

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

TOWN OF CALEDON
PLANNING
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November 2, 2023

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for
Eight Properties of Participating Landowners
Within the Humber Station Villages Secondary Plan Area
Located Between Healey Road, Coleraine Drive, Mayfield Road
and Humber Station Road
Within Part of Lots 1 to 6, Concession 5
In the Geographic Township of Albion
Historic County of Peel
Now in the Town of Caledon
Regional Municipality of Peel
Ontario**

**Project #: 061-8155-07
Licensee (#): Kim Slocki (P029)
PIF #: P029-1037-2022**

Original Report

March 3, 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Humber Station Villages Land Owners c/o Solmar Development Corp.* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed development of the Humber Station Villages Secondary Plan Area located between Healey Road, Coleraine Drive, Mayfield Road and Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon. For ease of discussion, in this report Healey Road and Mayfield Road will be described as traveling east-west, and Coleraine Drive and Humber Station Road will be described as traveling north-south. This assessment is specifically looking at the properties of participating landowners within the Humber Station Villages Secondary Plan boundary which are as follows:

- #1: 12713 Humber Station Road; 94.91 acres (38.41 hectares) in part of the west half of Lot 4, Concession 5;
- #2: 12519 Humber Station Road; 99.24 acres (40.16 hectares) in part of the west half of Lot 3, Concession 5;
- #3: no municipally recognized address; 49.94 acres (20.21 hectares) in the northwest quarter of Lot 2, Concession 5;
- #4: no municipally recognized address; 28.43 acres (11.50 hectares) in the part of the southwest quarter of Lot 2, Concession 5;
- #5: no municipally recognized address; 20.92 acres (8.466 hectares) in part of the northwest quarter of Lot 1, Concession 5;
- #11: 8223 Healey Road; 19.39 acres (7.85 hectares) in part of the east quarter of the west half of Lot 5, Concession 5 and a small section of Lot 6, Concession 5;
- #12: no municipally recognized address; 18.62 acres (7.53 hectares) in the centre of Lot 5, Concession 5 and a small section of Lot 6, Concession 5; and,
- #15: 12877 Humber Station Road; 21.01 acres (8.50 hectares) in part of the southwest quarter of Lot 5, Concession 5.

These parcels will collectively be referred to as the “study area” and encompass part of Lots 1 to 6, Concession 5, 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)*, 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 (roadways, historic homesteads and a school house), several listed cultural heritage resources, previously registered archaeological sites, and tributaries and wetlands in the West Humber River watershed. Four of the registered archaeological sites (Solmar H2 – AIGw-126, Solmar H3 – AIGw-127, Solmar H4 – AIGw-128 and Solmar H6 – AIGw-130) are located in the study area, having been identified during

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a previous Stage 2 AA (Archeoworks Inc., 2021). A Stage 3 site-specific assessment remains outstanding for each site, as does a Stage 2 AA in the form of pedestrian or test pit survey for lands that were not subjected to a property survey during the previous Stage 2 AA within the current study area (Archeoworks Inc., 2021). All other lands within the study area which have already been subjected to an archaeological assessment and cleared of further archaeological concerns do not require further assessment within the scope of this project.

To determine if the archaeological potential classification is relevant for the remaining portions of the study area that were not previously assessed, a desktop review of ground conditions was undertaken using a 1954 air photograph and orthophotographs from 2002 to 2020. Parts of the study area that were identified as having archaeological potential removed (i.e., deep and extensive land alterations) or have no to low archaeological potential (i.e., permanently wet terrain) are exempt from requiring a Stage 2 AA (extents of these areas to be confirmed during the Stage 2 AA). 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.

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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 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 *Humber Station Villages Land Owners c/o Solmar Development Corp.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed development of the Humber Station Villages Secondary Plan Area located between Healey Road, Coleraine Drive, Mayfield Road and Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon. For ease of discussion, in this report Healey Road and Mayfield Road will be described as traveling east-west, and Coleraine Drive and Humber Station Road will be described as traveling north-south. This assessment is specifically looking at the properties of participating landowners within the Humber Station Villages Secondary Plan boundary (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). The specific lands of participating landowners include the following parcels:

- #1: 12713 Humber Station Road; 94.91 acres (38.41 hectares) in part of the west half of Lot 4, Concession 5;
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- #15: 12877 Humber Station Road; 21.01 acres (8.50 hectares) in part of the southwest quarter of Lot 5, Concession 5.

These parcels will herein collectively be referred to as the “study area” and will be the subject of the report documented herein. The study area is located in part of Lots 1 to 6, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Albion, historic County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (*see Map 2*).

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. This 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 2021) and the *2011 S&G*. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Humber Station Villages Land Owners c/o Solmar Development Corp.* on November 18th, 2021.

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, air photographs and orthophotographs. The results of this background research are provided 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	

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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
ARCHAIC (Middle)		
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	<p>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; 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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	
WOODLAND (Late)		
Early	ca. 800 to AD 1	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meadowood side-notched projectile points <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).</p>
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points - Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points

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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		(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).
Late Woodland		
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their traditional territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories; the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation state they, “were the original owners of the territory embraced in the following description, namely commencing at Long Point on Lake Erie thence eastward along the shore of the Lake to the Niagara River. Then down the River to Lake Ontario, then northward along the shore of the Lake to the River Rouge east of Toronto then up that river to the dividing ridge to the head waters of the River Thames then southward to Long Point the place of the beginning” (MCFN, 2017a); the study area falls within land encompassed within the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation territory (MCFN, 2017a).</p> <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; 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; MCFN, 2017a).</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); 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>

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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
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>Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Mississauga, Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, 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> <p>Iroquoian groups include the Huron-Wendat to the east of the Niagara Escarpment, the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Petun in the Blue Mountain region; Huron-Wendat “villages are distributed in clusters along the north shore of Lake Ontario from just west of Toronto to Belleville and north in a triangular area bounded on the Northeast by the Trent River system, and on the west roughly by the Niagara escarpment” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); 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 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; the northern reaches of the Town of Caledon may have been included in this hunting territory.</p>

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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<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; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; 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>

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 continued to inhabit Ontario, alongside the Iroquois; inter-marriage between Anishinaabeg and the Iroquois; the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) oral traditions tell of 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; French arrival into Ontario; numerous Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe in and around the City of Barrie (“Huronian”); 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 (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>
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 small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec, in southwestern Ontario and in America; to prevent the revival of Huron-Wendat settlements, 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 established settlements along the northern shoreline</p>

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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; villages included one at the mouth of the Rouge River, and another 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; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700s	Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving into Southern Ontario by military conquest (MCFN, 2017a) by the 1690s; many battles fought ultimately resulting in most of the Five Nations being driven out of Southern Ontario and returning to their lands south of the Great Lakes (and some remained in parts of Southern Ontario); the English referred to those Algonquian-speaking groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107); ‘ <i>Mississauga</i> ’ term applied to Anishinaabeg bands living on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind; multiple settlements throughout Southern Ontario (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).
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

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Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		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 was issued in 1806, Treaty No.14 or the Head of the Lake Purchase; included lands south of Eglinton Avenue in Peel County (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.35-40; Government of Ontario, 2014; Government of Ontario, 2021; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; MCFN, 2017b; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Weaver, 1913, p.65).
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 Peel Region, 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 surrendered those lands within what would encompass the Township of Albion; this treaty was also known as Treaty No.19 or the Ajetance Purchase (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, p.iv; Government of Ontario, 2014; Government of Ontario, 2021; MCFN, 2017c; Surtees, 1994, pp.116-117).

