TOWN OF CALEDON
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Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

Proposed Development

12101 Creditview Road, Part of Lots 18 & 19, Concession 3 West of Hurontario Street, Former Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, Now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario

and

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Site AkGx-745

Original Report

PIF #s:
P066-0498-2025 (Stage 1 & 2)
P066-0419-2024 (Stage 3)

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

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Project No. 250-12-23 (Stage 1 & 2)
292-03-24 (Stage 3)
February 26, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, including background research and property survey, for a proposed development. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the "subject property", is located at municipal address 12101 Creditview Road, on Part of Lots 18 & 19, Concession 3 West of Hurontario Street in the former Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property measures 57.80 hectares (ha) in size.

Stage 1 background research indicated the subject property had been previously assessed (PHC, 2024). The entire area was recommended for Stage 2 assessment, although the Stage 1 assessment did not include an on-site property inspection. Stage 1 site inspection, conducted by ACC, indicated that aside from a watercourse, the subject property retained general archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment due to the proximity of known archaeological sites, water sources, areas of elevated topography, and early historical transportation routes and structures.

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey resulted in the recovery of one diffuse Euro-Canadian scatter consisting of 65 artifacts within a 53 by 43 m area. The site was registered in the OASD as AkGx-745. Stage 3 assessment at AkGx-745 resulted in the recovery of 527 artifacts from 37 excavation units across a 61 m by 51 m area. The artifact assemblage included architectural, ceramic, glass, faunal bone, and personal items as well as some indeterminate metals and recent plastic.

Archival research indicates that the land within Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Hurontario Street, in the township of Chinguacousy, where the Site AkGx-745 is situated, was under the ownership of the Rice family from 1837 to sometime in the mid 1870s when Stephen Dolson purchased the lot. Lot 19, Concession 3 West of Centre Road (Hurontario) was owned by William Sharp from before 1846 to the mid 1870s when it too was purchased by Stephen Dolson. The Dolson family occupied both Lots 18 and 19 from the mid 1870s until well into the 20th century (Walton, 1837; Brown, 1846; Walker & Miles, 1877; Ontario Land Registry, 1998).

According to *the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.4.2, Standard 1 indicates that domestic archaeological sites dating to after 1830 with at least one of the following characteristics have CHVI and require Stage 4: a. in southern Ontario – most (80% or more) of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dates to before 1870, b. throughout Ontario (especially northern Ontario) – the archaeological site is associated with the first generation of settlement of a pioneer or cultural group, even when the settlement was after 1870.

Artifacts recovered from the site that can be reasonably determined to date to pre-1870 include three thin windowpane fragments, 114 fragments of decorated and undecorated white earthenware. These artifacts total 131 of the 527 recovered artifacts, or 25% of the assemblage. The remaining artifacts are not temporally sensitive (such as brick, faunal bone, drainage tile,

and the personal items), have periods of use that while they were manufactured prior to 1870 extend to post-1870 (such as ironstone, machine cut nails, certain bottle glass, and thick window pane glass), or can securely be dated to post-1870 (such as semi-porcelain, cobalt glass, plastic, and wire nails).

Overall, the artifacts recovered from AkGx-745 do not indicate a mostly pre-1870 occupation and are more typical of a late 19th to early 20th century occupation. Archival research indicates the site is associated the family of Stephen Dolson, who occupied the property from the mid-1870s until at least the 1920s. Stephen Dolson was not a first-generation settler or a significant local figure. Therefore, site AkGx-745 has no further CHVI.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. Site AkGx-745 is a domestic Euro-Canadian site that has no further CHVI and requires no additional fieldwork. The site has been fully excavated and documented according to MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this report.

ACC	Archaeological Consultants Canada
ASI	Archaeological Services Inc.
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
cm	centimetre
CSP	Controlled Surface Pickup
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	hectares
km	kilometre
m	metre
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
mm	millimetre
OASD	Ontario Archaeological Sites Database
PIF	Project Information Form
PHC	Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc.
%	percent
SHA	Society for Historical Archaeology

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada (ACC) was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, including background research and property survey, for a proposed development. An archaeological assessment was conducted during the pre-approval process and was required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O 1990*. The assessed area, or the "subject property", is located at municipal address 12101 Creditview Road, on Part of Lots 18 & 19, Concession 3 West of Hurontario Street in the former Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario (Figure 1). The subject property measures 57.80 hectares (ha) in size.

The objective of a Stage 1 background study is to provide information about the subject property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions. A Stage 1 study evaluates the subject property's archaeological potential in order to recommend appropriate strategies for the Stage 2 survey.

The objective of a Stage 2 property assessment is to document all archaeological resources present on the property and to make a determination about whether these resources, if present, have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI). Archaeological resources consist of artifacts (Indigenous stone tools, pottery and subsistence remains as well as Euro-Canadian objects), subsurface settlement patterns and cultural features (post moulds, trash pits, privies, and wells), and sites (temporary camps and special purpose activity areas, plus more permanent settlements such as villages, homesteads, grist mills and industrial structures). If any archaeological resources are present that exhibit CHVI, a Stage 2 survey will determine whether these resources require further assessment and, if necessary, recommend appropriate Stage 3 strategies for identified archaeological sites.

The Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O'Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Leah Peacock (R1273). MCM assigned Project Information Form (PIF) number P066-0498-2025 (Stage 1 & 2) to this project.

ACC's Stage 1 & 2 property assessment resulted in the identification of one Euro-Canadian archaeological site. The site was registered in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) as AkGx-745 and was determined to require Stage 3 site-specific assessment. A Stage 3 assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P066, held by Kristy O'Neal. Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Leah Peacock (R1273). MCM assigned PIF number P066-0419-2024 to the Stage 3 assessment.

The objective of a Stage 3 site-specific investigation is to assess the CHVI of any sites identified during a Stage 2 property assessment, and to determine whether they have been sufficiently documented or if further measures are required to protect or document the site fully. A Stage 3 site-specific investigation will determine the extent of an archaeological site and characteristics of the artifacts. A representative sample of artifacts are collected to assess the CHVI of an archaeological site to determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the subject property and to conduct all required Stage 1 to 3 archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was accessed between July 22 and December 3, 5, and 13, 2024.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment and the Stage 3 site-specific assessments. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of ACC, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA).

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Background Research

Stage 1 background research was conducted to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This is done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.

- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind, to a greater or lesser degree, physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968). Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group. This general outline uses longstanding labels that are used to describe the archaeological record in North America. Archaeological terms like Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, are used here as a way to divide time and should be treated as such.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which would have allowed access to the low-lying environments that were favoured by caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and gravers and by the preference for light colored chert, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period, groups began to establish territorial settlements and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 3,000 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

PERIOD	SUBDIVISION I	SUBDIVISION II	YEARS BEFORE PRESENT	COMMENTS
PALEOINDIAN	Early Paleoindian	Fluted Point Horizon	12,000-10,500	big game hunters
	Late Paleoindian	Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons	10,500-9,500	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC	Early Archaic	Side Notched Horizon	10,000-9,700	nomadic hunters and gatherers
		Corner-Notched Horizon	9,700-8,900	
		Bifurcate Horizon	8,900-8,000	
	Middle Archaic	Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon	8,000-5,500	territorial settlements
		Middle Archaic II	5,500-4,500	polished ground stone tools
	Late Archaic	Narrow Point Horizon	4,500-3,500	
		Broad Point Horizon	4,000-3,500	
		Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes)	3,500-2,800	burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND	Early Woodland	Meadowood Complex	2,900-2,400	introduction of pottery
		Middlesex Complex	2,500-2,000	
	Middle Woodland	SW Ontario: Saugeen	2,300-1,500	long distance trade networks
		Western Basin: Couture	2,300-1,500	
	Transitional Woodland	SW Ontario:		
		Princess Point	1,500/1,400-1,200	incipient agriculture
		Western Basin:		
		Riviere au Vase	1500/1400-1200/1100	
	Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition	Early: Glen Meyer	1200/100-750/700	transition to village life
		Middle I: Uren	720/700-710/670	large villages with palisades
		Middle II: Middleport	710/670-670/600	wide distribution of ceramic styles
		Late: Neutral	600-450	
	Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition	Younge Phase	1200/1100-800	
		Springwells Phase	800-600	
		Wolf Phase	600-450	
HISTORIC	SW Ontario Iroquois	Historic Neutral	450-350	tribal warfare
	European Contact	Initial Contact	380-300	tribal displacement
		European Settlement	200 >	European settlement
		First Nations Resettlement	200 >	

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the 15th century, the first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Étienne Brûlé. Brûlé was sent by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1610 to consolidate an

emerging friendship between the French and the First Nations, and to learn their languages and customs. Other Europeans would subsequently be sent by the French to train as interpreters. These men played an essential role in communications with the First Nations (Gervais and Rothe, 2004:182).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries saw the growth and spread of the fur trade, with the establishment and maintenance of trading posts along the Great Lakes. In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years' War, which ended when the French surrendered in 1760 (Smith, 1987:22). In addition to cementing British control over the Province of Quebec, the British victory over the French also proved pivotal in catalyzing the Euro-Canadian settlement process.

During pre-contact and early contact times, the vicinity of the subject property would have contained a mixture of deciduous trees, coniferous trees, and open areas. In the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers arrived via easily accessible colonization routes and began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the subject property and surrounding land were primarily used for agricultural purposes, Mixed farming was common, with wheat crops and beef cattle dominating the landscape (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:177).

The subject property was historically located on Part of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 3 West of Centre Road (now Hurontario Street), in the Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County. In 1791, the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada were created from the former province of Quebec by a British parliamentary act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing and directing its settlement, as well as establishing a constitutional government based on Britain's model (Coyne et al, 1895:33).

Formerly part of the Home District, Peel County was formed in 1854 and was named after British Parliamentarian Sir Robert Peel (Mika & Mika, 1983:177). With increased pressure for settlement lands, the British Crown purchased what is referred to as the Mississauga Tract in 1805, from the Mississaugas. In 1818 the remainder of the Mississauga Tract was purchased, extending the northern boundary of Peel County to include what is now the Townships of Albion, Caledon and Chinguacousy. Settlement in the area began during the early 1800s but came to a standstill during the War of 1812. In 1819, an influx of Irish immigrants arrived, and from then on, settlement grew at a steady pace (Mika & Mika, 1983:180).

Chinguacousy Township is named in honour of Chief Chinguacousy, under whose leadership, Fort Michilimacinac was captured from the Americans during the War of 1812 (Mika & Mika, 1977:416). The township was originally covered in pine forest but was worked into prime agricultural land. The Credit River and Etobicoke River provided abundant waterpower for the mills that were essential to the growth and development of industries and farms. In the early 19th century, after the Mississauga Tract was purchased, township lots were surveyed, and European settlement began. Early settlers were largely comprised of United Empire Loyalists who emigrated to Canada after the Revolutionary War.

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property. Figures 2 and 3 represent the Euro-Canadian settlement in and around the current subject property in the late 19th century.

Tremaine's 1859 *Historical County Map of Peel County* (Figure 2) illustrates the western half of Lot 18, within the current subject property, was at the time owned by William Sharp. The western half of Lot 19 within the subject property was at the time owned by Edward Rice. No structures are listed on the subject property at the time.

William Sharp is described as a 41-year-old farmer from Scotland, living with his 36-year-old wife Mary Jane and their six children; James, 16; George, 14; Thomas, 12; Sarah J., 11; Christina, 9; and John, 6. The 1861 Canada Census describes them living in a 2-storey frame house (Library and Archives, 1861).

The subject property fronts a historic concession road. The town of Alloa is pictured at the intersection south of the subject property, 400 meters away. There is a tributary creek running along the northern edge of the property. A steam mill owned by William Sharp is depicted in the southeast corner of the lot, approximately 70 metres (m) from the subject property.

Walker and Miles' 1877 Chinguacousy Township supplement in the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel* (Figure 3) shows the part of Lot 18 and 19 within the subject property was at the time owned by Stephen Dolson. The 1871 Canada Census describes Stephen Dolson as a 26-year-old farmer living with his wife Mary J., 25 years old, and their daughter Elizabeth, 3. Duncan McNichol, age 8 is also listed within the household (Library and Archives, 1871). Three farmsteads and orchards are depicted within the subject property. The town of Alloa and the tributary creek are depicted in the same location as on Tremaine's 1859 map.

It should be noted that while three structures are illustrated within the subject property on the historical atlas maps, it does not necessarily mean that one or more structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps (Caston, 1977:100). Given that the subject property has homesteads depicted and fronts a historic road there is the potential for 19th century buildings to be present, depending on the level of disturbance.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The subject property is within the South Slope physiographic region of Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:113). This region includes the southern strip of the Peel Plain and the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172). The South Slope lies across limestone made up of the Verulam and Lindsay Formations and shales made up of the Georgian Bay and Queenston Formations. The region contains a variety of soils, some of which are excellent for agriculture.

