STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MAIN STREET NORTH AND QUEEN STREET WEST IMPROVEMENTS
PART OF LOTS 23-25, CONCESSIONS 3-4 WCR
(FORMER TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON)
TOWN OF CALEDON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF# P094-0294-2019
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Part of Lots 23-25, Concessions 3-4 WCR
(Former Township of Caledon)
Town of Caledon
Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by R.V. Anderson Associates Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Main Street North and Queen Street West Improvements in the Village of Alton, Town of Caledon. This project involves proposed road improvements along Main Street North from Queen Street West to Highpoint Side Road, and along Queen Street West from Mississauga Road to Main Street North.

The Stage 1 background study determined that two previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment, if impacted, by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any construction activities;

2. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, low and wet conditions, slopes in excess of 20 degrees, or having been previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,

3. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

ASI

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Senior Project Manager:	Lisa Merritt, MSc. (P094) *Partner / Director* *Environmental Assessment Division*
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by R.V. Anderson Associates Limited to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (Background Research and Property Inspection) as part of the Main Street North and Queen Street West Improvements in the Village of Alton, Town of Caledon. This project involves proposed road improvements along Main Street North from Queen Street West to Highpoint Side Road, and along Queen Street West from Mississauga Road to Main Street North (Figure 1).

All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990, as amended in 2018) and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G), administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS 2011).

1.1 Development Context

All work has been undertaken as required by the *Environmental Assessment Act*, RSO (Ministry of the Environment 1990 as amended 2010) and regulations made under the Act, and are therefore subject to all associated legislation. This project is being conducted in accordance with the Municipal Engineers' Association document *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* (2000 as amended in 2007, 2011 and 2015).

The *Town of Caledon Archaeological Master Plan* (ASI in preparation) was also consulted.

Authorization to carry out the activities necessary for the completion of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was granted by R.V. Anderson Associates Limited on April 10, 2019.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to the S & G, Section 7.5.7, Standard 1, is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information pertaining to the Study Area. A summary is first presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the Study Area. This is then followed by a review of the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris 2013). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 BP, 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 BP, 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 wood working 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 BP; 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 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 BP and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138) and by approximately 2,000 BP, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 BP 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 BP - 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 retreated 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 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (CE), the communal site is replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By 1300-1450 CE, this episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). From 1450-1649 CE this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). 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 CE, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee[1] and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nippissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat.

Shortly after dispersal of the Wendat, Ojibwa began to expand into southern Ontario and Michigan from along the east shore of Georgian Bay, west along the north shore of Lake Huron, and along the northeast shore of Lake Superior and onto the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Rogers 1978:760–762). This history was constructed by Rogers using both Anishinaabek oral tradition and the European documentary record, and notes that it included Chippewa, Ojibwa, Mississauga, and Saulteaux or "Southeastern Ojibwa" groups. Ojibwa, likely Odawa, were first encountered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 along the eastern shores of Georgian Bay. Etienne Brule later encountered other groups and by 1641, Jesuits had journeyed to Sault Sainte Marie (Thwaites 1896:11:279) and opened the Mission of Saint Peter in 1648 for the occupants of Manitoulin Island and the northeast shore of Lake Huron. The Jesuits reported that these Algonquian peoples lived "solely by hunting and fishing and roam as far as the "Northern sea" to trade for " Furs and Beavers, which are found there in abundance" (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:67), and "all of these Tribes are nomads, and have no fixed residence, except at certain seasons of the year, when fish are plentiful, and this compels them to remain on the spot" (Thwaites 1896-1901, 33:153). Algonquian-speaking groups were historically documented wintering with the Huron-Wendat, some who abandoned

[1] The Haudenosaunee are also known as the New York Iroquois or Five Nations Iroquois and after 1722 Six Nations Iroquois. They were a confederation of five distinct but related Iroquoian–speaking groups – the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, and Mohawk. Each lived in individual territories in what is now known as the Finger Lakes district of Upper New York. In 1722 the Tuscarora joined the confederacy.

their country on the shores of the St. Lawrence because of attacks from the Haudenosaunee (Thwaites 1896-1901, 27:37).

Other Algonquian groups were recorded along the northern and eastern shores and islands of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay - the "Ouasouarini" [Chippewa], the "Outchougai" [Outchougai], the "Atchiligouan" [Achiligouan] near the mouth of the French River and north of Manitoulin Island the "Amikouai, or the nation of the Beaver" [Amikwa; Algonquian] and the "Oumisagai" [Missisauga; Chippewa] (Thwaites 1896-1901, 18:229, 231). At the end of the summer 1670, Father Louys André began his mission work among the Mississagué, who were located on the banks of a river that empties into Lake Huron approximately 30 leagues from the Sault (Thwaites 1896-1901, 55:133-155).

After the Huron had been dispersed, the Haudenosaunee began to exert pressure on Ojibwa within their homeland to the north. While their numbers had been reduced through warfare, starvation, and European diseases, the coalescence of various Anishinaabek groups led to enhanced social and political strength (Thwaites 1896-1901, 52:133) and Sault Sainte Marie was a focal point for people who inhabited adjacent areas both to the east and to the northwest as well as for the Saulteaux, who considered it their home (Thwaites 1896-1901, 54:129-131). The Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. From east to west, these villages consisted of Ganneious, on Napanee Bay, an arm of the Bay of Quinte; Quinte, near the isthmus of the Quinte Peninsula; Ganaraske, at the mouth of the Ganaraska River; Quintio, at the mouth of the Trent River on the north shore of Rice Lake; Ganatsekwyagon (or Ganestiquiagon), near the mouth of the Rouge River; Teyaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Quinaouatoua, on the portage between the western end of Lake Ontario and the Grand River (Konrad 1981:135). Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The inhabitants of these villages were agriculturalists, growing maize, pumpkins and squash, but their central roles were that of portage starting points and trading centres for Iroquois travel to the upper Great Lakes for the annual beaver hunt (Konrad 1974; Williamson et al. 2008:50–52). Ganatsekwyagon, Teyaiagon, and Quinaouatoua were primarily Seneca; Ganaraske, Quinte and Quintio were likely Cayuga, and Ganneious was Oneida, but judging from accounts of Teyaiagon, all of the villages might have contained peoples from a number of the Iroquois constituencies (ASI 2013).

During the 1690s, some Ojibwa began moving south into extreme southern Ontario and soon replaced, the Haudenosaunee by force. By the first decade of the eighteenth century, the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Nishnaabeg) had settled at the mouth of the Humber, near Fort Frontenac at the east end of Lake Ontario and the Niagara region and within decades were well established throughout southern Ontario. In 1736, the French estimated there were 60 men at Lake Saint Clair and 150 among small settlements at Quinte, the head of Lake Ontario, the Humber River, and Matchedash (Rogers 1978:761). This history is based almost entirely on oral tradition provided by Anishinaabek elders such as George Copway (Kahgegagahbowh), a Mississauga born in 1818 near Rice Lake who followed a traditional lifestyle until his family converted to Christianity (MacLeod 1992:197; Smith 2000). According to Copway, the objectives of campaigns against the Haudenosaunee were to create a safe trade route between the French and the Ojibwa, to regain the land abandoned by the Huron-Wendat. While various editions of Copway's book have these battles occurring in the mid-seventeenth century, common to all is a statement that the battles occurred around 40 years after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat (Copway 1850:88; Copway 1851:91; Copway 1858:91). Various scholars agree with this timeline ranging from 1687, in conjunction with Denonville's attack on Seneca villages (Johnson 1986:48; Schmalz 1991:21–22) to around the mid- to late-1690s leading up to the Great Peace of 1701 (Schmalz 1977:7; Bowman 1975:20; Smith 1975:215; Tanner 1987:33; Von Gernet 2002:7–8).

Robert Paudash's 1904 account of Mississauga origins also relies on oral history, in this case from his father, who died at the age of 75 in 1893 and was the last hereditary chief of the Mississauga at Rice Lake. His account in turn came from his father Cheneebeesh, who died in 1869 at the age of 104 and was the last sachem or Head Chief of all the Mississaugas. He also relates a story of origin on the north shore of Lake Huron (Paudash 1905:7–8) and later, after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat, carrying out coordinated attacks against the Haudenosaunee. Francis Assikinack, an Ojibwa of Manitoulin Island born in 1824, provides similar details on battles with the Haudenosaunee (Assikinack 1858:308–309).

Peace was achieved between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701 when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations.

From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there is no interruption to Anishinaabek control and use of southern Ontario. While hunting in the territory was shared, and subject to the permission of the various nations for access to their lands, its occupation was by Anishinaabek until the assertion of British sovereignty, the British thereafter negotiating treaties with them. Eventually, with British sovereignty, tribal designations changed (Smith 1975:221–222; Surtees 1985:20–21). According to Rogers (1978), by the twentieth century, the Department of Indian Affairs had divided the "Anishinaubag" into three different tribes, despite the fact that by the early eighteenth century, this large Algonquian-speaking group, who shared the same cultural background, "stretched over a thousand miles from the St. Lawrence River to the Lake of the Woods." With British land purchases and treaties, the bands at Beausoleil Island, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Rama, Sarnia, Saugeen, the Thames, and Walpole, became known as "Chippewa" while the bands at Alderville, New Credit, Mud Lake, Rice Lake, and Scugog, became known as "Mississauga." The northern groups on Lakes Huron and Superior, who signed the Robinson Treaty in 1850, appeared and remained as "Ojibbewas" in historical documents.

