

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 12933 Bramalea Road, and 5089, 5101, 5155 Old School Road, Part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 5 East of Hurontario Street, Former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, Now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence: P449 (Bhardwaj)

Project Information Form: P449-0658-2022

Archaeological Services Inc. File: 22PL-269

15 December 2023



Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by TACC Developments (Armstrong) Limited to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 12933 Bramalea Road, and 5089, 5101, 5155 Old School Road, Part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 5 East of Hurontario Street, former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, now the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 69.4 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research indicated there was potential for encountering Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted over October 2-5, 18-20, 2022, and June 16, 19, September 12-13, October 13 and November 7, 2023, by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey. The assessment resulted in the identification of two Indigenous sites (AkGw-562 and AkGw-563) and one isolated Indigenous findspot (P3). Site AkGw-562 comprises three non-diagnostic lithics and site AkGw-563 comprises a single Late Archaic diagnostic projectile point.

Given the ephemeral nature and low artifact density of findspot P3 and sites AkGw-562 and AkGw-563, these components do not meet the criteria for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment and are considered free of any further archaeological concern. As such, it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by TACC Developments (Armstrong) Limited to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 12933 Bramalea Road, and 5089, 5101, 5155 Old School Road, Part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 5 East of Hurontario Street, former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, now the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 69.4 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), and the project management and project direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter the Ministry) Project Information Form P449-0658-2022. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as due diligence prior to future development approvals, as required by the Town of Caledon and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture, 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter referred to as the Standards) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on July 25, 2022. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.



1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy woodworking tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis *et alia*, 1990; Ellis *et alia*, 2009; Brown, 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence *et alia*, 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence *et alia*, 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 B.P., there is macro botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. — it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13–15). Bands likely dispersed to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these



populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still the practice (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic community dispersal was no longer the norm and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd *et alia*, 1990:343). Within the Toronto area, these communities represent the ancestors of the Huron-Wendat. From 1450-1649 C.E. this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). The ancestral Huron-Wendat on the north shore of Lake Ontario gradually began to move northward during this period. Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 C.E., the Wendat were the northernmost of the Iroquoians, inhabiting the area between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay known historically as Wendake and forming a confederation of individual nations.

At the time of contact with Europeans, the Niagara Peninsula was peopled by the “Neutral Nation” (*Gens Neutral*), a term coined by the French, in reference to the fact that this group took no part in the long-term conflicts between the people of the Wendat and the Haudenosaunee in New York. The Wendat referred to the Neutral as *Attiwandaronk*, meaning “peoples of a slightly different language.” Conversely, the Neutral used the same term to refer to the Wendat. Unfortunately, none of the contemporary documents mention the term that the Neutral used to refer to themselves collectively. There is no known word comparable to the term Wendat that would indicate that the Neutral recognized themselves as a confederation of individual tribes. The term “Neutral” is an artifact of the European explorers, a name which poorly describes their position vis a vis surrounding Iroquoian and Algonquian peoples. Moreover, it implies a



level of political unity equivalent to the Wendat or Haudenosaunee confederacies, which may be inaccurate.

In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat and then the Neutral. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s however, the Algonquian-speaking Anishinaabeg groups, such as the Mississaugas were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The Ajetance Purchase (Treaty 19)

The subject property is within Treaty 19, the Ajetance Purchase, signed in 1818 between the Crown and the Mississaugas (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016). This treaty excluded lands within one mile on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek, and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1820, Treaties 22 and 23 were signed which acquired these remaining lands, except a 200 acre parcel along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga, 2012:18).

Township of Chinguacousy

The land within Chinguacousy Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The name “Chinguaousy” was given to this township in 1819 by Sir Peregrine Maitland, possibly in honour of a Chippewa chief named Shinguacose or Chinguacose (*circa* 1773-1854). Historical records describe him as being a “Christian Chippewa,” or Ojibwa chief and medicine man, the son of a Scotch officer by a Chippewa woman. Shinguacose distinguished himself in battle at the taking of Fort Michilimackinac during the War of 1812. He was converted to Christianity after the war and was christened Levi Shingaux or Levi Cedar. In later life he lived on the north shore of Lake Huron. “Chinguacousy” is also said to have



been a corruption of the word “*Shing-wauk-ons-e-ka*,” which signifies a “pinery, or a place where young pines grow” (Gardiner, 1899:234; Rayburn, 1997:68).

Instructions were issued for the first survey of Chinguacousy on February 8, 1819. This survey work was carried out by Richard Bristol and was completed sometime between August and October of that same year when the first patent plans were produced. The first settlers arrived in the township in 1819-1820 to take up their lands. They were described as being from New Brunswick, the United States, and the Canadian born children of United Empire Loyalists (Armstrong, 1985:142; Heyes, 1961:105).

The first township meeting of the inhabitants of Chinguacousy took place in 1822. Although the township had been settled a few years earlier, there does not appear to have been a sufficiently large population to warrant holding a meeting. The first township meetings, where officials such as path masters and fence viewers were elected, were held in conjunction with neighbouring Toronto Gore Township.

The township was originally included within the limits of the Home District until 1849, when the old Upper Canadian Districts were abolished. It formed part of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel until 1851, when Peel was elevated to independent county status. A provisional council for Peel was not established until 1865, and the first official meeting of the Peel County council did not occur until January 1867.

The first “census” and assessment records show that the combined population for these two townships numbered 412 inhabitants in 1821, and that 230 acres had been cleared which were assessed at £5,110 (Pope, 1877:59; Trimble, 1975:129). The population of Chinguacousy continued to increase, and by 1837 it had reached 3,793. This number decreased slightly, and in 1841 the township population was 3,721 inhabitants. That number nearly doubled within one decade, and the 1851-52 census returns showed a population of 7,469. This number decreased in the subsequent census years, to 6,897 in 1861, and 6,129 in 1871 (Walton, 1837:71–75).



