



TOWN OF CALEDON
PLANNING
RECEIVED
Dec 19, 2024

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment – Argo
Mayfield West IV, 1850 and 1890 Mayfield Road,
Part Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Hurontario
Street (WHS), Former Geographical Township of
Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of
Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

Project Number: P2024-0092	PIF: P1153-0147-2024
Report Type: Original	Report Date: November 25, 2024
Licensee: Mr. Adam Long, M.Sc.	
Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. 883 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4	Argo Mayfield West IV Limited 4900 Palladium Way, Unit 105, Burlington, ON L7M 0W7

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Project Personnel	5
Project Context.....	6
Development Context	6
Historical Context.....	7
Indigenous History.....	7
European Treaties and Deeds	10
Euro-Canadian Settler History	11
Archaeological Context.....	14
Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments	14
The Natural and Physical Environment.....	18
Field Methods	19
Record of Documentation	21
Analysis and Conclusion.....	22
Analysis.....	22
Archaeological Integrity	22
Conclusion	22
Results of the Stage 2 Property Survey	22
Recommendations	23
Advice on Compliance with Legislation.....	24
References	25
Plates.....	28
Photos	29
Maps	37

List of Tables

Table 1: Overview of the Cultural Chronology of Southern Ontario	8
Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 km of Study Area	14
Table 3: Weather conditions during Stage 2 assessment.....	19
Table 4: Record of Documentation	21
Plate 1: Google Earth Aerial dated August 2016 showing, residential land use within study area	28
Plate 2: Google Earth aerial dated July 2020, showing extensive disturbance across study area from residential demolition and grading	28
Photo 1: View of disturbed farm road into property, with agricultural fields either side. Facing northwest.	29

Photo 2: View of disturbed farm road into property, with agricultural fields either side. Facing southeast.	29
Photo 3: Disturbed test pit stratigraphy within demolished houselot. Facing north.....	30
Photo 4: Disturbed test pit stratigraphy within demolished houselot. Facing north.....	30
Photo 5: Crew conducting test pit survey at 5 metre intervals in disturbed house lot. Facing southwest.....	31
Photo 6: Crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals. Facing northwest.....	31
Photo 7: View showing conditions across study area. Facing northeast.	32
Photo 8: Intact test pit stratigraphy in northern part of study area. Facing north.	32
Photo 9: Poorly drained area in northwest portion of study area. Facing southwest.	33
Photo 10: Test pit survey at 5 metre intervals along northern study area boundary. Facing northwest.	33
Photo 11: Pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in northeastern portion of study area. Facing northwest.	34
Photo 12: Photo illustrating weather conditions during pedestrian survey. Facing southeast. ...	34
Photo 13: View across NHS compensation area. Facing southeast.....	35
.....	35
Photo 14: Pedestrian survey at 2 metre intervals in southcentral portion of study area. Facing northwest.	35
Photo 15: Pedestrian survey at 2 metre intervals in southcentral portion of study area. Facing southeast.	36
Photo 16: Intact test pit stratigraphy in southern woodlot portion of study area. Facing north. ...	36

Executive Summary

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of the Argo Mayfield West IV Limited for the Argo Mayfield West IV lands located at 1850 and 1890 Mayfield Road, Part Lot 18, Concession 3 WHS, Geographical Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario – hereinto known as the study area. This archaeological assessment is required as part of a Draft Plan of Subdivision application for the study area under the Planning Act (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The study area is approximately 8.7 hectares (21.5 acres) in size consisting of actively farmed agricultural lands and a small woodlot. Examination of historical aerial imagery show that portions of the study area have undergone previous disturbance during demolition and grading of former house lots within the property prior to the conversion to agricultural uses (**Maps 1 and 2**).

The study area falls within the greater Alloo Secondary Plan Area, for which a Stage 1 assessment had already been completed (PHC, 2024) and the entirety of the Stage 2 study area was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment were to gather information about the study area's geography, history, and current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on the property, or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM Archaeological Sites Database;
- Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area;
- Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The objectives of the stage 2 archaeological assessment are to determine if there are archaeological and/or cultural resources present on the property and to assess whether the identified resources have cultural heritage value or interest. The Stage 2 assessment was completed through test-pit survey at 5 metre intervals across non-agricultural portions, and pedestrian survey between 5m intervals and 2 metre intervals for the ploughed agricultural lands (**Map 8**).

The Stage 2 property survey took place between November 7th and 13th 2024 under P1153-0147-2024 issued to Mr. Adam Long of PHC. The property survey followed MCM Standards and Guidelines Sections 2.1.1 Standards 1-9 for the ploughed agricultural fields, and 2.1.2 Standards 1-9 for the non-ploughable portions. Disturbance was encountered throughout several portions of the study area, most notably within areas of previous house lots which were visible on Google Earth aerial imagery. Several portions of the study area were also found to be poorly drained, and the southwestern most corner is a planned NHS compensation area – these portions of the study area were photo documented but not subject to Stage 2 assessment (**Maps 8 and 9**). No archaeological materials were encountered across the portions of the study area that underwent Stage 2 pedestrian survey or test pit survey.

Given the results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the following recommendations are provided:

- ▶ Areas depicted on Map 8 as disturbed, poorly drained, having undergone Stage 2 pedestrian survey, or Stage 2 test pit survey have been sufficiently addressed by this Stage 2 assessment and are clear of further archaeological work. Stage 3 is not recommended.
- ▶ The Natural Heritage Compensation area outlined on Map 8 does retain archaeological potential and should be subject to Stage 2 assessment prior to below grade impacts within this portion of the study area, should development plans change, and this area is impacted.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act

Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licensee	Adam Long, M.Sc. (P1153)
Field Directors	Brianne Glaves (R1324) Jessica Russell, MA (R1357)
Field Crew	Eliot Abbey Nathaniel Crouch Anneta Savvdis Tihana Williams Kyle Anderson Julia Reis Rosemary Wilson
Field Liaison Representatives	Sam Williams (HDI) Cole Thistle-Hill (SNGR-Eco) Martin Webb (MCFN)
Report Preparation	Cheyenne Cameron, Hons. B.A. (R1393) Adam Long
Graphics	Gabe Dunk-Gifford, B.A.
Review	Adam Long

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Tony Vella, Lucas Re, Scott Bland – Argo Development Corporation

Project Context

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological assessment and covers three areas: development context, historical context, and archaeological context.

Development Context

arslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Argo Mayfield West IV Limited for the Argo Mayfield West IV lands located at 1850 and 1890 Mayfield Road, Part Lot 18, Concession 3 WHS, Geographical Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario – hereinto known as the study area. This archaeological assessment is required as part of a Site Plan application for the study area under the Planning Act (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

The study area is approximately 8.7 hectares (21.5 acres) in size consisting of actively farmed agricultural lands and a small woodlot. Examination of historical aerial imagery show that portions of the study area have undergone previous disturbance during demolition and grading of former houselots within the property prior to the conversion to agricultural uses (**Maps 1 and 2**).

The study area falls within the greater Alloo Secondary Plan Area, for which a Stage 1 assessment had already been completed (PHC, 2024) and the entirety of the Stage 2 study area was recommended for Stage 2 assessment. The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment were to gather information about the study area's geography, history, and current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on the property, or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the study area's geography, history, and current land conditions, as well as any previous archaeological research and listed archaeological sites on the property, or within the vicinity. Methods to achieve these objectives include:

- Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- Review of an updated listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM Archaeological Sites Database;
- Review of archaeological assessments within 50 m of the study area;
- Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area;
- Review of historic maps and aerial imagery of the study area

The Stage 1 background research indicated the study area retained archaeological potential and should undergo Stage 2 assessment. Permission to access the study area was provided by Tony Vella Argo Development Corporation and no limitations were placed on this access (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 3).

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Historical Context

This section describes the past and present land use and settlement history of the property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the background research (MCM Section 7.5.7 Standard 1).

Indigenous History

Most of the archaeological record found in Ontario – the tools, animals, plants, structures, soils and contexts recovered from the landscape – are the direct heritage of the Indigenous Communities that currently reside in south-central Ontario and adjacent provinces and states. Archaeology is but one means of reconstructing this ancient past thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early people is both a challenge and a responsibility. Every new site identified and documented provides a unique opportunity to learn more about the 13,000-year history in Ontario. In archaeology, sites are identified by periods of time whereby there was a consistency in livelihood and technology among various Indigenous populations. In southern Ontario, there are three archaeological periods of time that give insight into the ancient past: Paleo, Archaic and Woodland.

Paleo and Archaic Time Periods

According to the archaeological record, we first see remnants of human settlement in Ontario approximately 13,000 years ago, just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, when this area was settled by Indigenous populations. The period for these first inhabitants is known as the Paleo, a time in which it is theorized that bands of small hunter gatherer followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending across wide-ranging territories shaped extensively by the advancing and retreating of glaciers.

