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**TOWN OF CALEDON  
PLANNING  
RECEIVED**

Feb 03, 2025

Feb 24, 2023

Michael Henry (P058)  
AMICK Consultants Limited  
237 Sanders Exeter ON N0M 1S1

**RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "ORIGINAL 15 FEBRUARY 2023 STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT Land on Agnes Street, Village of Alton, Part of Lot 22, Concession 4 WHS (Geographic Township of Caledon, Former County of Peel), Part of Lot 346, Registered Plan 45890, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (AMICK Corporate File #2022-778/MCM File #P058-2226-2022)", Dated Feb 15, 2023, Filed with MCM Toronto Office on N/A, MCM Project Information Form Number P058-2226-2022, MCM File Number 0017398**

Dear Mr. Henry:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.<sup>1</sup>

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to [Archaeology@Ontario.ca](mailto:Archaeology@Ontario.ca)

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Jeremy Grant, The Alton Development Inc.  
Sally Drummond, Town of Caledon Planning

<sup>1</sup>In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.



*ORIGINAL 15 FEBRUARY 2023*

## **STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT**

*Land on Agnes Street, Village of Alton,  
Part of Lot 22, Concession 4 WHS  
(Geographic Township of Caledon, Former County of Peel),  
Part of Lot 346, Registered Plan 45890,  
Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel  
(AMICK Corporate File #2022-778/MCM File #P058-2226-2022)*

**SUBMITTED TO:**

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism  
(MCM)

**SUBMITTED BY:**

**AMICK Consultants Limited**

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**LICENSEE:**

Michael B. Henry CD BA FRAI FRSA (P058)

**MCM NUMBER:** P058-2226-2022

**CORPORATE PROJECT NUMBER:** 2022-778

**15 FEBRUARY 2023**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of Land on Agnes Street, Village of Alton, Part of Lot 22, Concession 4 WHS (Geographic Township of Caledon, Former County of Peel), Part of Lot 346, Registered Plan 45890, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 3.95 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it mostly former horse track and abandoned land with heavy bush growth. Two garages and a gravel driveway are also present. The study area is bounded on the north by existing residential development and Agnes Street, and on the east, south and west by existing residential development. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MTC (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits on 13-15 September 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. *No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.*
2. *The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.*
3. *The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.*

## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2022 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of Land on Agnes Street, Village of Alton, Part of Lot 22, Concession 4 WHS (Geographic Township of Caledon, Former County of Peel), Part of Lot 346, Registered Plan 45890, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P058 issued to Michael Henry by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

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The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits on 13-15 September 2022. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

A preliminary plan of the development area was not yet provided at the time of report writing. However a Plan of Survey of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MCM for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

## 1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### 1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

Table 1 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

**TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

<b>Years Ago</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Southern Ontario</b>
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

What follows is an outline of Aboriginal occupation in the area during the Pre-contact Era from the earliest known period, about 9000 B.C. up to approximately 1650 AD.

#### 1.2.1.1 PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)

North of Lake Ontario, evidence suggests that early occupation began around 9000 B.C. People probably began to move into this area as the glaciers retreated and glacial lake levels began to recede. The early occupation of the area probably occurred in conjunction with environmental conditions that would be comparable to modern Sub-Arctic conditions. Due to the great antiquity of these sites, and the relatively small populations likely involved, evidence of these early inhabitants is sparse and generally limited to tools produced from stone or to by-products of the manufacture of these implements.

#### 1.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)

By about 8000 B.C. the gradual transition from a post glacial tundra-like environment to an essentially modern environment was largely complete. Prior to European clearance of the landscape for timber and cultivation, the area was characterized by forest. The Archaic Period is the longest and the most apparently stable of the cultural periods identified through

archaeology. The Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods, each represented by specific styles in projectile point manufacture. Many more sites of this period are found throughout Ontario, than of the Palaeo-Indian Period. This is probably a reflection of two factors: the longer period of time reflected in these sites, and a greater population density. The greater population was likely the result of a more diversified subsistence strategy carried out in an environment offering a greater variety of abundant resources (Smith 2002:58-59).

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Palaeo-Indian Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape (Smith 2002: 59-60).

The material culture of this period is much more extensive than that of the Palaeo-Indians. Stylistic changes between Sub-Periods and cultural groups are apparent, although the overall quality in production of chipped lithic tools seems to decline. This period sees the introduction of ground stone technology in the form of celts (axes and adzes), manos and metates for grinding nuts and fibres, and decorative items like gorgets, pendants, birdstones, and bannerstones. Bone tools are also evident from this time period. Their presence may be a result of better preservation from these more recent sites rather than a lack of such items in earlier occupations. In addition, copper and exotic chert types appear during the period and are indicative of extensive trading (Smith 2002: 58-59).

