

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Original Report

6404 Mayfield Road

Part of Lot 1, Concession 1, (Geographic Township of
Albion), Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel

Project Information

Archaeological License: P1024 (Sarah MacKinnon MSc.)

MCM PIF#: P1024-0354-2025

Corporate File #: 305-2025

Development Project Designation #: N/A

July 23rd, 2025



neweraarchaeology.ca
contact@neweraarchaeology.ca

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New Era Archaeology Inc. was contracted to complete the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 6404 Mayfield Road, Part of Lot 1, Concession 1, (Geographic Township of Albion), Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. Permission was given to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (Ontario) to Sarah MacKinnon. The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was undertaken as a requirement under Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) in support of a Zoning By-Law Amendment. This report describes the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment and results of the assessment and confirms that all the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs) (MCM 2011) and the *Ontario Heritage Act* (MCL 2005).

The objective of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment is to determine if the project area has the potential to contain archaeological resources and to determine if any past use activities within the project area have removed areas of potential. The 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, published by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM 2011) outlines features and the buffers around these features within which there is potential for archaeological resources. There are two groups of features, one for Indigenous (pre-contact) potential and one for Euro-Canadian (post-contact) archaeological potential. The main feature, which indicates potential for Indigenous archaeological resources, is the proximity to a potable water source. Additional features include topography, soil type and proximity to previously identified archaeological sites. Historic potential is based on proximity to historic features such as structures, roads, railways, settlements and previously identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment involved the review of historical records, historic maps, local knowledge, current aerials and project area inspection to confirm the current conditions of the project area. Both historic and current resources are consulted to identify areas of archaeological potential and previous activities conducted within the project area, which have removed potential. This information, together with a site visit, is used to determine if the project area has archaeological potential, note areas of no potential, and recommend appropriate Stage 2 strategies for areas of archaeological potential. The current conditions of the project area were confirmed during the site visit on July 2nd, 2025.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the project area has potential for Indigenous (pre-contact) and Euro-Canadian (post-contact) archaeological resources, and as a result Stage 2 test pit survey at a five-meter interval is required.

The objectives of Stage 2 archaeological assessment are to confirm if archaeological resources are present within the project area through physical assessment, recover and document any identified archaeological resources and determine if Stage 3 site-specific assessment is required and the strategies that it should follow.

The Stage 2 test pit survey was completed on July 2nd, 2025, across the project area. As a result of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, no archaeological resources were encountered; consequently, it is recommended that no further archaeological assessment is required.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	2
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	6
1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	6
1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT	6
1.2.1 General Indigenous Overview.....	6
1.2.2 Southern Ontario	8
1.2.3 County of Peel	10
1.2.4 Peel County Historic Overview	10
1.2.5 Albion Township Historic Overview	12
1.2.6 Historical Mapping	13
1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	14
1.3.1 Previously Registered Sites	14
1.3.2 Current Land Use and Field Conditions	15
1.3.3 Natural Environment	16
1.3.4 Heritage Registry.....	17
1.3.5 Plaques	17
2.0 FIELD METHODS	17
2.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION	17
2.2 TEST PIT SURVEY.....	17
3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS.....	18
3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES.....	18
3.2 DOCUMENTARY RECORD INVENTORY	18
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	18
4.1 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESULTS	18
4.2 STAGE 2 SURVEY RESULTS	19
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	19
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION.....	20
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	21
8.0 MAPS	23
9.0 PLATES	27

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: General Indigenous History Throughout Ontario	6
Table 2: Historic Features within Proximity to Project Area	14
Table 3: Previously Registered Sites within 1km	15
Table 4: Documentary Record Inventory	18
Table 5: Summary of the Stage 1 Results	19

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of Project Area	23
Map 2: Historic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Project Area in 1859	23
Map 3: Historic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Project Area in 1877	24
Map 4: 1914 Topographic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Project Area	24
Map 5: Plan of Survey	25
Map 6: Physiographic Regions Within the Project Area	26
Map 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment	26

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Test Pit Survey Conditions; Existing Structures	27
Plate 2: Concrete Driveway	27
Plate 3: Test Pit Survey Conditions behind Concrete Patio	27
Plate 4: Concrete Patio	27
Plate 5: Disturbed Landscaped Gravel Area	27
Plate 6: Disturbed Landscaped Gravel Area	27
Plate 7: Disturbed Concrete and Gravel Area	28
Plate 8: Test Pit Survey Conditions	28

PROJECT PERSONAL

LICENSED ARCHAEOLOGIST:

Sarah MacKinnon MSc. (P1024)

FIELD DIRECTOR:

Sarah MacKinnon MSc. (P1024)

FIELD ASSISTANTS:

Kayleigh MacKinnon MSc. (P384)

Benjamin Reaume

Sydney Lloyd

REPORT PREPARATION:

Kayleigh MacKinnon MSc. (P384)

REPORT MAPPING:

Kayleigh MacKinnon MSc. (P384)

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

New Era Archaeology Inc. was contracted to complete the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 6404 Mayfield Road, Part of Lot 1, Concession 1, (Geographic Township of Albion), Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel. Permission was given to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts. The study was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1024 issued by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (Ontario) to Sarah MacKinnon. The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was undertaken as a requirement under Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) in support of a Zoning By-Law Amendment. This report describes the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment and results of the assessment and confirms that all the work conducted as part of this assessment conforms to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs) (MCM 2011) and the *Ontario Heritage Act* (MCL 2005).

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 General Indigenous Overview

Table 1: General Indigenous History Throughout Ontario

Period	Date Range	Diagnostic Material	Period Details
Paleo-Indian - ca. 9,000-7,000 B.C.			
Early	ca. 11,000-8,500 BC	Fluted projectile points	Nomadic hunters moved into Southern Ontario from the South-West.
Late	ca. 8,500-7,500 BC	Plano, Holxombe, Hi-Lo projectile points	
Archaic - 7,000-1,000 B.C.			
Early	ca. 7,000-6,000 BC	Bifurcate, netting projectile points	- Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands slowly transition to small territorial camps. - There is an increase in the use of localized material and the re-purposing of stone tools. - Local and long distance trade networks appear leading to an influx of exotic material and goods, including natural copper and conch shells, often used as grave offering. - The bow and arrow is adopted towards the end of the period.
Middle	ca. 6,000-2,500 BC	Brewerton, Stanly, Side-notched projectile points	
Late	ca. 2,500-1000 BC	Lamoka, Adder Orchard, Genesee, Lamoka, Innes, Crawford Knoll, Innes, Hind projectile points	
Woodland - ca 1,000 B.C. - 1600 A.D.			
Early	ca. 1000-400 BC	Birdstones, Cache blades, Kramer, Meadowood projectile points	- Introduction of pottery. - Burial ceremonialism is also practiced.

