ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Redevelopment - Mayfield Golf Club
Part of Lots 19, 20, and 21, Concession 5 East of Centre Road,
Former Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County,
Now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

Licensee: Rebecca Parry, M.A.
PIF #: P1013-0022-2022

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Executive Summary

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and finding the reader should examine the complete report.

Golder Associates Ltd., a member of WSP (Golder) was retained by Mayfield Golf Club Inc. c/o Geranium to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) to accompany the development applications for the proposed residential redevelopment of the Mayfield Golf Club. The Study Area for this Stage 1 AA consists of the existing Mayfield Golf Club, as well as the existing residential property at 12580 Torbram Road, totalling approximately 70.3 hectares (ha) of land located on part of Part of Lots 19, 20, and 21, Concession 5 East of Centre Road in the former geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Map 1). This Stage 1 AA was conducted to meet the standard requirements of the *Planning Act,* R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 (Government of Ontario 1990a).

Background research determined that the Study Area has archaeological potential for both pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian sites. This determination was based on the proximity of the tributary of the West Humber River which flows through the Study Area, the presence of well-drained Pontypool Sandy Loam soils, and the fact that the Study Area is located in an area of Chinguacousy Township with a history of Euro-Canadian occupation dating back to the early to mid-19th century.

To confirm and document areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area, a property inspection was completed. The inspection revealed that the majority of the Study Area was disturbed by the construction of the Mayfield Golf Club golf course, which features golf greens, tee-off areas, bunkers, fairways, and manufactured terrain flanking all fairways, greens, and bunkers. Other areas were found to be disturbed within the Study Area, including the footprints of the clubhouse and its associated driveways and parking areas, as well as maintenance facilities and their associated parking areas, and the residential property at 12580 Torbram Road.

The inspection also identified multiple areas within the Study Area as potentially undisturbed. These included a wooded area in the southern corner of the Study Area, a small, wooded area in the centre of the Study Area, an overgrown grassy area south of the clubhouse, and a portion of the manicured lawn of the residential property at 12580 Torbram Road. Finally, three sloped areas, as well as several permanently wet areas with low to no archaeological potential were documented during the property inspection. One sloped area is located along the western bank of a large pond in the northern corner of the Study Area and the western and eastern sides of a shallow valley formed by the creek running through the Study Area. The permanently wet areas included several ponds throughout the golf course, in addition to low-lying swampy land bordering the creek running through the Study Area.

Given the combined results of the background study and property inspection, it is concluded that portions of the Study Area retain archaeological potential and, as such are required to be subject to Stage 2 AA by a licensed archaeologist prior to development.

The current use of the Study Area as a golf course indicates the property has been subject to some level of subsurface disturbance, but it is not possible through visual assessment to determine to what extent the development of the golf course impacted subsurface cultural remains that may be present. Given the results and conclusions of this Stage 1 AA, the following recommendations are provided:

1) Portions of the Study Area that exhibit disturbed conditions, slope or permanently wet areas, as observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, are recommended to be exempt from further Archaeological Assessment (Map 9).

2) Portions of the Study Area that exhibit relatively undisturbed conditions, as observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, are documented on Map 9. Prior to any impacts, it is recommended these areas be subject to Stage 2 AA by means of shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

3) Portions of the Study Area were identified during the Stage 1 property inspection as likely disturbed due to the construction of the golf courses, but the level of disturbance was not able to be visually confirmed; these areas are documented on Map 9. Prior to any impacts, it is recommended these areas be subject to Stage 2 AA by means of shovel test pit survey at 10 m intervals to confirm the extent of ground disturbance. Should intact topsoil layers be identified, survey intervals should be reduced to 5 m in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd., a member of WSP (Golder) was retained by Mayfield Golf Club Inc. c/o Geranium to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) to accompany the development applications for the proposed residential redevelopment of the Mayfield Golf Club. The Study Area for this Stage 1 AA consists of the existing Mayfield Golf Club, as well as the existing residential property at 12580 Torbram Road, totalling approximately 70.3 hectares (ha) of land located on part of Part of Lots 19, 20, and 21, Concession 5 East of Centre Road in the former geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Map 1). This Stage 1 AA was conducted to meet the standard requirements of the *Planning Act,* R.S.O 1990, c.P.13 (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The Stage 1 AA was conducted under professional archaeological license P1013, issued to Rebecca Parry of Golder by the Ontario Ministry Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) (PIF # P1013-0022-2022). Permission to enter the Study Area to conduct all required archaeological field activities was provided by Mayfield Golf Course Inc.

1.2 Historical Context

Table 1 provides a general outline of the pre- and post-contact culture history for south central Ontario, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990), while Map 2 displays the pre-contact Indigenous culture history of southern Ontario.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Period		Time Range (circa)	Characteristics
Paleo	Early	9000 - 8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes, and Crowfield traditions; small bands; mobile hunters and gatherers; utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; fluted projectiles
	Late	8400 - 8000 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, and Lanceolate biface traditions; continuing mobility; campsite/way-station sites; smaller territories are utilized; non-fluted projectiles
Archaic	Early	8000 - 6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched, and Bifurcate Base traditions; growing diversity of stone tool types; heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
	Middle	6000 - 2500 BC	Stemmed (e.g., 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	2000 - 950 BC	Narrow Point, Broad Point, and Small Point traditions; less mobility; use of fish-weirs; more formal cemeteries appear; stone pipes emerge; long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)

Period		Time Range (circa)	Characteristics
Woodland	Early	950 - 400 BC	Meadowood tradition; cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; bands of up to 35 people
	Middle	400 BC - AD 500	Saugeen tradition; stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; cobble spall scrapers; seasonal settlements and resource utilization; post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries, and rectangular structures identified
	Transitional	AD 550 - 900	Princess Point tradition; cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; first palisades; villages with 75 people
	early Late Woodland	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
	middle Late Woodland	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)
	late Late Woodland	AD 1400 - 1600	Larger villages (1.7 ha); Examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; extensive croplands; also, hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; potential tribal units; fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear

1.2.1 Paleo Period

The first human occupation of southern Ontario, known as the Paleo Period, begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. During this time there was a complex series of ice retreats and advances that played a large role in shaping the local topography. Southwestern Ontario was finally ice free by about 12,500 years ago, but the first evidence of human settlement dates to about 11,000 years ago when this area was inhabited by Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes.

Our current understanding of Early Paleo settlement patterns suggests that small bands consisting of up to 25 to 35 individuals followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories (Ellis and Deller 1990:54). Sites from this time are exceedingly rare, in part because population densities are thought to have been very low, with all southern Ontario being occupied by perhaps only 100 to 200 people (Ellis and Deller 1990:54).

Many Early Paleo sites are located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils, and many have been found on former beach ridges associated with post-glacial Lake Algonquin that had previously occupied the Lake Huron/Georgian Bay basin. Given their placement in elevated locations, which were likely conducive to the interception of migratory mammals such as caribou, it has been suggested that these sites may represent communal hunting camps. Although most Early Paleo sites are relatively small, there are a few large sites, such as one located close to Parkhill, Ontario, which covered as much as 6 ha (Ellis and Deller 1990:51). However, it appears that these larger sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of many years.

There are also smaller Early Paleo camps scattered throughout the interior of southern Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands. Research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo Period, with all of southwestern Ontario being occupied by perhaps only 100 to 200 people (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The Late Paleo Period (8400 - 8000 BC) has been less well researched than the Early Paleo, and as a result it is poorly understood. By this time, the environment of southwestern Ontario was coming to be dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. It seems that many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period had either moved further north or became extinct.

During the Late Paleo Period people continued to cover large territories as they moved about in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. On a province-wide basis Late Paleo projectile points are far more common than Early Paleo materials, suggesting a relative increase in population.

The end of the Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the Archaic Period. These innovations may be best explained in relation to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases.

1.2.2 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (8000 - 6000 BC), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:68-69). Notable technological changes during this period include the appearance of side- and corner-notched projectile points not found during the previous Paleo times, and the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, which suggest woodworking was increasing in importance. In addition to the introduction of new tools, there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement of groups, although it is still suspected that population densities were quite low, and band territories large.

During the Middle Archaic Period (6000 - 2500 BC) the trend towards more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of net-sinkers and fish weirs suggest that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured. Bannerstones are carefully crafted ground stone devices that may have served as a counterbalance for "atlatls" or spear-throwers.

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It seems that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high-quality raw material. In these instances, it appears that lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized more regularly.

The apparent reduction in territory size may be linked to gradual region-wide population growth which led to the infilling of the landscape and a reorganization of subsistence practices as more people became more reliant on resources from smaller areas. It may also have been the impetus for the development of long-distance trading as shown by the increased presence of exotic materials and items during the later part of the Middle Archaic Period. For example, tools manufactured from natural sources of copper found in areas northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded across the northeast (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:66).

During the Late Archaic (2500 - 950 BC) the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites, and it seems that the local population had expanded. It is during the Late Archaic that more formal cemeteries appear. The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. It is argued that cemeteries would have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources. These cemeteries are often located on heights of well-drained sandy/gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

This suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regionalized variation present in Late Archaic projectile point styles. It was during the Late Archaic that distinct local styles of projectile points appear. Also, during the Late Archaic the trade networks which had been established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish. Native copper from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast are frequently encountered as grave goods. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the "birdstone". Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate. While the function of these artifacts is presently poorly understood, they appear to be relatively common in the London area compared with the rest of the province.