By 1842, there were 74,977 acres (30.343 hectares) of land that had been taken up in Chinguacousy. Approximately thirty-five percent of that total, or 26,266 acres (10,629 hectares), was under cultivation and assessed at £59,952. The township was described as being “one of the best settled townships in the Home District, containing excellent land, and many good farms.” Excellent wheat was grown in the township, as well as large quantities of oats, peas, potatoes and turnips. Additional farm products included wool, maple sugar, butter and cheese. The topography was described as “rolling,” timbered in hardwood and pine. Chinguacousy then contained seven sawmills and one grist mill. By 1851, this number had changed to eight sawmills and two grist mills (Smith, 1846:32, 1851:279).

By the late 1870s, Chinguacousy was considered to be a “first class agricultural township.” The township was noted for its “beautiful and substantial farm residences and commodious barns. The farms also are generally in the highest state of cultivation, while the grounds in front of the residences are for the most part tastefully arranged with beautiful flowers and shade trees, giving each place and the country generally a handsome appearance” (Pope, 1877a:65).

In 1974, part of the township was amalgamated with the City of Brampton, and the remainder was annexed to the Town of Caledon (Armstrong, 1985; Mika and Mika, 1977; Rayburn, 1997:68; Smith, 1846).

Development of Lot 21, Concession 5 East of Centre Road

The subject property overlies the northeast 50 acres of the southwest half of Lot 21, Concession 5 East of Centre Road.

The Crown Patent for the entire 200 acres on Lot 21, Concession 5 East of Centre Road was granted to Hannah Lewis (?) on December 17, 1822. On November 16, 1835, the Lot was sold by Robert Cunndor to John Brown for £100, and the same year, John Brown sold the property to James Robson for £295 (Anonymous, no date). James Robson (1800-1876) was born in Eckford, Roxburghshire (Scotland) to Thomas (died 1841) and Jean Clark Robson (died 1844). After emigrating to Upper Canada, he married Irish-born Esther Dixon (?-1874). The 1851 census enumerates James Robson as a 51-year-old West Presbyterian farmer, his wife,



Esther (aged 26), and six of their children (Library and Archives Canada, 1851). The Robsons did not reside on Lot 21, however. The 1861 Agricultural Census lists James Robson on Lot 29, Concession 3 and the present lot as being farmed by three brothers, James Matthews, Hugh Matthews, and Thomas Matthews (Anonymous, 1861). The death certificate for James Robson indicates he died of Typhoid fever in 1874. In 1880, his children inherited Lot 21 and in 1885, the southwest half of the lot was sold by his son, George Robson, to John Laidlaw for \$1320 (Anonymous, no date).

In 1888, John Laidlaw sold the south part of the southwest half of Lot 21 to his brother, Matthew Laidlaw, for \$1,100, and the north half to another brother, William Laidlaw, for \$1,300 (Anonymous, no date). John (1850-1921), William (1852-1919), and Matthew (1857-1945) were sons of Aaron Laidlaw (1826-1891) and his wife, Lucy Kerney (1828-1905) who had emigrated from Yorkshire (England) (Cowan, 2018). The 1871 census indicates that all three brothers lived with their parents until at least the purchase of Lot 21. William Laidlaw and his family were not residents on Lot 21. William was a Methodist minister and lived with his family at the parsonage on Lot 27 (Anonymous, 1894). The 1891 census enumerates Matthew Laidlaw, then aged 34, as a Methodist farmer, who was married to Mary Jane, and had one son, William (1889-1859) (Library and Archives Canada, 1891). The couple would have at least one more son, Norman Thomas (1891-1975) (Jepson, 2010). On March 3, 1902, William sold the north part of the southwest half of Lot 21 to Matthew Laidlaw for \$2,400 making him the sole owner of the southwest 100 acres of Lot 21 (Anonymous, no date).

In 1908, Matthew Laidlaw and his wife sold the southwest half of Lot 21 to brothers, Dennis Francis Doyle and Lawrence (Leo) L. Doyle (Anonymous, no date). On June 1, 1947, Lawrence Doyle sold the parcel to Nelson Hewson for \$5,000. Mary Hewson, executor to Nelson Hewson's will, sold the property to Robert P. Reid in 1950. In 1953, Robert Reid sold the east half of the parcel (the south part of the current subject property) to Neil C. Armstrong (1928-1990) (Anonymous, no date; Find a Grave, 2014).



Development of Lot 22, Concession 5 East of Centre Road

The subject property overlies the southwest of Lot 22, Concession 5 East of Centre Road and the southwest quarter of the northeast half of Lot 22.

The Abstract Index to Deeds indicates that the Crown Patent for Lot 22 was granted to the Canada Company on July 18, 1831. The Canada Company then sold the northeast half of the lot to Samuel Henderson on October 17, 1835, and the southwest half to Peter Hanan. Samuel Henderson sold the north half of the northeast part of Lot 22 to Michael Thompson in 1838, and the southeast quarter (50 acres) of the northeast half of Lot 22 to William Topham in 1841 (Anonymous, no date). In 1847, William Topham sold his 50-acre parcel to Noah Chant. On December 23, 1854, Peter Hanan and his wife sold the southwest half of Lot 22 to Dennis Tighe (1838-1917), son of Dennis Tighe Senior (1782-1883), an Irish-born Catholic farmer. Then in 1855, Dennis Tighe sold the southwest half of Lot 22 to his brother, Thomas Tighe (1846-1932), who sold it to their father, Dennis Tighe Senior, in 1860. The 1861 Agricultural Census indicates that Dennis Tighe Senior was resident on Lot 25, Concession 5, and it was his son, Thomas, who farmed Lot 22, Concession 5 East of Centre Road (Anonymous, 1861).

In 1857, the 50-acre parcel in the northeast of Lot 22 was sold by Noah Chant to William Little (Anonymous, no date). The 1861 census indicates that there were two related William Littles in Caledon at this time, William Little Senior (1778-1862), a carpenter, and his son, William Little (1840-?). William Little Senior and his wife, Esther Irwin (1795-1862) were Anglicans from County Sligo (Ireland) (Library and Archives Canada, 1861). They emigrated to Upper Canada via England in 1831 between the birth of their daughter, Martha (1835-?) who was born in England and their son, William, who was born in Upper Canada (Library and Archives Canada, 1861) (Davis, 1998). In total, they raised ten children. In 1861, the parcel was sold to Irwin Little, William Little Senior's son (Anonymous, no date).