The term Archaic designates preagricultural sites lacking in pottery and other specific artefact forms and are primarily distinguished from Paleo sites by a significantly greater degree of artefact diversity and regional variety. Archaic people began to make stone tools out of coarser raw material by laboriously grinding the rock into the desired shape. The introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggests the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry and an increased use of localized stone sources indicates that Archaic populations may have been less nomadic than their Paleo ancestors. It is likely that gradual infilling of the landscape resulting from rising water levels and population growth necessitated the development of strategies to support more people from smaller areas of livable land.

During the Late Archaic Period, it is theorized that there is a trend towards decreased territory size, a broadening subsistence base, population growth and increasing sedentism. Living in a time before farming or pottery, early hunter gatherers hunted, fished, and travelled in a land that was dynamic, ever-changing, and far removed from modern or historic ways of life.

Woodland Time Period

The Early Woodland Period is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the gradual adoption of ceramic technology. and it is not until the Middle Woodland (around 2,300 years ago) that there is an evident shift in settlement and subsistence patterns towards a sedentary way of life. Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology and vessels were often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. The Middle Woodland provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland; fish was becoming an

increasingly important part of diets and sites along the margins of major lakes and rivers appear to have functioned as base camps instead of seasonally utilized locations, indicating a greater degree of sedentism and reliance on fishing technology.

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a truly agricultural way of life in s Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this period may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario by providing a greater number of frost-free days. The presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits indicates that agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Iroquoian economy.

The Late Woodland Period witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artefact assemblages. The size of villages and houses increased dramatically, with house lengths almost doubling to an average of 30m. Possible explanations for these shifts involve changes in economic and socio-political organization; small villages may have amalgamated to form larger communities for mutual defense. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defense may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together.

By the late 1400s major villages covered as many as four to five hectares and would have contained over 2,000 individuals each. A change in the orientation of longhouses at this time may indicate the initial development of the tribes and nations which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples. Four Hundred years ago Ontario was home to about 75,000 Indigenous people, divided into two major cultural groups – Algonquians and Iroquoians.

After AD 1450, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500-1580 averaging a mere 30m in length. The even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox which, in the span of a few years, had reduced the population to a mere 30,000 people. The nature of the settlement sizes, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory. Despite this shift, 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 Indigenous systems of ideology and thought (Ferris 2009:114).

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province that show continuity with past peoples even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. **Table 1** illustrates this continuity and demonstrates over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

Table 1: Overview of the Cultural Chronology of Southern Ontario

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth

Middle Archaic I	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
Middle Archaic II	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
Middle Archaic III	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
Late Archaic I	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

Colonialism in Canada

The Canada we see today is one that was built on the principles of *Settler Colonialism*. This is a specific kind of colonialism whereby the purpose or goal is to replace an indigenous population with an invasive settler population that over time will develop its own identity and sovereignty. It is important to understand that there are three main features of settler colonialism that had a profound impact on the Indigenous population of Canada.

The first feature is that settler colonizers, unlike other forms of colonization, intend to permanently occupy and assert control over Indigenous lands. Second, settler colonialism is a structure, not an event and continues to the present day in Canada. Third, settler colonialism “seeks its own end” in that the goal is to form a homogenous society that is over-arching and unchallenged.

With this knowledge, we see know that initial attempts at settlement and colonization occur in 1534 with Jacques Cartier who traveled across the Atlantic Ocean and entered the Gulf of the St. Lawrence whereby he landed on the shores of what is now Gaspé, Quebec. However, Cartier’s attempts to establish a permanent settlement failed and it was not until 1603, with Samuel de Champlain, did settler colonialism start in Canada with the establishment of New France.

European Treaties and Deeds

The study area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty Number 19, signed between the Crown and various representatives from the Mississauga Nations on 28th of October 1818. Known as the “Ajetance Treaty”, it secured 648,000 acres of lands north of the earlier “Head of the Lakes” treaty. Modern towns and cities within this area include Milton, Halton Hills, Brampton, and Caledon.

In addition, subsequent treaties, known as the Williams Treaties, were signed on October 31, 1923, and November 15, 1923 with seven Anishinaabe First Nations, including the Chippewa of Lake Simcoe (Georgina Island, Rama, and Beausoliel) and the Mississauga of the north shore of Ontario (Curve Lake, Hiwatha, Scugog Island, and Alderville) and representatives of the Crown (**Map 3**). The area encompassed approximately 52,000 square kilometers and stretched from the northern shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing, with litigation regarding gathering rights being settled as late as 2018. The text of the treaty is as follows:

“ARTICLES OF PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT entered into on Wednesday, the twenty eighth day of October, 1818, between the Honorable William Claus, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on behalf of His Majesty, of the one part, and Adjutant, Chief of the Eagle Tribe, Weggishigomin of the Eagle Tribe, Kawwahkitahqubi of the Otter Tribe, Cabibonike of the Otter Tribe, and Pagitaniquatoibe of the Otter Tribe, Principal Men of the Mississague Nation of Indians inhabiting the River Credit, Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, within the home District, of the other part, Witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the yearly sum of five hundred and twenty-two pounds ten shillings Province currency in goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly and every year by His said Majesty to the said Mississague Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract, which may be otherwise known 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, Vaughan and

King; on the south-west by the Indian purchase, extending from the outlet at Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west fifty-miles, and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabout to the north-west angle of the Township of King, containing by computation six hundred and forty-eight thousand acres; and the said Adjutant, Weggishigomin, Cabibonikem, Pagitaniquatoibe and Kawahkitahquebi, as well for themselves as for the Mississague Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land as above described, do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender and convey the same to His Majesty without reservation or limitation in perpetuity. And the said William Claus, on behalf of His Majesty does hereby, promise and agree to pay to the said Nation of Indians inhabiting as above mentioned, yearly and every year for ever the said sum of five hundred and twenty two pounds then shillings currency in goods at the Montreal price, which sum the said Principal Chiefs and people, parties hereunto, acknowledge as a full consideration for the lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day first above mentioned in the Township of Toronto.”

- (J. Morris 1943:18).

Euro-Canadian Settler History

Peel County

During most of the 1600s the Iroquois Confederacy or Five Nations controlled vast portions of Southern Ontario, including the area that is now Peel. Around 1700 the Iroquois, weakened by disease and warfare with the French, were pushed out of the area by the Anishinabeg, a group migrating southward. The Anishinabeg who settled along the north shore of Lake Ontario were given a different name by the European settlers: The Mississaugas (PAMA, 2019).

The American Revolution (1775-1783) and the subsequent migration of Loyalist settlers from the newly formed United States of America to British lands convinced the British Crown of the desirability of formally acquiring new lands for settlement (PAMA, 2019). In 1819 the land was surveyed and divided into Townships. The Peel area now included an enlarged Toronto Township, as well as four additional townships: Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore, Albion, and Caledon. Peel County, named after Sir Robert Peel, Home Secretary and Prime Minister of Britain (1830s-1840s), was created in 1851 as part of the United Counties of York, Peel, and Ontario (PAMA, 2019).

The Peel area was originally settled as a rural farming community, composed of vast tracts of farmland punctuated with small crossroad hamlets. With the building of grist and woolen mills and the coming of the railroad through Peel, various settlements grew in prominence. As settlements grew there was a shift away from self-sufficient family farms to the creation of larger farms with a more urban focus, and the economy saw an upswing in industrial growth. Rail connections to Guelph, Barrie, and Toronto ensured that people and products could be moved at an ever-increasing rate, driving both migration and innovation (PAMA, 2019).

Caledon Township (Formerly Albion)

In Caledon and Chinguacousy townships, six concessions were laid out on either side of Hurontario Street, also known as Centre Road (and currently known as Provincial Highway 10). As this centre baseline duplicated the numbering of the concessions, concessions in these two townships were further denoted by 'West of Hurontario Street' (WHS) or 'East of Hurontario Street' (EHS) (Caledon, 2019).

Caledon is famous for its caves, quarries, Rockside Pioneers and the Caledon Hills. It is situated on a ridge of the Niagara Escarpment, commanding an unsurpassed view and located in the southwestern portion of the township. A book by Berniece Trimble tells of the first settlers arriving in 1820, with dreams of making their fortunes in America (Caledon, 2019).

Caledon Township was the last township to be settled and is quite hilly, but the greater part is arable and well settled, with farming the major occupation. It was in 1850 that a township system was set up. According to the *1877 Peel County Atlas*, the township was thickly dotted with thriving villages, namely, Alton, Charleston, Silver Creek, Mono Mills, Orangeville and Paisley (Halton Peel, 2018).

