

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Reconstruction of Glasgow Road from Chickadee Lane
to Deer Valley Drive and of Deer Valley Drive
from Glasgow Road to Bambi Trail
Town of Caledon
Regional Municipality of Peel
Part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 6
Geographic Township of Albion
Former Peel County, Ontario**

Prepared for
McIntosh Perry
115 Walgreen Road, R.R. 3
Carp, ON K0A 1L0
Tel: (613) 714-0815

Licensed under
P.J. Racher
MCM Licence #P007
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Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in March 2022, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out a Stage 1 assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by the reconstruction of Glasgow Road from Chickadee Lane to Deer Valley Drive and of Deer Valley Drive from Glasgow Road to Bambi Trail in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The project seeks to urbanize these roadways and potentially develop pedestrian/cycling infrastructure to connect the Emil Kolb Bikeway with the Humber Valley Heritage Trail. The assessment was carried out as part of a Schedule 'B' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This report documents the background research and potential modelling involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in June and November 2022 under Project Information Form #P007-1363-2022. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. All field observations were made from accessible public areas; accordingly, no permissions were required for property access. At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of the extant roadways, adjacent driveways and ditches, part of the Humber River and a variety of grassed, overgrown and wooded areas.

The investigation determined that the study area comprises a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. It is recommended that all areas of archaeological potential that could be impacted by the project be subject to a Stage 2 property assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. If any in-water work is planned within the Humber River, the Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential checklist should be consulted.

The identified areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern do not require any additional assessment. Given that there are still outstanding archaeological concerns within the subject lands, no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur until the required investigation is complete, a recommendation that the lands require no further archaeological assessment is made, and the associated report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
EA – Environmental Assessment
MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

PERSONNEL

Project Director: P.J. Racher (#P007)
Operations Manager: C.E. Gohm (#R187)
Project Archaeologist: P. Epler (#R418)
Field Directors: S. Clarke (#R446), P. Epler
Assistant Field Directors: S. Belley, D. Bianchi
Cartographer: A. Bailey (#R1069)
Report Writer: D. Worby (#R1190)
Editor: C.J. Gohm

ENGAGED GROUPS

Department of Consultation & Accommodation
Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
Contacts: E. Johannsen, A. LaForme, M.-A. Prevost
Field Representative: None

Haudenosaunee Development Institute
Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council
Contacts: W. Hill, S. Martin, T. Williams
Field Representatives: C. Hill, R. Miller

Huron-Wendat Nation
Contacts: M.-S. Gendron, T. Terrier
Field Representative: None

Six Nations Lands & Resources Office
Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council
Contacts: T. Hill-Montour, D. LaForme
Field Representatives: J. Hill, M. Johnson

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in March 2022, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out a Stage 1 assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by the reconstruction of Glasgow Road from Chickadee Lane to Deer Valley Drive in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The project seeks to urbanize this section of roadway and potentially develop pedestrian/cycling infrastructure to connect the Emil Kolb Bikeway with the Humber Valley Heritage Trail. The assessment was carried out as part of a Schedule 'B' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act*. This report documents the background research and potential modelling involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The study area consists of an irregularly-shaped parcel of land with an area of 3.04 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by the Humber River riparian zone and parkland to the north, the Humber River riparian zone to the east, residential properties and a woodlot to the south and residential and agricultural lands to the west. In legal terms, the study area falls on part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 6 in the Geographic Township of Albion, former Peel County. The Crown obtained these lands from the Mississaugas as part of the Ajetance Purchase (Treaty 19) in 1818.

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted in June and November 2022 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1363-2022. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. All field observations were made from accessible public areas; accordingly, no permissions were required for property access. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*, this investigation was carried out to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Present strategies to mitigate project impacts to such sites, if they are located;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area; and
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment, if some or all of the study area has archaeological potential.

The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*. The additional directions provided in the 2018 *Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology* were considered throughout the investigation.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents past and present land uses. Two previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were obtained during the research component of the study. These reports are summarized in Section 1.3.3, and the references (including title, author and PIF number) appear in Section 7.0.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
 (Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted points
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted points
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-Notched, Corner-Notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Point Peninsula tradition; Vinette 2 ceramics appear; Small camp sites and seasonal village sites; Influences from northern Ontario and Hopewell area to the south; Hopewellian influence can be seen in continued use of burial mounds
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Gradual transition between Point Peninsula and later traditions; Princess Point tradition emerges elsewhere (i.e., in the vicinity of the Grand and Credit Rivers)
Late Woodland (Early)	AD 900–1300	Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements
Late Woodland (Middle)	AD 1300–1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Late Woodland (Late)	AD 1400–1600	Huron-Petun tradition; Globular-shaped ceramic vessels, ceramic pipes, bone/antler awls and beads, ground stone celts and adzes, chipped stone tools, and even rare copper objects; Large villages (often with palisades), temporary hunting and fishing camps, cabin sites and small hamlets; Territorial contraction in early 16 th century; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear

Although Iroquoian-speaking populations tended to leave a much more obvious mark on the archaeological record and are therefore emphasized in the Late Woodland entries above, it must be understood that Algonquian-speaking populations also represented a significant presence in southern Ontario. Due to the sustainability of their lifeways, archaeological evidence directly associated with the Anishinaabeg remains elusive, particularly when compared to sites associated with the more sedentary agriculturalists. Many artifact scatters in southern Ontario were likely camps, chipping stations or processing areas associated with the more mobile Anishinaabeg, utilized during their travels along the local drainage basins while making use of seasonal resources. This part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
 (Smith 1846; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994;
 Wilson’s Publishing Co. 2000; AO 2022)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17 th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17 th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760
British Control	Mid- to late 18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx during and after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
County Development	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	Area initially adjacent to York County's 'West Riding'; Became part of York County's 'West Riding' in 1798; Provisional agreement for the purchase of the southern portion (Treaty 13A) completed in 1805; Confirmed during the Head of the Lake Purchase (Treaty 14) in 1806; Northern portion acquired as part of the Ajetance Purchase (Treaty 19) in 1818; Peel County established after the abolition of the district system in 1849
Township Formation	Early 19 th century	Albion was surveyed in 1819 and settled soon after; Majority of early settlers were from England and parts of Upper Canada; The first settlers included William Downey, Joseph Hudson, William Roadhouse, Sr. and William Roadhouse, Jr.; Population was only 110 by 1821, with 25 ha cleared
Township Development	Mid-19 th to early 20 th century	Population reached 2,154 by 1842; 16,928 ha taken up by 1846, with 4,047 ha under cultivation; 2 saw mills, 4 grist mills and 2 distilleries in operation at that time; Population was 3,567 in 1848 and 4,857 in 1871; Traversed by the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway (1871), Hamilton & North Western Railway (1877) and Canadian Pacific Railway (1908); Bolton was the principal settlement, with smaller communities at Caledon East, Centreville, Columbia, Buckstown, Glasgow, Mackville, Mono Mills, Lockton, Nunnville and Sandhill

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree. During the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and began to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The study area traversed the western edge of the historical community of Glasgow. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as infrastructural.