1.2.3 Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (950 - 400 BC) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were thick walled and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990:137). These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have sustained a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that these early vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of ceramic technology, the life ways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period (2500 - 950 BC). For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" which protrude from the sides of their heads.

Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance.

The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear on sites in the London area.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (400 BC - AD 900) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish became an even more important part of their diet. This is especially true relatively nearby London, Ontario area, where some Middle Woodland sites have produced literally thousands of bones from spring spawning species such as walleye and sucker. In addition, Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology. Middle Woodland vessels are often garishly decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear on the valley floor of major rivers. While the valley floors of floodplains had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was repeatedly occupied over several hundred years. Because this is the case, rich deposits of artifacts often accumulated. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on over the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from at least Middle Archaic times and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland Period.

The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox 1990; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990). Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as AD 600. However, it did not become a dietary staple until at least three to four hundred years later.

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of agricultural life ways in south-central Ontario. The first agricultural villages in southern Ontario date to the 10th century AD. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils.

The middle Late Woodland Period (AD 1300 - 1400) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period.

Village size also continues to expand throughout the latter part of the Late Woodland Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions. The middle Late Woodland Period and the first century of the late Late Woodland Period was a time of village amalgamation. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together. Late Woodland village expansion has been clearly documented at several sites throughout southwestern and south-central Ontario (Anderson 2009).

During the late 1600s and early 1700s, the French explorers and missionaries reported a large population of Iroquoian peoples clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario. The area which was later to become Peel Region was known to have been occupied by ancestors of two different Late Woodland groups who evolved to become the historically known Neutral and Huron. For this reason the Late Woodland groups which occupied parts of south-central Ontario prior to the arrival of the French are often identified as "Prehistoric Neutral" and “Prehistoric Huron” (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990; Smith 1990).

1.2.4 Post-Contact Indigenous Period

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent return of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

Following the introduction of Europeans to North America, the nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift in Indigenous life ways, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009). This deep continuity is reflected in the oral and written histories of the Anishinaabek

peoples as well. As a result, Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if this connection has not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.5 Historical Euro-Canadian Period

Following the Toronto Purchase of 1787, today's southern Ontario was within the old Province of Quebec and divided into four political districts: Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. These became part of the Province of Upper Canada in 1791, and renamed the Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western Districts, respectively. The Study Area is within the former Nassau District, then Home District which included York County and Albion Township.

The Study Area is within lands that first enter the historical Euro-Canadian record as part of Treaty Number 19, or the "Ajetance Purchase", between Anishinaabe peoples and the Crown in 1818:

> "[Treaty 19] *was made by the Honourable William Claus, Deput-Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on behalf of His Majesty, and the Principal Men of the Mississaga Nation of Indians, inhabiting the River Credit, Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks on the north shore of Lake Ontario, within the Home District, whereas the said Indians were to receive 522 pounds and ten shillings, yearly for the said tract, described as follows: 'A tract of land in the Home District called the Mississague Tract, bounded southerly by the purchase made in 1806; on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughn and King; on the south west by the Indian Purchase, extending from the outlet of Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west, fifty miles; and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabouts, to.'*"
>
> (Morris 1943: 24)

1.2.5.1 Chinguacousy Township and Peel County

The Study Area is located within part of the Mississauga Tract, which was ceded to the British by the Mississaugas on October 28, 1818, under Treaty Number 19, for £522 and 10 shillings annually. Treaty 19 was the "Second Purchase" involving the Tract, of which the "First Purchase" or "Mississauga Purchase" of 1805 allowed the British Crown to acquire over 74,000 acres of land in southern Peel County. Treaty Number 19 transferred an additional 648,000 acres of the Tract to the British, who surveyed the area in 1819 and divided it into the Townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion, and Toronto Gore (PAMA 2014).

Chinguacousy Township likely derives its name from Chippewa chief Shinguacose, who fought at the capture of Fort Michilimackinac during the War of 1812. The township was surveyed in 1819 by Richard Bristol who employed the double-front survey system (Pope 1877).

Settlers began arriving in Chinguacousy Township shortly after the survey was complete and by 1820, the population had reached 412 and the first town meetings were being held in a tavern located on Seventh Line. The construction of York Road connecting Toronto to Guelph through the township in 1832, spurred growth in the area, and by 1850, all of the lands in Chinguacousy Township had been settled and the population had grown to 5,489 (Smith 1850). The completion of the Sarnia-Toronto line of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856, which passed through the southern half of the township, brought further growth between 1850 and 1860, however a general shift away from agricultural production toward industrial and commercial enterprises in urban centres in the late 19th century caused the growth of Chinguacousy Township to plateau, with populations declining to 5,154 by 1880 (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881).

At the beginning of the 20th century, economic development of Chinguacousy Township, like that of adjacent counties and townships, relied on the prosperity of nearby Toronto and exports to the United States and Britain. Following World War II, the widespread use of motor vehicles brought changes to urban and rural development. As vehicular traffic increased, the network of roadways throughout the region improved, providing Chinguacousy Township and its communities with better connections to the growing metropolis of Toronto.

Significant new growth and development has occurred in Peel County over the past four decades. In 1973, Chinguacousy Township was amalgamated with the Township of Caledon, Albion Township, and the Villages of Bolton and Caledon East to form the Town of Caledon in the new Regional Municipality of Peel. In 2011, the population of the Town of Caledon numbered 59,460, while in 2016 it had grown to 66,502 (Statistics Canada 2016).

1.2.5.2 Study Area Specific Context

The Study Area occupies portions of the eastern half of Lots 19, 20, and 21, Concession 5 East of Centre Road in the former geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County.

Richard Bristol's 1819 survey map indicate that Lot 19 is clergy land, while no ownership is indicated for Lots 20 and 21 (Map 3). No structures are depicted on this map.

The patent plan for Chinguacousy Township shows Thomas Ewing as the owner of the northern half of the eastern half of Lot 19, where the Study Area is located, Richard Owen as the owner of the eastern half of Lot 20, and Hannah Ferris as the owner of all of Lot 21 (Map 4). Some of this information is corroborated in Abstract Index Books digitized by Service Ontario's ONLand database (Land Registry Office I.D. # 43, Book *Chinguacousy Book A)*, which shows that Richard Owen was issued to patent for the eastern half of Lot 20 on March 5, 1840, and Hannah Ferris was issued the patent for Lot 21 on December 17, 1822. Curiously, there is no information concerning the eastern half of Lot 19 in this book, however *Chinguacousy Book B* shows that Thomas Ewing was issued the patent for the eastern half of Lot 19 on July 16, 1868. The patent plan does not illustrate any structures on it.

Later, Tremaine's *Map of the County of Peel, Canada West*, published in 1859, shows the Ewing Brothers as the owners of the eastern half of Lot 19, William Neely as the owner of the eastern half of Lot 20, and Jason Robson as the owner of all of Lot 21 (Map 5). There is one structure shown in the middle of Lot 21 along what is now Torbram Road, which may fall within the northern corner of the Study Area.

The map of Chinguacousy Township in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* shows that Thomas Ewing owns the northern half of the eastern half of Lot 19, where the Study Area is located, with a house and orchard on the eastern side along what is now Torbram Road (Map 6). Jason Neely is shown as the owner of the eastern half of Lot 20, also with a house and orchard along Torbram Road, while the entirety of Lot 21 is shown as owned by the estate of Jason Robson with two structures on the eastern side of the property; one on the west side of the creek in the Study Area, and one on the east side of the creek along Torbram Road likely outside of the Study Area.

Topographic mapping from the 20th century shows that there was no development within the Study Area until the construction of the Mayfield Golf Club in the late 1970s (Map 7). The Mayfield Golf Club opened its first six holes in 1978, expanding to nine holes in 1979, 18 holes by 1986, and 27 holes by 2005 (Map 8). Today, the Mayfield Golf Club consists of three nine-hole courses across its 70-ha property (Mayfield Golf Club 2020).

Topographic mapping shows that the residential structure at 12580 Torbram Road was constructed around the 1970s (Map 7).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Study Area Overview

The Study Area is approximately 70.3 ha of land situated within the South Slope physiographic region. The South Slope is described as:

> "*…the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine but it includes the strip south of the Peel plain. …it rises 300 to 400 feet in an average width of 6 or 7 miles. Extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River it covers approximately 940 square miles. The central portion is drumlinized. The streams flow directly down the slope; being rapid they have cut sharp valleys in the till. Bare grey slopes, where soil is actively eroding are common in this area.*"
>
> Chapman & Putnam, 1984: 172-174

Localized topography of the Study Area is generally flat, sitting around 250 m above sea level. The soils of the Study Area are mostly Chinguacousy Clay Loam, with a small pocked of Pontypool Sandy Loam along the southwestern side and alluvial bottomland surrounding the creeks present in the Study Area (Hoffman and Richards 1953). The bedrock deposits in the vicinity date to the Upper Ordovician Period and consist of the Queenston Formation (Hewitt 1972).

The closest potable water source is an unnamed tributary of the West Humber River, several branches of which meet up in the centre the Study Area and flow southeast. The West Humber River joins the Humber River approximately 20 km southeast of the Study Area, which ultimately enters Humber Bay of Lake Ontario approximately 30 km southeast of the Study Area.