In 1880, Thomas Tighe sold the southwest half of Lot 22 to Thomas Little. As there were several Thomas Littles enumerated in Chinguacousy in the census, it is uncertain what his relation to William Little was.



On January 16, 1900, Irwin Little willed his 50-acre parcel in the northeast half of Lot 22 to his wife Margaret, and subsequently his son, Irwin Little Junior, “subject to the payment of my several legalities” (Anonymous, no date). Four years later, Thomas Little sold the southwest half of Lot 22 to John Little, who then sold the parcel to John R. Armstrong in 1912. In 1919, Elizabeth Ellis *et alia* and Esther A. Thompson *et alia*, inheritors to both the 50-acre parcel in the northeast and the entire southwest of Lot 22, respectively, quit their claims to title of the land in favour of Irwin H. Little (1887-1978), son of Irwin Little Junior. On March 29, 1921, Irwin H. Little sold both properties to John R. Armstrong. He then granted the parcels to Neil C. Armstrong in 1950.

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historical map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historical mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historic mapping.

In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.



On both the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine, 1859) (Figure 2) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Pope, 1877) (Figure 3), the subject property overlays parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 5 East of Centre Road. On the 1859 map, different parts of the subject property were under the ownership of Thomas Tighe, John Thompson, Irwin Little and James Robson. By 1877, the property formed parts of lands held by Thomas Tighe, Estate of James Robson and Irwin Little. Both maps depict the subject property fronting the intersection of concession roads, present-day Bramalea Road and Old School Road. There are no structures or settlement features illustrated within the subject property on either map. A church is illustrated on the corner of the crossroads on the 1877 map—on the opposite (southwest) side of Bramalea Road. A tributary of the West Humber River is illustrated on both maps. On the 1859 map, the tributary traverses the north corner of the subject property, and on the 1877 map, the tributary is depicted outside the subject property limits.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. On the 1914 Bolton Topographic Map (Department of Militia and Defence, 1914) (Figure 4), the subject property is depicted within an open agricultural landscape. A brick house is illustrated within the west portion, fronting Old School Road. On the 1938 Bolton Topographic Map (Department of National Defence, 1938) (Figure 4), the building previously illustrated within the subject property is now shown further to the northeast, abutting the subject property limits. This aligns with the current brick building at this location, and therefore it is probable that the 1914 mapped location was slightly off. A building is illustrated on the corner of the crossroads, on the opposite (southwest) side of Bramalea Road, approximately 50 metres from the subject property. The tributary of the West Humber River remains illustrated crossing the north corner of the subject property on both maps. The map indicates an elevation of approximately 850-875 feet (259-267 metres) above sea level.



1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the subject property, twentieth-century aerial imagery was reviewed (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954) (Figure 5).

Aerial imagery from 1954 shows that there has been little change within the subject property at this time, as it comprises multiple agricultural fields within a surrounding rural landscape (Figure 5). The house illustrated in earlier twentieth century topographic mapping remains adjacent to the subject property on the west side, fronting Old School Road. A driveway and further buildings associated with the house, are present within the west portion of the subject property.

1.1 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environment characteristics (including drainage, soils, surficial geology, topography, for example), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which is maintained by the Ministry. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located in the upper western portion of the AkGw Borden block.



A total of three archaeological sites have been registered within an approximate one-kilometre radius of the subject property (the Ministry, 2022: accessed from Past Portal on November 29, 2023). The closest of these is the Hillside site (AkGw-559), a Euro-Canadian site, approximately 1.29 kilometres southwest of the subject property. A detailed summary of nearby sites is available in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Registered Sites within an approximate one-kilometre radius of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AkGw-540	Craig North	Euro-Canadian	Store	Irvin Heritage Inc, no date*
AkGw-542	Shoppe South	Euro-Canadian	Store	Irvin Heritage Inc, no date*
AkGw-543	Dixie Lane	Euro-Canadian	Midden	Irvin Heritage Inc, no date*
AkGw-559	Hillside	Euro-Canadian	Other	Irvin Heritage Inc, no date**

*Reports awaiting Ministry review as of November 2023. **Pending site record completion.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, six previous archaeological assessments were identified within 50 metres of the subject property.

In 1998, Archaeological Services Inc. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for the expansion of Mayfield Golf Club, a 20-hectare study area adjacent to the southeast corner of the subject property (Archaeological Services Inc., 1998). The Stage 1 background research determined that the study area retained archaeological potential and a Stage 2 pedestrian survey conducted at five metre intervals was undertaken. No archaeological resources were identified, and the study area was considered free of any further archaeological concern.



In 2016, This Land Archaeology Inc. conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of land located on part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 5 and parts of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 6, Town of Caledon under Ministry Project Information Form: P059-0705-2016 (This Land Archaeology Inc., 2016). The study area, incorporating 91.3 hectares and located either side of the Torbram Road, and adjacent to the southeast corner of the subject property, was identified as retaining archaeological potential. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for all areas of archaeological potential was recommended.

In 2020, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study under Ministry Project Information Form: P1030-0059-2020 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020b). The study area encompassed 8,311.1 hectares, and of this, 7,600 hectares (91.4%) was identified as having archaeological potential, including the entire subject property. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for all areas of archaeological potential was recommended.

In 2022, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Old School Road improvements under Ministry Project Information Form: P1066-0192-2021 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2022). The study area consisted of a 2.8-kilometre stretch of road, from Old School Road to Airport Road, and incorporated the intersection of Old School Road and Bramalea Road and the northwestern portion of the subject property in the right of way. Background research and visual review determined that parts of the study area retained archaeological potential. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for all areas of archaeological potential was recommended.

In 2022, Archaeological Services Inc. completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment as part of road improvements to Old School Road and Bramalea Road under Project Information Form: P1066-0272-2022 (Archaeological Services Inc., 2020a). The study area incorporates 3.09 kilometres of Bramalea Road, from King Street to Old School Road, including the intersection of Old School Road and Bramalea Road and the northwestern portion of the subject property in the road allowance/right of way. Background research and visual review determined that



parts of the study area retained archaeological potential. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for all areas of archaeological potential was recommended.

