

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE REGION OF PEEL SETTLEMENT AREA BOUNDARY EXPANSION STUDY,
MULTIPLE LOTS AND CONCESSIONS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIPS OF ALBION AND CHINGUACOUSY, PEEL COUNTY,
NOW IN THE TOWN OF CALEDON, PEEL REGION**

ORIGINAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by the Region of Peel to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment associated with the Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study as part of their Regional Official Plan Review and Municipal Comprehensive Review process within the Focus Study Area (FSA). The FSA is being studied to determine the best location for new settlement areas in the southern portion of the Town of Caledon, Peel Region, around the existing settlements of Bolton, Campbell's Cross, Mayfield West, Sandhill, Tullamore, Victoria, and Wildfield. The study area is approximately 8311.1 ha in size.

The Stage 1 background review entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. The extent of previous archaeological assessments carried out in the vicinity of the study area was also reviewed. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of significant Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the vast majority of the study area.

Based on the application of the modeling criteria, approximately 91.4% or 7,600 ha of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

Given the findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment research, the following recommendations are made:

1. Any future development within the study area, where any portion of the affected property is identified as exhibiting archaeological potential/integrity as shown on Figures 12 and 13 must be preceded by Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) using methodologies appropriate to the property in question and its surficial conditions. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological resources that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on **all** lands within that particular study area, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study.



2. Should archaeological assessments be undertaken to address any potential impacts to areas of possible burials associated with Dixon's Union Cemetery, Mayfield United Church Cemetery, and Salem United Church Cemetery (Figures 11-13), such work must also be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002*. Additional Stage 2 assessment or Stage 3 Cemetery investigation in areas within 10 metres of the boundaries of the cemeteries shall be conducted in consultation with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario or the Registrar of Burial Sites, War Graves, Abandoned Cemeteries and Cemetery Closures, as appropriate.
3. Stage 3 assessments shall be undertaken for areas associated with the 10 archaeological sites with CHVI within the study area (AkGw-66; AlGw-15; AlGw-16; AlGw-45; AlGw-125; AlGw-126; AlGw-127; AlGw-128; AlGw-130; AlGw-194) to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the S & G.
 - a. The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS). Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will **require that the site area be ploughed** and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced of the site.
 - b. A series of one-metre by one-metre test units must then be excavated across the entire site area at 5 m intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grid must be strategically excavated at 5 m intervals throughout the site, around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.
 - c. The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.
4. Stage 4 archaeological assessments shall be undertaken for areas associated with the AkGx-698 and AlGw-172 sites.
 - a. For the Kelly site (AkGx-698), the recommended Stage 4 protocol is the hand-excavation of additional one-metre square units around the high-yielding deposits, starting with Stage 3 units 510N-190E, 515N-195E, 515N-200E, 520N-195E, 519N-200E, and 520N-205E until yields drop to 170 artifacts per square, in order to salvage excavate the midden. Any cultural features exposed must also be buffered by two metres during the hand excavation. Following the block excavation, mitigation would continue with the removal of the plough zone by mechanical means (Gradall or backhoe equipped with a smooth bucket) to expose potential features within the B-horizon. The stripped area must be buffered by at least 10 metres of subsoil free of features. The exposed subsoil



should then be cleaned by shovel (“shovel shine”) or trowel and the resulting subsoil surface examined for cultural features. Afterward, full hand-excavation and documentation of all features should follow.

- b. For the Harper Site (ALGw-172), Stage 4 salvage excavation must follow the methodology outlined in Section 4.2.7 of the 2011 S & G for nineteenth century domestic archaeological sites. The Stage 4 excavation should entail hand excavation of all midden areas, and areas of early 19th century artifact concentration (mainly the area around the following units: 310-505, 310-510, 315-510, 318-529, 320-510 and 320-515), followed by the mechanical removal of topsoil on the remainder of the archaeological site. As per Section 4.3 of the 2011 S & G mechanical topsoil removal is to extend to a minimum of 10 metres beyond any uncovered cultural features. All identified cultural features should be hand-excavated (with soil screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facility artifact recovery) and fully documented only after complete exposure.
5. The balance of the study area may be considered clear of archaeological concern. No further assessment is required on any property that consists exclusively of lands that do not exhibit archaeological potential as shown on Figures 12 and 13.
6. During any further archaeological assessments, meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities, including but not limited to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, should be conducted, as outlined in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology Technical Bulletin and/or as determined through policies and protocols developed by the Region of Peel or the Town of Caledon.
7. The designated approval authority (i.e., the Town of Caledon) should refer to this report for all future development applications within the Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study Area in order to ensure that all future archaeological assessments are consistent with the recommendations provided here.

This final draft report has benefited from ongoing review and refinements by Indigenous communities with rights and interests in the Region, and may be subject to further revision based on comments received on this draft.

Sections of this report may not comply to the AODA Information and Communication Standards. Please email planpeel@peelregion.ca to request alternate accessible formats of this document.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

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This assessment was conducted under the project management of Mr. David Robertson and under the project direction of Mr. Eric Beales (MHSTCI PIF P1030-0059-2020). 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MTC 2011), formerly the Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

The research carried out for this assessment also utilized research conducted as part of the draft Archaeological Management Plan for the Town of Caledon (ASI in preparation), which provides further refinement with regards to features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

The primary objective of the Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion (SABE) Study is to identify the location of future settlement area boundary expansions to accommodate community (residential) and employment growth to 2051. This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report is one of a number of technical studies that will inform the selection of lands to accommodate future growth. The early stages of the SABE process was predicated on the residential and non-residential growth forecasts for the Region informed by the 2019 Growth Plan (Schedule 3) to 2041. Following the release of the draft technical studies, the Province amended Schedule 3 and extended the planning horizon of the Growth Plan to 2051. This change increases the amount of land to be designated as part of the SABE process from about 1,300 hectares to approximately 4,300 hectares. Preliminary forecasts assume that the SABE will need to accommodate additional population of 183,000 and additional employment of 67,700 by 2051. The size of the FSA is approximately 8,300 hectares, just under twice the size of the total estimated land need of 4,300 hectares required to accommodate these forecasts.

Permission to access the study area and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the Region on October 31, 2019. Given the scale and scope of this project, this assessment does not include a property assessment.



2.0 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.

2.1. Indigenous Overview

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 Haudenosaunee¹ and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing 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 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” [Mississauga; 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;

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.



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 Cheneebesh, 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.

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 the Ajetance Purchase and in the traditional and treaty territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. The Ajetance purchase, or Treaty #19, included 648,000 acres of land occupying portions of present-day Halton and Peel Region as well as Dufferin and Wellington County. This area was the last large tract of land ceded by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, following the settlement of the Head of the Lake purchase (Treaty 14) in 1806, and is also surrounded by Treaty #3 (1784/1792) to the west, Treaty 13 (1788/1805) to the east, and Treaty 18 (1818) to the north (Government of Canada 2016). By 1818, the Mississaugas were experiencing a rapid decline in population due to increased encroachment by settlers, and declining resources and the area to the north had just been ceded by Chippewa nations (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017a).

On October 23, 1818, Deputy Superintendent William Claus met with Chief Ajetance and other delegates of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation to negotiate the sale of this tract of land. The payment offered for this land consisted of the yearly sum of five hundred and twenty-two pounds ten shillings in goods annually. By 1820, the Mississaugas of the Credit negotiated the sale of the remainder



of their lands except for a 200 acre parcel near the mouth of the Credit River (Surtees 1984; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation 2017b; Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs 2016).

The Ajetance Purchase is also significant due to its relationship to the Haldimand Tract. On October 25, 1784, the Governor of Quebec Sir Frederick Haldimand signed a proclamation that allotted land six miles (10 km) on either side of the Grand River to the Six Nations People for their assistance during the American revolutionary war (Filice 2018; Surtees 1984). Upon review of the Haldimand Proclamation, however, politician and Indian Department official Sir John Johnson noted an error involving the location of the northern boundary of the tract. Governor Haldimand had mistakenly assumed in 1784 that the headwaters of the Grand River resided within the area negotiated under Treaty #3. However, the headwaters of the Grand River extend to the present-day community of Dundalk, Ontario, in Grey County, which was not negotiated until 1818 under Treaty #18. Additionally, the northern reach of the Grand River crosses through the northwestern corner of the Ajetance Purchase lands in Dufferin and Wellington County (Government of Canada 2016; Filice 2018; Surtees 1984). Due to this inconsistency, the northern boundaries of the Haldimand Tract were redefined in 1793 under the Simcoe Patent to end at Jones Base Line in Fergus, Ontario – at the boundary of Treaty #3 and Treaty #19. This decision to end the Haldimand tract within Treaty #3 lands rather than continuing the tract up to the headwaters of the Grand River is still disputed by Six Nations of the Grand River and the community continues to contest the redefined territory with the Government of Canada (Filice 2018).

2.2. Historical Overview

The Study Area contains 136 separate lots in Albion and Chinguacousy Townships, in the former County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Peel Region (Table 1).

Table 1: Geographic Lots within the Study Area

Geographic Township	Concession	Lots*
Albion	Concession 1	1-3, 4-9, 10
	Concession 2	1-4, 5, 6
	Concession 3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8
	Concession 3	10-14
	Concession 4	1-5, 6-9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
	Concession 5	1-14
	Concession 6	10-14
	Concession 7	11-14
	Concession 8	11-14



Geographic Township	Concession	Lots*
Chinguacousy	Concession 1 East	22, 23-26 , 27
	Concession 1 West	20, 21-26 , 27
	Concession 2 East	20, 21, 22, 23 , 24-27
	Concession 2 West	18, 19, 20, 21 , 22
	Concession 3 East	20, 21-23 , 24
	Concession 3 West	18, 19, 20, 21
	Concession 4 East	18-23 , 24
	Concession 4 West	18-20 , 21
	Concession 5 East	18-22 , 23, 24
	Concession 5 West	18-21
	Concession 6 East	18, 19-26 , 27

* *Italicized* lots indicate part lots within the study area, **bolded** lots indicate full lots within the study area

2.3. Township Survey and Settlement

The present Town of Caledon includes the geographic townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy. These townships were originally included within the limits of the “District of Nassau,” which was governed from Niagara between 1788 and 1796. This name was changed to that of the “Home” District upon the arrival of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe in Upper Canada in 1792. The “Niagara District” was separated away from the Home District in 1800, and thereafter York (Toronto) became the administrative centre for Home and the provincial capital. In 1851-52 a new county, named “Peel” was created, which retained a judicial union with York and Ontario Counties. This judicial union was dissolved in 1866-67, at which time Peel was elevated to independent county status. In 1973-74, Peel County was abolished and replaced by the Regional Municipality of Peel (Armstrong 1985:137–140; Jonasson 2006:191–209).

Albion Township

Instructions were issued for the first survey of Albion on May 15, 1819. This work appears to have been completed before October of that same year when the first patent plans were produced. The first settlers arrived in the township in 1819-20 to take up their lands. History has recorded the names of the first intrepid settlers in 1819 as William Downey, Joseph Hudson, and William Roadhouse Sr. and Jr. They were followed shortly thereafter by George and James Bolton, Thomas Coats, John Grant, and



“Messrs. Wilson, Squires and Shevins.” Other very early settlers were Jacob Rawn and Mary Horan who was later married to Simon Scully (Pope 1877:64; Heyes 1961:20–33; Armstrong 1985:141; Winearls 1991:455–466).

The first township meeting of the inhabitants of Albion took place in 1822. Although the township had been settled a few years earlier, there does not appear to have been a sufficiently large population to warrant holding a meeting. The first township meetings, where officials such as path masters and fence viewers were elected, were held in conjunction with neighbouring Caledon Township. The first census and assessment records show that the population of Albion numbered 110 inhabitants in 1821, and that 62 acres (25 ha) had been cleared which was assessed at £1,631 (Pope 1877:59; Trimble 1975:129).

By 1842, a total of 41,829 acres (16,928 ha) of land had been taken up in Albion. Approximately one quarter of that, or 10,000 acres (4,047 ha), was under cultivation and assessed at £26,279. The northern part of the township was “hilly and broken, with a great deal of pine land.” The southern part of the township contained better land and farms. The township then contained two saw mills, four grist mills and two distilleries (Smith 1846:2).

By the early 1850s, Albion was described as being an “English township,” although “there are natives of other countries scattered in amongst the English emigrants.” By 1851, the township contained four grist mills and six saw mills. The primary crops included wheat, oats, peas, potatoes and turnips. Important farm produce included maple sugar and wool. Records such as census data and maps from the 1870s show that there was some fruit (“orchard and garden”) production in this region. The census generally listed data for crops of apples, pears and plums and, to a lesser degree, grapes (Smith 1851:282).

The population of Albion continued to increase, and by 1837 it contained 1,233 inhabitants and by 1841 it had risen to 2,015. That number more than doubled within one decade, and the 1851-52 census returns show a population of 4,281. This increased yet again to 5,078 in 1861, but by 1871 this number had decreased slightly to 4,875 (Walton 1837:59; Smith 1851:282; Pope 1877:59).

The extant census returns from 1851, 1861 and 1871 provide a detailed picture of Albion Township during those decades. These returns contain “personal” census schedules, which list the names of all individuals present in the household on the day of enumeration. The personal census also lists the age, birthplace, year of immigration, marital status or relationship to the head of the household, religious affiliation, ethnic origin, occupation and degree of literacy for each person recorded. The personal census was augmented by a number of separate schedules, referred to as the “agricultural census,” which provided details about the quantity of crops harvested, livestock raised, additional farm products (e.g., cloth, butter, cheese, honey, maple sugar, etc.), the type of farm equipment that each family owned, the number of barns and sheds, and the assessed value of the real estate, tools and livestock. The 1871 census also contains a schedule that provides data with respect to the various small businesses within the rural areas, such as blacksmith shops, mills, coopers, etc. This kind of statistical information was also collected for the 1842 census, which has not survived for the majority of the province (aside from an “aggregate” return or summation). The census returns also note the existence of schools and churches within each enumeration district, as well as incidental remarks (e.g., if the crops were damaged by frost or attacked by insects).



The 1851 and 1861 census returns in particular note the kind of house occupied by each family, and refer to the number of storeys and the construction material. Many families around the mid-nineteenth century still occupied the original settler's log cabin or frame dwelling. During the third quarter of that century, many prosperous farmers either built their "second" house—which was often of brick construction using locally sourced material—or the original house was enlarged and given an exterior veneer of clapboard or brick. The houses built during this period often utilized the popular Italianate style of architecture, or the more modest "Ontario cottage" or "Carpenter's Gothic" style. The Classical Revival and Second Empire styles were also popular during the 1870s and 1880s (Scheinman 2009).

During this period families no longer struggled to eke out an existence, and thoughts turned towards domestic comforts and the visual appearance of their properties. The front yards of many farms were landscaped with ornamental trees, shrubs and flower gardens, and were often enclosed with ornamental wood or iron fences. A number of properties in Caledon were enclosed by dry stone fences, built without the use of mortar. The lanes or driveways leading to these family homes were frequently tree-lined, which provided shade, shelter and visual appeal. Some of these century old heritage trees still survive within the Town of Caledon. As the various farms prospered and diversified, larger frame "gambrel" style barns were constructed. These permitted extra storage for farm tools and equipment, as well as for feed and livestock during the winter months (Scheinman 2009).

Some of the northern portions of Albion Township above Bolton were located on the Oak Ridges Moraine and contained soil of a lesser quality than that found in the more fertile Peel plain. The soils along the Moraine were quickly depleted due to the large scale clearing of the land for agricultural purposes, as well as harvesting trees for lumber. The inevitable result was soil instability and erosion, although not on such a wide scale as was experienced in the area of Cheltenham. The loss of trees and soil had a direct impact upon the watersheds such as the Humber River which was susceptible to flooding at certain times of the year. The Humber Valley Conservation Authority was created as a direct response to the destructive force of Hurricane Hazel in 1954, and to find solutions for the better manage this watershed. Steps were taken to mitigate the destructive effects of flooding that had been experienced at various times along the Humber River since the nineteenth century, such as the creation of various Conservation Areas throughout Caledon as well as reforestation programs undertaken during the twentieth century by private land owners, and by other agencies such as the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA), which is an amalgamation of many smaller conservation authorities, such as the Humber Valley Conservation Authority.

Chinguacousy Township

The name "Chinguacousy" was given to this township in 1819 by Sir Peregrine Maitland, possibly in honour of a Chippewa chief named Shinguacose or Chinguacose (ca. 1773-1854). Historical records describe him as being a "Christian Chippewa," or Ojibwa chief and medicine man, the son of a Scotch officer by a Chippewa woman. Shinguacose distinguished himself in battle at the taking of Fort Michilimackinac during the War of 1812. He was converted to Christianity after the war, and was christened Levi Shingaux or Levi Cedar. In later life he lived on the north shore of Lake Huron. "Chinguacousy" is also said to have been a corruption of the word "*Shing-wauk-ons-e-ka*," which signifies a "pinery, or a place where young pines grow" (Gardiner 1899:234; Rayburn 1997:68).



Instructions were issued for the first survey of Chinguacousy on February 8, 1819. This survey work was carried out by Richard Bristol, and was completed sometime between August and October of that same year when the first patent plans were produced. The first settlers arrived in the township in 1819-20 to take up their lands. They were described as being from New Brunswick, the United States, and the Canadian born children of United Empire Loyalists. (Pope 1877:65; Heyes 1961:105; Armstrong 1985:142; Winearls 1991:480).

The first township meeting of the inhabitants of Chinguacousy took place in 1822. Although the township had been settled a few years earlier, there does not appear to have been a sufficiently large population to warrant holding a meeting. The first township meetings, where officials such as path masters and fence viewers were elected, were held in conjunction with neighbouring Toronto Gore Township. The first “census” and assessment records shows that the combined population for these two townships numbered 412 inhabitants in 1821, and that 230 acres had been cleared which were assessed at £5,110 (Pope 1877:59; Trimble 1975:129).

The population of Chinguacousy continued to increase, and by 1837 it had reached 3,793. This number decreased slightly, and in 1841 the township population was 3,721 inhabitants. That number nearly doubled within one decade, and the 1851-52 census returns showed a population of 7,469. This number decreased in the subsequent census years, to 6,897 in 1861, and 6,129 in 1871 (Walton 1837:71–75; Pope 1877:59).

By 1842, there were 74,977 acres (30,343 ha) of land that had been taken up in Chinguacousy. Approximately thirty-five percent of that total, or 26,266 acres (10,629 ha), was under cultivation and assessed at £59,952. The township was described as being “one of the best settled townships in the Home District, containing excellent land, and many good farms.” Excellent wheat was grown in the township, as well as large quantities of oats, peas, potatoes and turnips. Additional farm products included wool, maple sugar, butter and cheese. The topography was described as “rolling,” timbered in hardwood and pine. Chinguacousy then contained seven saw mills and one grist mill. By 1851, this number had changed to eight saw mills and two grist mills (Smith 1846:32; Smith 1851:279).

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

2.4. Settlement Centres

The earliest settlement centres during the nineteenth century were often located at crossroads. Houses sprang up in the vicinity of businesses which served the needs of the local, agrarian community, and included stores, taverns, churches, blacksmith shops and schools. Other settlements were located along the various watersheds, in close proximity to grist and saw mill sites. The businesses located in these communities provided goods and services to the inhabitants of the surrounding areas of the township,



as well as a limited market for farm produce. In short, they served the needs of the subsistence, agricultural based economy during the early period of settlement as “rural service centres.”

Today they may be classified as examples of rural service centres, post office villages, crossroads hamlets, and industrial/commercial centres. Others are vanished or “ghost” settlements that appear on historic maps but no longer exist today. For example the historic settlements of Macville and Glasgow are no longer recognizable as distinct villages, while Bolton, Campbell’s Cross, Edmonton, Mayfield, Sandhill, Tullamore, Victoria, and Wildfield still exist today.