The Study Area lies within the Mixed-wood Plains ecozone of Ontario (Ecological Framework of Canada n.d.). Although largely altered by recent human activity, this ecozone once supported a wide variety of deciduous trees, such as various species of ash, birch, chestnut, hickory, oak, and walnut, as well as a variety of birds and small to large land mammals, such as raccoon, red fox, white tailed deer, and black bear.

Currently, the Study Area consists of the Mayfield Golf Club, which is comprised of fairways, tee-off areas, golf greens, bunkers, and paved cart paths, as well as wooded areas, overgrown grassy areas, and club facilities and their associated driveways and parking areas.

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) indicated that there are 17 registered archaeological sites located within a 1 km radius of the Study Area (Table 2), none of which are within 300 m of the Study Area (MCM 2022).

Table 2: Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Affinity
AkGw-157		Scatter	Pre-Contact Indigenous
AkGw-163		Findspot	Pre-Contact Indigenous, Late Archaic
AkGw-188		Findspot	Pre-Contact Indigenous
AkGw-264	Tullamore Tenant (H1)	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AkGw-265	Farley (H2)	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AkGw-266	Site P1	Findspot	Pre-Contact Indigenous

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Affinity
AkGw-279	-	Findspot	Pre-Contact Indigenous
AkGw-303		Camp/Campsite	Pre-Contact Indigenous, Middle Archaic
AkGw-321	Parkmount H1	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AkGw-446	AkGw-446	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AkGw-459	H3	Unlisted	Euro-Canadian
AkGw-494	Giffen	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AkGw-540	Craig North	Store	Euro-Canadian
AkGw-542	Shoppe South	Store	Euro-Canadian
AkGw-543	Dixie Lane	Midden	Euro-Canadian
AkGw-545		Camp/Campsite	Pre-Contact Indigenous
AkGw-546		Scatter	Pre-Contact Indigenous, Euro-Canadian

To the best of our knowledge, no additional archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 m of the current Study Area.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information Act.* The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. For this reason, maps and data that provide information on archaeological site locations are provided as supplementary documentation and do not form part of this public report.

The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

1.3.3 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present within a property. In accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites.
- Water sources:
  - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks).
  - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps).
  - Features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or 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).
  - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh).

- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux).
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings).
- Resource areas including:
  - Food or medicinal plants.
  - Scarce raw minerals (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert).
  - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging).
- Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement.
- Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for an area, the MCM stipulates the following:

- No areas within 300 m of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.
- No areas within 100 m of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.
- No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

Based on the criteria outlined above, the Study Area was determined to have archaeological potential for both pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian sites. This determination was based on the proximity of the tributary of the West Humber River which flows through the Study Area, the presence of well-drained Pontypool Sandy Loam soils, and the fact that the Study Area is located in an area of Chinguacousy Township with a history of Euro-Canadian occupation dating back to the early to mid-19th century.

1.3.4 Features Indication the Removal of Archaeological Potential

As stated in Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), archaeological potential can be determined to be removed either entirely or in part when background research and property inspection confirm extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources that may be present. Types of disturbance that remove archaeological potential may include: quarrying; major landscaping involving grading below topsoil; building footprints; and sewage and infrastructure development.

As discussed in Section 1.2.5.2 above, significant portions of the Study Area have been impacted by activities relating to the construction of the Mayfield Golf Club and its infrastructure and facilities, as well as the construction of the residential structure at 12580 Torbram Road. The Study Area was surveyed and documented accordingly to confirm the presence and extent of surface disturbance (see Section 2.1 below).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

2.1 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

As part of this Stage 1 AA, property inspections were conducted on July 6, 2022, and August 24, 2022, under archaeological consulting license P1013, issued to Rebecca Parry by the MCM (PIF# P1013-0022-2022). Martha Tildesley (P399), licensed field supervisor for Golder, assumed responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork on July 6, 2022, as per Section 12 of the MCM's 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological* Licences, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). Rebecca Parry conducted the property inspection on August 24, 2022.

The inspection was undertaken to gain first-hand knowledge of the Study Area, to determine if there were any areas of disturbance that would affect archaeological potential, and to determine what survey strategies would be appropriate for a Stage 2 AA, should it be required.

All portions of the Study Area were systematically inspected to confirm if features of archaeological potential were present and if there were any areas of deep and extensive disturbance, which would have removed archaeological potential. As stated in Section 1.4.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011:22), a property may only be exempt from Stage 2 AA once deep and extensive ground disturbance has been confirmed through a property inspection.

The weather during the property inspection on July 6, 2022, was overcast and 28°C, while the weather during the inspection on August 24, 2022 it was 27°C and sunny. Weather on both days permitted good visibility of land features and did not contribute to a reduction in the chance of observing features of archaeological potential. Field notes and photographs of the property were taken during the inspection. The photograph locations and directions can be seen on Map 9.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 1 property inspection was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. Map 9 illustrates the areas inspected, while Image 1 to Image 35 show the field conditions. Areas of perceived disturbance were inspected and documented as outlined in Section 2.1 above.

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Office in London	Three pages from original field book and stored digitally in project file.
Hand Drawn Maps	Golder Office in London	Two maps stored digitally in project file.
Maps provided by Client	Golder Office in London	One map stored digitally in project file.
Digital Photographs	Golder Office in London	A total of 326 digital photos stored digitally in project file.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Study Area was determined to have archaeological potential, as indicated by the criteria laid out in Section 1.3.3. A property inspection identified disturbed and undisturbed areas within the Study Area, as well as areas that are sloped and permanently wet.

4.1 Disturbed Areas

The majority of the Study Area was found to be disturbed by the construction of the Mayfield Golf Club golf course, which featured golf greens and tee-off areas, bunkers, fairways, manufactured terrain flanking all fairways, greens, and bunkers, and paved cart paths. As such, these areas do not require further archaeological assessment.

Given their construction, all tee-off areas, greens, bunkers, and manufactured terrain were determined to be deeply disturbed. Golf tee-off areas and greens are engineered and heavily disturbed during construction. In tee-off areas, all topsoil is removed, and subsoil is graded to ensure the subgrade matches the desired final grade. After grading, subsurface drainage is installed and a thick layer of gravel is laid down, packed, and graded. If necessary, intermediate layers are laid down as well. Finally, the root-zone soils are laid, packed, and graded before being sodded (USGA 2004; Moore 2005). The manufactured terrain surrounding the fairways, greens, and bunkers consisted of small hills ranging from 1-3 m high. Small, undulating hills like these are not part of the natural environment of the eastern South Slope physiographic region, which features smoothed, faint drumlins and steep, sharply cut gullies (Chapman and Putnam 1984). Image 1 to Image 11 provide representative examples of tee-off areas, greens, and manufactured terrain found in the Study Area.

All fairways were suspected to be heavily disturbed during construction of the golf course, which would have involved topsoil stripping, grading, and landscaping, and it was determined that they should be subject to Stage 2 test pit survey at 10 m intervals to confirm their disturbance, as per the *Standards and Guidelines* Section 2.1.8 (Government of Ontario 2011).

Other areas were found to be disturbed within the Study Area, including the clubhouse and its associated driveways and parking areas (Image 12 to Image 15), as well as maintenance facilities and their associated parking areas (Image 16 and Image 17) and the residential property at 12580 Torbram Road (Image 18).

4.2 Undisturbed Areas

Multiple areas within the Study Area were identified as potentially undisturbed, and as such could retain archaeological potential. These included a wooded area in the southern corner of the Study Area, a small, wooded area in the centre of the Study Area, an overgrown grassy area south of the clubhouse, and a portion of the manicured lawn of the residential property at 12580 Torbram Road (Image 19 to Image 23).

4.3 Sloped and Permanently Wet Areas

There were three sloped areas, as well as several permanently wet areas within the Study Area. One sloped area is located along the western bank of a large pond in the northern corner of the Study Area (Image 24) and the western and eastern sides of a shallow valley formed by the creek running through the Study Area (Image 25 to Image 30). Permanently wet areas included several ponds throughout the golf course, in addition to low-lying swampy land bordering the creek running through the Study Area (Image 31 to Image 35).

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the combined results of the background study and property inspection, it is concluded that portions of the Study Area retain archaeological potential and, as such are required to be subject to Stage 2 AA by a licensed archaeologist prior to development.

The current use of the Study Area as a golf course indicates the property has been subject to some level of subsurface disturbance, but it is not possible through visual assessment to determine to what extent the development of the golf course impacted subsurface cultural remains that may be present. Given the results and conclusions of this Stage 1 AA, the following recommendations are provided:

1) Portions of the Study Area that exhibit disturbed conditions, slope or permanently wet areas, as observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, are recommended to be exempt from further Archaeological Assessment (Map 9).

2) Portions of the Study Area that exhibit relatively undisturbed conditions, as observed during the Stage 1 property inspection, are documented on Map 9. Prior to any impacts, it is recommended these areas be subject to Stage 2 AA by means of shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

3) Portions of the Study Area were identified during the Stage 1 property inspection as likely disturbed due to the construction of the golf courses, but the level of disturbance was not able to be visually confirmed; these areas are documented on Map 9. Prior to any impacts, it is recommended these areas be subject to Stage 2 AA by means of shovel test pit survey at 10 m intervals to confirm the extent of ground disturbance. Should intact topsoil layers be identified, survey intervals should be reduced to 5 m in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The report is prepared 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 Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alterations 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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 (Government of Ontario 2002). It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

7.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

Golder has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments, and purpose described to Golder by the Client. The factual data, interpretations, and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations, and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings, and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration, and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations, and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

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9.0 IMAGES

Image 1: A representative example of a tee-off area; facing southwest, July 6, 2022.