The *Soil Survey of Peel County* (Hoffman, Richards, 1953) indicates that the dominant surface soil type within the subject property is Chinguacousy clay loam (Figure 4). Chinguacousy clay loam soil is a calcareous, clay loam with a relatively stone free surface texture. The drainage is moderately to slowly permeable with a relatively high-water retention capacity.

Water has been identified as the major determinant of site selection, and the presence of potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Primary water sources include, among others, lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams. Secondary water sources include intermittent streams, creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps. Past water sources, such as raised beach ridges, relic water channels, and glacial shorelines are also considered to have archaeological potential. Swamps and marshes are also important as resource extraction areas, and any resource areas are considered to have archaeological potential. The subject property lies within the Credit Valley watershed. The nearest water source is an unnamed tributary of the Credit River, with multiple sections flowing into the property.

1.3.2 Current Land Use

Figure 5 provides the current land use of the subject property. The subject property is currently used for agricultural purposes. The subject property is predominantly surrounded by agricultural fields to the north, east and west, while a residential area is to the south. The subject property is bounded by Creditview Road to the southwest, and Mayfield Road to the southeast.

Fieldwork for the Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted on July 22, 2024. Fieldwork for the Stage 3 assessment was conducted on December 3, 5, and 13, 2024.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the OASD and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports,* both of which are maintained by MCM.

The OASD contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 kilometre (km) by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *AkGx* Borden block.

According to the OASD, two archaeological sites are shown within the current subject property, AkGx-745 and AkGx-746. Twenty-four additional sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property (MCM, 2025a). Sites include farmsteads, homesteads, middens, findspots, scatters, hamlets, and camps. Four of these sites, AkGx-721, AkGx-722, AkGx-735, and AkGv-745 are within 300 m of the subject property and are discussed in further detail below.

Table 2 lists the sites within 1 km along with the current CHVI for each site. CHVI is a term used by MCM and consultant archaeologists to describe archaeological resources that meet one or more criteria that recommend further fieldwork in MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Under the OHA and its regulations, archaeological resources that have been determined to possess CHVI are protected as archaeological sites under Section 48 of the act. Information in Table 2 is provided by MCM through the OASD (MCM, 2025a).

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

Borden. #	NAME	TIME PERIOD	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	SITE TYPE	STATUS
AkGx-38		Woodland, Middle	Indigenous	findspot	unknown
AkGx-39		Other	unknown	findspot	unknown
AkGx-46	Alloa General Store	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	commercial, residential	unknown
AkGx-47	-	Archaic, Late	Indigenous	findspot	unknown
AkGx-54	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead, house	unknown
AkGx-61	Alloa H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	unknown	unknown
AkGx-68	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	scatter	Further CHVI
AkGx-692	P10	Archaic, Late	Indigenous	scatter	No Further CHVI
AkGx-693	P13	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGx-704	12529 Chinguacousy WHS 1	Archaic	Indigenous	findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGx-705	12529 Chinguacousy WHS 2	Archaic	Indigenous	findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGx-706	Patrick McLean	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI
AkGx-721	-	Archaic	unknown	unknown	No Further CHVI
AkGx-722	Side Scraper	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGx-727	-	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGx-728	-	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	findspot	No Further CHVI
AkGx-729	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	scatter	Further CHVI
AkGx-73	-	Post-Contact	unknown	homestead	Further CHVI
AkGx-735	-	Archaic, Middle, Woodland, Middle, Post-Contact,	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	findspot, camp/campsite, unknown	Further CHVI
AkGx-736	-	Pre-Contact, Post-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	findspot, scatter	Further CHVI
AkGx-74	-	Woodland, Late	unknown	hamlet	No Further CHVI
AkGx-743	Dolson	Post-Contact	unknown	unknown	unknown
AkGx-745	H1	Post-Contact	unknown	unknown	unknown
AkGx-746	P1	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
AkGx-75	Clark	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	midden	No Further CHVI
AkGx-76	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	unknown

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information Act.* The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all

media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

Two registered sites are listed in the OASD as being within the current subject property. The first is AkGx-745, documented in this report. The second site, AkGx-746, is illustrated within the subject property incorrectly. The site was registered by ACC under PIF P1208-0261-2023, and is located on Lot 21, Concession 6 East of Hurontario Street. The site, east of Torbram Road, is actually located more than 11 km from the current subject property.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information Act.* The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that there is one archaeological report detailing previous archaeological work within the subject property that has been entered into MCM's register at the time this report was written (MCM, 2025b). There are eight additional reports detailing previous fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property within the register. Reports were searched based on registered site information, historic lots and concessions, and nearby streets. Figure 6 shows the location of these assessments in relation to the current subject property.

> ***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Alloa Landowners Group, Lots 18-21, Concession 3-5 WHS, Former Geographical Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.*** **Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. Report dated January 17, 2024. PIF P1153-0112-2023.**

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) conducted a Stage 1 assessment on 758.67 ha of land including the entirety of the subject property and surrounding lands. The assessment concluded that four parcels had previously been assessed and deemed to require no further work. The remainder of the area assessed by PHC was determined to retain archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 assessment (PHC, 2024). PHC's Stage 1 assessment did not include a visual property inspection.

> ***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Victoria Feedermain, Mayfield Road Sub-Transmission Main, Class Environmental Assessment, Mayfield Road from East of Mississauga Road to Hurontario Street, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*****.** **Archaeological Services Inc. Report dated 2013. PIF P392-004-2013.**

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) conducted a State 1 archaeological assessment of the Mayfield Road right of way from Mississauga Road to Hurontario Street, directly south of the current subject property. The results of the Stage 1 assessment note that due to intensive disturbance, the Mayfield Road right of way, Creditview Road right of way, and Alloa Public School's frontage did not retain archaeological potential. The portions of the subject property beyond the right of way of Mayfield Road retained archaeological potential and were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment (ASI, 2013).

> ***Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Mayfield Road Widening, Chinguacousy to Winston Churchill Boulevard, Former Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, City of Brampton and Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel.*** **Archaeological Services Inc. Report dated September 13, 2016. PIF P128-0123-2015.**

ASI was contracted to complete a Stage 2 assessment as part of the Mayfield Road widening from Chinguacousy Road to west of Winston Churchill Boulevard. The project was located directly to the south of the current subject property. Stage 2 assessment was conducted along a 16.9 ha corridor along Mayfield Road. Test pit and pedestrian survey resulted in the recovery of three Euro-Canadian archaeological sites that were recommended for Stage 3 assessment. None of these three sites are within 300 m of the current subject property (ASI, 2016).

> ***Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of 12100 Creditview Road, Part of Lot 18, Concession 4, WCR, Town of Caledon, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*****. Archaeological Consultants Canada, Report dated 2023. PIF P1208-0062-2021 and P1208-0135-2022.**

ACC conducted a Stage 1 & 2 assessment of land within 50 m to the west of the current subject property. One Indigenous findspot was identified during Stage 2 survey, an Early Archaic period Nettling type projectile point. The site is located 180 m from the current subject property. It was registered in the OASD as AkGx-721. Stage 3 excavation was completed at the site, with six test units excavated. No additional artifacts were recovered and AkGx-721 was determined to have no further CHVI (ACC, 2023).

> ***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Argo Alloa (BT) Lands, 12455 Creditview Road, Part of Lot 20, Concession 3 WHS, Geographical Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.*** **Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. Report dated March 29, 2023. PIF: P1153-0041-2022.**

PHC conducted a Stage 1 &-2 assessment on 99.5 ha of land located directly to the north of the subject property. A 25 ha area within the property was not assessed as it was not to be developed. The remainder of the property was subject to Stage 2 assessment. The survey resulted in the documentation of four isolated Indigenous findspots; including a flake fragment, a utilized flake, an end scraper and a Brewerton Corner notched projectile point that had been repurposed into a scraper.

The site containing the Middle Archaic period Brewerton type projectile point was registered in the OAD as AkGx-722, the Side Scraper site. The site is 240 m from the current subject

property. Intensified survey around the findspot did not result in the recovery of more artifacts and the site was determined to have no further CHVI (PHC, 2023a).

> ***Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Argo Mayfield I, II, and III Lands: 0000, 12156, and 12306 Chinguacousy Rd. Part Lots 18 and 19, Concession 3 WHS, former Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.*** **Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. Report dated 2023. PIF: P1153-0042-2022.**

PHC conducted a Stage 1 & 2 assessment on a parcel of land located directly to the east of the subject property. The survey resulted in the documentation of an Indigenous and Euro-Canadian artifact scatter, including a Brewerton type projectile point, a Saugeen complex campsite and a scatter of mid-19th century Euro-Canadian domestic artifacts. The site was registered in the OASD as AkGx-735 and is located 175 m from the current subject property. was recommended for Stage 3 assessment and has further CHVI (PHC, 2023b).

> ***Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment Proposed Residential Development Part of Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Former County of Peel, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.*** **Archaeological Consultants Canada. Report dated July 9, 2024. PIF P1208-0504-2024.**

ACC conducted a Stage 1 & 2 assessment on a 4.3 ha parcel of land directly east of the current subject property. Stage 2 assessment was conducted by pedestrian survey and test pit survey. No archaeological resources were encountered, and no further fieldwork was recommended (ACC, 2024a).

> ***Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of 12192 Chinguacousy Road, Part of Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Centre Road. Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.*** **Archaeological Consultants Canada Report dated December 12, 2024. PIF P066-0438-2024.**

ACC conducted a Stage 1 & 2 assessment on lands directly east of the current subject property. The 6.92 ha area was assessed by test pit survey. No artifacts or archaeological resources were encountered, and no further fieldwork was recommended (ACC, 2024b).

> ***Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment, 12101A Creditview Road, Town of Caledon, in Part of Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Centre Road, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.*** **Archaeological Consultants Canada. Draft report dated 2025. PIF P1208-0366-2023.**

ACC conducted a Stage 1 & 2 assessment on lands directly to the south of the current subject property. One Euro-Canadian site was documented during the survey and was registered in the OASD as AkGv-743. The site is located 240 m from the current subject property and the site has further CHVI; however, full analysis of the artifacts of the site has not been completed. (ACC, 2025).

1.3.4 Archaeological Management Plan

Sections 6.3.2 and 6.4.3 of the *Future Caledon Official Plan* indicate that the Town of Caledon requires an archaeological assessment on lands proposed for development that contain archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential (Town of Caledon, 2024).

As part of their official plan review process, the Town of Caledon developed an *Archaeological Management Plan*. The document provides information about the archaeological history of the region, the Ontario archaeological assessment process, and sets out the process for archaeological resource conservation and management policies and guidelines (ASI, 2021). The document also includes an Archaeological Potential Model for the Town of Caledon, which highlights known archaeological sites and provides an archaeological site potential model specific to the town. A review of the Archaeological Management Plan indicates that the entirety of the current subject property is in a zone considered to have archaeological potential (ASI, 2021: Figure 4).

2.0 STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

2.1 Field Methods

The subject property measures 57.80 ha. Background research indicated that the subject property has been subject to a previous Stage 1 assessment by PHC (2024). The assessment recommended that the subject property required Stage 2 assessment (PHC, 2024). As PHC did not conduct an on-site property inspection, ACC completed a site visit as part of the current Stage 1 & 2 assessment. ACC conducted the Stage 1 & 2 assessment concurrently on July 22, 2024, with advance permission to enter the subject property obtained from the Proponent. Weather conditions during the assessment consisted of skies with passing clouds with a maximum daily temperature of 26 degrees Celsius

The Stage 1 assessment of the subject property began with an on-site property inspection to gain first-hand knowledge of the geography, topography, and current condition of the property. The entirety of the subject property was accessible. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken during the visual inspection. Coverage of the property was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, meeting the requirements of Section 1.2 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Areas of low to no archaeological potential include lands that have been previously disturbed, lands that have steeply sloping topography, and lands that are low-lying and permanently wet. No areas of low to no archaeological potential were observed.

0.40 ha, 0.70 percent (%), of the subject property consists of a watercourse, a tributary of the Credit River.

The remainder of the subject property, totaling 57.40 ha, 99.30%, retained archaeological potential and was recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment. 0.20 ha, 0.40%, of the subject property consisted of scrubland surrounding the watercourse. As these lands could not be ploughed, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2d of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* Each test pit was dug by hand and was 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and was dug to at least five cm into the subsoil. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. Test pits were dug to within one m of all areas of low to no archaeological potential. All soil was screened through 6-millimetre mesh to maximize the potential for artifact recovery. Appropriate photographic documentation was taken, and all test pits were backfilled upon completion. As no artifacts were observed during the test pit assessment no intensified survey was conducted.

57.20 ha, 98.90% of the subject property consisted of ploughed agricultural and required assessment by pedestrian survey. The agricultural field was subject to ploughing deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but not deeper than previous ploughing. The field was well-weathered and had greater than 80% ground surface visibility. As such, the pedestrian survey met Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in terms of

field preparation and visibility. The ploughed field was assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

As per Section 2.1.3 Standard 1 and 2a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, any artifacts recovered triggered an intensified survey. This survey was completed at a 1 m interval within a 20 m radius of each findspot. The intensive survey continued until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined.