1.2.2.2 Glasgow

The hamlet of Glasgow was established as a mill site following the survey of the township. A plan of Glasgow was drawn; however, the hamlet was not laid out according to the plan. A mill pond was created on the east side of Glasgow Road, and the first mill owner was J. McIntosh who operated the Glasgow Woolen and Saw Mills beginning around 1855. Glasgow was included in lands incorporated into the Village of Bolton in 1872. McIntosh had sold the company to A. and W. Buist in 1863, and the Buist family sold the same to J. Walshaw in 1882. The Walshaw family retained ownership of the mill until 1923, when it was destroyed by fire. The property was purchased in 1925 by the Greenspoon family, who operated the site as the Greenspoon Summer Resort and Social Club until 1950. Attendance declined following the onset of the Second World War, and it closed with most of its buildings demolished shortly thereafter. In 1954, the former Greenspoon resort was inundated during Hurricane Hazel, and by the 1970s the lands were being used by the Edelweiss Ski Club for downhill skiing. The ski club did not last due to the unpredictability of the snow in the area, and today the Glasgow mill lands comprise Edelweiss Park (Chop 1980; Wilson's Publishing Co. 2000; Ghey-Broadbent 2004; HVHTA 2010, 2017).

1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area's past land uses, one patent plan, two historical settlement maps, one topographic map and one aerial image were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- The *Albion Township Patent Plan* (No Date) (AO 2015);
- *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West* (1859) (OHCMP 2019);
- The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.* (1877) (MU 2001);
- A topographic map from 1914 (OCUL 2022); and
- Aerial images from 1954 (U of T 2022).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 6.

The *Albion Township Patent Plan* (No Date) was initiated on a copy of an original survey plan and updated with patent information until the records were transferred to the Archives of Ontario. Although no patentee is shown for Lot 9, Concession 6, this plan identifies Robert R. Loring as the patentee for Lot 10, Concession 6 (Map 2). Road allowances are shown to the northwest, northeast and southwest of the study area.

Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West (1859) indicates that the study area traversed parts of George Rowley's property in the northwest and James Bolton's holding in the southeast, but the associated farmsteads are not shown (Map 3). Relatively few buildings are shown in the surrounding area, however, so this is not necessarily an indication that the lands were unimproved. The Humber River is depicted to the north and east, and the early alignments of Glasgow Road and Chickadee Lane are illustrated. The community of Glasgow is shown along the northeastern edge of the study area, which contained a saw mill, woolen mill and several roadways.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont.* (1877) reveals that the northwestern property was subsequently occupied by Jonathan Gray and that Jacob Shore resided on the southeastern parcel (Map 4). The Gray farmhouse is shown southeast of the intersection of Glasgow Road and Chickadee Lane, whereas the Shore farmhouse does not appear to be depicted. The inset *Plan of Glasgow* provides the limits of the smaller lots along Glasgow Road, although no specific occupants or structures are shown in the vicinity of the study area. The historical factory, saw mill, shop and mill pond are depicted to the east and north.

The topographic map from 1914 suggests that the study area consisted primarily of Glasgow Road and adjacent cleared lands, with part of the Humber River riparian zone in the north and east (Map 5). No structures are depicted within the study area, though a bridge over the Humber River and several structures are shown just beyond the eastern edge and a wooden home appears to the south of the western terminus. The aerial image from 1954 depicts a similar situation (Map 6).

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 assessment (property inspection) was conducted on June 16 and November 25, 2022 under PIF #P007-1363-2022. ARA utilized a Samsung S20 and an Apple iPhone 11 with built-in GPS/GNSS receivers during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with aerial imagery showing physical features in relation to the subject lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the property (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest region, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. This forest extends along the St. Lawrence River across central Ontario to Lake Huron and west of Lake Superior along the border with Minnesota, and its southern portion extends into the more populated areas of Ontario. This forest is dominated by hardwoods, featuring species such as maple, oak, yellow birch, white and red pine. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with deciduous broad-leaved species, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak (MNR 2022).

In terms of local physiography, the subject lands fall within the South Slope. This region includes lands along the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine as well as lands south of the Peel Plain (including the Trafalgar Moraine and a strip of fluted till plain). The surface is morainic in the area west of Maple, comprising ground moraine of limited relief (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172–173). According to the Ontario Soil Survey, the study area consists primarily of King clay loam, with a very small area of Chinguacousy clay loam in the southwest. The characteristics of these soil types are summarized in Table 3 (Hoffman and Richards 1953).

Table 3: Soil Types

Soil Type	Great Soil Group	Soil Materials	Topography	Drainage
Chinguacousy clay loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Heavy textured till (shale and limestone)	Smooth to gently sloping	Imperfect
King clay loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Heavy textured till (limestone and shale)	Smooth moderately sloping	Good

The subject lands fall within the Humber River drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA 2022). Specifically, the study area is traversed by the Humber River and one of its tributaries, and it is located 22 m northeast of an unnamed wetland. At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of the extant roadways, adjacent driveways and ditches, part of the Humber River and a variety of grassed, overgrown and wooded areas. Soil conditions were ideal for the activities conducted. No unusual physical features were encountered that affected the results of the Stage 1 assessment.

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility returned 34 registered sites located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). No unregistered sites were identified within a 1 km radius of the study area. The sites are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AlGw-4	Goodfellow	Archaic	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	300 m–1 km
AlGw-5	French	Archaic	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	300 m–1 km
AlGw-6	-	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Early	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	> 1 km
AlGw-12	Grogan	Archaic, Late	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	300 m–1 km
AlGw-15	-	Woodland, Early	Indigenous	Scatter	> 1 km
AlGw-36	-	Woodland, Early	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AlGw-38	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AlGw-39	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AlGw-42	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AlGw-56	Jetron	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AlGw-59	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AlGw-60	Moore	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	300 m–1 km
AlGw-62	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/Campsite	> 1 km
AlGw-63	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	> 1 km
AlGw-67	-	Archaic, Late	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AlGw-69	-	Archaic, Early	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AlGw-134	-	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	> 1 km
AlGw-135	-	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	> 1 km
AlGw-136	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AlGw-137	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unspecified	> 1 km
AlGw-138	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unspecified	> 1 km
AlGw-141	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	300 m–1 km
AlGw-142	-	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
AlGw-143	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AlGw-144	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AlGw-145	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AlGw-146	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AlGw-147	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AlGw-161	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AlGw-163	Shore	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	> 1 km
AlGw-171	Goodfellow	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unspecified	50 m–300 m
AlGw-180	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Midden, scatter	300 m–1 km
AlGw-194	Lougheed	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	> 1 km
AlGw-196	Nattress	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	> 1 km

None of these previously identified sites are located within or immediately adjacent to the subject lands; accordingly, they have no potential to traverse the study area. The Goodfellow site (AlGw-171) is located within 300 m of the study area, however, and must be considered as a relevant feature of archaeological potential. The remaining sites represent more distant archaeological resources.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are two available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. The relevant results and recommendations are summarized below as required by Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

1.3.3.1 Bolton Residential Expansion Study (Stage 1)

In May 2014, a Stage 1 assessment was conducted for the Bolton Residential Expansion Study under PIF #P049-0691-2014 (ASI 2014). The assessed area encompassed multiple parcels, one of which (Rounding Out Area 3) overlaps the southwestern part of the study area. Background research determined that there was one known site within the assessed lands (AlGw-172), and the investigation identified multiple areas of archaeological potential. It was recommended that all undisturbed lands be subject to Stage 2 assessment (ASI 2014:14). Detailed potential modelling results were not provided for the overlapping area (ASI 2014:Figure 14).

1.3.3.2 Chickadee Lane Development (Stage 1–2)

In July 2021, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted for a residential development on either side of Chickadee Lane under PIF #P379-0394-2021 (IHI 2021). The assessed area overlaps the southwestern part of the study area. The investigation did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials, and no further assessment was recommended (IHI 2021:16). The overlapping area is therefore of no further archaeological concern.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historical maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2.1). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in the Regional Municipality of Peel, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of 34 previously identified sites in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). The investigation confirmed that none of these sites extend into the subject lands. Background research identified two areas of previous assessment within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to the Humber River. The areas of well-drained soils would have been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to the historical thoroughfares and community of Glasgow.