Image 2: A representative example of a tee-off area; facing south, July 6, 2022.

Image 3: A representative example of a tee-off area; facing west, July 6, 2022.

Image 4: A representative example of a tee-off area; facing southeast, July 6, 2022.

Image 5: A representative example of a golf green; facing southwest, July 6, 2022.

Image 6: A representative example of a golf green; facing southeast, July 6, 2022.

Image 7: A representative example of bunkers and manufactured terrain; facing southeast, July 6, 2022.

Image 8: A representative example of manufactured terrain; facing southwest, July 6, 2022.

Image 9: A representative example of manufactured terrain; facing northeast, July 6, 2022.

Image 10: A representative example of manufactured terrain; facing northeast, July 6, 2022.

Image 11: A representative example of bunkers and manufactured terrain; facing southwest, July 6, 2022.

Image 12: Mayfield Golf Club clubhouse and its parking area; facing west, August 24, 2022.

Image 13: Mayfield Golf Club clubhouse and its parking area; facing south, August 24, 2022.

Image 14: Mayfield Golf Club clubhouse; facing west, August 24, 2022.

Image 15: Mayfield Golf Club driveway; facing northeast, August 24, 2022.

Image 16: Mayfield Golf Club maintenance facilities and their parking area; facing west, August 24, 2022.

Image 17: Mayfield Golf Club maintenance facilities and their parking area; facing southwest, August 24, 2022.

Image 18: Residential structure at 12580 Torbram Road; facing southwest, August 24, 2022.

Image 19: Wooded area requiring Stage 2 test pit survey in the southern corner of the Study Area; facing south, July 6, 2022.

Image 20: Wooded area requiring Stage 2 test pit survey in the centre of the Study Area; facing northeast, August 24, 2022

Image 21: Overgrown grassy area requiring Stage 2 test pit survey south of the Mayfield Golf Club clubhouse; facing south, August 24, 2022.

Image 22: A portion of the manicured lawn of the residential property at 12580 Torbram requiring Stage 2 test pit survey; facing northeast, August 24, 2022.

Image 23: A portion of the manicured lawn of the residential property at 12580 Torbram requiring Stage 2 test pit survey; facing north, August 24, 2022.

Image 24: Sloped area along the western bank of a large pond in the northern corner of the Study Area; facing northwest, July 6, 2022.

Image 25: Sloped area along the western side of the shallow valley formed by the creek running through the Study Area; facing southwest, August 24, 2022.

Image 26: Sloped area along the western side of the shallow valley formed by the creek running through the Study Area; facing northwest, July 6, 2022.

Image 27: Sloped area along the eastern side of the shallow valley formed by the creek running through the Study Area; facing northeast, July 6, 2022.

Image 28: Sloped area along the eastern side of the shallow valley formed by the creek running through the Study Area; facing east, July 6, 2022.

Image 29: Sloped area along the eastern side of the shallow valley formed by the creek running through the Study Area; facing northwest, July 6, 2022.

Image 30: Sloped area along the eastern side of the shallow valley formed by the creek running through the Study Area; facing east, July 6, 2022.

Image 31: A representative example of a pond within the Study Area; facing northwest, July 6, 2022.

Image 32: A representative example of a pond within the Study Area; facing south, July 6, 2022.

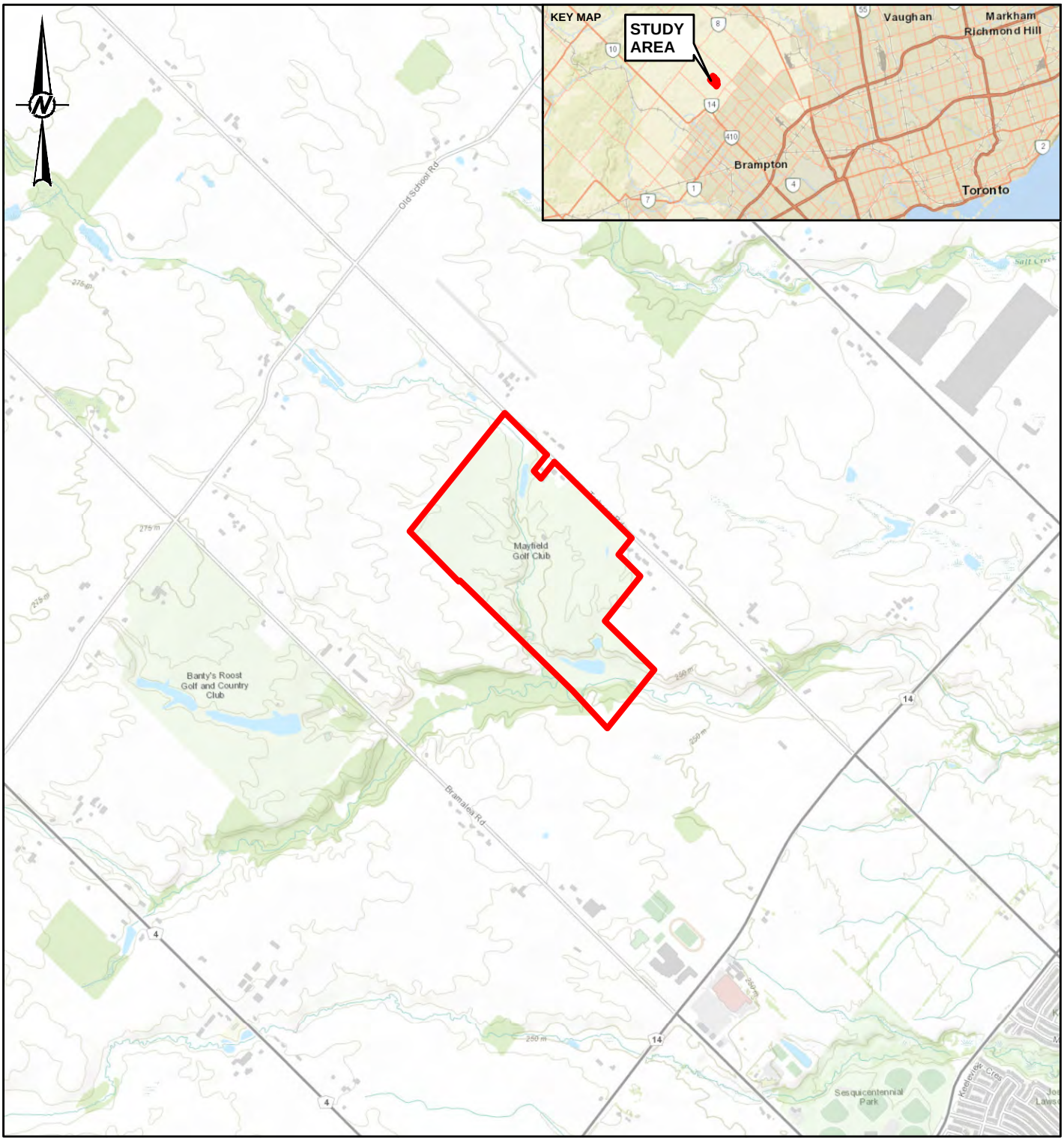
Image 33: A representative example of low-lying swampy land adjacent to the creek running through the Study Area; facing south, July 6, 2022.

Image 34: A representative example of low-lying swampy land adjacent to the creek running through the Study Area; facing south, July 6, 2022.

Image 35: A representative example of low-lying swampy land adjacent to the creek running through the Study Area; facing north, July 6, 2022.

10.0 MAPS

All maps follow on the succeeding pages.



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N, PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN 1983

CLIENT
MAYFIELD GOLF COURSE INC. C/O GERANIUM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MAYFIELD GOLF CLUB, TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE
LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

CONSULTANT
WSP GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2022-12-20
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	LCM
APPROVED	MT

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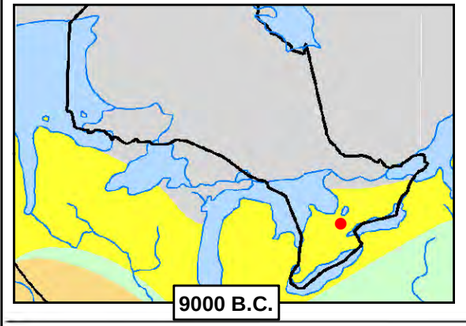
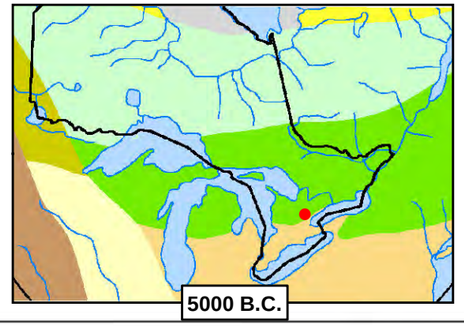
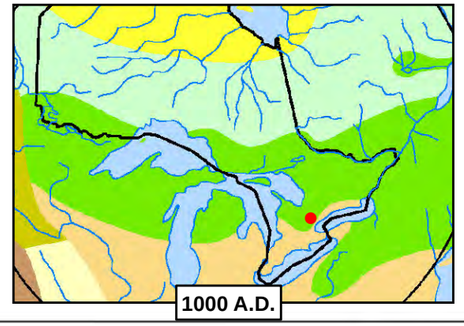