Chinguacousy Township

The 130 square miles which became Chinguacousy Township was part of the 1818 Mississauga Tract Purchase, and was initially surveyed by Richard Bristol in 1819. Many settlers were British in origin, the children of United Empire Loyalists, or from Maritime provinces such as New Brunswick. The first registered Euro-Canadian settlers in Chinguacousy were John Scott and John Bagot, and other early settlers include the Bleaklys, the Graham family, Charles Haynes, the Campbells, the McCollums, and the Hewitts (Halton-Peel OGS nd). Unlike other parts of Peel County, Chinguacousy's early economy was heavily agricultural and did not depend as heavily on mills. The Credit River only touches the western boundary of the township, and Etobicoke Creek was not always reliable year-round. Therefore, Chinguacousy's population relied heavily on throughfares such as McLaughlin and Chinguacousy Roads to transport goods and people. Settlers tended to make their own roads, as the township did not have military roads such as Dundas Street to the south to rely on. Nevertheless, the population continued to increase, from 412 people in 1821 to 7,469 in just 30 years (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967).

By 1846, Chinguacousy was considered a first class agricultural township with rolling hills and many finely constructed farmhouses. According to *A History of Peel County to Mark Its Centenary*, Chinguacousy Township, along with the Gore of Toronto, produced the greatest amount of wheat in Upper Canada, which was sent south to Port Credit on Lake Ontario to be shipped both domestically and abroad (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). The resulting prosperity allowed for farmers to build distinctive farmhouses of red and buff bricks, likely made locally in the brickworks at Terra Cotta and Cheltenham. Schoolhouses and churches sprang up around the township, and early villages like Campbell's Cross, Salmonville/Terra Cotta, Cheltenham, Huttonville, Springbrook, Boston Mills, Tullamore, Victoria, Snelgrove, and Brampton served the needs of the settlers. However, with the arrival of railroads in the middle of the 19th century, most of these settlements declined in importance, with a few notable exceptions such as Brampton.

Brampton was by far Chinguacousy's most important settlement. Initially called Buffy's Corners, most early business was performed at the intersection of Centre Road (Hurontario Street) and Fifth Sideroad, where Martin Salisbury had a tavern alongside Etobicoke Creek (Corporation of the County of Peel 1977). In 1834, John Elliott began to advertise lots in an area he called Brampton, a name which was soon adopted by other residents. By 1853, Brampton was the site of a major agricultural fair and was incorporated as a village the same year. The Grand Trunk Railroad arrived in 1856, linking Brampton and Chinguacousy with the markets in Toronto. The railway connection, combined with the continued importance of Hurontario Street, allowed Brampton to grow in influence and population; it was subsequently made the county seat in 1865 and designated as a town in 1873 (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). After World

War II, the population in Chinguacousy Township swelled with the popularity of planned residential subdivisions located on the outskirts of Brampton, and most of the early pioneer hamlets disappeared with only a few preserved villages such as Cheltenham remaining (Halton-Peel OGS nd). Chinguacousy Township was incorporated into the City of Brampton and Town of Caledon in 1974, leading to the urban development in the bedroom communities of Heart Lake, Snelgrove, and Tullamore.

Crossroads Hamlet of Alloa

Located at the intersection of Mayfield and Creditview Roads, the small hamlet of Alloa was initially settled in 1828 as Troughton's Corners, although the name was changed in honour of settler William Sharp's Scottish birthplace (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). At one point the settlement possessed a post office inside a general store, a butcher, an abattoir, a blacksmith and carriage shop, two hotels, a school, a Methodist church, and a cemetery (Home United Church nd). The land for the church, school, and cemetery was donated by a William Clarridge, and a log structure was built on the property as early as 1829. A new church was constructed on the same site in 1862, with a new school (S.S. No. 6) built in 1870. By 1873, the population of Alloa was 70 individuals, although there might have been a higher population during the earlier part of the 19th century (Lynch 1874).

In 1925, the creation of the United Church, an amalgamation of Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregationalist denominations, necessitated the construction of a new church at the northeast corner of Mayfield and Creditview Roads. The cemetery, located at Wanless Road and Creditview Road was used until approximately 1937, with a restoration performed in 1970. Several tombstones found in a nearby field were relocated to the cemetery at this time, and a cairn was erected to commemorate the 1870 schoolhouse, which has been demolished (Home United Church nd). The current landscape around Alloa consists of suburban residential development to the south, with agricultural fields, including the study area, to the north.

Past and Current Land Use of the Study Area

Map 4 shows the study area on the 1859 Tremaine Map of the County of Peel, Canada West. As can be seen on this map, many of the currently existing lot and concession divisions and property boundaries were already in place at this time, with the names of many of the landowners also indicated on the map. The entirety of the study area is located within the 50 acres of property listed as belonging to Patrick McLean. A structure is indicated within the extreme southwest of the property, which borders Mayfield Road, however, this falls outside of the study area. Inclusion of structures within Tremaine Maps, however was done on a subscription basis where the landowner would pay the mapmaker a fee to include details of their properties on the maps, so although structures are not depicted it does not mean they did not exist.

Map 5 depicts the study area on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*, showing that by this time the surrounding area was thriving agriculturally, including the Lot which houses the study area, which depicts an orchard, and two structures located at the corner of Mayfield Road and Chinguacousy Road. Once again however, this orchard and the two associated structures fall outside of the study area. Also depicted on this map in greater detail are the small tributaries of the Credit River which flowed nearby the study area, providing water supply which enabled all the agricultural activities.

Map 6 illustrates the study area on an aerial image from 1954, showing the study area as the same agricultural landscape as was illustrated on the historical maps, consisting entirely of

agricultural lands, woodlots, and farmsteads. **Plates 1 and 2** show Google Earth Aerial imagery from August 2016 and July 2020 respectively, illustrating the former residential structures and associated gardens present in 2016, and disturbance related to their demolition by 2020. **Map 2** shows the study area on a modern aerial image from 2024, at the time of assessment the study area is primarily agricultural in nature, with relatively flat topography and some poorly drained areas – both due to natural physiographic features, as well as some caused by disturbance impacts.

Archaeological Context

Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

The registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted so that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within Borden block AkGx.

According to Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area must be listed. A total of 16 archaeological sites were found within a 1 km radius of the study area, with 5 being within 300 metres (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites Within 1 km of Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AkGx-78*	h1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI
AkGx-76		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
AkGx-743*	Dolson	Post-Contact			
AkGx-736		Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Findspot, scatter	Further CHVI
AkGx-735		Archaic, Middle, Post-Contact, Woodland, Middle	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Unknown, camp/campsite, findspot	Further CHVI
AkGx-729		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter	Further CHVI
AkGx-728		Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGx-727*		Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	findspot	No Further CHVI

AkGx-721		Archaic		Unknown	No Further CHVI
AkGx-706*	Patrick McLean	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI
AkGx-703*	Beech Wood Farm Site	Post-Contact		scatter	No Further CHVI
AkGx-61	Alloa H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		
AkGx-56		Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Othercamp/campsite, scatter	
AkGx-46	Alloa General Store Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other commercial, residential	
AkGx-475	Landmart P1 site	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	findspot	
AkGx-474	Landmart H2				

*Sites within 300m of study area

** Sites within previously assessed parcels

Previous assessments within, or immediately adjacent to the Study Area

A search was completed on archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (within 50 metres) to, the study area (MCM Section 7.5.8 Standard 4), and one was identified within the current study area, with an additional seven being immediately adjacent.

[P1153-0112-2023: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Alloa Landowners Group, Part Lots 18-21, Concessions 3-5 WHS, Former Geographical Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario](#)

PHC Inc. was retained on behalf of the Alloa Landowners Group to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological background assessment for lands encompassing Part Lots 18-21, Concessions 3-5 WHS, Geographical Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, in the Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario, as part of preparations to advance a Secondary Plan. The background assessment concluded that 14.75% of the study area had been previously assessed and the remainder of the study area retained archaeological potential due to their proximity to historical transportation routes, sources of water, already registered archaeological sites, and for possessing soil types conducive to agriculture. The background assessment included the lands associated with the Argo Mayfield West IV study area.

[P392-006-2013: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment \(Background Research and Property Inspection\) Mayfield Road Class Environmental Assessment Chinguacousy Road to West of Winston Churchill Boulevard Regional Municipality of Peel and Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario.](#)

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was conducted by ASI in 2014 as part of an Environmental Assessment of the study area. Following background research it was determined that the study area retained potential for the recovery of archaeological resources, owing in part to its proximity to 14 registered archaeological sites within 1km of the study area, as well as information gleaned from reviewing historical and archaeological contexts. Following a property inspection of the study area it was determined that A large portion of the study area did not contain archaeological potential due to deep disturbances observed within the study area. Several small areas were also observed to be low and wet and were also considered to be clear

of further archaeological potential. However, sections of the study area were also deemed to still possess potential for archaeological resources, as such these areas were recommended for further archaeological assessment in the form of a Stage 2 assessment.

