

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Redevelopment of 15, 21 and 27 Shore Street
Part of Lots 10, 11, 12 and 13, Block 6, Registered Plan BPL-7
Within Part of Lot 7, Concession 6
In the Geographic Township of Albion
Historic Peel County
Now in the Town of Caledon
Regional Municipality of Peel
Ontario**

**Project #: 345-CA10422-24
Licensee (#): Ian Boyce (P1059)
PIF #: P1059-0155-2024**

Original Report

June 18, 2024

**Presented to:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Bolton Shore Holdings Ltd.* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed redevelopment of municipal addresses 15, 21 and 27 Shore Street, in the Town of Caledon (the “study area”). The proposal includes a four-storey residential apartment building that will include nineteen units and twenty-nine parking spaces. The existing dwellings and other structures on the property will be demolished to accommodate the development. The study area encompasses part of Lots 10, 11, 12 and 13, Block 6, Registered Plan BPL-7, within part of Lot 7, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Albion, historic Peel County, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. The study area has a total area of approximately 0.21 hectares.

As per the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (‘2011 S&G’) published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)* (2011), detailed documentary research was undertaken to provide a record of the study area’s archaeological and land use history and present condition. Background research established archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement (road and railway) and the Village of Bolton Heritage Conservation District. The Town of Caledon’s Archaeology Management Plan also identifies archaeological potential within the study area.

Further review of an aerial photograph and orthophotographs from the mid-20th century to the present was conducted to determine if the archaeological potential classification remained relevant across the study area. This review revealed deep and extensive land alterations (i.e., building footprints, driveways, extensive landscaping,) within sections of the property. Beyond these areas, however, the study area comprises undisturbed manicured lawn and gardens dotted with trees that retain the established archaeological potential.

Considering the findings detailed in the succeeding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Parts of the study area that were identified as having archaeological potential removed are exempt from requiring Stage 2 AA (extents to be confirmed during the Stage 2 AA).
2. Parts of the study area that were identified as retaining archaeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MCM* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for a Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for a Stage 2 survey.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Bolton Shore Holdings Ltd.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed redevelopment of municipal addresses 15, 21 and 27 Shore Street, in the Town of Caledon. These properties will be the subject of the report documented herein and collectively referred to as the "study area." The proposed development includes a four-storey residential apartment building that will include nineteen units and twenty-nine parking spaces. The existing dwellings and other structures on the property will be demolished to accommodate the development. The study area encompasses part of Lots 10, 11, 12 and 13, Block 6, Registered Plan BPL-7, within part of Lot 7, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Albion, historic Peel County, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). The study area has a total area of approximately 0.21 hectares.

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. The Stage 1 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Mr. Ian Boyce, under the archaeological consultant licence number P1059, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2024) and *2011 S&G*. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Bolton Shore Holdings Ltd.* on May 9th, 2024.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historical mapping, topographic mapping, an air photograph and orthophotographs. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13). **Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN (Early)		
Early	ca. 11000 to 8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites also found along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines) due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Ellis, 2013, p.37; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Late	ca. 8500 to 7500 BC	
ARCHAIC (Middle)		
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; Shield Archaic in Northern Ontario introduced copper tools. - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).
Middle	ca. 6000 to 2000 BC	
Late	ca. 2500 to 500 BC	
<i>Oral Traditions</i>		
Oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking <i>Michi Saagiiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) assert that they, “are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1). This oral tradition is contrary to other First Nation communities, such as the Huron-Wendat, based on both archaeological evidence and from their own oral traditions (<i>see Appendix C</i>).		
WOODLAND (Late)		
Early	ca. 800 to AD 1	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in Southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes.

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>- Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).</p>
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points - Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).</p>
Late Woodland		
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>Earliest Iroquoian development in Southern Ontario is Princess Point which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario, but more recent research of ceramic data from the Rice Lake-Trent River region determined early Iroquoian development to be an in situ cultural development (Curtis, 2014, p.190); the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland Iroquoian groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular projectile points <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p>
Early	ca. AD 900 to 1300	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); the abandonment of these two phases “were expressed early on, with the recognition that local site sequences were more or less continuous through what has been classified as distinct phases” (Birch, 2015, p.271); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual.</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
		<p>- Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).</p>		
Middle	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear; some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie.</p> <p>- Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>		
Late	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	<p>Two major Iroquoian groups: the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Huron-Wendat to the east; traditionally, the Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>Neutral (called <i>Attiewandaron</i> by the Huron-Wendat) Natives distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment, around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula to Lake Erie; sites also found in the Grand River area and as far as Milton in the east; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; theorized that Credit River may have functioned as a boundary marker between the ancestral Neutral Natives and Huron-Wendat peoples.</p> <p>The Petun (<i>Tionnontaté</i> or <i>Khionontateronon</i>) were located along the Blue Mountains to the north and have been theorized to have arrived ca. 1580 from Neutral territory; the Grand River headwaters are located in the northwest corner of Dufferin County and the Petun are believed to have utilized Dufferin County (northwest of the study area) as hunting territory.</p> <p>- many trails used throughout the area including the Toronto Carrying Place Trail which travelled along the Humber River and the Rouge River connecting Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Garrad, 2014, pp.1, 147-148; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Sawden, 1952, p.7; TRCA, 2007, p.9; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="526 1675 1412 1898"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="526 1675 1412 1707">Oral Traditions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="526 1707 1412 1898"> <p>According to Huron-Wendat oral traditions, the Huron-Wendat territory stretched “from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way up to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the south and Île Perrot in the East</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Oral Traditions	<p>According to Huron-Wendat oral traditions, the Huron-Wendat territory stretched “from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way up to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the south and Île Perrot in the East</p>
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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>and Owend [sic] Sound in the West” (per.comm. M-S. Gendron, 02 February 2024); the Huron-Wendat traditionally were a “civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also masters of trade and diplomacy...where they formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent” (per.comm. M-S. Gendron, 02 February 2024).</p> <p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their traditional territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3); the Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Ojibway/Chippewa, Odawa, Mississaugas, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagiig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</p>