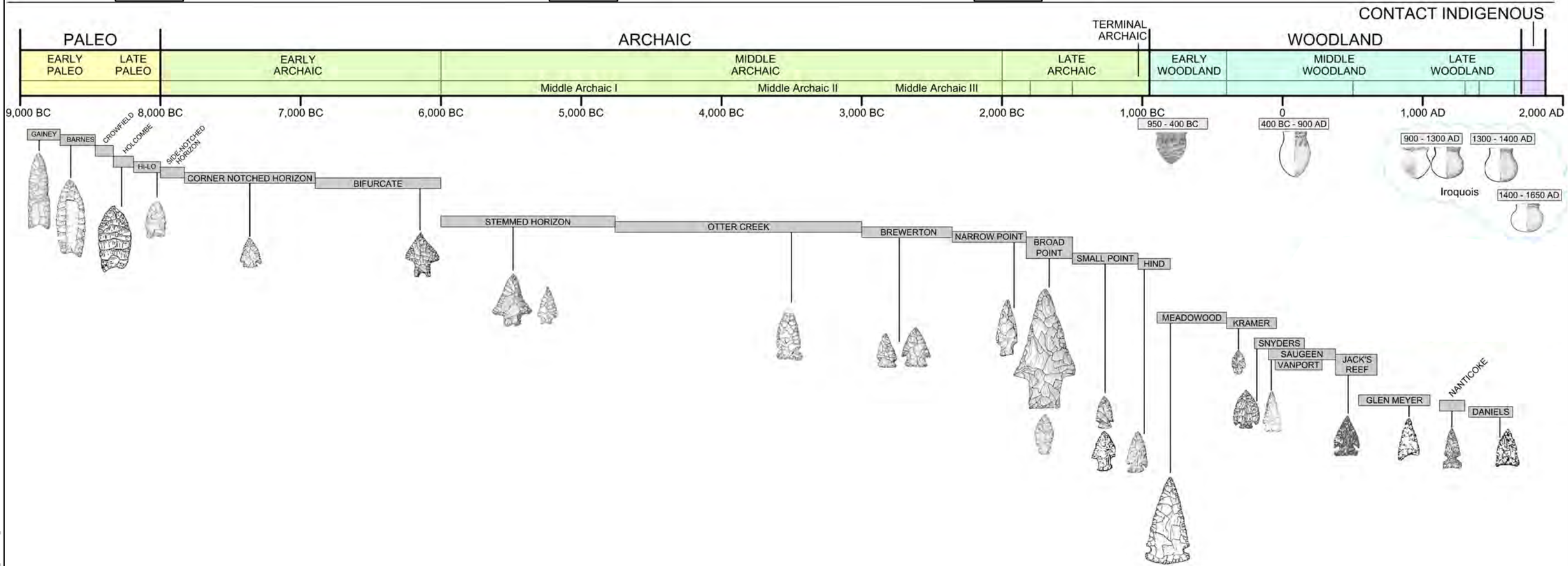


LEGEND

- STUDY AREA

VEGETATION COVERAGE

- TUNDRA
- BOREAL FOREST
- GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE FOREST
- DECIDUOUS FOREST
- DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS
- GRASSLAND
- LICHEN WOODLAND
- PARKLAND



NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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- KENYON, I. -1979 SAUGEEN POINTS. KEWA 79-9.
- RITCHIE, WM. 1971. A TYPOLOGY AND NOMENCLATURE FOR NEW YORK PROJECTILE POINTS. ALBANY, NEW YORK: THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
- FOX, W.A. -1982 GLEN MEYER TANGED-TRIANGULAR. KEWA 82-1.
- FOX, W.A. -1981 NANTICOKE NOTCHED POINTS. KEWA 81-3.
- FOX, W.A. -1981 DANIELS TRIANGULAR POINTS. KEWA 81-1.

CLIENT
MAYFIELD GOLF COURSE INC. C/O GERANIUM

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MAYFIELD GOLF CLUB, TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE
PRE-CONTACT INDIGENOUS CULTURE HISTORY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

CONSULTANT
wsp GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2022-12-20
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR/MG
REVIEWED	LCM
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
22535202	0001	0	2

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM:
25mm
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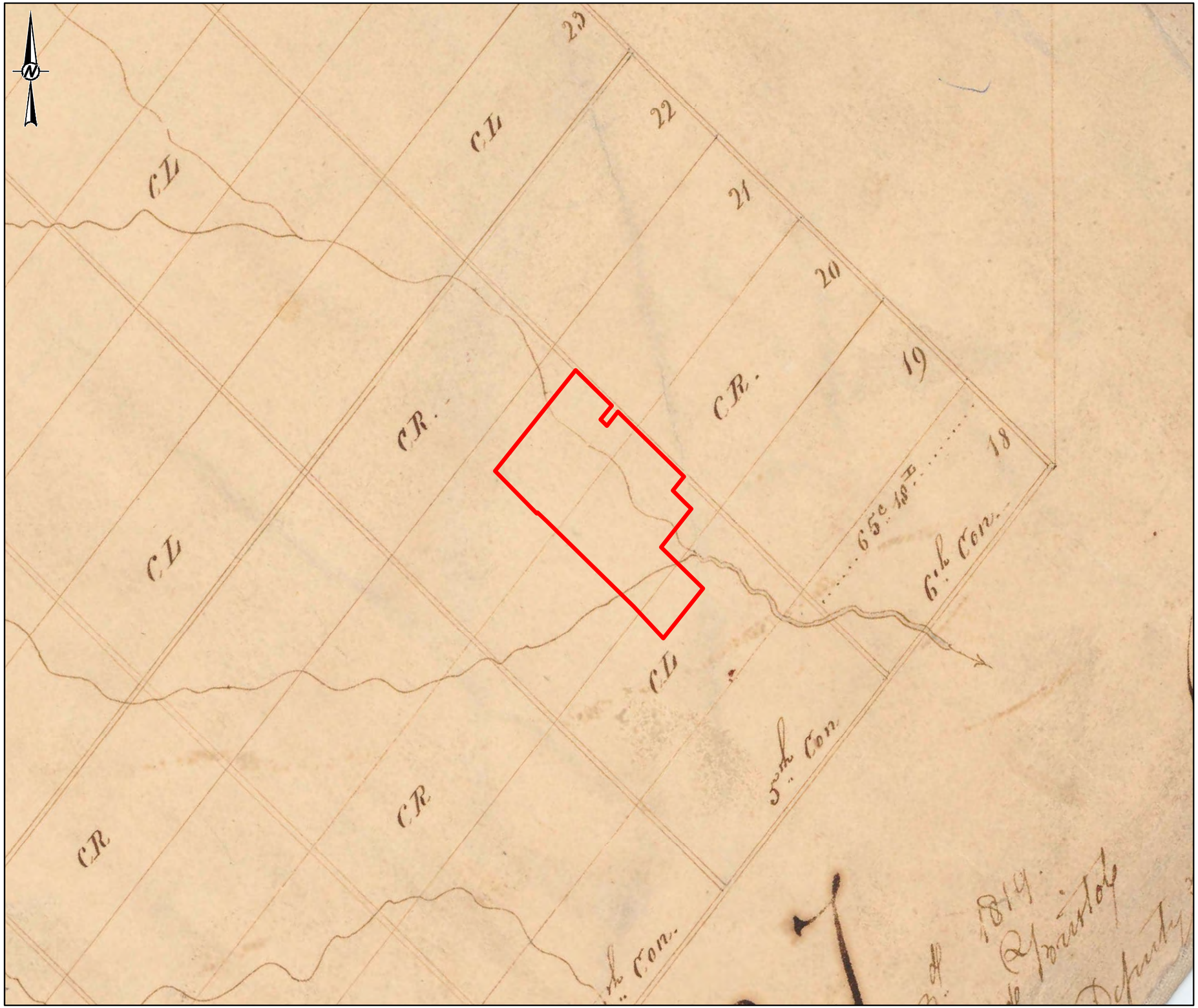

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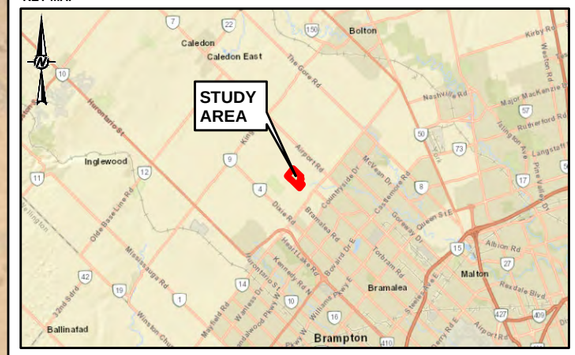

SCALE 1:425,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 200 400 800

1:20,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. BRISTOL, RICHARD, 1819, A MAP OF THE NORTH HALF OF CHINGUACOUSY. YORK
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N, PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN 1983

CLIENT

MAYFIELD GOLF COURSE INC. C/O GERANIUM

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MAYFIELD GOLF CLUB, TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

