

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**TOWN OF CALEDON
PLANNING
RECEIVED**

January 31, 2025

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Development of 12735 Centreville Creek Road
Within Part of Lot 4, Concession 3
In the Geographic Township of Albion
Historic Peel County
Now in the Town of Caledon
Regional Municipality of Peel
Ontario**

**Project #: 061-CA2208-22
Licensee (#): Kim Slocki (P029)
PIF #: P029-1137-2023**

Original Report

May 17, 2023

**Presented to:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Global Properties (2) Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed development of a parcel of land at 12735 Centreville Creek Road, measuring, approximately 78 hectares (192 acres), in the Town of Caledon (the “study area”). The study area is located within part of Lot 4, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Albion, historic County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. 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. An optional property inspection was not conducted.

Background research established archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement (historic structures and roadways), two listed heritage resources, and a tributary of the west branch of the Humber River. The Town of Caledon’s AMP also identifies the study area as having archaeological potential. Furthermore, a portion of the study area was previously subjected to an archaeological assessment resulting in the discovery of two archaeological sites registered within the study area: the **John Laughlin (AkGw-66)** site and the **Avery Site (AkGw-69)** (D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc., 1994). A Stage 3 site-specific assessment remains outstanding for the John Laughlin (AkGw-66) site, while the Avery Site (AkGw-69), an isolated findspot, does not retain any cultural heritage value or interest, and no further work was recommended.

To confirm if the archaeological potential classification remained relevant for the remaining portions of the study area that were not previously assessed, a desktop review of topographic mapping, an air photograph, satellite imagery and orthophotographs from the mid-20th century to the present was conducted. While parts of the study area were identified as having archaeological potential removed or having no to low archaeological potential; these areas exempt from requiring a Stage 2 AA, undisturbed sections that retain archaeological potential were also identified and must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. The Stage 2 AA is to comprise both pedestrian and test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with the standards set within *Sections 2.1.1 and 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.

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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 *Global Properties (2) Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed development of a parcel of land at 12735 Centreville Creek Road, measuring approximately 78 hectares (192 acres), in the Town of Caledon. This parcel of land will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the "study area." The study area is located within part of Lot 4, Concession 3, in the Geographic Township of Albion, historic County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). For ease of discussion, in this report Centreville Creek Road and The Gore Road will be described as travelling in a north-south direction, rather than their true northwest-southeast orientation.

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. The Stage 1 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, under the archaeological consultant licence number P029, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2022) and the 2011 S&G. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Global Properties (2) Inc.* on April 13th, 2023.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historical mapping, topographic mapping, an air photograph, satellite imagery and orthophotographs. The results of this background research are presented 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 Saagiig</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).		
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. - Meadowood side-notched projectile points

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
		(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).		
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> <table border="1" data-bbox="537 1465 1414 1856"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="537 1465 1414 1507"><i>Oral Traditions</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="537 1507 1414 1856"> <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</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Oral Traditions</i>	<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</p>
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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p> <p>This oral tradition is contrary to other First Nation communities based on both archaeological evidence and their oral traditions (<i>see Appendix C</i>).</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs <p>(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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points <p>(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; the Petun were located in the Blue Mountain region; traditionally, 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 and Owend [sic] Sound in the West” and they “formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent” (per.comm. R.Gaudreau-Couture, 21 June 2022); within this large area, 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</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes		
		<p>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="537 898 1416 1096"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="537 898 1416 940"><i>Oral Traditions</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="537 940 1416 1096"> <p>During this time, 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> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Oral Traditions</i>	<p>During this time, 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>
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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 (e.g., Mississauga, Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Algonquin, and others) continued to inhabit Ontario, alongside Iroquoian-speaking groups such as the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe and the Neutral (<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 Neutrals; the <i>Tionnontaté</i> or <i>Khionontateronon</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="548 447 1414 646"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="548 447 1414 485"><i>Oral Traditions</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="548 485 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 (Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga; 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; shortly after, the Five Nations attacked and destroyed the villages of the Huron-Wendat allies, the Petun Natives; in 1650, what remained of the Petun Natives migrated through Neutral Native territory; the Five Nations attacked Neutrals ca. 1650s and caused their dispersal; the Five Nations, particularly the Seneca, established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; Seneca villages included Ganatsekwyagon (or Gandesetaigon) at the mouth of the Rouge River, and Teiaiaigon at a bend near the mouth of the Humber River; 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); ‘Mississauga’ 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</p>		

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		Point the place of the beginning” (MCFN, 2017) (Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Loverseed, 1987, pp.11, 17; 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, 2019a); 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, 2019a); 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, 2019a; Jaenen, 2013; 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 (those 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, 2021; Hall, 2019b; Jaenen, 2014; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2014).
British Land Treaties	1805 to 1806	In 1805 a tract of land was ceded from the Mississauga 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); the Mississauga obtained £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); this treaty, Treaty No.13a, included lands in the southern parts of the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Trafalgar and Nelson Townships in Halton County; a confirmatory surrender, Treaty No.14, was issued in 1806 and is known as the Head of the Lake Purchase (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.35-40; Government of Ontario, 2014; Government of Ontario, 2021; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; MCFN, 2020a; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Weaver, 1913, p.65).

