

Stage 1 Background Study for Newhouse Argo Kennedy and Russell Lands,
Part of Lot 22, Concession 1&2 East of Centre Road, Geographic Township
of Chinguacousy, Town of Caledon, Ontario



Prepared by

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Project Information Number P052-1052-2020 & P052-1056-2020

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

ORIGINAL Report
Report Dated: March 20, 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 Background Study for Newhouse Argo Kennedy and Russell Lands, Part of Lot 22, Concession 1&2 East of Centre Road, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Town of Caledon, Ontario. The development project was triggered by the Planning Act and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a Site Plan approval.

A Stage 1 background study of the study area was conducted to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition in order to evaluate and document the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

The Stage 1 background study found that the subject property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment. The report recommends that a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted by both pedestrian survey and a systematic test pit survey where appropriate conditions match each method.



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PROJECT PERSONNEL

| | |
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INTRODUCTION

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

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

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

1.1 Development Context

The Archaeologists Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 Background Study for Newhouse Argo Kennedy and Russell Lands, Part of Lot 22, Concession 1&2 East of Centre Road, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Town of Caledon, Ontario. The subject property is located on the south side of Old School Road. The western most section of the subject property borders Hurontario Street. The Eastern most property is east of the intersection of Kennedy Road and Old School Road. The development project was triggered by the Planning Act and the archaeological assessment was done in advance and support of all planning approvals.

1.2 Historical Context

The Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted in order to document the property archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

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



site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

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

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the subject property:

- The study area is located adjacent to an historic transportation route, i.e. modern day Hurontario Street, Kennedy Road as well as Old School Road.
- The study area has a major tributary of Etobicoke creek located within its boundary.
- The study area is located within 1 km of 19 previously registered archaeological sites.

1.2.1 Pre-contact Period

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

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



such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

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

1.2.2. Post-Contact History of the County of Peel and the Township of Chinguacousy

The property is within the former Chinguacousy Township of Peel County, one of three “new” sections (the other two being Albion and Caledon) that British colonial authorities “purchased” from the Mississauga people through under Treaty 19 on 28 October 1818. Treaty 19 was the “Second Purchase” involving the Tract, the “First Purchase” or “Mississauga Purchase” of 1805 being the initial taking of over 74,000 acres in southern Peel County to expand the former “Home District” centred on York, now Toronto. Treaty 19 transferred an additional 648,000 acres of the Tract, which was divided it into the townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion, and Toronto Gore in 1819 (PAMA 2014).

Chinguacousy Township was generally opened for settlement in 1820. The first settlements in the township tended to be located along the waterways and their tributaries. As roads developed settlements were established at the intersection of important roads. The population of the township in 1821 numbered only 412, but by the 1837 City of Toronto and Home District Commercial Directory had reached 1,921, and the following decade increased to a further 3,965 people with concentrations of settlement in the villages of Brampton, Cheltenham, Edmonton (now Snelgrove), Sand Hill, Campbell’s Cross, Huttonville, Springbrook, and Mayfield, and smaller communities such as Terra Cotta and Alloa (Smith 1846:32; Pope 1877:90-91). By 1846 Smith’s Gazetteer reported that over 90% of the assessed acreage of 80,271 had been granted, and 26,266 of the “excellent land” was cleared and under cultivation (Smith 1846:32; Pope 1877:90-91). The township could also boast excellent wheat and timber (with some pine) for



hardwood, as well as a grist mill, seven sawmills, and twenty-three schools (Smith 1846:47; Pope 1877:82).

Chinguacousy became a township of Peel County when Peel gained independence from York and Ontario Counties in 1851, and by then numbered 7,469 inhabitants (Pope 1877). Events in Europe soon dramatically improved the Township's fortunes. A combination of failed harvests and disrupted trade routes caused by the Crimean War suddenly created a market for Canadian wheat producers, then centred in Ontario, to meet global demand. Simultaneously, the 1854 Canadian American Reciprocity Treaty prompted farmers to also take up livestock rearing for export to the United States (Scheinman 2009). Getting these products to consumers was aided by the new railway lines: the Grand Trunk Railway connected Brampton to Toronto by 1859, and it was joined in 1879 by the Credit Valley Railway that ran through Snelgrove (Tremaine 1859; Currie & Henderson 2008:7). This success was short-lived however, as by 1877 the population had declined from its mid-century high to 6,129 (Pope 1877:90).

Lots 22, Concession 1 ECR and 2 ECR

The 1837, 1846 and 1850 directories for Peel County indicate that the property located in the northeast quarter of Lot 22, Concession 1 East of Centre Road (ECR) in the former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, was occupied by the Fead family. Born in 1780, Simon Fead was a farmer from Scotland and member of the United Presbyterian Church who settled in the Township by 1837. Despite this recorded date, all 200 acres of Lot 22, Concession 1 ECR, were still listed as the property of the Canada Company on an 1844 Plan of Chinguacousy, suggesting Fead was a tenant or had not yet completed his settler duties. No structures are provided on the 1844 plan, so it is unknown if Fead had erected a house by this year.

Simon Fead is listed in the 1861 Census, now a blind 80-year-old Gentleman. Simon was living in a two-storey log house with his wife Elizabeth and children William and Mary.

In the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, James William Topham is listed as the new owner for the entire eastern half (100-acre part) of Lot 22, Concession 1 ECR (Map 4). The Topham family had emigrated from England to the northern part of Chinguacousy Township in the 1840s and were active in the local farming community, becoming well known in the late 19th century for breeding Holstein cattle.

The 1877 map shows a structure and orchard within James Topham's Lot 22 and this places it roughly where the house currently stands on the property. The 1877 map also lists Topham for parts of Lots 19 and 20 (of which the former also has farmhouse and orchard), Concession 2 ECR, suggesting he was already the owner of multiple properties by this time and that his part of Lot 22 may be rented to a tenant.