A PORTION OF BRISTOL'S 1819 SURVEY MAP

CONSULTANT

wsp GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2022-12-20
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR/MG
REVIEWED	LCM
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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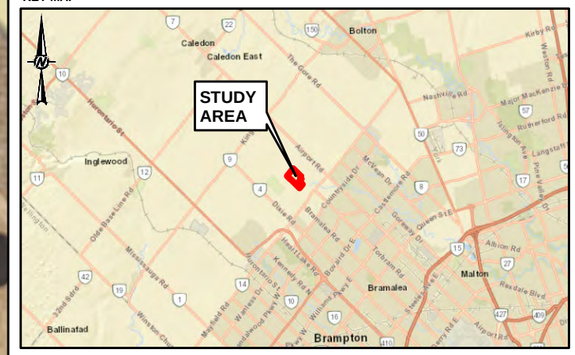
KEY MAP



SCALE 1:425,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 200 400 800

1:20,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP PATENT PLAN, N.D., CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP PATENT PLAN
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N, PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN 1983

CLIENT

MAYFIELD GOLF COURSE INC. C/O GERANIUM

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MAYFIELD GOLF CLUB, TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

A PORTION OF THE CHINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP PATENT PLAN

CONSULTANT

wsp GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2022-12-20
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REVIEWED	LCM
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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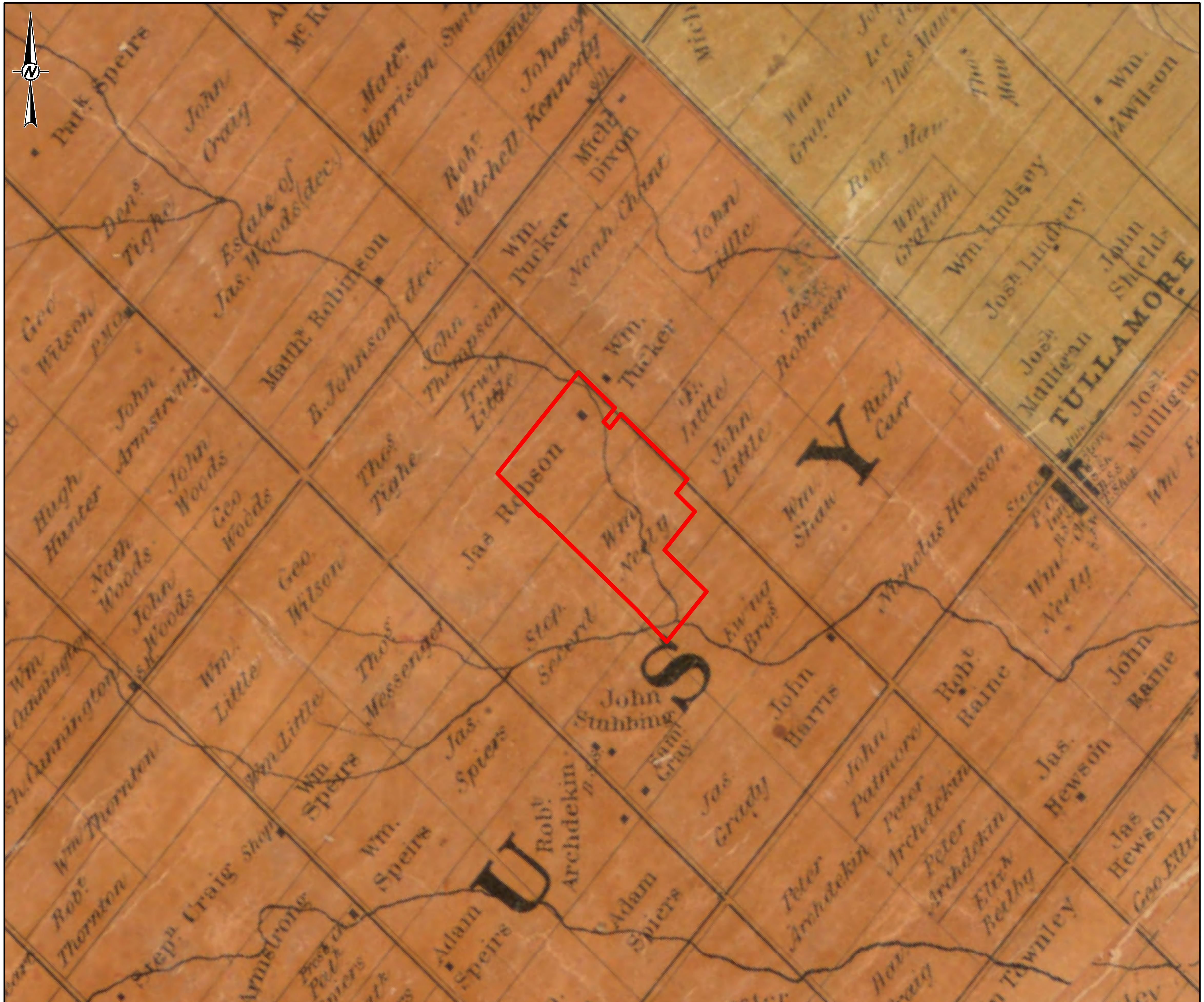

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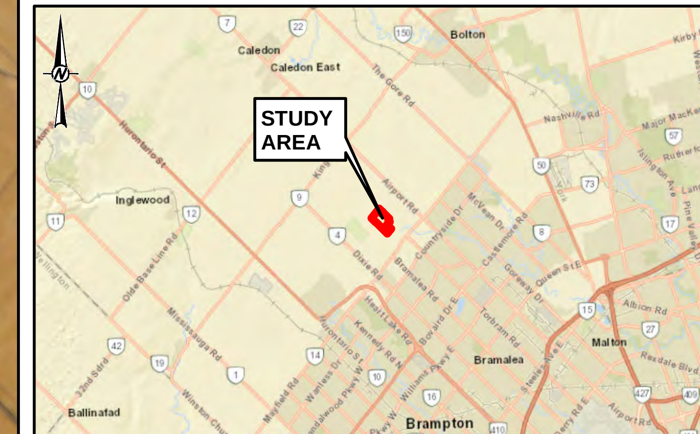

SCALE 1:425,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 200 400 800

1:20,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. TREMAINE, GEORGE, 1859, TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL, CANADA WEST. G.R. AND G.M. TREMAINE, TORONTO
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N, PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN 1983

CLIENT

MAYFIELD GOLF COURSE INC. C/O GERANIUM

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MAYFIELD GOLF CLUB, TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

A PORTION OF TREMAINE'S 1859 MAP OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL

CONSULTANT

WSP GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2022-12-20
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APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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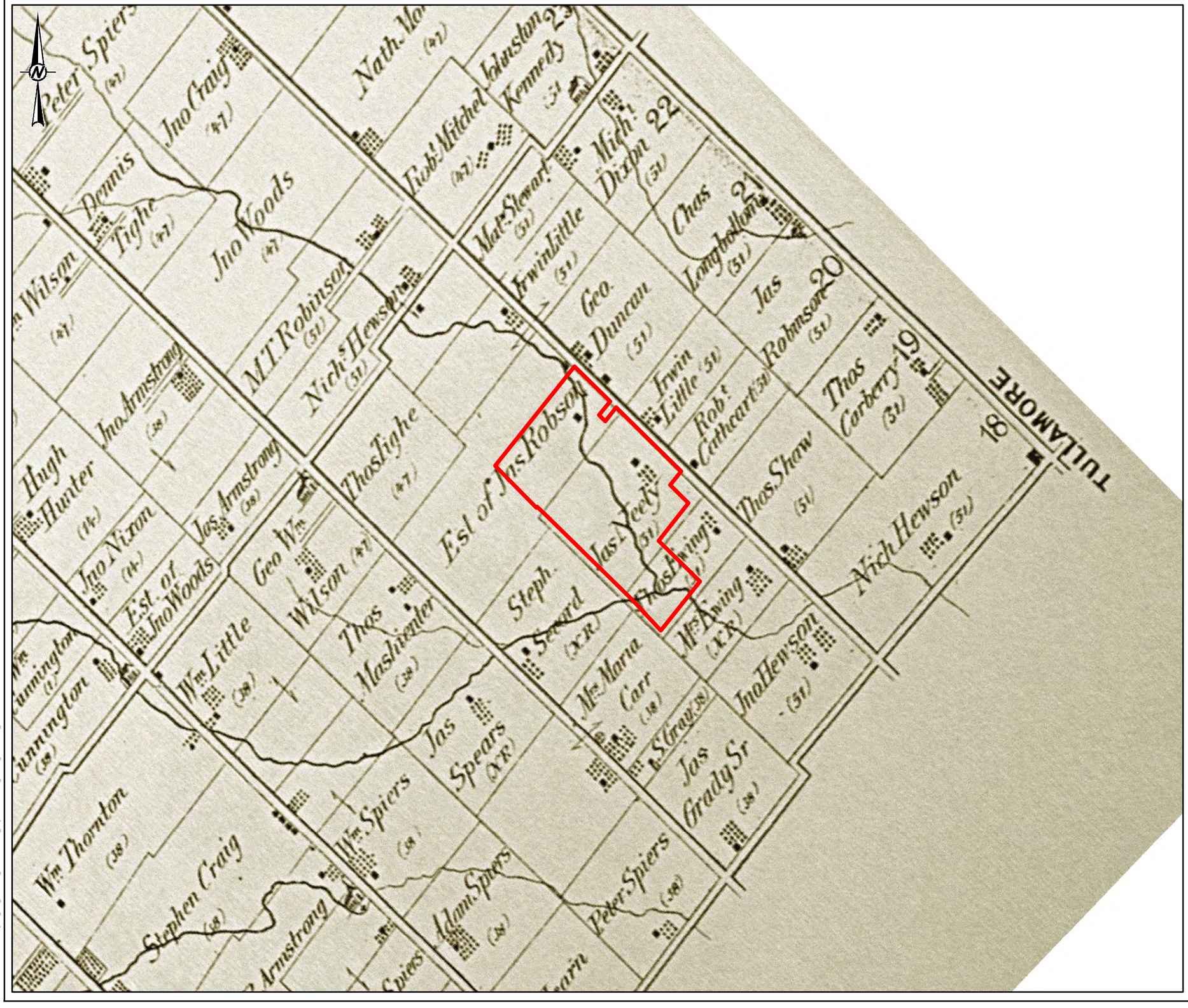