In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases throughout Ontario in the early nineteenth century, and entered into negotiations with various Nations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

In 1805, the Mississaugas were granted one mile (approximately 1.6 km) on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1818, the majority of the Mississauga Tract was acquired by the Crown excluding the lands tracts flanking the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek. In 1820, the remainder of Mississauaga land was surrendered except approximately 81 hectares (ha) along the Credit River (Heritage Mississauga 2012:18). In 1825-26 the Credit Indian Village was established as an agricultural community and Methodist mission near present day Port Credit (Heritage Mississauga 2009a; Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation 2014). By 1840 the village was under significant pressure from Euro-Canadian settlement that plans begun to relocate the settlement. In 1847 the Credit Mississaugas were made a land offer by the Six Nations Council to relocate at the Grand River. In 1847, 266 Mississaugas settled at New Credit, approximately 23 km southwest of Brantford. In 1848 a mission of the Methodist Church was established there by Rev. William Ryerson (Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre 1985). Although the majority of the former Mississague Tract had been surrendered from the Mississauga by 1856 (Gould 1981), this does not exclude the likelihood that the Mississauga continued to utilise the landscape at large during travel (Ambrose 1982) and for resource extraction.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis, when Métis people began to identify as a separate group, rather than as extensions of their typically maternal First Nations and paternal European ancestry (Métis National Council n.d.). Métis populations were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior, however, communities were located throughout Ontario (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607,608). During the early nineteenth century, many Métis families moved towards locales around southern Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, including Kincardine, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound (MNC n.d.). Recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Canada (Supreme Court of Canada 2003; Supreme Court of Canada 2016) have reaffirmed that Métis people have full rights as one of the Indigenous people of Canada under subsection 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

The Study Area is within Treaty 19, the Ajetance Purchase, signed in 1818 between the Crown and the Mississaugas (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada 2013). This treaty, however, excluded lands within one mile on either side of the Credit River, Twelve Mile Creek, and Sixteen Mile Creeks. 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).

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

Historically, the Study Area is located in the Former Caledon Township, County of Peel in part of Lots 23-25, Concessions 3-4 West of Centre Road (WCR).

The S & G stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. 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 historic landmark or site are also considered to have archaeological potential.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those that are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be located in proximity to water. The development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 m of an early settlement road are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The first Europeans to arrive in the area were transient merchants and traders from France and England, who followed Indigenous pathways and set up trading posts at strategic locations along the well-traveled river routes. All of these occupations occurred at sites that afforded both natural landfalls and convenient access, by means of the various waterways and overland trails, into the hinterlands. Early transportation routes followed existing Indigenous trails, both along the lakeshore and adjacent to various creeks and rivers (ASI 2006).

Caledon Township

The land within Caledon Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1818. The first township survey was undertaken in 1819, using the “double-front” system of 200 acre lots, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the following year. The township was named after the Roman designation for Scotland. Caledon was initially settled by the children of Loyalists, soldiers who

served during the War of 1812, and by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland. By the 1840s, the township was noted for its good farms (Armstrong 1985:142; Rayburn 1997:51; Smith 1846:27). When the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was constructed as the first railway crossing the region in 1871, there were major stations at Bolton, Mono Road, Caledon Village, Alton, and Melville. The Hamilton and North Western Railway (H&NW) was constructed through Caledon in the 1870s with stations at Terra Cotta, Cheltenham, Inglewood, Caledon East, Centreville, and Palgrave.

Alton

Alton was initially a police village in Caledon Township and later became part of the Town of Caledon in the Regional Municipality of Peel in 1974. The first settler to the area was Thomas Russell in 1834, who arrived with his family. Following the Russell family, the next year, several other families arrived. A grist mill was built in the village in 1851 by Shrigley and Farr; and a general store was opened by Robert Meek. Four years later a post office opened with John Meek as postmaster. The first church in the village was constructed in 1846 by the Congregationalists. By the 1870's there were other churches built by the Canada Methodists and the Presbyterians. Also during the 1870's a branch of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway passed through the village which saw the village prosper (Mika and Mika 1977).

Credit Valley Railway

The Credit Valley Railway (CV Railway) was constructed between 1877 and 1879. The project was backed by George Laidlaw and was intended to connect Toronto with Orangeville via Streetsville. Construction began in 1874 and over several subsequent years several branches were added to the proposed line. The first section of track from Parkdale (Toronto) to Milton was opened in 1877. In 1873, survey work was completed and track was first laid in 1876. Construction on the railway reached the Forks of the Credit by 1879. The line was completed in 1881 but nearly bankrupted the company. It was established in direct competition with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway in the hopes of stimulating trade and economic opportunities in the outlying areas. In 1883 the line was taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway (Town of Caledon 2009; Heritage Mississauga 2009b).

1.2.3 Historical Map Review

The 1859 *Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine 1859) and the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the Township of Caledon* (Walker and Miles 1877) were examined to determine the presence of historic features within the Study Area during the nineteenth century (Table 1; Figures 2-3).

It should be noted, however, that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

In addition, the use of historical map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then geo-referenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process, including the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance

of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.

Table 1: Nineteenth-century property owner(s) and historical features(s) within or adjacent to the Study Area

		1859		*1877*	
Lot #	**Con #**	**Property Owner(s)**	**Historical Feature(s)**	**Property Owner(s)**	**Historical Feature(s)**
23	3 WCR	Wright Bros.	Village of Alton Main Street Queen Street West Branch of the Credit River	Alex Bannan	Village of Alton Main Street Queen Street West Branch of the Credit River
24		Wm. Morris	Main Street	George Morris	Structure Orchard Main Street
25		Matt Burrell	Main Street	George Morris	Main Street
23	4 WCR	Jas McClellan Nicholas Smith	Village of Alton Queen Street West Village of Alton Main Stret Queen Street West Credit River	James McClellan Matthew Elliott	Village of Alton Queen Street West Village of Alton Main Street
24		Nicholas Smith E.H.	Main Street Main Street	Alp. Smith Illegible	Main Street Structures Orchards
25		Matthew Burrell	Main Street	David Knight	Main Street

The 1859 map shows that Main Street, Queen Street West were historically surveyed roads. Both roads follow their present alignment, except for a portion of Main Street between Lot 25, Concessions 3 and 4 WCR where there is a curve in the road presently; and a portion of Queen Street West also varied from its present alignment slightly by travelling northeast to southwest without any curves (there is a curve in the alignment today near John Street North). Many other roads in the village of Alton are also historically surveyed. The development of the village is depicted on the map by darker shading along Main Street and Queen Street West, however, because of this individual properties and owners are not depicted. A branch of the Credit River flows from the west to east; and then north and south, intersecting Main Street. Beyond the limits of the village of Alton at the intersections of Main Street North and Mary Street, and Queen Street West and John Street North the Study Area is in a rural agricultural context.

The 1877 map depicts the Study Area in a similar context as the earlier mapping, a mix of the village of Alton and rural agricultural environs. The roads previously mentioned are all present in similar alignments. The village of Alton is shown to have grown slightly from previous mapping. A house and orchard are depicted adjacent to the Study Area in Lot 24, Concession 3 WCR (present Main Street). Another potential two houses and orchards are illustrated in Lot 24, Concession 4 WCR (present Main Street). The branch of the Credit River still follows the same course and continues to intersect the Study Area along Main Street.

1.2.4 Twentieth-Century Mapping Review

The 1937 and 1994 National Topographic System (NTS) Orangeville Sheet, as well as the 1954 aerial photograph of Alton (Department of National Defence 1937; Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954; Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994) were examined to determine the extent and nature of development and land uses within the Study Area (Figures 4-6).

The twentieth century mapping and photography reveals that the Study Area retained a similar village context throughout the twentieth century. The 1937 topographic map demonstrates that the Study Area has retained its mix of village and rural agricultural context into the early twentieth century. Main Street continues to travel northwest to southeast, but has the curve that it has presently. Queen Street West continues to travel northeast to southwest, with a bend in the road near present James Street North. The roads are illustrated as unmetalled roads. There are many houses depicted along Main Street and Queen Street West at their intersection and outwards from it. The previously mention agricultural areas remain as such. The branch of the Credit River now is illustrated to be traveling along Queen Street West on the north side before intersecting with Main Street. The 1954 aerial photograph depicts the Study Area in a similar context as the earlier mapping. The developed area of Alton is focused around the intersection of Main Street and Queen Street West. The 1994 topographic map illustrates that the Study Area retained its context into the later twentieth century. Some development occurred outwards from the southern corner of the intersection of Main Street and Queen Street West. The roadways follow their present alignment.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the Study Area, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions. Three sources of information were consulted to provide information about previous archaeological research: the site record forms for registered sites available online from the MTCS through "Ontario's Past Portal"; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

1.3.1 Current Land Use and Field Conditions

A review of available Google satellite imagery shows that the Study Area has remained relatively unchanged since 2004. Construction of the Alton Mills Subdivision located at the southeast corner of Mississauga Road and Queen Street West can be seen since 2015.