Also listed on lot 22 Concession 1 ECR is William Learmont (sometimes spelled Learment or Larmont) (Map 4). Both the 1859 Tremaine map as well as the 1877 Map



indicates that Learment or Larmont, was the owner of the west half of the lot. A structure and associated orchard are depicted on the mapping.

Lots 22, Concession 2ECR

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

Land records indicate Norris and his wife sold one half acre of land in the southwest corner of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS to the Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church in March 1860; however, the publication Early Churches in Chinguacousy and Toronto Gore (p. 117) notes a frame church was built at an earlier date in 1855. Tremaine’s map (1859) notes Robert Norris on the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS; however, a church building is not shown in the southwest corner of Lot 22. A further one half acres of land was sold to William Dodgson and others in May 1872. The frame church building was damaged by a windstorm in 1874 and the present brick church building was built as a replacement on the same site. The new church was opened in July 1875. The Illustrated Historical Atlas (1877) shows a church in the southwest corner of Lot 22 on Kennedy Road.

Tremaine’s map (1859) shows Robert Norris as the owner of the west half of Lot 22, Concession 2 EHS. A building is not shown on the property at this time. The Census Return (1861) notes 32-year old farmer Robert Norris, his wife Mary and children Jane, Arthur, Robert and two domestics John Graham and Harriet Puckering as the residents of a one and-a-half storey log house. The present farmhouse located at No. 12969 Kennedy Road was probably built in the 1860s.

1.3 Archaeological Context

Section 7.5.8, Standard 1

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario. Information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was requested from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport archaeological sites database on October 25, 2020. According to the MTCS, there are no registered sites within the subject property and there are 19 known sites within a one kilometre radius of the study area.

TABLE 1: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 kilometre of the Study Area

| Borden # | Site Name | Time Period | Affinity | Site Type |
|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| AkGw-16 | Mellow Gardens | Post-contact | Euro-Camadian | Homestead |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| AkGw-238 | Square Head 1 Site | Pre-Contact | | Findspot |
| AkGw-239 | Felis Arbor | Pre-contact | | Findspot |
| AkGw-240 | Pilum | Pre-contact | | Findspot |
| AkGw-241 | Sagitta | Late Archaic | | Findspot |
| AkGw-242 | Square Head 2 | Post-Contact | | Findspot |
| AkGw-243 | Saxum | Pre-Contact | | Findspot |
| AkGw-244 | Acutum | Pre-Contact | | Findspot |
| AkGw-328 | Tortuga Site | Pre-Contact | | Scatter |
| AkGw-332 | | Woodland, Early | Aboriginal | Findspot |
| AkGw-333 | Kennedy Road | Post-contact | Euro-Canadian | Midden, outbuilding |
| AkGw-334 | Dennison Site | | | |
| AkGw-335 | Edwards | | | |
| AkGw-336 | Mayfield North | Post-contact | Euro-Canadian | Unknown |
| AkGw-378 | Rowan Site | | | |
| AkGw-380 | Tortuga | Pre-Contact | Aboriginal | Unknown |
| AkGw-397 | Dunsmore site | | | |
| AkGw-415 | Fernbrook | Archaic, Early | | Camp/campsite |
| AkGw-464 | Wiggins | Post-contact | Euro-Canadian | Homestead |

The study area is located in the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172174), which is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level, and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till. In the vicinity of the study area, the South Slope is ground moraine of limited relief.

Surficial geology information for the study area is presented in Map 5. The majority of the study area comprises glaciolacustrine-derived silty to clayey till. Pockets of foreshore-basinal, gravelly, and alluvial deposits are scattered through out the study area, primarily around waterways (Ontario Geological Survey 2010). Soil drainage for the study area is presented in Map 6. Soils within the study area are primarily well or imperfectly drained, with small pockets of poorly or very poorly drained soils located around waterways (Olding et al. 1956).

The study area is situated within the Etobicoke Creek watershed. Etobicoke Creek arise on the drumlinized till plain which spans the southeastern portion of Caledon. Their dendritic drainage systems exhibit a strong northwest to southeast flow pattern consistent with the prevailing slope and the orientation of the drumlins and related elements of the Quaternary landscape. (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

Section 7.5.8, Standard 3

No property inspection was undertaken as part of this Stage 1.



Section 7.5.8, Standard 4

The Archaeologists Inc. is aware of several previous archaeological fieldwork carried out immediately adjacent to the project area. Due to the large number of individual assessments within close proximity to the study area, this information is presented separately in Appendix A.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 5

We are unaware of previous findings and recommendations relevant to the current stage of work.

Section 7.5.8, Standard 6

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

Section 7.5.8, Standard 7

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

2.0 BACKGROUND STUDY

The Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted in order to document the property archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

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

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



property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the subject property:

- The study area is located adjacent to an historic transportation route, i.e. modern day Hurontario Street, Kennedy Road as well as Old School Road.
- The study area has a major tributary of Etobicoke creek located within its boundary.
- The study area is located within 1 km of 19 previously registered archaeological sites.

As detailed above, the Stage 1 background study indicates that there is potential for the recovery of pre- and post-contact archaeological resources within the subject property.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists outlines features and characteristics of a property which indicate archaeological potential. Based on the research outlined in the preceding sections of this report, these criteria are addressed as follows:

Previously identified archaeological sites: No previously identified archaeological sites are recorded within the MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database within the subject property however 19 are listed within a one-kilometre radius.

Water sources: There are two tributaries of the Etobicoke Creek that flow through and bisect lot 22 both in concession 1, 2 and 3. There is also ponding within lot 22 concession 2.

Elevated topography: The study area is made up of several areas with elevated topography.

Distinctive land formations: No distinctive land formations are identified within the study area.