Middle	ca. 400 BC - AD 500	Vanport, Snyder, Saugeen projectile points, Pseudo-scallop shell Pottery	- Increased sedentism and seasonal site reuse and emergence of horticulture. - More intricate burial ceremonialism adopted from Hopewell culture to the south, including the use of burial mounds. - More pottery decorative techniques appear including stamped and scalloped techniques. - Items from the Ohio Valley also start to appear including stone platform pipes, copper ear spools and copper panpipes.
Transitional	ca. AD 500 - 900	Princess Point pottery, Triangular projectile points	- First Appearance of Corn. - Princess Point pottery decorative techniques included cord-wrapped stick and punctuates. - Some of the largest burial mounds were also created by the Laurel.
Late - Early	ca. AD 900 - 1300	Glen Meyer Tanged-Triangular projectile point	- Small single-family houses change to larger multi-family longhouses within small village sites with the appearance of palisades at some. - Increase in corn agriculture. - Pottery vessels are thinner walled with improved manufacturing. - There is a switch in burial ceremonialism to the use of burial pits, a precursor to large ossuaries.
Late - Middle	ca. AD 1300 - 1400	Middleport projectile points	- Increase in village size and reliance on agriculture including corn, beans and squash. - Decrease in decorated pottery vessels and an increase in decorative pipes including effigy pipes. - Some sites still included a palisade.
Late - Late	ca. AD 1400 - 1600	Nanticoke, Daniels Triangular projectile points	- Village size increased and locations were strategically pick, to ensure enough arable land, with diets heavily dependent on agriculture, proximity to wood for both heating and building, proximity to water and a location which would be easily defensible. - Emergence of tribes and territories, which led to an increase in warfare. - Dogs were domesticated - Large ossuaries become common. - Towards the end of the period the first Europeans goods appear periodically in Ontario through trade networks with groups further east who were in contact with the first French explorers who had reach the St. Lawrence.
Contact-Historic ca. 1600-1700 A.D.			
European Contact	AD 1600-1650	Minimal European items	- Establishment of the fur trade. - Increase in warfare resulted in tribal disbursement leaving much of the area between Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe with no permanent large villages. - The French arrive in Ontario with an increase in Jesuit missionaries and European goods.
Late	AD 1650- ca. 1800	Mixture of Indigenous and European items	- Iroquois used their conquered land of Southern Ontario as mainly hunting grounds with a few settlements located along the shoreline of Lake Ontario. - The Iroquois were then challenged and pushed out of the region by the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa). - Trade with both English and French. - Numerous migrations and resettlements. - The end of this period there saw an influx of European and American settlers transitioning to the historic period.

1.2.2 Southern Ontario

As the glaciers that covered southern Ontario began to retreat approximately 12,500 years ago, the area began to become habitable for the Paleo-Indian hunting bands arriving between 11,000 and 10,500 years ago, finding large meltwater lakes formed in the wake of the retreat. The lakes were accompanied by relatively barren tundra interspersed with areas of open boreal forest. The Paleo-Indian hunters focused on the large Pleistocene mammals, including mastodon, moose, elk, and especially herds of caribou that roamed the area after following the retreating glacier. Following the herds of animals, the Paleo-Indian groups travelled long distances and seldom stayed in one campsite for a significant length of time, leaving behind little material culture. Stone tools and by-products of their flaked stone industry are virtually all that remains. They manufactured large distinctive spear points that have a prominent channel or groove on each face. Campsites from this period are frequently found adjacent to remnant shorelines of large post-glacial lakes, indicating that camping sites were set up along the shores of lakes to intercept migrating herds. The water levels of the Lake Ontario basin fell in the early post-glacial period and subsequently rose again to modern levels, resulting in these campsites now being situated more than a kilometer into the lake (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Archaic Period (7,000 B.C – 1,000 B.C) saw a mixed needle and broadleaf forest cover established in Ontario, and nomadic hunter-gatherers hunted deer, moose, as well as other animals, fished and gathered plant resources while moving relatively large distances over the landscape during the year. From the archaeological record, the technological and cultural change can be identified by a wide variety of tools produced, which resulted in shifts in hunting strategies to adjust to a constantly evolving environment. During the Late Archaic period, hunter-gatherer bands most likely settled into familiar hunting territories. Two types of sites evolved as a result of their hunting patterns, the small inland camps that were occupied by small groups of related families during the fall and winter where they could harvest nuts and hunt deer, and the larger spring and summer settlements that were located near river mouths where groups came together to trade, exploit spawning fish resources and to bury their dead. Many of the ground stone tools have both social and symbolic functions; they had a day-to-day use, but their inclusion in burials ascribes to them a sacred intent (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Woodland Period (1,000 B.C – 1600 A.D.) is distinguished from the previous Archaic period with respect to settlement patterns and subsistence pursuits and is most specifically marked by the introduction of ceramics into Ontario. Though the appearance of these ceramics provides a temporal marker for archaeologists, their use does not seem to have profoundly changed the hunter-gatherer lifestyle of the previous period. The Iroquoian society flourished in the southern Great Lakes region in the Late Woodland Period. Increasingly sophisticated burial ceremonies and an increase in the trade of exotic items. As the population increased, so did the competition for resources. Trade with communities living south of the Great Lakes introduced maize and squash, creating a transition to food production that then reduced reliance on naturally occurring resources and led to less movement as people tended to their crops. As sites were more intensively occupied, the need for a greater degree of internal spatial organization came about, which can be seen in the archaeological record (Ellis and Deller 1990). The ancestors of the Neutral, Huron, and Petun resided along the central north shore of Lake Ontario, and the ancestral Iroquoians became the Five Nation Iroquois (Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk) occupied the area south of Lake Ontario in what is now central New York State. Though there were most likely interactions between these Iroquoian-speaking groups, it was not until the mid to late 17th century that the Five Nation Iroquois inhabited the Toronto area. The focus on agricultural practices led to a more sedentary lifestyle, with larger communities coming together and forming alliances with separate villages. Some villages were fortified with palisade walls with land cleared around them for crops. By the time European explorers and missionaries arrived in Ontario at the beginning of the 17th century, the villages were under the direction of various chiefs elected from the principal clans and subsequently allied within powerful tribal confederacies (Ellis and Deller 1990).

By 1600, most of the Lake Ontario north shore communities had moved northward, joining communities in Simcoe County to form the Petun and Huron. Though the movement of these communities took place over many

generations, the conflict with the Five Nations Iroquois of New York State was the final impetus. The collapse and dispersal of the three Ontario Iroquoian confederacies (the Huron, the Petun, and the Neutral) during the first half of the 17th century was caused by intertribal warfare with the Five Nations Iroquois, in addition to disease and starvation (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Early explorers and missionaries, including Samuel de Champlain, who arrived in 1615, documented the First Nations they encountered on their journeys. Samuel de Champlain spent a fair bit of his time living and travelling with the Huron-Wendat, who were occupying villages within Simcoe County at that time, but also noted other groups, including one occupying the area between the Huron-Wendat and the Five Nations and noticing their neutrality, leading to them being referred to as the Neutral. Like other First Nations, the Neutral occupied larger villages and practiced agriculture. Subsequently, the French continued to visit and trade with the Neutral, and 1626 marked the first documented visit among the Neutral by Joseph de la Roche Daillon, a Recollect missionary (Ellis and Deller 1990, Lennon and Fitzgerald 1990).