A Stage 1 property inspection was conducted on May 8, 2019 that noted the Study Area is located in the village of Alton along Main Street North from Queen Street West to Highpoint Side Road, approximately 2.3 km in length, and along Queen Street West from Mississauga Road to Main Street North, approximately 1.3 km in length. Main Street North and Queen Street West are a two-lane rural roadway serving as collector function in the northern quadrant of Caledon in the Village of Alton. North of the village centre, Main Street is surrounded by twentieth-century residential development, open scrub land, woodlots, and rolling topography.

1.3.2 Geography

In addition to the known archaeological sites, the state of the natural environment is a helpful indicator of archaeological potential. Accordingly, a description of the physiography and soils are briefly discussed for the Study Area.

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), 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, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in Ontario since 5,000 BP (Karrow and Warner 1990:Figure 2.16), 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 commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including; food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (S & G, Section 1.3.1).

The Study Area is within kame moraines and spillways of the Hillsburgh Sandhills and Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic regions of southern Ontario (Figure 7). Spillways are typically broad troughs floored wholly or in part by gravel beds and are typically vegetated by cedar swamps in the lowest beds (Chapman and Putnam 1984:15).

The Hillsburgh sandhills are a natural boundary on the southeastern flank of the Dundalk till plain and covers an area of approximately 16,576 hectares. This region was the first land exposed by the recession of the Laurentide glacier. The region has an elevation of between 427-488 metres above sea level and is characterised by rough topography, sandy materials and a flat-bottomed swampy valley intersection the moraine. Fine sand is the prevalent soil type (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 135-136).

The Guelph Drumlin Field centres upon the City of Guelph and Guelph Township and occupies roughly 830 km^2. Within the Guelph Drumlin Field, there are approximately 300 drumlins of varying sizes. For the most part these hills are of the broad oval type with slopes less steep than those of the Peterborough drumlins and are not as closely grouped as those in some other areas. The till in these drumlins is loamy and calcareous, and was derived mostly from dolostone of the Amabel Formation that can be found exposed below the Niagara Escarpment. Spillways are the former glacial meltwater channels. They are often found in association with moraines but in opposition are entrenched rather than elevated landforms. They are often, though not always, occupied by stream courses, the fact of which raises the debate of their glacial origin (Chapman and Putnam 1984:15).

Figure 8 depicts surficial geology for the Study Area. The surficial geology mapping demonstrates that the Study Area is underlain by stone-poor, sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain; glaciofluvial river deposits and delta topset facies; ice-contact stratified deposits of sand and gravel, minor silt, clay and till; and modern alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and may contain organic remains (Ontario Geological Survey 2010). Soils in the Study Area consist Caledon loam, Harriston loam, and Pontypool sandy loam, all of which are grey-brown podzols with good drainage; and Bottom Land, alluvial deposits with little profile differentiation and variable drainage (Figure 9).

The Study Area crosses Shaw's Creek, a tributary of the Credit River. The Credit River Watershed drains an area of approximately 860 square kilometres from its headwaters in Orangeville, Erin, and Mono, passing through part of the Niagara Escarpment and the Oak Ridges Moraine, and draining into Lake Ontario at Port Credit (Credit Valley Conservation 2009). The river was named "*Mis.sin.ni.he*" or "*Mazinigae-zeebi*" by the Mississaugas, and surveyor Augustus Jones believed this signified "the trusting creek" or could also be translated as "to write or give and make credit", while the French name used when the river was first mapped in 1757 was "*Riviere au Credit*". These names refer to the fur trading period, when French, British, and Indigenous traders would meet along this river (Jameson 1838:73–74; Smith 1987:255–257; Rayburn 1997:84; Scott 1997:182; Gibson 2002:177; Robb et al. 2003:6). The Credit River was historically considered to be one of the best potential power sources for milling in all of southern Ontario, which led to the development of early saw and grist mill industries, and later textile mills, distilleries, bottling plants, and hydro-electric plants spawned communities throughout the river valley, typically close to the Niagara Escarpment (Town of Caledon 2009:fig. 7.1).

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Research

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada has been divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west, and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is located in Borden block *AlHa.*

According to the OASD, two previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area, neither of which are within 50m (Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport 2018). A summary of the sites is provided below.

Table 2: List of previously registered sites within one kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AlHa-42	Carlton	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeological Assessments Ltd 2012
AlHa-43	Alton Village South	Euro-Canadian	Domestic	ASI 2012

According to the background research, three previous reports detail fieldwork within 50 m of the Study Area.

Algonquin Associates (1989) conducted an archaeological assessment of the Thomas Farm property in Alton, at the southeast corner of Queen Street and Mississauga Road. The field investigation examined areas considered to have archaeological potential for precontact Indigenous sites which were subject to test pit survey at five metre intervals. A total of 48 test pits were excavated, none of which identified any

cultural material. The area was considered clear of further archaeological potential. Although this assessment's methodology and recommendations would not comply with the MTCS 2011 S & Gs, the areas has since been redeveloped and is undergoing construction of a residential subdivision and has been thoroughly disturbed within the current Study Area.

AMICK Consultants Ltd. (2010) conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed site plan application for the Alton Mill Subdivision in the northeast part of Lot 23, Concession 4 along the north side of Queen Street West, west of Amelia Street, adjacent to the current Study Area. The Stage 2 survey in 2007 consisted of test pit survey at five metre intervals identifying late nineteenth-or early twentieth-century artifacts associated with the Alton Mill, a significant historical industrial complex. The report noted that substantial alterations and disturbance to the property have removed context and the artifacts were not considered archaeologically significant and no evidence of stratigraphy was observed. The area was considered clear of further archaeological concern.

Archeoworks Inc. conducted a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment for the proposed residential subdivision development in part of Lot 23, Concession 4, southwest of Main Street, and northwest of Queen Street, adjacent to the current Study Area. The Stage 2 consisted of test pit survey at five metre intervals and did not identify any archaeological material. The area is considered free of archaeological concern.

2.0 FIELD METHODS: PROPERTY INSPECTION

A Stage 1 property inspection must adhere to the S & G, Section 1.2, Standards 1-6, which are discussed below. The entire property and its periphery must be inspected. The inspection may be either systematic or random. Coverage must be sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential. The inspection must be conducted when weather conditions permit good visibility of land features. Natural landforms and watercourses are to be confirmed if previously identified. Additional features such as elevated topography, relic water channels, glacial shorelines, well-drained soils within heavy soils and slightly elevated areas within low and wet areas should be identified and documented, if present. Features affecting assessment strategies should be identified and documented such as woodlots, bogs or other permanently wet areas, areas of steeper grade than indicated on topographic mapping, areas of overgrown vegetation, areas of heavy soil, and recent land disturbance such as grading, fill deposits and vegetation clearing. The inspection should also identify and document structures and built features that will affect assessment strategies, such as heritage structures or landscapes, cairns, monuments or plaques, and cemeteries.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment property inspection was conducted under the field direction of John Sleath (P382) of ASI, on May 8, 2019, in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current conditions and to evaluate and map archaeological potential of the Study Area. It was a visual inspection only and did not include excavation or collection of archaeological resources. Fieldwork was only conducted when weather conditions were deemed suitable and seasonally appropriate, per S & G Section 1.2., Standard 2. Previously identified features of archaeological potential were examined; additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were identified and documented as well as any features that will affect assessment strategies. Field observations are compiled onto the existing conditions of the Study Area in Section 7.0 (Figures 10-14) and associated photographic plates are presented in Section 8.0 (Plates 1-32).

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the Study Area. These data are presented below in Section 3.1. Results of the analysis of the Study Area property inspection are presented in Section 3.2.

3.1 Analysis of Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1, lists criteria that are indicative of archaeological potential. The Study Area meets the following criteria indicative of archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites (Table 2);
- Water sources: primary, secondary, or past water source (Shaw's Creek);
- Early historic transportation routes (Main Street, Queen Street);
- Proximity to early settlements (Alton); and
- Well-drained soils (Caledon loam, Harriston loam, and Pontypool sandy loam)

According to the S & G, Section 1.4 Standard 1e, no areas within a property containing locations listed or designated by a municipality can be recommended for exemption from further assessment unless the area can be documented as disturbed. The Municipal Heritage Register was consulted and 42 properties within the Study Area are Listed and six properties are Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. For further information, see ASI's Cultural Heritage Resource Assessment for the project (ASI 2019). Below is a list of the nineteenth-century properties on the Register within the Study Area:

Listed:

- 19798 Main Street circa 1890 the Palmer House Hotel
- 19842 Main Street circa 1886 house
- 19852 Main Street circa 1856 house
- 19858 Main Street circa 1856 house
- 19861 Main Street circa 1854 house
- 19876 Main Street circa 1843 house
- 19877 Main Street circa 1865 house
- 19883 Main Street circa 1897 house
- 19904 Main Street circa 1875-1899 barns
- 19980 Main Street circa 1875-1899 house
- 20000 Main Street circa 1875-1899 house
- 20088 Main Street circa 1875-1899 house
- 1301 Queen Street West circa 1885 house
- 1309 Queen Street West circa mid- 1880s house
- 1310 Queen Street West pre-1873 worker's cottage for Dixie Hotel staff
- 1315 Queen Street West pre-1857 blacksmith's house
- 1341 Queen Street West circa 1887 house
- 1349 Queen Street West circa late 1890s house
- 1365 Queen Street West circa 1883 double residence for mill workers
- 1375 Queen Street West circa 1870s house
- 1379 Queen Street West circa 1900 house