Resource areas: There are three Historic Homesteads and associated orchards listed within the boundary of the study area on the 1877 Historical atlas. There is also a church and graveyard within close proximity to the study area within lot 22 concession 2.



Early historical transportation routes: The subject property is located adjacent to a historic transportation route, i.e. modern day Hurontario Street, Kennedy Road as well as Old School Road.

Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations: We are not aware of any such property.

In summary, the archaeological potential of the subject property is supported by the following factors:

- The study area is located adjacent to an historic transportation route, i.e. modern day Hurontario Street, Kennedy Road as well as Old School Road.
- The study area has a major tributary of Etobicoke creek located within its boundary.
- The study area is located within 1 km of 19 previously registered archaeological sites.

Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists outlines features that may indicate the removal or disturbance of archaeological potential. Such features may include quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, sewage and infrastructure development, etc.

A review of available aerial imagery of the study area indicates that there appear to be features which indicate the removal or disturbance of archaeological potential within a portion of the study area. These include:

- Existing building footprints.

However, disturbance should be confirmed via a Stage 2 assessment and potential remains throughout the study area for the purposes of this Stage 1 background study.

In summary, there are areas of archaeological potential remaining within the subject property. These consist of areas of pastureland and ploughed fields.

The Stage 1 background study did identify areas of previously disturbed land within the subject property that has likely severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and has removed archaeological potential for a portion of the study area. However, the majority of the study area retains archaeological potential and must be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.



4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.7.4, Standards 1-2)

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

Areas within the subject property that have been identified as possessing archaeological potential and must be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The Assessment should be carried out by both pedestrian survey and test pit survey at intervals of five meters.

The pedestrian survey must follow standards as outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. More specifically,

- 1) Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land must be subject to pedestrian survey.
- 2) Land to be surveyed must be recently ploughed. Use of chisel ploughs is not acceptable. In heavy clay soils ensure furrows are disked after ploughing to break them up further.
- 3) Land to be surveyed must be weathered by one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources.
- 4) Provide direction to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.
- 5) At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. If surface visibility is below 80% (e.g., due to crop stubble, weeds, young crop growth), ensure the land is re-ploughed and weathered before surveying.
- 6) Space survey transects at maximum intervals of 5 m (20 survey transects per hectare).
- 7) When archaeological resources are found, decrease survey transects to 1 m intervals over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. Continue working outward at this interval until the full extent of the surface scatter has been defined.
- 8) Collect all formal artifact types and diagnostic categories. For 19th century archaeological sites, also collect all refined ceramic sherds (or, for larger sites collect a sufficient sample to form the basis for accurate dating).
- 9) Based on professional judgment, strike a balance between gathering enough artifacts to document the archaeological site and leaving enough in place to relocate the site if it is necessary to conduct further assessment.



The test pit strategy must follow standards as outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. More specifically,

- 1) Test pits must be spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres in areas less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential.
- 2) Test pit to within 1 metre of all built structures (both intact and ruins), or until test pits show evidence of recent ground disturbance.
- 3) Test pits must be at least 30 cm in diameter.
- 4) Each test pit must be excavated by hand, into the first 5 cm of subsoil and examine the pit for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.
- 5) Test pit soils must be screened through mesh no greater than 6 mm.
- 6) If artifacts are encountered, they must be collected according to their associated test pit.
- 7) If artifacts are encountered the consultant archaeologist must follow Section 2.1.3 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists to determine if a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is necessary.
- 8) All test pits will be backfilled unless instructed not to by the landowner.



5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

Not applicable



6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)

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Amick Consultants

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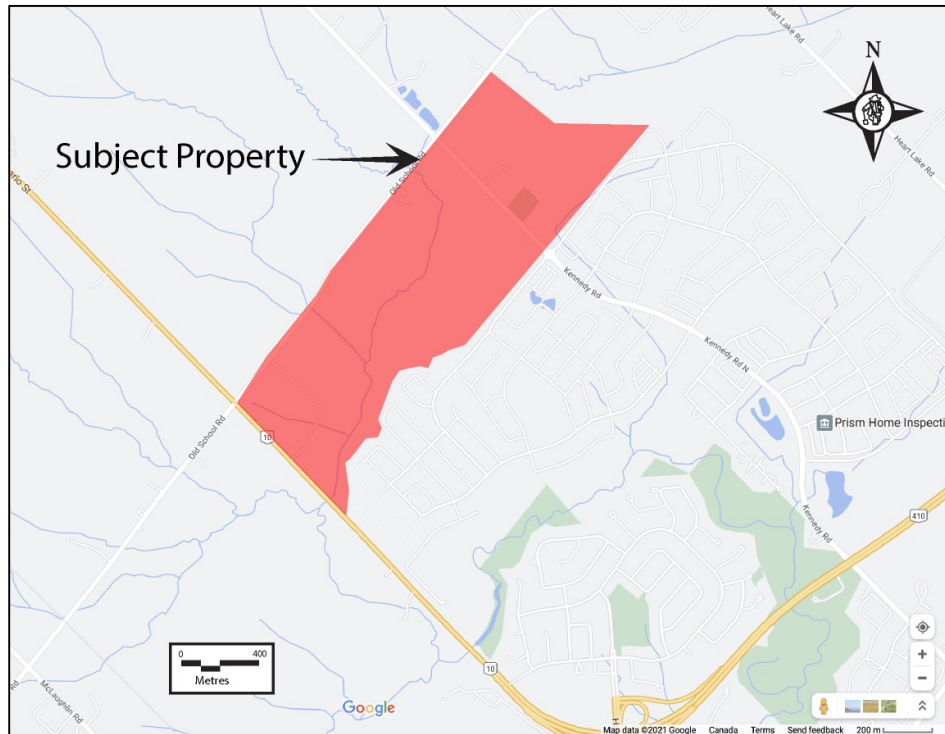
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Landscapes Mayfield west Secondary Plan, Town of Caledon, Ontario