Alloa

Part of this village extended south of the study area boundaries into part Lot 17 in Concessions 3 and 4 West as well as a second node two full lots to the south on part lots 15 and 16 in Concessions 3 and 4. It was originally named Troughton’s Corners after one of the early families. The name Alloa is said to have been suggested by William Sharp, in honour of his birthplace in Scotland. The Alloa Inn was located on part Lot 17 in Concession 3. The southern portion of settlement on Lots 15 and 16 was established in 1828 and also contained a school, a Methodist Church (the Home Church) and cemetery. The land for these buildings was donated to the community by William Clarridge. A new church was built in 1862, and a new school (S.S. No. 6) was constructed there in 1870. The population in 1873 numbered approximately 50 inhabitants. At the time of church union in 1925, a new Home Church was built within the study area at the north-east corner of Mayfield and Creditview roads. The old Home Church Cemetery is located across the street from the original Home Church on part Lot 15 Concession 4 in Chinguacousy. The tombstones have been set flat into concrete, and arranged in two rows. The oldest marked burials are those of James Sydney Coventry (December 1833, aged 1), Betsy Bell (1834, aged 10) and Hugh Skinner (1835, aged 69). The Alloa cemetery was used for burials until ca. 1937. The cairn in this cemetery also contains the white marble date stone from the now demolished 1870 school, and a memorial stone which notes that the cemetery was restored in 1970. Additional tombstones were relocated to this cemetery in 1985, which had been discovered in the middle of a farmer’s field on part Lot 13 or 14 in Concession 6, and are believed to have been situated in a private family burial plot that was used during the nineteenth century (Tremaine 1859; Crosby 1873; Mann 2000).

Bolton

Situated upon the Humber River, Bolton was originally named Bolton Mills. The area was first settled around 1819 by James Bolton and his family, who emigrated from Norfolk, England. James’ brother, George, settled the area that would become Bolton mills in 1821. The growth of the village commenced after 1824, when James and George Bolton erected the first grist mill in the area on Lot 9 Concession 7. By 1840, Bolton contained 14 log buildings, a tannery, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, a tailor, a hotel, and a store, followed by the first school which was opened in 1842 and a Congregationalist Church in 1843. In 1859, the principal streets in the community included: King, Queen, Glasgow, Mill, Willow, Elm, Hemlock, Anne and a smaller street named Brick Lane. By the mid-1870s, this street had been renamed as David Street, possibly in honour of the brickmaker David Norton. The principal buildings, in addition to several houses, then included: Christ Church, Congregational Church, Dr. Hickman’s house, a tin shop, a tannery, two inns, George Evan’s Hotel, a school, store, the town hall, Wesleyan Methodist Church, a cabinet shop and a steam saw mill. Other businesses in Bolton at that



time included: a real estate conveyancer (L.R. Bolton), a boot and shoe maker (John J. Bell), a merchant tailor (Thomas Mills), a builder (Samuel Bolton), merchants (Samuel Elliott, W. Jaffery, Edward Lawson), butcher (John Tinsdale), leather manufacturer (J.F. Warbuck), the land surveyor T.C. Prosser, Dr. John C. Warbrick (coroner), weavers (John Donnelly, Duncan Taylor), two plasterers, painters, a book store (Samuel Walford, who was also a teacher and municipal clerk), a brick maker (John Norton), and a baker (Edward Lawson). During the early 1850s Bolton was described as being a picturesque looking village and it was deemed to be a busy little place on account of its various shops and factories. Many of the settlers in the village are emigrants from England, and brought with them the old country fondness for horticulture; consequently gardening is the amusement of the inhabitants, and the appearance of the village in summer time is much improved by the refined and cultivated taste of the residents. Rail service to Bolton commenced in 1870 with the establishment of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway line between Weston and Bolton.

Bolton was elevated to the status of an independent village in 1872, and the first municipal elections were held in 1873. By the late 1870s, the industries and principal businesses in Bolton included an Agricultural Works (plough and farm equipment manufactory) operated by William Dick, Buist's Woollen Factory, Buist's saw mill, the Guardhouse grist mill, Guardhouse's store, bakery, Dodd's carriage and wagon factory, McDonald's cooperage, Walford & Son soap and candle factory, Warbrick's tannery, Alexander's furniture factory and shop, Graham's pump factory, Stork's drug store, Percy's harness shop, five hotel, town hall, Masonic Temple, Orange Hall, Temperance Lodge, four churches (Anglican, Congregational, Primitive Methodist and Canada Methodist), a printing establishment and two physicians.

The population of the village numbered approximately 1,000 inhabitants at this time. One settlement centre, named Glasgow was eventually amalgamated and formed part of Bolton. A plan of the village showing the streets and building lots was published in the County Atlas. This plan also shows the location of four mill or factory buildings (one on Slancy Street, a second on the Humber between James and John Streets, and two in the Glasgow neighbourhood just off Francis Street). One of the structures at Glasgow is identified as a saw mill, while a small nearby structure is labelled as a shop. The location of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway grounds is clearly marked.

Due to its location on the Humber, Bolton has been susceptible to periodic flooding. One of the most notable of these spring freshets flooded part of the village on April 7, 1912 (MacKay 1851:32; Smith 1851:281-282; Prosser 1854; Lovell 1857:63; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:38-39; Pope 1877:18, 56-57, 64; Heyes 1961:59-61, 236-255, 303-348; Rayburn 1997:37; Scott 1997:29; E.R.A. 2014).

Campbell's Cross

Alternate names for this village were Dublin, as well as Jamestown. This is one of the oldest settlements in the Town of Caledon, the first land owners being the Campbell family (Loyalists from St. Catharines) and the McCollum family. The name Jamestown was given in honor of James Campbell. The village contained a general store, post office, blacksmith, steam saw mill, wagon shop, shoe maker, tailor, druggist, veterinary surgeon (F.M. Penny), the Dublin House or Dublin Castle hotel, a Temperance Hall, Orange Lodge, and a Primitive Methodist Church. The principal business men in 1859 included: E.T. Hagyard (postmaster and general merchant), James Robson and William Newhouse. By 1873, the



population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants. A plan of the village showing the streets (Andrew, Matthew and Victoria) and building lots was published in the County Atlas (Lovell 1857:83; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:54; Pope 1877:5; Mann 2000:26).

Columbia

This historical community was located immediately east of the study area on the northeast portion of Lot 10 and the southeast portion of Lot 11, Concession 8 in Albion Township. The original name of this village was Coventry. Columbia was a flourishing settlement located on Cold Creek, a tributary of the Humber, which contained a tannery, saw mill, grist mill, store, post office, shoemaker, blacksmith, wagon shop, church and school. It is recorded that Thomas Swinarton suggested the name Columbia after a place that he had visited in California during the Gold Rush period. Thomas Swinarton was the owner of the mills, and George Lambert was referred to as being the miller and flour merchant. Robert Elliott was a leather manufacturer in the village. This community also included two hotels (the Exchange and the Columbia) a wagon maker and a shoemaker. By the 1870s, the population numbered about 250 (Smith 1851:282; Lovell 1857:111; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:94; Pope 1877:64).

Edmonton

Edmonton was settled at a fairly early date for the County. It was originally named after a town that now forms part of Greater London in England. The village extended outside of the study area boundaries into part Lot 17 in Concessions 1 East and West. The first settler here in 1838 was named John Snell. By 1851, Edmonton was linked to Brampton by Hurontario Street which was then a plank road. In 1859, most of the business core for this community was located on Lot 17, and included a store, a church, the town hall, and three inns. Some of the principal businessmen in Edmonton included: James Collingbourn (postmaster and general merchant), John Huxley (schoolteacher), James K. Nesbitt (proprietor of the Edmonton Hotel), and John Ferris (farmer). By 1877, the village contained: five churches, brick school, post office, two stores, carriage factory, two blacksmiths, harness shop, boot and shoe store, Johnson's Hotel, Gilkinson's Temperance Hotel, township hall, a Temperance Hall and an Orange Lodge. In 1851, the population of the village numbered approximately 150 inhabitants. The population in the village increased to about 200 inhabitants by the late 1870s. In order to avoid confusion with the city in Alberta, the name of this community was changed in January 1895 to Snelgrove. It is said that the name Snell was selected, since the family won a contest by receiving the most mail in a given period. A plan of the village showing the streets (Hurontario, Andrew, lanes) and building lots was published in the County *Atlas* (MacKay 1851:585; Smith 1851:279; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:109; Pope 1877; Rayburn 1997:320–321; Mann 2000:61).

Glasgow

This settlement was located on the Humber River on Part Lot 10, Concession 6 in Albion Township and eventually formed part of Bolton. It contained a few streets (Glasgow Road; Francis, Ellen and Ormiston streets), as well as a saw mill, factory, shop and mill pond. It was named after the Glasgow Woollen Mills which was located here from the 1860s until it was destroyed by fire in 1923 (Pope 1877:57).



Macville

The original name for this settlement located on Part Lots 10 & 11, Concession 4 in Albion Township was “McDougall’s Corners.” It was named after Daniel and John McDougall, who settled here during the 1820s. This “flourishing” nineteenth-century settlement once contained a school, store, church, shoemaker, wagon maker, blacksmith and tavern. John Toase was the blacksmith, and Robert H. Booth was the innkeeper and auctioneer in the village. The first settler in the village was said to have been John “Macdougald,” who arrived in 1829. By the 1870s, the population numbered approximately 150 inhabitants (Lovell 1857:292; Tremaine 1859; Crosby 1873:181; Pope 1877:65; Heyes 1961:277-280).

Mayfield

Part of this village extended beyond the study area boundaries into part Lot 17 in Concessions 3 and 4 East. It was named after a place either in England or Scotland, apparently at the suggestion of *William Spiers*. In 1859, two of the principal businessmen in this village were: Thomas Archdekin (proprietor of the Bay Horse Inn,) and William Spiers (postmaster and general merchant). The businesses located on part Lot 17 included the post office, store and inn. By the 1870s, the village also contained a blacksmith shop, a good brick school, and two nearby churches. The population remained static at approximately 50 inhabitants from the 1850s until the 1870s (Lovell 1857:298; Tremaine 1859; Pope 1877:66; Mann 2000:61).

Sandhill

This village was originally settled by the family of John Hewitt, and was then named Newton Hewitt. It must not be confused with another community by the same name (aka, Sandy Hill), which was located in Toronto Township and later renamed as Burnhamthorpe. Newton Hewitt was re-named Sand Hill when the post office by that name was moved from Toronto Township to this location in 1844 on the line between Albon and Chinguacousy. Settlement began here during the late 1830s, when the first store, church and houses were erected. The district cattle fair was held at Sand Hill four times each year during the 1850s. In 1851, Sand Hill was described as being a neatly built, and fresh looking little village which was in marked contrast to nearby Tullamore. In 1859, the principal businessmen in this village included: Robert Dwyre (merchant and issuer of marriage licences,) Dr. Thomas Henry (physician and surgeon), George Parker (merchant) and Robert Hodgson (blacksmith). Business within the village began to decline following the construction of the railways across the township. The main businesses during the 1870s included: two stores, a telegraph office, tailor, painter, plasterer, tannery, carriage and wagon factory, three blacksmiths, saddler, shoe store, hotel, and carpentry shop. The tavern kept by Alexander McKee between 1840 and 1865, known as the Four Alls, is reputed to have had the most unusual tavern sign. It displayed the figures of a farmer (I feed all), a soldier (I fight all), a clergyman (I pray for all) and a banker (I pay for all), thus giving rise to the name of the tavern. Sand Hill contained three churches (Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist), and an Orange Hall. The population numbered approximately 200 inhabitants (Smith 1851:281; Lovell 1857:643; Tremaine 1859; Crosby 1873:307; Pope 1877:65; Heyes 1961:280-282).



Tullamore

The name for the post office for this place was suggested by Abraham Odlum in honor of his birthplace in Ireland. In 1851, Tullamore was described as being a small settlement...a miserable, tumble-down, dilapidated looking place. It then contained an Episcopal Church and about 100 inhabitants. The original plan of survey for this village was surveyed by Messrs. Bristow and Fitzgerald in November 1856 for the land owner I.M. Chafee. The plan shows a number of buildings and building lots, laid out along three streets (Huronario, King and King William). In 1859, the village contained at least two stores (Joseph Mulligan, J & J Lindsay), a post office, wagon maker, two shoe makers, two tailors, and a blacksmith shop kept by John Duncan. The amount of business carried out in this village began to diminish during the 1870s, following the construction of the railroads. The businesses in the 1870s included: a cabinet factory, three stores, a blacksmith, wagon shop, harness shop, hotel, school, and the Church of England (St. Mary's, located on Lot 17). By the 1870s, the population numbered approximately 250 inhabitants. A plan of the village showing the streets and building lots was published in the County Atlas (Smith 1851:281; Lovell 1857:860; Tremaine 1859; Crossby 1873:340; Pope 1877:5; Winearls 1991:440; Mann 2000:102).

Wildfield

This hamlet is located at the north-west corner of the intersection of The Gore Road and Mayfield Road. It was originally called Grantsville during the 1830s in honour of an early settler named Simon Peter Grant. It was also named Gooseville during the 1850s. When it became a post office village in 1873, it was renamed Gribbin after the postmaster and parish priest, Father John J. Gribbin. In 1891 it was renamed after the Wildfield estate of James A. Ellis, which was itself a reference to a place in Kilkenny, Ireland (Rayburn 1997:374).

Victoria

This place is said to have acquired its name after Dr. Williams placed a sign over his store with the name Victoria, in honour of the English Queen. The original plan of survey for this village was surveyed by Messrs. Bristow and Fitzgerald in October 1856 for the land owner Andrew Crawford. The plan shows a number of building lots, laid out along four streets (Queen, Main, Adelaide and Elizabeth). It was described as being a small settlement, with no stores and the residents relied upon the stores and post office in nearby Campbell's Cross. By the 1870s, the population numbered approximately 50 inhabitants. The hotel in Victoria was a popular place for travellers and farm teams to stop. This village also contained a saw mill and a tile manufactory. A plan of the village showing the streets and building lots was published in the *County Atlas* (Crossby 1873:347; Pope 1877:5; Winearls 1991:851).

2.5. Cemeteries

There are three known cemeteries with defined limits within the Study Area: Dixon's Union Cemetery, Mayfield United Church Cemetery, and Salem United Church Cemetery.



Dixon's Primitive Methodist Cemetery (Lot 22 Concession 2 East, Chinguacousy Township; 12851 Kennedy Road)

The church and cemetery are shown near the south-west corner of Lot 22 in 1877 mapping. The cemetery is currently enclosed by a chain link fence, and the red and buff brick church (built in 1875) still stands within the enclosure. Land for the original portion of the burial ground was donated to the congregation by Robert and Mary Ann Norris. The cemetery was enlarged through a further donation of land made by Margaret Snell. The earliest marked burial at this location is that of Susan Young Newhouse, who died in October 1837 aged 37 years. This burial may have been relocated to this site, since the next marked and dated burial did not occur until 1847. Some of the other early interments include: James Smith (Sept. 1847 age 14 months), Mary Ann Smith (Nov. 1852 aged 13 months) and James Smith (Sept. 1855, aged 18 months), who were the infant children of Andrew Smith; Agnes Newhouse (Oct. 1853), Susan Palester (Oct. 1857 age 7 months) and Anthony Palester (Oct. 1858 age 10 days). The majority of the burials found here date from the 1860s until the present time. Recent burials include those of Lorne Wilson (2009) and Marion Allen in 2013. Other nineteenth-century surnames found in this cemetery include Bell, Copeland, Grant, Hagyard, Lighheart, Smith and many others. This cemetery has been transcribed by the OGS as CH15 (Pope 1877:10; Mann 2000:117).

Mayfield United (Presbyterian) Church Cemetery (East half Lot 20 Concession 3 East, Chinguacousy Township)

The cemetery is located beside the church, at 12495 Dixie Road north of Mayfield Road. This church congregation was established around 1830, and land was donated by Patrick Spiers, Sr. for the use of a church and burial ground in 1842. The first church was built in 1842, which was replaced by the present red and buff brick building which was erected in 1874-75. The date stone in the building refers to "A.D. 1874." It became a United Church in 1925. Many of the remaining stones were mounted onto two cairns at this site, which were built in 1980. The first known burial at this site was that of Patrick, the son of Patrick Spiers, who died in February 1836 aged 26 years. The next marked burials are for those of Eliza Smith Cartwright (Nov. 1840 age 38), followed by Margaret and Alexander Gibbon in August and October 1842. Burials became more common at this location after the mid-1840s, and the site was used for interments as late as 1958. Other nineteenth century surnames found in this cemetery include Armstrong, Barbour, Buckham, Caldwell, Coutts, Dodgson, Hartley, Learmont, Lighheart, McKechnie and many others. Examples of mid-Victorian childhood mortality are found in this cemetery. One example is that of the four McLean children (David, Isabelle, Margaret and David II), who died between September 1849 and March 1851 and are all commemorated on the same tombstone. This cemetery has been transcribed by the OGS as CH09 (Mann 2000:63).

Salem United (Primitive Methodist) Cemetery (West half, Lot 2 Concession 2, Albion Township)

This cemetery is located at 12295 Innis Lake Road. The small, red brick church contains a date stone which shows that it was erected in 1862. The cemetery contains a number of Victorian era white marble tombstones, as well as several granite monuments from the 20th century. The first marked burial was for a member of the Laughlin family, who was interred here in December 1862. Other early burials include those of Richard Wilson (d. Feb. 1863 aged 78), John Shaw (d. Nov. 1865 aged 25), and John Ewing (d. July 1869 aged 39). Other names found inscribed on the monuments in this cemetery include Bailey,



Brown, Fox, Lindsey, Lougheed, Tucker and several others. This cemetery remains in active use. The cemetery was transcribed by the OGS as AL13. This cemetery is shown on the 1877 County *Atlas* map (Pope 1877:27).

Additionally, two possible Indigenous burial sites and five possible pioneer cemeteries or family burial grounds were included in this assessment based on mapping provided by the Town of Caledon for the development of the Archaeological Management Plan project. The two potential Indigenous burial sites are located on Lot 20 Concession 4 East and Lot 23 and Concession 6 East in Chinguacousy Township. Of the five potential pioneer cemeteries or family burial grounds, two have information on registers maintained by the Region of Peel or the Town of Caledon or the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS). The remaining three are only present on mapping with little information available. Background research did not yield any further information on these sites or how they were designated.

Goodfellow's Cemetery

This family burial is thought to exist on the west half of Lot 7 Concession 5 in Albion Township. In 1877 the surrounding land was the property of James Goodfellow. This cemetery is not listed by the OGS but is available on Region and Town registers.

Robb Abandoned Cemetery

This cemetery is believed to have been present on Lot 14 Concession 6, on the west side of Highway 50. Its location is not shown on any historical maps. Note that there was a Wesleyan Methodist Church located at the north-east corner of Lot 20 Concession 6. The surrounding land was the property of Samuel Robb during the 1850s. The cemetery is registered, and is closed to further burials. It has not been transcribed. This cemetery was assigned an identification number by the OGS, I.D. #8837.

Suspected Cemetery (east half of Lot 10 Concession 4, Albion Township)

This cemetery is thought to exist on the west side of Humber Station Road. In 1877, the surrounding land was the property of the Goodfellow family. This cemetery does not appear to be included in the OGS database.

Abandoned Pioneer Cemetery (east half of Lot 11 Concession 3)

This cemetery is thought to exist at the northwest corner of King Street and the Gore Road, immediately west of Bolton. This information came from Town of Caledon cemetery mapping and the cemetery does not appear to be included in the OGS database.

Suspected Pioneer Burial (east half of Lot 11 Concession 3)

Town of Caledon cemetery mapping shows a single burial immediately north of the suspected pioneer cemetery on Lot 11, Concession 3 in Albion Township. A note on the map indicates that the burial is suspected to be located immediately south of the historic rail line and west of the Gore Road.



2.6. Review of Historical Mapping

A review of nineteenth and early twentieth century mapping was completed in order to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential archaeological resources in the study area (Figures 2-3)². It should be noted that not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided. Moreover, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

Historical mapping shows the study area as a rural, agricultural landscape in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, the layout of which was structured by the major concession roads surveyed prior to extensive settlement. The mapping further records the names of landowners and/or occupants, as well as the location and arrangement of homesteads and additional historical features. The historic villages of Bolton, Campbell's Cross, Edmonton, Mayfield, Sandhill, Tullamore, Victoria, and Wildfield are illustrated around the current Study Area.