- 1387 Queen Street West pre-1857 house
- 1398 Queen Street West circa 1885 Science Hall
- 1401 Queen Street West circa 1899 house
- 1409 Queen Street West pre-1857 worker's cottage
- 1414 Queen Street West circa 1899 house
- 1429 Queen Street West pre-1857 original house and circa 1874 addition
- 1437 Queen Street West circa 1870s house and bakery
- 1465 Queen Street West circa 1870s house
- 1469 Queen Street West circa 1899 general store
- 1470 Queen Street West circa 1880s barn remains, former chopping mill property

Designated:

- 1334 Queen Street West pre-1869 worker's cottage
- 1422 Queen Street West circa 1876 house
- 1459 Queen Street West circa 1887 general store
- 1456 Queen Street West circa 1882 Alton's Mechanics' Institute & Library
- 1460 Queen Street West circa 1882 house/commercial
- 1402 Queen Street West 1881 Beaver Knitting Mill

The *Town of Caledon Archaeological Master Plan* (ASI in preparation) illustrates that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential.

These criteria are indicative of potential for the identification of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, depending on soil conditions and the degree to which soils have been subject to deep disturbance.

3.2 Analysis of Property Inspection Results

The property inspection determined that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These areas will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any development. According the S & G Section 2.1.1, pedestrian survey is required in actively or recently cultivated fields (Plate 32; Figure 14: areas highlighted in orange). According to the S & G Section 2.1.2, test pit survey is required on terrain where ploughing is not viable, such as wooded areas, properties where existing landscaping or infrastructure would be damaged, overgrown farmland with heavy brush or rocky pasture, and narrow linear corridors up to 10 metres wide (Plates 1; Figures 11-14: areas highlighted in green).

Parts of the Study Area have been previously assessed (AMICK 2010) and do not require further work (Figure 13: areas highlighted in purple). Parts of the Study Area have been previously assessed (Algonquin Associates 1989), which was completed pre-S & Gs, but the lands have since been subject to extensive disturbance and construction of a residential subdivision. These areas do not require further assessment (Figures 13-14: areas outlined in purple).

The property inspection determined that some of lands within the Study Area are sloped in excess of 20 degrees, and according to the S & G Section 2.1 do not retain potential (Plates 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 24; Figures 11-13: areas highlighted in pink). A part of the Study Area is located in low and wet conditions, and according to the S & G Section 2.1 does not retain potential (Plates 2, 14, 15, 22, 23; Figures 11-13: areas highlighted in blue). The remainder of the Study Area has been subjected to deep soil disturbance

events and according to the S & G Section 1.3.2 do not retain archaeological potential (Plates 1-14, 16-32; Figures 11-14: areas highlighted in yellow). These areas do not require further assessment.

3.3 Conclusions

The Stage 1 background study determined that two previously registered archaeological sites are located within one kilometre of the Study Area. The property inspection determined that the Study Area exhibits archaeological potential.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Study Area exhibits archaeological potential. These lands require Stage 2 archaeological assessment, if impacted, by test pit/pedestrian survey at five metre intervals, where appropriate, prior to any construction activities;

2. The remainder of the Study Area does not retain archaeological potential on account of deep and extensive land disturbance, low and wet conditions, slopes in excess of 20 degrees, or having been previously assessed. These lands do not require further archaeological assessment; and,

3. Should the proposed work extend beyond the current Study Area, further Stage 1 archaeological assessment should be conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the surrounding lands.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI 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 MTCS should be immediately notified.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

ASI also advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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 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 project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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.

- 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 Archaeology 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 *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.

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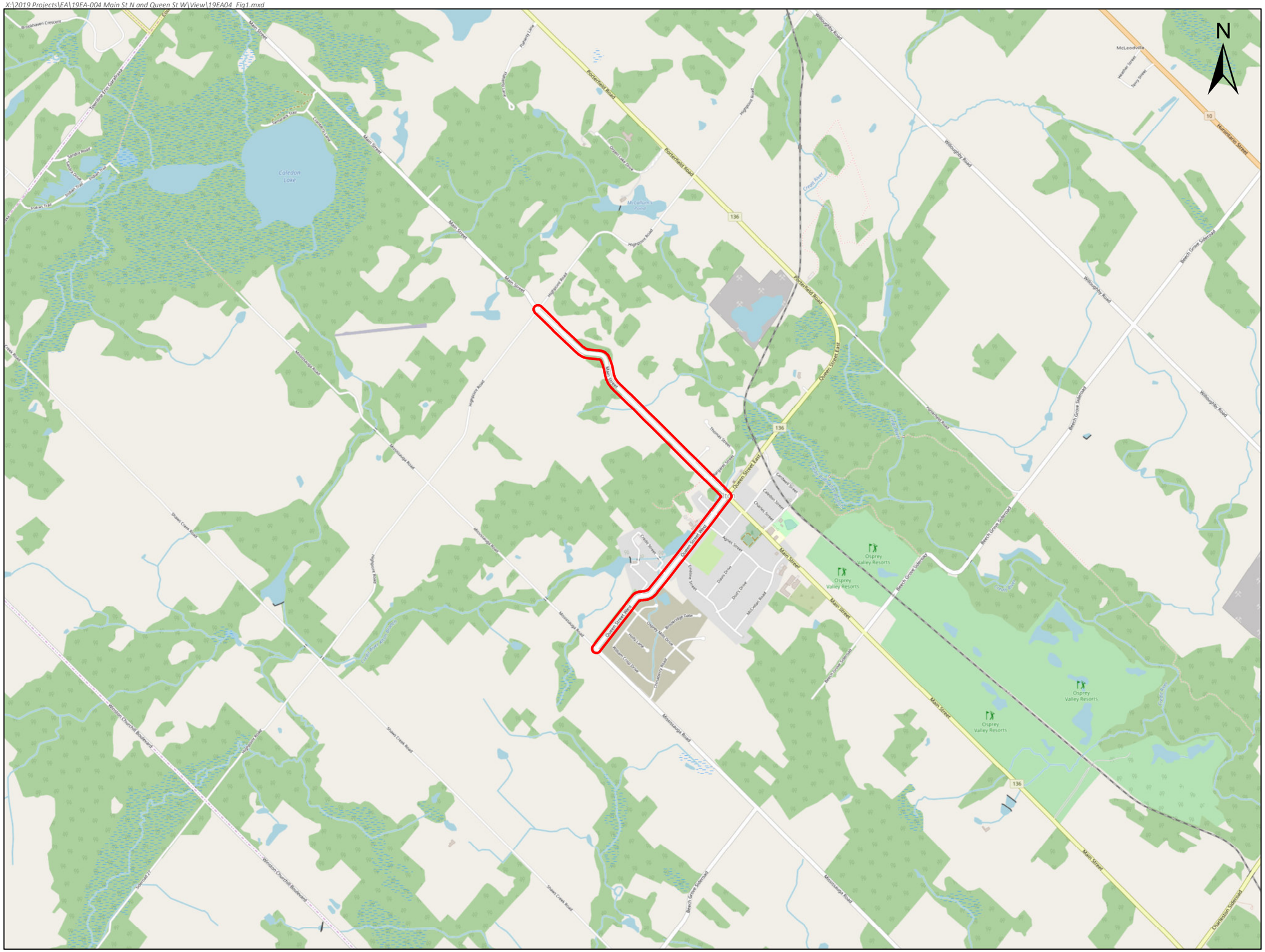
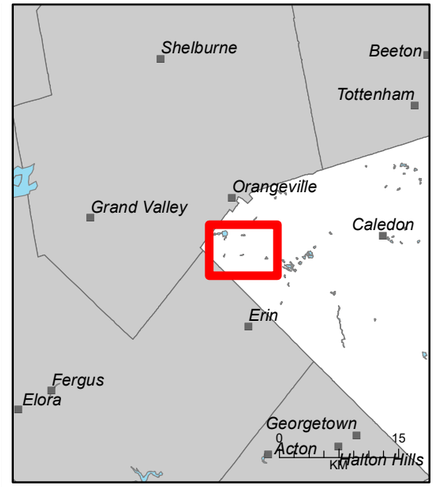
7.0 MAPS

X:\2019 Projects\EA\19EA-004 Main St N and Queen St W\View\19EA04_Fig1.mxd





STUDY AREA

Sources:
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Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Scale: 1:25,000

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528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
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Figure 1: Main Street North and Queen Street West Improvements Study Area

Figure 2: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1859 Map of the County of Peel