In 2022, Golder Associates Ltd completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment as part of the proposed redevelopment of Mayfield Golf Club under Project Information Form: P1013-0022-2022 (Golder Associates Ltd., 2022). The study area incorporated 70.3 hectares, located immediately adjacent to the northeast side of the subject property. Background research and visual review determined that parts of the study area retained archaeological potential. A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for all areas of archaeological potential was recommended.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is within the drumlinized till plains of the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:172-174). The South Slope meets the Oak Ridges 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.

Soil deposits within the subject property are predominantly clay to silt-textured till, derived from glaciolacustrine deposits or shale, with modern alluvial deposits consisting of clay silt, sand and gravel (with possible organic remains) correlating with the course of the West Humber River branch, crossing the north corner of the subject property (Ontario Geological Survey, 2018).

The subject property is within the Humber River watershed (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2019). Several tributary branches of the West Humber River cross the subject property.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted over October 2-5, 18-20, 2022 and June 16, 19, September 12-13, October 13 and November 7, 2023. The subject property is approximately 69.4 hectares and is bound by Old School Road to the northwest, agricultural fields and the Mayfield Golf Course to the north and east,



agricultural fields to the south, a farm to the southwest, and Bramalea Road to the west. The subject property predominantly consists of agricultural fields, with a farm complex at 12933 Bramalea Road. Three additional residential lots, 5089, 5101, and 5155 Old School Road, with maintained lawns are also within the northern portion of the subject property, all fronting Old School Road. Several tributary branches of the West Humber River cross the subject property.

1.3.5 Review of Archaeological Potential

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (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), and accessible and inaccessible shorelines (bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit potential for Indigenous archaeological sites.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south-central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most common variables used for predictive modelling of site location. As outlined in Section 1.3.3 above, multiple watercourses cross through the subject property.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, and rock



paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert). Are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

For the post-contact period, Section 1.3.1 of the Standards stipulates those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military or 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 or heritage parks. Also considered to have archaeological potential are early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

The majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads, which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps, are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

In addition to the above criteria for Indigenous and historical archaeological potential, the Standards also defines potential buffers of 300 metres around registered Indigenous and historical sites.

Given the property's location relative to tributaries of the West Humber River and historical roads, the subject property is considered to have the potential for the



presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on the degree of subsequent soil alteration.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. Fieldwork was completed on October 2-5, 18-20, 2022 under the field direction of Sean Haefner (R1253), and on June 16, 19, September 12-13, October 13 and November 7, 2023 under the field direction of Poorya Kashani (P1133). All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Standards. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-19; Figure 7). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to identify areas of no archaeological potential. During this review, approximately 7% (5.2 hectares) of the subject property was found to not warrant further survey.

Approximately 3% of the subject property was found to be thoroughly disturbed from past grading, construction, structural footprints, and other landscape alterations (Figure 7). These areas of disturbance, are associated with the farm complex, comprising various farm buildings with compacted gravel access roads, as well as three residences with paved driveways (Images 1-8). In accordance with the Standards, Section 1.3.2 and Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas of deep and extensive land disturbance are considered to have no archaeological potential and were not tested.



In addition to these areas of disturbance, approximately 2% of the subject property was found to be permanently low and wet (Figure 7). These areas comprised two tributaries of the West Humber River (Image 9). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1, Standard 2a.i., these permanently wet areas are considered to have no archaeological potential and were not tested.

Approximately 2% of the subject property was found to contain natural slope—both areas closely associated with the course of the two tributaries of the West Humber River traversing the subject property (Images 10-11; Figure 7). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.iii, steeply sloped terrain is considered to have low or no potential and no further survey was required.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

Approximately 7% (4.8 hectares) of the subject property comprises lawns surrounding the farm complex and residences, as well as areas of vegetation located either side of the tributaries (12-13; Figure 7). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1.2, areas with closed surface visibility were assessed by means of a test pit survey conducted at intervals of five metres. Test pits were hand excavated at least five centimetres into the subsoil and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures and/or disturbances. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

Intact test pit profiles were consistently observed throughout all areas tested. Typical test pit profiles consisted of approximately 20-36 centimetres of a very dark grey (10YR 3/1) clay loam A-Horizon, overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay B-Horizon (Images 14-15).

2.3 Pedestrian Survey

The balance, approximately 86% (59.4 hectares) of the subject property, consists of ploughed agricultural fields (Images 16-17) that were assessed by means of a pedestrian survey initiated at five metre intervals (Image 17; Figure 7). In accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the Standards, the fields were ploughed and



allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Additionally, in accordance with Section 2.1.1.2 of the Standards, due to field conditions (visible crop debris on the surface), survey transects were reduced to 2.5 metre intervals in order to achieve 80% visibility (Image 18; Figure 7). Ploughzone soils consisted of clay loam.

Indigenous artifacts were encountered during the course of the pedestrian survey (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). The locations of all recovered artifacts were recorded using a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System receiver with sub-metre accuracy.

2.3.1 Intensified Pedestrian Survey

An intensified pedestrian survey was conducted when archaeological resources were encountered within the subject property. In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1.1, Standard 7, an intensified survey at one-metre intervals was conducted at a radius of 20-metres around all surface artifacts to determine whether they were isolated finds or part of a larger scatter (Image 19; Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). The locations of all recovered artifacts were recorded using a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System receiver with sub-metre accuracy.

3.0 Record of Finds

Three Indigenous artifact locations were identified during the pedestrian survey (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). Two of which have been registered into the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database. The third did not meet the requirements for registry. At each location, all artifacts were collected.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can



be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups.

Table 1 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3 of the Standards.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, Global Positioning Logs, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., 200-2321 Fairview Street, Burlington, Ontario, L7R 2E3	Hard copy notes stored in company project folder 22PL-269; location coordinates and digital information stored on company network servers.
Field Photography (Digital)	Same as above.	Stored on company network servers.
Research, Analysis, and Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Same as above.	Digital files stored on company network servers.
Artifacts	Same as above.	All artifacts collected stored by class and provenience. Artifacts stored in 12.7-centimetre by 20.32-centimetre plastic bags and further separated into 5.08-centimetre by 7.62-centimetre plastic bags. All material housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 centimetres, depth 38 centimetres, height 25 centimetres). Artifact assemblage stored in one box labeled: 22PL-269, Bramalea Road, Caledon, Stage 1-2.