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of historical maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

In order to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography and current condition of the study area, a property inspection was conducted on June 16 and November 25, 2022. A breakdown of the specific fieldwork activities, weather and lighting conditions appears in Table 5. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 of the 2011 *S&Gs*.

Table 5: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions

Date	Activity	Field Director	Lighting	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)
16/06/2022	Visual inspection	PE	Bright	Partial	None	27
25/11/2022	Visual inspection	SC	Diffuse	Overcast	None	5

The study area was subjected to random spot-checking. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The inspection determined that parts of the study area were disturbed by past construction activities, and steeply sloped lands were also documented along the Humber River. No other natural features (e.g., permanently wet lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified. The Humber River was designated under the *Canadian Heritage Rivers System* program in 1999, and several other potential cultural heritage resources were documented during ARA's heritage assessment (ARA 2022). No other significant built features (e.g., plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) were encountered.

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 *S&Gs* recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of numerous features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 7; SD Map 1). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include one previously identified site (AIGw-171), several primary water sources (the Humber River, its tributaries and an unnamed waterbody), two secondary water sources (unnamed wetlands), a historical waterbody (the mill pond), multiple historical roadways (e.g., Glasgow Road, Chickadee Lane, Ellen Street, Francis Street and Ormiston Street), one historical community (Glasgow) and three historical structure localities (the mill race and two late 19th-century houses). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area has potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *S&Gs* emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes (> 20°) in areas unlikely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs can also be evaluated as having no or low archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

One previously assessed area of no further concern was identified within the study area, which does not warrant additional assessment. ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of several areas of

no archaeological potential. Specifically, deep land alterations have resulted in the removal of archaeological potential from the established roadways, ditched areas, utilities and driveways (Image 1–Image 10). These areas have clearly been impacted by past earth-moving/construction activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth and severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources. Lands sloped $> 20^\circ$ were encountered north of Glasgow Road in the central part of the study area, which extended down to the southern bank of the Humber River (Image 11–Image 12). The river itself was not observed, but archaeological potential modelling for watercourses is beyond the purview of any land-based assessment.

The remainder of the study area has potential for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological materials or require test pit survey to confirm disturbance. The areas of archaeological potential include a variety of grassed, overgrown and wooded areas along the sides of the roadway platforms (Image 13–Image 16). It seems likely that the grassed areas fronting the Jack Garratt Soccer Park were previously impacted, but this could not be verified based on the inspection alone. Accordingly, these lands have been categorized as areas of archaeological potential and must be empirically tested to confirm that archaeological potential has been removed.

In summary, the Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprises a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. The potential modelling results are presented in Map 8–Map 9. The study area is depicted as a layer in these maps.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprises a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. It is recommended that all areas of archaeological potential that could be impacted by the project be subject to a Stage 2 property assessment in accordance with Section 2.1 of the 2011 S&Gs. If any in-water work is planned within the Humber River, the Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential checklist should be consulted.

The grassed, overgrown and wooded areas must be assessed using the test pit survey method. A survey interval of 5 m is warranted due to the proximity of the lands to the identified features of archaeological potential. Given the likelihood that the grassed areas fronting the Jack Garratt Soccer Park were previously impacted, a combination of visual inspection and test pit survey should be utilized to confirm the extent of disturbance in accordance with Section 2.1.8 of the 2011 S&Gs. This will allow for the empirical evaluation of the integrity of the soils and the depth of any impacts. If disturbance cannot be confirmed, then a test pit survey interval of 5 m must be maintained. Each test pit must be excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits must be examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. The soil from each test pit must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. If archaeological materials are encountered, all positive test pits must be documented, and intensification may be required.

The identified areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern do not require any additional assessment. Given that there are still outstanding archaeological concerns within the subject lands, no ground alterations or development of any kind may occur until the required investigation is complete, a recommendation that the lands require no further archaeological assessment is made, and the associated report is entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 *S&Gs* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MCM, 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of 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 Section 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 human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

5.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed Lands
(June 16, 2022; Facing Northwest)



Image 2: Disturbed Lands
(June 16, 2022; Facing Southwest)



Image 3: Disturbed Lands
(June 16, 2022; Facing Southwest)



Image 4: Disturbed Lands
(June 16, 2022; Facing Northeast)



Image 5: Disturbed Lands (Front) and Sloped Lands (Back)
(June 16, 2022; Facing North)



Image 6: Disturbed Lands
(June 16, 2022; Facing Northeast)



Image 7: Disturbed Lands
(June 16, 2022; Facing Southwest)



Image 8: Disturbed Lands
(June 16, 2022; Facing North)



Image 9: Disturbed Lands
(November 25, 2022; Facing Northeast)



Image 10: Disturbed Lands
(November 25, 2022; Facing Northwest)



Image 11: Sloped Lands
(June 16, 2022; Facing Northeast)



Image 12: Sloped Lands
(June 16, 2022; Facing North)



Image 13: Area of Potential
(June 16, 2022; Facing Northeast)



Image 14: Area of Potential
(June 16, 2022; Facing Southwest)