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

1.3.3.1 Township of Albion

Peel County was initially part of Home District, and it was divided into townships, the preferred unit of land division by British administrators (Loverseed, 1987, p.23). The study area falls within the Township of Albion. From 1818 to 1819, the Township of Albion was surveyed by William Chewett and named after the “ancient name of England” (Gardiner, 1899, p.235; 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 agricultural potential of the rich soils and flat terrain, and focused on agriculture (Scheinman, 2009b, p.10-1). Settlers in the northern part of the Township of Albion navigated the difficult terrain and settled in plateau areas and along river valleys while attempting to farm (Scheinman, 2009a, p.9-7). Strands of mixed hardwood covering the Township of Albion were cleared by settlers, and by 1830 Albion had numerous prosperous wheat farms (Heyes, 1961, p.111). By 1840, after several years of severe agricultural depression, the export of Canadian wheat increased when new British corn laws gave preferential treatment

to Canadian wheat, and after 1853 European crop failure sent the prices of Canadian grain skyrocketing (Heyes, 1961, p.111). The Crimean War prevented supplies of Russian wheat from entering the European markets and brought the wheat prices still higher; farms throughout the township experienced great financial surplus (Heyes, 1961, p.111). By 1842, 2,154 individuals resided in the township and there were four grist mills, two sawmills and two distilleries located in the township (Smith, 1846, p.2). 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 Town of Bolton

Bolton, situated around the intersection of Peel Regional Road 50 (Queen Street) and King Street, is located northeast of the study area. Initially named Bolton Mills, it was founded by James Bolton who came to the township with his family in 1819. When George Bolton, James's nephew, arrived in 1824, they began construction of a small grist mill on part of James's property where the Humber River flowed. The mill became profitable as local farmers capitalized on the closer mill to process their wheat. Early settlers to Bolton Mills were primarily from England (Heyes, 1961, p.133; Pope, 1877, p.89).

By 1840, Bolton Mills had two stores, a distillery, post office, blacksmith shop, shoemaker, tailor, tannery and a hotel. In 1842, the first school house was opened and in the following year, a church was built of mud bricks by the Congregationalists. Later, an Anglican church was constructed (Town of Caledon, 2009, p.11-2; Pope, 1877, p.89). In about twenty years, a soda-biscuit factory, steam bakery, a metal shop for tin and copper, a lawyer and doctor were available in Bolton Mills (Pope, 1877, p.89; Scheinman, 2009c, p.11-3). In 1872, the hamlet was incorporated, and it separated from the Township of Albion to become the Village of Bolton. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway arrived in Bolton in 1873, and by 1877, Bolton's inhabitants exceeded 900 individuals. However, by 1881 the population had dropped to 200-300 individuals due to poor harvests forcing many into the nearby cities, such as Toronto (Heyes, 1961, p.136).

1.3.3.3 Village of Tormore

The village of Tormore was located southeast of the study area at the intersection of Regional Road 50 and Mayfield Road. The hamlet was also known as Hart's Corners or Hartville, which was attributed to Robert Hart who had resided in the area. By 1840, a small hotel and a blacksmith shop were constructed in the village, and by 1855, a general store opened. A second store was opened by William Graham who "sold hard liquor wholesale by the gallon" (Thomas, 1967, p.267). A weaving business, wagon maker and plough making establishment were also constructed in the village. In 1861, a post office was established in William Graham's store and the village was named Tormore, a word of Irish origin. By 1873, it was described as, "a post village in Cardwell co., Ont., 23 miles from Toronto, 3 m less from Bolton. Pop. 50" (Crossby, 1873, p.336)

1.3.3.4 Village of Wildfield

The village of Wildfield is located southwest 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 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 (AD 1800s to present) of the Study Area

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history and of the study area’s potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely the 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 3-4; Table 3**).

Table 3: Summary of Historic Structures and Property Owners/Occupants in the Study Area

Con.	Lot	Part	Owner/Occupant		Structure(s) in the Study Area	
			1859	1877	1859	1877
5	1	W½	James Austin	Richard Austin	-	-
	2	NW¼	Hugh McCorty	Hugh McCourt	-	1 homestead
		SW¼	James McCort		-	1 homestead
	3	All	Wm. Caldwell (only W½ in 1877)		-	1 homestead
	4	W½	John Atcheson	Charles Caldwell (All)	-	-
	5	All	James Goodfellow		-	-
6	All	Adam Goodfellow		-	-	
TOTAL:					0	3 homesteads

The study area primarily encompasses the farmlands of several property owners. No structures are depicted in the study area in the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map* while three homesteads (one with an associated orchard) are located within the study area in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*. Additionally, one homestead and a school house (No.2) are depicted falling within 300 metres of the study area in the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map*. By 1877, nine homesteads and a school house are depicted within 300 metres of the study area in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas*. In both maps a tributary of the West Humber River is depicted travelling through the southern portion of the study area.

The study area is also located along present-day Humber Station Road and Healey 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 facilitate further evaluation of the established archaeological potential within the study area, a detailed review of 1914, 1919, 1934 and 1940 topographic maps (*see Maps 5-6*), an air photograph from 1954 (*see Map 7*), and orthophotographs from 2002, 2018 and 2020 (*see Maps 7-8*) was undertaken.

The earliest 20th century topographic maps identify the study area as encompassing several houses (both wood and brick). The study area primarily consisted of land that had been cleared of overgrown vegetation except along the northern part of the study area, near the intersection of Healey Road and Humber Station Road, and several small pockets around the houses. The open lands were likely used for agricultural purposes. Both roads were depicted as unmetalled (or gravelled) roads and tributaries of the West Humber River travelled through the study area.

By 1954, much of the study area had remained relatively unchanged. Only two of the three homesteads previously identified in the topographic maps appeared to remain, while the study area primarily consisted of agricultural fields. The former treed area near the intersection of Healey Road and Humber Station Road decreased in size, and trees lined the boundaries between agricultural fields. Tributaries of the West Humber River continued to travel through the study area.

Within fifty years, three new residential houses/farm complexes were constructed in the study area (one between 12209 and 12159 Humber Station Road; one at 12877 Humber Station Road; and one at 8183 Healey Road). The study area still primarily encompassed agricultural fields and overgrown areas surrounding the tributaries of the West Humber River. After this time, the study area remained relatively unchanged to 2020.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Prime Agricultural Area and Environmental Policy 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. The Regional Municipality of Peel and the Town of Caledon do not have an AMP.

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.