3.2 Indigenous Locations

A pre-contact Indigenous site is distinguished from a findspot by either the quantity of material encountered (three or more artifacts) or by the presence of a diagnostic artifact, for example, a projectile point. A full catalogue of all lithic material is presented in the Appendix A and the artifacts are displayed in Section 8.0 (Images 20-23).

3.2.1 Isolated Findspot

One non-diagnostic Indigenous findspot was documented within the subject property during the pedestrian survey, designated as P3. Findspot P3 was encountered within the northeast agricultural field comprising a single Onondaga lithic flake fragment (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). A full catalogue of findspot material is presented in Appendix A and the artifact is displayed in Section 8.0 (Image 20).

3.2.2 Indigenous Site AkGw-562

Site AkGw-562 (field designation P1) was encountered in the central portion of the subject property (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1), and measures approximately 17.3 metres north-south by 2.5 metres east-west. The artifact assemblage comprises three Indigenous lithics: an undiagnostic projectile point fragment, a uniface and a flake fragment, all of Onondaga Chert. The projectile point fragment measures 24.6 millimetres in length, 31.1 millimetres in width, and 7.5 millimetres in thickness, and retains serrated edges with some smoothing indicating use-wear (Image 21). The uniface fragment measures 32.7 millimetres in length, 54.2 millimetres in width, and 10.2 millimetres in thickness, is thermally altered, and was manufactured from a large flake, and retains extensive hard surface use-wear (Image 22).

3.2.3 Indigenous Site AkGw-563

Site AkGw-563 (field designation P2) was encountered in the east portion of the subject property, approximately 174 metres southeast of site AkGw-563 (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). The site comprises an isolated Late Archaic Crawford Knoll projectile point (ca. 4500-3500 B.P.) (Ellis et al., 1990)



manufactured from Kettle Point chert. The projectile point measures 33.1 millimetres in length, 17.6 millimetres in width, and 5.1 millimetres in thickness, and consists of a thermally altered base fragment with one retained barb with excurvate edges showing smoothing and use-wear (Image 23).

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by TACC Developments (Armstrong) Limited to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 12933 Bramalea Road, and 5089, 5101, 5155 Old School Road, Part of Lots 21 and 22, Concession 5 East of Hurontario Street, former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, now the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately 69.4 hectares.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research indicated there was potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on October 2-5, 18-20, 2022, and June 16, 19, September 12-13, October 13 and November 7, 2023, by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The assessment resulted in the identification of two Indigenous sites (AkGw-562 and AkGw-563) and one Indigenous findspot (P3). Site AkGw-562 comprises three non-diagnostic lithics and site AkGw-563 comprises a single Late Archaic diagnostic projectile point.

Given the ephemeral nature and low artifact density of findspot P3 and sites AkGw-562 and AkGw-563, these components do not meet the criteria for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.



5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, and in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the following recommendations are made:

1. Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of Indigenous findspot P3, this location does not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
2. Given the non-diagnostic nature of Indigenous site AkGw-562, this location does not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
3. Given the isolated nature of Late Archaic site AkGw-563, this location does not meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
4. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry approval has been received.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:



- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, Registered Statute of Ontario, 2005, Chapter 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the subject property of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a 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 field work 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.
- 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 sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar, Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, Ministry of Public and Business Services Delivery is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and



may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of paved access roads, farm buildings and equipment within the farm complex.



Image 2: View of marked buried utilities, compact gravel access road, farm buildings and equipment within the farm complex.



Image 3: View of paved access road, farm buildings and equipment within the farm complex.



Image 4: View of paved access road, farm buildings and equipment within the farm complex.



Image 5: Front view of the residential lot at 5089 Old School Road.



Image 6: Front view of the residential lot at 5101 Old School Road; test pit survey in progress.



Image 7: Rear view of the residences at 5089 and 5101 Old School Road.



Image 8: Front view of the residential lot at 5101 Old School Road.



Image 9: View of low and wet area in the north corner of the subject property.



Image 10: View of natural slope covered with vegetation, within the north corner of the subject property.



Image 11: View of natural slope covered with vegetation, within the south portion of the subject property.



Image 12: View of field crew conducting test pit survey at five metre intervals.



Image 13: View of field crew conducting test pit survey at five metre intervals.



Image 14: View of a typical intact test pit.



Image 15: View of a typical intact test pit.



Image 16: View of the ploughed agricultural field in the southeast portion of the subject property.



Image 17: View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.



Image 18: View of field crew conducting a pedestrian survey at 2.5 metre intervals.



Image 19: View of field crew conducting pedestrian survey at one metre intervals.



Image 20: Lithic Flake (Findspot P3).



Image 21: Projectile Point fragment (AkGw-562).



Image 22: Uniface (AkGw-562).