[P1030-0059-2020: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Region of Peel Settlement Area Boundary Expansion Study, Multiple Lots and Concessions in the Geographic Townships of Albion and Chinguacousy, Peel County, now in the Town of Caledon, Peel Region.](#)

Archaeological Services Incorporated (ASI) was retained by the Region of Peel to conduct a Stage 1 background assessment for research to determine the best location for new settlement areas within the southern portion of the Town of Caledon. The report concluded that the vast majority of the ~8311.1 hectare study area contained potential for significant Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. Approximately 7,600 hectares were considered to hold potential for archaeological resources and Stage 2, 3, and 4 archaeological assessments were recommended as appropriate. Lands adjacent to the study area were included in this assessment and concluded that for the archaeology site Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706) that avoidance and protection measures be implemented for the unassessed portion of the site, and that it contains further archaeological potential.

[P029-1031-2018 and P029-0966-2017: Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the Mayfield Road Widening Within Part of Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Hurontario Road And Part of Lots 17 and 18, Concession 4 West of Hurontario Road In the Geographic Township of Chinguacousy Former County of Peel Now in the City of Brampton and the Town of Caledon Regional Municipality of Peel Ontario.](#)

Archaeoworks Inc. was retained by R.V. Anderson Associates Ltd. to support the completion of the work initially started by ASI in 2014 regarding the proposed road widening of Mayfield Road. The entirety of the proposed study area was unable to be completed due to outstanding permission-to-enter (PTE) issues. The outstanding PTEs were subsequently collected and the outstanding portions of the original study area were assessed. Furthermore, a larger portion of a parcel originally assessed in 2014 was now included in the study area, as such the three outstanding PTE parcel segments and the updated segments of Parcel 3 were included in the Stage 1-2 assessment. Following Stage 2 archaeological assessment not resulting in the recovery of archaeological resources, the study area was deemed to be free from archaeological concern and did not require further archaeological assessment.

[P1208-0504-2024: Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Residential Development Part of Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Former County of Peel, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario Original Report](#)

In 2024 a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) for a study area located on Part of Lot 18, Concession 3 WHS for a proposed residential development. The Stage 1 background assessment found that a Stage 2 assessment was required owing to the proximity of an early historic transportation route (Mayfield Road) and the presence of 15 registered archaeological sites within 1km of the study area. A property inspection determined that 0.7 hectares of the 4.3 hectare study area was disturbed due to modern construction activities and was considered to hold little to no archaeological potential. The remainder of the study area was subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment, 2.9 hectares of pedestrian survey at 5m intervals, and the remaining 0.7 hectares subject to test pit survey at 5m intervals. No archaeological resources or materials were

encountered during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, and the study area was deemed to hold no further CHVI and was deemed fully assessed

[P128-0123-2015: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Mayfield Road Widening Chinguacousy Road to Winston Churchill Boulevard Former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel City of Brampton and Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel.](#)

ASI conducted a Stage 2 archaeology assessment utilizing both pedestrian and test pit survey in 2015 for a study area corridor approximately ~16.9 hectares in size. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the discovery of three historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites: H1, H2, and H3. All three discovered historic Euro-Canadian sites were deemed to possess further CHVI and a recommendation for further work on all three in the form of a Stage 3 archaeological assessment was sent to the Ministry.

[P0128-0154-2016: Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment Mayfield Road Widening Patrick McLean site\(AkFx-706\) Part Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Centre Road Former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel City of Brampton and Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.](#)

ASI conducted a Stage 3 of the Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706) which had been documented following a Stage 2 assessment of the study area. The site (previously identified as Site H3) was subject to controlled surface pick-up followed by the excavation of 21 1m test units across an area measuring 20 N-S by 40m E-W and resulted in the recovery of 1,504 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts in total, as well as one potential feature. Following analysis of the artifact assemblage which corroborated the archival research, it was determined that the Patrick McLean site represented the homestead of a first-generation Euro-Canadian settler and as such possesses further CHVI. Due to this discovery the site was recommended for further archaeological assessment, in the form of a Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts.

[P125-0261-2017: Stage 4 Archaeological Excavation of Construction Impacts to the Patrick McLean Site \(AkGx-706\), Mayfield Road Widening, Part of Lot 18, Concession 3 WHS, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.](#)

A Stage 4 archaeological excavation for construction impacts was undertaken by ASI in 2017 following the Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706) falling within the boundaries of the Mayfield Road Widening and after determining protection and avoidance would be impossible. A total of 59 1m units were hand excavated and a total area measuring across a 1,100 square meter were subject to Mechanical Topsoil Removal (MTR). These activities resulted in the recovery of 10,691 historical artifacts, three Pre-Contact Indigenous lithic artifacts, and the discovery of five cultural features. Following the Stage 4 excavation, it was determined that the part of the Patrick McLean site located within the Mayfield Road widening had been fully excavated and did not require any further assessment as it was considered free from Further CHVI.

[P125-0261-2017: Stage 4 Archaeological Excavation of the Patrick McLean Site \(AkGx-706\), Mayfield Road Widening, Part of Lot 18, Concession 3 WHS, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario](#)

A Stage 4 archaeological excavation of the Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706) was undertaken by ASI in 2017, as it was determined that protection and avoidance of the site would not be possible due to its location within the Mayfield Road widening area. A combination of hand excavated 1m units (59) as well as Mechanical Topsoil Removal (MTR) were utilized for

excavation of the site. In total five cultural features were documented and approximately ~20,000 artifacts were recovered from both feature and topsoil contexts. The recorded features included a well, root cellar with an attached drain, a large pit, and a shallow refuse pit. Following the completion of the Stage 4 excavation work ASI noted that the Patrick McLean site had been fully excavated and no further assessment would be required, as the area was deemed to have no further CHVI.

The Natural and Physical Environment

The study area is situated within the “South Slope” physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984) (**Map 7**)

“The South Slope is 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)

The soils of the study area consists primarily of Chinguacousy clay loam, jeddo clay loam, and Oneida clay loam – all being heavy textured tills being derived from grey- brown podzolic soils. While the heavy nature of the soils provide imperfect drainage, they are still highly productive and provide suitable environments for both Indigenous and Settler agricultural practices (Hoffman and Richards, 1953).

Examination of topographic mapping and aerial photography indicates many relict, seasonal streams running within 300m of the study area, as well as several larger tributaries of the nearby Credit River. Several of these appear to have been channelized or dammed to create small ponds on several of the properties adjacent to the study area, to aid in the agricultural work on the properties. Access to potable water is the strongest indicator of archaeological potential, so the presence of these water courses greatly elevates archaeological potential throughout the study area lands.

Field Methods

The Stage 2 property survey was conducted under archaeological consulting license P1153 issued to Mr. Adam Long by the MCM (P1153-0147-2024). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologists Brianne Glaves (R1324), and Jessica Russell (R1357). The field directors were delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MCM 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted between November 7th and 13th, 2024. The weather ranged from 8-10 degrees Celsius, with sunny to cloudy skies. Assessment conditions were good and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. **Table 3** below illustrates the weather conditions and ground visibility during fieldwork on this property. Photographic images of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment are presented in Photos 1-16, while the results are illustrated on Map 8.

Table 3: Weather conditions during Stage 2 assessment

Date	Temperature and Weather	Ground Visibility	Assessment Method	Field Director
November 7, 2024	10 degrees Celsius, Sunny skies	80% or higher	Test pitting and ped survey at 5 metres	Brianne Glaves
November 13, 2024	7 degrees Celsius, Cloudy skies	80% or higher	Ped survey at 2 metres	Jessica Russell

The study area consists of ploughed agricultural fields, with several disturbed, scrubby areas in the location of previously demolished residences visible on the aerial images seen on Plates 1 and 2. There are also several small poorly drained portions, small woodlots, and an NES compensation area in the southwest of the study area. The woodlot areas were subject to test pit survey, while the poorly drained and NES portions of the study area were photo documented but did not undergo Stage 2 assessment since they hold no/low archaeological potential or will not be impacted by planned construction activities.

Agricultural fields within the study area were subject to Stage 2 pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals, per section 2.1.1 Standards 1-9 with fields having been sufficiently ploughed, disked and weathered prior to assessment. A small portion of field in the southcentral portion of the study area had more surface debris than elsewhere due to its location south of a poorly drained area, and adjacent to farm road disturbance – pedestrian survey intervals were reduced to 2 metre intervals throughout this portion to allow for the 80% surface visibility per Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.1 Guideline 2.

Non-ploughable portions of the study area were subject to Stage 2 test pit survey at 5 metre intervals per Section 2.1.2 Standards 1-9. Test pits were a minimum of 30cm in diameter and were excavated at least 5cm into subsoil unless cultural features were encountered. Soil from all test pits was screened through 6mm hardware mesh to facilitate the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill.