1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	<p>The Anishinaabeg (i.e., Algonquin, Chippewa, Mississauga, Odawa, Ojibway, and others) continued to inhabit Ontario, alongside Iroquoian-speaking groups such as the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe and the Neutral Natives (<i>Attiewandaron</i>) in the Niagara Peninsula; inter-marriage between Algonquian- and Iroquoian-speaking groups; French arrival into Ontario; numerous Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe in and around the City of Barrie (“Huronnia”); extensive trade relationship with Huron-Wendat and French established; Neutral Natives clustered in the Niagara Peninsula; Neutral Natives referred to as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutral Natives; the <i>Tionnontaté</i> or <i>Khionontateranon</i> were called ‘Petun’ a term meaning tobacco; little references to the Petun were made by fur traders leading to the belief that fur traders assumed they were similar to the Huron-Wendat; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Récollets missionaries; epidemics</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
		<p>(Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Garrad, 2014, pp.148, 167-168, 490; Garrad and Heidenreich, 1978, pp.395-396; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245; White, 1978, pp.407-411).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 447 1414 646"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="581 447 1414 485"><i>Oral Traditions</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 485 1414 646">Mississauga Anishinaabeg oral traditions tell of Algonquian-speaking groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of Anishinaabeg “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in Southern Ontario at this time (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Oral Traditions</i>	Mississauga Anishinaabeg oral traditions tell of Algonquian-speaking groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of Anishinaabeg “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in Southern Ontario at this time (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).
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Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)	ca. AD 1650s	<p>The Five (later Six) Nations (Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga and Seneca; later included the Tuscarora) of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region but remained an independent Nation; the Huron-Wendat ultimately resettled near Quebec City (forming the oldest First Nations community in Canada), in southwestern Ontario and in America (per.comm. M-S. Gendron, 02 February 2024); the Five Nations attacked Neutral Natives ca. 1650s and caused their dispersal; the Five Nations established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continued (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Warrick, 2008, p.208; Williamson, 2013, p.60).</p>		
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700s	<p>Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving by military conquest (MCFN, 2017) to Southern Ontario in the 1690s; battles fought throughout, ultimately resulting in most of the Five Nations being driven out of Southern Ontario and returning to their lands south of the Great Lakes (and some remained in parts of Southern Ontario); the English referred to those Algonquian-speaking groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107); ‘<i>Mississauga</i>’ term applied to Anishinaabeg bands living on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind; multiple settlements throughout Southern Ontario; the study area is within the traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation who state they, “were the original owners of the territory embraced in the following description, namely commencing at Long Point on Lake Erie thence eastward along the shore of the Lake to the Niagara River. Then down the River to Lake Ontario, then northward along the shore of the Lake to the River Rouge east of Toronto then up that river to the dividing ridge to the head waters of the River Thames then southward to Long Point the place of the beginning” (MCFN, 2017) (Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Johnston,</p>		

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		2004, pp.9-10; McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Trade, Peace and Conflict	ca. AD 1700 to 1770s	Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the First Nations; European commerce and exploration resumed; the Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; beginnings of the Métis and their communities; skirmishes between France and Britain as well as their respective First Nations allies erupt in 1754 (“French and Indian Wars”) and forms part of the larger Seven Years’ War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to British control; Treaty of Paris (1763); Royal Proclamation of 1763 “states explicitly that Indigenous people reserved all land not ceded by or purchased from them” (Hall, 2019); the Proclamation established framework for how treaties were negotiated (by only the King or an assigned representative of the King, and only at a public meeting called for this specific purpose) and established the “constitutional basis for the future negotiations of Indigenous treaties in British North America” (Hall, 2019); the Proclamation established the British administration of North American territories ceded by France to Britain; uprising by several First Nations groups against British (“Pontiac’s War”); fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Abler and Tooker, 1978, pp.505-517; Hall, 2019; Jaenen, 2023a; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Tooker, 1978, pp.418-441).
Early British Administration and Euro-Canadian Settlement	ca. AD 1770s to 1790s	American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) drove large numbers of United Empire Loyalists (American settlers who were loyal to the British Crown), military petitioners, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to re-settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris (1783) formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now southern Quebec); Jay’s Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement from the British Isles and continental Europe after land cession treaties were negotiated by the British Crown with various First Nations groups (Government of Ontario, 2024; Hall, 2022; Jaenen, 2023b; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2020).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (1800s to present)

1.3.3.1 Land Treaties

In 1805, a tract of land was ceded from the Mississaugas that included lands “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)” (Fix, 1967, p.13). One mile (or 1.6 kilometres) on either side of the Credit River and the ‘flat lands’ bordering the Etobicoke Creek were to remain property of the Mississaugas, and they were to obtain £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek (Bronte Creek) as part of the treaty. This treaty, Treaty No.13a, included lands in the southern parts of the Township of Toronto in Peel County and the Townships of Trafalgar

and Nelson in Halton County. In September 1806, representatives of the Crown and certain Mississaugas signed Treaty 14, or the 'Head of the Lake Purchase,' confirming the cession of lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario that had been agreed upon the previous year (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.35-40; Government of Ontario, 2024; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; MCFN, 2020a; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Weaver, 1913, p.65).