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
British Land Treaties	1818	After the War of 1812, immigration from the United States came to a halt as a change in British policy discouraged Americans from taking residence in Canada and encouraged immigration from the British Isles; the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now the Regional Municipality of Peel, was purchased by William Claus in 1818; the area belonged to the Credit River Mississauga 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; Ajetance, chief of the Credit River Mississauga, settled for goods in the value of £522.10 shilling annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land; this second purchase (Treaty No.19 or the Ajetance Purchase) surrendered those lands within what would encompass the Township of Albion (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.iv; Government of Ontario, 2021; MCFN, 2020b; Surtees, 1994, pp.116-117).

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

1.3.3.1 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 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).

1.3.3.2 Village of Wildfield

The village of Wildfield is located south of the study area at the intersection of The Gore Road and Mayfield Road. The village was founded around St. Patrick’s Church and Cemetery, one of the earliest Roman Catholic churches in Upper Canada (Tavender, 1984, pp.47-48). It was formerly known as ‘Grantuile’, named after Simon Peter Grant, a wealthy Scottish settler who arrived in the area by 1833. It was also briefly named ‘Gribbin’ after Father John Joseph Gribbin who “approached the authorities [in] re-establishing a post office in the village” (Thomas, 1967, p.268). By 1891, the village was renamed Wildfield.

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

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use – Historic Map Review

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the study area’s land use history and of its potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely G.R. Tremaine’s 1859 *Tremaine’s 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**). It should be noted that the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map* does not depict the jog between each 100-acre part of the 200-acre farm lot, and the 1877 *Illustrated Atlas* depicts an angled western half of the lot, which is likely an illustration error.

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
3	4	W½	Edward Dudley		-	1 homestead
		E½	John Laughlin		-	1 homestead

The study area encompassed land owned by Edward Dudley and John Laughlin in the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map*. No historic structures (e.g., homesteads, stores, schools, etc.) are depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area. By 1877, the study area continued to encompass farmland of Edward Dudley and John Laughlin. Two homesteads are depicted in the study area (one in each 100-acre part of the lot), while seven additional homesteads are depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

The study area is also located along present-day Centreville Creek Road and The Gore Road, early historic transportation routes established during the survey of the Township of Albion. 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 Euro-Canadian settlements and early historic transportation routes, these features contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

To assist in establishing the post-1900s land use history of 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**), orthophotographs from 2002, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2017 and 2021 (**see Maps 5-6**) was undertaken. Additionally, satellite imagery from 2022 was also reviewed (Google Earth, 2023).

The earliest 20th century topographic maps identify the study area within land that encompassed one house (depicted as brick in 1914 and 1919) and land that had been cleared of overgrown

vegetation and was likely brought into agricultural productivity. Several small clusters of deciduous trees are scattered throughout the study area including one located near the house. A small watercourse traversed the western limit of the study area. At this time, both Centreville Creek Road and a The Gore Road was an unmetalled (or gravelled) road with a telephone/telegram line located along its west side. Beginning in 1919, a telephone/telegram line traveled from Centreville Creek Road and connected to the house. A bridge was also located along Centreville Creek Road near the western limits of the study area.

In 1954, the study area still only encompassed one farm complex in the western half of the study area, located in the same general area as the structures depicted in earlier topographic mapping. The farm had a long gravel driveway extending from Centreville Creek Road and was surrounded by trees and manicured yards. The remainder of the property was used as agricultural land with hedge rows separating fields and a cluster of trees in the northeast corner.

The study area remained relatively unchanged in 2002. The farm complex was enlarged to include a barn and several outbuildings, and the lands immediately surrounding the farm complex consisted of both manicured lawn and overgrown vegetation. Several small ponds were scattered through the study area, and an area of overgrown vegetation was present at the northeast corner of the study area. It is also clear from this imagery that an intermittent tributary of the West Humber River traversed the western field, creating a small field on the western side of the tributary. The balance of the study area continued to consist of agricultural fields.

By 2013, all buildings in the western half of the study area had been demolished, while the driveway remained. The former location of these structures had become overgrown with vegetation. The remainder of the study area continued to be in active agricultural use through to 2022.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The study area's present land use is categorized as Prime Agricultural Area in the Town of Caledon's Official Plan (Town of Caledon, 2018).

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*, properties 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. Two listed cultural heritage resource are located within 300 metres (Town of Caledon, 2022a; *see Table 4*). Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area. However, it should be noted that the farmstead included in the Town of Caledon’s Heritage Register at 12494 The Gore Road was recently demolished. No buildings remain on this property.

Table 4: Heritage Resources within 300 Metres of the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
12453 The Gore Road	1850-1874: Neoclassical style farmhouse with a synthetic exterior	Listed
12494 The Gore Road	1900-1924: Edwardian Classical style farmstead with a red brick exterior	Listed

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 not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (Town of Caledon, 2022b). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

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, 2023). 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 church and/or early cemetery (OGS, 2023). 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 to provide a

summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits. Ten (10) archaeological sites have been registered within one kilometre of the study area (MCM, 2023; *see Table 5*). Two registered archaeological sites are located within the study area.