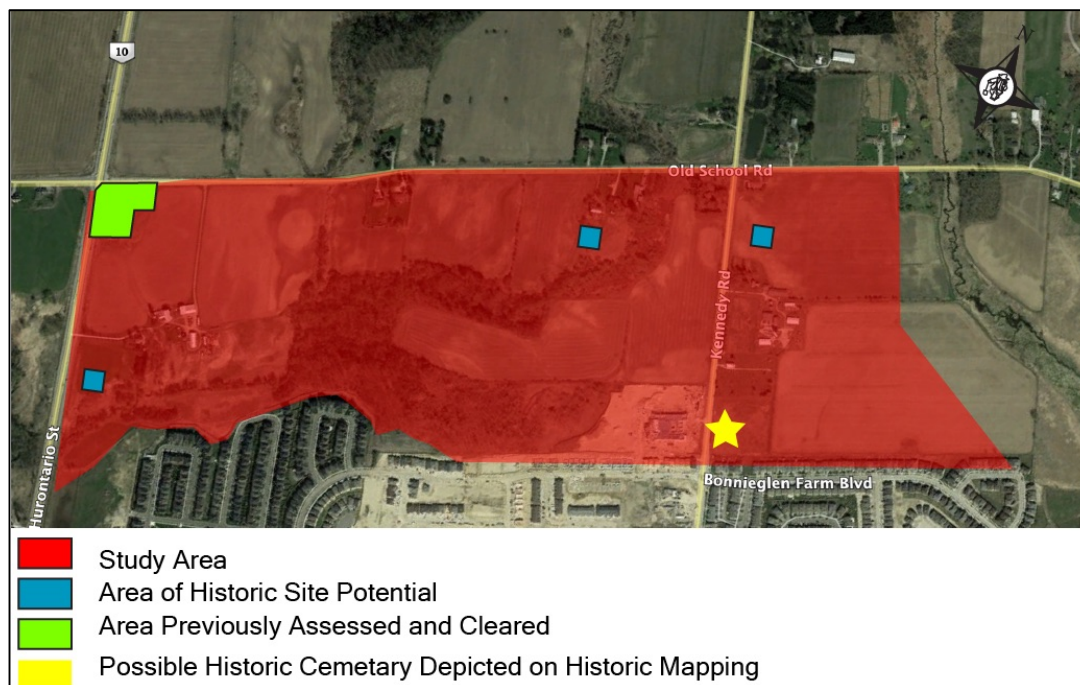
Williamson, R.F.
2013 The Woodland Period, 900 BCE to 1700 CE. In Munson, M.K. and Jamieson,
S.M (Eds.) Before Archaeology: The Archaeology of a Province. Montreal & Kingston,
Ontario: McGill Queen's University Press.



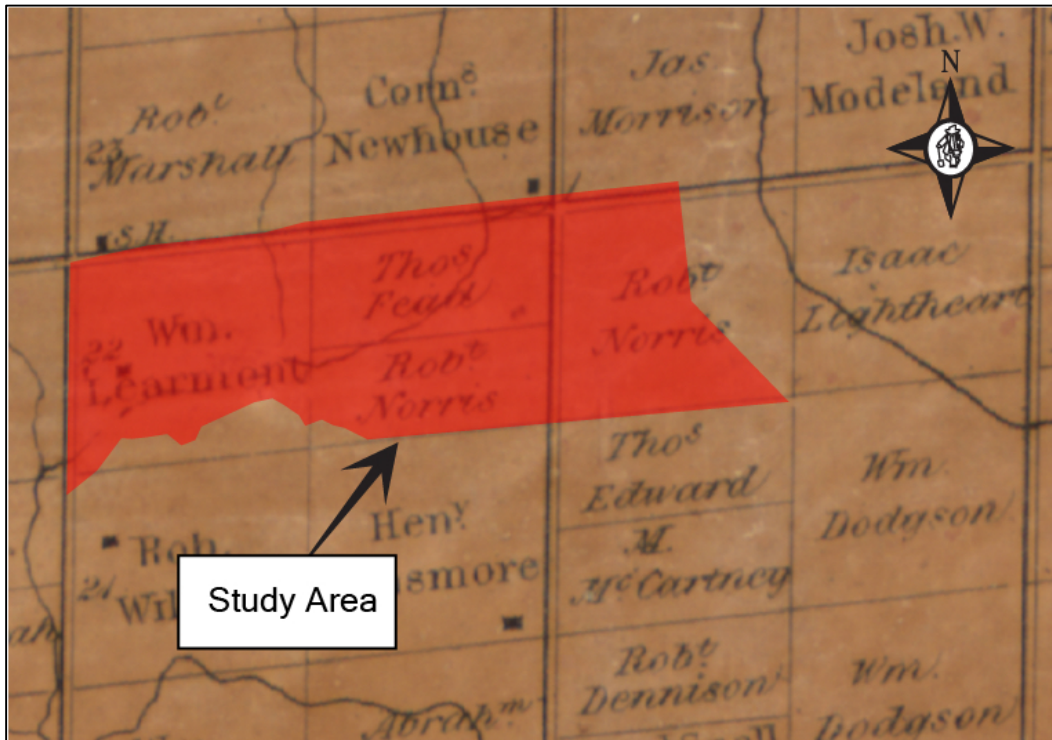
7.0 MAPS



Map 1; General location of the study area .