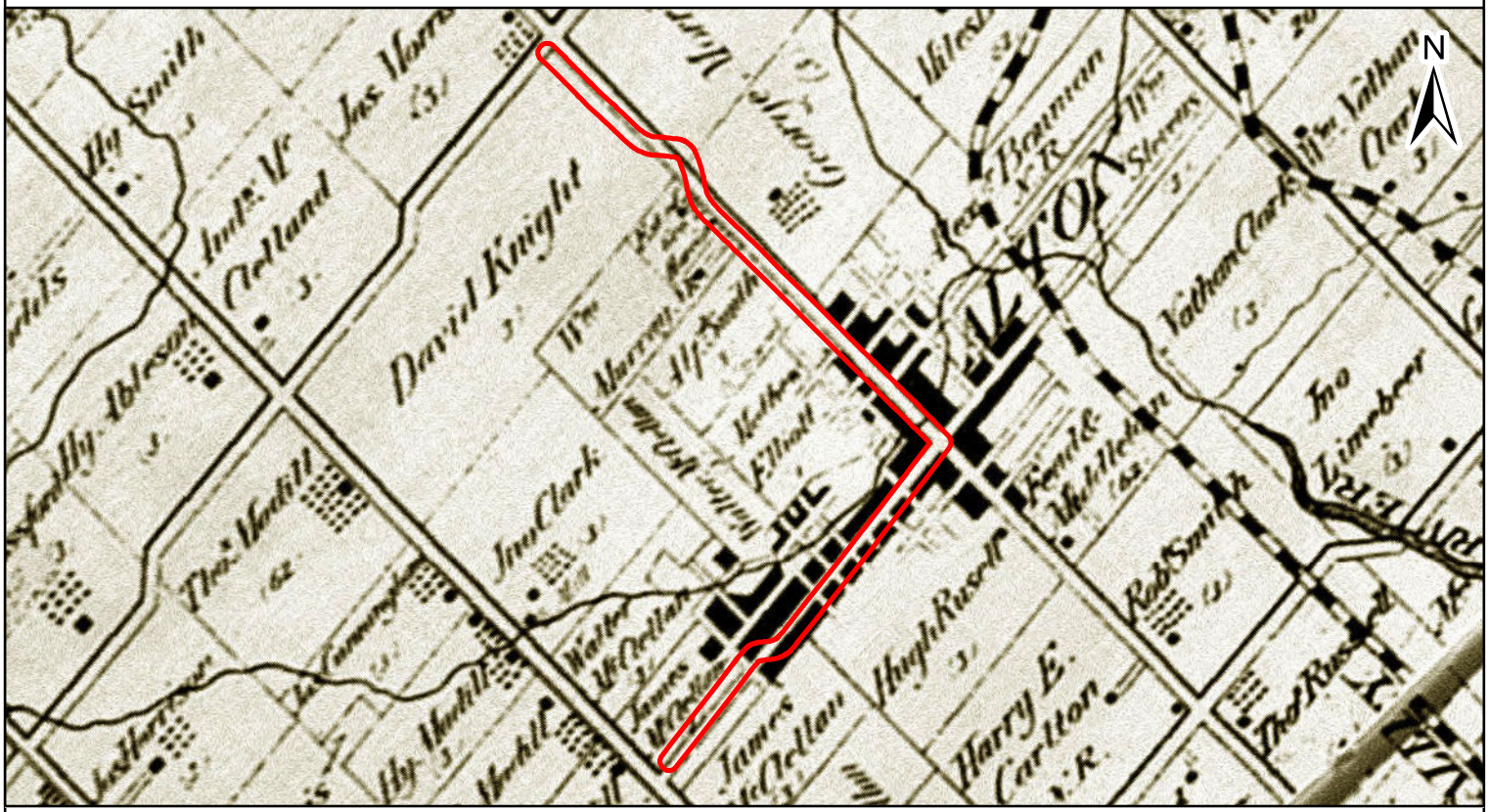

Figure 3: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1877 Illustrated Atlas of the Township of Caledon

ASI

STUDY AREA

Sources:
1859 Tremaine Map
County of Peel
1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas
County of Peel

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 500
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.:19EA-004
DATE: 7/10/2019

DRAWN BY:AB
FILE: 19EA04_Fig2-3_Hist

Figure 4: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1937 NTS Orangeville Sheet

Figure 5: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1954 Aerial Photography of Alton

ASI

STUDY AREA

Sources:
1873 NTS Map
Orangeville Sheet
1954 Aerial Photography

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

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ASI PROJECT NO.:19EA-004
DATE: 2019-06-18
DRAWN BY:AB
FILE: 19EA04_Fig4-5_Hist

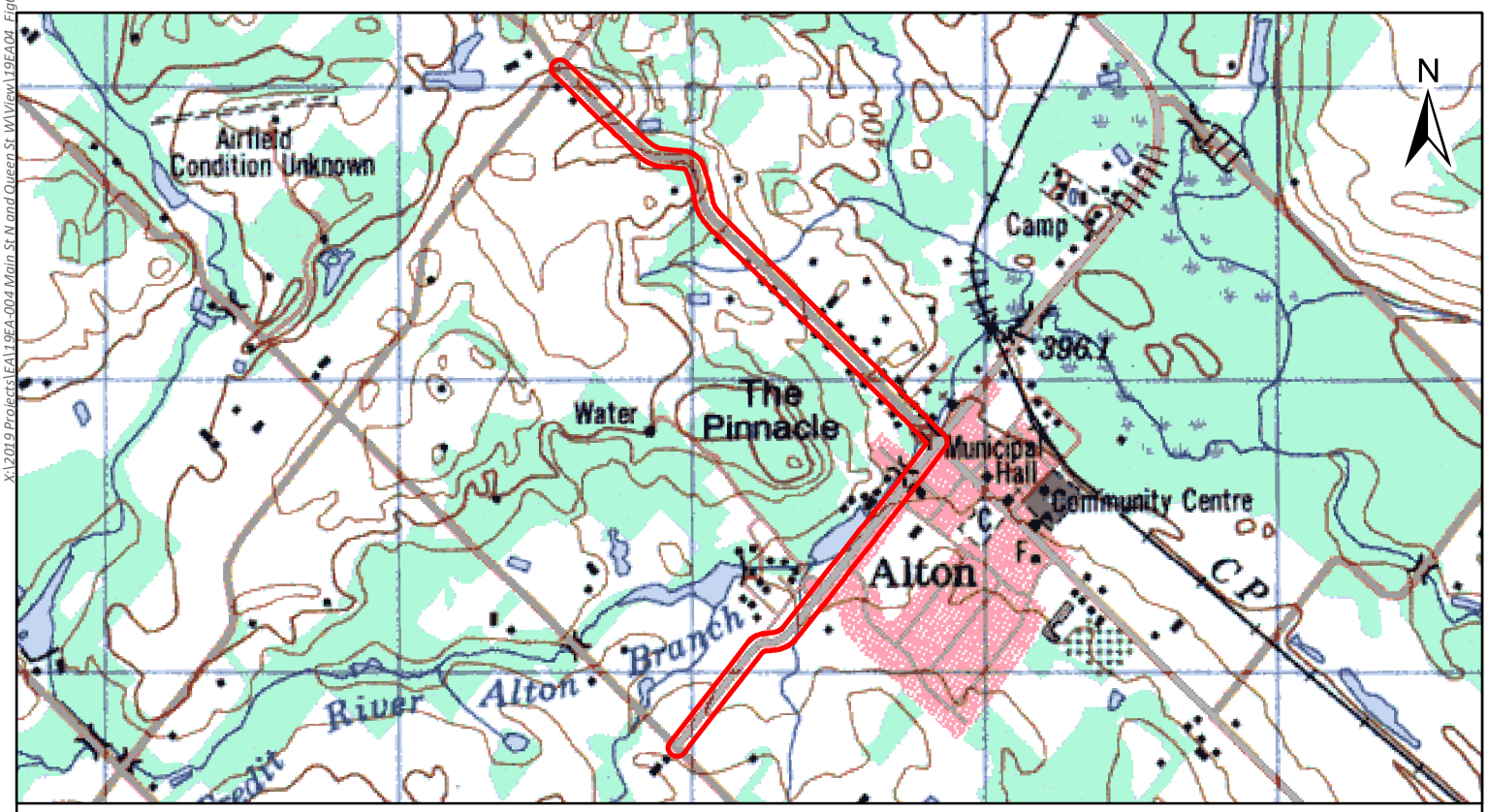

Figure 6: Study Area (Approximate Location) Overlaid on the 1994 NTS Orangeville Sheet