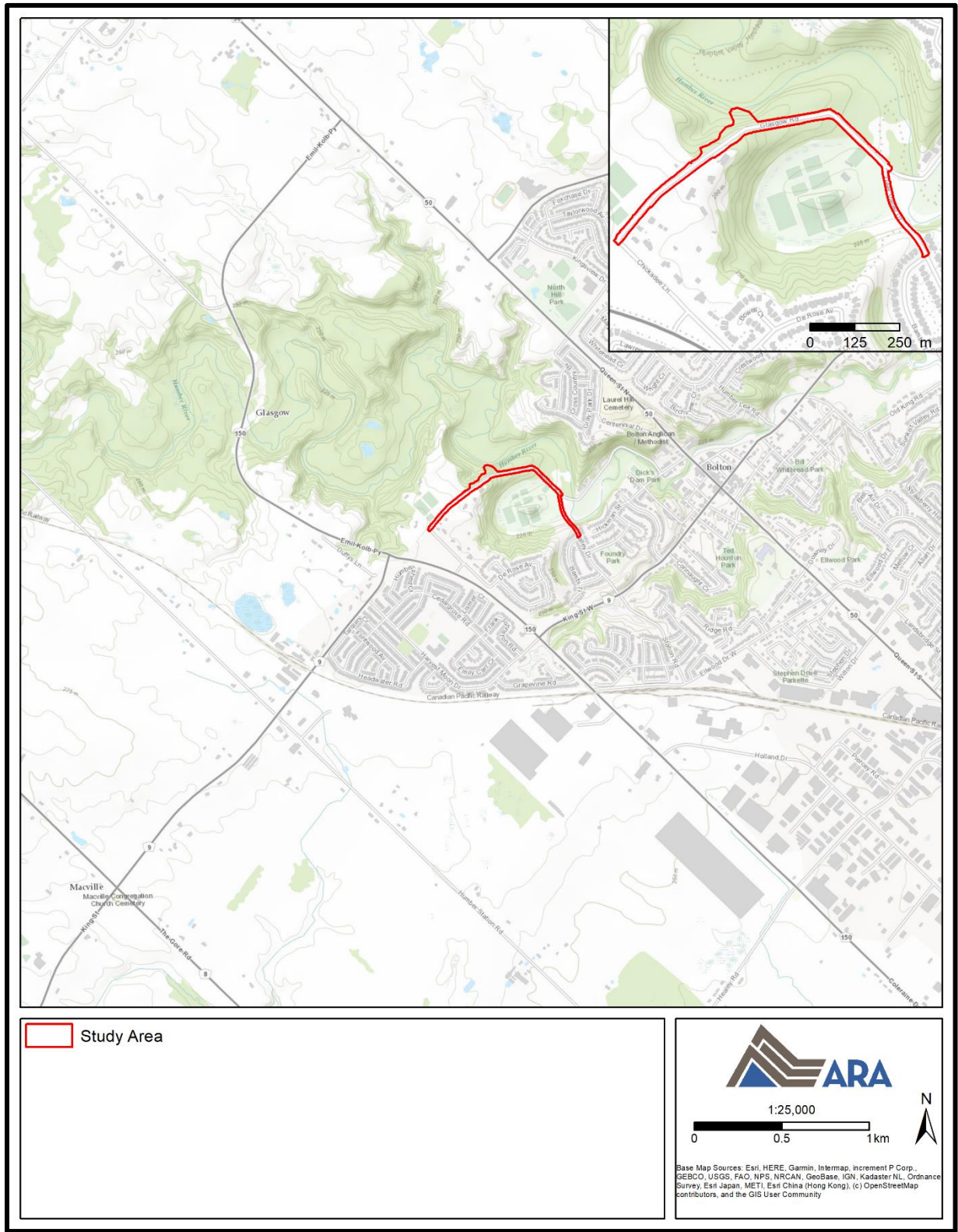


Image 15: Area of Potential
(June 16, 2022; Facing Southeast)

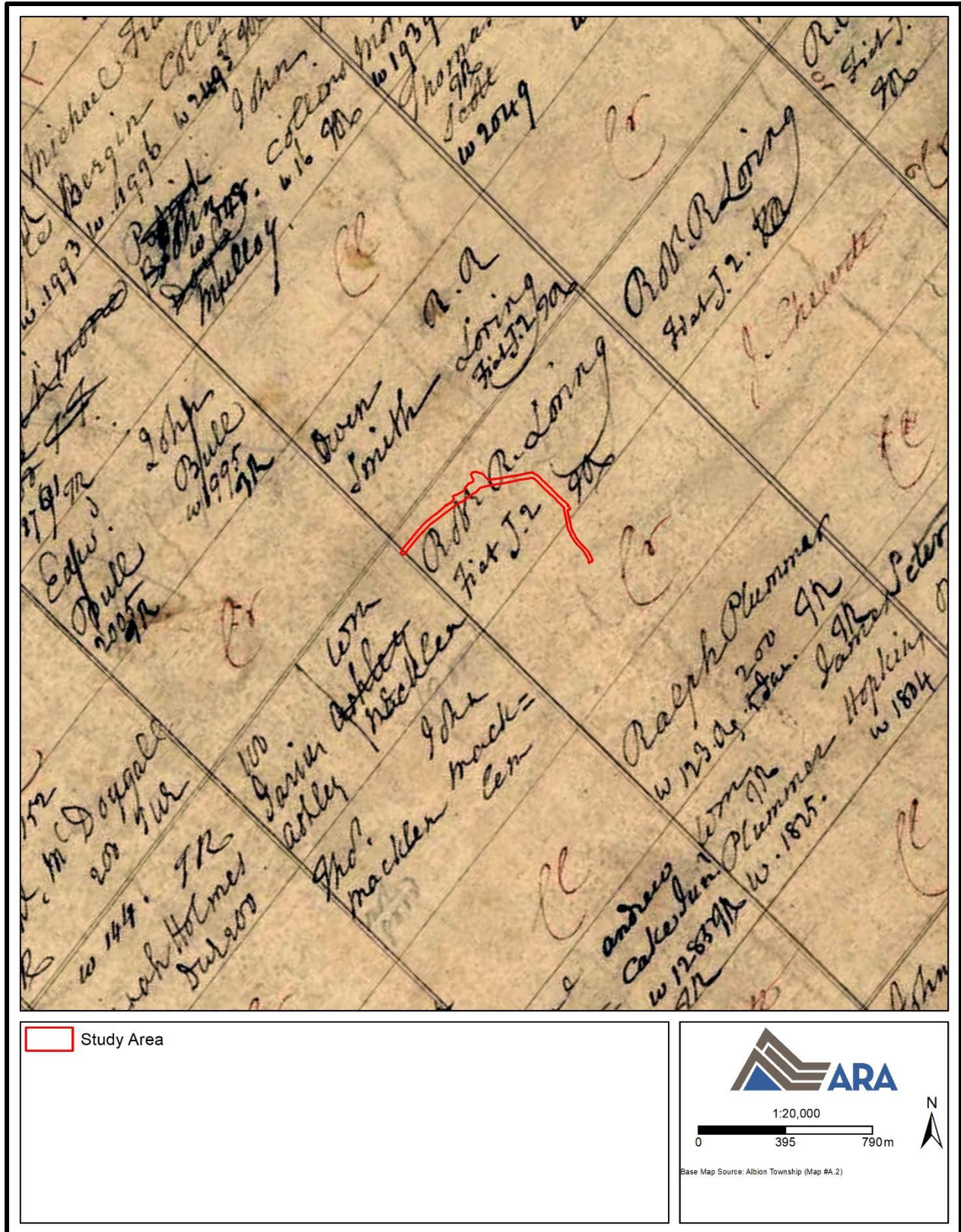


Image 16: Area of Potential
(November 25, 2022; Facing Southeast)