After the War of 1812, there was mounting pressure for new land to accommodate the "increasing amount of new settlers from the British Isles, to meet the demands of the demobilized military personnel for their promised land grants, and to provide the necessary land for children of the United Empire Loyalists who had settled in eastern Ontario and on the Niagara Frontier a generation earlier" (McKinney, 1967, p.244). To accommodate this influx of settlers, the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now the Regional Municipality of Peel, was negotiated by William Claus in 1818. The area belonged to the Credit River Mississaugas who, despite efforts from the Indian Department officials to protect them, found themselves victim to encroachment on their lands and fisheries by Euro-Canadian settlers (Surtees, 1994, p.116). Under the leadership of Chief Ajetance, the Mississaugas settled for goods in the value of £522.10 annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land, including some land along the Credit River. This second purchase, known as Treaty No.19 or the 'Ajetance Purchase,' surrendered those lands within what would encompass the Township of Albion where the study area lies (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.iv, 47-48; Government of Ontario, 2024; MCFN, 2020b; Surtees, 1994, pp.116-117).

1.3.3.2 Township of Albion

From 1818 to 1819, the Township of Albion was surveyed by William Chewett (Scheinman, 2009a, p.9-2; Pope, 1877, p.89). Official settlement in the area began soon afterwards, and by 1820 all the lots on the first concession were settled as far as Lot 38 (Heyes, 1961, p.11). Settlers in the southern part of the township recognized the potential of the rich soils and flat terrain, and focused on agriculture (Scheinman, 2009b, p.10-1). Settlers in the northern part of the Township of Albion navigated the difficult terrain and settled in plateau areas and along river valleys while attempting to farm (Scheinman, 2009a, p.9-7). Strands of mixed hardwood covering the Township of Albion were cleared by settlers, and by 1830 Albion had numerous prosperous wheat farms (Heyes, 1961, p.111). By 1840, after several years of severe agricultural depression, the export of Canadian wheat increased when new British Corn laws gave preferential treatment to Canadian wheat, and after 1853 European crop failure sent the prices of Canadian grain skyrocketing (Heyes, 1961, p.111). The Crimean War prevented supplies of Russian wheat from entering the European markets and brought the wheat prices still higher; farms throughout the township experienced great financial surplus (Heyes, 1961, p.111). The agricultural prosperity was short lived, and livestock husbandry stimulated the economy with emphasis placed on breeding high quality beef and dairy cattle (Heyes, 1961, p.113).

1.3.3.3 Village of Bolton

Bolton, situated around the intersection of Highway 50 (Queen Street) and King Street, is located northwest of the study area. Initially named Bolton Mills, it was founded by James Bolton who came to the township with his family in 1819. When George Bolton, James's nephew, arrived in

1824, they began construction of a small grist mill on part of James’s property where the Humber River flowed. The mill became profitable as local farmers capitalized on the closer mill to process their wheat. Early settlers to Bolton Mills were primarily from England (Heyes, 1961, p.133; Pope, 1877, p.89).

By 1840, Bolton Mills had two stores, a distillery, post office, blacksmith shop, shoemaker, tailor, tannery and a hotel. In 1842, the first schoolhouse was opened and in the following year, a church was built of mud bricks by the Congregationalists. Later, an Anglican church was constructed (Scheinman, 2009c, p.11-2; Pope, 1877, p.89). In about twenty years, a soda-biscuit factory, steam bakery, a metal shop for tin and copper, a lawyer and doctor were available in Bolton Mills (Pope, 1877, p.89; Scheinman, 2009c, p.11-3). In 1872, the hamlet was incorporated, and it separated from the Township of Albion to become the Village of Bolton. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway arrived in Bolton in the early 1870s, and by 1877, Bolton’s inhabitants exceeded 900 individuals. In 1872, Edmund Shore constructed the “Toronto Hotel” (also known as Station Hotel or Shore’s Hotel), a two-storey hotel at the southwest corner of the intersection of Shore Street and Highway 50 (or Queen Street) and south of the study area (ABHS, 2024). This hotel provided train passengers a hotel to stay at immediately adjacent to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Station, which was constructed south of the study area.

By 1881 the population had dropped to 200-300 individuals due to poor harvests forcing many into the nearby cities, such as Toronto (Heyes, 1961, p.136).

1.3.4 Land Use History of the Study Area (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history and of the study area’s potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely G.R. Tremaine’s 1859 *Map of the County of Peel* and J.H. Pope’s 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (see **Maps 2-3; Table 3**).