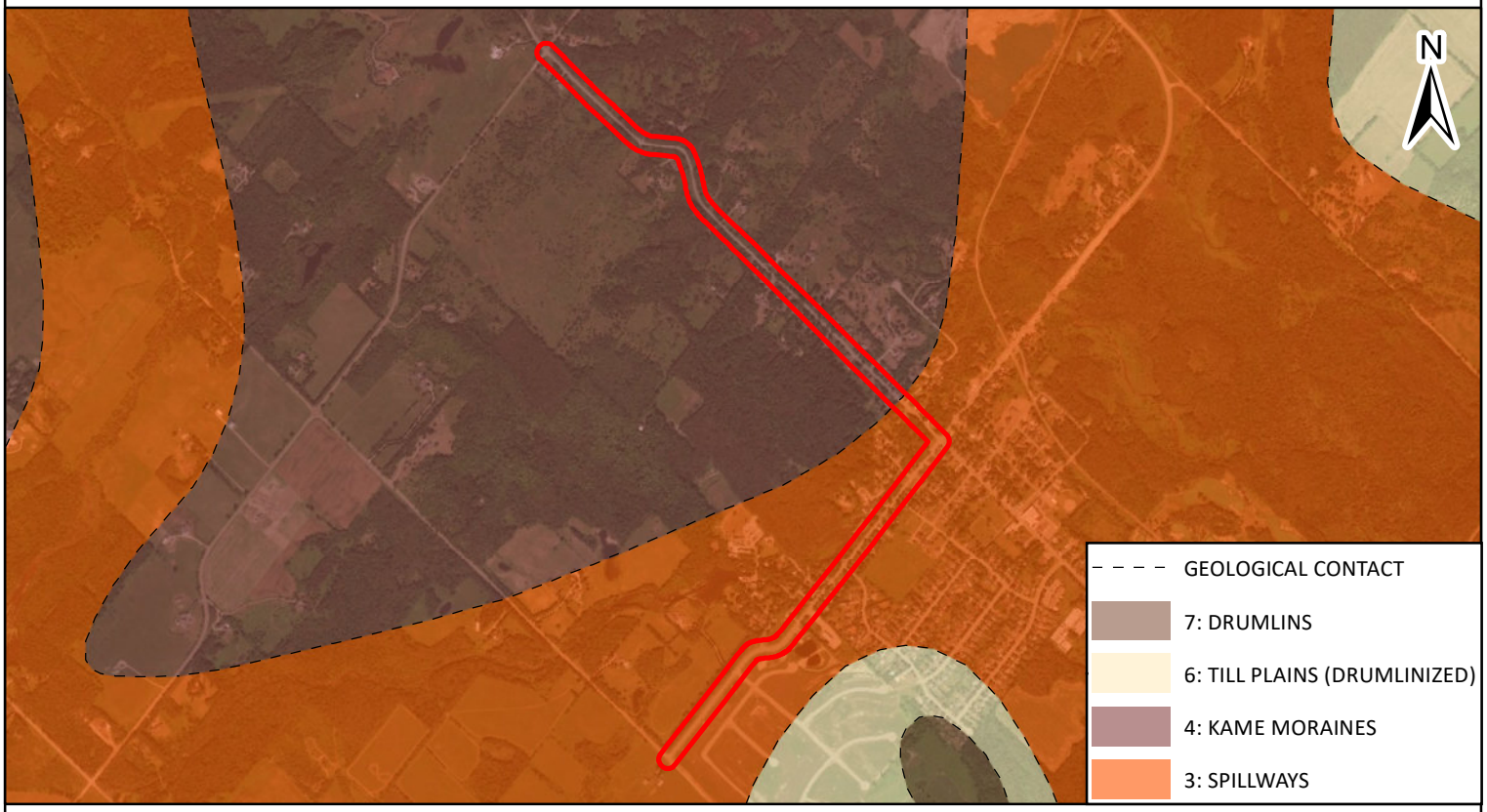

Figure 7: Study Area - Physiographic Landforms

ASI

STUDY AREA

Sources:
1994 NTS Map
Orangeville Sheet
Ministry for Mining & Resources

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 500
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.:19EA-004 DRAWN BY:AB
DATE: 2019-06-18 FILE: 19EA04_Fig6-7_Hist