Table 5: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered sites within the study area			
AkGw-66	John Laughlin	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Findspot; homestead
AkGw-69	Avery	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
Registered sites within one kilometre of the study area			
AkGw-454	AkGw-454	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	House
AkGw-70	Dennis	Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Findspot
AlGw-124	Solmar P2	-	-
AlGw-126	Solmar H2	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-128	Solmar H4	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-129	Solmar H5	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-130	Solmar H6	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-187	Clark	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites near the study area are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Given that two registered archaeological sites are located within 300 metres, this feature does 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. Two reports were identified (*see Table 6*).

Table 6: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details & Recommendations
D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc., 1994	1-2 AA (equivalent)	Within the study area	Associated with the AA of five candidate landfill sites in the City of Brampton (designated as B-15B, B-21C and B-22D) and in the Town of Caledon (designated as C-34B and C-34). This report discusses the AA of all five candidate sites (three of which were subsequently eliminated). This report does not, however, "include an evaluation of site significance for each archaeological component. Similarly, it lacks either a ranking and weighting of collective archaeological concerns for individual candidate sites, or a comparative evaluation of individual candidate sites" (p.2). The purpose of this report was to present an accountable record of the 1993 field work.

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details & Recommendations
			<p>Candidate Site C-48 encompasses the study area. Of the Candidate Site C-48 area, which measured a total of 146.82 hectares of part of Lots 3, 4 and 5, Concession 3, only 32.22 hectares were assessed, and the remaining 114.60 hectares remained unassessed. During the property survey (referred to as 'Step 6 Investigation'), three sites were discovered: the John Laughlin Site (AkGw-66), the Avery Site (AkGw-69) and the Dennis Site (AkGw-70).</p> <p>The Avery + Dennis Sites were both isolated finds of indeterminate pre-contact artifacts of low significance. The John Laughlin Site was a multi-component site whose principal component was a mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead site of moderate to high significance. For further discussion, see Section 2.1.1.</p>
Archaeological Assessments Ltd., 2021	1 AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	Associated with the AA of four properties along Centreville Creek Road in part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 2. Stage 2 AA was recommended.

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 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. (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.172-174).

1.4.8.2 Soil Types and Topography

Four native soil types are encompassed within the study area: Bottom Lands, which is located along a tributary of west branch of the Humber River; Peel clay which is located at the northwest

corner of the study area; Oneida clay loam near the southwest corner of the study area; and Chinguacousy clay loam encompassing the remaining balance of the study area. A description of their characteristics may be found in **Table 7** (Ontario Agricultural College, 1953).

Table 7: Study Area Soil Types

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Soil Materials	Drainage	Topography; Surface Stoniness
Bottom Lands	Alluvial	Alluvial	Variable	Variable; variable
Chinguacousy clay loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Heavy textured till/shale and limestone	Imperfect	Smooth, gently sloping; few stones
Peel clay	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Lacustrine over heavy till	Imperfect	Smooth gently sloping; stone-free
Oneida clay loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Heavy textured till	Good	Smooth moderately sloping; few stones

The topography within the study area is gently rolling with an elevation range of 238 to 248 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 contains a tributary of west branch of the Humber River. Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated at 12735 Centreville Creek Road, in the Town of Caledon. It is comprised of open agricultural fields, an area of overgrown vegetation (that encompassed a former house and farm complex), a small woodlot, field hedgerows along the field perimeters and small areas of saturated soil conditions (ponds).

1.4.10 Date of Desktop Review

A desktop review of field conditions using 20th century topographic mapping, air photo imagery, and past and current orthophotographs was undertaken on May 2nd, 2023. 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 Previous Archaeological Assessments and Previously Registered Archaeological Sites

Background research revealed a portion of land within the study area has been subjected to a previous archaeological assessment (*see Section 1.4.7, Table 6; see Supplementary Document – Map S1*).

D.R. Poulton and Associated Inc. previously conducted an archaeological survey, referred to as a ‘Step 5’ (equivalent to Stage 1 background research) and a ‘Step 6’ (equivalent to a Stage 2 property inspection) assessment of part of the open agricultural field within the current study area (*D.R. Poulton and Associated Inc., 1994 – PIF-93-010-LIC-1993-088*). Although this report depicts the location of AA and discovered archaeological sites, its purpose was to present an accountable record of the 1993 field work and it does not “include an evaluation of site significance for each archaeological component” (p.2).

During the pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals, one isolated findspot, the Avery Site (AkGw-69) and one archaeological site, the John Laughlin (AkGw-66) site were identified (*see Supplementary Document – Map S2*). The Avery Site (AkGw-69) consists of an isolated piece of Onondaga chert chipping detritus (a flake fragment). This site was determined to be an isolated occurrence and of low intrinsic significance as an archaeological resource. Under the *2011 S&G*, the Avery Site (AkGw-69) has no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI).

The John Laughlin (AkGw-66) site is a multi-component site consisting of a collection of 1,306 Euro-Canadian artifacts and one indeterminate pre-contact unfinished biface of Onondaga chert. Its principal component is a mid-to-late 19th century, where the artifact and archival analysis determined the date range of occupation for the site is roughly 1860 to 1890. This date range conforms reasonably well to the ownership and tenure of the John Laughlin Family, who owned the property in 1840, but could not be shown to definitively be a resident until 1851. John Laughlin was a resident until 1887, after which time, a tenant, Henry Cole appeared to take his place. In 1892, the property was sold to the Catherwood family, but there is no indication the Catherwoods took up residence of the lot. The Euro-Canadian component of the John Laughlin (AkGw-66) site was determined to be of moderate intrinsic significance as an archaeological resource, while the pre-contact component has low intrinsic significance. Under the *2011 S&G*, this site would be described as having further CHVI.