Table 3: Summary of Structures and Property Owners/Occupants Documented in the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* in the Study Area

Con.	Lot	Part	Owner/Occupant		Structure(s) in the Study Area	
			1859	1877	1859	1877
6	7	NE¼	Jacob Shore	Village Lots	-	-

According to the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map*, the study area was encompassed within a parcel of farmland that measured 50 acres and was owned by Jacob Shore. No historic structures (e.g., homesteads, schools, etc.) are depicted in or within 300 metres the study area. It should be noted that although there appears to be a structure depicted in the study area, its transparency (brown rather than black) suggests it is a smudge on the page rather than an historic structure.

By 1877, the study area was depicted within the village lots of Bolton, consisting of Lots 10, 11, 12, and 13 of Block 6. No historic structures are depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area.

The study area is also located within 100 metres of present-day Highway 50, an early historic transportation route established during the survey of the Township Albion. Additionally, the study area is also located within 100 metres of the former Toronto Grey & Bruce Railway (now Ellwood Drive West). In Ontario, the *2011 S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1*). Therefore, based on the proximity of early historic transportation routes, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

To facilitate further evaluation of the established archaeological potential within the study area, a detailed review of topographic maps from 1914, 1919, 1934 and 1940 (*see Map 4*), an air photograph from 1954 (*see Map 5*) and orthophotographs from 2002, 2007, 2016 and 2023 (*see Map 6*) was undertaken.

The earliest 20th century topographic maps identify the study area as encompassing an area that was cleared of overgrown vegetation and was void of any structures (e.g., houses, hotels, etc.). A wood house (depicted as a black square) fronting on Queen Street South/Highway 50 was depicted immediately adjacent to the study area. By 1919, two wood houses were depicted next to the study area, while a telegram/telephone line traveled along the north side of Shore Street. Numerous additional houses were depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

The aerial photograph from 1954 shows similar conditions. The study area was located southeast of the built-up village of Bolton. The oval area to the northwest was labelled as a race track in earlier topographic maps and the train station was located to the southwest which likely led to the early construction of roads and houses in this area. The quality of the 1954 aerial photograph does not lend to identifying any specific structures within the study area.

By 2002 the study area largely resembled its current state. The urban limits of Bolton had expanded greatly, and the study area was located in a residential/commercial area off of Queen Street South. Three houses and their associated driveways, outbuildings, lawns and gardens were located within the study area. The study area remained largely unchanged to the present.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Low Density Residential in the Town of Caledon's Official Plan (Town of Caledon, 2024).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of the municipal archaeological management plan, designated and listed cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research.**

1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. According to the Town of Caledon's AMP, the study area retains archaeological potential (ASI, 2021).

1.4.2 Designated and Listed (or Non-Designated) Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is located within 300 metres of two non-contributing properties in the Village of Bolton Heritage Conservation District: 0 Elizabeth Street and 81 Connaught Crescent (Town of Caledon, 2024). The Town of Caledon also keeps an inventory of Cultural Heritage Landscapes, of which none are located within 300 metres of the study area (Scheinman, 2009c). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is located within 300 metres of the Village of Bolton Heritage Conservation District (HCD) (ERA Architects Inc., 2015). Therefore, this feature does contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

“The Village of Bolton is an historic 19th century mill village that has evolved into a contemporary village in the larger community of Bolton within the Town of Caledon, located in the Region of Peel. The village is nestled in a green river valley through which the Humber River meanders. Above the crest of the valley, the larger contemporary community of Bolton extends in a suburban development pattern to the north, south, east and west.

The District encompasses the core of the historic village, which is primarily based on a mid 19th century plan of subdivision, centred on the intersection of Queen and King streets. The District comprises component parts that, together, constitute a village character. These parts include the historic commercial and industrial core on Queen and Mill streets, the streetscapes of King Street East and West, the adjacent residential neighbourhoods, including Nancy and Temperance streets, and parts of the

surrounding green valley and Humber River. The District contains a variety of streetscapes and building types and styles, including residential, commercial and institutional buildings, representing successive periods of development within the village.

The original core of Bolton has developed from an industrial mill village to a contemporary village. Although evidence of Bolton’s industrial past has largely disappeared and its key function and services have evolved, the village core continues to provide amenities to, and act as a commercial and community focus for the wider area” (ERA Architects Inc., 2015, pp.5-7).

1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (Read the Plaque, 2024). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a pioneer/historic cemetery or church (OGS, 2024; Regional Municipality of Peel, 2019). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the *MCM* was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits. Thirteen (13) archaeological sites have been registered within one kilometre of the study area (MCM, 2024; *see Table 4*).

Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites Within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type	Current Development Review Status
AlGw-6	-	Late Archaic, Early Woodland (Indigenous)	Other: camp/campsite	-
AlGw-19	Burns/C. Saunders	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	manufacturing	-
AlGw-51	Samuel Walford House	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Other: building, homestead, house, manufacturing	-
AlGw-56	Jetron	Middle Archaic (Indigenous)	findspot	-
AlGw-59	-	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown	-
AlGw-60	Moore	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	scatter	-
AlGw-62	-	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Other: camp/campsite	-
AlGw-63	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	scatter	-

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type	Current Development Review Status
AlGw-68	Hall	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	cabin	-
AlGw-88	-	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown	-
AlGw-145	-	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Unknown	-
AlGw-146	-	Pre-Contact	Unknown	Further CHVI
AlGw-192	W. Jaffery	Post-Contact	Unknown, farmstead	No Further CHVI

"-" denotes no details provided in OASD.
CHVI = cultural heritage value or interest.