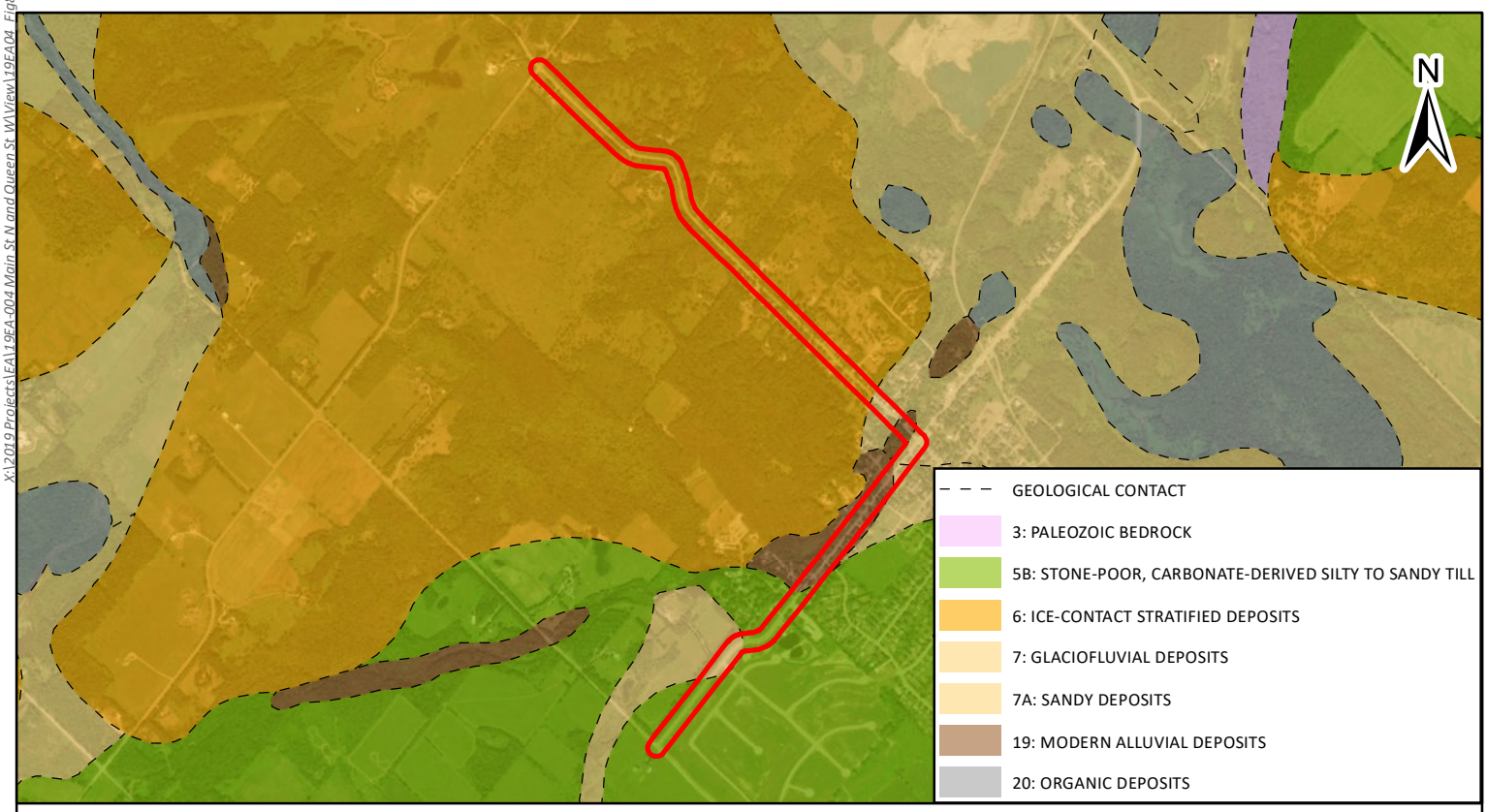

Figure 8: Study Area - Surficial Geology

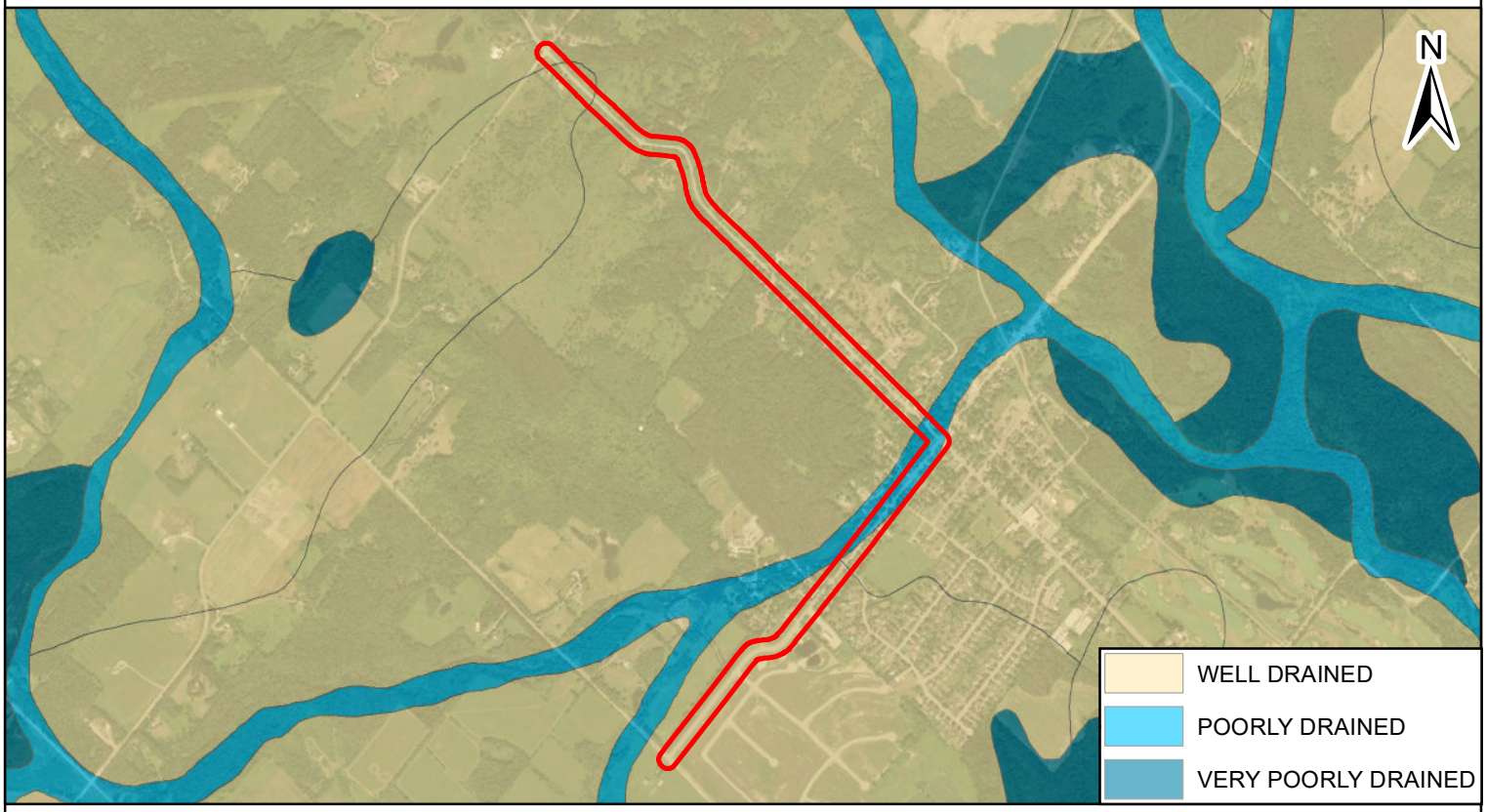

Figure 9: Study Area - Soil Drainage

ASI

STUDY AREA

Sources:
1994 NTS Map
Orangeville Sheet
Ministry for Mining & Resources

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:25,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

0 500
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.:19EA-004 DRAWN BY:AB
DATE: 2019-06-18 FILE: 19EA04_Fig8-9_Geo

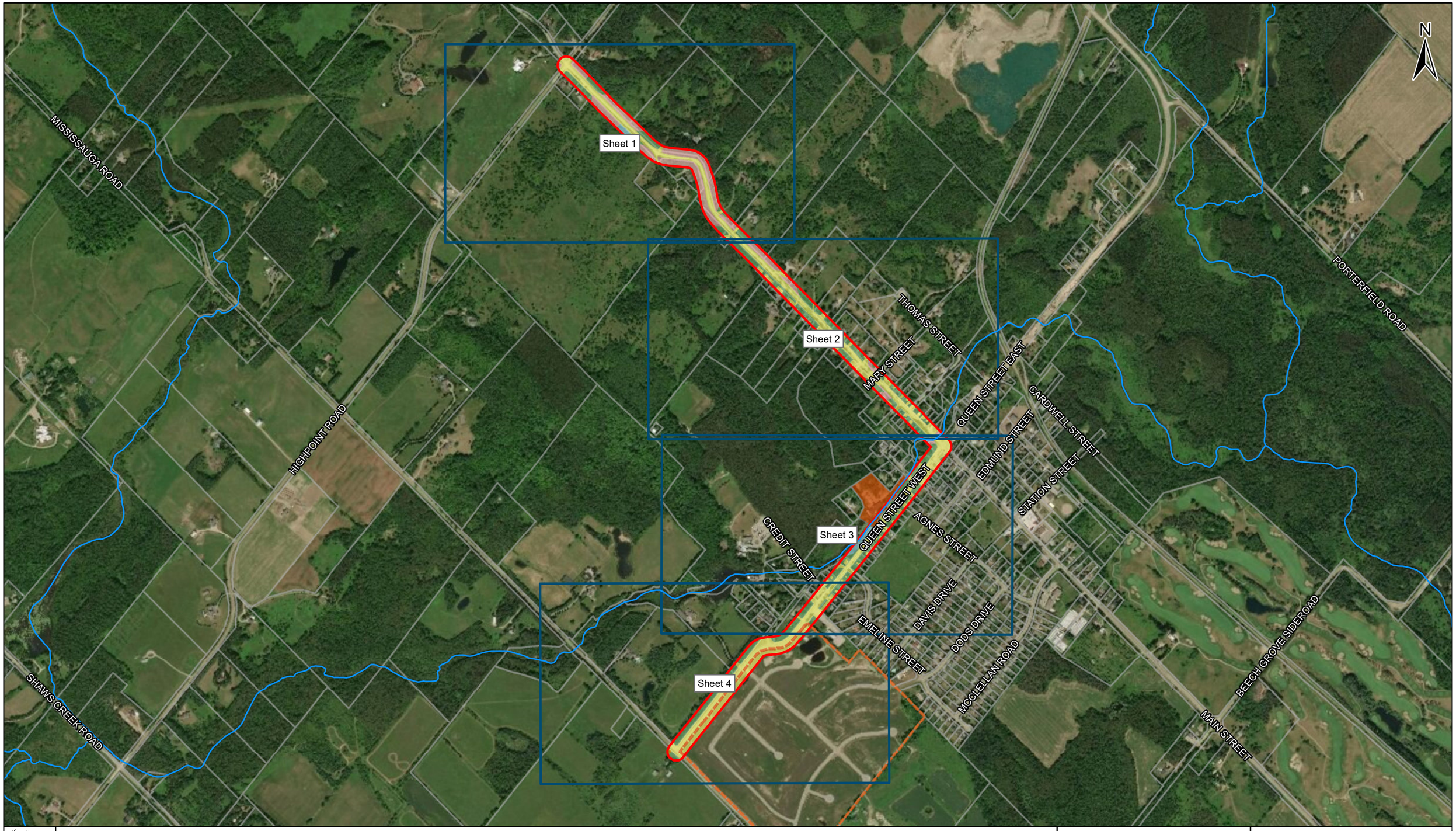

Figure 10: Main Street North and Queen Street West Improvements Study Area - Results of the Stage 1 (Key Map)

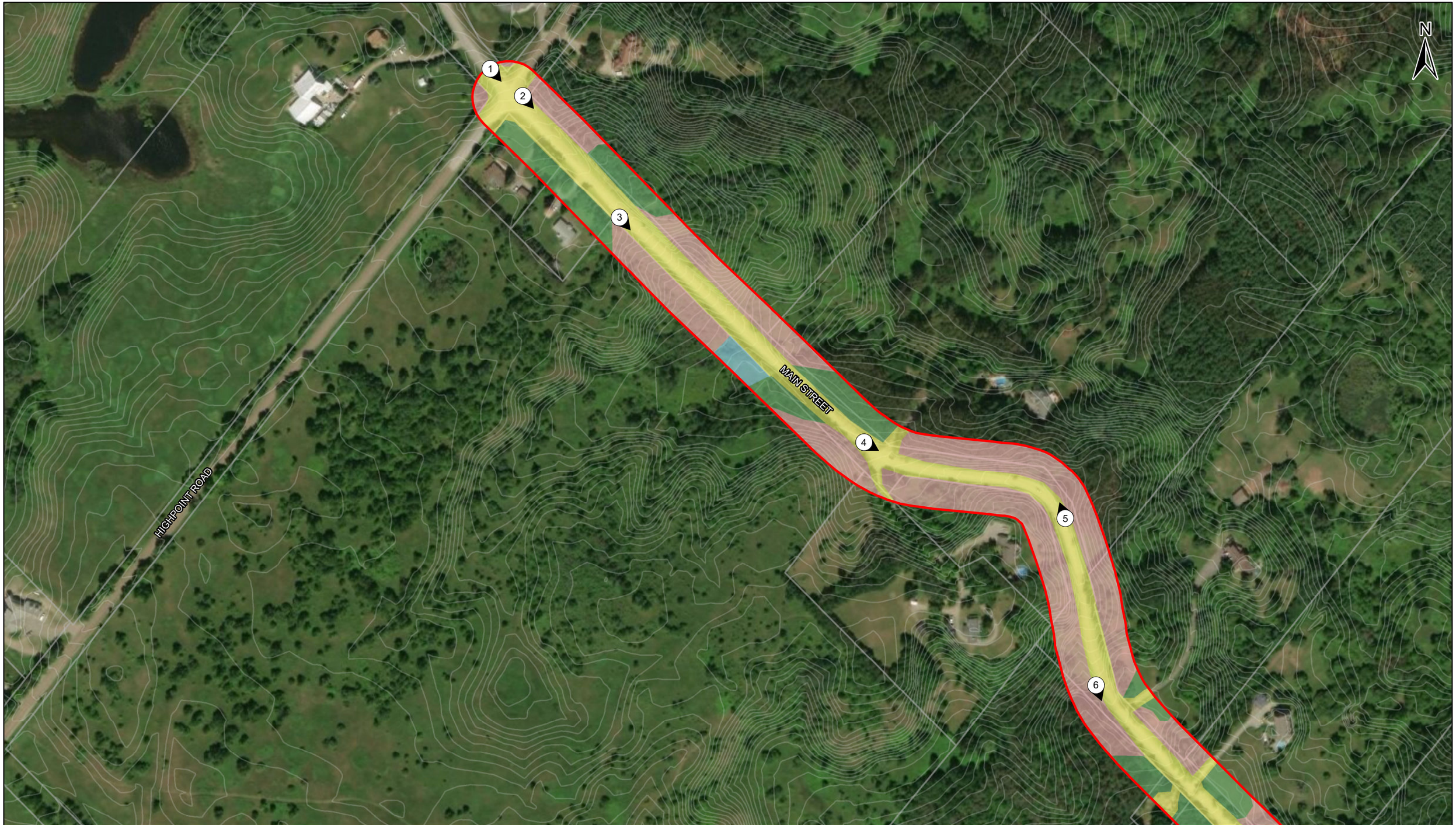

Figure 11: Main Street North and Queen Street West Improvements Study Area - Results of the Stage 1 (Sheet 1)