### ***1.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)***

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period (Smith 2002: 61-62).

The Early Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 1000-400 B.C. Many of the artifacts from this time are similar to the late Archaic and suggest a direct cultural continuity between these two temporal divisions. The introduction of pottery represents an entirely new technology that was probably acquired through contact with more southerly populations from which it likely originates (Smith 2002:62).



The Middle Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 400 B.C.-800 A.D. Within the region including the study area, a complex emerged at this time termed “Point Peninsula.” Point Peninsula pottery reflects a greater sophistication in pottery manufacture compared with the earlier industry. The paste and temper of the new pottery is finer and new decorative techniques such as dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping appear. There is a noted Hopewellian influence in southern Ontario populations at this time. Hopewell influences from south of the Great Lakes include a widespread trade in exotic materials and the presence of distinct Hopewell style artifacts such as platform pipes, copper or silver panpipe covers and shark teeth. The populations of the Middle Woodland participated in a trade network that extended well beyond the Great Lakes Region.

The Late Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 500-1650 A.D. The Late Woodland includes four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian, and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase dates to approximately 500-1000 A.D. Pottery of this phase is distinguished from earlier technology in that it is produced by the paddle method instead of coil and the decoration is characterized by the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes appear at this time in noticeable quantities. Princess Point sites cluster along major stream valleys and wetland areas. Maize cultivation is introduced by these people to Ontario. These people were not fully committed to horticulture and seemed to be experimenting with maize production. They generally adhere to the seasonal pattern of occupation practiced by earlier occupations, perhaps staying at certain locales repeatedly and for a larger portion of each year (Smith 2002: 65-66).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 950-1050 A.D. This stage marks the beginning of a cultural development that led to the historically documented Ontario Iroquoian groups that were first contacted by Europeans during the early 1600s (Petun, Neutral, and Huron). At this stage formal semi-sedentary villages emerge. The Early stage of this cultural development is divided into two cultural groups in southern Ontario. The areas occupied by each being roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west were located the Glen Meyer populations, and to the east were situated the Pickering people (Smith 2002: 67).

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1400-1650 A.D. During this time the cultural divisions identified by early European explorers are under development and the geographic distribution of these groups within southern Ontario begins to be defined.



### 1.2.2 POST-CONTACT LAND USE OUTLINE

The County of Peel was created in 1851, however European settlers have been living in Toronto Township within Peel since 1807. Peel County was named after Sir Robert Peel who was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The County of Peel consists of several townships and villages; the most notable municipalities within Peel are Brampton, Mississauga and Caledon. Peel County in 1973 was renamed as the Regional Municipality of Peel (Wikipedia 2012).

In 1818, James Ajetance, Chief of the Mississaugas of the Credit, signed an agreement with the British colonial government. The agreement, which became known as the Ajetance Purchase or Treaty 19, surrendered 2,622 km<sup>2</sup> of Mississauga land to the Crown (see also Upper Canada Land Surrenders). In exchange, the Mississaugas of the Credit were to receive 522 pounds and 10 shillings in goods every year. In 1847, the Mississaugas of the Credit moved to their present-day location near Hagersville, Ontario, adjacent to the Six Nations of the Grand River reserve.

Much of the land was used for agriculture, both crops and livestock. Some historical communities including Alloa, Caledon (originally Raeburn's Corners), Campbell's Cross, Mayfield, Sandhill, and Victoria, were formed in the 19th century. One of the more unique crops in the area was ginseng, sold through export.

In the 1960s, the Province of Ontario began amalgamating local governments. In 1974, Peel County's ten municipalities became the Region of Peel's three municipalities. The Town of Caledon was created from the villages of Alloa, Bolton, and Caledon East, the townships of Albion and Caledon, and the north half of Chinguacousy (Moreau, 2022).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel (Tremaine 1859). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1859. The study area is shown to belong to Hugh Russell; no structures are shown to be within the study area. However, the study area is depicted as adjacent to the village of Alton and associated commercial downtown. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map illustrates a settlement road as adjacent to the study area to the northeast. This road is the current Agnes Street.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Caledon map reproduced from The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (Walker & Miles 1877). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1877. The study area is shown to belong to Hugh Russell; no structures are shown to be within the study area. However, the study area is depicted as adjacent to the village of Alton and associated commercial downtown. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study

area. In addition, this map illustrates a settlement road as adjacent to the study area to the northeast. This road is the current Agnes Street.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 4. Current conditions encountered during the Stage 1-2 Property Assessment are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6.

### ***1.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT***

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past.

## **1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The study area is located in Alton and is bounded on the north by existing residential development and Agnes Street, and on the east, south and west by existing residential development.

The study area includes within it mostly former horse track and abandoned land with heavy bush growth. Two garages and a gravel driveway are also present. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope. The study area does not contain any ploughable lands.