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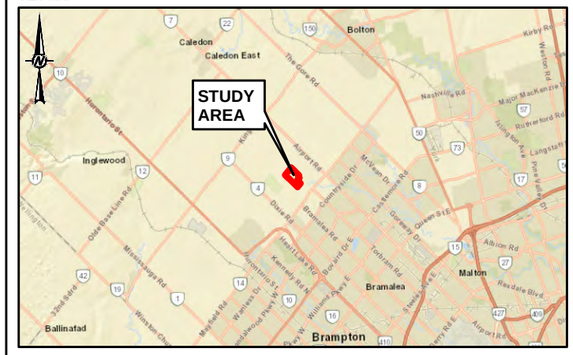

SCALE 1:425,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 200 400 800

1:20,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. POPE, J.H., 1877, ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL, ONT. WALKER & MILES, TORONTO
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N, PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN 1983

CLIENT

MAYFIELD GOLF COURSE INC. C/O GERANIUM

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MAYFIELD GOLF CLUB, TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

A PORTION OF THE 1877 HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL

CONSULTANT

WSP GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2022-12-20
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PREPARED	BR/MG
REVIEWED	LCM
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PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
22535202	0001	0	6

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

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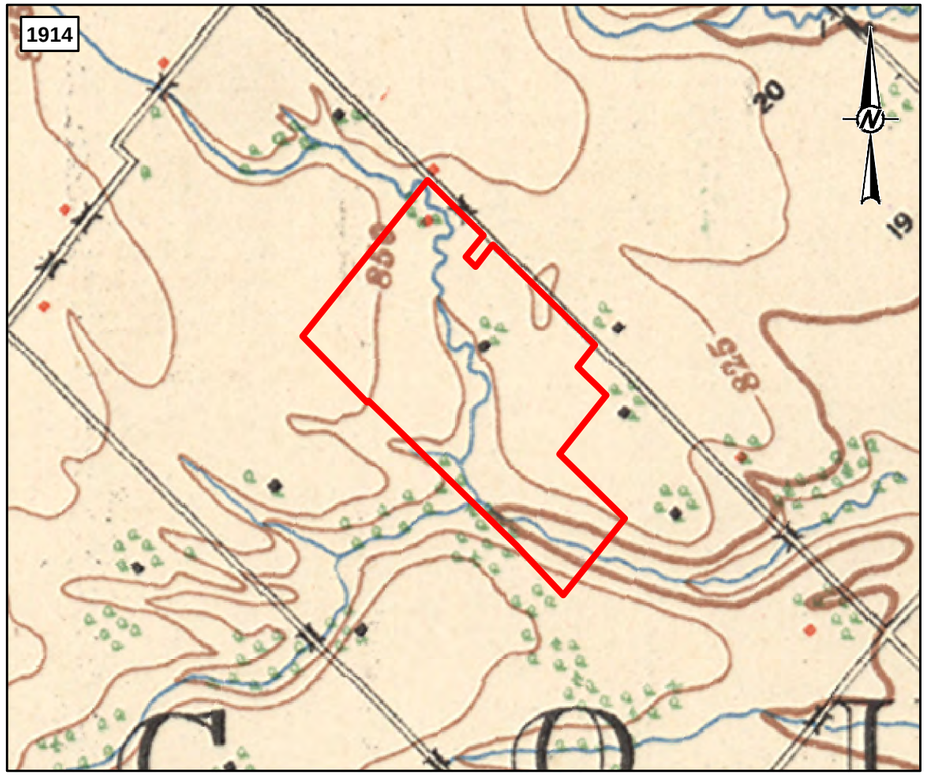