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity to the study area are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Therefore, given that no registered archaeological sites are located within 300 metres, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the *2011 S&G*, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. There were no reports identified in or within 50 metres of the study area.

1.4.8 Physical Features

An investigation of the study area's physical features was conducted to aid in the development of an argument for archaeological potential. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

1.4.8.1 Physiographic Region

The study area is located within the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The South Slope is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, but also includes a strip south of the Peel Plain. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west are developed upon more clayey than sandy tills, and the slopes are less steep than in the east. Portions of the South Slope region that lay in the interior, away from the lakeshore, were mainly colonized by the "second wave" of largely British immigrants after the Napoleonic Wars. Early settlers practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources. The western portion of the South Slope region has preserved less of its rural character compared to the eastern portion, as large areas around Toronto have become more urbanized (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.172-174).

1.4.8.2 Soil Type and Topography

One native soil type is found within the study area: Monaghan clay loam. A description of its characteristics may be found in **Table 5** (Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farms Service, 1953).

Table 5: Study Area Soil Type

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Profile Description of Cultivated Soil	Drainage	Topography and Stoniness
Monaghan clay loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	7" very dark gray clay loam surface; lower A2 and B horizons mottled; gritty clay parent material brown in colour	Imperfect	Smooth gently sloping; few stones

The topography within the study area is generally level with an elevation range of 252 to 253 metres above sea level.

1.4.8.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). The study area is located within the Humber River watershed however, no water sources are located within 300 metres. Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within the urban limits of the village of Bolton, in the Town of Caledon. Each of the three properties encompasses a detached residence and associated outbuildings, a driveway, manicured lawns and gardens. The study area is surrounded by residential and commercial developments.

1.4.10 Date of Desktop Review

A desktop review of field conditions using past and current imagery (an aerial photograph and orthophotographs) was undertaken on June 18th, 2024. An optional property inspection was not undertaken for the Stage 1 AA.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**. Further assessment of conditions within the study area will be addressed in **Section 2.0**.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In combination with data gathered from the background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*) and a review of imagery from the mid-20th century to the present (*see Section 1.3.4.2*), an evaluation of the established archaeological potential of the study area was performed. The results of this evaluation are presented in **Map 7**. An inventory of the documentary records can be found within **Appendix D**.

2.1 Analysis

2.1.1 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

An evaluation of deep and extensive land alterations – commonly referred to as disturbances – that have severely impacted the integrity of any archaeological resources that may be present within the study area was conducted. Per *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G*, these include, but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development.

Disturbances documented within the study area include but are not limited to: three dwellings, paved driveways, walkways, patios and outbuildings (*see Map 7*).

The construction of these features would have resulted in severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources which may have been present within their footprints and, as such, these areas are exempt from Stage 2 survey. On-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of the disturbances will, however, be required during a Stage 2 AA in accordance with *Section 2.1.8* of the *2011 S&G*.

2.1.2 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential

Portions of the study area that do not exhibit obvious extensively disturbed conditions are therefore considered to retain the established archaeological potential. These areas include but are not limited to: the manicured lawns and gardens (*see Map 7*).

Given the small size and location of the study area, as well as the presence of existing landscaping and infrastructure, ploughing is not possible or viable as a systematic means of surveying the properties. A Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals must, therefore, be performed in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

2.2 Conclusions

Archeoworks Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 AA for municipal addresses 15, 21 and 27 Shore Street, in the Town of Caledon (the “study area”). Background research established archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement (roadway and railway) and the Village of Bolton HCD. The Town of

Caledon's Archaeology Management Plan also identifies archaeological potential within the study area.

Further review of an aerial photograph and orthophotographs from the mid-20th century to the present was conducted to determine if the archaeological potential classification remained relevant across the study area. This review revealed deep and extensive land alterations (i.e., building footprints, driveways, extensive landscaping) within sections of the study area. Beyond these areas, the remaining balance of the study area comprised manicured lawn and gardens dotted with trees. These portions of the study area are considered to retain the established archaeological potential and require a Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with the standards set within *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*. Furthermore, on-site confirmation and documentation of the actual exact extent of the disturbances will be required during the Stage 2 AA.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Parts of the study area that were identified as having archaeological potential removed are exempt from requiring Stage 2 AA (extents of these areas to be confirmed during the Stage 2 AA as per *Section 2.1.8* of the *2011 S&G*).
2. Parts of the study area that were identified as retaining archaeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with the standards set within *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MCM* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MCM* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MCM*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. 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*.
4. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the *Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery*.

