198	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1054	CSP 3198	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	hand painted, late palette (green, black)

CAT.#	PROVENIENCE	COUNT	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1055	CSP 3199	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue
1056	CSP 3200	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1057	CSP 3200	1	tools/equipment	sheet metal	2 small holes
1058	CSP 3201	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue
1059	CSP 3202	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue
1060	CSP 3202	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1061	CSP 3203	2	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1062	CSP 3204	1	kitchen/food	pearlware	
1063	CSP 3204	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1064	CSP 3205	2	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1065	CSP 3205	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue
1066	CSP 3206	2	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1067	CSP 3207	2	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1068	CSP 3208	1	kitchen/food	ironstone	
1069	CSP 3208	1	personal	pipe stem fragment	
1070	CSP 3208	2	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1071	CSP 3209	2	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1072	CSP 3209	1	personal	pipe stem fragment	
1073	CSP 3210	1	kitchen/food	ironstone	moulded
1074	CSP 3211	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, mulberry
1075	CSP 3211	2	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1076	CSP 3212	1	personal	pipe bowl fragment	
1077	CSP 3212	1	kitchen/food	ironstone	
1078	CSP 3213	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	hand painted, late palette (green, blue, black), burnt
1079	CSP 3213	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1080	CSP 3214	1	kitchen/food	ironstone	
1081	CSP 3215	1	personal	pipe stem fragment	
1082	CSP 3216	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue
1083	CSP 3216	1	personal	pipe stem fragment	
1084	CSP 3217	2	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1085	CSP 3218	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1086	CSP 3219	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1087	CSP 3220	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1088	CSP 3220	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, blue
1089	CSP 3221	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1090	CSP 3222	1	kitchen/food	pearlware	
1091	CSP 3223	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	
1092	CSP 3224	2	kitchen/food	white earthenware	

CAT.#	PROVENIENCE	COUNT	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1093	CSP 3225	1	personal	pipe stem fragment	
1094	CSP 3225	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	banded, blue
1095	CSP 3226	1	kitchen/food	white earthenware	

All artifacts were analyzed according to the standards for analysis presented in Table 6.1 of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011). A modified version of the *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to sort artifacts into the following specific functional classes:

- architectural class
- household/furnishings class
- kitchen/food class
- organic class
- personal class
- tools/equipment class

Artifacts with an unknown function were placed into an indeterminate class. Table 7 provides a breakdown of the number of artifacts recovered by functional class and overall percentage of the total assemblage. A discussion of each artifact class is presented in the following sections. The majority of the artifacts found at AkGw-588 are from the kitchen/food class, with architectural, organic, personal, and tools/equipment class artifacts also represented in smaller numbers. There were no artifacts belonging to the household/furnishings class recovered.

Table 7: Artifact Frequency by Functional Class, Stage 2 CSP, Site AkGw-588

FUNCTIONAL CLASS	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Architectural	2	2 %
Kitchen/Food	87	81 %
Organic	1	1 %
Personal	15	13 %
Tools/Equipment	2	3 %
TOTAL	**107**	**100 %**

3.2.3.1 Architectural Class Artifacts

Architectural class artifacts are comprised of various construction materials for houses and outbuildings such as barns, stables, sheds, and outhouses. In total, 2 architectural class artifacts were recovered from the Stage 2 CSP, one machine cut nail and one wire nail. Machine cut nails were invented in 1790 and were used until 1890 (Adams, 1994:94). Between 1790 and the 1820s machine cut nails were typically made with hand wrought heads. After around 1830, as nail manufacture became more mechanized, fully machine cut nails were produced (Nelson, 1968). Wire nails were not widely available until after 1885 (Nelson, 1968:7). Despite the dates of manufacture, it remains difficult to date a site using nails because early nail types were often reused (Horn, 2005).

3.2.3.2 Kitchen/Food Class Artifacts

Kitchen/food class artifacts make up most of the assemblage found at AkGw-588, with 87 artifacts recovered. The artifacts include 85 ceramic fragments, one spoon, and one container glass fragment. The container glass is an aqua coloured base fragment. Aqua glass was manufactured from around 1800 to the 1920s (Horn, 2005:1). The spoon is a metal serving spoon fragment.

Table 8 presents the ceramics by body type and decorative motif. Ceramic artifacts include refined white bodied ceramic wares such as pearlware, white earthenware, ironstone, as well as coarse bodied red earthenware.

Table 8: Ceramic Artifacts, Stage 2, CSP, AkGw-588

WARE	DECORATION	DATE RANGE*	FREQUENCY
coarse earthenware, red	lead glaze	1796-1920	5
pearlware	plain/undecorated fragment	1780-1835	5
white earthenware	plain/undecorated fragment	1820+	41
	banded, blue	1820-1900	1
	edged unscalloped, blue	1840-1875	2
	hand painted, green	1820-1875	1
	hand painted, late palette	1830-1875	2
	sponged	1820-1930	6
	transfer printed, blue	1820+	10
	transfer printed, brown	1820-1870	2
	transfer printed, green	1832-1869	2
	transfer printed, mulberry	1828-1867	1
	transfer printed, flow blue	1844-1900	1
ironstone	plain/undecorated fragment	1847-1920	4
	wheat motif	1847-1920	2
TOTAL			**85**

*References: Collard, 1967; Carpentier & Rickard, 2006; Newlands, 1979; Robacker & Robacker, 1978; Samford & Miller, 2002; Williams, 1981.

COARSE EARTHENWARE

Coarse red and buff earthenware is not a temporally sensitive or diagnostic artifact. Manufacture and use of coarse earthenware in Canada began in 1796 and persisted in popularity until approximately 1880 when it was largely replaced by relatively inexpensive glass containers. Although the popularity of coarse earthenware declined it was still produced in Ontario until approximately 1920 (Newlands, 1979:22). A total of 5 fragments of coarse earthenware were recovered. All five fragments were glazed. All of the vessel fragments are quite small, and vessel form could not be determined; however, coarse earthenware tends to have utilitarian purposes in the kitchen and include various items such as crocks, pitchers, jugs, and most commonly, milk pans.

PEARLWARE

Five pearlware fragments were collected. Pearlware was one of the earliest white bodied wares available in Ontario, available in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and distinguished by its blue-green glaze. None of the pearlware fragments were decorated.

REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE

A total of 69 fragments of white earthenware were recovered. White earthenware appeared in Ontario by 1820 and replaced the earlier creamware and pearlware as manufacturers worked on creating a pure white ceramic with a colourless glaze. Early white earthenware tends to have a porous paste and is commonly found on 19th century sites dating to between 1830 and 1870, when it was the predominant refined ceramic ware (Kenyon, I., 1985). A more vitrified, harder ceramic becoming increasingly common toward the end of the 19th century. White earthenware provided more selection when it came to decorative styles and colours than pearlware and creamware and because of this white earthenware remained in production throughout the 19th century and continues to be manufactured into the 21st century (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987).

The white earthenware recovered during the Stage 2 assessment appears to consist of the earlier variety with thin walls and a more porous paste, a distinction supported by the methods and motifs observed on the decorated pieces. A total of 41 undecorated white earthenware fragments were recovered. Another 28 fragments recovered were decorated and include banded, edged, hand painted, sponged, flow transfer printed, and transfer printed designs in a variety of colours.

Banded Ware

Banded wares, also known as dipt or annular wares, were produced from the 1770s until the end of the 19th century (Carpentier & Rickard, 2006). A liquid clay coloured slip was applied in bands over the vessel. While banded wares are typically difficult to date, earlier banded wares tend to have more elaborate patterns (Kenyon, I., 1980b). The fragment has a simple blue band.

Edged Ware

Shell-edged, or edged wares are named due to the presence of decoration only around the rim of a vessel. Usually, this edged border consists of moulded scalloped or unscalloped border with a single colour used for the rim. Typically, this type of decoration is found on tableware rather than teaware. During the 19th century they were one of the cheapest types of tableware (Kenyon, I., 1980b:6). Edged wares are common throughout the early and mid-19th century. Moulded designs tended to be more complex earlier in the 19th century, with edges wares after 1850 being more simply made. Both sherd fragments blue with unscalloped edges.

Hand Painted Ware

Early palette polychrome painted wares contain two or more colours including brown, blue, orange, green, yellow, and occasionally purple. These colours were used between 1810 and 1840, with the earlier designs done with fine delicate strokes. Between 1820 and 1840, the designs became bolder, with distinctive large brush strokes and the use of increased amounts of cobalt blue in the design (Kenyon, I., 1980b). In 1830 the introduction of borax into the glaze

facilitated the use of new chrome colours such as black and red (Samford and Miller, 2002). Three hand painted fragments were recovered from the site. Two of the three sherds are painted using late palette polychrome colours. The third is green in colour and could be early or late palette.

Sponged Ware

Six fragments of whiteware with sponged decoration were recovered. Colours consist of blue and green. Sponge decorated wares were created by dipping a sponge into glaze colour and applying the sponge to the item to be decorated, either by natural sponge or sponges cut into patterns. Sponged wares were produced between the 1820s and 1930s (Robacker & Robacker, 1978). From 1845, sponges cut into shapes became the most common.

Transfer Printed Ware

Transfer printing involves the transfer of an etched pattern onto a ceramic vessel. A total of 16 fragments of transfer printed white earthenware were recovered, of which 10 are blue, 2 are green, 2 are brown, 1 is mulberry, and one is flow blue.

Transfer printed wares did not become common in Ontario until after 1820, with the introduction of blue transfer printing. Blue is the most popular colour used for transfer printing. It was introduced in Ontario around 1820 and is still being manufactured today (Kenyon, I., 1985). By the 1830s several other colours were introduced. Black, red, and green transfer-printed white earthenware was produced between 1818 and 1869; however, blacks, greens, and reds are not seen in purchase orders in Upper Canada until 1832, and at relatively low quantities compared to the ever-popular blue transfer-printed wares (Kenyon, I., 1985; Samford & Miller, 2002). Brown transfer printing was introduced around 1820 and was produced until around 1870 (Samford & Miller, 2002). Mulberry transfer printing was introduced in 1828 and was produced until 1867 (Collard, 1967). Mulberry transfer printing was observed on 30 sherds.

Flow transfer printing first appears in North America in 1844. Chemicals placed in the kiln during firing caused printed colours to colours to blur or “flow” beyond the printed lines. Flow wares were popular on white earthenware in the mid-19th century and again at the end of the 19th century when they were commonly found on ironstone rather than white earthenware (Williams, 1981).

IRONSTONE

A total of 6 fragments of ironstone were recovered. Ironstone is a partially vitrified refined white earthenware first manufactured in the 1840s specifically for the North American market, with pottery manufacturers who produced it often doing so to the exclusion of all others (Sussman 1985:8). Ironstone is first mentioned in Ontario store records in 1847 (Kenyon, I., 1988:25). During its early history, throughout the 1850s and early 1860s, ironstone was as expensive as the costly transfer printed wares (Sussman, 1985:9). Ironstone gained popularity throughout the second half of the 19th century as prices dropped and by the 1870s it was one of the most popular ceramics available on the market (Kenyon, I., 1985:11). By the 1880s it far outsold other ceramic types (Kenyon, I., 1988:20). By 1897, it was the cheapest ceramic sold by the T. Eaton

Company. Prices charged for either plain or relief decorated ironstone were the same (Sussman 1985:9). Sussman (1985:7) notes that ironstone was the dominant ware between 1875 and 1904, while Kenyon notes that by the 1870s it was the most popular tableware in Ontario households (Kenyon, I., 1980b:21).