Recommendations for those previously surveyed lands laying beyond the above noted sites were not provided in *D.R. Poulton and Associated Inc.'s* 1994 archaeological assessment report.

2.1.2 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: former (now demolished) structures including a residence and outbuildings (i.e., barns and garages) and a gravel driveway.

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, 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*.

2.1.3 Identified Physical Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was also evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. These usually include but are not limited to: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs, as per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a* of the *2011 S&G*.

Physical features of no or low archaeological potential include but are not limited to: several areas of low-lying and saturated soils associated with small ponds scattered throughout the study area and a small tributary of west branch of the Humber River.

Due to the no to low archaeological potential classification of these features, all areas documented in this section are exempt from Stage 2 survey. On-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of these features will, however, be required during a Stage 2 AA.

2.1.4 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential

Portions of the study area that were not previously assessed and cleared of further archaeological concern and do not exhibit low-lying and wet terrain or obvious extensively disturbed conditions, are therefore considered to retain the established archaeological potential. These areas include but are not limited to: active agricultural fields, overgrown vegetation surrounding the former (now demolished) structures, tree lines/vegetation areas between fields, and small woodlots.

Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land must be subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. In

areas where ploughing is not possible or viable due to the presence of wooded areas, heavy brush and weed growth, a Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals must 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 in support of the proposed development of a parcel of land at 12735 Centreville Creek Road. Background research established archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement (historic structures and roadway), two listed heritage resources, and a tributary of the west branch of the Humber River. The Town of Caledon's AMP also identified the study area as having archaeological potential. Finally, two archaeological sites were previously discovered within the study area: the **John Laughlin (AkGw-66)** site and the **Avery Site (AkGw-69)** (D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc., 1994).

The John Laughlin (AkGw-66) site is a multi-component site where 1,306 Euro-Canadian artifacts and one indeterminate pre-contact lithic was recovered. The Euro-Canadian artifacts provided an occupational timeframe of 1860 to 1890. This roughly conforms to the ownership and tenure of the Laughlin Family (ca.1840 to 1887), and Henry Cole (ca.1888 to 1892). The pre—contact lithic, a single unfinished biface of Onondaga chert, lacks any attribute to assign to a particular time period. The Euro-Canadian component of the John Laughlin (AkGw-66) was determined to have moderate intrinsic archaeological significance as an archaeological resource, while the pre-contact component low intrinsic archaeological significance.

The Avery Site (AkGw-69) consisted of a single Onondaga chert chipping detritus and was determined to have low intrinsic archaeological significance. The Stage 3 AA recommendations for these sites have been revised as appropriate to reflect the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists ('2011 S&G')* published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)*. Consequently, a Stage 3 site-specific assessment remains outstanding for the John Laughlin (AkGw-66) site, while the Avery Site (AkGw-69), does not retain any cultural heritage value or interest, and no further work was recommended.

To confirm if the archaeological potential classification remained relevant across the study area, further review of topographic mapping, an air photograph, satellite imagery and orthophotographs from the mid-20th century to the present was undertaken. While parts of the study area were identified as having archaeological potential removed or having no to low archaeological potential, sections of the study area were also identified as retaining archaeological potential; these sections to be subjected to a Stage 2 AA consisting of both pedestrian and test pit survey forms of assessment at five-metre intervals in accordance with the standards set within *Sections 2.1.1* and *2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. Outstanding archaeological concerns remain for lands within the study area that were previously subjected to an archaeological assessment wherein a registered archaeological site was identified retaining further cultural heritage value or interest.

Prior to any intrusive activity within these lands, the previously registered archaeological site located within the study area must be subjected to the appropriate archaeological fieldwork. The Stage 3 AA recommendations for this site has been revised as appropriate to reflect the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists ('2011 S&G')* published by the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)*:

- a. **John Laughlin (AkGw-66):** As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the *2011 S&G*, this site is considered to have further cultural heritage value and interest; a comprehensive Stage 3 AA must be undertaken, in accordance with the *2011 S&G*, prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to this archaeological site previously documented by *D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc.* (1994 – PIF-93-010-LIC-1993-088).

The primary objectives of the Stage 3 AA are to: collect a representative sample of artifacts, determine the extent of the site and characteristics of recovered artifacts, determine any patterning within the site, and assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the site and the potential need for mitigation of development impacts. The Stage 3 AA must commence with re-ploughing of the site area, after which a controlled surface pick-up (CSP) is to be conducted. A CSP consists of further detailed survey of the ploughed ground surface of each site to locate, map and collect artifacts on the surface which will assist in documenting the characteristics and extent of the archaeological site (per *Section 3.2.1* of the *2011 S&G*). This will be followed by the establishment of a site datum at the centre of the site and grid system, followed by test unit excavation (per *Section 3.2.2* of the *2011 S&G*).

The Stage 3 AA should include the hand excavation of a series of one-metre by one-metre test units in a five-metre grid across the site within the established grid, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, to gather a larger sample of artifacts and determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. Furthermore, additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, need to be hand-excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (per *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*). Should it become evident during the Stage 3 AA that the site will result in a

recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, the Stage 3 strategy may be amended as per the *2011 S&G*.