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APPENDICES

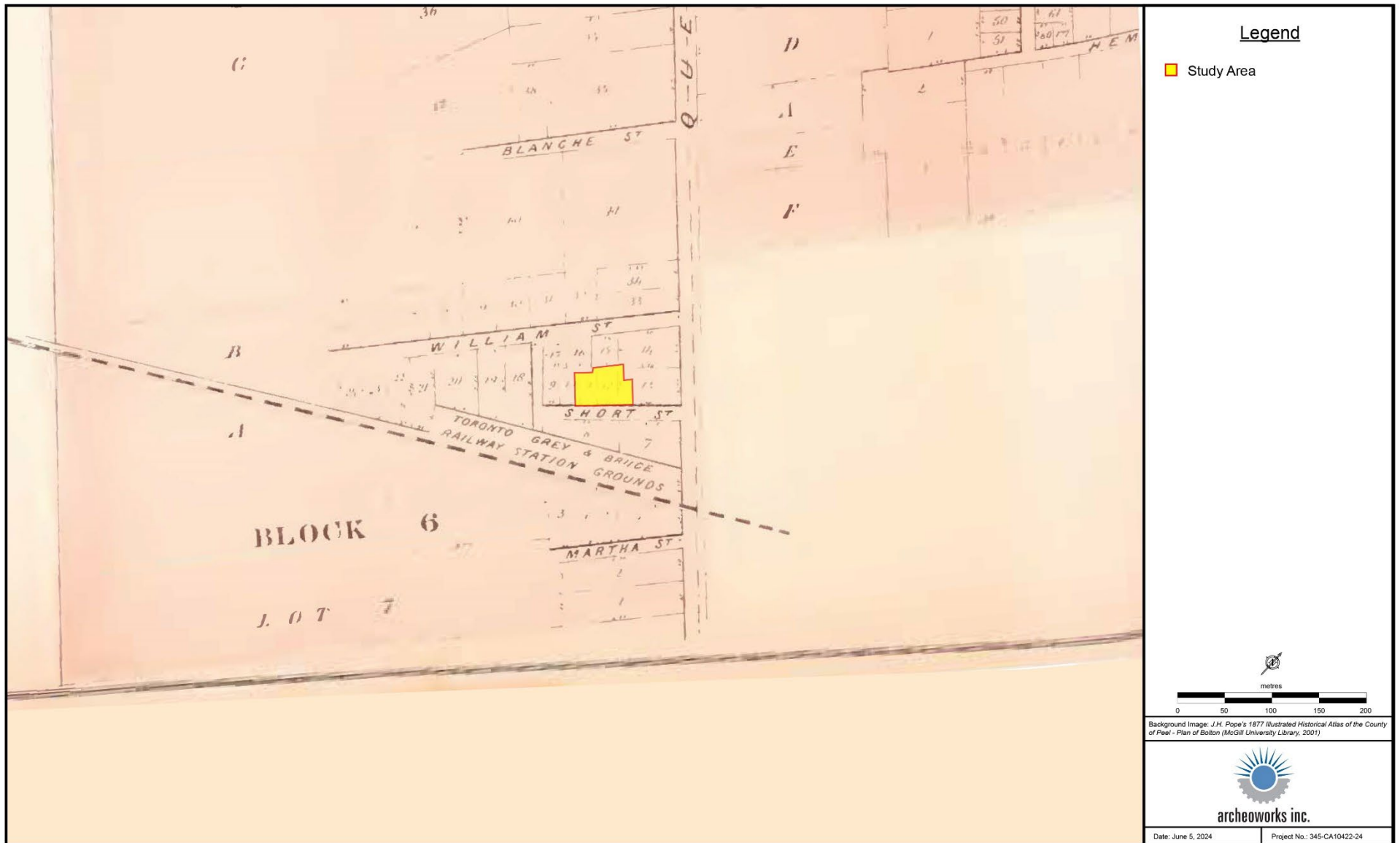
APPENDIX A: MAPS



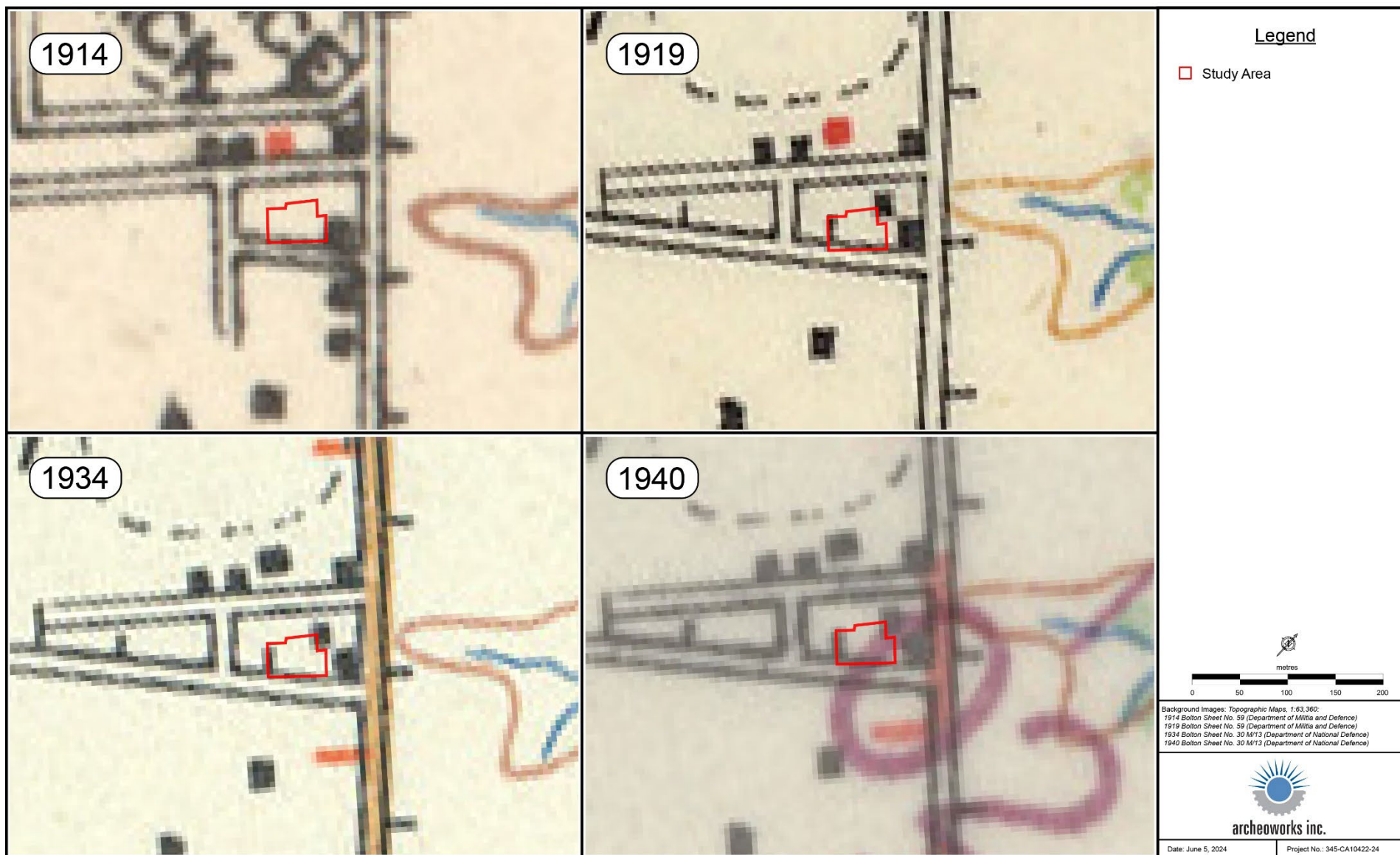
Map 1: Topographic map section identifying the Stage 1 AA study area.