### ***1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION***

The study area is situated within the Guelph Drumlin Field physiographic region. For the most part, these hills are of the broad oval type with slopes less steep than the Peterborough drumlins. The till in these drumlins is loamy and calcareous and was derived mostly from dolostone of the Amabel Foundation. In addition, it contains fragments of the underlying red shale which is exposed below the escarpment. It is a pale brown in colour. The till is rather stony with large surface boulders being more numerous in some localities than others (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 137-138).

### ***1.3.2 SURFACE WATER***

The Shaw's Creek Alton Branch of the Credit River is approximately 85m north of the study area.

### ***1.3.3 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES***

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the MCM indicates that there are three (3) previously documented sites within one kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this assumes the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation,

or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCM. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

### ***1.3.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES***

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past.

### ***1.3.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES***

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that three (3) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered Post-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 2:

**TABLE 2 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM**

<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
AlHa-51	Manor House	Post-contact		Deposit of artifacts in landscape fill
AlHa-43	Alton Village South	Post-contact	Euro-Canadian	
AlHa-42	Carlton	Post-contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead

Several of the above noted archaeological sites [AlHa-43 & AlHa-51] are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

### **1.3.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS**

On the basis of information supplied by MCM, no archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the study area. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of previous assessments, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCM. In addition, it must also be noted that the lack of formerly documented previous assessments does not indicate that no assessments have been conducted.

#### **1.3.4.1 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING**

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. The Town of Caledon Official Plan was consolidated in April 2018 and contains a subsection pertaining directly to archaeological resources within the town. Within this subsection, the Plan (2018) discusses archaeological assessment requirements (2018: 3-36 Section 3.3.3.2.2), unmarked burials (3-36 Section 3.3.3.2.5), artifact storage (3-36 Section 3.3.3.2.6), and archaeological contingency planning (3-37 Section 3.3.3.2.7). Although the Plan discusses how the Town of Caledon will abide by the MTC Standards and Guidelines (2011) within its Archaeology subsection (3-35 Section 3.3.3.2), the plan does not delineate areas of archaeological potential or incorporate an archaeological potential modelling dataset. An Archaeological Master Plan is noted within the Plan as a document in which further work regarding archaeological potential and heritage resources *may* be compiled (2018: 3-35 Section 3.3.3.2.1).

#### **1.3.5 HISTORIC PLAQUES**

There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or near, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

#### **1.3.6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The study area includes within it mostly former horse track and abandoned land with heavy bush growth. Two garages and a gravel driveway are also present. The study area does not contain any areas of steep slope. The study area does not contain any ploughable lands. A creek is located approximately 85m north of the study area.

Current conditions within the study area indicate that some areas of the property may have no or low archaeological potential and do not require Stage 2 Property Assessment or should be excluded from Stage 2 Property Assessment. These areas would include the footprint of existing structures, areas under deeply disturbed gravel layers. A significant proportion of the study area does exhibit archaeological potential and therefore a Stage 2 Property Assessment is required.

A total of three previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area. Of these, none are Pre-contact, three are Post-contact and none are of unknown cultural affiliation. Two of these sites (AlHa-43 & AlHa-51) are located within 300m of the study area and, therefore, do demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources of Pre-contact/Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the current study area.

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

The study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to previously registered archaeological sites of Post-contact origins, and proximity to a historic roadway.

## **2.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

A property inspection was carried out in compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) to document the existing conditions of the study area to facilitate the Stage 2 Property Assessment. All areas of the study area were visually inspected and select features were photographed as a representative sample of each area defined within Maps 5 & 6. Observations made of conditions within the study area at the time of the inspection were used to inform the requirement for Stage 2 Property Assessment for portions of the study area as well as to aid in the determination of appropriate Stage 2 Property Assessment strategies. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in Maps 5 & 6 of this report.

The Stage 2 Assessment of the study area was carried out on 13-15 September 2022 and consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits which was conducted in compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, section 2.1.2: Test Pit Survey (MTC 2011). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 2 Property Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study.

### **2.2 TEST PIT SURVEY**

Approximately 3.8 ha of the study area was abandoned land with heavy brush and weed growth or occupied by existing landscaping or infrastructure that would be damaged where ploughing or cultivation would not be viable and was subjected to test pit survey at 5m intervals per Section 2.1.2, Standard 1 (MTC 2011).

This property was not subjected to a ploughing as the property was used previously as a horse track and not as agricultural land. It should be noted that prior to the Assessment

Amick discussed ploughing in the study area with Ministry officials, and the choice was supported. The pertinent details about this decision to waive ploughing, under the circumstances, are provided in Appendix A (correspondence).

In addition, the surrounding of the study area by urban development would also complicate the process of ploughing. With these two factors in mind, Amick confirmed with the Ministry that Test Pit Survey is a viable method for assessment (Appendix A).