The equivalent of a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP), which accurately mapped the location of each surface artifact, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment. The field had been appropriately ploughed and weathered prior to the CSP. A Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to record the location of every surface artifact findspot. A Trimble GeoExplorer set to the North American Datum 83 with an accuracy of ±1 m was used to record findspot coordinates. There were no conditions that affected the accuracy of the readings. Locations of fixed reference landmarks were also taken. GPS information is provided in the Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

There were no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting.

The entirety of the subject property was assessed. The results of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment are shown in Figure 7. Images of the assessment are provided in Section 8.0.

2.2 Record of Finds

2.2.1 Soils

The surface soil within the ploughed agricultural fields consisted of dark brown clay loam. Test pits contained approximately 25 to 30 cm of dark brown clay loam over grey to medium brown clay subsoil.

2.2.2 Archaeological Resources

One Euro-Canadian domestic artifact scatter was documented during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey. The site, labelled as H1 and registered in the OASD as AkGv-745, consisted of 65 CSP waypoints across a 53 m by 43 m area. A catalogue of the recovered artifacts is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Artifact Catalogue, Stage 2 Assessment

CSP WAYPOINT	LAYER	COUNT	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Bottle Glass	Aqua
2	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated
3	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
4	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Moulded
5	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print

CSP WAYPOINT	LAYER	COUNT	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
6	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Bottle Glass	Manganese
7	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
8	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
9	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
10	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
11	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
12	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
13	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Moulded
14	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated
15	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
16	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
17	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
18	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
19	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Bottle Glass	Aqua
20	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
21	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
22	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
23	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
24	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
25	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
26	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated
27	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
28	Surface	1	Personal	White Clay Pipe	Stem
29	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Moulded
30	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
31	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
32	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
33	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Banded
34	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
35	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print
36	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
37	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
38	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
39	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
40	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Makers' Mark "ina"
41	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated
42	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated

CSP WAYPOINT	LAYER	COUNT	CLASS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
43	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
44	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
45	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
46	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Moulded
47	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
48	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
49	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
50	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated
51	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
52	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
53	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Bottle Glass	Aqua
54	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
55	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Moulded
56	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
57	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
58	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
59	Surface	1	Architectural	Brick Fragment	Red
60	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Moulded
61	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze
62	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated
63	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated
64	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Undecorated
65	Surface	1	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain	Painted Floral

Figure 8 shows the results of the Stage 2 CSP. Supplementary documentation accompanying this report provides the location of the site within the subject property along with GPS coordinates for each findspot. Select artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 survey are shown in Section 9.0, below. All artifacts recovered from the Stage 1 & 2 assessment are stored in one standard sized bankers' box clearly labelled with the MCM PIF number, ACC's project number, and site registration number. All artifacts found during the Stage 2 assessment were mapped, recorded and labelled by provenience, and removed from the property.

All artifacts were catalogued and analyzed according to the standards for analysis presented in Table 6.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011). A modified version of the *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to sort Euro-Canadian artifacts into the following specific functional classes:

- architectural class
- household/furnishing class

- kitchen/food class
- organic class
- personal class
- tools/equipment class

Table 4 summarizes the types of artifacts recovered from AkGx-745 by functional class. A discussion of each artifact is presented in the following sections. The majority of the artifacts found at AkGx-745 are from the kitchen/food class, with architectural and personal class artifacts also represented in small numbers. No artifacts from the household/ furnishings, organic, or tools/ equipment functional classes recovered.

Table 4: Artifact Frequency by Functional Class, AkGx-745

FUNCTIONAL CLASS	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Architectural	17	26%
Kitchen/Food	47	73%
Personal	1	1%
Total	**65**	**100%**

2.2.2.1 Architectural Class Artifacts

Architectural class artifacts are comprised of various construction materials for houses and outbuildings such as barns, stables, sheds, and outhouses. In total, seventeen architectural class artifacts were recovered. Architectural related artifacts consist of entirely red brick fragments, which are not temporally diagnostic.

2.2.2.2 Kitchen/Food Class Artifacts

Kitchen/food class artifacts make up most of the assemblage, with 47 artifacts recovered. The artifacts include 43 ceramic fragments and four container glass fragments. Table 5 presents the ceramics by body type and decorative motif. Ceramic artifacts include refined white bodied ceramic wares such as white earthenware and ironstone as well as semi-porcelain, and coarse bodied red earthenware.

Table 5: Ceramic Artifacts, AkGx-745

WARE	DECORATION	DATE RANGE*	FREQUENCY
coarse earthenware	lead glaze	1796-1920	11
white earthenware	plain/ undecorated	1820+	5
	transfer-printed; brown	1820-1870	2
	banded; blue	1850-1900	1
ironstone	plain/ undecorated	1840-1920	14
	moulded	1840-1920	6
semi-porcelain	plain/ undecorated	1890+	4
TOTAL			**43**

*References: Kenyon, 1980b, 1985; Newlands, 1979; Robacker & Robacker, 1978; Samford & Miller, 2002; Williams, 1981.

Coarse Earthenware

Eleven fragments of coarse red earthenware were recovered, all with lead glaze. Coarse red earthenware is generally not a temporally sensitive artifact. It was manufactured in Canada as early as 1796 and was popular until around 1880 when glass storage containers became popular. Although the popularity of red earthenware declined it was still being manufactured in Ontario until 1920 (Newlands, 1979:22).

Refined White Earthenware

A total of eight fragments of white earthenware were recovered. White earthenware appeared in Ontario by 1820 and replaced the earlier creamware and pearlware as manufacturers worked on creating a pure white ceramic with a colourless glaze. Early white earthenware tends to have a porous paste and is commonly found on 19th century sites dating to between 1830 and 1870 when it was the predominant refined ceramic ware (Kenyon, 1985). White earthenware provided more selection when it came to decorative styles and colours than pearlware and creamware and because of this white earthenware remained in production throughout the 19th century and continues to be manufactured into the 21st century (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987). There is a general distinction that has been made between the early porous white earthenware generally dated to pre-1870 and the later more vitrified white earthenware still produced today.

The white earthenware recovered during the Stage 2 assessment is the early porous type. Five pieces of white earthenware were plain, with the remaining three fragments having decoration. Transfer printed and banded sherds were recovered from the surface collection.

Transfer Printed Wares

Transfer printing involves the transfer of an etched pattern onto a ceramic vessel. Transfer printed wares did not become common in Ontario until after 1820, with the introduction of blue transfer printing. By the 1830s other colours were introduced. Two fragments with brown transfer printing were recovered. Brown transfer printing produced between 1820 and 1870. Two fragments with brown transfer printing were observed.

Banded Wares

Banded wares, also known as dipped or annular wares, were produced from the 1770s until the end of the 19th century (Rickard, 2006). A liquid clay coloured slip was applied in bands over the vessel. While banded wares are typically difficult to date, earlier banded wares tend to have more elaborate patterns (Kenyon, 1980b). One fragment with plain blue bands was recovered.

Ironstone

A total of 20 fragments of ironstone were recovered. It is a partially vitrified refined white earthenware first manufactured in the 1840s specifically for the North American market, with pottery manufacturers who produced it often doing so to the exclusion of all others (Sussman 1985:8). Ironstone is first mentioned in Ontario store records in 1847 (Kenyon 1988:25). During its early history, throughout the 1850s and early 1860s, ironstone was as expensive as the costly transfer printed wares (Sussman 1985:9). Ironstone gained popularity throughout the second half

of the 19th century and by the 1870s it was one of the most popular ceramics available on the market (Kenyon, 1985:11). By the 1880s it far outsold other ceramic types (Kenyon 1988:20). By 1897, it was the cheapest ceramic sold by the T. Eaton Company. Prices charged for either plain or relief decorated ironstone were the same (Sussman 1985:9). Sussman (1985:7) notes that ironstone was the dominant ware between 1875 and 1904, while Kenyon notes that by the 1870s it was the most popular tableware in Ontario households (Kenyon, 1980b:21).

Of the twenty ironstone fragments, six are decorated with moulding. One piece is decorated with the "wheat" pattern. This pattern is a long-lived pattern made in vast quantities by many manufacturers. The pattern features a raised design featuring heads of grain with grass-like leaves and is found exclusively on ironstone (Sussman, 1985). Variations of the pattern featured wheat combined with other grains, flowers, and other plants (Wetherbee, 1981:103).

Semi-Porcelain

A total of 4 semi-porcelain fragment sherds were recovered. Semi-porcelain, a dense, fine-grained, hard bodied porcelain that is opaque, has been available in Ontario since 1890 (Cushion & Cushion, 1992).

Container Glass

The container glass assemblage is made up of four sherds, one is manganese and the other three are colourless. In general, most glass colours cannot be used to accurately date a site because glass was often reused many times prior to discarding (Jones & Sullivan, 1985), however, some general inferences may be made. Colourless glass is relatively rare before the 1870s, when it began to replace coloured glass so people could see the product inside (Lindsey, 2012). Manganese glass is a type of solarized glass. Solarized glass is formerly colourless glass that becomes light purple after sun exposure due to the use of manganese oxide as a clearing agent. Manganese oxide was added to glass between 1880 and 1918 (Miller & Pacey, 1985:44).

Personal Class Artifacts

Artifacts in this category include items related to clothing, leisure, and recreation activities and include items that would have generally been owned or used by a single person. One artifact relating to this class was recovered, a white ball clay pipe stem fragment. There is no manufacturing information on the fragment.

2.2.3 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the assessment and all image descriptions were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 6. All digital items have been duplicated, and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the OHA, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 6: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records, Stage 1 & 2 Assessment

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	250-12-23	
Licensee	Kristy O'Neal	
MCM PIF numbers	P066-0498-2025	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	1	pages (paper, with digital copies)
artifacts	65	stored in one standard sized bankers' box
maps	1 1	aerial imagery of subject property sketch map showing Stage 1 & 2 results
photographs	6	digital colour photographs

2.3 Stage 1 & 2 Assessment Analysis and Conclusions

2.3.1 Framework for Determination of Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject area. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject area, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.).
    - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
    - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
    - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)

  - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)

- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:
  - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
  - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
  - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the OHA or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as “disturbed” or “disturbance” and may include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

2.3.2 Discussion

Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011) lists criteria indicative of archaeological potential. Stage 1 background research indicated that the subject property has general archaeological potential due to the following factors:

- The subject property is comprised of well-drained land that is suitable for human habitation.
- The subject property fronts Creditview Road and Mayfield Road, both of which are early historical transportation routes (Tremaine, 1859; Walker & Miles', 1877)
- Three homesteads and orchards are illustrated within the subject property on 19th century mapping (Walker & Miles', 1877).
- An unnamed tributary of the Credit River runs through the subject property.
- There are 37 registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the subject property (MCM, 2025a).
- The subject property is located within an area of archaeological potential according to the Town of Caledon's master plan (ASI, 2021).

Given the above criteria, background archival research indicates that the subject property exhibits general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required.

The subject property measures 57.80 ha. Stage 1 background research indicated that a Stage 1 assessment of the property has previously been conducted by PHC, resulting in the recommendation for a Stage 2 assessment for the entire property (PHC, 2024). As the previous Stage 1 assessment did not include an on-site property inspection ACC conducted a Stage 1 assessment to evaluate the property.

Visual property inspection determined that 0.40 ha of the subject property consists of a watercourse. If impacts to this watercourse are proposed, marine archaeological potential may be evaluated through a separate process following the MCM's 2016 *Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential* checklist.

The remaining 57.40 ha of the subject property retained archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment. 0.20 ha consisted of scrubland and was assessed by test pit survey at 5 m intervals. 57.20 ha consisted of ploughed agricultural fields and was assessed by pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. Stage 2 pedestrian survey resulted in the recovery of one Euro-Canadian artifact scatter, with 65 artifacts recovered from a 53 m by 43 m area. The site was registered in the OASD as AkGx-745.

The artifacts recovered from AkGx-745 consisted of brick, ceramics, container glass, and one smoking pipe stem fragment. The ceramic assemblage, the most reliable indicator of a sites' date of occupation, consists of ironstone, coarse red earthenware, semi-porcelain, and refined white earthenware. The decorative techniques found on the refined white earthenware including transfer printed and banded wares are typical of an archaeological assemblage dating between from 1830 and 1870 (Kenyon, 1985, 1986). Ironstone present on the site indicates that it was likely occupied until the end of the century, when this was the most popular ceramic ware (Kenyon, 1980:2). Other indicators support a mid to late 19th century date for the site such as the colourless container glass.

The dating of these artifacts corelates to the occupation of the property by members of the McBride and Dolson families who, according to historical mapping, owned the land in the late 19th century.

Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* identifies criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment at sites found during Stage 2 property assessment. As AkGx-745 is a post-contact Euro-Canadian site identified during pedestrian survey Standard 1c and Standard 1d are applicable to this type of site. Standard 1c states that at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 are required on a site. Standard 1d states that 20th century archaeological sites where background documentation or archaeological features indicate possible CHVI at this site also warrant further Stage 3 assessment.

Eight fragments of white earthenware and 20 fragments of ironstone reasonably indicate a pre-1900 date for the site. While ironstone was made and used after the 1900's it was the most popular tableware in Ontario households between 1870 and 1900 and can reasonably be dated to an occupation dating to that time period (Kenyon, 1980b:21). Therefore, site AkGv-745 meets Standard 1c and retains CHVI. Therefore Stage 3 site-specific assessment is recommended for AkGx-745. It is not yet evident whether Stage 4 mitigation will be required at AkGx-745.

2.4 Stage 1 & 2 Assessment Recommendations

The following recommendation is made as a result of the Stage 1 & 2 assessment.

1. Site AkGx-745 is a Euro-Canadian artifact scatter that meets the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The site is a post-contact site where it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. This site was found during pedestrian survey and a Stage 3 equivalent CSP has been conducted during the Stage 2 assessment; therefore, no CSP is required. Stage 3 excavations will consist of the hand-excavation of 1 m by 1 m units in a 5 m grid across the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their planview should be recorded, be covered in geotextile fabric, and backfilled.

Archival research of the Euro-Canadian land use history should be undertaken as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

3.0 STAGE 3 SITE-SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Archival Review of Pre-1900 Land Use Associated with Site AkGx-745

There are no records in the Ontario Land Registry before 1923 for Lots 18 and 19, Concession 3 West of Centre Road (now Hurontario Street). However, research of the district's directories and historical mapping were used for an archival review of land use for the west half of Lots 18 and 19, Concession 3 West of Centre Road and for the site AkGx-745. The *Directory of the County of Peel 1873-4* describes the original land grants for the township of Chinguacousy were granted between 1819 and 1821. The grant for the west half of Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Centre Road was given to David McBride, while the grant for the west half of Lot 19, Concession 3 West of Centre Road was given to Joseph Vanderlip (Lynch, 1873).

Lot 19 was sold to Edward Rice sometime before 1837, as he is listed as the owner according to Walton's 1837 *The City of Toronto and the Home District commercial directory and register,* and Brown's *Toronto City and Home District directory 1846-7*. Tremaine's map from 1859 confirms that he was the owner of the west half of Lot (Walton, 1837; Brown, 1847; & Tremaine, 1859). According to the 1851 census records, Edward Rice was a 52-year-old farmer born in Canada living with his 49-year-old wife Hester Rice, along with their son, Sam, age 19, who is listed as a labourer, and their two daughters, Hester, age 9 and Harriett, age 6. They are described as living in a single storey frame house (Library and Archives, 1851). Edward Rice sold the lot to a member of his family, Jonathan Rice, sometime between 1859 and 1866.

The Mitchell & Co. *general directory for the city of Toronto and gazetteer of the counties of York and Peel for 1866* lists Edward Rice as a freeholder for Lot 17, Concession 6, while Lot 19, Concession 3 lists Jonathan Rice as a freeholder. Jonathan Rice is described in the 1861 census as a 36-year-old farmer born in Canada living with his wife, Charlott, age 33; and their six children; Erastus, 13; Semantha, 11; Edward, 9; Elizabeth, 7; Scharlott (Charlotte), 4; and Ester, 2. Thery are described as living in a 1½-storey frame house (Library and Archives, 1861). Jonathan sold the lot to Stephen Dolson sometime between 1873 and 1877. Rice is listed on the Lot 19, Concession 3 in the *Directory of the County of Peel 1873-4*, and Dolson is listed on Lot 19 on Walker and Miles, 1877 *Map of Chinguacousy Township, in the County of Peel* (Lynch, 1873; Walker & Miles, 1877).

According to Walton's 1837 *The City of Toronto and the Home District commercial directory and register,* John Craig is listed as the owner of Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Centre Road (Walton, 1837). Between 1837 and 1846 Craig sold the lot to William Sharp. Sharp is listed in Brown's *Toronto City and Home District directory 1846-7*, as the owner of the lot. The Mitchell & Co. *general directory for the city of Toronto and gazetteer of the counties of York and Peel for 1866* lists a house and blacksmith shop under William Sharp on Lot 19. The directory also describes William Sharp as the postmaster for Alloa (Mitchell & Co., 1866). These buildings can be seen on Tremaine's 1859 *Map of the County of Peel, Canada West.* The map illustrates a blacksmith shop and steam mill along Mayfield Road, while a homestead is depicted in the southwest corner of the lot. The 1861 census describes William Sharp as a 41-year-old farmer from Scotland, living with his 36-year-old wife Mary Jane and their six children; James, 16.

George, 14, Thomas, 12, Sarah J., 11, Christina, 9, and John, 6. They are described as living in a 2-storey frame house (Library and archives, 1861). Sharp sold the lot sometime between 1866 and 1873 since he does not appear in the directory after 1873.

The *Directory of the County of Peel 1873-4* has John Craig listed as the owner of Lot 18, Concession 3, though it is not clear what half of the lot he owned. It is also possible that he is a relative or is the same John Craig as the owner of Lot 19 in 1837. However, John Craig was the owner of the lot for only a brief period, as he sold his land to Stephen Dolson by 1877. Walker & Miles' 1877 map of Chinguacousy Township depicts Stephen Dolson owning the west half of both Lots 18 and Lot 19, Concession 3 West of Centre Road. The 1871 census describes Stephen Dolson as a 26-year-old farmer living with his wife Mary J., age 25, and their daughter Elizabeth, 3. Duncan McNichol, age 8, is also listed within the household (Library and Archives, 1871).

Stephen Dolson continued to own Lots 18 and Lot 19, Concession 3 West of Centre Road into the 20th century. Thomas Dolson bought the lots from Stephen Dolson through various purchases throughout the 1920s (Library and Archives, 2025).

3.2 Dates of Fieldwork

Stage 3 fieldwork at site AkGx-745 was conducted over three days between December 3 and 13, 2024.

The ground was not snow covered and soil was not frozen or saturated during the assessment, and there were no adverse conditions created by conducting winter survey, as per requirements listed in MCM's *Winter Archaeology: A Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario* (MCM, 2013:3). There was no weather, ground, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 3.2.2 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting. Table 7 provides detailed weather conditions for each day of the Stage 3 excavation.

Table 7: Daily Weather Conditions During Stage 3 Excavations

DATE	MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE	WEATHER	FIELD DIRECTOR
December 3, 2024	5ºC	sunny	Leah Peacock, R1273
December 5, 2024	3ºC	sunny	Leah Peacock, R1273
December 13, 2024	3°C	passing clouds	Leah Peacock, R1273

3.3 Methods

Stage 3 excavations at each site were conducted according to the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. A record of all excavations was maintained, including photography and daily field notes. The equivalent of a CSP, which accurately mapped the location of all surface artifacts found, was completed during the Stage 2 assessment and therefore, was not necessary during the Stage 3 assessment. An excavation grid was established using a transit and tape measure using the site extents defined by the Stage 2 CSP locations.

Based on the Stage 2 results it was not evident site AkGx-745 would proceed to Stage 4 excavation, therefore, ACC recommended hand excavation of test units on a 5 m grid. In order to better evaluate the nature and extent of the site during the Stage 3 assessment, test unit excavations began by placing units at 10 m grid intervals, in accordance with Standard 3.2.2 (Test Unit Excavation) within the *Draft 19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2021), with the intent of filling in the unexcavated units within the 5 m grid upon determination of the site extent.

Upon completion of the 10 m grid interval units, the in-field analysis of the artifacts recovered indicated that the site dated securely to post-1870. Thirty-one units were dug, covering the site on a 10 m grid. Additional infill units were dug in strategic areas within the site (i.e. around the highest yielding units and the densest areas of surface artifacts documented during the CSP). The total number and placement of units provided a uniform level of data collection across the entirety of the site and the extent of the site within the subject property has been fully defined. As well, stratigraphy and artifact distribution patterns have been sufficiently documented, and a representative sample of artifacts has been collected from the site. As enough information has been collected during the Stage 3 assessment to inform and support recommendations regarding CHVI for this site without the completion of additional infill units, no additional unit excavation was deemed necessary.

All soils were screened by stratigraphic level, which consisted of ploughzone and subsoil, the site was located within a ploughed field. Once hand excavation of the ploughzone of each unit was complete, the exposed subsoil of each unit was trowelled to search for any possible sub-surface cultural features. As no potential cultural features were observed in the units, at least 5 cm of subsoil was screened in each unit to ensure that no "ghost" features were present. All excavated unit soils were screened through wire mesh with an aperture no greater than 6-millmetres. All artifacts were retained and recorded by their corresponding grid unit designation and stratigraphic layer. All test units were backfilled upon completion. Photographs documenting fieldwork activities were taken throughout the assessment.

The location coordinates of the site data were recorded using a GPS (Trimble GeoExplorer) with an accuracy of better than 1 m. GPS readings of the centre of the site and the furthest extent of each site in each cardinal direction were taken. A reading for the site datum was also recorded. The data was also tied to fixed reference landmarks. GPS information is provided in Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

3.4 Record of Finds

3.4.1 Soils

Soil at the site consisted of dark brown clay loam ploughzone over light brown clay and orange clay subsoil. The ploughzone ranged from 28 to 40 cm in thickness (see Table 8). No soil disturbance was observed.

Table 8: Depth and Artifact Yield by Unit, AkGx-475

UNIT	DEPTH TO SUBSOIL	ARTIFACT YIELD
170E 480N	34	0
170E 480N	34	0
170E 490N	32	1
170E 500N	32	2
170E 510N	33	0
180E 470N	32	6
180E 480N	34	18
180E 490N	35	10
180E 500N	32	11
180E 510N	30	1
180E 520N	36	5
180E 530N	39	0
185E 485N	37	29
185E 500N	30	20
190E 470N	37	2
190E 480N	33	9
190E 490N	36	25
190E 495N	35	37
190E 500N	39	64
190E 505N	34	41
190E 510N	35	22
190E 520N	33	7
190E 530N	40	0
195E 500N	33	78
200E 480N	35	15
200E 490N	38	33
200E 495N	29	26
200E 500N	32	50
200E 510N	35	3
200E 520N	36	0
210E 470N	35	0
210E 480N	28	2
210E 490N	34	9
210E 500N	35	2
210E 510N	35	0
220E 490N	31	0
TOTAL		527

3.4.2 Archaeological Resources

A total of 527 artifacts were recovered from the 37 test units excavated at AkGx-745 during the Stage 3 assessment. Unit artifact recovery rates ranged from a low of 0 to a high of 78 artifacts per unit. All artifacts found during the Stage 3 excavations were collected during the assessment and were recorded and catalogued according to their grid unit designation and their stratigraphic layer. Artifacts were analyzed according to the standards for analysis presented in Table 6.1of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011). A modified version of the *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to sort artifacts into the following specific functional classes:

- architectural class
- household/furnishing class
- kitchen/food class
- organic class
- personal class
- tools/equipment class

An indeterminate category was used for artifacts that could not be placed into a class. Due to the size, a full catalogue of all artifacts recovered, by provenience, can be found in Section 8.0, rather than in the body of the report.

Table 9: Artifact Frequency by Functional Class, Site AkGx-745

FUNCTIONAL CLASS	FREQUENCY
Architectural	113
Kitchen/Food	378
Organic	17
Personal	9
Tools/Equipment	5
Modern	1
Indeterminate	4
TOTAL	**527**

3.4.2.1 Architectural Class Artifacts

In total, 113 architectural class artifacts were recovered from the Stage 3 excavations, representing 21% of the artifact assemblage. Architectural related artifacts include 74 nails, 37 windowpane glass fragments, and 2 red brick fragments. Brick is not temporally sensitive. A total of 29 machine cut nails were recovered. Machine cut nails were invented in 1790 and were commonly used until 1890 (Adams, 1994:94). Between 1790 and 1820s machine cut nails were typically made with hand wrought heads. After around 1830, as nail manufacture became more mechanized, fully machine cut nails were produced (Nelson, 1968). All 29 cut nails at AkGx-745 are fully machine cut. Additionally, 45 wire nails were recovered. Wire nails were not widely available until after 1885 (Nelson, 1968:7). Despite the dates of manufacture, it remains difficult to date a site using nails because early nail types were often reused (Horn, 2005).

In total, 37 pieces of windowpane glass were recovered. Kenyon (1980a) has observed that through time there is a trend toward thicker glass and that pane glass with an average thickness of 1.6 mm or greater generally indicates a post-1850 date. Pane thickness of over 2.3 mm has been the standard for modern windowpane glass since 1924 (Pacey, 1981). At AlGx-745, three fragments are thinner than 1.6 mm and thirty-four are thicker than 1.6 mm. While the chronological variability in the thickness of 19th century windowpane glass can be applied as a dating method for archaeological sites the accuracy of this dating method is largely dependent upon the large sample sizes (Jones and Sullivan 1989:172).