Map 2: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1859 Tremain's Map of the County of Peel – Township of Albion.



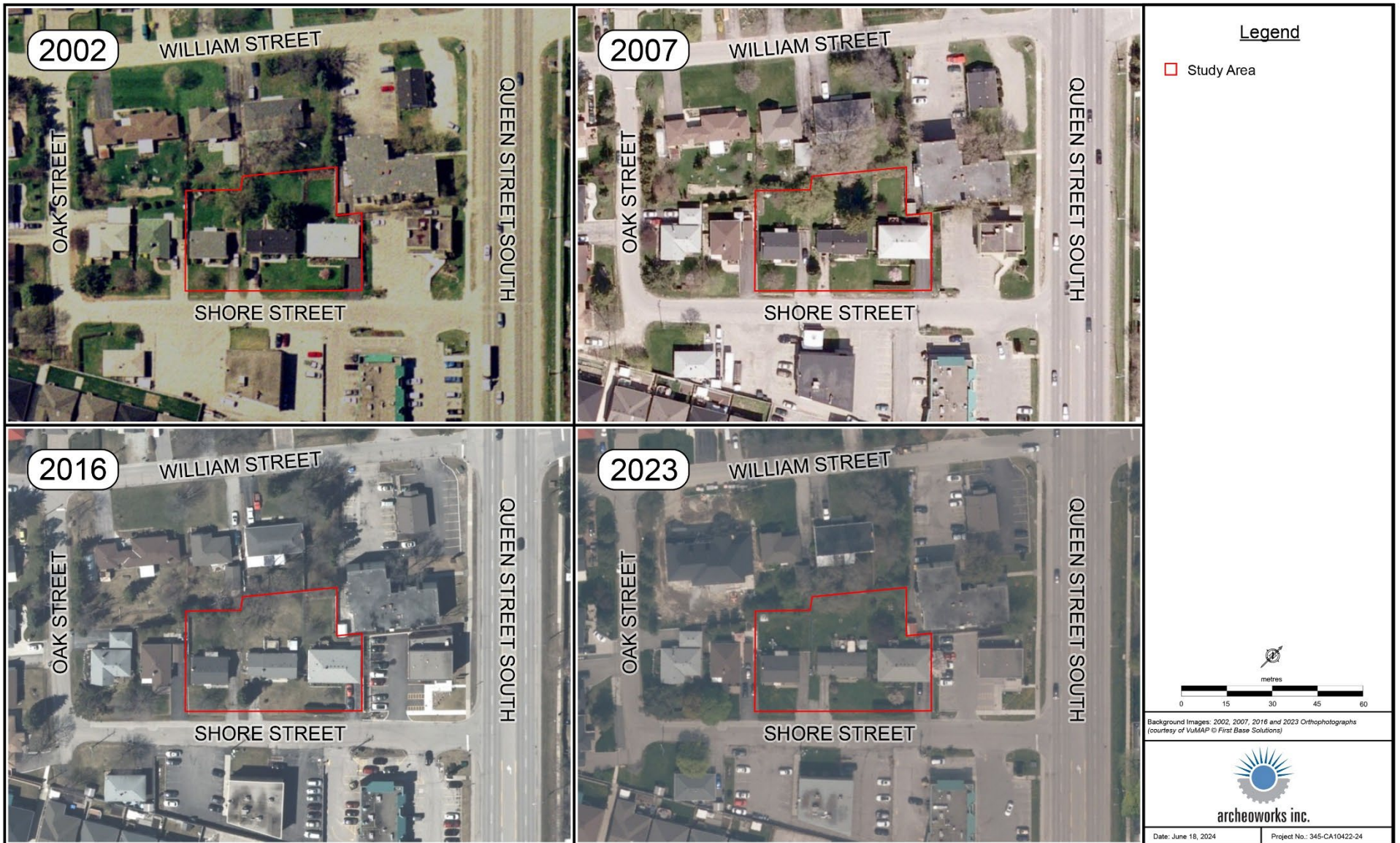
Map 3: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* – Township of Albion.