Two of the six fragments of ironstone are decorated with a moulded "wheat" pattern. The "wheat" pattern is found on 23 fragments. The wheat pattern is a long-lived pattern made in vast quantities by many manufacturers. The pattern features a raised design featuring heads of grain with grass-like leaves and is found exclusively on ironstone (Sussman, 1985).

3.2.3.3 Organic Class Artifacts

Organic class artifacts include faunal remains, seeds and other plant remains, and wood. One faunal bone artifact was recovered. The bone was fragmentary and could not be classified to a species level. The faunal fragment is calcined.

3.2.3.4 Personal Class Artifacts

Artifacts in this category include items related to clothing, leisure, and recreation activities and include items that would have generally been owned or used by a single person. Fifteen artifacts relating to this class were recovered, including 14 white ball clay pipe fragments, and scissors. The scissors are not diagnostic.

White clay smoking pipes were widely manufactured in the 19th century and because they were inexpensive and relatively breakable they are found in great numbers on archaeological sites in southern Ontario, though their use declined in the 20th century as cigarettes and briar pipes began to quickly replace them. Makers' marks, motifs, design, and country of origin marks are typically excellent temporal markers to date clay smoking pipes (Adams, 1995:95). Three stem fragments had makers' marks reading "MURRAY, GLASGOW". William Murray manufactured pipes between 1830 and 1861 (Walker, 1970:25). Two bowls with a fluted pattern were recovered. Fluted bowls were one of the most popular styles found on 19th century sites (Kenyon, T., 1980:9).

3.2.3.5 Tools/Equipment Class Artifacts

The tools and equipment class is made up of items used to complete tasks unrelated to food or personal use. Generally, this includes hardware, agricultural implements, objects related to animal husbandry, ammunition, and fencing (Canadian Parks Service, 1992). Two artifacts from this class were recovered, both are fragments of sheet metal

3.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the assessment and all image descriptions were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 9. All digital items have been duplicated, and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the OHA, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 9: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records, Stage 1 & 2 Assessment

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	389-12-24	
Licensee	Kristy O'Neal	
MCM PIF numbers	P066-0463-2024 (Stage 1) P066-0491-2025 (Stage 2)	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	2	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1	aerial imagery of subject property
photographs	11	digital colour photographs

4.0 STAGE 1 & 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Assessing Potential for Archaeological Resources

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

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

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.).
    - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
    - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
    - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
    - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
    - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
    - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
    - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)

- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

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

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

4.2 General Archaeological Potential for the Subject Property

Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. MCM stipulates the following requirements for Stage 2 property survey based on archaeological potential.

- 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.
- No areas within 100 m of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.
- No areas within the property containing elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is largely comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation.
- The subject property is located adjacent to two early historical transportation routes, The Gore Road to the east and Mayfield Road to the south.
- There is a store located near the subject property on historical atlas maps.
- The subject property is located near the historic community of Wildfield.
- The subject property was owned by a figure of local historical significance, James A. Ellis, who named the community of Wildfield.
- Two tributaries of the West Branch of the Humber River are located within the subject property. The West Branch of the Humber River is located 60 m from the subject property.
- There are 9 registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property.
- The Town of Caledon's *Archaeological Management Plan* indicates that entire subject property has archaeological potential.

Given the above criteria, background archival research indicated that the subject property exhibited general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required.

4.3 Results and Discussion

The subject property measures 41.25 ha. 0.51 ha of the subject property consists of two tributaries of the West Branch of the Humber River. If impacts to these watercourses are proposed, marine archaeological potential may be evaluated through a separate process following the MCM's 2016 *Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential* checklist.

A visual property inspection determined that 0.18 ha of the subject property has been previously disturbed and is a gravel parking lot. The remainder of the subject property, 40.46 ha was determined to retain archaeological potential and require Stage 2 assessment. 0.55 ha of the subject property consisted of woodlot, treerows, and scrubland that could not be ploughed and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. The remaining 40.01 ha of the subject property consisted of agricultural fields and was assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals (Figure 11).

Three archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 assessment of the subject property, two Indigenous findspots and a Euro-Canadian scatter.

An evaluation of the CHVI for each site is provided below.

4.3.1 Location P1

Location P1 is a Pre-Contact Indigenous findspot where one secondary flake was recovered. The artifact is not temporarily or culturally diagnostic.

Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. As Location P1 is an Indigenous site found during pedestrian survey, Standard 1a.i and Standard 1b are applicable to this type of site. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoamerican or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts.

As Location P1 consists of an isolated non-diagnostic artifact, it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P1 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.

4.2.2 Location P2

Location P2 is a Pre-Contact Indigenous findspot where one secondary flake was recovered. The artifact is not temporary or culturally diagnostic.

Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. As Location P2 is an Indigenous site found during pedestrian survey, Standard 1a.i and Standard 1b are applicable to this type of site. Standard 1a.i states that that artifacts, groups of artifacts, or archaeological sites that are found within a 10 m by 10 m pedestrian survey area must be subject to a Stage 3 site-specific assessment if they meet the following requirements: (1) at least one diagnostic artifact or fire-cracked rock in addition to two or more non-diagnostic artifacts, or (2) in areas east or north of the Niagara Escarpment, at least five non-diagnostic artifacts, or (3) in areas on or west of the Niagara Escarpment, at least 10 non-diagnostic artifacts. Standard 1b details single examples of special interest. A recommendation for Stage 3 assessment is required if any of the following are found: (i) Indigenous ceramics, (ii) exotic or period specific cherts, and (iii) isolated Paleoamerican or Early archaic diagnostic artifacts.

As Location P2 consists of an isolated non-diagnostic artifact, it does not meet any of the criteria listed above. Location P2 has no further CHVI and requires no further fieldwork.

4.2.3 Location H1, Site AkGw-588

Site AkGw-588 is a 40 m by 36 m Euro-Canadian artifact scatter consisting of 107 artifacts. Artifacts recovered from the site include nails, ceramics, container glass, and clay pipes, scissors,

faunal bone, and metal fragments. The bulk of the artifact assemblage consists of ceramic sherds, which are the most reliable indicators of a site's date of occupation.

The ceramic assemblage is composed largely of white earthenware with a smaller amount of ironstone and pearlware. The ceramic types and the wide variety of colours and presence of varied decorative techniques found on the white earthenware, including transfer printed, flow transfer printed, sponged, banded, edged, and hand painted decoration, are typical of an archaeological assemblage dating to the mid-19th century (Kenyon, 1985, 1986). A small amount of pearlware on the site indicates a possible pre-1830s occupation. Ironstone, and a common wire nail present on the site indicates that it was likely occupied until the end of the 19th century.

Archival research indicates that the artifacts correlates to James A. Ellis and family, who occupied the subject property from the mid- to late-19th century (Tremaine, 1859; Walker & Miles, 1877)

Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. In this case, Site AkGw-588 represents a Euro-Canadian scatter found during pedestrian survey; therefore, Standard 1c and Standard 1d are applicable to this type of site. Standard 1c states that at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 are required on a site. Standard 1d states that 20th century archaeological sites where background documentation or archaeological features indicate possible CHVI at this site also warrant further Stage 3 assessment. As at least 20 artifacts found at the site can be dated to pre-1900, site AkGw-588 meets criterion 1.c. Therefore, Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required for AkGw-588.

Section 3.4, Standards 1a. to 1g. of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria for requiring Stage 4 archaeological mitigation at archaeological sites. The following site types always require Stage 4 mitigation:

a. archaeological sites identified as sacred or as containing burials

b. rare (unique, unusual) archaeological sites

c. Paleoindian archaeological sites, regardless of size or artifact yield

d. large dense lithic scatters

e. Woodland period archaeological sites

f. post-Contact archaeological sites dating to before AD 1830

g. late 19th and 20th century archaeological sites where background research or archaeological features clearly document CHVI.

Standard g. applies to AkGw-588. Archival research indicates that James A. Ellis, a prominent local historical figure, is connected to the subject property. The community of Wildfield was named by Ellis, after his farm estate. Therefore, it is evident that a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation will be required following the Stage 3 assessment at AkGw-588.

Furthermore, according to *the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.4.2, Standard 1 indicates that domestic archaeological sites dating to after 1830 with at least one of the following characteristics have CHVI and require Stage 4: a. in southern Ontario – most (80% or more) of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dates to before 1870, b. throughout Ontario (especially northern Ontario) – the archaeological site is associated with the first generation of settlement of a pioneer or cultural group, even when the settlement was after 1870. Given that the majority of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessment pre-date 1870, it is likely that the site will meet Standard 1a. for Stage 4 mitigation as well.

5.0 STAGE 1 & 2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the OHA.

The following recommendations were made as a result of the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment:

1. The Indigenous findspot identified as Location P1 in this report does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Location P1 has no further CHVI, and no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for this site.
2. The Indigenous findspot identified as Location P2 in this report does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Location P2 has no further CHVI, and no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for this site.
3. The Euro-Canadian archaeological site identified as AkGw-588 in this report meets the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The Stage 3 equivalent of a CSP, which accurately mapped the location of each surface artifact, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve the hand-excavation of 1 m by 1 m square test units. Given that the site is associated with a person of local historical significance, it is evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. Test units should be placed in a 10 m grid across the extent of the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their planview will be recorded, be covered in geotextile fabric, and be backfilled. Archival research of the Euro-Canadian land use history should be undertaken as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

5.0 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 19th Century Land Use

To gain a more thorough understanding of the land use history of Lot 1, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Albion, a review of available archival data, including historical records and mapping, was conducted. Abstract Land Indexes, Instrument and Deeds, Land Petitions, Family Fonds, Township Papers, Census records, and County Directories were consulted for information from the earliest available records up to the late 19th century. Site AkGw-588 is located in the northeast half of the lot and the research was focused on this portion of the lot.

Table 10 summarizes the relevant land transactions pertaining to northeast half of Lot 1. The Crown Patent for the eastern 100 acres of Lot 1 was granted to John Geaery in 1856. Geaery, possibly knowing he would be granted the land in the future, sold the east half of Lot 1 to James A. Ellis in 1854, 2 years prior to receiving the Crown patent. James A. Ellis resided on the property into the 20th century. Upon his death, the property was sold by his wife and children (Ontario Land Registry Index, 2025).

Table 10: Chain of Title for Northeast Half Part of Lot 1, Concession 3

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COMMENT
July 2, 1856	Crown	John Geaery	100 acres
May 9, 1854	John Geaery	James A. Ellis	100 acres
December 19, 1906	Mary Ellis et. al	Richard Auston & Robert Reevely	100 acres

James Alexander Ellis, also known as Squire Ellis, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland in 1823 or 1824 (Family Search, 2025). He married Mary Margaret Gracey. Mary was born in Toronto in 1826 to Irish emigrants John and Margaret (Cruthers) Gracey. James and Mary Ellis had 10 children between 1846 and 1866: Waring Henry, Mary Bee, Sarah Anne, Isabel Theresa, Marianne Helen, Margaret Adelaide, James Augustine, John Theophilius, Francis Clifton, and Kat Napier Ellis. Mary Gracey died in 1909 in Toronto (Family Search, 2025).

1851 census records list James A. Ellis as a 30-year-old merchant, born in Ireland, and living with his wife, Mary, age 25. Mary was born in Canada, as were their 4 children, Waring Henry, age 7, Sarah Anne, age 5, Isabel Teresa, age 4, and Marianne, age 2. The family belonged to the Church of England (Library and Archives Canada, 2025).

1861 census records also list James A. Ellis as a merchant. By this time, the children included Waring H., Sarah Anne, Isabella T., Marianne H., Jax Alexander, John Theophilus, and Francis, and ranged in age from 15 to 2. The family is listed as residing in a 1½ storey frame house (Library and Archives Canada, 2025).