3.4.2.2 Kitchen/Food Class Artifacts

Kitchen/food class is the largest class of artifacts found at AkGx-745, with 378 artifacts recovered, making up 72% of the assemblage. The artifacts from this class include 337 ceramic sherds, and 41 container glass sherds.

3.4.2.2.1 Ceramics

A total of 337 ceramic artifacts were recovered. Table 10 presents the ceramics by ware type and decorative motif. Ceramic artifacts include refined ceramic wares such as white earthenware, ironstone, semi-porcelain, as well as coarse red earthenware.

Table 10: Ceramic Artifacts, AkGx-745

WARE	DECORATION	DATE RANGE*	COUNT
coarse earthenware	lead glazed	1796-1920	57
	undecorated	1796-1920	42
white earthenware	plain/undecorated	1820+	67
	banded; blue	1850-1900	5
	edged, scalloped, blue	1820-1840	1
	hand painted	1820-1875	1
	transfer-printed; blue	1820+	33
	transfer-printed; brown	1820-1870	5
	transfer-printed; black	1825-1880	2
ironstone	plain/ undecorated	1840-1920	52
	moulded	1840-1920	3
semi-porcelain	plain/ undecorated	1890+	68
	transfer-printed; green floral		1
TOTAL			337

*References: Kenyon, 1980b, 1985; Gallo, 1985; Ketchum, 1991; Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Newlands, 1979; Rickard, 2006; Robacker & Robacker, 1978; Samford & Miller, 2002; Williams, 1981.

Coarse Red Earthenware

A total of 99 fragments of coarse red earthenware were recovered. Forty-two of these are plain or unglazed, while 57 have lead glaze present on at least one surface. Lead glazing on the fragments consisted of various shades of glaze, including clear, tan and shades of medium and dark brown to black. Vessel form could not be determined from the recovered fragments; however, coarse earthenware tends to have utilitarian purposes in the kitchen and include various items such as crocks, pitchers, jugs, and most commonly, milk pans. Coarse earthenware is generally not a temporally sensitive artifact due to its wide date range of manufacture. It was manufactured in

Canada as early as 1796 and was popular until the end of the nineteenth century, until glass storage containers became increasingly popular due to their relative inexpensiveness (Kenyon, 1980b:14). Although the popularity of red earthenware declined it was still being manufactured in Ontario until 1920 (Newlands, 1979:22).

White Earthenware

White earthenware appeared in Ontario by 1820 and replaced the earlier creamware and pearlware as manufacturers worked on creating a pure white ceramic with a colourless glaze. Early white earthenware tends to have a porous paste and is commonly found on 19th century sites dating to between 1830 and 1870, when it was the predominant refined ceramic ware (Kenyon, 1985). A more vitrified, harder ceramic becoming increasingly common toward the end of the 19th century. White earthenware provided more selection when it came to decorative styles and colours than pearlware and creamware and because of this white earthenware remained in production throughout the 19th century and continues to be manufactured into the 21st century (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987)

A total of 114 white earthenware fragments were recovered, including 67 undecorated or plain fragments and 47 decorated fragments. Decoration on the white earthenware included banded, edged, hand painted, and transfer printed wares. There is a general distinction that has been made between the early porous white earthenware generally dated to pre-1870 and the later more vitrified white earthenware still produced today, with the fragments all appearing to be the earlier variety of white earthenware.

Banded Wares

Banded wares, also known as dipt or annular wares, were produced from the 1770s until the end of the 19th century (Rickard, 2006). While banded wares are typically difficult to date, earlier banded wares tend to have more elaborate patterns (Kenyon, I., 1980b). Five fragments of white earthenware, with plain blue bands were recovered.

Hand Painted Wares

One white earthenware sherd is hand painted. This teaware sherd is painted with green. In 1830 the introduction of borax into the glaze facilitated the use of new chrome colours such as black and red (Samford & Miller, 2002). While yellow, green, and blue colours were still utilized, the prominent use of red is an excellent indicator of painted wares made after 1830.

Edged Wares

Shell-edged, or edged wares are named due to the presence of decoration only around the rim of a vessel. Usually, this edged border consists of moulded scalloped or unscalloped border with a single colour used for the rim. Typically, this type of decoration is found on tableware rather than teaware. During the 19th century they were one of the cheapest types of tableware (Kenyon, I., 1980b:6). Edged wares are common throughout the early and mid-19th century.

One sherd had scalloped blue edging with the feather moulded design. the moulded designs tended to be more elaborate during the early part of the 19th century, with scalloped edgewares common between 1800 and 1840.

Transfer Printed Wares

Transfer printing involves the transfer of an etched pattern onto a ceramic vessel. Transfer printed wares did not become common in Ontario until after 1820, with the introduction of blue transfer printing. By the 1830s other colours were introduced. Forty fragments with transfer printing were recovered.

Blue is the most popular colour used for transfer printing. It was introduced in Ontario around 1820 and is still being manufactured today (Kenyon, 1985). Black, brown, red, and green transfer-printed white earthenware was produced between 1818 and 1869; however, blacks, greens, and reds are not seen in purchase orders in Upper Canada until 1832, and at relatively low quantities compared to the ever-popular blue transfer-printed wares (Kenyon, 1985). There are 33 fragments with blue transfer printing. Brown transfer printing was observed on 5 sherds, while black transfer printing was observed on 2 sherds.

Ironstone

A total of 55 fragments of ironstone were recovered, three of which are decorated. Two pieces have an indeterminate pattern, and one is decorated with the wheat pattern.

Semi-Porcelain

Sixty-nine fragments of semi-porcelain were recovered.

3.4.2.2.2 Container Glass

The glass assemblage is made up of forty-one container glass fragments. Container glass fragments collected from the site were found in a variety of colours. Table 11 lists the number of sherds found in each colour. Date ranges used in Table 11 were based on Horn (2005:1) and by the Society for Historical Archaeology (2020).

In general, most glass colours cannot be used to accurately date a site because glass was often reused many times prior to discard (Jones & Sullivan, 1985), however, some general inferences may be made. Aqua glass was popular between 1800 and 1920. Olive glass, especially the dark olive, nearly black lass, was one of the most common colours of glass prior to 1880. Olive glass was traditionally used for bottling liquor but would have most certainly been repurposed after it was empty, especially in the early 19th century when glass was more expensive. Colourless glass is relatively rare before the 1870s, when it began to replace coloured glass so people could see the product inside (Lindsey, 2012). Cobalt blue glass is found after 1890s (Horn, 2005:1).

No diagnostic marks such as mould seams or makers' marks were present on any of the bottle glass to aid in further identification of the bottle glass fragments.

Table 11: Container Glass Fragments by Colour, AkGx-745

COLOUR	COUNT	DATE
aqua	8	1800-1920s
cobalt	1	1890s+
colourless	18	rare before 1870s
olive	14	common before 1880
TOTAL	**41**	

3.4.2.3 Organic Artifacts

A total of 17 organic artifacts were recovered during the excavation. Organic artifacts include faunal remains, seeds, other plant remains, and wood. All the organic artifacts found at AkGx-745 are fragments of faunal bone. All faunal material was identified to the lowest identifiable taxon whenever possible. All heat-treated specimens were counted separately. Specimens were observed carefully for modifications such as butchering, cut marks, polishing and other forms of usewear.

Most of the bones were very fragmentary and could not be classified to species level. Mammal bone from the *Suid* family were identified in the assemblage. There was no evidence of heat treatment or machine processing on any of the fragments.

No floral material was recovered from the excavation.

3.4.2.4 Personal Class Artifacts

Nine artifacts belonging to this class were recovered, and include a button, seven white clay pipe stem fragments, and piece of leather clothing. The button is made from bone, with four holes. Bone buttons were produced throughout the 17th to 19th century and to the present (Marcel, 1995:20).

White clay smoking pipes were widely manufactured in the 19th century and because they were inexpensive and relatively breakable, they are found in great numbers on archaeological sites in southern Ontario, though their use declined in the 20th century as cigarettes and briar pipes began to quickly replace them. Makers' marks, motifs, design, and country of origin marks are typically excellent temporal markers to date clay smoking pipes (Adams 1995:95). There is no manufacturer information on any of the pipe stem and bowl fragments. As the country of origin rather than the city would have been marked on the pipe after 1891, it is likely these pipes date to prior to then.

3.4.2.5 Tools/Equipment Class Artifacts

The tools and equipment class is made up of items used to complete tasks unrelated to food or personal use. Generally, this includes hardware, agricultural implements, objects related to animal husbandry, ammunition, and fencing (Canadian Parks Service, 1992). The tools and equipment class consists of five artifacts, all of which are fragments of machine-made terracotta drainage tile. Machine made field drain tiles were first manufactured in 1848 and are still being produced (Klippart, 1861:27).

3.4.2.6 Indeterminate & Modern Class Artifacts

Four artifacts that could not be placed in a functional class were recovered. They are all small fragments of rusted metal. One fragment of modern plastic was recovered. Plastics date to post-1917 (Wolfe, 1945:22).

3.5 Cultural Features

No cultural features or other soil stains were identified during Stage 3 assessment at AkGx-745.

3.6 Documentary Record

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the assessment, and all pictures were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records for the Stage 3 assessment is presented in Table 12. All digital items have been duplicated, and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 12: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records, Stage 3 Assessment

PROJECT INFORMATION		
ACC project number	292-03-24	
Licensee	Kristy O'Neal	
MCM PIF number:	P066-0419-2024	
DOCUMENT/MATERIAL	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
field notes & photo logs	4	pages (paper, with digital copies)
maps	1 1	sketch map of site excavations aerial imagery of subject property
artifacts	527	AkGx-745
photos	6	digital format

4.0 STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Stage 1 background research indicated the subject property had been previously assessed (PHC, 2024). The entire area was recommended for Stage 2 assessment, although the Stage 1 assessment did not include an on-site property inspection. Stage 1 site inspection, conducted by ACC, indicated that aside from a watercourse, the subject property retained general archaeological potential and required Stage 2 assessment due to the proximity of known archaeological sites, water sources, areas of elevated topography, and early historical transportation routes and structures.

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey resulted in the recovery of one diffuse Euro-Canadian scatter consisting of 65 artifacts within a 53 by 43 m area. The site was registered in the OASD as AkGx-745. Stage 3 assessment at AkGx-745 resulted in the recovery of 527 artifacts from 37 excavation units across a 61 m by 51 m area. The artifact assemblage included architectural, ceramic, glass, faunal bone, and personal items as well as some indeterminate metals and recent plastic.

Archival research indicates that the land within Lot 18, Concession 3 West of Hurontario Street, in the township of Chinguacousy, where the Site AkGx-745 is situated, was under the ownership of the Rice family from 1837 to sometime in the mid 1870s when Stephen Dolson purchased the lot. Lot 19, Concession 3 West of Centre Road (Hurontario) was owned by William Sharp from before 1846 to the mid 1870s when it too was purchased by Stephen Dolson. The Dolson family occupied both Lots 18 and 19 from the mid 1870s until well into the 20th century (Walton, 1837; Brown, 1846; Walker & Miles, 1877; Ontario Land Registry, 1998).

According to *the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Section 3.4.2, Standard 1 indicates that domestic archaeological sites dating to after 1830 with at least one of the following characteristics have CHVI and require Stage 4: a. in southern Ontario – most (80% or more) of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dates to before 1870, b. throughout Ontario (especially northern Ontario) – the archaeological site is associated with the first generation of settlement of a pioneer or cultural group, even when the settlement was after 1870.

Artifacts recovered from the site that can be reasonably determined to date to pre-1870 include three thin windowpane fragments, 114 fragments of decorated and undecorated white earthenware. These artifacts total 131 of the 527 recovered artifacts, or 25% of the assemblage. The remaining artifacts are not temporally sensitive (such as brick, faunal bone, drainage tile, and the personal items), have periods of use that while they were manufactured prior to 1870 extend to post-1870 (such as ironstone, machine cut nails, certain bottle glass, and thick window pane glass), or can securely be dated to post-1870 (such as semi-porcelain, cobalt glass, plastic, and wire nails).

Overall, the artifacts recovered from AkGx-745 do not indicate a mostly pre-1870 occupation and are more typical of a late 19th to early 20th century occupation. Archival research indicates the site is associated the family of Stephen Dolson, who occupied the property from the mid-

1870s until at least the 1920s. Stephen Dolson was not a first-generation settler or a significant local figure. Therefore, site AkGx-745 has no further CHVI.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.*

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and by the MCM:

1. Site AkGx-745 is a domestic Euro-Canadian site that has no further CHVI and requires no additional fieldwork. The site has been fully excavated and documented according to MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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.

b. 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 a time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

c. 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*.

d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar, Burials Unit, at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.

e. It is an offence to destroy or alter an archaeological site without approval from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. 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 license.