Several listed (or non-designated) heritage resources are located in the study area, and several others are located within 300 metres of the study area (Town of Caledon, 2019a; Town of Caledon, 2019b; *see Tables 4-5*). Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Table 4: Cultural Heritage Resources in the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
12519 Humber Station Road	ca. 1880s; Italianate farmhouse, tree-lined lane	Non-designated
12713 Humber Station Road	ca. 1880s; Italianate farmhouse	Non-designated

Table 5: Cultural Heritage Resources within 300 Metres of the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
12300 Coleraine Drive	ca. 1900s; Edwardian classical farmhouse *has been crossed out in registry	Non-designated
12724 Coleraine Drive	ca. 1875; brick farmhouse *has been crossed out in registry	Non-designated
12880 Coleraine Drive	ca. 1875; Edwardian dichromatic brick farmhouse *has been crossed out in registry	Non-designated
12650 Humber Station Road	1900-1924; An Edwardian classical style farmhouse with a red-and-buff brick exterior	Non-designated

Note that the three listed (or non-designated) heritage properties that have been crossed out, meaning they have been removed from the Town of Caledon’s heritage register, have since been demolished to accommodate recent developments. Nevertheless, the former presence of these historic farmhouses still contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (Town of Caledon, 2015). 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 (OHT, 2021). 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, 2022). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the *MCM* was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits. According to the OASD there are 15 registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (MCM, 2022; *see Table 6*). Of these sites, four are located in the study area, one is located within 50 metres and four are located within 300 metres of the study area. A map illustrating locations of the archaeological sites located in and within 50 metres of the study area is provided within the attached **Supplementary Document – Map S1**.

Table 6: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered archaeological sites within the study area			
AlGw-126	Solmar H2	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-127	Solmar H3	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-128	Solmar H4	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-130	Solmar H6	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
Registered archaeological sites within a 50-metre radius of the study area			
AlGw-200	Location 2	Middle Archaic	Other: Isolated Find
Registered archaeological sites within a 300-metre radius of the study area			
AlGw-124	Solmar P2	-	-
AlGw-129	Solmar H5	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-187	Clark	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-199	Location 1	Early Archaic; Pre-Contact (Indigenous)	Camp/campsite; scatter
Registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area			
AlGw-120	Coleraine	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	-
AlGw-123	Albion Presbyterian Cemetery	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian; Other)	Cemetery
AlGw-125	Solmar H1	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-132	Caldwell	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Homestead
AlGw-189	Goodfellow	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Farmstead; midden

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Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AlGw-190	Coleraine	Middle Woodland	Findspot

“-” denotes detail not provided in OASD.

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Therefore, given that nine (9) registered archaeological sites are located within 300 metres of the study area, this feature contributes 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. Three previous archaeological assessments were identified within the study area (*see Table 7; Map 9*) and an additional five reports were identified within 50 metres of the study area (*see Table 8*).

Table 7: Previous Archaeological Assessments in the Study Area

Location	Stage of Work	Details + Recommendations	Company, Report Date
Solmar Caledon lands, consisting of 11 parcels of land within part of Lots 1-5, Concessions 4 and 5 (624.556 acres)	1 AA	Project involved background research and property inspection. Only parcels 1, 4 and 5 overlap with the current study area, and parcels 2, 3 and 6 are located within 50 metres. Parcel 1: Located in the western half of Lot 4 Concession 5, east of Humber Station Road; comprised of a mixture of open agricultural fields, woodlot, and rural farmstead; bisected by a secondary tributary of the West Humber River; exhibits only minor disturbances. Parcel 4: Located in the western half of Lot 2 Concession 5, east of Humber Station Road; comprised of open agricultural fields and the far eastern edge of the property is bisected by a secondary tributary of the West Humber River; exhibits only minor disturbances. Parcel 5: Located in the western half of Lots 1 and 2, Concession 5, east of Humber Station Road; comprised of open agricultural fields and the far eastern edge of the property is bisected by a secondary tributary of the West Humber River; predominantly undisturbed, exhibiting only minor disturbances. Stage 2 AA was recommended prior to any construction impacts within undisturbed sections of parcels 1-11.	Archeoworks Inc. (2007)
Solmar Caledon lands, consisting of 11 parcels of land within part of Lots 1-5, Concessions 4 and 5 (257.01 hectares)	2 AA	Of the total 257.01 hectares, the Stage 2 AA included the survey of only 141.05 hectares of land; a total of 115.96 hectares of land remains outstanding for survey. As with the previous Stage 1 AA, only parcels 1, 4 and 5 overlap with the current study area, and parcels 2, 3 and 6 are located within 50 metres.	Archeoworks Inc. (2021)

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Location	Stage of Work	Details + Recommendations	Company, Report Date
		<p>Parcel 1: Consists of approximately 38.23 hectares where Stage 2 AA is outstanding for 13.70 hectares; of the lands investigated, minor disturbances and low-lying and wet terrain were noted and not subjected to systematic survey; the open agricultural fields were subjected to pedestrian survey; one pre-contact Indigenous findspot (Solmar P3) and one historic Euro-Canadian scatter (Solmar H6 – AIGw-130) were identified.</p> <p>Parcel 4: Consists of approximately 19.89 hectares where Stage 2 AA is outstanding for 0.59 hectares; of the lands investigated, low-lying and wet terrain was noted and not subjected to systematic survey; the open agricultural fields were subjected to pedestrian survey; one historic Euro-Canadian scatter (Solmar H4 – AIGw-128) was identified.</p> <p>Parcel 5: Consists of approximately 19.79 hectares where Stage 2 AA is outstanding for 3.59 hectares; of the lands investigated, low-lying and wet lands and sloping terrain were noted and not subjected to systematic survey; the open agricultural fields were subjected to pedestrian survey; two historic Euro-Canadian scatters were encountered (Solmar H2 – AIGw-126 and Solmar H3 – AIGw-127).</p> <p>Several other archaeological sites were identified in the other parcels including: Solmar P1, Solmar P2 (AIGw-124), Solmar H1 (AIGw-125) and Solmar H5 (AIGw-129).</p> <p>Recommendations: 1) Solmar P1, Solmar P2 (AIGw-124) and Solmar P3 have no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and no further archaeological assessment is required; 2) Solmar H1 (AIGw-125), Solmar H2 (AIGw-126), Solmar H3 (AIGw-127), Solmar H4 (AIGw-128), Solmar H5 (AIGw-129) and Solmar H6 (AIGw-130) have further CHVI and require a Stage 3 AA; 3) The balance of parcels 1 to 11 subjected to Stage 2 AA can be cleared of further archaeological concern; 4) Those lands where fieldwork remains outstanding must be subjected to Stage 2 AA prior to the commencement of any proposed construction activities.</p>	
South Albion Bolton Study Area	1 AA	<p>Project involved background research and property inspection. The South Albion Bolton Study Area consists of three areas: 1) South Albion Bolton Employment Land project area (Lots 1 to 7 West and East Half, Concession 5; part of Lots 8 and 9 West Half, Concession 5); 2) Duffy's Lane and King Street project area (part of Lot 10 East Half, Concession 5; part Lot 11 West and East Half, Concession 5); and, 3) Alternative North Hill Supermarket Sites and proposed High School Lands project area (part of Lots 11 and 12 East Half, Concession 6; part of Lots 11 and 12 West and East Half, Concession 7; and part of Lot 11 West Half, Concession 8). Only the South Albion Bolton Employment</p>	Leslie Currie and Associates (2009)

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Location	Stage of Work	Details + Recommendations	Company, Report Date
		Land project area overlaps with the current study area; the other two project areas are greater than 50 metres away. All three project areas were deemed to be almost entirely in zones of high archaeological potential for both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. Recommended that all development lands in the project areas be subjected to Stage 2 AA prior to development, wherever lands are not disturbed by existing 20 th century structures (buildings, roads).	