The Mitchell & Co. *general directory for the city of Toronto and gazetteer of the counties of York and Peel for 1866* lists James A. Ellis as residing on Lot 1, Concession 3, with a farmstead listed on the property (Mitchell & Co., 1866:357). The *Directory of the County of Peel 1873-4* also lists James A. Ellis as residing on Lot 1, Concession 3 (Lynch, 1874:52).

Tremaine's *1859 Map of Peel County* (Figure 2) and Walker & Miles' 1877 map of Albion Township (Figure 3), also list James A. Ellis as the owner of the subject property lands.

While Ellis is described as a merchant in the 1851 and 1861 census records, he was described as a teacher and a justice of the peace (O'Reilly). A store is located within Ellis's property in Tremaine's 1859 map.

The Ellis's family farm is farm is registered as Wildfield in Tremaine's 1859 Map of Peel County, Canada West (see Figure 2). As noted above, in the mid-19th century the community of Wildfield was named Gribbin after the postmaster and St. Patrick's parish priest, Father Joseph Gribbin (O'Reilly, 2021). Ellis organized a petition to Sir John A. MacDonald to change the name of the community. According to local legend, Ellis's petition contained the names of people who had been buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery. This narrative was given some credence in the book *From Macdonell to McGuigan*, where he writes "after consulting old voters' lists and local tombstones", Ellis was able to get a petition sufficiently signed to warrant the Postmaster General in dropping the priest's name and calling the post office Wildfield to commemorate his own English birthplace" (Bull, 1939:301).

In summary, the Crown patent for 100 acres of the eastern half of Lot 1, Concession 3, was issued to John Geaery, who likely never lived on the property, but sold it to James A. Ellis, who resided on the land from as early as 1854 until his death. His widow, Mary Ellis, sold the property in 1906. The community of Wildfield was named by Ellis.

5.2 Field Methods

5.2.1 Dates and Weather Conditions for Fieldwork

Stage 3 fieldwork at site AkGw-588 was conducted between April 29 and May 7, 2025, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment were excellent. Table 11 provides detailed weather conditions for each day of the assessment.

The ground was not covered with snow and soil was not frozen or saturated during the assessment, and there were no adverse conditions during the assessment, as per requirements listed in MCM's *Winter Archaeology: A Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario* (MCM, 2013). There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 3.2.2 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting.

Table 11: Daily Fieldwork Conditions, Stage 3 Assessment

DATE	WEATHER CONDITIONS	FIELDWORK	FIELD DIRECTOR
April 29, 2025	26°C, partly cloudy	test unit excavation	Zack Cousineau, R1335
May 6, 2025	20°C, partly cloudy	test unit excavation	Zack Cousineau, R1335
May 7, 2025	23°C, partly cloudy	test unit excavation	Zack Cousineau, R1335

5.2.2 Test Unit Excavation

The Stage 3 site-specific excavation at AkGw-588 was conducted according to the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. A record of all excavations was maintained, including photography and daily field notes. The equivalent of a CSP, which accurately mapped the location of all surface artifacts found, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment and therefore, was not necessary during the Stage 3 assessment.

An excavation grid was established using a transit and tape measure using the site extents defined by the Stage 2 CSP surface findspot locations. Based on the Stage 2 results, ACC determined that a recommendation would be made to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation for AkGw-588. Therefore, ACC 1 m by 1 m test units placed at 10 m grid intervals across the extent of the site. A total of 16 test units were excavated on this 10 m gridl. Following completion of the grid units, additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid unit total, were excavated in strategic areas within the site (i.e. around the highest yielding units and the densest areas of surface artifacts documented during the CSP). Six infill units were excavated.

The total number and placement of units provided a uniform level of data collection across the entirety of the site and the extent of the site within the subject property has been fully defined. Stratigraphy and artifact distribution patterns have been sufficiently documented, and a representative sample of artifacts has been collected from the site. Enough information has been collected during the Stage 3 assessment to inform and support recommendations regarding CHVI.

All soils were screened by stratigraphic level, which consisted of ploughzone and subsoil, the site was located within a ploughed field. Once hand excavation of the ploughzone of each unit was complete, the exposed subsoil of each unit was trowelled to search for any possible sub-surface cultural features. As no potential cultural features were observed in the units, at least 5 cm of subsoil was screened in each unit to ensure that no "ghost" features were present. All excavated unit soils were screened through wire mesh with an aperture no greater than 6-mm. All artifacts were retained and recorded by their corresponding grid unit designation and stratigraphic layer. All test units were backfilled upon completion. Photographs documenting fieldwork activities were taken throughout the assessment.

The location coordinates of the site data were recorded using a GPS (Trimble GeoExplorer) with an accuracy of better than 1 m. GPS readings of the centre of the site and the furthest extent of each site in each cardinal direction were taken. A reading for the site datum was also recorded. The data was also tied to fixed reference landmarks. GPS information is provided in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

The results of the Stage 3 site-specific assessment at AkGw-588 are shown in Figure 12. Images of the assessment are provided in Section 13.0.

6.0 STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT RECORD OF FINDS

6.1 Soils

Stratigraphy across the site was consistent and consisted of a layer of medium brown clay loam ploughzone over grey to orange clay loam subsoil. A total of 22 units were excavated during the Stage 3 assessment. Ploughzone depths within the units ranged from 12 to 32 cm with an average depth of 17 cm.

6.2 Archaeological Resources

A total of 179 artifacts were recovered from the Stage 3 test unit excavation at site AkGw-588. Unit artifact recovery rates ranged from a low of 0 to a high of 48 artifacts per unit. All artifacts were recovered from the ploughzone layer. All artifacts were collected.

All artifacts were analyzed according to the standards for analysis presented in Table 6.1 of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011). A modified version of the *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to sort artifacts into the following specific functional classes:

- architectural class
- household/furnishings class
- kitchen/food class
- organic class
- personal class
- tools/equipment class

Artifacts with an unknown function were placed into an indeterminate class. Table 12 provides a breakdown of the number of artifacts recovered by functional class and overall percentage of the total assemblage. Select artifacts recovered from the site are shown in Section 13.0. A full catalogue of artifacts recovered from the site appears in Section 12.0.

Table 12: Artifact Frequency by Functional Class, Stage 3, AkGw-588

FUNCTIONAL CLASS	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Architectural	14	8 %
Kitchen/Food	148	83 %
Organic	1	1 %
Personal	11	6 %
Tools/Equipment	4	1 %
Indeterminate	1	1 %
TOTAL	**179**	**100 %**

As shown in Table 12, the Stage 3 artifact assemblage at AkGw-588 is predominantly composed of kitchen/food class items, which make up more than 80% of the assemblage and is similar to the artifacts documented during the Stage 2 assessment. Smaller numbers of the remaining

classes are present, with the exception of the household/furnishings class that had no artifacts. The following sections discuss each artifact class in turn.

6.2.1 Architectural Class Artifacts

In total, 14 artifacts from this class were recovered, including 5 nails, 7 pieces of windowpane glass, and 2 fragments of red brick. Table 13 lists the types of architectural class artifacts recovered from AkGw-588.

Table 13: Architectural Class Artifacts, Stage 3, AkGw-588

ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT
brick	red	2
nail	machine cut	5
window glass	> 1.6mm	7
TOTAL		14

Two fragments of red brick were recovered. The diagnostic features of brick in Ontario are poorly understood and as such they are rarely used as temporally diagnostic artifacts. The common red brick is typically a well-fired "body" or "hard" brick. They are usually "face bricks". The red colour is the effect of high concentrations of iron oxide during the firing of common clays and were used by the earliest settlers and into the 20th century (Kelly and Kelly, 1977:85). The brick fragments were small and heavily worn with no manufacturer information present.

Five machine cut nails were recovered. Machine cut nails were invented in 1790 and were commonly used until 1890 (Adams, 1994:94). All 5 of the machine cut nails recovered from AkGw-588 are fully machine cut.

In total, 7 fragments of windowpane glass were recovered. All windowpane pieces recovered are thicker than 1.6 mm. Due to an English tax, sheets of early sheets of windowpane were thin and typically measured less than 1.6 mm. Ian Kenyon (1980a) has observed that through time there is a trend toward thicker glass and that pane glass with an average thickness of 1.6 mm or greater generally indicates a post-1850 date, with windowpane glass usually measuring between 1.7 mm and 2.2 mm by the end of the 19th century (Adams, 1995:95). While the chronological variability in the thickness of 19th century windowpane glass can be applied as a dating method for archaeological sites the accuracy of this dating method is largely dependent upon the large sample sizes (Jones and Sullivan, 1989:172).

6.2.2 Kitchen/Food Class Artifacts

Kitchen/food class artifacts make up most of the Stage 3 artifact assemblage with 148 artifacts recovered. Artifacts include 141 ceramic fragments, and 7 container glass fragments.

6.2.2.1 Ceramics

A total of 141 pieces of ceramic were recovered from test unit excavations at AkGw-588. Ceramic artifacts include refined white bodied ceramic wares such as pearlware, white

earthenware, and ironstone, as well as coarse bodied red and buff earthenwares. Table 14 below provides a categorization by style, production date range, and count for each type of ceramic.

Table 14: Ceramic Artifacts, Stage 3, AkGw-588

WARE	DECORATION	DATE RANGE*	COUNT
coarse earthenware	red	1796-1920	29
	buff	1796-1920	3
pearlware	plain/undecorated	1775-1830	9
	hand painted, early palette	1810-1830	1
white earthenware	plain/undecorated	1820-present	63
	banded	1820-1900	6
	edged, scalloped, blue	1820-1840	1
	hand-painted, late palette	1830-1875	8
	sponged, blue	1820-1930	5
	sponged, cut, blue	1845-1930	2
	transfer printed, black	1825-1869, 1880+	1
	transfer printed, blue	1820-present	6
	transfer printed, brown	1820-1870	2
	transfer printed, olde blue	1821-1840	3
ironstone	plain/undecorated	1847-1920	5
TOTAL			**141**

*References: Kenyon, 1980b, 1985; Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Miller, 1991; Newlands, 1979; Samford and Miller, 2002

COARSE EARTHENWARE

A total of 32 fragments of buff or red coarse earthenware were recovered. These two wares are essentially the same except clay with a high lime and lower iron content will fire to a buff colour rather than a red/terracotta colour (Newlands, 1979:4). Three of the fragments are plain or unglazed, while 29 have lead glaze present on at least one surface. While the fragments are small and vessel form could not be determined, coarse earthenwares tend to have utilitarian purposes in the kitchen and include various items such as crocks, pitchers, jugs, and most commonly, milk pans.

PEARLWARE

A total of 10 fragments of pearlware were collected. Nine fragments are undecorated. One fragment is embossed and is hand painted in early palette polychrome colours. Early palette polychrome painted wares contain two or more colours including brown, blue, orange, green, yellow, and occasionally purple. These colours were found on pearlware between 1810 and 1830 (Kenyon, I., 1980b).

REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE

A total of 94 fragments of refined white earthenware were recovered, all of which is thin walled, with a porous paste typical of the white earthenware found on sites dating to between 1830 and 1870, when it was the predominant refined ceramic ware (Kenyon, 1985).

A total of 63 undecorated white earthenware fragments were recovered. Another 31 fragments recovered were decorated and include banded, edged, hand painted, sponged, and transfer printed designs.

Banded Ware

Six fragments of white earthenware are banded. All of the fragments are simple bands of blue or grey. While banded wares are typically difficult to date, earlier banded wares tend to have more elaborate patterns (Kenyon, I., 1980b).

Edged Ware

One fragment of blue scalloped edged white earthenware was recovered. During the 19th century it was one of the cheapest types of tableware (Kenyon, 1980b:6). Edged wares are common throughout the early and mid-19th century. Moulded scallop designs tended to be more complex earlier in the 19th century, with edged wares after about 1840 being more simply made (Samford and Miller, 2002).