All test units must be excavated by systematic levels into five centimetres of sterile subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil must be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The exposed subsoil must be cleaned by shovel or trowel and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. If test unit excavation uncovers a cultural feature, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric is to be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.

A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations must be maintained. Detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history specific to each archaeological site is also required (per *Section 3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MCM*.

- b. The **Avery Site (AkGw-69)**: due to the diffuse and isolated nature of this lithic findspot, it does not represent an archaeological resource of further cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required for this findspot.
2. 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*).
3. Parts of the study area that were identified as having no or low archaeological potential are exempt from requiring Stage 2 AA (extents of these areas to be confirmed during the Stage 2 AA).
4. 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 pedestrian or test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with the standards set within *Sections 2.1.1* and *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*.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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5.2 Map Imagery

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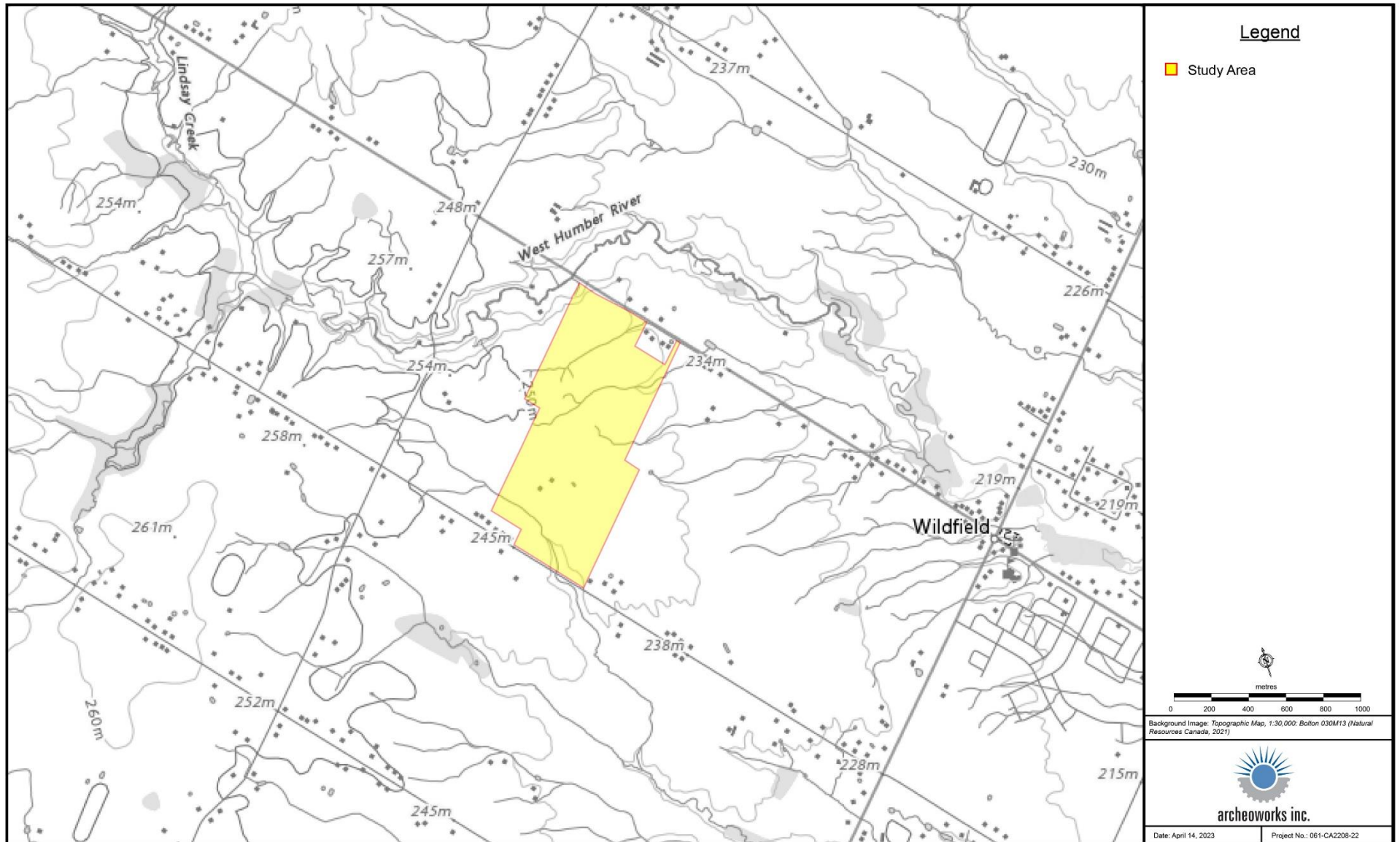
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APPENDICES