All test pits were excavated within 1m of all built structures, were at least 30cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5cm of subsoil to examine stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All soils were screen through mesh no greater than 6mm and all test pits were backfilled. All work was photo documented.

During the 5m test pit survey, no archaeological resources were encountered.

### **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

As a result of the Stage 1-2 Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources of any description were encountered.

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: one sketch map, one page of photo log, one page of field notes, and 50 digital photographs.

### **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

#### **4.1 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

##### **4.1.1 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Section 1.3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (MTC 2011). Factors that indicate archaeological potential are features of the local landscape and environment that may have attracted people to either occupy the land or to conduct activities within the study area. One or more of these characteristics found to apply to a study area would necessitate a Stage 2 Property Assessment to determine if archaeological resources are present. These characteristics include:

- 1) Within 300m of Previously Identified Archaeological Sites
- 2) Within 300m of Primary Water Sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks)
- 3) Within 300m of Secondary Water Sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps)

- 4) Within 300m of Features Indicating Past Water Sources (e.g., 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, and cobble beaches)
- 5) Within 300m of an Accessible or Inaccessible Shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp, or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- 6) Elevated Topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, and plateaux)
- 7) Pockets of Well-drained Sandy Soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- 8) Distinctive Land Formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- 9) Resource Areas, including:
  - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, and prairie)
  - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert)
  - resources of importance to early Post-contact industry (e.g., logging, prospecting, and mining)
- 10) Within 300m of Areas of Early Post-contact Settlement, including:
  - military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes)
  - early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries
- 11) Within 100m of Early Historical Transportation Routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes)
- 12) Heritage Property – A property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site.
- 13) Documented Historical or Archaeological Sites – property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations. These are properties which have not necessarily been formally recognized or for which there is additional evidence identifying possible archaeological resources associated with historic properties in addition to the rationale for formal recognition.



The study area is situated 85 metres south of Shaw's Creek Alton Branch of the Credit River which is a primary water source. The study area is situated within 100m of an early settlement road that appears on the historic atlas maps of 1859 and 1877. This historic road corresponds to the road presently known as Agnes Street which is directly adjacent to the study area on its northeastern edge.

#### **4.1.2 CHARACTERISTICS INDICATING REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Section 1.3.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists specifies the property characteristics which indicate no archaeological potential or for which archaeological potential has been removed (MTC 2011). These characteristics include:

- 1) Quarrying
- 2) Major Landscaping Involving Grading Below Topsoil
- 3) Building Footprints
- 4) Sewage and Infrastructure Development

The study area contains two structures as well as a deeply disturbed gravel driveway as confirmed through test pit survey.

#### **4.1.3 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Table 3 below summarizes the evaluation criteria of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) together with the results of the Stage 1 Background Study for the proposed undertaking. Based on the criteria, the property is deemed to have archaeological potential on the basis of proximity to water, and the location of early historic settlement roads adjacent to the study area.

**TABLE 3 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

FEATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL		YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT
1	Known archaeological sites within 300m	Y			If Yes, potential determined
<b>PHYSICAL FEATURES</b>					
2	Is there water on or near the property?	Y			If Yes, what kind of water?
2a	Primary water source within 300 m. (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
2b	Secondary water source within 300 m. (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.)	Y			If Yes, potential determined
2c	Past water source within 300 m. (beach ridge, riverbed, relic creek, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
2d	Accessible or Inaccessible shoreline within 300 m. (high bluffs, marsh, swamp, sand bar, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 4-9, potential determined
4	Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3, 5-9, potential determined
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		N		If Yes and Yes for any of 3-4, 6-9, potential determined
<b>HISTORIC/PREHISTORIC USE FEATURES</b>					
6	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, agricultural/berry extraction areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-5, 7-9, potential determined.
7	Early Post-contact settlement area within 300 m.	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any of 3-6, 8-9, potential determined
8	Historic Transportation route within 100 m. (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridors, etc.)	Y			If Yes, and Yes for any 3-7 or 9, potential determined
9	Contains property designated and/or listed under the Ontario Heritage Act (municipal heritage committee, municipal register, etc.)		N		If Yes and, Yes to any of 3-8, potential determined
<b>APPLICATION-SPECIFIC INFORMATION</b>					
10	Local knowledge (local heritage organizations, Pre-contact, etc.)		N		If Yes, potential determined
11	Recent disturbance not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960-confirmed extensive and intensive including industrial sites, aggregate areas, etc.)		N		If Yes, no potential or low potential in affected part (s) of the study area.

If **YES** to any of 1, 2a-c, or 10 Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 2 or more of 3-9, Archaeological Potential is **confirmed**

If **YES** to 11 or No to 1-10 Low Archaeological Potential is **confirmed** for at least a portion of the study area.