The dispersal of the Huron, the Petun, and the Neutral by 1650 and the limited settlement of the Five Nations Iroquois into southern Ontario saw Ojibwa groups beginning to migrate south, taking advantage of the hunting grounds (Rogers 1978). Samuel de Champlain was the first to encounter the Odawa, who occupied an area along the northeastern shore of Georgian Bay in 1615. Later, Jesuit missionaries would also document the Algonquian groups they encountered, noting their highly nomadic lifestyle, travelling great distances for trade items like furs. A mission was established at Sault Sainte Marie in 1648 for the Algonquian groups of Manitoulin Island and those of the northeastern shore of Lake Huron. Mission work among groups like the Mississauga continued in the late 17th century (Thwaites 1896).

Pressure was exerted on the Ojibwa by the Five Nations Iroquois through the establishment of villages along major trade routes (Thwaites 1896). Although the population of the Ojibwa had also suffered losses from starvation, disease and hostilities, they were able to unite and push the Five Nation Iroquois out during the late 17th century (Rogers 1978). Peace negotiations were held in August 1701 in Montreal, where representatives of the Anishinaabek Nations and the Five Nations Iroquois gathered (Johnston 2004).

After the Seven Years War between Britain and France ended in 1763, the overall control of the lands that now comprise Ontario and Quebec were ceded by France to the British, who continued to maintain forts at Kingston and Niagara. The influx of settlers after the American Revolution and the subsequent migration of Loyalist settlers convinced the British Crown to formally acquire new lands for settlement through a series of land purchases from Indigenous groups. Between 1783 and 1818, tracts of land within Ontario were purchased and surveyed for settlement (Rogers 1978).

The Anishinaabeg communities had built numerous villages throughout all of southern Ontario, establishing their control of the area and in doing so, it was with the Anishinaabeg that the British negotiated treaties (Smith 1975, Surtees 1985). As a result of the treaty process, the British grouped the Anishinaabeg into three main groups the Chippewa (Beausoleil Island, Rama, Saugeen, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina Island, Snake Island, Thames and Walpole groups), the Ojibwas (northern groups) and the Mississaugas (Alderville, Scugog, New Credit, Mud Lake and Rive Lake groups) (Rogers 1978). Discrepancies and differing interpretations of the treaties led to additional treaties being signed, and others are still contested to this day.

Additionally, increased interactions between Europeans and Indigenous groups during the expansion of the fur trade led to an increase in intermarriages between the two and the Metis culture was established. Metis communities were established throughout Ontario.

1.2.3 County of Peel

While Indigenous groups have long inhabited Southern Ontario, during the 1600s, it was those in the Iroquois Confederacy (also known as the Five Nations) who controlled large areas, including what is now known as Peel. By the 1700s, the Iroquois had become weakened by disease and warfare with the French and were pushed out of the area by the Anishinaabeg as they migrated southward to settle along the north shore of Lake Ontario. This group would later become known as the Mississaugas by European settlers (Region of Peel Archives).

“On August 2nd, 1805 the British and Mississaugas signed a treaty covering the southern portion of the “Mississauga Tract” on the Lake Ontario waterfront, reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the east to Burlington Bay on the west, and running north to what in Peel is known as the Second Concession North of Dundas Street (also known as Eglinton Avenue). Within a year the land was surveyed and divided into “Townships” for settlement purposes. The township in the Peel area was known as Toronto Township (now the City of Mississauga). It is interesting to note that the naming of this Township predated the incorporation of the City of Toronto in 1834 (founded as the Town of York in 1793).

When Toronto Township was purchased the Mississaugas withheld a strip of land 1 mile wide on either side of the Credit River. The rest of the land was surveyed, and settlement began in earnest. Small hamlets sprung up at crossroads throughout the Township, including Summerville and Dixie. These hamlets were usually composed of a blacksmith shop, general store, church, and perhaps an inn or hotel. By 1818 the need for more land was apparent, and negotiations were started to purchase the remaining Mississauga land north of Eglinton Avenue. That same year 648,000 additional acres were purchased [Treaty 19], and by 1819 the land was surveyed and divided into Townships. The Peel area now included an enlarged Toronto Township, as well as four additional townships: Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore, Albion, and Caledon. In February 1820 the Mississaugas surrendered the last of their lands along the Credit River, only keeping a small piece for a village that they subsequently abandoned in 1847 (now the Mississauga Golf and Country Club) (Region of Peel Archives, p na)”

The project area is located within the traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit River First Nation and included within the Ajetance Purchase (Treaty No. 19), the last large tract of land they ceded. The Ajetance Purchase includes 648,000 acres of land within the Halton and Peel Regions and Dufferin and Wellington Counties. On October 23rd, 1818, members of the Mississaugas of the River Credit and Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks, as well as Chief of the Eagle Tribe, Weggishigomin of the Eagle Tribe, Kawwahkitahqubi of the Otter Tribe, Cabibonike of the Otter Tribe, and Pagitaniquatoibe of the Otter Tribe, met with Deputy Superintendent William Claus on behalf of His Majesty to discuss the purchase of land (Filice 2018, Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017b, Surtees 1984, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016). The treaty was signed on October 28th, 1818, and included (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016).

The Mississaugas had negotiated the sale of all their territory with the exception of 200 acres near the mouth of the Credit River by 1820 (Filice 2018, Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017b, Surtees 1984).

1.2.4 Peel County Historic Overview

In 1788, four Districts were created, including the Nassau District (later the Home District), which included what would later become the County of Peel. Then, in 1791, the province of Quebec was divided into Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and the Home District became part of Upper Canada with most of what is now southern Ontario (Walker & Miles, 1877).

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. He moved the capital from Newark (Niagara) to Toronto, which he renamed York in honour of the King's son Frederick, the Duke of York, in order to provide it more protection. In 1792, he divided Upper Canada into 19 Counties and created a road system. To establish and open the road system, Governor Simcoe brought troops over from England. He also employed them in other building operations and posted them along these roadways. The establishment of a road system prepared the Counties for an influx of settlers and aided settlers on their journey to their new home (Mercer et al 1885). The Home District, albeit with the inclusion of fewer townships, continued until the institution of districts was abolished in 1852, and as a result, the united County of York, Peel and Ontario was formed. The County of Ontario was the first to separate. It was not until 1866 that Peel was separated from York. After some time, the Village of Brampton was finally selected as County Town and the County buildings were erected at a cost of over \$40,000. The first council met at the Brampton Court House in January 1867 (Walker & Miles, 1877).