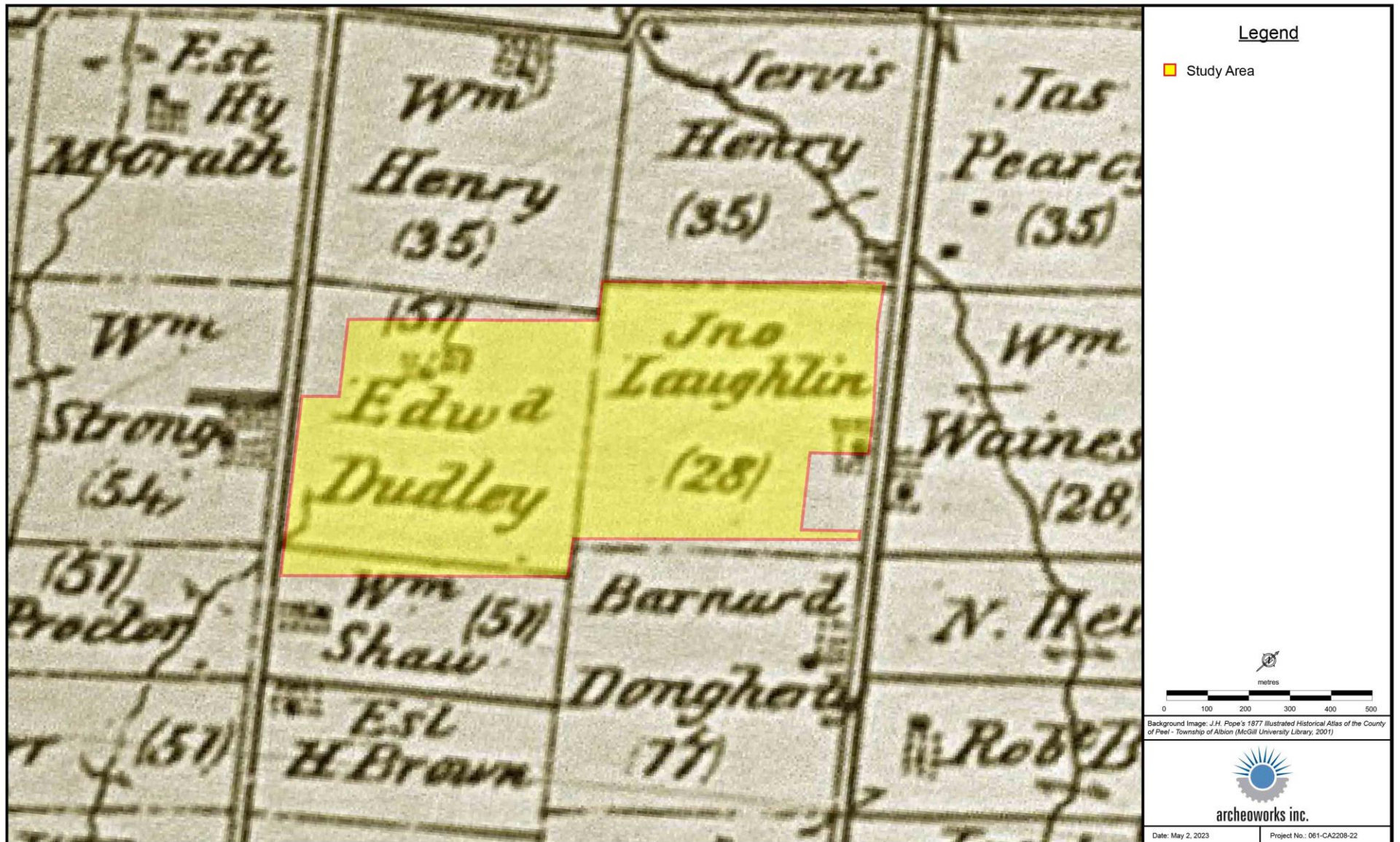
APPENDIX A: MAPS



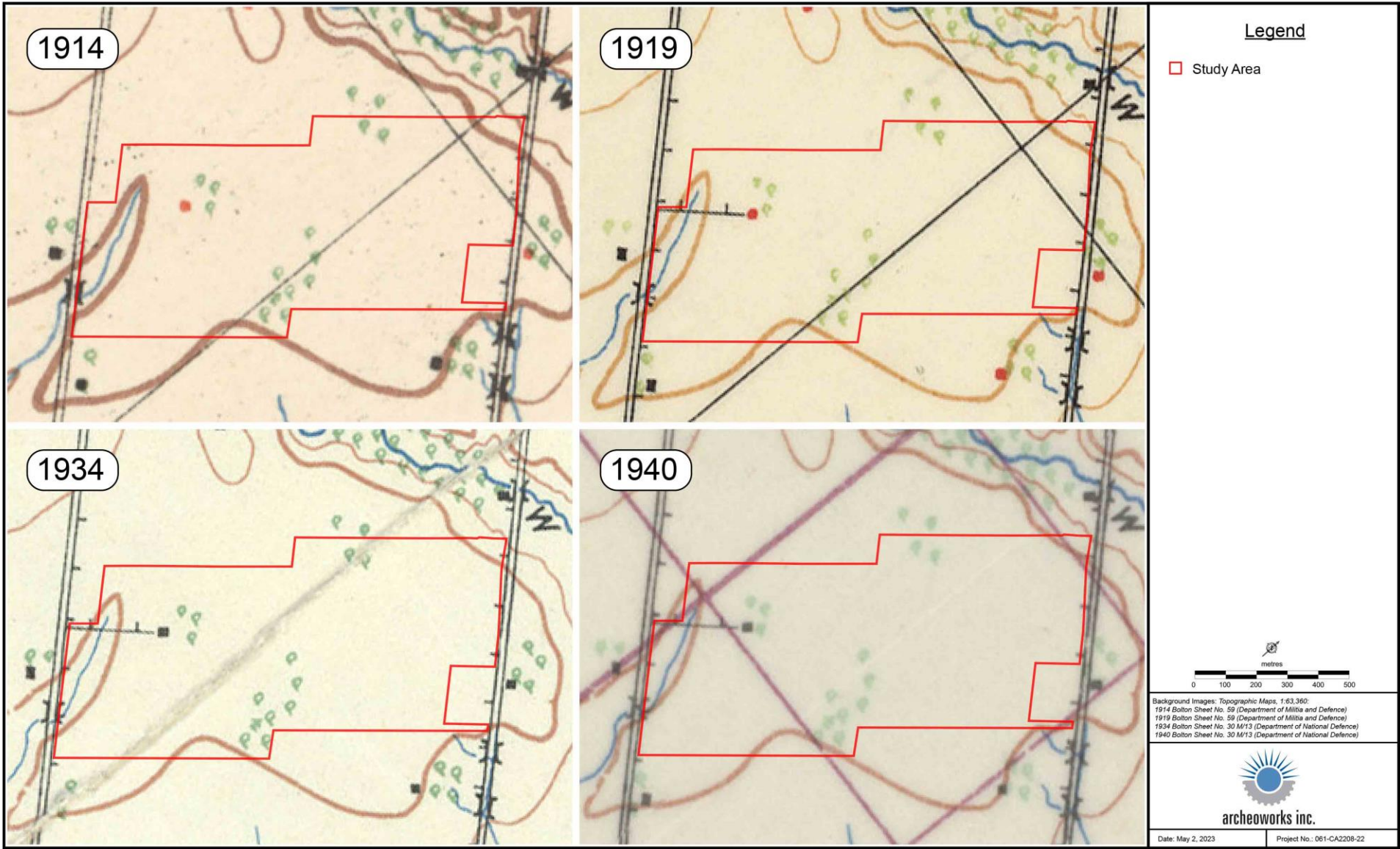
Map 1: National Topographic Map identifying the Stage 1 AA study area.