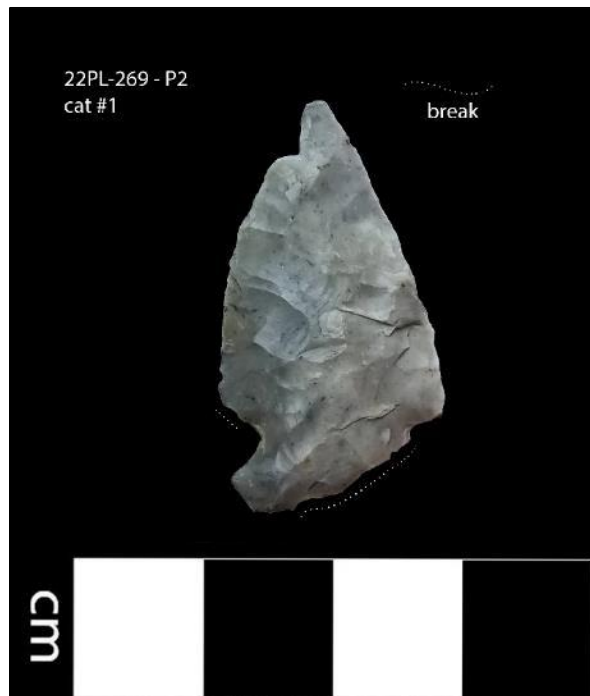
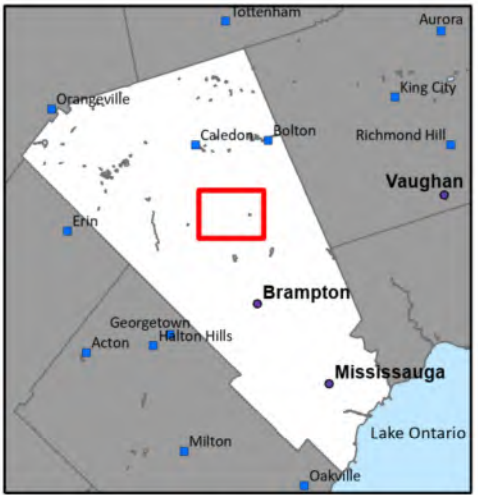
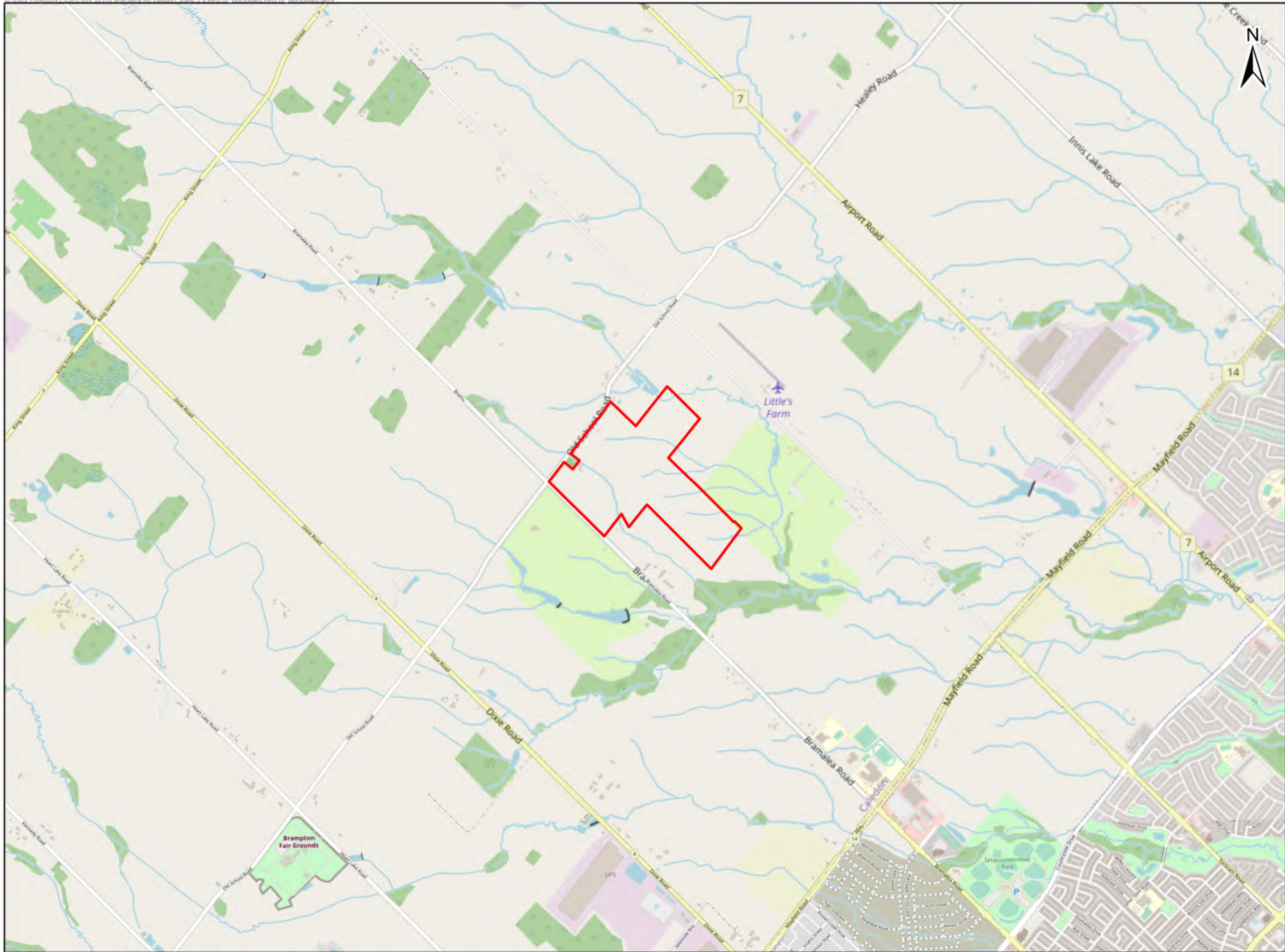


Image 23: Projectile Point (AkGw-563).

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: ©
OpenStreetMap (and
contributors, CC-BY-SA