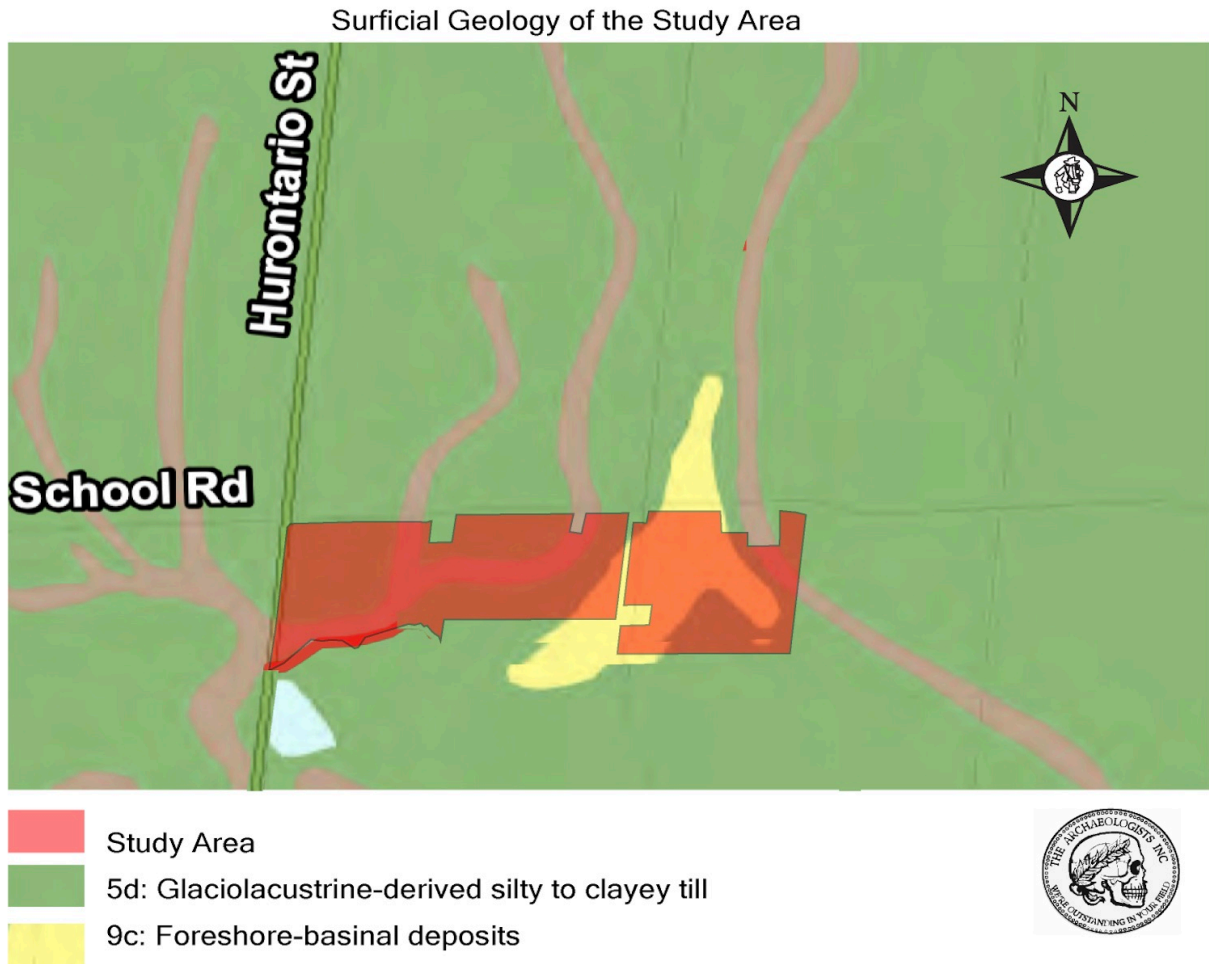
Map 2; Air photo of study area with previously assessed area and areas of Historic potential.



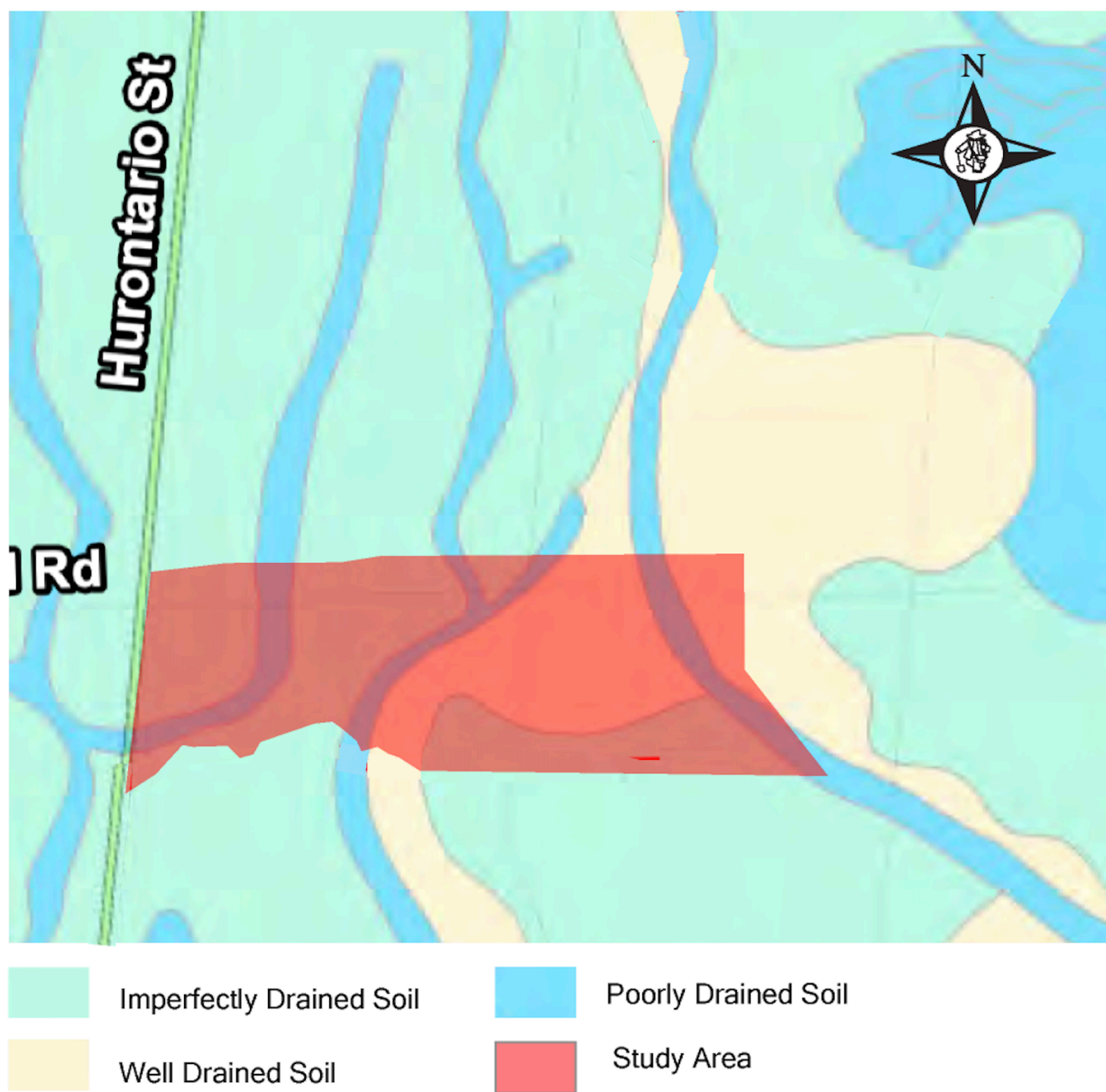
Map 3; Study area outlined on the 1859 Tremaine map.