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



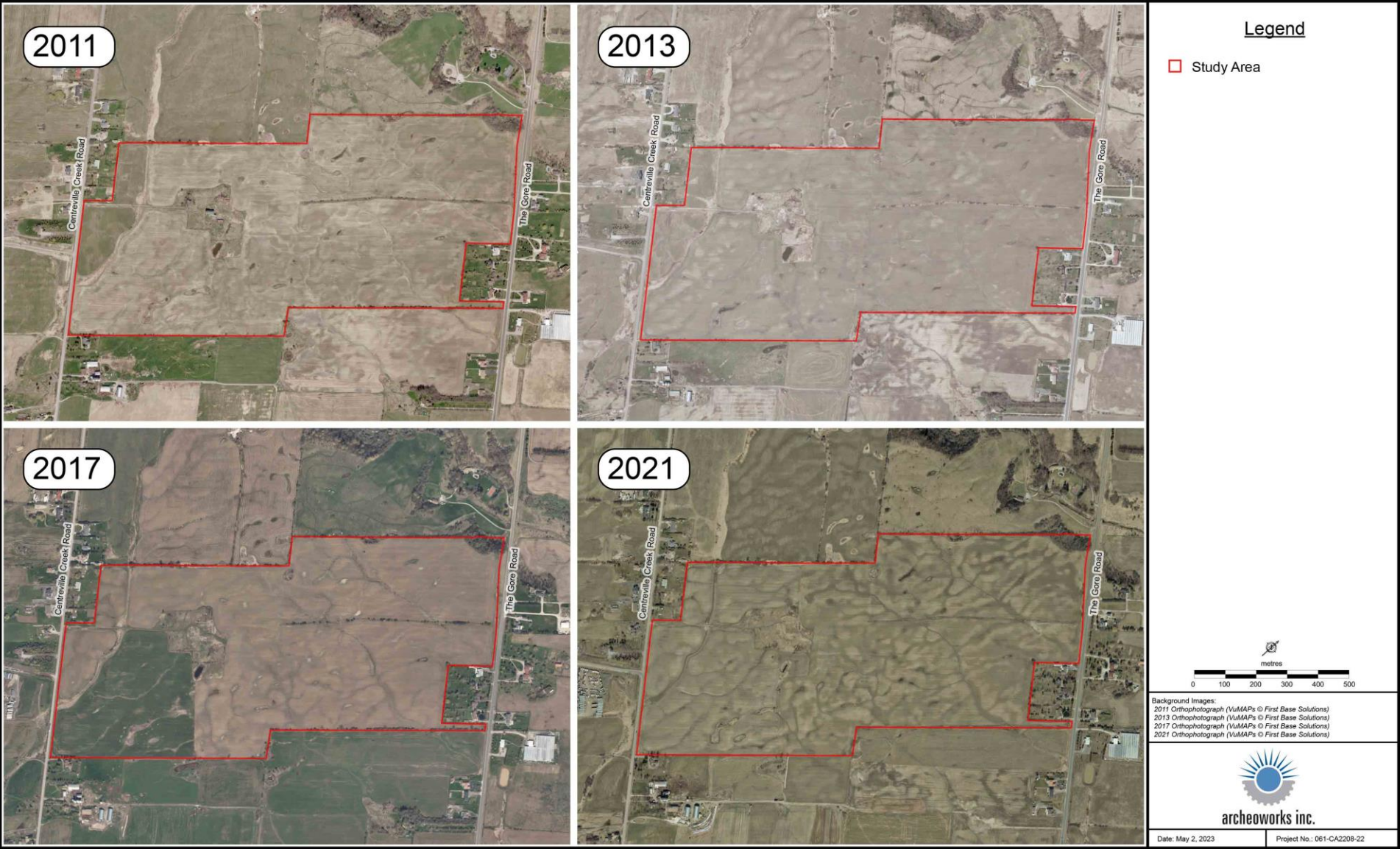
Map 3: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel – Township of Albion*.