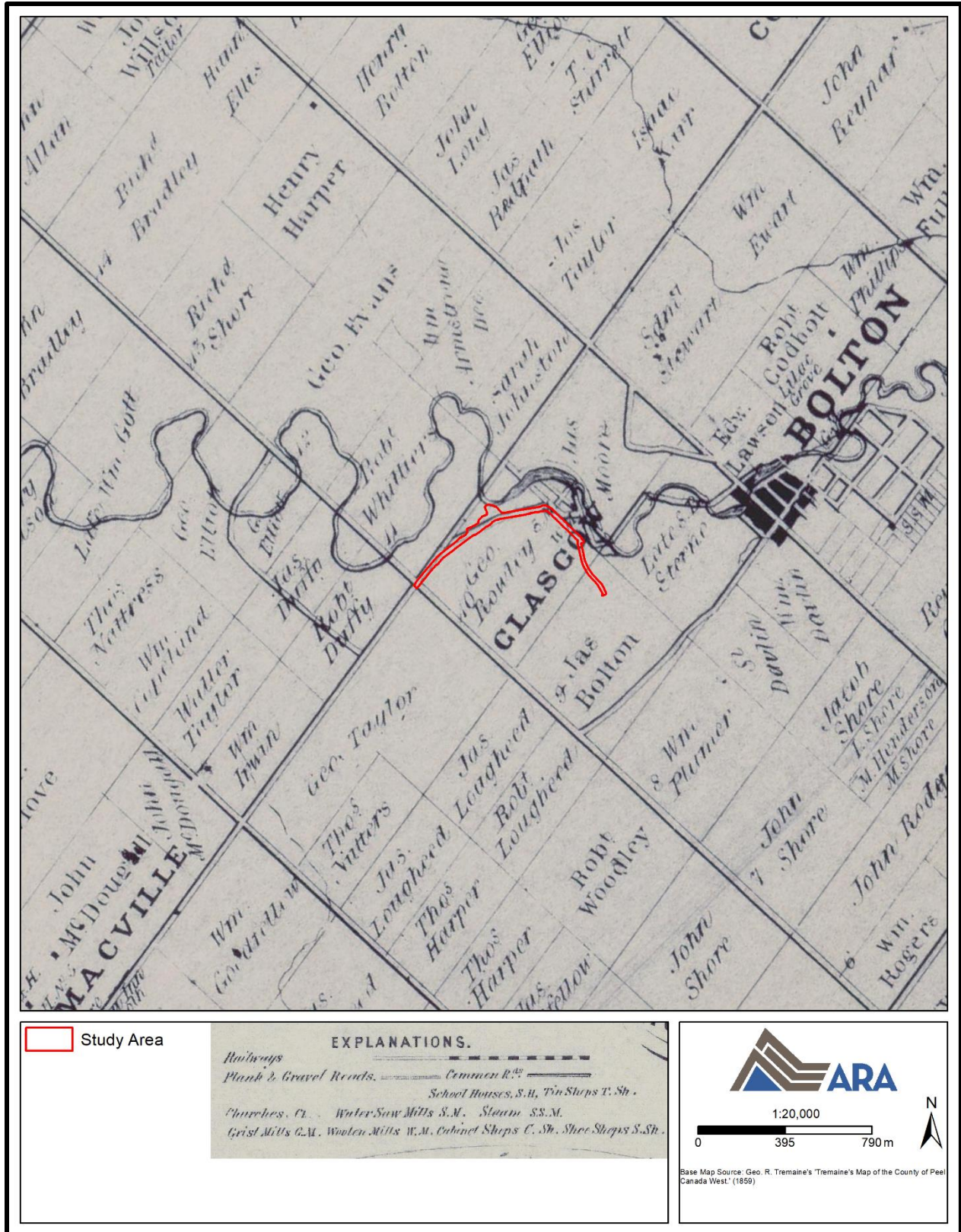
6.0 MAPS



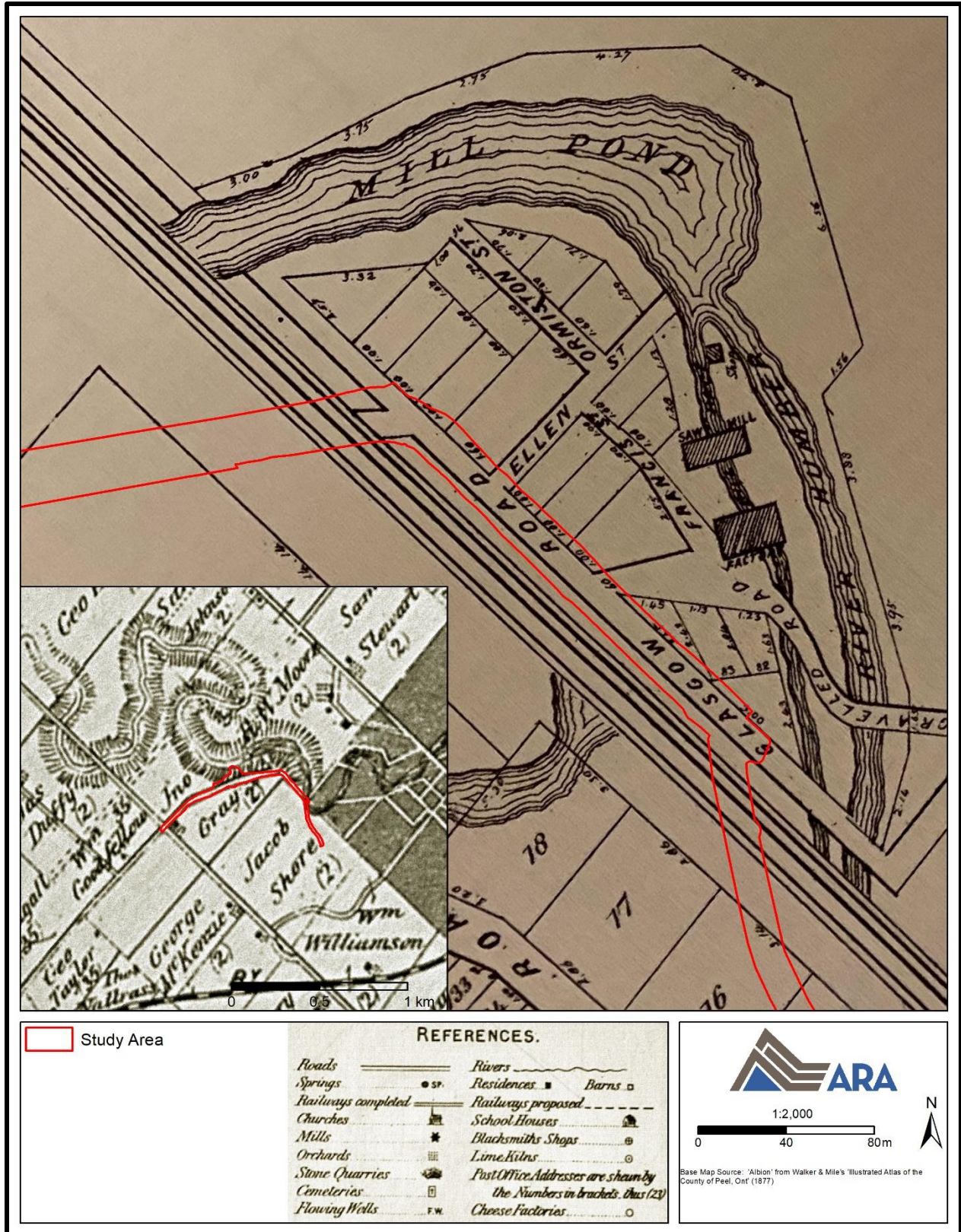
Map 1: Location of the Study Area
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