The 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine 1859) and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Walker and Miles 1877) illustrate property owner information as well as buildings, most of which are farms (Figures 2-3). Additional historical features present include churches, a divisional courthouse, saw mills, tanneries, and taverns. Tables 2 and 3 provides a summary of the names of all land owners and/or occupants and associated historical features within the study area. Additionally, the 1859 and 1877 maps show the major transportation corridors through the region such as concession roads. Additionally, the 1877 *Atlas* illustrates two rail lines crossing through the study area: the Credit Valley railway running parallel to Hurontario Street, and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway bisecting the northeast portion of the study area near the historical community of Macville (Figure 3). The Credit Valley railway line was removed in the early 1930s but the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway line still exists in the Study Area.

² Use of historic 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 georeferenced 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. These include 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 2: Nineteenth-Century Property Owners and Historical Features
within the Study Area, Albion Township**

Concession	Lot	Source	Feature	Owner / Tenant
1	1	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	John Shields
	2	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Wesley Lindsay
	2	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Lindsay
	3	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas Maw Sr.
	3	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas Maw Sr.
	3	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas Maw Sr.
	4	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas & John Little
	4	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Francis Graham
	5	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Adrian Dalziel
	5	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Adrian Dalziel
	5	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Dixon
	6	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Matthew Stewart
	6	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	J Lindsay
	7	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Dixon
	7	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Dean
	7	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Dean
	7	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Samuel McCallam
	8	Tremaine 1859	Public Building	Division Court House
	8	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	William Dixon
	8	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Dixon
8	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas McKee	
9	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Hewitt	
9	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Hewitt	
9	Tremaine 1859	Hotel Tavern		
2	1	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Kerr
	2	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Isaac Wilson
	2	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Isaac Wilson
	2	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Shaw
	2	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	William Wilson
	3	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Kerr
	3	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Henry Proctor
	4	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	George Corkett
	4	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Strong
	5	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Henry Strong
	5	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Henry McGrath (estate)
	5	Tremaine 1859	Schoolhouse	
	6	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Strong



Concession	Lot	Source	Feature	Owner / Tenant
	6	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Strong
	6	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John McCallan
3	1	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Isaac Wilson
	10	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas Williamson
	11	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Charles Jeffrey
	11	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Charles Jeffrey
	11	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Charles Jeffrey
	12	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Wyatt Jeffrey
	12	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Wyatt Jeffrey
	2	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Bernard Dougherty
	2	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas McCarty
	2	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Pollard
	3	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Bernard Dougherty
	3	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Shaw
	3	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Shaw
	4	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Laughlin
	4	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Edward Dudley
	8	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Elisha Farr
	8	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Elisha Farr
	4	1	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead
10		Tremaine 1859	Hotel Tavern	Booths Inn
10		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Alex Munsie
10		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Alex Munsie
10		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Goodfellow
11		Walker & Miles 1877	Hotel Tavern	Macville
11		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Andrew McDougall
11		Tremaine 1859	Sawmill	Charles Jaffery
11		Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	John McDougall
11		Tremaine 1859	Schoolhouse	
12		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	J.H.R.W. & T.T.T. Newlove
12		Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	James H. Newlove
13		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Richard Shore
14		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Robson
2		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Hull
2		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Ellis
2		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Mrs. Robinson
3		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Beatty
3		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Beatty
4		Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Catherwood
4	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Catherwood	



Concession	Lot	Source	Feature	Owner / Tenant
	4	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Waines
	5	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	D. Shaw
	5	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Peter Rogers
	6	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Dick (N.R.)
	6	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Dick (N.R.)
	6	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Alexander Dick
	7	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Dean
	8	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Stephen Strong
	8	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	E Shaw
	8	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Brian Dumbar
	9	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	George Laugheed
	9	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Walter Taylor
	9	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Laugheed
	9	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Waltor Taylor
5	1	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Pierre Fletcher (N.R.)
	1	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Richard Austin
	1	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Richard Austin
	12	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Mary Copeland
	12	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas Matthews
	2	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Hugh McCourt
	3	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Caldwell
	3	Tremaine 1859	Schoolhouse	
	4	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Charles Caldwell
	4	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Charles Caldwell
	8	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Goodfellow
6	10	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Gray
	12	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Samuel Johnson
	13	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Henry Harper
	13	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Henry Harper
7	11	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Isaac Carr
	12	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Rutherford
	12	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Gutt
	13	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Henry Harper
	14	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Humphry OLeary
	14	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	A. Bolton
8	11	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Dick (N.R.)
	12	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	J. Graham
	13	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	J Rutherford
	13	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	H. Jamieson



**Table 3: Nineteenth-Century Property Owners and Historical Features
within the Study Area, Chinguacousy Township**

Concession	Lot	Source	Feature	Owner / Tenant
1 EAST	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Learmont
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Toplim
	22	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	William Learmont
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Marshall
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	C. Newhouse
	23	Tremaine 1859	Schoolhouse	
	23	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Cornelius Newhouse
1 WEST	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Hall
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Giffen
	20	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Joshua Kelley
	20	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Joshua Kelley
	20	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	John Hall
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Alex Hogg
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William McGill
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William McGill
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Schoolhouse	
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Kinney
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William McGill
	24	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Mashinter
	24	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Marshall
	25	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Brody
1 EAST	24	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Marshall Jr.
	24	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William R Copeland
	25	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Alex Armstrong
	25	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Alex Kirkwood
	26	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John McDougall
	26	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John McDougall
	26	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John McDougall
	27	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Edward T Flagyard (N.R.)
1 WEST	26	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas Armstrong
	26	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Stevens (Estate)
	27	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Kinney
	27	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Kinney
2 EAST	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Giffen
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Giffen
2 WEST	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	J. Rice
	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Craig



Concession	Lot	Source	Feature	Owner / Tenant
	18	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	William Craig
	19	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Samuel Neel
	19	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	James Neel
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John McLean
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John McLean
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	George Lyons
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	George Lyons
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Groat
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James McCullough
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Walter Marshall
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Marshall
	22	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Walter Marshall
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Marshall
2 EAST	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Dotchon
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Reuben Little
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Reuben Little
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Norris
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Church and Cemetery	
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Joshua Modeland
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Morrison
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Morrison
	24	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Cunnington
	24	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Cunnington
	24	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Thomas hagyar
	25	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	R. John Rutherford
	26	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Campbell
	26	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Campbell
26	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	James Campbell	
3 WEST	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Graham
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Graham
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Clark
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Hall
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Dolson
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Hall
3 EAST	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Church	
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert P. Armstrong
	20	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	James Armstrong
	20	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Patrick Spiers
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Stephen Craig
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Stephen Craig



Concession	Lot	Source	Feature	Owner / Tenant
	21	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Stephen Craig
	21	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Stephen Craig
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Stephen Craig
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Stephen Craig
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Stephen Craig
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Thornton
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Thornton
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Joseph Cunnington
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Joseph Cunnington
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Joseph Cunnington
	23	Tremaine 1859	Sawmill	
	24	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Hunter
3 WEST	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Pat McLean
	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	not listed
	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	A. Clarridge
	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Stephen Dolson
	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Stephen Dolson
	18	Tremaine 1859	Steam Saw Mill	
	18	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	William Sharp
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Stephen Dolson
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Stephen Dolson
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Graydon (Estate)
4 EAST	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Peter Spiers
	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Hearn
	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Hearn
	18	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	William Hearn
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Maria Carr
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Adam Spiers
	19	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Adam Spiers
	19	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Richard Archdekin
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Spiers
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Spears
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas Masienter
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas Masienter
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Spiers
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	George William Wilson
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Little
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Little
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Church	
23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Nixon	



Concession	Lot	Source	Feature	Owner / Tenant
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Woods (Estate)
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Armstrong
	24	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Armstrong
4 WEST	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Aaron Silverthorn
	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Aaron Silverthorn
	18	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Mahlon Silverhorn
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Mothersill
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Ovens
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	E. Clarridge
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Ovens
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Ann Mothersill
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Dolson
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	William Dolson
5 EAST	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	John Hewson
	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Grady Sr.
	18	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	John Harris
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Mrs. Ewing
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Maria Carr
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas Ewing
	19	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Samuel Gray
	19	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	John Stubbing
	19	Tremaine 1859	Blacksmith	
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Neely
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Robson (Estate)
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Robson
	21	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	James Robson
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Irwin Little
	22	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Nicholas Hewson
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	M.T. Robinson
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Nicholas Hewson
	23	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Matthew Robinson
5 WEST	18	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	A. Dolson
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Mothersill
	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Hugh Matthews (N.R.)
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	James Mothersill
	20	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Joseph Mothersill
6 EAST	19	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Thomas Shaw
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Cathcart
	20	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Irwin Little



Concession	Lot	Source	Feature	Owner / Tenant
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	George Duncan
	21	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	George Duncan
	21	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	William Tucker
	22	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	Michael Dixon
	23	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Robert Mitchell
	23	Tremaine 1859	Sawmill	
	24	Tremaine 1859	Tannery	McKees Tannery
	24	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Nathan Morrison
	25	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	not listed
	26	Walker & Miles 1877	Farmstead	Nicholas Maher
	27	Tremaine 1859	Farmstead	James Clark

A factor in evaluating the potential for the presence of historical features pre-dating the homesteads illustrated on the 1859 and 1877 mapping above is the likely construction of one-storey log or frame homes during the first half of the nineteenth century. Log houses were associated with earlier settlers as it reflected the use of a material which was the by-product of the forest clearing process. The original log house was then often replaced with an improved frame, brick or stone structure, which was frequently built close to the location of the original log house (MacDonald 1997). Therefore, there is the added potential of recovering discrete early nineteenth century log cabins within the study area.

Figure 4 illustrates the study area on the 1914 *Bolton* and 1909 *Brampton Topographic Sheets* (Department of National Defence 1909, 1914). Land features such as waterways, woodlots and elevation are illustrated, in addition to the early twentieth century road network and structure locations. The study area is predominately indicated as cleared for agriculture, with the exception of small wooded locales, which in many instances appear to follow the banks of the watercourses. Roadways, railways, and watercourses are illustrated in the same configuration as the early atlas mapping.

2.7. Review of Modern Topographic Mapping and Aerial Photography

In order to understand more recent development within the study area, mid-twentieth century aerial photographs and the modern 1994 *Bolton* and *Brampton Topographic Sheet* was also reviewed (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1994). These resources indicate that the study area remained rural throughout the twentieth century with little development occurring within the study area. However, these maps show the growth of communities adjacent to the study area such as the village of Bolton and the City of Brampton (Figures 5 and 6). The study area is dotted with various structures along all of the roadways. The rail corridor west of Hurontario Street is still present in the 1954 aerial photography and 1994 mapping although the rail corridor in the northeast section of the study area is now shown as being rerouted to the eastern boundary of the current study area (Figures 5 and 6).



3.0 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.

3.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI), published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-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 within the AkGw and AlGw Borden blocks.

Based on a search of the OASD, 29 archaeological sites have been registered within the study area with an additional 148 sites registered within a 1 kilometre radius, 15 of which are within 50 m of the study area (MHSTCI 2020). All of the registered sites have been summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden	Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher*	Status
AkGw-14	Allison	Undetermined Indigenous	Other	Cataraqui, 1988	No Further CHVI
AkGw-15	Clearbrook	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Cataraqui, 1988	No Further CHVI
AkGw-16	Mellow Gardens	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Cataraqui, 1988	No Further CHVI
AkGw-66 ³	John Laughlin	Euro-Canadian, Undetermined Indigenous	Homestead, Findspot	DPA1993	Further CHVI
AkGw-69	Avery	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	DPA1993	No Further CHVI

³ Blue cells represent sites within the study area

Table 4: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden	Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher*	Status
AkGw-70	Dennis	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	DPA1993	n/a
AkGw-101	Countryside	Early Archaic	Findspot	J. Bursey 1998	No Further CHVI
AkGw-187	Flying Lady	Undetermined Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 2002	No Further CHVI
AkGw-188		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2002	No Further CHVI
AkGw-189		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2002	No Further CHVI
AkGw-190		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2002	No Further CHVI
AkGw-191		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2002	No Further CHVI
AkGw-192		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2002	No Further CHVI
AkGw-193		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2002	No Further CHVI
AkGw-196		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2002	No Further CHVI
AkGw-205		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2002	No Further CHVI
AkGw-231	Sunnydale	Undetermined Indigenous	Scatter	TRCA 2003	Further CHVI
AkGw-264	Tullamore Tenant (H1)	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2005	No Further CHVI
AkGw-265	Farley (H2)	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2005	No Further CHVI
AkGw-266	P1	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 2005	No Further CHVI
AkGw-273	P2	Early Woodland	Findspot	ASI 2005	No Further CHVI
AkGw-279		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	AWI 2005	No Further CHVI
AkGw-295	Heart Lake Garden	Archaic	Campsite	NDA 2006	No Further CHVI
AkGw-303		Middle Archaic	Campsite	TAI 2017	No Further CHVI

Table 4: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden	Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher*	Status
AkGw-317 ⁴	Peel 3-IF.1	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2005	No Further CHVI
AkGw-318 ⁴	Peel 3-IF.2	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2005	No Further CHVI
AkGw-319 ⁴	Peel 3-IF.3	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2005	No Further CHVI
AkGw-321	Parkmount H1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2008	No Further CHVI
AkGw-332		Early Woodland	Findspot	ASI 2007	n/a
AkGw-333	Kennedy Road	Euro-Canadian	Midden	ASI 2007	No Further CHVI
AkGw-334	Dennison	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2007	n/a
AkGw-335	Edwards	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2008	n/a
AkGw-336	Mayfield North	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	ASI 2007	No Further CHVI
AkGw-378	Rowan	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2007, ASI 2008	No Further CHVI
AkGw-379		n/a	n/a	ARA 2008	n/a
AkGw-384	Sandringham	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TLA 2016	No Further CHVI
AkGw-386 ⁵	Patilda 1	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	TLA 2016	No Further CHVI
AkGw-387	Patilda 2	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	TLA 2016	No Further CHVI
AkGw-388	Patilda 3	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TLA 2016	No Further CHVI
AkGw-397	Dunsmore	Euro-Canadian	n/a	AWI 2013	No Further CHVI
AkGw-409	Robert Hodgson Blacksmith	Euro-Canadian	Blacksmith	AMICK 2009	n/a
AkGw-421	Ingoldsby	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TLA 2007	No Further CHVI
AkGw-426	Judge	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2012	Further CHVI
AkGw-427	Mayfield H2	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2012	Further CHVI
AkGw-428	Deacon (formerly Spiers)	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2012	No Further CHVI
AkGw-429	Mayfield H4	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2012	Further CHVI

⁴ In reviewing the report, the Missisaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) noted that the assessment for AkGw-317, AkGw-318, and AkGw-319 does not meet the current MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines* nor was the First Nation involved in this field assessment. As MCFN was not involved in the original assessment, the First Nation asked that their comments be recorded in this report.

⁵ Green cells represent sites within 50 m of the study area

Table 4: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden	Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher*	Status
AkGw-430	Mayfield P1	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	AWI 2012	No Further CHVI
AkGw-431	Mayfield P2	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	AWI 2012	No Further CHVI
AkGw-432	Judge	Undetermined Indigenous	Scatter	AWI 2012	Further CHVI
AkGw-433	Mayfield P4	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	AWI 2012	No Further CHVI
AkGw-434	Mayfield P5	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	AWI 2012	No Further CHVI
AkGw-444	Bay Horse Inn	Euro-Canadian	Hotel	TLA 2015	No Further CHVI
AkGw-447	Wolverleigh	Euro-Canadian	n/a	TLA 2015	No Further CHVI
AkGw-453	Yeoman	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TAI 2017	No Further CHVI
AkGw-454	AkGw-454	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2016	No Further CHVI
AkGw-455	H5	Euro-Canadian	n/a	AWI 2011	No Further CHVI
AkGw-457	Thompson	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2012	n/a
AkGw-459	SmartCentres Caledon H3	Euro-Canadian	n/a	AWI 2012	n/a
AkGw-460	Dusty Rose P1	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	AWI 2012	n/a
AkGw-463		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TAI 2012, 2014, 2018	No Further CHVI
AkGw-464	Wiggins	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2012, 2013	Further CHVI
AkGw-465	Bay Horse Inn	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TLA 2011	n/a
AkGw-467	Landmart P1	Middle Archaic	Findspot	AWI 2012	No Further CHVI
AkGw-483		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TAI 2012	No Further CHVI
AkGw-489	Hare	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AA 2015	No Further CHVI
AkGw-490	Chingacousy Hills	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AA 2015	No Further CHVI
AkGw-494	Giffen	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2015, 2016, 2018	No Further CHVI
AkGw-503		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TAI 2016, 2017	No Further CHVI
AkGw-504	Archdeacon- Giffen	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2017, 2018	No Further CHVI
AkGw-508		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TAI 2016, 2018	No Further CHVI



Table 4: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden	Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher*	Status
AkGx-8	William Graham	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	DPA 1993	n/a
AkGx-10	Bottner	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	DPA 1993	No Further CHVI
AkGx-38		Middle Woodland	Findspot	ASI 2001	No Further CHVI
AkGx-39		Middle Woodland	Findspot	ASI 2001	No Further CHVI
AkGx-42	Alloa	Late Archaic	Campsite	ASI 2003	n/a
AkGx-43	Alloa	Late Archaic	Findspot	ASI 2003	Further CHVI
AkGx-44	Orth	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2003	Further CHVI
AkGx-46	Alloa General Store	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AMICK 2005	n/a
AkGx-47		Late Archaic	Findspot	AMICK 2005	n/a
AkGx-54		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Stantec 2007	Further CHVI
AkGx-56		Undetermined Indigenous	Campsite	Stantec 2007	Further CHVI
AkGx-57	P1/H1	Undetermined Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Unknown	ASI 2007	Further CHVI
AkGx-58	P2	Undetermined Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 2007	No Further CHVI
AkGx-61	Alloa H1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Archaeoworks 2007	No Further CHVI
AkGx-67		Undetermined Indigenous	Scatter	TAI 2006	Further CHVI
AkGx-68		Undetermined Indigenous	Scatter	TAI 2006	Further CHVI
AkGx-73		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TAI 2006	Further CHVI
AkGx-74		Late Woodland	Hamlet	TAI 2006	No Further CHVI
AkGx-75	Clark	Euro-Canadian	Midden	AMICK 2006	No Further CHVI
AkGx-76		Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TAI 2006	n/a
AkGx-78	H1	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	AWI 2012, TLA 2016	No Further CHVI
AkGx-79	M1	Euro-Canadian	Other	AWI 2012, TLA 2016	No Further CHVI



Table 4: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden	Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher*	Status
AkGx-82	Pine View	Late Woodland	Campsite	ASI 2014	Further CHVI
AkGx-174	Sawmill	Euro-Canadian	Mill	AMICK 2006	No Further CHVI
AkGx-689	P5	Late Archaic	Campsite	AWI 2014	No Further CHVI
AkGx-690	P4	Undetermined Indigenous	Scatter	AWI 2014	No Further CHVI
AkGx-691	P6	Undetermined Indigenous	Scatter	AWI 2014	No Further CHVI
AkGx-692	P10	Late Archaic	Scatter	AWI 2014	No Further CHVI
AkGx-693	P13	Middle Archaic	Findspot	AWI 2014	No Further CHVI
AkGx-694	M1	Late Archaic, Euro-Canadian	Campsite	AWI 2014	No Further CHVI
AkGx-695	Johnston	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2014	No Further CHVI
AkGx-696	Ferris	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2014	Further CHVI
AkGx-697	Hunter	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2016, 2017	Further CHVI
AkGx-698	Kelly	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2016, 2017	Further CHVI
AkGx-699	P2	Early Archaic	Findspot	ASI 2016, 2017	No Further CHVI
AkGx-701		Middle Archaic	Findspot	ASI 2016	No Further CHVI
AkGx-702	Urias Everson	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2015, 2016	Further CHVI
AkGx-703	Beech Wood Farm	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	AMICK 2017	No Further CHVI
AkGx-704	12529 Chinguacosy WHS 1	Archaic	Findspot	AMICK 2017	No Further CHVI
AkGx-705	12529 Chinguacosy WHS 2	Archaic	Findspot	AMICK 2017	No Further CHVI
AkGx-706	Patrick McLean	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2016, 2017	No Further CHVI
AlGw-3	Harper	Archaic; Paleo- Indian	Campsite	ROM 1977	n/a
AlGw-4	Goodfellow	Archaic	Campsite	ROM 1977	n/a
AGw-5	French	Archaic	Campsite	UoT, 1979	n/a
AlGw-8	Judge	Early Archaic	Campsite	UoT 1979	Further CHVI
AlGw-12	Grogan	Late Archaic	Campsite	UoT 1979	Further CHVI
AlGw-15		Early Woodland	Scatter	UoT 1979	Further CHVI