Table 8: Previous Archaeological Assessments within 50 Metres of the Study Area

Location	Stage of Work	Details + Recommendations	Company, Report Date
Ontari Holdings Ltd. Property, part of Lots 4 & 5, Concession 5 (40 hectares)	1-2 AA	No archaeological resources were identified and as a result no further archaeological assessment is required.	Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2015)
Boltcol Holdings Lands, 12724 Coleraine Drive, part of Lots 2 & 3, Concession 5 (77 hectares)	1-2 AA	Five archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 AA, including a late 19 th century Euro-Canadian homestead (AIGw-187) and four indeterminate Indigenous findspots. The four findspots have no further CHVI and no further archaeological assessment is required. Site AIGw-187 has further CHVI and requires a Stage 3 AA; this site is located greater than 50 metres from the current study area.	Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2016)
Triovest Coleraine Drive Lands, part of Lot 1, Concession 5 (15.6 hectares)	1-2 AA	No archaeological resources were identified and as a result no further archaeological assessment is required.	Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2019)
8281 Healey Road, part of Lot 5, Concession 5 (13.56 hectares)	2 AA	Four archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 AA: Location 1 (AIGw-199; pre-contact Indigenous site), Location 2 (AIGw-200; pre-contact Indigenous findspot consisting of one Middle Archaic projectile point), Location 3 (pre-contact Indigenous isolated findspot) and Location 4 (pre-contact Indigenous site). Locations 2 (AIGw-200), 3 and 4 do not have further CHVI and no further archaeological assessment is required. Location 1 (AIGw-199) has further CHVI and requires a Stage 3 AA. Only Location 2 (AIGw-200) is located within a 50-metre radius of the current study area. Furthermore, although <i>Golder</i> illustrated a 20-metre protective buffer and 50-metre monitoring zone around Location 1 (AIGw-199) in their supplementary documentation mapping, a partial clearance strategy was not specifically outlined in their recommendations.	Golder Associates Ltd. (2020)

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Location	Stage of Work	Details + Recommendations	Company, Report Date
		The 50-metre monitoring zone falls within 50 metres of the current study area.	
Location 1 (AlGw-199), 8281 Healey Road, part of Lot 5, Concession 5	3 AA	Stage 3 limited surface pick-ups and test unit excavation which yielded a 53 x 42 m (NE-SW) scatter of Indigenous archaeological materials. Two diagnostic artifacts were recovered: Bifurcate base types dating from the Early Archaic period (ca. 6900–6000 BC). One potential feature was also encountered (a ghost feature). The site appears to represent a short-term campsite associated with resource procurement and tool kit maintenance. The site was determined to have further CHVI and Stage 4 excavation is recommended. A recommendation for partial clearance was also made given that there are no further concerns to impacts to archaeological sites within the majority of the property. In the partial clearance strategy, the 50-metre monitoring zone around Location 1 falls within 50 metres of the current study area. However, the monitoring zone is still located greater than 20 metres from the current study area and therefore the outstanding archaeological concerns for Location 1 will not be affected by this project.	Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (2021)

1.4.8 Physical Features

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

1.4.8.1 Physiographic Regions

The study area is located within the Peel Plain and South Slope physiographic regions of Southern Ontario. The Peel Plain encompasses a small segment of the southern limits of the study area. It is described as a level-to-undulating region of clay soils, with a gradual and fairly uniform slope toward Lake Ontario. The till contains large amounts of shale and limestone underlying clay that is generally heavy in texture, this clay having been presumably brought by meltwater from the predominantly limestone regions to the north and east. Some well-drained soils are found within the Peel Plain, but the most dominant soil is Peel clay, an imperfectly drained, dark brown, stone-free clay often underlain by dull brownish grey, calcareous clay till or stone-free clay. With the underlying shale not being able to retain water well, compounded by the almost complete deforestation of the region that results in a high degree of evaporation, the Peel Plain has somewhat of a water supply problem. Practically all utilized for agriculture until 1940, the land within much of the region has been urbanized, occupying two-thirds of the Peel Plain by the

1980s and taking more than 50,000 hectares of good farmland out of production (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp.174-176).

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

1.4.8.2 Soil Types and Topography

Several native soil types are found within the study area: Bottom Lands, Malton clay, Monaghan clay loam and Peel clay. Bottom Lands is found along the tributaries of West Humber River, while the southern portion of the study area encompasses Peel clay. A small segment of the southern portion of the study area fronting along Humber Station Road encompasses Malton clay while the remaining balance (and the majority) of the study area is located in Monaghan clay loam. A description of their characteristics may be found in **Table 9** (Ontario Agricultural College, 1953).

Table 9: Study Area Soil Types

Series	Great Soil Group	Soil Materials	Drainage	Topography; Surface Stoniness
Bottom Lands	Alluvial	Alluvial	Variable	Variable
Malton clay	Dark Grey Gleisolic	Lacustrine over heavy till	Poor	Smooth very gently sloping; stone free
Monaghan clay loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Heavy textured till	Imperfect	Smooth gently sloping; few stones
Peel clay	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Lacustrine over heavy till	Imperfect	Smooth gently sloping; stone free

The topography within the study area is gently rolling, with a gradual decrease in elevation from north to south. The elevation range measures between 228 to 245 metres above sea level.

1.4.8.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)

would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). The study area is located within the West Humber River watershed and encompasses several tributaries of the West 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 within a rural area west of Bolton in the Town of Caledon. The study area encompasses several residential properties (houses, barns, garages, sheds), gravel driveways, manicured grounds dotted with trees, areas of overgrown vegetation and active agricultural fields.

1.4.10 Date of Desktop Review

A desktop review of field conditions using a 1954 air photograph, and past and current orthophotographs was undertaken on February 14th, 2022. 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**. However, it must be noted that post-1900 developments can negate the possibility of encountering intact archaeological deposits due to deep and extensive soil disturbances. 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 a 1954 air photograph and past and current orthophotographs (*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 **Maps 10-12**. An inventory of the documentary records can be found within **Appendix C**.

2.1 Analysis

2.1.1 Previous Archaeological Assessments and Previously Registered Archaeological Sites

Background research revealed that a number of parcels of land within the study area have been subjected to a previous archaeological assessment (*see Section 1.4.7, Table 7*). Properties for which an archaeological assessment was carried out within the study area that could definitively eliminate areas of requiring further work are detailed in **Section 1.4.7** and outlined in **Section 2.1.1.1** below. This section also highlights properties for which an archaeological site was discovered in or within 50 metres of the study area that does not retain further CHVI and does not require further archaeological assessment.

Some of these previous assessments within the study area, however, have only been limited to a Stage 1 background study (and optional property inspection) or have outstanding archaeological concerns. The details of these previous assessments that recommend further stages of archaeological fieldwork without ultimately eliminating any areas within the study area of requiring further archaeological assessment are introduced in **Section 1.4.7** and outlined in **Section 2.1.1.2**. This section also details properties for which an archaeological site was discovered in the study area that does retain further CHVI and requires further archaeological assessment.