Test pits placed within areas of disturbance visible on the aerial images confirmed this disturbance, with asphalt/gravel and miscellaneous garbage found within these pits. Test pits placed throughout the woodlots, and along the northern edge of the study area displayed a natural stratigraphy of a medium-brown sandy loam topsoil (30-40cm) deep, overlaying a yellowish-brown sandy clay, transitioning into a gleyed subsoil in the vicinity of the poorly drained areas – suggesting that the poor drainage may have previously extended beyond current boundaries.

All test pits were backfilled once completed. No cultural material was found in any of the test pits across the study area.

Map 8 displays Stage 2 assessment methods and photo locations, while **Map 9** overlays the results onto the development plan.

Record of Documentation

Table 4: Record of Documentation

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
Maps Provided by Client	PHC Office	In project file	1 map
Notes	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	2 pages, stored on PHC servers
Digital Photos	PHC Servers	Stored on PHC Server	22 digital photos

Analysis and Conclusion

Analysis

Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have eradicated or relocated any cultural material to such a degree that the information potential and cultural heritage value or interest has been lost.

Section 1.3.2 of the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists states that:

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part(s) of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources (MCM 2011:18)

The types of disturbance referred to above include, but are not restricted to, quarrying, sewage and infrastructure development, building footprints, and major landscaping involving grading below topsoil. Identified areas of disturbance within the study area include two disused gravel driveways and a two demolished house lots along the southern end of the study area.

Conclusion

Results of the Stage 2 Property Survey

PHC previously completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area following the criteria outlined by the MCM (2011). The study area was assessed and determined to have archaeological potential for Indigenous as well as Euro-Canadian archaeological resources due to its location along historical transportation routes, proximity to already registered archaeological sites, presence of primary and secondary sources of water within or nearby the parcels, as well as soil types conducive for both Indigenous and Settler agricultural practices.

While the Stage 1 archaeological background assessment concluded high potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological finds within the study area, no archaeological materials were encountered during the Stage 2 property survey. As such, these portions of the study area do not retain any cultural heritage value or interest and are considered free of further archaeological concern. Furthermore, a portion of the study area was found to be poorly drained with permanently low and wet conditions. A portion of the study area was found to previously disturbed including gravel driveways and demolished house lots indicating archaeological potential has been removed from this portion of the study areas. These areas of low/no potential were recorded via photo documentation.

A portion of the study area is identified as a Natural Heritage Compensation are and was not subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment. This area retains archaeological potential.

Recommendations

Given the results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the following recommendations are provided:

- ▶ Areas depicted on Map 8 as disturbed, poorly drained, having undergone Stage 2 pedestrian survey, or Stage 2 test pit survey have been sufficiently addressed by this Stage 2 assessment and are clear of further archaeological work. Stage 3 is not recommended.
- ▶ The Natural Heritage Compensation area outlined on Map 8 does retain archaeological potential and should be subject to Stage 2 assessment prior to below grade impacts within this portion of the study area, should development plans change, and this area is impacted.

It is requested that this report be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, as provided for in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act

Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Advice on the compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

References

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS CANADA

- 2024** “STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PART OF LOT 18, CONCESSION 3 WEST OF HURONTARIO STREET, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, FORMER COUNTY OF PEEL, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO.” P1208-0504-2024.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INCORPORATED

- 2014** STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND PROPERTY INSPECTION) MAYFIELD ROAD CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF CHINGUACOUSY ROAD TO WEST OF WINSTON CHURCHILL BOULEVARD REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL AND REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON, ONTARIO. P392-006-2013.
- 2016** STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MAYFIELD ROAD WIDENING CHINGUACOUSY ROAD TO WINSTON CHURCHILL BOULEVARD FORMER TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL, CITY OF BRAMPTON AND TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL. P128-0123-2015.
- 2017A** STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT MAYFIELD ROAD WIDENING PATRICK MCLEAN SITE (AKGX-706) PART LOT 18, CONCESSION 3 WEST OF CENTRE ROAD, FORMER TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, COUNTY OF PEEL, CITY OF BRAMPTON AND TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO. P128-0154-2016.
- 2017B** STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF THE PATRICK MCLEAN SITE (AKGX-706), MAYFIELD ROAD WIDENING, PART OF LOT 18, CONCESSION 3 WHS, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO. P125-061-2017.
- 2019** STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS TO THE PATRICK MCLEAN SITE (AKGX-706), MAYFIELD ROAD WIDENING, PART OF LOT 18, CONCESSION 3 WHS, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO. P125-0261-2017.
- 2024** “STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE REGION OF PEEL SETTLEMENT AREA BOUNDARY EXPANSION STUDY, MULTIPLE LOTS AND CONCESSIONS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIPS OF ALBION, CHINGUACOUSY, PEEL COUNTY, NOW IN THE TOWN OF CALEDON, PEEL REGION”. P1030-0059-2020.

ARCHAEOWORKS INC.

- 2018** STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE MAYFIELD ROAD WIDENING WITHIN PART OF LOT 18, CONCESSION 3 WEST OF HURONTARIO ROAD AND PART OF LOTS 17 AND 18, CONCESSION 4 WEST OF HURONTARIO ROAD IN THE GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY FORMER COUNTY OF PEEL NOW IN THE CITY OF BRAMPTON AND THE TOWN OF CALEDON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL ONTARIO. P029-1031-2018. P029-0966-2017.

CALEDON, TOWN OF

- 2019** CALEDON HISTORY. [ONLINE] AVAILABLE AT: [HTTPS://WWW.CALEDON.CA/EN/LIVE/CALEDONHISTORY.ASP](https://www.caledon.ca/en/live/caledonhistory.asp) [ACCESSED 26 SEP. 2019].

CANADIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA

ND THE CANADA COMPANY. [HTTPS://WWW.THECANADIANENCYCLOPEDIA.CA/EN/ARTICLE/CANADA-COMPANY](https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/canada-company), ACCESSED 10 MARCH 2022.

CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL

1967 A HISTORY OF PEEL COUNTY TO MARK ITS CENTENARY AS A SEPARATE COUNTY 1867 – 1967. CHARTERS PUBLISHING COMPANY LTD., BRAMPTON, ON.

1977 A SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF PEEL. REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL PLANNING DIVISION, PEEL REGION, ON.

CHAPMAN, LYMAN JOHN AND DONALD F. PUTNAM

1984 THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO. 3RD EDITION. ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SPECIAL VOLUME 2. ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES: TORONTO.

ELLIS, CHRIS J. AND NEAL FERRIS (EDITORS)

1990 THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO TO A.D. 1650. OCCASIONAL PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON CHAPTER, ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NUMBER 5.

GOOGLE EARTH

2016-2020 AERIAL IMAGERY OF STUDY AREA

GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

2011 STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR CONSULTANT ARCHAEOLOGISTS. QUEEN'S PRINTER, TORONTO.

2005 THE HERITAGE ACT, R.S.O. 2005. QUEEN'S PRINTER, TORONTO.

HALTON PEEL

2018 HALTON PEEL BRANCH. [ONLINE] AVAILABLE AT: [HTTPS://HALTONPEEL.OGS.ON.CA/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/SITES/12/2018/05/HISTORY-OF-PEEL-COUNTY.DOCX](https://haltonpeel.ogs.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2018/05/history-of-peel-county.docx) [ACCESSED 26 SEP. 2019].

HOFFMAN D.W., RICHARDS, N.R.

1953 THE SOIL SURVEY OF PEEL COUNTY. CANADA DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE; TORONTO: ONTARIO DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

HOME UNITED CHURCH

N.D. HISTORY. [HTTP://WWW.HOMEUNITEDCHURCH.CA/ABOUT/HISTORY.HTML](http://www.homeunitedchurch.ca/about/history.html), ACCESSED 11 MARCH 2022.

LENNOX P. A., FITZGERALD W.R.,

1990. THE CULTURE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NEUTRAL IROQUOIS IN: C.J.ELLIS, N. FERRIS (ED.), THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO TO AD 1650, LONDON, ONTARIO, LONDON CHAPTER, ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, OCCASIONAL PUBLICATION No. 5, P. 405-456.

MILLER, G.

2000 TELLING TIME FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS. IN NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, VOLUME 29: 1-22.

MORRIS, J.L.

1943 INDIANS OF ONTARIO. 1964 REPRINT. DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS, GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

PARSLOW HERITAGE CONSULTANCY INC.

2024 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: ALLOA LANDOWNERS GROUP: PART LOTS 18-21, CONCESSIONS 3-5 WHS, FORMER GEOGRAPHICAL TOWNSHIP OF CHINGUACOUSY, PEEL COUNTY, NOW TOWN OF CALEDON, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL, ONTARIO. P1153-0112-2023.

PEEL ART GALLERY, MUSEUM, AND ARCHIVES

2019 ABOUT PEEL. [ONLINE] AVAILABLE AT: [HTTPS://PEELARCHIVESBLOG.COM/ABOUT-PEEL/](https://peelarchivesblog.com/about-peel/)

POPE, J.H.