Hand Painted Ware

Eight white earthenware sherds are hand painted. These are teaware and bowls with hand painted underglaze designs, which were generally inexpensive in the 19th century (Miller, 1991). In 1830 the introduction of borax into the glaze facilitated the use of new chrome colours such as black and red (Samford & Miller, 2002). While yellow, green, and blue colours were still utilized, the prominent use of red is an excellent indicator of painted wares made after 1830.Late palette polychrome colours were used on all 8 hand painted sherds.

Sponged Ware

Seven fragments of whiteware with sponged decoration were recovered, all of these are blue. Sponged wares were produced between the 1820s and 1930s (Robacker & Robacker, 1978). From 1845, sponges cut into shapes became the most common (Kenyon, I., 1980). Two fragments are made with cut sponge.

Transfer Printed Ware

A total of 9 fragments of transfer printed white earthenware were recovered, with colours including black, blue and brown.

Three blue transfer printed fragments were recovered. Blue is the most popular colour used for transfer printing. It was introduced in Ontario around 1820 and is still being manufactured today (Kenyon, I., 1985). By the 1830s several other colours were introduced. Black transfer printing was produced between 1825 and 1869; however, blacks, greens, and reds are not seen in

purchase orders in Upper Canada until 1832, and at relatively low quantities compared to blue transfer-printed wares (Kenyon, I., 1985; Samford & Miller, 2002). One fragment with black transfer printing were recovered. Brown transfer printing was introduced around 1820 and was produced until around 1870 (Samford & Miller, 2002). Two fragments with brown transfer printing were recovered.

Three fragments have been transfer printed in the "olde blue" style, featuring a dark background with white or light images, that was produced between 1821 and 1840 (Samford and Miller, 2002).

IRONSTONE

A total of five fragments of ironstone were recovered. All of the ironstone is undecorated and fragmentary.

6.2.2.2 Container Glass

The container glass assemblage is made up of seven fragments in a variety of colours. Table 15 lists the number of sherds found in each colour. Date ranges used in Table 15 were based on Horn (2005:1) and by the Society for Historical Archaeology (2020).

Table 15: Container Glass Fragments by Colour, Stage 3, AkGw-588

COLOUR	COUNT	DATE
aqua	3	1800-1920s
amber	1	1850 +
colourless	3	rare before 1870s
TOTAL	**7**	

In general, most glass colours cannot be used to accurately date a site because glass was often reused many times prior to being discarded (Jones & Sullivan, 1989); however, some general inferences may be made. Aqua glass was popular between 1800 and 1920. Amber glass was popular beginning in the 1850s and continued to be manufactured into the 21st century. Colourless glass is relatively rare before the 1870s, when it began to replace coloured glass so people could see the product inside (Lindsey, 2012). No diagnostic marks such as mould seams or makers' marks were present on any of the container glass.

6.2.3 Organic Class Artifacts

One organic class artifact was recovered, a longbone fragment from an indeterminate medium to large mammal. The bone has been cut.

6.2.4 Personal Class Artifacts

Eleven personal class items were recovered during Stage 3 excavations, all of which are white clay pipe fragments. One bowl fragment was recovered; the bowl had moulding on it, possibly fluting. Fluted bowls were one of the most popular styles found on 19th century sites (Kenyon, T., 1980:9).. Ten stem fragments were recovered. While there are no identifying features on most of these fragments, one has a glazed end and another has a makers' mark reading

"McDougall, Glasgow". McDougall manufactured pipes between 1846 and 1967 (Adams, 1994). As the country of origin rather than the city would have been marked on the pipe after 1891, it is likely the stem fragment dates to prior to then.

6.2.5 Tools/Equipment Class Artifacts

Four artifacts from the tools/equipment class were recovered during Stage 3 excavations. Two are fragments of sheet metal. A fragment of wire, and one piece of barbed wire. Wire products such as barbed wire, baling wire, and wire rope became widespread after 1876, when a new manufacturing process was developed that allowed wire to be made into long strands of consistent strength and quality (Horn, 2005:7).

6.2.6 Indeterminate Class Artifacts

One artifact of indeterminate function was recovered from AkGw-588. This is a small metal fragment that has been heavily corroded.

6.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were made during the assessment, and all image descriptions were recorded in a photographic log.

A detailed list of field records from the Stage 3 assessment is presented in Table 16. All digital items have been duplicated, and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the OHA, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 16: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records, Stage 3, AkGw-588

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	206-03-25	
Licensee	Kristy O'Neal	
MCM PIF number	P066-0545-2025	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	3	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1 1	sketch map of site AkGw-588 aerial imagery of subject property
artifacts	179	stored in one bankers' box
photos	11	digital format

7.0 STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ACC conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of the 41.25 ha subject property. ACC's background research determined that the subject property retained general archaeological potential due to proximity to watercourses, registered sites, and historic features. The Stage 2 survey, conducted by pedestrian survey and test pit survey at 5 m intervals, resulted in the documentation of three sites. Locations P1 and P2 were isolated Indigenous sites containing one flake each and were determined to have no further CHVI at the conclusion of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment. Euro-Canadian site H1, registered in the OASD as AkGw-588, consisted of 107 artifacts found in a 40 m by 36 m area. The site was determined to date to the mid-19th century and was recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

Stage 3 excavation of AkGw-588 resulted in the recovery of 179 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 22 test units excavated across a 40 m by 35 m area. Artifacts recovered from the site included nails, windowpane glass fragments, brick, ceramic sherds, container glass sherds, faunal bone, pipe fragments, wire, and indeterminate metal fragments. The bulk of the artifact assemblage at AkGw-588 consists of artifacts related to the kitchen/food class.

Archival research indicates that the northeastern portion of Lot 1, Concession 3, in which site AkGw-588 is located, was occupied by one family in the 19th century, James A. Ellis, his wife Mary, and their 10 children. The Ellis family resided on the land from 1854 until 1906. The community of Wildfield was named by Ellis.

Section 3.4, Standards 1a. to 1g. of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria for requiring Stage 4 archaeological mitigation at archaeological sites. The following site types always require Stage 4 mitigation

a. archaeological sites identified as sacred or as containing burials

b. rare (unique, unusual) archaeological sites

c. Paleoindian archaeological sites, regardless of size or artifact yield

d. large dense lithic scatters

e. Woodland period archaeological sites

f. post-Contact archaeological sites dating to before AD 1830

g. late 19th and 20th century archaeological sites where background research or archaeological features clearly document CHVI.

According to *the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.4.2, Standard 1 indicates that domestic archaeological sites dating to after 1830 with at least one of the following characteristics have CHVI and require Stage 4: a. in southern Ontario – most (80% or more) of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dates to before 1870, b. throughout Ontario (especially northern Ontario) – the archaeological site is associated with the first generation of settlement of a pioneer or cultural group.

Within the artifact assemblage at AkGw-588, the majority of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment, 141 of the 179 artifacts, are ceramics. Ceramic artifacts are the most reliable indicators of a site's date of occupation. The ceramic assemblage is composed largely of thin-walled, porous white earthenware with a smaller amount of ironstone and pearlware present. The wide variety of colours and types and presence of varied decorative techniques found on the white earthenware, including transfer printed, olde blue transfer printed, sponged, banded, edged, and hand painted decoration, are typical of an archaeological assemblage dating to the mid-19th century (Kenyon, 1985, 1986).

A small amount of pearlware and early palette hand painted ware indicate a possible pre-1830s occupation. However, as the Crown patent for the property was not granted until the 1850s, these items are more likely family heirlooms that arrived to the property with the Ellis family.

Ironstone was found in Ontario store records after 1847 and was the dominant ceramic ware used between 1875 and 1904. The presence of ironstone, as well as wire fragments, indicate that the site may have been occupied until the end of the 19th century. However, it is clear that more than 80% of the artifacts can be reasonably determined to date to pre-1870 based on manufacture dates and popularity of use. Therefore, site AkGw-588 meets the criterion listed in Section 3.4.2 Standard 1a. listed in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) for recommending Stage 4 mitigation. The site also meets criterion listed in Section 3.4 Standard 1g., as the site is associated with a local person of significance. The site has further CHVI and requires Stage 4 mitigation.

Site AkGw-588 is one of a number of homesteads documented in the vicinity (Table 2). While fewer artifacts were recovered than the late 19th to early 20th century homestead at AkGw-454, located on the opposite side of Mayfield Road, AkGw-588 is an earlier occupation, dating to the mid-19th century. The general area surrounding the site, including the community of Wildfield, and St. Patrick's church was established by the late 1820s and early 1830s (Tavender, 1984:47-52; Rayburn, 1997:374), indicating that the site is not part of the earliest settlement of the area.

The avoidance and protection of archaeological sites is always the preferred method of archaeological mitigation. Because Stage 4 archaeological mitigation was recommended for site AkGw-588, ACC discussed site avoidance and protection with the Proponent, as required by Section 3.5 and Section 7.9.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011). After careful consideration the Proponent confirmed that avoidance and protection was not a viable option for the site within development so Stage 4 mitigation of the site will occur through excavation.

No potential cultural features or middens were observed during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. Further, stratigraphy and artifact distribution patterns have been sufficiently documented, and a representative sample of artifacts has been collected from the site. Given these factors, it is recommended that no further hand or block excavation is required, and Stage 4 mitigation may be completed by Mechanical Topsoil Removal (MTR) to search for and document settlement patterns.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The following recommendations are provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. The Indigenous findspot identified as Location P1 in this report was considered sufficiently assessed at the conclusion of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment as it did not meet requirements for Stage 3 assessment according to MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Location P1 has no further CHVI.
2. The Indigenous findspot identified as Location P2 in this report was considered sufficiently assessed at the conclusion of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment as it did not meet requirements for Stage 3 assessment according to MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Location P2 has no further CHVI.
3. AkGw-588, is a Euro-Canadian site with further CHVI according to MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The site requires Stage 4 mitigation, which will be conducted through excavation.

   Stage 4 excavation at site AkGw-588 should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Sections 4.2.1 (general excavation requirements), 4.2.3 (excavation by MTR), 4.2.7 (excavation of 19th century domestic sites), 4.3 (determining the extent of excavations), and 4.4 (collecting soil samples) within MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

   Section 4.2.7, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* stipulates that domestic sites must be subjected to hand excavation of midden areas first, followed by MTR on the remainder of the site. As there are no middens evident and a representative sample of artifacts has been obtained from site AkGw-588, no hand excavation will occur.

   AkGw-588 should be subject to MTR, which should be conducted by a Gradall or backhoe with a smooth-edged ditching bucket and should be done under supervision of a licensed archaeologist. Mechanical topsoil removal should stop at or above the interface between ploughzone and subsoil and must extend a minimum of 10 m beyond any uncovered cultural features. All exposed subsoil surfaces should be cleaned by shovel and trowel to aid in identification of subsurface cultural features. All identified cultural features should be completely exposed prior to excavation and then documented and hand excavated by systematic levels according to Section 4.2.7, Standards 3 to 5 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

All hand-excavated soils must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm to facilitate artifact recovery, with the exception of any samples retrieved from appropriate cultural features that are reserved for specialist analysis. Any soil samples taken for flotation and specialist analysis must be collected in accordance with Section 4.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. All cultural features must be documented with photographs and drawings according to Section 4.2.1, Standard 9 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, mapped and recorded relative to the excavation grid established during the Stage 2 and 3 assessments.

9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

a. This report is submitted to the Minister of 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 regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar, Burials Unit, at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.