2.1.1.1 No Further Archaeological Assessment Required

Lands encompassed within the study area which have already been subjected to an archaeological assessment and cleared of further archaeological concerns (*see Section 1.4.7, Table 7*), are recommended to be exempt from further assessment (*see Maps 10-12*). No additional archaeological assessment is required.

Archeoworks Inc. previously conducted a Stage 2 AA for several large open agricultural fields within the current study area (*Archeoworks Inc., 2021 – P029-1032-2021*). Four archaeological sites and one isolated findspot were identified during this survey, all of which require additional Stage 3 AA (*see Section 2.1.1.2*) except for findspot Solmar P3 which was determined to be of no further CHVI. The previously surveyed lands beyond where archaeological sites of further CHVI were identified were subsequently cleared of further archaeological concern and therefore, no additional archaeological assessment is required within the scope of this project. The previous Stage 2 AA also identified several areas of low to no archaeological potential consisting of a gravel

driveway, existing farm complex, low-lying and wet lands and sloping terrain associated with tributaries of the West Humber River. The actual condition and exact extent of these features was already confirmed through an on-site property survey and therefore these areas also do not require additional archaeological assessment within the scope of this project.

Furthermore, Golder Associates Ltd. previously conducted a Stage 2 AA for the property at 8281 Healey Road, immediately adjacent to the current study area (Golder Associates Ltd., 2020 – P468-0055-2020) and identified four areas with pre-contact Indigenous artifacts. Location 2 (AlGw-200) is the only area located within 50 metres of the current study area, however, this findspot was determined to be of no further CHVI and was cleared of further archaeological concern. Archaeological site Location 1 (AlGw-199) is located greater than 50 metres from the current study area, however, the 50-metre monitoring zone established around the site area as part of a partial clearance strategy outlined during the subsequent Stage 3 AA (Archaeological Research Associates Ltd., 2021 – P007-1145-2020) falls within 50 metres of the current study area. The monitoring zone is still located greater than 20 metres from the study area and therefore the outstanding archaeological concerns for Location 1 will not be affected by this project.

2.1.1.2 Further Archaeological Assessment Required

As mentioned above, there are several previous archaeological assessments conducted by various consultant companies that recommend further archaeological assessment within all or parts of their project boundaries.

Two previous archaeological assessments, consisting of a Stage 1 background study and property inspection, overlap with the current study area. The assessment by *Archeoworks Inc.* (2007 – P029-388-2007) encompasses portions of the study area while the assessment by *Leslie Currie and Associates* (2009 – P032-047-2008) encompasses the entire study area. Both reports generally recommended Stage 2 AA without definitively eliminating any areas within the current study area of requiring further archaeological assessment (*see Map 9*).

A previous archaeological assessment conducted by *Archeoworks Inc.* (2021; P029-1032-2021) that overlaps with the current study area documented four post-contact archaeological sites and one isolated findspot consisting of a single lithic flake. As previously discussed, the isolated findspot (Solmar P3) was deemed to have no further CHVI and does not require further AA, however the four historic, Euro-Canadian sites were determined to have further CHVI and require Stage 3 archaeological assessments. Stage 3 AA remains outstanding for previously registered archaeological sites Solmar H2 (AlGw-126), Solmar H3 (AlGw-127), Solmar H4 (AlGw-128) and Solmar H6 (AlGw-130) located within the current study area (*see Supplementary Document – Map S1 for site locations*). Furthermore, large sections of land encompassed within the previous project area were not surveyed (approximately 17.88 hectares) and therefore Stage 2 AA in the form of either pedestrian or test pit survey remains outstanding for these lands as well, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.1* and *2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G* (Archeoworks Inc., 2021). These lands encompass open agricultural fields, fallow and overgrown areas around

tributaries of the West Humber River, a woodlot and manicured lawn surrounding extant and abandoned farmsteads.

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) and extant structures including residences and outbuildings (i.e., barns and garages), extensive landscaping (i.e., inground pool), asphalt and gravel driveways and parking areas, previous grading and construction activities (*see Maps 10-12*).

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 wet terrain associated with tributaries and wetlands in the West Humber River watershed (*see Maps 10 and 12*).

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, tree lines between fields, woodlots, and manicured lawns and gardens dotted with trees (*see Maps 10-12*).

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, existing infrastructure and landscaping, 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 by *Humber Station Villages Land Owners c/o Solmar Development Corp.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed development of the Humber Station Villages Secondary Plan Area located between Healey Road, Coleraine Drive, Mayfield Road and Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon. This assessment is specifically looking at the properties of participating landowners (parcels #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12 and 15) within the Humber Station Villages Secondary Plan boundary. These parcels, which are collectively referred to as the “study area” are located in part of Lots 1 to 6, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Albion, historic County of Peel, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

Background research established archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement (roadways, historic homesteads and a school house), several listed cultural heritage resources, previously registered archaeological sites, and tributaries and wetlands in the West Humber River watershed. Two of the listed properties are located within the study area, as well as four registered archaeological sites (Solmar H2 – AIGw-126, Solmar H3 – AIGw-127, Solmar H4 – AIGw-128 and Solmar H6 – AIGw-130) and tributaries of the West Humber River. Per the archaeological assessment report that first documented these sites, archaeological assessment in the form of a Stage 3 site-specific assessment remains outstanding for each site, as does a Stage 2 AA in the form of pedestrian or test pit survey for lands that were not previously subjected to a property survey within the current study area (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2021) (*see Maps 10-12*). All other lands within the study area which have already been subjected to an archaeological assessment and cleared of further archaeological concerns do not require further assessment within the scope of this project.

A review of a 1954 air photograph and orthophotographs from the 21st century was subsequently undertaken to determine if the archaeological potential classification of the portions of the study area that were not previously assessed is relevant. This review revealed deep and extensive land alterations (i.e., building footprints, an inground pool, driveways and parking areas, and previous grading and construction activities) within the study area. Physical features of no or low archaeological potential (i.e., low-lying and wet terrain) were also identified within the study area. On-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of these areas will be required during a Stage 2 AA. Beyond these areas, the remaining balance of the study area consists of agricultural fields, tree lines and woodlots, overgrown vegetation and manicured yards. These portions of the study area are considered to retain the established

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archaeological potential and require a Stage 2 pedestrian or test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with the standards set within *Section 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. Lands within the study area that were subjected to a previous archaeological assessment (Archeoworks Inc., 2021) and deemed free of further archaeological concern, with the report accepted into the *MCM's Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, are recommended to be exempt from further assessment. No further work is required within the scope of this project.
2. 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 (**Solmar H2 – AIGw-126, Solmar H3 – AIGw-127, Solmar H4 – AIGw-128 and Solmar H6 – AIGw-130**).

Prior to any intrusive activity within these lands, these previously registered archaeological sites located within the study area must be subjected to the appropriate archaeological fieldwork as outlined in the recommendations for each respective site report that has been submitted and accepted into the *MCM's Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*. The Stage 3 AA recommendations for each site 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)*:

- a. **Solmar H2 (AIGw-126), Solmar H3 (AIGw-127), Solmar H4 (AIGw-128) and Solmar H6 (AIGw-130)**: As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the *2011 S&G*, these sites are 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 these archaeological sites previously documented by *Archeoworks Inc. (2021 – P029-1032-2021)*.

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*.

3. 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*).
4. 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).
5. 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*.