Table 4: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden	Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher*	Status
AlGw-16		Undetermined Indigenous	Unknown	UoT 1979	Further CHVI
AlGw-25	Belly	Undetermined Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 1992	n/a
AlGw-26	Conolly	Middle Archaic	Campsite	TRCA 1987	n/a
AGw-27	Edge	Paleo-Indian	Unknown	TRCA 1987	n/a
AlGw-28	Beesting	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 1987	n/a
AlGw-31	Lotor	Middle Archaic	Campsite	ROM 1988	n/a
AlGw-32	Westlake	Paleo-Indian	Campsite	TRCA 1987	n/a
AlGw-36		Early Woodland	Findspot	MIA 1988	n/a
AlGw-38		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	MIA 1989	No Further CHVI
AlGw-39		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	MIA 1989	n/a
AlGw-42		Euro-Canadian	Unknown	MIA 1989	n/a
AlGw-43	Loring	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1990, 1991	No Further CHVI
AlG-44	Swinarton	Early and Middle Archaic	Findspot	ASI 1990	No Further CHVI
AlGw-45	Fleming Shaw	Undetermined Indigenous, Euro- Canadian	Findspot, Homestead	DPA1993	Further CHVI
AlGw-46	Disanto	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	DPA1993	No Further CHVI
AlGw-47	French	Late Archaic	Findspot	DPA1993	No Further CHVI
AlGw-48	Humberview	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	DPA1993	No Further CHVI
AlGw-49	Lougheed	Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	DPA1993	No Further CHVI
AlGw-56	Jetron	Middle Archaic	Findspot	M. Ambrose 1996	No Further CHVI
AlGw-59		Undetermined Indigenous	Unknown	L. A. Currie 1997	n/a
AlGw-60	Moore	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	L. A. Currie 1997	n/a



Table 4: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden	Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher*	Status
AlGw-62		Undetermined Indigenous	Campsite	L. Currie 1998	n/a
AlGw-63		Euro-Canadian	Scatter	L. Currie 1998	n/a
AlGw-67		Late Archaic	Findspot	B. Theriault 2000	No Further CHVI
AlGw-69		Early Archaic	Findspot	AWI 2002	No Further CHVI
AlGw-120	Coleraine	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	AMICK 2007	n/a
AlGw-121⁶	Sparrow	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AAL 2007	Further CHVI
AlGw-123	Albion Presbyterian Cemetery	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	AWI 2007	n/a
AlGw-124	Solmar P2	Unidentified Indigenous	Unknown	AWI 2007	No Further CHVI
AlGw-125	Solmar H1	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2007	Further CHVI
AlGw-126	Solmar H2	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2007	Further CHVI
AlGw-127	Solmar H3	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2007	Further CHVI
AlGw-128	Solmar H4	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2007	Further CHVI
AlGw-129	Solmar H5	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2007	Further CHVI
AlGw-130	Solmar H6	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AWI 2007	Further CHVI
AlGw-132	Caldwell	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2008	No Further CHVI
AlGw-134		Euro-Canadian	Unknown	TRCA 2008	Further CHVI
AlGw-135		Undetermined Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008	No Further CHVI
AlGw-136		Undetermined Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2008	No Further CHVI
AlGw-137		Euro-Canadian	Unknown	TRCA 2008	No Further CHVI
AlGw-138		Unidentified Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008	No Further CHVI
AlGw-141		Euro-Canadian	Scatter	TRCA 2008, TRCA 2015	Further CHVI
AlGw-142	AlGw-142	Middle Archaic	Scatter	TRCA 2008, TRCA 2015	Further CHVI

⁶ The Sparrow Site (AlGw-121) is listed in the wrong location in the OASD and is not within the study area. The correct location of the site is on Lot 15, Concession 3 in Albion Township, rather than on Lot 22, Concession 4 EHS, as provided by the MHSTCI.



Table 4: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden	Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher*	Status
AlGw-143		Unidentified Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2008, TRCA 2013	No Further CHVI
AlGw-144		Unidentified Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008	n/a
AlGw-145		Unidentified Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008	n/a
AlGw-146		Unidentified Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008, TRCA 2016	Further CHVI
AlGw-147		Unidentified Indigenous	Unknown	TRCA 2008	n/a
AlGw-160	The Taylor Homestead	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	TRCA2012	n/a
AlGw-161		Unidentified Indigenous	Findspot	TRCA 2009	n/a
AlGw-163	Shore			E. Wilson 2013	n/a
AlGw-169	Northcote	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	S. Pearce 2014	No Further CHVI
AlGw-171	Goodfellow	Unknown	Unknown	TRCA2010	Further C.H.V.I
AlGw-172	Harper	Undetermined Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Unknown	AWI 2013	Further CHVI
AlGw-180	Loring	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	TRCA 2015	No Further C.H.V.I
AlGw-187	Clark	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ARA 2016	No Further CHVI
AlGw-189	Goodfellow	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	ARA 2016	No Further CHVI
AlGw-190	Coleraine	Middle Woodland	Findspot	ARA 2016	No Further CHVI
AlGw-194	Lougheed	Euro-Canadian	House	A. W. Butler 2018	Further CHVI
AlGw-196	Nattress	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	A. W. Butler 2018	No Further CHVI

*AAL – Archaeological Assessments Limited; ARA – Archaeological Research Associates; AWI—Archeoworks Inc.; DPA - D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc.; MIA—Museum of Indian Archaeology; NDA—New Directions Archaeology; ROM – Royal Ontario Museum; TAI – The Archaeologists Inc.; TLA – This Land Archaeology Inc.; TRCA – Toronto and Region Conservation Authority; UoT—University of Toronto



There are currently 12 archaeological sites with Cultural Heritage Value or Interest located within the study area. These sites have been subject to Stage 2 or 3 archaeological assessment with further work recommended. These sites are:

AkGw-66

The John Laughlin site (AkGw-66) was identified in 1993 as part of a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of five candidate landfill sites in the City of Brampton and the Town of Caledon (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 1993). This site is located on the east half of Lot 4, Concession 3 in Albion Township and represents a Euro-Canadian farmstead with 1,351 artifacts dating to the last half of the nineteenth century (approximately 1860-1890) and a single Onondaga chert biface of indeterminate age recovered through pedestrian survey across a 30 x 30 metre area. The farmstead site is considered to have cultural heritage value due to the date and size of the site and as such would warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

AkGx-698

The Kelly site (AkGx-698) was identified in 2016 as part of a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Shannontown Subdivision lands on part lots 19-20, Concession 1 West in Chinguacousy Township (ASI 2018a). The site is interpreted as a mid-nineteenth century homestead site and was subjected to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment, with 2,801 Euro-Canadian artifacts that largely pre-date 1870 and six pre-contact Aboriginal flaked lithic artifacts were recovered (ASI 2018b). It does not appear that the Kelly homelot was reoccupied after it was sold in 1873 and therefore, represents a single family occupation tightly dated to 1836-1873. As such, the site is considered to meet the MHSTCI criteria of a site type with further cultural heritage value or interest and a Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is required in accordance with the S & G.

AlGw-15

Site AlGw-15 was identified as part of a large survey of Albion Township conducted by the University of Toronto in 1979 (Latta 1979). The site was identified on Lot 12, Concession 6 in Albion Township and consisted of a Meadowood type projectile point and three flakes of Onondaga chert. The site was determined to retain CHVI and as such as Stage 3 archaeological assessment would be recommended.

AlGw-16

Site AlGw-16 was identified as part of a large survey of Albion Township conducted by the University of Toronto in 1979 (Latta 1979). The site was identified on Lot 12, Concession 6 in Albion Township and consisted of a Meadowood type projectile point fragment and one flake of Onondaga chert. The site was determined to retain CHVI and as such as Stage 3 archaeological assessment would be recommended.



AlGw-45

The Fleming Shaw site (AlGw-45) was identified in 1993 as part of a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of five candidate landfill sites in the City of Brampton and the Town of Caledon (D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 1993). This site is located on the east half of Lot 8, Concession 4 in Albion Township and represents a Euro-Canadian farmstead with 488 artifacts dating to the last half of the nineteenth century (approximately 1850-1880) and a single Onondaga chert projectile point fragment of indeterminate age recovered through pedestrian survey across a 50 x 50 metre area. The farmstead site is considered to have cultural heritage value due to its date and size and as such would warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

AlGw-125

Site AlGw-125 was identified in 2007 as part of a Stage 1-2 assessment of proposed development lands for Solmar Development Corp (Archeoworks Inc. 2013a). The site is located on Lot 1, Concession 5 in Albion Township and is interpreted as a Euro-Canadian farmstead dating to the mid-nineteenth century (approximately 1840-1860). The report was not found through any available resources and no further information could be found about the site. The farmstead site is considered to have cultural heritage value due to its date and size and as such would warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

AlGw-126

Site AlGw-126 was identified in 2007 as part of a Stage 1-2 assessment of proposed development lands for Solmar Development Corp. The site is located on Lot 2, Concession 5 in Albion Township and is interpreted as a Euro-Canadian farmstead dating to as early as 1840. The report was not found through any available resources and no further information could be found about the site. The farmstead site is considered to have cultural heritage value due its date and size and as such would warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

AlGw-127

Site AlGw-127 was identified in 2007 as part of a Stage 1-2 assessment of proposed development lands for Solmar Development Corp. The site is located on Lot 2, Concession 5 in Albion Township and is interpreted as a Euro-Canadian farmstead dating to as early as 1850. The report was not found through any available resources and no further information could be found about the site. The farmstead site is considered to have cultural heritage value due to its date and size and as such would warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

AlGw-128

Site AlGw-128 was identified in 2007 as part of a Stage 1-2 assessment of proposed development lands for Solmar Development Corp. The site is located on Lot 2, Concession 5 in Albion Township and is interpreted as a Euro-Canadian farmstead dating to the mid-nineteenth century (1840-1870). The report was not found through any available resources and no further information could be found about the



site. The farmstead site is considered to have cultural heritage value due to its date and size and as such would warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

AlGw-130

Site AlGw-130 was identified in 2007 as part of a Stage 1-2 assessment of proposed development lands for Solmar Development Corp (Archeoworks Inc. 2013a). The site is located on Lot 4, Concession 5 in Albion Township and is interpreted as a Euro-Canadian farmstead dating to the mid-nineteenth century (1830-1850). The report was not found through any available resources and no further information could be found about the site. The farmstead site is considered to have cultural heritage value due to its date and size and as such would warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

AlGw-172

The Harper site (AlGw-172) was identified in 2013 as part of a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Bolton Arterial Road project on Lot 13, Concession 6 in Albion Township (Archeoworks Inc. 2013b). The site is interpreted as a farmstead site occupied between 1830 and 1900 and was subjected to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment, with 637 Euro-Canadian artifacts across a 30 x 90 metre area (Archeoworks Inc. 2013a). As such, the site is considered to meet the MHSTCI criteria of a site type with further cultural heritage value or interest and a Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is required in accordance with the S & G.

AlGw-194

The Loughheed site (AlGw-194) was identified in 2018 as part of a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of properties on Lot 9 & 10, Concession 5 in Albion Township. In total, 239 artifacts were collected through pedestrian survey and the site is interpreted as a mid nineteenth century farmstead (circa 1840). The report was not found through any available resources and no further information could be found about the site. The farmstead site is considered to have cultural heritage value due to its date and size and as such would warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

3.2. Previous Archaeological Assessments within or adjacent to the Study Area

The background research determined that 109 separate archaeological assessments have been conducted within or adjacent (within 50 metres) to the study area as part of 80 separate projects. Of these assessments, 38 are related to archaeological sites within or adjacent to the study area. Due to the large number of individual assessments within the study area, this information is presented separately in Appendix A (Table A1). Only those assessments where the property was cleared of further archaeological concern and are within the study area are presented in the final assessment of archaeological potential for the Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Project (Figures 12 and 13).



3.3. Physiography

The study area is located in the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172–174), which is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level, and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till. In the vicinity of the study area, the South Slope is ground moraine of limited relief.

Surficial geology information for the study area is presented in Figure 7. The majority of the study area comprises glaciolacustrine-derived silty to clayey till. Pockets of foreshore-basinal, gravelly, and alluvial deposits are scattered through out the study area, primarily around waterways (Ontario Geological Survey 2010).

Soil drainage for the study area is presented in Figure 8. Soils within the study area are primarily well or imperfectly drained, with small pockets of poorly or very poorly drained soils located around waterways (Olding et al. 1956).

The study area is situated within the Humber River and Etobicoke Creek watersheds, with several of the headwaters for these two river systems originating within the study area. Etobicoke Creek and the West Humber River arise on the drumlinized till plain which spans the southeastern portion of Caledon. Their dendritic drainage systems exhibit a strong northwest to southeast flow pattern consistent with the prevailing slope and the orientation of the drumlins and related elements of the Quaternary landscape. The main Humber River arises in the vast network of kettles and wetland pockets which characterize the hummocky terrain atop the Oak Ridges Moraine. It has also occupied the eastern half of the Caledon East meltwater channel. Descending to the South Slope till plain, the main Humber has carved two deeply entrenched, meandering valleys which converge at Bolton. The western half of the Caledon East meltwater channel contains the East Credit River which joins the main branch of the Credit at Inglewood. The tributaries of this watercourse drain the uplands of the Oak Ridges Moraine to the north and the Palgrave Moraine to the south. Caledon Creek similarly occupies the Caledon meltwater channel joining the Credit west of Caledon Village. It drains the Oak Ridges moraine to the south and the uplands of the Guelph drumlin field, including the Singhampton and Gibraltar moraines, to the north (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

3.4. Existing Conditions

The study area encompasses approximately 8,311.1ha. The study area is located north of Mayfield Road between Heritage Road and Bolton in the Town of Caledon and is adjacent to the existing settlements of Bolton, Campbell's Cross, Mayfield West, Sandhill, Tullamore, Victoria and Wildfield (Figure 1).

The study area is largely rural in terms of current land use and is dominated by existing and former agricultural fields (Figure 9). The study area features a subtle slope from south to north and varies between 240 and 290 metres above sea level.



4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The optional field review was not required as part of this assessment, as per the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 1.2. The historical and archaeological contexts have been analyzed to help determine the archaeological potential of the study area and this data is presented below. Archaeological potential mapping is presented in Figures 10-13.

4.1. Indigenous Archaeological Resource Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 m of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.) and secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), as well as 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.) are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

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

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, or rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential. The S & G also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered archaeological sites.

There are two known Indigenous archaeological sites identified within or adjacent to the study area. These sites are each small lithic scatters identified through a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and have been buffered by 100 metres.

Indigenous archaeological potential zones within the study area, encompassing approximately 91% or 7,539 ha of the land mass (Figure 10), have been defined based on the factors/features indicative of Indigenous archaeological site potential identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011), using the parameters identified in Table 4.



4.2. Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resource Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. 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, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, are also considered to have archaeological potential.

As noted in Section 2.6 and presented in Table 2, 284 features were identified on the 1859 and 1877 historical mapping and buffered by 50-100 metres. Additionally, as identified in section 2.5, there are three known cemeteries with known limits within or adjacent to the study area (Dixon's Union Cemetery, Mayfield United Church Cemetery, and Salem United Church Cemetery). These cemeteries were mapped as polygons to their defined limits and buffered by an additional 10 metres. The five suspected Euro-Canadian cemeteries or burials and two suspected Indigenous burials were buffered by 100 metres in order to account for any inaccuracies in locational information.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the Indigenous Archaeological Potential model, as described above. This is due to the fact that early occupations tend to be subject to similar environmental constraints as Indigenous settlement in the Region, as these would have preceded the development of regional infrastructure or extant settlement centres. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early settlement road and within 50 metres of an early railway corridor are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. As mentioned above, a number of early settlement roads and rail lines are within and adjacent to the study area.

Euro-Canadian archaeological potential zones within the study area, encompassing approximately 26.8% or 2,227 ha of the land mass (Figure 11), have been defined based on the factors/features indicative of Euro-Canadian archaeological site potential

There are 10 known historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the study area that still retain cultural heritage value or interest. Accordingly, these sites were buffered by 100 metres and included in the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential zones.



4.3. Composite Archaeological Potential

Combining the Indigenous and Euro-Canadian potential layers results in approximately 97.7% or 8,122 ha of the study area land mass being identified as exhibiting archaeological potential. This represents the total proportion of the study area which would present archaeological potential without consideration of taphonomy, potential disturbance, or areas previously assessed and cleared of further archaeological concern.

Additionally, all travelled portions of major roadways and modern rail lines were considered to not retain potential for the recovery of archaeological remains and were removed from the area of potential. All areas which have been subject to a previous archaeological assessment and where the archaeological assessment report was available were included in this analysis. Any areas subject to a previous assessment and cleared of further archaeological concern were removed from the composite potential layer. This resulted in a final composite archaeological potential layer equivalent to approximately 91.4% or 7,600 ha of the study area land mass being identified as exhibiting archaeological potential (Figures 12 and 13).

Table 5: Summary of Archaeological Site Potential Modelling Criteria

Environmental or Cultural Feature	Buffer Distance (metres)	Buffer Qualifier
<i>Pre-contact Indigenous Site Potential – based on criteria identified in the S & Gs</i>		
rivers and streams	300	from top of bank for former; from centreline for latter
lakes and ponds	300	none
wetlands	300	none
alluvial soils (former river courses)	300	none
registered archaeological sites	300	if not completely excavated
slope > 20 degrees	0	removed from potential zone
<i>Historical Site Potential – based on criteria identified in the S & Gs</i>		
historical settlement centres	polygon as mapped	no buffer, override integrity none
domestic sites	100	none
breweries and distilleries	100	none
hotels/taverns	100	none
historical schools and churches	100	none
historic mills, forges, extraction industries	100	none
early settlement roads	100	both sides
early railways	100	both sides
cemeteries	10 around polygons	Entire cemetery with buffer
suspected cemeteries	100	Point feature, buffer in all directions
registered archaeological sites	100	if not completely excavated

4.4. Summary

ASI was contracted by the Region of Peel to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment associated with the Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study as part of their Regional Official Plan Review and Municipal Comprehensive Review process within the Focus Study Area (FSA). The FSA is being studied to determine the best location for new settlement areas in the southern portion of the Town of Caledon, Peel Region, around the existing settlements of Bolton, Campbell's Cross, Mayfield West, Sandhill, Tullamore, Victoria, and Wildfield. The study area is approximately 8,311 ha in size. This Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report is one of a number of technical studies that will inform the selection of lands to accommodate future growth.

The Stage 1 background review entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the study area, along with nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends. The extent of previous archaeological assessments carried out in the vicinity of the study area was also reviewed. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of significant Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources throughout the vast majority of the study area.

Based on the application of the modeling criteria, approximately 91.4% or 7,600 ha of the study area exhibits potential for the presence of Indigenous and/or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the findings of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment research, the following recommendations are made:

1. Any future development within the study area, where any portion of the affected property is identified as exhibiting archaeological potential/integrity as shown on Figures 12 and 13 must be preceded by Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Such assessment(s) must be conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* using methodologies appropriate to the property in question and its surficial conditions. All active or formerly worked agricultural lands must be assessed through pedestrian survey. Wood lots and other non-arable lands must be assessed by means of test pit survey. Areas deemed to be disturbed or of no potential due to factors of slope or drainage during the Stage 2 assessment process must be appropriately documented.

This work is required prior to any land disturbing activities in order to identify any archaeological resources that may be present.