The County of Peel was named after Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850), a British politician who served as both Home Secretary and Prime Minister of Great Britain (Walker & Miles, 1877). Located on the north shore of Lake Ontario, bounded on the east by the County of York, on the north by the Counties of Simcoe and Wellington, and on the west by the Counties of Wellington and Halton, it is comprised of the Townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, the incorporated Town of Brampton, and the incorporated villages of Streetsville and Bolton. As a small County, it contains 293,300 acres of land measuring 37 miles in length with an average width of 15 miles. A chain of ridges runs through it, dividing it into two distinct sections, entering at Caledon at a south-west angle and passing out of the County approximately midway through the eastern boundary of Albion. The two sections are distinct in character of soil and climate as well as general appearance above and below this chain. The land in the lower region is gently undulating with a gradual but continual ascent from the Lake to the base of the ridges, where it then rises nearly perpendicular. In other areas, it is broken for some miles, with hills over hills making it difficult to ascertain when you have actually ascended the range, with the mountain about 900 feet above the level of Lake Ontario (Walker & Miles, 1877).

Generally, the roads through Peel were considered of good quality and were opened and more or less travelled between every two concessions, as well as side roads every five lots. One of the main roads, Dundas Street, passes through the front part of Toronto Township. This road was partly gravelled and macadamized by grants from the Legislature in 1836. Settlement was concentrated along Dundas Street, and being heavily travelled meant good business for shops and other businesses established along it. Another well-travelled road, first planked by a private company and later gravelled, was Lakeshore. Hurontario Street, which runs from Port Credit north-west through the center of Toronto, Chinguacousy and Caledon, and then through to Collingwood, was also well-travelled. Another key road was cut through the sixth line that extends from Dundas St. north, west to Mono Mills in Mono, on the west, and the Gore and Albion on the East. The Grand Trunk Railroad and the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railroads run through the County, with the Credit Valley Railway being added shortly after (Walker & Miles, 1877). The County, like many others, benefited economically from the railway.

The County is well watered with running streams of various sizes throughout. The Credit River, considered to be the principal River, provides an excellent stream of water which runs through the western part of the County. The numerous branches of the river provide a source of wealth for many communities, including Caledon, where waterpower is supplied. The Humber River also plays an important role in the County, and specifically to Albion, where it provides waterpower through its tributaries. Each township had several mills which utilized the numerous waterways (Walker & Miles, 1877).

1819 and the following years saw the greater part of the County settled, though the old survey of Toronto Township was thinly settled in 1808 or 1810. Many first settlers came from New Brunswick, the United States, and other parts of Upper Canada. Some of the first settlers in the 'New Survey' of Toronto Township included a colony of Irish families from New York City who came to their grants of land in 1819 under the Superintendence of Messrs. Beaty and Graham. U.E. Loyalists and their descendants were the main settlers of Chinguacousy, as well as a number of

other inhabitants of Upper Canada. The other townships were mostly made of emigrants from the old country (Walker & Miles, 1877).

At the time the first regular organization of all the townships that became the County of Peel was made in 1821, the population was only 803; however, settlement within the County continued to grow steadily, and by 1871 the population had risen to 26,011 inhabitants (Walker & Miles, 1877). By 1877, life in the County was becoming easier with fewer hardships as farms were well established and more and more shops, mills and other businesses had been opened.

1.2.5 Albion Township Historic Overview

The Township of Albion is located in the Northeast corner of the former County of Peel. Albion is well watered as the Humber River flows through most of the Township, and numerous tributaries of the River branch out further into the Township. Mills were established along the banks of the River and its tributaries, which provided them with an endless supply of power.

The Township was first surveyed in the fall of 1818 and continued the following year. Once the survey was complete, settlers began to arrive in the Township. In October of 1819, Mr. William Downey, the Roadhouses and several others set out from York with a week's worth of provisions, meandering their way through the wilderness to reach their new homes. Unfortunately, they were unable to find their way and were obligated to return to York after several days. In December, they hired an engineer to take them, and this time they succeeded, reaching the Township and their new home. Mr. Downey was the first to build his home. Shortly after their arrival, George Bolton, Thomas Coats, John Grant, James Bolton, the Wilsons, Squires, Shevins and others started to arrive and build their new homes (Walker & Miles 1877).

These early pioneers left the comforts they had to establish a new home in the wilderness. Settlement was hard and fraught with disappointments. While trying to establish successful crops, potatoes were often the first thing planted and the main source of food, often being consumed for each meal of the day. Sometimes the potatoes were supplemented with cornbread made by pounding down corn by hand. Moving into the wilderness also meant that contact with friends and family was harder than it once was. Before there were roads or telegraph wires in the area, mail was carried. Mr. George Taylor carried the mail throughout the Township on his back from around 1832. He carried the mail for over 45 years later using a horse (Walker & Miles 1877).

The population in the Township grew steadily from a few settlers in late 1819 to 110 inhabitants by 1821 and continued to grow, reaching 3,567 inhabitants by 1848 and 4,857 inhabitants by 1871. Although the population continued to grow and there were several small villages, only one grew enough to be incorporated by 1872, the Village of Bolton (Walker & Miles 1877).

James Bolton came from England and settled in 1819 about three miles from where the Village of Bolton would be located. It was not until George Bolton moved to the area in 1824 and the two built a small grist mill along the Humber River that the village of Bolton started. The grist mill was welcomed by many who previously had to travel 17 plus miles through the wilderness, as no road had been opened, to Weston to have their wheat ground. George Bolton also started a small store in a log house, another welcomed business, which he then sold to Captain William Stearn (Walker & Miles 1877).

The Village of Bolton remained small with only 14 buildings with roofs by 1840, and no churches or schoolhouses. The first schoolhouse was not built until 1842, and the first church not until 1843. The first schoolhouse was small and had between 20 and 25 children in attendance. The first church was built of mud brick and then eventually

replaced with a larger brick building when the population increased. The population continued to grow steadily, and in 1872, Bolt became an independent municipality, and elections for offices were held the following year (Walker & Miles 1877).

Several manufactories were attracted to the Village, being located along the River, many of them well established by 1872, including agricultural implements, tannery, sawmill, grist mill, carriage and wagon, goods storage and transportation barrels, soap and candle, wooden pumps and furniture factories. Many of the businessmen benefited from the opening of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway to Bolton. By 1877, the Village had five hotels, a number of different churches and halls, two doctors, a harness shop, a post office, a blacksmith, drug stores and general stores (Walker & Miles 1877). The growth of Bolton attracted new settlers, including those away from other smaller villages in the surrounding area.