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

10.0 CLOSURE

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of the Proponent, unless otherwise expressly stated in the report or contract. This report documents work that was performed in accordance with the accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided.

The report is based solely on data and information collected during the archaeological assessment as described in this report. All information received from the Proponent or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by ACC to be factual and accurate. ACC assumes no responsibility for any deficiency, misstatement, or inaccuracy in information received from others. ACC disclaims any obligation to update this report for events or information that becomes available to ACC after the assessment has been completed.

Conclusions made within this report consist of ACC's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope and extent of work described in the report, the limited data available, and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by ACC at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, it is possible that unforeseen and undiscovered archaeological resources may be present within the assessed area. ACC does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property. No other representations, warranties, or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

Any use of this report by any third party is prohibited. This report is not to be given over to any third party, for any purpose whatsoever, without the written permission of ACC, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any use which a third party makes of this report, in whole or in part, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on any information and conclusions in the report, are the responsibility of the third party. ACC assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities or claims of any kind whatsoever, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report.

ACC makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of the report's findings, or as to other legal matters touched on in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein.

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12.0 STAGE 3 CATALOGUE, AKGW-588

Artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 excavations are stored in one standard sized bankers' box. The bankers' box is labelled clearly with the ACC project number, PIF number, and site registration number. All artifacts were recovered from the ploughzone layer.

CAT. #	EAST	NORTH	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT
1000	210	490	kitchen/food	white earthenware		1
1001	210	490	personal	pipe stem fragment	glazed	1
1002	200	510	personal	pipe stem fragment		1
1003	200	510	kitchen/food	white earthenware		2
1004	200	520	kitchen/food	white earthenware		2
1005	200	520	architectural	windowpane glass	> 1.6 mm thick	2
1006	200	490	kitchen/food	white earthenware		1
1007	200	490	kitchen/food	container glass	colourless	1
1008	220	510	kitchen/food	white earthenware		5
1009	220	510	kitchen/food	pearlware		1
1010	230	490	kitchen/food	white earthenware	hand painted, late palette	2
1011	230	490	kitchen/food	white earthenware	banded, blue	1
1012	230	490	kitchen/food	white earthenware		1
1013	230	490	organic	faunal bone	mammal, cut, longbone	1
1014	227	510	kitchen/food	white earthenware		4
1015	227	510	personal	pipe stem fragment		1
1016	215	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware		4
1017	215	500	kitchen/food	pearlware		4
1018	215	500	kitchen/food	pearlware	moulded, hand painted, early palette	1
1019	215	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	hand painted, late palette	2
1020	215	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue	2
1021	215	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, black	1
1022	215	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, cut, blue	1
1023	215	500	personal	pipe stem fragment		3
1024	215	500	personal	pipe bowl fragment	moulded	1
1025	215	500	architectural	nail	machine cut	2
1026	215	500	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, buff		2
1027	215	500	kitchen/food	container glass	aqua	1
1028	215	500	architectural	windowpane glass	> 1.6 mm thick	1
1029	210	510	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, red	lead glazed	1
1030	210	510	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, cut, blue	1

CAT. #	EAST	NORTH	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT
1031	210	510	tools/equipment	sheet metal	fragment	1
1032	210	510	tools/equipment	wire		1
1033	220	520	tools/equipment	wire, barbed		1
1034	220	520	kitchen/food	container glass	amber	1
1035	220	520	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, blue	1
1036	225	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware		2
1037	225	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, blue	1
1038	225	500	kitchen/food	pearlware		1
1039	225	500	kitchen/food	container glass	aqua	1
1040	225	500	indeterminate	metal	fragment	1
1041	220	490	kitchen/food	white earthenware		4
1042	220	490	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, blue	1
1043	220	490	kitchen/food	ironstone		1
1044	220	490	kitchen/food	white earthenware	banded, grey	1
1045	220	490	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, red	lead glazed	3
1046	220	495	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, red	lead glazed	6
1047	220	495	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, red	lead glazed	2
1048	220	495	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, buff		1
1049	220	495	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, blue	2
1050	220	495	kitchen/food	white earthenware		6
1051	220	495	kitchen/food	white earthenware	burnt	3
1052	220	495	kitchen/food	container glass	colourless	1
1053	220	495	kitchen/food	pearlware		1
1054	220	495	kitchen/food	ironstone		1
1055	220	495	architectural	nail	machine cut	1
1056	220	495	architectural	brick	red, fragment	2
1057	220	495	personal	pipe stem fragment		3
1058	220	485	kitchen/food	white earthenware		2
1059	220	485	kitchen/food	white earthenware	banded, blue	1
1060	220	485	kitchen/food	white earthenware	edged, scalloped, blue	1
1061	220	485	kitchen/food	ironstone		1
1062	220	485	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, red	lead glazed	1
1063	220	485	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, red	lead glazed	1
1064	220	485	tools/equipment	sheet metal	fragment	1
1065	200	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware		1
1066	200	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware		1

CAT. #	EAST	NORTH	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT
1067	200	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	sponged, blue	1
1068	210	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware		4
1069	210	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	banded, grey	2
1070	210	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	hand painted, late palette	2
1071	210	500	kitchen/food	container glass	colourless	1
1072	210	500	kitchen/food	container glass	aqua	1
1073	210	500	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, red	lead glazed	3
1074	210	500	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, red	lead glazed	2
1075	210	500	architectural	nail	machine cut	1
1076	220	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware		16
1077	220	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, brown	2
1078	220	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	banded, grey	1
1079	220	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	transfer printed, olde blue	3
1080	220	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	burnt	4
1081	220	500	kitchen/food	white earthenware	hand painted, late palette	2
1082	220	500	kitchen/food	ironstone		2
1083	220	500	kitchen/food	pearlware		2
1084	220	500	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, red	lead glazed	7
1085	220	500	kitchen/food	coarse earthenware, red	lead glazed	3
1086	220	500	personal	pipe stem fragment	"McDougal"	1
1087	220	500	architectural	nail	machine cut	1
1088	220	500	architectural	windowpane glass	> 1.6 mm thick	4

13.0 IMAGES

13.1 Stage 1 & 2 Assessment

Image 1: Agricultural field, facing northwest.

Image 2: Agricultural field, facing southwest.

Image 3: Agricultural field, facing east.

Image 4: Agricultural field, facing northeast.

Image 5: Agricultural field and treerow, facing northwest.

Image 6: Agricultural field and treerow, facing northeast.

Image 7: Agricultural field, facing southeast.

Image 8: Agricultural field, facing northwest.

Image 9: Tributary of the West Branch of the Humber River, facing southeast.

Image 10: Woodlot, facing southeast along the bank of the tributary.

Image 11: Gravel parking lot, facing northeast.

Image 12: Typical test pit.

Image 13: Ground visibility conditions in the agricultural field.

Image 14: Crew at work conducting intensified pedestrian survey, facing southeast.

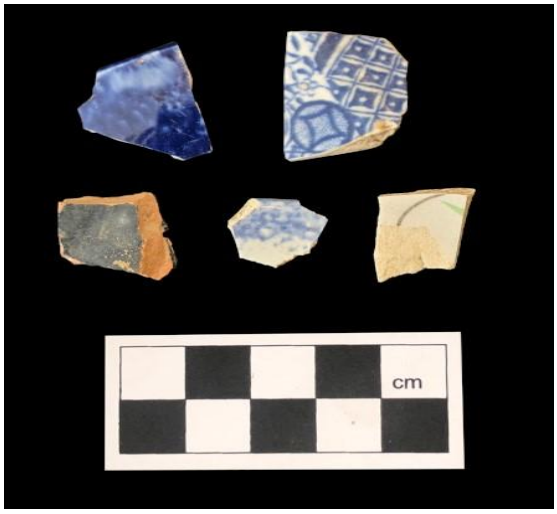


Image 15: Select ceramic artifacts recovered from site AkGw-588.

Image 16: Select artifacts recovered from site AkGw-588.

Image 17: Flakes recovered from Location P1 and Location P2.

13.2 Stage 3 Assessment, AkGw-588

Image 18: Crew at work, test unit excavation, facing north.

Image 19: Crew at work, test unit excavation, facing southeast.

Image 20: Crew at work, test unit excavation, facing northeast.

Image 21: Unit 210E 510N, planview, facing north.

Image 22: Unit 210E 510N, wall profile, facing north.

Image 23: Unit 200E 500N, planview, facing north.

Image 24: Unit 220E, 520N, wall profile, facing south.

Image 25: Unit 220E 500N, planview, facing north.

Image 26: Unit 230E 490N, planview, facing north.

Image 27: Unit 230E 490N, wall profile, facing east.

Image 28: Excavation in progress, facing northwest along subject property limits.

Image 29: Select artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 excavations at AkGw-588.

Image 30: Select ceramic artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 excavations at AkGw-588.

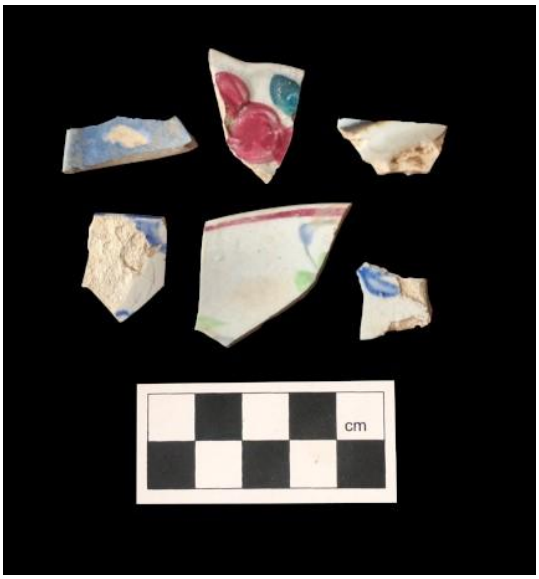


Image 31: Select ceramic artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 excavations at AkGw-588.

14.0 FIGURES

See the following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures. Maps illustrating site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.