It should be noted that the archaeological assessment of any proposed development (e.g., a draft plan of subdivision) must be carried out on **all** lands within that particular study area, not simply those lands identified as exhibiting potential in this study.

2. Should archaeological assessments be undertaken to address any potential impacts to areas of possible burials associated with Dixon's Union Cemetery, Mayfield United Church Cemetery, and Salem United Church Cemetery (Figures 11-13), such work must also be carried out in



accordance with the requirements of the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002. Additional Stage 2 assessment or Stage 3 Cemetery investigation in areas within 10 metres of the boundaries of the cemeteries shall be conducted in consultation with the Bereavement Authority of Ontario or the Registrar of Burial Sites, War Graves, Abandoned Cemeteries and Cemetery Closures, as appropriate.

3. Stage 3 assessments shall be undertaken for areas associated with the 10 archaeological sites with CHVI within the study area (AkGw-66; AlGw-15; AlGw-16; AlGw-45; AlGw-125; AlGw-126; AlGw-127; AlGw-128; AlGw-130; AlGw-194) to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the S & G.
 - a. The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS). Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will **require that the site area be ploughed** and allowed to weather for at least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced of the site.
 - b. A series of one-metre by one-metre test units must then be excavated across the entire site area at 5 m intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grid must be strategically excavated at 5 m intervals throughout the site, around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.
 - c. The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.
4. Stage 4 archaeological assessments shall be undertaken for areas associated with the AkGx-698 and AlGw-172 sites.
 - a. For the Kelly site (AkGx-698), the recommended Stage 4 protocol is the hand-excavation of additional one-metre square units around the high-yielding deposits, starting with Stage 3 units 510N-190E, 515N-195E, 515N-200E, 520N-195E, 519N-200E, and 520N-205E until yields drop to 170 artifacts per square, in order to salvage excavate the midden. Any cultural features exposed must also be buffered by two metres during the hand excavation. Following the block excavation, mitigation would continue with the removal of the plough zone by mechanical means (Gradall or backhoe equipped with a smooth bucket) to expose potential features within the B-horizon. The stripped area must be buffered by at least 10 metres of subsoil free of features. The exposed subsoil should then be cleaned by shovel ("shovel shine") or trowel and the resulting subsoil surface examined for cultural features. Afterward, full hand-excavation and documentation of all features should follow.



- b. For the Harper Site (ALGw-172), Stage 4 salvage excavation must follow the methodology outlined in Section 4.2.7 of the 2011 S & G for nineteenth century domestic archaeological sites. The Stage 4 excavation should entail hand excavation of all midden areas, and areas of early 19th century artifact concentration (mainly the area around the following units: 310-505, 310-510, 315-510, 318-529, 320-510 and 320-515), followed by the mechanical removal of topsoil on the remainder of the archaeological site. As per Section 4.3 of the 2011 S & G mechanical topsoil removal is to extend to a minimum of 10 metres beyond any uncovered cultural features. All identified cultural features should be hand-excavated (with soil screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facility artifact recovery) and fully documented only after complete exposure.
5. The balance of the study area may be considered clear of archaeological concern. No further assessment is required on any property that consists exclusively of lands that do not exhibit archaeological potential, as shown on Figures 12 and 13.
6. During any further archaeological assessments, meaningful engagement with Indigenous communities, including but not limited to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, should be conducted, as outlined in the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology Technical Bulletin and/or as determined through policies and protocols developed by the Region of Peel or the Town of Caledon.
7. The designated approval authority (i.e., the Town of Caledon) should refer to this report for all future development applications within the Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study Area in order to ensure that all future archaeological assessments are consistent with the recommendations provided here.

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 Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries should be immediately notified.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups.



6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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 *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- 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 licence.



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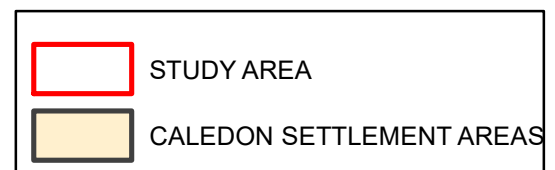
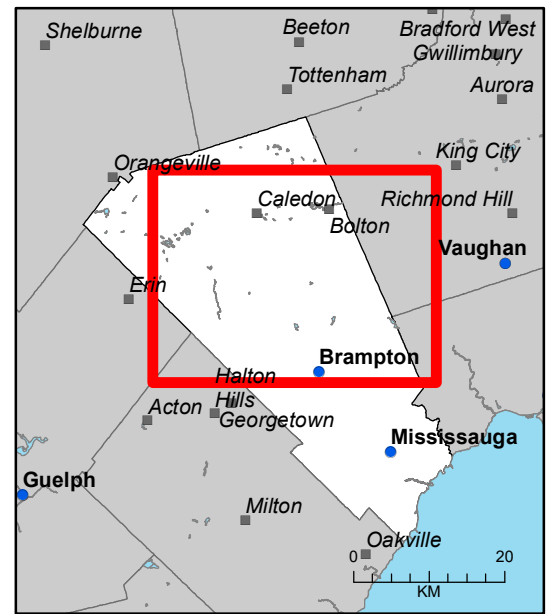
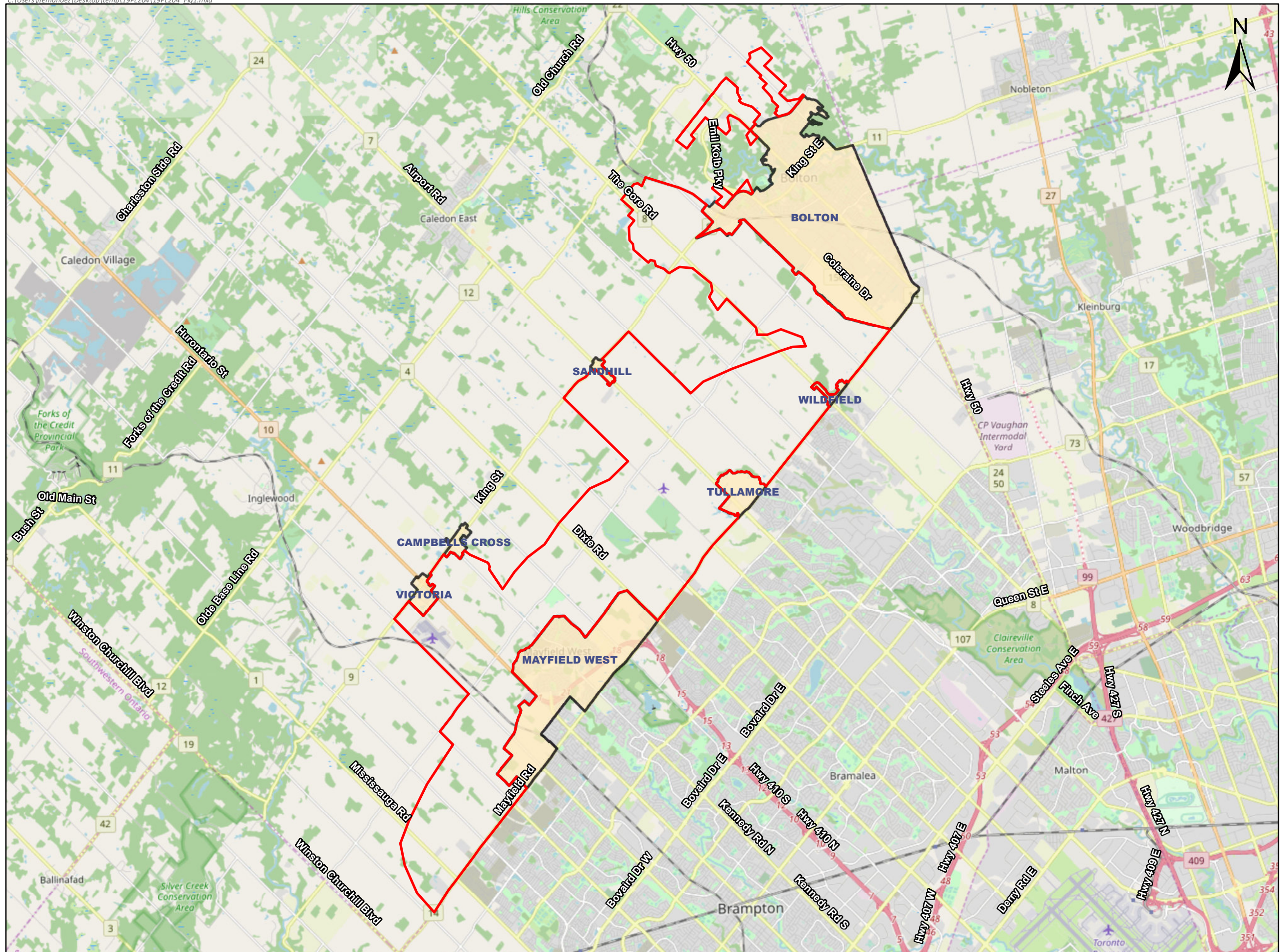
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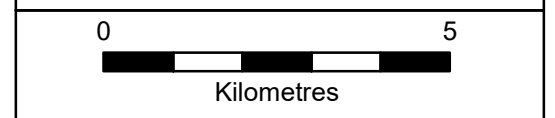
8.0 MAPS

See the following pages for detailed assessment maps and figures.





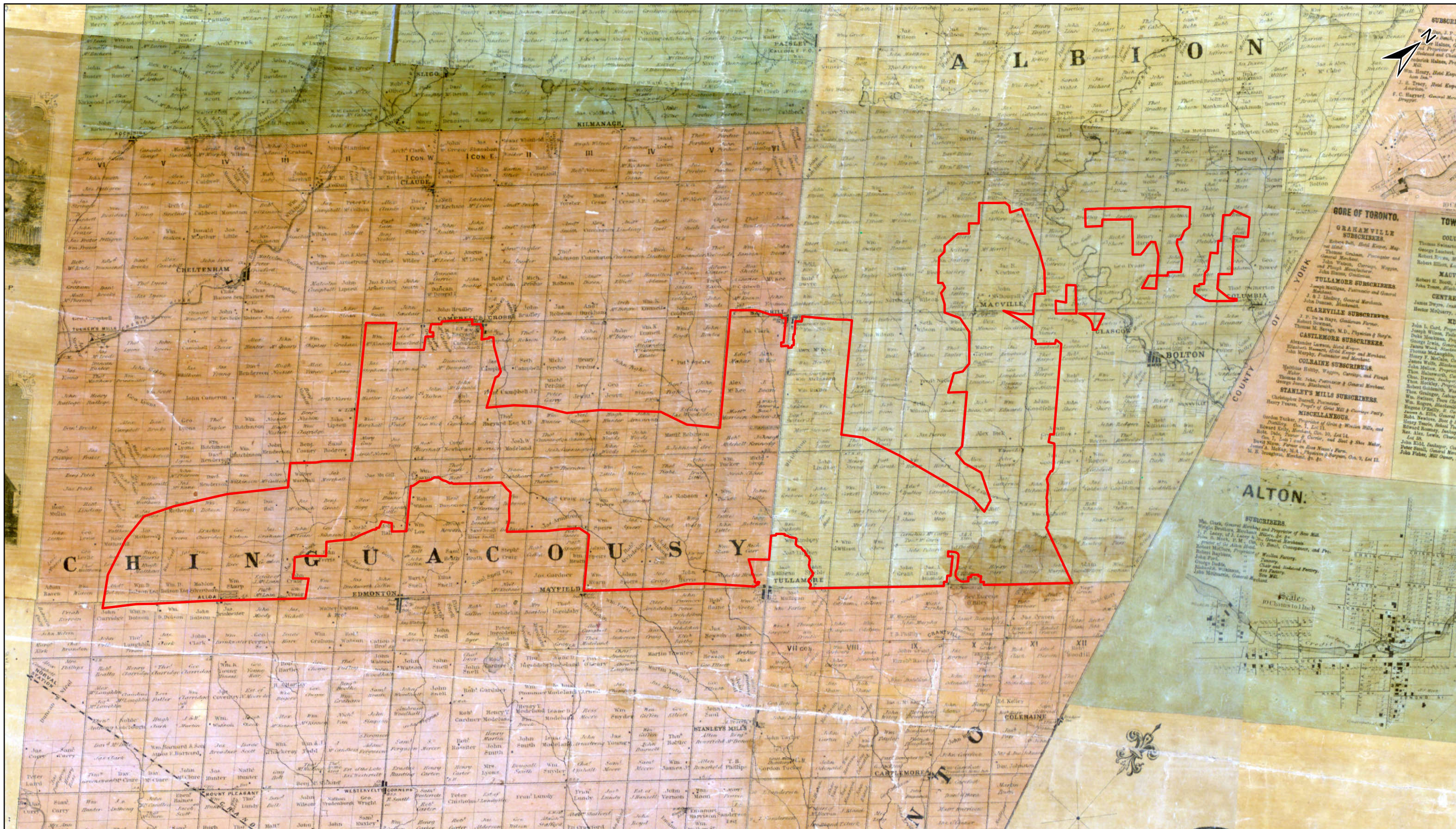
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ASI Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Study Area



 STUDY AREA

Sources:
1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel

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Scale: 1:78,756
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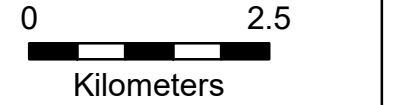
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Figure 2: Study Area located on the 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel



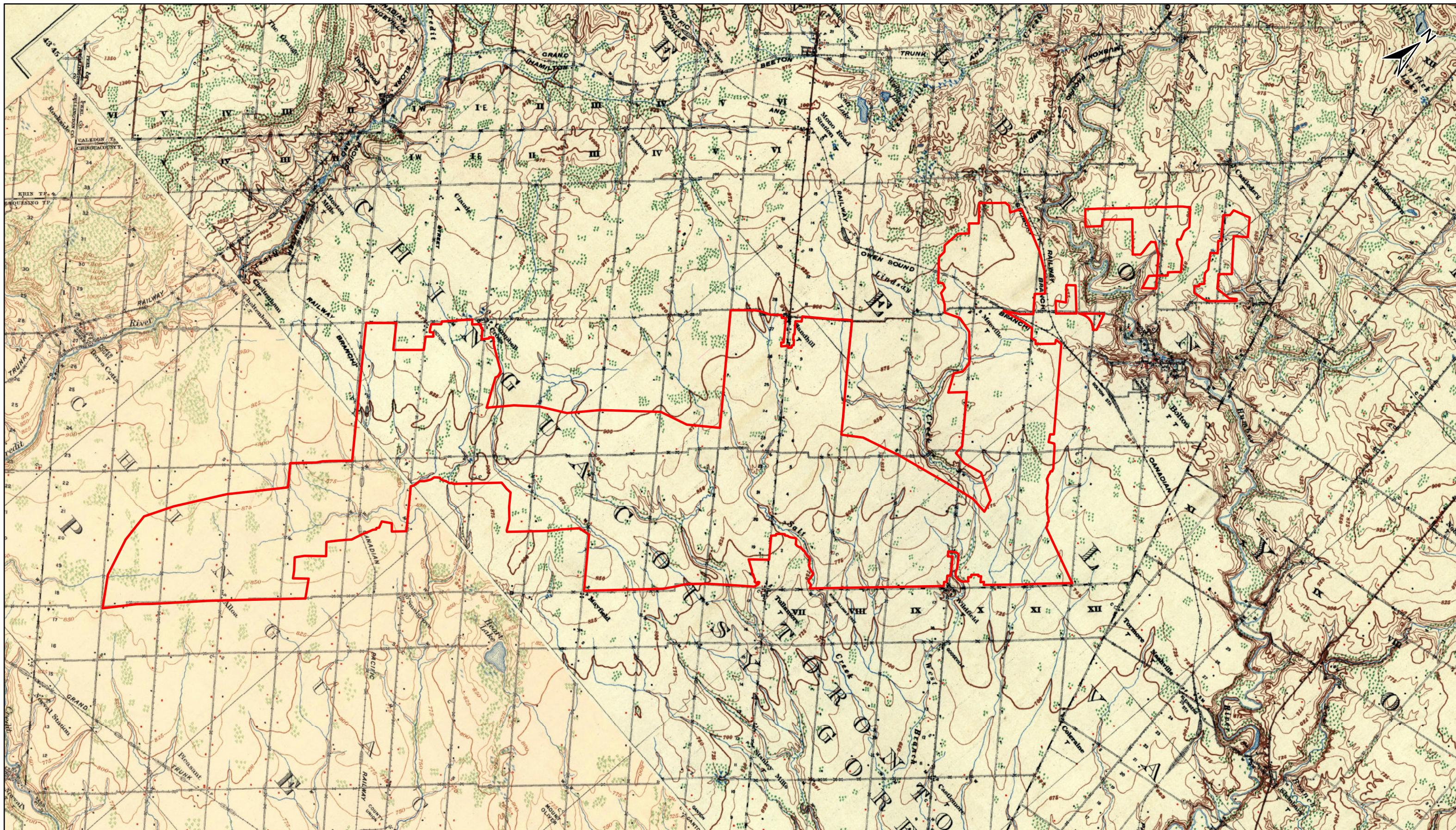
 STUDY AREA

Sources:
1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas
of the County of Peel
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:78,756
Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-204
DATE: 4/1/2020
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Figure 3: Study Area located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel



 STUDY AREA

Sources:
 NTS 1914 Bolton
 NTS 1909 Brampton
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:78,756
 Page Size: 11 x 17



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 DATE: 4/1/2020
 DRAWN BY: JF
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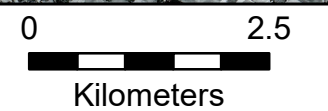
Figure 4: Study Area located on the 1914 Bolton and 1909 Brampton Topographic Sheet



 STUDY AREA

Sources:
Ontario Aerial Survey
1954

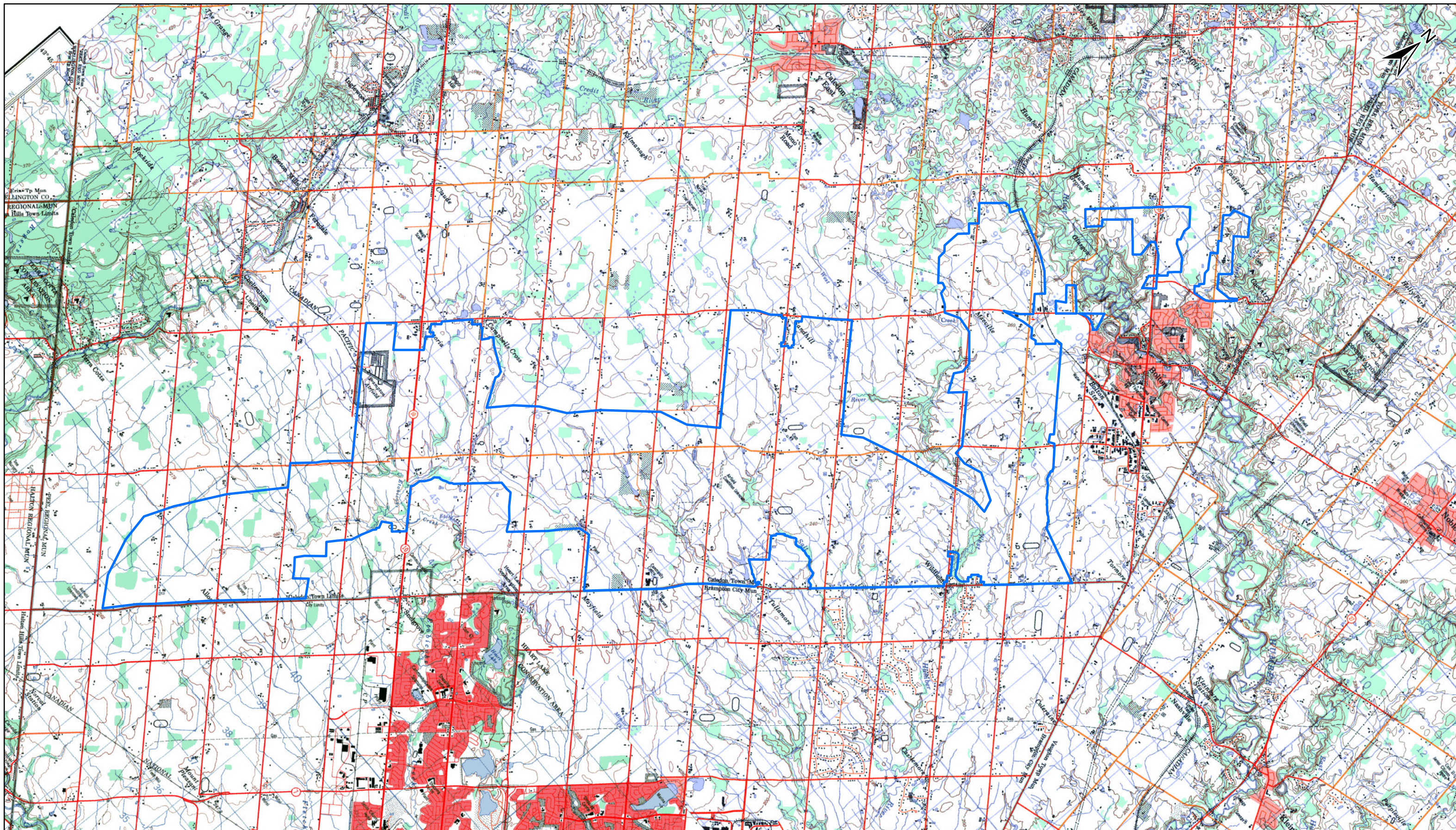
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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-204
DATE: 4/1/2020