Projection: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000



ASI Project No: 22PL-269
Date: 10/20/2022 9:29 AM

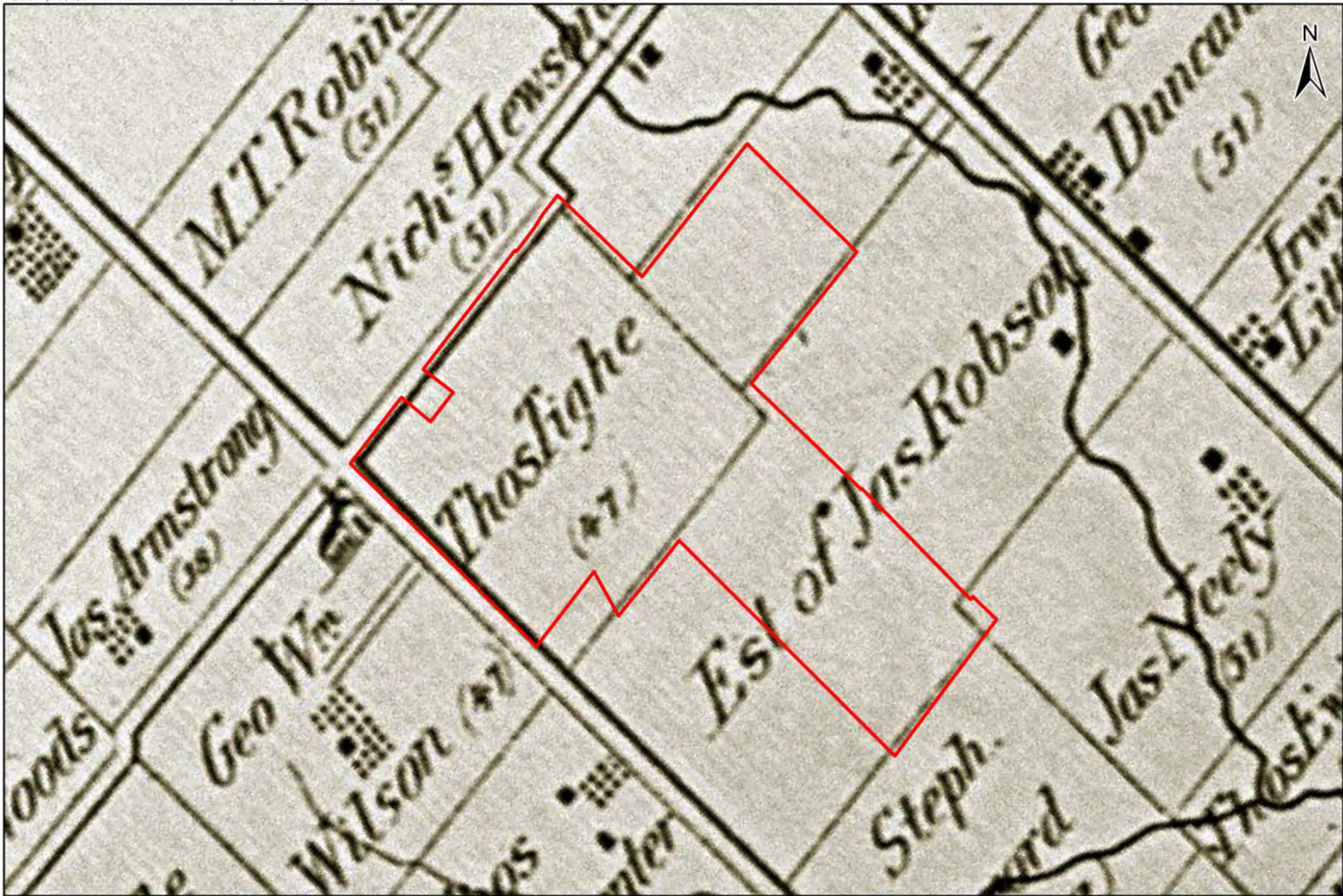
Drawn By: cnettleton
File: 22PL269_Fig1



Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property



Figure 2: Subject Property located on 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel



SUBJECT PROPERTY

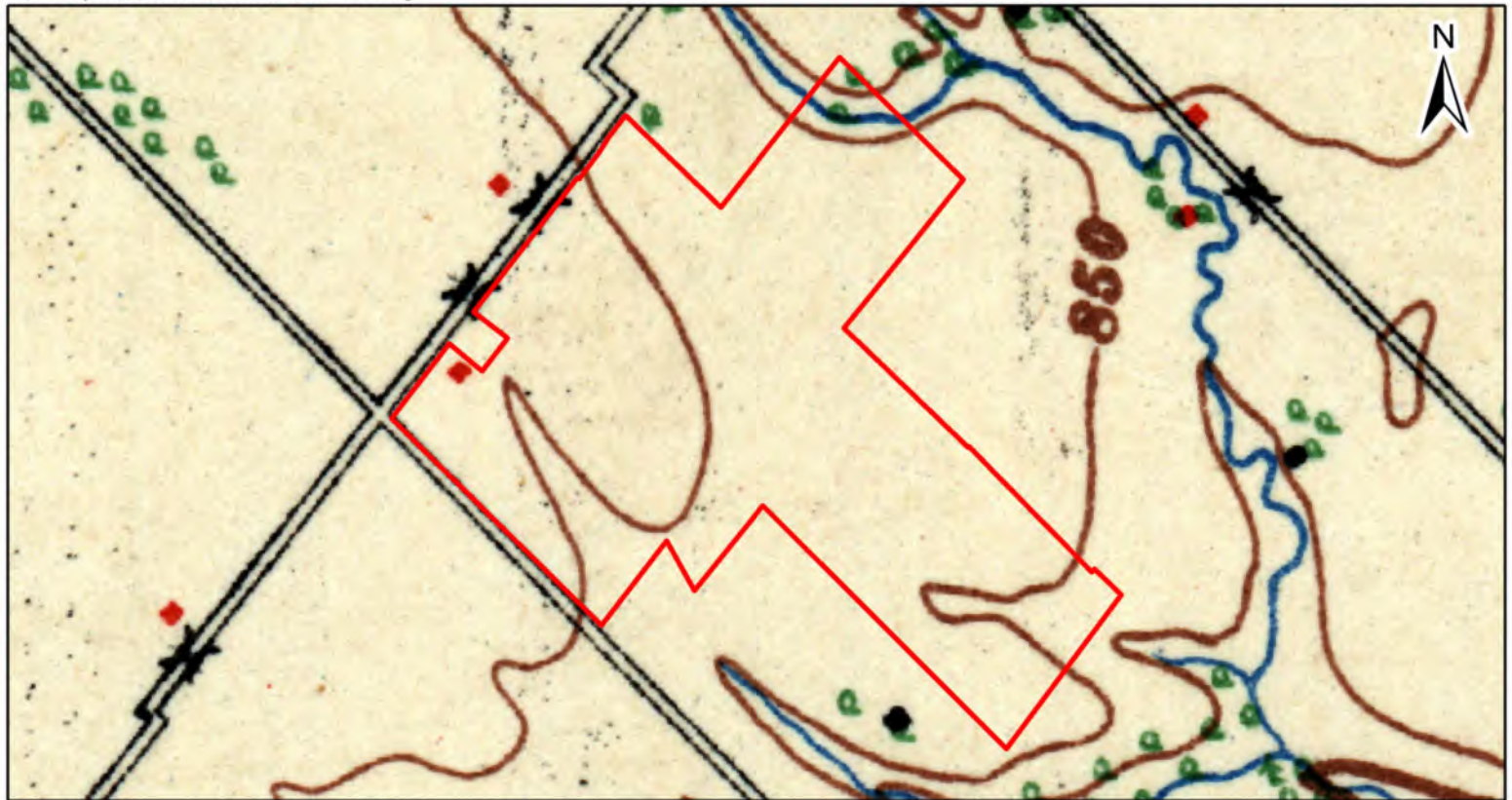
Source: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, 1877