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

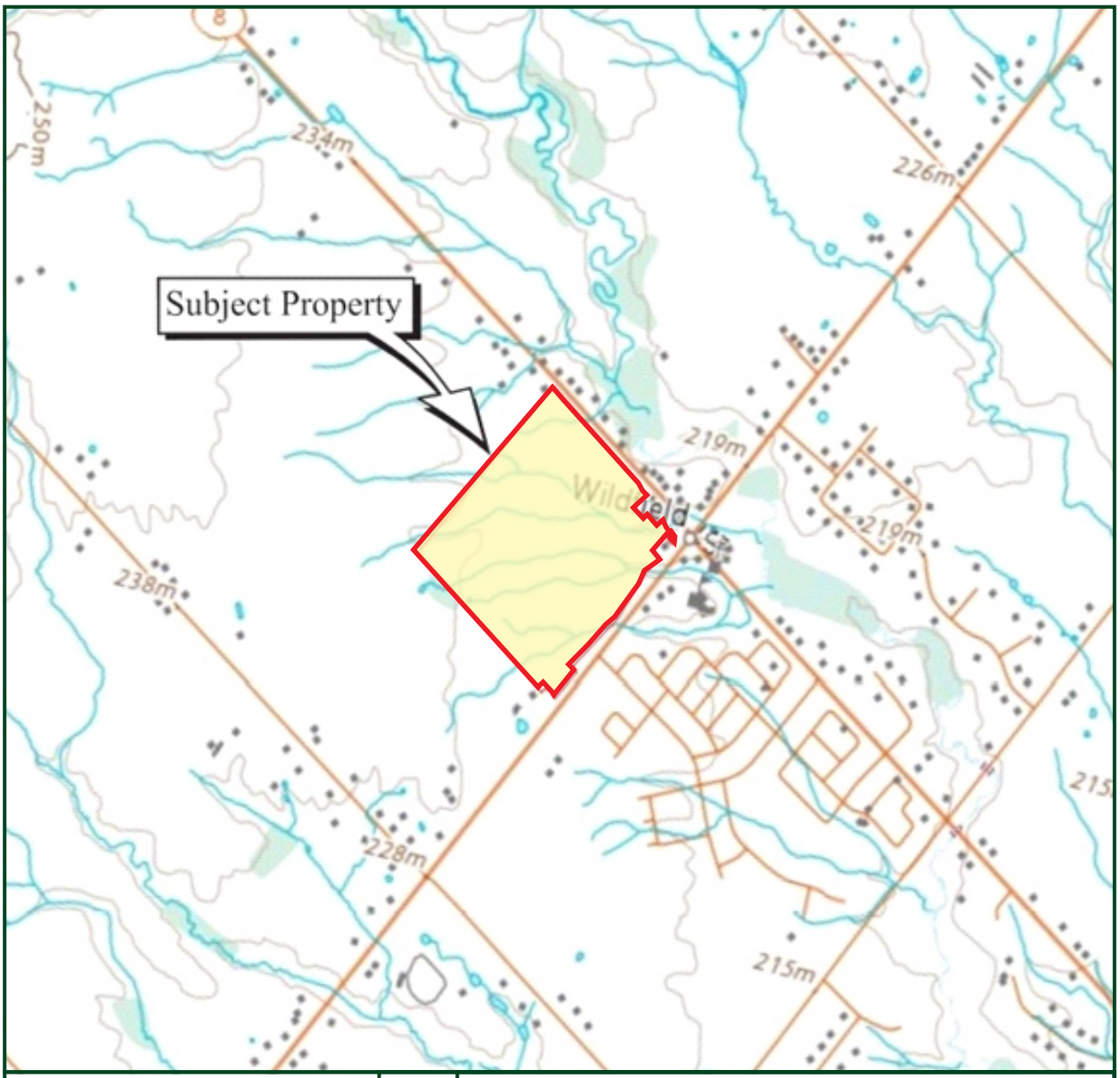


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Tremaine's 1859 Map of the County of Peel, Canada West

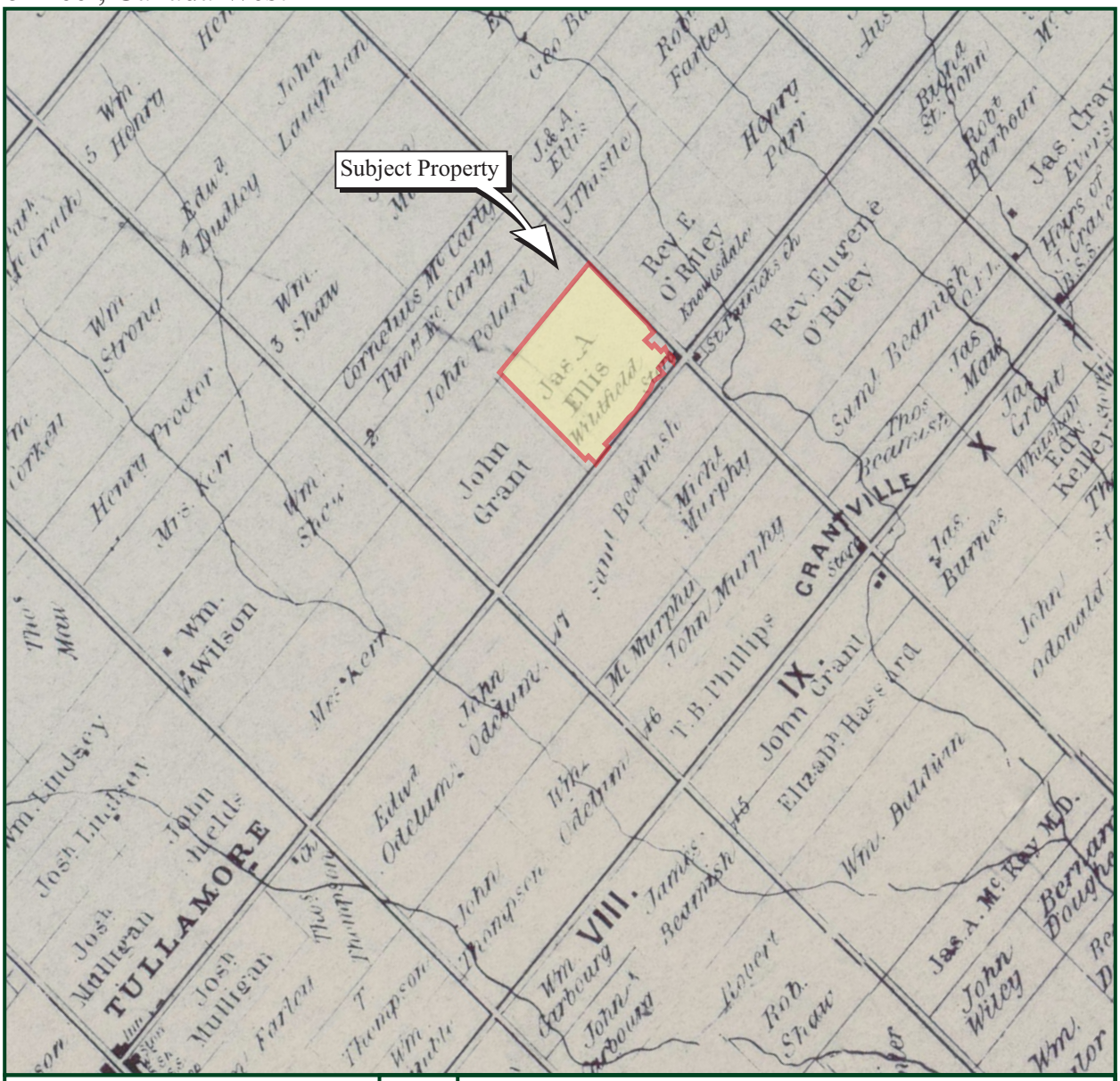


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on Walker & Miles' 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Albion Township, Peel County

Scale:

0 1

kilometres

Reference:
Miles & Co., 1878

Legend:

- subject property
- farmstead
- orchard

Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a 1914 Topographic Map

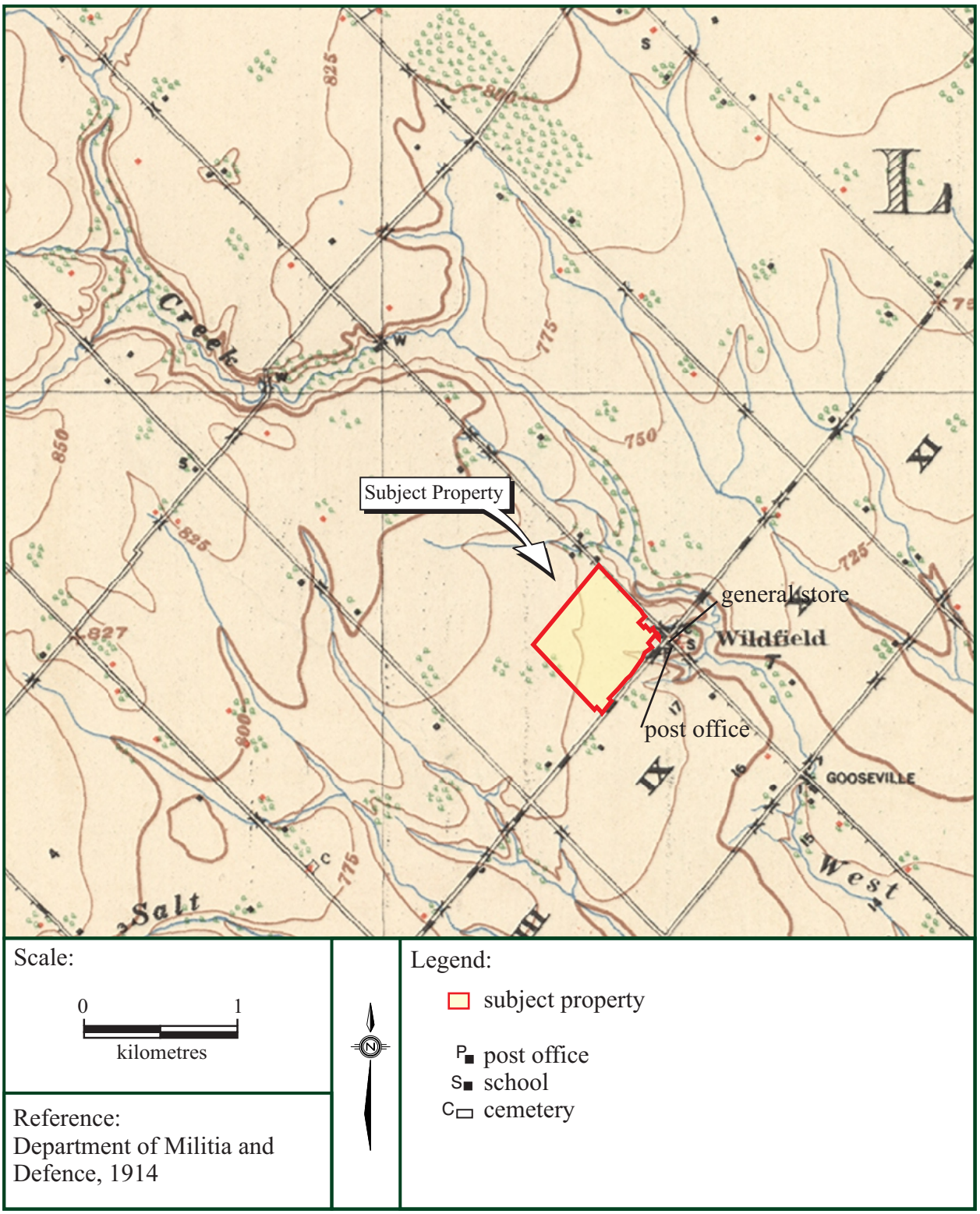
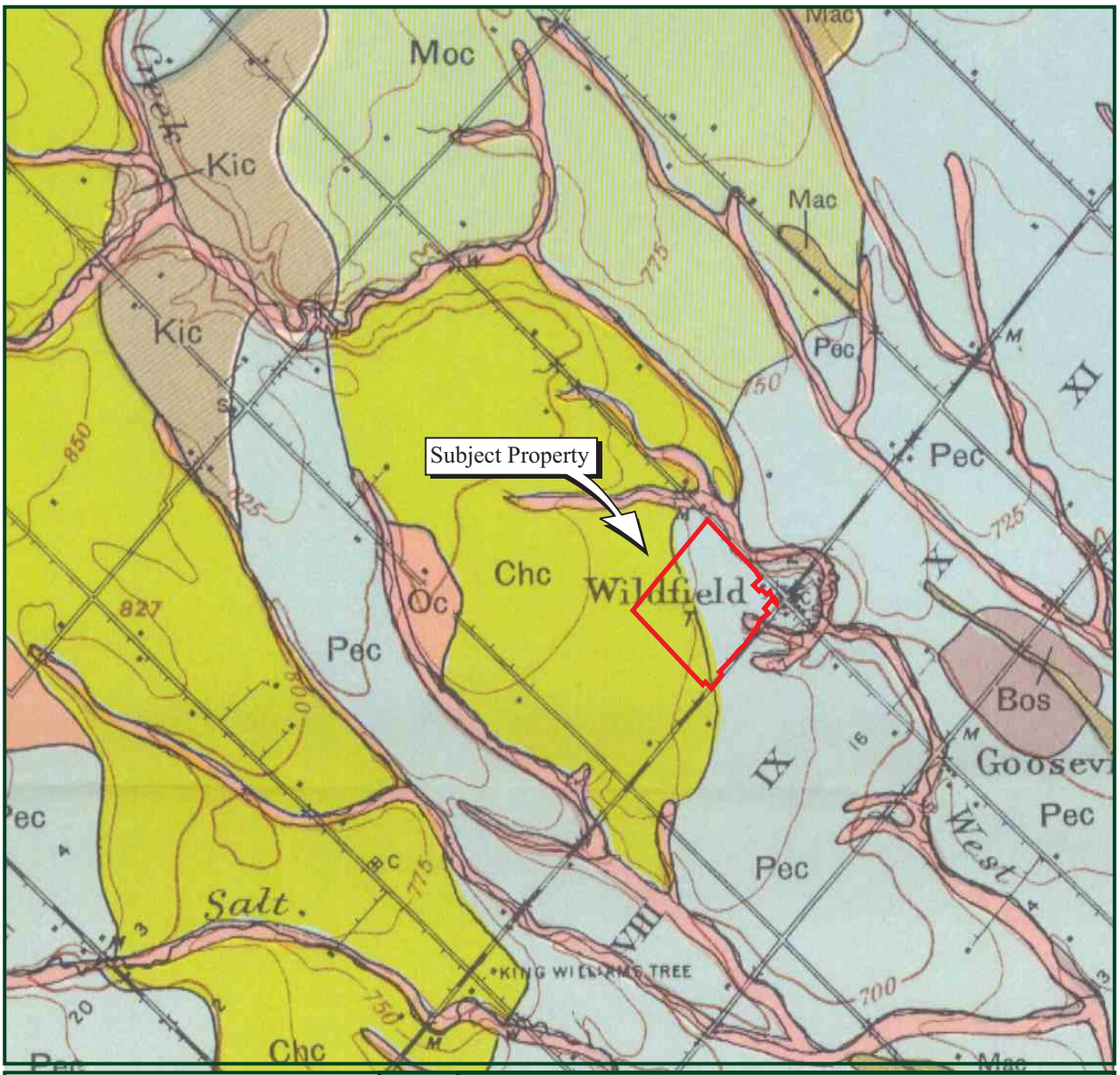