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FILE: 19PL204_hist_landscap

Figure 5: Study Area located on 1954 Aerial Photography



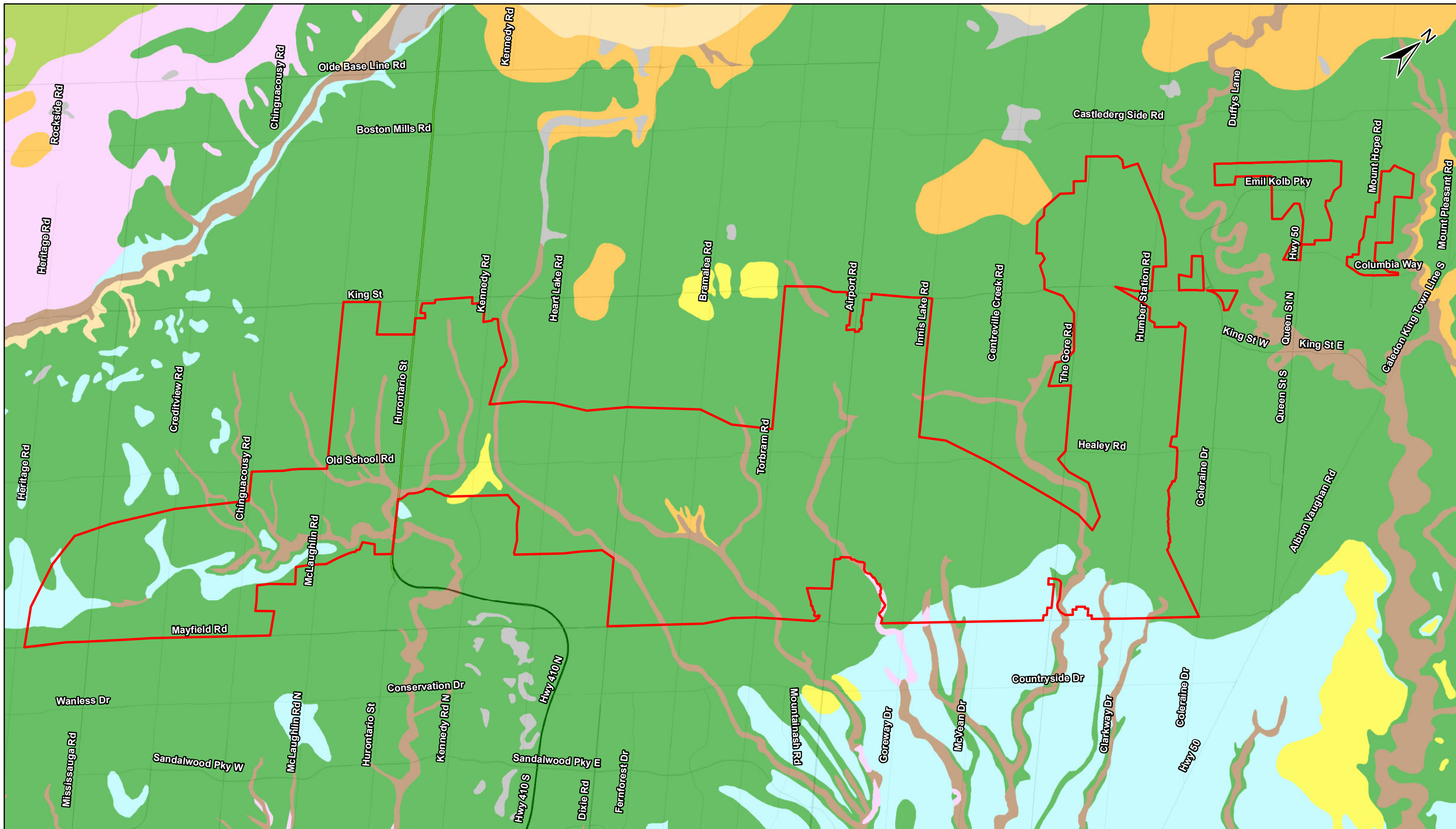
 STUDY AREA

Sources:
 Ontario Aerial Survey
 1954
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ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-204
 DATE: 4/1/2020
 DRAWN BY: JF
 FILE: 19PL204_hist_landscap

Figure 6: Study Area located on the 1994 Bolton and Brampton NTS Sheet



Study Area	5d: Glaciolacustrine-derived silty to clayey till	8a: Massive-well laminated	19: Modern alluvial deposits
3: Paleozoic bedrock	6: Ice-contact stratified deposits	8b: Interbedded flow till, rainout deposits and silt and clay	20: Organic deposits
4: Paleozoic bedrock-drift complex	7: Glaciofluvial deposits	9c: Foreshore-basinal deposits	
5b: Stone-poor, carbonate-derived silty to sandy till	7b: Gravelly deposits	12: Older alluvial deposits	

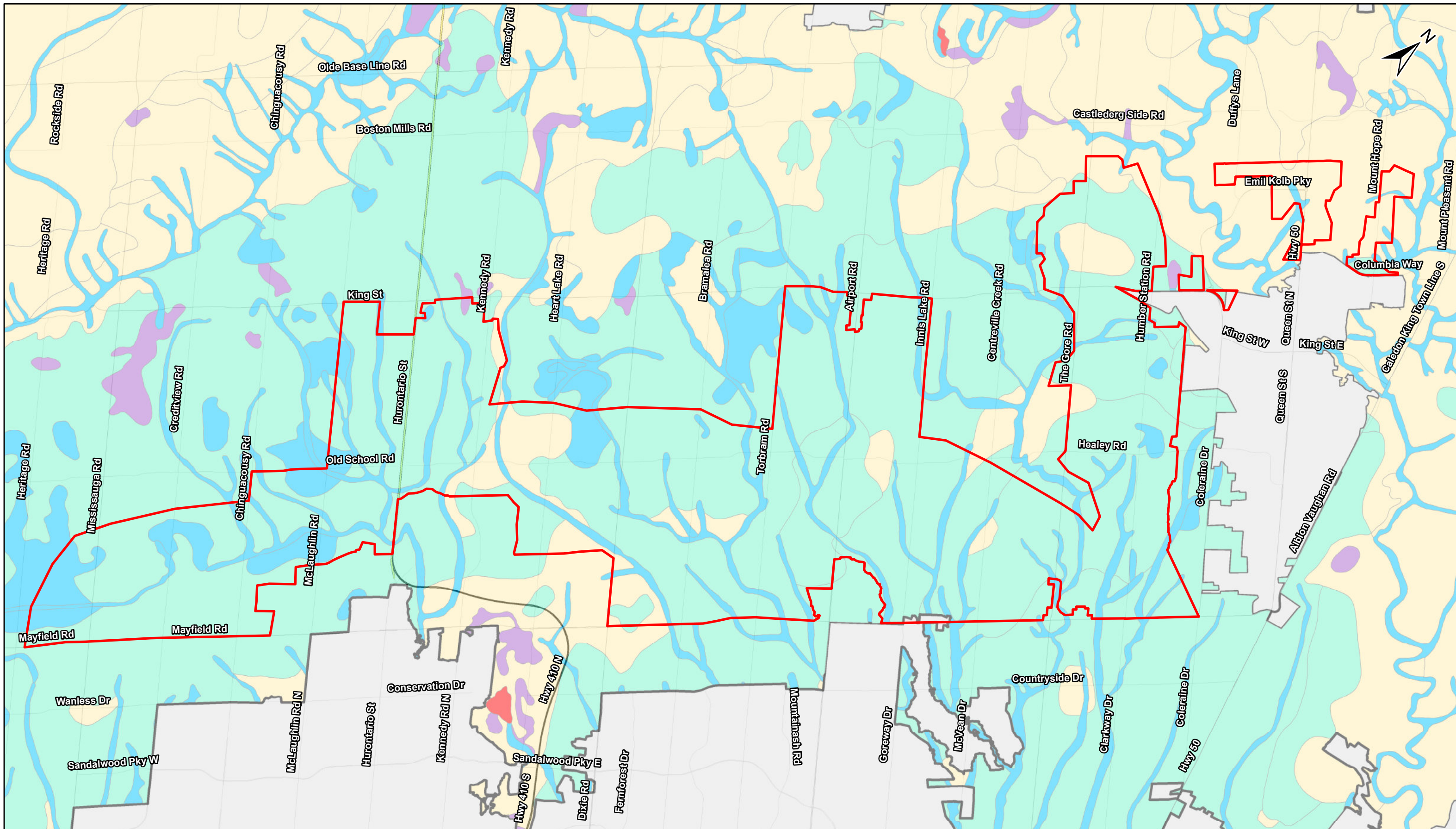
Sources:
 Ontario Geological Survey,
 Ministry of Northern Development
 and Mines, © Queen's Printer
 for Ontario, 2003
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:65,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17

0 2
 Kilometers

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-204
 DATE: 4/2/2020

DRAWN BY: JF
 FILE: 19PL204_Geo_landscape

Figure 7: Surficial Geology of the Study Area



	Study Area	Well Drained Soil	Poorly Drained Soil	No Data
	Water	Imperfectly Drained Soil	Very Poorly Drained Soil	

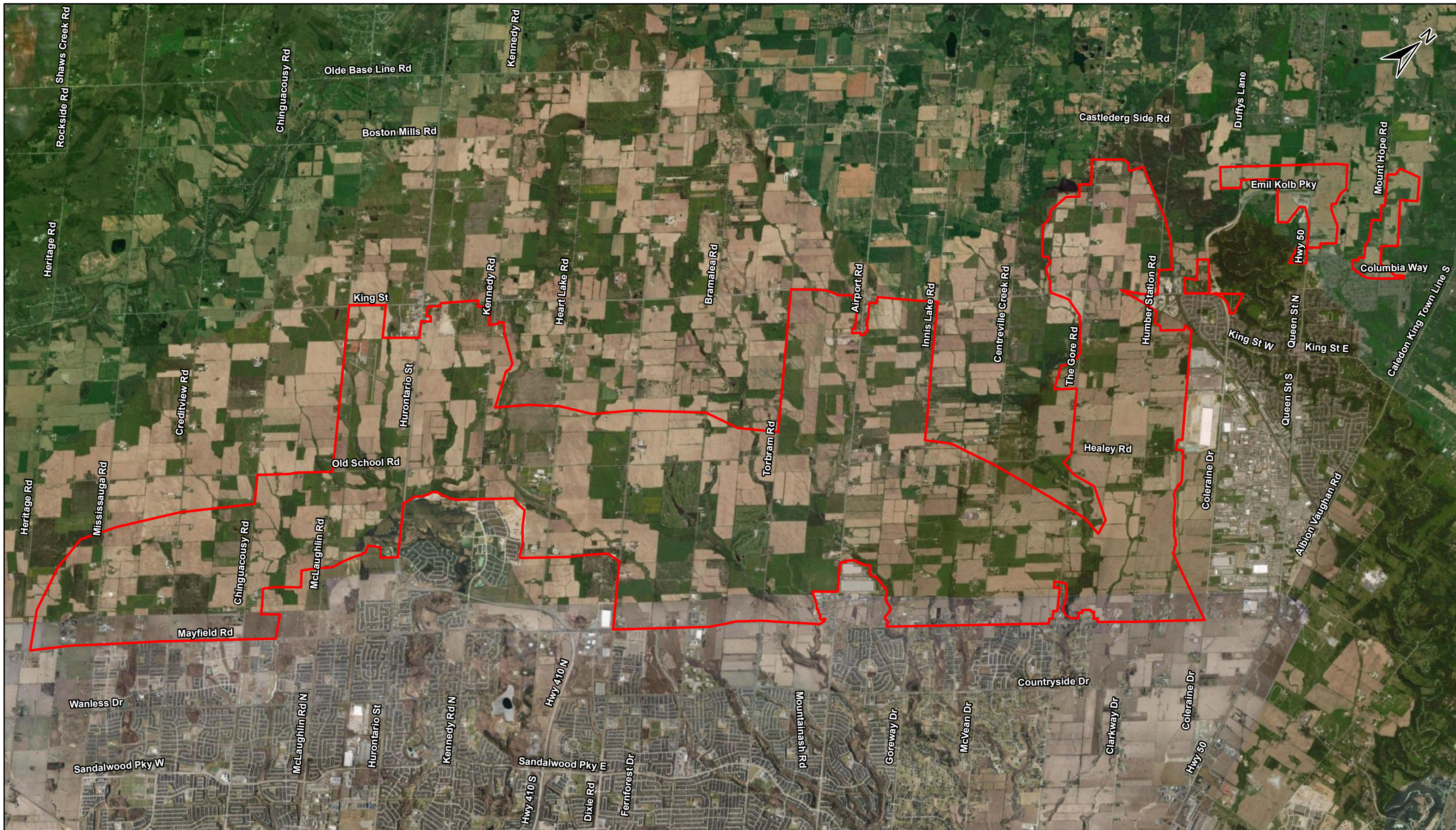
Sources:
Ontario Geological Survey,
Ministry of Northern Development
and Mines, © Queen's Printer
for Ontario, 2003
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:65,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

0 2
Kilometers

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-204
DATE: 4/2/2020

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 19PL204_Geo_Landscape

Figure 8: Soil Drainage of the Study Area



 Study Area

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:65,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17


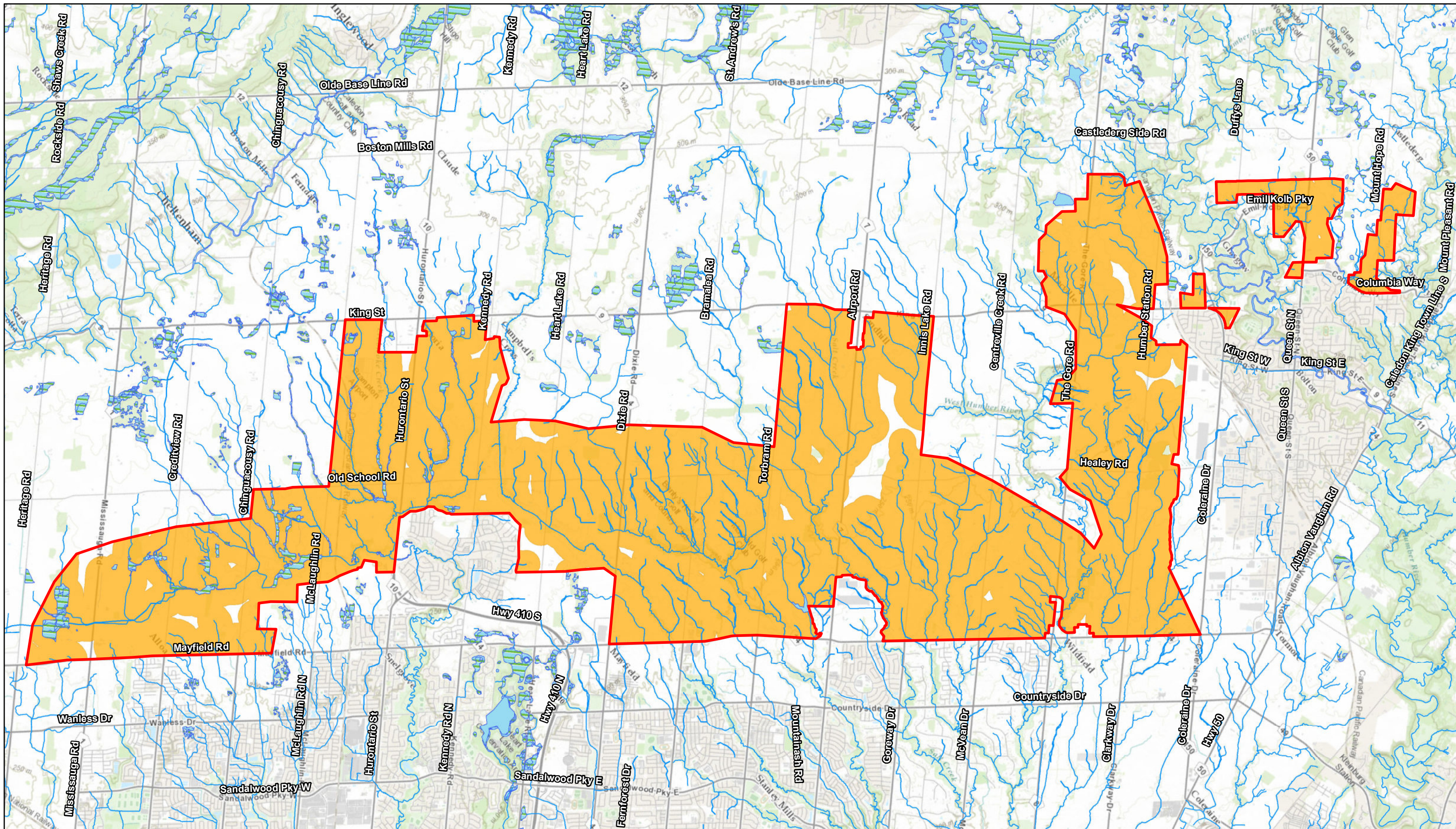
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 Kilometers
 ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-204
 DATE: 4/2/2020
 DRAWN BY: JF
 FILE: 19PL204_Ortho_fig1