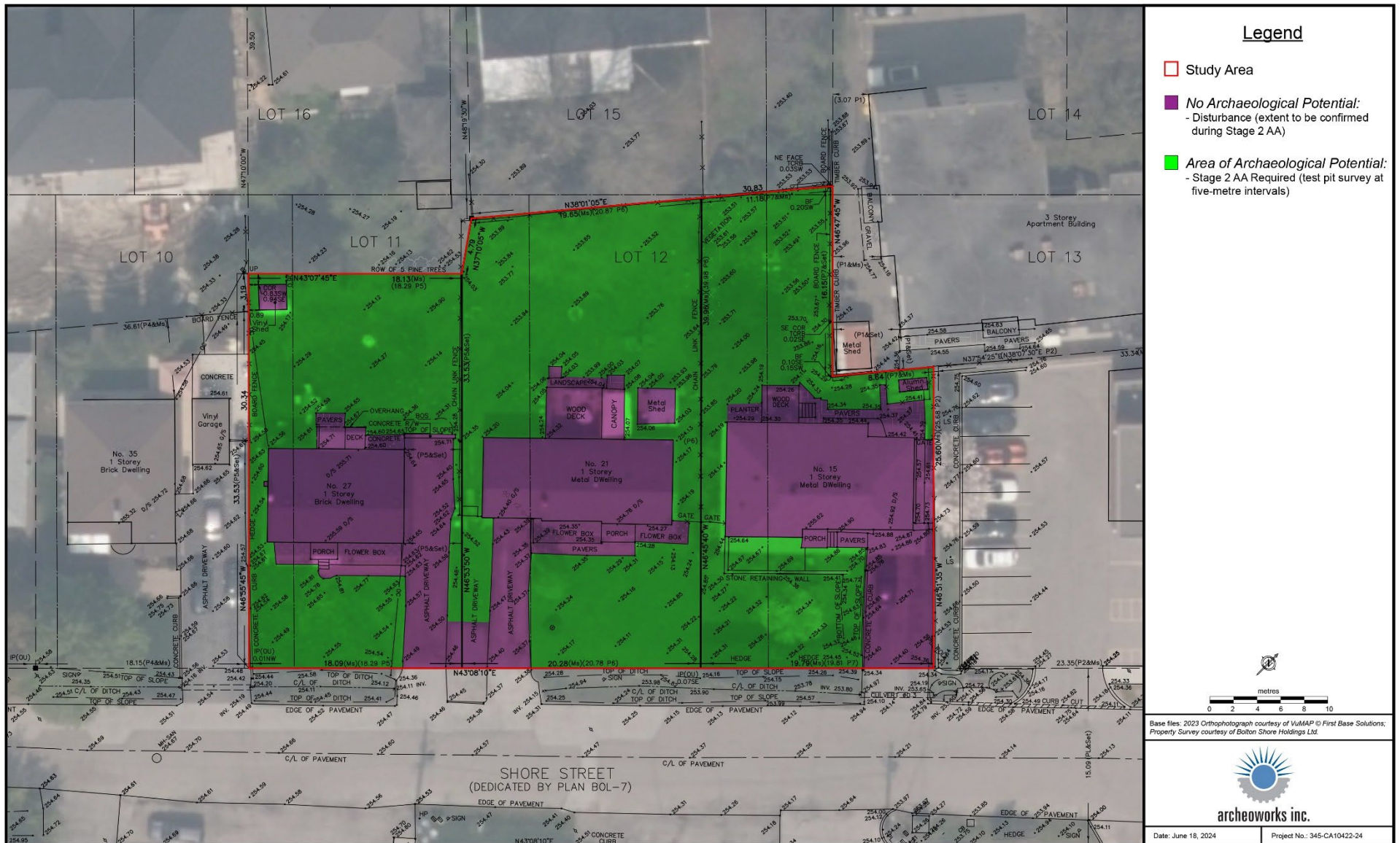
Map 4: Stage 1 AA study area within topographic maps published in 1914, 1919, 1934 and 1940.



Map 5: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph.



Map 6: Stage 1 AA study area within 2002, 2007, 2016 and 2023 orthophotographs.



Map 7: Stage 1 AA recommendations.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Results			
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Water on or adjacent to the study area		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
1a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
1b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
1c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
1d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline within 300 metres (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2	Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, knolls, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
3	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
5	Previously identified archaeological site(s) within 300 metres		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
6	Known burial site or cemetery on or directly adjacent to the property		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with resource areas related to food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres		X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail area, etc.) within 100 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
10	Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
11	Contains property listed or designated (under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>) by the municipality		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Local knowledge (Indigenous communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
13	Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) illustrating archaeological potential for all or parts of the study area	X – parts			If Yes, potential confirmed
14	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – parts			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: HURON-WENDAT NATION HISTORY

ANNEX

History of the Nation Huronne-Wendat

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owend Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		345-CA10422-24		
Licensee:		Ian Boyce (P1059)		
MCM PIF:		P1059-0155-2024		
Document/ Material		Details	Location	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2024/345-CA10422-24 - 15- 27 Shore St - Caledon/Stage 1	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

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