Figure 12: Main Street North and Queen Street West Improvements Study Area - Results of the Stage 1 (Sheet 2)

Figure 13: Main Street North and Queen Street West Improvements Study Area - Results of the Stage 1 (Sheet 3)

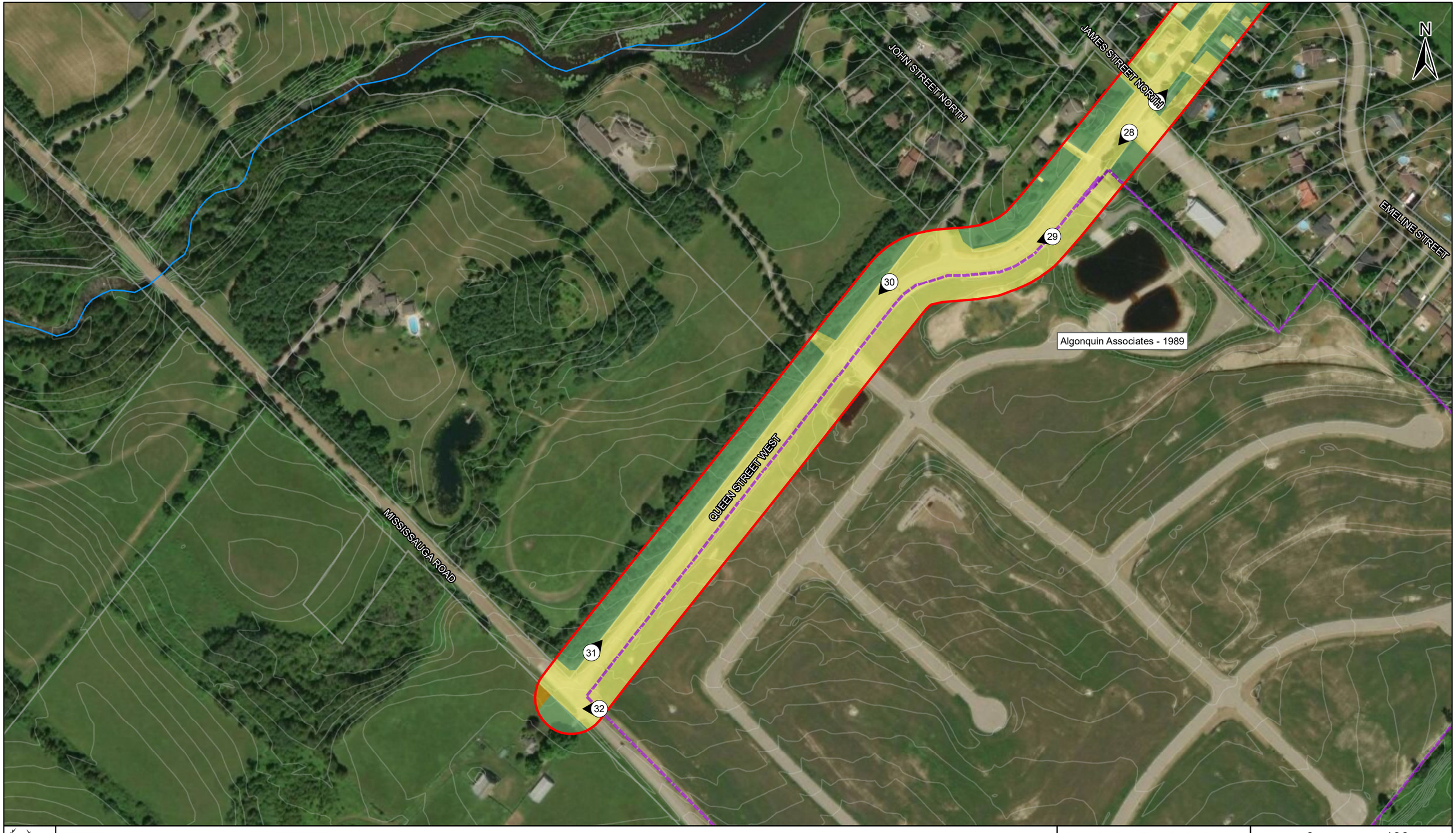

Figure 14: Main Street North and Queen Street West Improvements Study Area - Results of the Stage 1 (Sheet 4)

8.0 IMAGES

Plate 1: SE view Main St and Highpoint Side Rd – Area west of disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 2: SE view Main St – Area is sloped and disturbed, no potential

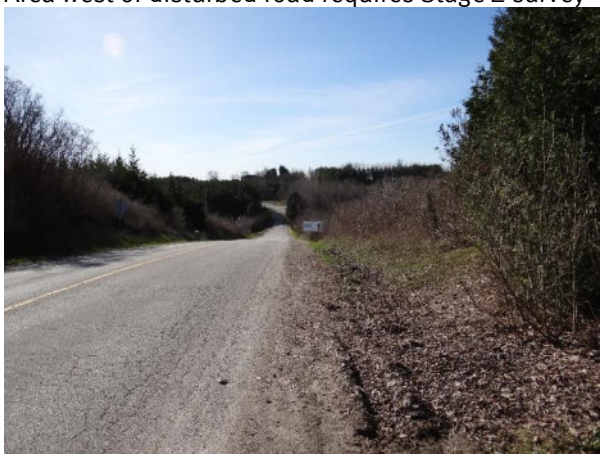

Plate 3: SE view Main St – Area is sloped and disturbed, no potential

Plate 4: SE view Main St – Area west of disturbed road require Stage 2 survey

Plate 5: NW view Main St – Area is sloped and disturbed, no potential

Plate 6: SE view Main St – Area is sloped and disturbed, no potential

Plate 7: NW view Main St – Area beyond disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 8: SE view Main St – Area beyond disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 9: NW view Main St – Area beyond disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 10: SE view Main St near Mary St – Area is sloped and disturbed, no potential

Plate 11: SE view Main St at Margaret St – Area beyond disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 12: SE view Main St – Area beyond disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 13: SE view Main St bridge – Area beyond disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 14: E view Shaw's Creek – Area is sloped to low and wet, no potential

Plate 15: SW view Shaw's Creek – Area beyond disturbed bridge is low and wet, no potential

Plate 16: SW view Queen St and Main St– Area north of disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

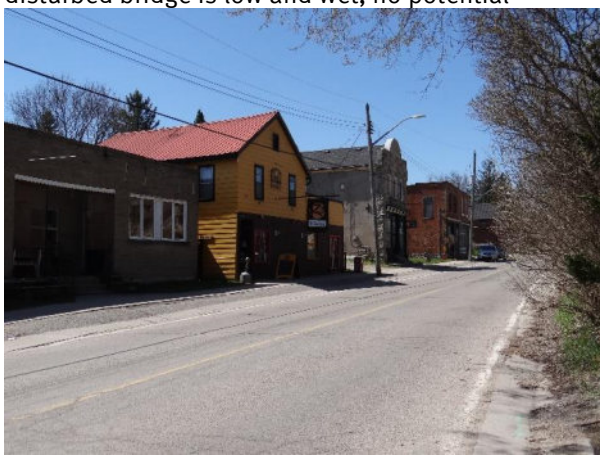

Plate 17: SW view Queen St – Area north of disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 18: S view Alton Village Square – Area south of disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 19: SW view Queen St – Area beyond disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 20: SW view Queen St – Area beyond disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 21: NE view Queen St at Agnes St – Area beyond disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 22: N view Alton Mill – Area is disturbed to low and wet, no potential

Plate 23: SW view Queen St – Area is disturbed to low and wet, no potential

Plate 24: NE view Queen St – Area is disturbed and sloped, no potential

Plate 25: SE view Queen St at Emeline St – Area south of disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 26: SW view Queen St – Area is disturbed, no potential

Plate 27: NE view Queen St at Emeline St – Area beyond disturbed road and drainage ditch requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 28: SW view Queen St – Area beyond of disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 29: W view Queen St – Area is disturbed, no potential

Plate 30: SW view Queen St – Area is disturbed, no potential

Plate 31: NE view Queen St – Area north of disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey

Plate 32: SW view Mississauga Rd and Queen St – Area west of disturbed road requires Stage 2 survey