Figure 9: Existing Conditions of the Study Area



	STUDY AREA	WATERBODY WATERCOURSE
	INDIGENOUS SITE POTENTIAL WETLAND	

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI,

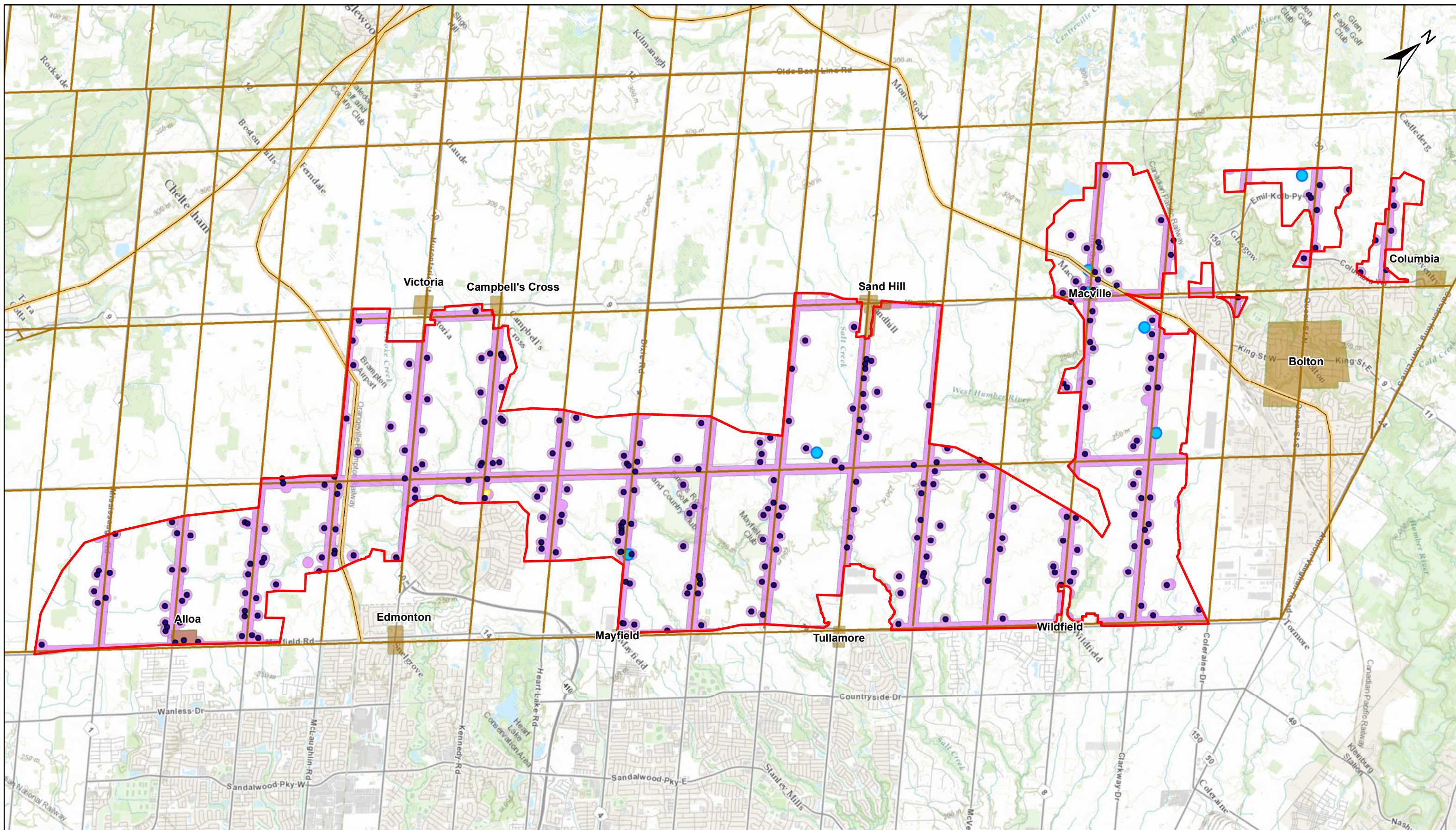
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 Scale: 1:65,000
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Kilometers

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-204
 DATE: 2020-11-11

DRAWN BY: EJB
 FILE: Sparrow Site Location

Figure 10: Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study Indigenous Site Archaeological Potential



	STUDY AREA	HISTORICAL ROADS	CEMETERIES WITHIN STUDY AREA	HISTORICAL SETTLEMENT CENTRES
	FEATURES ON HISTORICAL MAPPING	HISTORICAL RAILWAYS	SUSPECTED CEMETERIES WITHIN STUDY AREA	HISTORICAL SITE POTENTIAL

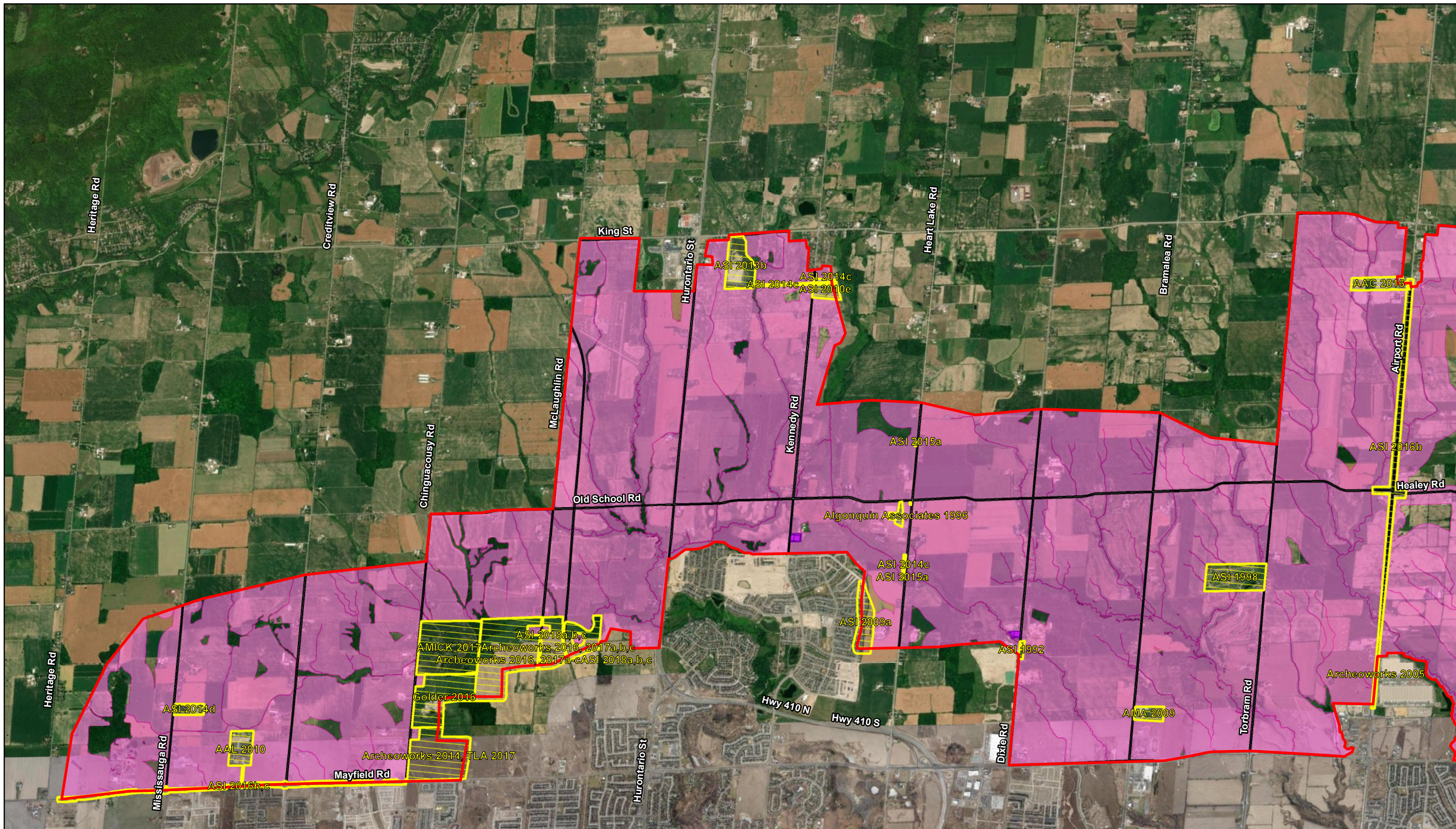
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI,

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:65,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17

0 2
 Kilometers

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-204
 DATE: 2020-04-06
 DRAWN BY: JF
 FILE: 19PL204_ArchPotential

Figure 11: Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study Historical Archaeological Potential



	STUDY AREA	ASSESSED AND CLEARED OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONCERN	AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: STAGE 3 CEMETERY INVESTIGATION REQUIRED
	CEMETERIES WITHIN STUDY AREA	MAJOR ROAD OR RAILWAY	AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:40,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

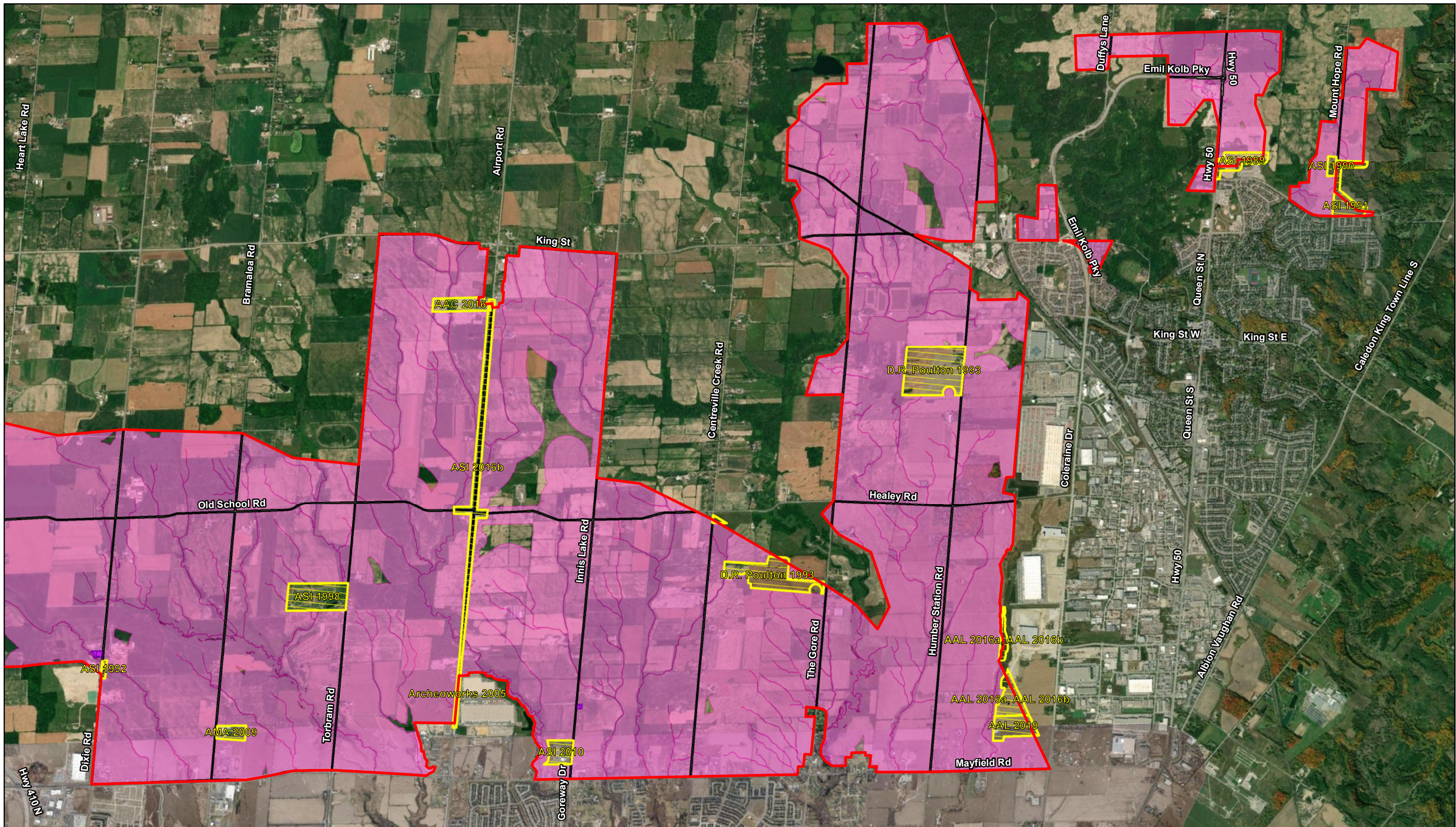
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Kilometers

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-204
DATE: 2020-11-11

DRAWN BY: EJB
FILE: Sparrow Site Location

Figure 12: Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study – Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results and Recommendations, Western Portion of Study Area



	STUDY AREA	ASSESSED AND CLEARED OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONCERN	AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: STAGE 3 CEMETERY INVESTIGATION REQUIRED
	CEMETERIES WITHIN STUDY AREA	MAJOR ROAD OR RAILWAY	AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:40,000
Page Size: 11 x 17

0 1.25

Kilometers

ASI PROJECT NO.: 19PL-204
DATE: 2020-11-11

DRAWN BY: EJB
FILE: Sparrow Site Location

Figure 13: Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study – Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Results and Recommendations, Eastern Portion of Study Area

9.0 APPENDIX A

Table A1: Summary of Archaeological Assessments within 50 metres of the Study Area

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
<i>Vales of Castlemore North</i>							
Stage 1-2	2001-020-205	(ASI 2002)	Gore of Toronto	16-17	1	Entire subject property assessed. Twelve sites registered in the OASD: <i>AkGw-185, AkGw-186, AkGw-187, AkGw-188, AkGw-189, AkGw-190, AkGw-191, AkGw-192, AkGw-193, AkGw-205, AkGw-206, AkGw-207.</i>	Stage 3 assessment recommended for: <i>Flying Lady site (AkGw-188).</i>
<i>Mayfield Road EA (east of Airport Road to Coleraine Drive)</i>							
Stage 1	P057-408-2007	(ASI 2008a)	Gore of Toronto; Albion	17; 1	7-12; 1-6	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Mayfield Road ROW cleared of archaeological potential; areas beyond ROW have outstanding archaeological concern. Stage 3 assessment recommended for <i>AkGw-454</i> . Outstanding archaeological concern for properties where PTE was not granted. If impacted by development, lands adjacent to St. Patrick's cemetery require a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation.
Stage 2	P094-126-2011; P264-130-2011	(ASI 2016a)	Gore of Toronto; Albion	17; 1	7-12; 1-6	Majority of property assessed. One site, <i>AkGw-454</i> , registered in the OASD.	

⁷ **Bolded** sites represent archaeological sites within or adjacent to the study area; *Italicized* sites represent sites not within or adjacent to the study area.

⁸ Yellow cells represent assessments where there is ongoing recommendations for sites

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Highway 50 / Highway 427 Extension Area (Transportation Master Plan)							
Stage 1	P057-504-2008	(ASI 2008b)	Gore of Toronto; Albion; Vaughan	9-17 north; 1-4; 14-35	9-12; 3-7; 8-11	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Potential E4 Reservoir Site Locations							
Stage 1	P057-025	(ASI 2004a)	Gore of Toronto; Albion	17; 1-2	7; 1	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Stage 2	P094-022-2010	(ASI 2010a)	Albion	1	2	Lands impacted by proposed Tullamore Reservoir and Pumping Station assessed by means of pedestrian survey.	Subject property cleared of further archaeological concern.
Highway 427 Industrial Secondary Plan (Area 47)							
Stage 1	P049-479-2009	(ASI 2010b)	Gore of Toronto	11-17; 13-17	10-11; 12	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Lot 2, Concession 1, Albion							
Stage 1-2	P334-215-2015	(Archeoworks Inc. 2012a)	Albion	2	1	Entire property assessed by means of test pit survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Draft Plan of Subdivision, Lot 1, Concession 1							
Stage 1-2	2002-035-022	(Archeoworks Inc. 2002a)	Albion	1	1	Entire property assessed by test pitting and pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Archaeological Inventory of the Lands on/adjacent to the Oak Ridge Moraine							

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
n/a	n/a	TRCA 2006	Albion	20	2	Report not available. Pre-PIF. Sites registered in the OASD include: Peel 3-IF.1 (Akgw-317), Peel 3-IF.2 (AkGw-318), Peel 3-IF.3 (AkGw-319)	Report not available.
Dixie Road Reconstruction (East Side)							
n/a	91-15	(ASI 1992)	Albion	20	4	Entire subject property surveyed.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Solmar Caledon Lands							
n/a	P029-2007	Archeoworks Inc. n/a	Albion	2-5	4-5	Sites registered in the OASD include Solmar P2 (AIGw-124), Solmar H1 (AIGw-125), Solmar H2 (AIGw-126) Solmar H3 (AIGw-127), Solmar H4 (AIGw-128), Solmar H5 (AIGw-129), Solmar H6 (AIGw-130).	All sites cleared of further archaeological concern except Solmar H1 (AIGw-125), Solmar H2 (AIGw-126) Solmar H3 (AIGw-127), Solmar H4 (AIGw-128), Solmar H5 (AIGw-129), Solmar H6 (AIGw-130).
Bolton Residential Expansion Study (BRES)							
Stage 1	P049-0691-2014	(ASI 2014a)	Albion	11,12; 10-14; 10-14; 12-14	4; 5; 6; 7	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Triovest Coleraine Drive Lands							
Stage 1-2	P013-1260-2019	(Archaeological Assessments Limited 2019)	Albion	1	5	Entire property assessed by test pitting and pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
12592 Coleraine Drive							
Stage 1-2	P361-0097-2016	(Archaeological Assessments Limited 2016)	Albion	3	5	Entire property assessed by means of test pit survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Ontari Holdings Ltd. Property							
Stage 1-2	P013-1057-2014	(Archaeologica l Assessments Limited 2015)	Albion	4-5	5	Entire property assessed by test pitting and pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Plan 43R-20624							
Stage 1-2	96-019	(ASI 1996)	Albion	8	5	Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Lots 9 and 10, Concession 5, Albion							
Stage 1-2	P310-0190-2018	Earthworks Archaeological Services 2018	Albion	9-10	5	Report not available. Sites registered in the OASD include: Loughheed site (AlGw-194).	Report not available. Loughheed site (AlGw-194) has outstanding archaeological concern.
Clover Bend Estates Subdivision							
n/a	1989-160B	MIA (now MOA) 1989	Albion	10	5	Report not available. Sites registered in the OASD include AlGw-38, AlGw- 39, AlGw-42.	Report not available. CHVI status not available.
Humber Station Road							
Stage 1-2	P038-0872-2016	(AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2018a)	Albion	11	5	Entire property assessed by pedestrian and test pit survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
8186 King Street							
Stage 1-2	P390-0161-2015	(Archeoworks Inc. 2016)	Albion	11	5	Entire property assessed by test pit survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Part of Lot 10, Concession 5							
Stage 1-2	1999-063-003	(Leslie Currie and Associates 1999a)	Albion	10	5	Entire property assessed by test pitting and pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Coleraine Drive and Healey Road							

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Stage 1	n/a	LCA 2009	Albion	1-11; 11-12; 11-12; 11	5; 6; 7; 8	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property. Entire property assessed. Three sites registered in the OASD: <i>Location 1 (AlGw-163), Location 2, Location 3.</i>	Report not available. Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Stage 2	n/a	Golder 2011	Albion	6-7	6		Report not available. Stage 3 recommended for <i>Location 1 (AlGw-163)</i> .
Stage 3	P243-217-2011	(Golder Associates Ltd. 2013)	Albion	7	5	Stage 3 assessment of <i>Location 1 (AlGw-163)</i> .	Stage 4 mitigation recommended. Report not available. Site partially cleared of archaeological concern.
Stage 4	P366-031-2013	n/a	Albion	7	5	Partial mitigation of southeast portion of the <i>Shore site (former Location 1) (AlGw-163)</i> .	Outstanding concern for northwest portion of the site. Avoidance and protection measures recommended.
Stage 4	P362-0083-2013	Golder 2016	Albion	7	5	Stage 4 Construction Monitoring of the <i>Shore site (AlGw-163)</i> .	Report not available. Avoidance and Protection measures implemented.
Bolton Arterial Road (Regional Road 150) from King Street / Harvest Moon Drive to Regional Road 50							
Stage 1-2	P029-859-2013	(Archeoworks Inc. 2013b)	Albion	13-14; 9-13; 9- 10	6-7; 5; 5	Entire subject property assessed. One site registered in the OASD: H2 (AlGw-172) .	Study corridor cleared of archaeological concern with the exception of a 20 m protective buffer and 50 m monitoring zone around the H2 site (AlGw-172) .

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Stage 3	P390-0039-2013	(Archeoworks Inc. 2013a)	Albion	13	6	Harper homestead site (AIGw-172) (formerly H2) entirely assessed.	Study area clear of archaeological concern with the exception of the Harper site (AIGw-172) and its 10 m protective buffer. The portion of the Harper site (AIGw-172) that falls within the Bolton Arterial Road project must be subject to Stage 4 mitigation.
<i>Soccer Field Outflow Project</i>							
n/a	1999-016-004	(TRCA 1999)	Albion	10	6	Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
<i>Archaeological Investigations in Albion Township, Peel County</i>							
n/a	n/a	<i>Latta 1979</i>	Albion	12	6	Report not available. Pre-PIF. Sites registered in the OASD include: AIGw-15, AIGw-16.	Report not available.
<i>Draft Plan of Subdivision, Lot 10, Concession 5</i>							
Stage 1-2	2002-035-015	(Archeoworks Inc. 2002b)	Albion	10	6	Entire subject property assessed. One site (<i>A/Gw-69</i>) registered in OASD.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
<i>14182 Highway 50, Bolton</i>							
Stage 1	P042-90-2006	(Fisher Archaeological Consulting 2006)	Albion	11	6	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
<i>Part of Lots 11 and 12, Concession 7</i>							
n/a	90-021	(ASI 1990)	Albion	11-12	7	Subject property partially assessed.	Assessed portion cleared of further archaeological concern. Unassessed portion must be assessed.