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:10,000
Page Size: 8.5x11

0 300
Metres

ASI Project No.: 22PL-269
Date: 10/24/2022
Drawn By: cnettleton
File: 22PL269_Fig3

Figure 3: Subject Property located on 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel



1914



1938



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source: Department of Militia and Defence,
1914 (Bolton Sheet), and 1938 (Bolton Sheet)

0 400
Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:13,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

ASI Project No.: 22PL-269
Date: 10/24/2022

Drawn By: cnettleton
File: 22PL269_Fig4

Figure 4: Subject Property located on 1914 and 1938 Bolton Topographic Maps



Figure 5: Subject Property located on 1954 Aerial Imagery of Southern Ontario



Figure 6: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property

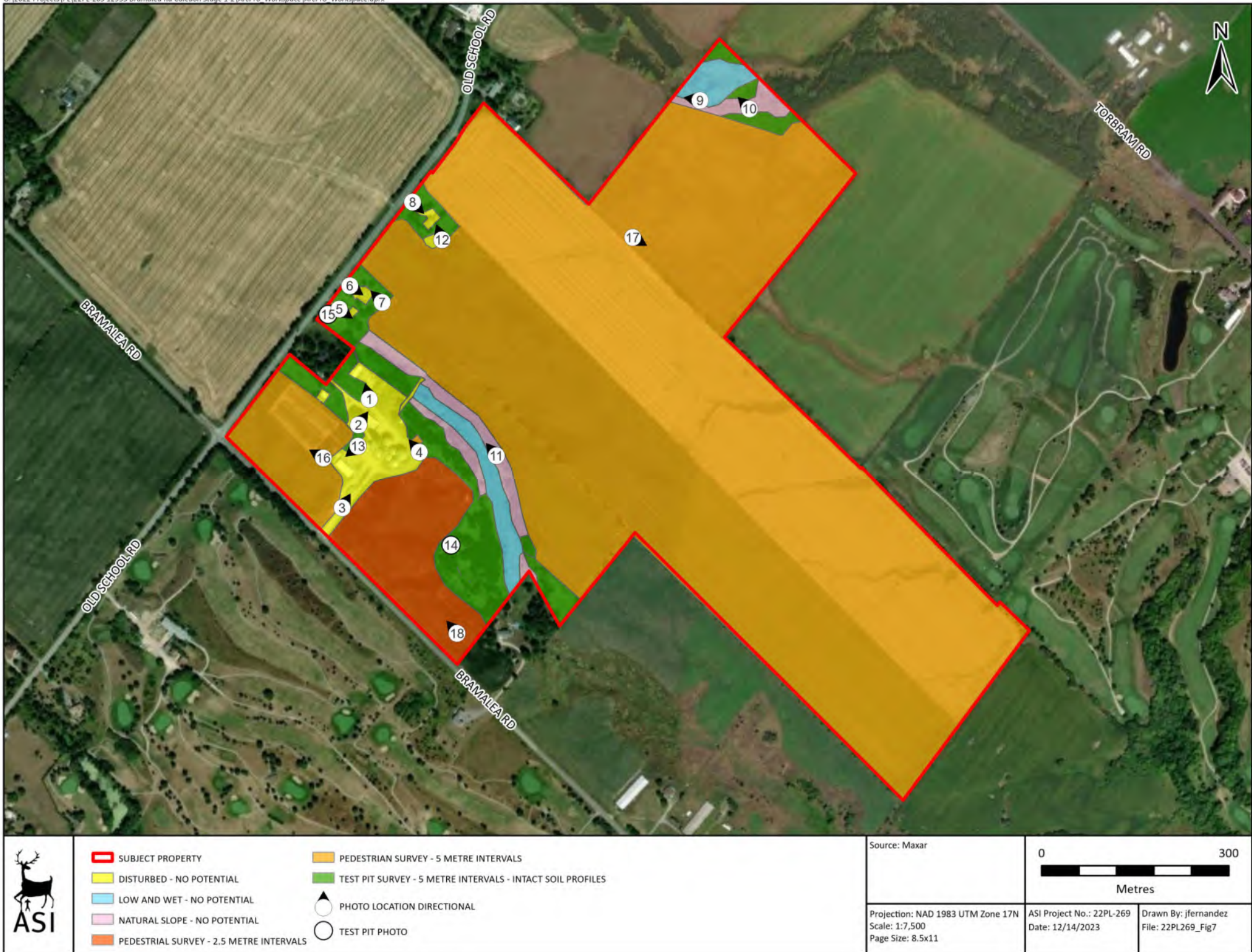


Figure 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

Appendix A: Lithic Catalogue



Appendix A: Lithic Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
P3						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 1 artifact						
AkGw-562						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Serration; L:2.46 mm W:3.11 mm T:0.75 mm; non-diagnostic; regular knapping pattern; slightly excurve edges; base snapped off at notches; tip broken off at oblique lateral snap fracture; micro step fractures and smoothing at edges indicates usewear.
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Uniface	Onondaga Chert	Thermally-altered; L:3.27 mm W:5.42 mm T:1.02 mm; made on a large flake; excurve worked distal edge includes extensive hard-surface usewear; lateral edges terminate in opposing oblique snap fractures resulting in a trapezoid silhouette.
3	1	Surface	Layer 1	Flake Fragment	Onondaga Chert	
Total : 3 artifacts						
AkGw-563						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Kettle Point Chert	Crawford Knoll (Late Archaic Period: 1300 BCE - 900 BCE); Side-Notching (W 11.9 mm); thermally-altered; L:33.1 mm W:17.6 mm T:5.1 mm; half of base and opposite barb lost to snap fractures; regular knapping pattern; excurve edges show smoothing and usewear; damage to one edge distally.
Total : 1 artifact						
Grand Total : 5 artifacts						