1877 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF PEEL. WALKER & MILES: TORONTO.

SCHMALZ, PETER S.

1991 THE OJIBWA OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS.

TREMAINE, G.C.

1859 MAP OF PEEL COUNTY, CANADA WEST. GEORGE TREMAINE: TORONTO.

Plates

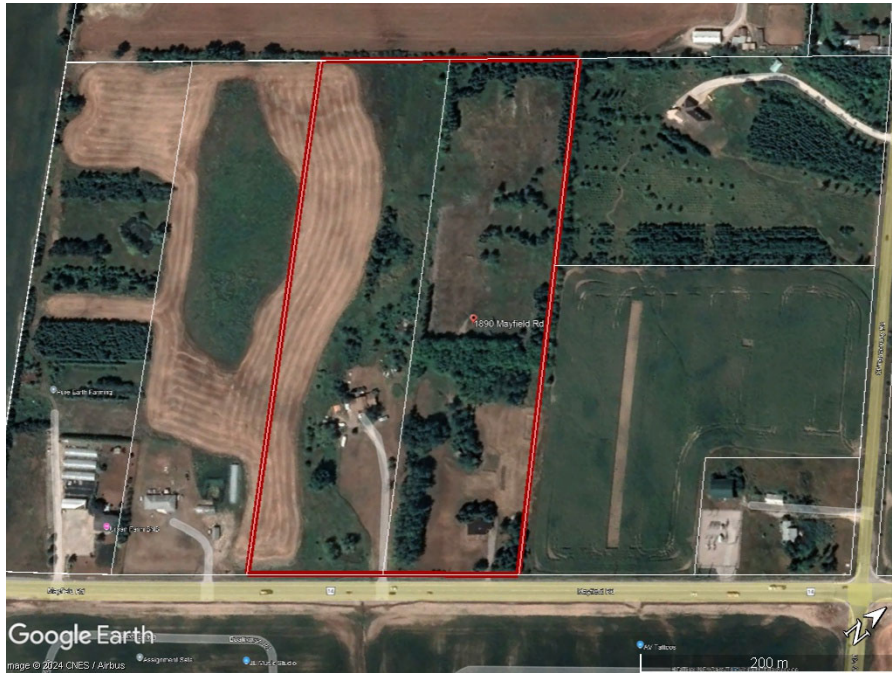


Plate 1: Google Earth Aerial dated August 2016 showing, residential land use within study area



Plate 2: Google Earth aerial dated July 2020, showing extensive disturbance across study area from residential demolition and grading

Photos



Photo 1: View of disturbed farm road into property, with agricultural fields either side. Facing northwest.



Photo 2: View of disturbed farm road into property, with agricultural fields either side. Facing southeast.



Photo 3: Disturbed test pit stratigraphy within demolished houselot. Facing north.



Photo 4: Disturbed test pit stratigraphy within demolished houselot. Facing north.



Photo 5: Crew conducting test pit survey at 5 metre intervals in disturbed house lot. Facing southwest.



Photo 6: Crew conducting pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals. Facing northwest.



Photo 7: View showing conditions across study area. Facing northeast.



Photo 8: Intact test pit stratigraphy in northern part of study area. Facing north.



Photo 9: Poorly drained area in northwest portion of study area. Facing southwest.



Photo 10: Test pit survey at 5 metre intervals along northern study area boundary. Facing northwest.



Photo 11: Pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals in northeastern portion of study area. Facing northwest.



Photo 12: Photo illustrating weather conditions during pedestrian survey. Facing southeast.



Photo 13: View across NHS compensation area. Facing southeast.



Photo 14: Pedestrian survey at 2 metre intervals in southcentral portion of study area. Facing northwest.



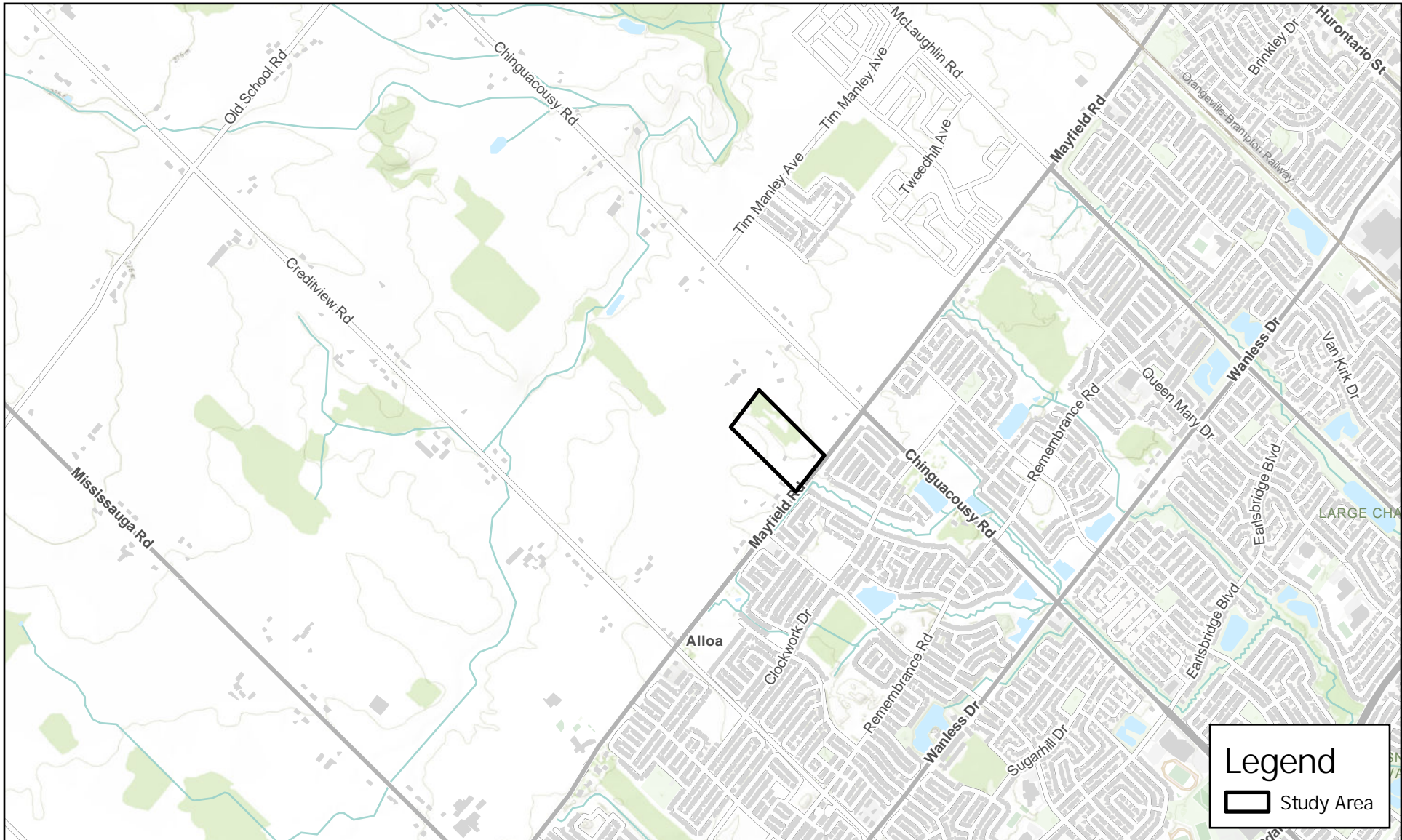
Photo 15: Pedestrian survey at 2 metre intervals in southcentral portion of study area. Facing southeast.



Photo 16: Intact test pit stratigraphy in southern woodlot portion of study area. Facing north.