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
St. Michael Catholic Secondary School							
Stage 1-2	P035-034-2006	(A. M. Archaeological Associates 2007)	Albion	11-12	7	Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
The Wyndcliffe Property							
Stage 1	P047-259-2007	(ASI 2007a)	Albion	11-12	7	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Draft Plan of Subdivision 21T-88072c, Lot 12, Concession 7							
n/a	89-103B	(ASI 1989)	Albion	12	7	Entire subject property surveyed.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Bolton Policy Area B							
Stage 1	97-007	(London Museum of Archaeology 1997)	Albion	10	8	Background research	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Stage 1	97-09A	(Leslie Currie and Associates 1997)	Albion	10	8	Background research	Report not available. Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Stage 2	1999-063-007	(Leslie Currie and Associates 1999b)	Albion	10	8	Entire property assessed by test pitting and pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Bolton Policy Area B - Parcel A							
Stage 1-2	1999-063-12	(Leslie Currie and Associates 1999c)	Albion	10	8	Entire property assessed by test pitting and pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Lots 9 and 10, Concession 8, Albion							
Stage 1	P014-062	(Museum of Ontario)	Albion	9-10	8	Background research.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
		Archaeology (2007)					
Archaeological Mitigation of the Loring Site							
n/a	n/a	(ASI 1991)	Albion	11	8	Archaeological Mitigation of the <i>Loring site</i> (AIGw-43), Swinarton site (AIGw-44) registered in the OASD.	Report not available. Swinarton site (AIGw-44) considered clear of further archaeological concern.
Gore Road Improvements							
n/a	P013-290-2007	(AAL 2007)	Chinguacousy	n/a	n/a	Sites registered in OASD include the Sparrow site (AIGw-121)	Report not available. n/a
Archaeological Investigations in Five Candidate Landfill Sites, City of Brampton and Town of Caledon							
Step 6	93-088	(D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. 1993)	Albion	8-10; 3-5	4; 3	Seventeen sites registered in the OASD including: John Laughlin (AkGw-66), Avery (AkGx-69), Dennis (AkGw-70), Fleming Shaw (AIGw-45), AIGw-49.	All sites cleared of archaeological concern except: <i>the Avida site, (AkGw-67), Samuel McClure I site (AkGw-86), Samuel McClure II (Akgw-71), Beatty Churchschool site (AkGx-6), George Petch (AkGx-7), William Graham (AkGx-8), Andrew Dolson (AkGx-11), Fleming Shaw (AIGw-45), John Laughlin (AkGw-66).</i>
Reconstruction of Airport Road							
Stage 1-2	P029-185	(Archeoworks Inc. 2005)	Albion; Chinguacousy	1-2; 18-19	1; 6 EHS	Entire property assessed by test pitting.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Airport Road EA (1 km north of Mayfield Road to 0.6 km North of King Street)							
Stage 1	P057-723-2012	((Archaeological Services Inc.) ASI 2013a)	Chinguacousy; Albion	19-18; 2-11	6; 1	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended on any undisturbed lands.

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Stage 2	P094-0194-2014	(ASI 2016b)	Chinguacousy; Albion	19-18; 2-11	6; 1	Majority of property assessed. One site, H1, registered in the OASD.	H1 site has outstanding archaeological concern. Unassessed portion of property (no PTE) requires Stage 2 assessment.
Caledon East Additional Water Supply and Storage							
Stage 1	P057-582-2009; P163-034-2010	(ASI 2010c)	Caledon; Chinguacousy; Albion	1-10; 26-34; 6-26	5-6; 5-6; 1-7	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended on any undisturbed lands.
Shanontown Subdivision							
Stage 1-2	P046-0202-2016	(ASI 2018a)	Chinguacousy	19-20	1 WHS	Entire property assessed. Four sites recorded in OASD: P1 (AkGx-701), P2 (AkGx-699), the Hunter Site (AkGx-697), the Kelly Site (AkGx-698).	All sites cleared of further archaeological concern except: P2 (AkGx-699) , <i>historical component of the Hunter site (AkGx-697)</i> , and the Kelly site (AkGx-698) . Stage 3 assessment recommend
Stage 3	P125-0260-2017; P125-0259-2018	(ASI 2018c)	Chinguacousy	19-20	1 WHS	Stage 3 assessment of the P2 (AkGx-699) and the <i>Hunter (AkGx-697) sites</i>	P2 (AkGx-699) cleared of further archaeological concern. <i>Hunter (AkGx-697)</i> site recommended for Stage 4 mitigation
Stage 3	P125-0274-2018	(ASI 2018b)	Chinguacousy	19-20	1 WHS	Stage 3 assessment of the Kelly site (AkGx-698) homestead.	The Kelly site (AkGx-698) is considered to retain CHVI and a Stage 4 excavation is recommended.
Maple Valley Acres Subdivision							
Stage 1-3	2001-012-030 & 052	(AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2002)	Chinguacousy	27	1 WHS	Sites registered in the OASD include the <i>Andrew Crawford site (AkGx-173)</i>	Both sites recommended for Stage 4 mitigation.

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
						and Sawmill site (AkGx-174).	
Stage 4	P038-207-2006	(AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2006a; 2006b)	Chinguacousy	27	1 WHS	Stage 4 mitigation of <i>Andrew Crawford site (AkGx-173)</i> and the Sawmill site (AkGx-174) .	The Sawmill Site (AkGx-174) has been fully excavated cleared of further archaeological concern. <i>Andrew Crawford site (AkGx-173)</i> partially mitigated through excavation, outstanding archaeological concern for remaining portion of site.
Stage 4	P038-290-2006	(AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2008)	Chinguacousy	27	1 WHS	Stage 4 mitigation of balance of <i>Andrew Crawford site (AkGx-173)</i> .	<i>Andrew Crawford Site (AkGx-173)</i> cleared of further archaeological concern.
Victoria Reservoir (Zone 6)							
Stage 1	n/a	<i>ASI 2011</i> ((Archaeological Services Inc.) ASI	Chinguacousy	27	1 EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Report not available. Stage 2 assessment recommended
Stage 2	P094-0185-2013	2013b)	Chinguacousy	27	1 EHS	Entire property assessed by means of pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern
Kennedy Road Urbanization							
Stage 1	P094-0285-2018	(ASI 2018d)	Chinguacousy	21-23	1-2 EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 and 3 assessment recommended (known cemetery)
O Mayfield Road							
Stage 1-2	P449-0085-2017	(ASI 2017a)	Chinguacousy	17	2 WHS	Entire property assessed by means of pedestrian survey and test pitting.	Cleared of further archaeological concern

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Mayfield Road EA (Chinguacousy Road to West of Winston Churchill Boulevard)							
Stage 1	P392-006-2013	(ASI 2014b)	Chinguacousy; Esquesing	17-18; 17-18	3 to 6 WHS; 11	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Large portion of the study area cleared of further archaeological concern. Alloo Home United Church frontage and other sections have outstanding archaeological concern. Stage 2 recommended.
Valleywood Boulevard and Highway 410							
Stage 1	P049-567-2010	(ASI 2010d)	Chinguacousy	19	1 EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Cleared of further archaeological concern
Snelgrove Settlement Plan: Official Plan Amendment No. 38 for the Town of Caledon							
n/a	83-85	(Ballantine 1983)	Chinguacousy	19-20	1 EHS	Entire subject property surveyed.	"This survey does not completely eliminate the possibility that some object or site of archaeological import may be uncovered"
Argo-Newhouse							
Stage 1-2	P058-795-2011	(AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2012)	Chinguacousy	21	1 EHS	Entire property assessed by test pitting and pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern
Argo Lands							
Stage 1-2	P058-1664-2018	(AMICK Consultants Ltd. 2018b)	Chinguacousy	21	1 EHS	Entire property assessed by means of pedestrian survey	Cleared of further archaeological concern
Mayfield West Community Development Plan							

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Stage 1	P047-159	(ASI 2006a)	Chinguacousy	18-22	1,2,3 EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended
Part of Lot 27, Concession 1 WHS							
Stage 1	1999-063-008	(Leslie Currie and Associates 1999d)	Chinguacousy	27	1 WHS	Background research	Stage 2 assessment recommended
Mayfield Road EA (Chinguacousy Road to Heart Lake Road)							
Stage 1	P094-067-2011	(ASI 2012)	Chinguacousy	17-18	1-3WHS, 1-3EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Mayfield Road ROW cleared of archaeological potential; areas beyond ROW have outstanding archaeological concern.
Mayfield Station Secondary Plan							
Stage 1-2	P334-201-2012	Archeoworks Inc. 2014	Chinguacousy	18	2 WHS	Entire property assessed. Two sites registered in the OASD: H1 (AkGx-78) and <i>M1 (AkGx-79)</i> .	Report not available. Both registered sites have outstanding archaeological concern. Stage 3 recommended. <i>M1 site (AkGx-79)</i> cleared of further archaeological concern. Stage 4 mitigation recommended for H1 site (AkGx-78) .
Stage 3	P059-0690-2016; P059-0691-2016	(TLA 2017a)	Chinguacousy	18	2 WHS	The H1 site (AkGx-78) and <i>the M1 site (AkGx-79)</i> assessed.	Site cleared of further archaeological concern.
Stage 4	P059-0707-2016	(TLA 2017b)	Chinguacousy	18	2 WHS	H1 Site (AkGx-78) excavated.	
Caledon Development LP Parcel							

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Stage 1-2	P1016-0036-2014	Archeoworks Inc. 2016 (Archeoworks	Chinguacousy	19-20	2	WHS	Entire property assessed. Sites registered in OASD include: <i>P5 (AkGx-689)</i> , P4 (AkGx-690) , P6 (AkGx-691) , P10 (AkGx-692) , P13 (AkGx-693) , M1 (AkGx-694) , H2 (AkGx-695) , <i>H3 (AkGx-696)</i> . Stage 3 archaeological assessment recommended.
Stage 3	P390-0222-2016	Inc. 2017a) (Archeoworks	Chinguacousy	20	2	WHS	Entire P6 site (AkGx-691) assessed. Site cleared of further archaeological concern.
Stage 3	P390-0220-2016	Inc. 2017b) (Archeoworks	Chinguacousy	20	2	WHS	Entire M1 site (AkGx-694) assessed. Site cleared of further archaeological concern.
Stage 3	P390-0221-2016	Inc. 2017c)	Chinguacousy	20	2	WHS	Entire Johnston site (AkGx-695, formerly H2) assessed. Site cleared of further archaeological concern.
Mayfield West Elevated Tank and Feedermain							
Stage 1	n/a	(ASI 2004b)	Chinguacousy	21	2	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property. Entire property assessed. Two sites registered in the OASD: <i>P1 (AkGx-57)</i> and P2 (AkGx-58) .	Stage 2 assessment recommended P2 (AkGx-58) clear of further archaeological concern. Stage 3 recommended for <i>P1 (AkGx-57)</i> .
Stage 2	CIF 057-368-2007	(ASI 2010e)	Chinguacousy	21	2		
Old School Road Improvements							
Stage 1	P450-0046-2018	(ASI 2018e)	Chinguacousy	22-23	1-4 EHS, 1 WHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Zone 6 Reservoir and Feedermain EA							

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Stage 1	P057-524-2009; P057-655-2010	(ASI 2011)	Chinguacousy	18-34	1 WHS and 1 to 6 EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property. Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey and test pitting. One site registered in OASD: AkGx-82.	Mayfield Road and Heart Lake ROWs cleared of archaeological concern. Stage 2 assessment recommended for balance of property
Stage 2	P392-0073-2014	(ASI 2014c)	Chinguacousy	26-27; 18-27	1 EHS, 2 EHS		Stage 3 assessment recommended for AkGx-82
Brampton Fall Fair							
Stage 1-2	96-075	(Algonquin Associates 1996)	Chinguacousy	22	2 EHS	Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern
12259 Chinguacousy Road							
Stage 1-2	P1056-0043-2015	(Golder Associates Ltd. 2016)Golder 2016	Chinguacousy	19	2 WHS	Entire property assessed by test pitting and pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern
Heart Lake Road Improvements							
Stage 1	P057-257-2006	(ASI 2006b)	Chinguacousy	17-20	2 and 3 EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended
Mayfield West Industrial Lands							
Stage 1	n/a	Archeoworks Inc. 2008	Chinguacousy	18-20	3 EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Report not available. Stage 2 assessment recommended

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Stage 2	P334-121-2011; P029-778-2011; P029-579-2009; P029-514-2008	(Archeoworks Inc. 2012b)	Chinguacousy	18-20	3 EHS	Majority of property assessed, excepting a woodlot designated as protected from development. Ten sites recorded in OASD, including Mayfield West H5 (AkGw-455) and Mayfield West H3 (AkGw-428) . Archaeological Assessment of <i>Mayfield West H2 (AkGw-427)</i> , Mayfield West H3 (AkGw-428) , and <i>Mayfield West H4 (AkGw-429)</i> .	All sites cleared of further archaeological concern except <i>P3, Mayfield West H1, Mayfield West H2 (AkGw-427), H3 (AkGw-428), and H4 (AkGw-429)</i> . Outstanding archaeological concern for unassessed woodlot (designated as protected from development).
Stage 3	P334-204-2012; P334-219-2012; P334-220-2012	(Archeoworks Inc. 2013c)	Chinguacousy	19	3 EHS	Entire Deacon site (formerly Mayfield West H3 site, formerly Spiers Site H3) (AkGw-428) assessed.	All sites cleared of further archaeological concern except Mayfield West H3 site (now Spiers Site H3) (AkGw-428) . Stage 4 mitigation recommended.
Stage 4	P334-248-2012	(Archeoworks Inc. 2014)	Chinguacousy	19	3 EHS		Deacon site (AkGw-428) cleared of further archaeological concern.
Lot 17, Concession 3 WHS, Brampton							
n/a	n/a	Archeoworks Inc. 2007	Chinguacousy	17	3 WHS	Entire property assessed. Stage 3 & 4 assessments conducted at Alloa H1 site (AkGx-61) .	Report not available. Alloa H1 site (AkGx-61) considered clear of further archaeological concern.
Victoria Feedermain - Contract 3 (Heart Lake Road, Additional Lands)							
Stage 1-2	P057-0752-2014	(ASI 2015a)	Chinguacousy	20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28; 27, 28	2 EHS; 3 EHS	Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey and test pitting.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Victoria Feedermain, Mayfield Road Sub-Transmission Main and Local Distribution Works (Contract 4)							
Stage 1	P392-109-2014	(ASI 2015b)	Chinguacousy	22-23; 19-27	2 EHS; 3-4 EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Outstanding archaeological potential within part of study area. Stage 2 recommended. ROW of Dixie Road adjacent to Mayfield United Church Cemetery will require a Stage 3 Cemetery Investigation.
Alloa Reservoir, Pumping Station, and Feedermain							
Stage 1	P243-008-2007	(ASI 2007b)	Chinguacousy	10-18	3-4 WHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Assessed ROWs Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Stage 1-2	P123-049-2010	(Archaeological Assessments Limited 2010)	Chinguacousy	18	4 WHS	Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Mayfield West Industrial Lands							
Stage 1	P029-515-2008	(Archeoworks Inc. 2008)	Chinguacousy	18, 19, 20	3 EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Dixie Road (Queen Street to North of Mayfield Road)							
Stage 1	P083-018-2010	(TMHC 2010)	Chinguacousy	19-21	3, 4	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended; Potential burials.
Creditview Road Re-Alignment							
Stage 1	P057-484-2008	(ASI 2008c)	Chinguacousy	11-16	3 and 4 WHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Brampton Secondary Plan Area 48 (Countryside Villages)							
Stage 1	P163-016-2007	(ASI 2008d)	Chinguacousy	16-17	3-6 EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Mayfield Road Widening (Heart Lake Road to Airport Road)							
Stage 1	2002-056-057	(MHCI 2003)	Chinguacousy	17 & 18		3EHS-6EH Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Mayfield Road Widening EA							
Stage 1	P392-006-2013	(ASI 2014b)	Chinguacousy	17-18		3-6 WHS Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property. Entire property assessed. Three sites recorded in OASD: H1 (AkGx-709), H2 (AkGx-702), H3 (AkGx-706, now Patrick McLean site).	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Stage 2	P128-0123-2016	(ASI 2016c)	Chinguacousy	17-18		3-6 WHS Archaeological assessment of the Patrick McLean (AkGx-706) site.	All sites recommended for further Stage 3 assessment.
Stage 3	P128-0154-2016	(ASI 2017b)	Chinguacousy	18		3 WHS Portion of the Patrick McLean (AkGx-706) site within the Mayfield Road widening assessment area subject to Stage 4 mitigation.	Stage 4 mitigation recommended.
Stage 4	P125-0261-2017	(ASI 2019)	Chinguacousy	18		3 WHS	Avoidance and protection measures recommended for unassessed portion of Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706) with outstanding archaeological concern.
Patilda Construction Inc. Property							
Stage 1-3	P059-241-2008; P059-240-2009	(TLA 2012a)	Chinguacousy	17		4 EHS Entire subject property assessed. Sites registered in the OASD include: Patilda 1 (AkGw-386), Patilda 2 (Akgw-387), and Patilda 3 (AkGw-388).	Stage 4 Mitigation recommended for Patilda 1 (AkGw-386) and Patilda 3 (AkGw-388).

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
Stage 4	P059-178-2010; P059-173-2009	(TLA 2012b)	Chinguacousy	17	4 EHS	Salvage excavation of Patilda 1 (AkGw-386) and Patilda 3 (AkGw-388) .	All sites cleared of further archaeological concern.
Northwest Brampton Lands							
Stage 1-2	2001-020-272	(ASI 2003)	Chinguacousy	17	4 WHS	Entire property assessed. Two sites registered in the OASD: AkGx-38 and AkGx-39 .	Entire property cleared of further archaeological concern.
Alloa Public School							
Stage 1	P383-0019-2013	((Archaeological Services Inc.) ASI 2013c)	Chinguacousy	19	4 WHS	Background research and non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.
Stage 2	P383-0091-2013	(ASI 2014d)	Chinguacousy	19	4 WHS	Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Lot 17, Concession 5 EHS							
Stage 1-2	P049-533-2010	(ASI 2010f)	Chinguacousy	17	5 EHS	Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Area 48, South of Mayfield Road							
Stage 1-2	P057-0787-2015	(ASI 2016d)	Chinguacousy	17	5 EHS	Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Expansion of the Mayfield Golf Club							
Stage 1-2	98-014	(ASI 1998)	Chinguacousy	21	5EHS	Entire property assessed by pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
Torbram Road EA (Father Tobin Road to Mayfield Road)							
Stage 1	P057-567-2009	(ASI 2009)	Chinguacousy	15-17	5-6	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Torbram Road ROW cleared of further archaeological concern; assessment required for areas beyond ROW.

Stage	PIF	Researcher	Township	Lot	Conc.	Results ⁷	Recommendation ⁸
<i>Dhillon Trucking Terminal Lands</i>							
Stage 1-2	P120-119-2011	(Archaeologica l Consultants and Contractors 2011)	Chinguacousy	26	6 EHS	Entire property assessed by test pitting and pedestrian survey.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
<i>Airport Road Sanitary Trunk Sewer</i>							
n/a	94-013	(ASI 1994)	Chinguacousy	24	6 EHS	Entire subject property surveyed.	Cleared of further archaeological concern.
<i>Highway 48 & Elgin Mills Road, Highway 10 & Old School Road Intersection Improvements</i>							
Stage 1	P057-402-2007	(ASI 2008e)	Chinguacousy	22, 23	1 WHS, 1EHS	Background research & non-intrusive field review of subject property.	Stage 2 assessment recommended.