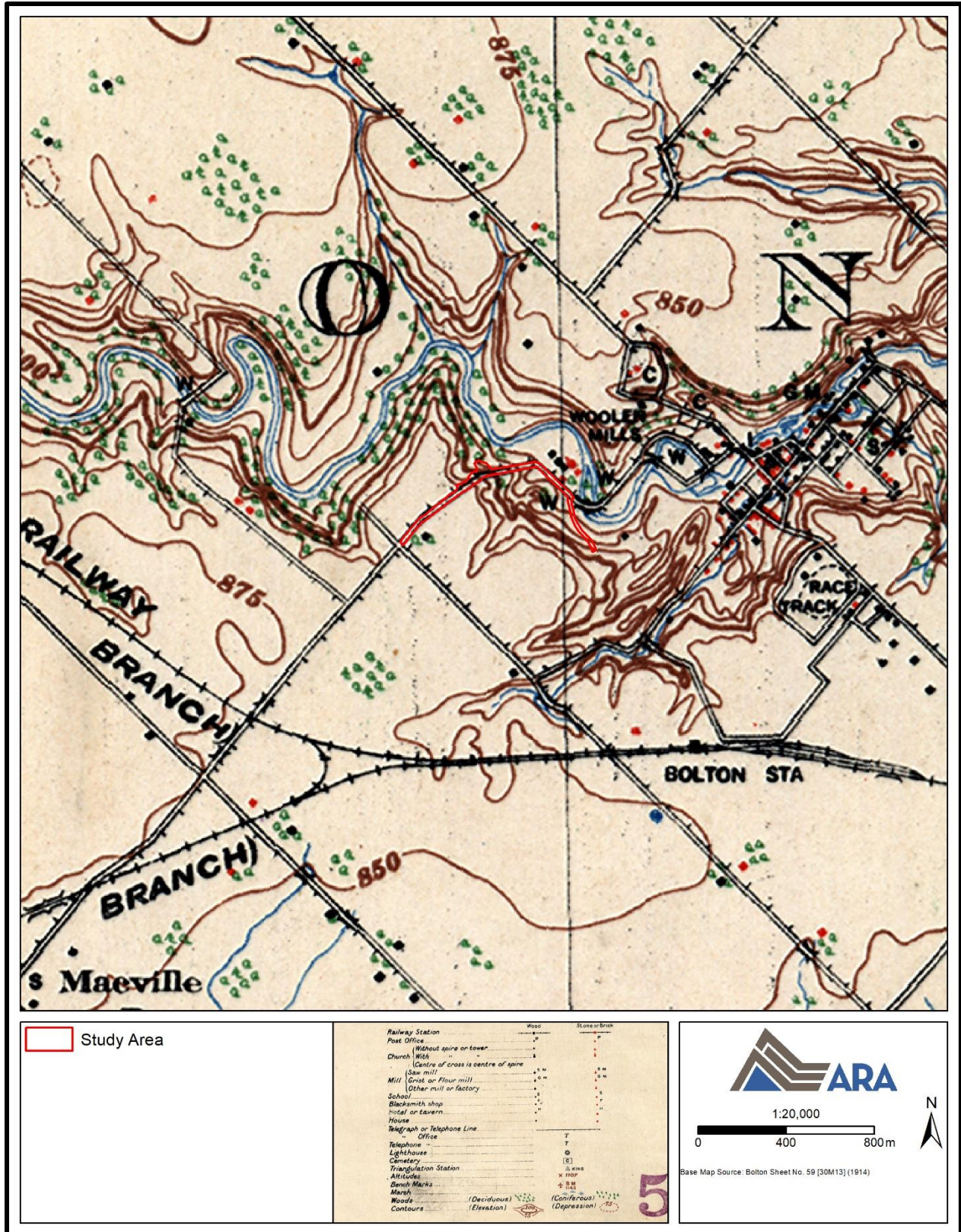
Map 2: Albion Township Patent Plan (No Date)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; AO 2022)



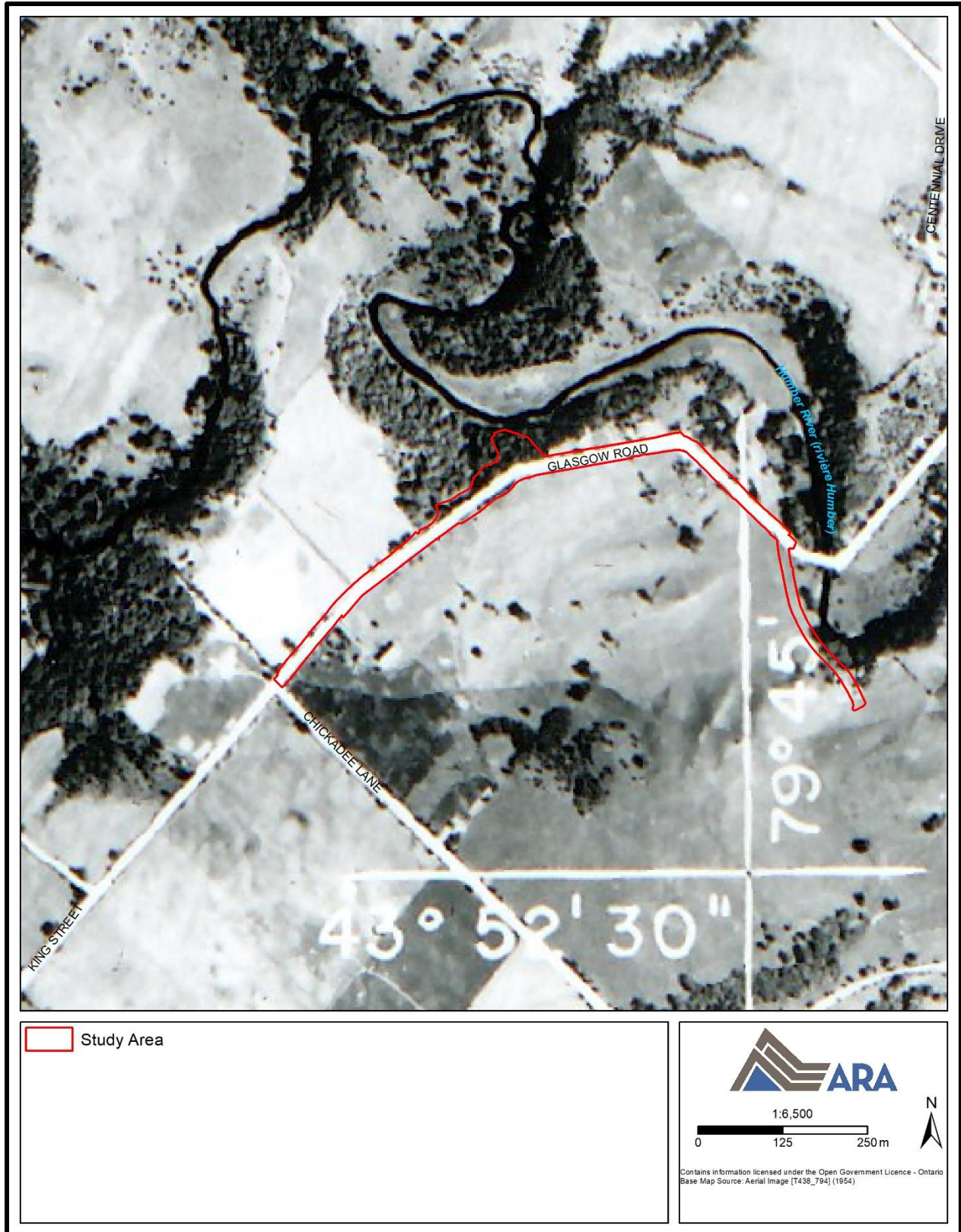
Map 3: Tremain's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West (1859)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)