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CAT.#	EAST	NORTH	CLASS	ARTIFACT	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	COUNT
1001	190	470	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Brown	1
1002	190	470	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			1
1003	180	470	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1
1004	180	470	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone			3
1005	180	470	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		1
1006	210	480	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			1
1007	210	480	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		1
1008	210	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	1
1009	210	500	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	1
1010	200	480	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Green Floral	1
1011	200	480	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Aqua		1
1012	200	480	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone			1
1013	200	480	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Moulded	Indeterminate	2
1014	200	480	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			1
1015	200	480	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	2
1016	200	480	Organic	Faunal Bone	Tooth	Suid Molar	1
1017	200	480	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	1
1018	200	480	Architectural	Brick	Red	Fragment	1
1019	200	480	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		4
1020	170	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Tan	1
1021	170	500	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		1
1022	190	480	Architectural	Nail	Wire		2
1023	190	480	Personal	White Clay Pipe	Bowl fragment		1
1024	190	480	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Colourless		1
1025	190	480	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1
1026	190	480	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	2
1027	190	480	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			2
1028	200	495	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			2
1029	200	495	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone			6
1030	200	495	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			2
1031	200	495	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	3
1032	200	495	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Colourless		1
1033	200	495	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Aqua		1
1034	200	495	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1
1035	200	495	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	8
1036	200	495	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Blue	2
1037	180	490	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			3
1038	180	490	Personal	White Clay Pipe	Bowl fragment		1

CAT.#	EAST	NORTH	CLASS	ARTIFACT	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	COUNT
1039	180	490	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	1
1040	180	490	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		1
1041	180	490	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Colourless		1
1042	180	490	Architectural	Nail	Wire		1
1043	180	490	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		1
1044	180	490	Organic	Faunal Bone	Long Bone Fragment		1
1045	170	490	Organic	Faunal Bone	Phalange	Suid	1
1046	180	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Brown	2
1047	180	500	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Colourless		1
1048	180	500	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone			1
1049	180	500	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			2
1050	180	500	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain	Transfer Printed	Green Floral	1
1051	180	500	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue Geometric	1
1052	180	500	Architectural	Nail	Wire		2
1053	180	500	Modern	Plastic			1
1054	190	490	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone			4
1055	190	490	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			6
1056	190	490	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Brown	1
1057	190	490	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	1
1058	190	490	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1
1059	190	490	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	< 1.6 mm thick		1
1060	190	490	Personal	White Clay Pipe	Stem Fragment		1
1061	190	490	Personal	Leather	Indeterminate		1
1062	190	490	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	4
1063	190	490	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			2
1064	190	490	Architectural	Nail	Wire		1
1065	190	490	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		1
1066	190	490	Indeterminate	Rusted metal fragment			1
1067	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Edged, Scalloped	Blue	1
1068	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	1
1069	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Brown	1
1070	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Black	1
1071	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			4
1072	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			3
1073	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat	1
1074	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			1
1075	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			2
1076	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	4
1077	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1
1078	200	490	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Cobalt		1

CAT.#	EAST	NORTH	CLASS	ARTIFACT	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	COUNT
1079	200	490	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		3
1080	200	490	Architectural	Nail	Wire		5
1081	200	490	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		2
1082	200	490	Personal	White Clay Pipe	Stem Fragment		2
1083	180	480	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		1
1084	180	480	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		2
1085	180	480	Organic	Faunal Bone	Indeterminate		2
1086	180	480	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Blue	2
1087	180	480	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	4
1088	180	480	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			3
1089	180	480	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			1
1090	180	480	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			3
1091	200	510	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			1
1092	200	510	Architectural	Nail	Wire		1
1093	200	510	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		1
1094	190	505	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		1
1095	190	505	Indeterminate	Rusted metal fragment			1
1096	190	505	Architectural	Nail	Wire		4
1097	190	505	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		6
1098	190	505	Organic	Faunal Bone	Indeterminate		1
1099	190	505	Organic	Faunal Bone	Tooth	Suid Molar	1
1100	190	505	Personal	Button	Bone		1
1101	190	505	Personal	White Clay Pipe	Stem Fragment		1
1102	190	505	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			6
1103	190	505	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	4
1104	190	505	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			3
1105	190	505	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			4
1106	190	505	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Brown	1
1107	190	505	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	4
1108	190	505	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		3
1109	190	495	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	4
1110	190	495	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Brown	3
1111	190	495	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			2
1112	190	495	Organic	Faunal Bone	Indeterminate		2
1113	190	495	Personal	White Clay Pipe	Stem Fragment		1
1114	190	495	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		4
1115	190	495	Architectural	Nail	Wire		5
1116	190	495	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Aqua		1
1117	190	495	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Colourless		2
1118	190	495	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1

CAT.#	EAST	NORTH	CLASS	ARTIFACT	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	COUNT
1119	190	495	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			4
1120	190	495	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			2
1121	190	495	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Black	1
1122	190	495	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone			5
1123	185	485	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	2
1124	185	485	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			4
1125	185	485	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			7
1126	185	485	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			4
1127	185	485	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	2
1128	185	485	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Aqua		2
1129	185	485	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1
1130	185	485	Architectural	Nail	Wire		2
1131	185	485	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		5
1132	210	490	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		1
1133	210	490	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Brown	1
1134	210	490	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			2
1135	210	490	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			2
1136	210	490	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			2
1137	210	490	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	1
1138	190	500	Tools/Equipment	Drainage Tile			5
1139	190	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			9
1140	190	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Brown	2
1141	190	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	1
1142	190	500	Indeterminate	Rusted metal fragment			2
1143	190	500	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Colourless		2
1144	190	500	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Aqua		1
1145	190	500	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1
1146	190	500	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		6
1147	190	500	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	< 1.6 mm thick		1
1148	190	500	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		5
1149	190	500	Architectural	Nail	Wire		4
1150	190	500	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			5
1151	190	500	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone			11
1152	190	500	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			7
1153	190	500	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	2
1154	200	500	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		3
1155	200	500	Architectural	Nail	Wire		3
1156	200	500	Organic	Faunal Bone	Molar Fragment	Suid	2
1157	200	500	Organic	Faunal Bone	Mandible Fragment		1
1158	200	500	Organic	Faunal Bone	Long Bone Fragment		1

CAT.#	EAST	NORTH	CLASS	ARTIFACT	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	COUNT
1159	200	500	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	2
1160	200	500	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Brown	2
1161	200	500	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone			9
1162	200	500	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			7
1163	200	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			5
1164	200	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Brown	3
1165	200	500	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1
1166	200	500	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Colourless		4
1167	200	500	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			7
1168	190	510	Architectural	Nail	Wire		4
1169	190	510	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		2
1170	190	510	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Colourless		2
1171	190	510	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1
1172	190	510	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			4
1173	190	510	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	2
1174	190	510	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			2
1175	190	510	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	2
1176	190	510	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Blue	1
1177	190	510	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			2
1178	195	500	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		4
1179	195	500	Architectural	Nail	Wire		6
1180	195	500	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		5
1181	195	500	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	< 1.6 mm thick		1
1182	195	500	Organic	Faunal Bone	Indeterminate		3
1183	195	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Brown	4
1184	195	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	7
1185	195	500	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			19
1186	195	500	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			11
1187	195	500	Kitchen/Food	Ironstone			12
1188	195	500	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	1
1189	195	500	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Aqua		2
1190	195	500	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Colourless		3
1191	185	500	Architectural	Nail	Wire		3
1192	185	500	Architectural	Nail	Machine Cut		1
1193	185	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware			5
1194	185	500	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			5
1195	185	500	Kitchen/Food	Semi-Porcelain			2
1196	185	500	Kitchen/Food	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Black	4
1197	190	520	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			4
1198	190	520	Architectural	Brick	Red	Fragment	1

CAT.#	EAST	NORTH	CLASS	ARTIFACT	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	COUNT
1199	190	520	Architectural	Nail	Wire		2
1200	180	520	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware			1
1201	180	520	Kitchen/Food	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	1
1202	180	520	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Colourless		1
1203	180	520	Kitchen/Food	Container Glass	Olive		1
1204	180	520	Architectural	Windowpane Glass	> 1.6 mm thick		1
1205	180	510	Organic	Faunal Bone	Long Bone Fragment		1

9.0 IMAGES

8.1 Stage 1 & 2 Assessment



Image 1: Subject property, facing southeast.



Image 2: Subject property, facing southeast.



Image 3: Subject property, facing northwest.



Image 4: Subject property, facing northwest.



Image 5: Subject property, facing southeast



Image 6: Subject property, facing northwest

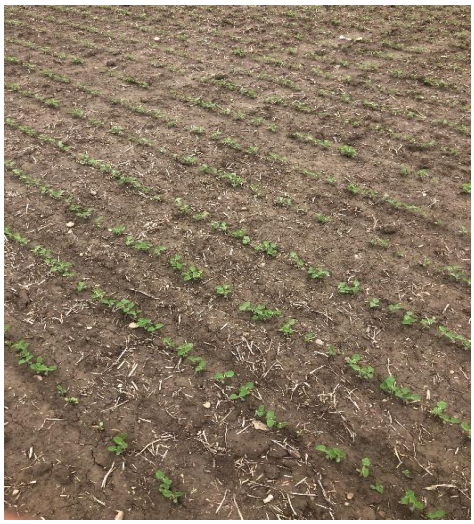


Image 7: Survey conditions in the ploughed agricultural field



Image 8: Typical test pit

8.2 Stage 3 Assessment



Image 9: Crew at work conducting test unit excavation, facing southwest.



Image 10: Crew at work conducting test unit excavation, facing east.

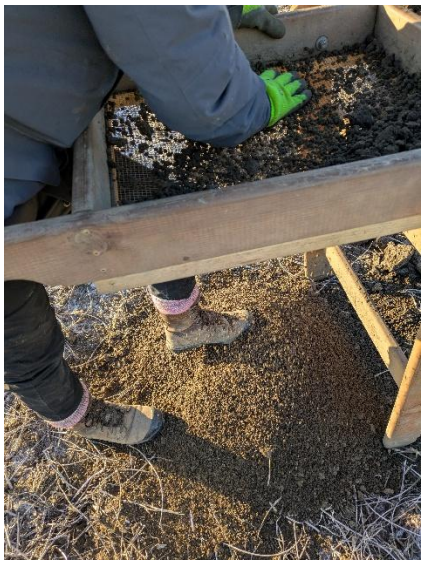


Image 11: Showing the screening of soil during winter survey.



Image 12: Unit 190E 500N, planveiw, facing north.



Image 13: Unit 210E 480N, profile, facing east.



Image 14: Unit 180E 520N, planveiw, facing south.

8.3 Artifacts



Image 15: Select artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 CSP.



Image 16: Sample of artifacts from Stage 3 excavations at site AkGx-745.

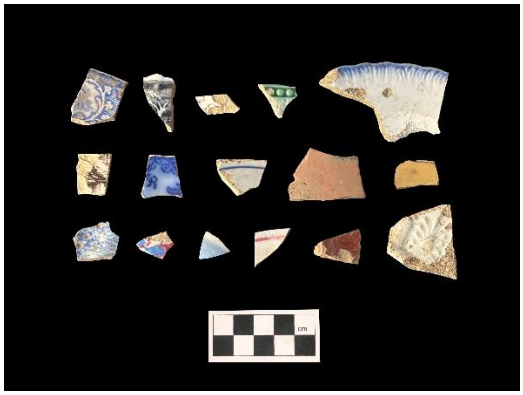


Image 17: Sample of artifacts from Stage 3 excavations at site AkGx-745.