As the population of Albion and the Village of Bolton increased, so did the number of hands to help with the raising of new buildings and the number of stores, which made everyday life much easier than before. There was also a transition to more specialized occupations from farming by the younger generation.

1.2.6 Historical Mapping

1.2.6.1 Nineteenth Century

Nineteenth-century maps were consulted to identify historic features within or within close proximity to the project area. While these maps can provide some insight into the presence of historic features and the historic environment, the information is limited to the level of detail and the data chosen to include on these maps. Often, these early maps were compiled based on subscription; therefore, the lack of information included on the map does not necessarily mean the absence of a historic feature in a given area. Additionally, the accuracy of the location of a historic feature is another concern, and its location is compared to later maps and aerial images using common points and features between all the maps. A site visit is also used to confirm the presence and location of any historic feature remaining today.

Tremaine's map (Map 2) of the Township of Albion illustrates the location of the project area and environs as of 1859. The project area is located within the eastern half of Lot 1, Concession 1 to the east of the historic settlement of Tullamore. The Lot is noted to be owned by John Shields. A single structure is noted within the east half of the Lot, just west of the project area on the eastern bank of Salt Creek, which runs through the eastern half of Lot 1. All of the surrounding Lots are shown to be owned, but only a few have a structure illustrated within them. The historic Mayfield Road is illustrated running as it does today along the southeastern boundary of the project area.

Similarly, the 1877 (Map 3) historic atlas map illustrates the project area in a similar rural environment along Mayfield Road as that of the 1859 map. The 1877 map, however, includes more settlement structures. The historic settlement of Tullamore remains small and concentrated at the crossroads. Lot 1, Concession 1 remains owned by John Shields. The structure, along with an orchard, is now depicted on the west bank of Salt Creek. All of the structures on the surrounding Lots are shown in association with an orchard, suggesting that the farms in the area were well established by 1877.

The project area is located within close proximity of historic features, suggesting potential for Euro-Canadian occupations within the project area.

Table 2 below provides a summary of the features which indicate historic post-contact archaeological potential within the project area.

Table 2: Historic Features within Proximity to Project Area

1860 Map Features	1878 Map Features	Historic Archaeological Potential
• Structure • Historic Road (Mayfield)	• Structure • Historic Road (Mayfield)	Yes

1.2.6.2 Twentieth Century

National Topography Series (NTS) maps were consulted to provide more information on identified historic features on the nineteenth-century maps and provide additional information on the natural environment and development around the project area. The 1914 survey (Map 4) illustrates the project area in a similar rural environment to that of the nineteenth-century maps. A brick structure is illustrated on the west bank of Salt Creek, likely corresponding to the structure illustrated just west of the project area on the nineteenth-century maps. This survey shows the topography of the area sloping down to the watercourses. Only a few small wooded areas remain within the area surrounding the project area. Multiple bridges along Mayfield Road suggest that, at least seasonally, more water flows through this area than is depicted on the survey.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Previously Registered Sites

According to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's Archaeological Site Database (ASD), there are nineteen sites located within 1km of the project area. Sites AkGw-188, AkGw-189 and AkGw-503 are located within 300m of the project area and AkGw-483 is located within 100m of the project area. Table 3 below provides a summary of the previously registered archaeological sites within 1km of the project area.

Table 3: Previously Registered Sites within 1km

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AkGw-187	Flying Lady	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AkGw-188		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-189		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-190		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-191		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-192		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-193		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-205		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-264	Tullamore Tenant (H1)	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AkGw-265	Farley (H2)	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AkGw-266	Site P1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-273	AkGw-273-P2	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-279		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AkGw-303		Archaic, Middle		camp / campsite
AkGw-321	Parkmount H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AkGw-457	Thompson site			
AkGw-459	H3			
AkGw-483		Post-Contact		homestead
AkGw-503		Post-Contact		homestead

A search of the ASD resulted in the identification of no previous reports documenting archaeological fieldwork conducted within the project area.

A search of the ASD resulted in the identification of three previous reports documenting fieldwork within 50 meters of the project area. The Archaeologists Inc. completed a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for 6461 Mayfield Road, across from the current project area (The Archaeologists Inc. 2015). During the assessment, the historic homestead AkGw-483 site was identified. The AkGw-483 site was determined to have further cultural heritage value and interest and Stage 3 recommended. Subsequently, The Archaeologists Inc. completed Stage 3 and Stage 4 for the AkGw-483 site (The Archaeologists Inc. 2016, The Archaeologists Inc. 2016b).

1.3.2 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

The project area is approximately 0.92 hectares and consists of a residential lot with a 1-story brick dwelling with a porch and rear patio surrounded by lawn. The dwelling is accessed by a concrete driveway off Mayfield Road. Another area of lawn, bordered by trees on the northwest and southwest sides, is located on the northeast side of the driveway. To the rear of the dwelling is a garage and shed surrounded by an area of landscaped gravel. The project area is bounded on the northeast by residential, on the southeast by Mayfield Road and on the southwest and northwest by vacant meadow lands. Map 7 illustrates the current land use.

1.3.3 Natural Environment

1.3.3.1 Physiographic Region

The project area borders two physiographic regions: South Slope and Peel Plain, as illustrated on Map 6.

The northwestern portion of the project area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region. The South Slope is mainly the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, covering an approximate area of 940 square miles extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The South Slope descends in elevation from approximately 250-300 meters above sea level to approximately 120-180 meters above sea level, meeting the Iroquois Lake Plain. Varying sizes of drumlins are scattered throughout the region along with streams, which have cut through the region, some of which are being diverted by larger drumlins. The soil varies throughout the region, being sandier in the east and heavier clay in the west and includes soil excellent for agricultural use (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The southeastern portion of the project area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region. The Peel Plain stretches 300 square miles across the Municipalities of York, Halton and Peel, consisting of clay soils and slopes gradually towards Lake Ontario. Deep valleys have been cut through the Peel Plain from a number of Rivers, including the Humber, Don, Credit and Rouge as well as smaller streams, including the Etobicoke, Bronte and Oakville Creeks. Till, containing large amounts of limestone and shale, makes up the underlying geological material, but has been modified over much of the Plain by a veneer of clay of varying depths. This veneer of clay is thought to have been brought from the north and east by glacial meltwater. Although a generally heavier textured soil, the Peel Plain also includes trains of sandy alluvium bordering stream valleys in some places, including along the Credit River below Norval and the Humber River near Thistleton and Nashville. A small sandy tract also lies in Trafalgar Township in concessions VIII and IX and near Unionville. The Peel Plain, now mostly deforested, has caused the area to have a higher degree of evaporation, affecting the recharge of underground water supplies. Hardwood forests with a great wealth of species once stretched across the Plain. The deforestation of the Peel Plain corresponded with the rise in farmland and then subsequently in urbanization (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 174-176).