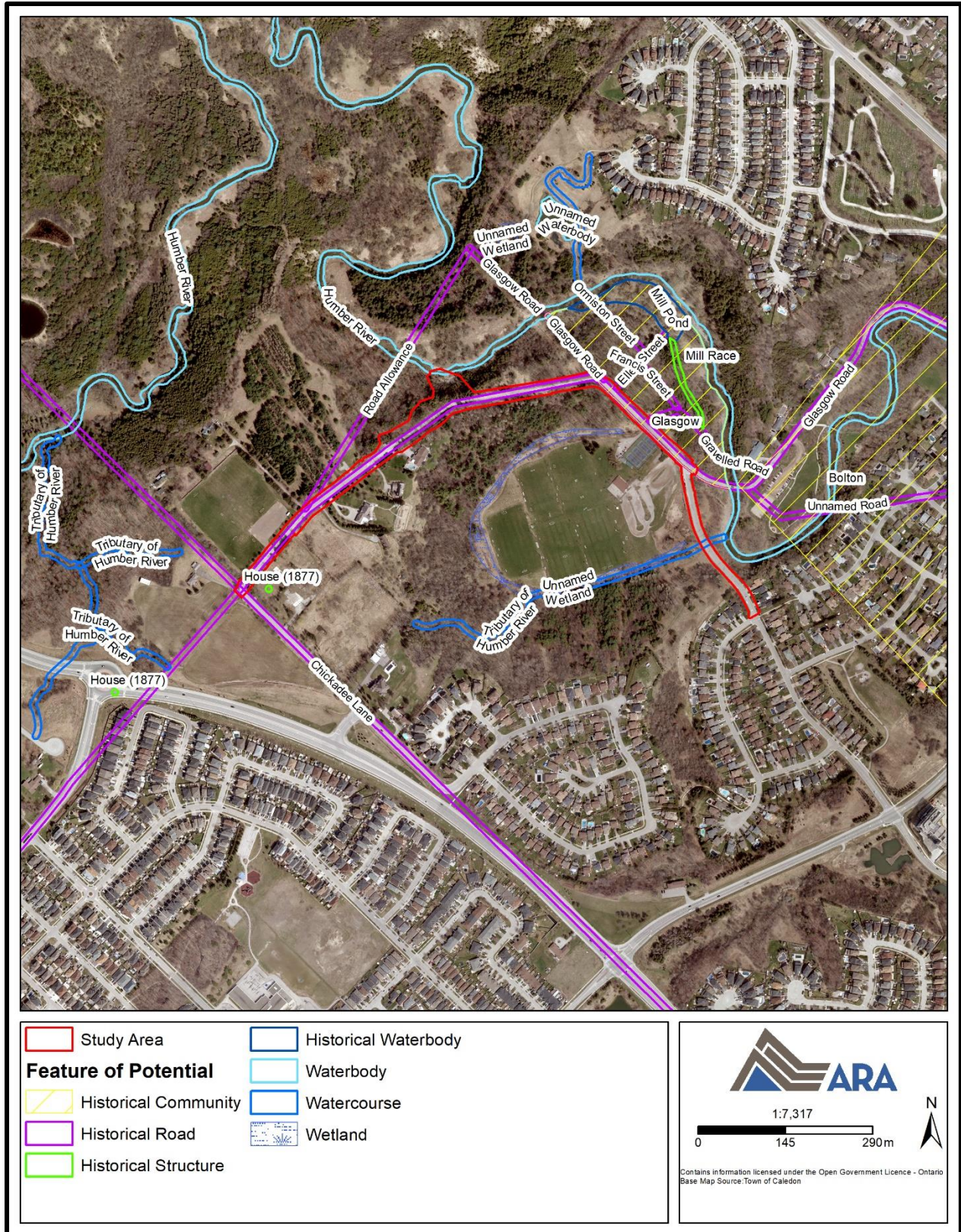


Map 4: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ont. (1877)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MU 2001)

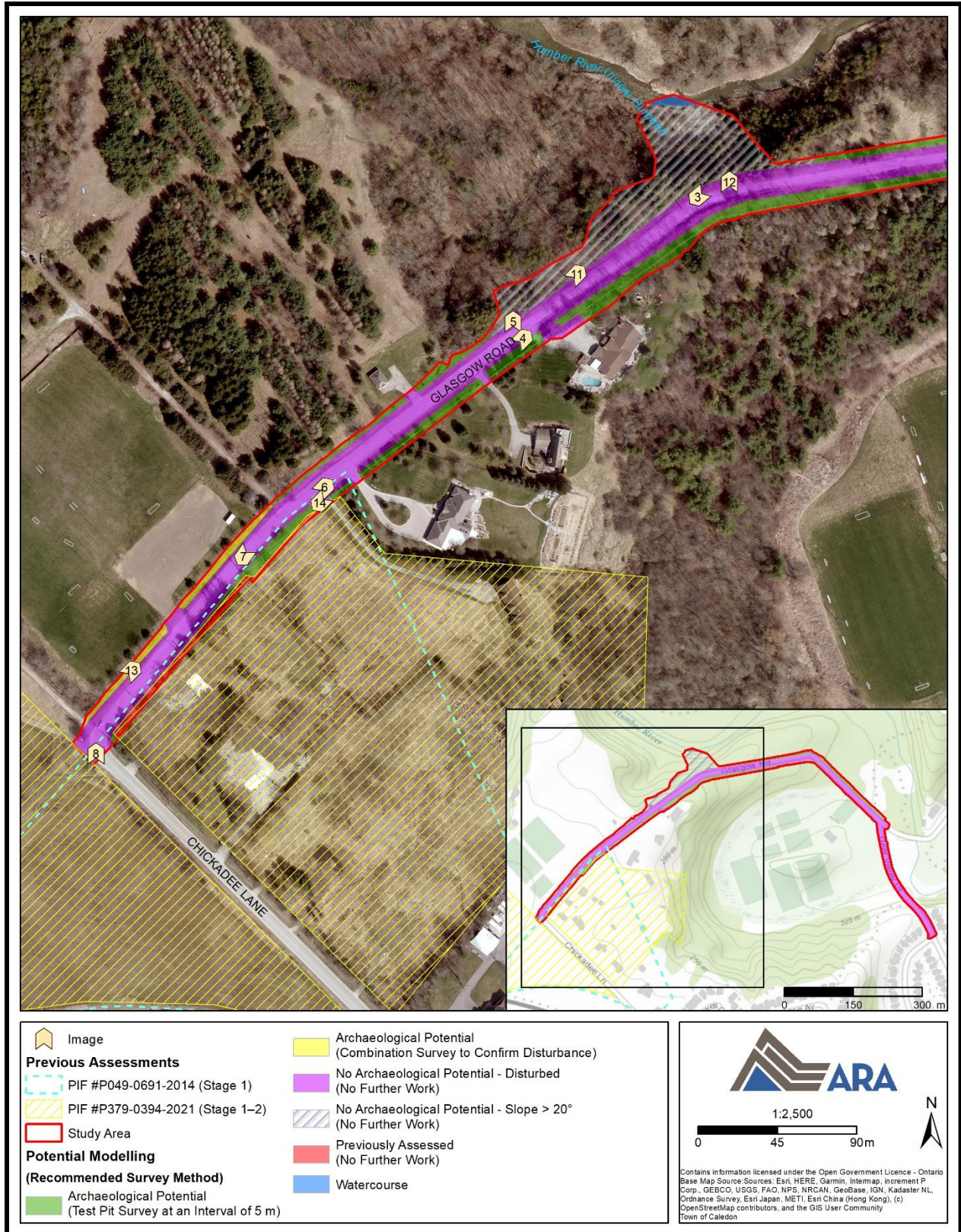


Map 5: Topographic Map (1914)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2022)