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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 Government and Consumer Services*.
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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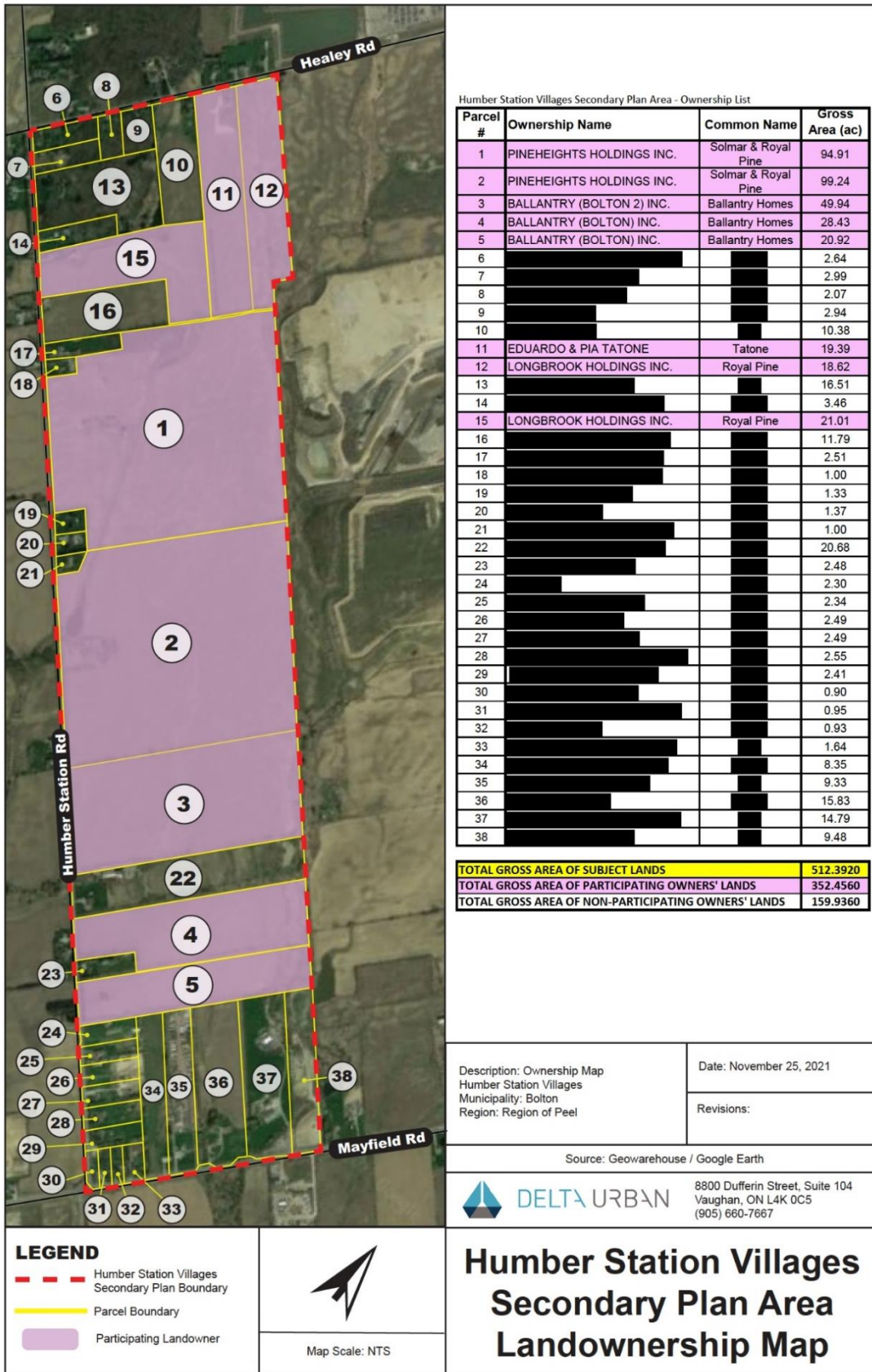
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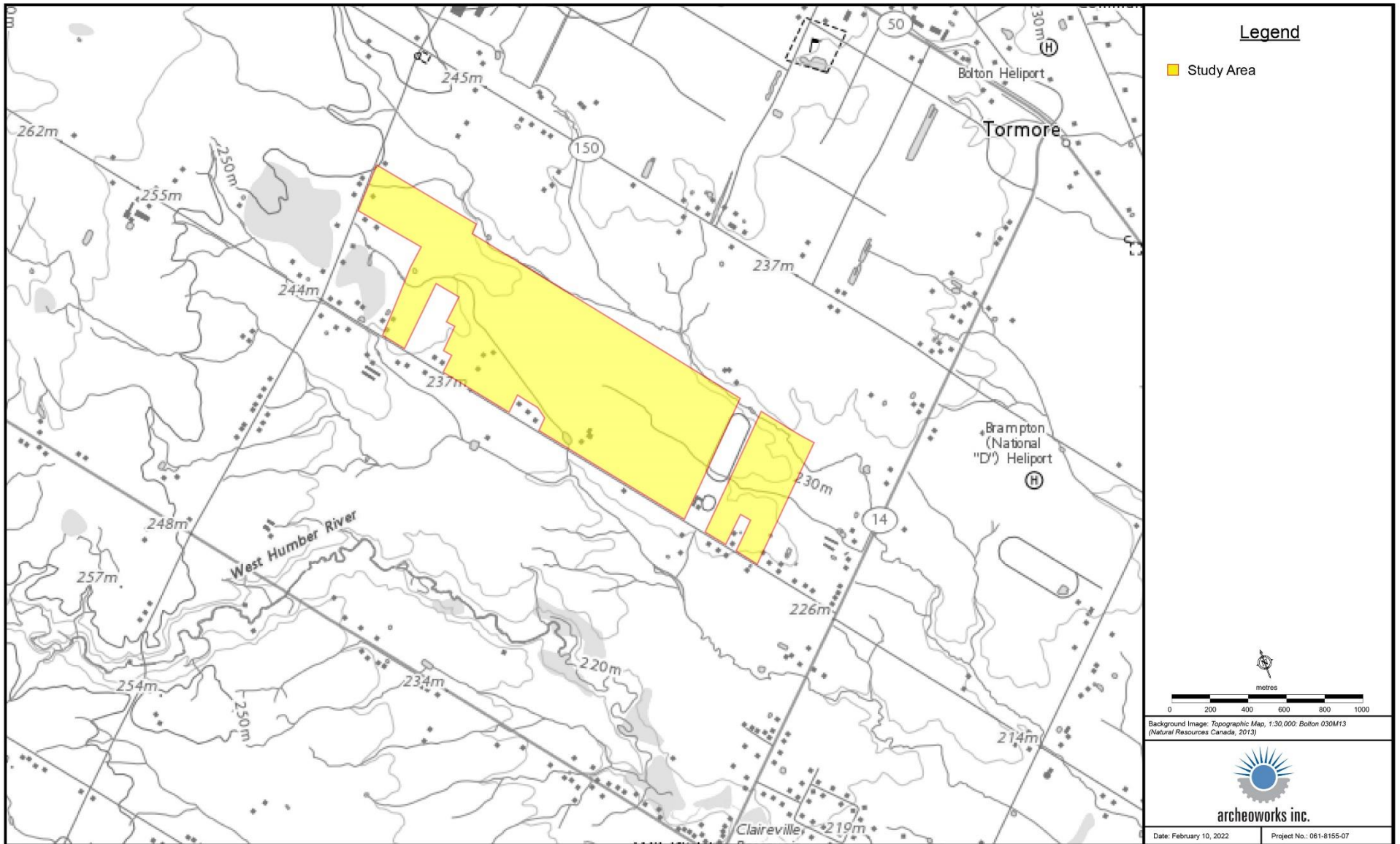
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



Map 1: Humber Station Villages Secondary Plan Area Landownership Map (provided by the proponent).

STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



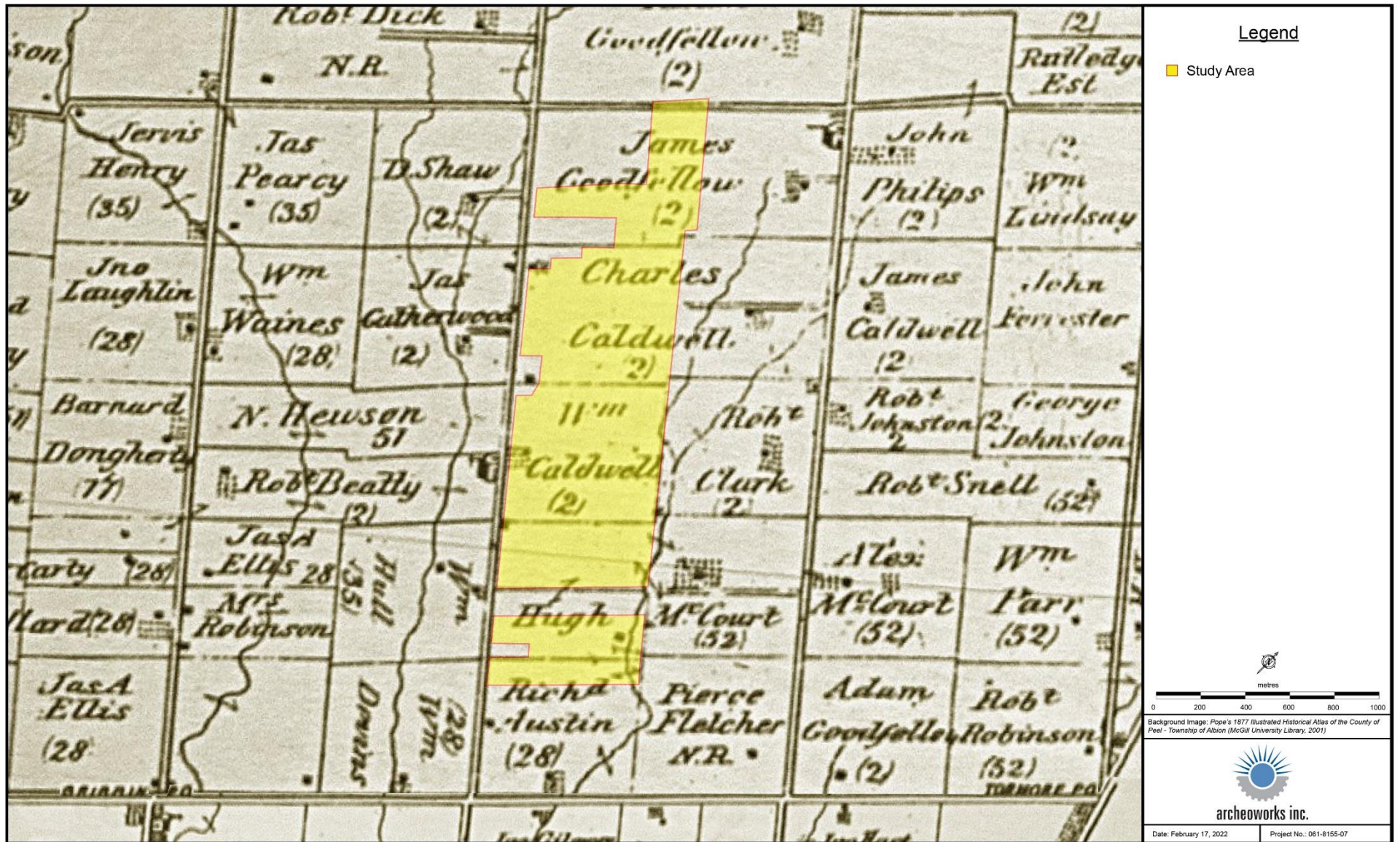
Map 2: National Topographic Map, 1:30,000, Bolton 030M13 identifying the Stage 1 AA study area.

STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
 WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 3: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel.

STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
 WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 4: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel.

STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



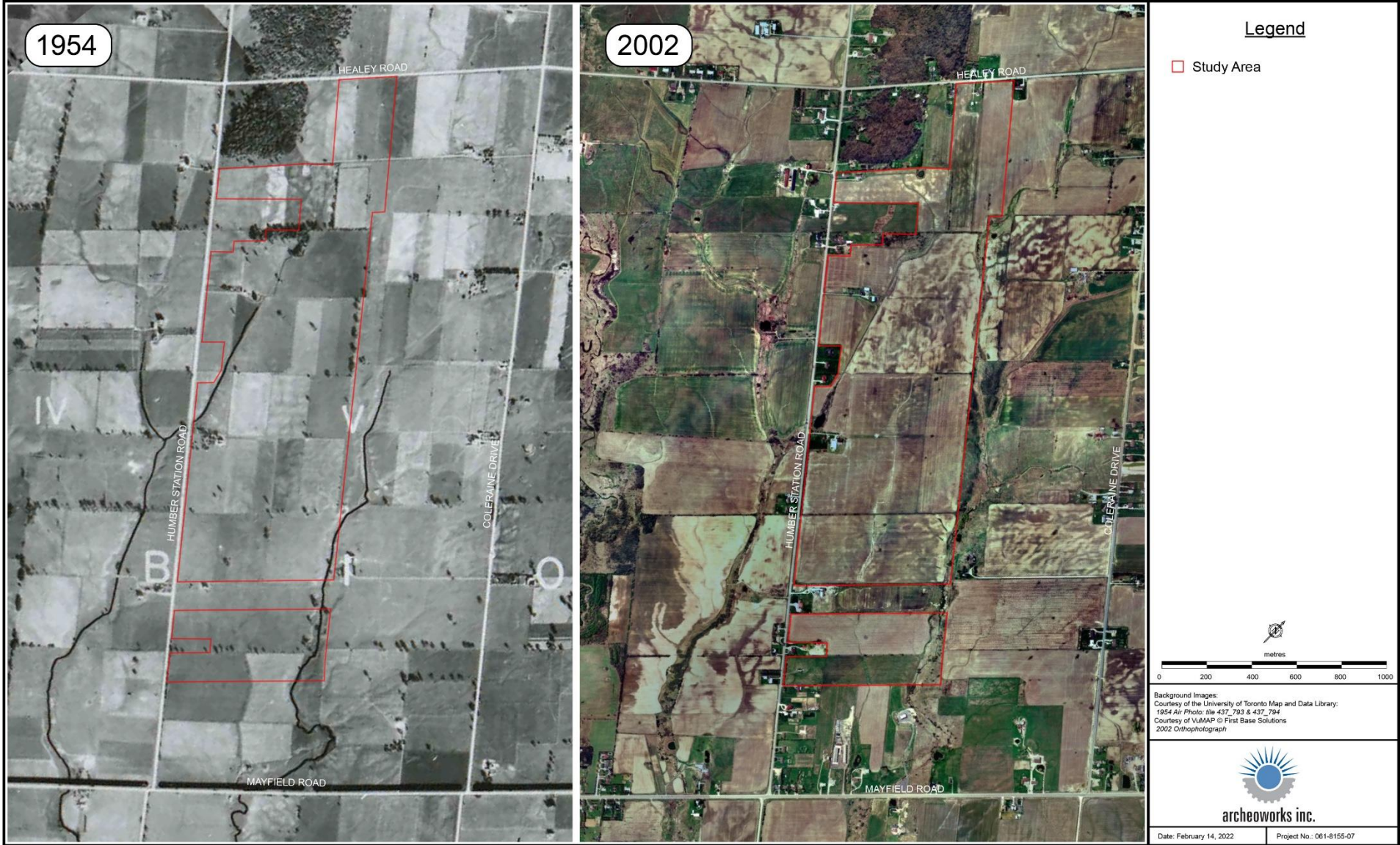
Map 5: Stage 1 AA study area within 1914 and 1919 topographic maps.

STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



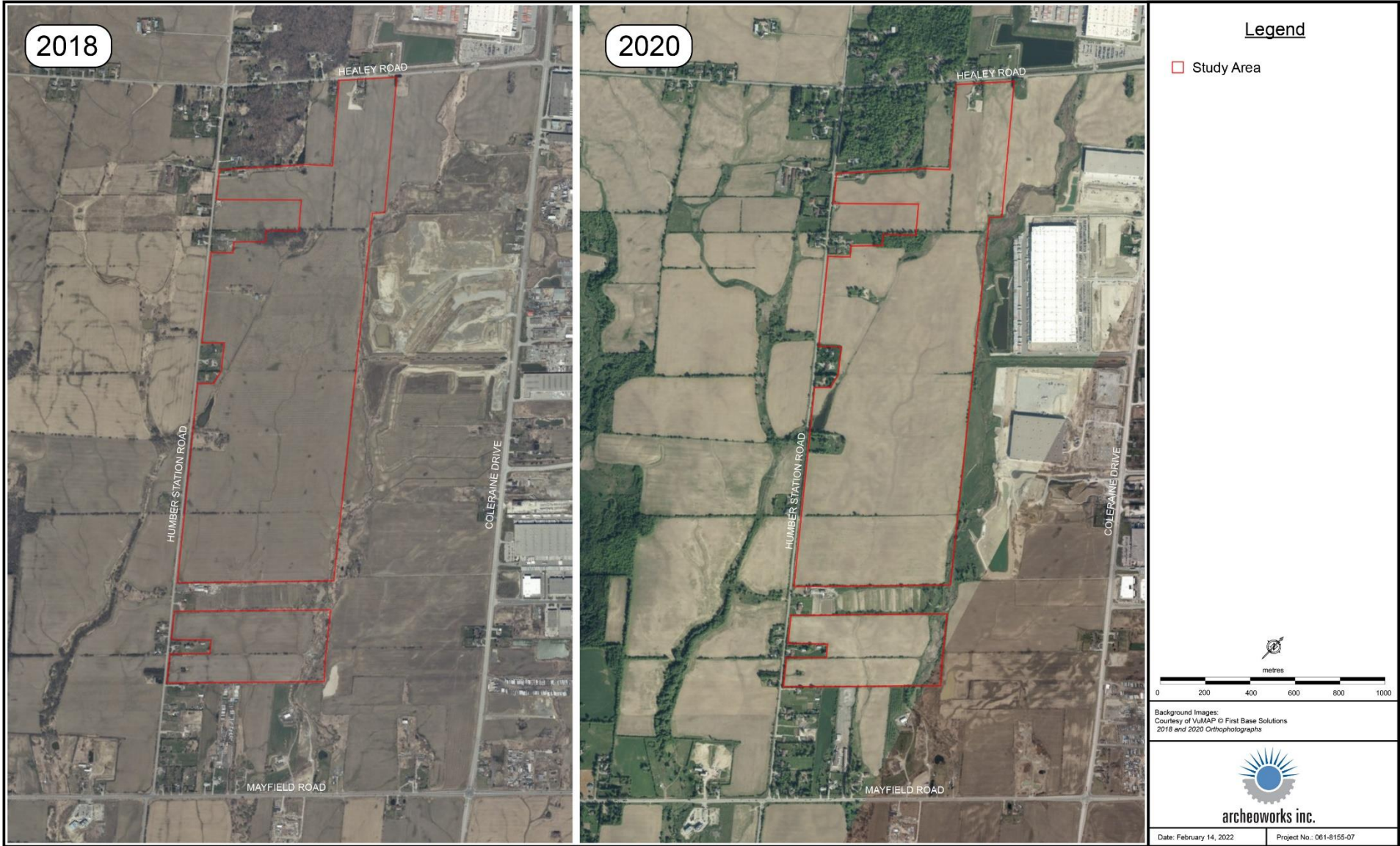
Map 6: Stage 1 AA study area within 1934 and 1940 topographic maps.

STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
 WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 7: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1954 air photograph and a 2002 orthophotograph.

STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 8: Stage 1 AA study area within 2018 and 2020 orthophotographs.

**STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO**



Map 9: Map showing the locations of previous archaeological assessments that encompass parts of the study area.

Note: The Leslie Currie and Associates (2009) and Archeoworks Inc. (2007) Stage 1 AA reports generally recommended further Stage 2 AA for their project areas. The results of the Stage 2 AA conducted by Archeoworks Inc. (2021) are depicted within Maps 10-12.

**STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO**



Map 10: Stage 1 AA results of the study area.

Note: Locations of registered archaeological sites discovered within previously assessed areas are identified in the Supplementary Document – Map S1. Stage 3 AA is outstanding for all registered sites previously documented within the study area.

STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
 WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
 TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO



Map 11: Stage 1 AA results of the study area – parcels 1, 11, 12 and 15.

Note: Locations of registered archaeological sites discovered within previously assessed areas are identified in the Supplementary Document – Map S1. Stage 3 AA is outstanding for all registered sites previously documented within the study area.

**STAGE 1 AA FOR PROPERTIES OF PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS
WITHIN THE HUMBER STATION VILLAGES SECONDARY PLAN AREA
TOWN OF CALEDON, R.M. OF PEEL, ONTARIO**



Map 12: Stage 1 AA results of the study area – parcels 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Note: Locations of registered archaeological sites discovered within previously assessed areas are identified in the Supplementary Document – Map S1. Stage 3 AA is outstanding for all registered sites previously documented within the study area.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Results		
Physical Features		Yes	No	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	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	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 – no AMP	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: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		061-8155-07		
Licensee:		Kim Slocki (P029)		
MCM PIF:		P029-1037-2022		
Document/ Material		Details	Location	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2007/061-8155-07 - Solmar Lands (Caledon)/2021-2022 assessment/Stage 1 - 2022	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 Her Majesty the Queen 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.