Figure 5: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Peel County Soils



Scale:

0 1

kilometres

Reference:
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, 2012

Legend:

subject property

Mos Monoghan silt loam
Wos Woburn sandy loam
B.L. Bottom Land

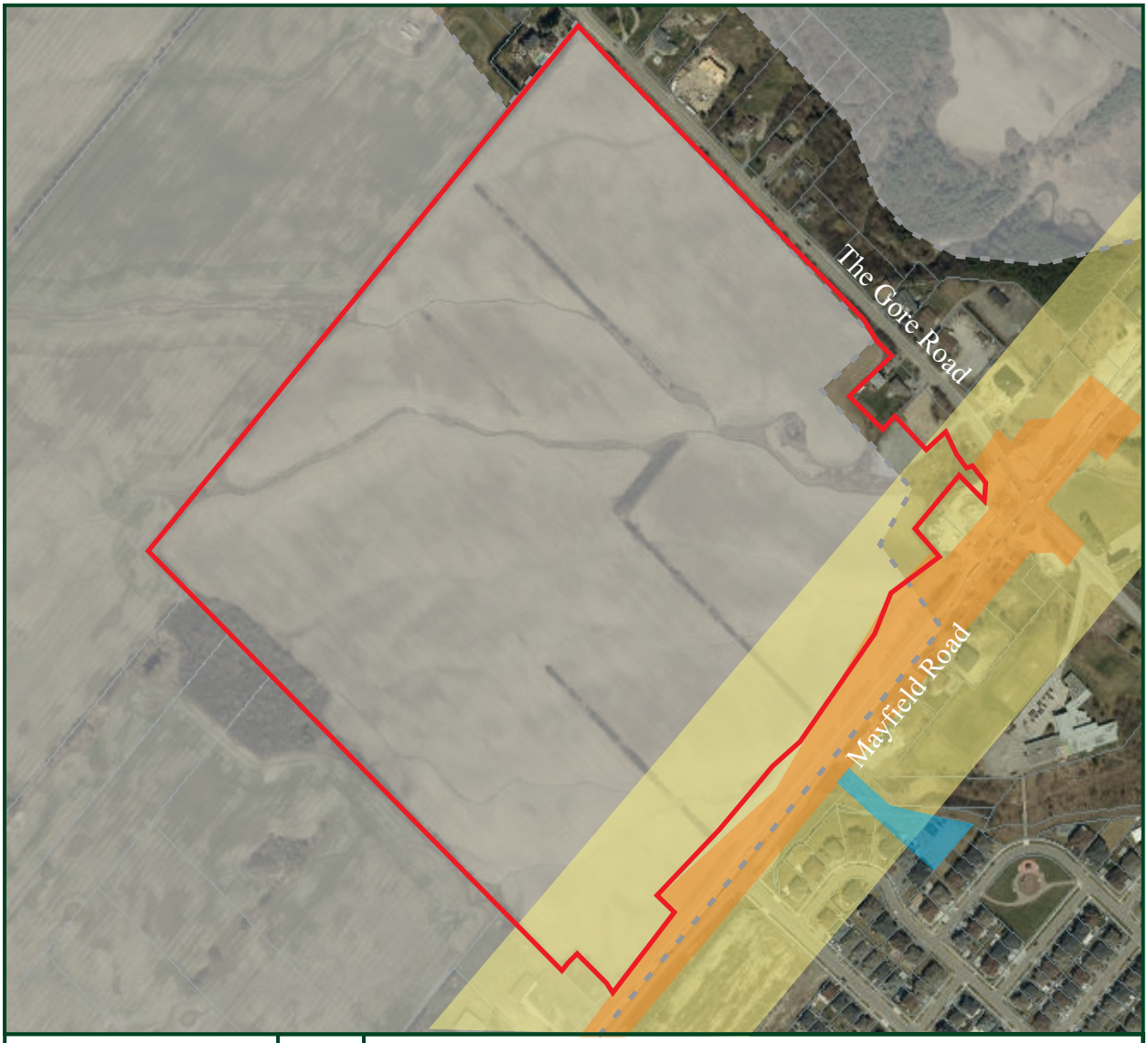
Figure 6: Current Land Use of the Subject Property

Scale:
0 200
metres

Reference:
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2025

Legend:
subject property

Figure 7: Previous Archaeological Assessments Conducted within 50 m of the Subject Property



Scale:

0 200

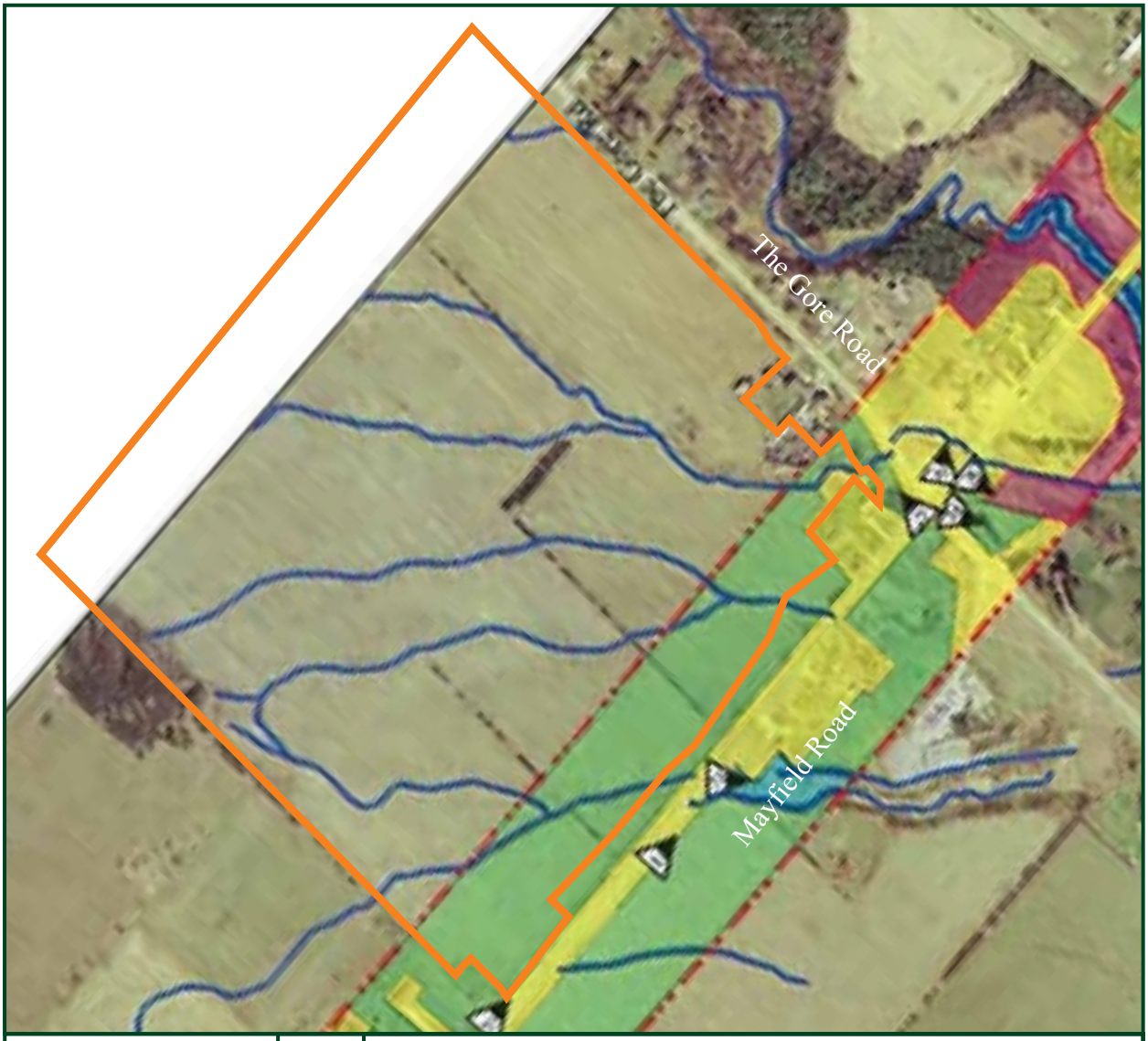
metres

Map Reference: Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2025

Legend:

- subject property
- ASI, Stage 1, 2008, PIF P057-408-2007
- AMICK, Stage 1&2, 2015, PIF P1024-0110-2015
- ASI, Stage 2, 2016, PIF P094-126-2011 & Archeoworks, Stage 3s, 2016a, 2016b, PIFs P390-0242-2016, P390-0244-2016
- ASI, Stage 1, 2024, PIF P1030-0059-2020

Figure 8: Results of ASI's 2008 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Conducted within a Portion of the Subject Property