Maps

ALL MAPS ON PROCEEDING PAGES

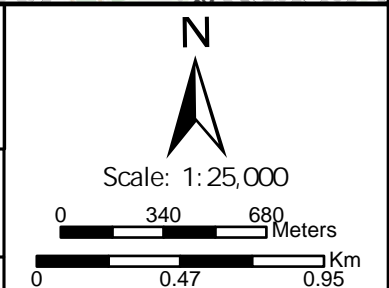


Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Map 1: Study Area on Topographic Map

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



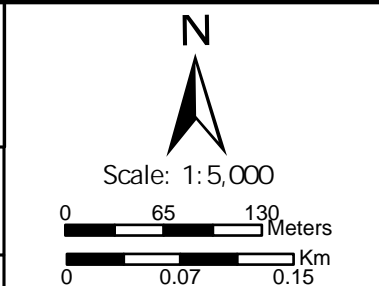


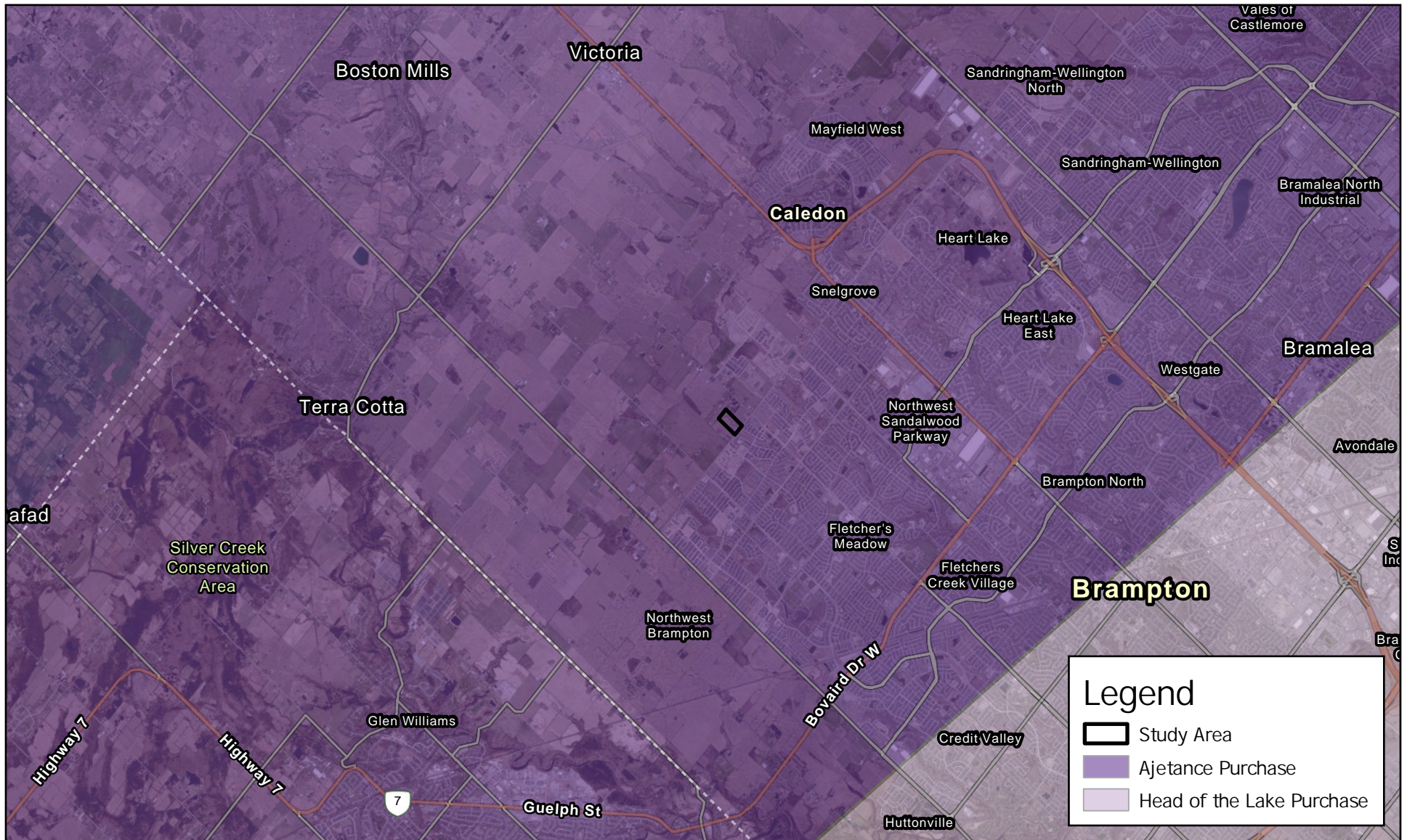
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Map 2: Study Area on Modern Aerial Image

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





Legend

- Study Area
- Ajetance Purchase
- Head of the Lake Purchase



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Map 3: Study Area on Treaties Map

Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Earthstar Geographics,
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, ©
OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User
Community

N

Scale: 1:100,000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

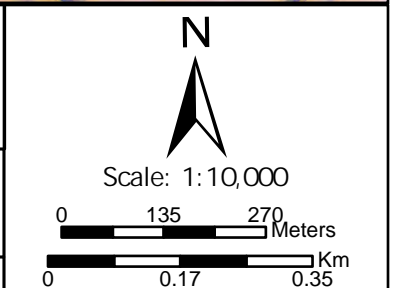


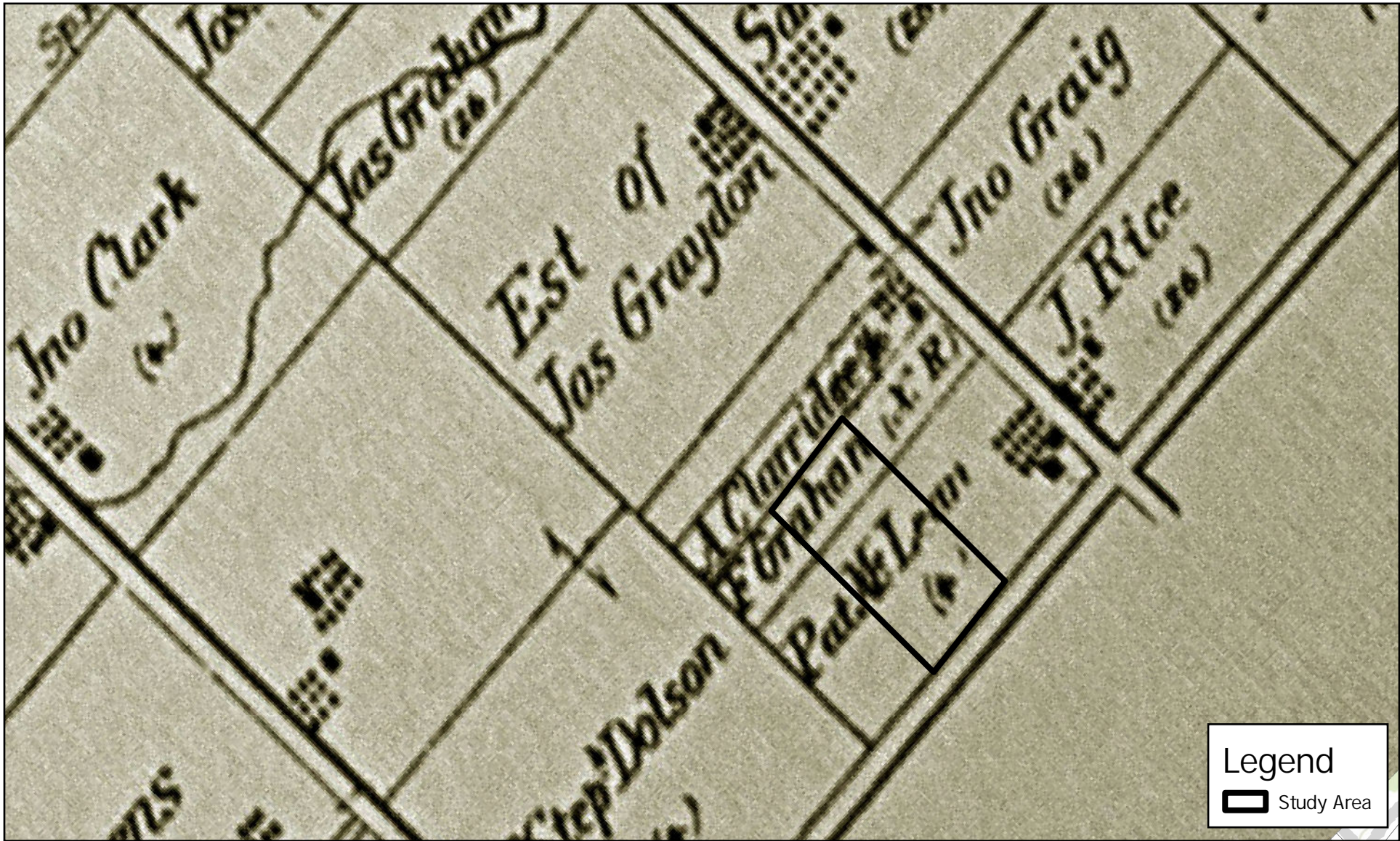
Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Map 4: Study Area on 1859 Tremaine Map of Peel County


Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





Legend

 Study Area




Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Map 5: Study Area on 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