Map 4; Study area outlined on the 1877 Historic atlas map.

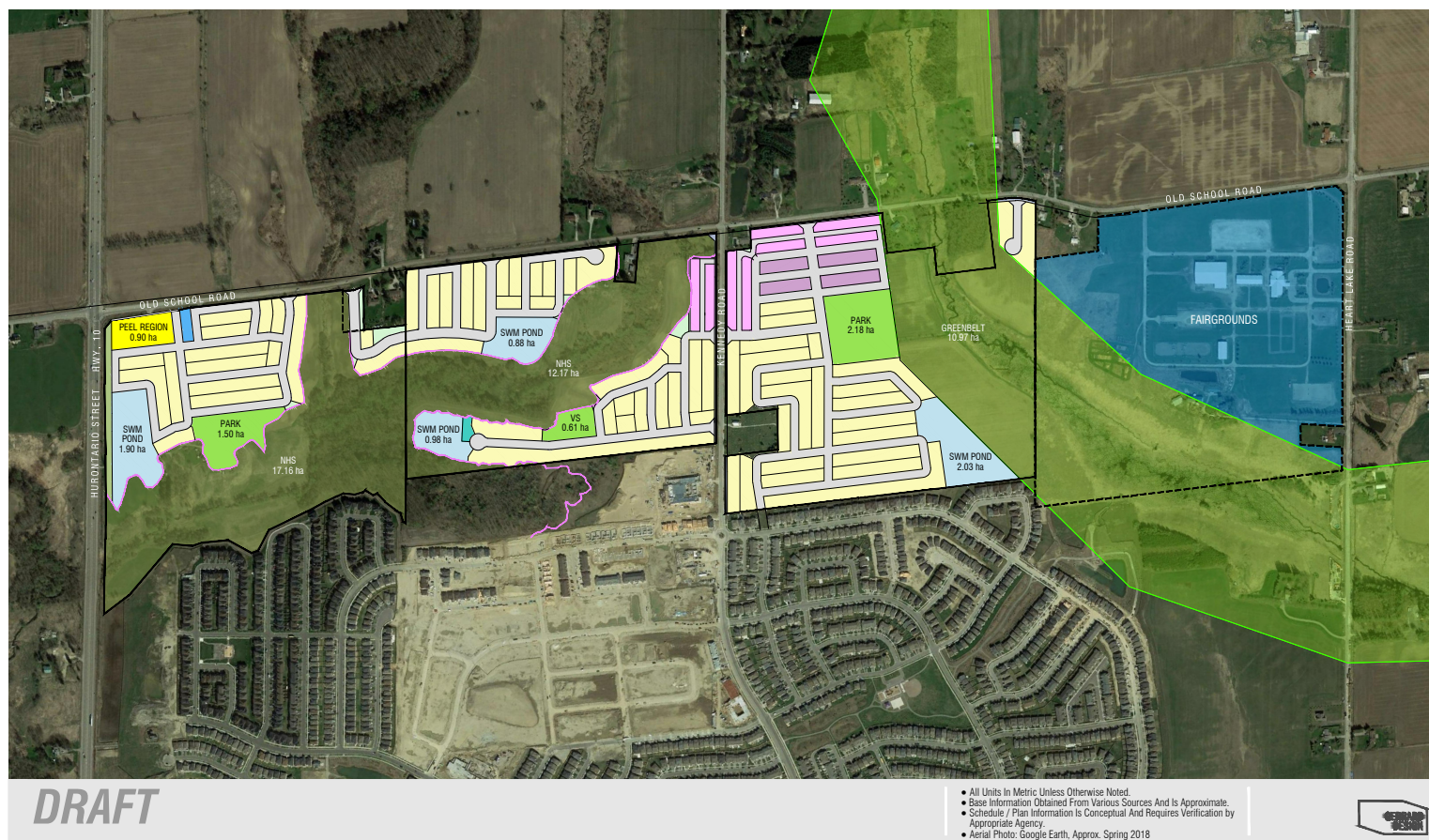


Map 5; Surficial geology of the study area.



Map 6; Soil Drainage of the study area.