10.0 FIGURES

See the following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures. Maps illustrating site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a Topographic Map

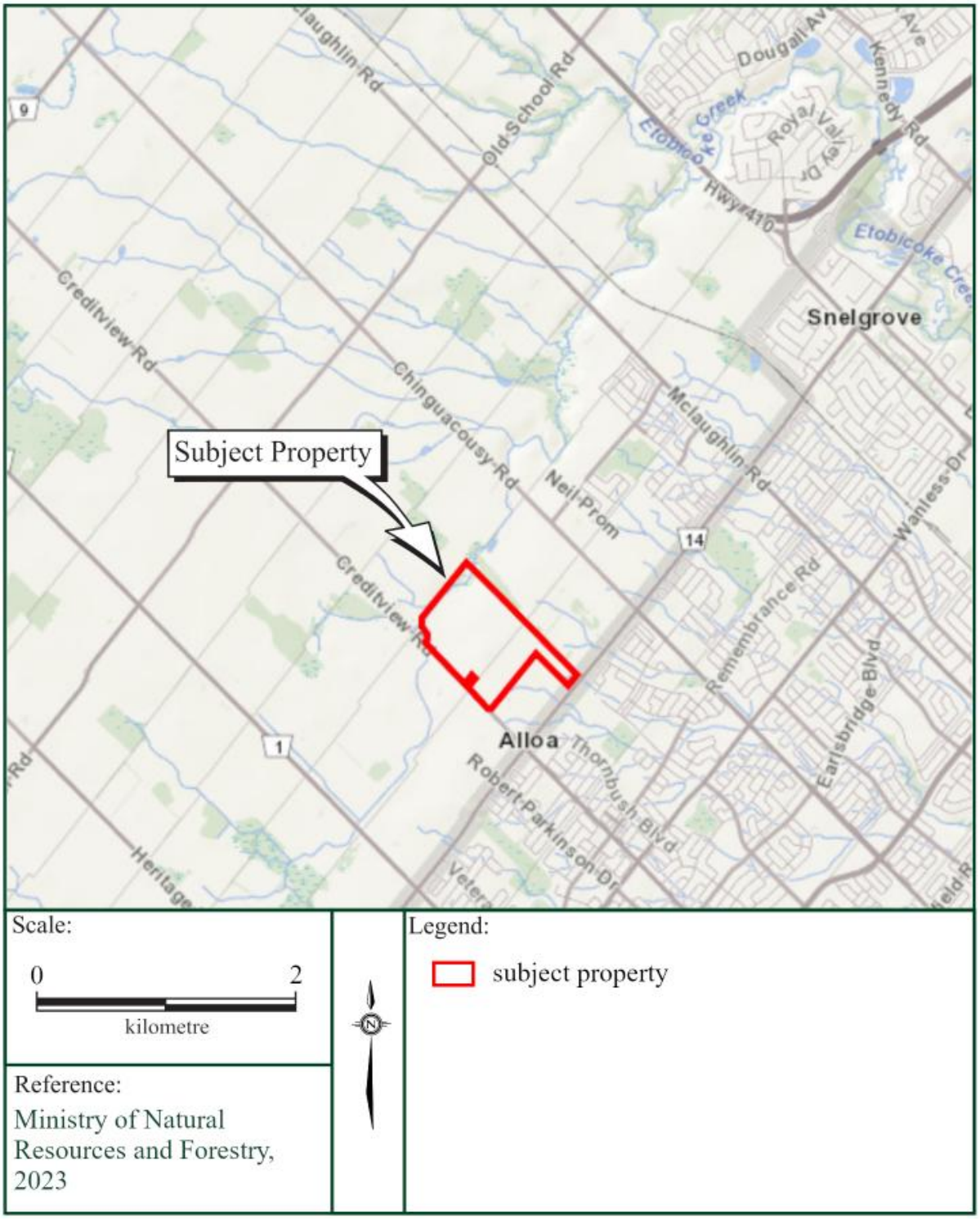


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Tremaine's 1859 Map of the County of Peel, Canada West

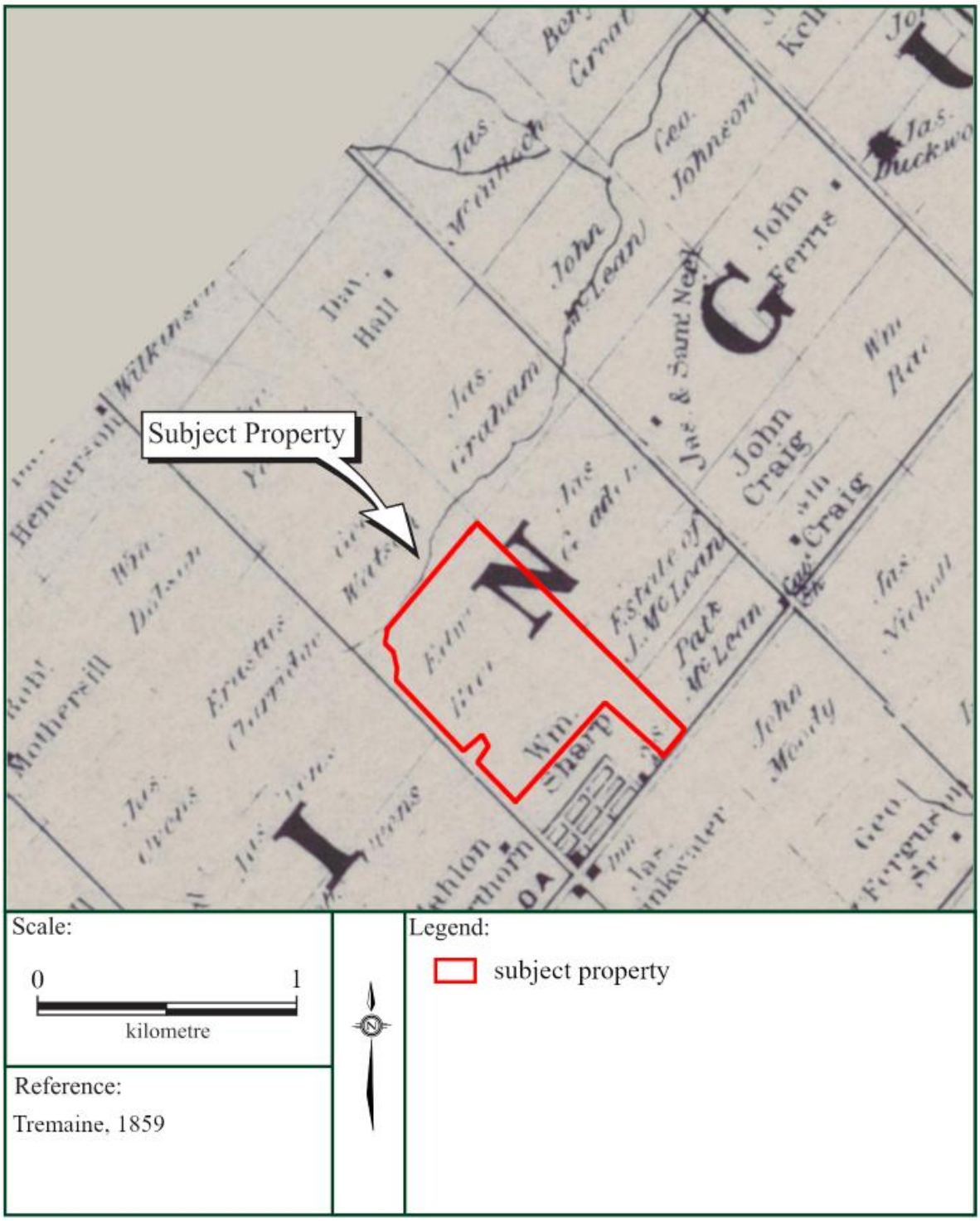


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on Walker & Miles' 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Chinguacousy Township, Peel County