## 4.2 STAGE 2 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites or resources were found during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 STAGE 1-2 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, no archaeological resources were encountered. Consequently, the following recommendations are made:

1. No further archaeological assessment of the study area is warranted.
2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the proposed undertaking has been addressed.
3. The proposed undertaking is clear of any archaeological concern.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of [Citizenship and Multiculturalism] as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines 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 Ministry, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources*

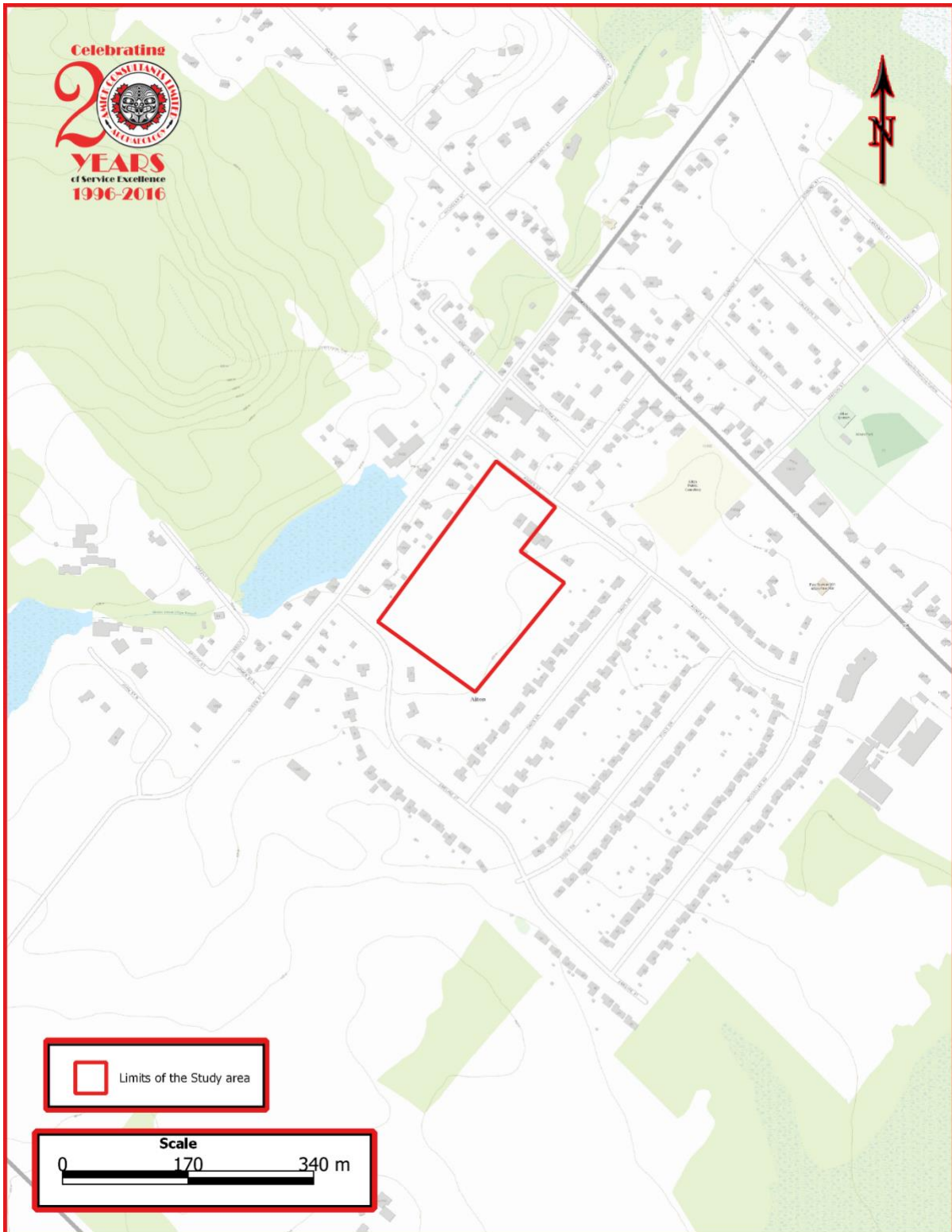
*must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*