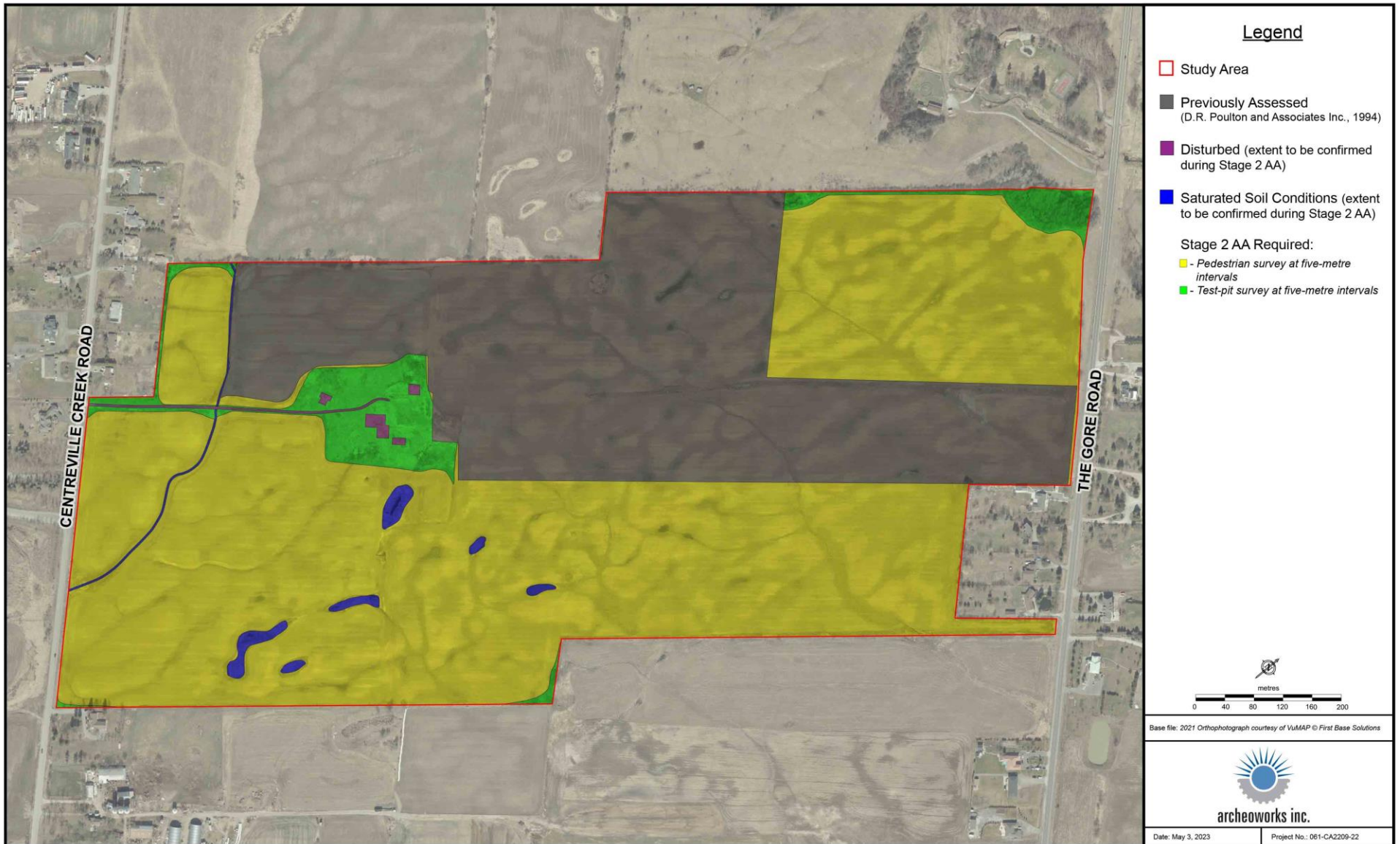
Map 4: Stage 1 AA study area within 1914, 1919, 1934 and 1940 topographic maps.



Map 5: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph and a 2002, 2007 and 2009 orthophotographs.



Map 6: Stage 1 AA study area within a 2011, 2013, 2017 and 2021 orthophotographs.



Map 7: Stage 1 AA results.

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			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:		061-CA2208-22		
Licensee:		Kim Slocki (P029)		
MCM PIF:		P029-1137-2023		
Document/ Material		Details		Location
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2022/061-CA2208-22 - 12735 Centreville Creek Road/Stage 1	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.