1.3.3.2 Soil

The 1953 *Soil Survey of Peel County* characterizes the soil within the project area as Bottom Land. These soils are typically found along watercourses and are often subject to flooding. These soils are typically poorly drained (Hoffman et al 1953).

1.3.3.3 Water Resources

One of the main features which indicates the potential for archaeological resources is a project area's proximity to water. Potable water sources were essential for survival, and larger watercourses and bodies of water were utilized for easier travel. Watercourses were also used as landmarks by Indigenous groups. Later, when Europeans arrived, watercourses were also well-utilized and essential to early settlement.

The project area is located within close proximity to Salt Creek. The proximity of water to the project area suggests the potential for Indigenous occupation and land use in the area in the past.

1.3.4 Heritage Registry

A search of the Town of Caledon's Heritage Registry did not identify any registered properties within or within 50 meters of the project area. A search of the Ontario Heritage Registry also concluded with the same results.

1.3.5 Plaques

As part of the background study, no plaques were identified within or within 50 meters of the project area.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 PROPERTY INSPECTION

2011 S&G Section 1.2 outlines the standards for a property inspection. The property inspection provides an opportunity to better understand the current conditions and the geography of the project area. The property inspection also affords the opportunity to confirm previously identified features and to identify additional features of archaeological potential and areas where archaeological potential has been removed or features that will affect the assessment strategies. The property inspection is visual only; there is no excavation or collection of archaeological resources. The entire property and its periphery are visually inspected by systematic or random spot-checking during ideal weather and lighting conditions to ensure the identification of archaeological potential.

The entire project area and its periphery were visually inspected systematically in accordance with *2011 S&G Section 1.2* during ideal weather and lighting conditions on July 2nd, 2025. Previously identified features were observed and documented, and no additional features of archaeological potential were observed during the visual inspection. During the property inspection, features that will affect the Stage 2 assessment strategy were identified as well as features which have removed archaeological potential from the project area, including the building footprints, concrete driveway and landscaped gravel area. The current conditions of the property were photographed and are illustrated on Map 7.

2.2 TEST PIT SURVEY

No portion of the project area was viable to be ploughed; therefore, the project area was subject to Stage 2 test pit survey on July 2nd, 2025, in accordance with *2011 S&G Section 2.1*. The test pit survey was completed at a five-meter interval and within one meter of all structures where viable. All fieldwork activities were undertaken during ideal conditions under sunny skies.

All test pits measured 30cm in diameter and were excavated by hand into the first 5cm of subsoil and their profiles were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or fill before being filled back in to grade. All excavated soil was screened through mesh with an aperture no larger than six millimeters and examined for any artifacts. The soil throughout the project area was medium brown silty clay.

Approximately 20% of the project area was subject to test pit survey at a five-meter interval, and approximately 80% was not viable to assess due to the presence of existing structures, landscaped gravel area and concrete driveway and patio areas. Map 7 illustrates the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment results.

3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 test pit survey.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY RECORD INVENTORY

Table 4: Documentary Record Inventory

Type of Documentation	Description
Field Notes	This report constitutes the fieldnote for this project
Maps	1 digital map showing the project activities
Photographs	13 digital photographs showing the current conditions and the Stage 2 fieldwork
Weather	Ideal for archaeological assessment

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND RESULTS

The *2011 S&G Section 1.3* outlines the features indicating archaeological potential and features which have removed archaeological potential. The features which indicate archaeological potential include:

- Previously identified archaeological sites
- Water
- Elevated topography
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- Distinctive land formations
- Resource areas
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement
- Early historical transportation routes
- Properties listed on the Municipal Register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- Local knowledge of possible archaeological sites, events, activities or occupations

The *2011 S&G* also note features which indicate archaeological potential has been removed including:

- Quarrying
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- Building footprints
- Sewage and infrastructure

Minor ground-altering activities such as gardening, landscaping and agricultural cultivation do not necessarily affect or remove archaeological potential. Major landscaping associated with the construction of the gravel area, building footprints, concrete driveway and concrete patios was identified during the site visit.

Additionally, low-lying and wet areas and areas of steep slope do not retain archaeological potential as per the *2011 S&G Section 2.1* and do not require further assessment. No area of steep slope or low-lying and wet areas were identified during the site visit.

Table 5 provides a summary of the features within or within close proximity to the project area that indicate archaeological potential, features which have removed archaeological potential and features which do not retain archaeological potential. All of the other features indicating archaeological potential not included in the table are not located within close proximity.

Table 5: Summary of the Stage 1 Results

Features Indicating Archaeological Potential	Features Indicating Archaeological Potential Has been Removed	Features Not Retaining Archaeological Potential	Potential Remaining
Historic Potential • Structure • Historic Road Indigenous Potential • Water	Major Landscaping: • Building footprint • Gravel Area • Concrete Driveway • Patios	• None	Indigenous & Historic

As a result of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, the project area has been determined to have potential for Indigenous and historic archaeological resources.

4.2 STAGE 2 SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, no archaeological resources were encountered.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 test pit survey; consequently, no further archaeological assessment is required.

The inherent nature of the Stage 2 systematic survey does not encapsulate 100% of the project area no matter how thoroughly the assessment is completed. Isolated finds, burials and or deeply buried archaeological resources may not be identified as a result of the systematic survey; therefore, if any archaeological resources are identified during ground-altering earthworks, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, the consultant archaeologist and the project approval authority should be notified immediately.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 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 Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *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.
- e. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Albion Bolton Historical Society. *History of Bolton, formerly part of Albion Township, Ontario, Canada*. Available from <https://boltonhistory.com/1854-prosser-map/>
- Archaeological Services Inc. (2014). *Planning for the Conservation of Archaeological Resources in York Region*. Toronto, Ontario.
- Chapman, L.J. & D.F. Putnam. (1984). *The Physiography of Southern Ontario (Third Edition)*. Ontario Geological Survey, Special Report #2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.
- Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs. (2016). *Treaty Texts – Upper Canada Land Surrenders*. Available From <https://www.rcaanccirnac.gc.ca/eng/1370372152585/1370372222012#ucls17>.
- Ellis, Chris J. and D. Brian Deller. (1990). Paleo-Indians. In: *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to AD 1650*, edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5: 37-64.
- Filice, M. (2018) *Treaties with Indigenous Peoples in Canada*. The Canadian Encyclopedia. Available from <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/haldimand-proclamation>.
- Hoffman D.W. and Richards, N.R. (1953). *Soil Survey of Peel County*. Report No. 18 of the Ontario Soil Survey. Soil Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph. Guelph, Ontario.
- Government of Canada. 1905. *Indian Treaties and Surrenders from 1680 to 1890. Two volumes*. 1971 Coles reprint. Ottawa: King's Printer.
- Johnston, D. (2004) *Connecting People to Place: Great Lakes Aboriginal in Cultural Context*. Unpublished paper prepared for the Ipperwash Commission of Inquiry. <http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/ipperwash/transcripts.pdf>
- Lennox, P.A., and W.R. Fitzgerald. (1990). *The Culture History and Archaeology of the Neutral Iroquoians*. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, eds, pp. 405–456. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., London.
- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. (2017). *Ajetance Purchase (Treaty 19)*. Treaty Lands and Territory. <http://mncfn.ca/treaty19/>.
- n Architecture Inc. (2025). *Proposed Truck Parking at 6404 Mayfield Rd, Town of Caledon, ON. Site Plan*. n Architecture Inc., Richmond Hill, Ontario.
- National Resources Canada. (1914). Bolton, Ontario Map Sheet 030M013. National Topographic System.
- Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). (2011). *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. (Programs and Services Branch: Culture Programs Unit, Toronto).
- Ontario Heritage Amendment Act, SO (2005), Government of Ontario. (King's Printer, Toronto).
- Ontario Planning Act, RSO (1990). Government of Ontario. (King's Printer, Toronto).