- d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

## WORKS CITED

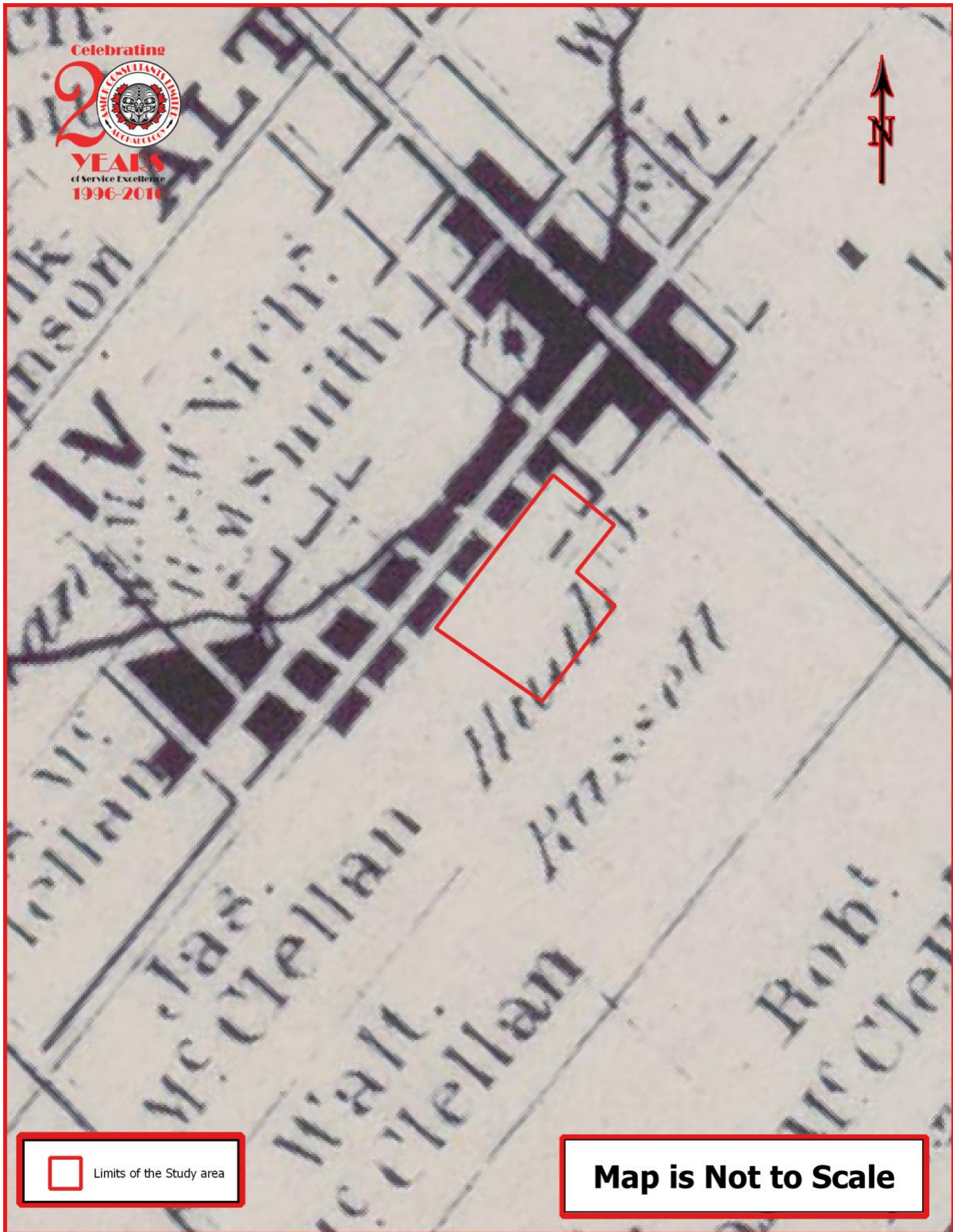
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## MAPS