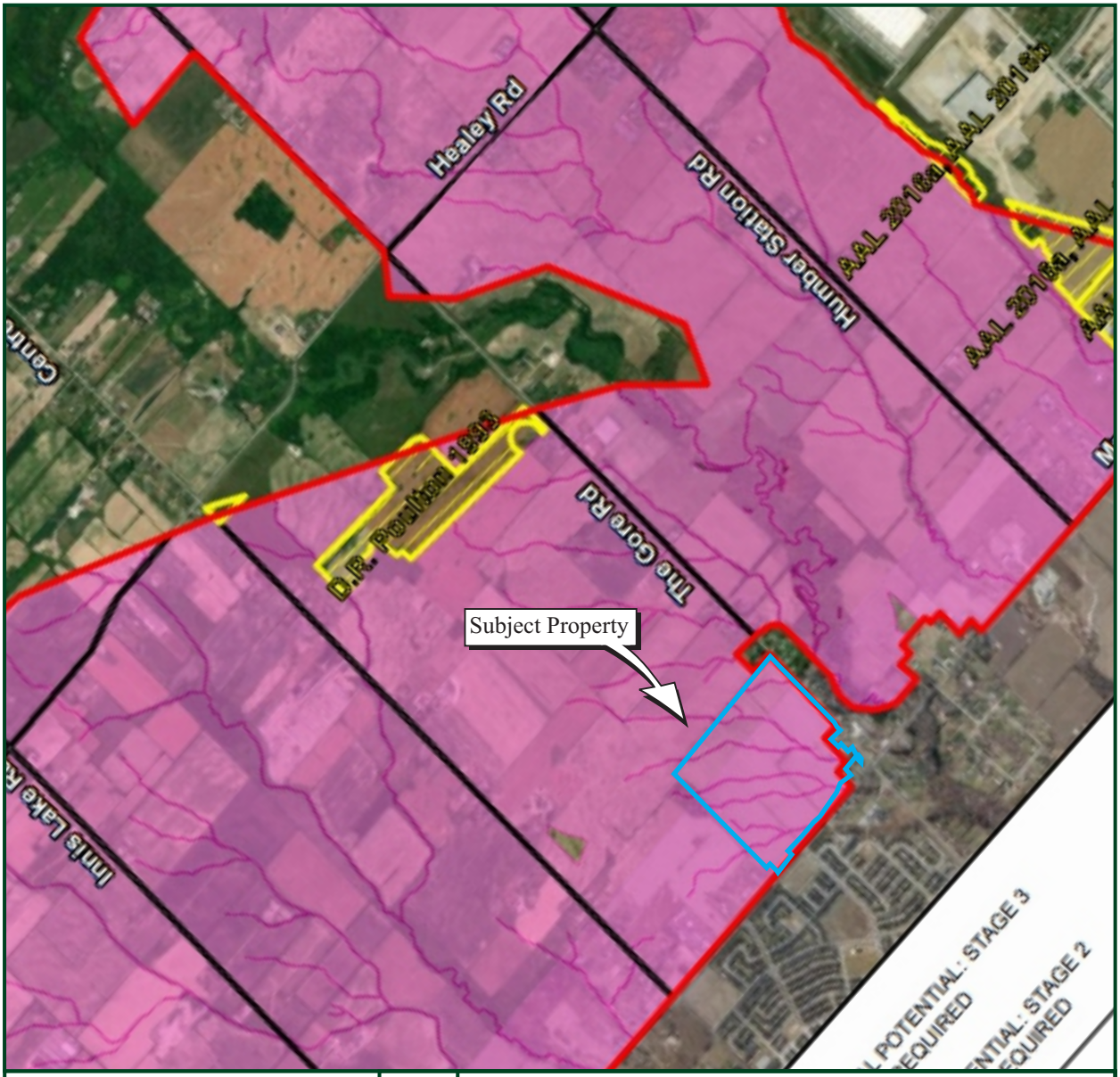
Scale:
0 200
metres

Reference:
ASI, 2008

Legend:
current subject property

ASI's Stage 1 assessment area:
previousy disturbed, low archaeological potential
steeply sloping topography, low archaeological potential
low-lying and wet, low archaeological potential
archaeological potential
watercourse

Figure 9: Results of ASI's 2024 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Conducted within a Portion of the Subject Property



Scale:

0 1

kilometre

Reference:
ASI, 2024: Figure 13

Legend:

- subject property
- limits of ASI's 2024 assessment
- area of archaeological potential, Stage 2 required
- previously assessed

Figure 10: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of the Town of Caledon's Archaeological Potential Model

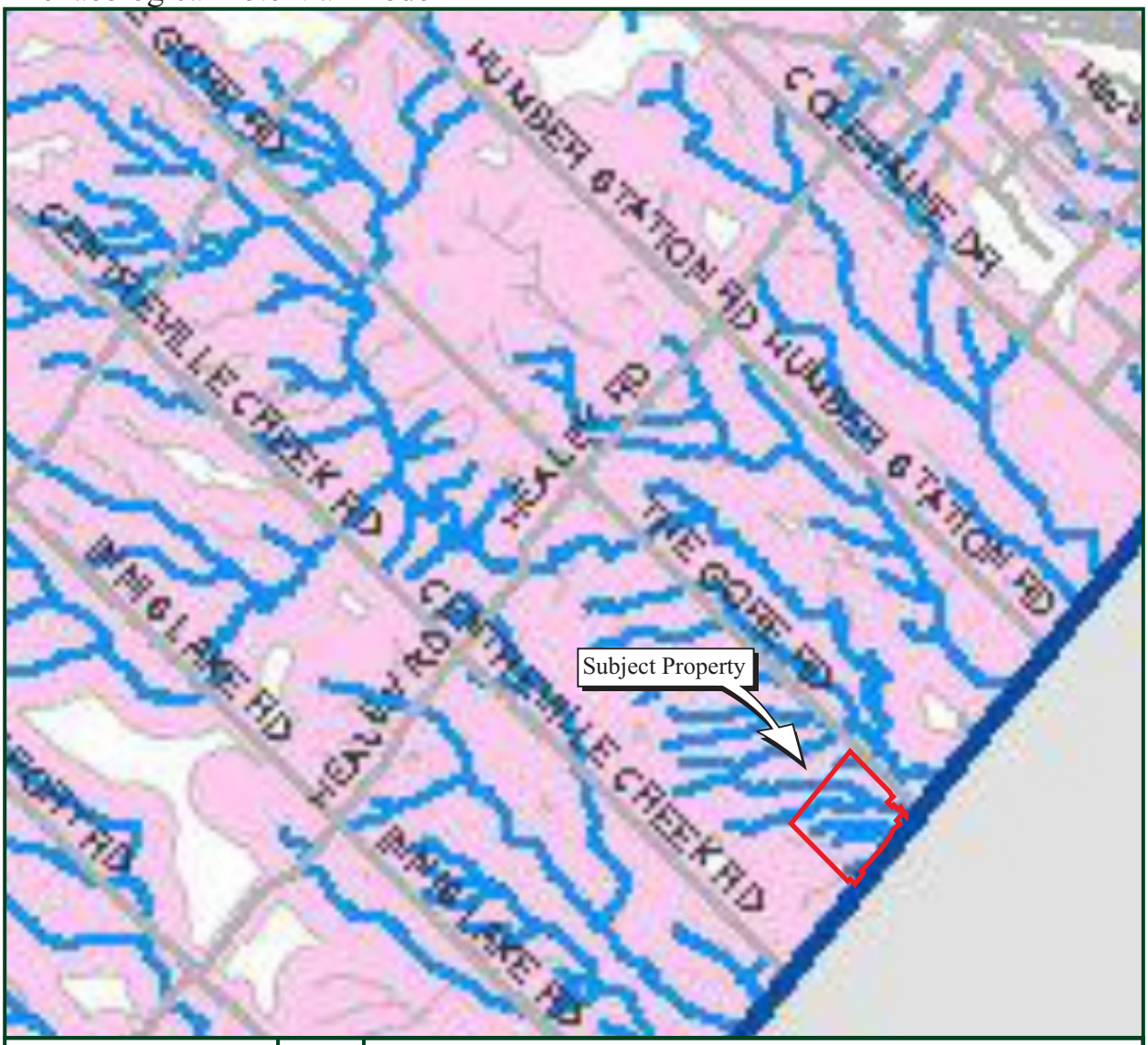
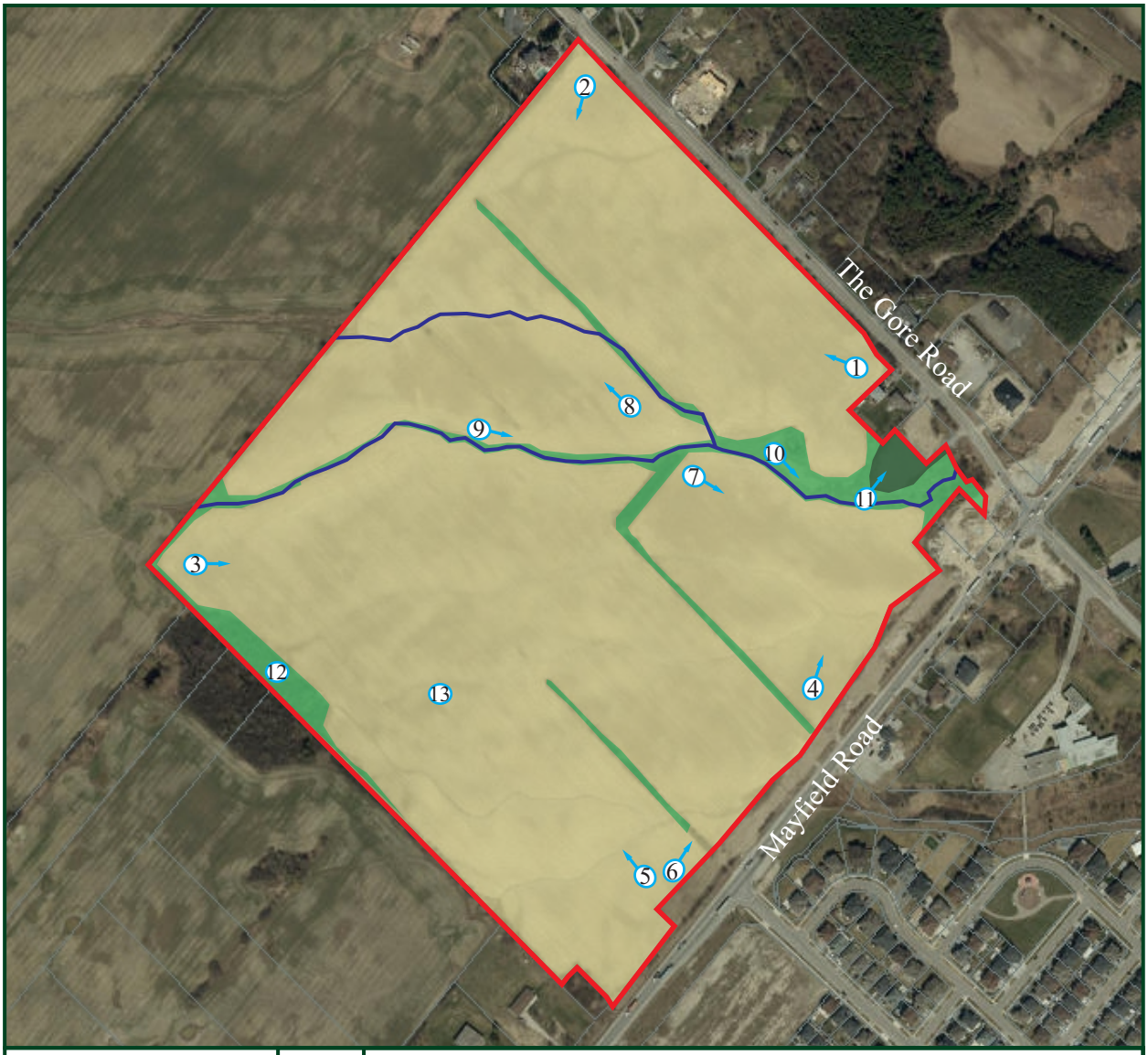


Figure 11: Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property



Scale:
0 200
metres

Reference:
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2025

Legend:
- subject property
- pedestrian surveyed at 5 m intervals
- test pit surveyed at 5 m intervals
- previously disturbed
- watercourse
- (#) image location and direction

Figure 12: Results of the Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessments at Site AkGw-588