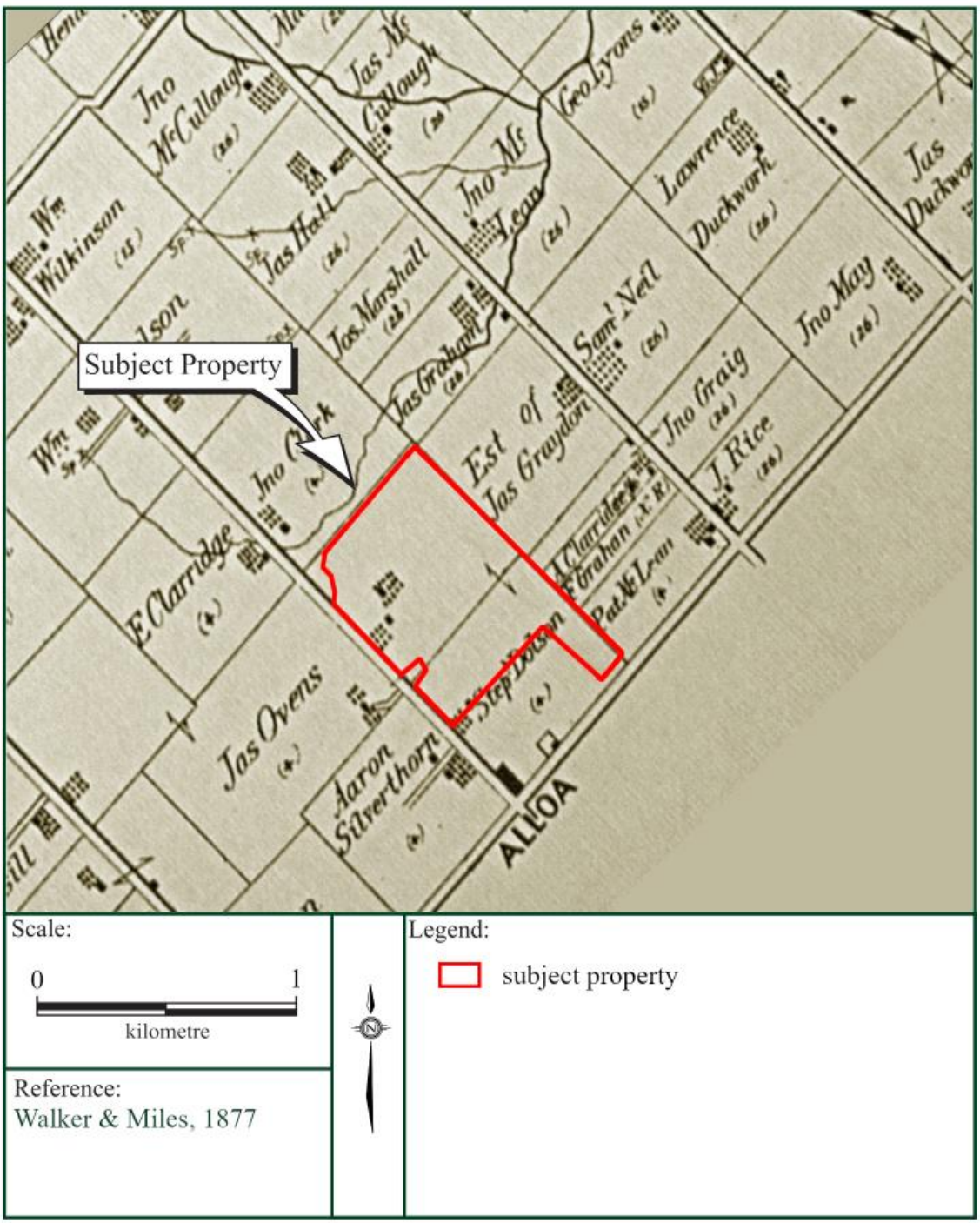


Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Soils in the County of Peel

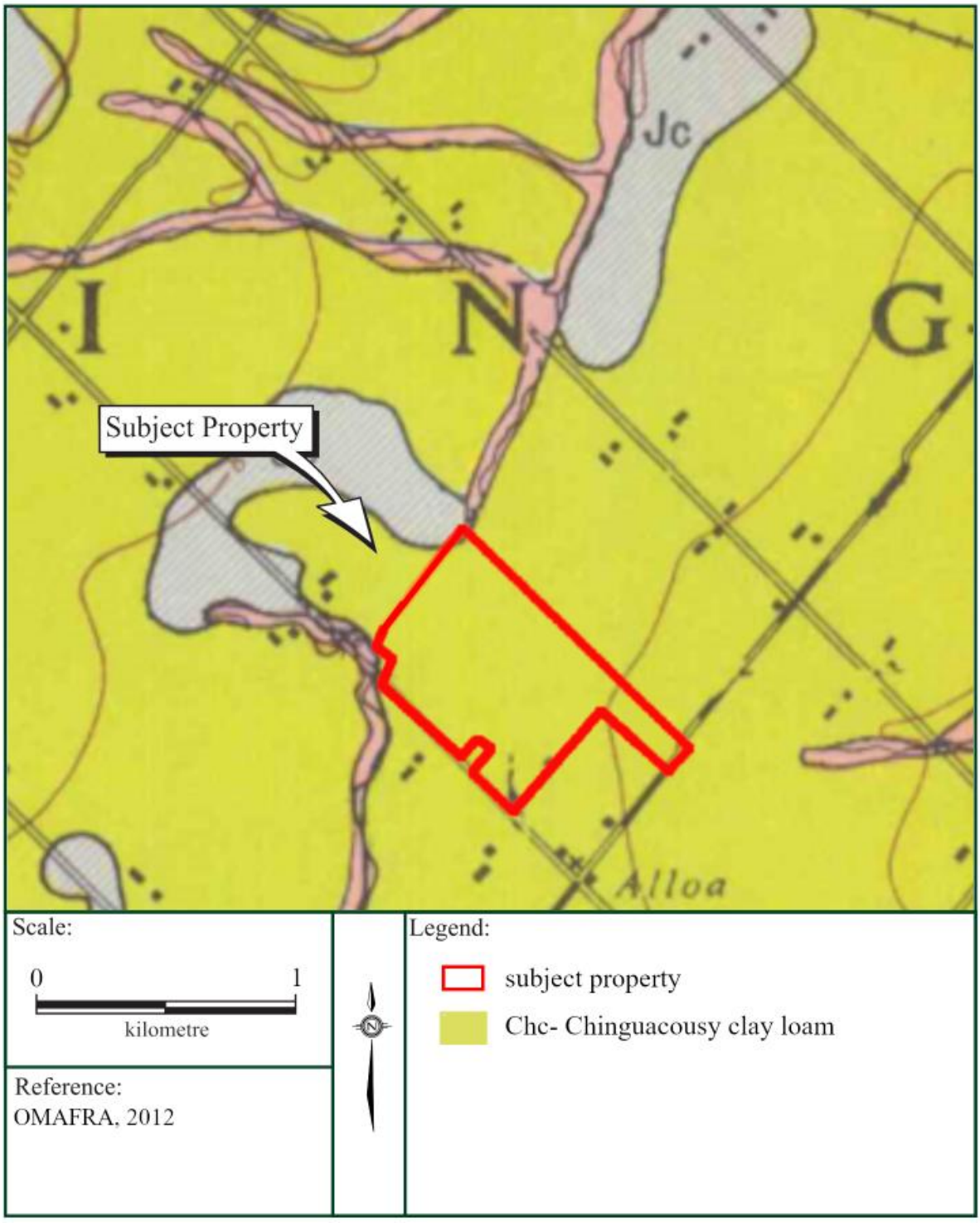


Figure 5: Current Land Use of the Subject Property

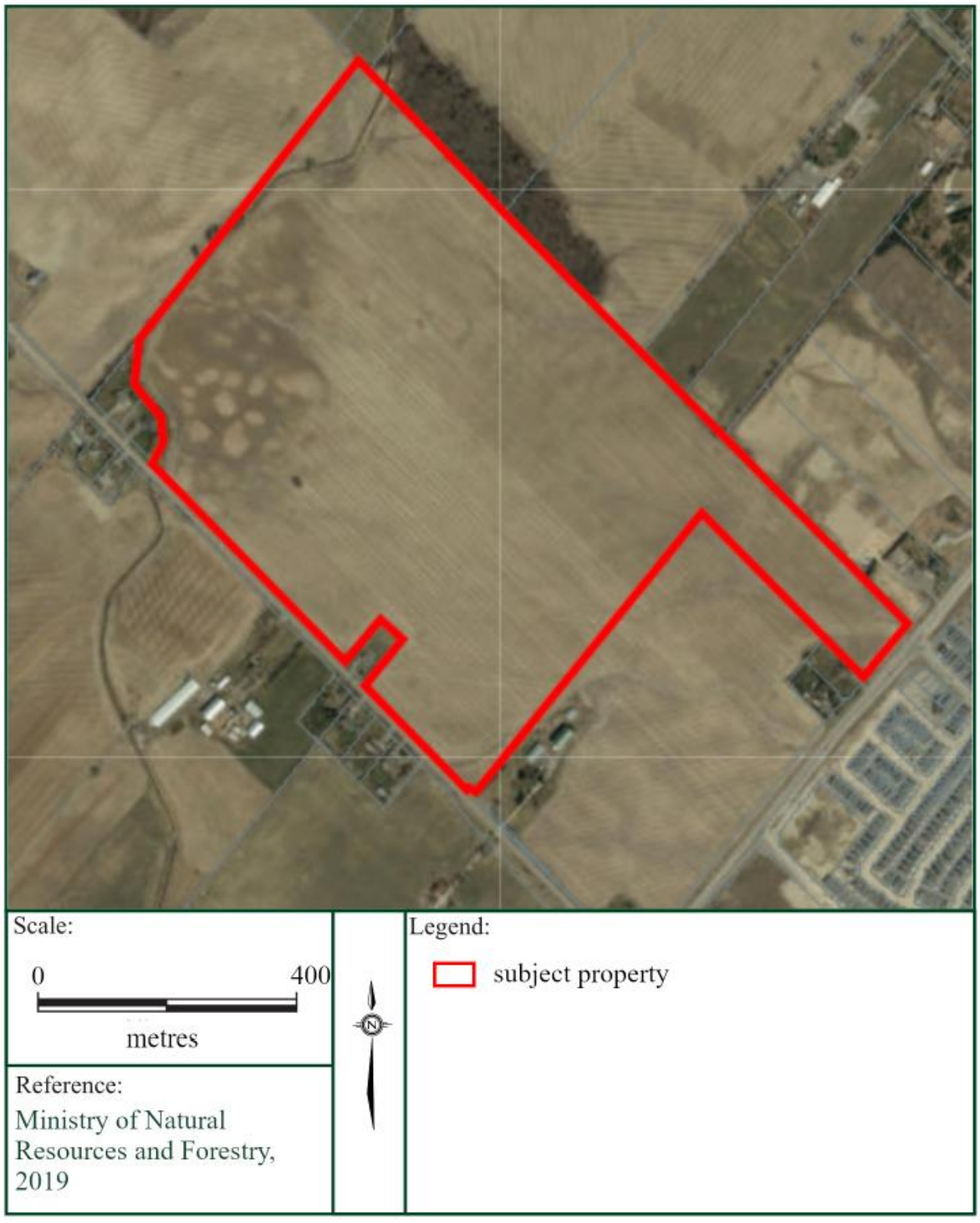


Figure 6: Previous Archaeological Assessments conducted within 50 m of the Subject Property

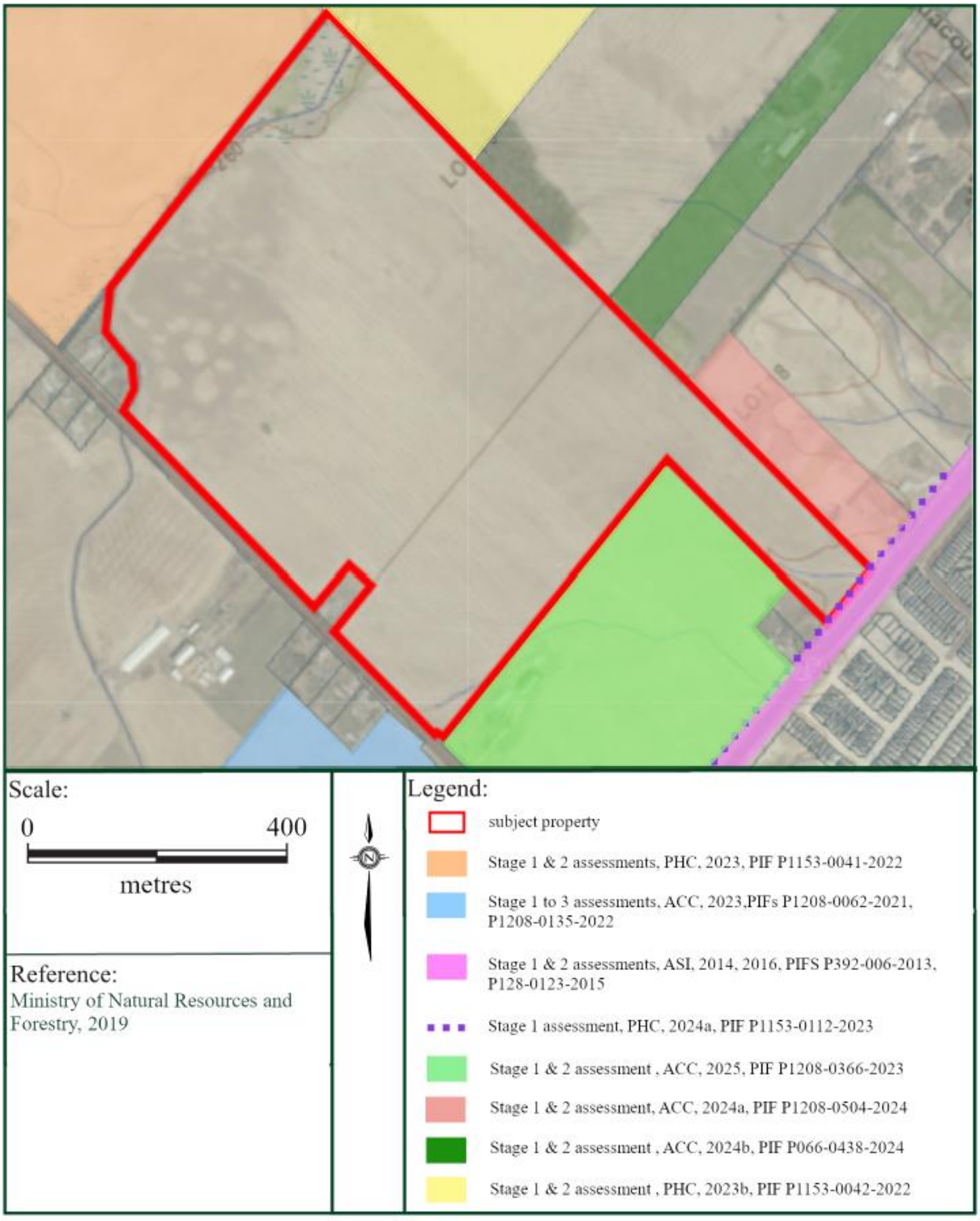


Figure 7: Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Subject Property, with Image Locations and Directions

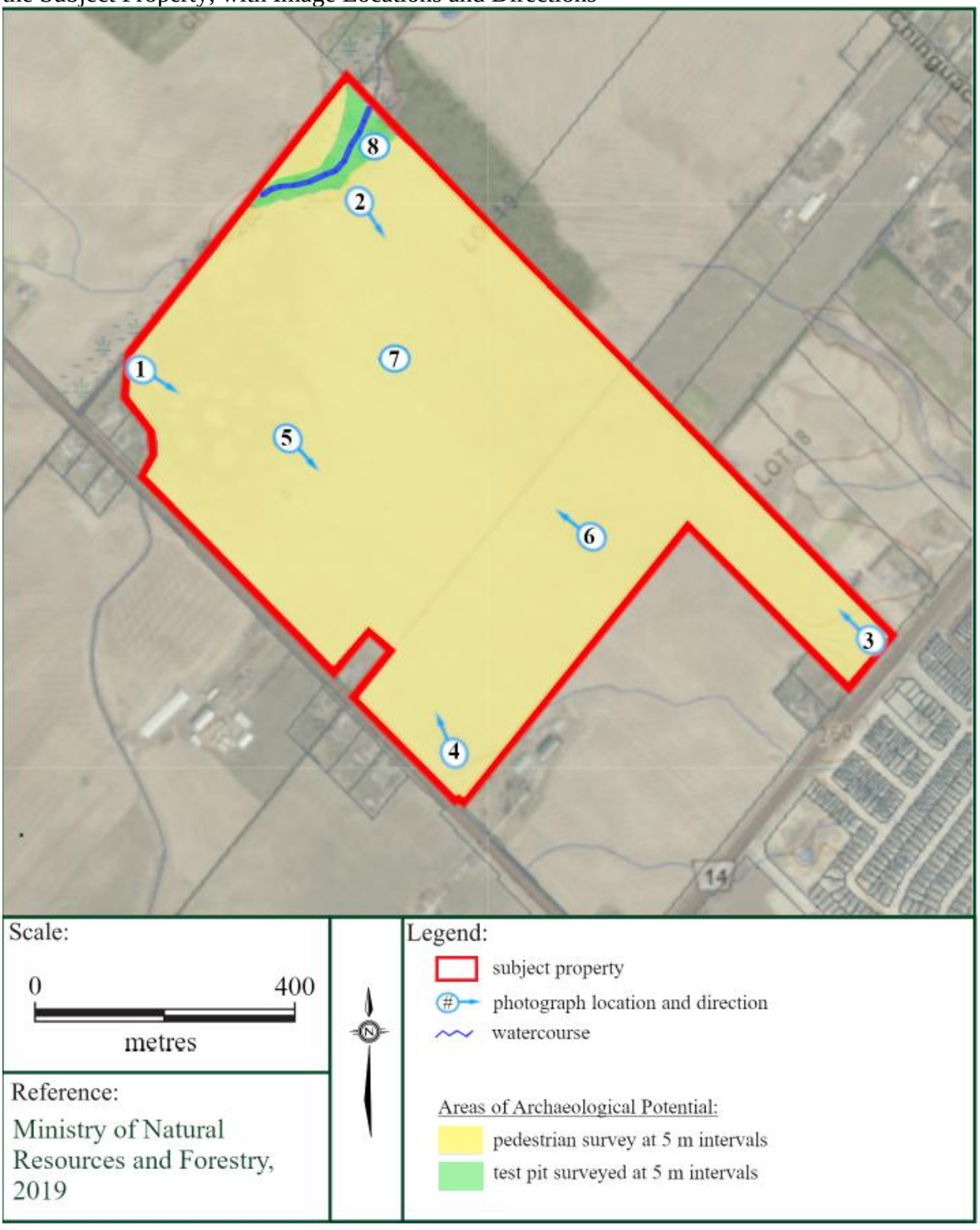


Figure 8: Results of the Stage 2 CSP and Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment at Site AkGx-745