Region of Peel Archives. *Peeling the Past: The History of Peel Region, Ontario, Canada*. Blog Post available from <https://peelarchivesblog.com/about-peel/>.

Rogers, E.S. (1978). Southeastern Ojibwa. In *Handbook of North American Indians: The Northeast*, 15: Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Surtees, R. (1984). Indian Land Surrenders in Ontario 1763-1867. Research Branch, Corporate Policy, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The Archaeologist Inc. (2015). *Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment for 6461 Mayfield Road, Part of Lot 12, Concession 7 N.D. City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*. Report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism under PIF# P052-0527-2013.

The Archaeologist Inc. (2016a). *Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment of Site AkGw-483, Part of Lot 17, Concession 7 N.D., Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*. Report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism under PIF# P052-0606-2015.

The Archaeologist Inc. (2016b). *Stage 4 Salvage Excavation of Site AkGw-483, Part of Lot 17, Concession 7 N.D., Geographic Township of Toronto Gore, City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*. Report on file with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism under PIF# P052-0612-2015.

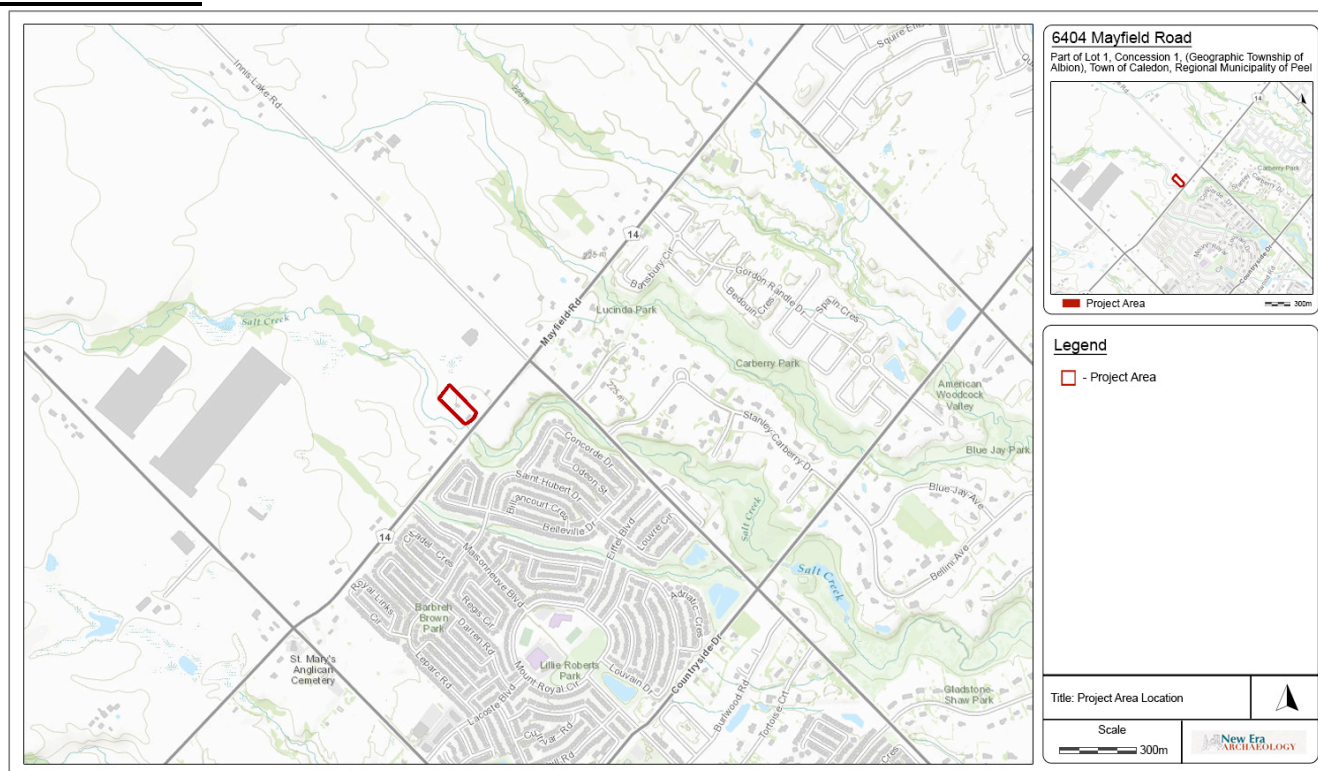
Thwaites, R.G. (1896). *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travel and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France, 1610-1791*; the Original French, Latin, and Italian Texts, with English Translations and Notes. 73 vols. Burrows Brothers, Cleveland.

Town of Caledon. (2025). *Town of Caledon Map*. <https://www.caledon.ca/en/living-here/maps-2.aspx>