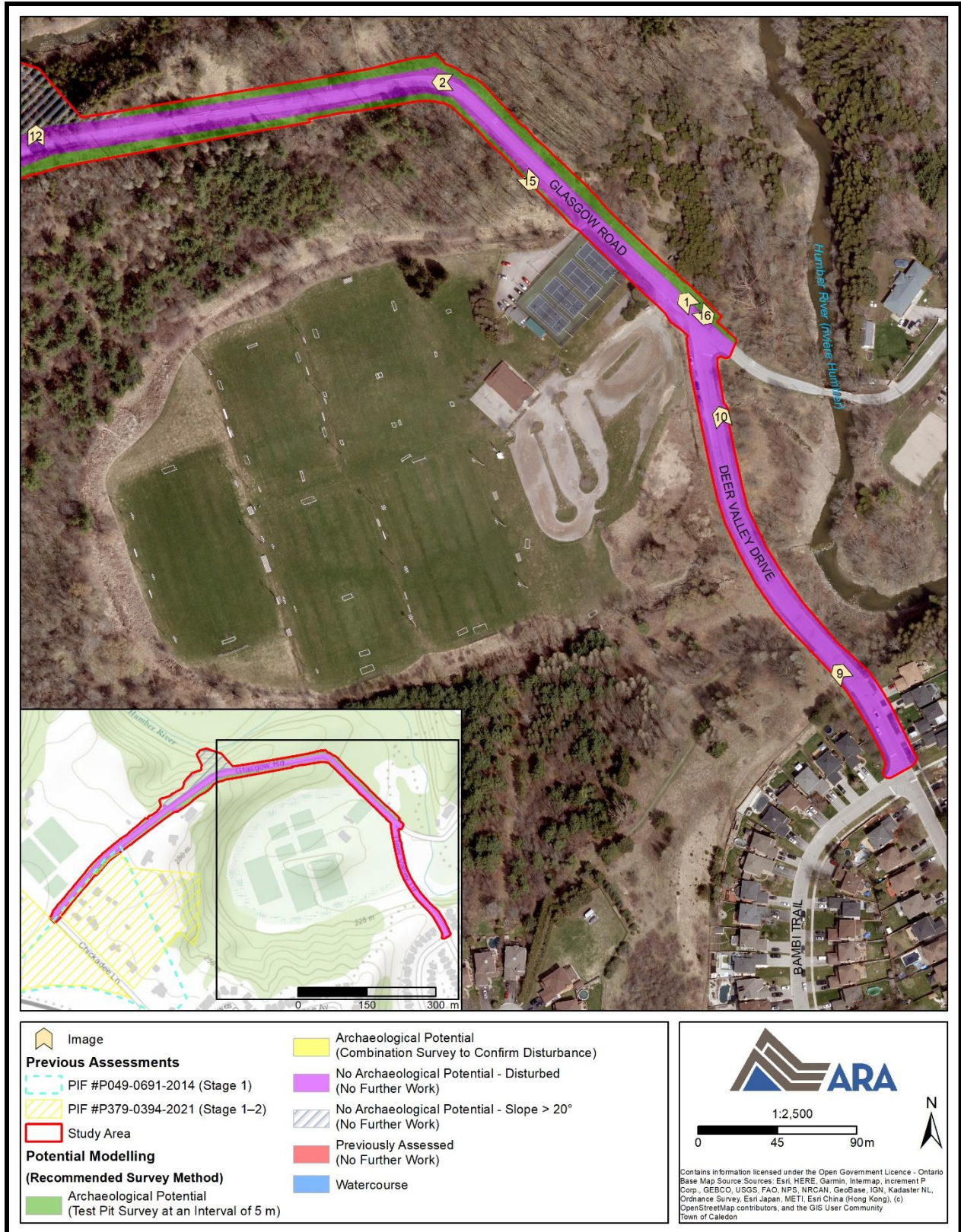




Map 7: Features of Potential
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 8: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (West)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 9: Potential Modelling and Recommendations (East)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Reconstruction of Glasgow Road from Chickadee Lane
to Deer Valley Drive and of Deer Valley Drive
from Glasgow Road to Bambi Trail
Town of Caledon
Regional Municipality of Peel
Part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 6
Geographic Township of Albion
Former Peel County, Ontario**

Prepared for
McIntosh Perry
115 Walgreen Road, R.R. 3
Carp, ON K0A 1L0
Tel: (613) 714-0815

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PIF #P007-1363-2022
ARA File #2022-0030

16/03/2023

Supplementary Documentation

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SD MAPS

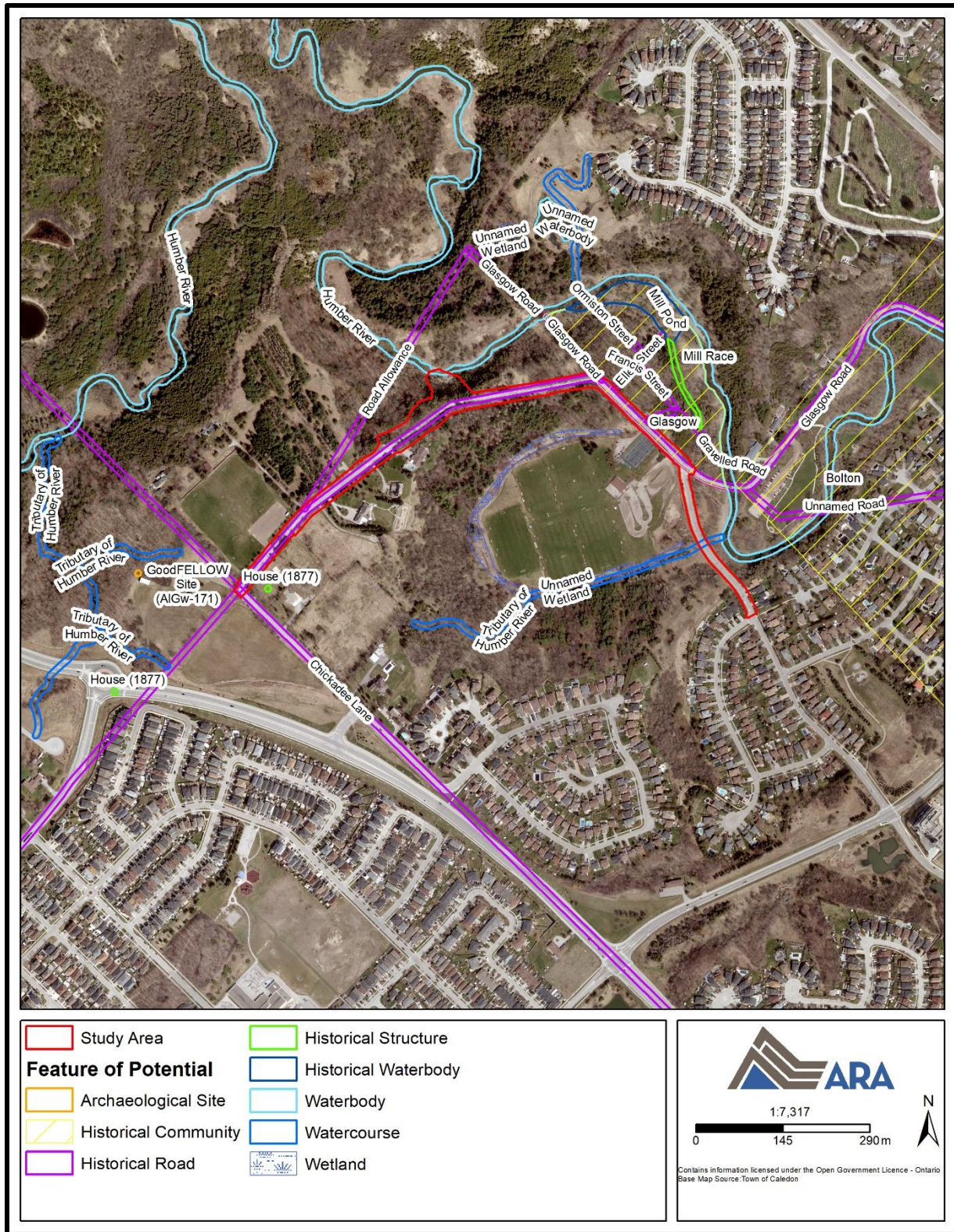
SD Map 1: Features of Potential with Site Information	2
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1.0 SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

1.1 Detailed Site Location Information

In keeping with Section 7.6.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, detailed site location information was not included within the project report. The previously identified archaeological site falling within 300 m of the study area is shown in SD Map 1.

2.0 SD MAPS



SD Map 1: Features of Potential with Site Information
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