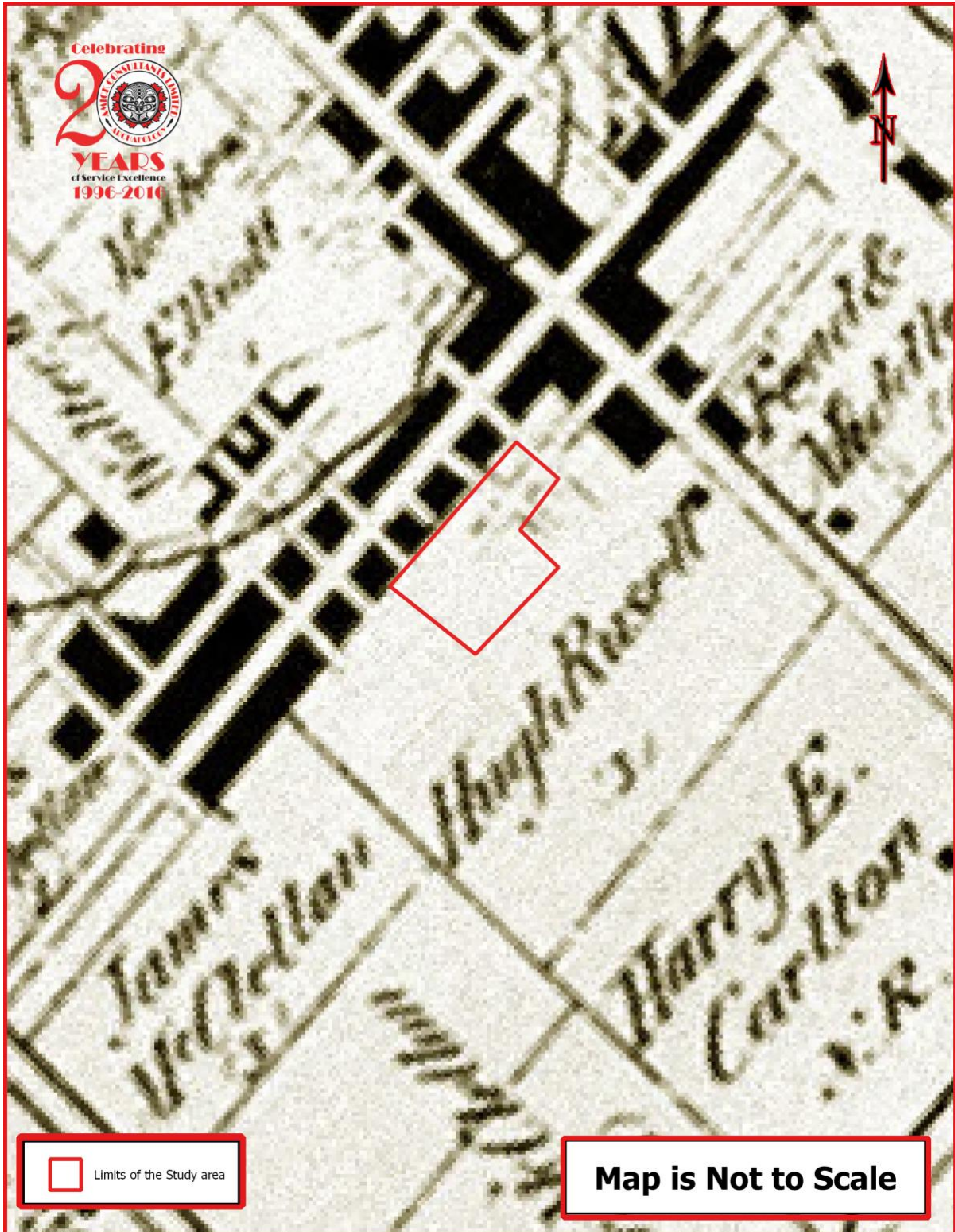
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)





MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL  
(TREMAINE 1859)





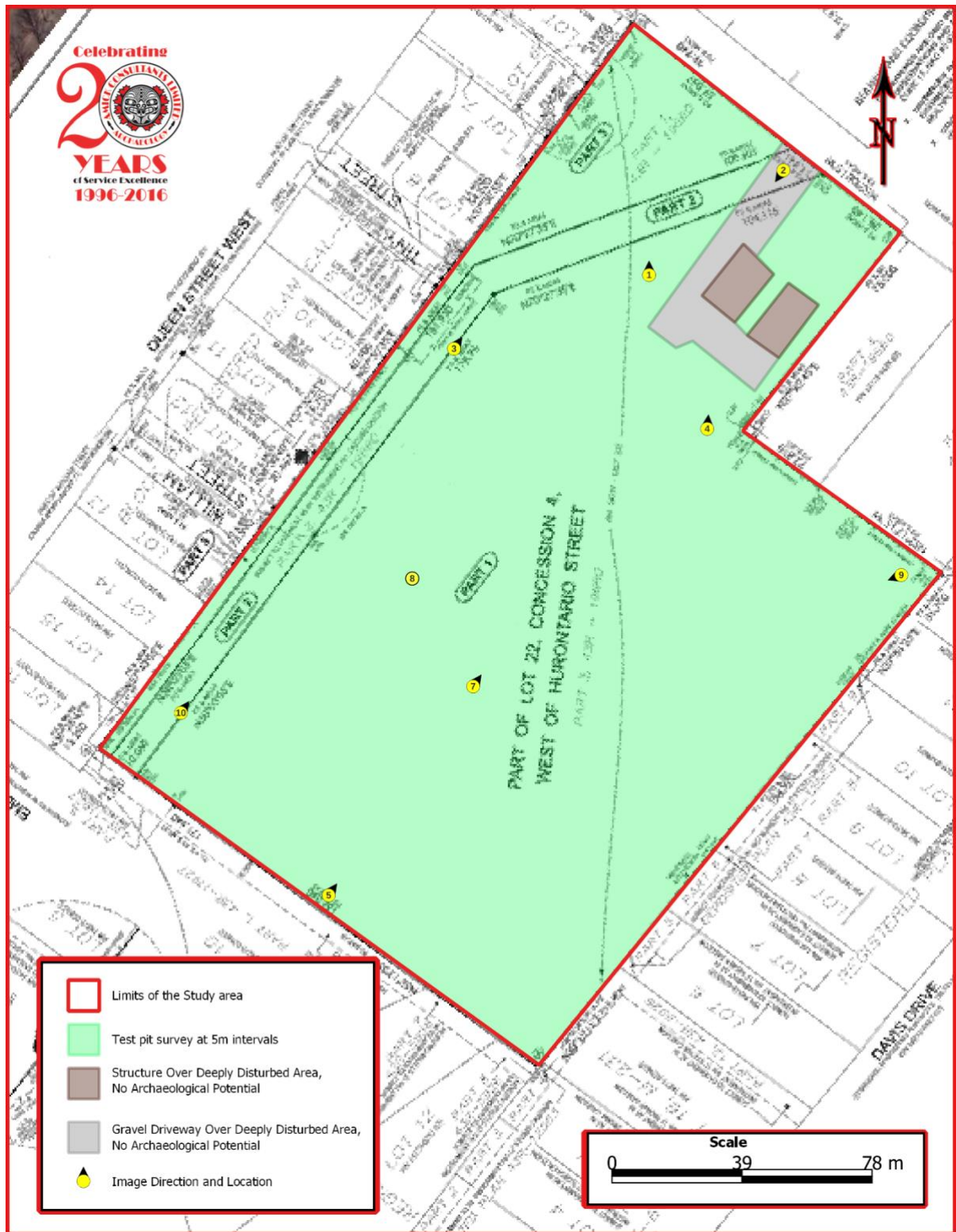
**MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CALEDON (WALKER & MILES 1877)**