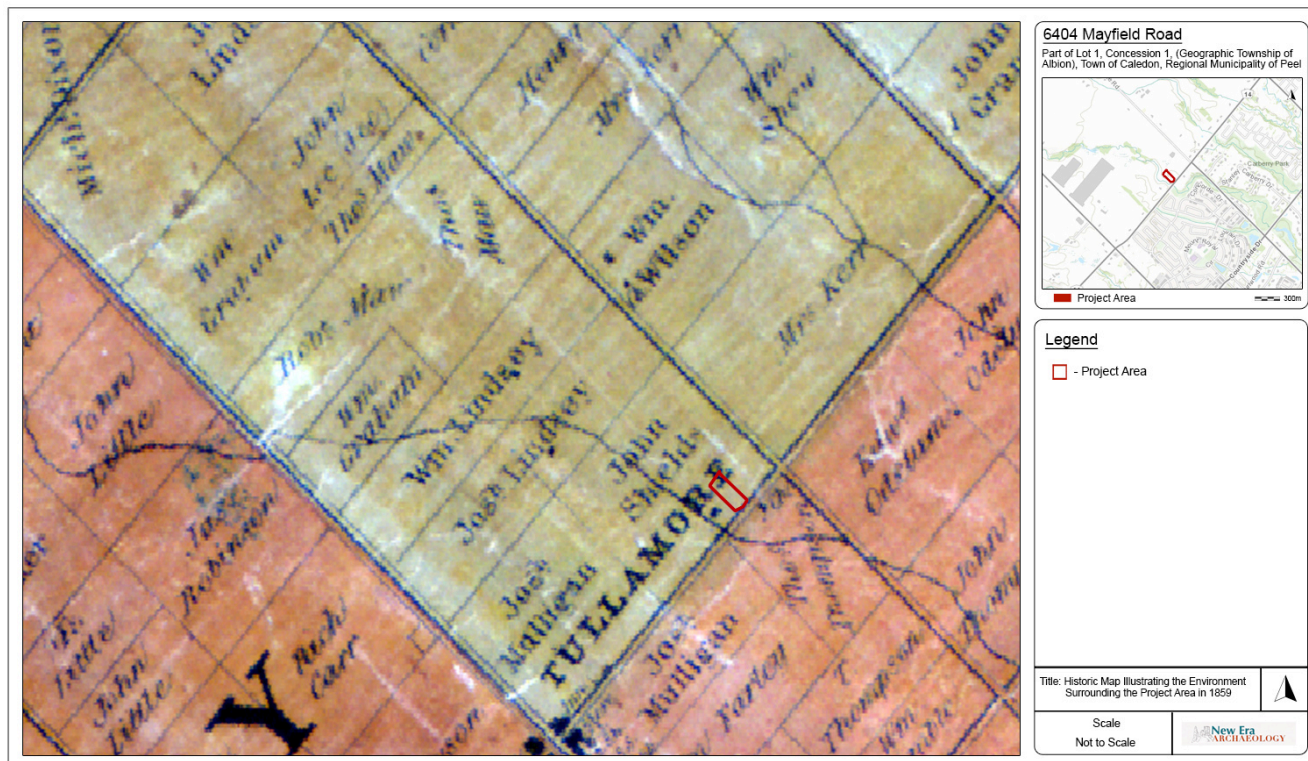
Tremaine. (1859). *Historical County Map of Peel County*. Toronto, Ontario.

Walker & Miles. (1877). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of The County of Peel, Ontario*. Walker & Miles, Toronto.

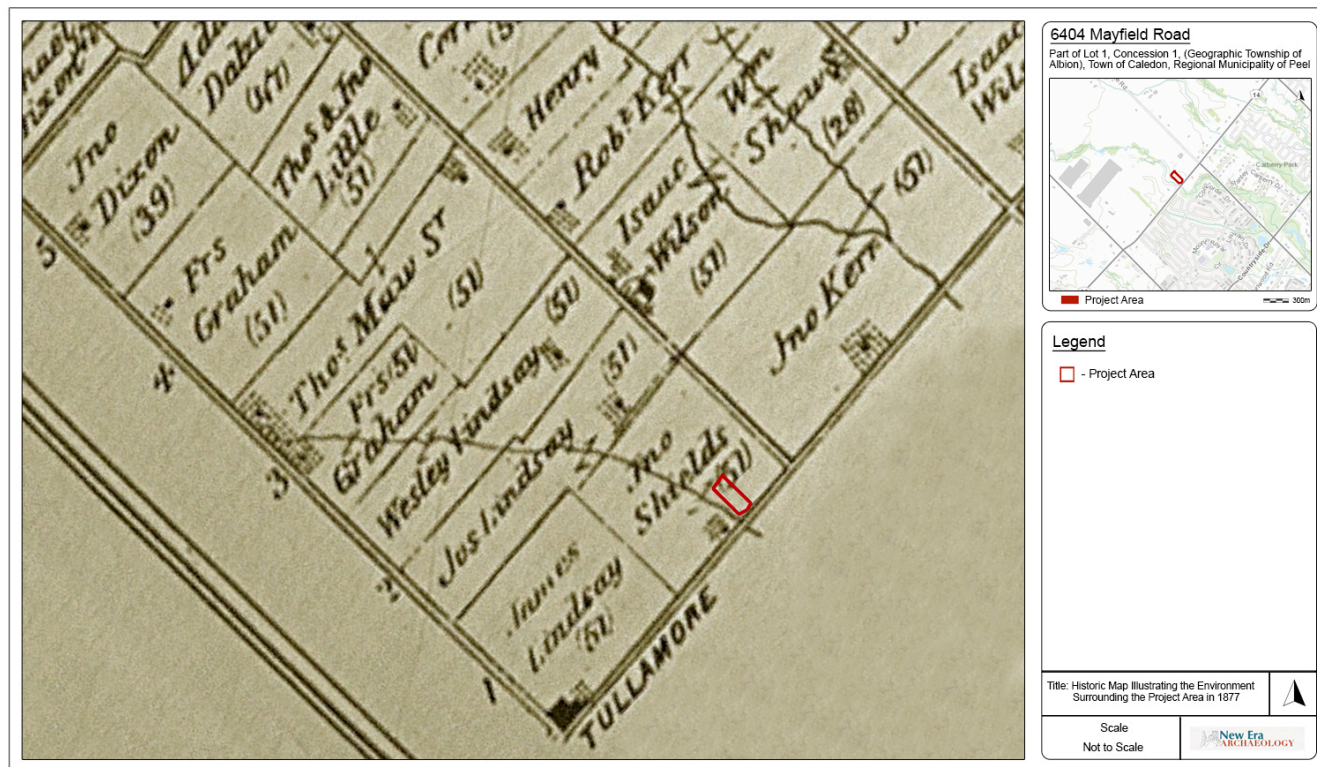
8.0 MAPS



Map 1: Location of Project Area (Base Map: Town of Caledon 2025)



Map 2: Historic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Project Area in 1859 (Tremain 1859)



Map 3: Historic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Project Area in 1877 (Walker & Miles 1877)



Map 4: 1914 Topographic Map Illustrating the Environment Surrounding the Project Area
(National Resources Canada 1914)





Map 6: Physiographic Regions Within the Project Area (Base Map: Town of Caledon 2025)



Map 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (Base Map: Town of Caledon 2025)

9.0 PLATES



Plate 1: Test Pit Survey Conditions; Existing Structure



Plate 2: Concrete Driveway



Plate 3: Test Pit Survey Conditions behind Concrete Patio



Plate 4: Concrete Patio



Plate 5: Disturbed Landscaped Gravel Area



Plate 6: Disturbed Landscaped Gravel Area



Plate 7: Disturbed Concrete and Gravel Area



Plate 8: Test Pit Survey Conditions