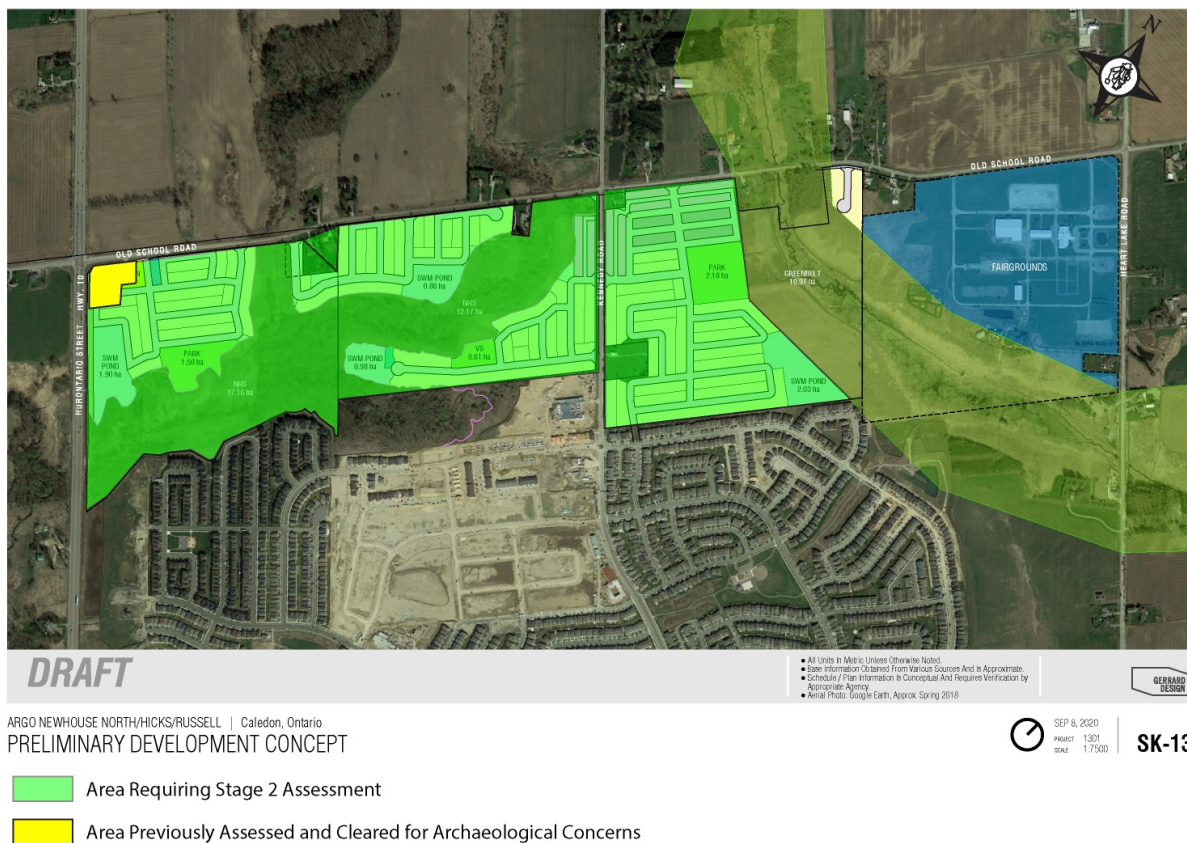
ARGO NEWHOUSE NORTH/HICKS/RUSSELL | Caledon, Ontario
PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

SEP 8, 2020
PROJECT 1301
SCALE 1:7500
SK-13

Map 7; Preliminary Concept Plan proposed for the study area.



The
Archaeologists Inc.



Map 8; Preliminary Concept Plan proposed for the study area with areas of potential depicted on it.

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Appendix A:

Archaeological Assessment within close proximity to the Subject property

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF ARGO-NEWHOUSE, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL.

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, ARGO LANDS - 12701 HURONTARIO STREET, PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1 EAST OF HURONTARIO STREET, (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL), TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL.

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OLD SCHOOL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS FROM HURONTARIO STREET TO DIXIE ROAD PART OF LOTS 22-23, CONCESSIONS 1-4 ECR, AND LOTS 22-23, CONCESSION 1 WCR (FORMER TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL) TOWN OF CALEDON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AIRPORT ROAD IMPROVEMENTS KING STREET TO HUNTSMILL DRIVE PART OF LOTS 1-23, CONCESSION 1, LOTS 27-34, CONCESSION 6 EHS AND LOTS 1-6, CONCESSION 6 EHS (FORMER TOWNSHIPS OF ALBION, CHINGUACOUSY, AND CALEDON) COUNTY OF PEEL TOWN OF CALEDON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOTUS POINTE, PART OF THE WEST HALVES OF LOTS 21 & 22, CONCESSION 1 EAST OF HURONTARIO STREET (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY), TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MAYFIELD WEST PHASE TWO SECONDARY PLAN CONCESSION 1 & 2 WHS, LOTS 18 TO 22, GEOGRAPHIC CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP, TOWN OF CALEDON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT IN THE GREATER TORONTO AREA (NON-CONSULTING STAGE 1 - 2): 2014 INVENTORY ASSESSMENT – LOT 1, CONCESSION VII EAST OF HURONTARIO STREET, HISTORIC MONO TOWNSHIP, DUFFERIN COUNTY, LOTS 24, 29 AND 30, CONCESSION VII, HISTORIC ALBION TOWNSHIP, PEEL COUNTY, LOT 22, CONCESSION II, LOT 26, CONCESSION IX, HISTORIC VAUGHAN TOWNSHIP, YORK COUNTY (NC-14-001)

REVISED: STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE MOSCOP DEVELOPMENT LANDS, PHASE 1B, PART OF LOTS 19-21, CONCESSION 2 E.H.S. GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL



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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MAYFIELD WEST PHASE TWO
SECONDARY PLAN CONCESSION 1 & 2 WHS, LOTS 18 TO 22, GEOGRAPHIC
CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP, TOWN OF CALEDON

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE MOSCORP
DEVELOPMENT LANDS, PART OF LOTS 19-21, CONCESSION 2 EHS, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL, TOWN OF CALEDON,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE BRAMPTON FAIRGROUND
BUILDING ENVELOPE, PART OF EAST HALF OF LOT 22, CONC. 2, E.H.S.,
(GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY), TOWN OF CALEDON, R. M. OF
PEEL, ONTARIO

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT KENNEDY ROAD URBANIZATION PART
OF LOT 22, CONCESSION 1-2 ECR, AND LOT 21, CONCESSION 2 ECR (FORMER
TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL) TOWN OF CALEDON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 6098, 6110, 6112, 6114, 6122,
6124, 6126 AND 6142 OLD CHURCH ROAD AND 1 AND 2 RUSSELL MASON COURT,
LOT 6, REGISTERED PLAN 519, PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF ALBION, PEEL COUNTY, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL
MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT ARGO PHASE 2 – MAYFIELD WEST
COMMUNITY LOT 21, CONCESSION I EAST OF CENTRE ROAD GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, HISTORIC PEEL COUNTY IN THE TOWN OF
CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL ORIGINAL REPORT MARCH 18, 2019
EC18-03 | PIF P303-0499-2018 LICENSEE: ALISTAIR JOLLY (P303)

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MCLAUGHLIN ROAD BRIDGE
PART OF LOTS 20 AND 21, CONCESSIONS 1 AND 2 WEST OF CENTRE ROAD
FORMER TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY TOWN OF CALEDON COUNTY OF PEEL,
ONTARIO

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF STAGE 1-2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT OF PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1
EAST OF HURONTARIO STREET, (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY,
COUNTY OF PEEL), TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL,
ONTARIO

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 12688 OLD KENNEDY ROAD
PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP
OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL
MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL



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STAGE 4 EXCAVATION OF THE: DUNSMORE SITE (AKGW-397) AS PART OF THE PROPOSED KNECHT – 21T-10001 SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT, WITHIN LOT 21, CONCESSION 1 EAST OF HURONTARIO STREET, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, HISTORICAL COUNTY OF PEEL, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE NORTHSTAR INVESTMENT INC. PROPERTY, PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1 E.H.S., GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOTUS POINTE, PART OF THE WEST HALVES OF LOTS 21 & 22, CONCESSION 1 EAST OF HURONTARIO STREET (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY), TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: DUNSMORE SITE (AKGW-397) WITHIN PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1 EHS FOR THE PROPOSED SUBIDIVISION DEVELOPMENT OF THE KNECHT PROPERTY, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEEL, ONTARIO

1. STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR: PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF THE KNECHT PROPERTY, WITHIN PART OF THE EAST HALF OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1 EHS, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, HISTORICAL COUNTY OF PEEL, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, YEOMAN DEVELOPMENTS INC., PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1, EAST OF HURONTARIO STREET (GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY), TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL (43R-30934)

STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (AA): PROPOSED SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT WITHIN PART OF LOT 21, CONCESSION 1 EAST OF HURONTARIO, TOWN OF CALEDON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND STUDY SCHEDULE "B" ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR OLD CHURCH ROAD FROM WEST OF MARILYN STREET TO EAST OF INNIS LAKE ROAD, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGION OF PEEL, ONTARIO

REVISED - STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LANDS TO BE POTENTIALLY IMPACTED BY FUTURE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, PART LOT



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21, CONCESSION 1 WN OF CALEDON (FORMERLY ALBION TOWNSHIP) REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF "CHATEAUX OF CALEDON" RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, PART LOT 21, CONCESSION 1, TOWN OF CALEDON (FORMERLY ALBION TOWNSHIP), REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT KENNEDY ROAD URBANIZATION PART OF LOT 22, CONCESSION 1-2 ECR, AND LOT 21, CONCESSION 2 ECR (FORMER TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL) TOWN OF CALEDON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OLD SCHOOL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS FROM HURONTARIO STREET TO DIXIE ROAD PART OF LOTS 22-23, CONCESSIONS 1-4 ECR, AND LOTS 22-23, CONCESSION 1 WCR (FORMER TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL) TOWN OF CALEDON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AIRPORT ROAD IMPROVEMENTS KING STREET TO HUNTSMILL DRIVE PART OF LOTS 1-23, CONCESSION 1, LOTS 27-34, CONCESSION 6 EHS AND LOTS 1-6, CONCESSION 6 EHS (FORMER TOWNSHIPS OF ALBION, CHINGUACOUSY, AND CALEDON) COUNTY OF PEEL TOWN OF CALEDON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

STAGE 3 AA, DELANEY FARM SITE (ALHA-14) HWY. 10 DETAIL DESIGN FROM HWY 24 NORTHERLY TO HWY 9, TOWN OF CALEDON, RM OF PEEL, ON

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT HIGHWAY 10 DETAIL DESIGN FROM 1.0 KM NORTH OF HIGHWAY 24 NORTHERLY TO HIGHWAY 9 (EAST JUNCTION), TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO GWP 27-978-00

STAGE 2 A.A. HWY. 10 DETAIL DESIGN FROM 1.0 KM N. OF HWY. 24 N. TO HWY. 9 (EAST JUNCTION), TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO GWP 27-978-00

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT KENNEDY ROAD URBANIZATION PART OF LOT 22, CONCESSION 1-2 ECR, AND LOT 21, CONCESSION 2 ECR (FORMER TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL) TOWN OF CALEDON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

THE A.A. OF GRANITESTONE ESTATES (LOT 23, CON. 2, TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL), T #: 21T-87056C