N

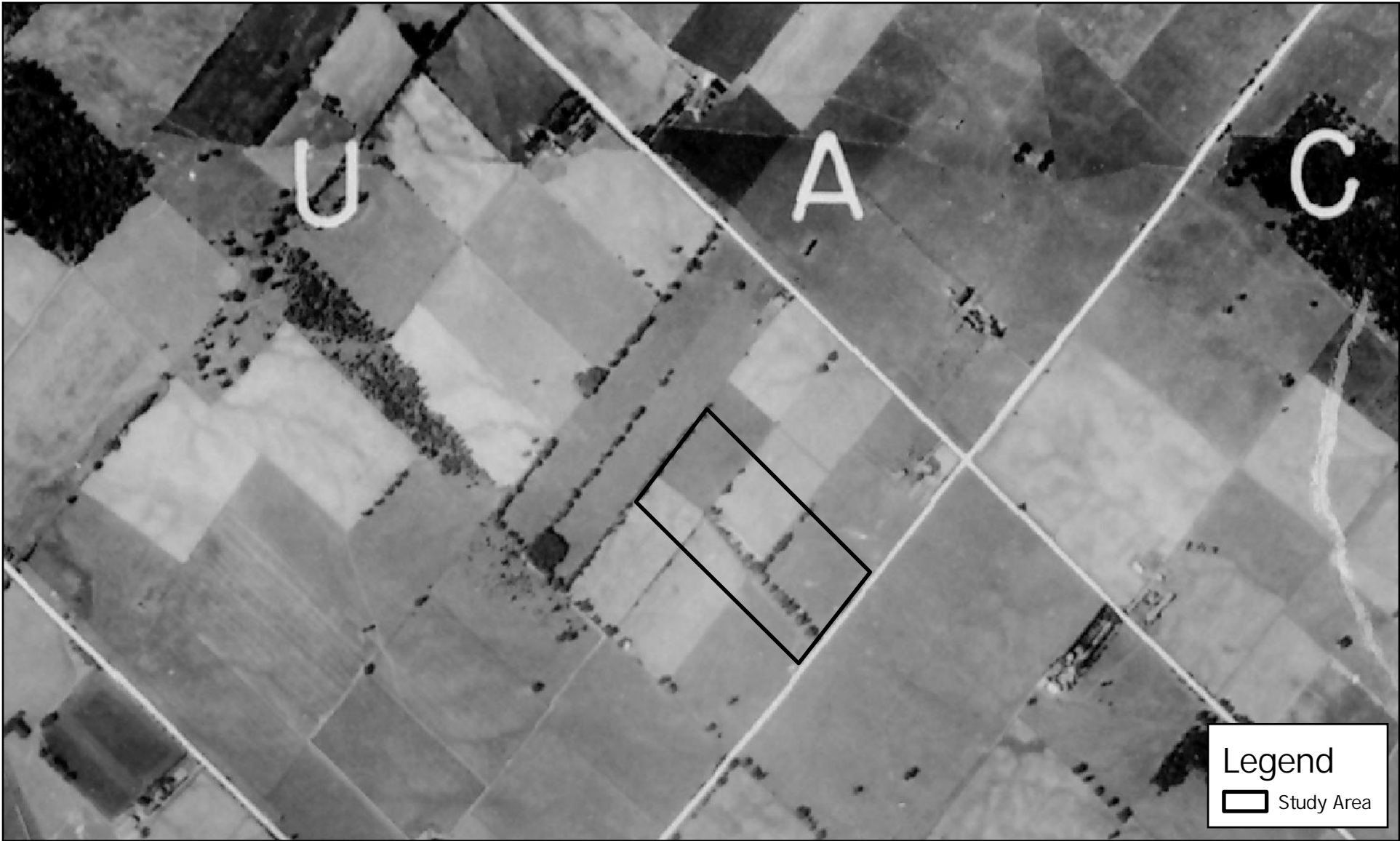


Scale: 1:10,000


0 135 270 Meters

0 0.17 0.35 Km

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



Legend

 Study Area




Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Map 6: Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N



Scale: 1:10,000

0 135 270 Meters

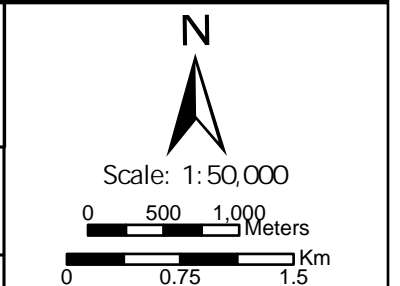
0 0.17 0.35 Km



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Map 7: Study Area on Physiographic Map

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



Legend

- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential
- Disturbed
- Pedestrian Survey at 2 Metres
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 Metres
- Poorly Drained
- TP at 5 Metres



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

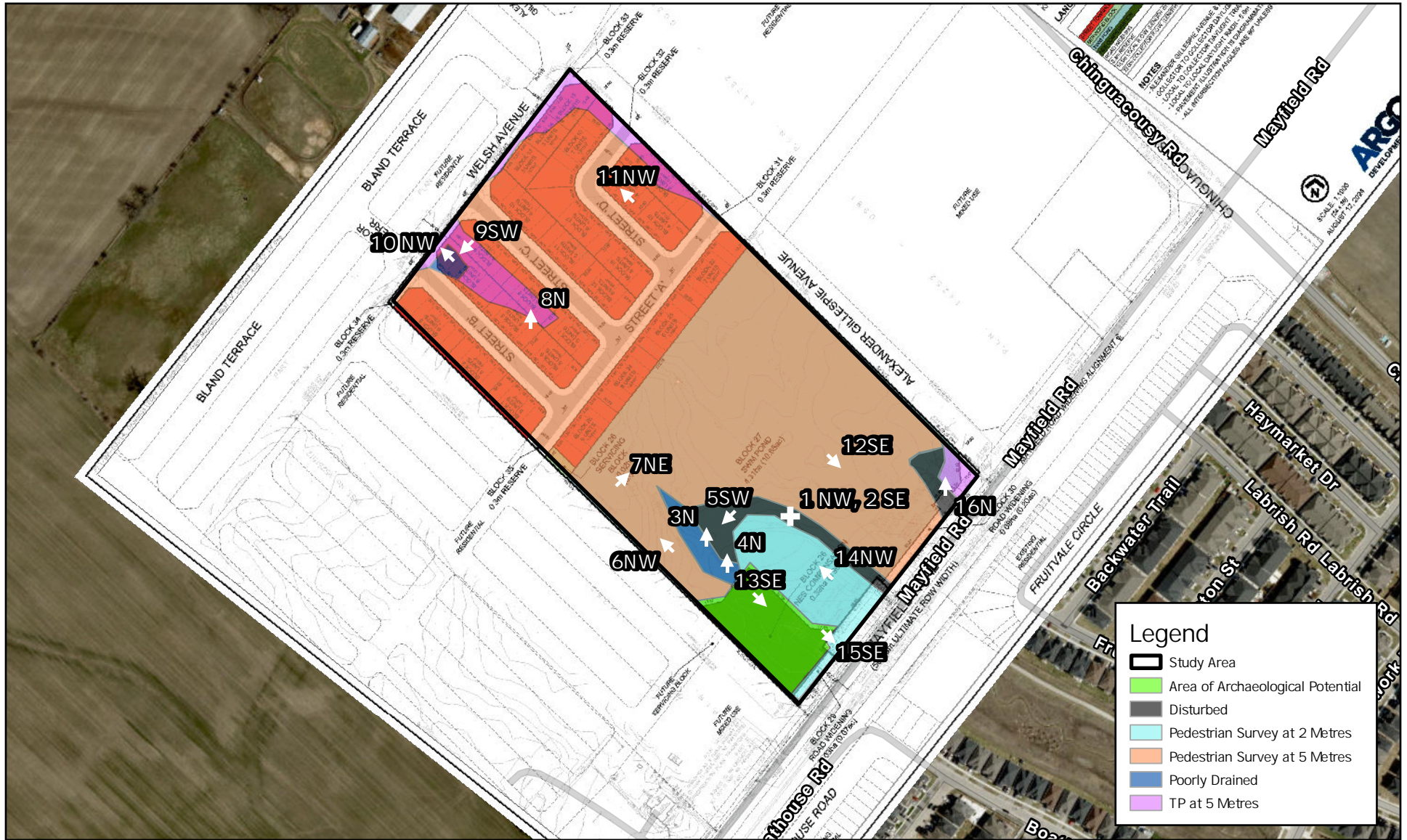
Map 8: Stage 2 Results, Photo Locations and Directions

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft

N

Scale: 1: 3,000

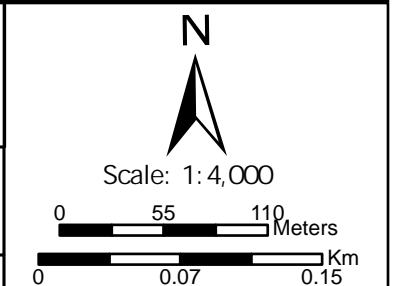
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Map 9: Stage 2 Results overlaid on Development Plan

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Peel Region, Town of Oakville, Maxar, Microsoft



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

© Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc.

883 St. Clair Avenue West, Rear, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4

Telephone: [647-348-4887](tel:647-348-4887)

Email: admin@phcgroup.ca

Website: www.phcgroup.ca