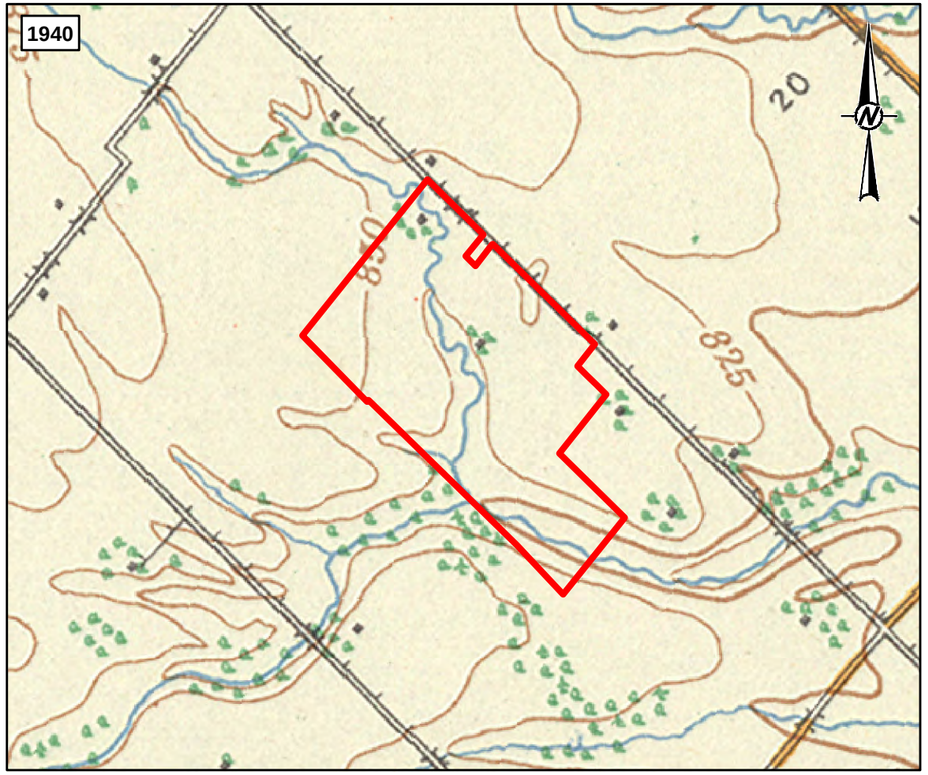

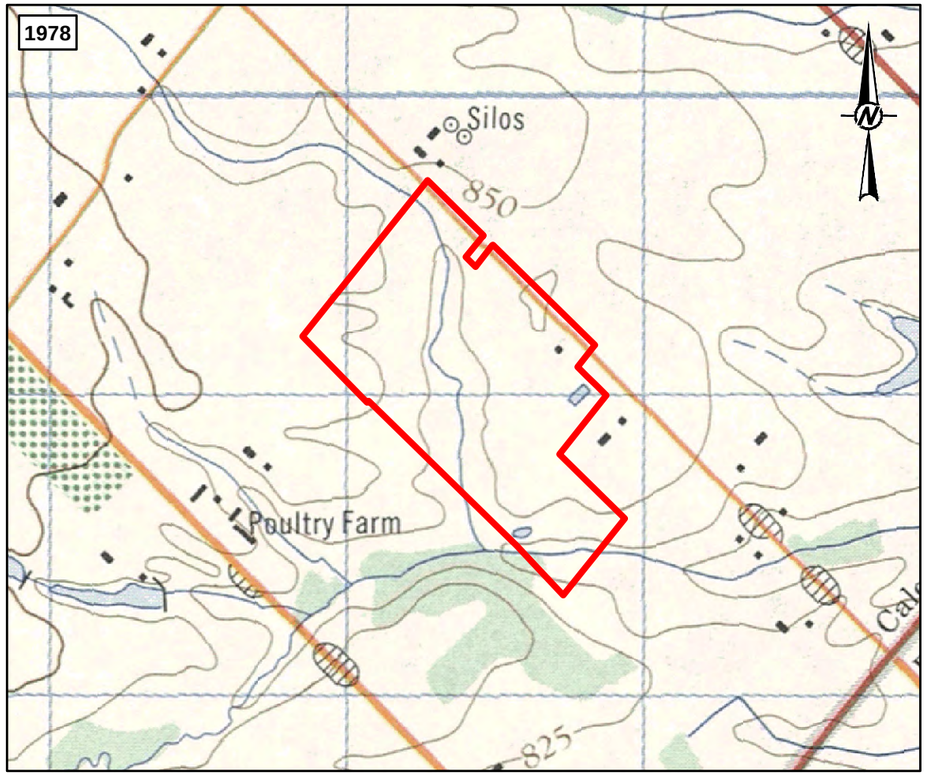

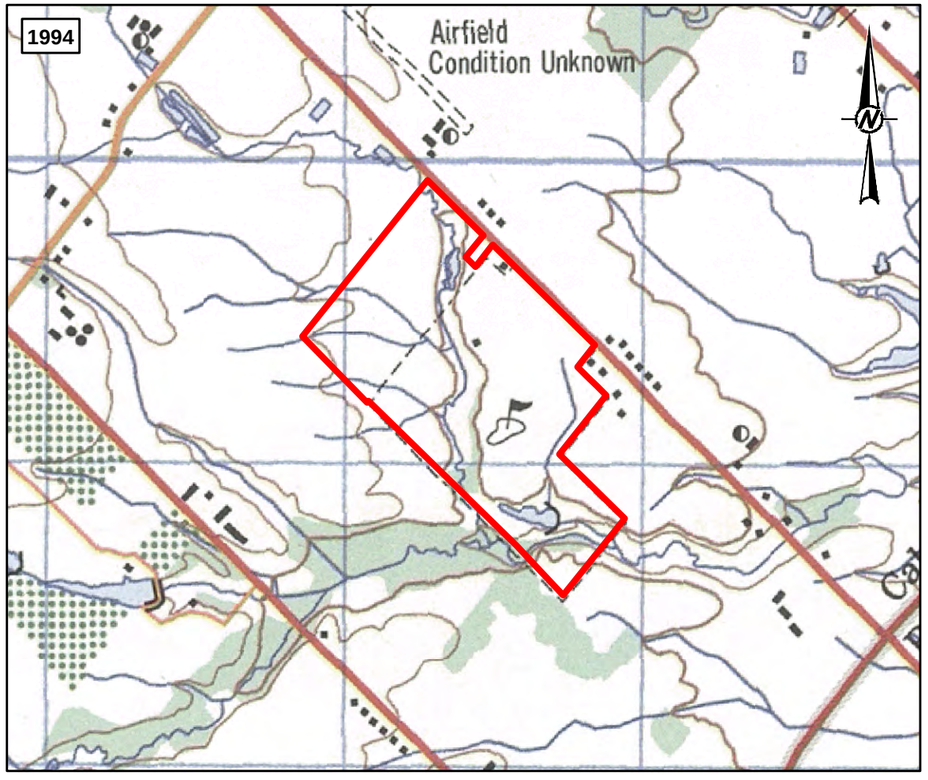

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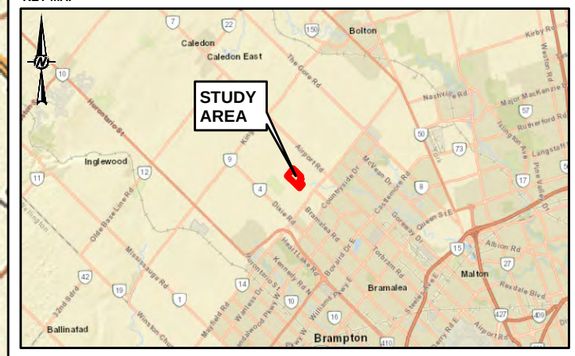

SCALE 1:425,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 200 400 800

1:20,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, 1994, BOLTON, ONTARIO, SHEET 30M/13
2. DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, 1914, TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, ONTARIO, BOLTON SHEET
3. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, 1940, TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, ONTARIO, BOLTON SHEET
4. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, 1968, BOLTON, ONTARIO, SHEET 30M/13W
5. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
6. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N, PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN 1983

CLIENT

MAYFIELD GOLF COURSE INC. C/O GERANIUM

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MAYFIELD GOLF CLUB, TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

20TH TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS (1914, 1940, 1978, 1994)

CONSULTANT

WSP GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2022-12-20
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REVIEWED	LCM
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
22535202	0001	0	7

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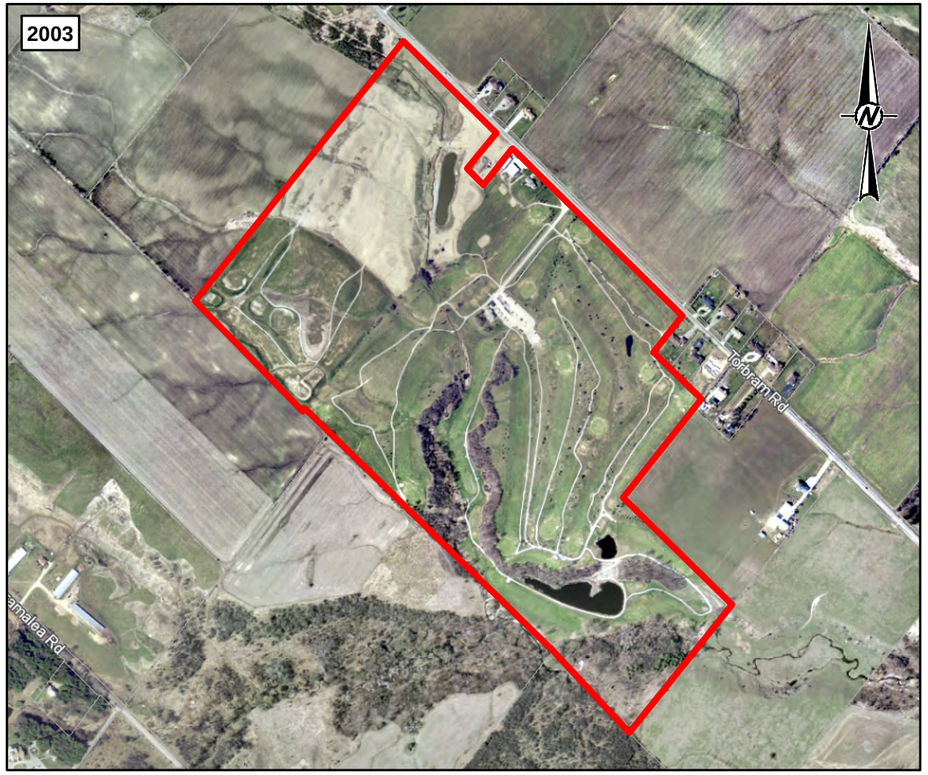

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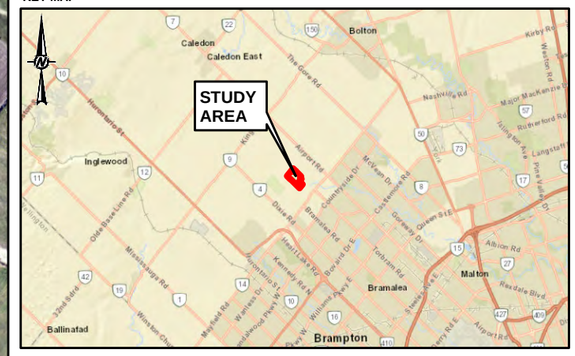

SCALE 1:425,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 120 240 480

1:12,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. AERIAL PHOTOS, 2001, 2003, 2005 AND 2007, THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALEDON
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N, PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN 1983

CLIENT

MAYFIELD GOLF COURSE INC. C/O GERANIUM

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MAYFIELD GOLF CLUB, TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

AERIAL PHOTOS SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY AREA IN THE EARLY 2000S

CONSULTANT

WSP GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2022-12-20
DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	BR/MG
REVIEWED	LCM
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PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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CHINGUACOUSY CON 5 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD LOT 22

CHINGUACOUSY CON 6 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD LOT 21

CHINGUACOUSY CON 6 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD LOT 20

CHINGUACOUSY CON 6 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD LOT 19

CHINGUACOUSY CON 5 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD LOT 21

CHINGUACOUSY CON 5 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD LOT 20

CHINGUACOUSY CON 5 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD LOT 19

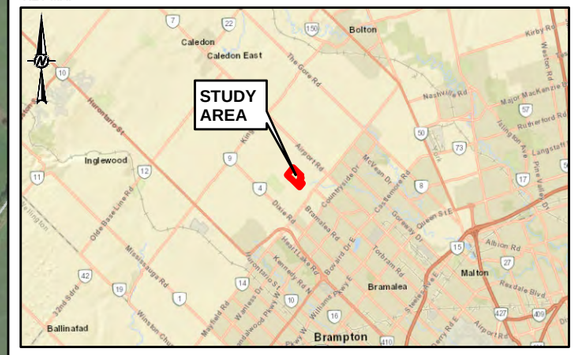
CHINGUACOUSY CON 4 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD LOT 21

CHINGUACOUSY CON 5 EAST OF CENTRE ROAD LOT 18

TORBRAM ROAD

BRAMALEA ROAD

KEY MAP



SCALE 1:425,000

LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS RECOMMENDED
- STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEY AT 10 M INTERVALS RECOMMENDED
- PREVIOUSLY DISTURBED; NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
- SLOPE; NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
- PERMANENTLY WET; NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
- STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, METRES
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- WETLAND
- TOWNSHIP, CONCESSION AND LOT

0 60 120 240

1:6,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
   SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N, PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR,

CLIENT

MAYFIELD GOLF COURSE INC. C/O GERANIUM

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MAYFIELD GOLF CLUB, TOWN OF CALEDON, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 1 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSULTANT

wsp GOLDER

YYYY-MM-DD	2022-12-20
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PREPARED	BR/MG
REVIEWED	LCM
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PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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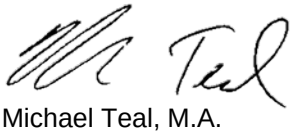
0 25mm

11.0 CLOSURE

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Golder Associates Ltd.

Lafe Meicenheimer, M.A.
Project Archaeologist



Michael Teal, M.A.
Director, Archaeology and Heritage, Ontario

LCM/MT/ca
https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/165021/project files/6 deliverables/p1013-0022-2022_re_20dec2022.docx

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