**MAP 5 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2016)**

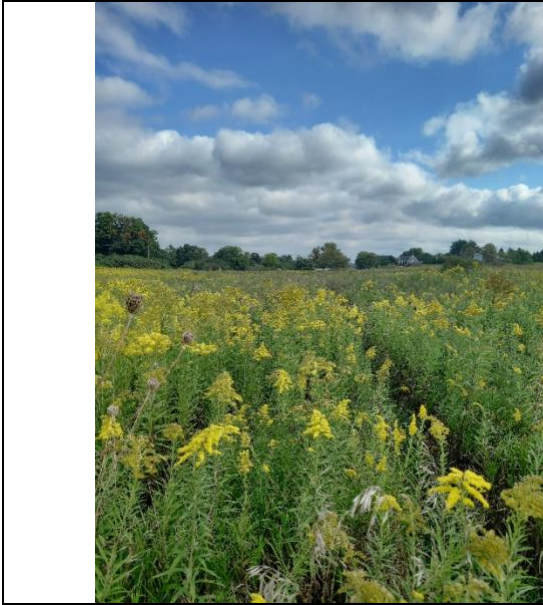


MAP 6 DETAILED PLAN OF THE STUDY AREA



**IMAGES**

	
<p><b>IMAGE 1</b> LAWN AREA ASSESSED BY TEST PIT SURVEY</p>	<p><b>IMAGE 2</b> GRAVEL DRIVEWAY AND STRUCTURE</p>
	
<p><b>IMAGE 3</b> CREW TEST PITTING LAWN AREA</p>	<p><b>IMAGE 4</b> BACK OF STRUCTURES AND GRAVEL</p>



**IMAGE 5 OVERGROWN TEST PIT SURVEY AREA**



**IMAGE 6 OVERGROWN TEST PIT SURVEY AREA**

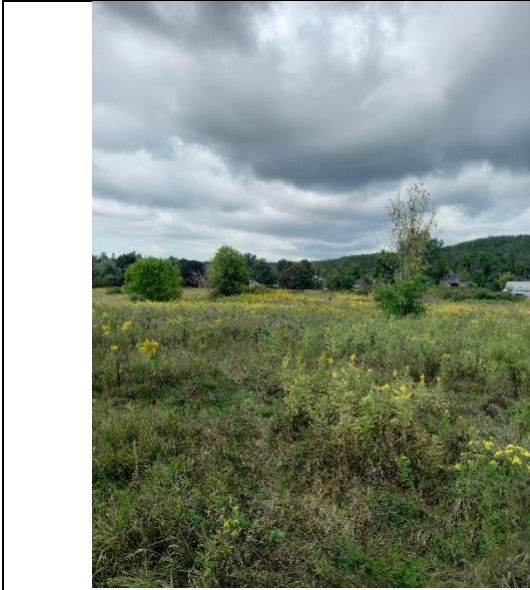


**IMAGE 7 TEST PIT SURVEY AREA**



**IMAGE 8 COMPLETED DISTURBED TEST PIT**





**IMAGE 9** OVERGROWN TEST PIT SURVEY AREA



**IMAGE 10** OVERGROWN TEST PIT SURVEY AREA